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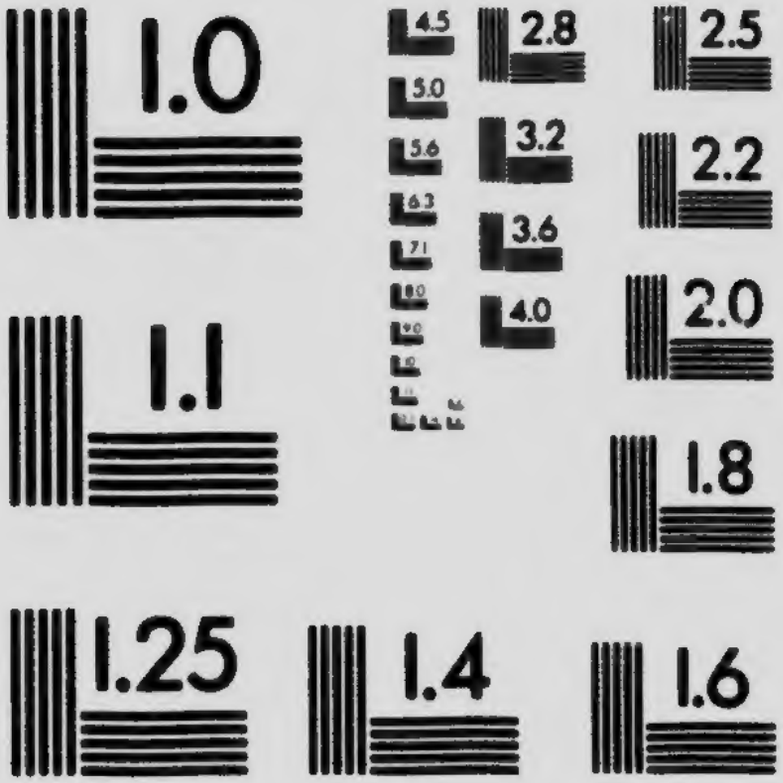

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THE CONCISE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

THE CONCISE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

LITERARY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL

WITH

PRONOUNCING LISTS OF PROPER NAMES: FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES: KEY TO NAMES IN MYTHOLOGY AND FICTION: AND OTHER VALUABLE APPENDICES

BY

CHARLES ANNANDALE M.A. LL.D.
EDITOR OF OGILVIE'S "IMPERIAL DICTIONARY"
"THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY" ETC.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION

WITH

SUPPLEMENT OF ADDITIONAL WORDS

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PREFACE.

The name of Concise Dictionary has been adopted for this work in order to express the fact that it has been compiled on the principle of compressing a very great quantity of matter into a very moderate compass, and to convey some idea of its relation to the large and comprehensive dictionary on which it is based. Conciseness, however, is merely relative, and this dictionary, though it contains hardly a fourth of the quantity of matter contained in the *Imperial Dictionary*, will be found to give a greater amount of information than might be expected from its bulk. In particular, words and terms connected with the various arts and sciences, and with all the common topics of the time, are here explained more fully than is usual in dictionaries of similar compass, this being the sort of information for which the majority of readers most commonly consult a dictionary. The vocabulary also is very ample, the definitions precise and clear, and as a whole, the book, it is believed, will form a handy and trustworthy work of reference for all who are content—or have to content themselves—with a dictionary of moderate compass and moderate price.

The present work is not to be regarded as a mere abridgment, since, in order to produce a dictionary of the extent and character which this possesses, much of the matter of the *Imperial Dictionary* had to be condensed, re-written, or re-arranged, while a certain proportion of the entries had to be omitted altogether, some new matter also being incorporated. The words thus omitted are not such as the great majority of readers would be likely to miss, being mainly obsolete words, provincial words, and words of rare occurrence or of little importance generally. Obsolete words and meanings when considered to be of importance are given; more especially when they are to be met with in the Bible, Shakspere, Milton, and other eminent writers. The words that make up the bulk of the vocabulary of this dictionary, however, mainly belong to modern literature, science, and art, and comprise many of quite recent origin, and such as are yet hardly to be met with except in colloquial usage and in newspapers or periodicals.

In order to carry out the work on the principle of conciseness and to condense the matter as much as possible, the method of grouping certain words together in one paragraph, instead of giving each a separate paragraph to itself, has been adopted. Only such words as are closely connected in origin, form, and meaning are thus grouped—the group very often consisting of a primary word followed by a number of derivatives, compounds also being grouped under the word that forms their first element. Besides economizing space, this plan often shows the meaning of the words grouped more satisfactorily than could be done if each were explained by itself. As it is sometimes difficult to decide how far the principle of grouping should be carried, or where to set the limits of a group, no hard-and-fast line has been drawn, convenience and facility of reference being generally

allowed to decide the matter. The alphabetical arrangement is disturbed as little as possible; but when a word is shifted to any great extent from its natural alphabetical position a cross reference is given from this position to the leading word under which it may be found. Hence no intelligent reader need have any difficulty in finding the word he wants.

In the definition and explanation of words and phrases great care has been taken to use clear and unambiguous language, and to give what is really information. And as the *Imperial Dictionary* has the character both of an encyclopedia and of a dictionary, so also the present work—so far as consistent with its size and scope—retains a good deal of the same character, there being many words and terms that require the encyclopedic mode of treatment for their full elucidation. In explaining such terms it has been a special aim to avoid undue technicality and to employ scientific terminology no further than is desirable for the sake of brevity and scientific accuracy. To make clear the different meanings or shades of meaning with which words are used in literature is often extremely difficult without the aid of examples or quotations. Accordingly brief examples or typical phrases are often introduced in the definitions of this dictionary for the sake of precision; to give illustrative quotations from standard authors, as is done by the *Imperial Dictionary* and other large lexicons, was of course quite beyond the scope of this work. For the sake of saving space the more unimportant abstract nouns ending in *-ness*, and adverbs ending in *-ly*, have often been left without a definition, their meaning being made sufficiently clear by the definition of the word from which they are derived. As bearing on the subject of definition it may be mentioned that throughout the book will be found a considerable number of notes in regard to the meaning and usage of synonyms. These had to be limited both in number and in extent, but it is hoped that they will be of considerable service in leading to the more correct employment in composition of such synonymous words. Examples of the notes here spoken of may be found under ABRIDGMENT, ACCUSE, ACQUIRE, ACTION. The grammatical construction of words is frequently indicated also; as when it is pointed out that verbs are followed by *from, on, to, with*, &c.; when they are followed by reflexive pronouns, and the like.

Many words being used with a special force or meaning in certain phrases that require to be treated as a whole, it was deemed advisable to include and explain a large number of these phrases or verbal aggregates under the main word with which they are respectively connected. The phrases referred to are such as *to bring about, to come about, to come to pass, to set on foot, to stand fire, to take place*, &c. &c. So also a large number of such compound terms (apart from compound *words*) as *accommodation bill, accommodation ladder, account current*, &c., have been included and explained, since a knowledge of their meaning is not to be obtained from that of the individual words of which they consist.

On the etymological department of the work such an amount of care and pains has been bestowed as the great importance of the subject demands. The etymologies are necessarily brief, but it is hoped they will be found sufficiently full and clear for the needs of most inquirers. In drawing them up the principal recent works treating of or throwing light on the etymology of English words have been consulted, and special recognition of

assistance must be made to Ed. Müller's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache*, to Professor Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language* and his *Concise Etymological Dictionary*, and to Kluge's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*. It will be observed that in a great many of the etymologies other connected English words are mentioned in addition to the one whose origin is being dealt with, or a direct reference is given to some other word or words akin in origin. By turning up the various words thus connected any one who cares to do so may obtain a better knowledge of their respective origins and of their bearing etymologically to one another. The hints on etymology and the lists of prefixes and suffixes at the beginning of the book will also be found useful by those who are interested in the derivation of words.

The method adopted for exhibiting the proper pronunciation of the words is extremely simple, and will indeed be understood at a glance, the key-words for the different sounds being shown at the foot of every page. The pronunciation will be found to be in accordance with the best usage; and where the usage cannot be said to be definitely settled alternative pronunciations are given. It has not been thought necessary to show the pronunciation of compound words when both their elements are pronounced independently and neither of them receives special emphasis.

In order to meet the wants of a large number of readers an Appendix is given containing a pronouncing list of Greek, Latin, Scriptural, and other Ancient Names, similar lists of modern Geographical and Biographical Names, an explanatory list of Foreign Words and Phrases, besides several other useful lists.

C. ANNANDALE.

NOTE TO NEW EDITION.

In introducing to the public the present edition of the Concise Dictionary, attention may be drawn to the fact that while the price of the book has now been reduced to a third of what it originally was, the matter contained in it has been considerably increased, and the whole work has been carefully revised and corrected where necessary. The added matter consists partly of a Supplement giving definitions of additional words, partly of several appendices, lists, or tables useful for general reference. The Supplement contains, as is natural, a number of words that have come into use or prominence in quite recent times, and among them are certain vocables not hitherto entered in any English dictionary. The longest and most important of the added lists is the one intended to form a sort of key to literary allusions, being an explanatory list of such names connected with mythology, fiction, &c., as are most likely to be met with in general literature. The list of authors and their dates, the table showing the formal modes of addressing persons of title or official rank, and the conspectus of the moneys of the world, will also be found widely useful.

C. A.

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HINTS ON ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

THE English language is one of a group of closely allied languages which are known by the general name of the Teutonic or Germanic tongues. The other languages of the group, some of which are more closely connected with English than the rest, are Dutch, German, Danish, Icelandic or Old Norse, Swedish, and Gothic; to which may be added, as of less importance and having more the character of dialects, Norwegian, Frisian, the Plattdeutsch or Low German of Northern Germany, and Flemish, which differs little from Dutch. The evidence that all these languages are closely akin is to be found in the great number of words that they possess in common, in the similarity of their structure, their inflections, their manner of compounding words—in short, in their family likeness. This likeness can only be accounted for by supposing that these languages are all descended from one common language, the primitive Teutonic, which must have been spoken at a remote period by the ancestors of the present Teutonic peoples, there being then only one Teutonic people as well as one Teutonic tongue. In their earliest form, therefore, and when they began to be differentiated, these languages must have had the character of mere dialects, and it is only in so far as each has had a history and literature of its own that they have attained the rank of independent languages. The rise of dialects is a well-known phenomenon, taking its origin in the perpetual change to which all languages are subject. A language that comes to be spoken over a considerable area and by a considerable number of persons—more especially when not yet to some extent fixed by writing and literature—is sure to develop dialects, and each of these may in course of time become unintelligible to the persons using the others, if the respective speakers have little intercourse with each other, being separated by mountain ranges, arms of the sea, or merely by distance. In this way is the existence of the different Teutonic tongues to be accounted for. A similar instance of several languages arising from one is seen in the case of Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, all of which are descended from the Latin. Of the common origin of these we have, of course, direct and abundant evidence.

The Teutonic tongues are often divided into three sections, based on closeness of relationship: the *High German*, of which the modern classical German is the representative; the *Low German*, including English, Dutch, Frisian, and Gothic; and the *Scandinavian*, including Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic. Another division is into: *East Germanic*, which includes only the Gothic; *North Germanic*, which includes Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic; and *West Germanic*, which includes English, Dutch, and German. Some authorities again make only two divisions: *East Germanic*, including Gothic and Scandinavian; and *West Germanic*, including the others.

The Gothic language presents us with the earliest specimens of any Teutonic speech that we possess. This tongue, which has long been extinct, is known to us almost solely from fragments of a translation of the Bible made by Bishop Ulfilas or Wulfilas, about A.D. 360. These remains, scanty as they are, are of the highest importance to the student of Teutonic philology. Next to Gothic in the antiquity of its literary remains comes English. The earliest form of English, say English as used up to A.D. 1100, is usually called Anglo-Saxon, though many now call it Old English. In this dictionary Old English is applied to a later stage of the language than what belongs to the Anglo-Saxon period, yet it must never be forgotten that Anglo-Saxon is really Old English, and that there has been no break in the life of the English language since it was introduced into Britain by the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. Anglo-Saxon, however, is very different from modern English. It possesses many inflections long since lost and many words long since gone out of use, and, indeed, has to be studied by a modern Englishman as if it were a foreign tongue. Old Saxon is the name given to the form of speech anciently in use among the Continental Saxons and preserved in a poem on our Saviour belonging to the ninth century.

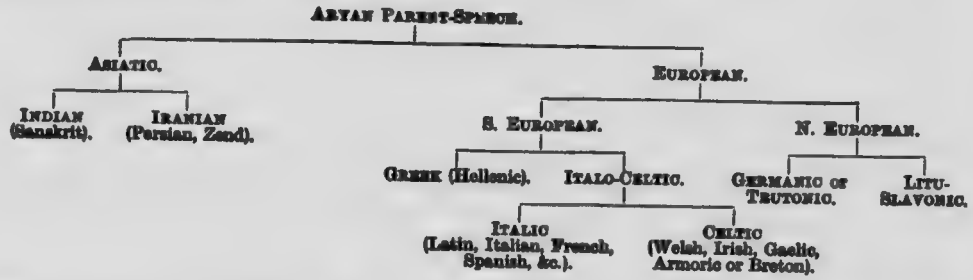
The Teutonic tongues, with the primitive or parent Teutonic from which they are descended, have been proved by the investigations of philologists to belong to a wider group or family of tongues, which has received the name of the Aryan, Indo-European, or (especially in Germany) Indo-Germanic family. The chief members of this family are the Teutonic, Slavonic (Polish, Russian, Bohemian), Lithuanian, Celtic (Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, &c.), Latin (or Italic), Greek (or Hellenic), Armenian, Persian, and Sanskrit. Just as the Teutonic tongues are believed to be the offspring of one parent Teutonic tongue, so this parent Teutonic and the other members of the Aryan family are all believed to be descended from one primitive language, the Aryan or Indo-European parent-speech. The people who spoke this primeval Aryan language, the ancestors (linguistically at least) of the Aryan races of Europe and Asia, are believed by many to have had their seat in Central Asia to the eastward of the southern extremity of the Caspian Sea. This, however, is very problematical, and some philologists see reason to think that Europe may rather have been the original home of the Aryan race.

How remote the period may have been when the ancestors of the Teutons, the Celts, the Slavs, the Greeks, Romans, Persians, and Hindus were living together and speaking a common language is uncertain. Yet the general character of their language is approximately known, and philologists tell us with some confidence what consonant and what vowel sounds the Aryan parent-speech must have possessed, what were the forms of its inflections, and what, at the least, must have been the extent of its vocabulary, judging from the words that can still be traced as forming a common possession of the sister tongues of the family. In investigating and deciding on matters of this kind, however, hypothesis must always play a great part, and thus what has been accepted for fact at one time has been discarded as baseless at another. Hence it is not improbable that many of the so-called Aryan or Indo-European roots that modern philologists have established to account for the various words and forms in the Aryan tongues may have to be abandoned as a result of further investigations. Such roots have at best but a shadowy existence, since they can only be regarded as mere abstractions, having no life apart from the words in which they are presumed to exist.

The Aryan tongues, ancient and modern, are entitled to claim the first rank among the languages of the globe, both for richness, harmony, and variety, and more especially as embodying a series of literatures to which no other family of tongues can show a parallel. Next in importance comes the Semitic tongues—Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, &c. These, like the Aryan tongues, form a well-marked family, one notable peculiarity of which is the possession of 'triliteral' roots, or roots of which three consonants form the basis and give the general meaning, while inflection or modification of meaning is indicated by internal vowel-change. Thus the vowels play a subordinate part to the consonants, and do not, as in the Aryan tongues, associate with them on equal terms. Other important linguistic families are the *Hamitic*, which includes the ancient Egyptian and the Coptic; the *Turanian*

or *Ural-Altaic*, which includes Turkish, Finnish, Hungarian, Mongolian, &c.; and the *Monosyllabic* or *South-Eastern Asiatic*, which includes Chinese, Siamese, &c. All these families form groups, so far as is known, quite separate from and independent of each other; and attempts to connect any two of them, as Aryan and Semitic for instance, have met with no success. Formerly etymologists had no hesitation in deriving English words from Hebrew roots, but this was in the days when there was no science of comparative philology. That all languages are descendants of one original tongue, as is believed by many, linguistic science can neither affirm nor deny.

The exact relationship which the different Aryan languages bear to each other has been much discussed, and the question is not yet settled. It has been maintained, for instance, that Latin and Greek are more closely akin to each other than to any other languages of the family. Some, on the other hand, have insisted that Latin is more nearly akin to Celtic than to Greek. It is generally admitted that Sanskrit and Persian are closely akin. The following scheme, in the form of a genealogical table, exhibits the most commonly accepted theory as to their relationship:—



By those who have learned something vaguely of the antiquity and linguistic importance of Sanskrit, this language is sometimes supposed to be the parent-speech of English and other European tongues. The above table shows how erroneous such a notion is, Sanskrit being only a collateral relative.

Though English is a Teutonic language it has admitted into its vocabulary a vast number of non-Teutonic words—more especially words of Latin origin that have passed through the French. If we consider merely the vocabulary, therefore, English may be said to be a composite language. But in structure it is entirely Teutonic; in its grammar, its inflections, its formative elements, &c., it remains true to its origin. And we must remember that the Franco-Latin, or foreign portion of its vocabulary, has a very different character from the Teutonic. The latter is indispensable, the former is not. Without the Teutonic portion of our vocabulary communication is impossible; but a conversation of some length could be carried on, or a composition of some extent written, without the use of a single Franco-Latin word. The Lord's Prayer, for example, is almost entirely Teutonic, and might easily be made wholly so. Even when the language, whether written or spoken, is made up to the largest possible extent of non-Teutonic elements, these are still forced into the Teutonic mould; the verbs are conjugated as English verbs, the adjectives are compared after the native model, and the whole is welded together by the indispensable native particles *a*, *an*, *the*, *of*, *with*, *to*, *and*, &c., and by verbs and verbal forms that are peculiarly the property of the Teutonic tongues.

It is probably the fact of our language containing so many extraneous elements, combined with the idea of Anglo-Saxon being a separate language from English, that has led to the popular notion that all English words are 'derived' from some foreign source. It is to be feared there are too many persons who, when they learn, for example, that the German *haus* means the same as English *house*, think that in some mysterious way the English word is derived from the German. But this word, and the same of course is the case with a great many others, belongs to the earliest period of the language (Anglo-Saxon); and the reason why similar forms appear in the German and the rest of the Teutonic tongues is because they all have these slightly varying forms as a common inheritance from the primitive Teutonic. Even when the original of a modern English word cannot be found in Anglo-Saxon the word is not necessarily borrowed or derived from any other language. If it clearly has Teutonic relatives its absence from Anglo-Saxon may be accounted for by the imperfection of the records; for there can be little doubt that words were used in Anglo-Saxon times that we do not find in the literary remains of the period. The same must be the case also in regard to the other Teutonic tongues, and thus the history of some of our common words is very defective. In the etymologies of this dictionary the Anglo-Saxon original of any English word is always given when it is known, and the form the word assumes in the other Teutonic tongues is added for the sake of comparison, and to show how widely the word is spread. Sometimes only certain words supposed to be connected with the one in hand are all that can be given.

The Teutonic portion of our vocabulary then is mainly of native origin and not derived from any foreign source. Certain Teutonic words, however, we must admit to have been borrowed into the English language. These are chiefly Dutch in origin, and are mostly connected with maritime or commercial affairs. A large number of distinctively Scandinavian words also exist in the language, but most of these are to be regarded as not, strictly speaking, borrowed, but as having been introduced by the Scandinavians (Danes) who settled in the country before the Norman Conquest, and formed an important element of the population, more especially in the northern districts.

In order to understand how it is that many words in the different Aryan tongues are really of the same origin, though superficially they may appear very different, it is necessary to know something of *Grimm's Law*. This law, which, like a natural law, is simply a statement of observed facts, is so named from the great German philologist who first definitely laid it down as the result of observation and comparison of the relative linguistic phenomena. It concerns the so-called 'mute' consonants and takes effect more especially when these are initial. According to it, in words and roots that form a common possession of the Aryan tongues, being inherited by them from the parent-speech, where in English (more especially Anglo-Saxon) and in most of the Teutonic tongues we find *t*, *d*, or *th*, we find in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, not these letters, but respectively *d* instead of *t*, an aspirated sound instead of *d*, and *t* instead of *th*. That is, an English *t* corresponds to a Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit *d*, as is seen in *tame* compared with L. *domare*, Gr. *damazin*, Skr. *dam*, to tame; an English *d* corresponds to Latin *f*, Greek *th*, Sanskrit *dh*, as in E. *door*, L. *fores*, Gr. *thyra*, Skr. *dvāra* (for original *dhvāra*), a door; an English *th* corresponds to Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit *t*, as in *thin*, compared with L. *tenuis*, Gr. *tanaos*, Skr. *tanu*, from root *tan*, to stretch. If we next take the gutturals we find that English *k* (or *c* hard), *g*, *h*, correspond respectively in the above languages to *g*, *h* (*ch*, *gh*), *h*, as in

seen in E. *bin*, L. *genus*, Gr. *genos*, Skr. *janas* (where *j* is for original *g*); E. *goose* (modified from original *gans*), compared with L. *anser* (for older *hanser*), Gr. *chēn*, Skr. *hansa*; E. *head* (A. Sax. *heafod*), L. *caput*, Gr. *kephalē*, Skr. *kapāla*. Similarly *b* in English corresponds to *f* in Latin, *ph* in Greek, and *bh* in Sanskrit, as in *brother*=L. *frater*, Gr. *phratēr*, Skr. *bhrātri*, a brother; *f* in English to *p* in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, as in *father*=L. *pater*, Gr. *patēr*, Skr. *pitri*, father. German exhibits certain letter changes peculiar to itself, and for this reason is placed, in any full statement of Grimm's law, apart from the other Teutonic tongues. In German, for instance, *t* takes the place of an English *d*, as in G. *tag*, E. *day*, G. *teil*, E. *deal*; *d* the place of *th*, as in G. *ding*, E. *thing*, G. *drei*, E. *three*, &c. In some cases the law does not operate in consequence of the influence of other letters; thus the *s* of *stand* prevents the *t* from becoming *th*, as it ought to do to correspond with L. *stare*, to stand. Similarly *take* and L. *tange*, to touch, are believed to be allied words though both have the consonant *t*, because they are considered to be both from the root *stag* (the *n* in *tango* being inserted as is often the case). Certain exceptions to the law are accounted for by a subsidiary law of more recent discovery than Grimm's law, known as *Verner's Law*, and formulating certain facts connected with the original accentuation of Aryan words.

The correspondence of English words with cognate words is often fully seen only when we take them in their earliest or Anglo-Saxon form or when we note their spelling and know what their original pronunciation was. Thus the verb to *lean* corresponds to L. *clino* (in *incline*), Gr. *klinō*, but we might not have been sure of this had we not had the A. Sax. *hlinian*, to lean, in which the *h* (afterwards lost) represents the Latin and Greek *k* as Grimm's law demands. Similarly *know*, which is now pronounced nō, duly corresponds (apart from the suffix) to L. *gnosco*, Gr. *(gi)gnōskō*; and *night* (nīt), A. Sax. *niht*, to the *noct* of L. *nox*, *noctis*. The older sounds are often better preserved in the dialects (as in that of Scotland) than in the modern pronunciation of the educated; thus, while in England *wright* is now pronounced as *rite*, in Scotland it is uttered so as to let the *w* and the guttural be very distinctly heard.

It may be useful here to give the Anglo-Saxon alphabet with the sounds of the various letters so far as can be ascertained.

The vowels are as follows:

a, like *a* in *far* or *ask*.
á or â, similar but longer.
æ, like *a* in *glad* or *man*.
ǽ, ǣ, similar but long (printed *ae* in this dictionary).
e, like *e* in *met*.
é or ê, like *e* in *there* or *ai* in *hair*.
i, like *i* in *sin*, or rather like French *i* short.
í or î, like *ee* in *seem* or *i* in *machine*.
o, like *o* in *on* or *not*.
ó or ô, like *o* in *sore* or *ou* in *mourn*.
u, like *u* in *full*.
û or ū, like *oo* in *fool* or *ou* in *route*.
y, like French *u*, German *ü*.
ý or ȳ, the same sound lengthened.

The consonants are b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, th (two characters for this), w, x. With regard to the pronunciation of these it must be noted that *c* was always sounded like *k* (which is used in some MS.), and was heard in such words as *cneów*, knee, *cnif*, knife; *cw*=*qu* (as in *queen*, A. Sax. *cwēn*). *G* was always like *g* in *go*, or sometimes perhaps nearly like *y* consonant; it was sounded when initial before *n* (as in *gnagan*, to *gnaw*). *H* was always heard; when medial and final (as in *niht*, night, *burh*, city) it was strongly guttural like Scotch or German *ch*. It was common as an initial and distinctly pronounced before *l*, *n*, and *r*, a position from which it has since disappeared. *Hw* was written where we now write *wh* (*hwit*=white). In *cw*, *sw* initial, the *w* was pronounced, as also in such words as *sāwl*, soul, *trēowth*, truth, *snāw*, snow, being then a semi-vowel.

In their transition to modern English Anglo-Saxon words undergo various changes, some of which take place with great regularity; thus *á* becomes *ō* or *oa*, as in A. Sax. *hām*, E. *home*, A. Sax. *āc*, E. *oak*, A. Sax. *bāt*, E. *boat*; *ǽ* becomes *ē* or *ea* (with same sound), as *ǽl*, E. *eel*, *ǽlēpan*, E. to *sleep*, *sǽ*, E. *sea*; *é* becomes *ē* or *ea*, as in *félan*, to feel, *cēpan*, to keep, *grēne*, green, *rǽdan*, to read; *ó* becomes *oo* or its equivalent, as A. Sax. *tó*, E. *to*, *too*, A. Sax. *dōm*, E. *doom*, A. Sax. *mōd*, E. *mood*; *ú* becomes *ou*, as in A. Sax. *fúl*, E. *foul*, A. Sax. *mūth*, E. *mouth*, A. Sax. *hūs*, E. *house*, &c. Among consonantal changes may be noted the softening of the *k* sound to the palatal *ch*, as in *church*, *birch*, *watch*, *wretch*, &c.; and the softening of *g* into the *j* sound, *w* or *y*, as in A. Sax. *ecg*, E. *edge*, A. Sax. *brycg*, E. *ridge*, A. Sax. *gnagan*, E. *gnaw*, A. Sax. *dæg*, E. *day*, A. Sax. *gēar*, E. *year*.

Since there are so many words of French origin in English it may be as well to state that in early French there was a declension in substantives and adjectives based on the Latin declension, and with special forms for the nominative and accusative. Afterwards when only one form was retained for the noun as subject and as object it was the old accusative (based on the Latin accusative) that as a rule determined this general form; so that such a word as *motion*, for example, does not come from the Latin nominative *motio*, but from the accusative *motionem*; such a word as *favour* is not from L. *favor*, but from *favorem*. It is customary, however, in etymologies to give the nominative as the typical form of the noun, and to say that *motion* is from *motio*, *motionis*, the genitive being given to show the declensional character. Besides, many French words, being taken directly in modern times from the Latin dictionary, are not as a matter of fact based on the accusative though formed after the same model as those that are historically so.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

A-. This is a prefix of varying origin and meaning. (1) Having an intensive meaning, equivalent to up, from; from A.Sax. *á*-intensive; as in *arise, awake.* (2) From, off; from A. Sax. *of* (=E. *of, off*); as in *adown.* (3)—on, in *afoot, amid.* (4)—L. *ad*, to, in *ascend, achieve.* (5)—L. *ab*, from, in *avert.* (6)—L. *e* or *ex*, in *amend.* (7)—Gr. *a*, priv. or neg., in *amorphous.*

Ab-, from, away; as in *abduct, abjure.* From L. *ab*, from, prefix and preposition; allied to E. *of, off*, Gr. *apo*, from or away. Before *c* and *t* it generally assumes the lengthened form *abs*, it also appears as *a-* (see A-).

Abs-. See **Ab-**.

Ac-. A form of **Ad-**.

Ad-, to, towards, at or near; as in *adapt, admit, &c.* From L. *ad*, to, preposition and prefix; allied to E. *at.* Takes by assimilation the forms *ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-*; as in *accede, affirm, aggregate, allude, annex, applaud, arrogant, assume, attribute.* It also appears as *a-* in *ascend.*

Af-, Ag-, Al-. Forms of **Ad-**.

Ambi-, Amb-, about, around; as in *ambition, amputate.* From L. *ambi-, amb-*, on both sides, around; allied to Gr. *amphi*, about, L. *ambo*, both; A. Sax. *emb, ymb*, G. *um*, about.

Amphi-, about, around, on both or all sides; as in *amphibious, amphitheatre.* From Gr. *amphi*, about, around, prep. and prefix. See **Ambi-**.

An-. (1)—**Ad-**. (2) Not, negation or privation, from Gr. *an-* or *a-*, the negative prefix; as in *anarchy.* Allied to E. *un-*, L. *in-*, not. (3)—A. Sax. *and-*, against, opposite; as in *answer.* It appears as *a-* in *along.* Same as Goth. *and-*, G. *ant-, ent-*, Gr. *anti.*

Ana-, up, through, throughout; as in *analysis, anatomy, anabasis.* From Gr. *ana*, up, preposition and prefix; allied to E. *on.*

Ant-, against; as in *antagonist, antacid.* Same as **Anti-**.

Ante-, before; as in *antecedent, antedate, &c.* From L. *ante*, before, preposition and prefix. See **Anti-**.

Anti-, against, in opposition; as in *antichrist, anticlimax, &c.* From Gr. *anti*, against, preposition and prefix; allied to L. *ante*, before, and to the A. Sax. prefix *and-, an-*, seen in *answer.* See **An-**.

Ap-. A form of **Ad-**.

Apo-, Aph-, away, apart, off; as in *apostle, apostate, aphelion.* From Gr. *apo*, from, away, preposition and prefix; allied to L. *ab*, from, E. *of.* See **Ab-**.

Ar-. A form of **Ad-**.

Arch-, Archi-, chief, head, ruling; as in *archbishop, architect, archangel.* From Gr. *archi-*, chief, from *archê*, rule, beginning.

As-, At-. Forms of **Ad-**.

Auto-, self, of one's self; as in *autograph, automatic.* From Gr. *auto-*, from pronoun *autos*, self.

Be-. From A. Sax. *be-, bi-*, from *bi, big*—E. *by.* Has various meanings, by or near, or denoting locality, as in *beside, beneath, below*; with a causative or intensive force, as in *benumb, besprinkle, bemire*; with a privative force, in *behead*; upon or against, as in *befall.*

Bi-, twice, two ways, double, as in *bicycle, biennial, bisect.* From L. *bi-*, double, for older *duo-*, akin to *duo*, two (comp. *bellum*, war, for *duellum*), and to E. *two.*

Bis-, twice, double; as in *biscuit.* Longer form of **Bi-**.

Cata-, Cath-, Cat-, down, downward, through, according to; as in *cataract, catalogue, catarrh, catholic, catechism.* From Gr. *kata*, down, through, &c., preposition and prefix.

Circum-, around, all round; as in *circumnavigate, circumspect, circumstance.* From L. *circum*, round, prep. and prefix, from *circus*, a circle. Seen also in *circuit.*

Cis-, on this side of; as in *cisalpine.* From L. *cis*, prep. and prefix.

Co-, Col-. Same as **Com-**.

Com-, with, together, altogether (intensively); as in *combine, compound, command, &c.* From L. *com-*, prefix, used for prep. *cum*, with, allied to Gr. *syn*, Skr. *sam*, with. Appears also as *co-, col-, con-, cor-*, as in *co-exist, collect, connect, correspond.*

Con-. Same as **Com-**.

Contra-, against; as in *contradict, contrasts.* From L. *contra*, against, preposition and prefix, from *con-* or *cum-* and *-tra* (as in *intra*, within, *extra*, beyond), akin to *trans*, across, Skr. *tar*, to pass.

Cor-. Same as **Com-**.

Counter-, against; same as **Contra**, but directly from Fr. *contre*, against.

De-, down, from, away; as in *descend, decide, depart, describe, &c.* From L. *de*, from, out of, prep. and prefix. In some cases **De-** represents O.Fr. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, apart, as in *decry, defeat.*

Demi-, half, semi-. From Fr. *demi.* See in Dict.

Di-, double, as in *dimorphous.* From Gr. *di-*, double, akin to *dis-, bis-.*

Dia-, through, between, double; as in *diameter, diagnosis, dialogue.* From Gr. *dia*, through, between, prep. and prefix; akin to *di-, dis-.*

Dif-. A form of **Dis-**.

Dis-, apart, asunder, in two; as in *discern, discharge, distract*; also used negatively, as in *disbelief, disapprove.* From L. *dis*, asunder, preposition and prefix; allied to Gr. *dis-, di-*, double, and to L. *bis*, twice.

Dys-, bad, ill, difficult; as in *dysentery, dyspepsia.* From Gr. *dys-*, prefix.

E-. Same as **Ex-**. In *enough*, *e-* represents A. Sax. prefix *ge-*; in *esquire, estate, &c.*, it is a mere euphonic element prefixed for ease in pronunciation.

Ec-, Ex-, out; as in *ecstasy, eclectic, exodus.* From Gr. *ek, ex*, out, prep. and prefix, akin to L. *ex.*

Ef-. A form of **Ex-**.

En-, Em-, in; as in *embrace, enclose, enlist*; or used with a causal force, as in *enable, enlarge.* From Fr. *en-, em-*, L. *in-, im-*, prep. and prefix. See **In-**.

Em-, in; as in *encaustic, energy.* From Gr. *en*, in, prep. and prefix, akin to L. *in*, A. Sax. *in*, in.

Enter-, between, among; as in *enterprise.* From Fr. *entre*, L. *inter.* See **Inter-**.

Epi-, Eph-, Ep-, upon, over; as in *epitaph, epithet, epidermis, ephemeral.* From Gr. *epi*, upon; akin to Skr. *api.*

Es-, out, away; as in *escape, escheat.* From L. *ex* (which see).

Eu-, well; as in *eulogy, euphony.* From Gr. *eu-*, well, prefix, neuter of *esus*, good, for *esus*, from root *es*, to be (seen in E. *is*).

Ex-, out of, out, from; as in *exceed, exclude*; also used intensively, as in *exacerbate, exasperate.* From L. *ex*, out, akin to Gr. *ek, ex*, out. See **Es-**. Appears also as *e-, ef-, ex-.*

Extra-, beyond, without; as in *extraordinary, extrajudicial.* From L. *extra*, without, prep. and prefix, from *ex* and *-tra.* See **Contra-**.

For-. Used intensively or almost negatively; as in *forgive, forbid, forgo.* From A. Sax. *for-*, same as Icel. and Dan. *for-*, D. and G. *ver-*, Goth. *fra-*; allied to *far*, L. *per.*

Fore-, beforehand, in advance; as in *foretell, foreshow, foreground, &c.* See **Fore**, in Dict.

Hemi-, half; as in *hemisphere.* From Gr. prefix *hêmi-*, half, akin to L. *semi.*

Hetero-, other, different; as in *heterodox, heterogeneous.* From Gr. *heteros*, other.

Holo-, whole, entire; as in *holograph, holocaust.* From Gr. *holos*, whole.

Homo-, same; as in *homonym.* From Gr. *homos*, same; allied to E. *same.*

Hyper-, over, beyond, too; *hyperborean, hypercritical.* From Gr. *hyper*, above, over, prep. and prefix; allied to L. *super*, E. *over*, up.

Hypo-, under, beneath; as in *hypocaust, hypotenuse, hypothesis.* From Gr. *hypo*, under, prep. and prefix; allied to L. *sub*, under.

Il-. A form of **In-** (2 and 3).

Im-. A form of **In-**.

In-. (1) In, as in *inborn, insight, &c.* From A. Sax. and E. prep. *in*, cog. with L. *in*, in (whence next **In-**). It may become *im-*, as in *imbed, imbody.* (2) In, into; as in *include, inclose.* From L. *in*, in, prep. and prefix; cog. Gr. *en*, in, E. and Goth. *in*, Icel. *inn*, *i*, *in*. Before *m*, *b*, *p*, it becomes *im-*, as in *immure, imbibe, implant*; before *l*, *il-*; before *r*, *ir-*. (3) Not—the negative prefix; as in *inactive, incapable, &c.* From L. *in-*, not, prefix; Gr. *an-*, E. *un-*, not (see **Un-**). Like the preceding it appears also as *il-, im-, ir-*; as in *illegitimate, immaculate, irrational.*

Inter-, between, among; as in *intercede, intermingle, interchange, &c.* From L. *inter*, between, among, prep. and prefix; a comparative form akin to *intra, intro*, within, *interior*, inner, *internus*, internal. See **Under** in Dict. It takes also the form **Intel-**, as in *intellect.*

Intra-, within; as in *intramural.* From L. *intra*, within. See **Inter-**.

Intro-, within, into; as in *introduce, introspection.* See **Inter-**.

Ir-. A form of **In-**.

Juxta-, near, nigh; as in *juxtaposition.* From L. prep. *juxta*, near.

Mal-, Male-, ill, badly; as in *maladministration, maladroit, malcontent, malefactor.* From Fr. *mal-*, L. *male*, badly, *malus*, evil.

Meta-, Met-, after, beyond, among, or denoting change; as in *metaphysics, metaphor, metamorphosis, metathesis, metonymy.* From Gr. *meta*, with, among, prep. and prefix; cog. with A. Sax. *mid*, G. *mit*, Goth. *mith*, with.

Mis-. (1) Wrong, wrongly, bad, badly; as in *mislead, mistake, misshapen, mishap, misinformed.* From A.Sax. Icel. Dan. and D. *mis-*, Sw. *miss-*, Goth. *missa-*, wrongly; akin to verb *miss.* (2) Ill, unfortunate; as in *misadventure, misalliance, mischance.* From O.Fr. *mes-*, from L. *minus*, less. See Dict.

Mono-, Mon-, single, sole, having only one; as in *monarch, monody, monogram, monomaniac*. From Gr. *monos*, sole, single.

Multi-, Mult-, many; as in *multangular, multiform, multisonous*. From L. *multus*, many, much.

N-, negative element; as in *never, none*. From A. Sax. *ne*, not; cog. with L. *ne*, not, Skr. *na*, E. *no*. See No in Dict.

Non-, not; often used as *in-*, negative, or as *un-*. From L. *non*, not, from *ne unum*, not one. See above.

Ob-, against, before, in the way of; as in *object, obstacle, obstruct*. From L. *ob*, against, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *epi*, upon, Skr. *api*, moreover. It appears also as *o-, oc-, of-, op-*, as in *omit, occur, offend, oppress*.

Oc-, Of-. Forms of Ob-.

Off-, from; as in *offshoot, offspring*. See Off in Dict.

On-, on, against; as in *onset, onslaught*. See On in Dict.

Op-. A form of Ob-.

Out-, out, beyond; as in *outbid, outburst*. See Out in Dict.

Over-, above, beyond, too much; as in *overhead, overhang, overburden, overcharge*. See Over in Dict.

Pan-, Panto-, all; as in *panacea, pantheism, pantograph*. From Gr. *pan, pantos*, all.

Para-, Par-, beside, beyond or aside from; as in *parallel, paradox, parable, parody*. From Gr. *para*, beside, prep. and prefix; allied to *peri*, around, L. *per*, through; E. *for-*. See Per-.

Pel-. A form of Per-.

Pen-, almost; as in *peninsula, penultimate*. From L. *pene, paene*, almost.

Per-, through, throughout, thoroughly; as in *perforate, pervade, perfect, perdition*. It has sometimes the effect of E. *for-* (in *forswear, forget*), as in *perfidy, perjury*. From L. *per*, through, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *para*, E. *for-*. In *pellucid* it appears as *pel*.

Peri-, around, about; as in *periphery, peripatetic, periphrasis*. From Gr. *peri*, about, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *para*, L. *per*.

Pol-. A form of Por-.

Poly-, many; as in *polygamy, polygon, polysyllable*. From Gr. *polys*, many; same root as E. *full*.

Por-, Pol-, forward, forth; as in *portend, pollute*. From L. prefix *por-, pol-*, akin to *pro*, before, Gr. *pro*, Skr. *pra*, E. *forth*.

Post-, after, behind; as in *postdate, postpone*. From L. *post*, after, prep. and prefix.

Pre-, Præ-, before, beforehand, in advance; as in *predict, prefer, prefigure, preeminent*. From L. *præ*, before, prep. and prefix; akin to *pro, per, primus*. It is the *pr* in *prison*, the *pro* of *provost*.

Preter-, beyond, above; as in *preternatural, preterit*. From L. *præter*, beyond, a comparative form of *præ*. See Pre-.

Pro-, before, forth, forward; as in *produce, project, profuse, promise*: also instead of; as in *pronoun, proconsul*. From L. *pro*, before, for, prep. and prefix; akin to *præ* and to Gr. *pro*, before, Skr. *pra*, away, E. *for-* (which see). In some words *pro-* is the Gr. *pro*, as in *prologue, prophet*.

Pros-, towards, in addition; as in *proselyte, prosody*. From Gr. *pros*, towards, prep. and prefix; akin to Skr. *prati*, towards, E. *forth*.

Proto-, Prot-, first, original; as in *protocol, protoplasm, protagonist*. From Gr. *prōtos*, first, akin to *pro*, before.

Re-, Red-, back, again; as in *recall, regain, return, retract*; also change of place, as in *remove*. From L. *re-, red-*, prefix, the latter form being used before vowels, as in *redeem, redolent, redundant*.

Retro-, backward; as in *retroact, retrograde*. From L. prefix *retro-*, backwards, a comparative of Re- (comp. *intro* and *in*).

Se-, aside, apart; as in *secede, seduce, seclude*; also without, as in *secure*. From L. *se-*, originally *sed-*, only used as a prefix.

Semi-, half; as in *semicircle*. From L. prefix *semi-*, half; akin to Skr. *sâmi*, half, Gr. *hêmi-* (see Hemi-).

Sine-, without; as in *sinecure*. From L. *sine*, without, prep. and prefix, from *si*, if, and *ne*, not.

Sub-, under, beneath, inferior; as in *subject, subordinate, submarine, submerge, subsoil*; also slightly, as in *subacid, subobtuse*. From L. *sub*, under, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *hypo*, under, Skr. *upa*, near; and to E. *up, over*. It appears also as *su-, suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-*, as in *suspect, succeed, suffer, suggest, summon, suppress, surreptitious*.

Subter-, beneath; as in *subterfuge*. From L. *subter*, beneath, prep. and prefix, a comparative of *sub* (which see).

Suc-, Suf-, Sug-, Sum-, Sup-. Forms of Sub-.

Super-, above, over, more than; as in *superabound, superadd, supersede, superhuman*. From L. *super*, over, above, prep. and prefix; a comparative form akin to *sub*, and to Gr. *hyper*, over, E. *over*. See Super in Dict.

Supra-, above; as in *supracostal*. From L. *supra*, above, akin to *super*.

Sur-, over, above; as in *surface, surmount*, from Fr. *sur*, above, from L. *super* (which see).

Sus-. A form of Sub-.

Syn-, Sym-, Syl-, with, together with, in company; as in *synagogue, synclinal, symmetry, sympathy, syllable, syllogism*. From Gr. *syn*, with, prep. and prefix; allied to L. *cum*. See Com-.

To-, this, on this; as in *to-day, to-night, together, toward*, &c. From prep. *to*.

Trans-, Tra- across, over, through, beyond; as in *transmit, transport, transfer, transgress, traverse, traduce*. From L. *trans*, across, prep. and prefix; same root as E. *through*. See Through in Dict.

Tri-, three, thrice, threefold; as in *triangle, tricolour, trident, trilobite, trilogy*. From L. and Gr. *tri-*, prefix, three, thrice; allied to E. *three*.

Ultra-, beyond; as in *ultramarine, ultramontane*. From L. *ultra*, beyond, prep. and prefix. See Ultra in Dict.

Un-. (1) The negative prefix—not; as in *unavailing, unmeasurable*, &c. From A. Sax. *un-*, not; allied to L. *in-*, not. (2) Denoting reversal of an action; as in *undo, untie*, &c. From A. Sax. *un-*, akin to G. *ent-*, Goth. *and-*, E. *an-* in *answer*. See Un- in Dict.

Under-, below, beneath; as in *undercurrent, underlie, underhand, undersell*. See Under in Dict.

Up-, up; as in *upheave*. See Up in Dict.

With-, against, back; as in *withstand, withdraw, withhold*. From A. Sax. *with*, against, same as prep. *with*. See Dict.

SUFFIXES.

-able, that may be, capable of being; as in *lovable, affable*. L. *-abilis*.

-ac, pertaining to; as in *cardiac, demoniac*. Gr. *-akos*.

-aceous, partaking of the properties of; as, in *arenaceous, herbaceous*. L. *-aceus*.

-acious, characterized by; as in *tenacious, pugnacious*. Fr. *-acieux*, L. *-ax, -acis*.

-age, abstract or collective, also locality; as in *advantage, foliage, parsonage*. Fr. *-age*, L.L. *-aticum*, L. *-aticus*, adj. termination.

-ain, giving adjectives and nouns; as in *certain, captain*. Fr. *-ain*, L. *-anus*.

-al, pertaining to; as in *annual, filial*. L. *-alis*.

-an, noun and adj. suffix; as in *pagan, Roman, human*. L. *-anus*.

-ance, -ancy, denoting state or action; as in *abundance, acceptance*. L. *-antia*. See -ence.

-ane, adj. suffix; as in *mundane, humane*. L. *-anus*.

-aneous, belonging to; as in *contemporaneous*. L. *-aneus*.

-ant, equivalent to E. suffix *-ing*; as in *abundant, accordant, pleasant*. L. *-ans, -antis*, term. of present participle.

-ar, pertaining to; as in *angular, familiar, polar*. L. *-aris*.

-ard, denoting disposition or character; as in *coward, niggard, sluggard*. Partly from A. Sax. *-heard*, lit. hard, partly from Fr. *-ard*, from G. *hart*, hard.

-ary, adj. and noun suffix; as in *auxiliary, contrary, library, secretary, antiquary, seminary*. L. *-arius, -arium*.

-asm. See -ism.

-aster, denoting contempt; as in *poetaster, criticaster*. O.Fr. *-astre*, L. *-aster*, having somewhat of, adj. termination.

-ate, seen in verbs, adjectives, and nouns; as *animate, agitate, delicate*. From L. *-atus*, term. of past participle.

-ble. See -able, -ible.

-ble, as in *treble*. See -ple.

-cle, -cule, dim. suffix; as in *article, particle, animalcule*. L. *-culus, -cula, -culum*.

-cy, state of; as in *idiocy*. Fr. *-cie*, L. *-tia*.

-d. See -ed.

-dom, power or jurisdiction, state; as in *kingdom, earldom, wisdom, martyrdom*. A. Sax. *dóm*, judgment, authority; akin G. *-thum*. See Doom in Dict.

-ed, -d, suffix of past tense. A. Sax. *-de*, shortened for *-dide*, past tense of *don*, E. *to do*.

-ed, -d, suffix of past participle and some adjectives and nouns; as in *loved, booted, horned*. Originally *-t*, and corresponding to L. *-tus*, of past participle; same as the *-d, -t, -th*, of *cold, dead, flight, height, death, health*, &c.

-ee, denoting one who is acted on, a recipient; as in *legatee, referee, trustee*. Fr. *-é, -ée*, from L. *-atus*, of past participle. See -ate.

-eer, -ier, denoting profession or employment; as in *brigadier, charioteer*. Fr. *-ier*, L. *-arius*.

-el, dim. See -le.

-en, -n, made of; as in *golden, wooden, leathern*; also pertaining to, as in *heathen*. A. Sax. *-en*, G. *-en*, Goth. *-ein*; akin to L. *-nus*, Gr. *-nos*, Skr. *-na*.

-en, dim. as in *chicken, kitten*. A. Sax. *-en*.

-en, pl.; as in *oxen, kine, shoon*. A. Sax. *-an*.

-en, to make, verbal termination; as in *soften, whiten*. A. Sax. and Goth. infinitive *-nan*, originally an intransitive form.

-ence, -ency. Similar to -ance, -ancy.

-eous, pertaining to, containing; as in *aqueous*. L. *-eus*. [In *courteous*, *-eous* is from L. *-ensis*; in *righteous*, also of different origin.]

-er, one who does; as in *baker, singer, writer*. A. Sax. *-ere*, G. *-er*, Goth. *-areis*, allied to L. *-arius*. Sometimes takes *y* before it, as in *bowyer, lawyer, sawyer*; in *liar* takes form of *-ar*.

-er, frequentative; as in *flicker, spatter*. A. Sax. *-erian*, G. *-ern*.

-er, comparative suffix. A. Sax. *-er, -or*, G. *-er*, L. *-or*.

-erel, dim.; as in *cockerel*, *mongrel*. O.Fr. -erel.

-erly, to or from in direction; as in *northerly*, *easterly*. For -ere-ly.

-ern, expressing direction; as in *southern*. A. Sax. -ern.

-ery, business or place where it is carried on, also with collective force; as in *archery*, *brewery*, *cutlery*, *finery*, *soldiery*. From nouns in -er with Fr. -ie, L. -ia.

-es, -s, denoting plurals. A. Sax. -as; common to the Aryan languages.

-escent, becoming gradually; as in *convalescent*, *effervescent*. L. -escens, -escentis, pres. part. of inceptive verbs in -esco.

-ese, belonging to a country or city; as in *Siamese*, *Maltese*. Fr. -ois, -oise, It. -ese, from L. -ensis.

-esque, partaking of; as in *picturesque*. Fr. -esque, from L. -iscus, a form of -icus.

-ess, feminine suffix; as in *authoress*, *countess*, *giantess*. Fr. -esse, L. -issa, from Gr. -issa.

-est, suffix of superlatives. A. Sax. -est, -ost, G. -est; allied to Gr. -istos, Skr. -ishthas.

-et, -ette, dim. suffix; as in *billet*, *coronet*, *palette*. Fr. -et, -ette.

-ey, adjective suffix. See -y.

-ferous bearing, producing; as in *coniferous*, *quadrififerous*. L. -fer, from ferre, to bear.

-fold, denoting multiplication; as in *threefold*, *manifold*. From fold, noun or verb.

-ful, full of; as in *fanciful*, *mournful*. A. Sax. -ful—E. full.

-fy, to make; as in *beautify*. Fr. -fier, L. -ficare, from facio, to make.

-geneous, -genous, as in *homogeneous*. From Gr. and L. root -gen, to produce.

-graph, -graphy. From Gr. -graphos, -graphia, from graphô, to write.

-hood, -hood, state, condition; as in *Godhood*, *widowhood*. A. Sax. hâd, state, rank = G. -heit.

-ible, same meaning as -able; as in *accessible*.

-ic, pertaining to; as in *botanic*, *periodic*, *public*. L. -icus, Gr. -ikos, Skr. -ikas.

-ical, pertaining to; as in *logical*. From L. -icus and -alis combined.

-ics, properly plural, but used as a singular in names of branches of knowledge; as in *mathematics*, *ethics*. Gr. -ika, neut. pl. of -ikos, lit. things belonging to.

-id, adjective suffix; as in *arid*, *fluid*, *torpid*. L. -idus.

-id, -ide, suffix of family names of animals. Gr. -idês, denot descent.

-ide, suffix of certain chemical compounds; as *chlorids*. Gr. -eidos, form.

-ie, -y, dim. suffix; as in *wife*, *Johnnie*. From -ik, weaker form of -ek.

-ier. Same as -er.

-ile, capable of being; as in *docile*, *fragile*. L. -ilis.

-ile, belonging to; as in *puerile*, *senile*, *Gentile*. L. -ilis.

-ine, feminine suffix; as in *heroine*. Fr. -ine, L. -ina.

-ine, suffix of adjectives and nouns; as in *divine*, *iodine*. L. -inus, -ina.

-ing, noun suffix; as in *whiting*, *shilling*. A. Sax. -ing.

-ing, termination of present participles. Corrupted from A. Sax. -ende.

-ing, termination of verbal nouns. A. Sax. -ung.

-ion. See -sion, -tion.

-ique, adj. suffix; as in *antique*, *unique*. Fr. -ique, L. -iquus, a form of -icus.

-ise. See -ize.

-ish, pertaining to, having somewhat of; as in *childish*, *foolish*, *dwarfish*, *whitish*, *English*. A. Sax. -isc, G. -isch, Goth. -isk.

-ish, verbal suffix; as in *nourish*, *perish*. From forms in -iss- of French verbs, from L. -esc- of inceptive verbs (as *obsolesco*—*obsolesh*).

-ism, -asm, suffix of nouns, often implying state, system, doctrines; as in *barbarism*, *atheism*, *organism*, *scepticism*, *pleonasm*. L. -ismus, -asmus, from Gr. -ismos, -asmos.

-ist, -ast, one who; suffix often corresponding to -ism, -asm; as in *atheist*, *gymnast*.

-ite, one of, a follower of; as in *Israelite*, *Spinonite*. L. -ita, Gr. -itês.

-ite, a geological suffix—-itis. Also a chemical suffix, from L. adjective suffix -itus.

-itis, suffix denoting inflammation; used in medical terms; as in *laryngitis*. Gr. -itis.

-ity, state; as in *ability*. L. -itas. See -ty.

-ix. See -trix.

-ize, -ise, to make, to act; as in *civilize*, *economise*. Fr. -iser, O.Fr. -izer, L.L. -izare, from Gr. -izein.

-kin, dim. suffix; as in *lambkin*. Not in A. Sax.; same as D. -ak-en, G. -ch-en; equivalent to -ock-en, and thus a double diminutive.

-le, -el, a suffix in nouns denoting instrument, &c.; as in *needle*, *saddle*, *steeple*, *navel*, *weasel*. A. Sax. -el, -ol, -il, -ela, G. -el, Aryan -al, -ar. Also in some adjectives, as *idle*.

-le, dim. and freq. suffix of verbs; as in *frizzle*, *nibble*, *sparkle*.

-lence, suffix in abstract nouns, corresponds to -lent.

-lent, full of; as in *violent*, *purulent*. L. -lentus.

-less, free from, without; as in *artless*, *fatherless*. A. Sax. -leas, G. -los; akin lose, loss.

-let, dim. suffix; as in *leaflet*, *streamlet*. From -le or -el, and -et.

-ling, dim. suffix; as in *darling*, *lordling*, *starveling*. From -ing, A. Sax. -ing, with prefixed -le or -el.

-ling, -long, adverbial suffix; as in *darkling*, *endlong*. A. Sax. -linga, -lunga, adverbial datives.

-lite, in mineralogical terms, &c., means stone; as in *aerolite*. Gr. lithos, a stone.

-logy, doctrine, science; as in *biology*. Gr. -logia, from logos, a word, speech.

-ly, like, an adjective and adverbial suffix; as in *lovely*, *truly*. A form of adj. like; A. Sax. -lic, adjective suffix, -lice, adverbial suffix.

-ment, act of, state of; as in *agreement*, *argument*, *experiment*. Fr. -ment, L. -mentum.

-meter, a measure; as in *hydrometer*. Gr. metron, a measure.

-mony, state; as in *matrimony*, *parsimony*. L. -monium, -monia.

-most, suffix in superlatives; as *foremost*. Not the same as *most*, superlative of *much*, but a double superlative composed of superlative suffixes -ma and -est. See Foremost in Dict.

-nce, -ncy, suffix of abstract nouns usually denoting state; as in *vigilance*, *brilliancy*, *abhorrence*, *excellency*. Fr. -nce, L. -ntia, from present participles in -ans, -antis, -ens, -entis, with suffix -ia.

-ness, denoting state of being; as in *barrenness*, *fulness*, *redness*. A. Sax. -nes, same as G. -nis, Goth. -nassus.

-ock, diminutive suffix; as in *hillock*, *bullock*. A. Sax. -uca.

-oid, -oidal, resembling; as in *ellipsoid*, *spheroidal*. Gr. -eidês, from eidos, form.

-on, noun suffix, as in *dragon*, *falcon*. Fr. -on, L. -onem, accus. suffix of nouns in -o, -onis.

-or, one who; as in *emperor*, *sailor*. Fr. -eur, from L. -orem, accus. of nouns in -tor.

-ory. See -tory.

-our, -or, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *colour* or *color*, *favour*, *honour*. Fr. -eur, L. -orem, accus. of nouns in -or, -oris.

-ous, -eous, full of, abounding with; as in *copious*, *famous*, *aqueous*, *verdous*. Fr. -eux, L. -osus.

-pathy, state of feeling; as in *antipathy*. Gr. -pathia, from pathos, suffering.

-pherous, bearing, carrying; as in *phylloporous*. Gr. -phoros, from phero, to bear.

-ple, same sense as -fold; as in *triple*, *quadruple*. L. -plus, akin to -pleo, to fill.

-red, -ric. See Hatred, Bishopric, in Dict.

-ry, collective noun suffix, an art; as in *nunnery*, *cookery*, *poetry*. Fr. -rie, L. -ria.

-'s, suffix of the possessive. A. Sax. -es—G. -s, -es, L. -is. The old notion that it stands for *his* is quite erroneous, though this may be the origin of the '.

-scope, -scopy, what assists sight, a seeing. Gr. -skopos, -skopia, from skopeô, to see.

-ship, state of, office of; as in *apprenticeship*, *censorship*, *rectorship*. A. Sax. -scipe, akin to *ship*, *shape*.

-sion, state or action abstractly; as in *expansion*, *tension*. L. -sio, -sionis, akin -tion.

-some, full of, abounding in; as in *gladsome*, *frolicsome*, *troublesome*. A. Sax. -sum, Icel. and G. -sam; akin to *same*.

-ster, one who; as in *gamester*, *maltster*, *songster*. A. Sax. -estre, originally a feminine suffix, as still in *spinster*.

-sy, state; as in *heresy*, *phantasy*. Gr. -sis, -sia.

-t, suffix of nouns; as in *height*, *flight*. Same as -th.

-teen, ten; as in *fifteen*. A. Sax. -tyne.

-ter, ther, a comparative suffix; as in *after*, *other*. A. Sax. -ter, -der, -ther. See After in Dict.

-th, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *breadth*, *death*, *health*. A. Sax. -th, allied to L. -tus, as in *juventus*, youth.

-th, suffix of ordinals; as *sixth*. A. Sax. -tha; allied to -tus, in L. sextus, sixth.

-ther, an agent; as in *father*, *mother*, *brother*. A. Sax. -der, -dor, -thor; allied to L. -tor, Skr. -tar, denoting an agent.

-tion, state or action abstractly; as in *conception*, *perception*. L. -tio, -tionis; akin -sion.

-tor, an agent; as in *actor*. See -ther.

-tory, adjective suffix; as in *amatory*, *confirmatory*, *explanatory*. L. -torius, corresponding to nouns in -tor. From the neuter -torium comes the termination when signifying place, as in *dormitory*, *lavatory*.

-trix, feminine suffix corresponding to -tor; as in *testatrix*. L. -trix.

-tude, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *fortitude*, *gratitude*. L. -tudo, -tudinis.

-ture. See -ure.

-ty, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *gravity*, *levity*. Fr. -té, L. -tas, -tatis.

-ty, ten times; as in *fifty*. A. Sax. -tig; akin to *ten*, -teen.

-ule, dim. suffix; as in *globule*, *pilule*. L. -ulus, -ula, -ulum.

-ure, act, thing produced; as in *capture*, *gesture*, *creature*, *picture*. L. -ura.

-ward, -wards, suffix of direction; as in *homeward*, *homewards*. When with -s it is an adverbial genitive. A. Sax. -weard, -weardes; akin to *worth* (verb), L. verto, to turn.

-way, -ways, suffix of manner; as in *always*, *straightway*. From way, manner; -ways is an adverbial genitive.

-wise, suffix of manner; as in *lengthwise*, *likewise*. See Wise in Dict.

-y, -ey, adjective suffix; as in *bloody*, *clayey*, *dirty*, *filthy*, *skyey*, *woody*. A. Sax. -ig, G. -ig; allied to L. -icus, Gr. -ikos. In *hasty*, *jolly*, it represents Fr. -if, L. -ivus.

-y, noun suffix. Sometimes, as in *company*, *fallacy*, it represents Fr. -ie, L. -ia, or Gr. -ia (as in *apology*); sometimes it represents L. -ium, as in *remedy*, *subsidy*; sometimes L. -ius, as in *notary*; sometimes L. -atus, as in *deputy*.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

In showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted in this Dictionary, that of *re-writing* the word in a different form. In doing so the same letter or combination of letters is made use of for the same *sound*, no matter by what letter or letters the sound may be represented in the word whose pronunciation is shown. The *key* to the pronunciation by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound. Sounds and letters, the reader must bear in mind, are often very different things. In the English language there are over forty sounds, while in the English alphabet there are only twenty-six letters to represent them. Our alphabet is, therefore, very far from being adequate to the duties required of it, and very different from a perfect alphabet, which would have a distinct letter for each sound, so that the same sound would always be represented by the same letter. The principal vowel sounds (including diphthongs) are as shown in the following table, which gives also the characters that are used in the Dictionary to show the pronunciation, most of them distinguished by diacritical marks.

ā,	as in	fate.	ō,	as in	note.
ä,	"	far.	o,	"	not.
a,	"	fat.	ȯ,	"	move.
ȧ,	"	fall.	ū,	"	tube.
ē,	"	me.	u,	"	tub.
e,	"	met.	ụ,	"	bull.
ė,	"	her.	ē,	"	Sc. abune (Fr. u).
ī,	"	pine.	oi,	"	oil.
i,	"	pin.	ou,	"	pound

The vowel which is heard in the key-word *fate* is heard also in the words *mail*, *pray*, *pear*, *feign*, *prey*, and *there*, although it is written by different means in each. In the Dictionary the reader is directed to give to each of those words the vowel *a* of *fate*, by the following notation, māl, prā, pār, fān, prā, thār. Thus the same letter, with the same mark to distinguish it, is adopted to denote the same sound, whatever the orthography of the word may be. It must be observed, however, that the sameness of the sound is all that is intended to be expressed, for the sound may be rather longer or rather shorter in duration than that of the key-word.

Strictly speaking the vowel sound heard in *pear*, *there*, and similar words, differs slightly from that heard in the other words given in being absolutely simple or pure in character. The vowel in the word *fate*, on the other hand, is a compound sound, the ending being slightly different from the initial part of it. The initial part is a vowel-sound of a specific character, which gradually changes until it becomes similar to the *e* of *me* or the *i* of *pin*, when it completes the vowel. The compound character of the vowel, and the transition from the first to the last part of it, are best noticed in a very long syllable, such as the word *praise*, which may be uttered in a slow and drawling manner for the purpose.

Besides the sound just noticed the letter *a* has three other very distinct sounds; and it also sometimes takes sounds better represented by *e* or *o*, as in *any*, *quality*. The letters *e*, *o*, and *u* have each three separate sounds, and *i* has two. The fourth sound of *u* which is used in the key is not an English sound, though very common in Scotch and French, as also in German, &c.

The compound vowel-sounds are named diphthongs, that is double sounds, whether they be written with one or more letters. Six of the vowel-sounds in English are diphthongs, of which three, viz. those in the key-words *fate*, *pine*, and *oil*, end in *e* of *me*, and those in *note*, *tube*, and *pound*, end in *o* of *move*. The remaining vowels are simple sounds, and are named monophthongs, that is single sounds, whether they be written with one or more letters (as in *fault*, *meet*, *four*, &c.).

The consonant sounds in English may be said to be twenty-five in number, as given below. Some of them, it will be noticed, are represented by two letters, this clumsy method being necessary from the imperfection of the alphabet. In any perfect alphabet *sh*, *ch*, *ng*, &c., would have each a single character. The consonants may be divided into various classes according to their character. Two important divisions, into one or other of which they are all arranged, are the voice-consonants and the voiceless consonants, otherwise called respectively sonant and surd consonants.

Voice-Consonants.	Voiceless Consonants.
B.—*bed*, *ebb*	P.—*pin*, *up*.
D.—*do*, *add*	T.—*to*, *at*.
G.—*go*, *egg*	K.—*kin*, *ask*.
L.—*lo*, *all*.	
M.—*man*, *am*.	
N.—*no*, *an*.	
R.—*roe*, *far*.	
V.—*vest*, *have*	F.—*fur*, *off*.
W.—*we*	Wh.—*why*.
Y.—*you*.	
Z.—*zest*, *haze*	S.—*so*, *pass*.
NG.—*sing*.	
ZH.—*azure*	Sh.—*shed*, *ash*.
TH.—*this*, *lathe*	Th.—*thin*, *pith*.
J.—*few*, *judge*	Ch.—*church*.
	H.—*hope*.

Neither *c* nor *q* requires to be given, the former having no characteristic sound of its own, being always equivalent to *s* or *k*; the latter, which is always followed by *u*, having the sound of *k* (qu=kw).

The voice-consonants are uttered with voice, the voiceless consonants with mere breath, as any one may learn by carefully studying his own pronunciation of them. A syllable is formed by the utterance of one or more of the elementary sounds in one issue of voice. A syllable can only have one simple or compound vowel in it; thus the word *view* has only one vowel-sound in it, that of the ū of tube, written by the trigraph *iew*. Some syllables have no vowel, a consonant alone being sufficient to form the syllable, as in the finals of *fickle*, *little*, *garden*, *maiden*, in which, though the *e* appears in the spelling, it is really silent. As many consonants may go to form a syllable as there is a possibility of pronouncing.

The special key-words for the consonants as used in showing the pronunciation throughout the Dictionary are given immediately below. It will be understood that *ch* always represents the sound it has in *chain*, never that which it has in *machine*; *g* has always its so-called hard sound, *j* being used for the corresponding soft. The only foreign sound represented in the key is that of the French *n*, as in *bon*. This is a sound that requires to be heard properly pronounced before it can be correctly acquired.

ch,	as in	chain.	vw,	as in	twin.
ch,	"	Sc. loch, Ger. nacht.	th,	"	thin.
j,	"	job.	w,	"	wig.
g,	"	go.	wh,	"	whig.
ṅ,	"	Fr. ton.	zh,	"	azure.
ng,	"	sing.			

The application of this key to the pronunciation of foreign words can as a rule only represent approximately the true pronunciation of those words. It is applicable, however, to Latin and Greek words, as those languages are commonly pronounced in England.

In order to the correct pronunciation of words their *accent* must be known. In words consisting of more than one syllable one or more of the syllables is uttered with a certain stress or emphasis, called an accent, as the first syllable of the word *labour*, the second of *delay*, and the third of *comprehension*. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word,

being made so by means of the accent. In this Dictionary, as in most others, it is denoted by the mark ′. This mark, also called an accent, is placed above and beyond the syllable which receives the accent, as in the words *la′bour*, *delay′*, and *comprehen′sion*.

Many polysyllable words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word *excommunication*, in which the third, as well as the fifth syllable is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary or tonic accent, while that on the third is a mere euphonic accent, and consists of a slight resting on the syllable to prevent indistinctness in the utterance of so many unaccented syllables. Where both accents are marked in a word, the primary accent is thus marked ″, and the secondary, or inferior one, by this mark ′, as in the word *excommun′ica″tion*.

THE ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

a. or adj.	= adjective.
abbrev.	.. abbreviation, abbreviated.
acc.	.. accusative.
adv.	.. adverb.
agri.	.. agriculture.
alg.	.. algebra.
Amer.	.. American.
anat.	.. anatomy.
anc.	.. ancient.
antiq.	.. antiquities.
aor.	.. aorist, aoristic.
Ar.	.. Arabic.
arch.	.. architecture.
archæol.	.. archæology.
arith.	.. arithmetic.
Armor.	.. Armoric.
art.	.. article.
A. Sax.	.. Anglo-Saxon.
astrol.	.. astrology.
astron.	.. astronomy.
at. wt.	.. atomic weight.
aug.	.. augmentative.
biol.	.. biology.
bot.	.. botany.
Bret.	.. Breton (= Armoric).
Carl.	.. Carlyle.
carp.	.. carpentry.
caus.	.. causative.
Celt.	.. Celtic.
chem.	.. chemistry.
chron.	.. chronology.
Class.	.. Classical (= Greek and Latin).
cog.	.. cognate, cognate with.
colloq.	.. colloquial.
com.	.. commerce.
comp.	.. compare.
compar.	.. comparative.
conch.	.. conchology.
conj.	.. conjunction.
contr.	.. contraction, contracted.
crystal.	.. crystallography.
D.	.. Dutch.
Dan.	.. Danish.
dat.	.. dative.
def.	.. definite.
dial.	.. dialect, dialectal.
dim.	.. diminutive.
distrib.	.. distributive.
dram.	.. drama, dramatic.
dyn.	.. dynamics.
E., Eng.	.. English.
eccles.	.. ecclesiastical, in ecclesiastical affairs.
elect.	.. electricity.
engin.	.. engineering.
engr.	.. engraving.
entom.	.. entomology.
ethn.	= ethnography, ethnology.
etym.	.. etymology.
exclam.	.. exclamation.
fem.	.. feminine.
fig.	.. figuratively.
Fl.	.. Flemish.
fort.	.. fortification.
Fr.	.. French.
freq.	.. frequentative.
Fris.	.. Frisian.
fut.	.. future.
G.	.. German.
Gael.	.. Gaelic.
galv.	.. galvanism.
genit.	.. genitive.
geog.	.. geography.
geol.	.. geology.
geom.	.. geometry.
Goth.	.. Gothic.
Gr.	.. Greek.
gram.	.. grammar.
gun.	.. gunnery.
Heb.	.. Hebrew.
her.	.. heraldry.
Hind.	.. Hindustani, or Hindi.
hist.	.. history.
hort.	.. horticulture.
Hung.	.. Hungarian.
hydros.	.. hydrostatics.
Icel.	.. Icelandic.
ich.	.. ichthyology.
imper.	.. imperative.
imperf.	.. imperfect.
impers.	.. impersonal.
incept.	.. inceptive.
ind.	.. indicative.
Ind.	.. Indian.
indef.	.. indefinite.
Indo-Eur.	.. Indo-European.
inf.	.. infinitive.
intens.	.. intensive.
interj.	.. interjection.
Ir.	.. Irish.
It.	.. Italian.
L.	.. Latin.
L.G.	.. Low German.
lit.	.. literal, literally.
Lith.	.. Lithuanian.
L.L.	.. late Latin, low do.
mach.	.. machinery.
manuf.	.. manufactures.
masc.	.. masculine.
math.	.. mathematics.
mech.	.. mechanics.
med.	.. medicine.
Med. L.	.. Medieval Latin.
mensur.	.. mensuration.
metal.	.. metallurgy.
metaph.	.. metaphysics.
meteor.	= meteorology.
M.H.G.	.. Middle High German.
Mil.	.. Milton.
milit.	.. military, in military affairs.
mineral.	.. mineralogy.
Mod. Fr	.. Modern French.
mus.	.. music.
myth.	.. mythology.
N.	.. Norse, Norwegian.
n.	.. noun.
nat. hist.	.. natural history.
nat. order	.. natural order.
nat. phil.	natural philosophy.
naut.	.. nautical.
navig.	.. navigation.
neg.	.. negative.
neut.	.. neuter.
N.H.G.	New High German.
nom.	.. nominative.
Norm.	.. Norman.
North. E.	.. Northern English.
N.T.	.. New Testament.
numis.	.. numismatics.
obj.	.. objective.
obs.	.. obsolete.
obsoles.	.. obsolescent.
O.E.	.. Old English (i.e. English between A. Saxon and Modern English).
O. Fr.	.. Old French.
O.H.G.	.. Old High German.
O. Sax.	.. Old Saxon.
O.T.	.. Old Testament.
ornith.	.. ornithology.
p.	.. participle.
paint.	.. painting.
paleon.	.. paleontology.
part.	.. participle.
pass	.. passive.
pathol.	.. pathology.
pejor.	.. pejorative.
Per.	.. Persian.
perf.	.. perfect.
pers.	.. person.
persp.	.. perspective.
Pg.	.. Portuguese.
pharm.	.. pharmacy.
philol.	.. philology.
philos.	.. philosophy.
Phœn.	.. Phœnician.
photog.	.. photography.
phren.	.. phrenology.
phys. geog.	physical geography.
physiol.	.. physiology.
pl.	.. plural.
pneum.	.. pneumatics.
poet.	.. poetical.
Pol.	.. Polish.
pol. econ.	= political economy.
poss.	.. possessive.
pp.	.. past participle.
ppr.	.. present participle.
Pr.	.. Provençal.
prep.	.. preposition.
pres.	.. present.
pret.	.. preterite.
print.	.. printing.
priv.	.. privative.
pron.	.. pronunciation, pronounced.
pron.	.. pronoun.
pros.	.. prosody.
prov.	.. provincial.
rail.	.. railways.
refl.	.. reflexively, with a reflexive pronoun.
R. Cath. Ch.	.. Roman Catholic Church.
rhet.	.. rhetoric.
Rom. antiq.	Roman antiquities.
Rus.	.. Russian.
Sax.	.. Saxon.
Sc.	.. Scotch.
Scand.	.. Scandinavian.
Scrip.	.. Scripture.
sculp.	.. sculpture.
Shak.	.. Shakspere.
sing.	.. singular.
Skr.	.. Sanskrit.
Slav.	.. Slavonic, Slavic.
Sp.	.. Spanish.
sp. gr	.. specific gravity.
subj.	.. subjunctive.
superl.	.. superlative.
surg.	.. surgery.
surv.	.. surveying.
Sw.	.. Swedish.
sym.	.. symbol.
syn.	.. synonym.
technol.	.. technology.
telegr.	.. telegraphy.
Tenn.	.. Tennyson.
term.	.. termination.
Teut.	.. Teutonic.
Thack.	.. Thackeray.
theol.	.. theology.
trigon.	.. trigonometry.
Turk.	.. Turkish.
typog.	.. typography.
v.i.	.. verb intransitive.
v.n.	.. verb neuter.
v.t.	.. verb transitive.
W.	.. Welsh.
zool.	.. zoology.
†	.. rare.
‡	.. obsolete.
=	.. equivalent to.
∴	.. comparison of synonyms.

CONCISE

ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A, the first letter in the English and other alphabets derived from the Latin and Greek alphabets. In *music*, it designates the sixth note of the model or diatonic scale of C, the note sounded by the open second string of the violin.

A, the indefinite article, a contraction of *an*, used before nouns singular, beginning with a consonant. AN.

A 1, a character attached to a ship of the first class in Lloyd's register of shipping.

Aam, am, *n.* [D., from L. *hama*, a bucket.] Liquid measure in Holland—about 20 gals.

Aardvark, ärd'värk, *n.* [D.—earth pig.] The ground-hog of South Africa, a burrowing, insectivorous, edentate animal.

Aardwolf, ärd'wulf, *n.* [D.—earth wolf.] The earth wolf of South Africa, an animal allied to the hyænas and civets.

Aaronic, Aaronical, ä-ron'ik, ä-ron'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, or to his priesthood.

Abaca, ab'a-ka, *n.* Native name of the plant which yields Manilla-hemp.

Aback, a-bak', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *back*.] Backwards; *naut.* catching the wind so as to urge a vessel backwards (of sails); *fig.* by surprise; unexpectedly; as, to take a person *aback*.

Abacus, ab'a-kus, *n.* [L.] A slab or board for reckoning on; the Pythagorean multiplication table; *arch.* a slab or table forming the crowning of a column and its capital.

Abaft, a-bäft', *adv.* or *prep.* [Prefix *a*, and A.Sax. *be-æftan*, *baftan*. AFT.] On or towards the aft or hinder part of a ship.

Abandon, a-ban'dun, *v.t.* [Fr. *abandonner*, from *a*, to, and O. Fr. *bandon*, control, liberty; to leave at liberty. BAN.] To detach or withdraw one's self from; desert; forsake; give up; resign; *yield up*; *refl.* to yield one's self up without attempt at restraint; as, to *abandon one's self* to grief. —*n.* Abandonment†; heartiness; frank, unrestrained demeanour (a French usage). —**Abandoned**, a-ban'dund, *a.* Given up to vice; shamelessly and recklessly wicked; profligate; depraved; vicious.—**Abandonedly**, a-ban'dund-li, *adv.* In an abandoned manner.—**Abandonee**, a-ban'dun-ē', *n.* *Law*, one to whom anything is abandoned.—**Abandoner**, a-ban'dun-er, *n.* One who abandons.—**Abandonment**, a-ban'dun-ment, *n.* The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned; relinquishment; desertion; giving up.

Abarticulation, ab-är-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint.] *Anat.* an immovable articulation.

Abase, a-bās', *v.t.*—*abased*, *abasing*. [Fr. *abaisser*—*a*, to, and *baisser*, to lower, from L.L. *bassus*, low. BASE.] To lower or depress (of material objects)†; to reduce lower, as in rank; humble; degrade. —**Abasement**, a-bās'ment, *n.* The act of abasing; a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.—**Abaser**, a-bās'er, *n.* One who abases.

Abash, a-bash', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *esbahir*, pp. *esbahissant*, from *es* = ex, intens., *bahir*, *baer*, to gape; Mod. Fr. *s'ébahir*, to be astonished; probably from *bah!* exclamation of astonishment.] To confuse or confound, as by consciousness of guilt, inferiority, &c.; make ashamed; put to confusion. *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound*.—**Abashment**, a-bash'ment, *n.* Act of; state of being.

Abate, a-bāt', *v.t.*—*abated*, *abating*. [Fr. *abattre*, to beat down, from L. *battere*, a form of *batuere*, to beat. BATTER.] To beat down†; to lessen; diminish; remit; moderate (zeal, a demand, a tax); *law*, to annul; put an end to.—*v.i.* To decrease or become less in strength or violence.—**Abatable**, a-bāt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being abated.—**Abatement**, a-bāt'ment, *n.* The act of or state of being; decrease; decline; mitigation; amount or sum deducted; deduction; decrease.—**Abater**, a-bāt'er, *n.* One who or that which abates.

Abatis, Abatis, ab-a-tē or ab'a-tis, *n.* [Fr. *abatis*, *abattis*, from *abattre*, to beat down. ABATE.] *Fort.* a collection of felled trees, from which the smaller branches have been cut off, and which are laid side by side, with the branched ends towards assailants, forming an obstruction to their progress.—**Abat'tised**, ab'a-tist, *a.* Provided with an abatis.

Abattoir, a-bat-wär, *n.* [Fr., from *abattre*, to beat or knock down. ABATE.] A public slaughter-house.

Abaxial, Abaxile, ab-ak'si-al, ab-aks'il, *a.* [Prefix *ab*, from, and *axis*.] Not in the axis.

Abb, ab, *n.* [A. Sax. *ab* or *ob*, the woof.] Yarn for the warp in weaving; two qualities of wool, called respectively coarse *abb* and fine *abb*.

Abbacinate,† ab-ba'sin-āt, *v.t.* [It. *abbacinare*—*ab* for *ad*, to, and *bacino*, a basin.] To deprive of sight by applying a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes: a mode of punishment employed in the middle ages.

Abbacy, ab'ba-si, *n.* The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot. **Abbot**, ab'bat, *n.* Same as *Abbot*.—**Abbatial**, **Abbatical**, ab-bat'ik-al, ab-bā'shi-al, *a.* Belonging to an abbey.

Abbé, ab-bā, *n.* [Fr., an abbot.] In France, especially before the revolution, one who devoted himself to divinity, or who had pursued a course of study in a theological seminary; many of them became tutors, professors, and men of letters.

Abbess, ab'bes, *n.* [Fr. *abbesse*, L.L. *abbatissa*.] A female superior of an abbey, possessing, in general, the same dignity and authority as an abbot, except that she cannot exercise the spiritual functions appertaining to the priesthood.—**Abbey**, ab'be, *n.* [Fr. *abbaye*, from L.L. *abbatia*, an abbey. ABBOT.] A monastery or monastic establishment of the highest rank; a society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to religion and celibacy, governed by an abbot or abbess.—**Abbot**, ab'but, *n.* [Formerly *abbat*, L.L. *abbas*, *abbatis*, from Syr. and Chal. *abba*, father.] The male head or superior of an abbey or monastery. Some abbots were *mitred* abbots, almost equal in rank with bishops. Laymen were sometimes abbots, enjoying the abbey revenues.—**Abbotship**, ab'but-ship, *n.* The state or office of an abbot.

Abbreviate, ab-brē'vi-āt, *v.t.*—*abbreviated*, *abbreviating*. [L. *abbreviare*, *abbreviatum*, to shorten—*ab*, for *ad*, and *brevis*, short. BRIEF, APRIDGE (which is really the same word).] To make briefer; shorten; abridge; reduce to smaller compass.—**Abbreviation**, ab-brē'vi-ā"shon, *n.* Act of abbreviating, shortening, or contracting; that which is abbreviated; a syllable, letter, or series of letters, standing for a word or words; as, *esq.* for *esquire*; *F.R.S.* for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.—**Abbreviator**, ab-brē'vi-ā-ter, *n.* One who abbreviates. —**Abbreviatory**, ab-brē'vi-a-to-ri, *a.* Abbreviating or tending to abbreviate; shortening.

Abdest, ab'dest, *n.* [Per. *abdest*—*āb*, water, and *dast*, hand.] Purification or ablution before prayer; a Mohammedan rite.

Abdicate, ab'di-kāt, *v.t.*—*abdicated*, *abdicating*. [L. *abdico*, *abdicatum*—*ab*, from, and *dico*, *dicatum*, to declare publicly.] To give up, renounce, lay down, or withdraw from in a voluntary, public, or formal manner, as a throne, duties, &c.; vacate; resign.—*v.i.* To renounce or give up power voluntarily.—**Abdicant**, ab'di-kant, *n.* One who abdicates.—*a.* Renouncing.—**Abdication**, ab-di-kā'shon, *n.* The act of abdicating an office, especially the kingly office.—**Abdicator**, ab'di-kāt-er, *n.* One who abdicates.

Abdomen, ab-dō'men or ab'do-men, *n.* [L.] That part of the human body which lies between the thorax and the pelvis, containing the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, and intestines; the posterior of the three parts of a perfect insect.—**Abdominal**, ab-dom'in-al, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen or belly.—*Abdominal regions*, certain regions into which the abdomen in men is arbitrarily divided for convenience in anatomical or medical descriptions.—**Abdominous**†, ab-dom'inus, *a.* Abdominal; pot-bellied.

Abduce, ab-dūs', *v.t.*—*abduced*, *abducing*. [L. *abducere*, to lead away—*ab*, and *ducere*, to lead, to draw. DUKE.] To draw or conduct away.—**Abducent**, ab-dūs'ent, *a.* Drawing away; pulling back.—*Abducent muscles*, muscles which pull back certain parts of the body from the medial line.—**Abduct**, ab-dukt', *v.t.* To draw or lead away; to take away surreptitiously and by force.—**Abduction**, ab-duk'shon, *n.* The act of abducting; *anat.* the action by which muscles withdraw a limb or other part from the axis of the body; *law*, the unlawful leading away of a person, as a young woman, by fraud, persuasion, or open violence.—**Abductor**, ab-duk'ter, *n.* One who or that which abducts; *anat.* a muscle which moves certain parts from the axis of the body.

Abeam, a-bēm', *adv.* *Naut.* in the direction of the beams, that is, at right angles to the keel of a ship.

Abecedarian,† ā'bē-se-dā"ri-an, *n.* [From the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*.] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters.—**Abecedary**,† ā-bē-se'da-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or formed by the letters of the alphabet.—*n.* A first principle or element; rudiment.

Abed, a-bed', *adv.* In bed; gone to bed.

Abele, a-bēl', *n.* [D. *abeel*, G. *albele*, L. *albus*, white.] The white poplar.

Aberdevine, a-ber'de-vin, *n.* The siskin, a well-known song-bird.

Aberr,† ab-er', *v.i.* [L. *aberro*, *aberratum*—*ab*, from, and *erro*, to wander, to err.] To wander; to err.—**Aberrance**,† **Aberrancy**,† ab-er'rans, ab-er'ran-si, *n.* A wandering; aberration.—**Aberrant**, ab-er'rant, *a.* Characterised by aberration; wandering; straying from the right way; differing from a common type.—**Aberrate**,† ab-er'rāt, *v.i.* To wander or deviate from the right way.—**Aberration**, ab-er-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *aberratio.*] The act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or rectitude, or from a type or standard; partial alienation of mind; mental wandering; the difference between the true and the observed position of a heavenly body.

Aberuncader, ab-ē-rung'kat-er, *n.* [L. *ab*, from, *e*, out, and *runco*, to weed.] An implement for extirpating weeds.

Abet, a-bet', *v.t.*—*abetted*, *abetting.* [O.Fr. *abetter*, *abeter*, to incite, to lure; *abet*, a bait—prefix *a*, and word—*bait*, to incite, set on. BAIT, BITE.] To encourage by aid, countenance, or approval: used chiefly in a bad sense; incite; support; encourage; back up.—**Abetment**, **Abettal**, a-bet'ment, a-bet'al, *n.* The act of abetting; aid.—**Abetter**, **Abettor**, a-bet'er, *n.* One who abets or incites; a supporter or encourager, generally of something bad.

Abeyance, a-bā'ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *abbaiance*, expectation, from *abbayer*, to listen with the mouth open, from *bayer*, *baer*, to gape, as in crying *baā!* ABAISE.] A state of expectation, or waiting for an occupant or holder: said of lands, honours, or dignities; a state of temporary suspension.—**Abeyant**, a-bā'ant, *a.* Being in abeyance.

Abhor, ab-hor', *v.t.*—*abhorred*, *abhorring*, [L. *abhorreo*, to shrink back—*ab*, from, and *horreo*, to feel horror. HORRIBLE.] To hate extremely or with loathing; loathe, detest, or abominate; shrink from with horror; fill with horror and loathing (*Shak.*).—**Abhorrence**, ab-hor'rens, *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation; great aversion.—**Abhorrent**, ab-hor'rent, *a.* Struck with abhorrence; hating; detesting; utterly repugnant: in the last sense used formerly with *from*, now with *to*.—**Abhorrently**, ab-hor'rent-li, *adv.* With abhorrence.—**Abhorrer**, ab-hor'er, *n.* One who abhors.—**Abhorring**, ab-hor'ing, *n.* Feeling of abhorrence; object of abhorrence. [O.T.]

Abib, a'bib, *n.* The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan, answering to the latter part of March and beginning of April.

Abide, a-bīd', *v.t.*—*abode* (pret. & pp.), *abiding.* [A.Sax. *abidan*, *ābidan*, to abide, from *bīdan*, to bide. See BIDE.] To take up one's abode; dwell; stay; not to depart.—*To a. by*, to remain beside; to adhere to; to maintain; to remain satisfied with.—*v.t.* To be prepared for; to await; be able to endure or sustain; remain firm under; to put up with; to tolerate.—**Abider**, a-bid'er, *n.* One who abides.—**Abiding**, a-bid'ing, *a.* Continuing; permanent; steadfast; as, an *abiding* faith.—**Abidingly**, a-bid'ing-li, *adv.* In such a manner as to continue; permanently.

Abies, ab'i-ez, *n.* [L.] The genus of trees to which the fir belongs; a tree of this genus.—**Abietic**, ab-i-et'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to trees of the genus Abies.

Abigail, ab'i-gal, *n.* [From the title of Abigail assumed to herself by *Abigail*, wife of Nabal. See 1 Sam. xx. 3.] A general name for a waiting woman or lady's maid. [Colloq.]

Ability, a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *habilité*, L. *habilitas*—*habilis*, see ABLE.] The state or condition of being able; power, whether bodily or mental; pl. talents; powers of the mind; mental gifts or endowments.

Abiogenesis, **Abiogeny**, a-bī'ō-jen'e-sis, a-bī-oj'en-i, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation.] The doctrine that living matter may be produced by not living matter. BIOGENESIS, HETEROGENESIS.—**Abiogenist**, **Abiogenist**, a-bī'ō-jen'e-dist, a-bī-oj'en-ist, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of abiogenesis.—**Abiogenetic**, a-bī'ō-jen-et'ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by abiogenesis.—**Abiogenetically**, a-bī'ō-jen-et'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an abiogenetic manner.

Abject, ab'jekt, *a.* [L. *abjectus*, from *abjicio*, to throw away—*ab*, and *jacio*, to throw.] Sunk to a low condition; worthless, mean, despicable; low, grovelling.—*n.* A person in a low or abject condition.—**Abjection**, ab-jek'shon, *n.* A low state; meanness of spirit; abjectness.—**Abjectly**, ab'jekt-li, *adv.* In an abject or contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.—**Abjectness**, ab'jekt-nes, *n.* The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

Abjunctive,† ab-jungk'tiv, *a.* [L. *abjungo*, *abjunctum*—*ab*, from, and *jungo*, to join.] Isolated; exceptional.

Abjure, ab-jūr', *v.t.*—*abjured*, *abjuring*, [L. *abjuro*, to deny upon oath—*ab*, and *juro*, to swear. JURY.] To renounce upon oath; to reject or withdraw from with solemnity; abandon (as allegiance, errors); to recant or retract.—**Abjurement**, ab-jūr'ment, *n.* The act of abjuring; renunciation.—**Abjurer**, ab-jūr'er, *n.* One who abjures.—**Abjuration**, ab-jū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath; a rejection or denial with solemnity; a total abandonment.—**Abjuratory**, ab-jū'ra-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to abjuration.

Ablactate, ab-lak'tāt, *v.t.* [L. *ablactio*, to wean—*ab*, from, and *lac*, milk.] To wean from the breast.—**Ablactation**, ab-lak-tā'shon), *n.* The weaning of a child from the breast; *hort.* same as *inarching.*

Ablative, ab'la-tiv, *a.* [L. *ablativus*, from *ablatus*, carried away—*ab*, away, and *latus*, carried.] Taking or tending to take away; applied to a case of nouns in Sanskrit, Latin, and some other languages, originally given to the case in Latin because separation from was considered to be one of the chief ideas expressed by it.—**Ablation**,† ab-lā'shon, *n.* A carrying or taking away.

Ablaut, ab'lout, *n.* [G., from *ab*, off, and *laut*, sound.] *Philol.* a substitution of one vowel for another in the body of a word, to indicate a corresponding modification of use or meaning; as, *bind*, *band*, *bound*, *bond*; especially the change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in verbs, instead of the addition of a syllable (*-ed*); as, *sink*, *sank*, *sunk*.

Ablaze, a-blāz', *adv.* or *a.* In a blaze; in a state of eager excitement or desire.

Able, ā'bl, *a.* [O.Fr. *able*, *hable*, *habile*, skilful, fit, from L. *habilis*, suitable, fit, from *habeo*, to have; akin are *ability*, *habiliment*, *habit*, suffix *-ble*.] Having the power, means, or qualification sufficient; competent; qualified: having strong or unusual powers of mind or intellectual qualifications; gifted; vigorous; active.—**Able**,† ā'bl, *v.t.* To make able; to enable; to warrant or answer for. [*Shak.*]—**Able-bodied**, *a.* Having a sound, strong body; having strength sufficient for work: often applied to a seaman who is well skilled in seamanship, and classed in the ship's books as A.B.—**Ableness**, ā'bl-nes, *n.* Ability of body or mind; force; vigour.—**Ably**, ā'bli, *adv.* In an able manner; with ability.

Ablepsia,† **Ablepsy**,† a-blep'si-a, a-blep'si, *n.* [Gr. *ablepsia*—*a*, not, and *blepō*, to see.] Want of sight; blindness.

Ablet, ab'let, *n.* [Fr. *ablette*, from L. *albus*, *albulus*, white, whitish, from its colour. The name *bleak* is given it for the same reason.] A small fresh-water fish, the bleak. Called also *Ablen*.

Ablocate, ab'lo-kāt, *v.t.*—*ablocated*, *ablocating.* [L. *ablocco*—*ab*, away, and *locare*, to let out, from *locus*, a place.] To let out; to lease.—**Ablocation**, ab-lo-kā'shon, *n.* A letting to hire.

Ablom, a-blōm', *a.* or *adv.* In a blooming state.

Ablunent, ab'lū-ent, *a.* [L. *abluens*, *ablutentis*, ppr. of *abluo*, to wash off—*ab*, from, and *luo*, to wash.] Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids.—*n.* That which washes or carries off impurities; a detergent.—**Ablution**, ab-lū'shon, *n.* The act of washing; cleansing or purification by water or other liquid; specifically, a washing of the body preparatory to religious rites.—**Ablutionary**, ab-lū'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to ablution.

Abnegate, ab'ne-gāt, *v.t.*—*abnegated*, *abnegating.* [L. *abnego*, *abnegatum*—*ab*, from, and *nego*, to deny. NEGATIVE, DENY.] To deny; to renounce.—**Abnegation**, ab-ne-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *abnegatio.*] The act of abnegating; denial; renunciation.—**Abnegative**, ab-neg'a-tiv, *a.* Denying; negative.—**Abnegator**, ab'ne-ga-ter, *n.* One who abnegates, denies, or renounces.

Abnormal, ab-nor'mal, *a.* [L. *abnormis*—*ab*, from, and *norma*, a rule. NORMAL.] Not conformed or conforming to rule; deviating from a type or standard; irregular; contrary to system or law.—**Abnormality**, ab-nor-mal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being abnormal; deviation from a standard, rule, or type; irregularity; that which is abnormal.—**Abnormity**,† ab-nor'mi-ti, *n.* Abnormality.

Aboard, a-bōrd', *adv.* On board; within a ship or boat.—*prep.* On board; into (to go aboard a ship).

Abode, a-bōd', pret. of *abide.*—**Abode**, a-bōd', *n.* [From *abide.*] Residence or place of residence; a place where a person abides; a dwelling; habitation.—*To make abode*, to dwell or reside.

Abolish, a-bol'ish, *v.t.* [Fr. *abolir*; L. *abolere*, to annul, abolish—*ab*, from, and *olco*, to grow. ADULT.] To do away with; to put an end to; to destroy; to efface or obliterate; to make void; to annul; to put out of existence.—**Abolishable**, a-bol'ish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being abolished.—**Abolisher**, a-bol'ish-er, *n.* One who or that which abolishes.—**Abolishment**,† a-bol'ish-ment, *n.* Abolition.—**Abolition**, ab-ō-lī'shon, *n.* The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished.—**Abolitionism**, ab-ō-lī'shon-ism, *n.* The principles of an abolitionist.—**Abolitionist**, ab-ō-lī'shon-ist, *n.* A person who favours the abolition of anything; applied especially to those who favoured the abolition of slavery in the United States.

Abomasum, **Abomasus**, ab-ō-mā'sum, ab-ō-mā'sum, *n.* [L. prefix *ab*, from, and *omasum*.] The fourth stomach of ruminating animals, lying next to the omasum or third stomach.

Abominate, a-bom'in-āt, *v.t.*—*abominated*, *abominating.* [L. *abominor*, *abominatus*, to deprecate, as of ill omen—*ab*, from, and *omen*, an omen.] To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest.—**Abominable**, a-bom'in-a-bl, *a.* Deserving or liable to be abominated; detestable; loathsome; odious in the utmost degree; execrable.—**Abominableness**, a-bom'in-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being abominable, detestable, or odious.—**Abominably**, a-bom'in-a-bli, *adv.* In an abominable manner or degree.—**Abomination**, a-bom'in-ā'shon, *n.* The act of abominating or state of being abominated; detestation; that which is abominated or abominable; hence, hateful or shameful vice.

Aboral, ab-ō'ral, *a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *os*, *oris*, a mouth.] *Anat.* away from or at the opposite extremity from the mouth.

Aboriginal, ab-o-rij'in-al, *a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *origo*, origin.] Inhabiting a country from the earliest known times; as, *aboriginal* tribes.—*n.* An original inhabitant; one of an aboriginal race.—**Aboriginally**, ab-o-rij'in-al-li, *adv.* In or at first origin; originally; from the very first.—**Aborigines**, ab-o-rij'in-ēz, *n. pl.* [L.] The people found in a country at the time of the earliest known settlement.

Abort, a-bort', *v.i.* [L. *aborior*, *abortus*, to miscarry—*ab*, and *orior*, *ortus*, to arise. ORIENT.] To miscarry in giving birth; to appear in a rudimentary or undeveloped state.—**Aborted**, a-bort'ed, *a.* Imperfectly developed.—**Abortient**, a-bor'shi-ent, *a.* *Bot.* sterile; barren.—**Abortion**, a-bor'shon, *n.* The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time, or before the fetus is perfectly formed; the product of untimely birth; a misshapen being; a monster; anything which fails before it is matured or perfect, as a design.—**Abortive**, a-bort'iv, *a.* Brought forth in an immature state; rudimentary; imper-

fectly formed or developed; producing or intended to produce abortion; not brought to completion or to a successful issue; coming to nought.—**Abortive**, a-bort'iv, n. A drug causing or thought to cause abortion.—**Abortively**, a-bort'iv-li, *adv.* In an abortive manner; immaturely.—**Abortiveness**, a-bort'iv-nes, *n.* The state of being abortive.—**Abortment**,† a-bort'ment, *n.* An untimely birth; abortion.

Abound, a-bound', *v.i.* [Fr. *abonder*, from L. *abundare*, to overflow—*ab*, and *unda*, a wave. UNDULATE, WATER.] To be in great plenty; be very prevalent; have or possess in great quantity; be copiously supplied: in the latter sense followed by *with* or *in*.

About, a-bout', *prep.* [A. Sax. *ábútan*, *onbútan*, about, around—prefixes *á*, *on*, *on*, and *bútan*, without. BUT.] Around; on the outside or surface of; in a circle surrounding; round (two yards *about* the stem); near to in place, time, size, number, quantity, &c.; near to in action; on the point of (to be *about* to speak): in this sense followed by the infinitive; concerned in; engaged in (what is he *about*?) concerning; relating to; respecting.—*adv.* Around the outside; in circuit; in a circle; near to in number, time, place, quality, or degree (*about* as high); here and there; around; in one place and another; in different directions.—*To bring about*, to cause to happen; to effect or accomplish.—*To come about*, to come to pass; to happen.—*To go about*, to prepare to do.—*Turn about*, *week about*, &c., alternately, on each alternate week, and the like.

Above, a-buv', *prep.* [A. Sax. *ábúfan*, above: a triple compound of *á*, on, at, *be*, by, and *ufan*, upwards, akin to E. *over*, L. *super*, Gr. *hyper*, above.] In or to a higher place than; superior to in any respect; too high for (*above* mean actions); more in number, quantity, or degree than; in excess of (*above* a ton).—*Above all*, above or before everything else; before every other consideration.—*adv.* In or to a higher place; overhead; before, in rank or order, especially in a book or writing (what has been said *above*); besides, in the expression *over and above*. *Above* is often used elliptically as a noun, meaning (1) heaven; (2) the aforesaid; as, from the *above* you will learn. It is equal to an adjective in such phrases as, the *above* particulars, in which *cited* or *mentioned* is understood.—**Above-board**, *adv.* [Said to mean lit. above the table, not with hands below the table as one trying to cheat at cards.] In open sight; without tricks or disguise.—**Above-ground**, *adv.* Alive; not buried.

Abracadabra, ab'ra-ka-dab"ra, *n.* A word of eastern origin used in incantations. When written on paper so as to form a triangle, the first line containing the word in full, the one below it omitting the last letter, and so on each time until only one letter remained, and worn as an amulet, it was supposed to be an antidote against certain diseases.

Abrade, a-brād', *v.t.*—*abraded*, *abrading*. [L. *abrado*, to scrape off—*ab*, away, and *rado*, to scrape, whence *rase*, *razor*, &c.] To rub or wear down; to rub or grate off.—**Abradant**, a-brād'ant, *n.* A material for grinding, usually in powder, such as emery, sand, glass, &c.—**Abrasion**, ab-rā'shon, *n.* The act of abrading; the act of wearing or rubbing off or down; a superficial lesion of the skin by the partial removal of the cuticle.

Abrahamic, ā-bra-ham'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch.

Abranchiate, a-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *branchia*, gills.] Devoid of branchiæ or gills.—*n.* A vertebrate animal (mammal, bird, reptile) that at no period of its existence possesses gills.

Abrasion. See ABRADE.

Abrasitic, ab-ra-zit'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, not, *brazō*, to bubble.] *Mineral.* not effervescing when melted before the blow-pipe.

Abreast, a-brest', *adv.* Side by side, with the breasts in a line; hence, up to a level or standard (to keep *abreast* of science).

Abreption, ab-rep'shon, *n.* [L. *abripio*, *abreptum*, to snatch away—*ab*, from, and *rapio*, to snatch.] A carrying away, or state of being seized and carried away.

Abridge, a-brij', *v.t.*—*abridged*, *abridging*. [Fr. *abréger*, from L. *abbreviare*, to shorten. ABBREVIATE.] To make shorter; to curtail; to epitomize; to shorten by using fewer words; to condense; to lessen; to diminish; to deprive or cut off from: in the last sense followed by *of* (to abridge one *of* his rights).—**Abridger**, a-brij'ėr, *n.* One who or that which abridges.—**Abridgment**, a-brij'ment, *n.* The act of abridging or state of being; that which is abridged; an epitome; a summary, as of a book; an abstract. An *abridgment* is a larger work shortened; a *compendium* is a condensed view of a particular subject regarded as complete in itself; an *epitome* has more reference to the selection of essential facts than an abridgment; an *abstract* is a bare statement of facts contained in, or of the leading features of a work.

Abroach, a-brōch', *a.* or *adv.* Broached; in a position for letting out liquor: said of a cask.

Abroad, a-brad', *adv.* At large; without being confined to narrow limits; with expansion (to spread its branches *abroad*); beyond or out of the walls of a house or other inclosure; beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries.

Abrogate, ab'rō-gāt, *v.t.*—*abrogated*, *abrogating*. [L. *abrogo*, to repeal—*ab*, from, and *rogo*, to ask, propose as a law.] To repeal; to make void; to do away with; to annul by an authoritative act.—**Abrogable**, ab'rō-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being abrogated.—**Abrogation**, ab-rō-gā'shon, *n.* The act of abrogating; repeal by authority.—**Abrogative**, ab'rō-gā-tiv, *a.* Capable of abrogating; tending to abrogate.

Abrupt, ab-rupt', *a.* [L. *abruptus*, from *abrumpo*, to break off—*ab*, off, from, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break, whence *rupture*, &c.] Steep; craggy (of rocks, precipices, &c.); sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event (an *abrupt* entrance); disconnected; having sudden transitions (an *abrupt* style).—*Abrupt leaf*, *root*, *bot.* one terminating suddenly as if the end were cut off.—**Abruption**, ab-rup'shon, *n.* A sudden and violent breaking off.—**Abruptly**, ab-rupt'li, *adv.* In an abrupt manner; suddenly; without any notice or warning; precipitously.—**Abruptness**, ab-rupt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being abrupt; precipitousness; suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.

Abscess, ab'ses, *n.* [L. *abscessus*, from *abscedere*, to separate, to gather into an abscess—*abs*, away, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go, whence *cession*, *cede*, &c.] A collection of purulent matter in the tissue of an organ or part, with pain and heat.

Abscind, ab-sind', *v.t.* [L. *abscindo*, *abscissum*, to cut off—*ab*, from, and *scindo*, to cut.] To cut off.—**Abscissa**, ab-sis'sa, *n.* pl. **Abscissæ**, ab-sis'sē. Any part of the diameter or transverse axis of a conic section (as an ellipse), intercepted between the vertex and another line at right angles to the axis and terminated in the curve.—**Abscission**, ab-si'shon, *n.* The act of cutting off; severance; removal.

Abscond, ab-skond', *v.i.* [L. *abscondo*, to hide—*abs*, from, and *condo*, to hide.] To withdraw or absent one's self in a private manner; run away in order to avoid a legal process; decamp.—**Absconder**, ab-skond'ėr, *n.* One who absconds.

Absence, ab'sens, *n.* [L. *absentia*, from *absens*, *absentis*, absent, pres. part of *absum*, to be absent—*ab* or *abs*, away, and *sum*, *esse*, to be.] The state of being absent: opposite of *presence*; the state of being at a distance in place; the state of being awanting; non-existence within a certain sphere (*absence* of evidence); inattention.—*Absence of mind*, attention not to things or objects present, but to others distant or foreign.—**Absent**, ab'sent, *a.* Not present; away; somewhere else; awanting; having the mind withdrawn from what is passing; characterized by absence of mind (an *absent* man).—**Absent**, ab-sent', *v.t.* To keep away intentionally: used *ref.*; as, to *absent* one's self from a meeting.—**Absentee**, ab-sen-tē', *n.* One who is absent; one who absents himself: often applied to landlords who, deriving their income from one country, reside and spend it in another.—**Absenteeism**, ab-sen-tē'izm, *n.* The practice or habit of an absentee.—**Absenter**, ab-sent'ėr, *n.* One who absents himself.—**Absently**, ab'sent-li, *adv.* In an absent or inattentive manner.—**Absentment**, ab-sent'ment, *n.* The act of absenting.

Absinthe, ab-sant or ab'sinth, *n.* [Fr., from L. *absinthium*, wormwood.] A popular French liqueur or cordial consisting of brandy flavoured with wormwood.—**Absinthian**, **Absinthic**, ab-sin'thi-an, ab-sin'thik, *a.* Pertaining to wormwood or obtained from it.—**Absinthiate**, ab-sin'thi-āt, *v.t.* To impregnate with wormwood.

Absolute, ab'sō-lūt, *a.* [L. *absolutus*. ABSOLVE.] Freed from limitation or condition; unconditional (an *absolute* promise); unlimited by extraneous power or control (an *absolute* government or prince); complete in itself; finished; perfect (*absolute* beauty); free from mixture (*absolute* alcohol); positive; decided; peremptory (now rare); *metaph.* (*a*) not relative; considered without reference to other things (*absolute* knowledge); (*b*) existing independent of any other cause; self-existing; unconditioned; *gram.* applied to the case which is not determined by any other word in the sentence.—**Absolutely**, ab'sō-lūt-li, *adv.* In an absolute manner; completely; without restriction, limitation, or qualification; unconditionally; positively.—**Absoluteness**, ab'sō-lūt-nes, *n.* The state of being.—**Absolutism**, ab'sō-lūt-izm, *n.* State of being absolute, or principles of absolute government.—**Absolutist**, ab'sō-lūt-ist, *n.* An advocate for absolute government.—**Absolutistic**, **Absolutist**, ab'sō-lūt-ist"ik, ab'sō-lūt-ist, *a.* Pertaining to absolutism.

Absolution, ab-sō-lū'shon, *n.* The act of absolving or state of being absolved; specifically, in the Roman Catholic and some other churches, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favour of a penitent.—**Absolutory**, ab-sol'ū-to-ri, *a.* Absolving or capable of absolving.

Absolve, ab-solv', *v.t.*—*absolved*, *absolving*. [L. *absolvo*, *absolutum*, to set free—*ab*, from, and *solvo*, to loose. SOLVE.] To set free or release from some duty, obligation, or responsibility (to absolve a person *from* a promise); acquit; to forgive or grant remission of sins to; pronounce forgiveness of sins to (with *from*).—**Absolvable**, ab-solv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being absolved.—**Absolvatory**, ab-solv'a-to-ri, *a.* Conferring or having power to absolve.—**Absolver**, ab-solv'ėr, *n.* One who absolves.

Absorb, ab-sorb', *v.t.* [L. *absorbeo*—*ab*, from, and *sorbeo*, to suck in.] To drink in; suck up; imbibe, as a sponge; take in by capillarity; swallow up; engross or engage wholly.—**Absorbability**, ab-sorb'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being absorbable.—**Absorbable**, ab-sorb'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being absorbed or imbibed.—**Absorbent**, ab-sorb'ent, *a.* Capable of absorbing fluids; performing the function of absorption.—**Absorbent**, ab-sorb'ent, *n.* Anything which absorbs; a vessel in an animal body which takes in nutritive matters into the system; a substance applied to a wound to stanch or arrest the flow of blood.—**Absorption**, ab-sorp'shon, *n.* The act or process of absorbing; state of being absorbed or engrossed.—**Absorptive**, ab-sorp'tiv, *a.* Having power to absorb or imbibe.—**Absorptivity**, ab-sorp-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The power or capacity of absorption.

Abstain, ab-stān', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *abstener*, Mod. Fr. *abstenir*, from L. *abstineo*, to keep from—*abs*, from, and *teneo*, to hold, whence *contain*, *tenant*, *tenacious*, &c.] To forbear or refrain voluntarily; to withhold.—**Abstainer**, ab-stān'ėr, *n.* One who abstains; specifically, one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors.—**Abstention**, ab-sten'shon, *n.* The act of holding off or abstaining; abstinence.—**Abstinence**, ab'sti-nens, *n.* The act or practice of voluntarily refraining from the use of anything

within our reach, especially from some bodily indulgence; as, taking sparingly of food or drink.—**Abstinent**, ab'sti-nent, *a.* Practising abstinence.—**Abstinently**, ab'sti-nent-li, *adv.* In an abstinent manner.

Abstemious, ab-stē'mi-us, *a.* [L. *abstemius*—*abs*, and root seen in *temetum*, strong drink, *temulentus*, drunken; Skr. *tim*, to be wet.] Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate; devoted to or spent in abstemiousness or abstinence (an abstemious life); very moderate and plain; very sparing (abstemious diet).—**Abstemiously**, ab-stē'mi-us-li, *adv.* In an abstemious manner.—**Abstemiousness**, ab-stē'mi-us-nes, *n.*

Abstention. Abstain.

Absterge, ab-stėrj', *v.t.*—*absterged*, *absterging*. [L. *abstergeo*, to wipe off—*abs*, and *tergeo*, *tersum*, to wipe, whence *terse*.] To wipe, or make clean by wiping; to wash away; to deterge.—**Abstergent**, ab-stėrj'ent, *a.* Having cleansing or purgative properties.—**Abstergent**, ab-stėrj'ent, *n.* Whatever aids in scouring or cleansing; a detergent.—**Absterse**,† ab-stėrs', *v.t.* To absterge; to cleanse; to purify.—**Abstersion**, ab-stėr'shon, *n.* The act of absterging or cleansing.—**Abstersive**, ab-stėrs'iv, *a.* Cleansing; abstergent.—**Abstersive**, ab-stėrs'iv, *n.* That which effects abstersion.—**Abstersiveness**, ab-stėrs'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being abstersive or abstergent.

Abstinence, Abstinent, Abstinently. See Abstain.

Abstract, ab-strakt', *v.t.* [From L. *abstraho*, *abstractum*, to draw away—*abs*, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw, seen also in *trace*, *contract*, *detract*, *retract*, &c.] To draw or take away; to withdraw; to purloin; to take away mentally; consider separately; epitomize or reduce to a summary.—**Abstract**, ab'strakt, *a.* Considered or thought of in itself; not concrete; considered and treated apart from any particular object (*abstract* mathematics; *abstract* logic). In *gram.* and *logic*, *abstract nouns* or *terms* are names of qualities, in opposition to *concrete*, which are names of things.—*n.* A summary or epitome containing the substance; a bare or brief statement of facts detailed elsewhere. *Syn.* under Abridgement.—**Abstracted**, ab-strakt'ed, *a.* Absent in mind; inattentive.—**Abstractedly**, ab-strakt'ed-li, *adv.* In an abstracted or absent manner.—**Abstractedness**, ab-strakt'ed-nes, *n.*—**Abstracter**, ab-strakt'ėr, *n.* One who abstracts or purloins.—**Abstraction**, ab-strak'shon, *n.* The act of abstracting or separating; the act of withdrawing; the act of considering separately what is part of a complex object; something abstracted; an idea or notion of an abstract character; absence of mind; the state of being entirely engrossed in thought.—**Abstractive**, ab-strakt'iv, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.—**Abstractively**, ab-strakt'iv-li, *adv.* In an abstractive manner.—**Abstractly**, ab-strakt'li, *adv.* In an abstract manner or state.—**Abstractness**, ab'strakt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being abstract.

Abstriction,† ab-strik'shon, *n.* [L. *ab*, from, and *stringo*, *strictum*, to bind.] The act of unbinding.—**Abstringe**,† ab-strinj', *v.t.* To unbind.

Abstruse, ab-strūs', *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, pp. of *abstrudo*, to thrust away.] Remote from ordinary minds or notions; difficult to be comprehended or understood; profound; recondite.—**Abstrusely**, ab-strūs'li, *adv.* In an abstruse manner; profoundly; with terms or notions remote from such as are obvious.—**Abstruseness**, ab-strūs'nes, *n.* The quality of being abstruse.

Absurd, ab-sėrd', *a.* [L. *absurdus*—*ab*, and *surdus*, deaf, insensible. Surd.] Inconsistent with reason or common sense; ridiculous; nonsensical; logically contradictory.—**Absurdity**, ab-sėrd'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being absurd; that which is absurd; an absurd action, statement, &c.—**Absurdly**, ab-sėrd'li, *adv.* In an absurd manner.—**Absurdness**, ab-sėrd'nes, *n.* The quality of being absurd.

Abundance, a-bun'dans, *n.* [L. *abundantia*, abundance, from *abundo*, to abound (which see).] A fulness or plenteousness great to overflowing; ample sufficiency; plenteousness; copiousness.—**Abundant**, a-bun'dant, *a.* Plentiful; ample; fully sufficient; abounding; overflowing.—**Abundantly**, a-bun'dant-li, *adv.* In a plentiful or sufficient degree; amply; plentifully.

Abuse, a-būz', *v.t.*—*abused*, *abusing*. [Fr. *abuser*; L. *abutor*, *abusus*—*ab*, and *utor*, to use. Use.] To misuse; to put to a wrong or bad use; to do wrong to; injure; dishonour; violate; deceive; impose on; take undue advantage of.—**Abusable**, a-būz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being abused.—**Abuse**, a-būs', *n.* Improper treatment or employment; improper use or application; misuse; a corrupt practice or custom (the abuses of government); injury; scurrilous or contumelious language.—**Abuser**, a-būz'ėr, *n.* One who abuses, in speech or behaviour.—**Abusive**, a-bū'siv, *a.* Practising abuse; offering harsh words or ill-treatment; scurrilous; opprobrious; insulting.—**Abusively**, a-bū'siv-li, *adv.* In an abusive manner.—**Abusiveness**, a-bū'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being abusive; rudeness of language.

Abut, a-but', *v.i.*—*abutted*, *abutting*. [Fr. *abouter*, to meet at the end, to border on—*a*, at, and *bout*, extremity. Butt.] To be contiguous; to join at a border or boundary; to form a point or line of contact: with *on*, *upon*, *against*.—**Abutment**, a-but'ment, *n.* The condition of abutting; the part abutting; the solid part of a pier or wall against which an arch abuts, or from which it springs.—**Abuttal**, a-but'al, *n.* The abutting part of a piece of land.—**Abutter**, a-but'ėr, *n.* That which abuts.

Aby, a-bī', *v.t.*—*abied*. [=prefix *a*, and *buy*; A. Sax. *ábiegan*, to pay a penalty.] To atone for; to suffer for; to pay the penalty for.

Abyss, a-bis', *n.* [L. *abyssus*, Gr. *abyssos*, bottomless—*a*, priv., and *byssos*, bottom.] A bottomless gulf; anything profound and unfathomable, literally or figuratively.—**Abysmal**, a-biz'mal, *a.* Pertaining to an abyss; profound; immeasurable.—**Abyssal**, a-bis'al, *a.* Relating to or like an abyss; pertaining to the deeper parts of the sea.

Abyssinian, ab-is-sin'i-an, *a.* Belonging to Abyssinia or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Abyssinia; a member of the Abyssinian Church.

Acacia, a-kā'shi-a, *n.* [L. *acacia*, Gr. *akakia*, from *akē*, a point.] A genus of ornamental plants, some species of which produce catechu, and some exude gum-arabic. *Acacia-tree*, a name sometimes given to the locust-tree (*Robinia pseudacacia*).

Acacio, a-kā'shi-ō, *n.* A heavy durable wood of the red-mahogany character, but darker and plainer. Called also *Acajou*.

Academy, a-kad'e-mi, *n.* [L. *academia*, Gr. *akadēmeia*, the Academy, from the hero *Akadēmus*, to whom the ground originally belonged which formed the garden in which Plato taught.] The members of the philosophical school founded by the Greek philosopher Plato; a school holding a rank between a college and an elementary school; a seminary of learning of the higher class; an association for the promotion of literature, science, or art, established sometimes by government, and sometimes by the voluntary union of private individuals, the members of which are called *Academicians*.—**Academe**, *n.* An academy. [Poet.]—**Academic, Academical**, ak-a-dem'ik, ak-a-dem'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato; belonging to an academy, or to a college or university; as, *academic* studies.—**Academic**, ak-a-dem'ik, *n.* A disciple of Plato; a student in a college or university.—**Academical**, ak-a-dem'i-kal, *n.* A member of an academy; *pl.* the costume proper to the officers and students of a school or college.—**Academically**, ak'a-dem"ik-al-li, *adv.* In an academical manner.—**Academician**, ak'a-de-mi"shan, *n.* A member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences.—**Academics, Academism**, ak-a-dem'iks, a-kad'em-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Academic philosophy; Platonism.—**Academist**, a-kad'em-ist, *n.* An Academic philosopher.—**Academicism**, ak-a-dem'i-sizm, *n.* The system or mode of teaching at an academy; an academic mannerism.

Acadian, a-kā'di-an, *a.* Belonging to Acadia, a former name of Nova Scotia.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Acadia.

Acajou, ak'a-jö, *n.* [Fr. *acajou*, mahogany, probably from Malay *kāyu*, a tree.] A kind of heavy red mahogany; acacia; gum and resin from the stem of the mahogany tree.

Acalephæ, a-ka-lē'fē, *n. pl.* [Gr. *akalēphē*, a nettle.] A name sometimes applied to the marine animals commonly known as sea-nettles, jelly-fish, &c.—**Acaleph, Acalephan**, ak'a-lef, ak-a-lē'fan, *n.* A member of the Acalephæ.—**Acalephoid**, a-ka-lē'foid, *a.* Like an acaleph or medusa; medusoid.

Acalycine, Acalycinous, a-kal'i-sin, ak-a-lis'in-us, *a.* [Gr. *a*, not, and *kalyx*, a cup.] *Bot.* without a calyx or flower-cup.

Acanaceous, ak-a-nā'shus, *a.* [Gr. *akanos*, a prickly shrub.] *Bot.* armed with prickles.

Acantha, a-kan'tha, *n.* [Gr. *akantha*, a spine or thorn.] A prickle of a plant; a spine of an animal; one of the acute processes of the vertebræ of animals.—**Acanthaceous**, ak-an-thā'shus, *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant.—**Acanthine**, a-kan'thin, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the plant Acanthus; prickly.—**Acanthoid, Acanthous**, a-kan'thoid, a-kan'thus, *a.* Spiny.—**Acanthophorous**, ak-an-tho'for-us, *a.* Having or producing spines or prickles.—**Acanthus**, a-kan'thus, *n.* [Gr. *akanthos*, from its prickly leaves.] The plant bear's-breech or brankursine; an architectural ornament used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and resembling somewhat the foliage of this plant.

Acanthopterygii, a-kan'thop-te-rij"i-ī, *n. pl.* [Gr. *akantha*, a thorn, and *pterygion*, the fin of a fish, from *pteryx*, a wing.] One of the two primary divisions of the osseous fishes, characterized by having one or more of the first rays of the fins in the form of spines.—**Acanthopterygian, Acanthopterygious**, a-kan'thop-te-rij"i-an, a-kan'thop-te-rij"i-us, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Acanthopterygii.—**Acanthopterygian**, a-kan'thop-te-rij"i-an, *n.* An Acanthopterygian fish.

Acanthus, [illegible], *n.* Acantha.

Acardia, a-kar'di-a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kardia*, the heart.] The state of being without a heart, as is the case in some monstrous births.

Acarida, a-kar'i-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *akarēs*, too short to be cut, small, tiny—*a*, priv., and *keirō*, to cut.] A division of Arachnida, including the mites, ticks, and water-mites. The mouth in all is formed for suction.—**Acaridan, Acarid**, a-kar'i-dan, ak'a-rid, *n.* One of the Acarida.—**Acaricide**, a-kar'i-sīd, *n.* A substance that destroys mites.

Acarpous, a-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *akarpos*, unfruitful—*a*, priv., and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* not producing fruit; sterile; barren.

Acatalectic, a'kat-a-lek"tik, *a.* [Gr. *akatalēktos*.] Having the complete number of syllables (an *acatalectic* verse).

Acataleptic, a'kat-a-lep"tik, *a.* [Gr.—*a*, priv., *kata*, down, and *lēpsis*, a taking.] Incomprehensible; not to be known with certainty.—*n.* One who believes that we can know nothing with certainty.

Acaulous, Acaulescent, a-kal'us, a-kal-es'ent, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kaulos*, a stalk.] *Bot.* without a conspicuous stem; stemless. *Acauline, Acaulose*, are also used in same sense.

Accad, Accadian, ak'ad, ak-kā'di-an, *n.* A member of one of the primitive races of Babylonia, a non-Semitic race the existence of which has been shown by the cuneiform inscriptions; the language of this race.—**Accadian**, ak-kā'di-an, *a.* Belonging to the Accads or their language.

Accede, ak-sēd', *v.i.*—*acceded*, *acceding*. [Fr. *accéder*, to assent, from L. *accedo*—*ad*, to, and *cedo*, to move, to give place. Cede.] To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another; to become a party by agreeing to terms; to join or be added; to succeed, as an heir; come to by inheritance: said especially of a sovereign.—**Accession**, ak-se'shon, *n.*

The act of acceding; the act of agreeing or assenting; increase by something added; that which is added; the act of succeeding to a throne, office, or dignity; the attack or commencement of a disease.

Accelerate, ak-sel'ér-āt, v.t.—accelerated, accelerating. [L. accelero, acceleratum, to hasten—ad, to, and celer, swift. Celerity.] To make quicker; to cause to move or advance faster; hasten; add to the velocity of; bring about or help to bring about more speedily.—**Acceleration**, ak-sel'ér-ā"shon, n. The act of accelerating or state of being accelerated; increase of velocity.—**Accelerative**, ak-sel'ér-āt-iv, a. Tending to accelerate; adding to velocity.—**Accelerator**, ak-sel'ér-āt-ér, n. One who or that which accelerates; a hastener.—**Acceleratory**, ak-sel'ér-a-to-ri, a. Accelerating or tending to accelerate.

Accend,† ak-send', v.t. [L. accendo, accensum, to kindle; root seen in candle, candid, &c.] To set on fire; to kindle.—**Accendent**, ak-sen'dent, n. An accensor.—**Accendible**, ak-send'i-bl, a. Capable of being inflamed or kindled.—**Accension**, ak-sen'shon, n. The act of kindling or setting on fire.—**Accensor**, ak-sen'sér, n. R. Cath. Ch. one whose business it is to light and trim the candles and tapers.

Accent, ak'sent, n. [L. accentus, an accent—ad, to, and cano, cantum, to sing. Chant.] A superior stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the other syllables, and forms an element in correct pronunciation; a mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation, or to mark a particular tone, length of vowel sound, or the like; a peculiar or characteristic modulation or modification of the voice, such as that found in a given district; pl. words or expressions; music, stress or emphasis on particular notes.—v.t. ak-sent'. To give an accent or accents to in speaking; mark with an accent or accents.—**Accentor**, ak-sent'ér, n. The hedge-warbler, dunnock, or hedge-sparrow.—**Accentual**, ak-sent'ū-al, a. Pertaining to accent.—**Accentuate**, ak-sent'ū-āt, v.t.—accentuated, accentuating. To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents; to emphasize or give prominence to.—**Accentuation**, ak-sent'ū-ā"shon, n. The act of accentuating or state of being accentuated.

Accept, ak-sept', v.t. [L. accepto, freq. of accipio, acceptum, to accept—ad, to, and capio, to take. Capable, Have.] To take or receive, as something offered; receive with approbation or favour; take as it comes; accede or assent to (a treaty, a proposal); to acknowledge, especially by signature, and thus to promise to pay (a bill of exchange).—**Acceptable**, ak-sep'ta-bl, a. Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received; pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; agreeable; welcome.—**Acceptableness**, **Acceptability**, ak-sep'ta-bl-nes, ak-sep'ta-bil"i-ti, n. The quality of being acceptable.—**Acceptably**, ak-sep'ta-bli, adv. In an acceptable manner; in a manner to please.—**Acceptance**, ak-sep'tans, n. The act of accepting; a taking or receiving; favourable reception; an agreeing to terms; a written engagement to pay money, made by a person signing his name across or at the end of a bill of exchange; an accepted bill, or the amount contained in it.—**Acceptant**,† ak-sep'tant, n. One who accepts.—**Acceptation**, ak-sep-tā'shon, n. The act of accepting or receiving; kind or favourable reception; the meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received.—**Accepter**, **Acceptor**, ak-sept'ér, ak-sept'or, n. A person who accepts; specifically, the person who accepts a bill of exchange.—**Acceptress**,† ak-sep'tres, n. A female who accepts.

Access, ak'ses, n. [L. accessus, from accedo, to come near, to approach. Accede.] A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission; the means or way of approach; passage allowing communication; increase or accession; attack or return fit of a disease.—**Accessibility**, ak'ses-si-bil"i-ti, n. The condition or quality of being accessible or of admitting approach.—**Accessible**, ak-ses'si-bl, a. Capable of being approached or reached; easy of access; approachable; attainable.—**Accessibly**, ak-ses'si-bli, adv. So as to be accessible.—**Accession**, ak-se'shon, n. Accede.—**Accessional**, **Accessive**, ak-se'shon-al, ak-ses'iv, a. Additional.

Accessory, **Accessary**, ak'ses-so-ri, ak'ses-sa-ri, a. [L. accessorius, from accessus, accede. Accede.] Contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent; contributing to a general effect; belonging to something else as principal; accompanying.—n. One who aids or gives countenance to a crime; that which belongs to something else, as its principal; that which contributes to the effect of something more important; an accompaniment.—**Accessorial**, ak-ses-so'ri-al, a. Pertaining to an accessory.—**Accessorily**, **Accessarily**, ak'ses-so-ri-li, ak'ses-sa-ri-li, adv. In the manner of an accessory; not as principal but as a subordinate agent.—**Accessoriness**, **Accessariness**, ak'ses-so-ri-nes, ak'ses-sa-ri-nes, n. The state of being accessory, or of being or acting in a secondary character.

Accident, ak'si-dent, n. [L. accidens, falling—ad, and cado, to fall, whence case, cadence, casual, decadence, &c.] Chance or what happens by chance; an event that happens when quite unlooked for; an unforeseen and undesigned injury to a person; casualty; mishap; a property or quality of a thing which is not essential to it nor is one of its invariable signs (as whiteness in paper).—**Accidence**, ak'si-dens, n. [A corruption of accidents in the old sense of inflections of words.] That part of grammar which treats of the inflection of words, or the declension of nouns, adjectives, &c., and the conjugation of verbs; a small book containing the rudiments of grammar.—**Accidental**, ak-si-dent'al, a. Happening by chance or accident, or unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous; non-essential; not necessarily belonging; adventitious.—n. A casualty; a property not essential; music, a sharp, flat, or natural which does not occur in the clef, and which implies some change of key or modulation different from that in which the piece began.—**Accidentalism**, **Accidentality**, ak-si-dent'al-izm, ak'si-den-tal"i-ti, n. The condition or quality of being accidental; accidental character; that which is accidental.—**Accidentally**, ak-si-dent'al-li, adv. In an accidental manner; by chance; fortuitously; not essentially.

Accipiter, ak-sip'i-tér, n. [L. accipiter, a bird of prey, from root ak, signifying sharpness and swiftness, and pet, to fly, like Gr. ōkypteros, swift-winged.] One of the order of birds Accipitres or Raptores.—**Accipitres**, ak-sip'i-trēz, n. pl. An order of rapacious birds, now usually called Raptores.—**Accipitral**, **Accipitrine**, ak-sip'i-tral, ak-sip'i-trin, a. Of or pertaining to the Accipitres; having the character of a bird of prey; rapacious.

Accite,† ak-sīt', v.t. To call or summon. [Shak.]

Acclaim, ak-klām', v.t. [L. acclamo—ac for ad, and clamo, to cry out, whence claim, clamour, &c.] To applaud; to declare or salute by acclamation.—**Acclaim**, ak-klām', n. A shout of joy; acclamation.—**Acclamation**, ak-kla-mā'shon, n. A shout or other demonstration of applause made by a multitude, indicating joy, hearty assent, approbation, or good wishes.—**Acclamatory**, ak-klam'a-to-ri, a. Expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

Acclimate, **Acclimatise**, ak-kli'māt, ak-kli'mat-īz, v.t.—acclimated, acclimating; acclimatised, acclimatising. [Fr. acclimater, to acclimate. Climate.] To habituate to a foreign climate; to render proof against the prejudicial influences of a foreign climate; to adapt for permanent existence and propagation in a foreign climate.—**Acclimatation**, **Acclimation**, **Acclimatisation**, ak-kli'ma-tā"shon, ak-kli-mā'shon, ak'kli-mat-iz-ā"shon, n. The act or process of acclimating or acclimatising, or state of being acclimatised.

Acclinal, ak-kli'nal, a. [L. acclino, to bend up. Acclivity.] Geol. leaning or bending up, as the slopes of a stratum towards an anticlinal axis.

Acclivity, ak-kliv'i-ti, n. [L. acclivitas, an acclivity—ac for ad, to, and clivus, a slope, from root cli seen in clino, inclino, to incline, Gr. klinō, to bend, incline; akin E. to lean.] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as ascending, in opposition to declivity.—**Acclivitous**, **Acclivous**, ak-kliv'i-tus, ak-kli'vus, a. Rising, as a hill with a slope; sloping upwards.

Accolade, ak-ko-lād', n. [Fr. accolade, the accolade, lit. an embracing of the neck—L. ad, to, and collum, the neck; Fr. accoler, to embrace, donner l'accolade, to dub a knight. Collar.] A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, anciently consisting in putting the hand on the knight's neck, now usually a blow over the neck or shoulder with the flat of a sword.

Accommodate, ak-kom'mō-dāt, v.t.—accommodated, accommodating. [L. accommodo, to apply or suit—ac for ad, to, and commodo, to profit or help, from con, with, and modus, measure, proportion, limit, or manner. Mode.] To make suitable, correspondent, or consistent; to fit; adapt; conform; adjust; reconcile (with to after the object); to supply or furnish with required conveniences (with with after the object, as a friend with money).—**Accommodating**, ak-kom'mō-dāt-ing, a. Obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply and to oblige another.—**Accommodation**, ak-kom'mō-dā"shon, n. The act of accommodating; adjustment; adaptation; adjustment of differences; anything which supplies a want, as in respect of ease, refreshment, and the like; a convenience; lodgings; a loan of money.—**Accommodation bill**, a bill of exchange not given like a genuine bill of exchange in payment of a debt, but merely intended to accommodate the drawer.—**Accommodation ladder**, a light ladder hung over the side of a ship to facilitate ascending from, or descending to, boats.—**Accommodative**, ak-kom'mō-dāt-iv, a. Furnishing accommodation.—**Accommodator**, ak-kom'mō-dāt-ér, n. One who accommodates or adjusts.—**Accommodable**, ak-kom'mō-da-bl, a. Capable of being accommodated, made suitable, or made to agree; adaptable.—**Accommodableness** ak-kom'mō-da-bl-nes, n. The state or condition of being accommodable.

Accompany, ak-kum'pa-ni, v.t.—accompanied, accompanying. [Fr. accompagner, to accompany—ac for ad, to, and compagnon, a companion. Companion.] To go with or attend as a companion or associate; to go together; to be associated or connected with; to play a subordinate musical part to, as to a singer or other performer of a musical composition.—**Accompanier**, ak-kum'pa-ni-ér, n. One who accompanies.—**Accompaniment**, ak-kum'pa-ni-ment, n. Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry; the subordinate part or parts performed by instruments accompanying a voice, or several voices, or a principal instrument.—**Accompanist**, ak-kum'pan-ist, n. The performer in music who plays the accompaniment.

Accomplice, ak-kom'plis, n. [Prefix ac for ad, to, and the older E. complice, Fr. complice, L. complex, complicis, confederate, participant—con, with, and plico, to fold, plica, a fold, a stem which appears also in E. comply, ply, triple, &c. Ply, &c.] An associate or confederate, especially in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt.—**Accompliceship**,† ak-kom'plis-ship, n. State of being an accomplice.—**Accomplicity**,† ak-kom-plis'i-ti, n. The state of being an accomplice.

Accomplish, ak-kom'plish, v.t. [Fr. accomplir, to finish—prefix ac for ad, to, and L. compleo, to complete. Complete.] To complete; to finish entirely; to execute; to carry out; to fulfil or bring to pass.—**Accomplishable**, ak-kom'plish-a-bl, a. Capable of accomplishment.—Accom-

plished, ak-kom'plisht, *a.* Perfected; finished; consummate; having the attainments and graces regarded as necessary for cultivated or fashionable society.—**Accomplisher**, ak-kom'plish-ėr, *n.* One who accomplishes.—**Accomplishment**, ak-kom'plish-ment, *n.* The act of accomplishing or carrying into effect; fulfilment; acquirement; attainment, especially such as belongs to cultivated or fashionable society.

Accompt, ak-kount', *n.* An account.—**Accomptant**, ak-kount'ant, *n.* A reckoner; a computer; an accountant.] *Accompt* and *accomptant* are obsolete or nearly so (*account*, *accountant*, being now generally written), though they may still be used in the formal or legal style.

Accord, ak-kord', *n.* [Fr. *accord*, agreement—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart, formed like L. *concors*, *discors*, E. *concord*, *discord*.] Agreement; harmony of minds; as, to do a thing with one *accord*; just correspondence of things; concord; harmony of sound; voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act: in this sense in such phrases as *of my*, *of his*, *of its*, *of their own accord*.—*v.t.* To make to agree or correspond†; to grant; to give; to concede; as, to *accord* to one due praise.—*v.i.* To be in correspondence or harmony.—**Accordance**, **Accordancy**, ak-kord'ans, ak-kord'an-si, *n.* The state of being in accord; agreement with a person; conformity with a thing.—**Accordant**, ak-kord'ant, *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeable; of the same mind.—**Accordantly**, ak-kord'ant-li, *adv.* In accordance or agreement.—**According**, ak-kord'ing, *a.* Agreeing; agreeable; in accordance.—*According as*, agreeably, conformably, or proportionately as.—*According to*, agreeably to or in accordance with (zeal *according to* knowledge): followed by a personal object it refers to a statement of the person (*according to him* you are wrong).—**Accordingly**, ak-kord'ing-li, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable; consequently.

Accordion, ak-kord'i-on, *n.* [From *accord*.] A small keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.—**Accordionist**, ak-kord'i-on-ist, *n.* A player on the accordion.

Accost, ak-kost', *v.t.* [Fr. *accoster*, L.L. *accostare*—*ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *costa* (Fr. *côte*), a rib, a side. COAST.] To speak first to; to address, before oneself is addressed.

Accoucheur, ak-kö-shėr, *n.* [Fr., a man-midwife—*ac* for *ad*, and *coucher*, to lie or lay down. COUCH.] A surgeon who attends women in child-birth.—**Accoucheuse**, ak-kö-shės, *n.* A midwife.—**Accouchement**, ak-kösh-män, *n.* Child-birth.

Account, ak-kount', *n.* [O.E. *accompt*—*ac* for *ad*, and O.Fr. *compte*, a calculation, from L. *computo*, to compute, reckon. The modern Fr. *conte*, *conter*, present the same change of *m* into *n* as our own word.] A reckoning, enumeration, or computation; a list of debts and credits, or charges; a statement of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c.; an explanatory statement of particulars, facts, or events; narrative; relation; description; reason or consideration; ground (on all *accounts*); profit; advantage (to turn to *account*); regard; behalf; sake (trouble incurred on one's *account*); *stockbroking*, the operations on the stock-exchange performed during the period before the ordinary settling-day.—*To make account of*, to hold in estimation or esteem; to value: with an adjective of quantity, as *much*, *little*, *no*, &c.—*Account current*, the statement of the successive mercantile transactions of one person with another, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor, and in the order of their dates.—**Account**, ak-kount', *v.t.* To deem, judge, think, or hold in opinion.—*v.i.* To render an account or relation of particulars; to answer in a responsible character; to give reasons; to explain: followed by *to* before a person, *for* before a thing.—**Accountability**, ak-kount'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state of being accountable or answerable.—**Accountable**, ak-kount'a-bl, *a.* Liable to pay or make good in case of loss; responsible for a trust; liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior.—**Accountableness**, ak-kount'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being accountable; accountability.—**Accountably**, ak-kount'a-bli, *adv.* In an accountable manner.—**Accountant**, ak-kount'ant, *n.* One who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts.—**Accountantship**, ak-kount'ant-ship, *n.* The office or employment of an accountant.—**Account-book**, ak-kount'-buk, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept.

Accoutre, ak-kö'tėr, *v.t.*—*accoutred*, *accoutring*. [Fr. *accoutrer*—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and *couture*, a seam, from L. *consutura*, a stitching together, from *con*, together, and *suo*, *sutum*, to sew.] To equip or furnish with personal trappings; especially, to array in a military dress and arms; to equip for military service.—**Accoutrements**, ak-kö'tėr-ments, *n. pl.* Military dress and arms; fighting array

Accredit, ak-kred'it, *v.t.* [Fr. *accréditer*, to accredit—L. *ad*, to, and *credo*, *creditum*, to trust.] To repose confidence in; to trust (a person); to give credit to; to believe (a story); to confer credit or authority on; to send with credentials, as an envoy.—**Accreditation**, ak-kred'it-ā"shon, *n.* The act of accrediting.

Accresce, ak-kres', *v.i.* [L. *accresco*, *accretum*, to increase, to grow to—*ad*, to, and *cresco*, to grow, increase.] To accrue (which see).—**Accrescence**, ak-kres'ens, *n.* Act of increasing; gradual growth or increase; accretion.—**Accrescent**, ak-kres'ent, *a.* Increasing; growing.—**Accrete**,† ak-krēt', *v.i.* To grow by accretion; to be added by growth.—**Accretion**, ak-krē'shon, *n.* The act of accreting or accrescing; a growing to; an increase by natural growth; an increase by an accession of parts externally; *med.* the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes; the thing added by growth; an accession.—**Accretive**, ak-krēt'iv, *a.* Of or pertaining to accretion.—**Accrementitial**, ak'krē-men-ti"shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to accrementition.—**Accrementition**, ak'krē-men-ti"shon, *n.* The process in the lower animals of producing a new individual by the growth and separation of a part of the parent; gemmation.

Accriminate, ak-krim'in-āt, *v.t.* [Prefix *ac*, and *criminate*.] To charge with a crime; to accuse.

Accrue, ak-krö', *v.i.*—*accrued*, *accruing*. [Fr. *accrue*, increase, from *accrû*, pp. of *accroître*, to increase, from L. *accrescere*—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *cresco*, to grow, seen also in *crescent*, *decrease*, *increase*.] To be gained or obtained; to proceed, arise, or spring; as, a profit or a loss *accrues* from a commercial transaction.—**Accrument**,† ak-krö'ment, *n.* That which accrues; addition; increase.

Accumbent, ak-kum'bent, *a.* [L. *accumbens*, ppr. of [illegible], from *ad*, to, and *cumbo*, to lie down.] Leaning or reclining; lying against anything.—**Accumbency**, ak-kum'ben-si, *n.* State of being accumbent.

Accumulate, ak-kū'mū-lāt, *v.t.*—*accumulated*, *accumulating*. [L. *accumulo*, *accumulatum*, to heap up—*ad*, to, and *cumulus*, a heap.] To heap or pile up; to amass; to collect or bring together.—*v.i.* To grow to be extensive in number or quantity; to increase greatly.—**Accumulation**, ak-kū'mū-lā"shon, *n.* The act of accumulating; a collecting or being heaped up; that which has accumulated; a mass that has been collected.—**Accumulative**, ak-kū'mū-lāt-iv, *a.* Causing accumulation; heaping up.—**Accumulatively**, ak-kū'mū-lāt-iv-li, *adv.* In an accumulative manner; in heaps.—**Accumulator**, ak-kū'mū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which accumulates; [illegible], such as a spring, that by being coiled up serves as a store of force; a kind of electric battery by which electric energy may be kept in store.

Accurate, ak'kū-rāt, *a.* [L. *accuratus*, prepared with care—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *cura*, care. CURE.] In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from error or defect; exact; precise; strictly correct; adhering to exactness or correctness.—**Accuracy**, **Accurateness**, ak'kū-ra-si, ak'kū-rāt-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being accurate; extreme precision or exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; correctness.—**Accurately**, ak'kū-rāt-li, *adv.* In an accurate manner.

Accurse, ak-kėrs', *v.t.* [Prefix *ac* for *ad*, or A. Sax. *ā*, intens., and *curse*.] To call down curses on; to curse.—**Accursed**, **Accurst**, ak-kėrst' or ak-kėrs'ed, ak-kėrst', *a.* Lying under a curse; blasted; ruined; execrable; cursed.

Accuse, ak-kūz', *v.t.*—*accused*, *accusing*. [L. *accuso*, to call to account, blame, indict—*ad*, to, and *causa*, cause, process. CAUSE.] To charge with a crime, offence, or fault; to blame (with *of* before the crime or offence). ∴ *Accuse* is both a legal and a general term, and commonly expresses something more formal than *charge*. The construction of the two verbs is also different: *accuse of*, *charge with*.—**Accusable**, ak-kūz'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be accused; chargeable with a crime.—**Accusant**, ak-kūz'ant, *n.* One who accuses.—**Accusation**, ak-kū-zā'shon, *n.* The act of accusing; that of which one is accused; a charge brought against one.—**Accusative**, ak-kūz'at-iv, *a.* Accusatory.—**Accusative**, ak-kūz'at-iv, *n.* The fourth case of nouns and other declinable words in Latin, Greek, &c., corresponding to the *objective* in English.—**Accusatively**, ak-kūz'at-iv-li, *adv.* By way of accusation; in the position or relation of an accusative case.—**Accusatory**, **Accusatorial**, ak-kūz'a-to-ri, ak-kūz'a-tō"ri-al, *a.* Accusing; containing an accusation; as, an *accusatory* libel.—**Accusatorially**, ak-kūz'a-tō"ri-al-li, *adv.* By way of accusation.—**Accused**, ak-kūzd', *pp.* used as a *noun*. A person or persons charged with a crime.—**Accuser**, ak-kūz'ėr, *n.* One who accuses; one who formally brings a charge.

Accustom, ak-kus'tum, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *accoustumer*, to accustom—*ac* for L. *ad*, to, and O.Fr. *coustume*, custom. CUSTOM.] To familiarize by use or habit; to habituate or inure.—**Accustomarily**,† ak-kus'tum-a-ri-li, *adv.* According to custom; customarily.—**Accustomary**,† ak-kus'tum-a-ri, *a.* Usual; customary.—**Accustomed**, ak-kus'tumd, *a.* Often practised; customary; habitual; wonted; familiar; as, in their *accustomed* [illegible].

Ace, ās, *n.* [Fr. *as*, ace at dice or cards; L. *as*, a unit, a pound, a foot, &c., from Doric Gr. *as*, *ais*, Attic Gr. *heis*, one.] A unit; a single pip on a card or die, or the card or face of a die so marked; a trifle or insignificant quantity or distance (within an *ace* of it).

Acentric, a-sen'trik, *a.* [Prefix *a*, neg., and *centre*.] Not centric; away from a centre.

Acephala, a-sef'a-la, *n. pl.* [Gr. *akephalos*, headless—*a*, priv., and *kephalē*, head.] Molluscous animals, like the oyster and scallop, that have not a distinct head.—**Acephalan**, a-sef'a-lan, *n.* One of the Acephala; a lamellibranchiate mollusc.—**Acephalist**, **Acephalite**, a-sef'al-ist, a-sef'al-it, *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior.—**Acephalous**, a-sef'al-us, *a.* Without a head; headless.

Acerb, a-sėrb', *a.* [L. *acerbus*, unripe, harsh, sour, from *acer*, sharp; same root as in *acid*.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour with astringency and roughness.—**Acerbity**, a-sėrb'it-i, *n.* Sourness, with roughness or astringency of taste; poignancy or severity; painfulness; sharpness; harshness or severity of temper; sourness.

Aceric, a-ser'ik, *a.* [L. *acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple.

Acerous, **Acerose**, as'ėr-us, as'ėr-ōs, *a.* [L. *acerosus*, chaffy, from *acus*, *aceris*, chaff.] *Bot.* resembling chaff; narrow and slender, with a sharp point.

Acervate,† a-sėrv'āt, *v.t.* [L. *acervo*, to heap up, from *acervus*, a heap.] To heap up.—**Acervation**,† as-ėr-vā'shon, *n.* The act of heaping together.

Acescent, a-ses'ent, *a.* [L. *acescens*, turning sour. ACID.] Turning sour; becoming tart or acid; slightly sour; acidulous; subacid.—**Acescence**, **Acescency**, a-ses'ens, a-

ses'en-si, *n.* The act or process of becoming acescent.

Acetabulum, as-ē-tab'ū-lum, *n.* pl. **Acetabula**, as-ē-tab'ū-la. [L., vinegar cruet, a cup-shaped vessel, from *acetum*, vinegar. ACID.] The cavity which receives the head of the thigh-bone; the socket in which the leg of an insect is inserted; the cup-like sucker with which the arms of the cuttle-fish are provided; the cup- or saucer-like fructification of many lichens; the receptacle of certain fungi.—**Acetabuliferous**, as-ē-tab'ū-lif"ėr-us, *a.* Having acetabula or cup-like suckers.—**Acetabuliform**, as'ē-ta-bū"li-form, *a.* Cup-shaped.

Acetary, as'ē-ta-ri, *n.* [L. *acetaria*, herbs eaten raw with vinegar and oil, from *acetum*, vinegar. ACID.] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear.—**Acetarious**, as-ē-tā'ri-us, *a.* A term applied to plants used in making salads; such as lettuce, mustard and cress, endive, &c.

Acetic, a-set'ik, *a.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar.] Having the properties of vinegar; sour.—*Acetic acid*, an acid often prepared by the oxidation of alcohol (acetous fermentation), and along with water forming the chief ingredient of vinegar.—**Acetate**, as'ē-tāt, *n.* A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base.—**Acetification**, a-set'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of acetifying or making acetous or sour; the process of becoming acetous; the operation of making vinegar.—**Acetifier**, a-set'i-fi-ėr, *n.* An apparatus used in making vinegar.—**Acetify**, a-set'i-fi, *v.t.*—*acetified, acetifying.* To convert into acid or vinegar.—*v.i.* To become acid; to be converted into vinegar.—**Acetimeter, Acetometer**, as-et-im'et-ėr, as-et-om'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of acids; an acidimeter.—**Acetimetry**, as-et-im'et-ri, *n.* The act or method of ascertaining the strength or purity of acids.—**Acetopathy**, as-et-op'a-thi, *n.* A method of treating ailments by applying dilute acetic acid to the surface of the body.—**Acetous, Acetose**, a-sē'tus, as-et-ōs', *a.* Having a sour taste; having the character of vinegar; acid; causing or connected with acetification.

Ache, āk, *n.* [A. Sax. *ace*, *ece*, *ece*, ache, pain; *acan*, to ache; akin to Icel. *aka*, to drive, press hard; cog. L. *ago*, to drive.] Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain; a continued gnawing pain as in toothache or earache; feeling of distress (heartache).—*v.i.*—*ached, aching.* To suffer from an ache or pain; to be distressed.—**Acheweed**, āk'wēd, *n.* Same as *Goutwort*.

Achene, Achenium, a-kēn', a-kē'ni-um, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *chaino*, to yawn, to gape.] *Bot.* a small dry carpel, containing a single seed, which does not open when ripe.

Achieve, a-chēv', *v.t.*—*achieved, achieving.* [Fr. *achever*, to finish—*a*, to, and O.Fr. *cheve*, Fr. *chef*, the head or end, from L. *caput*, the head. CHIEF.] To perform or execute; to finish or carry on to a final and prosperous close; to obtain or bring about, as by effort.—**Achievable**, a-chēv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being achieved or performed.—**Achievance**,† a-chēv'ans, *n.* Achievement.—**Achievement**, a-chēv'ment, *n.* The act of achieving or performing; accomplishment; an exploit; a great or heroic deed; an escutcheon or ensign armorial; a hatchment.—**Achiever**, a-chēv'ėr, *n.* One who achieves or accomplishes.

Achlamydate, a-klam'id-āt, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *chlamys*, *chlamydos*, a cloak.] *Zool.* not possessing a mantle, as certain molluscs.—**Achlamydeous**, a-kla-mid'ē-us, *a.* *Bot.* having neither calyx nor corolla, the flowers being without floral envelope.

Achor, ā'kor, *n.* [Gr. *achōr*, dandruff.] Scald-head, a skin disease.

Achromatic, ak-rō-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *chrōma*, *chrōmatos*, colour.] Destitute of colour; transmitting light without decomposing it into its primary colours; as, an *achromatic* lens or telescope.—**Achromaticity, Achromatism**, ak'rō-ma-tis"i-ti, ak-rō'ma-tizm, *n.* The state of being achromatic; want of colour.—**Achromatize**, a-krō'ma-tīz, *v.t.* To deprive of colour; to render achromatic.—**Achromatopsy**, a-krō'ma-top-si, *n.* [-opsy, from Gr. *opsis*, sight.] Colour blindness.

Achronic, Achronical, a-kron'ik, a-kron'ik-al, *a.* ACRONYC.

Acicula, a-sik'ū-la, *n.* pl. **Aciculæ**, a-sik'ū-lē. [L., dim. of *acus*, a needle. ACID.] A name given by naturalists to a spine or prickle of an animal or plant.—**Acicular, Aciculate, Aciculiform, Aciform**, a-sik'ū-lėr, a-sik'ū-lāt, a-sik'ū-li-form, as'i-form, *a.* Having the shape of a needle; having sharp points like needles; needle-shaped.—**Acicularly**, a-sik'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an acicular manner.

Acid, as'id, *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour, from root *ac*, *ak*, a point, seen in *acus*, a needle; *acuo*, to sharpen; *acer*, sharp; *aceo*, to be sour; *acetum*, vinegar; giving such English words as *acrid*, *acumen*, *acute*, *acrus*, *eager*, &c.] Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; not sweet; not alkaline.—**Acid**, as'id, *n.* A sour substance; specifically, in *chem.* a compound of which hydrogen is an essential constituent. Acids possess a sour taste, change blue vegetable colours to red, and combine with bases to form salts.—**Acidiferous**, as-id-if'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing, producing, or containing acids, or an acid.—**Acidify**, a-sid'i-fi, *v.t.*—*acidified, acidifying.* To make acid; to convert into an acid.—**Acidifiable**, a-sid'i-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being acidified or converted into an acid.—**Acidific**, as-id-if'ik, *a.* Producing acidity or an acid.—**Acidification**, a-sid'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act or process of acidifying.—**Acidifier**, a-sid'i-fi-ėr, *n.* One who or that which acidifies; an acetifier.—**Acidimeter, Acidimetry**, as-id-im'et-ėr, as-id-im'et-ri, *n.* Same as *Acetimeter, Acetimetry*.—**Acidity, Acidness**, a-sid'i-ti, as'id-nes, *n.* The quality of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness.—**Acidulate**, a-sid'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*acidulated, acidulating.* [Fr. *aciduler*, to make slightly sour; L. *acidulus*, slightly sour.] To make acid in a moderate degree.—**Acidulent**, a-sid'ū-lent, *a.* Somewhat acid or sour; tart; peevish.—**Acidulous**, a-sid'ū-lus, *a.* Slightly sour; subacid; as cream of tartar, oranges, &c.

Aciform, as'i-form, *a.* ACICULA.

Acinaceous as-in-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape-stone or kernel.] Full of kernels.—**Acinarious**, as-in-ā'ri-us, *a.* *Bot.* covered with little spherical stalked vesicles resembling grape-seeds, as in some algæ.—**Aciniform**, a-sin'i-form, *a.* Having the form of grapes, or being in clusters like grapes.—**Acinose, Acinous**, as'in-ōs, as'in-us, *a.* Consisting of minute granular concretions.

Acinaciform, as-in-as'i-form, *a.* [L. *acinaces*, Gr. *akinakēs*, a scimetar.] Formed like or resembling a scimetar; as, an *acinaciform* leaf.

Acknowledge, ak-nol'ej, *v.t.*—*acknowledged, acknowledging.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *knowledge*.] To own or recognise by avowal or by some act; to assent to the truth or claims of; to admit to be; to own or confess; to avow receiving. ∴ We *acknowledge* what is in some way brought or set before our notice; when we *confess* we make known, and often of our own free will.—**Acknowledger**, ak-nol'ej-ėr, *n.* One who acknowledges.—**Acknowledgment**, ak-nol'ej-ment, *n.* The act of acknowledging; owning; recognition; avowal; confession; expression of thanks; something given or done in return for a favour; a receipt for money received.

Acme, ak'mē, *n.* [Gr. *akmē*, a point. Root *ak*. ACID.] The top or highest point; the furthest point attained; maturity or perfection; the height or crisis of a disease.

Acne, ak'nē, *n.* [Origin unknown.] An eruption of hard, inflamed tubercles or pimples on the face. Called also *Sycosis*.

Acolyte, ak'o-līt, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *acolythus*, an acolyte; Gr. *akolouthos*, a follower.] An attendant; in the *R. Cath. Ch.* one of an inferior order of clergy, who attends during service on the superior orders; a lay attendant so employed.

Acondylous, Acondylose, a-kon'di-lus, a-kon'di-lōs, *a.* [Gr. neg. prefix *a*, and *kondylos*, a joint.] Jointless.

Aconite, ak'on-īt, *n.* [L. *aconitum*, Gr. *akoniton*, a poisonous plant, like monk's-hood.] The plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.—**Aconitic**, ak-on-it'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to aconite.—**Aconitia, Aconitine**, ak-on'it-in, *n.* A highly poisonous narcotic alkaloid, got from the roots and leaves of aconite.

Acopic, a-kop'ik, *a.* [Gr. *akopos*, prefix *a*, priv., and *kopos*, toil, weariness.] *Med.* fitted to relieve weariness; restorative.

Acorn, ā'korn, *n.* [A. Sax. *æcern*, *æcern*, an acorn; Goth. *akran*, fruit; Icel. *akarn*, Dan. *agern*, O.H.G. *ackeran*, an acorn; the word originally meant simply fruit, fruit of the field, being allied to *acre*.] The fruit of the oak; a one-celled, one-seeded, oval nut, which grows in a permanent cup.—**Acorned**, ā'kornd, *a.* Furnished or loaded with acorns.—**Acorn-cup**, *n.* The capsule of the acorn.—**Acorn-oil**, *n.* An oil expressed from acorns.—**Acorn-shell**, *n.* The shell of the acorn; a marine molluscous animal, one of the cirripeds.

Acosmism, a-kos'mizm, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *a*, and *kosmos*, the world.] The denial of the existence of an eternal world.—**Acosmist**, a-kos'mist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of acosmism.—**Acosmistic**, a-kos-mist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of acosmism.

Acotyledon, a-kot'il-ē"don, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kotylēdōn*, any cup-shaped cavity, from *kotylē*, a hollow.] *Bot.* a plant whose seeds, called spores, are not furnished with cotyledons or seed-lobes.—**Acotyledonous**, a-kot'il-ē"don-us, *a.* Having no seed lobes.

Acouchy, a-kösh'i, *n.* [Fr. *acouchi*, *agouchi*, name in Guiana.] An animal belonging to the guinea-pig family, the olive cavy or Surinian rat, inhabiting Guiana.

Acoustic, Acoustical, a-kous'tik, a-kous'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *akoustikos*, from *akouō*, to hear.] Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, or to the science of acoustics.—**Acoustic**, *n.* A remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing.—**Acoustically**, a-kous'tik-al-li, *adv.* In relation to or in a manner adapted to acoustics.—**Acoustician**, a-kous-ti'shan, *n.* One skilled in the science of acoustics.—**Acoustics**, a-kous'tiks, *n.* The science of sound, teaching the cause, nature, and phenomena of the vibrations of elastic bodies which affect the organ of hearing.

Acquaint, ak-kwānt', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *accointer*; L.L. *accognitare*, to make known, from L. *ad*, to, and *cognitus*, known, from *cognosco*, *cognitum*, to know; same root as in *know*.] To make to know; to make aware of; to apprise; to make familiar; inform: *with* is used before the subject of information, if a noun (*acquaint* a person *with* facts).—**Acquaintance**, ak-kwānt'ans, *n.* A state of being acquainted, or of having more or less intimate knowledge; knowledge; familiarity (followed by *with*); a person known to one; the whole body of those with whom one is acquainted.—**Acquaintanceship**, ak-kwānt'ans-ship, *n.* State of being acquainted.—**Acquainted**, ak-kwānt'ed, *a.* Having acquaintance; knowing, but not a close or intimate friend.

Acquiesce, ak-kwi-es', *v.i.*—*acquiesced, acquiescing.* [Fr. *acquiescer*, L. *acquiesco*, to rest, to acquiesce—*ad*, to, and *quiesco*, to be quiet. QUIET.] To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent; to assent quietly; to agree.—**Acquiescence, Acquiescency**, ak-kwi-es'ens, ak-kwi-es'ens-si, *n.* The act of acquiescing or giving a quiet assent.—**Acquiescent**, ak-kwi-es'ent, *a.* Disposed to acquiesce; disposed to submit; quietly assenting.—**Acquiescently**, ak-kwi-es'ent-li, *adv.* In an acquiescent manner.

Acquire, ak-kwīr', *v.t.*—*acquired, acquiring.* [L. *acquiro*, to get—*ad*, to, and *quæro*, to look or search for. QUERY.] To get or gain, the object being something which is more or less permanent (as fortune, title, habits, &c.). ∴ A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *obtain*, *procure*, &c.; as, to *obtain* (not *acquire*) a book on loan.—**Acquirability**, ak-kwīr'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* State of being acquirable.—**Acquirable**, ak-kwīr'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being acquired.—**Acquirement**, ak-kwīr'ment, *n.* The act of acquiring, or of making acquisition; that which is acquired;

attainment, especially personal attainment (as contrasted with a natural *gift* or *endowment*).—**Acquirer**, ak-kwir'er, *n.* A person who acquires.—**Acquisition**, ak-kwi-si'shon, *n.* The act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained: generally applied to material gains.—**Acquisitive**, ak-kwiz'it-iv, *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions; having a propensity to acquire property.—**Acquisitively**, ak-kwiz'it-iv-li, *adv.* In an acquisitive manner; by way of acquisition.—**Acquisitiveness**, ak-kwiz'it-iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being acquisitive; a propensity to acquire property; *phrens.* the organ which is said to produce the desire to acquire and possess.

Acquit, ak-kwit', *v.t.*—*acquitted*, *acquitting*. [Fr. *acquitter*, to discharge, to set at rest with respect to a claim—L. *ad*, to, and *quietus*, at rest, quiet. QUIET.] To release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, or the like; to pronounce not guilty (with *of* before the thing); *refl.* to behave; to bear or conduct one's self.—**Acquittal**, ak-kwit'al, *n.* The act of acquitting; a judicial setting free from the charge of an offence.—**Acquittance**, ak-kwit'ans, *n.* An acquitting or discharging from a debt or any other liability; the writing which is evidence of such a discharge.

Acre, ā'ker, *n.* [A. Sax. *aecer*, *acer*, a field = D. *akker*, Icel. *akr*, Dan. *ager*, G. *acker*, Goth. *akra*, arable land, a field; L. *ager*, Gr. *agros*, Skr. *ajra*, a field. From root *ag*, *ak*, as in L. *ago*, Icel. *aka*, to drive, the word probably meaning originally the place to or over which cattle were driven; a pasture. *Acorn* is from this root.] A definite quantity of land. The British statute or imperial acre contains 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards.—*God's acre*, God's field; the church-yard.—**Arceable**, ā'ker-a-bl, *a.* According to the acre; measured or estimated in acres or by the acre.—**Acreage**, ā'ker-āj, *n.* The number of acres in a piece of land; acres taken collectively.—**Acred**, ā'kerd, *a.* Possessing acres or landed property.

Acrid, ak'rid, *a.* [From L. *acer*, *acris*, *acre*, sharp: with *id*, from the common L. adjective termination *-idus*. ACID.] Sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; bitter; virulent; bitter (as in temper or disposition).—**Acrid**, ak'rid, *n.* An acrid or irritant poison.—**Acridity**, **Acridness**, a-krid'i-ti, ak'rid-nes, *n.* The quality of being acrid or pungent.

Acrimony, ak'ri-mo-ni, *n.* [L. *acrimonia*, from *acris*, sharp.] Acridity; pungency; sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression; acerbity; asperity.—**Acrimonious**, ak-ri-mō'ni-us, *a.* Abounding in acrimony; severe; bitter; virulent; caustic; stinging.—**Acrimoniously**, ak-ri-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In an acrimonious manner; sharply; bitterly; pungently.—**Acrimoniousness**, ak-ri-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being.

Acrisia, a-kris'i-a, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *a*, and *krisis*, judgment.] A condition of disease in which no judgment can be formed.—**Acritical**, a-krit'ik-al, *a.* Having or giving no indications of a crisis.

Acritude, ak'ri-tūd, *n.* [L. *acritudo*. ACRID.] An acrid quality; acridity.

Acroamatic, **Acroamatical**, **Acroatic**, ak'rō-a-mat''ik, ak'rō-a-mat''ik-al, ak-rō-at'ik, *a.* [Gr. *akroamatikos*, from *akroaomai*, to hear.] Designed for being heard only by a select audience; hence, abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; esoteric.

Acrobat, ak'rō-bat, *n.* [Gr. *akrobatos*—*akros*, high, and *baino*, to go.] A rope-dancer; also, one who practises vaulting, tumbling, throwing somersaults, &c.—**Acrobatic**, ak'rō-bat-ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performance.

Acrocarpous, ak-rō-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *akros*, highest, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* applied to mosses whose flower terminates the growth of a primary axis.

Acrocephalic, ak'rō-sē-fal''ik, *a.* [Gr. *akros*, high, and *kephalē*, the head.] High-skulled; having the top of the skull high or pyramidal.

Acroceraunian, ak'rō-se-rą''ni-an, *a.* [Gr. *akros*, a summit, and *keraunos*, thunder.] Thunder-smitten: applied to certain mountains in Greece, from being often struck with lightning. [Poetical.]

Acrogen, ak'rō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, on the top, and root *gen*, to produce.] A plant (as a moss, fern, horse-tail) increasing by extension of the stem or axis of growth at the top.—**Acrogenous**, a-kroj'en-us, *a.* Increasing by growth at the summit, as the tree-ferns; pertaining to the acrogens.

Acrolith, ak'rō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *arch.* and *sculp.* a statue, of which only the extremities are stone.—**Acrolithan**, a-kro'lith-an, *a.* Pertaining to or formed like an acrolith.

Acromion, a-krō'mi-on, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme, and *ōmos*, shoulder.] A process of the shoulder-blade which receives the collar-bone.

Acronarcotic, ak'rō-när-kot''ik, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and E. *narcotic*.] A narcotic poison which irritates and inflames the alimentary canal, and acts on the brain and spinal cord.

Acronye, **Acronycal**, **Acronycteus**, a-kron'-ik, a-kron'ik-al, ak-ro-nik'tus, *a.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *nyx*, night.] *Astron.* culminating at midnight: said of a star which rises as the sun sets, and sets as the sun rises.—**Acronycally**, a-kron'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an acronycal manner.

Acropolis, a-krop'o-lis, *n.* [Gr.—*akros*, high, and *polis*, a city.] The citadel or highest part of a Grecian city, usually situated on an eminence commanding the town.

Acrospire, ak'rō-spir, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, highest, and *speira*, a spire, or spiral line.] The first leaf which rises above the ground when corn germinates; also the rudimentary stem or first leaf which appears in malted grain.—**Acrospired**, ak'rō-spird, *a.* Having or exhibiting the acrospire.

Across, a-kros', *prep.* and *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *cross*.] From side to side: opposed to *along*; athwart; quite over; intersecting; passing over at any angle; from one side to another; crosswise.

Acrostic, a-kros'tik, *n.* [Gr. *akrostichion*, an acrostic—*akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, order or verse.] A composition in verse, in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, title, motto, &c., which is the subject of the poem.—*a.* Relating to or containing an acrostic.—**Acrostically**, a-kros'tik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

Acroterium, ak-rō-tē'ri-um, *n.* pl. **Acroteria**, ak-rō-tē'ri-a. [Gr. *akrotērion*, a summit, apex, from *akros*, highest.] *Arch.* an angle of a pediment, or a small pedestal resting on the angle.

Acrotic, a-krot'ik, *a.* [L.L. *acroticus*, from Gr. *akros*, extreme.] *Med.* belonging to or affecting external surfaces.

Acrotism, ak'rō-tizm, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *krotos*, a beating.] An absence or weakness of the pulse.

Act, akt, *v.i.* [L. *ago*, *actum*, to exert power, to put in motion, to do; Gr. *agō*, to lead; allied to Icel. *aka*, to drive, and to E. *acre* (which see).] To exert power; to produce effects; to be in action or motion; to carry into effect a purpose or determination of the mind; to behave, demean, or conduct one's self; to perform, as an actor.—*v.t.* To transact; to do or perform; to represent as real; to perform on or as on the stage; to play; hence, to feign or counterfeit.—**Act**, akt, *n.* That which is being done or which has been done; a deed; an exploit; the exertion of power; the effect of which power exerted is the cause; a state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility; actuality; a part or division of a play, generally subdivided into smaller portions called *scenes*; a decree, edict, or law, especially one proceeding from a legislative body. ACTION.—*In the act*, in the actual performance or commission of some misdeed.—*In act to*, prepared or ready to, by being in a suitable posture.—**Actable**, akt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being acted or performed; practically possible.—**Acting**, akt'ing, *a.* Performing duty, service, or functions; doing the real work of an office for a nominal or honorary holder of the post.—*n.* A playing on the stage.—**Actor**, ak'tor, *n.* One who acts or performs; one who represents a character or acts a part in a play.—**Actress**, ak'tres, *n.* A female actor.

Actinia, ak-tin'i-a, *n.* pl. **Actiniæ**. [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray; from their tentacles being ray-like.] A sea-anemone; a polyp having the mouth surrounded by tentacles in concentric circles, which when spread resemble the petals of a flower: often of brilliant colours.

Actinic, ak-tin'ik, *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray.] Pertaining to rays; pertaining to the chemical rays of the sun.—**Actinism**, ak'tin-izm, *n.* The radiation of heat or light; the property of the chemical part of the sun's rays, which, as seen in photography, produces chemical combinations and decompositions.—**Actinoid**, ak'tin-oid, *a.* Resembling a ray or rays; radiated.—**Actinograph**, ak-tin'ō-graf, *n.* An instrument for measuring and registering the variations of actinic or chemical influence in the solar rays.—**Actinology**, ak-ti-nol'ō-ji, *n.* The science which investigates the power of sunlight to cause chemical action.—**Actinolite**, ak-tin'ō-lit, *n.* [*-lite*=Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A radiated mineral, nearly allied to hornblende, and consisting chiefly of silica, calcium, magnesium, and iron.—**Actinolitic**, ak-tin'ō-lit''ik, *a.* Like or pertaining to actinolite.—**Actinometer**, ak-tin-om'et-er, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays.—**Actinometric**, ak-tin'ō-met''rik, *a.* Of or belonging to the actinometer or its use.—**Actinozoa**, ak-tin'ō-zō''a, *n.* pl. [-*zoa*, from Gr. *zōon*, an animal.] A class of radiated, soft marine zoophytes, embracing the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pens, &c. With the Hydrozoa they constitute the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata.—**Actinozoon**, ak-tin'ō-zō''on, *n.* An individual member of the Actinozoa.

Action, ak'shon, *n.* [L. *actio*. ACT.] The state or manner of acting or being active, as opposed to *rest*; activity; an act or thing done; the performance of a function; a deed; an exploit; a battle or engagement; the mechanism or movement of a compound instrument, or the like; agency; operation; impulse; the connected series of events on which the interest of a drama or work of fiction depends; gesture or gesticulation; a suit or process at law.—*Action* and *Act* have some meanings in common, but others are peculiar to each. Thus, the meanings battle, lawsuit, mechanism, belong only to the former; those of law, part of a play, to the latter. So we speak of a *course of action*. But we may speak of performing a noble *action* or a noble *act*.—**Actionable**, ak'shon-a-bl, *a.* Furnishing ground for an action at law.—**Actionably**, ak'shon-a-bli, *adv.* In an actionable manner.

Active, ak'tiv, *a.* [Fr. *actif*, *active*; L. *activus*. ACT.] Having the power or property of acting; exerting or having the power to exert an influence (as opposed to *passive*); performing actions quickly; quick; nimble; brisk; agile; constantly engaged in action; busy; assiduous; accompanied or characterized by action, work, or by the performance of business (an *active* demand for goods); actually proceeding (*active* hostilities); *gram.* expressing action, especially action affecting an object; transitive.—**Actively**, ak'tiv-li, *adv.* In an active manner.—**Activity**, ak-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being active; the active faculty; active force; nimbleness; agility; briskness.—**Activeness**, ak'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being active.

Acton, ak'ton, *n.* [O.Fr. *aceton*, *auqueton*, Sp. *al-coton*, Ar. *al-qotun*, from being originally padded with cotton.] A kind of vest or tunic made of taffeta or leather quilted, formerly worn to protect the body from wounds.

Actor, **Actress**. ACT.

Actual, ak'tū-al, *a.* Acting or existing really and objectively; real; effectively operative; effectual: opposed to *potential* or *nominal*; now existing; present.—*n.* Something actual or real.—**Actualist**, ak'tū-al-ist, *n.* One who deals with actualities: opposed to *idealist*.—**Actualness**,

ak'tū-al-nes. The quality of being actual. —**Actuality**, ak-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being actual; that which is real or actual. —**Actualization**, ak'tū-al-iz-ā"shon, *n.* A making real or actual.—**Actualise**, ak'tū-al-īz, *v.t.*—*actualised*, *actualising*. To make actual. — **Actually**, ak'tū-al-li, *adv.* In fact; really; with active manifestation.

Actuary, ak'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *actuarius*, a clerk, a registrar, from *acta*, records, acts.] A registrar or clerk; an official in a joint-stock company, particularly an insurance company, whose duty it is to make the necessary computations, especially computations of some complexity.—**Actuarial**, ak-tū-ā'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an actuary or to his business.

Actuate, ak'tū-āt, *v.t.*—*actuated*, *actuating*. [From *act.*] To put into action; to move or incite to action.—**Actuation**, ak-tū-ā'-shon, *n.* The state of being put in action. —**Actuator**, ak'tū-āt-ėr, *n.* One who actuates or puts in action.

Aculeate, **Aculeated**, a-kū'lē-āt, a-kū'lē-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *aculeus*, a spine, a prickle, dim. of *acus*, a needle. Acid.] *Bot.* having prickles or sharp points; *zool.* having a sting. — **Aculeiform**, a-kū'lē-i-form, *a.* Formed like a prickle.—**Aculeolate**, a-kū'-lē-ō-lāt, *a.* *Bot.* having small prickles or sharp points.

Acumen, a-kū'men, *n.* [L. *acumen*, from *acuo*, to sharpen. Ac[id.]] Quickness of perception; mental [ac]uteness or penetration; keenness of insight; sagacity.—**Acuminate**, **Acuminated**, a-kū'min-āt, a-kū'min-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *acuminatus*, sharpened.] Pointed; acute.—**Acuminate**, a-kū'min-āt, *v.t.*—*acuminated*, *acuminating*. To render sharp or keen.—*v.i.*† To taper to a point.—**Acumination**, a-kū'min-ā"shon, *n.* Act of acuminating or sharpening; a pointed extrem[i]ty; a sharp point or jag.

Acupressure, **A[cu]pression**, ak-ū-pre'shūr, ak-ū-pre'shon, *n.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and E. *press.*] [Sur]g. a method of stopping hæmorrhage in arteries in amputations, &c., by means of needles or wires which keep the wound close instead of ligatures. —**Acupress**, [a]k'ū-pres, *v.t.* To stop hæmorrhage in by means of acupressure.

Acupuncture, ak-ū-pungk'tūr, *n.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a pricking. Puncture.] A surgical operation resorted to in certain complaints, as in headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c., and consisting in the insertion of a delicate needle or set of needles beneath the tissues.— **Acupunctarator**, ak-ū-pungk'tū-rāt-ėr, *n.* An instrument for performing the operation of acupuncture.

Acuru, ak'ö-rö, *n.* The name in India of a fragrant aloe-wood.

Acute, a-kūt', *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed, from *acuo*, to sharpen. From root *ac*, *ak*, a point. Acid.] Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point: opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*; intellectually sharp; perceiving, minute distinctions, or characterised by the use of such; characterized by keenness of insight: opposed to *dull* or *stupid*; having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions (*acute* hearing); keen; sharp: said of pain; high in pitch; shrill: said of sound; *med.* a term applied to a disease which is attended with more or less violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis; *geom.* less than a right angle.—**Acutely**, a-kūt'li, *adv.* In an acute manner; sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.—**Acuteness**, a-kūt'nes, *n.* The quality of being acute; sharpness; keenness; sagacity; acumen.

Adage, ad'āj, *n.* [Fr. *adage*, L. *adagium*, a proverb.] A proverb; an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use.

Adagio, a-dä'jō, *a.* and *adv.* [It.] *Music*, slow; slowly, leisurely, and with grace.— *n.* A slow movement.

Adam, ad'am, *n.* The name of the first man; hence, the frailty inherent in human nature.—*Adam's apple*, the prominence on the fore part of the throat.—*Adam's needle*, the popular name of the plants otherwise called Yucca.—**Adamic**, a-dam'-ik, *a.* Pertaining to Adam.—**Adamite**, ad'am-īt, *n.* One of an ancient religious sect who aimed at establishing a state of innocence, and went naked.—**Adamitic**, ad-am-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Adamites or to Adam.

Adamant, ad'a-mant, *n.* [L. *adamas*, *adamantis*, Gr. *adamas*, the hardest iron or steel, anything inflexibly hard, the diamond; lit. the unconquerable—Gr. *a*, priv., and *damaō*, to tame. Tame, Diamond.] Any substance of impenetrable hardness: chiefly a rhetorical or poetical word. (Formerly it sometimes meant the diamond, sometimes loadstone.)—**Adamantean**, **Adamantine**, ad'a-mant-ē"an, ad-a-mant'in, *a.* Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; impenetrable.

Adapt, a-dapt', *v.t.* [L. *adapto*—*ad*, to, and *apto*, to fit. Apt.] To make suitable; to make to correspond; to fit or suit; to proportion; to remodel, work up, and render fit for representation on the stage, as a play from a foreign language or a novel.— **Adaptability**, **Adaptableness**, a-dapt'a-bil"i-ti, a-dapt'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being capable of adaptation.—**Adaptable**, a-dapt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being adapted.—**Adaptation**, ad-ap-tā'shon, *n.* The act of adapting or making suitable; the state of being suitable or fit; that which is adapted.—**Adaptedness**, a-dapt'-ed-nes, *n.* State of being adapted; suitableness.—**Adapter**, a-dapt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which adapts.—**Adaptive**,† a-dapt'-iv, *a.* Tending to adapt; suitable.

Adar, ā'där, *n.* A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March, the twelfth of the sacred and sixth of the civil year.

Add, ad, *v.t.* [L. *addo*, to add—*ad*, to, and *do*, to put, to place, to give.] To set or put together; to join or unite; to put into one sum; to annex; subjoin; say further. —*v.i.* To be or serve as an addition (with *to*); also, to perform the arithmetical operation of addition.—**Addability**, **Addibility**, ad-a-bil'i-ti, ad-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The condition of being addable; the capability of being added.—**Addable**, **Addible**, ad'a-bl, ad'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being added.—**Addition**, ad-di'shon, *n.* The act or process of adding; the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; the rule or branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers; an increase; something added; a title coming after a personal name (*Shak.*)—**Additional**, ad-di'shon-al, *a.* Added; supplementary.—**Additionally**, ad-di'shon-al-li, *adv.* By way of addition.—**Additive**, ad'-it-iv, *a.* Falling to be added; additional; helping to increase.

Addax, ad'aks, *n.* A species of large antelope inhabiting Africa, with long and beautifully twisted horns.

Addendum, ad-den'dum, *n.* pl. **Addenda**, ad-den'da. [L.] A thing to be added; an addition; an appendix to a work.

Adder, ad'ėr, *n.* [O.E. *addre*, *addere*, by loss of initial *n* from A. Sax. *nædre*, *næddre*, O. and Prov. E. *nedder*, Icel. *nadr*, Goth. *nadrs*, G. *natter*. For a similar loss of *n* comp. *apron*, *napron*.] A venomous serpent, the common viper, found in Britain and over Europe.—**Adder-fly**, *n.* A name of the dragon-fly.—**Adder-pike**, *n.* A small fish, the lesser weever or sting-fish.—**Adder-stone**, *n.* A name given to certain rounded perforated stones, popularly supposed to have a kind of supernatural efficacy in curing the bites of adders.—**Adder's-tongue**, *n.* A species of fern.—**Adder's-wort**, *n.* Snake-weed, a kind of plant.

Addible. See under Add.

Addict, ad-dikt', *v.t.* [L. *addico*, *addictum*, to devote—*ad*, to, and *dico*, to dedicate.] To apply habitually; to habituate: generally with a reflexive pronoun, and usually in a bad sense (followed by *to*); as, to *addict* one's self to intemperance.—**Addicted**, ad-dikt'ed, *a.* Habitually practising; given up; devoted; habituated (followed by *to*).— **Addictedness**, ad-dikt'ed-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being addicted.—**Addiction**, ad-dik'shon, *n.* The act of devoting or giving up one's self to a practice; the state of being devoted; devotion.

Addition, **Additional**, &c. Add.

Addle, ad'l, *a.* [From A. Sax. *adela*, filth; Sw. *adel* (seen in *ko-adel*, cow urine), urine; Sc. *addle*, putrid water, urine.] Having lost the power of development and become rotten; putrid: applied to eggs; hence, barren; producing nothing.—*v.t.*—*addled*, *addling*. To make rotten, as eggs.—**Addle-headed**, **Addle-pated**, *a.* Stupid; muddled.

Address, ad-dres', *v.t.* [Fr. *adresser*. Dress.] To direct or aim words; to pronounce; to apply to by words or writings; to accost; to speak to; to direct in writing; to write an address on; to court or make suit to.— *To address one's self to*, to speak to; to address.—*n.* The act of addressing one's self to a person; a speaking to; any speech or writing in which one person or set of persons makes a communication to another person or set of persons; manner of speaking to another; a person's bearing in conversation; courtship (in this sense generally in the plural); skill; dexterity; adroitness; direction of a letter.—**Addressee**, ad-dres'ē, *n.* One who is addressed.— **Addresser**, ad-dres'ėr, *n.* One who addresses or petitions.

Adduce, ad-dūs', *v.t.*—*adduced*, *adducing*. [L. *adduco*, to lead or bring to—*ad*, to, and *duco*, to lead. Duke.] To cite; to name or instance as authority or evidence; to bring to notice as bearing on a subject.— **Adducent**, ad-dū'sent, *a.* Bringing forward or together (an *adducent* muscle).— **Adducer**, ad-dū'sėr, *n.* One that adduces. —**Adducible**, ad-dū'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being adduced.—**Adduction**, ad-duk'shon, *n.* The act of adducing; *anat.* the action by which a part of the body is drawn towards the bodily axis.—**Adductive**, ad-dukt'iv, *a.* Adducing or bringing forward.—**Adductor**, ad-dukt'ėr, *n.* A muscle which draws one part of the body toward another.

Adenalgy, ad-en-al'ji, *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in a gland.—**Adeniform**, **Adenoid**, a-den'i-form, ad'en-oid, *a.* Of a gland-like shape; glandular.— **Adenological**, ad'en-ō-loj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to adenology.—**Adenology**, ad-en-ol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of glands, their nature, and their uses.—**Adenophorous**, ad-e-nof'or-us, *a.* Bearing glands.—**Adenose**, **Adenous**, ad'en-ōs, ad'en-us, *a.* Like or appertaining to a gland; glandular.— **Adenotomy**, ad-en-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.] A cutting or incision of a gland.

Adephagia, ad-ē-fā'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, abundantly, and *phagō*, to eat.] Morbidly voracious appetite.

Adept, a-dept', *n.* [L. *adeptus*, pp. of *adipiscor*, to obtain. Alchemists who were reputed to have *obtained* the philosopher's stone were termed *adepts*; hence *adept*, a proficient.] One fully skilled or well versed in any art; a proficient.—*a.* Well skilled.

Adequate, ad'ē-kwāt, *a.* [L. *adequatus*, made equal, pp. of *adæquo*—*ad*, to, and *æquus*, equal.] Equal; proportionate; exactly correspondent; fully sufficient.—**Adequacy**, ad'ē-kwa-si, *n.* The state of being adequate; a sufficiency for a particular purpose.—**Adequately**, ad'ē-kwāt-li, *adv.* In an adequate manner; sufficiently.— **Adequateness**, ad'ē-kwāt-nes, *n.* The state of being adequate; sufficiency.

Adhere, ad-hēr', *v.i.*—*adhered*, *adhering*. [L. *adhæreo*—*ad*, to, and *hæreo*, to stick, whence *hesitate*.] To stick together; to cleave; to become closely joined or united; to be fixed in attachment or devotion.— **Adherence**, ad-hēr'ens, *n.* The quality or state of adhering; fidelity; steady attachment.—**Adherent**, ad-hēr'ent, *a.* Sticking fast to something; clinging; attached.— **Adherent**, **Adherer**, ad-hēr'ent, ad-hēr'ėr, *n.* One who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession; a follower or partisan.—**Adherently**, ad-hēr'ent-li, *adv.* In an adherent manner.—**Adhesion**, ad-hē'zhon, *n.* [L. *adhæsio*, from *adhæreo*, to adhere.] The act or state of adhering, or being united and attached; a sticking together of the surface of bodies; close connection or association; steady attachment of the mind or feelings; assent; concurrence (*adhesion* to a treaty).—**Adhesive**, ad-hē'siv, *a.* Sticky; tenacious.—**Adhesively**, ad-hē'siv-li, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.—**Adhesiveness**, ad-hē'siv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being adhesive;

phren, an organ which is said to promote attachment to objects.

Adhibit, ad-hib'it, *v.t.* [L. *adhibeo*, *adhibitum*—*ad*, to, and *habeo*, to hold.] To apply†; to attach (one's signature).—**Adhibition**, ad-hi-bi'shon, *n.* The act of adhibiting.

Adiactinic, a'di-ak-tin"ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *dia*, through, and E. *actinic*.] Impervious to the actinic or chemical rays of light.

Adiaphorous, a-di-af'or-us, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *diaphoros*, different.] Indifferent; neutral; neither right nor wrong morally.

Adiathermic, a'di-a-ther"mik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *dia*, through, and *thermē*, heat.] Impervious to heat.

Adieu, a-dū'. [Fr. *à*, to, and *Dieu*, God, It. *addio*, Sp. *a dios*, all forms of L. *ad*, to, and *Deus*, God.] *Lit.* to God: an ellipsis for I commend you to God; farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.—*n.* pl. **Adieus** or **Adieux**, a-dūz'. A farewell or commendation to the care of God.

Adipic, a-dip'ik, *a.* [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat.] Of or belonging to fat.

Adipocere, ad'i-pō-sēr, *n.* [L. *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, wax.] A soft, unctuous, or waxy substance, into which the flesh of dead animals is converted when protected from atmospheric air, and under certain circumstances of temperature and humidity. —**Adipocerate**, ad-i-pos'ėr-āt, *v.t.* To convert into adipocere.—**Adipocerous**, ad-i-pos'ėr-us, *a.* Relating to adipocere; containing adipocere.

Adipose, ad'i-pōs, *a.* [From L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat.] Fatty; consisting of or resembling fat.—*n.* Fat; the fat on the kidneys.

Adipsia, **Adipsy**, a-dip'si-a, a-dip'si, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *dipsa*, thirst.] *Med.* the total absence of thirst.—**Adipsous**, a-dip'sus, *a.* Tending to quench thirst.

Adit, ad'it, *n.* [L. *aditus*—*ad*, to, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.] Approach; access; passage; a more ro less horizontal passage into a mine.

Adjacent, ad-jā'sent, *a.* [L. *adjacens*, *adjacentis*, pp. of *adjaceo*, to lie contiguous—*ad*, to, and *jaceo*, to lie.] Lying near or close; bordering upon; neighbouring; adjoining.—**Adjacence**, **Adjacency**, ad-jā'-sens, ad-jā'sen-si, *n.* The state of being adjacent.—**Adjacently**, ad-jā'sent-li, *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

Adjective, ad'jek-tiv, *n.* [L. *adjectivum*, *adjectivus*, added—*ad*, to, and *jacio*, to throw.] *Gram.* a word used with a noun to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to specify or describe a thing as distinct from something else, and so to limit and define it.—**Adjectival**, ad-jek-tiv'al, *a.* Belonging to or like an adjective; having the import of an adjective.—**Adjectivally**, **Adjectively**, ad-jek-tiv'al-li, ad'jek-tiv-li, *adv.* By way of, or as, an adjective.

Adjoin, ad-join', *v.t.* [Fr. *adjoindre*; L. *adjungo*—*ad*, to, and *jungo*, to join. Join.] To join or add; to unite; to annex or append.—*v.i.* To lie or be next or in contact; to be contiguous.—**Adjoining**, ad-join'ing, *a.* Adjacent; contiguous; neighbouring.

Adjourn, ad-jėrn', *v.t.* [Fr. *ajourner*, O.Fr. *ajorner*, *adjorner*—prefix *a*, *ad*, to, and O. Fr. *jorn* (now *jour*), a day, L. *diurnus*, diurnal, from *dies*, a day. Diurnal.] To put off or defer to another day or till a later period; to suspend the meeting of, as of a public or private body, to a future day; to postpone to a future meeting of the same body.—*v.i.* To cease sitting and carrying on business for a time.—**Adjournment**, ad-jėrn'ment, *n.* The act of adjourning; the period during which a public body adjourns its sittings.

Adjudge, ad-juj', *v.t.*—*adjudged*, *adjudging*. [Prefix *ad*, and *judge*. Judge.] To award judicially; to adjudicate upon; to settle.—**Adjudgment**, ad-juj'ment, *n.* The act of adjudging; adjudication; sentence.

Adjudicate, ad-jū'di-kāt, *v.t.*—*adjudicated*, *adjudicating*. [L. *adjudico*, to give sentence—*ad*, to, and *judico*, to judge. Judge.] To adjudge; to award judicially.—*v.i.* To sit in judgment; to give a judicial decision.

Adjudication, ad-jū'di-kā"shon, *n.* The act of adjudicating; the act or process of trying and determining judicially; judgment or decision of a court.—**Adjudicator**, ad-jū'di-kāt-ėr, *n.* One who adjudicates.

Adjunct, ad'jungkt, *n.* [L. *adjunctus*, joined, from *adjungo*—*ad*, to, and *jungo*, *junctum*, to join. Join.] Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it. *a.* United with in office or in action of any kind; conjoined with.—**Adjunction**, ad-jungk'shon, *n.* The act of joining; the thing joined.—**Adjunctive**, ad-jungk'tiv, *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining. —*n.* One who or that which is joined.—**Adjunctively**, ad-jungk'tiv-li, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.—**Adjunctly**, ad-jungkt'li, *adv.* In connection with; by way of addition or adjunct.

Adjure, ad-jūr', *v.t.*—*adjured*, *adjuring*. [L. *adjuro*—*ad*, to, and *juro*, to swear.] To charge, bind, or command, earnestly and solemnly.—**Adjuration**, ad-jū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath; a solemn oath.—**Adjuratory**, ad-jūr'a-to-ri, *a.* Containing an adjuration, or characterized by adjurations.—**Adjurer**, ad-jūr'ėr, *n.* One who adjures.

Adjust, ad-just', *v.t.* [Fr. *ajuster*—L. *ad*, to, and *justus*, just, exact. Just.] To fit; to make correspondent; to adapt; to accommodate; to put in order; to regulate or reduce to system; to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result.—**Adjustable**, ad-just'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being adjusted.—**Adjuster**, ad-just'ėr, *n.* One who or that which adjusts. —**Adjustive**, ad-just'iv, *a.* Tending or serving to adjust.—**Adjustment**, ad-just'-ment, *n.* The act of adjusting.

Adjutant, ad'jū-tant, *n.* [L. *adjutans*, ppr. of *adjuto*, to assist—*ad*, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.] *Milit.* an officer whose business is to assist a commanding officer by receiving and communicating orders.—**Adjutancy**, ad'jū-tan-si, *n.* The office of an adjutant. —**Adjutant-bird**, **Adjutant-crane**, **Adjutant-stork**, *n.* A very large grallatorial bird allied to the storks; a native of the warmer parts of India. It feeds on carrion, and is most voracious.

Adjutor,† ad-jūt'ėr, *n.* A helper; a coadjutor.—**Adjutrix**,† ad-jū'triks, *n.* A female assistant.—**Adjuvant**, ad'jū-vant or ad-jū'-vant, *n.* An assistant; *med.* a substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis.

Admeasure, ad-me'zhūr, *v.t.*—*admeasured*, *admeasuring*. [L. *ad*, to, and E. *measure*. Measure.] To ascertain the dimensions, size, or capacity of; to measure.—**Admeasurement**, ad-me'zhūr-ment, *n.* The act of admeasuring; the measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained.—**Admeasurer**, ad-me'zhūr-ėr, *n.* One who.

Adminicular, **Adminiculary**, ad-min-ik'ū-lėr, ad-min-ik'ū-la-ri, *a.* [L. *adminiculum*, a prop, stay, or support.] Supplying help; helpful; lending aid or support.

Administer, ad-min'is-tėr, *v.t.* [L. *administro*—*ad*, to, and *ministro*, to serve. Minister.] To manage or conduct as chief agent or directing and controlling official; to direct or superintend the execution of, as of laws; to afford, give, furnish, or supply; to give, as a dose of medicine; to dispense or distribute; to tender, as an oath; *law*, to manage, as the estate of a deceased person, collecting debts, paying legacies, &c. —*v.i.* To contribute assistance; to bring aid or supplies: with *to*; as, to *administer to* one's necessities; *law*, to perform the office of administrator.—**Administerial**, ad-min'is-tē"ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.—**Administrable**, ad-min'is-tra-bl, *a.* Capable of being administered. —**Administration**, ad-min'is-trā"shon, *n.* The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the executive functions of government; the persons, collectively, who are intrusted with such functions; the executive; *law*, the management of the estate of a deceased person, consisting in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing the property among the heirs.—**Administrative**, ad-min'is-trāt-iv, *a.* Pertaining to administration.—**Administrator**, ad-min'is-trāt-ėr, *n.* One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses; one who has the charge of the goods and estate of a person dying without a will.—**Administratorship**, ad-min'is-trāt-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of an administrator.—**Administratrix**, ad-min'-is-trāt-riks, *n.* A female administrator.

Admirable, &c. Admire.

Admiral, ad'mi-ral, *n.* [O.E. *amiral*, Fr. *amiral*, from Ar. *amir*, *emir*, a prince, chief, with the Ar. article suffixed.] A naval officer of the highest rank; a commander-in-chief of a fleet or navy; there being three degrees of this rank, namely, admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral; the ship which carries the admiral; also, the most considerable ship of any fleet; a name given to two species of butterflies, *Vanessa atalanta*, or red admiral, and *Limenitis camilla*, or white admiral.—**Admiralship**, ad'mi-ral-ship, *n.* The office or power of an admiral.—**Admiralty**, ad'mi-ral-ti, *n.* The office and jurisdiction of the officials appointed to take the general management of the naval affairs of a state; the officials collectively; the building in which they transact business.—**Admiral-shell**, *n.* The popular name of a sub-genus of magnificent molluscous shells.

Admire, ad-mīr', *v.t.*—*admired*, *admiring*. [Fr. *admirer*, L. *admiror*—*ad*, and *miror*, to wonder.] To wonder at†; to regard with wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; to take pleasure in the beauty of; to look on or contemplate with pleasure.—*v.i.* To feel or express admiration.—**Admirer**, ad-mīr'ėr, *n.* One who admires; one who esteems greatly; one who openly shows his admiration of a woman; a lover.—**Admiringly**, ad-mīr'ing-li, *adv.* In an admiring manner; with admiration.—**Admiration**, ad-mi-rā'shon, *n.* Wonder†; wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; an emotion excited by something beautiful or excellent.—**Admirable**, ad'mi-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of admiration; most excellent.—**Admirableness**, ad'mi-ra-bl-nes, *n.*—**Admirably**, ad'mi-ra-bli, *adv.* In an admirable manner; excellently; exceedingly well.

Admissible, &c. Under Admit.

Admit, ad-mit', *v.t.*—*admitted*, *admitting*. [L. *admitto*—*ad*, to, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send, seen also in *commit*, *submit*, *mission*, &c.] To suffer to enter; to grant entrance to; to give right of entrance to; to grant in argument; to receive as true; to permit, grant, or allow, or to be capable of; to acknowledge; to own; to confess.—*v.i.* To give warrant or allowance; to grant opportunity; to permit: with *of* (the words do not *admit of* this interpretation).—**Admittable**, ad-mit'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being admitted.—**Admittability**, ad-mit'-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Capability of.—**Admittance**, ad-mit'ans, *n.* The act of admitting; permission to enter; entrance.—**Admittedly**, ad-mit'ed-li, *adv.* By admission, acknowledgment, or concession.—**Admitter**, ad-mit'ėr, *n.* One who admits.—**Admissible**, ad-mis'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *admissible*, L.L. *admissibilis*, from *admitto*, *admissum*, to admit.] Capable of being admitted, allowed, or conceded.—**Admissibility**, ad-mis'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being admissible.—**Admissibly**, ad-mis'i-bli, *adv.* In an admissible manner; so as to be admitted.—**Admission**, ad-mi'shon, *n.* [L. *admissio*.] The act of admitting; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach; the granting of an argument or position not fully proved; a point or statement admitted; acknowledgment; confession of a charge, error, or crime.—**Admissory**, ad-mis'so-ri, *a.* Granting admission; admitting.—**Admissive**, ad-mis'iv, *a.* Having the nature of an admission.

Admix, ad-miks', *v.t.* [Prefix *ad*, to, and *mix*.] To mingle with something else.—**Admixture**, ad-miks'tūr, *n.* The act of mingling or mixing; that which is formed by mingling.

Admonish, ad-mon'ish, *v.t.* [O.E. *amoneste*, O.Fr. *amonester*, to admonish—prefix *a*, *ad*, and L.L. *monestum*, for L. *monitum*, pp. of *moneo*, to warn. Monition.] To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove with

mildness; to counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise; to instruct or direct; to remind; to recall or incite to duty.—**Admonisher**, ad-mon'ish-ér, *n.* One who admonishes.—**Admonishment**,† ad-mon'ish-ment, *n.* Admonition.—**Admonition**, ad-mō-ni'shon, *n.* The act of admonishing; counsel or advice; gentle reproof; instruction in duties; caution; direction.—**Admonitive**, ad-mon'it-iv, *a.* Containing admonition.—**Admonitively**, ad-mon'it-iv-li, *adv.* By admonition.—**Admonitor**, ad-mon'it-ér, *n.* An admonisher; a monitor.—**Admonitorial**, ad-mon'i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Admonitory.—**Admonitory**, ad-mon'i-to-ri, *a.* Containing admonition; tending or serving to admonish.

Adnascent,† ad-nas'ent, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, *nascens*, growing.] Growing on something else.—**Adnate**, ad'nāt, *a.* [L. *adnatus*—*ad*, to, and *natus*, grown.] Growing attached: chiefly a term in *bot.*

Adnominal, ad-nom'in-al, *a.* *Gram.* relating to an adnoun or adjective; adjectival.—**Adnoun**, ad'noun, *n.* *Gram.* an adjective or attribute, so called because going with a noun.

Ado, a-dō', *n.* [Prefix *a* for *at*, and *do*, that is, to do; *at* being here the sign of the infinitive, as in Icelandic.] Bustle; trouble; labour; difficulty.

Adobe, a-dō'be, *n.* [Sp.] A sun-dried brick.

Adolescence, **Adolescency**, ad-ō-les'ens, ad-ō-les'en-si, *n.* [L. *adolescentia*—*ad*, and *oleseo*, to grow.] The state of growing: applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between childhood and the full development of the frame.—**Adolescent**, ad-ō-les'ent, *a.* Growing up; advancing from childhood to manhood.

Adonic, **Adonean**, a-don'ik, ad-ō-nē'an, *a.* [From *Adonis*, a mythical personage among the Greeks, originally the Phœnician sun-god.] Of or pertaining to Adonis.—*Adonic verse*, in Greek and Latin poetry, a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee.—**Adonize**,† **Adonise**,† ad'on-iz, *v.t.* To make an Adonis of one's self with the view of attracting admiration.

Adopt, a-dopt', *v.t.* [L. *adopto*—*ad*, and *opto*, to desire or choose. OPTION.] To take into one's family and treat as one's own child; to take to one's self by choice or approval, as principles, opinions, a course of conduct, &c.—**Adoptability**, a-dopt'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* The state of being adoptable.—**Adoptable**, a-dopt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of, fit for, or worthy of being adopted.—**Adoptedly**, a-dopt'ed-li, *adv.* In the manner of something adopted.—**Adopter**, a-dopt'ér, *n.* One who adopts.—**Adoption**, a-dop'shon, *n.* [L. *adoptio*.] The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted.—**Adoptive**, a-dopt'iv, *a.* [L. *adoptivus*.] Constituted by adoption; adopting or adopted; assumed.

Adore, a-dōr', *v.t.*—*adored*, *adoring*. [L. *adoro*, to pray, to adore—*ad*, to, and *oro*, to ask. ORACLE.] To worship with profound reverence; to pay divine honours to; to regard with the utmost esteem, love, and respect; to love in the highest degree, as a man a woman.—**Adorability**, a-dōr'a-bil''i-ti, *n.* Quality of being adorable.—**Adorable**, a-dōr'a-bl, *a.* Demanding adoration; worthy of being adored.—**Adorableness**, a-dōr'a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Adorably**, a-dōr'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.—**Adoration**, ad-ōr-ā'shon, *n.* The act of adoring; the act of paying honours, as to a divine being; worship addressed to a deity; the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman.—**Adorer**, a-dōr'ér, *n.* One who adores; one who worships or honours as divine; a lover; an admirer.—**Adoringly**, a-dōr'ing-li, *adv.* With adoration.

Adorn, a-dorn', *v.t.* [L. *adorno*—*ad*, to, and *orno*, to deck or beautify.] To deck or decorate; to add to the attractiveness of by dress or ornaments; to set off to advantage; beautify; embellish.—**Adorner**, a-dorn'ér, *n.* One who adorns.—**Adorning**, a-dorn'ing, *n.* Ornament; decoration. [N.T.]—**Adorningly**, a-dorn'ing-li, *adv.* By adorning.—**Adornment**, a-dorn'ment, *n.* An orn[illegible] decoration.

Adosculation, ad-os'kū-lā''shon, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *osculatio*, a kissing, from *osculum*, a kiss, *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] The impregnation of plants: impregnation of animals by external contact merely.

Adown, a-doun', *prep.* [A.Sax. *of-dúne*, *off* or from the down or hill.] From a higher to a lower situation; down; along the length of; downwards; all along.—*adv.* Downward; down.

Adpressed, ad-prest', *a.* *Bot.* growing parallel to and in contact with a stem but not adhering to it.

Adrift, a-drift', *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *drift*, a driving or floating. DRIVE.] Floating at random; impelled or moving without direction; at the mercy of winds and currents; swayed by any chance impulse; at sea; at a loss.

Adroit, a-droit', *a.* [Fr. *adroit*, dexterous, —*a*, to, and *droit*, right, as opposed to left (comp. *dexterous*, from L. *dexter*, right); from L. *directus*, straight, direct.] Dexterous; skilful; expert; active in the use of the hand, and, figuratively, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ready in invention or execution.—**Adroitly**, a-droit'li, *adv.* In an adroit manner; with dexterity; readily; skilfully.—**Adroitness**, a-droit'nes, *n.* The quality of being adroit; dexterity; readiness.

Adry, a-dri', *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a* for *of*, intens., and *dry*.] Thirsty; in want of drink; athirst.

Adscititious, ad-si-ti'shus, *a.* [L. *adsciscо*, to take knowingly, to appropriate.] Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite.—**Adscititiously**, ad-si-ti'shus-li, *adv.* In an adscititious manner.

Adscript, ad'skript, *n.* [L. *adscriptus*, pp. of *adscribo*, to enroll—*ad*, to, and *scribo*, to write.] One who is held to service as attached to some object or place; a serf.—**Adscriptive**, ad-skript'iv, *a.* Pertaining to an adscript.

Adstriction, ad-strik'shon, *n.* [L. *adstrictio*, —*ad*, to, and *stringo*. STRICT.] A binding fast together; costiveness; constipation.

Adularia, ad-ū-lā'ri-a, *n.* [From *Adula*, the summit of the St. Gothard, where fine specimens are got.] A very pure, limpid, translucent variety of the common felspar, called also *moonstone*.

Adulation, ad-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *adulatio*, *adulationis*, a fawning, *adulor*, *adulatus*, to flatter.] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited; high compliment.—**Adulate**, ad'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To show feigned devotion to; to flatter servilely.—**Adulator**, ad'ū-lāt-ér, *n.* A flatterer.—**Adulatory**, ad'ū-lāt-o-ri, *a.* Flattering.

Adult, a-dult', *a.* [L. *adultus*, grown to maturity, from *ad*, to, *olco*, to grow. ADOLESCENCE.] Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength; pertaining or relating to full growth; suitable for an adult.—**Adult**, a-dult', *n.* A person grown to full size and strength.—**Adultness**, a-dult'nes, *n.* The state of being adult.

Adulterate a-dul'tér-āt, *v.t.*—*adulterated*, *adulterating*. [L. *adultero*, from *adulter*, mixed, an adulterer—*ad*, to, and *alter*, other.] To debase or deteriorate by an admixture of foreign or baser materials.—**Adulterant**, a-dul'tér-ant, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.—**Adulteration**, a-dul'tér-ā''shon, *n.* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated or debased by foreign mixture.—**Adulterater**, a-dul'tér-āt-ér, *n.* One who.

Adultery, a-dul'tér-i, *n.* [L. *adulterium*, from *adulter*, an adulterer. ADULTERATE.] Violation of the marriage-bed; sexual commerce by a married person with one who is not his or her wife or husband.—**Adulterer**, a-dul'tér-ér, *n.* A man guilty of adultery.—**Adulteress**, a-dul'tér-es, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery.—**Adulterine**, a-dul'tér-in, *a.* Proceeding from adulterous commerce.—**Adulterous**, a-dul'tér-us, *a.* Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery; illicit.—**Adulterously**, a-dul'tér-us-li, *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

Adumbrate, ad-um'brāt, *v.t.*—*adumbrated*, *adumbrating*. [L. *adumbro*, to shade—*ad*, and *umbra*, a shade.] To give a faint shadow of; to exhibit a faint resemblance of, like a shadow; to shadow forth.—**Adumbrant**, ad-um'brant, *a.* [illegible]ing a faint shadow, or showing a slight resemblance.—**Adumbration**, ad-um-brā'shon, *n.* The act of adumbrating or shadowing forth; a faint or imperfect representation of a thing.—**Adumbrative**, ad-um'bra-tiv, *a.* Shadowing forth; faintly resembling.—**Adumbratively**, ad-um'bra-tiv-li, *adv.* In an adumbrative manner.

Aduncous, ad-ungk'us, *a.* [L. *aduncus*, hooked—*ad*, to, and *uncus*, a hook.] Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook.—**Aduncity**, ad-un'si-ti, *n.* Hookedness.

Adust, a-dust', *a.* [L. *adustus*, burned—*ad*, to, and *uro*, *ustum*, to burn.] Burned; scorched; parched up; looking as if burned or scorched.

Advance, ad-vans', *v.t.*—*advanced*, *advancing*. [Fr. *avancer*, from *avant*, forward (whence also E. *van*), L. *abante*, from before, in front—*ab*, from, *ante*, before.] To bring forward; to move further in front; to promote; to raise to a higher rank; to forward or further; to encourage the progress of; to enhance (price); to accelerate the growth of; to offer or propose; to bring to view or notice, as something one is prepared to abide by; to allege; to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done.—*v.i.* To move or go forward; to pr[illegible]sed; to make progress; to grow better. [illegible]ater, wiser, or older; to rise in rank, office, or consequence.—*n.* A moving forward or towards the front; a march forward; gradual progression; improvement; advancement; promotion; a proposal; a first step towards; additi[illegible]n to price; rise in price; a giving beforehand; that which is given beforehand, especially money.—*In advance*, in front; before; beforehand; before an equivalent is received.—**Advancement**, ad-vans'ment, *n.* The act of advancing; the state of being advanced; the act of promoting; preferment; promotion; improvement; furtherance.—**Advancer**, ad-vans'ér, *n.* One who advances.—**Advance-note**, *n.* A draft on the owner or agent of a vessel, generally for one month's wages, given by the master to a sailor on his signing the articles of agreement.

Advantage, ad-van'tāj, *n.* [O.Fr. *advantage*, Fr. *avantage*, from *avant*, before. ADVANCE.] Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means specially favourable to success, prosperity, or any desired end (the *advantage* of a good constitution, of an excellent education); superiority; benefit; gain; profit.—*v.t.*—*advantaged*, *advantaging*. To bring advantage to; to be of service to; to benefit; to yield profit or gain to.—**Advantageous**, ad-van-tā'jus, *a.* Being of advantage; profitable; useful; beneficial.—**Advantageously**, ad-van-tā'jus-li, *adv.* In an advantageous manner.—**Advantageousness**, ad-van-tā'jus-nes, *n.*

Advene, ad-vēn', *v.i.* [L. *advenio*, to come to—*ad*, to, and *venio*, to come. VENTURE.] To accede or be superadded; to become a part, though not essential.—**Advent**, ad'vent, *n.* [L. *adventus*, an arrival.] A coming; approach; visitation; the coming of our Saviour; an ecclesiastical division of the year embracing the four weeks before Christmas.—**Adventitious**, ad-ven-tish'us, *a.* [L. *adventitius*.] Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidentally or casually acquired.—**Adventitiously**, ad-ven-tish'us-li, *adv.*—**Adventitiousness**, ad-ven-tish'us-nes, *n.*

Adventure, ad-ven'tūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *adventure*, Fr. *aventure*, L.L. *adventura*, *aventura*, from L. *adventurus*, about to arrive, fut. part. of *advenio*, to arrive. ADVENT.] Hazard; risk; chance; a hazardous enterprise; a bold and dangerous undertaking of uncertain issue; a commercial speculation; a speculation in goods sent abroad; a remarkable occurrence in one's personal history; a noteworthy event or experience in one's life.—*v.t.*—*adventured*, *adventuring*. To risk or hazard; to venture on; to attempt.—**Adventurer**, ad-ven'tūr-ér, *n.* One who engages in an adventure or speculation; one who attempts or takes part in bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprises; one who lives by underhand means, or by a system of imposition.—**Adventurer**,

ad-ven'tūr-es, *n.* A female adventurer.—**Adventurous**, ad-ven'tūr-us, *a.* Bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising; full of hazard; attended with risk.—**Adventurously**, ad-ven'tūr-us-li, *adv.* In an adventurous manner.—**Adventurousness**, ad-ven'tūr-us-nes, *n.*

Adverb, ad'vėrb, *n.* [L. *adverbium*—*ad*, to, and *verbum*, a word, a verb.] *Gram.* one of the indeclinable parts of speech, so called from being frequently joined to verbs for the purpose of limiting or extending their signification.—**Adverbial**, ad-vėrb'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character or structure of an adverb.—**Adverbialise**, ad-vėrb'i-al-iz, *v.t.* To give the form or force of an adverb to; to use as an adverb.—**Adverbially**, ad-vėrb'i-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or with the force or character of an adverb.

Adversary, ad'vėr-sa-ri, *n.* [L. *adversarius*. ADVERSE.] An enemy; a foe; an antagonist; an opponent. ∴ An *adversary* is one who is opposed to another, without necessarily having hostile feelings; an *antagonist* is one who strives personally against another for victory; an *enemy* is one who entertains feelings of personal hostility.

Adversative, ad-vėrs'at-iv, *a.* Expressing difference, contrariety, or opposition (an *adversative* conjunction).—*n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

Adverse, ad'vėrs, *a.* [L. *adversus*, opposite—*ad*, to, and *versus*, turned, from *verto*, to turn.] Acting in a contrary direction; counteracting; opposing (*adverse* winds); hostile; inimical (a party, criticism); unfortunate; calamitous; unprosperous (fate or circumstances).—**Adversely**, ad'vėrs-li, *adv.* In an adverse manner.—**Adverseness**, ad'vėrs-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being adverse.—**Adversity**, ad-vėrs'i-ti, *n.* An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire; misfortune; calamity; affliction; distress; state of unhappiness.

Advert, ad-vėrt', *v.i.* [L. *adverto*—*ad*, to, and *verto*, to turn.] To turn the mind or attention; to regard, observe, or notice; to refer or allude: followed by *to*. ∴ *Advert* is to turn directly, and it may be abruptly; *allude* is to touch slightly, and it may be in a very vague and uncertain manner; *refer*, *lit.* to carry back, is to bring a thing already well known into notice; to mention or speak of directly.—**Advertence, Advertency**, ad-vėrt'ens, ad-vėrt'en-si, *n.* Attention; notice; regard; heedfulness.—**Advertent**, ad-vėrt'ent, *a.* Attentive; heedful.—**Advertently**, ad-vėrt'ent-li, *adv.* In an advertent manner.

Advertise, ad-vėr-tiz', *v.t.*—*advertised*, *advertising*. [Fr. *avertir*, *avertissant*, to warn, inform, from L. *adverto*, to turn towards—*ad*, to, *verto*, to turn.] To inform or give notice; to make public intimation of, especially by printed notice.—*v.i.* To announce one's wishes or intentions by a public and usually a printed notice.—**Advertisement**, ad-vėr'tiz-ment, *n.* Warning, advice, or admonition (*Shak.*); a written or printed notice intended to make something known to the public; especially a printed and paid notice in a newspaper or other public print.—**Advertiser**, ad-vėr-tiz'ėr, *n.* One who.

Advice, ad-vīs', *n.* [O. Fr. *advis*, opinion, counsel—L. *ad*, to, and *visum*, what is seen or judged proper. VISION.] An opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed; counsel; suggestion; information; notice; intelligence; a notification in respect of a business transaction.—*To take advice*, to consult with others; specifically, to take the opinion of a professional or skilful man, as a physician or lawyer.—**Advisability**, ad-viz'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Advisableness; expediency.—**Advisable**, ad-viz'a-bl, *a.* Proper to be advised; expedient; proper to be done or practised; open to advice.—**Advisableness**, ad-viz'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient.—**Advisably**, ad-viz'a-bli, *adv.* With advice.—**Advise**, ad-viz', *v.t.*—*advised*, *advising*. [Fr. *aviser*. ADVICE.] To give counsel to; to counsel; to give information to; to inform; to acquaint.—*v.i.* To consider; to reflect; to take counsel.—**Advised**, ad-vizd', *a.* Cautious; prudent; done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation (an *advised* act).—**Advisedly**, ad-viz'ed-li, *adv.* With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by design.—**Advisedness**, ad-viz'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being advised; prudent procedure.—**Adviser**, ad-viz'ėr, *n.* One who gives advice or admonition; a counsellor.—**Advisership**, ad-viz'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of an adviser.—**Advisory**, ad-viz'o-ri, *a.* Having power to advise; containing advice.

Advocate, ad'vō-kāt, *n.* [L. *advocatus*, one summoned to aid—*ad*, to, and *voco*, *vocatum*, to call. VOICE, VOCAL.] One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law; one who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; a pleader in favour of something; an upholder; a defender.—*v.t.*—*advocated*, *advocating*. To plead in favour of (a thing, not a person); to defend by argument before a tribunal; to support or vindicate.—**Advocacy**, ad'vō-ka-si, *n.* The act of pleading for; intercession; defence.—**Advocateship**, ad'vō-kāt-ship, *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.—**Advocation**, ad-vō-kā'shon, *n.* The act of advocating; a pleading for.

Advowson, ad-vou'zn, *n.* [O.Fr. *advoeson*, *advouson*, protection, patronage; L. *advocatio*, *advocationis*, a calling to one for help. ADVOCATE.] The right of presentation to a vacant benefice in the established Church of England.—**Advowee**, ad-vou-ē', *n.* One who has the right of advowson.

Adynamy, a-din'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *dynamis*, power.] Weakness; want of strength occasioned by disease; a deficiency of vital power.—**Adynamic, Adynamical**, a-di-nam'ik, a-di-nam'ik-al, *a.* Weak; destitute of strength.

Adytum, ad'i-tum, *n.* pl. **Adyta**, ad'i-ta. [L. *adytum*, Gr. *adyton*, lit. a place not to be entered—*a*, priv., and *dyō*, to enter.] An innermost sanctuary or shrine; the chancel or altar-end of a church.

Adze, Adz, adz, *n.* [O.E. *adelice*, A. Sax. *adese*, an adze.] An instrument of the axe kind used for chipping the surface of timber, the cutting edge being at right angles to the handle.—*v.t.* To chip or shape with an adze.

Ædile. Same as *Edile*.

Ægagrus, ē-gag'rus, *n.* [Gr. *aigagros*—*aix*, *aigos*, a goat, and *agros*, a field.] A wild species of ibex found in troops on the Caucasus, and many Asiatic mountains.

Ægis, ē'jis, *n.* [Gr. *aigis*.] Among the ancient Greeks the shield of Zeus; in later times part of the armour of Pallas Athena, a kind of breastplate; hence, anything that protects or shields; protecting power or influence.

Ægrotat, ē-grō'tat, *n.* [L., he is sick.] A medical certificate showing that a person is unable to attend to his duties.

Æolian. Same as *Eolian*.

Æolotropic, ē'ol-ō-trop"ik, *a.* [Gr. *aiolos*, varied, *tropē*, a turn. Applied to bodies unequally elastic in different directions: opposed to *isotropic*.

Æon, *n.* Same as *Eon*.

Æpyornis, ē-pi-or'nis, *n.* [Gr. *aipys*, *aipyos*, high, and *ornis*, a bird.] A genus of gigantic birds found fossil in Madagascar.

Ærarian, ē-rā'ri-an, *n.* [L. *ærarius*, from *æs*, *æris*, bronze, bronze money.] A Roman citizen of the lowest class of freemen.

Aerate, ā'ėr-āt, *v.t.*—*aerated*, *aerating*. [L. *aer*, air. AIR.] To combine with carbonic acid or other gas, or with air.—*Aerated waters*, acidulous and alkaline beverages more or less impregnated with carbonic acid, including lemonade, soda-water, &c.—**Aeration**, ā-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* The act or operation of aerating.—**Aerator**, ā'ėr-āt-ėr, *n.* A blower; an apparatus for making aerated waters.—**Aerial**, ā-ē'ri-al, *a.* [L. *aerius*.] Belonging or pertaining to the air or atmosphere; inhabiting or frequenting the air; produced by or in the air; reaching far into the air; high; lofty; possessed of a light and graceful beauty.—**Aerially**, ā-ē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In an aerial manner.—**Aeriferous**, ā-ėr-if'ėr-us, *a.* Conveying air.—**Aeriform**, ā'ėr-i-form, *a.* Having the form or nature of air.—**Aerify**, ā'ėr-i-fī, *v.t.*—*aerified*, *aerifying*. To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with; to change into an aeriform state.—**Aerification**, ā'ėr-i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of aerifying.

Aerie, ē'rē or ā'ėr-i, *n.* [Fr. and Pr. *aire*, L.L. *aeria*, *aerea*, *area*, an aerie; origin doubtful.] The nest of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk; a brood of eagles or hawks. Written also *Eyrie*.

Aerify. AERATE.

Aerobic, ā-ėr-ob'ik, *a.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, *bios*, life.] Requiring air or free oxygen in order to live and thrive, as certain bacteria.

Aeroclinoscope, ā'ėr-ō-klin"ō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, *klinō*, to bend or incline, *skopeō*, to view.] An apparatus for showing the direction of the wind in connection with the barometric pressure.

Aerocyst, ā'ėr-ō-sist, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, *kystis*, a bladder.] An air-vesicle.

Aerodynamics, ā'ėr-ō-di-nam"iks, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, *dynamis*, power.] The science treating of the motion of the air and gases, and of their effects when in motion.

Aerolite, Aerolith, ā'ėr-ō-līt, ā'ėr-ō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone; a meteorite.—**Aerolithology**, ā'ėr-ō-lith-ol"o-ji, *n.* The science of aerolites.—**Aerolitic**, ā'ėr-ō-lit"ik, *a.* Relating to aerolites.

Aerology, Aerognosy, ā-ėr-ol'o-ji, ā-ėr-og'-no-si, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, *logos*, description, *gnōsis*, knowledge.] That branch of physics which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties, and phenomena.—**Aerologic, Aerological**, ā'ėr-ō-loj"ik, ā'ėr-ō-loj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to aerology.—**Aerologist**, ā-ėr-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in aerology.

Aeromancy, ā'ėr-ō-man"si, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by means of the air and winds or atmospheric phenomena.

Aerometer, ā-ėr-om'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the density of air and gases.—**Aerometric**, ā'ėr-ō-met"rik, *a.* Pertaining to aerometry.—**Aerometry**, ā-ėr-om'et-ri, *n.* The science of measuring the weight or density of air and gases.

Aeronaut, ā'ėr-ō-nat, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *nautēs*, a sailor, from *naus*, a ship.] An aerial navigator; a balloonist.—**Aeronautic, Aeronautical**, ā'ėr-ō-nat"ik, ā'ėr-ō-nat"-ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to aeronautics or aerial sailing.—**Aeronautics**, ā'ėr-ō-nat"-iks, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of floating in the air, as by means of a balloon.—**Aeronautism**, ā'ėr-ō-nat-izm, *n.* The practice of an aeronaut.

Aerophobia, ā'ėr-ō-fō"bi-a, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *phobos*, fear.] A dread of air, that is, of a current of air.

Aerophyte, ā'ėr-ō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which lives exclusively in air; an air-plant.

Aeroplane, ā'ėr-ō-plān, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and E. *plane*.] A flying machine employing the principle of the kite.

Aeroscopy, ā-ėr-os'ko-pi, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *skopeō*, to explore.] The investigation or observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere.

Ærose, ē'rōs, *a.* [L. *ærosus*, from *æs*, copper.] Containing copper or brass; coppery.

Aerosiderite, ā'ėr-ō-sid"ėr-īt, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *sidēros*, iron.] An iron meteorite.—**Aerosiderolite**, ā'ėr-ō-sid"ėr-o-līt, *n.* [-*lite* = Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A meteor containing both stone and iron.

Aerostat, ā'ėr-ō-stat, *n.* [Fr. *aérostat*, a balloon, Gr. *aēr*, air, and *statos*, standing, from *histēmi*, to stand.] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a name given to air-balloons.—**Aerostatic, Aerostatical**, ā'ėr-ō-stat"ik, ā'ėr-ō-stat"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to aerostatics; pertaining to aerostation, or aerial navigation.—**Aerostatics**, ā'ėr-ō-stat"iks, *n.* The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them.—**Aerostation**, ā'ėr-ō-stā"shon, *n.* Aerial navigation.

Æruginous, Æruginoeus, ē-rö'jin-us, ē-rö-jin'ē-us, *a.* [L. *æruginosus*, from *ærugo*, rust of copper, verdigris.] Partaking of,

pertaining to, or resembling verdigris or the rust of copper.
Aery, ā'ér-i, *a*. Airy; breezy; aerial. [Poetic.]
Æsthematology, ēs-thē'ma-tol"o-ji, *n*. [Gr. *aisthēma*, a perception, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the senses, or the apparatus of the senses; that part of physiology which treats of the senses.
Æsthesia, ēs-thē'si-a, *n*. [Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception, sensibility.] Perception; feeling; sensibility.—**Æsthesiology**, ēs-thē'si-ol"o-ji, *n*. The doctrine or branch of knowledge concerned with the sensations.
Æsthesiometer, ēs-thē'si-om"et-ér, *n*. [Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the tactile sensibility of the human body in health and disease.
Æsthesodic, ēs-thē-sod'ik, *a*. [Gr. *aisthēsis*, and *hodos*, a path.] Capable of conducting sensation.
Æsthete, ēs'thēt, *n*. [From *æsthetic*.] One devoted to the principles or doctrines of æsthetics; a lover of the beautiful.—**Æsthetic**, **Æsthetical**, ēs-thet'ik, ēs-thet'ik-al, *a*. [Gr. *aisthētikos*, from *aisthanomai*, to perceive by the senses.] Pertaining to the science of taste or beauty; pertaining to the sense of the beautiful.—**Æsthetically**, ēs-thet'ik-al-li, *adv*. According to the principles of æsthetics; with reference to the sense of the beautiful.—**Æstheticism**, ēs-thet'i-sizm, *n*. The principles or doctrines of æsthetics; attachment to æsthetics.—**Æsthetics**, ēs-thet'iks, *n*. The theory of the fine arts; the science or that branch of philosophy which deals with the beautiful; the doctrines of taste.
Æstho-physiology, ēs'thō-fis-i-ol"o-ji, *n*. [Gr. *aisthanomai*, to perceive, and E. *physiology*.] The physiology of sensation.
Æstiferous, ēs-tif'ér-us, *a*. [L. *æstus*, heat, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing heat.
Æstivation. ESTIVATION.
Æther. ETHER.
Æthrioscope, ēth'ri-ō-skōp, *n*. [Gr. *aithrios*, clear, pertaining to the open air, and *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to different conditions of the sky.
Ætiology. ETIOLOGY.
Afar, a-fär', *adv*. At a distance in place; to or from a distance: often with *from* preceding or *off* following, or both.
Affable, af'fa-bl, *a*. [L. *affabilis*, affable—*af* for *ad*, to, *fari*, to speak.] Easy of conversation; admitting others to free conversation without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; condescending.—**Affability**, **Affableness**, af-fa-bil'i-ti, af'fa-bl-nes, *n*. The quality of being affable.—**Affably**, af'fa-bli, *adv*. In an affable manner; courteously.
Affair, af-fār', *n*. [Fr. *affaire*—*a*, to, and *faire*, to do, L. *facere*, to make, do.] Business of any kind; that which is done, or is to be done; matter; concern; sometimes used by itself in the plural with the specific sense of public affairs or pecuniary affairs; special business; personal concern; a rencontre; a skirmish.—*Affair of honour*, a duel.
Affect, af-fekt', *v.t.* [L. *affecto*, to desire, to strive after, freq. of *afficio*, *affectum*, to affect the mind or body—*af* for *ad*, to, and *facio*, to do.] To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon; to influence; to move or touch by exciting the feelings; to aspire to; to endeavour after; to choose commonly; to habitually follow after; make a show of; to assume the appearance of; to pretend.—**Affectation**, **Affectedness**, af-fek-tā'shon, af-fekt'ed-nes, *n*. [L. *affectatio*.] An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretence, especially of what is praiseworthy or uncommon; artificial appearance or show.—**Affected**, af-fekt'ed, *a*. Inclined or disposed (especially with *well*, *ill*, &c.); given to affectation; assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real; assumed artificially; not natural.—**Affectedly**, af-fekt'ed-li, *adv*. In an affected or assumed manner; with affectation.—**Affecter**, af-fekt'ér, *n*. One who affects, pretends, or assumes.—**Affecting**, af-fekt'ing, *a*. Having power to excite emotion; suited to affect; pathetic.—**Affectingly**, af-fekt'ing-li, *adv*. In an affecting or impressive manner.
Affection, af-fek'shon, *n*. [L. *affectio*, *affectionis*, the being affected or touched. AFFECT.] The state of having one's feelings affected in some way; bent or disposition of mind; sentiment or moral feeling (as esteem, envy, jealousy, appetite; inclination; a settled good-will, love, or zealous attachment; a property or attribute inseparable from its object (as figure from bodies); any particular morbid state of the body (a gouty *affection*).—**Affectionate**, af-fek'shon-āt, *a*. Having great love or affection; warmly attached; fond; kind; loving; proceeding from affection; tender.—**Affectionately**, af-fek'shon-āt-li, *adv*. In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; kindly.—**Affectionateness**, af-fek'shon-āt-nes, *n*. The quality of being affectionate; fondness; affection.—**Affectioned**, af-fek'shond, *a*. Having a certain disposition of feeling; disposed.
Affeer, af-fēr', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *afferer*, *afforer*, to assess or value, from L. *forum*, a market.] *Law*, to assess or settle, as an arbitrary fine.
Afferent, af'fér-ent, *a*. [L. *afferens*, *afferentis*, ppr. of *affero*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fero*, to carry.] Carrying to or inwards (of vessels or nerves in animals).
Affiance, af-fi'ans, *n*. [O.Fr., from *af* for *ad*, to, and *fiancer*, to betroth, L. *fidans*, *fidantis*, ppr. of *fido*, to pledge one's faith, *fides*, faith.] Marriage contract or promise; faith pledged; confidence; reliance.—*v.t.*—*affianced*, *affiancing*. To betroth; to bind by promise of marriage.—**Affianced**, af-fi'anst, *n*. One bound by a promise of marriage; a betrothed wife.—**Affiancer**, af-fi'ans-ér, *n*. One who affiances.
Affidavit, af-fi-dā'vit, *n*. [3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of L.L. *affido*, to pledge one's faith—L. *af* for *ad*, to, and *fides*, faith.] A written declaration upon oath; a statement of facts in writing signed by the party, and sworn to or confirmed by declaration before an authorized magistrate.
Affiliate, af-fil'i-āt, *v.t.*—*affiliated*, *affiliating*. [L.L. *adfiliare*, to adopt as a son—L. *ad*, to, and *filius*, a son.] To adopt; to receive into a family as a son; to establish the paternity of, as of a bastard child; to connect in the way of descent; to receive into a society as a member.—**Affiliation**, af-fil'i-ā"shon, *n*. The act of one who affiliates; the settlement of the paternity of a child on its true father.—**Affiliable**, af-fil'i-a-bl, *a*. Capable of being affiliated.
Affined,† af-find', *a*. [O.Fr. *affiner*, to unite. AFFINITY.] Joined in affinity; akin; bound or impelled by any kind of affinity. [*Shak.*]
Affinity, af-fin'i-ti, *n*. [L. *affinitas*, from *affinis*, adjacent, related—*af* for *ad*, to, and *finis*, boundary.] The relation contracted by marriage, in contradistinction from *consanguinity*, or relation by blood; relation, connection, or alliance in general (as of languages, sounds, &c.); similarity in kind or nature; *chem*. that force by which bodies of dissimilar nature unite in certain definite proportions to form a compound, different in its nature from any of its constituents.—**Affinitatively**, af-fin'i-tāt-iv-li, *adv*. By means of affinity.
Affirm, af-férm', *v.t.* [L. *affirmo*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *firmo*, to make firm.] To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; declare; allege: opposed to *deny*; to confirm or ratify.—*v.i.* To make a solemn assertion or declaration; to make a legal affirmation.—**Affirmable**, af-férm'a-bl, *a*. Capable of being affirmed, asserted, or declared.—**Affirmably**, af-férm'a-bli, *adv*. In a way capable of affirmation.—**Affirmance**,† af-férm'ans, *n*. Confirmation; ratification; affirmation.—**Affirmant**, **Affirmer**, af-férm'ant, af-férm'ér, *n*. One who affirms or asserts; one who makes affirmation instead of an oath.—**Affirmation**, af-fér-mā'shon, *n*. The act of affirming or asserting as true; that which is asserted; averment; confirmation; ratification; a solemn declaration made in lieu of an oath by one who has scruples about taking the oath.—**Affirmative**, af-férm'at-iv, *a*. Affirming or asserting: opposed to *negative*.—*n*. A word or phrase expressing assent or affirmation or answering a question affirmatively; the opposite of a negative.—*The affirmative*, that side of a debated question which maintains the truth of the affirmative proposition.—**Affirmatively**, af-férm'at-iv-li, *adv*. In an affirmative manner; positively.
Affix, af-fiks', *v.t.* [L. *affigo*, *affixum*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *figo*, *fixum*, to fix.] To subjoin, annex, unite, or add at the close or end; to append; to attach.—**Affix**, af'fiks, *n*. A syllable or letter added to the end of a word; a suffix; a post-fix.—**Affixal**, af-fiks'al, *a*. Pertaining to an affix; having the character of an affix.—**Affixion**,† af-fik'shon, *n*. The act of affixing.
Afflation, af-flā'shon, *n*. [L. *afflo*, *afflatum*,—*af* for *ad*, to, and *flo*, to blow.] A blowing or breathing on.—**Afflatus**, af-flā'tus, *n*. [L.] A breath or blast of wind; inspiration; the inspiration of the poet.
Afflict, af-flikt', *v.t.* [L. *afflicto*, intens. of *affligo*, to dash down—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fligo*, to strike.] To give (to the body or mind) pain which is continued or of some permanence; to trouble, grieve, harass, or distress.—**Afflicter**, af-flikt'ér, *n*. One who afflicts.—**Afflicting**, af-flikt'ing, *a*. Grievous; distressing (an *afflicting* event).—**Afflictingly**, af-flikt'ing-li, *adv*. In an afflicting manner.—**Affliction**, af-flik'shon, *n*. The state of being afflicted; a state of acute pain or distress of body or mind; the cause of continued pain of body or mind. *Affliction* is stronger than *grief*, and *grief* than *sorrow*. *Affliction* is acute mental suffering caused by the loss of something cherished, as friends, health, or fortune.—**Afflictive**, af-flikt'iv, *a*. Painful; distressing.—**Afflictively**, af-flikt'iv-li, *adv*.
Affluence, af'flu-ens, *n*. [L. *affluentia*, from *affluo*, to flow to—*ad*, to, and *fluo*, to flow. FLUENT.] A flowing to or concourse; an abundant supply; great plenty of worldly goods; wealth. Also **Affluency**, af'flu-en-si.—**Affluent**, af'flu-ent, *a*. Flowing to; wealthy; abundant.—*n*. A tributary stream.—**Affluently**, af'flu-ent-li, *adv*.
Afflux, af'fluks, *n*. [From L. *affluo*, *affluxum*. AFFLUENCE.] The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to.
Afford, af-fōrd', *v.t.* [O.E. *aforth*, to afford, from prefix *a*, and *forth*; A. Sax. *forthian*, to further.] To give forth; to yield, supply, or produce (fruit, profit); to grant or confer (as consolation, gratification); to buy, sell, expend, &c., from having a sufficiency of means; to bear the expense of (with *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, &c.).
Afforest, af-for'est, *v.t.* [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *forest*.] To convert into a forest; to turn into forest land.—**Afforestation**, af-for'es-tā"shon, *n*. The act of.
Afformative, af-form'a-tiv, *n*. [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *formative*.] An affix.
Affranchise, af-fran'chiz, *v.t.* [Prefix *af*, and *franchise*.] To make free; to liberate from servitude.—**Affranchisement**, af-fran'chiz-ment, *n*. The act of.
Affray, af-frā', *v.t.* [O. or Prov. Fr. *affraier*, *affroyer*, Fr. *effrayer*, to frighten; from L.L. *exfrediare*—L. *ex*, intens., and O.H.G. *fridu*, G. *friede*, peace. AFRAID.] To frighten; to terrify.—*n*. Fear†; a noisy quarrel; a brawl; a tumult; disturbance.
Affreight, af-frāt', *v.t.* [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *freight*.] To hire for the transportation of freight; to freight.
Affright, af-frit', *v.t.* [A. Sax. *afyrhtan*, *afyrhtan*—prefix *a*, intens., and *fyrhtan*, to frighten. FRIGHT.] To impress with sudden fear; to frighten.—*n*. Sudden or great fear; terror.—**Affrightedly**, af-frit'ed-li, *adv*. With fright.—**Affrighten**,† af-frit'n, *v.t.* To terrify; to affright.—**Affrightment**, af-frit'ment, *n*. The act of terrifying; affright; terror.
Affront, af-frunt', *v.t.* [Fr. *affronter*, to encounter face to face—*af* for *ad*, to, and L. *frons*, *frontis*, front, face.] To confront (*Shak.*)†; to offend by an open manifestation of disrespect; to insult; to put out of countenance.—*n*. An open manifestation of disrespect or contumely; an outrage to the feelings; an insult; anything producing a feeling of shame or disgrace.—**Affronter**, af-frunt'ér, *n*. One who affronts.

Affuse af-fūz', *v.t.*—*affused*, *affusing*. [L. *affundo*, *affusum*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out.] To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid.—**Affusion**, af-fū'shon, *n*. The act of pouring or sprinkling liquid upon; *med.* the act of pouring water on the body as a curative means.

Affy,‡ af-fī', *v.t.*—*affied*, *affying*. [AFFIANCE.] To betroth; to affiance.—*v.i.* To trust or confide.

Afield, a-fēld', *adv*. To the field; in the field; astray.

Afire, a-fīr', *a*. or *adv*. On fire.

Aflame, a-flām', *a*. or *adv*. Flaming; glowing.

Aflat, a-flat', *a*. or *adv*. On a level with the ground.

Aflaunt, a-flant', *a*. or *adv*. In a flaunting manner; with showy equipage or dress.

Afloat, a-flōt', *a*. or *adv*. Borne on the water; floating; passing from one person to another; in circulation (as a rumour).

Afoam, a-fōm', *a*. or *adv*. In a foaming state; foaming.

Afoot, a-fut', *a*. or *adv*. On foot; borne by the feet; walking; in a state of being planned for execution (as a plan or plot).

Afore, a-fōr', *adv*. [Prefix *a*, at, and *fore*; A. Sax. *onforan*.] Before in time or place: now mainly a nautical term; in the fore part of a vessel.—*prep.* Before in time, position, rank, &c.; in presence of: now a *naut.* term.; more toward the head of a ship than; nearer the stem than.—*Afore the mast*, applied to a common sailor.—**Aforegoing**, a-fōr'gō-ing, *a*. Going before.—**Aforehand**, a-fōr'hand, *adv*. In time previous; by previous provision; not behindhand.—**Aforementioned**, **Aforenamed**, **Aforesaid**, a-fōr'men-shond, a-fōr'nāmd, a-fōr'sed, *a*. Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.—**Aforethought**, a-fōr'that, *a*. Thought of beforehand; premeditated; prepense.—**Aforetime**,‡ a-fōr'tīm, *adv*. In time past; formerly. [N. T.]

Afraid, a-frād', *a*. or *pp*. [O. E. *affrayd*, *afrayde*, &c., pp. of *affray*. AFFRAY.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful: not used attributively. [Colloquially, *I am afraid* is often nearly equivalent to I suspect, I am inclined to think, or the like.]

Afresh, a-fresh', *adv*. Anew; again; after intermission.

African, af'rik-an, *a*. Pertaining to Africa.—*n*. A native of Africa.—**Africander**, af-rik-an-dėr, *n*. A native of South Africa born of white parents.—**Africanize**, af'rik-an-īz, *v.t.* To give an African or negro character to.

Afrit, **Afreet**, af-rit', af-rēt', *n*. *Mohammedan myth.* a powerful evil jinnee or demon. Written also *Efreet*, *Afrite*.

Afront, a-frunt', *adv*. In front. [*Shak.*]

Aft, aft, *a*. or *adv*. [A. Sax. *æft*, *eft*, after, behind; Goth. *afta*; from A. Sax. *af*, *æf*, Goth. *af*, E. *of*, *off*.] *Naut.* a word used to denote position at or near, or direction towards the stern of a ship.

After, aft'ėr. *a*. [A. Sax. *æfter*, a compar. from *af*, E. *of*, *off*, *-ter* being the compar. syllable, seen as *-ther* in *whether*, *hither*, as *-der* in *under*. OF.] Later in time; subsequent; succeeding; as, an *after* period of life: in this sense often combined with the following noun.—*prep.* Behind in place; later in time; in pursuit of; in search of; with or in desire for; in imitation of, or in imitation of the style of (*after* a model); according to; in proportion to (*after* our deserts); below in rank or excellence; next to; concerning (inquire *after*).—*After all*, at last; upon the whole; at the most; notwithstanding.—*adv.* Later in time; afterwards; behind; in pursuit.—**Afterings**, aft'ėr-ingz, *n. pl.* The last milk drawn in milking; strokings.

After-age, *n*. A later age or time; posterity.—**After-birth**, *n*. That which is expelled from the uterus after the birth of a child: called also *Secundines*.—**After-body**, *n*. That part of a ship's hull which is abaft the midships.—**After-cost**, *n*. Expense after the execution of the main design.—**After-crop**, *n*. The second crop in the same year.—**After-damp**, *n*. Choke-damp or carbonic acid, found in coal-mines after an explosion of 'fire-damp.'—**After-grass**, *n*. The grass which again springs up from land previously mowed the same year.—**After-growth**, *n*. A second growth or crop springing up after a previous one has been removed.—**After-hold**, *n*. That portion of a ship's hold lying behind the mainmast.—**After-hours**, *n. pl.* Hours that follow business; time following.—**After-life**, *n*. Future life; remainder of life; the life after death.—**After-math**, *n*. A second mowing of grass from the same land in the same season.—**After-mentioned**, *a*. Mentioned or to be mentioned afterwards.—**Afternoon**, *n*. The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.—**After-pains**, *n. pl.* The pains which succeed childbirth.—**After-part**, *n*. The latter part; the part of a ship towards the stern.—**After-piece**, *n*. A short dramatic entertainment performed after the principal performance.—**After-sail**, *n*. One of a vessel's sails on the main and mizzen masts.—**After-taste**, *n*. A taste which succeeds eating or drinking.—**After-thought**, *n*. Reflection after an act; some consideration that occurs to one's mind too late or after the performance of the act to which it refers.—**After-time**, *n*. Succeeding time: more commonly in the plural.—**After-wise**, *a*. Wise after the event; wise when it is too late.—**After-wit**, *n*. Wisdom that comes too late.

Aftermost, aft'ėr-mōst, *a. superl.* [A. Sax. *æftemest*, a double superlative, *mest* being from *ma* + *st*, two superlative suffixes.] Hindmost: opposed to *foremost*.

Afterward, **Afterwards**, aft'ėr-wėrd, aft'ėr-wėrdz, *adv*. [A. Sax. *æfterweard*. *Afterwards* is an adverbial genitive. WARD.] In later or subsequent time.

Aga, ä'ga, *n*. In the Turkish dominions, a commander or chief officer.

Again, a-gen' or a-gān', *adv*. [A. Sax. *ongeán*, again; *geán*, against. AGAINST.] A second time; once more; on another occasion; on the other hand; moreover; besides; further; in return; back; in answer.

Against, a-genst', *prep*. [O.E. *agayns*, *ongaenes*, A. Sax. *ongeán*, against. The *es* is an adverbial or genit. termination and the *t* has been added, like that in *amidst*, *betwixt*. A. Sax. *geán*, again or against, is the same as *gain* in *gainsay*; G. *gegen*, against.] Opposite in place (often preceded by *over*); in opposition to; adverse or hostile to (*against* law or public opinion); towards or upon; so as to meet (to strike *against* a rock); bearing or resting upon (to lean *against*); in preparation for (an event).

Agallochum, a-gal'lok-um, *n*. [Gr. *agallochon*.] A fragrant wood used by the Orientals as supplying a perfume.

Agalmatolite, a-gal-mat'ō-līt, *n*. [Gr. *agalma*, image, and *lithos*, stone.] A kind of soft stone found in China and resembling steatite, often cut into images.

Agami, ag'a-mi, *n*. [Native name.] The golden-breasted trumpeter, a bird of the crane family, a native of South America.

Agamic, a-gam'ik, *a*. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gamos*, marriage.] Reproduced without the congress of individuals of the opposite sex.—**Agamist**, ag'am-ist, *n*. One who refuses or rejects marriage.

Agamogenesis, a-gam'ō-jen"e-sis, *n*. [Gr. *a*, priv., *gamos*, marriage, and *genesis*, reproduction.] The production of young without the congress of the sexes.—**Agamogenetic**, a-gam'ō-jen-et"ik, *a*. Of or pertaining to agamogenesis.

Agape, a-gāp', *adv*. or *a*. Gaping as with wonder; having the mouth wide open.

Agape, ag'a-pē, *n*. [Gr. *agapē*, love.] Among the primitive Christians a love-feast or feast of charity, held before or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor.

Agar-agar, ä'gar-ä'gar, *n*. The native name of a dried sea-weed much used in the East for soups and jellies.

Agaric, a-gar'ik, *n*. [Gr. *agarikon*.] A name of various fungi. Many of the species are edible like the common mushroom, while others are deleterious and even poisonous.—*Agaric mineral*, *mountain-milk*, or *mountain-meal*, a native carbonate of lime, resembling a fungus; a stone of which bricks may be made so light as to float in water.

Agast. AGHAST.

Agastric, a-gas'trik, *a*. [Gr. *a*, without, and *gastēr*, *gastros*, belly.] Without a stomach, or proper intestinal canal, as the tape-worm.

Agate, ag'āt, *n*. [Fr. *agate*, from L. *achates*, so called because found near a river of that name in Sicily.] A semipellucid mineral, consisting of bands or layers of various colours blended together, the base generally being chalcedony, and this mixed with jasper, amethyst, quartz, opal, &c.: used for rings, seals, cups, beads, &c.; an instrument used by gold-wire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it; a gilder's tool; a kind of type, called also *Ruby*.—**Agatiferous**, ag-at-if'ėr-us, *a*. Containing or producing agates.—**Agatine**, ag'āt-in, *a*. Pertaining to or resembling agate.—**Agatize**, ag'āt-īz, *v.t.* To change into agate.—*Agatized wood*, a kind of hornstone formed by petrifaction.—**Agaty**, ag'āt-i, *a*. Of the nature of agate.

Agave, a-gā'vē, *n*. [Gr. *agauos*, noble.] A genus of plants, comprehending the American aloe. They live for many years—ten to seventy—before flowering.

Age, āj, *n*. [Fr. *âge*, O.Fr. *eage*, L.L. *ætaticum*, from L. *ætas*, *ætatis*, abbrev. of *ævitas*, from *ævum*, an age. EVER.] A period of time representing the whole or a part of the duration of any individual thing or being; the time during which an individual has lived; the latter part of life; the state of being old; oldness; old people collectively; the state of having arrived at legal maturity (the completion of the first twenty-one years of one's life); great length of time; a long or protracted period, sometimes definitely a century; a historical epoch; an epoch having a particular character; the people who live at a particular period.—*The age*, the times we live in.—*v.i.*—*aged* (ājd), *aging*. To grow old; to assume the appearance of old age.—*v.t.* To give the character of age or ripeness to (to *age* wine).—**Aged**, āj'ed, *a*. Old; having lived long; having a certain age (*aged* forty years: in this sense often ājd).—**Agedly**, āj'ed-li, *adv*. Like an aged person.—**Agedness**, āj'ed-nes, *n*. The state or condition of being aged; oldness.

Agenda, a-jen'da, *n. pl.* [L., things to be done.] Memoranda; a memorandum-book; a church service; a ritual or liturgy.

Agent, ā'jent, *n*. [L. *agens*, *agentis*, acting. ACT.] One who or that which acts; an actor; one that exerts power or has the power to act; an active power or cause; a body or substance that causes a certain action to begin; a person intrusted with the business of another.—**Agency**, ā'jen-si, *n*. The state of being in action or of exerting power; operation; instrumentality; the office or business of an agent or factor.—**Agential**, ā-jen'shal, *a*. Pertaining to an agent or agency.

Ageustia, a-gūs'ti-a, *n*. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *geuomai*, to taste.] *Med.* a defect or loss of taste.

Agglomerate, ag-glom'ėr-āt, *v.t.*—*agglomerated*, *agglomerating*. [L. *agglomero*—*ad*, and *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball of yarn.] To collect or gather into a mass.—*v.i.* To become collected into a ball or mass.—*n*. *Geol.* a collective name for masses consisting of angular fragments ejected from volcanoes.—**Agglomeration**, ag-glom'ėr-ā"shon, *n*. The act of agglomerating; a collection; a heap.—**Agglomerative**, ag-glom'ėr-āt-iv, *a*. Disposed to agglomerate.

Agglutinate, ag-glū'tin-āt, *v.t.*—*agglutinated*, *agglutinating*. [L. *agglutino*—*ad*, and *glutino*, from *gluten*, glue. GLUE.] To unite or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to glue together.—*a*. United as by glue; joined.—*Agglutinate* or *Agglutinating languages*, in *philol.* those languages in which the suffixes for inflection retain a kind of independence, and are felt to be distinct from the root or main significant element of the word.—**Agglutinant**, ag-glū'tin-ant, *a*. Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.—*n*. Any viscous substance which agglutinates or

unites other substances.—**Agglutination**, ag-glū'tin-ā"shon, *n.* The act of agglutinating or the state; adhesion of parts; the marked feature of agglutinate languages. —**Agglutinative**, ag-glū'tin-āt-iv, *a.* Tending or having power to agglutinate.

Aggrandize, ag'gran-dīz, *v.t.*—*aggrandized*, *aggrandizing*. [Fr. *agrandir*—L. prefix *a* for *ad*, to, and *grandis*, grand.] To make great or greater; especially, to make greater in power, wealth, rank, or honour; to exalt; to elevate; extend; enlarge.— —**Aggrandizement**, ag'gran-diz-ment or ag-gran'diz-ment, *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the act of increasing one's own power, rank, or honour; advancement.—**Aggrandizer**, ag'gran-dīz-ėr, *n.* One that aggrandizes.—**Aggrandizable**, ag'gran-dīz-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being.—**Aggrandization**, ag'gran-dīz-ā"shon, *n.* The act of.

Aggravate, ag'gra-vāt, *v.t.*—*aggravated*, *aggravating*. [L. *aggravo*—*ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy, whence *grave*, *grief*, &c.] To make worse, more severe, or less tolerable; to make more enormous, or less excusable; to intensify; to exaggerate; to provoke; irritate; tease.—**Aggravating**, ag'gra-vāt-ing, *a.* Provoking; annoying.—**Aggravatingly**, ag'gra-vāt-ing-li, *adv.* In an aggravating manner.—**Aggravation**, ag-gra-vā'shon, *n.* The act of aggravating or making worse; addition to that which is evil or improper; provocation; irritation.

Aggregate, ag'grē-gāt, *v.t.*—*aggregated*, *aggregating*. [L. *aggrego*, *aggregatum*—*ad*, and *grex*, *gregis*, a herd or band.] To bring together; to collect into a sum, mass, or body.—*a.* Formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; total.—*n.* A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; a whole or total.—*In the aggregate*, taken altogether; considered as a whole; collectively.—**Aggregately**, ag'grē-gāt-li, *adv.* Collectively; taken in a sum or mass.—**Aggregation**, ag-grē-gā'shon, *n.* The act of aggregating; the state of; an aggregate.—**Aggregative**, ag'grē-gāt-iv, *a.* Tending to aggregate; collective.—**Aggregator**, ag'grē-gāt-ėr, *n.* One who collects into a whole or mass.

Aggress, ag-gres', *v.i.* [L. *aggredior*, *aggres*[illegible] and *gradior*, to go.] To make a [illegible]k; to commit the first act of hos[illegible]ence.—*v.t.*† To attack.—**Aggres**[illegible]re'shon, *n.* The first attack or [illegible]tility; the first act leading to a [illegible] controversy.—**Aggressive**, ag-gres'iv, *a.* Characterized by aggression; tending to aggress.—**Aggressiveness**, ag-gres'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being aggressive. —**Aggressor**, ag-gres'ėr, *n.* The person who aggresses; an assaulter; an invader.

Aggrieve, ag-grēv', *v.t.*—*aggrieved*, *aggrieving*. [O.Fr *agrever*, to weigh down, from *grever*, to oppress, from L. *gravis*, heavy, whence also *grief*, *grave*, &c.] To give pain or sorrow; to afflict; to grieve; to bear hard upon; to oppress or injure in one's rights.—**Aggrievance**,† ag-grēv'ans, *n.* Oppression; hardship; grievance.

Aghast, a-gast', *a.* or *p.* [A participial form from O.E. *agasten*, *agesten*, to terrify—prefix *a*, intens., and A.Sax. *gaestan*, to terrify; allied to Goth. *gaisjan*, *usgaisjan*, to terrify; comp. Prov. E. *gast*, to terrify, *gast*, fear, *gastful*.] Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror. Written also *agast*, which is etymologically the better spelling.

Agile, aj'il, *a.* [Fr. *agile*; L. *agilis*, from *ago*. Act.] Nimble; quick in movement; brisk; active.—**Agilely**, aj'il-li, *adv.* In an agile or nimble manner.—**Agility**, **Agileness**, a-jil'i-ti, aj'il-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being agile; nimbleness; briskness; activity.

Agio, ā'ji-ō, *n.* [It.] The difference in value between one sort of money and another, especially between paper-money and metallic coin.—**Agiotage**, ā'ji-ot-āj, *n.* The manœuvres by which speculators in stocks contrive to lower or enhance their price; stock-jobbing.

Agist, a-jist', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *agister*, from *giste* (Fr. *gîte*), a lodging; L. *jacitum*, from *jacere*, to lie.] *Law*, to take the cattle of others to graze at a certain sum.—**Agistage**, **Agistment**, a-jist'āj, a-jist'ment, *n.* The taking and feeding of other men's cattle; the price paid for such feeding.

Agitate, aj'it-āt, *v.t.*—*agitated*, *agitating*. [L. *agito*, *agitatum*, freq. from *ago*. Act.] To move or force into violent irregular action; to shake or move briskly; to disturb; to perturb; to discuss; debate; arouse public attention to, as by speeches, pamphlets, &c.—*v.i.* To engage in agitation.—**Agitable**, aj'it-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being agitated.—**Agitated**, aj'it-āt-ed, *a.* Disturbed; perturbed; excited; expressing agitation (countenance, manner).—**Agitation**, aj-it-ā'shon, *n.* The act of agitating, or state of being agitated; perturbation of mind or feelings; commotion; disturbance. —**Agitative**, aj'it-āt-iv, *a.* Having a tendency to agitate.—**Agitator**, aj'it-āt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which agitates, rouses, or stirs up.

Aglet, ag'let, *n.* [Fr. *aiguillette*, a point, from *aiguille*, a needle; L. *acus*, a needle.] A metal tag at the end of a lace or point, formerly worn on dresses.

Aglow, a-glō', *a.* In a glow; glowing.

Aglutition, ag-glū-ti'shon, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and L. *glutio*, to swallow.] Inability to swallow.

Agminate, **Agminated**, ag'min-āt, ag'min-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *agmen*, *agminis*, a crowd, a band.] Crowded; closely packed; *anat.* applied to certain glands or follicles in the small intestine.

Agnail, ag'nāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *angnægl*—*ange*, pain, and *nægl*, nail.] A sore beside a nail; a corn.

Agnate, ag'nāt, *n.* [L. *agnatus*—*ad*, and *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.] Any male relation by the father's side.—*a.* Related or akin by the father's side.—**Agnatic**,† ag-nat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors.—**Agnation**, ag-nā'shon, *n.* Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line.

Agnomen, ag-nō'men, *n.* [L.—*ag* for *ad*, to, and *nomen*, a name.] An additional name or epithet conferred on a person.—**Agnomination**,† ag-nom'in-ā"shon, *n.* An additional name or title.

Agnostic, ag-nos'tik, *n.* [Gr. *agnōstos*, unknowing, unknown, from *a*, priv., and stem of *gignōskō*, to know. Same root as *know*.] One of those persons who disclaim any knowledge of God or of the origin of the universe or of anything but material phenomena, holding that with regard to such matters nothing can be known.—*a.* Pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrines.—**Agnosticism**, ag-nos'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrines or belief of agnostics.

Agnus, ag'nus, *n.* [L., a lamb.] An image of a lamb as emblematical of our Saviour; an agnus Dei.—*Agnus Dei.* [L., Lamb of God.] A medal, or more frequently a cake of wax, consecrated by the pope, stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting the banner of the cross; supposed to possess great virtues, such as preserving those who carry it in faith from accidents, &c.

Ago, a-gō', *a.* or *adv.* [Really a *pp.*, being shortened form of *agone*, formerly used in same sense; A.Sax. *āgān*, gone by—*ā*, away, *gān*, to go.] Past; gone; as, a year *ago*.

Agog, a-gog', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and W. *gog*, activity, *gogi*, to shake.] In eager excitement; highly excited by eagerness after an object.

Agoing, a-gō'ing, *adv.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and verbal noun *going*.] In motion (to set a machine *agoing*).

Agone,‡ a-gon', *adv.* Ago. [O.T.]

Agonic, a-gon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gōnia*, an angle.] Not forming an angle.—*Agonic lines*, two lines on the earth's surface, on which the magnetic needle points to the true north, or where the magnetic meridian coincides with the geographical.—**Agone**, ag'ōn, *n.* An agonic line.

Agonist,† ag'ō-nist, *n.* [Gr. *agōnistēs*. Agony.] One who contends for the prize in public games; a combatant; a champion.—**Agonistics**, ag-ō-nist'iks, *n.* The art of contending in public games.

Agony, ag'ō-ni, *n.* [Gr. *agōnia*, struggle, anguish, from *agōn*, a contest or struggle, from *agō*, to lead, to bring together.] A violent contest or striving; the struggle, frequently unconscious, that precedes natural death; the death throe or pang (often in plural); extreme bodily or mental pain; intense suffering; anguish; torment. *Agony* is extreme bodily pain; *anguish* is mental pain or the effect of extreme distress on the mind.—**Agonize**, ag'ō-nīz, *v.i.* —*agonized*, *agonizing*. To writhe with agony or extreme pain.—*v.t.* To distress with extreme pain; to torture.—**Agonizing**, ag'ō-nīz-ing, *a.* Giving extreme pain. —**Agonizingly**, ag'ō-nīz-ing-li, *adv.*

Agouti, a-gö'ti, *n.* The native American name of several species of rodent mammals allied to the guinea-pig.

Agraffe, **Agraff**, a-graf', *n.* [Fr. *agrafe*.] A sort of hook or clasp, often jewelled.

Agraphia, a-graf'i-a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *graphō*, to write.] A form of aphasia, in which the patient is unable to express ideas by written signs.

Agrarian, a-grā'ri-an, *a.* [L. *agrarius*, from *ager*, a field. Acre.] Relating to lands, especially public lands; growing wild in fields†.—*Agrarian laws*, in ancient Rome, laws for regulating the distribution of the public lands among the citizens.—*n.* One in favour of an equal division of landed property.—**Agrarianism**, a-grā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The upholding of an equal division of lands and property; the principles of one who does so.—**Agrarianize**, a-grā'ri-an-iz, *v.t.* To distribute among the people, as land.

Agree, a-grē', *v.i.*—*agreed*, *agreeing*. [Fr. *agréer*—*a*, to, and *gré*, O.Fr. *gret*, good-will, favour, from L. *gratus*, pleasant, whence *gratitude*, *grateful*, &c.] To be of one mind; to harmonize in opinion; to live in concord or without contention; to come to an arrangement or understanding; to arrive at a settlement (*agree to* a proposal; *agree with* a person); to be consistent; to harmonize; not to contradict or be repugnant (stories *agree with* each other); to tally; to match; to correspond; to suit; to be accommodated or adapted (food *agrees with* a person); *gram.* to correspond in number, case, gender, or person.—**Agreeability**, a-grē'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Agreeableness.—**Agreeable**, a-grē'a-bl, *a.* Suitable; conformable; correspondent; pleasing, either to the mind or senses (*agreeable* manners; *agreeable* to the taste); willing or ready to agree or consent; giving consent: with *to*. —**Agreeableness**, a-grē'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being agreeable; the quality of pleasing.—**Agreeably**, a-grē'a-bli, *adv.* In an agreeable manner; suitably; consistently; conformably; in a manner to give pleasure; pleasingly.—**Agreement**, a-grē'ment, *n.* The state of agreeing or being agreed; harmony; conformity; union of opinions or sentiments; bargain; compact; contract.

Agrestial,† **Agrestic**,† a-gres'ti-al, a-gres'tik, *a.* [L. *agrestis*, from *ager*, a field.] Rural; rustic.

Agriculture, ag'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* [L. *agricultura*—*ager*, a field, and *cultura*, cultivation. Acre and Culture.] The cultivation of the ground, more especially with the plough and in large areas or fields: it may include also the raising and feeding of cattle or other live stock; husbandry; tillage; farming.—**Agricultural**, ag-ri-kul'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or engaged in agriculture.—**Agriculturist**, **Agriculturalist**, ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist, ag-ri-kul'tūr-al-ist, *n.* One engaged or skilled in agriculture; a husbandman.

Agrimony, ag'ri-mon-i, *n.* [L. *argemonia*, from Gr. *argema*, a whitish ulceration on the eye (which this plant was supposed to cure), from *argos*, white.] A British plant formerly of much repute as a medicine. Its leaves and root-stock are astringent, and the latter yields a yellow dye.

Agrin, a-grin', *a.* or *adv.* In the act or state of grinning; on the grin.

Agriology, ag-ri-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *agrios*, pertaining to a wild state, and *logos*, a discourse.] The comparative study of human customs, especially of the customs of man in a rude or uncivilized state.—**Agriologist**, ag-ri-ol'o-jist, *n.* A student of agriology.

Agronomy, a-gron'ō-mi, *n.* [Gr. *agronomos*, rural, from *agros*, a field.] Agriculture

and other rural pursuits.—**Agronomic**, **Agronomical**, ag-rō-nom'ik, ag-rō-nom'ik-al, *a.* Relating to agronomy.—**Agronomist**, a-gron'ō-mist, *n.* One who studies agronomy.

Agrostography, a-gros-tog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *agrostis*, a grass.] A description of grasses. —**Agrostology**, a-gros-tol'o-ji, *n.* That part of botany which relates to grasses.

Aground, a-ground', *adv.* or *a.* On the ground; run ashore; stranded.

Agroupment, a-grōp'ment, *n.* [Fr. *agrouper*, to group.] The arrangement of a group in a picture or in statuary; grouping.

Agrypnotic, ag-rip-not'ik, *n.* [Gr. *agrypnos*, sleepless.] Something which tends to drive away sleep.

Aguardiente, ä'gwär-de-ent'ä, *n.* [Sp., contr. for *agua ardiente*, burning water.] A second-class brandy made from the red wines of Spain and Portugal.

Ague, ā'gū, *n.* [Fr. *aigu*, acute; *fièvre aiguë* (L.L. *febris acuta*), acute fever; L. *acutus*, sharp.] The cold fit or rigor which precedes a fever or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents; a fever coming in periodical fits accompanied by shivering; a chill or state of shaking not resulting from disease. —**Agued**, ā'gūd, *a.* Having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear.—**Aguish**, ā'gū-ish, *a.* Having the qualities of an ague; productive of agues; chilly; shivering.—**Aguishness**, ā'gū-ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being aguish; chilliness.—**Ague-cake**, *n.* The tumour caused by enlargement and hardening of the spleen.—**Ague-tree**, *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras on account of its febrifuge qualities.

Agynous, a'jin-us, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* applied to plants having no female organs.

Ah, ä. [A natural cry expressive of sudden emotion; comp. G. *ach*, L. *ah*, Skr. *á*, *áh*, ah.] An exclamation expressive of pain, surprise, pity, compassion, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.—**Aha**, ä-hä'. [A lengthened form of *ah*, or formed of *ah* and *ha*; comp. G. *aha*, Skr. *ahá*, *ahaha*.] An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, surprise, &c.

Ahead, a-hed', *adv.* Headlong[; head foremost]; in or to the front; in advance; before; further on (to walk *ahead of* a person); naut. opposite to *astern*.

Aheap, a-hēp', *adv.* Huddled or heaped together.

Ahoy, a-hoi', *exclam.* [Longer form of *hoy!*] A word used chiefly at sea in hailing.

Ai, ā'ī, *n.* The three-toed sloth, so called from its cry.

Aid, ād, *v.t.* [Fr. *aider*, O.Fr. *ajuder*, from L. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjuvo*, *adjutum*, to help—*ad*, to, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.] To help; to assist; to come to the support or relief of; to succour.—**Aid**, ād, *n.* [Fr. *aide*.] Help; succour; support; assistance; the person or thing that aids or yields assistance; a helper; an auxiliary; an assistant; a subsidy or tax formerly granted by parliament to the crown; a tax paid by a feudal tenant to his lord.—**Aidance**,† ād'ans, *n.* Aid; help; assistance.—**Aidant**,† ād'ant, *a.* Helping; helpful; supplying aid. [*Shak.*]—**Aider**, ād'er, *n.* One who aids; an assistant.—**Aidful**,† ād'fūl, *a.* Giving aid; helpful.—**Aidless**, ād'les, *a.* Without aid or succour.

Aide-de-camp, ād-de-koṅ, *n.* pl. **Aides-de-camp**, ād-de-koṅ. [Fr., lit. field assistant.] *Mil.* an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer, to act as his secretary, &c.

Aigret, **Aigrette**, ā'gret, ā-gret', *n.* [Egret.] A plume or ornament for the head composed of feathers or precious stones.

Aiguille, ā'gwil, *n.* [Fr., a needle.] Name given to the needle-like points or tops of rocks and mountain masses, or to sharp-pointed masses of ice on glaciers, &c.

Ail, āl, *v.t.* [O.E. *eylen*, A. Sax. *eglian*, to feel pain; to ail: *eglan*, to give pain: *egle*, trouble, grief; comp. Goth. *agio*, affliction, Sw. *agg*, a prick.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or mind; to trouble; to be the matter with (with *what*, *nothing*, *something*, &c., as nom.).—*v.i.* To be in pain or trouble.—**Ailment**, āl'ment, *n.* Pain; indisposition; morbid affection of the body.

Ailanthus, ā-lan'thus, *n.* [From *ailanto*, the Malacca name.] A handsome tree of India and China, now planted in France and Germany to shade public walks, &c.

Aim, ām, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *esmer*, *esmer*—L. *ad*, to, and *æstimare*, to estimate.] To direct a missile towards an object; to direct the mind or intention; to make an attempt; to endeavour (followed by *at* before the object).—*v.i.* To direct or point to a particular object with the intention of hitting it; to level at.—*n.* The pointing or directing of a missile; the point intended to be hit, or object intended to be effected; the mark; a purpose; intention; design; scheme.—**Aimer**, ām'er, *n.* One that aims. —**Aimless**, ām'les, *a.* Without aim; purposeless.—**Aimlessly**, ām'les-li, *adv.* Purposelessly.

Air, ār, *n.* [Fr. *air*, L. *aër*, from Gr. *aër*, air.] The fluid which we breathe; an inodorous, invisible, tasteless, colourless, elastic fluid composed of oxygen and nitrogen and essential to life; air in motion; a light breeze; a tune; a short song or piece of music adapted to words; a melody; the soprano part in a harmonised piece of music; the peculiar look, appearance, and bearing of a person; the general character or complexion of anything; appearance; semblance; an affected manner; manifestation of pride or vanity (chiefly in the phrase *to give one's self airs*).—*To take the air*, to go out of doors; to walk or ride a little distance. —*v.t.* To expose to the air; to ventilate; to display; to bring before public notice; to make comfortable by heating (slippers, sheets).—**Airy**, ā'ri, *a.* Consisting of or having the character of air; ethereal; unsubstantial; relating to the air; high in air; open to a free current of air; exposed to all winds (an *airy* situation); gay and sprightly; full of vivacity; lively.—**Airily**, ā'ri-li, *adv.* In an airy manner; in a light, gay manner.—**Airiness**, ā'ri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being airy.—**Airing**, ā'ring, *n.* A short walk or drive out of doors.—**Airwards**,† ār'wärds, *adv.* Up in the air; towards the heavens.

Air-bath, *n.* The exposure of the person to the action of the air; an arrangement for drying substances by exposing them to air of any temperature desired.—**Air-bed**, *n.* An air-tight bed-shaped bag inflated with air.—**Air-bladder**, *n.* A vesicle filled with air; a bag situated under the backbone of certain fishes, and which, being full of air, is supposed to assist in regulating their buoyancy.—**Air-bone**, *n.* A bone with a large cavity filled with air, as in birds.—**Air-brake**, *n.* A railway brake applied by means of condensed atmospheric air.—**Air-cell**, *n.* A cell or minute cavity containing air, especially in a vegetable or animal; one of the cells of the lungs.—**Air-condenser**, *n.* An apparatus for condensing air, usually a close vessel with a syringe attached to it.—**Air-course**, *n.* A passage in a coal-mine intended for ventilation.—**Air-cushion**, *n.* A cushion made by inflating a bag with air.—**Air-drain**, *n.* A cavity round the external walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them. —**Air-engine**, *n.* An engine in which air, heated or compressed, is employed as the motive power.—**Air-exhauster**, *n.* A contrivance by which collected air may escape from water-mains, &c.; a contrivance for removing exhausted air from any place. —**Air-filter**, *n.* A contrivance for filtering or purifying air.—**Air-furnace**, *n.* A furnace which has no blast, but only a natural draught.—**Air-gas**, *n.* An inflammable illuminating gas made by charging ordinary atmospheric air with the vapours of petroleum, naphtha, or some similar substance.—**Air-gun**, *n.* A kind of gun in which highly-condensed air is used to project the ball, a small quantity of air being allowed to escape from the reservoir attached to the gun and act on the ball at each shot.—**Air-jacket**, *n.* A jacket inflated with air to render persons buoyant in water.—**Air-passage**, *n.* *Anat.* one of the tubes by which air is admitted to the lungs; *bot.* a large intercellular space in the stems and leaves of aquatic plants, and in the stems of endogens.—**Air-plant**, *n.* A general name for plants which grow upon others and derive all their food from the atmosphere; an epiphyte.—**Air-pump**, *n.* A pneumatic machine for the purpose of exhausting the air from a close vessel called a receiver, and thereby producing what is called a *vacuum*. The air-pump acts by means of a piston, with a proper valve, working in a cylindrical barrel or tube, somewhat after the manner of a common water-pump.—**Air-sac**, *n.* One of the membranous bags or receptacles of air lodged in the hollow bones and the cavities of the body of birds, and communicating with the lungs.—**Air-shaft**, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.—**Air-stove**, *n.* A stove which is employed to heat a current of air, the heated air being then admitted to an apartment.—**Air-tight**, *a.* So tight or close as to be impermeable to air.—**Air-trap**, *n.* A contrivance for excluding the effluvia arising from drains and sinks.—**Air-way**, *n.* A passage for air; a passage for the admission of air to a mine.

Aisle, īl, *n.* [O.Fr. *aisle*, Fr. *aile*, a wing, an aisle; L. *ala*, a wing; the *s* does not properly belong to the word.] A lateral division of a cathedral or other church, separated from the central part, called the nave, by pillars or piers.—**Aisled**, īld, *a.* Furnished with aisles.

Ait, āt, *n.* [A form of *eyot*, an islet.] A small island in a river or lake.

Aitchbone, āch'bōn, *n.* [For *natch-bone* (by loss of initial *n* as in *apron*), from Fr. *nache*, L.L. *natica*, L. *natis*, the rump.] The rump-bone of an ox. Called also *Edge-bone* (by false etymology).

Ajar, a-jär', *adv.* [O.E. *achar*, *ach*[illegible], lit. on the turn—prefix *a*, on, *jar*, *char*, A. Sax. *cerra*, a turn, seen also in *chare*, *charwoman*.] On the turn; neither quite open nor shut; partly opened: said of a door.

Ajutage, a'jūt-āj, *n.* [Fr. *ajoutage*, from *ajouter*, to join—L. *ad*, to, *juxta*, nigh.] A sort of tube fitted to the aperture of a vessel through which water is played.

Akee, a-kē', *n.* The fruit of a tree (*Blighia sapida*) belonging to W. Africa, now common in the W. Indies and S. America.

Akimbo, a-kim'bō, *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *kimbo*, from Icel. *keng-boginn*, lit. crook-bowed, *kengr*, a crook.] With the elbow pointing outwards and the hand resting on the hip: said of the arm.

Akin, a-kin', *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, *of*, and *kin*.] Related by blood; allied by nature; partaking of the same properties.

Alabandine, al-a-ban'din, *n.* [From *Alabanda*, in Asia Minor.] Manganese glance or blende, a sulphide of manganese.

Alabaster, al'a-bas-tèr, *n.* [L. *alabaster*, Gr. *alabastros*, from Alabastron, a village in Egypt where it was got.] A soft, semi-transparent, marble-like mineral of which there are two well-known varieties—the gypseous and the calcareous. Small works of art are often made of it.—**Alabastrine**, al-a-bas'trin, *a.* Of or pertaining to.

Alack, a-lak', *interj.* [Probably a corruption of *alas*; but comp. *lauk!* euphemism for *Lord*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow.—**Alackaday**, a-lak'a-dā, *interj.* [Comp. *Well-a-day!*] An exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow.

Alacrity, a-lak'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *alacritas*, from *alacer*, *alacris*, cheerful.] A cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act; cheerful willingness; briskness.

A-la-mode, **Alamode**, a-la-mōd', *adv.* [Fr. *à la mode*, after the fashion.] According to the fashion or prevailing mode: sometimes used as an adjective.

Alar, ā'lèr, *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing.] Pertaining to wings; having the character of a wing.

Alarm, a-lärm', *n.* [Fr. *alarme*, alarm, from It. *all'arme*—L. *ad arma*, to arms.] A summons to arms; an outcry or other notice of approaching danger; a tumult; a disturbance; a sudden fear or painful suspense excited by an apprehension of danger; apprehension; terror; a mechanical contrivance for awakening persons from sleep or rousing their attention.—*v.t.* To call to arms for defence; to give notice of

danger; to rouse to vigilance; to disturb with terror; to fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.—**Alarmed**, a-lärmd', *a.* Indicating or expressive of alarm (look, countenance).—**Alarming**, a-lärm'ing, *a.* Calculated to rouse alarm; causing apprehension.—**Alarmingly**, a-lärm'ing-li, *adv.* In an alarming manner.—**Alarmist**, a-lärm'ist, *n.* One that excites alarm; one who is prone to take alarm, and to circulate and exaggerate any sort of bad news.

Alarum, a-lar'um, *n.* [A corruption of *alarm*.] An alarm; a watchword or signal indicating danger; any loud noise or disturbance. [Now only poetical.]

Alary, ā'la-ri, *a.* Alar.

Alas, a-las', *exclam.* [O.Fr. *alas*, from interj. *a*, *ah*, L. *lassus*, weary.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.

Alate, ā'lāt, *a.* [L. *alatus*, winged, *ala*, a wing.] Winged; having membranous expansions like wings.

Alb, **Albe**, alb, *n.* [L. *alba*, white (*vestis*, garment, understood).] A clerical vestment worn by priests, a long robe of white linen bound with a girdle.

Albacore, **Albicore**, al'ba-kōr, al'bē-kōr, *n.* [Sp. *albacora*, Fr. *albicore*, from Ar. *al*, the, *bakr*, a young cow or heifer.] A name given to several fishes of the tunny kind, especially to the Pacific tunny.

Albata, al-bā'ta, *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] An alloy consisting of a combination of nickel, zinc, tin, and copper, often with antimony and silver; German silver.

Albatros, **Albatross**, al'ba-tros, *n.* [Fr. *albatros*, a corruption of Sp. and Pg. *alcatraz*, a pelican, from Ar. *al-qâdûs*, the bucket of a water-wheel, the pelican being supposed to carry water to its young ones in the pouch below its bill.] An aquatic bird, the largest sea-bird known, some measuring 17½ feet from tip to tip of the wings, met with at immense distances from land.

Albeit, al-bē'it, *conj.* [*Al* in old sense of though, *be*, and *it*, and equivalent to *be it so*.] Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding.

Albert, al'bert, *n.* [After the Prince Consort, *Albert*.] A short chain attaching the watch to a waistcoat button-hole.

Albescent, al-bes'ent, *a.* [L. *albesco*, to grow white, an incept. from *albus*, white.] Becoming white or rather whitish; moderately white; of a pale, hoary aspect.

Albicore, al'bē-kōr, *n.* ALBACORE.

Albigenses, al-bi-jens'ez, *n. pl.* A party of religious reformers in the twelfth century, who were ruthlessly persecuted; so called from *Albi*, a town of Languedoc in France, where they resided.

Albino, al-bī'nō, *n.* pl. **Albinos** or **Albinoes**, al-bī'nōz. [Pg., from L. *albus*, white.] A person of abnormally pale, milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes; an animal characterized by the same peculiarity in physical constitution.—**Albinism**, **Albinoism**, al'bin-izm, al-bī'nō-izm, *n.* The state or condition of an albino; leucopathy.

Albite, al'bīt, *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] A name given to felspar whose alkali is soda instead of potash; it is a constituent in Aberdeen granite.

Albuginea, al-bū-jin'ē-a, *n.* [L. *albugo*, *albuginis*, whiteness, from *albus*, white.] The white fibrous coating of the eye; the white.—**Albugineous**, al-bū-jin'ē-us, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye or of an egg.

Album, al'bum, *n.* [L., from *albus*, white.] A book, originally blank, in which may be inserted autographs of celebrated persons or favourite pieces of poetry or prose, generally contributed by friends; a book for preserving photographic or other views, portraits, &c.—**Album Græcum**, *n.* [Lit. Greek white.] The dung of dogs, wolves, &c., whitened by exposure to the air, used by tanners to soften leather.

Albumen, al-bū'[illegible], *n.* [L., from *albus*, white.] A substance entering largely into the composition of the animal and vegetable fluids and solids; so named from the Latin for the white of an egg, in which it abounds in its purest natural state.—**Albumenize**, al-bū'men-iz, *v.t.*—*albumenized*, *albumenizing*. To convert into albumen; to cover or impregnate with albumen.—**Albuminoid**, al-bū'min-oid, *a.* Like albumen.—*n.* A substance resembling albumen; proteid.—**Albuminose**, **Albuminous**, al-bū'min-ōs, al-bū'min-us, *a.* Pertaining to or having the properties of albumen; applied to plants whose seeds have a store of albumen, as all kinds of grain, palms, &c.—**Albuminousness**, al-bū'min-us-nes, *n.*

Alburnum, al-ber'num, *n.* [L. *alburnum*, sapwood, from *albus*, white.] The white and softer part of the wood of exogenous plants between the inner bark and the heart-wood; the sapwood.—**Alburnous**, al-ber'nus, *a.* Relating to alburnum.

Alcahest, al'ka-hest, *n.* Same as *Alkahest*.

Alcaic, al-kā'ik, *a.* [L. *alcaicus*.] Pertaining to *Alcæus*, a lyric poet of Mitylene.—*Alcaic verse*, a variety of verse used in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of five feet, a spondee or iambus, an iambus, a long syllable, and two dactyls.

Alcalde, **Alcaide**, al-kal'dā, al-kā'i-dā, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. from Ar.] In Spain, Portugal, &c., a commander of a fortress; the chief civil magistrate of a town; also, a jailer.

Alchemy, **Alchymy**, al'ke-mi, al'ki-mi, *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *kîmîâ*, chemistry. CHEMISTRY.] The art which had for its main objects the transmuting of the baser metals into gold or silver, the discovery of an elixir of life, a universal solvent, &c.—**Alchemic**, **Alchemical**, **Alchemistic**, **Alchemistical**, al-kem'ik, al-kem'ik-al, al-kem-ist'ik, al-kem-ist'ik-al, *a.* Relating to, produced by, or practising alchemy. Also spelt with *y* for *e*.—**Alchemically**, **Alchymically**, al-kem'ik-al-li, al-kim'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of alchemy.—**Alchemist**, **Alchymist**, al'kem-ist, al'kim-ist, *n.* One who practises alchemy.—**Alchemize**, al'kem-iz, *v.t.* To change by alchemy; to transmute, as metals.

Alco, al'kō, *n.* A small variety of dog found wild in Mexico and Peru, and now domesticated.

Alcohol, al'kō-hol, *n.* [Sp. Pg. *alcohol*—Ar. *al*, the, and *kohl*, a fine powder of antimony, hence anything very fine or purified, as rectified spirit.] A liquid forming the intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors, and obtained by distillation. Having been first procured from wine, the name of *spirit of wine* is given to the strongest alcohol used in commerce, containing about 90 per cent of pure alcohol.—**Alcoholate**, **Alcohate**, al'kō-hol-āt, al'ko-hāt, *n.* A salt in which alcohol appears to replace the water of crystallization.—**Alcoholic**, al-kō-hol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities.—*n.* An alcoholic liquid.—**Alcoholism**, al'kō-hol-izm, *n.* The condition of habitual drunkards, whose tissues are saturated with spirits.—**Alcoholize**, al'kō-hol-iz, *v.t.* To convert into alcohol; to rectify (spirit) till it is wholly purified.—**Alcoholmeter**, **Alcoholometer**, al-kō-hol'me-ter, al'kō-hol-om"et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for determining the quantity of pure alcohol in any liquid.—**Alcoholometrical**, al'kō-ho-lo-met"rik-al, *a.* Relating to the alcoholometer.—**Alcoholometry**, al'kō-hol-om"et-ri, *n.* The determination of the percentage of absolute alcohol in a liquid.

Alcoran. ALKORAN.

Alcove, al'kōv, *n.* [Fr. *alcove*, Sp. *alcoba*—Ar. *al*, the, and *kubbeh*, an alcove, a little chamber.] A wide and deep recess in a room, intended for the reception of a bed or seats, &c.; any natural recess.

Alcyonium, al-si-ō'ni-um, *n.* [L.] The generic name of various polyps, some of which grow grouped together so as to form fleshy bodies, familiarly known as 'deadman's fingers' and 'cow's paps.' They are akin to the animals that produce coral.

Aldehyde, al'dē-hid, *n.* [*Al*, first syllable of *alcohol*, and *dehyd*, the first two of *dehydrogenatus*, deprived of hydrogen.] A transparent colourless liquid produced by the oxidation of pure alcohol; one of a class of organic compounds, derived from alcohol by the abstraction of two atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the addition of one atom of oxygen.—**Aldehydic**, al-dē-hid'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to or containing aldehyde.

Alder, al'dėr, *n.* [O.E. *aller* (the *d* being a more modern insertion), A. Sax. *alor*, *alr*, Icel. *ölr*, G. *eller*; allied to L. *alnus*, an alder.] The popular name of plants of the genus Alnus. *A. glutinosa* is the common alder, usually growing in moist land.—**Alder-buckthorn**, *n.* *Rhamnus Frangula*, a British plant, a shrub 3 to 10 feet high.

Alderman, al'der-man, *n.* pl. **Aldermen**, al'der-men. [A. Sax. *aldorman*, *ealdorman*—*ealdor*, an elder, from *eald*, old, and *man*.] Anciently, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, often a governor of a shire; now a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor.—**Aldermanic**, al-der-man'ik, *a.* Relating to or becoming an alderman.—**Aldermanly**, al'der-man-li, *a.* Pertaining to or like an alderman.—**Aldermancy**, **Aldermanry**, **Aldermanship**, al'der-man-si, al'der-man-ri, al'der-man-ship, *n.* The office, quality, or condition of an alderman.

Aldine, al'din, *a.* Proceeding from the printing-press of *Aldus* Manutius, of Venice, and his family, from 1490 to 1597.

Ale, āl, *n.* [A. Sax. *ealu*, Dan. Sw. and Icel. *öl*, ale.] A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation; beer, or a kind of beer; a merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drunk.—**Ale-berry**, *n.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.—**Ale-conner**, *n.* [*Con*, to know or see.] An officer appointed to assay ale and beer, or to inspect the measures used in public-houses.—**Ale-cost**, *n.* Costmary, a plant put into ale to give it an aromatic flavour.—**Ale-gill** (-jil), *n.* A kind of medicated liquor from the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor.—**Ale-hoof**, *n.* [D. *eiloof*, ivy.] Ground-ivy. The word assumed this form because its leaves were used in making ale before the use of hops.—**Ale-house**, *n.* A house where ale is retailed; a beer-shop.—**Ale-wife**, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.—**Ale-yard**, *n.* A very elongated form of drinking-glass and measure for ale formerly used.

Aleatory, al'ē-a-to-ri, *a.* [L. *alea*, a die, chance.] Pertaining to chance or contingency; depending on a contingency.

Alee, a-lē', *adv.* *Naut.* on the lee side; on the side opposite to that on which the wind strikes: opposite of *a-weather*.

Alegar, al'ē-gėr, *n.* [*Ale*, and *eager*, Fr. *aigre*, sour.] Sour ale; vinegar made of ale.

Alembic, a-lem'bik, *n.* [L.L. *alembicum*; Sp. *alambique*—Ar. *al*, the, *ambik*, an alembic, from Gr. *ambix*, a cup.] A chemical vessel formerly used in distillation, usually made of glass or copper.

Alepidote, a-lep'i-dōt, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale.] Not having scales.—*n.* Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

Alert, a-lėrt', *a.* [Fr. *alerte*, alert, and (as noun) alarm or notice of danger, formerly *allerte*, and *a l'erte*, from It. *all'erta*, on the alert, from *all'*, to the, *erta*, erect, from L. *erectus*, erect.] Active in vigilance; watchful; vigilant; brisk; nimble.—*On* or *upon the alert*, upon the watch; on the look-out; guarding against surprise or danger.—**Alertness**, a-lėrt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being alert.

Alethiology,† a-lē'thi-ol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *alētheia*, truth, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of truth and error in logic.

Aleurone, a-lū'rōn, *n.* [Gr. *aleuron*, fine flour.] Albuminoid granules found in seeds.

Alexanders, al-egz-an'derz, *n.* A plant of the carrot family formerly eaten.

Alexandrian, al-egz-an'dri-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Alexandria* in Egypt, more especially ancient Alexandria.—**Alexandrine**, al-egz-an'drin, *n.* A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables in English poetry, or in French of twelve and thirteen in alternate couplets: so called from a poem written in French on the life of *Alexander the Great*.

Alexipharmic, **Alexipharmical**, a-lek'si-farm"ik, a-lek'si-farm"ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *alexō*, to ward off, *pharmakon*, a drug, remedy, poison.] Acting as a means of warding off disease or the effects of poison; acting as a remedy.—**Alexipharmic**, *n.* A remedy;

an antidote.—**Alexiteric, Alexiterical**, a-lek'si-ter"ik, a-lek'si-ter"ik-al, *a.* Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom. —*n.* A medicine of this kind.

Alfa, Alfa-grass, al'fa, al'fa-gras, *n.* A North African name for one of the varieties of esparto and its fibre.

Alga, al'ga, *n.* pl. **Algæ**, al'jē, [L.] A seaweed; one of an order of cryptogamic plants found for the most part in the sea and fresh water, comprising sea-weeds.—**Algal**, al'gal, *n.* One of the Algæ.—**Algal, Algous**, al'gal, al'gus, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Algæ; having the nature of the Algæ.—**Algology**, al-gol'o-ji, *n.* The study or science of Algæ.

Algebra, al'je-bra, *n.* [Sp. *algebra*, from Ar. *al-jabr*, the putting together of broken things, reduction of fractions to whole numbers, from Ar. *jabara*, to bind together, to consolidate.] That branch of mathematical analysis in which signs are employed to denote arithmetical operations, and letters are made to represent numbers and quantities; a kind of universal arithmetic.—**Algebraic, Algebraical**, al-je-brā'ik, al-je-brā'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to algebra; containing an operation of algebra.—**Algebraically**, al-je-brā'ik-al-li, *adv.* By algebraic process.—**Algebraist**, al-je-brā'ist, *n.* One versed in the science of algebra.

Algerian, Algerine, al-jē'ri-an, al-je-rēn', *a.* Pertaining to Algeria or its inhabitants. —*n.* A person belonging to Algiers or Algeria.

Algid, al'jid, *a.* [L. *algidus*, cold, *algeo*, to be cold.] Cold.—*Algid cholera*, Asiatic cholera.—**Algidity, Algidness**, al-jid'i-ti, al'jid-nes, *n.* The state of being algid; chilliness; coldness.—**Algific**, al-jif'ik, *a.* [L. *algificus*.] Producing cold.—**Algor**, al'gor, *n.* [L.] An unusual coldness in the human system.—**Algose**, al'gōs, *a.* [L. *algosus*.] Cold in a high degree.

Algology. ALGA.

Algorithm, Algorism, al'gō-rithm, al'gō-rizm, *n.* [Fr. *algorithme*, Sp. *algoritmo*—Ar. *al*, the, and Gr. *arithmos*, number.] The art of computing or reckoning in reference to some particular subject, or in some particular way (the *algorithm* of the differential calculus).

Algous. ALGA.

Alhambraic, Alhambresque, al-am-brā'ik, al-am'bresk, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Alhambra* (lit. red house), a Moorish palace near Granada in Spain; built or decorated after the fanciful manner of the Alhambra, in which arabesques are a notable feature.

Alias, ā'li-as, *adv.* [L.] Otherwise: used especially of persons who assume various names (John Smith *alias* Thomas Jones). —*n.* pl. **Aliases**, ā'li-as-ez. An assumed name; another name.

Alibi, al'i-bi, *n.* [L., elsewhere.] *Law*, a plea which avers that the accused was in another place at the time of the commission of the offence, and therefore cannot be guilty.

Alien, āl'yen, *a.* [L. *alienus*, alien, from *alius*, another. The same root appears in E. *else*.] Not belonging to the same country, land, or government; foreign; different in nature; estranged; adverse: with *to* or *from*.—*n.* A foreigner; one born in or belonging to another country; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen.—**Alienability**, āl'yen-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being alienable.—**Alienable**, āl'yen-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being alienated, sold, or transferred to another.—**Alienage**, āl'yen-āj, *n.* The state of being an alien.—**Alienate**, āl'yen-āt, *v.t.* —*alienated, alienating*. [L. *alieno, alienatum*, to alienate.] To transfer or convey, as title, property, or other right, to another; to withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted: to estrange; to wean; with *from*.—**Alienation**, al-yen-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *alienatio*.] The act of alienating or the state of being alienated.—**Alienator**, āl-yen-ā'ter, *n.* One who alienates.—**Alienee**, āl-yen-ē', *n.* One to whom the title of property is transferred.—**Alienism**, āl'yen-izm, *n.* The state of being an alien.—**Alienor**, āl'yen-or, *n.* One who transfers property.

Aliferous, Aligerous, a-lif'er-us, a-lij'er-us, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *fero*, *gero*, to bear.] Having wings.—**Aliform**, ā'li-form, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a wing or wings.

Alight, a-līt', *v.i.* [A.Sax. *alihtan*, *gelihtan*, to alight or light. See LIGHT in this sense.] To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage; to settle or lodge, as a bird on a tree; to light down.

Alight, a-līt', *a.* or *adv.* Lighted; kindled; made to burn by having a light applied.

Align, a-līn', *v.t.* [Fr. *aligner*, to align—*a*, to, and *ligne*, L. *linea*, a line.] To lay out or regulate by a line; to form in line, as troops.—**Alignment**, a-līn'ment, *n.* The act of aligning; an adjusting to a line; the line of adjustment; the ground-plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the gradients or profile; a row of things.

Alike, a-līk', *a.* [Prefix *a*. and *like*; A.Sax. *gelic*, alike. LIKE.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; without difference (always used as a predicate).—**Alike**, a-līk', *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; in common (all have erred *alike*).

Aliment, al'i-ment, *n.* [L. *alimentum*, nourishment—*alo*, to nourish.] That which nourishes; food; nutriment.—**Alimental**, al-i-ment'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to aliment; supplying food; having the quality of nourishing.—**Alimentally**, al-i-ment'al-li, *adv.* In an alimental manner.—**Alimentariness**, al-i-ment'a-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of being alimentary.—**Alimentary**, al-i-ment'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing. —**Alimentation**, al'i-ment-ā"shon, *n.* The act or power of affording nutriment; the state of being nourished.—**Alimentiveness**, al-i-ment'iv-nes, *n.* *Phren.* the organ that is said to communicate the pleasure which arises from eating and drinking.—**Alimony**, al'i-mo-ni, *n.* [L. *alimonia*.] An allowance out of her husband's estate made for the support of a woman legally separated from him.

Alineation, a-lin'ē-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *a*, by or from, and *linea*, a line.] The determination of the position of a more remote object, by following a line drawn through one or more intermediate and more easily recognizable objects.

Aliped, al'i-ped, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing, as the bats.—*n.* An animal whose toes are so connected.

Aliquant, al'i-kwant, *a.* [L. *aliquantum*, somewhat.] *Arith.* applied to a number which does not measure another without a remainder.—**Aliquot**, al'i-kwot, *a.* [L. *aliquot*, some, several.] *Arith.* applied to a part of a number or quantity which will measure it without a remainder.

Alive, a-līv', *a.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *life*; in Old English it was written *on live*, *on lyve*, where *live*, *lyve* is a dat. form of *life*.] Having life; living; not dead; in a state of action; in force or operation (keep an agitation *alive*), full of alacrity; sprightly (*alive* with excitement); easily impressed; sensitive to; susceptible (*alive* to the beauties of nature): used always after its noun.

Alizarine, al'i-za-rin, *n.* [Fr. *alizarine*, from *alizari*, an Eastern name of madder, from the (Ar.) root of *azure*, with the article prefixed.] A red colouring matter obtained from madder, but made for commercial purposes from coal-tar products, and now largely used instead of madder.

Alkahest, al'ka-hest, *n.* [Etym. unknown.] The pretended universal solvent or menstruum of the alchemists.—**Alkahestic**, al-ka-hest'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the alkahest.

Alkali, al'ka-li, *n.* pl. **Alkalies** or **Alkalis**, al'ka-līz. [Sp. Fr. *alcali*, Ar. *al-qali*, the plant from which soda was first obtained.] A term applied to an important class of bases which combine with acids to form salts, turn vegetable yellows to red and vegetable blues to green, and unite with oil or fat to form soap. The proper alkalies are hydrate of potassium (potash), hydrate of sodium (soda), hydrate of lithium (lithia), and hydrate of ammonium (an aqueous solution of ammonia).—**Alkalescent**, al-ka-les'ent, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.—**Alkalescence, Alkalescency**, al-ka-les'ens, al-ka-les'en-si, *n.* A tendency to become alkaline.—**Alkalifiable**, al-ka-li-fī-a-bl or al-kal'i-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being alkalified.—**Alkalify**, al'ka-li-fī or al-kal'i-fī, *v.t.* —*alkalified, alkalifying*; **Alkalise**, al'ka-līz, *v.t.*—*alkalised, alkalising*. To form or to convert into an alkali; to make alkaline. —*v.i.* To become an alkali.—**Alkaligenous**, al-ka-lij'en-us, *a.* Producing or generating alkali.—**Alkalimeter**, al-ka-lim'et-er, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies.—**Alkalimetric, Alkalimetrical**, al'ka-li-met"rik, al'ka-li-met"rik-al, *a.* Relating to alkalimetry.—**Alkalimetry**, al-ka-lim'et-ri, *n.* The finding of the amount of real alkali in an alkaline mixture or liquid.—**Alkaline**, al'ka-lin, *a.* Having the properties of an alkali.—*Alkaline earths*, lime, magnesia, baryta, strontia.—**Alkalinity**, al-ka-lin'i-ti, *n.* The state of being alkaline; the quality which constitutes an alkali.—**Alkalization**, al'ka-liz-ā"shon, *n.* The act or process of rendering alkaline.—**Alkaloid**, al'ka-loid, *n.* A term applied to a class of nitrogenised compounds found in living plants, and containing their active principles, such as *morphine, quinine, aconitine, caffeine, &c.* —*a.* Relating to or containing alkali.

Alkanet, al'ka-net, *n.* [Sp. *alcaneta*, dim. of *alcana*, *alcanna*, from Ar. *al-hinna*, henna.] A plant, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*, whose root yields a red dye.

Alkoran, al-kō-ran' or al'kō-ran, *n.* [Ar. —*al*, the, *quran*, book.] The book which contains the religious and moral code of the Mohammedans, and by which indeed all their transactions, civil, legal, military, &c., are regulated; the Koran.

All, al, *a.* [A. Sax. *eal* (sing.), *ealle* (pl.); Icel. *allr*, Goth. *alls*, G. *all*, all. Common to all the Teutonic tongues; also in Celtic.] Every one of; the whole number or quantity of. It goes before an article or adj. belonging to the same noun: *all the* men, *all good* men, *all my* labour, &c. With nouns of time it is equivalent to during the whole (*all* day, *all* night).—*adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; altogether; quite (*all* alone, *all* unarmed).—*All but*, nearly; almost; not quite.—*All one*, the same thing in effect; quite the same.—*n.* The whole number; the entire thing; the aggregate; the total.—*At all*, in the least degree; to the least extent; under any circumstances.—*In all*, everything reckoned or taken into account; all included.—*All*, in composition, has often the force of an adverb; as in *almighty, all-powerful, all-perfect, all-important*; sometimes of a noun in the objective case; as, *all-seeing*.—**All-along**, *adv.* Throughout; from the beginning onwards.—**All-fools' Day**, *n.* The first day of April.—**All-fours**, *n.* A game at cards, so called from the four chances of which it consists, for each of which a point is scored.—*On all-fours*, on four legs, or on two legs and two arms or hands; hence, *fig.* even or evenly; as a parallel case.—**All-hail**, *exclam.* and *n.* All health: a phrase of salutation.—**All-hallows**, *n.* All-saints' Day.—**All-hallowmas, All-hallow-tide**, *n.* The time near All-saints, or first of November.—**All-heal**, *n.* A plant, cat's or common wild valerian; so called from its medicinal virtues.—**All-in-all**. Used as a noun, everything to a person; everything in all respects; used as an *adverb*, altogether; as a whole.—**All-saints' Day**. A church festival held on first November; Hallowmas.—**All-souls' Day**. A church festival held on 2d November, when prayers are offered up for the dead.—**All-spice**, *n.* A spice of a mildly pungent taste, the fruit of a West Indian tree, so called from being regarded as combining many different flavours; pimento.

Allah, al'la, *n.* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.

Allantois, Allantoid, al-lan'tois, al-lan'toid, *n.* [Gr. *allas*, *allantos*, a sausage, and *eidos*, form.] A sac developed from the posterior end of the abdominal cavity in vertebrate embryos.—**Allantois, Allantoid, Allan-**

toidal, al-lan-toi'ik, al-lan'toid, al-lan-toid'al, a. Pertaining to or contained in the allantois.

Allay, al-lā', v.t. [A. Sax. *alecgan*, to lay down, suppress, tranquillize, from prefix *ā*, and *lecgan*, to lay. LAY.] To make quiet; to pacify or appease (a tumult); to abate, mitigate, or subdue; to relieve or alleviate (grief, thirst).—v.i. To subside; to grow calm.—**Allayer**, al-lā'ėr, n. One who or that which allays.—**Allayment**, al-lā'ment, n. The act of allaying; the state of being.

Allege, al-lej', v.t.—*alleged*, *alleging*. [Fr. *alléguer*, to allege; L. *allegare*, to depute, to allege—*ad*, and *legare* to depute, to announce.] To pronounce with positiveness; to declare; to affirm; to assert; to produce as an argument, plea, or excuse; cite; quote; bring forward.—**Allegation**, al-lē-gā'shon, n. The act of alleging; affirmation; declaration; that which is affirmed or asserted.—**Allegeable**, al-lej'a-bl, a. Capable of being alleged or affirmed.

Allegiance, al-lē'jans, n. [Prefix *a*, to, and O.Fr. *ligeance*, allegiance, loyalty, from *lige*, loyal. LIEGE.] The tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state.

Allegory, al'lē-go-ri, n. [Gr. *allēgoria*—*allos*, other, and *agoreuō*, to speak, from *agora*, a forum, an oration.] A figurative discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances; a narrative in which abstract ideas are personified; a continued metaphor.—**Allegoric**, **Allegorical**, al-lē-gor'ik, al-lē-gor'ik-al, a. Pertaining to allegory; in the manner of allegory.—**Allegorically**, al-lē-gor'ik-al-li, adv. In an allegorical manner; by way of allegory.—**Allegoricalness**, al-lē-gor'ik-al-nes, n.—**Allegorist**, **Allegoriser**, al'lē-go-rist, al'lē-go-riz-ėr, n. One who allegorises; a writer of allegory.—**Allegorise**, al'lē-go-riz, v.t.—*allegorised*, *allegorising*. To turn into allegory; to narrate in allegory; to explain in an allegorical sense.—v.i. To use allegory.—**Allegorisation**, al'lē-gor-i-zā"shon, n. The act of turning into allegory.

Allegro, al-lā'grō, a. and n. [It., merry, cheerful.] *Music*, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain.—**Allegretto**, al-lē-gret'to. Time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

Alleluia, **Alleluiah**, al-le-lū'ya, n. [Heb. *halelū-yāh*, praise to Jah—*halal*, to praise, and *Yāh*, Jehovah.] Praise Jehovah: a word used to denote pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems. Written also *Halleluiah*, *Hallelujah*.

Alleviate, al-lē'vi-āt, v.t.—*alleviated*, *alleviating*. [L.L. *alleviare*, *alleviatus*, L. *allevare*, *allevatus*—*ad*, to, and *levo*, to ease, from *levis*, light. LEVITY.] To make light, in a figurative sense; to lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured (sorrow, pain, distress).—**Alleviation**, al-lē'vi-ā"shon, n. The act of alleviating; that which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable.—**Alleviative**, al-lē'vi-āt-iv, a. Tending to alleviate; mitigative.—n. That which alleviates or mitigates.—**Alleviator**, al-lē'vi-āt-ėr, n. One who or that which alleviates.

Alley, al'li, n. [Fr. *allée*, from *aller*, to go, from O.Fr. *aner*, from L. *adnare*, lit. to swim to—*ad*, to, and *nare*, to swim.] A passage; especially, a narrow passage or way in a town.

Alliaceous, al-li-ā'shus, a. [L. *allium*, garlic.] Pertaining to garlic and allied plants; having the properties of garlic.

Alliance. ALLY.

Alligation, al-li-gā'shon, n. [L. *alligatio*, a binding together—*ad*, and *ligo*, to bind.] The act of tying together; the state of being tied; a rule of arithmetic for finding the price of a compound of ingredients of different values.

Alligator, al'li-gā-tėr, n. [A corruption of Sp. *el lagarto*, lit. the lizard—*el*, the, and *lagarto*, a lizard, from L. *lacertus*, whence E. *lizard*.] A large reptile of the crocodile family found in tropical America. The alligators differ from the true crocodiles in having a shorter and flatter head, in having cavities or pits in the upper jaw, into which the long canine teeth of the under jaw fit, and in having the feet much less webbed.

Allision,† al-li'zhon, n. [L. *allisio*, *alliniente*, from *allido*, to dash against—*ad*, and *lædo*, *læsum*, to hurt by striking.] A striking against.

Alliteration, al-lit-ėr-ā'shon, n. [L. *al* for *ad*, to, and *litera*, a letter.] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals (as in 'apt alliteration's artful aid').—**Alliterative**, **Alliteral**, al-lit'ėr-āt-iv, al-lit'ėr-al, a. Pertaining to or consisting in alliteration; characterized by alliteration.—**Alliterativeness**, al-lit'ėr-āt-iv-nes, n. Quality of being alliterative.—**Alliterator**, al-lit'ėr-āt-ėr, n. One who uses alliteration.

Allocate, al'lō-kāt, v.t.—*allocated*, *allocating*. [L. *ad*, to, and *loco*, *locatum*, to place, from *locus*, a place.] To assign or allot to a person or persons; to set apart for a particular purpose; to apportion or distribute (shares in a public company or the like).—**Allocation**, al-lō-kā'shon, n. The act of allocating, allotting, or assigning; allotment; assignment; apportionment.

Allochroous, al-lok'rus, a. [Gr. *allochroos*, *allochrous*—*allos*, other, and *chroa*, colour.] Of various colours: generally applied to minerals.—**Allochroite**, al-lō-krō'it, n. A massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet, showing changes of colour before the blow-pipe.

Allocution, al-lō-kū'shon, n. [L. *allocutio*—*ad*, to, and *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking to; an address, especially a formal address.

Allodium, al-lō'di-um, n. [L.L. *allodium*, of Ger. or Scand. origin; comp. Icel. *ódal*, Dan. and Sw. *odel*, a patrimonial estate.] Freehold estate; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior.—**Allodial**, al-lō'di-al, a. Pertaining to allodium or freehold; held independent of a lord paramount: opposed to *feudal*.—**Allodially**, al-lō'di-al-li, adv. In an allodial manner.

Allomorphism, al-lō-mor'fizm, n. [Gr. *allos*, other, and *morphē*, form.] That property of certain substances of assuming a different form, the substance remaining otherwise unchanged.—**Allomorphic**, al-lō-mor'fik, a. Pertaining to, or possessing the qualities of allomorphism.

Allopathy, al-lop'a-thi, n. [Gr. *allos*, other, and *pathos*, morbid condition.] That method of treating diseases by which it is endeavoured to produce a condition of the system either different from, opposite to, or incompatible with the condition essential to the disease: it is opposed to *homœopathy*, and is the common method of treatment.—**Allopathic**, al-lo-path'ik, a. Pertaining to allopathy.—**Allopathically**, al-lo-path'ik-al-li, adv. In a manner conformable to allopathy.—**Allopathist**, al-lop'a-thist, n. One who practises allopathy.

Allophane, al'lō-fān, n. [Gr. *allos*, other, and *phainō*, to appear.] A mineral of a pale blue, or sometimes of a green or brown colour.

Allophylian, al-lō-fil'i-an, n. [Gr. *allophylos*—*allos*, other, and *phylē*, a tribe.] One of another tribe or race; specifically, one of the Pre-Aryan inhabitants of Europe.

Allot, al-lot', v.t.—*allotted*, *allotting*. [O.Fr. *allotir*, *alloter*, to divide, part—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lotir*, to cast lots for, from *lot*, a share, which itself is a Teutonic word—A. Sax. *hlot*. LOT.] To distribute or parcel out in parts or portions; to assign; to set apart; to destine.—**Allotable**, al-lot'a-bl, a. Capable of being allotted.—**Allotment**, al-lot'ment, n. The act of allotting; that which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; a place or piece of ground appropriated.—**Allottee**, al-lot'tē, n. One to whom anything is allotted.

Allotropy, **Allotropism**, al-lot'ro-pi, al-lot'ro-pizm, n. [Gr. *allos*, another, and *tropos*, condition.] The capability exhibited by some substances of existing in more than one form, and with different characteristics (thus carbon forms both the diamond and charcoal).—**Allotropic**, al-lō-trop'ik, a. Of or pertaining to.

Allow, al-lou', v.t. [Fr. *allouer*, to grant, settle, L.L. *allocare*—*ad*, to, and *locare*, to place. (ALLOCATE.) O. Fr. *allouer*, to approve or praise, from L. *ad*, and *laudare*, to praise, from *laus*, *laudis*, praise, has also influenced the meaning.] To grant, give, or make over; to assign (to *allow* him £100 a year); to admit; to own or acknowledge (*allow* a claim); to abate or deduct; to set apart (*allow* so much for loss); to grant permission to; to permit.—v.i. To concede; to make abatement or concession.—**Allowable**, al-lou'a-bl, a. Proper to be or capable of being allowed or permitted; not forbidden; permissible.—**Allowableness**, al-lou'a-bl-nes, n.—**Allowably**, al-lou'a-bli, adv. In an allowable manner; with propriety.—**Allowance**, al-lou'ans, n. Permission; license; sanction; a quantity allowed or granted; relaxation of severity in censure; a deduction or abatement.—**Allowance**, al-lou'ans, v.t. To put upon allowance.—**Allowedly**,† al-lou'ed-li, adv. Admittedly.—**Allower**, al-lou'ėr, n. One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes.

Alloy, al-loi', n. [Fr. *aloi*, legal standard of coin—*à*, according to, and *loi*, law, from L. *lex*, *legis*, law.] A baser metal mixed with a finer; a mixture of different metals; any metallic compound; *fig.* evil mixed with good.—**Alloy**, al-loi', v.t. To reduce the purity of (a metal) by mixing with it a portion of less valuable metal; to reduce, abate, or impair by mixture.—**Alloyage**, al-loi'āj, n. The act of alloying metals.

Allspice, al'spis, n. ALL.

Allude, al-lūd', v.i.—*alluded*, *alluding*. [L. *alludo*, to play upon, to allude—*ad*, and *ludo*, to play.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to hint at by remote suggestions (followed by *to*). *Syn.* under ADVERT.—**Allusion**, al-lū'zhon, n. The act of alluding; a reference to something not explicitly mentioned; an indirect or incidental suggestion; a hint.—**Allusive**, **Allusory**, al-lū'siv, al-lū'so-ri, a. Having allusion or reference to something not fully expressed; containing allusions.—**Allusively**, al-lū'siv-li, adv. In an allusive manner; by way of allusion.—**Allusiveness**, al-lū'siv-nes, n.

Allure, al-lūr', v.t.—*allured*, *alluring*. [Prefix *al* for *ad*, to, and *lure*, Fr. *leurrer*, to decoy. LURE.] To tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to draw or try to draw by some proposed pleasure or advantage; to entice, decoy, tempt, attract.—**Allurement**, al-lūr'ment, n. The act of alluring, or that which allures.—**Allurer**, al-lūr'ėr, n. One who, or that which, allures.—**Alluring**, al-lūr'ing, a. Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting.—**Alluringly**, al-lūr'ing-li, adv. In an alluring manner; enticingly.

Alluvium, al-lū'vi-um, n. [L. *alluvius*, alluvial—*ad*, to, and *luo*=Gr. *louō*, L. *lavo*, to wash; akin *deluge*, *lotion*, *dilute*, &c.] Soil deposited by means of the action of water, often washed down from mountains or high grounds.—**Alluvial**, al-lū'vi-al, a. Pertaining to or having the character of alluvium; deposited by the action of waves or currents of water.

Ally, al-li', v.t.—*allied*, *allying*. [Fr. *allier*, to join, to unite, *s'allier*, to confederate or become allied—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lier*, to tie or unite; L. *ligare*, to bind, whence *league*, *ligament*.] To unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; to connect by formal agreement; to bind together or connect (as by friendship or pursuits).—v.i. To be closely united.—n. A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate.—**Alliance**, al-li'ans, n. [O.Fr. *alliance*.] The state of being allied or connected; the relation or union between families, contracted by marriage; a union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league; any union or connection of interests; a compact or treaty; the persons or parties allied.

Almagra, al-mā'gra, n. [Sp., from Ar. *al-maghrat*, red clay or earth.] A fine deep red ochre; Indian red.

Alma-Mater, al'ma-mā'tėr. [L., benign mother, fostering mother.] An epithet applied by students to the university where they have been trained.

Almanac, **Almanack**, al'ma-nak, *n.* [Fr. *almanach*, Sp. *almanaque*, Ar. *al-manakh*, probably from a root meaning to reckon; Heb. *manah*.] A table, book, or publication of some kind, generally annual, comprising a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, stated festivals of churches, &c., for a certain year or years.

Almandine, **Almondine**, al'man-din, al'-mun-din, *n.* [Fr. *almandine*, L.L. *alamandina*, *clavandina*, *alabandina*, a gem brought from *Alabanda*, a city in Asia Minor.] A name given to the violet or violet-red varieties of the spinel ruby, and also to precious or noble garnet.

Alma, **Almeh**, al'mē, *n.* The name given in some parts of the East, and especially in Egypt, to singing and dancing girls.

Almighty, al-mī'ti, *a.* [*All* and *mighty*.] Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might.—*The Almighty*, the omnipotent God.—**Almightily**,† al-mī'ti-li, *adv.* In an almighty manner; with almighty power.—**Almightiness**, al-mī'ti-nes, *n.* The quality of being almighty; omnipotence.

Almond, ä'mund, *n.* [O.Fr. *almandre*, Fr. *amande*, It. *amandola*, corrupted from L. *amygdala*, Gr. *amygdalē*, an almond.] The seed or kernel of a tree allied to the peach; the tree itself. There are two varieties, *sweet* and *bitter*. The name is also given to the seeds of some other species of plants; also to a tonsil or gland of the throat.—**Almond-cake**, *n.* The cake left after expressing the oil from almonds.—**Almond-oil**, *n.* A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds.—**Almond-paste**, *n.* A cosmetic to soften the skin and prevent chaps.—**Almond-willow**, *n.* *Salix amygdalina*, a British species of willow.

Almondine. ALMANDINE.

Almoner, al'mon-ėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *almosnier*, L.L. *eleemosynarius*, from Gr. *eleēmosynē* =E. *alms*.] A dispenser of alms or charity; more especially an officer who directs or carries out the distribution of charitable doles in connection with religious communities, hospitals, or almshouses, or on behalf of some superior.—**Almonry**, al'-mon-ri, *n.* The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

Almost, al'mōst, *adv.* [*All* and *most*.] Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part.

Alms, ämz, *n.* [O.E. *almesse*, *almes*, A. Sax. *almes*, *ælmesse*, borrowed from L. *eleemosyna*, alms, from Gr. *eleēmosynē*, pity.] Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor; a charitable dole; charity. [This word (like *riches*) is strictly a singular, but its form has caused it to be often regarded as grammatically plural.]—**Alms-deed**, *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift.—**Alms-folk**, *n.* Persons supported by alms.—**Alms-gate**, *n.* The gate of religious or great houses, at which alms were distributed to the poor.—**Alms-giver**, *n.* One who gives alms.—**Alms-giving**, *n.* The act of giving alms.—**Alms-house**, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor who are supported by the public or by a revenue derived from public endowment; a poor-house.—**Alms-man**, *n.* pl. **Alms-men**, A person supported by charity or by public provision.

Almug, **Algum**, al'mug, al'gum *n.* A tree or wood of unknown species mentioned in the Old Testament.

Alnage, al'nāj, *n.* [Fr. *aulnage*, from O.Fr. *alne*, L. *ulna*, an *ell*.] A measuring by the ell.—**Alnager**, al'nā-jėr, *n.* Formerly an official whose duty was to inspect and measure woollen cloth, and fix upon it a seal.

Aloe, al'ō, *n.* [Gr. *aloē*.] The common name of the plants of the genus Aloe, of the same order as the lily. They are natives of warm climates, and especially abundant in Africa. Several species yield *aloes*, the well-known bitter purgative medicine.—**Aloes-wood**, *n.* Same as *Agallochum*.—**Aloetic**, **Aloetical**, al-ō-et'ik, al-ō-et'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from the aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities of aloes.

Aloft, a-loft', *adv.* [Icel. *á lopt* (pron. loft). LOFT.] On high; in the air; high above the ground; *naut.* on the higher yards or rigging.

Alone, a-lōn', *a.* or *adv.* [*All* and *one*—the *all* and *one* being formerly printed as separate words; G. *allein*, Dan. *allene*, D. *alleen*, alone, are formed in the same way.] Apart from another or others; single; solitary (to remain *alone*, to walk *alone*); only; to the exclusion of other persons or things; solely (he *alone* remained, two men *alone* returned). Rarely used before a noun, as one *alone* verse.—*To let alone*, to leave untouched or not meddled with.—**Aloneness**,† a-lōn'nes, *n.* The state of being.

Along, a-long', *adv.* [A. Sax. *andlang*, *onlong*—prefix *and*, *an* (in *answer*), and *lang*, *long*.] By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length (stretched *along*); in a line or with a progressive motion; onward (to walk *along*); in company; together (followed by *with*).—*prep.* By the length of, as distinguished from *across*; in a longitudinal direction over or near.—**Alongshore**, a-long'shōr, *adv.* By the shore or coast; lengthwise and near the shore.—*Alongshore man*, a labourer employed about shipping.—**Alongside**, a-long'sīd, *adv.* Along or by the side; beside each other (to lie *alongside* or *alongside of*).—*prep.* Beside; by the side of.

Along, a-long', *prep.* [A. Sax. *gelang*, owing to, from *gelingan*, to happen.] Owing to; on account of: followed by *of*, and now used mainly by the vulgar or uneducated.

Aloof, a-löf', *adv.* [O.E. *a-lofe*—prefix *a*, on, and *loof* or *luff*, windward.] At a distance, but within view; apart; separated.—*prep.*‡ Away or apart from. [*Mil.*]

Alopecy, al'ō-pe-si, *n.* [L. *alopecia*, Gr. *alōpekia*, from *alōpēx*, a fox, because foxes are said to be subject to this disease.] A disease called the fox-evil or scurf, accompanied by a falling off of the hair.

Aloud, a-loud', *adv.* With a loud voice or great noise; loudly.

Alow, a-lō', *adv.* In a low place, or a lower part: opposed to *aloft*.

Alp, alp, *n.* [From the *Alps*, well-known mountains in Central Europe.] A high mountain.—**Alpenhorn**, al'pen-horn, *n.* [G. *Alpen*, the Alps, and *horn*, a horn.] A very long, powerful, nearly straight horn, but curving slightly and widening towards its extremity, used on the Alps to convey signals. Called also *Alphorn*.—**Alpenstock**, al'pen-stok, *n.* [G. *Alpen*, the Alps, and *stock*, a stick.] A strong tall stick shod with iron, pointed at the end, used in climbing the Alps and other high mountains.—**Alpine**, al'pin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Alps, or any lofty mountain; mountainous.—*n.* An Alpine plant.—**Alpinery**, al-pin'ėr-i, *n.* A place in a garden or elsewhere set apart for the cultivation of Alpine plants.

Alpaca, al-pak'a, *n.* [Peruv. *alpaco*.] A ruminant mammal, of the camel tribe, a native of the Andes, valued for its long, soft, and silky wool, which is woven into fabrics of great beauty; a fabric manufactured from the wool of the alpaca.

Alpha, al'fa, *n.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, sometimes used to denote what is first or a beginning.—**Alphabet**, al'fa-bet, *n.* [Gr. *alpha* and *bēta*, A and B.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; any series of elementary signs or symbols used for a similar purpose; hence, first elements; simplest rudiments.—**Alphabetarian**, al'-fa-bet-ā"ri-an, *n.* A learner of the alphabet.—**Alphabetic**, **Alphabetical**, al-fa-bet'ik, al-fa-bet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an alphabet; furnished with an alphabet; expressed by an alphabet; in the order of an alphabet.—**Alphabetically**, al-fa-bet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.—**Alphabetize**, al'fa-bet-iz, *v.t.* To arrange alphabetically.

Alquifou, **Alquifore**, al'ki-fö, al'ki-fōr, *n.* [Fr. *alquifoux*, Sp. *alquifol*: of Arabic origin.] A sort of lead ore found in Cornwall, used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called potter's ore.

Already, al-red'i, *adv.* [*All* and *ready*.] Before the present time; before some specified time.

Alsatian, al-sā'shi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Alsace in Germany.—*n.* A native of Alsatia.

Also, al'sō, *adv.* and *conj.* [*All* and *so*; A. Sax. *eall-swā*, *ealswā*, *alswā*, from *eall*, *eal*, all, quite, and *swā*, so. *As* is this word contracted.] In like manner; likewise; in addition; too; further.

Altaic, **Altaian**, al-tā'ik, al-tā'yan, *a.* Pertaining to the Altai, a vast range of mountains in Eastern Asia.—*Altaic* or *Altaian family of languages*, a family of languages which includes Hungarian, Finnish, Turkish, &c. Also called *Scythian* and *Turanian*.

Altar, al'tėr, *n.* [L. *altare*, from a root seen in L. *altus*, high.] An elevated place on which sacrifices were offered or incense burned to a deity; a table in a church for the celebration of the eucharist.—**Altarage**, al'tėr-āj, *n.* Offerings made upon an altar or to a church; the profits arising to priests from oblations, gifts, or dues on account of the altar; the small tithes. Called also *Altar-dues*.—**Altar-bread**, *n.* Bread prepared for the eucharist.—**Altar-card**, *n.* A printed or written transcript of certain portions of the communion service for the use of the priest officiating at the altar.—**Altar-cloth**, *n.* The cloth that covers the altar, and hangs down in front.—**Altar-piece**, *n.* A painting or piece of sculpture placed behind or above an altar in a church.—**Altar-table**, *n.* The flat portion of an altar; a communion-table.—**Altar-tomb**, *n.* A tomb having a general resemblance to an altar.

Alter, al'tėr, *v.t.* [L.L. *altero*, to change, from L. *alter*, another of two—root *al*, another (seen in *alius*, Gr. *allos*, another, E. *else*), and compar. suffix *-ter*=E. *-ther* in *other*, &c.] To make other or different; to make some change in; to vary in some degree, without an entire change.—*v.i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; to change.—**Alterability**, al'tėr-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.—**Alterable**, al'tėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being altered, varied, or made different.—**Alterableness**, al'tėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being alterable.—**Alterably**, al'-tėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an alterable manner; so as to be altered or varied.—**Alteration**, al-tėr-ā'shon, *n.* The act of altering; the state of being altered; also, the change made.—**Alterative**, al'tėr-āt-iv, *a.* Causing alteration; having the power to alter; *med.* having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations.—*n.* A medicine having this character.

Altercate, al'tėr-kāt, *v.i.* [L. *altercor*, *altercatus*, to wrangle, from *alter*, another. ALTER.] To contend in words; to wrangle.—**Altercation**, al-tėr-kā'shon, *n.* The act of altercating; warm contention in words; heated argument; a wrangle.

Altern,† al'tėrn, *a.* [L. *alternus*, from *alter*, another. ALTER.] Acting by turns; alternate. [*Mil.*]—**Alternacy**,† al-tėr'na-si, *n.* The state of being alternate.—**Alternant**, al-tėr'nant, *a.* Alternating.—**Alternate**, al-tėr'nāt, *a.* [L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alterno*, to do by turns.] Being by turns; following one another in time or place by turns; first one, then another successively; reciprocal; having one intervening between each pair; occupying every second place; consisting of parts or members proceeding in this way (an *alternate* series).—*Alternate generation*, that species of generation among animals by which the young do not resemble their parent, but their grand-parent or some remote ancestor; heterogenesis.—**Alternate**, al'-tėr-nāt or al-tėr'nāt, *v.t.*—*alternated*, *alternating*. To perform by turns or in succession; to cause to succeed or follow by turns.—*v.i.* To follow one another in time or place by turns.—**Alternately**, al-tėr'-nāt-li, *adv.* In an alternate manner.—**Alternateness**, al-tėr'nāt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being alternate.—**Alternation**, al-tėr-nā'shon, *n.* The act of alternating, or state of being alternate; the act of following and being followed in

turn.—**Alternative**, al-tėr'na-tiv, *a.* Offering a choice or possibility of one of two things.—*n.* A choice between two things, so that if one is taken the other must be left; a possibility of one of two things, so that if one is false the other must be true. —**Alternatively**, al-tėr'na-tiv-li, *adv.* In an alternative manner.—**Alternativeness**, al-tėr'na-tiv-nes, *n.*

Although, al-ᴛʜō', *conj.* [*All*, if, even, and *though*; comp. *albeit.*] Grant all this; be it so; suppose that; admit all that. *Although* differs very little from *though*, but is perhaps rather stronger.

Altimeter, al-tim'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles, as a quadrant.—**Altimetry**, al-tim'-et-ri, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes.

Altiscope, al'ti-skōp, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *skopeō*, to look at.] An instrument of a telescopic character with lenses and mirrors, enabling a person to overlook objects intervening between himself and another object.

Altitude, al'ti-tūd, *n.* [L. *altitudo*, from *altus*, high (whence *exalt*, *haughty*).] Height; amount of space to a point above from one below; measure of elevation; *pl.* haughty airs (colloq.).

Alto, al'tō or äl'tō, *n.* [It., from L. *altus*, high, being above the tenor.] *Mus.* contralto; the deepest voice among women and boys, and the highest among men, a special voice above the tenor; a singer in this voice.—*a.* Pertaining to this voice.—**Alto-clef**, *n.* *Mus.* the C clef.—**Alto-rilievo**, äl'tō-rē-lyā"vo, *n.* High relief; sculpture in which the figures stand out prominently from the back-ground.

Altogether, al-tu̦-geᴛʜ'ėr, *adv.* [*All*, quite, and *together.*] Wholly; entirely; completely; quite.

Altruism, al'trö-ism, *n.* [It. *altrui*, others, from L. *alter*, another.] Devotion to others or to humanity: the opposite of *selfishness.* —**Altruist**, al'trö-ist, *n.* One who practises altruism.—**Altruistic**, al-trö-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to altruism; regardful of others.

Alum, al'um, *n.* [L. *alumen.*] A general name for a class of double sulphates containing aluminium and such metals as potassium, ammonium, iron, &c. Common or potash alum is used medicinally as an astringent and a styptic; in dyeing, as a mordant; in tanning, for restoring the cohesion of skins.—*v.t.* To steep in or impregnate with a solution of alum.—**Alumina**, **Alumine**, al-ū'min-a, al'ū-min, *n.* The oxide of aluminium, the most abundant of the earths, widely diffused in the shape of clay, loam, &c.—**Aluminiferous**, al-ū'min-if"ėr-us, *a.* Containing alum or alumina.—**Aluminiform**, al-ū-min'i-form, *a.* Having the form of alum, alumina, or aluminium.—**Aluminite**, al-ū'min-it, *n.* Hydrous sulphate of alumina. —**Aluminium**, **Aluminum**, al-ū-min'i-um, al-ū'min-um, *n.* Chemical sym. Al; atomic weight = 27·5; sp. gr. 2·6 nearly. The metallic base of alumina; a white metal with a bluish tinge, and a lustre somewhat resembling, but far inferior to, that of silver.—*Aluminium gold*, an alloy of 10 parts of aluminium to 90 of copper.—**Aluminous**, al-ū'min-us, *a.* Pertaining to or containing alum or alumina.—**Alum-rock**, **Alum-stone**, *n.* A mineral of a grayish or yellowish-white colour, containing alumina and potash.—**Alum-root**, *n.* A name given to the astringent root of several plants.—**Alum-schist**, **Alum-slate**, *n.* A thin bedded fissile rock chiefly composed of silica and alumina.

Alumnus, a-lum'nus, *n.* pl. **Alumni**, a-lum'-ni. [L., a disciple, from *alo*, to nourish.] A pupil; a graduate or undergraduate of a university, regarded as his alma-mater.

Alveary, al'vē-a-ri, *n.* [L. *alvearium*, a bee-hive.] A bee-hive, or something resembling a bee-hive; the hollow of the external ear.—**Alveated**, al'vē-āt-ed, *a.* Formed or vaulted like a bee-hive.—**Alveolar**, **Alveolary**, al'vē-o-lėr, al'vē-o-la-ri, *a.* Containing sockets, hollow cells, or pits; pertaining to sockets, specifically the sockets of the teeth.—**Alveolate**, al'vē-o-lāt, *a.* Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey-comb.—**Alveolus**, al-vē'o-lus, *n.* pl. **Alveoli**, al-vē'o-li. [L., a little hollow, dim. of *alveus.*] A cell, as in a honey-comb or in a fossil; the socket of a tooth.—**Alveus**, al'vē-us, *n.* [L., a hollow vessel, a channel.] *Anat.* a tube or canal through which some fluid flows.

Alvine, al'vin, *a.* [From L. *alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or intestines; relating to the intestinal excrements.

Always, al'wāz, *adv.* [*All* and *way*, *-ways* being an adverbial genitive.] Perpetually; uninterruptedly, continually (*always* the same); as often as occasion recurs (he is *always* late).

Am, am. [For hypothetical *arm*, *asm*; comp. Goth. *im* for *ism*, Icel. *em* for *erm*, *emm*; Lith. *esmi*, L. *sum*, Skr. *asmi*, made up of root *as*, to breathe, exist, be, and *mi*, cognate with E. *me.* In the conjugation of this verb three different roots are employed; seen in *am*, *was*, *be.* Be, Was.] The first person of the verb *to be*, in the indicative mood, present tense.

Amadou, am'a-dö, *n.* [Fr. *amadou*, a word of Scandinavian origin.] A soft leathery substance used for tinder, prepared from a fungus growing on trees; German tinder.

Amain, a-mān', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, in, on, and *main*, force.] With force strength, or violence; suddenly; at once.

Amalgam, a-mal'gam, *n.* [Fr. *amalgame*, Gr. *malagma*, a soft mass.] A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy of which mercury forms an essential constituent part; a mixture or compound of different things. —**Amalgamate**, a-mal'gam-āt, *v.t.*—*amalgamated*, *amalgamating.* To compound or mix (a metal) with quicksilver; commonly, to blend, unite, or combine generally into one mass or whole.—*v.i.* To combine to form an amalgam; to unite or coalesce generally; to become mixed or blended together.—**Amalgamation**, a-mal'ga-mā"-shon, *n.* The act or operation of amalgamating; the state of being amalgamated; union or junction into one body or whole; the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by combining them with mercury, which dissolves and separates the other metal, and is afterwards driven off by heat.—**Amalgamator**, a-mal'ga-mā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which amalgamates.

Amandine, a-man'din, *n.* [Fr. *amande*, an almond.] A kind of paste for chapped hands prepared from almonds.

Amandola, a-man'dō-la, *n.* [It., an almond.] A green marble with white spots.

Amanuensis, a-man'ū-en"sis, *n.* pl. **Amanuenses**, a-man'ū-en"sēz. [L. *a*, by, and *manus*, the hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what has been written by another.

Amaracus, a-mar'a-kus, *n.* [L.] Marjoram.

Amaranth, am'a-ranth, *n.* [Gr. *amarantos*, unfading—*a*, neg., and *marainō*, to wither.] A poetical name loosely used to signify a flower supposed never to fade; a colour inclining to purple.—**Amaranthine**, am-a-ranth'in, *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling amaranth; never-fading; of a purplish colour.

Amass, a-mas', *v.t.* [Fr. *amasser*—*a*, to, and *masse*, L. *massa*, a mass.] To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity or number of; to accumulate.—**Amassment**, a-mas'ment, *n.* The act of amassing.

Amateur, am'a-tūr, am-a-tėr (ė long), *n.* [Fr., from L. *amator*, *amatoris*, a lover, from *amo*, to love.] One who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment without pursuing it professionally or with a view to gain; one who has a taste for the arts.—**Amateurish**, am-a-tūr'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an amateur; wanting the skill, finish, or other faculties of a professional.

Amative, am'at-iv, *a.* [L. *amo*, *amatum*, to love.] Full of love; amorous; amatory. —**Amativeness**, am'at-iv-nes, *n.* *Phren.* that propensity which impels to sexual passion.—**Amatorial**,† **Amatorian**,† **Amatorious**,† am-a-tō'ri-al, am-a-tō'ri-an, am-a-tō'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to love; amatory. —**Amatory**, am'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or producing love; expressive of love (verses, sighs, &c.).

Amaurosis, am-a̦-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *amaurōsis*, from *amauros*, obscure.] A partial or complete loss of sight from loss of power in the optic nerve or retina, without any visible defect in the eye except an immovable pupil; gutta serena.—**Amaurotic**, a-ma̦-rot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with amaurosis.

Amaze, a-māz', *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *maze* (which see).] To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to confuse utterly; to perplex; to astound; to astonish; to surprise.—*n.* Astonishment; confusion; amazement: used chiefly in poetry. —**Amazedly**, a-māz'ed-li, *adv.* With amazement.—**Amazedness**, a-māz'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being amazed; amazement.—**Amazeful**,† a-māz'fu̦l, *a.* Full of amazement; amazing.—**Amazement**, a-māz'-ment, *n.* The state of being amazed or astounded; astonishment; great surprise. —**Amazing**, a-māz'ing, *a.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment.—**Amazingly**, a-māz'ing-li, *adv.* In an amazing manner or degree.

Amazon, am'a-zon, *n.* [Gr. *amazōn*: of unknown origin.] One of a fabled race of female warriors who are mentioned by the ancient Greek writers; hence, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.—**Amazonian**, am-a-zō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon; of masculine manners; also, belonging to the river Amazon in South America.

Ambages,† am-bā'jēz, *n. pl.* [L.] Windings or turnings; hence, circumlocution; subterfuges; evasions.—**Ambagious**,† **Ambagitory**,† am-bā'jus, am-baj'i-to-ri, *a.* Circumlocutory; roundabout.

Ambassador, am-bas'sa-dor, *n.* [Fr. *ambassadeur*, from *ambassade*, an embassy, from L. *ambactus*, a vassal, a dependant, from a Teutonic word = Goth. *andbahts*, A. Sax. *ambiht*, *ambeht*, a servant, from prefix *and* (the *an* in *answer*), and a root allied to Skr. *bhaj*, to serve or honour.] A minister of the highest rank employed by one prince or state at the court of another to transact state affairs. [The spelling *Embassador* is obsolete, though *Embassy*, not *Ambassy*, is used.]—**Ambassadorial**, am-bas'sa-dō"ri-al, *a.* Belonging to an ambassador.—**Ambassadress**, am-bas'sa-dres, *n.* The wife of an ambassador; a female ambassador.

Amber, am'bėr, *n.* [Fr. *ambre*, It. *ambra*, Sp. *ambar*, from Ar. *ambar*, ambergris, from its resemblance to this.] A mineralised pale-yellow, and sometimes reddish or brownish, resin of extinct pine-trees, found most abundantly on the shores of the Baltic.—**Amber-seed**, *n.* The seed of *Abelmoschus moschatus*, an Asiatic plant, used as a perfume, having a musky smell. —**Amber-tree**, *n.* An African shrub, the leaves of which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odour.

Ambergris, am'bėr-grēs, *n.* [Fr. *ambre gris* (*gris*, gray), gray amber.] A solid, opaque, ash-coloured inflammable substance used in perfumery. It is a morbid secretion obtained from the spermaceti whale.

Ambidexter,† am-bi-deks'tėr, *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, the right hand.] A person who uses both hands with equal facility; one equally ready to act on either side.—**Ambidexterity**,† **Ambidextrousness**,† am'bi-deks-ter"i-ti, am-bi-deks'trus-nes, *n.* The quality of being ambidextrous; double-dealing.—**Ambidextrous**,† am-bi-deks'trus, *a.* Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; double-dealing.

Ambient, am'bi-ent, *a.* [L. *ambiens*, *ambientis*—*amb*, around, and *iens*, ppr. of *ire*, to go.] Surrounding; encompassing on all sides: applied to fluids or diffusible substances (the *ambient* air).

Ambiguous, am-big'ū-us, *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, from *ambigo*, to go about—*ambi*, about, and *ago*, to drive.] Doubtful or uncertain, especially in respect to signification; liable to be interpreted two ways; equivocal; indefinite.—**Ambiguously**, am-big'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with

doubtful meaning. — **Ambiguity**, **Ambiguousness**, am-bi-gū´i-ti, am-big´ū-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification.

Ambiloquous,† am-bil´o-kwus, *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *loquor*, to speak.] Using ambiguous expressions.

Ambit, am´bit, *n.* [L. *ambitus*, a circuit. AMBIENT.] Compass or circuit; circumference; scope; sphere; extent.

Ambition, am-bi´shon, *n.* [L. *ambitio*, *ambitionis*, the going about of candidates for office in Rome, hence flattery, ambition—*amb*, around, round about, and *eo*, *itum*, to go, from L. Gr. and Skr. root *i*, to go.] An eager and sometimes inordinate desire after honour, power, fame, or whatever confers distinction; desire to distinguish one's self among others.—*v.t.*† To seek after ambitiously.—**Ambitionless**, am-bi´shon-les, *a.* Devoid of ambition.—**Ambitious**, am-bi´shus, *a.* [L. *ambitiosus*.] Possessing ambition; eagerly or inordinately desirous of power, honour, fame, office, superiority, or distinction; strongly desirous (with *of* or *after*); springing from, indicating, or characterized by ambition; showy; pretentious (*ambitious* ornament). —**Ambitiously**, am-bi´shus-li, *adv.* In an ambitious manner.—**Ambitiousness**, am-bi´shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition.

Amble, am´bl, *v.i.*—*ambled*, *ambling*. [O.Fr. *ambler*, to amble, from L. *ambulo*, to walk, from *amb*, about.] To move by lifting both legs on each side alternately: said of horses, &c.; hence, to move easily and gently.—*n.* The pace of a horse or like animal when ambling; easy motion; gentle pace.—**Ambler**, am´bler, *n.* One who ambles. — **Amblingly**, am´bling-li, *adv.* With an ambling gait.

Amblotic, am-blō´tik, *a.* [Gr. *amblōsis*, abortion.] Having the power to cause abortion.

Amblygon, am´bli-gon, *n.* [Gr. *amblys*, obtuse, and *gōnia*, an angle.] An obtuse-angled triangle.— **Amblygonal**, am-blig´on-al, *a.* Having an obtuse angle; obtuse. —**Amblygonite**, am-blig´on-it, *n.* A greenish-coloured mineral, of different pale shades, marked with reddish and yellowish brown spots.

Ambo, **Ambon**, am´bo, am´bon, *n.* [Gr. *ambōn*, a stage, a pulpit.] In early Christian churches a raised desk or pulpit.

Amboyna-wood, am-boi´na-wud, *n.* [*Amboyna*, one of the Molucca Islands.] A beautifully mottled and curled wood employed in cabinet-work.

Ambreada, am-bre-ā´da, *n.* [From *amber*.] A kind of fictitious amber.

Ambrosia, am-brō´shi-a, *n.* [Gr. *ambrosia*, from *ambrotos*, immortal—*a*, priv., and same root as L. *mors*, death, E. *murder*.] The fabled food of the ancient Greek gods, which conferred immortality on those who partook of it; hence, anything pleasing to the taste or smell, as a perfumed draught, unguent, or the like.—**Ambrosial**, am-brō´zhi-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to ambrosia; anointed or fragrant with ambrosia; delicious; fragrant.—**Ambrosially**, am-brō´zhi-al-li, *adv.* In an ambrosial manner; with an ambrosial odour.

Ambry, am´bri, *n.* [Contracted from *almonry*.] An almonry†; a niche or recess in the wall of ancient churches near the altar in which the sacred utensils were deposited; a cupboard†.

Ambulacrum, am-bū-lā´krum, *n.* pl. **Ambulacra**, am-bū-lā´kra. [L. *ambulacrum*, an alley.] One of the perforated spaces or avenues through which are protruded the tube feet, by means of which locomotion is effected in the sea-urchins, &c.—**Ambulacral**, am-bū-lā´kral, *a.* Pertaining to ambulacra.

Ambulance, am´bū-lans, *n.* [Fr. AMBULATE.] An hospital establishment which accompanies an army in its movements in the field. — **Ambulance-cart**, **Ambulance-wagon**, *n.* A wheeled vehicle fitted with suitable appliances for conveying the wounded from the field of battle.

Ambulate,† am´bū-lāt, *v.i.*—*ambulated*, *ambulating*. [L. *ambulo*, *ambulatum*, to go about. AMBLE.] To move backward and forward; to walk.—**Ambulant**, am´bū-lant, *a.* Walking; moving from place to place. —**Ambulation**, am-bū-lā´shon, *n.* The act of ambulating or walking about. — **Ambulator**, am´bū-lāt-er, *n.* One who walks about; an instrument for measuring distances travelled.—**Ambulatory**, am´bū-la-to-ri, *a.* Having the power or faculty of walking; adapted for walking; pertaining to a walk; accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary (an *ambulatory* court).—*n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in.

Ambury, am´bu-ri, *n.* Same as *Anberry*.

Ambuscade, am-bus-kād´, *n.* [Fr. *embuscade*, from It. *imboscare*, to lie in bushes —*in*, in, and *bosco*, a wood, the same word as E. *bush*.] A lying in wait and concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; a place where one party lies concealed with a view to attack another by surprise; those lying so concealed; ambush.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*ambuscaded*, *ambuscading*. To lie in wait in order to attack from a concealed position.— **Ambush**, am´bush., *n.* [O.Fr. *embusche*, verb *embuscher*, to lie in wait.] Same as *Ambuscade*.—*v.t.* To post or place in ambush. —*v.i.* To lie or be posted in ambush.—**Ambushment**, am´bush-ment, *n.* An ambush. [O.T.]

Ameer, **Amir**, a-mēr´, *n.* [Ar.] A nobleman; a chief; a ruler; an emir.

Ameliorate, a-mēl´yor-āt, *v.t.*—*ameliorated*, *ameliorating*. [Fr. *améliorer*, from L. *ad*, to, and *melior*, *meliorum*, to make better, from *melior*, better.] To make better; to improve; to meliorate.—*v.i.* To grow better; to meliorate. — **Ameliorable**, a-mēl´yor-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ameliorated.— **Amelioration**, a-mēl´yor-ā´shon, *n.* The act of ameliorating; improvement; melioration. — **Ameliorative**, a-mēl´yor-āt-iv, *a.* Producing, or having a tendency to produce, amelioration.—**Ameliorator**, a-mēl´yor-āt-er, *n.* One who ameliorates.

Amen, ā-men. [Heb. *āmen*, verily, firm, established.] A term occurring generally at the end of a prayer, and meaning So be it. In the N. T. it is used as a noun to denote Christ as being one who is true and faithful, and as an adjective to signify made true, verified, fulfilled.

Amenable, a-mē´na-bl, *a.* [Fr. *amener*, to bring or lead to—*a*, to, and *mener*, to lead. DEMEAN.] Liable to answer or be called to account; responsible; ready to yield or submit, as to advice; submissive. — **Amenableness**, **Amenability**, a-mē´na-bl-nes, a-mē´na-bil´i-ti, *n.* The state of being amenable.—**Amenably**, a-mē´na-bli, *adv.* In an amenable manner.

Amend, a-mend´, *v.t.* [Fr. *amender*, for *emender*, to correct, from L. *emendo*, to free from faults—*e*, out, out of, and *menda*, a fault. MEND.] To make better, or change for the better, by removing what is faulty; to correct; to improve; to reform.—*v.i.* To grow or become better by reformation or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals. ∴ *Amend* differs from *improve* in this, that to *amend* implies something previously wrong, while to *improve* does not necessarily do so.— **Amendable**, a-mend´a-bl, *a.* Capable of being amended or corrected.— **Amendatory**, a-mend´a-to-ri, *a.* Supplying amendment; corrective.—**Amender**, a-mend´er, *n.* One who amends.— **Amendment**, a-mend´ment, *n.* The act of amending, or changing for the better, in any way; the act of becoming better, or state of having become better; an alteration proposed to be made in the draft of a parliamentary bill, or in the terms of any motion under discussion before a meeting.— **Amends**, a-mends´, *n. pl.* Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent.

Amende, a-mānd´, *n.* [Fr. *amende*, L.L. *amenda*, a penalty, reparation. AMEND.] A pecuniary punishment or fine; a recantation or reparation.—*Amende honorable*, a public or open recantation and reparation to an injured party.

Amenity, a-men´i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *aménité*, L. *amenitas*, *amenus*, pleasant.] The quality of being pleasant or agreeable, in respect of situation, prospect, climate, &c., as also of temper, disposition, or manners.

Amentia, a-men´shi-a, *n.* [L., want of reason—*a*, from, and *mens*, *mentis*, mind.] Imbecility of mind; idiocy or dotage.

Amentum, a-men´tum, *n.* pl. **Amenta**, a-men´ta. *Bot.* a kind of inflorescence consisting of unisexual apetalous flowers in the axils of scales or bracts ranged along a stalk or axis; a catkin.—**Amentaceous**, a-men-tā´shus, *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or furnished with an amentum or amenta.

Amerce, a-mērs´, *v.t.*—*amerced*, *amercing*. [Fr. *amercié*, fined at the mercy of the court—*a*, at, and *merci*, mercy.] To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is left to the discretion of the court; hence, to punish by deprivation of any kind†.—**Amerceable**, a-mērs´a-bl, *a.* Liable to amercement. — **Amercement**, a-mērs´ment, *n.* The act of amercing; a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court.—**Amercer**, a-mērs´er, *n.* One who amerces.

American, a-mer´i-kan, *a.* Pertaining to America; often, in a restricted sense, pertaining to the United States.—*n.* A native of America; in a restricted sense, one of the inhabitants of the United States.— **Americanism**, a-mer´i-kan-ism, *n.* The feelings of nationality which distinguish American citizens; the exhibition of national prejudice by Americans; a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans.— **Americanize**, a-mer´i-kan-iz, *v.t.*—*americanized*, *americanizing*. To render American or like what prevails in or is characteristic of America (especially the United States); to naturalize in America.

Ametabola, a-me-tab´o-la, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ametabolos*, unchangeable.] A division of insects, including such as do not undergo any metamorphosis (lice, &c.).—**Ametabolic**, a-met´a-bol´ik, *a.* Of or belonging to the Ametabola.

Amethyst, am´ē-thist, *n.* [Gr. *amethystos* —*a*, neg., and *methyō*, to inebriate, from its supposed power of preventing or curing intoxication.] A violet-blue or purple variety of quartz which is wrought into various articles of jewelry.—*Oriental Amethyst*, a rare violet-coloured gem, a variety of corundum, of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty.—**Amethystine**, a-mē-thist´in, *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling amethyst.

Amiable, ā´mi-a-bl, *a.* [Partly from Fr. *aimable*, lovely, amiable, from L. *amabilis*, from *amo*, to love, partly from Fr. *amiable*, amicable, L. *amicabilis*.] Worthy of love; delightful or pleasing (said of things); possessing agreeable moral qualities; having an excellent and attractive disposition; lovable.—**Amiability**, **Amiableness**, ā´mi-a-bil´i-ti, ā´mi-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being amiable or lovable; sweetness of temper.—**Amiably**, ā´mi-a-bli, *adv.* In an amiable manner.

Amianth, **Amianthus**, am´i-anth, am-i-an´thus, *n.* [Gr. *amiantos*—*a*, neg., and *miainō*, to pollute or vitiate: so called from its incombustibility.] Flexible asbestos, earth-flax, or mountain-flax; an incombustible mineral composed of delicate filaments, very flexible, and somewhat elastic, often long and resembling threads of silk.—**Amianthiform**, am-i-an´thi-form, *a.* Having the form or likeness of amianth.—**Amianthoid**, am-i-an´thoid, *n.* A mineral which resembles amianth or asbestos.

Amicable, am´ik-a-bl, *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, to love.] Characterised by or exhibiting friendship, peaceableness, or harmony; friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or mutual transactions. ∴ *Amicable* is a weaker word than *friendly*. *Friendly* is active and positive; *amicable* simply implies a degree of friendship such as makes us unwilling to disagree with those with whom we are on harmonious terms.—**Amicability**, **Amicableness**, am´ik-a-bil´i-ti, am´ik-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being amicable.—**Amicably**, am´ik-a-bli, *adv.* In an amicable or friendly manner; with harmony.

Amice, am'is, *n.* [O.Fr. *amis*, *amit*, L. *amictus*, a cloak.] A flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims; an oblong embroidered piece or strip of fine linen, falling down the shoulders like a cope, worn under the alb by priests in the service of the mass.

Amid, Amidst, a-mid', a-midst', *prep.* [Prefix *a*, on, in, and *mid*, *midst*, O.E. *middle*, *amiddes* (the latter a genitive form); A. Sax. *on-middan*; the *t* has been tacked on as in *against*.] In the midst or middle of; surrounded or encompassed by; mingled with; among.—**Amidships**, a-mid'ships, *adv.* In or towards the middle or the middle line of a ship.

Amide, Amine, am'id, am'in, *n.* [From *am*- of *ammonia*.] *Chem.* names given to a series of salts produced by the substitution of elements or radicals for the hydrogen atoms of ammonia: often used as terminations of the names of such salts.—**Amidine**, am'id-in, *n.* A peculiar substance procured from wheat or potato starch, the soluble or gelatinous part.

Amiss, a-mis', *a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *miss*.] Wrong; faulty; out of time or order; improper.—*adv.* In a faulty manner.—*To be not amiss*, to be passable or suitable; to be pretty fair. [Colloq.]

Amission,† a-mi'shon, *n.* [L. *amissio*, *amissionis*, from *amitto*—*a*, away, and *mitto*, to send.] Loss.—**Amissibility**,† a-mis'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* The capability or possibility of being lost.—**Amissible**,† a-mis'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be lost.

Amity, am'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *amitié*, from L.L. *amicitias*, friendship; L. *amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, to love.] Friendship; harmony; good understanding, especially between nations.

Ammonia, am-mō'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *ammoniakon*, sal-ammoniac, from being first obtained near the Temple of *Ammon* in Libya.] The modern name of the *volatile alkali*, formerly so called to distinguish it from the more fixed alkalies. It is a pungent gas, and may be procured artificially from organic matter (except fat) by subjecting it to heat in iron cylinders. It is used for many purposes, both in medicine and chemistry, most frequently in solution in water, under the names of *liquid ammonia* or *spirits of harishorn*.—**Ammoniac, Ammoniacal**, am-mō'ni-ak, am-mō-ni'ak-al, *a.* Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties.—**Ammonium**, am-mō'ni-um, *n.* A name given to the hypothetical base of ammonia, not obtained separately.

Ammonite, am'mon-it, *n.* [Resembling the horns with which Jupiter *Ammon* was furnished when represented by statues.] One of the fossil shells of an extensive genus of extinct cuttle-fishes, coiled in a plane spiral, and chambered within like that of the nautilus, to which the ammonites were allied.—**Ammonitiferous**, am'mon-it-if''er-us, *a.* Containing the remains of ammonites.

Ammunition, am-mū-ni'shon, *n.* [Fr. *munition*, L. *munitio*, defence, from *munio*, to fortify.] Military stores, especially such articles as are used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, shells, shot, &c.

Amnesia, am-nē'si-a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *mnesis*, memory.] Loss of memory.

Amnesty, am'nes-ti, *n.* [L. *amnestia*, from Gr. *amnēstia*, oblivion—*a*, not, and root *mna*, to remember.] An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the offences of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon.—*v.t.*—*amnestied*, *amnestying*. To grant an amnesty to; to pardon.

Amnion, Amnios, am'ni-on, am'ni-os, *n.* [Gr.] The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus of mammals, birds, and reptiles; also a thin, semi-transparent, gelatinous fluid, in which the embryo of a seed is suspended when it first appears.—**Amniotic**, am-ni-ot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the amnion; possessing an amnion.

Amœba, a-mē'ba, *n.* [Gr. *amoibē*, change.] The generic name of various microscopic Protozoa, one of which is common in our fresh-water ponds and ditches. It consists of a gelatinous mass, and from continually altering its shape it received this as well as its former name of *protean animalcule*.—**Amœboid, Amœbœan**, a-mē'boid, a-mē'bus, *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the amœba.

Amœbean, am-ē-bē'an, *a.* [L. *amœbæus*, from Gr. *amoibaios*, alternate, *amoibē*, answer.] Alternately answering or responsive; exhibiting persons speaking alternately (an *amœbæan* poem).

Amok, a-mok', *n.* Same as *Amuck*.

Among, Amongst, a-mung', a-mungst', *prep.* [O.E. *amonge*, *amonges*, *amongest*, A. Sax. *onmang*, *onmang*, from *mengan*, to mingle; *on* being an adverbial genitive termination, and the *t* tacked on, as in *amidst*. MIGLE.] Mixed or mingled with (implying a number); in or into the midst of; in or into the number of (one *among* a thousand); jointly or with a reference to some one or other (they killed him *among* them).

Amontillado, a-mon'til-ä''dō, *n.* [Sp.] A dry kind of sherry of a light colour.

Amorous, am'or-us, *a.* [Fr. *amoureux*, L.L. *amorosus*, L. *amor*, love; akin *amity*, *amiable*, &c.] Inclined to love persons of the opposite sex; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond; pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love; enamoured (in this sense with *of*).—**Amorously**, am'or-us-li, *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.—**Amorousness**, am'or-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being amorous.

Amorphous, a-mor'fus, *a.* [Gr. *amorphos*—*a*, neg., and *morphē*, form.] Having no determinate form; of irregular shape; not having the regular forms exhibited by the crystals of minerals; being without crystallization; formless; characterless.—**Amorphism**, a-mor'fism, *n.* State of being amorphous or without shape.—**Amorphy**,† a-mor'fi, *n.* Irregularity of form.

Amortise, a-mor'tis, *v.t.*—*amortised*, *amortising*. [L.L. *amortisare*, to sell in mortmain—L. *ad*, to, and *mors*, *mortis*, death.] To alienate in mortmain; to extinguish (a debt) by means of a sinking fund.—**Amortization, Amortisement**, a-mor'tis-ā''shon, a-mor'tiz-ment, *n.* The act or right of alienating lands or tenements in mortmain; the extinction of debt, especially by a sinking fund.

Amount, a-mount', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *amonter*, to advance, increase, *amont*, upwards—*a*, to, and *mont*, L. *mons*, *montis*, a hill.] To mount upwards†; to reach a certain total by an accumulation of particulars; to come in the aggregate or whole; to result in; to be equivalent: followed by *to*.—*n.* The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; the aggregate; the effect, substance, or result.

Amour, a-mor', *n.* [Fr., from L. *amor*, love.] A love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.

Amphibia, am-fib'i-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphibios*, living a double life—*amphi*, both, and *bios*, life.] A term strictly applied to such few animals as have both gills and lungs at once; but ordinarily extended so as to include all animals which possess both gills and lungs, whether at different stages of their existence or simultaneously, thus including the frogs and toads, which have gills in the tadpole stage.—**Amphibious**, am-fib'i-us, *a.* Having the power of living in two elements, air and water; having the characters of the Amphibia: applied in popular usage to any lung-breathing animal which can exist for a considerable time under water: as the crocodile, whale, seal, &c.; adapted for living on land or at sea.—**Amphibial, Amphibian**, am-fib'i-al, am-fib'i-an, *a.* Amphibious.—*n.* One of the Amphibia.—**Amphibiousness**, am-fib'i-us-nes, *n.*

Amphiblastic, am-fi-blas'tik, *a.* A term applied to ova intermediate between the holoblastic or mammalian ova, and the meroblastic, or ova of birds or reptiles.

Amphibole, am'fi-bōl, *n.* [Gr. *amphibolos*, doubtful, equivocal.] A name given to hornblende, from its resemblance to augite, for which it may readily be mistaken.—**Amphibolic**, am-fi-bol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling amphibole.—**Amphibolite**, am-fib'o-lit, *n.* A rock with a base of amphibole or hornblende; trap or greenstone.

Amphibology, am-fi-bol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *amphibologia*—*amphi*, in two ways, *ballō*, to throw, and *logos*, discourse.] A phrase or discourse susceptible of two interpretations; and hence, a phrase of uncertain meaning.—**Amphibolous, Amphibolous**, am-fib'ol-us, *a.* [Gr. *amphibolos*.] Susceptible of two meanings; ambiguous; equivocal.—**Amphibely**,† am-fib'o-li, *n.* Ambiguity of meaning.—**Amphibological**, am-fib'o-loj''ik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to amphibology; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.—**Amphibologically**, am-fib'o-loj''ik-al-li, *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

Amphibrach, Amphibrachys, am'fi-brak, am-fib'ra-kis, *n.* [Gr.—*amphi*, on both sides, and *brachys*, short.] *Pros.* a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short.

Amphicarpic, Amphicarpous, am-fi-kär'pik, am-fi-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* possessing two kinds of fruit, either in respect of form or time of ripening.

Amphicœlous, Amphicœlian, am-fi-sē'lus, am-fi-sē'li-an, *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, at both ends, and *koilos*, hollow.] Applied to vertebræ which are doubly concave or hollow at both ends (as in fishes).

Amphigean, am-fi-jē'an, *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, around, and *gē*, the earth.] Extending over all the zones of the globe.

Amphigen, am'fi-jen, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, around, and root *gen*, to produce.] A plant which has no distinct axis, but increases by the growth or development of its cellular tissue on all sides, as the lichens.

Amphigory, am'fi-gōr-i, *n.* [Fr. *amphigouri*.] A meaningless rigmarole; a nonsensical parody.—**Amphigoric**, am-fi-gor'ik, *a.* Of, relating to, or consisting of amphigory; absurd; nonsensical.

Amphihexahedral, am-fi-heks'a-hē''dral, *a.* Doubly hexahedral; six-sided in both directions: said of crystals.

Amphilogy, am-fil'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, and *logos*, discourse.] Equivocation; amphibology.

Amphimacer, am-fim'a-sēr, *n.* [Gr. *amphimakros*, long on both sides.] *Pros.* a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long.

Amphioxus, am-fi-oks'us, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *oxus* or *oxys*, sharp, because sharp at both ends.] A kind of fish of a very rudimentary type, the lancelet.

Amphipneust, am'fip-nūst, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, and *pneō*, to breathe.] An animal strictly amphibious, or having both gills and lungs.

Amphipod, am'fi-pod, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of an order (Amphipoda) of small crustaceous animals common in fresh and salt water, including such as the sand-hopper.

Amphiprostyle, am-fip'ro-stil, *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *pro*, before, and *stylē*, a column.] Having a prostyle or portico on both ends or fronts, but with no columns on the sides.

Amphisbæna, am-fis-bē'na, *n.* [Gr. *amphisbaina*—*amphis*, on both sides, and *bainō*, to go, from the belief that it moved with either end foremost.] The generic name of small serpent-like reptiles, formerly but erroneously deemed poisonous.

Amphiscii, Amphiscians, am-fish'i-i, am-fish'i-anz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *skia*, shadow.] The inhabitants of the intertropical regions, whose shadows at noon in one part of the year are cast to the north and in the other to the south.

Amphitheatre, am-fi-thē'a-tēr, *n.* [Gr. *amphitheatron*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *theatron*, theatre.] An ancient edifice of an oval form, having a central area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they receded from the centre, on which people used to sit to view some spectacle or performance; a similar modern edifice; anything of a natural hollow among hills, resembling an amphitheatre in form.—**Amphitheatral, Amphitheatric, Amphitheatrical**, am-fi-thē'a-tral, am'fi-thē-at''rik, am'fi-thē-at''rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to

or resembling an amphitheatre; exhibited in an amphitheatre.

Amphitropal, Amphitropous, am-fit'rop-al, am-fit'rop-us, *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, round, and *trepō*, to turn.] *Bot.* applied to an ovule curved upon itself so that both ends are brought near to each other, with the hilum in the middle.

Amphiuma, am-fi-ū'ma, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, both, and *huō*, to wet.] A North American animal belonging to the Amphibia, 2 or 3 feet in length.

Amphora, am'fo-ra, *n.* pl. **Amphoræ**, am'fo-rē. [L. *amphora*, Gr. *amphoreus*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *phoreō*, to carry, from its two handles.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, usually tall and narrow, with two handles or ears and a narrow neck, used for holding wine, oil, honey, and the like.—**Amphoral**, am'fo-ral, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

Ample, am'pl, *a.* [Fr. *ample*, L. *amplus*—prefix *am*, *amb*, round, about, and root of *pleo*, to fill; akin *double*.] Large in dimensions; of great size, extent, capacity, or bulk; wide; spacious; extended (*ample* room); fully sufficient for some purpose intended; abundant; copious; plentiful (an *ample* supply; *ample* justice). — **Ampleness**, am'pl-nes, *n.* The state of being ample; largeness; sufficiency; abundance. —**Ampliative**, am'pli-āt-iv, *a.* Enlarging; increasing; *philos.* adding to what is involved in the meaning of the subject of a proposition.—**Amplification**, am'pli-fi-kā"-shon, *n.* The act of amplifying; an enlargement; extension; diffusive description or discussion.—**Amplificative, Amplificatory**, am'pli-fi-kāt-iv, am'pli-fi-kā-to-ri, *a.* Serving or tending to amplify.—**Amplifier**, am'pli-fi-ėr, *n.* One who amplifies or enlarges.—**Amplify**, am'pli-fī, *v.t.*—*amplified*, *amplifying*. [Fr. *amplifier*, to enlarge—L. *amplus*, ample, and *facio*, to make.] To make more ample, larger, more extended, more copious, and the like. —*v.i.* To grow or become ample or more ample; to be diffuse in argument or description.—**Amplitude**, am'pli-tūd, *n.* [L. *amplitudo*.] State of being ample; largeness of dimensions; extent of surface or space; greatness; *astron.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting.—**Amply**, am'-pli, *adv.* In an ample manner; largely; sufficiently; copiously.

Amplectant, am-plek'tant, *a.* [L. *amplectans*, *amplectantis*, ppr. of *amplector*, to embrace.] *Bot.* embracing; clasping.—**Amplexicaul**, am-plek'si-kal, *a.* [L. *amplexus*, embracing, and *caulis*, a stem.] *Bot.* nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.

Ampulla, am-pul'la, *n.* pl. **Ampullæ**, am-pul'lē. [L.] A more or less globular bottle, used by the Romans for holding oil; a vessel for holding the consecrated oil used in various church rites and at the coronation of kings; a small sack or bag-like appendage of a plant; a hollow flask-shaped leaf. — **Ampullaceous**, am-pul-lā'-shus, *a.* Of or pertaining to or like an ampulla.

Amputate, am'pū-tāt, *v.t.*—*amputated*, *amputating*. [L. *amputo*, *amputatum*—*amb*, about, and *puto*, to prune.] To cut off, especially a human limb or that of an animal.—**Amputation**, am-pū-tā'shon, *n.* The act of amputating; the operation of cutting off a limb or other projecting part of the body.

Amuck, a-muk', *n.* [Malay or Javanese.] A furious, reckless onset: a term used in the Eastern Archipelago by Malays, who are occasionally seen to rush out in a frantic state with daggers in their hands, yelling 'Amuck, amuck,' and attacking all that come in their way.—*To run amuck*, to rush about frantically, attacking all that come in the way; to attack all and sundry.

Amulet, am'ū-let, *n.* [L. *amuletum*, Fr. *amulette*, from Ar. *hamālat*, anything worn, from *hamala*, to carry, to wear.] Something worn or carried about the person, intended to act as a charm or preservative against evils or mischief, such as d[redacted] and witchcraft.—**Amuletic**, am-ū-let'ik, *a.* Pertaining to an amulet.

Amurcous,† a-mėrk'us, *a.* [L. *amurca*, the dregs or lees of olives.] Full of dregs or lees; foul.—**Amurcosity**,† a-mėr-kos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being amurcous.

Amuse, a-mūz', *v.t.*—*amused*, *amusing*. [Fr. *amuser*, to amuse, to divert, to hold in play—*a*, to, and O.Fr. *muser*, to muse. MUSE, *v.*] To entertain the mind of agreeably; to occupy or detain the attention of in a pleasant manner or with agreeable objects; to divert; entertain: often *refl.*; to keep in expectation, as by flattery, plausible pretences, and the like; to keep in play. ∴ *Amuse* is to occupy lightly and pleasantly; *divert* generally implies something absolutely lively or sportive; *entertain*, to keep in a continuous state of interest, often by something instructive.—**Amusable**, a-mūz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being amused.—**Amusement**, a-mūz'ment, *n.* The act of amusing, or state of being amused; a slight amount of mirth or tendency towards merriment; that which amuses; entertainment; sport; pastime.—**Amuser**, a-mūz'ėr, *n.* One who amuses.—**Amusing**, a-mūz'ing, *a.* Giving amusement; pleasing; diverting.—**Amusingly**, a-mūz'ing-li, *adv.* In an amusing manner. —**Amusive**,† a-mū'ziv, *a.* Having power to amuse.

Amygdalate, a-mig'da-lāt, *n.* [L. *amygdalus*, an almond.] An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.—**Amygdaline**, a-mig'da-lin, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or made of almonds.—**Amygdalic**, a-mig-dal'ik, *a.* Obtained from almonds. —**Amygdaloid**, a-mig'da-loid, *n.* A term applied to igneous rock, especially trap, containing round or almond-shaped vesicles or cavities partly or wholly filled with crystalline nodules of various minerals.—**Amygdaloidal**, a-mig'da-loid"al, *a.* Pertaining to amygdaloid; almond-shaped.

Amyl, am'il, *n.* [Gr. *amylon*, starch.] *Chem.* a hypothetical radical said to exist in many compounds, as amylic alcohol, &c. —*Nitrate of amyl*, an amber-coloured fluid with a pleasant odour, having the property when inhaled of quickening the heart's action.—**Amylaceous**, am-il-ā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain; resembling starch.—**Amylate**, am'il-āt, *n.* A compound of starch with a base.—**Amylene**, am'il-ēn, *n.* A hydrocarbon obtained from amylic alcohol, and possessing anæsthetic properties. —**Amylic**, am-il'ik, *a.* Pertaining to amyl.—**Amyloid**, am'il-oid, *a.* Resembling or being of the nature of amyl.—*n.* A semi-gelatinous substance, analogous to starch, met with in some seeds.

An, A, an, a, *indef. art.* [A. Sax. *ān*, one, an, the former being the original, the latter a developed meaning; the same word as *one*. ONE.] A word used before nouns in the singular number to denote an individual as one among more belonging to the same class, and not marking singleness like *one*, nor pointing to something known and definite like *the*. In such phrases as 'once *an* hour,' 'a shilling *an* ounce,' *an* has a distributive force, being equivalent to *each*, *every*. The form *a* is used before consonants (including the name sound of *u* as in *unit*, *European*—*yu*); *an* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound, or the sound of *h* when the accent falls on any syllable except the first; as, *an ion*, *an umpire*, *an heir*, *an historian* (but also *a historian*).

Ana, ā'[redacted] *n. pl.* [The neuter plural termination of Latin adjectives in *-anus*, often forming an affix to the names of eminent men to denote a collection of their memorable sayings — thus *Scaligeriana*, *Johnsoniana*.] The sayings of notable men; personal gossip or anecdotes.

Anabaptist, an-a-bap'tist, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *baptistēs*, a baptist.] One who holds the invalidity of infant baptism, and the necessity of rebaptism, generally by immersion, at an adult age.—**Anabaptistic, Anabaptistical**, [redacted]'a-bap-tis"tik, an'a-bap-tis"tik-al, *a.* Relating to the Anabaptists or to their doctrines. —**Anabaptism**, an-a-bap'tizm, *n.* The doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists.

Anabasis, an-ab'a-sis, *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, up, and *basis*, a going, from *bainō*, to go.] A going up; an expedition from the coast inland.

Anacamptic, an-a-kam'tik, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, back, and *kamptō*, to bend.] Pertaining to the reflection of light or sound; reflecting or reflected. — **Anacamptically**, an-a-kam'tik-al-li, *adv.* By reflection.—**Anacamptics**, an-a-kam'tiks, *n.* The doctrine of reflected light or sound.

Anacanthous, an-a-kan'thus, *a.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *akantha*, a spine.] Spineless; a term applied to fishes with spineless fins, such as the cod, plaice, &c.; malacopterygious.

Anacatharsis, an'a-ka-thär"sis, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upward, and *kathairō*, to cleanse.] *Med.* purgation upward; also cough, attended by expectoration.—**Anacathartic**, an'a-ka-thär"tik, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of anacatharsis.—*n.* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth or nose, as expectorants, emetics, &c.

Anacharis, an-ak'a-ris, *n.* [*Ana*, for Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *charis*, favour, from being often a nuisance.] A water-plant introduced from North America into British rivers and ponds, which by its rapid growth tends to choke them up; water-thyme or water-weed.

Anachronism, an-ak'ron-izm, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, implying inversion, error, and *chronos*, time.] An error in computing historical time; any error which implies the misplacing of persons or events in time; anything foreign to or out of keeping with a specified epoch (as where Shakspere makes Hector quote Aristotle). — **Anachronous, Anachronic, Anachronical, Anachronistic, Anachronistical**, an-ak'-ron-us, an-a-kron'ik, an-a-kron'ik-al, an-ak'ron-ist"ik, an-ak'ron-ist"ik-al, *a.* Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism.

Anaclastic, an-a-klas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *anaklasis*, a bending back—Gr. *ana*, back, and *klasis*, a breaking, from *klaō*, to break.] Pertaining to or produced by the refraction of light; bending back; flexible. — **Anaclastics**, an-a-klas'tiks, *n.* A term equivalent to *Dioptrics*.

Anacoluthon, an'a-kol-ū"thon, *n.* [Gr. *anakolouthos*, wanting sequence — neg. prefix *an*, and *akolouthos*, following.] *Gram.* want of sequence in a sentence, owing to the latter member of it belonging to a different grammatical construction from the preceding; as, 'He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death.' Mat. xv. 4.—**Anacoluthic**, an'a-kol-ū"thik, *a.* Wanting sequence; containing an anacoluthon.

Anaconda, an-a-kon'da, *n.* The popular name of two of the largest species of the serpent tribe, namely, a Ceylonese species and a South American species, both growing to the length of over 30 feet.

Anacreontic, a-nak'rē-on"tik, *a.* Pertaining to or after the manner of *Anacreon*; relating to the praise of love and wine; convivial; amatory.—**Anacreontic**, a-nak'-rē-on"tik, *n.* A poem by Anacreon, or composed in the manner of Anacreon; a little poem in praise of love or wine.

Anadem, Anademe, an'a-dem, an'a-dēm, *n.* [Gr. *anadēma*, a head-band or fillet—*ana*, up, and *deō*, to bind.] A band, fillet, garland, or wreath.

Anadromous, a-nad'rom-us, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *dromos*, course.] Passing from the sea into fresh waters at stated seasons, as the salmon.

Anæmia, a-nē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr.—*an*, priv., and *haima*, blood.] *Med.* a deficiency of blood; a state of the system marked by a deficiency in certain constituents of the blood.—**Anæmic**, a-nē'mik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with anæmia.

Anæsthesia, Anæsthesis, an-es-thē'si-a, an-es-thē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *anaisthēsia*, *anaisthēsis*—*an*, priv., and *aisthanomai*, to feel.] Diminished or lost sense of feeling; an artificially produced state of insensibility, especially to the sense of pain. — **Anæsthetic**, an-es-thet'ik, *a.* Of or belonging to anæsthesia; having the power of de-

priving of feeling or sensation.—*n.* A substance which has the power of depriving of feeling or sensation, as chloroform when its vapour is inhaled.—**Anæsthetize**, an-es'thē-tīz, *v.t.*—*anæsthetized, anæsthetizing.* To bring under the influence of an anæsthetic agent; to render insensible to the feeling of pain.

Anaglyph, an'a-glif, *n.* [Gr. *anaglyphon*, embossed work—*ana*, up, and *glyphō*, to engrave.] An ornament in relief chased or embossed.—**Anaglyphic, Anaglyphical**, an-a-glif'ik, an-a-glif'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anaglyphs or to the art of chasing and embossing in relief.—**Anaglyphy**, an-ag'li-fi, *n.* The act of chasing or embossing in relief.—**Anaglyptic, Anaglyptical**, an-a-glip'tik, an-a-glip'tik-al. Same as *Anaglyphic.*—**Anaglyptograph**, an-a-glip'to-graf, *n.* An instrument for making a medallion engraving of an object in relief, such as a medal or cameo.—**Anaglyptography**, an'a-glip-tog''ra-fi, *n.* The art of copying works in relief.

Anagogo, Anagogy, an'a-gō-jē, an'a-go-ji, *n.* [Gr. *anagōgē—ana*, upward, and *agōgē*, a leading, from *agō*, to lead.] An elevation of mind to things celestial; the spiritual meaning or application of words; a mysterious or allegorical interpretation, especially of Scripture.—**Anagogic, Anagogical**, an-a-goj'ik, an-a-goj'ik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to anagoge; mysterious; elevated; spiritual.—**Anagogically**, an-a-goj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an anagogic manner.

Anagram, an'a-gram, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, up, again, and *gramma*, a letter.] A transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, to form a new word or sentence.—**Anagrammatic, Anagrammatical**, an'a-gram-mat''ik, an'a-gram-mat''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or forming an anagram.—**Anagrammatically**, an'a-gram-mat''ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.—**Anagrammatism**, an-a-gram'mat-izm, *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams.—**Anagrammatist**, an-a-gram'mat-ist, *n.* A maker of anagrams.—**Anagrammatize**, an-a-gram'mat-iz, *v.t.* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.—*v.i.* To make anagrams.

Anal, a'nal, *a.* [L. *anus*, the fundament.] Pertaining to or situated near the anus.

Analcime, a-nal'sim, *n.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *alkimos*, strong, from *alkē*, strength.] A mineral of frequent occurrence in trap rocks, especially in the cavities of amygdaloids. By friction it acquires a *weak* electricity; hence its name.

Analecta, an-a-lek'ta, *n. pl.* [Gr. neut. pl. of *analektos*, select—*ana*, up, and *legō*, to gather.] Extracts or small pieces selected from different authors.—**Analect**, an'a-lekt, *n.* A selected piece; an extract.—**Analectic**, an-a-lek'tik, *a.* Relating to analecta; made up of selections.

Analepsis, an-a-lep'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *ana*, up or again, and *lēpsis*, a taking, from *lambanō*, to take.] *Med.* recovery of strength after disease.—**Analeptic**, an-a-lep'tik, *a.* Invigorating; giving strength after disease.

Analogy, an-al'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *analogia—ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio, proportion.] An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different; relationship; conformity; parallelism; likeness. ∴ *Analogy* is sometimes confounded with *similarity*, but the latter properly denotes general likeness or resemblance; the former implies general difference, with identity or sameness in one or more relations. Thus there is *analogy*, but no *similarity* between the wing of a bird and that of a bat. [We say analogy *between* things, one thing has an analogy *to* or *with* another.]—**Analogical**, an-a-loj'ik-al, *a.* Having analogy; analogous; used by way of analogy; expressing or implying analogy.—**Analogically**, an-a-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an analogical manner.—**Analogicalness**, an-a-loj'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being analogical.—**Analogism**, an-al'o-jizm, *n.* An argument from the cause to the effect; an a priori argument; investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other.—**Analogist**, an-al'o-jist, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.—**Analogize**, an-al'o-jiz, *v.t.*—*analogized, analogizing.* To explain by analogy; to consider with regard to its analogy to something else.—**Analogous**, an-al'og-us, *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance in the midst of differences (followed by *to* or *with*).—**Analogously**, an-al'og-us-li, *adv.* In an analogous manner.—**Analogue**, an'a-log, *n.* Something having analogy with something else.

Analysis, an-al'i-sis, *n.* pl. **Analyses**, an-al'i-sēz. [Gr.—prefix *ana*, implying distribution, and *lysis*, a loosing, resolving, from *lyō*, to loosen.] The resolution of a compound object whether of the senses or the intellect into its constituent elements or component parts; a consideration of anything in its separate parts and their relation to each other: opposed to *synthesis*; the process of subjecting to chemical tests to determine ingredients; a syllabus or table of the principal heads of a discourse or treatise.—**Analyzable**, an-a-liz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being analysed.—**Analysation**, an'a-liz-ā''shon, *n.* The act of analysing.—**Analyse**, an'a-liz, *v.t.*—*analysed, analysing.* [Fr. *analyser.*] To resolve into its elements; to separate, as a compound subject, into its parts or propositions.—**Analyser**, an'a-liz-er, *n.* One who or that which analyses.—**Analyst**, an'a-list, *n.* One who analyses or is versed in analysis; one who subjects articles to chemical tests to find out their ingredients.—**Analytic, Analytical**, an-a-lit'ik, an-a-lit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to analysis; resolving into first principles or elements.—**Analytically**, an-a-lit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an analytical manner; in the manner of analysis.—**Analytics**, an-a-lit'iks, *n.* The science of analysis.

Anamorphosis, Anamorphism, an-a-mor'fō-sis or an'a-mor-fō''sis, an-a-mor'fism, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *morphōsis*, formation, from *morphē*, a form.] A drawing presenting a distorted image of the object, unless when viewed from a certain point, or reflected by a curved mirror; an anomalous development of any part of a plant.

Anandrous, an-an'drus, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *anēr, andros*, a male or stamen.] *Bot.* applied to flowers that are destitute of a stamen (female flowers).

Ananthérous, an-an'thēr-us, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and E. *anther.*] *Bot.* destitute of anthers.

Ananthous, an-an'thus, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *anthos*, a flower.] Destitute of flowers.

Anapest, Anapæst, an'a-pest, *n.* [L. *anapæstus*, from Gr. *anapaistos.*] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented.—**Anapestic**, an-a-pes'tik, *a.* Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapests.—**Anapestically**, an-a-pes'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an anapestic manner.

Anaphrodisiac, an-af'ro-diz''i-ak, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *aphrodisiakos*, venereal.] A substance capable of dulling sexual appetite.

Anaplasty, an'a-plas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *plassō*, to fashion.] *Surg.* an operation to supply by the employment of adjacent healthy structure the loss of small portions of flesh.—**Anaplastic**, an-a-plas'tik, *a.* Of or pertaining to anaplasty.

Anaplerotic, an'a-plē-rot''ik, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *plēroō*, to fill.] *Med.* filling up; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers.—*n.* A remedy which promotes the granulation of wounds and ulcers.

Anapodeistic, an-ap'o-dīk''tik, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *apodeiktikos*, demonstrable.] Incapable of being demonstrated.

Anaptotic, an-ap-tot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, back, and *ptōsis*, inflection.] *Philol.* applied to languages which have a tendency to lose the use of inflections.

Anarchy, an'ar-ki, *n.* [Gr. *anarchia*, lawlessness—*an*, priv., and *archē*, rule.] Want of government; a state of society when there is no law or supreme power; political confusion.—**Anarchic, Anarchical**, an-ärk'ik, an-ärk'ik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to anarchy or anarchism; in a state of anarchy or confusion; lawless. Also **Anarchal**, an-ärk'al.—**Anarchism**, an'ärk-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the abolition of formal government, free action for the individual, land and other resources being common property.—**Anarchist, Anarch**, an'ärk-ist, an'ärk, *n.* One who excites disorder in a state; an advocate of anarchy or anarchism.—**Anarchize**, an'ar-kīz, *v.t.* To put into a state of anarchy.

Anarthropoda, an-ar-throp'o-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *an*, priv., *arthros*, joint, and *pous, podos*, foot.] Annulose animals without jointed limbs, as leeches, &c.—**Anarthropodous**, an-ar-throp'o-dus, *a.* Pertaining to.

Anarthrous, an-ar'thrus, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *arthron*, a joint or article.] *Gram.* without the article; *sool.* without joints or jointed appendages.

Anasarca, an-a-sär'ka, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, through, and *sarx*, flesh.] *Med.* dropsy of the cellular tissue; general dropsy.—**Anasarcous**, an-a-sär'kus, *a.* Dropsical.

Anastaltic, an-a-stal'tik, *a.* [Gr. *anastaltikos*, fitted for checking.] *Med.* astringent; styptic.

Anastatic, an-a-stat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *histanai*, to stand.] Consisting of or furnished with raised characters; applied to a mode of printing from zinc plates etched so that the design or what else is to be shown is left in relief.

Anastomose, a-nas'tō-mōz, *v.t.*—*anastomosed, anastomosing.* [Fr. *anastomoser*, Gr. *anastomoō—ana*, again, anew, and *stoma*, a mouth.] *Anat.* and *bot.* to inosculate or run into each other, to communicate with each other by minute branches or ramifications, as the arteries and veins.—**Anastomosis**, a-nas'tō-mō''sis, *n.* The inosculation of vessels in vegetable or animal bodies.—**Anastomotic**, a-nas'tō-mot''ik, *a.* Pertaining to anastomosis.

Anastrophe, Anastrophy, a-nas'tro-fe, *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, back, *strephō*, to turn.] An inversion of the natural order of words.

Anathema, a-nath'ē-ma, *n.* [Gr. *anathema*, a thing devoted to evil, from *anatithēmi*, to dedicate—*ana*, up, and *tithēmi*, to place.] A curse or denunciation pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication; execration generally; curse.—**Anathematic, Anathematical**, a-nath'ē-mat''ik, a-nath'ē-mat''ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an anathema.—**Anathematically**, a-nath'ē-mat''ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of anathema.—**Anathematization**, a-nath'ē-mat-iz-ā''shon, *n.* The act of anathematizing.—**Anathematize**, a-nath'ē-mat-iz, *v.t.*—*anathematized, anathematizing.* To pronounce an anathema against.—*v.i.* To pronounce anathemas; to curse.—**Anathematizer**, a-nath'ē-mat-iz-er, *n.* One who.

Anatomy, a-nat'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *anatomē—ana*, up, and *to* [illegible] cutting.] The art of dissecting or artificially separating the different parts of an organized body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy; the science which treats of the internal structure of organized bodies, as elucidated by dissection: when used alone it refers to the human body, *vegetable anatomy* being the anatomy of plants, *zootomy* that of the lower animals; the act of taking to pieces something for the purpose of examining in detail (the *anatomy* of a discourse); a skeleton (colloq.); hence, a thin meagre person.—**Anatomic, Anatomical**, an-a-tom'ik, an-a-tom'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection.—**Anatomically**, an-a-tom'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection.—**Anatomist**, a-nat'o-mist, *n.* One who is skilled in dissection, or in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.—**Anatomization**, a-nat'o-miz-ā''shon, *n.* The act of anatomizing.—**Anatomize**, a-nat'o-mīz, *v.t.*—*anatomized, anatomizing.* To cut up or dissect for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure; *fig.* to lay open or expose minutely; to analyze (to *anatomize* an argument).

Anatropal, Anatropous, a-nat'rop-al, a-nat'rop-us, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, denoting inversion, and *trepō*, to turn.] *Bot.* having the ovule inverted, so that the chalaza is at its apparent apex.

Anberry, an'be-ri, *n.* [A. Sax. *an*—*an*, and *berry.*] A kind of warty protuberance or

growth on a horse or ox, sometimes hanging quite loosely; a kind of gall or excrescence on a turnip.

Ancestor, an'ses-tėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *ancestre*, *ancessor*, Fr. *ancêtre*, an ancestor, from L. *antecessor*, a predecessor—*ante*, before, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go. CEDE.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time; a progenitor; a forefather; one from whom an inheritance is derived.—**Ancestral**, **Ancestorial**, an-ses'tral, an-ses-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors.—**Ancestress**,† an'ses-tres, *n.* A female ancestor.—**Ancestry**, an'ses-tri, *n.* A series of ancestors; lineage; honourable descent; high birth.

Anchor, ang'kėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *ancor*, borrowed from L. *ancora*, Gr. *angkyra*, an anchor. From a root meaning crooked, bent, seen in L. *angulus*, a corner, E. *ankle*, *angle*, a fish-hook.] An iron implement, consisting usually of a straight bar called the shank, at the upper end of which is a transverse piece called the stock, and of two curved arms at the lower end of the shank, each of which arms terminates in a triangular plate called a fluke, and used for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in comparatively shallow water; something serving a purpose analogous to that of a ship's anchor; *fig.* that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.—*At anchor*, floating attached to an anchor; anchored.—*v.t.* To hold at rest by lowering the anchor; to place at anchor; *fig.* to fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.—*v.i.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor.—**Anchorable**, ang'kėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being anchored; fit for anchoring.—**Anchorage**, ang'kėr-āj, *n.* Anchoring ground; a place where a ship can anchor; a duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

Anchoret, **Anchorite**, ang'kō-ret, ang'kō-rit, *n.* [L. *anachoreta*; Gr. *anachōrētēs*—*ana*, back, and *chōreō*, to retire, from *chōros*, a place.] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society to avoid the temptations of the world and devote himself to religious duties.—**Anchoritess**, **Anchoress**, ang'kō-rit-es, ang'kō-res, *n.* A female anchoret.—**Anchoretic**, **Anchoretical**, **Anchoritical**, ang-kō-ret'ik, ang-kō-ret'ik-al, ang-kō-rit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or his mode of life.

Anchovy, an-chō'vi, *n.* [Pg. and Sp. *anchova*, an anchovy, from Basque *anchua*, *anchuva*, dry.] A small fish belonging to the herring family, caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. An esteemed sauce is also made from them.

Anchovy-pear, an-chō'vi-pâr, *n.* A fruit of Jamaica, which is pickled and eaten.

Anchylose, ang'ki-lōs. A common but erroneous spelling of *Ankylose*.

Ancient, ān'shent, *a.* [Fr. *ancien*, L.L. *antianus*, from L. prep. *ante*, before. The final *t* has no right to its place in this word.] That happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; associated with, or bearing marks of the times of long ago (*ancient* authors); of long standing; having lasted from a remote period; of great age; old (an *ancient* city); having lived long (an *ancient* man—poetical). ∴ *Old* refers to the duration of the thing itself; *ancient*, to the period with which it is associated. *Ancient* is opposed to *modern*; *old*, to *young*, *new*, *fresh*. An *old* dress, custom, &c., is one which has lasted a long time, and which still exists; an *ancient* dress, custom, &c., is one which prevailed in former ages.—*n.* A person living at an early period of history (generally in plural, and opposed to *moderns*); a very old man; an elder or person of influence.—**Anciently**, ān'shent-li, *adv.* In old times; in times long past.—**Ancientness**, ān'shent-nes, *n.* The state or character of being ancient; antiquity.

Ancient,† ān'shent, *n.* [Corrupted from *ensign*.] A flag; an ensign; also, a standard-bearer. [*Shak.*]

Ancillary, an'sil-la-ri, *a.* [L. *ancillaris*, from *ancilla*, a maid-servant.] Subservient; aiding; auxiliary; subordinate.

Ancipital, **Ancipitous**, an-sip'it-al, an-sip'it-us, *a.* [L. *anceps*, *ancipitis*, two-headed, ambiguous—*an* for *amb*, on both sides, and *caput*, the head.] Doubtful or double; ambiguous; *bot.* two-edged.

Ancon, an'kon, *n.* pl. **Ancones**, an-kō'nēz. [L. *ancon*, Gr. *angkōn*, the elbow.] *Anat.* the upper end of the ulna or elbow; *arch.* a console, cantilever, corbel, or other stone projection.—**Anconal**, an-kō'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the ancon or elbow.—**Anconoid**, an'kon-oid, *a.* Elbow-like: applied to a process of the forearm.

And, and, *conj.* [A. Sax. *and*, D. *en*, *ende*, G. *und*, O.H.G. *anti*, all signifying and; Icel. *enda*, and yet, and if.] A particle joining words and sentences, and expressing the relations of connection or addition: sometimes used to introduce interrogative and other clauses. In old writers *and*, *an*, has often the sense of if; hence 'but *and if*' in the Bible = but if if.

Andalusite, an-da-lū'sit, *n.* A pellucid mineral of the garnet family, of a gray, green, bluish, flesh or rose-red colour: so called from *Andalusia* in Spain, where it was first discovered.

Andante, an-dan'tā, *a.* [It. *andante*, walking moderately, from *andare*, to go.] *Music*, moving with a moderate, even, graceful, onward progression.—*n.* A movement or piece composed in *andante* time.—**Andantino**, an-dan-tē'no, *a.* Applied to a movement quicker than *andante*.

Andean, an-dē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes, the great mountain chain of South America.—**Andesin**, an'des-in, *n.* A mineral resembling felspar originally obtained from the Andes.

Andiron, and'ī-ėrn, *n.* [O.E. *andiren*, *aundirie*, *aundire*, O.Fr. *andier*; origin unknown.] A horizontal iron bar raised on short legs, with an upright standard at one end, used to support pieces of wood when burning on an open hearth, one being placed on each side; a fire-dog.

Andranatomy, an-dra-nat'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *anatomē*, dissection.] The dissection of a human body, especially of a male; androtomy.

Androecium, an-drē'si-um, *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, a male, and *oikos*, a house.] *Bot.* the male system of a flower; the assemblage of the stamens.

Androgynal, **Androgynous**, an-droj'in-al, an-droj'in-us, *a.* [Gr. *androgynos*—*anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *gynē*, woman.] Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical; having or partaking of the mental characteristics of both sexes.—**Androgynally**, an-droj'in-al-li, *adv.* With the parts of both sexes.

Andropetalous, an-drō-pet'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a male, and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* applied to double flowers produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals.

Androphagi, an-drof'a-ji, *n. pl.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *phagō*, to eat.] Man-eaters; anthropophagi.—**Androphagous**, an-drof'a-gus, *a.* Pertaining or addicted to cannibalism.

Androphore, an'dro-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a male, and *pherō*, to bear.] *Bot.* a stalk supporting the stamens.

Androsphinx, an'dro-sfingks, *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *sphingx*, a sphinx.] A sphinx with a human head.

Androtomy, an-drot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Same as *Andranatomy*.

Androus, an'drus, *a.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* producing stamens only; staminate; male.

Anecdote, an'ek-dōt, *n.* [Gr. *anekdotos*, not published—*a*, neg., *ek*, out, and *dotos*, given, from *didōmi*, to give.] A short story, narrating a detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.—**Anecdotic**, **Anecdotal**, **Anecdotical**, an-ek-dot'ik, an'ek-dōt-al, an-ek-dot'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes; consisting of or of the nature of anecdotes.—**Anecdotist**, **Anecdotarian**, an'ek-dōt-ist, an'ek-dō-tā"ri-an, *n.* One who deals in anecdotes.

Anelectric, an-ē-lek'trik, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and E. *electric*.] Having no electric properties; non-electric.

Anelectrode, an-ē-lek'trōd, *n.* [Prefix *ana*, up, and *electrode*.] The positive pole of a galvanic battery: opposed to *catelectrode*.

Anemograph, a-nem'o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, the wind.] An instrument for measuring and recording the force and direction of the wind.—**Anemography**, an-e-mog'ra-fi, *n.* The use of the anemograph.—**Anemology**, an-e-mol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of or a treatise on winds.—**Anemometer**, an-e-mom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.—**Anemometry**, an-e-mom'et-ri, *n.* The process of determining the pressure or force of the wind.

Anemone, a-nem'o-ne, *n.* [Gr. *anemōnē*, the wind-flower, from *anemos*, the wind, being easily stripped of its petals by the wind.] Wind-flower, a genus of plants. Three species occur in Britain, but only one, the wood-anemone, is truly a native.—*Sea-anemone*. ACTINIA.—**Anemonic**, an-e-mon'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to anemone.

Anemophilous, an-e-mof'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, *philos*, loving.] *Bot.* having the pollen conveyed and fertilization effected by the wind.

Anemoscope, a-nem'o-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *skopeō*, to view.] A contrivance which shows the direction of the wind; a weathercock; a wind-vane.

Anemosis, an-ē-mō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, the wind.] A condition of the timber of trees in which the annual layers are separated from each other, sometimes regarded as the result of strong gales.

Anent, a-nent', *prep.* [A. Sax. *on efn*, *on emn*, on a level, near, lit. on even. The *t*, as in *ancient*, is superfluous.] About; respecting; regarding.

Anenterous, an-en'tėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *entera*, bowels.] Destitute of intestines; having no alimentary canal.

Aneroid, an'ē-roid, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *nēros*, moisture, and *eidos*, form.] Dispensing with fluid, as with quicksilver.—*Aneroid barometer*, a barometer the action of which depends on the pressure of the atmosphere on a circular metallic box exhausted of air, hermetically sealed, and having a slightly elastic top, the vacuum serving the purpose of the column of mercury in the ordinary barometer.

Anesthesia, an-es-thē'si-a, *n.* Same as *Anæsthesia*.—**Anesthetic**, an-es-thet'ik, *a.* Same as *Anæsthetic*.

Aneurism, an'ū-rizm, *n.* [Gr. *aneurysmos*, a widening—*ana*, up, and *eurys*, wide.] *Med.* the swelling of an artery, or the dilatation and expansion of some part of an artery, often a very dangerous ailment.—**Aneurismal**, an-ū-riz'mal, *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism.

Anew, a-nū', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, of or on, and *new*.] Over again; in a new form; afresh.

Anfractuous, an-frak'tū-us, *a.* [Fr. *anfractueux*, L. *anfractus*, winding—*frango*, *fractum*, to break.] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous.—**Anfractuose**, an-frak'tū-ōs, *a.* *Bot.* twisted or sinuous.—**Anfractuosity**, an-frak'tū-os"i-ti, *n.* A state of being anfractuous; *anat.* a sinuous depression.—**Anfractuousness**, an-frak'tū-us-nes, *n.* Anfractuosity.

Angel, ān'jel, *n.* [L. *angelus*, Gr. *angelos*, a messenger.] A divine messenger; a spiritual being employed in the service of God; also applied to an evil being of similar powers; a gold coin, formerly current in England, varying in value from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.*, bearing the figure of the archangel Michael.—**Angelhood**, ān'jel-hųd, *n.* The state or condition of an angel; the angelic nature or character.—**Angelic**, **Angelical**, an-jel'ik, an-jel'ik-al, *a.* Resembling or belonging to, or partaking of the nature and dignity of angels.—**Angelica**, an-jel'ik-a, *n.* [From possessing what were regarded as *angelic* powers or virtues.] The name of two umbelliferous plants. One (*Angelica sylvestris*) is common in Britain and used in preparing gin and bitters, &c.; the other, garden angelica (*Archangelica officinalis*), possesses carminative and tonic properties.—**Angelically**, an-jel'ik-al-li, *adv.* In

an angelic manner.—**Angelicalness**, an-jel'ik-al-nes, *n.*—**Angelicize**, **Angelify**, **Angelize**, an-jel'i-siz, an-jel'i-fi, an'jel-iz, *v.t.* To make angelic or like an angel.—**Angelolatry**, an-jel-ol'a-tri, *n.* [R. *angel*, and Gr. *latreia*, worship.] The worship of angels.—**Angelology**, an-jel-ol'o-ji, *n.* A discourse on angels, or the doctrine of angelic beings.—**Angelophany**, an-jel-of'a-ni, *n.* [*Angel*, and Gr. *phainô*, to appear.] The appearance of an angel or angels to man.—**Angelus**, an'jel-us, *n.* *R. Cath. Ch.* a solemn devotion in memory of the incarnation; the bell tolled to indicate the time when the angelus is to be recited.—**Angel-fish**, an'jel-fish, *n.* A fish nearly allied to the sharks: so called from its pectoral fins, which are so large as to spread like wings.

Anger, ang'gèr, *n.* [Originally grief from Icel. *angr*, grief, sorrow, *angra*, to grieve, annoy; Dan. *anger*, sorrow; same root as in A. Sax. *enge*, vexed, narrow, G. *enge*, narrow; L. *ango*, to trouble, *angor*, vexation, Gr. *anchô*, to choke.] A violent passion or emotion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others; passion; ire; choler; rage; wrath. ∴ *Anger* is more general and expresses a less strong feeling than *wrath* and *rage*, both of which imply a certain outward manifestation, and the latter violence and want of self-command.—*v.t.* To excite to anger; to rouse resentment in; to make angry; to exasperate.—**Angerly**,† ang'ger-li, *adv.* Angrily. [*Tenn.*]—**Angrily**, ang'gri-li, *adv.* In an angry manner.—**Angriness**, ang'gri-nes, *n.* The state of being angry.—**Angry**, ang'gri, *a.* Feeling resentment; provoked; showing anger; caused by anger; raging; tumultuous.

Angevin, an'jé-vin, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Anjou*, a former province of France.

Angina, an-ji'na, *n.* [L., from *ango*, to choke. ANGER.] *Med.* an inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces.—*Angina pectoris*, a fatal disease characterized by paroxysms of intense pain and a feeling of constriction in the chest. (Also pron. an'ji-na.)

Angiocarpous, an'ji-ō-kär"pus, *a.* [Gr. *angeion*, a capsule, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* having a fruit whose seed-vessels are inclosed within a covering that does not form a part of themselves, as the acorn.

Angiography, **Angiology**, an-ji-og'ra-fi, an-ji-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *angeion*, a vessel.] *Med.* a description of the vessels of the body.

Angiosperm, an'ji-ō-sperm, *n.* [Gr. *angeion*, a vessel, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel.—**Angiospermous**, an'ji-ō-sperm"us, *a.* *Bot.* having seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel.

Angle, ang'gl, *n.* [L. *angulus*, a corner. ANCHOR.] The point where two lines or planes meet that do not run in the same straight line; a corner; the degree of opening or divergence of two straight lines which meet one another.—**Angled**, ang'gld, *a.* Having angles: used chiefly in compounds.—**Anglometer**, ang'gl-me-tèr, *n.* Any instrument for measuring angles.—**Angular**, ang'gū-lèr, *a.* Having an angle or angles; having corners; pointed; consisting of or forming an angle.—*Angular motion*, *angular velocity*, the motion or velocity of a body or a point moving circularly.—**Angularity**, ang-gū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being angular.—**Angularly**, ang'gū-lèr-li, *adv.* In an angular manner.—**Angularness**, ang'gū-lèr-nes, *n.* The quality of being angular.—**Angulate**, **Angulated**, ang'gū-lāt, ang'gū-lāt-ed, *a.* Angled; cornered.—**Angulation**, ang-gū-lā'shon, *n.* The state of being an angled; that which is angulated.—**Angulosity**, ang-gū-los'i-ti, *n.* A state of being angulous or angular.—**Angulous**, ang'gū-los, *a.* Angular.—**Angle-bar**, *n.* A bar fitting into an angle or corner to connect the side pieces.—**Angle-iron**, *n.* A piece of rolled iron in the shape of the letter L, used for forming the joints of iron plates in girders, boilers, &c., to which it is riveted.

Angle, ang'gl, *n.* [A. Sax. *angel*, a fish-hook; G. *angel*, Icel. *ongull*, a hook; from a root meaning crooked, seen also in ANCHOR.] A fish-hook.—**Angle**, ang'gl, *v.t.*—*angled*, *angling*. To fish with an angle, or with line and hook.—**Angler**, ang'glèr, *n.* One who fishes with an angle; a fish having long filamentous appendages in its head, which attract the smaller fishes and thus provide it with prey.—**Angling**, ang'gling, *n.* The act or art of fishing with a rod and line; rod-fishing.

Angles, ang'gls, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *Angle*, *Engle*, the Angles.] A Low German tribe who in the fifth century and subsequently crossed over to Britain along with bands of Saxons, Jutes, and others, and colonized a great part of what from them has received the name of England.—**Anglian**, ang'gli-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tribe of the Angles. —*n.* A member of the tribe of the Angles.

Anglican, ang'glik-an, *a.* [L.L. *anglicus*, English.] English; pertaining to the English Church.—*Anglican Church*, the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal churches in Ireland, Scotland, and the colonies; sometimes including also the Episcopal churches of the United States.—*n.* A member of the Anglican Church.—**Anglicanism**, ang'glik-an-izm, *n.* The principles of or adherence to the Established Church of England.—**Anglice**, ang'gli-sē, *adv.* [L.] In English; in the English manner.—**Anglicism**, ang'gli-sizm, *n.* The quality of being English; an English idiom.—**Anglicize**, **Anglify**, ang'gli-siz, ang'gli-fi, *v.t.*—*anglicized*, *anglicizing*. To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom or to English analogies.—**Anglification**, ang'gli-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of converting into English.

Anglo-, ang'glō, prefix. [L.L. *Anglus*, an Englishman.] A prefix signifying *English*, or connected with England.—**Anglo-American**, *n.* A descendant from English ancestors born in America or the United States: used also as an adj.—**Anglo-Catholic**, *n.* A member of the English Protestant Church.—*a.* A term employed to designate those churches which adopt the principles of the English Reformation.—**Anglo-Catholicism**, *n.* The principles or doctrines of the Anglican Church.—**Anglo-Indian**, *n.* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies. Also as an adj.—**Anglo-Irish**, *n. pl.* English people born or resident in Ireland; descendants of parents English on the one side and Irish on the other. Also as an adj.—**Anglomania**, ang-glō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *mania*, madness.] An excessive or undue attachment to, respect for, or imitation of Englishmen or English institutions and customs by a foreigner.—**Anglophobia**, ang-glō-fō'bi-a, *n.* [Gr. *phobos*, fear.] An excessive hatred to or dread of English people, customs, or institutions.—**Anglo-Saxon**, *n.* [ANGLES, SAXON.] One of the nation formed by the union of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or one of their descendants; one belonging to the English race; the language of the Anglo-Saxons, or the English language in its first stage.—*a.* Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or to the oldest form of English.

Angola, an-gō'la, *n.* A light cloth, made from the wool or long silky hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor.—**Angola-cat**. A large variety of the domestic cat originally from Angora, with beautiful long silky hair.

Angostura, ang-gos-tū'ra, *a.* Belonging to or brought from the town of Angostura in Venezuela—an epithet of a kind of bark having febrifugal properties and of a kind of bitters made from it.

Angrily, **Angriness**, **Angry**. ANGER.

Anguilliform, an-gwil'li-form, *a.* [L. *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an eel or of a serpent.

Anguine, **Anguineal**, an'gwin, an-gwin'e-al, *a.* [L. *anguineus*, from *anguis*, a snake.] Pertaining to or resembling a snake; snake-like.

Anguish, ang'gwish, *n.* [O.E. *angwis*, *anguise*, Fr. *angoisse*, from L. *angustia*, a strait, perplexity, from *angustus*, narrow; root *ang* as in E. *anger*.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind; any keen affection of the emotions or feelings ('an *anguish* of delight.' *Thack.*).—**Anguish**,† ang'gwish, *v.t.* To distress extremely.

Angular, **Angularity**, &c. ANGLE.

Angustifoliate, ang-gus'ti-fō'li-āt, *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow, and *folium*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having narrow leaves.

Anhelation, an-he-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *anhelatio*, *anhelationis*, from *anhelo*, to pant.] Shortness of breath; a panting; also, eager desire or aspiration.

Anhydrous, an-hi'drus, *a.* [Gr. *anydros*, dry—neg. prefix *an*, and *hydôr*, water.] Destitute of water; specifically, *chem.* destitute of the water of crystallization.—**Anhydride**, an-hi'drid, *n.* One of a class of oxygen compounds in which there is no water.—**Anhydrite**, an-hi'drit, *n.* Anhydrous sulphate of calcium, a mineral resembling a coarse-grained granite.

Anicut, an'i-kut, *n.* ANICUT.

Anidiomatical, an-id i-o-mat"ik-al, *a.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and E. *idiomatical*.] Contrary to the idiom of a language.

Anil, an'il, *n.* [Sp. *anil*, Ar. *nesl*, Skr. *nîlam*, indigo, *nîlî*, the indigo-plant.] A shrub from whose leaves and stalks the West Indian indigo is made.—**Anilla**, an-il'la, *n.* A commercial term for West Indian indigo.—**Aniline**, an'i-lin, *n.* A substance obtained from indigo and other organic substances, though the aniline of commerce is obtained from benzole, a product of coal-tar. It furnishes a number of brilliant dyes.

Anile, an'il, *a.* [L. *anilis*, from *anus*, an old woman.] Old-womanish; aged; imbecile.—**Anility**, **Anileness**, a-nil'i-ti, an'il-nes, *n.* The state of being anile.

Animadvert, an'i-mad-vèrt", *v.i.* [L. *animadverto*—*animus*, mind, and *adverto*, to turn to.] To perceive or take cognizance; usually, to make remark by way of criticism; to pass strictures or criticisms (followed by *on*, *upon*).—**Animadverter**, an'i-mad-vèrt"èr, *n.* One who animadverts.—**Animadversion**, an'i-mad-vèr'shon, *n.* The act of one who animadverts; a remark by way of criticism or censure; stricture; censure.—**Animadversive**,† an'i-mad-vèr"siv, *a.* Perceiving; percipient.

Animal, an'i-mal, *n.* [L. *animal*, a living being, from *anima*, air, breath, life, the soul, from a root *an*, to breathe or blow.] A living being characterized by sensation and voluntary motion; an inferior or irrational being, in contradistinction to man; also often popularly used to signify a quadruped.—*a.* Belonging or relating to animals (*animal* functions); pertaining to the merely sentient part of a living being, as distinguished from the intellectual or spiritual part (*animal* passions); of or pertaining to, or consisting of, the flesh of animals.—**Animalish**,† an'i-mal-ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to or like an animal; brutish.—**Animalism**, an'i-mal-izm, *n.* The state of a mere animal; the state of being actuated by sensual appetites only; sensuality.—**Animality**, an-i-mal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being an animal; *physiol.* those vital phenomena which, superadded to vegetality, constitute animal existence.—**Animalization**, an'i-mal-iz-ā"shon, *n.* The act of animalizing; conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation.—**Animalize**, an'i-mal-iz, *v.t.*—*animalized*, *animalizing*. To give animal life to; to convert into animal matter; to bring under the sway of animal appetites.—**Animalness**, an'i-mal-nes, *n.* Animality.

Animalcule, an-i-mal'kūl, *n.* [L.L. *animalculum*, dim. of L. *animal*, an animal.] A minute animal, especially one that is microscopic or invisible to the naked eye.—**Animalcular**, **Animalculine**, an-i-mal'kū-lèr, an-i-mal'kū-lin, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling animalcules.—**Animalculum**, an-i-mal'kū-lum, *n.* *pl.* **Animalcula**, an-i-mal'kū-la. An animalcule.

Animate, an'i-māt, *v.t.*—*animated*, *animating*. [L. *animatus*, animated, pp. of *animo*, to fill with breath. ANIMAL.] To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive; to give life, spirit, or liveliness to; to heighten the powers or effect of; to stimulate or incite; to inspirit; rouse.—**Animate**, an'i-māt, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life.—**Animated**, an'i-māt-ed, *a.* Endowed with animal life; lively; vigorous; full of spirit (an *animated* discourse).—**Animater**, **Animator**, an'i-māt-èr, *n.* One

who animates.—**Animating**, an'i-māt-ing, *a.* Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening; rousing.—**Animatingly**, an'i-māt-ing-li, *adv.* So as to animate.—**Animation**, an-i-mā'shon, *n.* The act of animating or state of being animated; state of having life; liveliness; briskness; vivacity.—**Animative**, an'i-māt-iv, *a.* Giving life or spirit.

Anime, an'i-me, *n.* [Sp.] A resin exuding from a large American tree, called in the West Indies *locust-tree*. It produces a fine varnish. The name is also given to Indian copal.

Animism, an'i-mizm, *n.* [L. *anima*, the soul.] The old hypothesis of a force (*Anima mundi*, soul of the world) immaterial but inseparable from matter, and giving to matter its form and movements; the attribution of spirit or soul to inanimate things.—**Animist**, an'i-mist, *n.* One who holds to or believes in animism.—**Animistic**, an-i-mist'-ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or founded on, animism.

Animosity, an-i-mos'i-ti, *n.* [L. *animositas*, from *animosus*, full of courage, ardent, from *animus*, the mind, courage, pride.] Courage‡; rancorous feeling; bitter and active enmity.

Animus, an'i-mus, *n.* [L., spirit, temper.] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper; especially, hostile spirit or angry temper.

Anion, an'i-on, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upward, *ion*, going.] *Elect.* the element of an electrolyte which is evolved at the positive pole or *anode*.

Anise, an'is, *n.* [Fr., from L. *anisum*.] An annual umbelliferous plant (*Pimpinella Anisum*), the seeds of which have an aromatic smell and a pleasant warm taste, and are employed in the manufacture of liqueurs.—**Aniseed**, an'i-sēd, *n.* The seed of the anise.—**Anisette**, an-i-set, *n.* [Fr.] A liqueur flavoured with anise.—**Anisic**, a-nis'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to anise.

Anisomeric, an-ī'so-mer"ik, *a.* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal, and *meros*, a part.] Not consisting of symmetrical or corresponding parts; unsymmetrical.

Anisostemonous, an-ī'so-stem"on-us, *a.* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal, and *stēmōn*=*stamen*.] *Bot.* having the number of the stamens not corresponding with the number of the petals or the sepals.

Anisotrope, **Anisotropic**, an'i-sō-trōp, an'-i-sō-trōp"ik, *a.* Same as *Æolotropic*.

Anitrogenous, a-ni-troj'en-us, *a.* Not containing or supplying nitrogen; non-nitrogenous.

Anker, ang'kėr, *n.* A Dutch liquid measure, formerly used in England, containing 10 wine gallons.

Ankle, ang'kl, *n.* [A. Sax. *ancleow*, O. Fris. *ankel*, Dan. and Sw. *ankel*, G. *enkel*; from a root *ang*, meaning crooked. ANCHOR.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.—**Ankled**, ang'kld, *a.* Having ankles: used in composition.—**Anklet**, ang'klet, *n.* An ornament, support, or protection for the ankle.

Ankylosis, ang-ki-lō'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *angkylos*, crooked.] Stiffness and immovability of a joint; morbid adhesion of the articular ends of contiguous bones.—**Ankylose**, ang'ki-lōs, *v.t.*—*ankylosed*, *ankylosing*. To affect with ankylosis.—*v.i.* To become ankylosed.—**Ankylotic**, ang-ki-lot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to ankylosis.

Anna, an'na, *n.* In the East Indies, the sixteenth part of a rupee, or about 1d.

Annals, an'nals, *n. pl.* [L. *annales* (*libri*, books, understood), *annalis*, pertaining to a year, from *annus*, a year.] A history or relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened.—**Annalist**, an'nal-ist, *n.* A writer of annals.—**Annalistic**, an-nal-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to an annalist.

Annats, **Annates**, an'nats, an'nāts, *n. pl.* [L.L. *annata*, from L. *annus*, a year.] The first year's income of a spiritual living, formerly vested in the sovereign, but in the reign of Queen Anne appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings.

Annatto, an-nat'tō, *n.* ARNOTTO.

Anneal, an-nēl', *v.t.* [A. Sax. *anaelan*, *onaelan*, to set on fire, to anneal—*an* or *on*, on, and *aelan*, to kindle.] To heat, as glass or iron vessels, in an oven or furnace, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle; to temper by a gradually diminishing heat; to heat in order to fix colours; to bake.

Annelid, **Annelidan**, an'ne-lid, an-nel'i-dan, *n.* [L. *annellus*, a little ring, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] One of an extensive division or class of annulose animals, so called because their bodies are formed of a great number of small rings, as in the earthworm.—**Annelida**, an-nel'i-da, *n. pl.* The annelids.

Annex, an-neks', *v.t.* [L. *annecto*, *annexum*, to bind to—*ad*, to, and *necto*, *nexum*, to bind.] To unite at the end; to subjoin; to unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; to connect, especially as a consequence (to *annex* a penalty).—*n.* Something annexed.—**Annexation**, an-neks-ā'shon, *n.* The act of annexing; what is annexed; addition; union.—**Annexationist**, an-neks-ā'shon-ist, *n.* One favourable to annexation, as of a portion of another country to his own.—**Annexe**, an-neks', *n.* [Fr.] A wing or subsidiary building communicating with the main edifice.—**Annexion**,† an-nek'shon, *n.* The act of annexing or thing annexed; annexation. [*Shak.*]

Annicut, an'ni-kut, *n.* In the East Indies, a dam.

Annihilate, an-nī'hil-āt, *v.t.*—*annihilated*, *annihilating*. [L. *annihilo*—*ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of; to cause to cease to be; to destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of.—**Annihilable**, an-nī'hil-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being annihilated.—**Annihilation**, an-nī'hil-ā"shon, *n.* The act of annihilating or the state of being annihilated.—**Annihilationist**, an-nī'hil-ā"shon-ist, *n.* One who believes that annihilation by way of punishment is the fate of the wicked after death.—**Annihilator**, an-nī'hil-āt-ėr, *n.* One who or that which annihilates.

Anniversary, an-ni-vėrs'a-ri, *a.* [L. *anniversarius*—*annus*, a year, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] Returning with the year at a stated time; annual; yearly.—*n.* A stated day on which some event is annually celebrated; the annual celebration in honour of an event.

Annomination, an-nom'in-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, *nomen*, a name.] The use of words nearly alike in sound but of different meanings; a pun; a paronomasia.

Annotate, an'nō-tāt, *v.t.*—*annotated*, *annotating*. [L. *annoto*, *annotatum*—*ad*, to, and *noto*, to note.] To comment upon; to make remarks on by notes.—*v.i.* To act as an annotator; to make annotations or notes (with *on*).—**Annotation**, an-nō-tā'shon, *n.* The act of annotating or making notes on; an illustrative note on some passage of a book.—**Annotator**, an'nō-tāt-ėr, *n.* A writer of annotations or notes; a commentator.—**Annotatory**, an-nōt'a-to-ri, *a.* Relating to or containing annotations.

Annotinous, an-not'in-us, *a.* [L. *annotinus*, from *annus*, a year.] *Bot.* being a year old; lasting from the previous year.

Annotto, **Annotta**, an-not'tō, an-not'ta, *n.* ARNOTTO.

Announce, an-nouns', *v.t.*—[illegible] *nouncing*. [Fr. *annoncer*, from L. *annuncio*—*ad*, and *nuncio*, to tell, from *nuncius*, a messenger.] To publish; to proclaim; to give notice or first notice of.—**An**[illegible]**t**, an-nouns'ment, *n.* The act of announcing or giving notice; proclamation; publication.—**Announcer**, an-nouns'-ėr, *n.* One that announces; a proclaimer.

Annoy, an-noi', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *anoier*, from *anoi*, annoyance, vexation, from L. *in odio*, in hatred, common in such phrases as *est mihi in odio*, it is hateful to me. ODIUM.] To torment or disturb, especially by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex, pester, or molest.—*n.* Molestation; annoyance (chiefly a poetical word).—**Annoyance**, an-noi'ans, *n.* The act of annoying; the state of being annoyed; that which annoys; trouble.—**Annoyer**, an-noi'ėr, *n.* One that annoys.—**Annoying**, an-noi'ing, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome.

Annual, an'nū-al, *a.* [L.L. *annualis*, from L. *annus*, a year.] Returning every year; coming yearly; lasting or continuing only one year or one yearly season; performed in a year; reckoned by the year.—*n.* A plant that grows from seed, flowers, and perishes in the course of the same season; a literary production published annually.—**Annually**, an'nū-al-li, *adv.* Yearly; returning every year; year by year.

Annuity, an-nū'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *annuité*, from *annus*, a year.] A yearly payment of money which a person receives for life or for a term of years, the person being usually entitled to such payment in consideration of money advanced to those who pay.—**Annuitant**, an-nū'it-ant, *n.* One receiving an annuity.

Annul, an-nul', *v.t.*—*annulled*, *annulling*. [Fr. *annuller*, from L. *ad nullum*, to nothing.] To reduce to nothing or annihilate (*Mil.*)‡; to make void; to nullify; to abrogate; cancel (laws, decrees, compacts, &c.).—**Annuller**, an-nul'ėr, *n.* One who annuls.—**Annulment**, an-nul'ment, *n.* The act of.

Annular, **Annulary**,† an'nū-lėr, an'nū-la-ri, *a.* [L. *annularis*, from *annulus*, *anulus*, dim. of *anus*, a ring, akin to *annus*, a year. ANNUAL.] Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.—*Annular eclipse*, an eclipse of the sun in which a ring of light formed by the sun's disc is visible around the dark shadow of the moon.—**Annularly**, an'nū-lėr-li, *adv.* In the manner of a ring.—**Annulata**, an-nū-lā'ta, *n. pl.* Same as *Annelida*.—**Annulate**, **Annulated**, an'nū-lāt, an'nū-lāt-ed, *a.* Furnished with rings, or circles like rings; having belts.—**Annulation**, an-nū-lā'shon, *n.* A circular or ring-like formation.—**Annulet**, an'nū-let, *n.* [A dim. from L. *annulus*, a ring.] A little ring or ring-like body.—**Annuloida**, an-nū-loi'da, *n. pl.* A division of animals made up of the sea-urchins, tape-worms, &c.—**Annulose**, an'nū-lōs, *a.* Furnished with rings; having a body composed of rings: a term applied to animals forming a sub-kingdom which embraces the worms, leeches, crabs, spiders, insects.—**Annulosa**, an-nū-lō'sa, *n. pl.* The annulose animals.

Annumerate,† an-nū'mėr-āt, *v.t.*—*annumerated*, *annumerating*. [L. *annumero*—*ad*, and *numerus*, number.] To add to a former number.—**Annumeration**, an-nū'mėr-ā"shon, *n.* Addition to a former number.

Annunciate, an-nun'shi-āt, *v.t.*—*annunciated*, *annunciating*. [ANNOUNCE.] To bring tidings of; to announce.—**Annunciation**, an-nun'shi-ā"shon, *n.* The act of announcing; announcement; the tidings brought by the angel to Mary of the incarnation of Christ; the church festival in memory of this announcement, falling on 25th March.—**Annunciative**, **Annunciatory**, an-nun'-shi-āt-iv, an-nun'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Having the character of an annunciation.—**Annunciator**, an-nun'shi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who announces.

Anode, an'ōd, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upwards, and *hodos*, a way.] The part of the surface of an electrolyte which the electric current enters: opposed to *cathode*.

Anodyne, an'ō-dīn, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *odynē*, pain.] Any medicine which allays pain.—*a.* Assuaging pain.—**Anodynous**, an'ō-din-us, *a.* Having the qualities of an anodyne.

Anoint, a-noint', *v.t.* [O.E. *anointen*, *enointen*; O.Fr. *enoindre*, part. *enoint*, from L. *inungere*, *inunctum*, from *in*, in, on, and *ungo*, *unctum*, to anoint. UNGUENT.] To pour oil upon; to smear or rub with oil or unctuous substances; to consecrate by unction, or the use of oil.—**Anointer**, a-noint'-ėr, *n.* One who anoints.—**Anointment**, a-noint'ment, *n.* The act of anointing.

Anomaly, a-nom'a-li, *n.* [Fr. *anomalie*; L. *anomalia*, Gr. *anōmalia*, inequality, neg. prefix *an*, and *homalos*, equal, similar, from *homos*, the same. SAME.] Deviation from the common rule; something abnormal; irregularity: *astron.* the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun; also the angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.—**Anomalism**, a-nom'al-izm, *n.* An anomaly; a deviation from rule.—**Anomalistic**, a-nom'a-list"ik, *a.* Pertaining to an anomaly.—*Anomalistic year*, the interval

between two occasions when the earth is in perihelion, rather longer than the civil year. — **Anomalous**, a-nom′a-lus, *a.* [L. *anomalus*, Gr. *anōmalos*.] Forming an anomaly; deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; irregular; abnormal. — **Anomalously**, a-nom′a-lus-li, *adv.*—**Anomalousness**, a-nom′a-lus-nes, *n.*

Anon, a-non′, *adv.* [O.E *anan*, *anoon*, A. Sax. *on ân*, *an ân* = on one, that is, without break.] Forthwith; immediately; quickly; at another time; thereafter; sometimes.—*Ever and anon*, every now and then.

Anonymous, a-non′im-us, *a.* [Gr. [illegible]—neg. prefix *an*, and *onoma*, name. NAME.] Wanting a name; without any name acknowledged as that of author, contributor, and the like.—**Anonymously**, a-non′im-us-li, *adv.* In an anonymous manner; without a name.—**Anonyme**, an′on-im, *n.* An assumed or false name. — **Anonymity**, **Anonymousness**, a-non-im′i-ti, a-non′im-us-nes, *n.* The state of being anonymous.

Anoplotherium, an′op-lo-thē″ri-um, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, *hoplon*, armour, and *thērion*, a beast.] The generic name of certain extinct hoofed animals, discovered in the gypsum quarries of Paris and fresh-water deposits of the Isle of Wight.

Anorexy, an′o-rek-si, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *orexis*, desire, appetite.] Want of appetite without a loathing of food.

Anorthic, an-or′thik, *a.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *orthos*, straight, right.] Without right angles; *mineral.* having unequal oblique axes.—**Anorthite**, a-nor′thit, *n.* A mineral of the felspar family.

Anosmia, an-os′mi-a, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *osmē*, smell.] *Med.* a loss of the sense of smell.

Another, an-uTH′ėr, *a.* [*An*, indefinite art., and *other*.] Not the same; different; one more, in addition to a former number; any other; any one else. Often used without a noun, as a substitute for the name of a person or thing, and much used in opposition to *one*; as, *one* went *one* way, *another another*. Also frequently used with *one* in a reciprocal sense; as, 'Love one another.'

Anotta, **Anotto**, a-not′ta, a-not′tō, *n.* Same as *Arnotto*.

Anoura, an-ou′ra, *n. pl.* Same as *Anura*.

Anserine, an′sėr-in, *a.* [L. *anserinus*, from *anser*, a goose.] Relating to or resembling a goose, or the skin of a goose: applied to the skin when roughened by cold or disease.—**Anserous**,† an′sėr-us, *a.* Of or pertaining to a goose; foolish; silly.

Answer, an′sėr, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *andswerian*, to answer—*and*, a prefix meaning against (=*a* in *along*, L. *ante*, before, Gr. *anti*, against), and *swerian*, to swear.] To speak or write in return to; to reply to; to refute; to say or do in reply; to act in compliance with, or in fulfilment or satisfaction of; to render account to or for; to be security for (*Shak.*); to be equivalent or adequate to; to serve; to suit.—*v.i.* To reply; to speak or write by way of return; to respond to some call; to be fit or suitable.—*To answer for*, to be accountable for; to guarantee.—*To answer to*, to be known by; to correspond to, in the way of resemblance, fitness, or correlation.—**Answer**, an′sėr, *n.* A reply; that which is said, written, or done, in return to a call, question, argument, challenge, allegation, petition, prayer, or address; the result of an arithmetical or mathematical operation; a solution; something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else; *law*, a counter-statement of facts in a course of pleadings.——**Answerable**, an′sėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being answered; obliged to give an account; amenable; responsible; correspondent.——**Answerableness**, an′sėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being answerable.—**Answerably**, an′sėr-a-bli, *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence, or conformity; suitably.—**Answerer**, an′sėr-ėr, *n.* One who answers.—**Answerless**, an′sėr-les, *a.* Having no answer, or incapable of being answered.—**Answerlessly**, an′sėr-les-li, *adv.*

Ant, ant, *n.* [From A. Sax. *æmete*, an emmet (like *aunt*, from L. *amita*). EMMET.] An emmet; a pismire; a hymenopterous insect living in communities which consist of males, females, and neuters. The name is also given to the neuropterous insects more correctly called *Termites*.—**Ant-bear**, *n.* A kind of large ant-eater.—**Ant-eater**, *n.* A quadruped that eats ants, especially an edentate animal (genus Myrmecophaga) which feeds on ants and other insects, catching them by thrusting among them the long tongue covered with a viscid saliva.—**Ant-egg**, *n.* One of the small white bodies found in the hillocks of ants, popularly supposed to be their eggs, but really their larvæ.—**Ant-hill**, **Ant-hillock**, *n.* A little tumulus or hillock formed by ants for their habitation, and composed of earth, leaves, twigs, &c.—**Ant-lion**, *n.* The larva of a neuropterous insect which prepares a kind of pit-fall for the destruction of ants, &c.

Antacid, ant-as′id, *n.* [*Anti*, against, and *acid*.] An alkali, or a remedy for acidity in the stomach.—*a* Counteracting acidity.

Antacrid, ant-ak′rid, *n.* [*Anti*, against, and *acrid*.] That which corrects acridity of the secretions.

Antagonist, an-tag′ō-nist, *n.* [Gr. *antagōnistēs*—*anti*, against, and *agōnistēs*, a champion, a combatant, from *agōn*, a contest (whence *agony*).] One who contends with another; an opponent; a competitor; an adversary. ∴ *Syn.* under ADVERSARY.—*a.* Counteracting; opposing (said of muscles).—**Antagonistic**, **Antagonistical**, an-tag′ō-nist″ik, an-tag′ō-nist″ik-al, *a.* Contending against; acting in opposition; opposing.—**Antagonistic**, *n.* A muscle whose action counteracts that of another.—**Antagonistically**, an-tag′ō-nis″tik-al-li, *adv.* In an antagonistical manner.—**Antagonise**, an-tag′ō-niz, *v.i.*—*antagonised*, *antagonising.* To contend against; to act in opposition.—**Antagonism**, an-tag′ō-nizm, *n.* Character of being an antagonist or antagonistic; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles.

Antalgic, an-tal′jik, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *algos*, pain.] A medicine to alleviate pain; an anodyne.—*a.* Alleviating pain.

Antalkali, ant-al′ka-li, *n.* [*Anti*, against, and *alkali*.] A substance which neutralizes an alkali.—**Antalkaline**, ant-al′ka-lin, *a.* Having the property of neutralizing alkalies.

Antaphrodisiac, **Antaphroditic**, ant-af′ro-diz″i-ak, ant-af′ro-dit″ik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *aphrodisios*, venereal.] Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.—*n.* A medicine with this property.

Antarchism,† ant-är′kizm, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *archē*, government.] Opposition to all government.—**Antarchist**,† ant-är′kist, *n.* One who opposes all social government, or control of individuals by law.—**Antarchistic**,† ant-är-kis′tik, *a.* Pertaining to antarchism.

Antarctic, ant-ärk′tik, *a.* [L. *antarcticus*, Gr. *antarktikos*—*anti*, against, and *arktos*, the north. ARCTIC.] Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied to a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the pole 23° 28′.

Antarthritic, ant-är-thrit′ik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *arthritis*, gout.] Counteracting the gout.—*n.* A remedy which cures or alleviates the gout.

Antasthmatic, ant-ast-mat′ik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *asthma*, asthma.] Fitted to relieve asthma.—*n.* A remedy for asthma.

Antatrophic, an-ta-trof′ik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *atrophia*, a wasting away.] Efficacious against atrophy or consumption.—*n* A medicine for the cure of atrophy.

Antebrachial, an-tē-brā′ki-al, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *brachium*, the arm.] *Anat.* of or pertaining to the fore-arm.

Antecede, an-tē-sēd′, *v.t.*—*anteceded*, *anteceding.* [L. *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go. CEDE.] To go before in time; to precede.—**Antecedence**, **Antecedency**, an-tē-sē′dens, an-tē-sē′den-si, *n.* The act or state of going before in time; [illegible].—**Antecedent**, an-tē-sē′dent, *a.* Going before; prior; anterior; preceding.—*n.* One who or that which goes before in time or place; *gram.* the noun to which a relative or other pronoun refers; *pl.* the earlier events of a man's life; previous course, conduct, or avowed principles.—**Antecedently**, an-tē-sē′dent-li, *adv.* Previously; at a time preceding.—**Antecessor**, an-tē-ses′ėr, *n.* One who goes before; a leader; *law*, an ancestor.

Ante-chamber, **Anteroom**, an′tē-chām-bėr, an′tē-rom, *n.* A chamber or room before or leading to another apartment.

Ante-chapel, an′tē-chap-el, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it.

Antecians, **Antœci**, an-tē′shi-ans, an-tē′si, *n. pl.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *oikos*, a house.] Those living in the same latitude, but on different sides of the equator.

Antedate, an′tē-dāt, *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *date*.] Prior date; a date antecedent to another.—*v.t.*—*antedated*, *antedating.* To date before the true time or beforehand; to give an earlier date than the real one to; to anticipate or give effect to before the due time.

Antediluvian, an′tē-di-lū″vi-an, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a flood.] Existing, happening, or relating to what happened before the deluge.—*n.* One who lived before the deluge.

Antelope, an′tē-lōp, *n.* [Doubtfully derived from a Gr. *antholōps*, an antelope, supposed to be compounded of *anthos*, a flower, and *ōps*, an eye.] A name applied to many species of ruminant mammals resembling the deer in general appearance, but essentially different in nature from them, having hollow, unbranched horns that are not deciduous.

Antelucan, an-tē-lū′kan, *a.* [L. *antelucanus*—*ante*, before, and *lux*, light.] Being before light; preceding the dawn.

Antemeridian, an′tē-me-rid″i-an, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *meridies*, noon.] Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

Antemetic, ant-ē-met′ik, *a.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *emetic*.] Restraining or allaying vomiting.—*n.* A medicine which checks vomiting.

Antemundane, an-tē-mun′dān, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Being before the creation of the world.

Antenatal, an-tē-nā′tal, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *natalis*, pertaining to birth.] Existing or happening previous to birth.

Antenna, an-ten′na, *n.* pl. **Antennæ**, an-ten′nē. [L. *antenna*, a sail-yard.] One of the hornlike filaments that project from the head in insects, crustacea, and myriapods, and are considered as organs of touch and hearing; a feeler.—**Antennal**, an-ten′nal, *a.* Belonging to the antennæ.—**Antenniferous**, an-ten-nif′ėr-us, *a.* Bearing antennæ.—**Antenniform**, an-ten′ni-form, *a.* Shaped like antennæ.

Antenuptial, an-tē-nup′shal, *a.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *nuptial*.] Occurring or done before marriage; preceding marriage.

Antepaschal, an-tē-pas′kal, *a.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *paschal*.] Pertaining to the time before Easter.

Antependium, an-te-pen′di-um, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *pendo*, to hang.] The hanging with which the front of an altar is covered.

Antepenult, **Antepenultima**, an′tē-pē-nult, an′tē-pē-nul′ti-ma, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] The last syllable of a word except two.—**Antepenultimate**, an′tē-pē-nul″ti-māt, *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.—*n.* The antepenult.

Antepileptic, ant-ep′i-lep″tik, *a.* [*Anti*, against, and *epileptic*.] Resisting or curing epilepsy.—*n.* A remedy for epilepsy.

Anteposition, an′tē-pō-zi″shon, *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *position*.] A placing before; *gram.* the placing of a word before another which ought to follow it.

Anteprandial, an-tē-pran′di-al, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *prandium*, a meal, a dinner.] Relating to the time before dinner; occurring before dinner.

Anterior, an-tē′ri-ėr, *a.* [L., a comparative from *ante*, before.] Before in time; prior; antecedent; before in place; in front.—**Anteriority**, an-tē′ri-or″i-ti, *n.* The state of being anterior in time or place.—**Anteriorly**, an-tē′ri-ėr-li, *adv.* In an anterior manner; before.

Anteroom, an′tē-rōm, *n.* ANTE-CHAMBER.

Antero-posterior, an′tē-rō-pos-tē″ri-ėr, *a.* [L. *anterior*, from *ante*, before, and *pos-*

terior, from *post*, behind.] Lying in a direction from behind forward.

Anthelion, ant-hē'li-on, *n.* pl. **Anthelia**, ant-hē'li-a. [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *hēlios*, the sun.] A luminous ring, or rings, caused by the diffraction of light, seen in alpine and polar regions opposite the sun when rising or setting.

Anthelmintic, Anthelmintic, an-thel-min'thik, an-thel-min'tik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *helminis*, *helminthos*, a worm.] *Med* destroying or expelling worms in the intestines.—*n.* A vermifuge; a remedy for worms in the intestines.

Anthem, an'them, *n.* [O. E. *antempne*, *antemne*, *antefne*, &c., A. Sax. *antefen*, an anthem; from L. L. *antiphona*, from Gr. *antiphōnon*, an antiphon — *anti*, against, and *phōnē*, sound, the voice.] A hymn sung in alternate parts; in modern usage, a sacred tune or piece of music set to words taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures.

Anther, an'ther, *n.* [Gr. *anthēros*, flowery, from *anthos*, a flower.] The essential part of the stamen of a plant containing the pollen or fertilizing dust.—**Antheral**, an-ther-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthers.—**Antheriferous**, an-ther-if'er-us, *a.* Producing or supporting anthers.—**Antheriform**, an-ther-i-form, *a.* Having the form of an anther.—**Antheroid**, an-ther-oid, *a.* Resembling an anther.

Anthesis, an-thē'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *anthēō*, to bloom, from *anthos*, a flower.] The period when flowers expand; expansion into a flower.

Anthocarpous, an-tho-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* said of a fruit formed by masses of inflorescence adhering to each other, as the fir-cone, pine-apple, &c.

Anthocyanin, an-tho-si'an-in, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *kyanos*, blue.] The blue colouring matter of plants.

Anthodium, an-thō'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *anthōdēs*, from *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* the head of flowers of composite plants, as of a thistle or daisy.

Anthography, an-thog'ra-fi, *a.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *graphē*, description.] That branch of botany which treats of flowers; a description of flowers.

Anthoid, an'thoid, *a.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a flower; resembling a flower.

Antholite, an'tho-lit, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, flower, *lithos*, stone.] *Geol.* the impress of the inflorescence of plants on rocks.

Anthology, an-thol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *anthologia*, from *anthologos*, flower-gathering—*anthos*, a flower, and *legō*, to gather.] A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of selected poems.—**Anthological**, an-tho-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

Anthophore, an'tho-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *phoreō*, to bear.] *Bot.* a columnar process arising from the bottom of the calyx, and having at its apex the petals, stamens, and pistil.

Anthophyllite, an-thof'il-it, *n.* [L.L. *anthophyllum*, a clove.] A clove-brown variety of hornblende, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates.

Anthotaxis, an-tho-taks'is, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *taxis*, order.] *Bot.* the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth; the inflorescence.

Anthoxanthin, an-tho-zan'thin, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *xanthos*, yellow.] The yellow colouring matter of plants.

Anthracite, an'thra-sit, *n.* [Gr. *anthrax*, *anthrakos*, coal.] Glance or blind coal, a non-bituminous coal of a shining lustre, approaching to metallic, and which burns without smoke, with a weak or no flame, and with intense heat.—**Anthracitic**, an-thra-sit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.—**Anthraconite**, an-thrak'on-it, *n.* A variety of marble of a coal-black lustre, occurring at Kilkenny; stinkstone.

Anthrax, an'thraks, *n.* [Gr.] *Med.* a carbuncle; a malignant ulcer.

Anthropic, an-throp'ik, *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man.] Belonging to man; man-like; sprung from man.

Anthropogeny, an-thrō-poj'en-i, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and root *gen*, to beget.] The science of the origin and development of man.—**Anthropogenic**, an-thrō-pō-je'nik, *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropogeny.

Anthropography, an-thrō-pog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *graphē*, a description.] A description of man or of the human race; ethnography.

Anthropoid, an'thrō-poid, *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling man: specifically applied to such apes as most closely approach the human race.

Anthropolatry, an-thrō-pol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *latreia*, service, worship.] The worship of man.

Anthropolite, an-thrō'pō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *lithos*, a stone.] A petrifaction of the human body or skeleton.

Anthropology, an-thrō-pol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of man and mankind, including the study of the physical and mental constitution of man, or his whole nature, as exhibited both in the present and the past.—**Anthropologic, Anthropological**, an-thrō'pō-loj'ik, an-thrō'pō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology.—**Anthropologist**, an-thrō-pol'o-jist, *n.* One who writes on or studies anthropology.

Anthropometry, an-thrō-pom'et-ri, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *metrōn*, measure.] The measurement of the human body.

Anthropomorphism, an-thrō'pō-morf''ism, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *morphē*, form.] The representation or conception of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes and affections.—**Anthropomorphic**, an'thrō-pō-mor'fik, *a.* Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism; resembling man.—**Anthropomorphist, Anthropomorphite**, an-thrō'pō-morf''ist, an-thrō'pō-morf''it, *n.* One who believes that the Supreme Being has a human form and human attributes.—**Anthropomorphitic, Anthropomorphitical**, an-thrō[illegible]morf-it''ik, an-thrō'pō-morf-it''ik-al, *a.* [illegible]taining to anthropomorphism.—[illegible]**pomorphitism**, an-thrō'pō-morf''it-[illegible], *n.* The doctrines of anthropomorphites.—**Anthropomorphous**, an-thrō'pō-morf''us, *a.* Having the figure of or resemblance to a man.

Anthropopathism, Anthropopathy, an-thrō-pop'ath-ism, an-thrō-pop'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *pathos*, passion.] The affections or passions of man; the ascription of human passions to the Supreme Being.—**Anthropopathic, Anthropopathical**, an-thrō'p[illegible]ath'ik, an-thrō'pō-path''ik-al, *a.* P[illegible]ning to anthropopathism.—**An**[illegible]**opathically**, an-thrō'pō-path''ik-al-[illegible]y.

Anthropophagi, an-[illegible]rō-pof'a-ji, *n.* pl. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *phagō*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh.—**Anthropophagical**, an-thrō'pō-faj''ik-al, *a.* Relating to cannibalism.—**Anthropophagite**, an-thrō-pof'a-jit, *n.* A cannibal.—**Anthropophagous**, an-thrō-pof'a-gus, *a.* Feeding on human flesh.—**Anthropophagy**, an-thrō-pof'a-ji, *n.* Cannibalism.

Anthropotomy, an-thrō-pot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the human body; human anatomy.

Antianarchic, an'ti-an-är''kik, *a.* Opposed to anarchy or confusion.

Antiar, an'ti-är, *n.* [Javanese.] The milky juice which exudes from wounds made in the upas-tree, and which is one of the most acrid and virulent vegetable poisons.

Antiarthritic, an'ti-är-thrit''ik, *a.* Efficacious against the gout (arthritis).

Antiasthmatic, an'ti-ast-mat''ik, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

Antibacchius, an'ti-bak-ki''us, *n.* [Gr.] *Pros.* a foot the opposite of the bacchius, consisting of three syllables, the two first long and the last short.

Antibilious, an-ti-bil'yus, *a.* Counteractive of bilious complaints.

Antic, an'tik, *a.* [A form of *antique*, L. *antiquus*, ancient. The modern sense of this word is derived from the grotesque figures seen in the antique sculpture of the middle ages. Arrieta.] Odd; fanciful; grotesque; fantastic (tricks, postures).—*n.* A buffoon or merry-andrew (*Shak.*); a grotesque or fantastic figure (*Shak.*); an absurd or ridiculous gesture; an odd gesticulation; a piece of buffoonery; a caper.—**Antically**, an'tik-li, *adv.* In an antic manner.—**Anticness**, an-tik-nes, *n.*

Anticardium, an-ti-kär'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *kardia*, the heart.] The hollow at the bottom of the breast or epigastrium; the pit of the stomach.

Antichlor, an'ti-klōr, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and the *chlor-* of *chlorine*.] A substance employed to remove, or neutralise the effects of, the free chlorine left in goods bleached by means of chloride of lime, &c.

Antichrist, an-ti-krist, *n.* An opponent of Christ; a person or power antagonistic to Christ.—**Antichristian**, an-ti-kris'tyan, *a.* Opposite to or opposing the Christian religion.

Anticipate, an-tis'i-pāt, *v.t.*—*anticipated*, *anticipating*. [L. *anticipo* for *anticipo*, to take beforehand—*ante*, before, and *capio*, to take.] To be before in doing something; to prevent or preclude by prior action; to forestall; to realize beforehand; to foretaste or foresee; to look forward to; to expect.—*v.i.* To treat of something, as in a narrative, before the proper time.—**Anticipant**, an-tis'i-pant, *a.* Anticipating; anticipative.—**Anticipation**, an-tis'i-pā''shon, *n.* The act of anticipating; expectation; foretaste; realization beforehand; previous notion; preconceived opinion.—**Anticipative**, an-tis'i-pāt-iv, *a.* Anticipating or tending to anticipate; containing anticipation.—**Anticipatively**, an-tis'i-pāt-iv-li, *adv.* By anticipation.—**Anticipator**, an-tis'i-pāt-er, *n.* One who anticipates.—**Anticipatory**, an-tis'i-pā-to-ri, *a.* Anticipative.

Anticlimax, an-ti-kli'maks, *n.* A sentence in which the ideas first increase in force, and then terminate in something less important and striking: opposed to *climax*.

Anticlinal, an-ti-kli'nal, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *klinō*, to incline.] Inclining in opposite directions.—*Anticlinal axis*, *geol.* a line from which strata dip on either side as from the ridge of a house: opposed to *synclinal*.—*n.* An anticlinal line or axis.—**Anticlinic**, an-ti-klin'ik, *a.* Anticlinal.

Anticonstitutional, an-ti-kon'sti-tū''shon-al, *a.* Opposed to the constitution of a state; unconstitutional.

Anticontagious, an'ti-kon-tā''jus, *a.* Opposing or destroying contagion.

Anti-convulsive, an'ti-kon-vul''siv, *a.* Efficacious against convulsions.

Anticous, an-ti'kus, *a.* [L. *anticus*, in front, from *ante*, before.] *Bot.* placed in front of a flower or organ, as the lip in orchids.

Anticyclone, an'ti-si-klōn, *n.* A meteorological phenomenon consisting of a region of high barometric pressure, the pressure being greatest in the centre, with light winds flowing outwards from the centre, and not inwards as in the cyclone.

Antidactyl, an-ti-dak'til, *n.* A dactyl reversed; an anapest.

Antidemocrat, an-ti-dem'ō-krat, *n.* One who is opposed to democrats or democracy.—**Antidemocratic, Antidemocratical**, an-ti-dem'ō-krat''ik, an-ti-dem'ō-krat''ik-al, *a.* Opposing or contrary to democracy.

Antidote, an'ti-dōt, *n.* [L. *antidotum*, from Gr. *antidoton*, an antidote—*anti*, against, and *dotos*, given, from *didōmi*, to give.] A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of anything noxious taken into the stomach; *fig.* anything that prevents or counteracts evil.—**Antidotal, Antidotical**, an-ti-dōt'al, an-ti-dōt'ik-al, *a.* Having the qualities of an antidote; serving as an antidote.—**Antidotally, Antidotically**, an'ti-dōt-al-li, an-ti-dōt'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

Antidysenteric, an'ti-dis-en-ter''ik, *a.* Efficacious against dysentery.—*n.* A remedy for dysentery.

Antiemetic, an'ti-ē-met''ik, *a.* Acting in the opposite manner of an emetic; checking vomiting.—*n.* A substance with this property.

Antienthusiastic, an'ti-en-thū'zi-as''tik, *a.* Opposed to enthusiasm.

Antiepialtic, an'ti-ef'i-al''tik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*,

against, and *ephialtes*, nightmare.] Curative of nightmare.—*n.* A remedy for nightmare.

Antiepileptic, an'ti-ep'i-lep"tik, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Antiepileptic*.

Antiepiscopal, an'ti-ē-pis"kop-al, *a.* Opposed to Episcopacy.

Antievangelical, an'ti-ē-van-jel"ik-al, *a.* Opposed to evangelical principles.

Antifebrile, an-ti-feb'ril or an-ti-fē'bril, *a.* Having the quality of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever.

Antifederal, an-ti-fed'ēr-al, *a.* Opposed to or opposing federalism or a federal constitution. — **Antifederalism**, an-ti-fed'er-al-ism, *n.* Opposition to federalism.—**Antifederalist**, an-ti-fed'er-al-ist, *n.* One who is averse to federalism.

Antifriction, an-ti-frik'shon, *a.* Obviating or lessening friction.

Antigraph, an'ti-graf, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, equal to, and *graphō*, to write.] *Law*, a copy or counterpart of a deed.

Antihypnotic, an-ti-hip-not"ik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, and *hypnos*, sleep.] Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.

Antihypochondriac, an-ti-hip'ō-kon"dri-ak, *a.* Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affections.

Antihysteric, an'ti-his-ter'ik, *a.* Preventing or curing hysterics.—*n.* A remedy for hysterics.

Antilegomena, an'ti-le-gom"e-na, *n. pl.* [Gr. —*anti*, against, and *legomena*, things spoken, from *legō*, to speak.] *Lit.* things spoken against; specifically, applied to certain books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not at first universally acknowledged by the church.

Antilibration, an'ti-li-brā"shon, *n.* The act of counterbalancing, or state of being counterbalanced; equipoise.

Antilithic, an-ti-lith'ik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *lithos*, a stone.] *Med.* tending to destroy or prevent the formation of urinary calculi.—*n.* A medicine with this property.

Antilogy, an-til'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *antilogia*—*anti*, against, and *legō*, to speak.] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author, or between members of the same body.—**Antilogous**, an-til'o-gus, *a.* Contradictory; *elect.* applied to that pole of a crystal which is negative when being electrified by heat, and afterwards, when cooling, positive.

Anti-macassar, an'ti-ma-kas"ar, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *macassar-oil*.] A covering for chairs, sofas, couches, &c., made of open cotton or worsted work, to preserve them from being soiled.

Antimeter, an-tim'et-ēr, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *metron*, measure.] An optical instrument for measuring angles under 10°. Called also the *Reflecting Sector*.

Antimonarchic, **Antimonarchical**, an'ti-mon-ärk"ik, an'ti-mon-ärk"ik-al, *a.* Opposed to monarchy; opposing a kingly government. — **Antimonarchist**, an-ti-mon'ark-ist, *n.* An enemy to monarchy.

Antimony, an'ti-mo-ni, *n.* [L. of twelfth century *antimonium*; origin doubtful.] Chemical sym. Sb, from L. *stibium*; sp. gr. 6·7. A brittle metal of a bluish-white or silver-white colour and laminated or scaly texture, much used in the arts in the construction of alloys, and also in medicine.—**Antimonial**, an-ti-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities; composed of or containing antimony. — *Antimonial wine*, *med.* solution of tartar emetic in sherry wine.—*n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient. —**Antimoniated**, an-ti-mō'ni-āt-ed, *a.* Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony.—**Antimonic**, **Antimonious**, an-ti-mon'ik, an-ti-mō'ni-us, *a.* Applied to acids derived from antimony.

Antinatural, an-ti-na'tūr-al, *a.* Opposed to what is natural; non-natural.

Antinephritic, an'ti-ne-frit"ik, *a.* *Med.* counteracting diseases of the kidneys.

Antinomy, an-tin'om-i, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *nomos*, a law.] The opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule; anything, as a law, statement, &c., opposite or contrary.—**Antinomian**, an-ti-nō'mi-an, *a.* Opposed to law; pertaining to the Antinomians. —*n.* One of a sect who maintain that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation.—**Antinomianism**, an-ti-nō'mi-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians.

Antipapal, **Antipapistical**, an-ti-pā'pal, an'ti-pa-pis"tik-al, *a.* Opposed to the pope or to Roman Catholicism.

Antiparalytic, an'ti-pa-ra-lit"ik, *a.* *Med.* effective against paralysis.—*n.* A remedy for paralysis.

Antipathy, an-tip'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *antipatheia*—*anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling, PATHOS.] Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence of an object; repugnance; contrariety in nature: commonly with to before the object.—**Antipathetic**, **Antipathetical**, an'ti-pa-thet'ik, an'ti-pa-thet"ik-al, *a.* Having antipathy. —**Antipathist**,† an-tip'a-thist, *n.* A direct opposite. [*Coleridge*.]

Antiphlogistic, an'ti-flo-jis"tik, *a.* Opposed to the theory of phlogiston; counteracting inflammation, or an excited state of the system.—*n.* A medicine which checks inflammation.

Antiphon, **Antiphony**, an'ti-fon, an-tif'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, in response to, and *phōnē*, voice. *Anthem* is the same word.] The answer of one choir or one portion of a congregation to another when an anthem or psalm is sung alternately; alternate singing; a short versicle sung before and after the psalms.—**Antiphonal**, **Antiphonary**, an-tif'o-nal, an-tif'o-na-ri, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.—**Antiphonal**, **Antiphonic**, **Antiphonical**, an-tif'on-al, an-ti-fon'ik, an-ti-fon'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.

Antiphrasis, an-tif'ra-sis, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *phrasis*, a form of speech.] *Rhet.* the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.—**Antiphrastic**, an-ti-fras'tik, *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis. —**Antiphrastically**, an-ti-fras'tik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis.

Antipodes, an-tip'o-dēz, *n. pl.* [Gr.—*anti*, opposite, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] Those who live on the opposite side of the globe; the region directly on the opposite side of the globe; *fig.* anything diametrically opposite or opposed to another; a contrary. —**Antipodal**, **Antipodean**, an-tip'o-dal, an-tip'o-dē'an, *a.* Pertaining to antipodes. —**Antipode**, an'ti-pōd, *n.* One who or that which is in opposition or opposite.

Antipoison, an-ti-poi'zn, *n.* An antidote for a poison; a counter-poison.

Antipole, an'ti-pōl, *n.* The opposite pole.

Antipope, an'ti-pōp, *n.* One who usurps the papal power in opposition to the pope; a pretender to the papacy.

Antiputrefactive, **Antiputrescent**, an'ti-pū-tre-fak"tiv, an'ti-pū-tres"sent, *a.* Counteracting or preventing putrefaction; antiseptic.

Antipyretic, an'ti-pi-ret"ik, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pyretos*, fever.] *Med.* a remedy efficacious against fever.

Antiquary, an'ti-kwa-ri, *n.* [L. *antiquarius*, from *antiquus*, old, ancient, from *ante*, before.] One devoted to the study of ancient times through their relics; one versed in antiquity; an archæologist. — **Antiquarian**, an-ti-kwā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity.—*n.* An antiquary.—**Antiquarianism**, an-ti-kwā'ri-an-izm, *n.* Character of an antiquarian; love or study of antiquities.—**Antiquated**, an'ti-kwāt-ed, *a.* Grown old-fashioned; obsolete; out of use; behind the times.—**Antiquatedness**, an'ti-kwāt-ed-nes, *n.*—**Antique**, an-tēk', *a.* [Fr., from L. *antiquus*, ancient. *Antic* is a form of this word.] Having existed in ancient times; belonging to or having come down from antiquity; ancient (an *antique* statue); having the characteristics of an earlier day; smacking of bygone days; of old fashion (an *antique* robe).—*n.* Anything very old; specifically, a term applied to the remains of ancient art, more especially to the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.—**Antiquely**, an-tēk'li, *adv.*—**Antiqueness**, an-tēk'nes, *n.*—**Antiquity**, an-tik'wi-ti, *n.* [L. *antiquitas*, from *antiquus*, ancient.] The quality of being ancient; ancientness; great age; ancient times; former ages; the people of ancient times; *pl.* the remains of ancient times; institutions, customs, &c., belonging to ancient nations.

Antirrhinum, an-ti-ri'num, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, like, and *rhis*, a nose. The flowers of most of the species bear a resemblance to the snout of some animal.] Snap-dragon, the generic name of various plants with showy flowers, much cultivated in gardens.

Antisabbatarian, an-ti-sab'ba-tā"ri-an, *n.* One averse to observing the Christian Sabbath with the strictness of the Jewish Sabbath.

Antiscii, **Antiscians**, an-tish'i-i, an-tish'i-anz, *n. pl.* [L. *antiscii*—Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *skia*, shadow.] The inhabitants of either side of the equator, as contrasted with those of the other side, whose shadow is cast in a contrary direction

Antiscorbutic, an'ti-skor-bū'tik, *a.* *Med.* counteracting scurvy or a scorbutic tendency.—*n.* A remedy for or preventive of scurvy.

Antiscriptural, an-ti-skrip'tūr-al, *a.* Opposed to the principles or doctrines of Scripture.—**Antiscripturist**,† an-ti-skrip'tūr-ist, *n.* One who opposes the truth of Scripture.

Antiseptic, **Antiseptical**, an-ti-sep'tik, an-ti-sep'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *sēptos*, putrid, from *sēpō*, to putrefy.] Opposing or counteracting putrefaction, or a putrescent tendency. —*n.* A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction.

Antisocialist, an-ti-sō'shal-ist, *a.* Opposed to the doctrine and practice of socialism.

Antispasmodic, an'ti-spaz-mod"ik, *a.* *Med.* opposing spasm; resisting convulsions.—*n.* A remedy for spasm.

Antispast, an'ti-spast, *n.* [Gr. *antispastos*.] *Pros.* a foot, in which the first and last syllables are short and the two middle syllables long.

Antisplenetic, an'ti-sple-net"ik, *a.* Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

Antistrophe, an-tis'tro-fe, *n.* [Gr.—*anti*, opposite, and *strophē*, a turning.] A part of an ancient Greek choral ode alternating with the strophe. — **Antistrophic**, an-ti-strof'ik, *a.* Relating to the antistrophe.

Antistrumatic, **Antistrumous**, an'ti-strō-mat"ik, an-ti-stro'mus, *a.* Good against struma or scrofulous disorders.

Antisyphilitic, an ti-sif'il-it"ik, *a.* Efficacious against syphilis, or the venereal poison.—*n.* A medicine of this kind.

Antitheism, an-ti-thē'izm, *n.* Opposition to theism. — **Antitheist**, an-ti-the'ist, *n.* An opponent of theism. — **Antitheistic**, an'ti-the-is"tik, *a.* Pertaining to antitheism.

Antithesis, an-tith'e-sis, *n. pl.* **Antitheses**, an-tith'e-sēz. [Gr. *antithesis*—*anti*, against, and *thesis*, a setting, from *tithēmi*, to place.] Opposition; contrast; *rhet.* a figure by which contraries are opposed to contraries; a contrast or opposition of words or sentiments; as, the prodigal robs *his heir*, the miser robs *himself*.—**Antithetic**, **Antithetical**, an-ti-thet'ik, an-ti-thet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by antithesis. — **Antithetically**, an-ti-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an antithetical manner.

Antitoxin, an ti-tok'sin, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, TOXIC.] *Med.* a fluid introduced into the blood to counteract the poison of a disease.

Anti-trade, an'ti-trād, *n.* A tropical wind blowing above a trade-wind and in the opposite direction.

Antitrinitarian, an-ti-trin'i-tā"ri-an, *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead. —*a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.—**Antitrinitarianism**, an-ti-trin'i-tā"ri-an-izm, *n.* Opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity.

Antitype, an'ti-tip, *n.* That which is correlative to a type; that which is prefigured or represented by the type.—**Antitypical**, an-ti-tip'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.—**Antitypically**, an-ti-tip'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of antitype.

Antivaccinist, an-ti-vak'sin-ist, *n.* One who is opposed to vaccination.

Antivariolous, an'ti-va-ri"ol-us, *a.* Pre-

venting the contagion of small-pox (variola).

Antivenereal, an'ti-vē-nē"rē-al, *a.* Resisting or efficacious against the venereal poison.

Antler, ant'lėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *antoillier*, *entoillier*; origin doubtful.] A branch of the horn of a deer, particularly of a stag, one of the horns of the cervine animals.—**Antlered**, ant'lėrd, *a.* Furnished with antlers.

Antlia, ant'li-a, *n.* pl. **Antliæ**, ant'li-ē. [Gr. *antlia*, a pump.] The spiral tongue or proboscis of butterflies and moths, by which they suck the juices of plants.

Antonomasia, **Antonomasy**, an-ton'o-mā"zi-a, an-ton'o-ma-si, *n.* [Gr. *antonomasia*—*anti*, instead, *onoma*, a name.] *Rhet.* the use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, &c., instead of the name of the person; or, conversely, the use of a proper noun instead of a common noun (as 'a *Solomon*,' for a wise man).—**Antonomastic**, **Antonomastical**, an-ton'o-mas"tik, an-ton'o-mas'tik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to antonomasia.—**Antonomastically**, an-ton'o-mas'tik-al-li, *adv.* With use of antonomasia.

Antorbital, ant-or'bit-al, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *orbitus*, an orbit.] Anterior to the orbit.

Antre,‡ an'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *antre*, L. *antrum*, a cave.] A cavern; a cave. [*Shak.*]

Antrorse, an-trors', *a.* [From L. *ante*, before, and *versus*, turned.] *Bot.* forward or upward in direction.

Anura, a-nū'ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *oura*, a tail.] An order of batrachians which lose the tail when they reach maturity, as the toad and frog. Written also *Anoura*.—**Anuran**, a-nū'ran, *n.* One of the Anura.—**Anurous**, a-nū'rus, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anura.

Anus, ā'nus, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* the inferior opening of the alimentary canal; the fundament.

Anvil, an'vil, *n.* [A. Sax. *anfilt*, O.H.G. *anafalz*—*an*, on, and A. Sax. *fealdan*, G. *falten*, *falzen*, to fold.] An iron block with a smooth, usually steel, face, and often a projecting horn, on which metals are hammered and shaped.—*v.t.*† To form or shape on an anvil.

Anxiety, ang-zī'e-ti, *n.* [L. *anxietas*, from *anxius*, solicitous, from *ango*, to vex. ANGER.] Pain or uneasiness of mind respecting some event, future or uncertain; concern; solicitude; care; disquietude.—**Anxious**, angk'shus, *a.* Full of anxiety or solicitude respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense (of persons); attended with or proceeding from solicitude or uneasiness (of things): followed often by *for*, *about*, *on account of*.—**Anxiously**, angk'shus-li, *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously.—**Anxiousness**, angk'shus-nes, *n.* Anxiety.

Any, en'ni, *a.* [A. Sax. *aenig*, from *ān*, one, and term. *ig* (parallel to *naenig*, none); like G. *einig*, D. *eenig*, any.] One out of many indefinitely (*any* man); some; an indefinite number or quantity (*any* men, *any* money): often used as a pronoun, the noun being understood.—*adv.* In any degree; to any extent; at all (*any* better).—**Anybody**, en'ni-bo-di, *n.* Any one person.—**Anyhow**, en'ni-hou, *adv.* In any manner; at any rate; in any event; on any account.—**Anywhere**, en'ni-whār, *adv.* In any place.—**Anywise**, en'ni-wīz, *adv.* [-*wise*=*guise*.] In any way.

Aorist, ā'or-ist, *n.* [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite—*a*, priv., and *horos*, limit.] *Gram.* a tense in the Greek verb which expresses past time indefinitely (like E. *did* or *saw*).—**Aoristic**, **Aoristical**, ā-or-ist'ik, ā-or-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of an aorist.

Aorta, ā-or'ta, *n.* [Gr. *aortē*, from *aeirō*, to lift, to heave.] *Anat.* the great artery or trunk of the arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries except the pulmonary.—**Aortal**, **Aortic**, ā-or'tal, ā-or'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the aorta.—**Aortitis**, ā-ort-ī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the aorta.

Apace, a-pās', *adv.* With a quick pace; fast; speedily; with haste.

Apagynous, a-paj'in-us, *a.* [Gr. *hapax*, once, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* fructifying but once, perishing thereafter.

Apanthropy, ap-an'thrō-pi, *n.* [Gr. *apanthrōpia*—*apo*, from, and *anthrōpos*, man.] An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude.

Apart, a-part', *adv.* [Fr. *à part*, aside, separate—*à*, from L. *ad*, to, *part*=L. *part*, side.] Separately; in a state of separation; distinct or away from others; at some distance.—**Apartment**, a-part'ment, *n.* [Fr. *appartement*.] A room in a building; a division in a house separated from others by partitions; *pl.* a suite, or set, of rooms; lodgings (a French usage).

Apathy, ap'a-thi, *n.* [L. *apathia*, Gr. *apatheia*—*a*, priv., and *pathos*, suffering.] Want of feeling; privation of passion, emotion, or excitement; insensibility; indifference.—**Apathetic**, **Apathetical**, ap-a-thet'ik, ap-a-thet'ik-al, *a.* Affected with or proceeding from apathy; devoid of feeling; insensible.—**Apathist**, ap'a-thist, *n.* One affected with apathy, or destitute of feeling.

Apatite, ap'a-tīt, *n.* [From Gr. *apatē*, deceit, it having been mistaken for other minerals.] A mineral consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime, used as manure.

Ape, āp, *n.* [A. Sax. *apa*, Icel. *api*, D. *aap*, Dan. *abe*, G. *affe*, O.H.G. *affo*, Ir. and Gael. *apa*: an initial guttural has been lost, seen in Gr. *kēpos*, Skr. *kapi*, an ape.] One of a family of quadrumanous animals found in both continents, having the teeth of the same number and form as in man, and possessing neither tails nor cheek-pouches; *fig.* one who imitates servilely.—*v.t.*—*aped*, *aping*. To imitate servilely; to mimic.—**Aper**, āp'ėr, *n.* One who apes.—**Apery**, āp'ėr-i, *n.* A collection of apes; tricks of apes; the practice of aping.—**Apish**, āp'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate superiors; affected.—**Apishly**, āp'ish-li, *adv.* In an apish manner.—**Apishness**, āp'ish-nes, *n.*

Apeak, a-pēk', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *peak*, a point.] On the point; in a posture to pierce; *naut.* perpendicular, or inclining to the perpendicular: said of the anchor or yards.

Apellous, a-pel'lus, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and L. *pellis*, a skin.] Destitute of skin.

Apepsia, **Apepsy**, a-pep'si-a, a-pep'si, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *peptō*, to digest.] Defective digestion; indigestion; dyspepsia.

Aperient, a-pē'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *aperiens*, *aperientis*, part. of *aperio*, to open.] *Med.* gently purgative; having the quality of opening; deobstruent; laxative.—*n.* A medicine which gently opens the bowels; a laxative.—**Aperitive**, a-per'it-iv, *a.* Aperient.

Apert, a-pėrt', *a.* [L. *apertus*, open.] Open; evident.—**Aperture**, ap'ėr-tūr, *n.* [L. *apertura*, from *aperio*, *apertum*, to open.] An opening; a mouth, entrance, gap, cleft, &c.; a passage; a perforation; the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument.

Apetalous, a-pet'al-us, *a.* [Gr *a*, neg., and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having no petals or corolla.—**Apetalousness**, a-pet'al-us-nes, *n.*

Apex, ā'peks, *n.* pl. **Apices**, **Apexes**, ā'pi-sēz, ā'peks-ez. [L. *apex*, pl. *apices*.] The tip, point, or summit of anything.

Aphæresis, **Apheresis**, a-fē're-sis, *n.* [Gr. *aphairesis*, a taking away—*apo*, from, and *haireō*, to take.] *Gram.* the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; *med.* the removal of anything noxious; *surg.* amputation.

Aphanipterous, af-an-ip'tėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *aphanēs*, indistinct (*a*, priv. [illegible] *phainō*, to appear), and *pteron*, a wing.] Destitute of conspicuous wings: said of insects.

Aphanite, af'an-īt, *n.* [Gr. *aphanēs*, indistinct—*a*, priv., and *phainō*, to appear.] A name of fine-grained minerals whose structure cannot be detected by the naked eye.—**Aphanitic**, af-an-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to aphanite or of similar character.

Aphelion, a-fē'li-on, *n.* pl. **Aphelia**, a-fē'li-a. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *hēlios*, the sun.] That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun: opposed to *perihelion*.

Aphilanthropy, a-fil-an'thrō-pi, *n.* [Prefix *a*, neg., and *philanthropy*.] Want of love to mankind; want of benevolence; dislike to society.

Aphis, ā'fis, *n.* pl. **Aphides**, af'i-dēz. [A term of modern origin, perhaps from Gr. *aphyssō*, to draw or drink up liquids.] A plant-louse; a puceron or vine-fretter. The aphides are small insects, some of them wingless; they are very numerous and destructive, almost every species of plant supporting a different variety.—**Aphidian**, a-fid'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the aphides.—**Aphidivorous**, af-i-div'ō-rus, *a.* [-*vorous*, from L. *voro*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on aphides.

Aphnology, af-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *aphnos*, wealth, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of wealth; plutology.

Aphonia, **Aphony**, a-fō'ni-a, af'ō-ni, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phōnē*, voice.] A loss of voice; dumbness; speechlessness.—**Aphonous**, af'ō-nus, *a.* Destitute of voice.

Aphorism, af'or-ism, *n.* [Gr *aphorismos*, from *aphorizō*, to mark out, to define—*apo*, from, and *horos*, a boundary.] A precept or principle expressed in a few words; a brief sentence containing some important truth; a maxim. ∴ *Aphorism* is the brief statement of a doctrine. *Axiom*, a statement claiming to be considered as a self-evident truth. *Maxim*, a formula referring rather to practical than to abstract truth; a rule of conduct. *Apophthegm*, a terse sententious saying.—**Aphorismatic**, **Aphorismic**, af'or-is-mat"ik, af-or-iz'mik, *a.* Relating to or containing aphorisms.—**Aphorist**, af'or-ist, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.—**Aphoristic**, **Aphoristical**, af-or-ist'ik, af-or-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing aphorisms; in the form of an aphorism.—**Aphoristically**, af-or-ist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.—**Aphorize**, af'or-iz, *v.i.* To make aphorisms.

Aphrite, af'rīt, *n.* [Gr. *aphros*, froth.] A variety of carbonate of lime or calc-spar of a pearly lustre.

Aphrodisiac, **Aphrodisiacal**, af-ro-diz'i-ak, af-ro-di-zī'ak-al, *a.* [Gr. *aphrodisios*, *aphrodisiakos*, from *Aphroditē*, goddess of love.] Exciting venereal desire.—**Aphrodisiac**, *n.* Food or a medicine exciting sexual desire.

Aphthæ, af'thē, *n. pl.* [Gr. *aphthai*.] In *med.* small white ulcers upon the tongue and inside of the mouth; thrush.—**Aphthous**, af'thus, *a.* Pertaining to aphthæ or thrush.

Aphyllose, **Aphyllous**, af'il-ōs or a-fil'ōs, af-il-us or a-fil'us, *a.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* destitute of leaves.

Apiary, ā'pi-a-ri, *n.* [L. *apiarium*, from *apis*, a bee.] The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.—**Apiarian**, ā-pi-ā'ri-an, *a.* Relating to bees.—*n.* A bee-keeper; an apiarist.—**Apiarist**, ā'pi-a-rist, *n.* One who keeps bees; a bee-master.—**Apiculture**, ap-i-kul'tūr, *n.* The art of managing bees in hives; bee-keeping.

Apical, ap'ik-al, *a.* [L. *apex*, an apex, a sharp point or peak.] Relating to the apex or top; belonging to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body.—**Apices**, **Apexes**, pl. of *apex*.—**Apicillary**, ap-i-sil'a-ri, *a.* Situated at or near the apex.—**Apiculate**, **Apiculated**, a-pik'ū-lāt, a-pik'ū-lāt-ed, *a.* *Bot.* tipped with a short and abrupt point.

Apician, a-pi'shan, *a.* [From *Apicius*, a celebrated Roman gourmand.] Relating to or resembling Apicius; relating to cookery or delicate viands.

Apiece, a-pēs', *adv.* To each; as the share of each; each by itself; by the individual.

Apish, **Apishly**. APE.

Aplacental, ap-la-sen'tal, *a.* [Prefix *a*, priv., and *placental*.] Applied to those mammals in which the young are destitute of a placenta (as the kangaroo, duck-mole, &c.).

Aplanatic, ap-la-nat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *planaō*, to wander.] *Optics*, corrective of the defect by which rays of light diverge and do not come to a focus (an *aplanatic* lens).—**Aplanatism**, a-plan'a-tizm, *n.* *Optics*, the condition of being aplanatic.

Aplastic, a-plas'tik, *a.* [Prefix *a*, priv., and *plastic*.] Not plastic; not easily moulded.

Aplomb, a-plon, *n.* [Fr., lit. the state of

being perpendicular, or true to the plumb-line.] Self-possession springing from perfect self-confidence; assurance.

Apocalypse, a-pok'a-lips, *n.* [Gr. *apokalypsis*, from *apokalyptō*, to disclose—prefix *apo*, and *kalyptō*, to cover.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure; specifically, applied as the name of the last book of the New Testament.—**Apocalyptic, Apocalyptical**, a-pok'a-lip''tik, a-pok'a-lip''tik-al, *a.* Containing or pertaining to revelation; pertaining to the Revelation of St. John.—**Apocalyptic, Apocalyptist**, a-pok'a-lip''tik, a-pok'a-lip''tist, *n.* A writer on the Apocalypse.—**Apocalyptically**, a-pok'a-lip''tik-al-li, *adv.* In an apocalyptic manner; by revelation.

Apocarpous, ap-o-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *apo*, denoting separation, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* having the carpels, or at least their styles, disunited.

Apocope, a-pok'o-pe, *n.* [Gr. *apokopē*, a cutting off—*apo*, and *kopē*, a cutting.] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word, as *th'* for *the*.—**Apocopate**, a-pok'ō-pāt, *v.t.*—*apocopated*, *apocopating*. To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of.

Apocrustic, ap-o-krus'tik, *a.* [Gr. *apokroustikos*—*apo*, away, and *krouō*, to drive.] *Med.* repelling; astringent.—*n.* An astringent and repellent medicine.

Apocrypha, a-pok'ri-fa, *n.* [Gr. *apokryphos*, hidden, spurious—*apo*, away, and *kryptō*, to conceal. CRYPT.] The collective name of certain books admitted by the R. Catholics into the Old Testament canon, but whose authenticity as inspired writings is not generally admitted.—**Apocryphal**, a-pok'ri-fal, *a.* Pertaining to the Apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; fictitious.—**Apocryphally**, a-pok'ri-fal-li, *adv.* In an apocryphal manner; equivocally; doubtfully.—**Apocryphalness**, a-pok'ri-fal-nes, *n.*

Apodal, Apodous, ap'o-dal, ap'o-dus, *a.* Having no feet: also said of fishes having no ventral fins, as the eel, sword-fish, &c.

Apodeictic, Apodeictical, ap-o-dik'tik, ap-o-dik'tik-al, *a.* [Gr. *apodeiktikos*—*apo*, forth, and *deiknymi*, to show.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction. Spelled also *Apodictic*, *Apodictical*.—**Apodeictically**, ap-o-dik'tik-al-li, *adv.* Demonstratively.

Apodosis, a-pod'o-sis, *n.* [Gr. *apodosis*, a giving back—*apo*, from, and *didōmi*, to give.] *Gram.* the latter part of a conditional sentence (or one beginning with *if*, *though*, &c.), dependent on the *protasis* or condition.

Apogee, ap'o-jē, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *gē*, the earth.] That point in the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body which is at the greatest distance from the earth; properly this particular point of the moon's orbit.—**Apogean**, ap-o-jē'an, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the apogee.

Apograph, ap'o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *graphō*, to write.] A copy or transcript.

Apologue, ap'o-log, *n.* [Gr. *apologos*, an apologue, a fable—*apo*, from, and *logos*, discourse.] A moral fable; a relation of fictitious events intended to convey useful truths, such as the fables of *Æsop*.

Apology, a-pol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *apologia*, a speech in defence—*apo*, away from, and *logos*, a discourse.] Something said or written in defence or justification; vindication; an acknowledgment, usually accompanied by an expression of regret, for some improper remark or act; a temporary substitute or make-shift (colloq.).—**Apologetic, Apologetical**, a-pol'o-jet''ik, a-pol'o-jet''ik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to or containing apology; defending by words or arguments.—**Apologetically**, a-pol'o-jet''ik-al-li, *adv.* In an apologetic manner; by way of apology.—**Apologetics**, a-pol'o-jet''iks, *n.* That branch of theology by which Christians are enabled scientifically to justify and defend the peculiarities of their faith, and to answer its opponents.—**Apologist, Apologizer**, a-pol'o-jist, a-pol'o-jiz-ér, *n.* One who makes an apology.—**Apologize**, a-pol'o-jiz, *v.i.*—*apologized*, *apologizing*. To make an apology.

Apomecometer, ap'o-mē-kom''et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away, *mēkos*, distance, *metron*, measure.] An instrument used in measuring distances on the principle of the sextant.

Aponeurosis, ap'o-nū-rō'sis, *n.* pl. **Aponeroses**, ap'o-nū-rō'sēz. [Gr. *aponeurōsis*—*apo*, from, and *neuron*, a nerve, because formerly supposed to be an expansion of a nerve or nerves.] A white, shining, and very resisting membrane, composed of interlaced fibres, found surrounding the voluntary muscles, large arteries, and other parts of the body.—**Aponeurotic**, ap'o-nū-rot''ik, *a.* Relating to the aponeuroses.

Apophthegm, ap'o-them, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phthegma*, word.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim. Written also *Apothegm*. Syn. under ADMONISH.—**Apophthegmatic, Apophthegmatical**, ap'o-theg-mat''ik, ap'o-theg-mat''i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of an apophthegm; sententious.—**Apophthegmatize**, ap-o-theg'mat-iz, *v.i.* To utter apophthegms.

Apophyllite, a-pof'i-lit, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phyllon*, a leaf, from its tendency to exfoliate.] A mineral of a foliated structure, and readily separating into thin laminæ, with a peculiar lustre.

Apophysis, a-pof'i-sis, *n.* pl. **Apophyses**, a-pof'i-sēz. [Gr.—*apo*, from, and *physis*, growth.] *Anat.* a prominence; a prominent part of a bone.

Apoplexy, ap'o-plek-si, *n.* [Gr. *apoplēxia*, apoplexy—*apo*, from, and *plēssō*, *plēxō*, to strike.] Abolition or sudden diminution of sensation and voluntary motion, resulting from congestion or rupture of the blood-vessels of the brain.—**Apoplectic, Apoplectical**, ap-o-plek'tik, ap-o-plek'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy; predisposed to apoplexy.—**Apoplectic**, ap-o-plek'tik, *n.* A person a prey with apoplexy.

Aposiopesis, ap'o-si-ō-pē'sis, *n.* [Gr.—*apo*, from, and *siōpaō*, to be silent.] *Rhet.* sudden stopping short and leaving a statement unfinished for the sake of effect.

Apostacy, a-pos'ta-si, *n.* [Gr. *apostasia*, a standing away from, a defection—*apo*, from, and root *sta*, to stand.] An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party.—**Apostate**, a-pos'tāt, *n.* One who has forsaken his faith, principles, or party.—*a.* False; traitorous.—**Apostatize**, a-pos'ta-tīz, *v.i.*—*apostatized*, *apostatizing*. To turn apostate; to abandon principles, faith, or party.

Apostema, ap'os-tēm, *n.* [Gr. *apostēma*—*apo*, from, and *histēmi*, to stand.] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter.—**Apostemate**, a-pos'tē-māt, *v.i.* To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.—**Apostemation**, a-pos'tē-mā''shon, *n.* The formation of an apostema.—**Apostematous**, ap-os-tem'at-us, *a.* Pertaining to an abscess.

A posteriori, a pos-tē'ri-ō''ri. [L. *posterior*, after.] A phrase applied to a mode of reasoning founded on observation of effects, consequences, or facts, whereby we reach the causes; inductive: opposed to *a priori*.

Apostle, a-pos'l, *n.* [Gr. *apostolos*, lit. one sent forth, a messenger—*apo*, forth, and *stellō*, to send.] One of the twelve disciples of Christ, who were commissioned to preach the gospel; one regarded as having a similar mission.—**Apostleship**, a-pos'l-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.—**Apostolate**, a-pos'tol-āt, *n.* The dignity or office of an apostle; a mission; the dignity or office of the pope, the holder of the apostolic see.—**Apostolic, Apostolical**, ap-os-tol'ik, ap-os-tol'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to or characteristic of an apostle, more especially of the twelve apostles; according to the doctrines of the apostles; proceeding from an apostle.—*Apostolic see*, the see of the bishop of Rome, as directly founded by the apostle Peter.—*Apostolic succession*, the uninterrupted succession of bishops, and, through them, of priests and deacons, in the church by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day.—**Apostolically**, ap-os-tol'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an apostolical manner.—**Apostolicalness, Apostolicism, Apostolicity**, ap-os-tol'ik-al-nes, ap-os-tol'i-sizm, ap-os'tol-is''i-ti, *n.* The character of being apostolical.

Apostrophe, a-pos'tro-fē, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *strophē*, a turning.] A sudden change in discourse; a sudden and direct address to a person or thing in the course of a speech; *gram.* the omission of a letter or letters from a word marked by a sign (') the sign used to mark the omission, or merely as the sign of the possessive case in nouns.—**Apostrophic**, ap-os-trof''ik, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe.—**Apostrophize**, a-pos'trof-iz, *v.t.*—*apostrophized*, *apostrophizing*. To address by apostrophe; to make a direct address to in course of a speech; to mark with an apostrophe.—*v.i.* To make an apostrophe in speaking.

Apothecary, a-poth'e-ka-ri, *n.* [L.L. *apothecarius*, a shopkeeper, from Gr. *apothēkē*, a repository—*apo*, away, and *tithēmi*, a chest, from *tithēmi*, to place.] One who practises pharmacy; a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale.

Apothecium, ap-o-thē'si-um, *n.* pl. **Apothecia**, ap-o-thē'si-a. [APOTHEGM.] *Bot.* the receptacle of lichens, the spore-case.

Apothegm, Apothegmatic, ap'o-them, ap'o-theg-mat''ik. Same as *Apophthegm*, *Apophthegmatic*.

Apotheosis, ap'o-thē-ō''sis, *n.* [Gr.—*apo*, away, and *theos*, God.] Deification; the act of placing a person among the heathen deities.—**Apotheosize**, ap'o-thē-ō''sīz or ap-o-the'ō-sīz, *v.t.* To exalt to the dignity of a deity; to deify.

Apozem, ap'o-zem, *n.* [Gr. *apozema*—*apo*, off, and *zeō*, to boil.] *Med.* a decoction.—**Apozemical**, ap-o-zem'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an apozem.

Appal, Appall, ap-pal', *v.t.*—*appalled*, *appalling*. [O.Fr. *appalir*, to make pale, from prefix *ap* for *ad*, and *palle*, pale, from L. *pallidus*, pallid.] To impress with overpowering fear; to confound with terror; to dismay.—*n.* Terror; affright; dismay. [*Cowper*.]—**Appalling**, ap-pal'ing, *a.* Calculated to cause dismay or horror.—**Appallingly**, ap-pal'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to appal.—**Appalment**, ap-pal'ment, *n.* State of being appalled.

Appanage, ap'pan-āj, *n.* [Fr. *appanage*, *apanage*, from O.Fr. *apaner*, L.L. *apanare*, to furnish with bread—L. *ad*, to, and *panis*, bread.] An allowance to the younger branches of a sovereign house out of the revenues of the country, generally together with a grant of public domains; whatever belongs or falls to one from rank or station in life.—**Appanagist**, ap'pan-āj-ist, *n.* A prince having an appanage.

Apparatus, ap-pa-rā'tus, *n. sing.* and pl.; pl. rarely **Apparatuses**, ap-pa-rā'tus-es. [L., from *apparo*, to prepare—*ad*, and *paro*, to make ready.] Things provided as means to some end; a collection or combination of articles or materials for the accomplishment of some purpose, operation, or experiment; *physiol.* a collection of organs all ministering to the same function.

Apparel, ap-par'el, *n.* (no pl.) [Fr. *apparel*, dress, *appareiller*, to match, to fit, to suit—*a*, to, and *pareil*, like, L.L. *pariculus*, from L. *par*, equal.] Clothing; vestiture; garments; dress; external array; the furniture of a ship.—*v.t.*—*apparelled*, *apparelling*. To dress or clothe; to cover as with garments.

Apparent, ap-pa'rent, *a.* [L. *apparens*, *apparentis*, ppr. of *appareo*. APPEAR.] Visible to the eye; within sight or view; appearing to the eye or to the judgment; seeming (often in distinction to real); obvious; plain; evident: in the latter sense now used only as a predicate.—*Heir apparent*, the heir who is certain to inherit if he survive the present holder.—*n.* Heir apparent; one who has a claim. [*Shak.*]—**Apparently**, ap-pa'rent-li, *adv.* Openly; evidently; seemingly; in appearance.—**Apparentness**, ap-pa'rent-nes, *n.*

Apparition, ap-pa-ri'shon, *n.* [APPEAR.] The act of appearing; appearance; the thing appearing; especially, a ghost; a spectre; a visible spirit.—**Apparitional**, ap-pa-ri'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to an apparition.

Apparitor, ap-par'it-or, *n.* [L., from *appareo*, to attend. APPEAR.] A messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court; the beadle in a university.

Appeal, ap-pēl', *v.i.* [Fr. *appeler*, from L. *appellare*, to call, address, appeal to.] To call, as for aid, mercy, sympathy, and the like; to refer to another person or authority for the decision of a question controverted; to refer to a superior judge or court for a final settlement.—*v.t.* To summon or to challenge†; to remove (a cause) from an inferior to a superior judge or court; to charge with a crime; to accuse.—*n.* A call for sympathy, mercy, aid, and the like; a supplication; an entreaty; the removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, that the latter may, if needful, amend the decision of the former; a challenge; a reference to another for proof or decision; resort; recourse (*appeal* to arms).—**Appealable**, ap-pēl'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be appealed; removable to a higher tribunal for decision.—**Appealer**, ap-pēl'ėr, *n.* One who appeals; an appellant.—**Appellancy**, ap-pel'an-si, *n.* Appeal; capability of appeal.—**Appellant**, ap-pel'ant, *n.* One who appeals; one who removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal.—**Appellate**, ap-pel'āt, *a.* Relating to appeals; having cognizance of appeals.—**Appellee**, ap-pel-lē', *n.* One against whom an appeal is brought.—**Appellor**, ap-pel'or, *n.* One who appeals.

Appear, ap-pēr', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *apparoir*, L. *appareo*—*ad*, to, and *pareo*, to show one's self.] To come or be in sight; to be or become visible to the eye; to stand in presence of some one; to be obvious; to be clear or made clear by evidence; to seem; to look like.—**Appearance**, ap-pēr'ans, *n.* The act of appearing or coming into sight; a coming into the presence of a person or persons; the thing seen; a phenomenon; an apparition; external show; semblance, in opposition to reality or substance; mien; build and carriage; figure.—**Appearer**, ap-pēr'ėr, *n.* One who appears.

Appease, ap-pēz', *v.t.*—*appeased*, *appeasing*. [Fr. *apaiser*, to pacify—*a*, from L. *ad*, to, and O.Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*), L. *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] To make quiet; to still; to assuage (hunger); to tranquillize; to calm or pacify (a person, anger).—**Appeasable**, ap-pēz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being appeased.—**Appeasableness**, ap-pēz'a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Appeasement**, ap-pēz'ment, *n.* Act of appeasing; appeased state.—**Appeaser**, ap-pēz'ėr, *n.* One who appeases.—**Appeasive**, ap-pēz'iv, *a.* Appeasing; quieting.

Appellant, **Appellate**, &c. APPEAL.

Appellation, ap-pel-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *appellatio*, from *appellare*, to address, accost, appeal to. APPEAL.] The word by which a thing or person is known; name; title.—**Appellative**, ap-pel'a-tiv, *a.* Serving as an appellation; naming or marking out; denominative.—*n.* An appellation; a general name.—**Appellatively**, ap-pel'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In an appellative manner; as an appellation.—**Appellativeness**, ap-pel'a-tiv-nes, *n.*

Append, ap-pend', *v.t.* [L. *appendo*—*ad*, to, and *pendo*, to hang. PENDANT.] To hang on or attach; to add, as accessory or adjunct to a thing; to subjoin; to annex.—**Appendage**, append'āj, *n.* Something appended or attached; what is attached to a greater thing.—**Appendant**, ap-pend'ant, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; attached.—*n.* That which is appendant.—**Appendicle**, ap-pend'i-kl, *n.* A small appendage.—**Appendicular**, ap-pen-dik'ū-lėr, *a.* Having the character of an appendage.—**Appendiculate**, ap-pen-dik'ū-lāt, *a.* Provided with appendages; appendicular.—**Appendix**, ap-pen'diks, *n.* pl. **Appendixes** and **Appendices**, ap-pen'di-sēz. [L. *appendix*, *appendicis*, from *appendo*.] Something appended or added; an addition appended to a book relating, but not essential, to the main work; *anat.* an appendage, process, or projecting part.—**Appendicatory**, ap-pend'i-ka-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix.—**Appendicitis**, ap-pen'di-sī"tis, *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix, a small hollow blind process attached to the cæcum in man and some animals, an ailment often fatal.

Apperception, ap-pėr-sep'shon, *n.* [Prefix *ap* for *ad*, and *perception*.] Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness; spontaneous thought.

Appertain, ap-pėr-tān', *v.i.* [Fr. *appartenir*—L. *ad*, and *pertineo*, to pertain.] To belong or pertain: with *to*.—**Appertaining**, **Appertainment**,† ap-pėr-tān'ing, ap-pėr-tān'ment, *n.* That which appertains or belongs. [*Shak.*]—**Appertinent**†, ap-pėr'tin-ent, *a.* Belonging; appurtenant. Also as *n.* [*Shak.*]

Appetence, **Appetency**, ap'pē-tens, ap'pē-ten-si, *n.* [L. *appetentia*, from *appetens*, *appetentis*, ppr. of *appeto*, to desire—*ad*, and *peto*, to desire. PETITION.] Desire; inclination; propensity; strong natural craving or tendency; appetite.—**Appetent**, ap'pē-tent, *a.* Desiring; very desirous.—**Appetible**,† ap'pet-i-bl, *a.* Desirable; capable of being the object of appetite.—**Appetite**, ap'pē-tīt, *n.* [L. *appetitus*, desire.] The natural desire of pleasure or good; taste; inclination; a desire to supply a bodily want or craving; a desire for food or drink; eagerness or longing.—**Appetitive**, ap'pē-tīt-iv, *a.* Having the quality of desiring.—**Appetise**, ap'pē-tīz, *v.t.*—*appetised*, *appetising*. To give an appetite to; to increase or whet the appetite of.—**Appetiser**, ap'pē-tīz-ėr, *n.* That which appetises or whets the appetite.—**Appetising**, ap'pē-tīz-ing, *a.* Whetting the appetite.

Applaud, ap-plad', *v.t.* [L. *applaudo*, *applausum*—*ad*, and *plaudo*, to make a noise by clapping the hands.] To show approbation of by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign; to praise highly; to extol.—*v.i.* To give praise; to express approbation.—**Applause**, ap-plaz', *n.* Praise loudly expressed; approbation expressed by clapping the hands or shouting; commendation; approval.—**Applausive**, ap-plaz'iv, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

Apple, ap'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *æppel*, *æpl*, a word common to the Teutonic, Celtic, Slavonic, and Lithuanian tongues; root unknown.] A fruit of a well-known fruit-tree, or the tree itself; also a name popularly given to various exotic fruits or trees having little or nothing in common with the apple, as the pine-*apple*, &c.—*Apple of the eye*, the pupil.—*Apple of Sodom*, a fruit described by old writers as externally of fair appearance, but turning to ashes when plucked.—*Adam's apple*, a prominence on the throat.—**Apple-blight**, *n.* A species of aphis.—**Apple-john**, *n.* A kind of apple, considered to be in perfection when shrivelled and withered. [*Shak.*]—**Apple-moth**, *n.* A moth, the larvæ of which take up their abode in apples.—**Apple-pie**, *n.* A pie made of apples, covered with paste.—*Apple-pie order*, perfect order. [Colloq.]

Apply, ap-plī', *v.t.*—*applied*, *applying*. [O.Fr. *applier*, from L. *applicare*, to fasten to—*ad*, to, and *plico*, to fold. PLY.] To lay on (the hand to a table); to put or place on another thing; to use or employ for a particular purpose or in a particular case (a remedy, a sum of money); to put, refer, or use as suitable or relative to some person or thing (a proverb, &c.); to engage and employ with attention; to occupy (the mind, or *self*).—*v.i.* To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement, analogy, or reference; to make request; to solicit; to have recourse with a view to gain something: followed by *to*.—**Appliable**,† ap-plī'a-bl, *a.* Applicable.—**Appliance**, ap-plī'ans, *n.* The act of applying; the thing applied; means to an end; a device; an application; a remedy (*Shak.*).—**Applicability**, ap'pli-ka-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being applicable.—**Applicable**, ap'pli-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being applied; fit to be applied; having relevance.—**Applicableness**, ap'pli-ka-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being applicable.—**Applicably**, ap'pli-ka-bli, *adv.* In an applicable manner.—**Applicancy**, ap'pli-kan-si, *n.* The state of being applicable.—**Applicant**, ap'pli-kant, *n.* One who applies; a petitioner; a candidate.—**Applicate**,† ap'pli-kāt, *a.* Applied or put to some use.—**Application**, ap-pli-kā'shon, *n.* The act of applying or putting to; the thing applied; the act of making request or soliciting; the employment of means; close study; attention; the testing of something theoretical by applying it in practice.—**Applicative**, **Applicatory**, ap'pli-kāt-iv, ap'pli-ka-to-ri, *a.* Having an application; that may be applied.—**Applier**, ap-plī'ėr, *n.* One that applies.

Appoggiatura, ap-poj'a-tö"ra, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* a grace-note; an added note of embellishment to an original passage.

Appoint, ap-point', *v.t.* [Fr. *appointer*, from L.L. *appunctare*, to bring to the point—L. *ad*, to, and *punctum*, a point. POINT.] To make firm, establish, or secure (O.T.)‡; to constitute, ordain, or decree; to allot, set apart, or designate; to nominate, as to an office; to settle; to fix, name, or determine by authority or upon agreement; to equip.—*v.i.* To ordain; to determine.—**Appointable**, ap-point'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being appointed or constituted.—**Appointer**, ap-point'ėr, *n.* One who appoints.—**Appointment**, ap-point'ment, *n.* The act of appointing; designation to office; an office held; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; arrangement; decree; direction; command; equipment, furniture, &c. (*Shak.*); an allowance; a salary or pension.

Apportion, ap-pōr'shon, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *apportioner*—L. *ad*, and *portio*, portion.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute in proper shares; to allot.—**Apportioner**, ap-pōr'shon-ėr, *n.* One that apportions.—**Apportionment**, ap-pōr'shon-ment, *n.* The act of apportioning.

Apposite, ap'pō-zit, *a.* [L. *appositus*, set or put to, from *appono*, *appositum*—*ad*, and *pono*, to put or place.] Suitable; fit; appropriate; very applicable; well adapted: followed by *to*, and said of answers, arguments, &c.—**Appositely**, ap'pō-zit-li, *adv.* In an apposite manner; suitably; fitly.—**Appositeness**, ap'pō-zit-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being apposite; fitness.—**Apposition**, ap-pō-zi'shon, *n.* The act of adding to; addition; a setting to; *gram.* the relation in which a noun or a substantive phrase or clause stands to a noun or pronoun when it explains without being predicated of it, at the same time agreeing in case; as, Cicero, the orator, was there.—**Appositional**, ap-pō-zi'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to apposition.—**Appositive**, ap-poz'it-iv, *a.* Placed in apposition.

Appraise, ap-prāz', *v.t.*—*appraised*, *appraising*. [O.Fr. *appreiser*; L. *appretiare*, to set a price on—*ad*, to, and *pretium*, a price. PRAISE, PRICE, PRECIOUS.] To set a price upon; to estimate the value of under the direction of a competent authority; to estimate generally.—**Appraisement**, ap-prāz'ment, *n.* The act of appraising; the value fixed; the valuation.—**Appraiser**, ap-prāz'ėr, *n.* One who appraises; a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate.

Appreciate, ap-prē'shi-āt, *v.t.*—*appreciated*, *appreciating*. [Fr. *apprécier*, to set a value, L. *appretio*, *appreciatum*. APPRAISE.] To set a just price, value, or estimate on; to estimate or value properly.—*v.i.* To rise in value; to become of more value.—**Appreciable**, ap-prē'shi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being appreciated or estimated; sufficiently great to be capable of estimation.—**Appreciably**, ap-prē'shi-a-bli, *adv.* To a degree that may be appreciated or estimated; perceptibly.—**Appreciation**, ap-prē'shi-ā"shon, *n.* The act of appreciating; the act of valuing or estimating; the act of setting a due price or value on.—**Appreciative**, ap-prē'shi-ā-tiv, *a.* Capable of appreciating; manifesting due appreciation.—**Appreciatory**, ap-prē'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to appreciation.

Apprehend, ap-prē-hend', *v.t.* [L. *apprehendo*—*ad*, and *prehendo*, to take or seize, *præ*, before, and *hendo* (not used), to seize.] To take or seize (a person); to arrest; to take or lay hold of by the mind; to become cognizant of; to understand; to entertain suspicion or fear of; to dread or be apprehensive of.—*v.i.* To form a conception; to conceive; to believe or be of opinion without positive certainty; to be apprehensive; to be in fear of a future

evil.—**Apprehender**, ap-prē-hend'ēr, *n.* One who apprehends.—**Apprehensible**, ap-prē-hen'sī-bl, *a.* Capable of being apprehended or conceived.—**Apprehension**, ap-prē-hen'shon, *n.* The act of apprehending; a seizing or arresting by legal process; the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, or merely taking them into the mind; opinion; belief; the power of perceiving and understanding; distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind.—**Apprehensive**, ap-prē-hen'siv, *a.* Quick of apprehension (*Shak.*); inclined to believe, fear, or dread; anticipating, or in expectation of evil (*apprehensive of* evil; *apprehensive for* our lives).—**Apprehensively**, ap-prē-hen'siv-li, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner.—**Apprehensiveness**, ap-prē-hen'siv-nes, *n.* The character of being apprehensive.

Apprentice, ap-pren'tis, *n.* [L.L. *apprentisius*, from L. *apprehendo*, *apprendo*, to seize, to apprehend. APPREHEND.] One bound, often by legal document, to learn some art, trade, or profession; a learner in any subject; one not well versed in a subject.—*v.t.*—*apprentised*, *apprenticing*. To make an apprentice of; to put under the care of a master, for the purpose of learning a trade or profession.—**Apprenticeship**, ap-pren'tis-ship, *n.* The state or condition of an apprentice; the term during which one is an apprentice.

Apprise, ap-prīz', *v.t.*—*apprised*, *apprising*. [O.E. *apprise*, notice, information, from Fr. *appris*, *apprise*, pp. of *apprendre*, to inform, to learn, L. *apprehendo*. APPREHEND.] To give notice, verbal or written; to inform: followed by *of* before that of which notice is given.

Approach, ap-prōch', *v.t.* [Fr. *approcher*, from L.L. *appropiare*, to approach—L. *ad*, to, and *prope*, near. PROPINQUITY.] To come or go near in place or time; to draw near; to advance nearer; to approximate.—*v.i.* To bring near; to advance or put near; to come or draw near to, either literally or figuratively; to come near to, so as to be compared with.—*n.* The act of approaching or drawing near; a coming or advancing near; access; a passage or avenue by which buildings are approached.—**Approachable**, ap-prōch'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible.—**Approachableness**, ap-prōch'a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Approacher**, ap-prōch'ēr, *n.* One who approaches or draws near.—**Approachless**, ap-prōch'les, *a.* That cannot be approached.—**Approachment**,† ap-prōch'ment, *n.* The act of approaching; approach.

Approbate,† ap'prō-bāt, *v.t.* [L. *approbo*, *approbatum*, to approve. APPROVE.] To express satisfaction with; to express approval of; to approve.—**Approbation**, ap-prō-bā'shon, *n.* [L. *approbatio*.] The act of approving; that state or disposition of the mind in which we assent to the propriety of a thing with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; approval.—**Approbative**, ap'prō-bāt-iv, *a.* Approving; implying approbation.

Appropriate, ap-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.*—*appropriated*, *appropriating*. [L. *approprio*, *appropriatum*, to make one's own—*ad*, to, *proprius*, one's own. PROPER, PROPRIETY.] To claim or take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive right; to set apart for or assign to a particular purpose.—*a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; hence, belonging peculiarly; peculiar; suitable; fit; proper.—**Appropriable**, ap-prō'pri-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being appropriated, set apart, or assigned to a particular use.—**Appropriately**, ap-prō'pri-āt-li, *adv.* In an appropriate manner.—**Appropriateness**, ap-prō'pri-āt-nes, *n.* The quality of being appropriate.—**Appropriation**, ap-prō'pri-ā'shon, *n.* The act of appropriating; application to a special use or purpose; the act of making one's own; anything appropriated or set apart.—**Appropriative**, ap-prō'pri-āt-iv, *a.* Appropriating; making appropriation.—**Appropriator**, ap-prō'pri-āt-ēr, *n.* One who appropriates.

Approve, ap-prōv', *v.t.*—*approved*, *approving*. [Fr. *approuver*, *approver*, from L. *approbo*, to approve, to find good—*ad*, to, and *probare*, to try, test, prove, from *probus*, good.] To admit the propriety or excellence of; to think or judge well or favourably of; to find to be satisfactory; to show to be real or true (to *approve* one's bravery); to prove by trial (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* To be pleased; to feel or express approbation; to think or judge well or favourably: followed by *of*.—**Approvable**, ap-prōv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being approved.—**Approvableness**, ap-prōv'a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Approval**, ap-prōv'al, *n.* The act of approving; approbation; commendation; sanction; ratification.—**Approver**, ap-prōv'ēr, *n.* One who approves; one who confesses a crime and accuses another.—**Approvingly**, ap-prōv'ing-li, *adv.* In an approving manner.

Approximate, ap-prok'si-māt, *v.t.*—*approximated*, *approximating*. [L.L. *approximo*, *approximatum*, to bring or come near—L. *ad*, to, and *proximus*, nearest. PROXIMATE, APPROACH.] To carry or advance near; to cause to approach (especially said of amount, state, or degree).—*v.i.* To come near; to approach (especially as regards amount, state, or character).—*a.* Being near in state, place, or quantity; approaching; nearly equal or like.—**Approximately**, ap-prok'si-māt-li, *adv.* In an approximate manner; by approximation.—**Approximation**, ap-prok'si-mā'shon, *n.* The act of approximating; an approximate estimate or amount; approach.—**Approximative**, ap-prok'si-māt-iv, *a.* Coming near, as to some state or result.

Appulse, **Appulsion**, ap-puls', ap-pul'shon, *n.* [L. *appulsus*—*ad*, to, and *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive.] The act of striking against; a sudden contact; *astron.* the approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun.—**Appulsive**, ap-puls'iv, *a.* Striking against; impinging.—**Appulsively**, ap-puls'iv-li, *adv.* By appulsion.

Appurtenance, ap-pēr'ten-ans, *n.* [Fr. *appartenance*. APPERTAIN.] That which appertains or belongs to something else; something belonging to another thing as principal; an adjunct; an appendage.—**Appurtenant**, ap-pēr'ten-ant, *a.* Appertaining or belonging; pertaining; being an appurtenance.

Apricot, ā'pri-kot, *n.* [O.E. *aprieock*, *abricot*, Fr. *abricot*, Sp. *albaricoque*, from Ar. *alburqûq*, from *al*, the article, and L. Gr. *praikókkion*, from L. *praecox*, *praecoquus*, early ripe. PRECOCIOUS.] A roundish fruit of a delicious flavour, the produce of a tree of the plum kind.

April, ā'pril, *n.* [L. *aprilis*, the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants, from *aperio*, to open.] The fourth month of the year.—*April fool*, one who is sportively imposed upon by others on the 1st of April, as by being sent on some absurd errand.

A priori, ā pri-ō'ri. [L., from something prior or going before.] A phrase applied to a mode of reasoning by which we proceed from the cause to the effect, as opposed to *a posteriori* reasoning, by which we proceed from the effect to the cause; also a term applied to knowledge independent of all experience.

Apron, ā'prun, *n.* [O.E. *napron*, Fr. *napperon*, from *nape*, *nappe*, a table-cloth, &c. (whence E. *napkin*), *nappe* being another form of *mappe*, E. *map*. *A pron*, like *adder*, *auger*, has lost the initial *n*.] A piece of cloth or leather worn on the fore-part of the body to keep the clothes clean or defend them from injury; a covering for the front part of a body.—*v.t.* To put an apron on; to furnish with an apron.

Apropos, ap-ro-pō, *a.* [Fr.—*à*, to, according to, and *propos*, purpose, L. *propositum*, a thing proposed.] Opportune; seasonable; to the purpose (an *apropos* remark).

Apse, ape, *n.* [Gr. (*h*)*apsis*, (*h*)*apsidos*, an arch, vault, joining, from (*h*)*apto*, to join.] A portion of any building forming a termination or projection—semicircular or polygonal in plan, and having a dome or vaulted roof; especially such a structure at the east end of a church.—**Apsidal**, ap-sī'dal, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an apse; pertaining to apsides.—**Apsis**, ap'sis, *n.* pl. **Apsides**, ap-sī'dēz. *Arsh.* an apse; *astron.* one of the two points in the orbit of a heavenly body which mark its greatest and its least distance from the primary round which it revolves.

Apt, apt, *a.* [L. *aptus*, fitted, fit.] Fit; suitable; apposite; pertinent; appropriate; having a tendency; liable; inclined; disposed; ready; prompt.—**Aptitude**, ap'ti-tūd, *n.* The state or quality of being apt; disposition; tendency; fitness; suitableness; readiness in learning; docility.—**Aptly**, apt'li, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; justly; pertinently; readily; quickly; cleverly.—**Aptness**, apt nes, *n.* The state or quality of being apt; fitness; tendency; quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility.

Aptera, ap'ter-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *apteros*, without wings—*a*, priv., and *pteron*, a wing.] An order of insects which have no wings.—**Apteral**, **Apterous**, ap'ter-al, ap'ter-us, *a.* Destitute of wings.—**Apteran**, ap'ter-an, *n.* One of the Aptera; a wingless insect.

Apteryx, ap'ter-iks, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *pteryx*, a wing.] A bird peculiar to but now nearly extinct in New Zealand, having no tail and very short rudimentary wings.

Aptote, ap'tōt, *n.* [Gr. *aptotos*, indeclinable.] *Gram.* a noun which has no variation of termination or distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.—**Aptotic**, ap-tot'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to an aptote; having no declensional forms, &c.

Apyretic, ap-i-ret'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *pyretos*, fever, from *pyr*, fire.] Without fever; marked by the absence of fever.—**Apyrexia**, **Apyrexy**, ap-i-rek'si-a, ap'i-rek-si, *n.* The absence or intermission of fever.—**Apyrous**, a-pī'rus, *a.* Incombustible, or capable of sustaining a strong heat without alteration.

Aqua, ak'wa, *n.* [L.] Water: a word forming an element in various terms; also used by itself as a commercial name of whisky.—*Aqua fortis* (=strong water), a name given to weak and impure nitric acid.—*Aqua regia* (=royal water), a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, so called from its power of dissolving gold and other noble metals.—*Aqua vitæ* (=water of life), ardent spirits, as whisky, brandy, &c.—**Aquarium**, a-kwā'ri-um, *n.* A case, vessel, tank, or the like, in which aquatic plants and animals are kept; a place containing a collection of such vessels or tanks.—**Aquarius**, a-kwā'ri-us, *n.* [L.] The Water-bearer; a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of January.—**Aquatic**, a-kwat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to water; living in or frequenting water.—*n.* A plant which grows in water; *pl.* sports or exercises practised on or in water, as rowing or swimming.—**Aquatile**, ak'wa-til, *a.* Inhabiting the water.—**Aqueous**, ak'wē-us, *a.* Partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with or formed by it; watery.—**Aqueousness**, ak'wē-us-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being aqueous.

Aquamarine, ak'wa-ma-rēn, *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *marinus*, pertaining to the sea.] The finest beryl, so called from its bluish or sea-green tint.

Aquatint, **Aquatinta**, ak'wa-tint, ak-wa-tin'ta, *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and It. *tinta*, dye, tint.] A method of etching on copper by which a beautiful effect is produced resembling a fine drawing in water-colours or Indian ink.—**Aquatinter**, ak-wa-tint'ēr, *n.* One who practises the art of aquatinting.—**Aquatinting**, ak-wa-tint'ing, *n.* The art or process of engraving in the aquatint method.

Aqueduct, ak'wē-dukt, *n.* [L. *aquæductus*—*aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a pipe or canal, from *duco*, to lead.] A conduit or channel for conveying water from one place to another; a structure for conveying water for the supply of a town.

Aqueous. Under AQUA.

Aquiferous, a-kwif'ēr-us, *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *fero*, to bear.] Conducting water or watery fluid (*aquiferous* system of the sponges).—**Aquiform**, ak'wi-form, *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *forma*, form.] In the form of water.

Aquiline, ak'wil-in, *a.* [L. *aquilinus*, from *aquila*, an eagle.] Of or belonging to the eagle; resembling an eagle's beak; curving; hooked.

Arab, ar'ab, *n.* A native of Arabia; a neglected outcast boy or girl of the streets. —*a.* Of or pertaining to the Arabs or Arabia.—**Arabesque**, ar'ab-esk, *n.* [Fr., from the *Arabs*, who brought the style to high perfection.] A species of architectural ornamentation for enriching flat surfaces, either painted, inlaid, or wrought in low relief, often consisting of fanciful figures, human or animal, combined with floral forms.—**Arabian**, a-rā'bi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.—*n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab. —**Arabic**, ar'ab-ik, *a.* Belonging to Arabia or the language of its inhabitants.—*n.* The language of the Arabians.

Arable, ar'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *arable*, L. *arabilis*, from *aro*, to plough, from root seen also in A. Sax. *erian*, E. to *ear*, Icel. *erja*, Goth. *erjan*, Lith. *arti*, Rus. *orati*, to plough, to till; Ir. and W. *ar*, tillage; W. *aru*, to plough.] Fit for ploughing or tillage.

Arachis, ar'a-kis, *n.* The generic name of the ground-nut (*A. hypogæa*).—*Arachis oil*, the oil expressed from the seeds of the ground-nut, the nut-oil of commerce.

Arachnida, a-rak'ni-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *arachnē*, a spider.] A class of annulose, wingless animals, intermediate between the insects and the Crustacea, including spiders, mites, and scorpions.—**Arachnidan**, a-rak'ni-dan, *n.* One of the Arachnida.—**Arachnoid**, a-rak'noid, *a.* Resembling a spider's web; *anat.* applied to a semi-transparent thin membrane which is spread over the brain and pia mater; *bot.* having hair that gives an appearance of being covered with cobweb.—**Arachnology**, ar-ak-nol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of natural history which treats of spiders.—**Arachnologist**, ar-ak-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in arachnology.

Arack, ar'ak, *n.* Same as *Arrack*.

Aramaic, ar-a-mā'ik, *n.* [From *Aram*, a son of Shem, the supposed ancestor of the Chaldeans and Syrians.] A language or group of languages anciently spoken in Syria, the earliest specimens being the Chaldee passages in the Old Testament and Apocrypha; Chaldaic; Chaldee.

Araneid, a-rā'nē-id, *n.* [L. *aranea*, a spider.] An animal of the spider family.—**Araneiform**, a-rā'nē-i-form, *a.* Resembling a spider.—**Araneous**, **Araneose**, a-rā'nē-us, a-rā'nē-ōs, *a.* Resembling a cobweb; arachnoid.

Araucaria, ar-a-kā'ri-a, *n.* [From the *Araucanos*, a tribe of Indians in Chili.] The generic name of some fine coniferous trees found chiefly in South America, but now also commonly grown in Britain.—**Araucarian**, ar-a-kā'ri-an, *a.* Relating to the araucarias.—**Araucarite**, a-ra'ka-rīt, *n.* A fossil plant allied to the araucarias.

Arbalist, **Arbalest**, är'bal-ist, är'bal-est, *n.* [O.Fr. *arbalesta*, from L. *arcus*, a bow, and *ballista*, *balista*, an engine to throw stones.] A kind of powerful cross-bow formerly used.—**Arbalister**, är'bal-ist-ėr, *n.* A cross-bow-man.

Arbiter, är'bit-ėr, *n.* [L., an arbiter, umpire, judge.] A person appointed or chosen by parties in controversy to decide their differences; one who judges and determines without control; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited; an arbitrator.—**Arbitrament**, är-bit'ra-ment, *n.* Determination; decision; settlement; award (the *arbitrament* of the sword).—**Arbitrary**, är'bi-tra-ri, *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*.] Given, adjudged, or done according to one's will or discretion; exercised according to one's will or discretion; capricious; despotic; imperious; tyrannical; uncontrolled.—**Arbitrarily**, är'bi-tra-ri-li, *adv.* In an arbitrary manner; capriciously.—**Arbitrariness**, är'bi-tra-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of being arbitrary.—**Arbitrate**, är'bi-trāt, *v.i.*—*arbitrated*, *arbitrating*. [L. *arbitror*, *arbitratus*.] To act as an arbiter or umpire; to hear and decide in a dispute.—*v.t.* To hear and decide on.—**Arbitration**, är-bi-trā'shon, *n.* The act of arbitrating; the hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.—**Arbitrator**, är'bi-trāt-ėr, *n.* One who arbitrates; an arbiter.—**Arbitrement**, är-bit're-ment, *n.* Same as *Arbitrament*.

Arblast, är'blast, *n.* A cross-bow; an arbalist.

Arbor, är'bor, *n.* [L., a tree, a wooden bar, &c.] The principal spindle or axis of a machine, communicating motion to the other moving parts.—**Arboreous**, **Arboreal**, är-bō'rē-us, är-bō'rē-al, *a.* Pertaining to trees; living on or among trees; having the character of a tree.—**Arborescence**, är-bor-es'ens, *n.* The state of being arborescent; an arborescent form or growth.—**Arborescent**, är-bor-es'ent, *a.* [L. *arborescens*, pp. of *arboresco*, to grow to a tree.] Resembling a tree; *bot.* partaking of the nature and habits of a tree; dendritic.—**Arboretum**, är-bo-rē'tum, *n.* [L.] A place in which a collection of different trees and shrubs is cultivated for scientific or educational purposes.—**Arborization**, är'bor-i-zā''shon, *n.* A mineral or other body with a tree-like form.

Arboriculture, är'bo-ri-kul''tūr, *n.* [L. *arbor*, a tree, and *cultura*, cultivation. CULTURE.] The cultivation of trees; the art of planting, dressing, and managing trees and shrubs.—**Arboricultural**, är-bor'i-kul''tūr-al, *a.* Relating to arboriculture.—**Arboriculturist**, är'bo-ri-kul''tūr-ist, *n.* One who practises arboriculture.

Arbor-vitæ, är'bor-vī'tē, *n.* [L., the tree of life.] A common name of certain coniferous trees; a tree-like arrangement which appears in the medullary substance of the brain when the cerebellum is cut vertically.

Arbour, **Arbor**, är'bėr, *n.* [O.E. *herber*, O.Fr. *herbier*, L. *herba*, herb.] A seat in the open air sheltered by intertwining branches or climbing plants; a bower.—**Arboreous**, är'bor-us, *a.* Having the appearance or nature of an arbour. [*Mil.*]

Arbuscular, är-bus'kū-lėr, *a.* [From L. *arbuscula*, dim. of *arbor*, a tree.] Resembling a shrub or small tree.

Arbutus, är'bū-tus, *n.* [L., the strawberry-tree.] The generic name of an evergreen tree or shrub, with bright red or yellow berries, somewhat like the strawberry, having an unpleasant taste and narcotic properties.—Also called **Arbute**, är'būt.—**Arbutean**, är-bū-tē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the arbutus.

Arc, ärk, *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow. ARCH.] *Geom.* a curve line forming or that might form part of the circumference of a circle; formerly also an arch.—**Arcade**, är-kād', *n.* [Fr., L.L. *arcata*, L. *arcus*, an arch.] A series of arches supported on pillars, often used as a roof support or as an ornamental dressing to a wall; a covered in passage containing shops or stalls.

Arcadian, är-kā'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in southern Greece; hence, rustic; rural; pastoral.

Arcanum, är-kā'num, *n.* pl. **Arcana**, är-kā'na. [L.] A secret; a mystery: generally used in the plural (the *arcana* of nature).

Arch, ärch, *n.* [Fr. *arche*, L.L. *archia*, from L. *arcus*, a bow, arch, arc.] A structure composed of separate wedge-shaped pieces, arranged on a curved line, so as to retain their position by mutual pressure; a covering, or structure of a bow shape; a vault. —*Court of arches*, an ecclesiastical court of appeal pertaining to the archbishopric of Canterbury, anciently held in the church of St. Mary-le-bow, called also St. Mary-of-the-arches.—*v.t.* To cover or span with an arch; to curve or form into the shape of an arch.—**Archway**, ärch'wā, *n.* A passage under an arch.

Arch, ärch, *a.* [From next word, from being often used in such phrases as *arch* wag, *arch* rogue.] Cunning, sly, shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; roguish.—**Archly**, ärch'li, *adv.* In an arch or roguish manner.—**Archness**, ärch'nes, *n.*

Arch, ärch, *a.* [From Gr. *archē*, in compound words, from stem of *archō*, power or rule.] Chief; of the first class or rank: principally used in composition as the first part of many words; as, *archbishop*, *archpriest*, &c.—*n.* A leader; a chief. [*Shak.*]

Archæology, är-kē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of antiquities, especially prehistoric antiquities, which investigates the history of peoples by the remains belonging to the earlier periods of their existence.—**Archæological**, **Archæologic**, är'kē-o-loj''ik-al, är'kē-o-loj''ik, *a.* Pertaining to archæology. —**Archæologist**, **Archæologian**, är-kē-ol'o-jist, är'kē-o-lō''ji-an, *n.* One skilled in archæology.

Archæopteryx, är-kē-op'tėr-iks, *n.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *pteryx*, wing.] A fossil bird of the size of a rook, having two claws representing the thumb and forefinger projecting from the wing, and about twenty tail vertebræ prolonged as in mammals.

Archaic, **Archaical**, är-kā'ik, är-kā'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *archaikos*, old-fashioned, from *archaios*, ancient.] Old-fashioned; obsolete; antiquated.—**Archaism**, är'kā-izm, *n.* An ancient or obsolete word or idiom; antiquity of style or use; obsoleteness.

Archangel, ärk-ān'jel, *n.* An angel of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy.—**Archangelic**, ärk-an-jel'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to archangels.

Archbishop, ärch-bish'up, *n.* A bishop who has the supervision of other bishops (the sees of whom form his province), and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.—**Archbishopric**, ärch-bish'up-rik, *n.* The jurisdiction, office, or see of an archbishop.

Archdeacon, ärch-dē'kn, *n.* In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part of or over the whole diocese.—**Archdeaconate**, **Archdeaconary**, ärch-dē'kn-āt, ärch-dē'kn-ri, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

Archduke, ärch-dūk', *n.* A prince belonging to the reigning family of the Austrian empire.—**Archducal**, ärch-dūk'al, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.—**Archduchess**, ärch-duch'es, *n.* The wife of an archduke. —**Archduchy**, **Archduchate**, ärch-duch'i, ärch-dūk'dum, *n.* The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

Archegony, är-keg'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *archē*, beginning, and *gonos*, offspring.] The doctrine of the origin of life.

Archenemy, ärch-en'ē-mi, *n.* A principal enemy; Satan.

Archer, ärch'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *archer*, from *arc*, L. *arcus*, a bow. ARCH.] One who uses, or is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow; a bowman.—**Archery**, ärch'ėr-i, *n.* The practice, art, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrow.—**Archer-fish**, *n.* A small fish of Asia which shoots drops of water at insects, causing them to fall into the water and become its prey.

Archetype, är'kē-tip, *n.* [Gr. *archetypon*—*archē*, beginning, and *typos*, form.] A model or first form; the original pattern after which a thing is made, or to which it corresponds.—**Archetypal**, är'kē-tip-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an archetype.

Archidiaconal, är'ki-di-ak''on-al, *a.* [Gr. *archē*, chief, *diakonos*, deacon.] Pertaining to an archdeacon.

Archiepiscopacy, **Archiepiscopate**, är'ki-ē-pis'kō-pa-si, är'ki-ē-pis'kō-pāt, *n.* The dignity, office, or province of an archbishop.—**Archiepiscopal**, är'ki-ē-pis''kō-pal, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

Archil, är'kil, *n.* A violet, mauve, or purple colouring matter obtained from lichens growing on rocks in the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands.

Archimandrite, är-ki-man'drit, *n.* [Gr. *archē*, chief, *mandra*, a monastery.] *Greek Ch.* an abbot, or abbot-general, who has the superintendence of other abbots and convents.

Archimedean, är'ki-mē-dē''an, *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes, the Greek philosopher. —*Archimedean screw*, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw; being placed in an inclined position, and the lower end immersed in water, by causing the screw to revolve the water is raised to the upper end.

Archipelago, är-ki-pel'a-gō, *n.* [Gr. *archē*, chief, and *pelagos*, the sea.] Originally the Ægean Sea, which is studded with a number of small islands; hence any water space interspersed with many islands; a group of many islands.—**Archipelagic**, är'ki-pe-laj''ik, *a.* Relating to an archipelago.

Architect, är'ki-tekt, *n.* [Fr. *architecte*,

L. *architectus*, Gr. prefix *archi*, chief, and *tektōn*, a workman.] A person skilled in the art and science of building; one who makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend their erection; a former or maker.—**Architectonic, Architectonical**, ár'ki-tek-ton"ik; ár'ki-tek-ton"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or skilled in architecture.—**Architectonics**, ár'ki-tek-ton"iks, *n.* The science of architecture.—**Architectural**, ár-ki-tek'túr-al, *a.* Pertaining to architecture or the art of building.—**Architecture**, ár'ki-tek-túr, *n.* [L. *architectura*.] The art or science of building; that branch of the fine arts which has for its object the production of edifices pleasing to a cultivated and artistic taste; construction.

Architrave, ár'ki-trāv, *n.* [It. *architrave*—prefix *archi*, chief, and *trave*, from L. *trabs*, a beam.] *Arch.* the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column.

Archive, ár'kiv, *n.* [L. L. *archivum*, a place for keeping public records, from Gr. *archeion*, a government building, from *archē*, rule, government.] A record or document preserved in evidence of something; almost always in plural and signifying documents or records relating to the affairs of a family, corporation, community, city, or kingdom.—**Archival**, ár'kiv-al, *a.* Pertaining to or contained in archives or records.—**Archivist**, ár'kiv-ist or ár'ki-vist, *n.* The keeper of archives or records.

Archlute, árch'lüt, *n.* A kind of large lute; a theorbo.

Archon, ár'kon, *n.* [Gr.] One of the chief magistrates of ancient Athens chosen to superintend civil and religious concerns.

Arctation, árk-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *arctus*, tight.] Narrowness or constriction; *med.* unnatural contraction of any natural opening, as of the anus.

Arctic, árk'tik, *a.* [L. *arcticus*; Gr. *arktikos*, from *arctos*, a bear, the northern constellation Ursa Major.] Northern; surrounding or lying near the north pole. The *arctic* circle is a circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole.

Arctitude, árk'ti-tüd, *n.* Arctation.

Arcturus, árk-tū'rus, *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *oura*, tail.] A fixed star of the first magnitude near the tail of the Great Bear.

Arcuate, árk'ū-āt, *a.* [L. *arcuatus*, from *arcus*, a bow.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow.—**Arcuation**, árk-ū-ā'shon, *n.* The act of bending; incurvation; curvity.

Arcubalist, árk'ū-bal-ist, *n.* An arbalist.

Ardent, ár'dent, *a.* [L. *ardens, ardentis*, pp. of *ardeo*, to burn, to be eager.] Burning; causing a sensation of burning; warm: applied to the passions and affections; vehement; passionate; eager; fervent; fervid; zealous.—*Ardent spirits*, alcoholic drinks, as brandy, whisky, rum, &c.—**Ardently**, ár'dent-li, *adv.* In an ardent manner; with warmth.—**Ardentness**, ár'dent-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ardent; ardency.—**Ardency**, ár'den-si, *n.* The quality of being ardent; warmth; ardour; eagerness.—**Ardour**, ár'der, *n.* [L. *ardor*.] Heat in a literal sense; warmth or heat, *as* of the passions and affections; eagerness.

Arduous, ár'dū-us, *a.* [L. *arduus*; allied to Ir. and Gael. *ard*, high.] Steep, and therefore difficult of ascent; hard to climb; attended with great labour; difficult; hard (task or employment).—**Arduously**, ár'dū-us-li, *adv.* In an arduous manner.—**Arduousness**, ár'dū-us-nes, *n.*

Are, ár. [O. Northumbrian *aron*, *ara*, we (you, they) are; the A. Sax. form proper is *sind* or *sindon*. The *r* is changed from *s*, the root being *as*. AM.] The present tense plural of the verb *to be*, *art* being the second pers. sing.

Are, ár or ār, *n.* [L. *area*.] The unit of French superficial or square measure, containing 100 square metres or 1076·44 English square feet.

Area, á'rē-a, *n.* [L. *area*, a threshing-floor, then any level open piece of land.] Any plain surface within boundaries, as the floor of a hall, &c.; a space sunk below the general surface of the ground before windows in the basement story of a building; a yard; the superficial contents of any space; a surface, as given in square inches, feet, yards, &c.—**Areal**, á'rē-al, *a.* Pertaining to an area.

Areca, a-rē'ka, *n.* [The Malabar name.] A genus of palms, including the betel-nut and cabbage-tree.

Areed,‡ a-rēd', *v.t.* [A. Sax. *areedan*.] To advise or counsel. [*Mil.*]

Arefaction, ar-ē-fak'shon, *n.* [L. *arefactio*, to dry, *areo*, to be dry, *facio*, to make.] The act of drying; the state of growing dry.—**Arefy**, ar'ē-fi, *v.t.* To dry or make dry.

Arena, a-rē'na, *n.* [L. *arena*, lit. sand, a sandy place.] The inclosed space (usually covered with sand) in the central part of the Roman amphitheatres; hence, the scene or theatre of exertion or contest of any kind.—**Arenaceous**, ar-ē-nā'shus, *a.* Abounding with sand; having the properties of sand; sandy; granular.—**Arenarious, Arenose**, ar-ē-nā'ri-us, a-rē'nōs, *a.* Sandy.

Areng, a-reng', *n.* The sago-palm.

Arenilitic, a-rē'ni-lit"ik, *a.* [L. *arena*, sand, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Of or pertaining to sandstone.

Areola, a-rē'ō-la, *n.* [L., dim. of *area* (wh'ch see).] A small area or space; a small interstice; the coloured circle or halo surrounding the nipple or surrounding a pustule.—**Areolar**, a-rē'ō-ler, *a.* Pertaining to an areola.—**Areolate**, a-rē'ō-lāt, *a.* Marked by areolæ or small spots.—**Areolation**, a-rē'ō-lā'shon, *n.* Any small space or spot differing from the rest of a surface in colour, texture, &c.

Areometer, ar-ē-om'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *araios*, rare, thin, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer.—**Areometric, Areometrical**, a-rē'ō-met"rik, a-rē'ō-met"rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an areometer.—**Areometry**, ar-ē-om'et-ri, *n.* The measuring of the specific gravity of fluids.

Areopagus, ar-ē-op'a-gus, *n.* [Gr., lit. hill of Ares or Mars.] A tribunal at ancient Athens, so called because held on a hill of this name.—**Areopagist, Areopagite**, ar-ē-op'a-jist, ar-ē-op'a-jit, *n.* A member of the Areopagus.—**Areopagitic**, ar-ē-op'a-jit"ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Areopagus.

Aretalogy, Aretology, ar-e-tal'o-ji, ar-e-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *aretē*, virtue, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of ethics which treats of virtue.

Argal, Argol, ár'gal, ár'gol, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar; a hard crust formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been kept.

Argali, ár'ga-li, *n.* [Mongolian name.] A species of wild Asiatic sheep with very large horns, nearly as bulky as a moderately sized ox.

Argand-lamp, ár'gand-lamp, *n.* [From name of inventor.] A lamp with a circular hollow wick, allowing an outside and inside current of air, which greatly increases the brilliancy of the flame—*Argand burner*, a gas-burner in a similar form.

Argent, ár'jent, *n.* [Fr., from L. *argentum*, silver; cog. Gr. *argyros*, silver, *argos*, white; Ir. *arg*, white, *airgiod*, silver, money.] Silver; whiteness, like that of silver; *her.* the white colour in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, &c.—*a.* Resembling silver; bright like silver; silvery.—**Argental, Argentic**, ár-jent'al, ár-jent'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, like, or containing silver.—**Argentation**, ár-jen-tā'shon, *n.* An overlaying with silver.—**Argentiferous**, ár-jen-tif'er-us, *a.* Producing or containing silver (*argentiferous* ore).—**Argentine**, ár'jen-tin, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or sounding like silver; silvery.—*n.* A silvery-white slaty variety of calc-spar; white metal coated with silver.—**Argentite**, ár'jen-tit, *n.* Sulphide of silver, a valuable ore of this metal, a blackish, lead-gray mineral.

Argil, ár'jil, *n.* [L. *argilla*, white clay, allied to *argentum*, silver. ANSBY.] Clay or potter's earth; sometimes, pure clay or alumina.—**Argillaceous**, ár-jil-lā'shus, *a.* Partaking of the nature of argil or clay; clayey.—**Argilliferous**, ár-jil-lif'er-us, *a.* Producing or containing clay or argil.—**Argillite**, ár'jil-lit, *n.* Clay-slate.—**Argillitic**, ár-jil-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to argillite.

Argive, ár'jiv, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Argos, in ancient Greece; an ancient Greek. [Poetical.]

Argon, ár'gon, *n.* [Gr. *argos*, inert.] A gas existing in the atmosphere in very small quantities, recently discovered.

Argonaut, ár'gō-nat, *n.* [Gr. *Argō*, and *nautēs*, a sailor.] One of the persons who, in the Greek legend, sailed with Jason, in the ship Argo, in quest of the golden fleece; a kind of cuttle-fish, the paper-nautilus or paper-sailor of the Mediterranean, the female having a boat-like shell, in which its eggs are received. It was fabled to float with its arms extended to catch the breeze, and with other arms as oars.—**Argonautic**, ár-gō-na'tik, *a.*

Argosy, ár'go-si, *n.* [From *Ragusa*.] A large merchantman or other ship, especially if richly laden. [Poetical.]

Argue, ár'gū, *v.t.*—*argued, arguing*. [L. *arguo*, to show, argue, to make clear.] To offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure; to reason; to discuss; to debate; to dispute.—*v.i.* To debate or discuss (*argue* a cause in court); to prove, show, or evince; to cause to be inferred (his conduct *argued* suspicion).—**Arguable**, ár'gū-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being argued.—**Arguer**, ár'gū-ér, *n.* One who.—**Argument**, ár'gū-ment, *n.* [L. *argumentum*, proof, theme, subject-matter.] The subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book or section of a book; a reason offered for or against something; a debate, controversy, or discussion; a process of reasoning.—*Argumentum ad hominem*, an argument which presses a man with consequences drawn from his own principles and concessions, or his own conduct.—**Argumental**, ár-gū-ment'al, *a.* Belonging to or consisting in argument.—**Argumentation**, ár'gū-men-tā"shon, *n.* The act of arguing, discussing, or debating; reasoning.—**Argumentative**, ár-gū-ment'a-tiv, *a.* Consisting of argument; addicted to argument, disputing, or debating.—**Argumentatively**, ár-gū-ment'a-tiv-li, *adv.*—**Argumentativeness**, ár-gū-ment'a-tiv-nes, *n.*

Argus, ár'gus, *n.* A being in Greek mythology having a hundred watchful eyes; hence, any watchful person; a species of pheasant having its plumage marked with eye-like spots.—**Argus-eyed**, *a.* Vigilant; watchful; extremely observant.

Argute, ár-gūt', *a.* [L. *argutus*.] Subtle; ingenious; sagacious; shrewd.—**Argutely**, ár-gūt'li, *adv.* In an argute or subtle manner.—**Arguteness**, ár-gūt'nes, *n.*

Aria, á'ri-a, *n.* [It. *aria*.] A song; an air; a tune.—**Ariette**, á-ri-et'ta. A short song or air.

Arian, á'ri-an, *n.* One maintaining the doctrines of *Arius* (fourth century A.D.), who held Christ to be a created being inferior to God.—**Arian**, á'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arius or to his doctrines.—**Arianism**, á'ri-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

Arid, ar'id, *a.* [L. *aridus*.] Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat.—**Aridity, Aridness**, a-rid'i-ti, ar'id-nes, *n.* The state of being arid; dryness; want of interest.

Aries, á'ri-ēz, *n.* [L. *aries*, a ram.] The Ram, a northern constellation, the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox.

Aright, a-rīt', *adv.* In a right way or form; properly; correctly; rightly.

Aril, ar'il, *n.* [L. *areo*, to be dry, because it falls off when dry.] An extra covering of the seed of some plants (as the nutmeg) outside of the true seed-coats, falling off spontaneously.—**Arillated, Arilled**, a-ril'lāt-ed, ar'ild, *a.* Furnished with an aril.

Arise, a-rīz', *v.i.*—*arose* (pret.), *arisen* (pp.), *arising*. [Prefix *a*, and *rise*; A. Sax. *ârisan*, Russ.] To move to a higher place; to mount up; to ascend; to come into view; to get out of bed, or quit a sitting or lying posture; to spring; to originate; to start into action; to rise.

Arista, a-ris'ta, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* an awn or beard.—**Aristate**, a-ris'tāt, *a.* Awned.

Aristocracy, ar-is-tok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *aristo-*

kratia—*aristos*, best, and *kratos*, rule.] Government by the nobility or persons of rank in the state; the nobility or chief persons in a state.—**Aristocrat**, a-ris′to-krat, *n.* A member of the aristocracy; one who favours an aristocracy; one who apes the aristocracy.—**Aristocratic, Aristocratical**, a-ris′to-krat″ik, a-ris′to-krat″ik-al, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the aristocracy or to the rule of aristocrats; resembling the aristocracy.—**Aristocratically**, a-ris′to-krat″ik-al-li, *adv.*—**Aristocraticalness**, a-ris′to-krat″ik-al-nes, *n.*—**Aristocratism**, a-ris′to-krat-izm, *n.* The condition of belonging to an aristocracy; support of an aristocracy.

Aristotelian, a-ris′to-tē″li-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Aristotle* (born B.C. 384), the celebrated Greek philosopher, and founder of the Peripatetic school.—*n.* A follower of Aristotle; a peripatetic.—**Aristotelianism**, a-ris′to-tē″li-an-izm, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

Arithmetic, a-rith′met-ik, *n.* [Gr. *arithmētikē*, from *arithmos*, number.] The science of numbers or the art of computation by figures or numerals.—**Arithmetical**, ar-ith-met′ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or methods used in arithmetic.—**Arithmetically**, ar-ith-met′ik-al-li, *adv.* By the rules or methods of arithmetic.—**Arithmetician**, a-rith′me-ti″shan, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

Ark, ärk, *n.* [A. Sax. *arc*, from L. *arca*, a chest.] A small chest or coffer‡; *Scrip.* the repository of the covenant or tables of the law, over which was placed the golden covering or mercy-seat; the large floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge; hence, a place of safety or shelter.

Arkose, är′kōs, *n.* A sandstone formed from the disintegration of granite.

Arm, ärm, *n.* [A. Sax. *arm*, *earm*=Goth. *arms*, Icel. *armr*, G. Fris. D. Dan. and Sw. *arm*; cog. L. *armus*, the shoulder; Gr. *armos*, a fitting, from *arō*, to fit.] The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; an anterior limb; anything projecting from a main body, as a branch of a tree, a narrow inlet of waters from the sea; *fig.* power, might, strength.—**Armful**, ärm′ful, *n.* As much as the arms can hold; that which is embraced by the arms.—**Armless**, ärm′les, *a.* Without arms.—**Armlet**, ärm′let, *n.* A little arm; a piece of armour for defending the arm; an ornament worn on the arm; a bracelet.—**Arm-chair**, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.—**Arm-hole**, *n.* The arm-pit†; a hole for the arm in a garment.—**Arm-pit**. The cavity under the shoulder or upper arm.

Arm, ärm, *n.* [Fr. *arme*, a weapon, from L. *arma*, arms.] A weapon; a branch of the military service; *pl.* war; the military profession; armour; armorial bearings.—*Small arms*, arms that can be carried by those who use them.—*A stand of arms*, a complete set of arms for one soldier.—*v.t.* To furnish or equip with arms or weapons; to cover or provide with whatever will add strength, force, or security; to fortify.—*v.i.* To provide one's self with arms; to take arms.—**Armada**, är-mā′da, *n.* [Sp.] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron: usually applied to the Spanish fleet intended to act against England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1588.—**Armadillo**, är-ma-dil′lō, *n.* [Sp. dim. of *armado*, one who is armed, so called from its bony shell.] A mammal peculiar to South America, covered with a hard bony shell, divided into belts, composed of small separate plates like a coat of mail.—**Armament**, är′ma-ment, *n.* A body of forces equipped for war; a land force or a naval force.—**Armature**, är′ma-tūr, *n.* Armour; hence, anything serving as a defence, as the prickles and spines of plants; a piece of iron connecting the two poles of a magnet.

Armenian, är-mē′ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia, a country in Asia.—*n.* A native of Armenia; the language of the country; an adherent of the Christian Church of Armenia.

Armilla, är-mil′la, *n.* [L., from *armus*, the shoulder.] An armlet; a bracelet; an iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move; a circular ligament of the wrist binding the tendons of the whole hand.—**Armillary**, är′mil-la-ri, *a.* Resembling an armilla; consisting of rings or circles.—*Armillary sphere*, an arrangement of rings, all circles of one sphere, intended to show the relative positions of the principal circles of the heavens.

Arminian, är-min′i-an, *n.* A member of the Protestant sect who follows the teaching of *Arminius*, a Dutch theologian (died 1609), specially opposed to the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination.—*a.* Pertaining to Arminius or his principles.—**Arminianism**, är-min′i-an-izm, *n.* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

Armipotent, är-mip′ō-tent, *a.* [L. *armipotens*, *armipotentis*—*arma*, arms, and *potens*, powerful.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.—**Armipotence**, är-mip′ō-tens, *n.* Power in arms.

Armistice, är′mis-tis, *n.* [L. *arma*, arms, *sisto*, to stand still.] A temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties; a truce.

Armoric, Armorican, är-mor′ik, är-mor′ik-an, *a.* [Celt. *ar*, upon, and *mor*, the sea.] Pertaining to the north-western part of France, formerly called *Armorica*, now Brittany.—*n.* The language of the Celtic inhabitants of Brittany, allied to the Welsh.

Armour, är′mėr, *n.* [O.E. *armure*, O.Fr. *armeure*, from L. *armatura*, armour, from *armare*, to arm.] Defensive arms; any covering worn to protect the body in battle; also called *Harness*; the steel or iron covering intended as a protection for a ship of war.—**Armorial**, är-mō′ri-al, *a.* Belonging to armour, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family.—**Armourer**, är′mėr-ėr, *n.* A maker of armour or arms, or one who keeps them in repair; one who has the care of arms and armour.—**Armoury, Armory**, är′mėr-i, *n.* A place where arms and instruments of war are made or deposited for safe-keeping; a collection of arms.—**Armour-bearer**, *n.* One who carries the armour of another.—**Armour-plate**, *n.* An iron or steel plate of great thickness attached to the side of a ship, or the outer wall of a fort, with the view of rendering them shot-proof.—**Armour-plated, Armoured**, är′mėrd, *a.* Covered or protected by armour-plates; iron-clad.

Armstrong-gun, ärm′strong-gun, *n.* [After the inventor, Sir William (now Lord) *Armstrong*.] A rifled cannon of wrought-iron, constructed principally of spirally-coiled bars, and occasionally having an inner tube, or core of steel.

Army, är′mi, *n.* [Fr. *armée*, an armed force or army, from *armer*, to arm. ARM, a weapon.] A collection or body of men armed for war, and organised in regiments, brigades, or similar divisions, under proper officers; a host; a vast multitude; a great number.—**Army-corps** (-kōr), *n.* One of the largest divisions of an army in the field.—**Army-list**, *n.* A publication issued periodically, containing a list of the officers in the army, the stations of regiments, &c.

Arnatto, är-nat′tō, *n.* ARNOTTO.

Arnaut, Arnaout, är′nout, *n.* A native of Albania; an Albanian.

Arnee, Arni, är′nē, *n.* One of the Indian varieties of the buffalo, remarkable as being the largest animal of the ox kind.

Arnica, är′ni-ka, *n.* A composite plant, otherwise called mountain-tobacco. The roots yield tannin, and a tincture of the plant is used as an application to wounds and bruises.

Arnotto, Annotto, är-not′tō, än-not′tō, *n.* A small tropical American tree, the seeds of which yield an orange-red dye-stuff, also called arnotto. Called also *Annatto*, *Arnatto*.

Arnut, är′nut, *n.* [A corruption of *earth-nut*.] The nut or tuber of the earth-nut plant. EARTH-NUT.

Aroint, *v.t.* AROYNT.

Aroma, a-rō′ma, *n.* [Gr. *arōma*, spice, sweet herb.] An agreeable odour; fragrance; perfume; *fig.* delicate intellectual quality; flavour.—**Aromatic**, ar-ō-mat′ik, *a.* Giving out an aroma; fragrant; sweet-scented; odoriferous. Also **Aromatical**, ar-ō-mat′ik-al.—*Aromatic vinegar*, a perfume made by adding oil of lavender, cloves, &c., to acetic acid.—**Aromatic**, ar-ō-mat′ik, *n.* A plant or drug which yields a fragrant smell, and often a warm, pungent taste.—**Aromatization**, a-rō′mat-i-zā″shon, *n.* The act of rendering aromatic.—**Aromatize**, a-rō′mat-iz, *v.t.*—*aromatized*, *aromatizing*. To impregnate with aroma; to render fragrant; to perfume.—**Aromatizer**, a-rō′mat-iz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which.

Arose, a-rōz′, pret. of *arise*.

Around, a-round′, *prep.* About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.—*adv.* In a circle; on every side.

Arouse, a-rouz′, *v.t.*—*aroused*, *arousing*. [Prefix *a*, with intens. force, and *rouse*.] To excite into action that which is at rest; to stir or put in motion or exertion; to rouse; to animate; to awaken.—**Arousal**, a-rouz′al, *n.* The act of arousing.

Arow, a-rō′, *adv.* In a row; successively; one after the other.

Aroynt, Aroint, a-roint′, *interj.* [From imperat. of A. Sax. *ryman*, *geryman*, to make room, to give place, from *rūm*, room.] An interjection equivalent to begone! avaunt! away! [*Shak.*]

Arpeggio, är-ped′jē-ō, *n.* [It., from *arpa*, a harp.] The distinct sound of the notes of a chord, heard when the notes are struck in rapid succession.

Arquebuse, Arquebus, är′kwē-bus, *n.* [Fr. *arquebuse*, corrupted from D. *haakbus*, a gun fired from a rest, from *haak*, a hook, a forked rest, and *bus*, a gun=E. *hagbut*, *hackbut*.] An old-fashioned hand-gun fired from a rest. Spelled also *Harquebuse*, &c.—**Arquebusier**, är′kwē-bus-ēr′, *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.—**Arquebusade**, är′kwē-bus-ād″, *n.* An aromatic spirituous liquor applied to sprains or bruises.

Arquerite, är′ke-rit, *n.* A rich silver ore found in the silver mines of *Arqueros*, near Coquimbo, Chili.

Arrack, ar′ak, *n.* [Ar. *araq*, juice, spirits, from *araqa*, to sweat.] A spirituous liquor distilled in the East Indies from rice, the juice of the cocoa-nut, and other palms, &c.

Arraign, a-rān′, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *arraigner*, *aresner*, &c., to arraign—L. *ad*, to, and *ratio*, *rationis*, account, a pleading in a suit. REASON.] To call or set at the bar of a court of justice; to call before the bar of reason or taste; to accuse or charge; to censure publicly; to impeach.—**Arraigner**, a-rān′ėr, *n.* One who arraigns.—**Arraignment**, a-rān′ment, *n.* The act of arraigning.

Arrange, a-rānj′, *v.t.*—*arranged*, *arranging*. [Fr. *arranger*—*ar*=L. *ad*, and *ranger*, to range, from *rang*, a rank. RANGE, RANK.] To put in proper order; to dispose or set out; to give a certain collocation to; to adjust; to settle; to come to an agreement or understanding regarding.—*v.i.* To make or come to terms; to come to a settlement or agreement.—**Arrangement**, a-rānj′ment, *n.* The act of arranging; disposition in suitable form; that which is arranged; preparatory measure; preparation; settlement; adjustment.—**Arranger**, a-rānj′ėr, *n.* One that arranges or puts in order.

Arrant, ar′ant, *a.* [A form of *errant*, wandering, hence vagrant, vagabond, thorough, in a bad sense.] Wandering‡; vagrant‡; shameless; notorious; thorough; out-and-out; downright.—**Arrantly**, ar′ant-li, *adv.* In an arrant manner.

Arras, ar′as, *n.* [From *Arras*, in France, where this article was manufactured.] Tapestry; hangings, consisting of woven stuffs ornamented with figures.

Array, a-rā′, *n.* [O.Fr. *arrei*, order, arrangement, dress—prefix *ar-* (L. *ad*, to), and *rai*, order, from the Teutonic root seen in E. *ready*.] A collection or assemblage of men or things disposed in regular order, as an army in order of battle; raiment; dress, apparel.—*v.t.* To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle; to marshal; to deck or dress; to attire.—**Arrayer**, a-rā′ėr, *n.*

One who.—**Arraignment**, a-rān'ment, *n.* The act of.

Arrear, a-rēr', *n.* [Fr. *arrière*, behind—L. *ad*, to, and *retro*, behind.] The state of being behindhand; that which remains unpaid or undone when the due time is past: usually in the plural.

Arrect, a-rekt', *v.t.* [L. *arrigo*, *arrectum*, to raise or erect—*ad*, to, *rego*, to direct.] To raise or lift up; to prick up (the ears). —*a.* Erect; pricked up: said of the ears; hence, attentively listening.

Arrest, a-rest', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *arrester*, Fr. *arrêter*—L. *ad*, to, and *restare*, to remain. Rest.] To check or hinder the motion or action of; to stop; to seize or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority; to seize and fix (attention); to engage; to secure; to catch.—*n.* The act of arresting; apprehension; stoppage; stay; restraint. —**Arrestation**,† a-rest-ā'shon, *n.* The act of arresting.—**Arrester**, **Arrestor**, a-rest'ėr, a-rest'or, *n.* One who arrests.—**Arrestment**, a-rest'ment, *n.* The act of arresting; detention; arrest.

Arride, a-rīd', *v.t.* [L. *arrideo*—*ad*, and *rideo*, to smile.] To please or gratify.

Arris, ar'is, *n.* [O.Fr. *areste*, an arris.] The line in which two meeting surfaces of a body form an angle.

Arrive, a-rīv', *v.i.*—*arrived*, *arriving*. [Fr. *arriver*, from L.L. *adripare*, to come to shore—L. *ad*, to, and *ripa*, Fr. *rive*, the shore or bank.] To come to a certain place or point; to get to a destination; to reach a point or stage; to attain to a certain result or state: followed by *at*.—*v.t.*† To reach or arrive at. [*Mil.*]—**Arrival**, a-rī'val, *n.* The act of arriving; a coming to or reaching; attainment; the person or thing which arrives.

Arrogance, a'rō-gans, *n.* [L. *arrogantia*, *arrogo*, *arrogatum*—*ad*, to, and *rogo*, to ask or desire.] The character of being arrogant; the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, or estimation; the pride which exalts one's own importance; pride with contempt of others; presumption; haughtiness; disdain.—**Arrogant**, a'rō-gant, *a.* Making exorbitant claims on account of one's rank, power, worth; presumptuous; haughty; overbearing; proud and assuming.—**Arrogantly**, a'rō-gant-li, *adv.* In an arrogant manner. —**Arrogate**, a'rō-gāt, *v.t.*—*arrogated*, *arrogating*. To claim or demand unduly or presumptuously; to lay claim to in an overbearing manner.—**Arrogation**, a-rō-gā'shon, *n.* The act of arrogating; the claiming of superior consideration or privileges.

Arrondissement, ä-ron-dēs-män, *n.* [Fr.] In France, an administrative district forming a subdivision of a department.

Arrow, a'rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *arewe*, *arwe*, *arwe*; allied to A. Sax. *earu*, swift, Icel. *ör*, pl. *örvar*, an arrow, *örr*, swift.] A missile weapon, straight, slender, pointed, and barbed, to be shot with a bow; anything resembling this.—**Arrowy**, a'rō-i, *a.* Resembling an arrow in shape, in rapidity of flight, or the like.—**Arrow-headed**, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow: said of alphabetic characters used in ancient Assyria; cuneiform.—**Arrow-root**, *n.* A flour or starch obtained from the rootstocks of several West Indian reed-like plants, and much used as an article of food.

Arsenal, är'se-nal, *n.* [Fr. *arsenal*, Sp. *arsenal*, from an Ar. word.] A repository or magazine of arms and military stores for land or naval service; a public establishment where arms or warlike equipments are manufactured or stored.

Arsenic, är'sen-ik, *n.* [Fr. *arsenic*, from L. *arsenicum*, Gr. *arsenikon*, from *arsēn*, *arsenos*, male—from its powerful qualities.] A chemical element of a steel-blue colour, quite brittle. Combined with oxygen it forms arsenious oxide, which is the *white arsenic*, or simply *arsenic*, of the shops, a well-known virulent poison.—**Arsenical**, är-sen'ik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to arsenic; containing arsenic.—**Arsenicate**, är-sen'ik-āt, *v.t.* To combine with arsenic.—**Arsenious**, är-sē'ni-us, *a.* Pertaining to or containing arsenic.

Arsis, är'sis, *n.* [Gr. *arsis*, from *airō*, to elevate.] Elevation of the voice at a word or syllable, in distinction from *thesis*, or its depression; *pros.* a greater stress or force on a syllable.

Arson, är'son, *n.* [O.Fr. *arson*, from L. *ardeo*, *arsum*, to burn.] The malicious burning of a house, shop, church, or other building, agricultural produce, ship, &c., which by the common law is felony.

Art, ärt. Second pers. sing. Am.

Art, ärt, *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis*, art, from same root as Gr. *arō*, to join, to fit. Arm.] The use or employment of things to answer some special purpose; the employment of means to accomplish some end: opposed to *nature*; a system of rules to facilitate the performance of certain actions; skill in applying such rules (the *art* of building or of engraving; the fine *arts*): opposed to *science*; one of the fine arts or the fine arts collectively, that is those that appeal to the taste or sense of beauty, as painting, sculpture, music; the profession of a painter or sculptor; the special skill required by those who practise these arts; artistic faculty; skill; dexterity; knack; artfulness; cunning; duplicity.—*Art union*, an association for encouraging art, an object which it mainly pursues by disposing of pictures, sculptures, &c., by lottery among subscribers.—**Artful**, ärt'ful, *a.* Cunning; sly; deceitful; crafty.—**Artfully**, ärt'ful-li, *adv.* In an artful manner; cunningly; craftily.—**Artfulness**, ärt'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being artful.—**Artless**, ärt'les, *a.* Devoid of art, skill, or cunning; natural; simple.—**Artlessly**, ärt'les-li, *adv.* In an artless manner; naturally; simply. —**Artlessness**, ärt'les-nes, *n.* Naturalness; simplicity; ingenuousness.

Artery, är'tėr-i, *n.* [L. *arteria*, Gr. *artēria*.] One of a system of cylindrical vessels or tubes, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, to be brought back again by the veins. —**Arterial**, är-tē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to or contained in an artery or the arteries. —**Arterialization**, är-tē'ri-al-iz-ā"shon, *n.* The conversion of the venous into the arterial blood.—**Arterialize**, är-tē'ri-al-iz, *v.t.* —*arterialized*, *arterializing*. To communicate, as to venous blood, the qualities of arterial blood, a result effected by the oxygen of the air taken into the lungs.—**Arteriotomy**, är-tē'ri-ot"o-mi, *n.* [*-tomy* = Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.] *Anat.* the opening of an artery by the lancet or other instrument, for the purpose of letting blood.

Artesian, är-tē'zi-an, *a.* [Fr. *artésien*, lit. pertaining to *Artois*.] Term descriptive of a kind of well formed by a perpendicular boring into the ground, often of great depth, through which water rises to the surface of the soil by natural gravitation, producing a constant flow or stream.

Artful, &c. Under Art.

Arthritis, är-thrī'tis, *n.* [Gr., from *arthron*, a joint.] Any inflammation of the joints; the gout.—**Arthritic**, **Arthritical**, är-thrit'ik, är-thrit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the joints; pertaining to the gout.— **Arthrodia**, är-thrō'di-a, *n.* A ball-and-socket joint.—**Arthrodial**, **Arthrodic**, är-thrō'di-al, är-throd'ik, *a.* Pertaining to an arthrodia.

Artichoke, är'ti-chōk, *n.* [It. *articiocco*, probably of Ar. origin.] A composite plant somewhat resembling a thistle, cultivated in gardens for the thick and fleshy receptacle (or part supporting the flower), which is eaten. The *Jerusalem artichoke* is quite different, being a species of sunflower, whose roots are used like potatoes.

Article, är'ti-kl, *n.* [L. *articulus*, a joint, division, part, or member, dim. of *artus*, a joint.] A single clause, item, point, or particular; a point of faith, doctrine, or duty; a prose contribution to a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical; a particular commodity or substance; a part of speech used before nouns to limit or define their application—in English *a* or *an* and *the*. —*Articles of war*, the regulations for the government and discipline of the British army and navy, embodied in the Mutiny Act passed each year.—*v.t.*—*articled*, *articling*. To draw up under distinct heads or particulars; to bind, as an apprentice; to indenture.—**Articular**, är-tik'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *articularis*.] Belonging to the joints or to a joint.—**Articularly**, är-tik'ū-lėr-li, *adv.*—**Articulata**, är-tik'ū-lā"ta, *n.pl.* According to the arrangement of Cuvier, all the invertebrate animals with an external skeleton forming a series of rings articulated together and enveloping the body, such as the crustaceans, insects, worms, &c.—**Articulate**, är-tik'ū-lāt, *a.* [L. *articulatus*, jointed, distinct.] Jointed; formed with joints (an *articulate* animal); formed by the distinct and intelligent movement of the organs of speech; pronounced distinctly; expressed clearly; distinct (*articulate* speech or utterance).—*n.* One of the Articulata.—*v.t. articulated*, *articulating*. To joint; to unite by means of a joint; to utter by intelligent and appropriate movement of the vocal organs; to enunciate, pronounce, or speak; to draw up or write in separate particulars or in articles (*Shak.*)†.—*v.i.* To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words; to treat or stipulate (*Shak.*)†.—**Articulately**, är-tik'ū-lāt-li, *adv.* In an articulate manner; with distinct utterance.— **Articulateness**, är-tik'ū-lāt-nes, *n.* The quality of being articulate.—**Articulation**, är-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* The act or manner of articulating or being articulated; a joining or juncture, as of the bones; a joint; a part between two joints.—**Articulator**, är-tik'ū-lāt-ėr, *n.* One who articulates.

Artifice, är'ti-fis, *n.* [L. *artificium*—*ars*, *artis*, art, and *facio*, to make.] Artful, skilful, or ingenious contrivance; a crafty device; trick; shift; stratagem; deception; cunning; guile; fraud.—**Artificer**, är-tif'is-ėr, *n.* A skilful or artistic worker; a constructor; a maker; a contriver; an inventor; a mechanic or handicraftsman.— **Artificial**, är-ti-fish'al, *a.* Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labour; feigned; fictitious; assumed; affected; not genuine or natural.—**Artificiality**, är-ti-fish'al"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being artificial.—**Artificialize**,† är-ti-fish'al-iz, *v.t.* To render artificial.—**Artificially**, är-ti-fish'al-li, *adv.* In an artificial manner; by human skill and contrivance.—**Artificialness**, är-ti-fish'al-nes, *n.* Artificiality.

Artillery, är-til'lėr-i, *n.* (No pl.) [Fr. *artillerie*, from *artiller*, to work with art, to fortify, from L. *ars*, *artis*, art.] Formerly offensive weapons of war in general whether large or small (see 1 Sa. xx. 40); now, cannon; great guns; ordnance; ordnance and its equipment both in men and material; the men and officers that manage the guns; the science which treats of the use and management of great guns. —**Artillerist**, är-til'lėr-ist, *n.* A person skilled in gunnery.—**Artillery-man**, *n.* A man engaged in the management of large guns.

Artiodactyle, är'ti-ō-dak"til, *n.* [Gr. *artios*, even-numbered, and *daktylos*, a toe.] A hoofed mammal in which the number of toes is even (two or four), as the ox and other ruminants, the pig, &c.

Artisan, är'ti-zan, *n.* [Fr. *artisan*, It. *artigiano*, L.L. *artitianus*, from L. *ars*, *artis*, art.] One skilled in any art or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

Artist, ärt'ist, *n.* [Fr. *artiste*, It. *artista*, from L. *ars*, *artis*, art.] One skilled in an art or profession, especially, one who professes and practises one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture; specifically, and most frequently, a painter.—**Artiste**, är-tēst, *n.* [Fr.] One who is peculiarly skilful in almost any art, as a public singer, an opera-dancer, and even a cook.—**Artistic**, **Artistical**, är-tist'ik, är-tist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to art or artists; trained in art; conformable to or characterized by art.—**Artistically**, är-tist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an artistic manner.

Artless, &c. Under Art.

Arum, ā'rum, *n.* [L. *arum*, Gr. *aron*.] The generic name of certain plants, one of which, the common arum, wake-robin, or lords-and-ladies, is abundant in woods and hedges in England and Ireland.

Arundinaceous, a-run'di-nā"shus, *a.* [L. *arundo*, a reed.] Pertaining to reeds; resembling a reed.—**Arundineous**, Arundi-

ose, ar-un-din'ē-us, a-run'din-ōs, *a.* Abounding with reeds.

Aruspex, Aruspice, a-rus'peks, a-rus'pis, *n.* [L. *aruspex* or *haruspex.*] One of a class of priests in ancient Rome whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.—**Aruspicy,** a-rus'pi-si, *n.* The art of an aruspex; augury; prognostication.

Aryan, ār'i-an or ā'ri-an, *n.* [Skr. *ārya,* noble, eminent.] An Indo-European; a member of that division of the human race which includes the Hindus and Persians and most Europeans (except Turks, Hungarians, Finns, &c.).—*a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Aryans; Indo-European.

As, az, *adv.* and *conj.* [Contr. from A. Sax. *eallswā,* that is, *all so,* through the forms *alswa, also, alse, als, ase;* similarly G. *als, also,* as.] A word expressing equality, similarity of manner or character, likeness, proportion, accordance; in the same manner in which (ye shall be *as* gods; I live *as* I did); while; when (he whistled *as* he went); for example; for instance; thus; because; since (*as* the wind was fair we set sail); often equivalent to the relative *that* after *such* (give us *such* things *as* you please).

As, as, *n.* pl. **Asses,** as'ez. A Roman weight of 12 oz.; also, a Roman copper or bronze coin, latterly weighing ½ oz.

Asafetida, Asafœtida, as-a-fe'tid-a, *n.* [Per. *asa,* gum, and L. *fœtidus,* fetid.] A fetid inspissated sap from a large umbelliferous plant found in Central Asia, used in medicine as an antispasmodic, in flatulency, hysteric paroxysms, &c.

Asbestos, Asbestus, as-bes'tos, as-bes'tus, *n.* [Gr. *asbestos,* inextinguishable—*a,* neg., and *sbennymi,* to extinguish.] A fibrous variety of several members of the hornblende family, having fine, elastic, flexible, flaxy-like filaments, which are incombustible, and are made into fire-proof cloth, paper, &c.—**Asbestic,** as-bes'tik, *a.* Relating to or containing asbestos.—**Asbestiform,** as-bes'ti-form, *a.* Having the structure of asbestos.—**Asbestine,** as-bes'tin, *a.* Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

Ascend, as-send', *v.i.* [L. *ascendo—ad,* to, and *scando,* to climb. SCAN.] To move upwards; to mount; to go up from a lower to a higher place; to rise; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, &c.; to pass from a grave tone to one more acute.—*v.t.* To go or move upwards upon; to climb; to move upwards along; to go towards the source of (a river).—**Ascendable, Ascendible,** as-send'a-bl, as-send'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being ascended.—**Ascendant,** as-send'ant, *n.* An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred; superiority or commanding influence; predominance.—**Ascendant, Ascendent,** as-send'ant, as-send'ent, *a.* Directed upward; rising; superior; predominant; surpassing.—**Ascendency,** as-send'en-si, *n.* Governing or controlling influence; power; sway; control.—**Ascension,** as-sen'shon, *n.* [L. *ascensio.*] The act of ascending; a rising; *the ascension,* the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.—*Ascension Day,* the day on which the ascension of the Saviour is commemorated, falling on the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.—*Right ascension* of the sun or of a star, the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the meridian at the same instant with the star.—**Ascensional,** as-sen'shon-al, *a.* Relating to ascension; ascending or rising up.—**Ascent,** as-sent', *n.* The act of rising; motion upwards; rise; the way by which one ascends; acclivity; an upward slope; the act of proceeding from an inferior to a superior degree, from particulars to generals, &c.

Ascertain, as-sėr-tān', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *acertainer—a=* for *ad,* to, *certain,* from L. *certus,* sure. CERTAIN.] To make certain; to make sure or find out by trial or examination; to establish; to determine with certainty.—**Ascertainable,** as-sėr-tān'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ascertained or certainly known.—**Ascertainer,** as-sėr-tān'ėr, *n.* One who.—**Ascertainment,** as-sėr-tān'ment, *n.* The act of.

Ascetic, as-set'ik, *a.* [Gr. *askētos,* exercised, disciplined, from *askeō,* to exercise.] Excessively strict or rigid in devotions or mortifications; severe; austere.—**Ascetic,** as-set'ik, *n.* One who retires from the world and devotes himself to a strictly devout life; one who practises excessive rigour and self-denial; a hermit; a recluse.—**Asceticism,** as-set'i-sizm, *n.* The condition or practice of ascetics.

Ascian, as'si-an, *n.* [L. *ascius,* Gr. *askios—a,* priv., and *skia,* a shadow.] One who has no shadow; an inhabitant of the torrid zone when the sun is in the zenith.

Ascidian, as-sid'i-an, *n.* [Gr. *askidion,* a little bottle.] One of certain marine molluscous animals of a low type, having frequently the shape of a double-necked bottle, often found on the beach at low water or attached to rocks, shells, &c.; a sea-squirt; a tunicate animal.—**Ascidiform,** as-sid'i-form, *a.* Shaped like an ascidian; bottle-shaped.—**Ascidium,** as-sid'i-um, *n.* *Bot.* a pitcher-like appendage found in some plants and formed by a modified leaf.

Ascites, as-si'tēz, *n.* [Gr. *askos,* a bladder.] *Med.* dropsy of the abdomen, or of the peritoneal cavity.—**Ascitic, Ascitical,** as-sit'ik, as-sit'ik-al, *a.* Relating to ascites; dropsical.

Ascititious, as-si-tish'us, *a.* Same as *Adscititious.*

Asclepiadic, as-klē'pi-ad"ik, *a.* [From *Asclēpiadēs,* a Greek poet, who invented this metre.] *Pros.* consisting of four feet, a spondee, two choriambi, and an iambus.

Ascribe, as-krīb', *v.t.—ascribed, ascribing.* [L. *ascribo—ad,* to, and *scribo,* to write. SCRIBE.] To attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause; to assign; to set down; to attribute, as a quality or appurtenance.—**Ascribable,** as-krīb'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ascribed or attributed.—**Ascription,** as-krip'shon, *n.* The act of ascribing.—**Ascriptitious,** as-krip-tish'us, *a.* [L. *ascriptitius,* enrolled as a soldier, bound.] Bound or attached to the soil: applied to serfs or villeins annexed to the freehold and transferable with it.

Ascus, as'kus, *n.* pl. **Asci,** as'ki. [Gr. *askos,* a leather bottle.] *Bot.* one of the little membranous bags or cells in which the spores of lichens, some fungi, and some other cryptogams are produced.

Asexual, a-seks'ū-al, *a.* [Prefix *a,* neg., and *sexual.*] Not sexual; having no distinctive organs of sex, or imperfect organs; performed without the union of males and females.—**Asexually,** a-seks'ū-al-li, *adv.* In an asexual manner.

Ash, ash, *n.* [A. Sax. *æsc*=Icel. *askr,* Sw. and Dan. *ask,* D. *esch,* G. *esche.*] A well-known tree cultivated extensively for its hard and tough timber; the timber of this tree.—**Ash, Ashen,** ash, ash'en, *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

Ash, ash, *n.* [A. Sax. *asce, axe*—a word common to the Teutonic tongues.] What remains of a body that is burnt; the dust or powdery substance to which a body is reduced by the action of fire: generally used in the plural; incombustible residue; the remains of a human body when burnt or otherwise decayed; *fig.* a corpse.—*Ash Wednesday,* the first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents on that day.—**Ashery,** ash'ėr-i, *n.* A pit or hole for ashes.—**Ashy,** ash'i, *a.* Composed of or resembling ashes; lifeless and pale.—**Ashy-pale,** *a.* Pale or white as ashes.

Ashame, a-shām', *v.t.—ashamed, ashaming.* [Prefix *a,* intens., for *of,* and *shame.*] To make ashamed; to shame.—**Ashamed,** a-shāmd', *p.* and *a.* Affected or touched by shame; feeling shame; exhibiting shame (an *ashamed* look): with *of* before the object.—**Ashamedly,** a-shām'ed-li, *adv.* In a shamefaced manner.

Ashlar, Ashler, ash'lėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *aisselle, aissil,* a shingle, from L. *assula,* a small board, a chip or splinter.] Common freestones rough from the quarry; a facing made of squared stones on the front of buildings; hewn stone for such facing.

Ashore, a-shōr', *adv.* On the shore, bank, or beach; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore.

Asian, ā'shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Asia, one of the continents of the globe.—**Asiatic,** ā-shi-at'ik, *a.* Belonging to Asia or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native of Asia.

Aside, a-sīd', *adv.* On or to one side; to or at a short distance off; apart; away from some normal direction; out of one's thoughts, consideration, or regard; away; off (to lay cares *aside*); so as not to be heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one present.—**Aside,** a-sīd', *n.* Something spoken and not heard, or supposed not to be heard by some one present, as something uttered by an actor on the stage.

Asinine. Under Ass.

Ask, ask, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ascian, acsian, axian*=Dan. *aske,* D. *eischen,* O.Fris. *askia,* O.G. *eiscōn.*] To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition (with *of* before the person); to require, expect, or claim; to demand; to interrogate or inquire of; to question; to inquire concerning; to seek to be informed about (to *ask* the way); to invite. [This verb may take two objectives; as, to *ask* a person the time.]—*v.i.* To make a request or petition (with *for* before an object); to inquire or seek by request (often followed by *after*).—**Asker,** ask'ėr, *n.* One who asks; a questioner, inquirer, petitioner.

Askance, a-skans', *adv.* [Etymology doubtful; perhaps It. *scansare,* to slip aside.] Sideways; obliquely; out of one corner of the eye.—**Askant,** a-skant', *adv.* A less common form of *Askance.*

Askew, a-skū', *adv.* In an oblique or skew position; obliquely; awry.

Aslant, a-slant', *a.* or *adv.* Slantwise; on one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly or at right angles.

Asleep, a-slēp', *a.* or *adv.* In or into a state of sleep; at rest.

Aslope, a-slōp', *a.* or *adv.* Sloping; deflected from the perpendicular.

Asp, Aspic, asp, as'pik, *n.* [L. and Gr. *aspis,* an asp.] A deadly species of viper found in Egypt; also, a species of viper found on the continent of Europe.

Asparagus, as-par'a-gus, *n.* [Gr. *asparagos.*] A perennial herb of the lily family cultivated in gardens, the young shoots being used at table.

Aspect, as'pekt, *n.* [L. *aspectus,* from *aspicio,* to look on—*ad,* to, and *specio,* to see or look.] Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind (to present a subject in its true *aspect*); countenance; look or particular appearance of the face; mien; air (a severe *aspect*); view commanded; prospect; outlook (a house with a southern *aspect*); *astrol.* the situation of one planet with respect to another.

Aspen, asp'en, *n.* [A. Sax. *æspen, æspe,* the aspen; D. *esp,* Icel. *ösp,* Sw. and Dan. *asp,* G. *espe,* the aspen-tree.] A species of poplar that has become proverbial for the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air.

Asperate,† as'pėr-āt, *v.t.—asperated, asperating.* [L. *aspero,* from *asper,* rough.] To make rough or uneven.—**Asperation,**† as-pėr-ā'shon, *n.* A making or becoming rough.

Aspergill, Aspergillus, as'pėr-jil, as-pėr-jil'lus, *n.* [Dim. from L. *aspergo,* to sprinkle—*ad,* to, and *spargo,* to sprinkle.] *R. Cath. Ch.* the brush used for sprinkling holy water on the people, said to have been originally made of hyssop.

Asperity, as-per'i-ti, *n.* [L. *asperitas,* from *asper,* rough.] The quality or state of being rough; roughness or harshness to the touch, taste, hearing, or feelings; tartness; crabbedness; severity; acrimony.

Aspermous, Aspermatous, a-spėrm'us, a-spėrm'a-tus, *a.* [Gr. *a,* without, and *sperma,* seed.] *Bot.* destitute of seed.

Asperse, as-pėrs', *v.t.—aspersed, aspersing.* [L. *aspergo, aspersus—ad,* and *spargo,* to scatter or sprinkle.] To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to slander or calumniate.—**Asperser,** as-pėrs'ėr, *n.* One that asperses or vilifies another.—**Aspersion,** as-pėr'shon, *n.* A

sprinkling, as of water (*Shak.*)†; the spreading of calumnious reports or charges; calumny; censu.e. — **Aspersive**, **Aspersory**, as-pėrs'iv, as-pėr'so-ri, *a.* Tending to asperse; defamatory; calumnious; slanderous.

Asphalt, as-falt', *n.* [Gr. *asphaltos*, from the Phœnician.] The most common variety of bitumen; mineral pitch; a black or brown substance which melts readily and has a strong pitchy odour; a mixture of asphalt or bitumen and sand or other substances, used for pavements, floors, the lining of tanks, &c.—*Asphalt rock* or *stone*, a dark-coloured bituminous limestone found in Switzerland and elsewhere.—**Asphaltic**, as-falt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing asphalt; bituminous.

Asphodel, as'fō-del, *n.* [Gr. *asphodelos*.] The name given to various species of plants of the lily family: the asphodel of the older English poets is the daffodil.

Asphyxia, **Asphyxy**, as-fik'si-a, as-fik'si, *n.* [Gr. *asphyxia*—*a*, priv., and *sphyxis*, the pulse, from *sphyzō*, to throb.] Suspended animation or loss of consciousness, with temporary stoppage of the heart's action, caused by interrupted respiration, particularly from suffocation or drowning, or the inhalation of irrespirable gases.—**Asphyxial**, as-fik'si-al, *a.* Relating to asphyxia; resulting from or indicating asphyxia. — **Asphyxiate**, as-fik'si-āt, *v.t.* To bring to a state of asphyxia; to cause asphyxia in. — **Asphyxiation**, as-fik'si-ā"shon, *n.* The act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia.

Aspic, **Aspick**. See Asp.

Aspick, as'pik, *n.* [Fr., from L. *spica*, a spike or ear of corn.] A species of lavender growing in France, and yielding a white, aromatic, and very inflammable oil, used by painters, &c.

Aspic, as'pik, *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] A dish consisting of a clear, savoury, meat jelly, and containing fowl, game, fish, &c.

Aspire, as-pīr', *v.i.*—*aspired*, *aspiring*. [L. *aspiro*, to breathe—*ad*, to, and *spiro*, to breathe, to endeavour after (in *expire*, *respire*, &c.). Spirit.] To desire with eagerness; to pant after a great or noble object; to aim at something elevated or above one; to be ambitious: followed by *to* or *after*; to ascend; to tower; to point upward; to soar.—**Aspirant**, as-pīr'ant, *n.* One who aspires or seeks with eagerness; a candidate. — **Aspirate**, as'pi-rāt, *v.t.*—*aspirated*, *aspirating*. To pronounce with a breathing or audible emission of breath; to pronounce with such a sound as our letter *h* has; to add an *h*-sound to (the word *horse* is aspirated, but not the word *hour*).—*n.* An aspirated sound like that of *h*; the letter *h* itself, or any mark of aspiration.—**Aspiration**, as-pi-rā'shon, *n.* The act of aspirating; an aspirated sound; the act of aspiring or of ardently desiring; an ardent wish or desire chiefly after what is great and good.—**Aspiratory**, as-pīr'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.—**Aspirer**, as-pīr'ėr, *n.* One who aspires; an aspirant.—**Aspiring**, as-pīr'ing, *a.* Having an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence; ambitious.—**Aspiringly**, as-pīr'ing-li, *adv.* In an aspiring or ambitious manner.—**Aspiringness**, as-pīr'ing-nes, *n.*

Asportation, as-pōr-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *asportatio*—*abs*, from, and *porto*, to carry.] A carrying away; specifically, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited.

Asquint, a-skwint', *adv.* In a squinting manner; not in the straight line of vision; obliquely.

Ass, as, *n.* [A. Sax. *assa*, a male ass, *assen*, the female, also *esol*, *asal*; Goth. *asilus*, D. *ezel*, G. *esel*, Icel. *asni*, *asna*, Dan. *asen*, Lith. *asilas*, Gael. *asal*, W. *asyn*, L. *asinus*; ultimate origin unknown.] A well-known quadruped of the horse family, supposed to be a native of Asia, in parts of which vast troops roam in a wild state; from the slowness and want of spirit of the domestic ass, the type of obstinacy and stupidity; hence, a dull, stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.—**Asinine**, as'i-nin, *a.* [L. *asininus*, from *asinus*, an ass.] Belonging to or having the qualities of an ass; absurdly stupid or obstinate.—Also **Assish**, as'ish.

Assafœtida, *n.* Same as *Asafœtida*.

Assagai, as'sa-gā, *n.* [Pg. *azagaia*, Ar. *al-zaghâya*—*al*, the, and *zaghâya*, a Berber word for a kind of weapon.] An instrument of warfare among the Kaffirs; a throwing spear; a species of javelin.

Assail, as-sāl', *v.t.* [Fr. *assaillir*, from L. *assilio*, to leap or rush upon—*ad*, to, and *salio*, to leap, to rise. Assault.] To fall upon with violence; to set upon; assault; attack, with actual weapons or with arguments, censure, abuse, criticism, entreaties, or the like. ∴ *Assail* is not so strong as *assault*, which implies more violence, and is more frequently used in a figurative sense.—**Assailable**, as-sāl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being assailed.—**Assailant**, as-sāl'ant, *n.* One who assails, attacks, or assaults.—*a.* Assaulting; attacking.—**Assailer**, as-sāl'ėr, *n.* One who assails.

Assapan, **Assapanic**, as-sa-pan', as-sa-pan'ik, *n.* [American Indian.] A North American species of flying-squirrel.

Assassin, as-sas'sin, *n.* [Ar. *hashshâshin*, *hashshin*, one who murders when infuriated by *hashish*, a maddening drink made from hemp.] One of a strange sect in Palestine in the time of the Crusades, the followers of the Old Man of the Mountains, distinguished for their secret murders; one who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or secret assault; a secret murderer; a cut-throat.—**Assassinate**, as-sas'sin-āt, *v.t.*—*assassinated*, *assassinating*. To kill or attempt to kill by surprise or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence.—*n.*† [Fr. *assassinat*.] An assassin; assassination.—**Assassination**, as-sas'sin-ā"shon, *n.* The act of assassinating; a killing or murdering by surprise or secret assault.—**Assassinator**, as-sas'sin-āt-ėr, *n.* An assassin.

Assault, as-salt', *n.* [O.Fr. *assault* (Fr. *assaut*), from L.L. *assaltus*, from L. *ad*, to, and *saltus*, a leap, from *salio*, to leap. *Assail*, *insult*, *result*, &c., are akin.] An attack or violent onset; an onslaught; a violent attack with the intention of injuring a person; specifically, a sudden and vigorous attack on a fortified post; a storm.—*Assault at arms*, a name sometimes given to an exhibition of fencing or similar military exercises.—*v.t.* To fall upon by violence or with a hostile intention; to fall on with force; to assail. Assail.—**Assaulter**, as-salt'ėr, *n.* One who assaults.

Assay, as-sā', *n.* [O.Fr. *assai*, *essay*, a trial, examination, *essayer*, to test, from L. *exagium*, Gr. *exagion*, a weighing—*ex*, out, *agō*, to bring. *Essay* is the same word.] Examination; trial; the trial of the goodness, purity, weight, value, &c., of metals or metallic substances, especially gold and silver, their ores and alloys.—**Assay**, as-sā', *v.t.* To make any assay of; to examine by trial; to test the purity or metallic constituents of; to attempt, endeavour, essay (*Shak.*)†.—**Assayer**, as-sā'ėr, *n.* One who assays.

Assegai, *n.* Same as *Assagai*.

Assemble, as-sem'bl, *v.t.*—*assembled*, *assembling*. [Fr. *assembler*, from L.L. *assimulo*, to assemble—L. *ad*, to, and *simul*, together; akin *similar*, *simulate*, *assimilate*, &c.; same root as E. *same*.] To collect into one place or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate; to fit together (pieces of mechanism).—*v.i.* To meet or come together; to gather; to convene.—**Assemblage**, as-sem'blāj, *n.* The act of assembling, or state of being assembled; a collection of individuals or of particular things; a gathering or company.—**Assembler**, as-sem'bl-ėr, *n.* One who assembles.—**Assembly**, as-sem'bli, *n.* [Fr. *assemblée*.] A company or collection of human beings in the same place, usually for the same purpose; the name given to the legislative body or one of the divisions of it in various states; a ball, especially a subscription ball.—*General Assembly*, the chief ecclesiastical court of the Established and of the Free Church of Scotland.

Assent, as-sent', *n.* [O.Fr. *assent*—L. *ad*, and *sentio*, to think (also in *consent*, *dissent*, *sense*, &c.).] The act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to the truth of a proposition; consent; concurrence; acquiescence; agreement to a proposal; accord; agreement; approval.—*Royal assent*, the approbation given by the British sovereign in parliament to a bill which has passed both houses, after which it becomes law.—*v.i.* To express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed; to concur; to acquiesce.—**Assentation**, as-sen-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *assentatio*, flattery, from *assentor*, to assent from interested motives, to flatter.] Flattery; adulation.—**Assenter**, **Assentient**, as-sent'ėr, as-sen'shi-ent, *n.* One who assents.—**Assentient**, **Assentive**, as-sent'iv, *a.* Yielding assent; complying.

Assert, as-sėrt', *v.t.* [L. *assero*, *assertum*—*ad*, to, and *sero*, *sertum*, to join, connect, bind, from root of *series*.] To support the cause or claims of (rights, liberties); to vindicate a claim or title to; to affirm positively; to asseverate; to aver; *refl.* to come forward and assume one's rights, claims, &c.—**Assertion**, as-sėr'shon, *n.* The act of affirming; the maintaining of a claim; a positive declaration or averment; an affirmation.—**Assertional**,† as-sėr'shon-al, *a.* Containing an assertion.—**Assertive**, **Assertory**, as-sėrt'iv, as-sėrt'o-ri, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; peremptory; declaratory.—**Assertively**, as-sėrt'iv-li, *adv.* In an assertive manner; affirmatively.—**Asserter**, **Assertor**, as-sėrt'ėr, *n.* One who asserts; one who affirms positively; one who maintains or vindicates.

Assess, as-ses', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *assesser*, L.L. *assessare*, from L. *assideo*, *assessum*, to sit beside, and hence to act as assessor—*ad*, to, and *sedeo*, to sit; akin *assiduous*, *reside*, *sedentary*, &c.] To set, fix, or charge a certain sum upon (a person), by way of tax; to value, as property or the amount of yearly income, for the purpose of being taxed; to settle or determine the amount of (damages).—**Assessable**, as-ses'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being assessed; liable to be assessed.—**Assessably**, as-ses'a-bli, *adv.* By assessment.—**Assessment**, as-ses'ment, *n.* The act of assessing; a valuation of property, profits, or income, for the purpose of taxation; a tax or specific sum charged on a person or property.—**Assessor**, as-ses'ėr, *n.* One appointed to make assessments; an officer of justice who sits to assist a judge.—**Assessorial**, as-ses-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an assessor or assessors.

Asset, as'set, *n.* [O.Fr. *asez*, *assets*, Fr. *assez*, enough, from L. *ad*, to, and *satis*, enough.] An article of goods or property available for the payment of a person's obligations or debts: generally used in the plural; any portion of the entire effects belonging to a person.

Asseverate, as-sev'ėr-āt, *v.t.*—*asseverated*, *asseverating*. [L. *assevero*, *asseveratum*—*ad*, to, and *severus*, serious, severe.] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.—**Asseveration**, as-sev'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of asseverating; positive affirmation or assertion.—**Asseveratory**, as-sev'ėr-a-to-ri, *a.* Of the nature of an asseveration; solemnly or positively affirming.

Assibilate, as-sib'i-lāt, *v.t.*—*assibilated*, *assibilating*. To make sibilant, as a letter.—**Assibilation**, as-sib'i-lā"shon, *n.* The act of assibilating.

Assident, as'si-dent, *a.* [L. *assidens*—*ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] Accompanying; concomitant: applied to signs or symptoms in med.

Assiduous, as-sid'ū-us, *a.* [L. *assiduus*, from *assideo*, to sit close—*ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit. Assess.] Constant in application; attentive; devoted; unremitting; performed with constant diligence or attention.—**Assiduously**, as-sid'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an assiduous manner.—**Assiduousness**, **Assiduity**, as-sid'ū-us-nes, as-si-dū'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being assiduous; constant or diligent application to any business or enterprise; diligence.

Assign, as-sīn', *v.t.* [Fr. *assigner*, L. *assigno*—*ad*, and *signo*, to allot, mark out, from *signum*, a mark (whence *sign*, *consign*, &c.).] To mark out as a portion allotted; to apportion; to allot; to fix or specify;

law, to transfer or make over to another.—*n.* A person to whom property or an interest is transferred; an assignee.—**Assignable**, as-sin'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being assigned.—**Assignation**, as-sig-nā'shon, *n.* The act of assigning or allotting; the act of fixing or specifying; a making over by transfer of title; an appoinment of time and place for meeting: used chiefly of love-meetings.—**Assignee**, as-sin-ē', *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed to perform some act or business, or enjoy some right.—**Assigner**, **Assignor**, as-sin'ėr, as-sin-or', *n.* One who assigns or appoints.—**Assignment**, as-sin'ment, *n.* The act of assigning, fixing, or specifying; the writing by which an interest is transferred.—**Assignat**, as'sig-nat or as-sin-yä, *n.* [Fr., from L. *assignatus*, assigned.] A public note or bill in France during the first revolution.

Assimilate, as-sim'il-āt, *v.t.*—*assimilated*, *assimilating.* [L. *assimilo*—*ad*, to, and *similis*, like. ASSEMBLE.] To make alike; to cause to resemble; to absorb and incorporate (food) into the system; to incorporate with organic tissues; to liken or compare†.—*v.i.* To become similar; to harmonise; to become incorporated with the body; to perform the act of converting food to the substance of the body.—**Assimilability**, as-sim'il-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being assimilable.—**Assimilable**, as-sim'il-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being assimilated.—**Assimilation**, as-sim'il-ā"shon, *n.* The act or process of assimilating or being assimilated; the process by which animals and plants convert and absorb nutriment so that it becomes part of the substances composing them.—**Assimilative**, **Assimilatory**, as-sim'il-āt-iv, as-sim'il-a-to-ri, *a.* Having the power of assimilating; tending to assimilate; producing assimilation.

Assist, as-sist', *v.t.* [Fr. *assister*, to stand by, help; L. *assisto*—*ad*, to, and *sisto*, to stand.] To help; to aid; to succour.—*v.i.* To lend aid; to be present; to take part in a ceremony or discussion.—**Assistance**, as-sist'ans, *n.* Help; aid; succour; a contribution in aid.—**Assistant**, as-sist'ant, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary.—*n.* One who aids or assists another; one engaged to work along with another; an auxiliary.—**Assister**, as-sist'ėr, *n.* An assistant.

Assize, **Assise**, as-sīz', *n.* [Fr. *assises*, assizes, *assise*, a fixed rate, a tax, from L. *assideo*, to be an assessor. ASSESS.] A jury or similar assembly†; the periodical sessions held at stated intervals by at least two judges in each of the counties of England and Wales (except Middlesex), for the purpose of trying criminal and certain other cases before a jury: generally in the plural; an ordinance; a decree; an assessment; particularly, an ordinance formerly fixing the weight, measure, and price of articles (hence the word *size*).—*v.t.*—*assized*, *assizing*; *assised*, *assising*. To fix the weight, measure or price of; to fix the rate of; to assess†.—**Assizer**, as-sīz'ėr, *n.* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.

Associate, as-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.*—*associated*, *associating.* [L. *associo*, *associatum*—*ad*, to, and *socius*, a companion. SOCIAL.] To join in company (another with ourselves); to adopt as a partner, companion, and the like; to join or connect intimately (things together); to unite; to combine.—*v.i.* To unite in company; to join in a confederacy or association.—*a.* Joined in interest, object, office, &c.; combined together; joined with another or others.—*n.* A companion; a mate; a fellow; a partner; a confederate; an accomplice; an ally.—**Associable**, as-sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being associated; companionable; social.—**Associability**, **Associableness**, as-sō'shi-a-bil"i-ti, as-sō'shi-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being associable.—**Associateship**, as-sō'shi-āt-ship, *n.* The state or office of an associate.—**Association**, as-sō'shi-ā"shon, *n.* The act of associating or state of being associated; connection; union; a society, the members of which are united by mutual interests or for a common purpose; *philos.* the tendency which one idea, feeling, &c., has for one reason or another to recall another.—**Associational**, as-sō'shi-ā"shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to association.—**Associative**, as-sō'shi-āt-iv, *a.* Capable of associating; tending to associate or unite; leading to association.

Assoil,‡ as-soil', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *assoiler*, from L. *absolve*, to absolve.] To solve; to release; to acquit.—**Assoilzie**, as-soil'yē, *v.t.* *Scots law*, to acquit; to pronounce innocent; to absolve.

Assonant, as'sō-nant, *a.* [L. *assonans*, ppr. of *assono*—*ad*, to, and *sono*, to sound.] Having a resemblance of sounds; *pros.* rhyming only so far as the vowels are concerned.—**Assonance**, as'sō-nans, *n.* Resemblance of sounds; *pros.* a species of imperfect rhyme which consists in using the same vowel with different consonants.

Assort, as-sort', *v.t.* [Fr. *assortir*, to sort, to assort—*as* for L. *ad*, to, and *sors*, *sortis*, a lot. SORT.] To separate and distribute into sorts, classes, or kinds; to furnish with a suitable variety of goods (to *assort* a cargo); to adapt or suit.—*v.i.* To agree; to suit together; to associate; to keep company.—**Assortment**, as-sort'ment, *n.* The act of assorting; a collection of things assorted.

Assuage, as-swāj', *v.t.*—*assuaged*, *assuaging.* [O.Fr. *assouager*, *assouagier*, from L. *ad*, to, and *suavis*, sweet.] To allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen (pain or grief); to moderate; to appease or pacify (passion or tumult).—**Assuagement**, as-swāj'ment, *n.* The act of assuaging; mitigation; abatement.—**Assuager**, as-swāj'ėr, *n.* One who or that which assuages or allays.—**Assuasive**,† as-swā'siv, *a.* Softening; mitigating; tranquillizing.

Assuetude,† as'swē-tūd, *n.* [L. *assuetudo*, from *assuetus*, part. of *assuesco*, to accustom.] Custom; habit; habitual use.

Assume, as-sūm', *v.t.*—*assumed*, *assuming.* [L. *assumo*—*ad*, to, and *sumo*, to take, also seen in *consume*, *presume*, *sumptuous*, &c.] To take upon one's self; to take on; to appear in (*assume* a figure or shape); to appropriate; to take for granted; suppose as a fact; to pretend to possess; to put on (*assume* a wise air).—*v.i.* To be arrogant; to claim more than is due; *law*, to undertake or promise.—**Assumer**, as-sūm'ėr, *n.* One who assumes.—**Assuming**, as-sūm'ing, *a.* Putting on airs of superiority; haughty; arrogant; overbearing.—**Assumption**, as-sum'shon, *n.* [L. *assumptio*.] The act of assuming; a taking upon one's self; the act of taking for granted; supposition; the thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed; a church festival in honour of the miraculous ascent to heaven of the Virgin Mary's body after death, celebrated 15th August.—**Assumptive**, as-sum'tiv, *a.* Capable of being assumed; assumed.—**Assumptively**, as-sum'tiv-li, *adv.* In an assumptive manner; by way of assumption.

Assure, a-shör', *v.t.*—*assured*, *assuring.* [Fr. *assurer*, O.Fr. *asseürer*, L.L. *assecurare*—L. *ad*, to, and *securus*, secure.] To make (a person) sure or certain; to convince (to *assure* a person of a thing); to declare or affirm solemnly to; to confirm; to ensure; to secure (to *assure* success to a person); to insure (one's life or property); to embolden or make confident (N.T.); to affiance or betroth (*Shak.*).—**Assurable**, a-shör'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being assured; suitable for insurance.—**Assurance**, a-shör'ans, *n.* The act of assuring; a pledge furnishing ground of full confidence; firm persuasion; certain expectation; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity; excess of boldness; impudence; laudable confidence; self-reliance; insurance.—**Assured**, a-shörd', *a.* Certain; convinced; not doubting or doubtful; bold to excess; confident; having life or goods insured (in this sense often a noun, sing. or pl.).—**Assuredly**, a-shör'ed-li, *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.—**Assuredness**, a-shör'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.—**Assurer**, a-shör'ėr, *n.* One who assures; an insurer or underwriter.—**Assuringly**, a-shör'ing-li, *adv.* In an assuring manner; in a way to create assurance.

Assurgent, as-sėr'jent, *a.* [L. *assurgens*, *assurgentis*, ppr. of *assurgo*—*ad*, to, and *surgo*, to rise. SURGE.] Rising or directed upward.—**Assurgency**,† as-sėr'jen-si, *n.* The act of rising upward.

Assyrian, as-sir'i-an, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Assyria; the language of the Assyrians.—**Assyriologist**, as-sir'i-ol"o-jist, *n.* One skilled in the antiquities, language (as exhibited in the cuneiform inscriptions), &c., of ancient Assyria.

Astatic, a-stat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and root *sta*, to stand.] Being without polarity.—*Astatic needle*, a magnetic needle having its directive property destroyed by the proximity of another needle of the same intensity fixed parallel to it, but with the poles reversed.—**Astatically**, a-stat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an astatic manner.

Astel, as'tl, *n.* [O.Fr. *astelle*, L. *astula*, a splint or chip.] *Mining*, a board or plank; an arch or ceiling of boards over the men's head in a mine, to protect them from any portion of the roof falling.

Aster, as'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star.] A large genus of composite plants, the flowers of which somewhat resemble stars.—**Asteria**, as-tē'ri-a, *n.* A variety of sapphire, showing a star-like opalescence in the direction of the axis, if cut round.—**Asteriated**, as-tē'ri-āt-ed, *a.* Radiated; presenting diverging rays, like a star.—**Asterid**, **Asteridan**, as'tėr-id, as-tėr'i-dan, *n.* A star-fish.—**Asterisk**, as'tėr-isk, *n.* [Gr. *asteriskos*, a little star.] The figure of a star, thus *, used in printing and writing, as a reference to a note or to fill the space where something is omitted.—**Asterism**, as'tėr-izm, *n.* [Gr. *asterismos*.] A small collection of stars; an asterisk, or several asterisks together†.

Astern, a-stėrn', *adv.* In or at or toward the stern of a ship; behind a ship; backward; with the stern foremost.

Asteroid, as'tėr-oid, *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star, and *eidos*, form.] One of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, more accurately called *planetoids*.—**Asteroid**, **Asteroidal**, as'tėr-oid, as-tėr-oid'al, *a.* Resembling a star; pertaining to the asteroids, or to the star-fishes.

Asterolepis, as-tėr-ol'e-pis, *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star, and *lepis*, a scale.] A genus of gigantic ganoid fishes which sometimes attained the length of 18 or 20 feet, found fossil in the old red sandstone.

Asthenia, **Astheny**, as-thē-nī'a, as'the-ni, *n.* [Gr. *astheneia*—*a*, priv., and *sthenos*, strength.] Debility; want of strength.—**Asthenic**, as-then'ik, *a.* Characterised by asthenia or debility.—**Asthenology**, as-then-ol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

Asthma, as'ma, *n.* [Gr. *asthma*, short-drawn breath.] A chronic disorder of respiration, characterised by difficulty of breathing, a cough, and expectoration.—**Asthmatic**, **Asthmatical**, ast-mat'ik, ast-mat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to asthma; affected by asthma.—*n.* A person troubled with asthma.—**Asthmatically**, ast-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an asthmatical manner.

Astigmatism, a-stig'mat-izm, *n.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *stigma*, *stigmatos*, a mark.] A malformation of the lens of the eye, such that rays of light are not brought to converge in the same point.

Astir, a-stėr', *adv.* or *a.* On the stir; on the move; stirring; active; not used attributively.

Astomatous, **Astomous**, as-tom'a-tus, as'tō-mus, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *stoma*, a mouth.] Without a mouth.

Astonish, as-ton'ish, *v.t.* [Partly from O.Fr. *estonner*, L.L. *extonare*, lit. to make thunder-struck, from *ex*, intens., and *tono*, to thunder; partly from A. Sax. *astunian*—*ā*, intensive, and *stunian*, to stun.] To strike or impress with wonder, surprise, or admiration; to surprise; to amaze; to stun†; to confound†.—**Astonishedly**,† as-ton'ish-ed-li, *adv.* In an astonished manner.—**Astonishing**, as-ton'ish-ing, *a.* Calculated to astonish; amazing; wonderful.—**Astonishingly**, as-ton'ish-ing-li, *adv.* In an astonishing manner.—**Astonishingness**,† as-ton'ish-ing-nes, *n.*—**Astonish-**

ment, as-ton'ish-ment, n. The state or feeling of being astonished; amazement; great surprise; a cause or matter of astonishment (O.T.).—**Astony**, as-tō'ni, v.t. [A.Sax. *āstunian*.] To astonish; to terrify; to confound. [Obs. or poet.]—**Astound**, as-tound', v.t. [For old *astone*, A. Sax. *āstunian*, with *d* added, as in *sound*, *expound*.] To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.—**Astounding**, as-tound'ing, a. Fitted or calculated to astound; causing terror; astonishing.—**Astoundment**,† as-tound'ment, n. Amazement.

Astraddle, a-strad'l, adv. Straddling; with one leg on either side; astride.

Astragal, as'tra-gal, n. [Gr. *astragalos*, a huckle-bone, a moulding.] A small semicircular moulding separating the shaft of a column from the capital; one of the bars which hold the panes of a window; the huckle or ankle bone; the upper bone of the foot.

Astrakhan, as'tra-kan, n. [From *Astrakhan* in Russia.] A rough kind of cloth with a curled pile.

Astral, as'tral, a. [L. *astralis*, from *astrum*, a star.] Belonging to the stars; starry.

Astray, a-strā', adv. Having strayed; out of the right way or proper place.

Astrict,† as-trikt', v.t. [L. *astrictum*. Astringe.] To constrict; to contract; to limit.—**Astriction**, as-trik'shon, n. The act of binding close, contracting, or restricting; limitation.—**Astrictive**, as-trikt'iv, a. Binding; compressing.

Astride, a-strid', adv. With one leg on each side; with the legs wide apart.

Astringe,† as-trinj', v.t. — *astringed*, *astringing*. [L. *astringo*—*ad*, to, and *stringo*, to strain. Strain.] To compress; to bind together.—**Astringency**, as-trin'jen-si, n. The quality of being astringent.—**Astringent**, as-trin'jent, a. Contracting; especially contracting the organic tissues and canals of the body, and thereby checking or diminishing excessive discharges.—n. An astringent substance, as alum catechu, &c.—**Astringently**, as-trin'jent-li, adv. In an astringent manner.

Astrogeny, as-troj'e-ni, n. [Gr. *astron*, a star, and root *gen*, to produce.] The creation or evolution of the celestial bodies.—**Astrognosy**, as-trog'nō-si, n. [*-gnosy*, from Gr. *gnōsis*, knowledge.] Knowledge of the stars.—**Astrography**, as-trog'ra-fi, n. A description of, or the art of describing, the stars.

Astrolabe, as'trō-lāb, n. [Gr. *astēr*, a star, and root *lab*, seen in *lambanō*, to take.] An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea, now superseded by the quadrant and sextant.

Astrolatry, as-trol'a-tri, n. [Gr. *astēr*, star, *latreia*, worship.] The worship of the stars.

Astrolithology, as'trō-li-thol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *astēr*, star, *lithos*, stone, *logos*, discourse.] The science of aerolites.

Astrology, as-trol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *logos*, discourse, theory.] The pseudo-science which pretends to enable men to discover effects and influences of the heavenly bodies on human and other mundane affairs and to foretell the future; astronomy‡.—**Astrologer**, **Astrologian**, as-trol'o-jer, as-trō-lō'ji-an, n. One who practises astrology; an astronomer‡.—**Astrologic**, **Astrological**, as-trō-loj'ik, as-trō-loj'ik-al, a. Pertaining to astrology.—**Astrologically**, as-trō-loj'ik-al-li, adv. In an astrological manner.—**Astrologize**, as-trol'o-jiz, v.i. To practise astrology.

Astrometer, as-trom'et-er, n. [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument which measures the stars or the light of the stars.—**Astrometry**, as-trom'et-ri, n. The art of determining by measurement the relative distances, magnitudes, &c., of the stars.

Astronomy, as-tron'o-mi, n. [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *nomos*, a law or rule.] The science which treats of the celestial bodies, their nature, magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, &c.; astrology (*Shak.*)‡.—**Astronomer**, as-tron'o-mer, n. One who is versed in astronomy; an astrologer (*Shak.*)‡.—**Astronomic**, **Astronomical**, as-trō-nom'ik, as-trō-nom'ik-al, a. Pertaining to astronomy.—**Astronomically**, as-trō-nom'ik-al-li, adv. In an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.—**Astronomize**, as-tron'o-miz, v.i. To study astronomy.

Astucious, as-tū'shus, a. [Fr. *astucieux*, L. *astus*, craft.] Astute; crafty.—**Astucity**, as-tū'si-ti, n. Astuteness; craftiness.

Astute, as-tūt', a. [L. *astutus*, from *astus*, craft, subtlety.] Of a shrewd and penetrating turn; cunning; sagacious; keen.—**Astutely**, as-tūt'li, adv. In an astute manner; shrewdly; sharply; cunningly.—**Astuteness**, as-tūt'nes, n. The quality of being astute; cunning; shrewdness.

Astylar, a-stī'lér, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* having no columns.

Asunder, a-sun'dér, adv. In sunder; apart; into parts; separately.

Asylum, a-sī'lum, n. [L. *asylum*, Gr. *asylon*—*a*, priv., and *sylao*, to strip, plunder.] A sanctuary or place of refuge; any place of retreat and security; an institution for receiving and maintaining persons labouring under certain bodily defects or mental maladies; a refuge for the unfortunate.

Asymmetry, a-sim'met-ri, n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *symmetria*, symmetry.] The want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.—**Asymmetrical**, a-sim-met'rik-al, a. Not having symmetry; inharmonious; not reconcilable.

Asymptote, as'im-tōt, n. [Gr. *asymptōtos*, not falling together—*a*, priv., *syn*, with, and *piptō*, to fall.] *Math.* a line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended would never meet it.—**Asymptotic**, **Asymptotical**, as-im-tot'ik, as-im-tot'ik-al, a. Belonging to or having the character of an asymptote.—**Asymptotically**, as-im-tot'ik-al-li, adv. In an asymptotic manner.

Asynartete, a-sin'ar-tēt, a. [Gr. *asynartētos*—*a*, not, *syn*, with, *artaō*, to fasten.] Disconnected; not fitted or adjusted.

Asyndeton, a-sin'de-ton, n. [Gr. *a*, priv., *syn*, together, *deō*, to bind.] A figure of speech by which connectives are omitted; as, *veni*, *vidi*, *vici*; I came, I saw, I conquered.—**Asyndetic**, as-in-det'ik, a. Pertaining to or characterised by the use of asyndeton.

At, at, prep. [A. Sax. *æt*, Goth. O. Sax. Icel. *at*, Dan. *ad*, O.H.G. *az*; allied to L. *ad*, to, Skr. *adhi*, upon.] Denoting coincidence or contiguity: *in time* (*at* first); *in space* (*at* home, *at* church); *in occupation* or *condition* (*at* work, *at* prayer); *in degree* or *condition* (*at* best, *at* the worst); *in effect*, as coincident with the cause (*at* the sight); *in relation*, as existing between two objects (*at* your command); *in value* (*at* a shilling a head); also, direction towards (fire *at* the target).—*At large*, at liberty; unconfined; also, generally; as a whole (the country *at large*).

Atacamite, at-a-kā'mit, n. [From *Atacama*, in Chili.] A copper ore occurring abundantly in some parts of S. America.

Ataghan, at'a-gan, n. Yataghan.

Atavism, at'a-vism, n. [L. *atavus*, an ancestor.] The resemblance of offspring to a remote ancestor; the return or reversion among animals to the original type; *med.* the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor.

Ataxia, **Ataxy**, a-tak'si-a, at'ak-si, n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *taxis*, order.] Want of order; disturbance; *med.* irregularity in the functions of the body or in the crisis and paroxysms of disease.—**Ataxic**, a-tak'sik, a. Irregular; disorderly; characterised by irregularity.

Atchievement, at-chēv'ment, n. A hatchment.

Ate, āt. The preterit of *eat* (which see).

Atechnic,† a-tek'nik, n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *technē*, art.] A person unacquainted with art, especially with its technology.—a. Destitute of a knowledge of art.

Atelier, at-lē-ā, n. [Fr., a workshop.] A workshop; specifically, the workroom of sculptors and painters.

A tempo, a tem'pō. [It.] *Music*, a direction that, after any change of movement, the original movement be restored.

Athalamous, a-thal'a-mus, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., *thalamos*, bed.] *Bot.* not furnished with thalamus or beds for the spores.

Athanasian, ath-a-nā'si-an, a. Pertaining to *Athanasius*, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century.—*Athanasian creed*, a creed of the Christian church, erroneously attributed to Athanasius, and also ascribed to Hilary, bishop of Arles (about 430). It defines the doctrines of the trinity and the incarnation in very precise and emphatic language, declaring damnation to be the lot of those who do not hold the right faith.

Atheism, ā'the-izm, n. [Gr. *atheos*, an atheist—*a*, priv., and *theos*, God.] The disbelief of the existence of a God or Supreme intelligent Being.—**Atheist**, ā'the-ist, n. One who professes atheism or disbelief in God.—**Atheistic**, **Atheistical**, ā-the-ist'ik, ā-the-ist'ik-al, a. Pertaining to, implying, or containing atheism; disbelieving the existence of a God.—**Atheistically**, ā-the-ist'ik-al-li, adv. In an atheistic manner.—**Atheistickness**, ā-the-ist' ik-al-nes, n.—**Atheize**, ā'the-iz, v.i. To discourse as an atheist.—v.t. To render atheistic.

Atheling, **Ætheling**, ath'el-ing, eth'el-ing. [A. Sax. *æthelling*, from *æthele*, noble—G. *edel*, noble.] In Anglo-Saxon times, a prince; one of the royal family; a nobleman.

Athenæum, **Athenæum**, ath-e-nē'um, n. [L. from Gr. *Athēnē*, the goddess of wisdom.] An institution for the encouragement of literature and art, where a library, periodicals, &c., are kept for the use of the members.

Athenian, a-thē'ni-an, a. Pertaining to *Athens*, in Greece.—n. A native or inhabitant of Athens.

Atheous,† ā'the-us, a. Atheistic; impious. [*Mil.*]

Athermanous, a-thér'man-us, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *thermainō*, to heat, from *thermē*, heat.] A term applied to those substances which have the power of absorbing radiant heat.—**Athermancy**, a-thér'man-si, n. The power or property of absorbing radiant heat.

Atheroma, **Atheroma**, ath-e-rō'ma, ath'e-rōm, n. [Gr., from *athērē*, pap.] A species of wen or encysted tumour, whose contents resemble bread-sauce.—**Atheromatous**, ath-e-rō'mat-us, a. Pertaining to an atheroma.

Athirst, a-thérst', a. or adv. Thirsty; wanting drink; having a keen appetite or desire (with *for*).

Athlete, ath'let, n. [Gr. *athlētēs*, from *athlos*, a contest.] One trained to exercises of agility and strength.—**Athletic**, ath-let'ik, a. Pertaining to athletes or such exercises as are practised by athletes; strong; robust; vigorous.—**Athletics**, ath-let'iks, n. pl. Athletic exercises.—**Athletically**, ath-let'ik-al-li, adv. In an athletic manner.—**Athleticism**, **Athleticism**, ath-let'i-sizm, ath'let-izm, n. The practice of athletics; the profession of an athlete.

Athwart, a-thwart', prep. Across; from side to side of; *naut.* across the line of a ship's course.—adv. In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong. [*Shak.*]

Atilt, a-tilt', adv. In the manner of a tilter; in the manner of a cask tilted up.

Atlas, at'las, n. [Gr. *Atlas*, one of the Titans, who, according to the legend, bore the earth on his shoulders.] A collection of maps in a volume; a volume of plates or tables illustrative or explanatory of some subject; the first vertebra of the neck (so named because it supports the head).—**Atlantean**, at-lan-tē'an, a. Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.—**Atlantes**, at-lan'tēz, n. pl. [Gr., pl. of *Atlas*.] Sculptured figures or half figures of men used in the place of columns or pilasters in buildings, supporting or seeming to support some mass above them.—**Atlantic**, at-lan'tik, a. Pertaining to or descended from Atlas (*Mil.*); pertaining to that division of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west (named from *Mt. Atlas*).

Atmidometer, at-mi-dom'et-ér, n. [Gr. *atmis*, *atmidos*, vapour, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the evaporation from water, ice, or snow.

Atmology, at-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, *logos*, discourse.] That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapour.—**Atmological**, at-mō-loj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to atmology.—**Atmologist**, at-mol'o-jist, *n.* One who studies atmology.

Atmolysis, at-mol'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, *lysis*, a loosing, from *lyō*, to loose.] A method of separating the constituent elements of a compound gas, by causing it to pass through a vessel of porous material.

Atmometer, at-mom'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer.

Atmosphere, at'mos-fēr, *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *sphaira*, a sphere.] The whole mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth, and generally supposed to extend to the height of 40 or 50 miles above its surface; any similar gaseous envelope or medium; the amount of pressure of a column of the atmosphere on a square inch (=15 lbs.); *fig.* pervading influence (to live in an *atmosphere* of doubt).—**Atmospheric**, **Atmospherical**, at-mos-fer'ik, at-mos-fer'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, existing in, or consisting of the atmosphere; caused, produced, or operated on by the atmosphere. —*Atmospheric railway*, a railway, the motive power of which is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere, brought to act when air is exhausted from a tube of uniform bore, laid from one place to another.

Atoll, a-tol', *n.* [Name in the Maldive group.] A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon or lake: such islands are very common in the Pacific Ocean.

Atom, at'om, *n.* [L. *atomus*, Gr. *atomos*, an atom, lit. what is indivisible—*a*, not, and *temnō*, to cut.] An extremely minute particle of matter; a molecule; a particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division either mechanical or chemical; hence, anything extremely small; a minute quantity (not an *atom* of sense).—**Atomic**, a-tom'ik, *a.* Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms; extremely minute.—*Atomic philosophy*, a system of philosophy which taught that atoms, by virtue of their own properties, brought all things into being without the aid of a Creator.—*Atomic theory*, the theory that all chemical combinations take place in a definite manner between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies.—**Atomical**, a-tom'ik-al, *a.* Atomic.—**Atomician**, **Atomist**, at-om-i'shan, at'om-ist, *n.* An adherent of the atomic philosophy or theory.—**Atomism**, at'om-izm, *n.* The doctrine of atoms; atomic philosophy.—**Atomistic**, at-om-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to atomism.—**Atomization**, at'om-iz-ā'shon, *n.* The process of atomising or state of being atomized.—**Atomize**, at'om-iz, *v.t.*—*atomized*, *atomizing*. To reduce to atoms.—**Atomizer**, at'om-iz-ér, *n.* One who or that which atomizes or reduces to atoms; an apparatus for reducing a liquid into spray for disinfecting, cooling, perfuming, &c.—**Atomy**, at'om-i, *n.* An atom; a minute creature. [*Shak.*]

Atone, a-tōn', *v.t.*—*atoned*, *atoning*. [Compounded of *at* and *one*, often found together in such phrases as 'to be *at one*,' 'to set *at one*.'] To be at one[;] to agree or accord (*Shak.*)[]; to make reparation, amends, or satisfaction, as for an offence or a crime.—*v.i.* To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for; to reconcile, as parties at variance.]—**Atonable**, a-tōn'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being atoned for; reconcilable.—**Atonement**, a-tōn'ment, *n.* The act of atoning, reconciling, or making reparation; reconciliation after enmity or controversy; specifically, the reconciliation of God with man through Christ; satisfaction; expiation.—**Atoner**, a-tōn'ér, *n.* One who makes atonement.

Atony, at'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *atonia*—*a*, priv., *tonos*, tone.] *Med.* a want of tone; defect of muscular power; weakness of every organ; debility.—**Atonic**, a-ton'ik, *a. Med.* characterized by atony.

Atop, a-top', *adv.* On or at the top.

Atrabilarian, **Atrabilarious**, at'ra-bi-lā"ri-an, at'ra-bi-lā"ri-us, *a.* [L. *atra bilis*, black bile.] Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to black bile; very bilious.—**Atrabilarian**, at'ra-bi-lā"ri-an, *n.* A person of an atrabiliar temperament; a hypochondriac.—**Atrabiliariousness**, at'ra-bi-lā"ri-us-nes, *n.* The state of being atrabilious.—**Atrabiliar**, **Atrabiliary**, **Atrabilious**, at-ra-bil'i-ar, at-ra-bil'i-a-ri, at-ra-bil'i-us, *a.* Melancholic or hypochondriacal; atrabilarian.

Atramental, **Atramentarious**, **Atramentous**, at-ra-men'tal, at'ra-men-tā"ri-us, at-ra-men'tus, *a.* [L. *atramentum*, ink.] Inky; black as ink.

Atrium, ā'tri-um, *n.* [L.] The entrance-hall and usually the most splendid apartment of an ancient Roman house; *zool.* the chamber into which the intestine opens in ascidians.

Atrocious, a-trō'shus, *a.* [L. *atrox*, *atrocis*, fierce, cruel.] Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; enormously or outrageously wicked; enormous; horrible.—**Atrociously**, a-trō'shus-li, *adv.* In an atrocious manner. —**Atrociousness**, a-trō'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being atrocious.—**Atrocity**, a-tros'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being atrocious; enormous wickedness or cruelty; a specific act of extreme heinousness or cruelty.

Atropal, **Atropous**, at'ro-pal, at'ro-pus, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *trepō*, to turn.] *Bot.* erect: said of an ovule.

Atrophy, at'ro-fi, *n.* [Gr. *atrophia*—*a*, priv., and *trephō*, to nourish.] A wasting of the flesh with loss of strength; emaciation.

Atropin, **Atropine**, at'rō-pin, *n.* A very poisonous substance obtained from the deadly nightshade. (*Atropa belladonna*).

Attach, at-tach', *v.t.* [Fr. *attacher*, the word as *attaquer*, to attack, from Arm. *tack*, Ir. *tacc*, a peg, a nail=E. *tack*, a small nail.] To make to adhere; to tie, bind, or fasten; to connect or associate; to gain over, win, charm, or attract; to arrest or seize (a person or goods) by lawful authority, as in case of debt, &c.—*v.i.* To be attached or connected; to be joined or bound up with; to belong: with *to* (interest *attaches to* a subject).—**Attachable**, at-tach'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being attached.—**Attache**, a-ta-shā, *n.* [Fr.] One attached to an embassy or legation to a foreign court.—**Attachment**, at-tach'ment, *n.* The act of attaching; the state of being attached; close adherence or affection; any passion or liking which binds one person to another or to a place, &c.; love; regard; that which attaches one object to another; the object attached; an adjunct; *law*, a taking of a person or goods by legal means to secure a debt.

Attack, at-tak', *v.t.* [Fr. *attaquer*. ATTACH.] To assault; to fall upon with force or violence; to make a hostile onset on; to assail; to endeavour to injure by any act, speech, or writing; to come or fall upon; to seize, as a disease.—*v.i.* To make an attack or onset; to begin an assault.—*n.* A falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, &c.; an onset; an assault; a seizure by a disease.—**Attackable**, at-tak'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being attacked; assailable.—**Attacker**, at-tak'ér, *n.* One who attacks.

Attaghan, at'ta-gan, *n.* YATAGHAN.

Attain, at-tān', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *ataindre*, Fr. *atteindre*, L. *attingere*—*ad*, to, and *tango*, to touch. Akin *attaint*, *attainder*, *tact*, *tangent*, &c.] To reach by effort; to achieve or accomplish; to acquire; to gain: said of an end or object; to come to; to arrive at; to reach: said of a place.—*v.i.* To reach; to come or arrive: followed by *to*.—**Attainable**, at-tān'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being attained, reached, achieved, or accomplished.—**Attainability**, **Attainableness**, at-tān'a-bil"i-ti, at-tān'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being attainable.—**Attainment**, at-tān'ment, *n.* The act of attaining; that which is attained; an acquisition; an acquirement.

Attainder, at-tān'dér, *n.* [O.Fr. *atteindre*, *attaindre*, to touch or reach, as with law; to attaint, from L. *attingo*. ATTAIN, *v.t.*] The act or legal process of subjecting a person to the consequences of judgment of death or outlawry pronounced in respect of treason or felony; forfeiture of civil privileges; a bringing under some disgrace or dishonour (*Shak.*).—**Attaint**, at-tānt', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *attaint*, pp. of *attaindre*, *ataindre*.] To affect with attainder; to find guilty of a crime, as of felony or treason, involving forfeiture of civil privileges.

Attaint,‡ at-tānt', *n.* [Prefix *at*, from L. *ad*, to, and *tint*, from L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*, to dye. TINT.] A spot, taint, stain, disgrace. [*Shak.*]—*a.*‡ Tainted; corrupted; infected. [*Shak.*]

Attar, at'tár, *n.* [Ar. *atr*, perfume.] A perfume from flowers.—*Attar* or *otto of roses*, an essential oil made from various species of roses, which forms a valuable perfume.

Attemper, at-tem'pér, *v.t.* [L. *attempero*—*ad*, and *tempero*, to temper, mix, or moderate. TEMPER.] To reduce, mollify, or moderate by mixture; to soften, mollify, or regulate; to accommodate or make fit. —**Attemperation**, at-tem'pér-ā"shon, *n.* The act of regulating temperature.—**Attemperator**, at-tem'pér-āt-ér, *n.* A contrivance for regulating temperature, as in brewing.

Attempt, at-temt,' *v.t.* [O.Fr. *attempter*, from L. *attemptare*—*ad*, to, and *tempto*, to try.] To make an effort to effect; to endeavour to perform; to undertake; to try; to attack; to make an effort upon (a person's life); to try to win or seduce.—*n.* An essay, trial, or endeavour; an effort to gain a point; an attack, onset, or assault.—**Attemptability**, at-temt'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being attemptable.—**Attemptable**, at-temt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being attempted.—**Attempter**, at-temt'ér, *n.* One who attempts.

Attend, at-tend', *v.t.* [Fr. *attendre*, L. *attendo*, to turn one's mind to, to turn to—*ad*, to, and *tendo*, to stretch. TEND.] To accompany or be present with, as a companion or servant; to be present at or in for some purpose (church, a concert, &c.); to accompany or follow in immediate sequence, especially from a causal connection (a cold *attended* with fever); to wait for[]. —*v.i.* To pay regard or heed; to be present, in pursuance of duty; to act as an attendant; to be concomitant: by itself or followed by *on* or *upon*.—**Attendance**, at-tend'ans, *n.* The act of attending or attending on; the act of waiting on or serving; service; ministry; the persons attending for any purpose; a train; a retinue.—**Attendant**, at-tend'ant, *a.* Accompanying; being present or in attendance upon; connected with, or immediately following.—*n.* One who attends or accompanies another; one who belongs to a person's retinue; a follower; one who is present or regularly present; that which accompanies or is consequent on.—**Attender**, at-tend'ér, *n.* One who attends; a companion; an associate.—**Attention**, at-ten'shon, *n.* [L. *attentio*, *attentionis*, from *attendo*.] The act of attending or heeding; the application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation; heedfulness; observation; an act of civility or courtesy.—**Attentive**, at-tent'iv, *a.* Paying or giving attention; heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care; mindful; habitually heedful or mindful; sedulous. —**Attentively**, at-tent'iv-li, *adv.* In an attentive manner.—**Attentiveness**, at-tent'iv-nes, *n.* The state of being attentive; attention.

Attenuate, at-ten'ū-āt, *v.t.*—*attenuated*, *attenuating*. [L. *attenuo*, *attenuatum*—*ad*, and *tenuo*, to make thin; *tenuis*, thin; same root as in E. *thin*, *tender*.] To make thin, fine, or slender; to reduce the thickness of either liquids or solid bodies; to reduce the strength of; to render meagre or jejune.—*v.i.* To become thin, slender, or fine; to diminish; to lessen.—**Attenuation**, at-ten'ū-ā"shon, *n.* The act of attenuating or making thin, as fluids, or slender and fine, as solid bodies.—**Attenuant**, at-ten'ū-ant, *a.* Attenuating; making thin, as fluids; diluting.—*n.* A medicine which increases the fluidity of the humours; a diluent.

Attest, at-test', *v.t.* [Fr. *attester*, L. *attestor*—*ad*, and *testor*, to witness. TESTAMENT, DETEST.] To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to declare the truth of; to manifest (one's joy, &c.).—**Attestation**, at-test-ā'shon, *n.* The act of attesting; a solemn declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence; testimony.—**Attester, Attestor**, at-test'ėr, *n.* One who attests.

Attic, at'tik, *a.* [L. *Atticus*, Gr. *Attikos*.] Pertaining to *Attica*, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens; marked by the qualities characteristic of the Athenians; as, *Attic wit*, *Attic salt*, a delicate wit for which the Athenians were famous.—*n.* The dialect spoken in Attica or Athens; the chief literary and most elegant language of ancient Greece; *arch.* a low story erected over a principal; an apartment in the uppermost part of a house, with windows in the cornice or the roof; a garret.—**Atticism**, at'ti-sizm, *n.* A peculiarity or characteristic of the Attic dialect of Greek; elegance of diction.—**Atticise**, at'ti-siz, *v.t.* and *i.* To conform to the Attic dialect.

Attire, at-tīr', *v.t.*—*attired*, *attiring*. [O.Fr. *attirer*, to array, from prefix *at*, L. *ad*, to, and same word as G. *zier*, ornament, A.Sax. *tír*, splendour, Dan. *zir*, ornament.] To dress; to deck; to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid garments.—*n.* (no pl.). Dress; clothes; garb; apparel.

Attitude, at'ti-tūd, *n.* [Fr., from It. *attitudine*, fitness, posture, L.L. *aptitudo*, fitness, L. *aptus*, fit. APT.] Posture or position of a person, or the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed; state, condition, or conjuncture, as likely to have a certain result; aspect (the *attitude* of affairs).—**Attitudinal**, at-ti-tūd'in-al, *a.* Pertaining to attitude.—**Attitudinarian**, at-ti-tūd'in-ā"ri-an, *n.* One who studies or practises attitudes.—**Attitudinise**, at-ti-tūd'in-iz, *v.i.*—*attitudinised*, *attitudinising*. To assume affected attitudes, airs, or postures.

Attollent, at-tol'lent, *a.* [L. *attollens*, *attollentis*, ppr. of *attollo*—*ad*, and *tollo*, to lift.] Lifting up; raising (an *attollent* muscle).

Attorney, at-tėr'ni, *n.* [O.Fr. *attorné*, pp. of *attorner*, to transfer—*at*, L. *ad*, to, and *torner*, to turn. TURN.] One appointed by another to act in his place or stead; a proxy (*Shak.*); *law*, one who is appointed or admitted in the place of another to transact any business for him; one who acts for another, as in a court of law; a solicitor; a law-agent.—*Letter* or *power of attorney*, a formal instrument by which one person authorises another to do some act or acts for him.—*v.t.*† To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy (*Shak.*).—**Attorneyship**, at-tėr'ni-ship, *n.* The office of an attorney; agency for another.—**Attorney-general**, *n.* The first ministerial law officer of the British crown; the public prosecutor on behalf of the crown.

Attract, at-trakt', *v.t.* [L. *attraho*, *attractum*—*ad*, to, and *traho*, to draw, whence *tract*, *treat*, *trace*, &c.] To draw to or toward, either in a physical or mental sense; to cause to draw near or close to by some influence; to invite or allure; to entice; to win.—*v.i.* To possess or exert the power of attraction; to be attractive or winning.—**Attractability**, at-trakt'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being attractable.—**Attractable**, at-trakt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being attracted; subject to attraction.—**Attracter, Attractor**, at-trakt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which attracts.—**Attractile**,† at-trakt'il, *a.* Having the power to attract; attractive.—**Attraction**, at-trak'shon, *n.* The act, power, or property of attracting; *physics*, the tendency, force, or forces through which all particles of matter, as well as all individual masses of matter, are attracted or drawn towards each other; the inherent tendency in bodies to approach each other, to unite and to remain united; the power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging; allurement; enticement; that which attracts; a charm; an allurement.—**Attractive**, at-trakt'iv, *a.* [Fr. *attractif*.] Having the quality of attracting; having the power of charming or alluring; inviting; engaging; enticing.—*n.* That which attracts; a charm or allurement.—**Attractively**, at-trakt'iv-li, *adv.* In an attractive manner.—**Attractiveness**, at-trakt'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being attractive or engaging.

Attrahent,† at'tra-hent, *a.* [L. *attrahens*, *attrahentis*, ppr. of *attraho*. ATTRACT.] Drawing to; attracting; dragging or pulling.

Attribute, at-trib'ūt, *v.t.*—*attributed*, *attributing*. [L. *attribuo*, *attributum*—*ad*, and *tribuo*, to assign.] To ascribe; to impute; to consider as belonging or as due; to assign.—**Attribute**, at'tri-būt, *n.* Any property, quality, or characteristic that can be ascribed to a person or thing; *fine arts*, a symbol of office or character added to any figure (thus the eagle is the *attribute* of Jupiter).—**Attributable**, at-trib'ūt-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be attributed; ascribable; imputable.—**Attribution**, at-tri-bū'shon, *n.* The act of attributing; that which is ascribed; attribute.—**Attributive**, at-trib'ū-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing an attribute; *gram.* coming before the noun it qualifies.—*n.* *Gram.* a word expressive of an attribute; an adjective.—**Attributively**, at-trib'ū-tiv-li, *adv.* *Gram.* in an attributive manner; used before the noun.

Attrition, at-tri'shon, *n.* [L. *attritio*, from *attero*, *attritum*, to rub down—*ad*, to, and *tero*, *tritum*, to rub.] The act of wearing or rubbing down; the state of being worn down or smoothed by friction; abrasion.

Attune, at-tūn', *v.t.*—*attuned*, *attuning*. [Prefix *at* for *ad*, to, and *tune*.] To tune or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant; *fig.* to arrange fitly; to bring into harmony, concord, or agreement.

Atween, a-twēn', *adv.* Between. [*Tenn.*]

Atypic, a-tip'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *typos*, a type.] Devoid of typical character; irregular.

Auburn, a'bėrn, *a.* [L.L. *alburnus*, whitish, from L. *albus*, white.] Originally, whitish or flaxen-coloured; now reddish brown or rich chestnut: generally applied to hair.

Auction, ak'shon, *n.* [L. *auctio*, from *augeo*, *auctum*, to increase (from the rising in successive bids); allied to Icel. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*, E. *eke*, to increase. AUGMENT, AUXILIARY.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder.—*v.t.* To sell by auction.—**Auctionary**, ak'shon-a-ri, *a.* Belonging to an auction or public sale.—**Auctioneer**, ak-shon-ēr', *n.* One whose business it is to sell things by auction.—*v.t.*† To sell by auction.

Audacious, a-dā'shus, *a.* [L. *audax*, *audacis*, from *audeo*, to dare.] Over bold or daring; bold in wickedness; insolent; impudent; shameless; unabashed.—**Audaciously**, a-dā'shus-li, *adv.* In an audacious manner.—**Audaciousness, Audacity**, a-dā'shus-nes, a-das'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being audacious; impudence; effrontery; insolence.

Audible, a'di-bl, *a.* [L. *audibilis*, from *audio*, to hear; same root as in E. *ear*.] Capable of being heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard.—**Audibleness, Audibility**, a'di-bl-nes, a-di-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being audible.—**Audibly**, a'di-bli, *adv.* In an audible manner.—**Audience**, a'di-ens, *n.* [L. *audientia*.] The act of listening; a hearing; liberty or opportunity of being heard before a person or assembly; an assembly of hearers.

Audiometer, a-di-om'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *audio*, to hear, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for testing the sense of hearing.

Audiphone, a'di-fōn, *n.* [L. *audio*, to hear, and Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] An instrument for enabling the deaf to hear, essentially consisting of a fan-shaped vibratory plate of caoutchouc which is applied to the upper teeth, through which the sound vibrations are conveyed to the auditory nerve.

Audit, a'dit, *n.* [L. *audit*, he hears, or *auditus*, a hearing, from *audio*, to hear. AUDIBLE.] An examination into accounts or dealings with money or property by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose; hence, a calling to account; an examination into one's actions; also, an audience or hearing†.—*v.t.* To make audit of; to examine, as an account or accounts.—**Audition**, a-di'shon, *n.* [L. *auditio*, a hearing.] The act of hearing; a hearing or listening.—**Auditor**, a'dit-ėr, *n.* [L.] A hearer; a listener; a person appointed and authorised to audit or examine an account or accounts.—**Auditorium**, a-di-tō'ri-um, *n.* [L.] In an opera-house, public hall, &c., the space allotted to the hearers.—**Auditory**, a'di-to-ri, *a.* [L. *auditorius*.] Relating to hearing or to the sense or organs of hearing.—*n.* [L. *auditorium*.] An audience; an assembly of hearers; a place for hearing or for the accommodation of hearers; an auditorium.—**Auditress**,† a'dit-res, *n.* A female hearer. [*Mil.*]

Augean, a-jē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mythical *Augeas*, King of Elis, in Greece.—*Augean stable*, the stable of this king, in which he kept 3000 oxen, and the cleaning out of which, after it had remained uncleaned for thirty years, was assigned as a task to Hercules, who accomplished it in a single day. Hence cleaning the Augean stables became a synonym for the removal of accumulated nuisances, abuses, &c.

Auger, a'gėr, *n.* [For *nauger*, initial *n* having been lost (as in *adder*, *apron*), the word being from A.Sax. *nafe-gār*, *nafugār*, from *nafu*, *nafa*, the nave of a wheel; and *gār*, a sharp-pointed thing, a dart or javelin. NAVE, GORE, to pierce.] An instrument for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, &c., and made in a great many forms; instruments on the same plan are used for boring into the soil.

Aught, at, *n.* [A.Sax. *āwiht*, from *ā* for *ān*, one, and *wiht*=E. *whit*, *wight*; lit. a whit, its negative being *naught*, not a whit.] Anything, indefinitely; any part or quantity; anywhit.

Augite, a'jit, *n.* [Gr. *augē*, brightness.] The name given to a class of minerals, greenish-black, pitch or velvet black, or leek-green in colour, and consisting of silicates of lime, magnesia, and iron, with alumina in the darker varieties.—**Augitic**, a-jit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, resembling, or containing augite.

Augment, ag-ment', *v.t.* [Fr. *augmenter*, L. *augmento*, from *augmentum*, increase, from *augeo*, to increase. AUCTION.] To increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger.—*v.i.* To increase; to grow larger.—**Augment**, ag'ment, *n.* Increase; enlargement by addition†; *gram.* an increase at the beginning of certain inflectional forms of a verb, as the *e* prefixed in certain tenses of the Greek verb, and the *ge* in the past participle of the German verb.—**Augmentable**, ag-ment'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being augmented or increased.—**Augmentation**, ag-men-tā'shon, *n.* The act of augmenting; the act of adding to or enlarging; the state or condition of being made larger; increase; enlargement; accession; the thing added by way of enlargement; addition.—**Augmentative**, ag-ment'a-tiv, *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.—*n.* A word formed to express greatness: opposed to a *diminutive*.—**Augmentatively**, ag-ment'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In an augmentative manner; in a manner to augment.—**Augmenter**, ag-ment'ėr, *n.* One who or that which augments.

Augur, a'gėr, *n.* [L. *augur*, from *avis*, a bird, and root of *gusto*, to taste.] Among the ancient Romans a functionary whose duty was to derive signs concerning future events from the flight or other actions of birds, from certain appearances in quadrupeds, from lightning, and other unusual occurrences; hence, one who foretells future events by omens; a soothsayer; a prophet.—*v.i.* To guess; to conjecture, as from signs or omens; to be a sign; to bode (to *augur* well or ill for a project).—*v.t.* To guess or conjecture; to predict; to anticipate: said of persons; to betoken; to forebode: said of things.—**Augural**, a'gū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to an augur, or the duties or profession of an augur; pertaining to divination.—**Augurate**,† a'gū-rāt, *v.t.* or *i.* To conjecture or foretell by augury; to predict.—**Augurer**, a'gėr-ėr, *n.* One who augurs; an augur. [*Shak.*]—**Augurize**,† a'gėr-iz, *v.t.* or *i.* To

augur; to act as an augur.—**Augurship**, a'gėr-ship, *n.* The office or period of office of an augur.—**Augury**, a'gū-ri or a'gėr-i, *n.* The art or practice of an augur; that which forebodes; that from which a prediction is drawn; a prognostication.

August, a-gust', *a.* [L. *augustus*, from *augeo*, to increase, the same word as the name *Augustus*. AUGMENT, AUCTION.] Grand; magnificent; majestic; impressing awe; inspiring reverence.—**Augustly**, a-gust'li, *adv.* In an august manner.—**Augustness**, a-gust'nes, *n.* The quality of being august.

August, a'gust, *n.* [L. *Augustus*, from the Roman Emperor Augustus.] The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days.—**Augustan**, a-gust'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Emperor *Augustus*; as, the *Augustan* age, which was the most brilliant period in Roman literature; hence, any brilliant period in the literary history of other countries.

Augustin, Augustine, a-gust'in, *n.* A member of one of the fraternities who follow rules framed by St. Augustine or deduced from his writings. Also *Augustinian*.

Auk, ak, *n.* [Dan. *alke*, Icel. *alka*, *álka*, an auk.] The name of one or two swimming birds found in the British seas, having their legs placed so far back as to cause them to stand nearly upright, and with very short wings more useful for swimming and diving than for flight.

Aulic, a'lik, *a.* [L. *aulicus*, from *aula*, Gr. *aulē*, a court.] Pertaining to a royal court.

Aunt, ant, *n.* [O.Fr. *ante*, from L. *amita*, contracted in the same way as *emmet* is contracted into *ant*.] The sister of one's father or mother, a term correlative to nephew or niece.

Aura, a'ra, *n.* [L. *aura*, a breath of air.] An air; an effluvium or odour; an exhalation.—**Aural**, a'ral, *a.* Pertaining to an aura.

Aural, a'ral, *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear.] Relating to the ear (*aural* surgery).—**Auriform**, a'ri-form, *a.* Ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear.—**Aurist**, a'rist, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them.—**Aurited**, a'rit-ed, *a.* [L. *auritus*.] *Bot.* and *zool.* eared; auriculate; having lobes or appendages like an ear.

Aurated,† a'rāt-ed, *a.* [L. *auratus*, pp. of *auro*, to gild, from *aurum*, gold.] Resembling gold; golden-coloured; gilded.—**Aureate**, a'rē-āt, *a.* [L. *aureatus*.] Golden; gilded.

Aurelia, a-rē'li-a, *n.* [From L. *aurum*, gold, from its colour.] The nymph, chrysalis, or pupa of a butterfly or other lepidopterous insect.—**Aurelian**, a-rē'li-an, *a.* Like or pertaining to the aurelia.

Aureola, Aureole, a-rē'ō-la, a'rē-ōl, *n.* [Fr. *auréole*, from L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] *Painting*, an illumination surrounding a holy person, as Christ, a saint, &c.; anything resembling an aureola; a halo.

Auricle, a'ri-kl, *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. from *auris*, the ear.] The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head; either of the two cavities in the mammalian heart, placed above the two ventricles, and resembling in shape the external ear.—**Auricled**, a'ri-kld, *a.* Having ears or auricles; having appendages resembling ears.—**Auricula**, a-rik'ū-la, *n.* A garden flower of the primrose family, found native in the Swiss Alps, and sometimes called bear's-ear from the shape of its leaves.—**Auricular**, a-rik'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing, or to an auricle; confided to one's ear, especially privately confided to the ear of a priest (*auricular* confession).—**Auricularly**, a-rik'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an auricular manner; by words privately addressed to the ear.—**Auriculate**, a-rik'ū-lāt, *a.* Shaped like the ear; having ears or some kind of expansions resembling ears; eared, as a leaf.

Auriferous, a-rif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *aurifer*—*aurum*, gold, and *fero*, to produce.] Yielding or producing gold; containing gold.

Auriform, Aurist. Under AURAL.

Aurochs, a'roks, *n.* [G.] A species of wild bull or buffalo, once abundant on the continent of Europe, but now reduced to a few herds inhabiting the forests of Lithuania.

Aurora, a-rō'ra, *n.* [L., the goddess of morning, the dawn; same root as L. *uro*, to burn, *aurum*, gold.] The dawn, or morning twilight; the goddess of the morning, or dawn deified; the aurora borealis (in this sense with the plural *auroræ*).—*Aurora borealis*, the northern lights or streamers, a luminous meteoric phenomenon of varying brilliancy seen in the northern heavens, and in greatest magnificence in the arctic regions, believed to be electric in origin.—*Aurora australis*, the aurora of the southern hemisphere, quite a similar phenomenon to that of the north.—**Auroral**, a-rō'ral, *a.* Belonging to or resembling the dawn; belonging to or resembling the polar lights; roseate; rosy.

Auscultation, as-kul-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *auscultatio*, a listening, from *ausculto*, to listen, from *auris*, the ear.] *Med.* a method of distinguishing the state of the internal parts of the body, particularly of the chest, by observing the sounds arising there either through the application of the ear or by the stethoscope.—**Auscultator**, as'kul-tāt-ėr, *n.* One who practises auscultation.—**Auscultatory**, as-kul'ta-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to auscultation.

Auspice, a'spis, *n.* [L. *auspicium*, from *auspex*, an augur—*avis*, a bird, and *specio*, to view.] An augury from birds; an omen or sign in general; protection; favourable influence.—**Auspicate**,† a'spi-kāt, *v.t.* [L. *auspicor*, to take the auspices.] To initiate with pomp or ceremony; to inaugurate.—**Auspicatory**, a'spi-ka-to-ri, *a.* Of or belonging to auspices or omens.—**Auspicious**, a-spi'shus, *a.* Having omens of success, or favourable appearances; propitious; favourable; prosperous; happy.—**Auspiciously**, a-spi'shus-li, *adv.* In an auspicious manner.—**Auspiciousness**, a-spi'shus-nes, *n.*

Austere, a-stēr', *a.* [L. *austerus*, Gr. *austēros*, harsh.] Harsh; tart; sour; rough to the taste; *fig.* severe; harsh; rigid; rigorous; stern.—**Austerely**, a-stēr'li, *adv.* In an austere manner; severely; rigidly, harshly.—**Austereness, Austerity**, a-stēr'nes, a-ste'ri-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being austere; severity; rigour; strictness; harshness.

Austral, as'tral, *a.* [L. *australis*, from *auster*, the south wind, or south.] Southern; lying or being in the south.—**Australasian**, as-tral-ā'shi-an, *a.* [From *austral* and *Asia*.] Relating to Australasia, that is, to Australia, New Zealand, and the adjacent islands.—*n.* A native of Australasia.—**Australian**, as-trā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Australia.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Australia.

Authentic, a-then'tik, *a.* [L. *authenticus*, from Gr. *authentikos*, original, genuine, from *authentēs*, one who does anything with his own hand.] Being what it purports to be; not false or fictitious; genuine; valid; authoritative; reliable.—*Authentic*, applied to a document or book, indicates that it can be relied on as narrating real facts; *genuine*, that we have it as it left its author's hands.—**Authentically**, a-then'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an authentic manner.—**Authenticate**, a-then'ti-kāt, *v.t.*—*authenticated*, *authenticating*. To render authentic; to give authority to by proof, attestation, &c.; to prove authentic; to determine as genuine.—**Authentication**, a-then'ti-kā"shon, *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of proof or authority.—**Authenticity**, a-then-tis'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being authentic; the quality of being genuine; genuineness.

Author, a'thor, *n.* [O.Fr. *autheur*, L. *auctor*, improperly written *autor*, *author*, from *augeo*, *auctum*, to increase, to produce. AUGMENT.] The beginner, former, or first mover of anything (*author* of our being); the originator or creator; efficient cause; the original composer of a literary work; the writer of a book or other literary production.—**Authoress**, a'thor-es, *n.* A female author.—**Authoritative**, a-thor'i-ta-tiv, *a.* Having authority; having the sanction or appearance of authority; positive; peremptory; dictatorial.—**Authoritatively**, a-thor'i-ta-tiv-li, *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority.—**Authoritativeness**, a-thor'i-ta-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being authoritative.—**Authority**, a-thor'i-ti, *n.* [O.Fr. *autorité*.] Power or right to command or act; dominion; control; the power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence conferred by character, station, mental superiority, &c.; a person or persons exercising power or command: generally in the plural (the civil and military *authorities*); that to which or one to whom reference may be made in support of any fact, opinion, action, &c. (a person's *authority* for a statement); credit or credibility (a work of no *authority*).—**Authorise**, a'thor-īz, *v.t.*—*authorised*, *authorising*. To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; to make legal; to establish by authority or by usage or public opinion (an *authorised* idiom); to warrant; to sanction; to justify.—**Authorization**, a'thor-iz-ā"shon, *n.* The act of authorizing.—**Authorship**, a'thor-ship, *n.* The character or state of being an author; the source from which a work proceeds.

Autobiography, a'tō-bi-og"ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and E. *biography*.] Biography or memoirs of a person written by himself.—**Autobiographer, Autobiographist**, a'tō-bi-og"ra-fėr, a'tō-bi-og"ra-fist, *n.* One who writes an autobiography.—**Autobiographic, Autobiographical**, a-tō-bi'o-graf"ik, a-tō-bi'o-graf"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing autobiography.—**Autobiographically**, a-tō-bi'o-graf"ik-al-li, *adv.* In an autobiographical manner.

Autochthon, a-tok'thon, *n.* pl. **Autochthones**, a-tok'thon-ēz. [Gr. *autochthōn*—*autos*, self, and *chthōn*, the earth.] One of the primitive inhabitants of a country; an aboriginal inhabitant; that which is original to a particular country.—**Autochthonal, Autochthonous, Autochthonic**, a-tok'thon-al, a-tok'thon-us, a-tok-thon'ik, *a.* Aboriginal; primitive; indigenous.

Auto-car, a'tō-kar, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self.] A carriage driven by a motor carried with it.

Autocracy, a-tok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *autokrateia*—*autos*, self, and *kratos*, power.] Supreme power invested in a single person; the government or power of an absolute monarch.—**Autocrat**, a'tō-krat, *n.* [Gr. *autokratēs*.] An absolute sovereign; a monarch who governs without being subject to restriction: a title assumed by the emperors of Russia; hence, one who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any relation.—**Autocratic, Autocratical**, a-tō-krat'ik, a-tō-krat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; absolute; holding unlimited powers of government.—**Autocratically**, a-tō-krat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an autocratic manner.—**Autocratrix**,† a-tok'ra-triks, *n.* A female autocrat.

Auto-da-fe, au'tō-da-fā", *n.* pl. **Autos-da-fe**, au'tōs-da-fā". [Sp., lit. act (in sense of decree, judgment, sentence) of faith—*auto*=L. *actum*, an act, *de*, of, and *fe*=L. *fides*, faith.] A public solemnity, formerly held by the courts of the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal and their dependencies at the execution of heretics condemned to the stake. **Auto-da-fe**, ou'tō-da-fā", is the Portuguese form.

Autogenous, a-toj'e-nus, *a.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and root *gen*, to generate.] Self-produced; self-generated; produced independently.

Autograph, a'tō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *graphē*, writing.] A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature.—**Autographic, Autographical**, a-tō-graf'ik, a-tō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to an autograph, or one's own handwriting; relating to or used in the process of autography.—**Autography**, a-tog'ra-fi, *n.* A person's own handwriting; a process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.

Automatic, Automatical, a-tō-mat'ik, a-tō-mat'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *automatos*, self-acting—*autos*, self, and [illegible] to strive.] Belonging to or proceeding by spontaneous [illegible] move-

ment; having the power of self-motion; self-acting; said especially of mechanism; not depending on the will; instinctive; applied to actions.—**Automatism**, a-tom'a-tism, n. Automatic action; theory regarding automatic actions.—**Automaton**, a-tom'a-ton, n. pl. **Automata, Automatons**, a-tom'a-ta, a-tom'a-tons. That which is self-moving; a self-acting machine; a mechanical contrivance which imitates the arbitrary or voluntary motions of living beings; a person who acts mechanically.

Automobile, a-tō-mō-bil, n. [Gr. *autos*, self, Mobile.] An auto-car or similar vehicle.

Automorphic, a-tō-mor'fik, a. [Gr. *autos*, self, and *morphē*, form.] Framed or conceived after the form of one's self.

Autonomy, a-ton'o-mi, n. [Gr. *autonomia*—*autos*, self, and *nomos*, law, rule.] The power or right of self-government.—**Autonomic, Autonomous**, a-tō-nom'ik, a-ton'o-mus, a. Relating to autonomy; independent in government; having the right of self-government.

Autophagi, a-tof'a-ji, n. pl. [Gr. [illegible] self, and *phagein*, to eat.] Birds which [illegible] the power of feeding themselves as [illegible] are hatched.

Autoplasty, a'to-plas-[illegible] n. [Gr. *autos* [illegible] *plassō*, to form.] [illegible] Surg. same as [illegible].

Autopsia, Autopsy, a-top'si-a, a'top-si, n. [Gr., from *autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight.] Personal observation; ocular view; med. post-mortem examination.—**Autoptic, Autoptical**, a-top'tik, a-top'tik-al, a. Relating to or based on autopsy or personal observation.—**Autoptically**, a-top'tik-[illegible] adv. In an autoptical manner.

Autotype, a'[illegible] [Gr. *autos*, self, *typos*, a stamp.] A photographic process resembling heliotype; a picture produced by the [illegible].

Autotypography, [illegible] prefix [illegible] self, and [illegible] process which de[illegible] a metal plate, from which [illegible] taken for printing.

Autumn, a'tum, n. [L. [illegible] for [illegible], the season of increase, from augeo, auctum, to increase. Au[illegible]] The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter, popularly regarded as comprising Aug., Sept., and Oct., but astronomically beginning at the autumnal equinox, 23d Sept., and [illegible] the winter solstice, 21st [illegible].—**Autumnal**, a-tum'nal, a. [illegible] autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; belonging to the period [illegible] middle stage of life.

Auxiliary, ag-zil'i-a-ri, a. [illegible] from *auxilium*, aid, from [illegible] to increase, whence also au[illegible] &c.] Conferring aid or support; helping; assisting; subsidiary.—**Auxiliary** [illegible] a-ri, n. A helper; an assistant; an associate in some undertaking; pl. foreign troops in the service of a nation at war; [illegible] a verb which helps [illegible] the moods and tenses of other [illegible] have, be, *shall*, and *will*.

Avail, [illegible] [Fr. *valoir*, to be worth, from [illegible] strong, with prefix *a* for [illegible] advantage of; to [illegible] it.—*To avail one's* [illegible] to one's profit or advantage; [illegible] of use, [illegible] purpose; [illegible] sufficient.

Advantage [illegible] promote success; benefit; service [illegible]; efficacy: used in such phrases as, of [illegible] *avail*; of much *avail*.—**Available**, a-vāl'a-bl, a. Advantageous; having efficacy; capable of being used; attainable; accessible.—**Availableness, Availability**, a-vāl'a-bl-nes, a-vāl'a-bil"i-ti, n. State of being available; power or efficacy; legal force; validity.—**Availably**, a-vāl'a-bli, adv. In an available manner.

Avalanche, av'a-lansh, n. [Fr. *avalanche*, from *avaler*, to descend—*a*, to, *val*, a valley.] A vast body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain, or over a precipice.

Avant-courier, a-vän-kö-rēr, n. [Fr. *avant*, before, from L. *ab*, from *ante*, before.] A person despatched before another person or a company to give notice of their approach.—**Avant-guard**, a-vänt-gärd, n. [Fr. *avant-garde*.] The van or advanced body of an army; the vanguard.

Avanturine, Aventurine, a-van'tū-rin, a-ven'tū-rin, n. [Fr. *aventure*, chance.] A variety of artificial gem consisting of glass, oxide of copper, and oxide of iron: a compound discovered accidentally (*par aventure*); also, a variety of quartz rock containing spangles of mica or quartz.

Avarice, av'a-ris, n. [L. *avaritia*, from *avarus*, greedy, from *aveo*, to covet.] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; cupidity; greediness.—**Avaricious**, av-a-ri'shus, a. Characterized by avarice; greedy of gain; miserly; covetous.—**Avariciously**, av-a-ri'shus-li, adv. In an avaricious manner; covetously; greedily.—**Avariciousness**, av-a-ri'shus-nes, n. The quality of being avaricious.

Avast, a-vast', exclam. [From D. *houd vast*, hold fast, stop.] [illegible] order to stop, hold, cease [illegible] any operation: sometimes used colloquially, without reference to ships.

Avatar, [illegible], av-a-tär', av-a-tä'ra, n. [Skr. [illegible] down, and root *tri*, to go [illegible] from heaven; the incarnation [illegible] or their appearance [illegible] manifest shape upon earth.

Avaunt, [illegible] [Fr. *avant*, on [illegible] from L. *ab*, from [illegible] same word. Be[illegible] of contempt [illegible]

Ave [illegible] hail! farewell [illegible] God bless you. Sometimes used as a noun [illegible] an Ave-Maria.—**Ave-Maria**, ā'vē-ma-rī'a, n. [illegible] hail Mary!—the first words of the salutation to the Virgin Mary.] [illegible] words often repeated in the Roman Catholic Church, chaplets and rosaries being divided into a certain number of ave-marias and paternosters.

Avenaceous, av-e-nā'shus, a. [L. *avena*, oats.] Belonging to or partaking of the nature of oats.

Avenge, a-venj', v.t.—*avenged, avenging*. [O.Fr. *avengier*—prefix *a*, and L. *vindicare*, to avenge, vindicate.] To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer; to deal punishment for injury done to: with a person as object; to take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party; to deal punishment on account of: with a thing as object.—**Avengement**, a-venj'ment, n. The act of avenging.—**Avenger**, a-venj'ėr, n. One who avenges; one who takes vengeance.

Avens, av'ens, n. The popular name of several species of rosaceous plants growing wild: common avens is also called herb-bennet.

Aventurine, n. and a. Avanturine.

Avenue, av'e-nū, n. [Fr., from *avenir*, to arrive, L. *advenio*. Advene, Advent.] A passage; a way or opening for entrance; a wide straight roadway or street; an alley or walk planted on each side with trees; *fig.* means of access or attainment.

Aver, a-vėr', v.t.—*averred, averring*. [Fr. *averer*, from L. *ad*, to, and *verus*, true.] To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive or peremptory manner; to assert.—**Averment**, a-vėr'ment, n. The act of averring; affirmation; a positive assertion or declaration.

Average, av'ėr-āj, n. [Fr. *avarie*, Sp. *averia*, damage sustained by goods at sea; from Ar. *awār*, defect, flaw, modified by the influence of L.L. *averagium*, the carriage of goods by *averia* or draught-cattle, a contribution towards loss of things carried, from O.Fr. *aver*, a work-horse, from L. *habere*, to have.] A contribution falling on the owners of a ship's freight and cargo, in proportion to their several interests, to make good a loss that has been sustained; a sum or quantity intermediate to a number of different sums or quantities; a mean or medial amount; a general estimate based on comparison of a number of diverse cases; a medium.—a. Exhibiting a mean proportion or mean quality; forming an average; medium; not extreme; ordinary; *com.* estimated in accordance with the rules of average.—v.t.—*averaged, averaging*. To find the average of; to reduce to a mean sum or quantity; to show or have as an average or mean (trees average 50 feet in height).—**Averagely**, av'ėr-āj-li, adv. In an average way or manner; by taking an average.

Avernian, a-vėr'ni-an, a. Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania, in Italy, represented by classical poets as the entrance to hell.

Averruncate, av-e-rung'kāt, v.t. [L. *averrunco*, to avert—*a*, from, and *verrunco*, to turn.] To avert.—**Averruncation**, av'e-rung-kā"shon, n. The act of averting; eradication; extirpation; removal.—**Averruncator**, av-e-rung'kāt-ėr, n. An implement for pruning trees when their branches are beyond easy reach of the hand.

Avert, a-vėrt', v.t. [L. *averto*, *aversum*, to turn away—*a*, from, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn, whence *verse*, *convert*, *converse*, *diverse*, &c.] To turn or direct away from; to turn or to cause to turn off or away (the eyes, calamity, &c.).—**Averter**, a-vėrt'ėr, n. One who or that which averts or turns away.—**Averse**, a-vėrs', a. [L. *aversus*, turned from, pp. of *averto*.] Turned away from; averted [illegible]; unwilling; having repugnance: [illegible] regularly followed by *to*, not by *from*.—**Aversely**, a-vėrs'li, adv. In an averse manner; with repugnance; unwillingly.—**Averseness**, a-vėrs'nes, n. The state of being averse.—**Aversion**, a-vėr'shon, n. Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance; hatred: used absolutely or with *to*; the cause of dislike; the object of repugnance.

Avesta, a-ves'ta, n. The sacred writings attributed to Zoroaster; the Zend-avesta.—**Avestan**, a-ves'tan, n. The language of the Avesta; Zend.

Avian, ā'vi-an, a. [L. *avis*, a bird.] Pertaining to birds.—**Aviary**, ā'vi-a-ri, n. [L. *aviarium*.] A building or inclosure for the breeding, rearing, and keeping of birds.—**Aviation**, ā-vi-ā'shon, n. Aerial navigation by machines heavier than air.—**Aviator**, ā'vi-ā-tėr, n. One who engages in aviation.—**Aviculture**, ā'vi-kul-tūr, n. The breeding and rearing of birds.—**Avifauna**, ā'vi-[illegible] n. A collective name for the birds [illegible] fauna of a district.—**Aviform**, [illegible] a. Bird-shaped.

Avid, av'id, [illegible] *avidus*, from *aveo*, to desire; akin [illegible] eager; greedy: with *of*.—**Avidity**, [illegible] [L. *aviditas*.] Greediness; [illegible]; eagerness; intenseness of [illegible].

Avizandum, av-i-z[illegible] In Scotland, the private consideration by a judge of a case that has been heard in court.

Avocado-pear, av-ō-kä'dō-pār, n. [Corrupted from Mexican name.] The fruit of a small tree of the laurel family, common in tropical America and the West Indies: also called *Alligator-pear*.

Avocate,† av'ō-kāt, v.t. [L. *avoco*, *avocatum*—*a*, from, and *voco*, to call.] To call off or away; to remove from an inferior to a superior court.—**Avocation**, av-ō-kā'shon, n. The act of calling aside or diverting from some object or employment; the authoritative removal of a case from an inferior to a superior court; that which calls a man away from his proper business; a distraction; a hinderance; a man's business, pursuit, or occupation; vocation or calling.—**Avocative**, a-vok'a-tiv, a. Calling off.

Avocet, av'ō-set, n. Same as *Avoset*.

Avoid, a-void', v.t. [Originally to empty; from prefix *a*, and *void*.] To make void (in legal phraseology); to shun; to keep away from; to eschew; to evade; to elude (expense, danger, bad company).—v.i. To become void or vacant; to retire†; to withdraw†.—**Avoidable**, a-void'a-bl, a. That may be vacated or annulled; capable of being avoided, shunned, or escaped.—**Avoidance**, a-void'ans, n. The act of annulling or making void; the act of avoiding or shunning.—**Avoider**, a-void'ėr, n. One who avoids.—**Avoidless**,† a-void'les, a. Inevitable; certain; unavoidable.

Avoirdupois, av-ėr'dū-poiz", n. [O.Fr. *aveir de pois*, to have weight—L. *habeo*, to have, *pensum*, something weighed out. Poise.] A system of weight of which 1 lb. contains

16 oz., in distinction to troy weight, which has only 12—the system by which commodities in general are weighed.

Avoset, av'ō-set, *n.* [Fr. *avocette*, It. *avocetta*.] A wading-bird of the size of a lapwing, with very long legs, feathers variegated with black and white, and a long slender bill bent upwards toward the tip.

Avouch, a-vouch', *v.t.* [Prefix *a* (=L. *ad*, to), and *vouch*; O.Fr. *avochier*, *avocher*.] To affirm openly; to avow; to maintain, vindicate, or justify (a statement); to establish; guarantee; substantiate.—*n.*† Evidence; testimony. [*Shak.*]—**Avouchable**, a-vouch'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being avouched.—**Avoucher**, a-vouch'ėr, *n.* One who avouches.—**Avouchment**, a-vouch'ment, *n.* The act of avouching; declaration; avowal.

Avow, a-vou', *v.t.* [Fr. *avouer*—*a* (from L. *ad*, to), and *vouer*, to vow. Vow.] To declare openly, with a view to justify, maintain, or defend (sentiments, &c.); to acknowledge; to own.—**Avowable**, a-vou'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being avowed or openly acknowledged.—**Avowably**, a-vou'a-bli, *adv.* In an avowable manner.—**Avowal**, a-vou'al, *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment.—**Avowance**, a-vou'ans, *n.* The act of avowing; avowal.—**Avowed**, a-voud', *a.* Declared; open (an *avowed* enemy).—**Avowedly**, a-vou'ed-li, *adv.* In an avowed or open manner; with frank acknowledgment.—**Avower**, a-vou'ėr, *n.* One who avows, owns, or asserts.

Avulsion, a-vul'shon, *n.* [L. *avulsio*, from *avello*—*a*, from, away, and *vello*, *vulsum*, to pull.] A pulling or tearing asunder or off.

Avuncular, a-vung'kū-lėr, *a.* [L. *avunculus*, an uncle.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

Await, a-wāt', *v.t.* To wait for; to look for or expect; to be in store for; to be ready for (a reward *awaits* him).

Awake, a-wāk', *v.t.*—*awoke* or *awaked* (pret. & pp.), *awaking*. [Prefix *a*, intens., and *wake*; A. Sax. *áwacan*, pret. *awóc*, also *áwacian*, to awake. Wake.] To rouse from sleep or from a state resembling sleep; to put into action or new life.—*v.i.* To cease to sleep; to bestir or rouse one's self from a state resembling sleep.—*a.* [A. Sax. *áwacen*, pp. of *áwacan*.] Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.—**Awakement**, a-wāk'ment, *n.* Act of awakening, or state of being awake; revival.—**Awaken**, a-wāk'n, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *áwacnan*, *áwacnian*, to awake (intrans.).] To become awake; to awake.—*v.t.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.—**Awakener**, a-wāk'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which awakens.—**Awakening**, a-wāk'n-ing, *n.* Act of awaking from sleep; a revival of religion.—*a.* Rousing; alarming.—**Awakeningly**, a-wāk'n-ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to awaken.—**Awakenment**, a-wāk'n-ment, *n.* The act of awakening, or state of being awakened.

Awanting, a-wont'ing, *a.* Wanting; absent; missing. [Not used attributively.]

Award, a-ward', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *awarder*, to have under *ward*, to inspect, to pronounce as to the sufficiency of. Ward.] To adjudge; to assign judicially or by sentence (as an arbitrator pronouncing upon the rights of parties).—*v.i.* To make an award.—*n.* Judgment; decision; the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them.—**Awarder**, a-ward'ėr, *n.* One that awards or makes an award.

Aware, a-wār', *a.* [Prefix *a*, and *ware* (as in *beware*); A. Sax. *gewær*, wary, cautious; G. *gewahr*, aware. Ware, Wary.] Apprised; cognizant; informed; conscious: followed by *of*. [Not used attributively.]

Away, a-wā', *adv.* [A. Sax. *onweg*—*on*, on, and *weg*, way.] Absent; at a distance; apart; to a distance (to go *away*). It is often used elliptically (whither *away* so fast?). With many verbs it conveys a notion of using up or consuming (to squander *away*, to idle or loiter *away*); it has also merely an intensive force (eat *away*, laugh *away*).—*int.* Begone! depart! go away.

Awe, a, *n.* [O.E. *aghe*, *aghe*, A. Sax. *ege*, fear, dread; Icel. *agi* awe, terror; Goth. *agis*, fear; allied to Gael. *agh*, fear; Gr. *achos*, anguish—from root seen in *anguish*, *anger*, &c. Anger.] Dread or great fear; fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear; feeling inspired by something sublime.—*v.t.*—*awed*, *awing*. To strike with awe; to influence by fear, reverence, or respect.—**Aweless**, **Awless**, a'les, *a.* Devoid of awe; wanting the power of inspiring reverence or awe.—**Awful**, a'ful, *a.* Striking or inspiring with awe; filling with dread, or dread mingled with profound reverence; proceeding from awe; extraordinary or highly remarkable (colloq.).—**Awfully**, a'ful-li, *adv.* In an awful manner; in a manner to fill with awe; terribly; excessively.—**Awfulness**, a'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being awful, or of striking with awe, reverence, or terror.

Aweary, a-wē'ri, *a.* Weary. [Poetical.]

Aweather, a-weтн'ėr, *a.* or *adv.* On or to the weather side of a ship: opposed to *alee*.

Awhile, a-whil', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, or indef. art. *a*, and *while*, time or interval.] For a space of time; for some time.

Awkward, ak'wėrd, *a.* [O.E. *awk*, *awke*, wrong, backwards, reverse, and term. *-ward*. *Awk* corresponds to Icel. *öfigr*, *öfugr*, Sw. *afvig*, turned the wrong way, from *af*=E. *of*.] Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; bungling; clumsy; ungraceful in manners; uncouth.—**Awkwardly**, ak'wėrd-li, *adv.* In an awkward manner; clumsily.—**Awkwardness**, ak'wėrd-nes, *n.* The quality of being awkward.

Awl, al, *n.* [A. Sax. *awel*, *ael*, *ál*; Icel. *alr*, G. *ahle*.] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, &c.

Awn, an, *n.* [Icel. *ögn*, Dan. *avne*, Sw. *agne*, chaff, husk; akin to Gr. *achnē*, chaff.] The bristle or beard of corn or grass, or any similar bristle-like appendage.—**Awned**, *a.* Having awns.—**Awner**, an'ėr, *n.* One who or that which removes awns from grain; a hummeller.—**Awny**, an'i, *a.* Having awns.

Awning, an'ing, *n.* [L.G. *havenung*, a shelter, from *haven*, a haven.] A covering of canvas or other cloth spread over any place as a protection from the sun's rays.

Awry, a-rī', *a.* or *adv.* In a wry position; turned or twisted toward one side; asquint; crooked; perverse.

Axe, **Ax**, aks, *n.* [A. Sax. *ax*, *eax*, Icel. *öx*, Dan. *öxe*, D. *aakse*, G. *ax*, *axt*; allied to Gr. *axinē*, L. *ascia* for *acsia*—an axe. From root *ac*, *ak*, a point. Acid.] An instrument, consisting of a head, with an arching edge of steel in the plane of the sweep of the tool, attached to a handle, and used for hewing timber and chopping wood.—**Axe-head**, *n.* The head or iron of an axe.—**Axe-stone**, *n.* The mineral nephrite or jade.

Axial, **Axially**, &c. See Axis.

Axil, **Axilla**, aks'il, aks-il'la, *n.* [L. *axilla*, the arm-pit.] The arm-pit; a cavity under the upper part of the arm or shoulder; *bot.* the angle on the upper side between an axis and any organ growing from it.—**Axillar**, **Axillary**, aks'il-lėr, aks'il-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the arm-pit or to the axil of plants.

Axiom, aks'i-om, *n.* [Gr. *axiōma*.] A self-evident truth or proposition; a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; an established principle in some art or science; a principle universally received.—*Syn.* under Aphorism.—**Axiomatic**, **Axiomatical**, aks'i-ō-mat"ik, aks'i-ō-mat"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or having the character of an axiom.—**Axiomatically**, aks'i-ō-mat"ik-al-li, *adv.* In an axiomatic manner.

Axis, aks'is, *n.* pl. **Axes**, aks'ēz. [L.] The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body or magnitude, on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve; *bot.* the central line or column about which other parts are arranged; *anat.* the second vertebra of the neck.—**Axial**, aks'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to an axis.—**Axially**, aks'i-al-li, *adv.* According to or in line with the axis.—**Axiform**, aks'i-form, *a.* In the form of an axis.—**Axile**, aks'il, *a.* *Bot.* of or belonging to the axis; lying in the axis.

Axis, aks'is, *n.* A species of East Indian deer, beautifully marked with white spots.

Axle, **Axle-tree**, aks'l, aks'l-trē, *n.* [A dim. from A. Sax. *eax*, *ex*, an axle; same root as L. *axis*, namely, *ag*, to drive. Act.] A piece of timber or bar of iron on which the wheels of a vehicle, &c., turn.—**Axled**, aks'ld, *a.* Furnished with an axle.—**Axle-nut**, *n.* A screw-nut on the end of an axle to keep the wheel in place.—**Axle-pin**, *n.* Same as *Linch-pin*.

Axolotl, aks'o-lotl, *n.* [Mexican name.] A remarkable member of the tailed amphibians found in Mexican lakes, possessing four limbs resembling those of a frog, and retaining throughout life both lungs and gills.

Axunge, aks'unj, *n.* [L. *axungia*—*axis*, an axle, and *ungo*, to grease.] Hog's lard.

Ay, **Aye**, ī, *adv.* [Of doubtful origin.] Yes; yea; a word expressing assent or affirmation; truly; certainly; indeed.—*n.* The word by which assent is expressed in Parliament; hence, an affirmative vote.—*The ayes have it*, the affirmative votes are in a majority.

Ayah, ā'yä, *n.* In the East Indies, a native waiting woman or lady's-maid.

Aye, ā, *adv.* [Icel. *ei*, aye, ever; A. Sax. *á*, always; allied to L. *aevum*, Gr. *aiōn*, age, *aiei*, ever.] Always; for ever; continually; for an indefinite time: used mostly in poetry.

Aye-aye, ī-ī, *n.* [From its cry.] A nocturnal quadruped, about the size of a hare, found in Madagascar, allied to the lemurs, and in its habits resembling the sloth.

Azalea, a-zā'lē-a, *n.* [Gr. *azaleos*, dry, from inhabiting dry localities.] The generic name of certain plants belonging to the heath family, remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, and distinguished from the rhododendrons chiefly by the flowers having five stamens instead of ten.

Azimuth, az'i-muth, *n.* [Ar. *as-sumut*, pl. of *as-samt*, a way, a path. *Zenith* has the same origin.] *Astron.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of a celestial object and the zenith.—*Azimuth circle*, a circle passing through the zenith and cutting the horizon perpendicularly.—*Azimuth compass*, a kind of compass used for finding the azimuth of a heavenly object.—**Azimuthal**, az'i-muth-al, *a.* Pertaining to the azimuth.

Azoic, a-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life.] Destitute of any vestige of organic life: applied to rocks, especially some very old rocks, in which no fossils have as yet been found.

Azote, az'ōt, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life.] A name formerly given to nitrogen because it is unfit for respiration.—**Azotic**, a-zot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life.—**Azotide**, az'ō-tid, *n.* An azotized body.—**Azotize**, az'ō-tīz, *v.t.*—*azotized*, *azotizing*. To imbue with nitrogen; to deprive of life.—**Azotous**, a-zō'tus, *a.* Nitrous.

Aztec, az'tek, *n.* and *a.* One of or pertaining to the Aztecs, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion.

Azure, ā'zhūr, *a.* [Fr. *azur*, L.L. *azurrum*, *lazurum*, &c., from Arab. *lazward*, blue.] Resembling the clear blue colour of the sky; sky-blue.—*n.* The fine blue colour of the sky; a name common to several sky-coloured or blue pigments, as ultramarine or smalt; the sky or vault of heaven.—*v.t.* To colour blue.—**Azurite**, ā'zhūr-it, *n.* A blue mineral, an ore of copper, composed chiefly of hydrous carbonate; called also *Azure-stone*.

Azygous, az'i-gus, *a.* [Gr. *azygos*—*a*, priv., and *zygon*, a yoke.] Not one of a pair; single: applied to certain muscles, &c.

Azymous,† az'im-us, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zymē*, leaven.] Unleavened; unfermented.

B.

B, the second letter and the first consonant in the English and most other alphabets; *mus.* the seventh note of the model diatonic scale or scale of C.

Baal, bā'al, *n.* [Heb. *ba'al*, lord.] A deity worshipped among the Canaanites, Phœnicians, &c., and supposed to represent the sun.—**Baalism**, bā'al-izm, *n.* The worship of Baal; gross idolatry.—**Baalite**, bā'al-it, *n.* A worshipper of Baal; a grovelling idoliser.

Babbitt-metal, bab'it-met-al, *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, used for obviating friction in the bearings of cranks, axles, &c.

Babble, bab'bl, *v.i.* [From *ba*, a sound uttered by an infant; D. and G. *babbeln*, Icel. *babbla*, Sw. *babla*, Fr. *babiller*.] To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly; to talk idly or irrationally; to make a continuous murmuring sound; to prate; to tell secrets.—*v.t.* To utter idly or irrationally.—*n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle; murmur as of a stream.—**Babblement**, † bab'bl-ment, *n.* Idle talk; babble. [*Mil.*]—**Babbler**, bab'bler, *n.* One who babbles; a teller of secrets.

Babe, Baby, bāb, bā'bi, *n.* [From the Celtic; W. Ir. and Gael. *babas*, Gael. and Ir. *bab*, child, infant.] An infant; a young child of either sex.—**Babish, Babyish**, bā'bish, bā'bi-ish, *a.* Like a babe; childish.—**Babishly, Babyishly**, bāb'ish-li, *adv.* Childishly.—**Babishness, Babyishness**, bāb'ish-nes, bā'bi-ish-nes, *n.*—**Babyhood**, bā'bi-hud, *n.* The state of being a baby; infancy.—**Babyism**, bā'bi-izm, *n.* The condition of a baby; babyhood.—**Baby-farm**, *n.* The establishment of a baby-farmer.—**Baby-farmer**, *n.* One who receives infants, generally illegitimate, along with a sum of money for their bringing up, and whose object is to get rid of the children, by neglect or ill usage, as soon as possible.—**Baby-farming**, *n.* The system or practices of a baby-farmer.

Babel, bā'bel, *n.* The city mentioned in Scripture where the confusion of tongues took place; any great city where confusion may be supposed to prevail; a confused mixture of sounds; confusion; disorder.

Babirousa, bab-i-rōō'sa, *n.* Same as *Babyrussa*.

Bablah, bab'la, *n.* The pod of several species of acacia sometimes used in dyeing, to produce a drab colour.

Babee, Babu, ba-bē', *n.* A Hindu title of respect paid to gentlemen, equivalent to master, sir.

Baboon, ba-bōōn', *n.* [Fr. *babouin*.] A term applied to certain quadrumanous animals of the Old World having elongated muzzles like a dog, strong canine teeth, short tails, cheek-pouches, small deep eyes with huge eyebrows, and naked callosities on the hips.

Baby, *&c.* See BABE.

Babylonian, Babylonish, Babylonic, bab-i-lō'ni-an, bab-i-lō'nish, bab-i-lon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Babylon; like the confusion of tongues at Babel; mixed; confused.

Babyrussa, Babyrousa, bab-i-rōō'sa, *n.* A species of the swine family with long curved tusks in the upper jaw, inhabiting the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and the Malayan Peninsula, and allied to the wild boars of Europe.

Bacca, bak'ka, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* a berry; a one-celled fruit, with several naked seeds immersed in a pulpy mass.—**Baccate**, bak'kāt, *a.* *Bot.* having a pulpy texture like a berry; bearing berries; berried.—**Baccated**, bak'kāt-ed, *a.* Having many berries; set or adorned with pearls.—**Bacciferous**, bak-sif'er-us, *a.* [L. *bacca*, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing berries.—**Baccivorous**, bak-siv'ō-rus, *a.* [L. *bacca*, and *voro*, to devour.] Eating or subsisting on berries.

Baccalaureate, bak-ka-la're-āt, *n.* [L.L. *baccalaureatus*, from *baccalaureus*, a corrupted form of L.L. *baccalarius*, Fr. *bachelier*, a *bachelor*, or one who has attained the lowest degree in a university. BACHELOR.] The degree of Bachelor of Arts.—*a.* Pertaining to a Bachelor of Arts.

Baccarat, bak'ka-rat or bak-ka-rā', *n.* [Fr.] A game of cards played by any number of players or rather bettors.

Bacchanal, Bacchanalian, bak'a-nal, bak-a-nā'li-an, *a.* [L. *bacchanalis*, from *Bacchus*, the god of wine.] Revelling in or characterised by intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy.—*n.* A votary of Bacchus; one who indulges in drunken revels; a drunken feast.—**Bacchanalia**, bak-a-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Feasts or festive rites in honour of Bacchus.—**Bacchanalianism**, bak-a-nā'li-an-izm, *n.* The practice of bacchanalian rites; drunken revelry.—**Bacchanalianly**, † bak-a-nā'li-an-li, *adv.* In a bacchanalian manner.—**Bacchant**, ba-kant', *n.* [L. *bacchans*, ppr. of *bacchor*, to celebrate the feast of Bacchus.] A priest of Bacchus; a bacchanal.—**Bacchante**, ba-kan'tē, *n.* [It. *baccante*.] A priestess of Bacchus, or one who joined in the feasts of Bacchus; one in a state of bacchic frenzy; a female bacchanal.—**Bacchic, Bacchical**, bak'ik, bak'ik-al, *a.* Relating to Bacchus; jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication.

Bacchius, ba-ki'us, *n.* *Pros.* a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones, the opposite of the *antibacchius*.

Bachelor, bach'el-er, *n.* [O. Fr. *bachelor*, *bachelier*, Fr. *bachelier*, from L.L. *baccalarius*, the owner of a small farm or a herd of cows, a vassal, from *bacca*, for L. *vacca*, a cow.] Formerly, a young man in the first or probationary stage of knighthood; hence, a man who has not been married; one who has taken the degree below that of Master or Doctor in Arts, Science, or other subjects at a university.—*Knight bachelor*, a man who has been knighted without being made a member of any of the orders of knighthood, as the Bath.—**Bachelorhood, Bachelorism, Bachelorship**, bach'el-er-hud, bach'el-er-izm, bach'el-er-ship, *n.* The state of being a bachelor.

Bacillus, ba-sil'lus, *n.* pl. **Bacilli**, ba-sil'li. [L., a little rod.] A microscopic organism that often swarms in the blood of animals in morbid states; a bacterium.

Back, bak, *n.* [A. Sax. *bæc*, Icel. Sw. and L.G. *bak*.] The posterior part of the trunk; the region of the spine; the hinder part of the body in man and the upper in other animals; that which is behind or furthest from the face or front; the rear (the *back* of a house); that which is behind or in the furthest distance; the part which comes behind in the ordinary movements of a thing, or when it is used (the *back* of the hand, a knife, saw, &c.); a reserve or secondary resource; a support or second; *pl.* among leather dealers the thickest and best-tanned hides.—*Behind one's back*, in secret, or when one is absent.—*adv.* [Short for *aback*, A. Sax. *on bæc*, back.] To or toward a former place, state, or condition; not advancing; in a state of restraint or hinderance (to keep *back*); toward times or things past (to look *back* again); in return (to give *back*); away from contact; by reverse movement; in withdrawal or retirement from an undertaking or engagement (to draw *back*).—*To go* or *give back*, to retreat, to recede; to give way; to succumb.—*a.* Belonging to the back; lying in the rear; remote; in a backward direction; chiefly in compounds.—*v.t.* To furnish with a back or backing; to support; to second or strengthen by aid (often with up); to bet or wager in favour of; to get upon the back of; to mount; to write something on the back of; to endorse; to put backward; to cause to move backwards or recede.—*v.i.* To move or go back; to move with the back foremost.—**Backed**, bakt, *a.* Having a back; used chiefly in composition.—**Backer**, bak'er, *n.* One who backs or gets on the back; one who supports another; one who bets in favour of a particular party in a contest.—**Backing**, bak'ing, *n.* Something put at or attached to the back of something else by way of support or finish.

Back, bak, *n.* [Fr. *bac*, a back or ferry-boat, a brewer's or distiller's back; Armor. *bac*, a boat; D. *bak*, a bowl; Dan. *bakke*, a tray. The word may be originally Celtic. *Bacca* is akin to this word.] A ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles, and worked by a chain or rope fastened on each side of the ferry; *brewing* and *distilling*, a large tub or vessel into which the wort, *&c.*, is drawn for the purpose of cooling, straining, mixing, *&c.*

Backbite, bak'bit, *v.t.*—*backbit* (pret.), *backbit* or *backbitten* (pp.), *backbiting*. To censure, slander, or speak evil of, in the absence of the person traduced.—**Backbiter**, bak'bit-er, *n.* One who backbites; a calumniator of the absent.—**Backbiting**, bak'bit-ing, *n.* Secret calumny.—**Backbitingly**, bak'bit-ing-li, *adv.* With secret slander.

Backboard, bak'bōrd, *n.* A board for the back; a board used to support the back and give erectness to the figure.

Backbone, bak'bōn, *n.* The bone of the back; the spine; the vertebral column; *fig.* firmness; decision of character; resolution.—*To the backbone*, to the utmost extent; out and out; all through or over (a soldier *to the backbone*).

Backdoor, bak'dōr, *n.* A door in the back part of a building.

Backgammon, bak-gam'mon, *n.* [Dan. *bakke*, a tray, *gammen*, mirth.] A game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice.

Background, bak'ground, *n.* The part of a picture represented as farthest from the spectator; *fig.* a situation little seen or noticed; a state of being out of view (to keep a fact in the *background*).

Backhand, bak'hand, *n.* Writing sloping backwards or to the left.—**Backhand, Backhanded**, bak'hand, bak'hand-ed, *a.* With the hand turned backward (a *backhanded* blow); unfair; oblique; indirect; sloping back or to the left (of writing).—**Backhandedness**, bak'hand-ed-nes, *n.*—**Backhander**, bak'hand-er, *n.* A blow with the back of the hand. [Colloq.]

Back-settlement, *n.* An outlying and unreclaimed or only partially reclaimed district of a country beginning to be occupied for cultivation.—**Back-settler**, *n.* One inhabiting the back-settlements of a country.

Backshish, Backsheesh, bak'shish, *n.* Same as BAKSHISH.

Backside, bak'sīd, *n.* The back part of anything; the side opposite to the front or behind that which is presented to the spectator.

Back-sight, *n.* The rear sight of a gun.

Backslide, bak'slīd, *v.i.* (conjugated as *slide*). To slide back; to fall off or turn away from religion or morality; to apostatise.—**Backslider**, bak'slīd-er, *n.* One who backslides; one who falls away from religion or morality.—**Backsliding**, bak'slīd-ing, *n.* Apostatising from faith or practice.—**Backslidingness**, bak'slīd-ing-nes, *n.*

Backstair, Backstairs, bak'stār, bak'stārz, *n.* A stair or stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs.—*a.* Of or pertaining to backstairs; hence, indirect; underhand; secret and unfair (*backstairs* influence).

Back-stay, *n.* A long rope or stay extending from the top of a mast backwards to the side of a ship to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

Backward, Backwards, bak'werd, bak'-

wėrdz, *adv.* [*Back*, and *ward*, denoting direction.] With the back in advance; toward the back; in a direction opposite to forward; toward past times or events; from a better to a worse state; in a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction. —**Backward**, *a.* Being in the back or at the back; turned or directed back (a *backward* look); unwilling; reluctant; slow; dull; not quick of apprehension; late; behind in time. —**Backwardation**, bak-wėrd-ā′shon, *n.* A consideration paid to purchasers for an extension of time by speculators on the Stock Exchange unable to su[illegible] the stock or shares they have [illegible] to deliver. CONTANGO.—**Backwardly**, [illegible]′wėrd-li, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly; aversely; perversely†. —**Backwardness**, bak′wėrd-nes, *n.* The state or [illegible]ity of being backward.

Backwoods, bak′wụdz, *n. pl.* Woody or forest districts of a country situated back or away from the more thickly settled parts: more especially used in regard to the United States and Canada.—**Backwoodsman**, bak′wụdz-man, *n.* An inhabitant of the backwoods.

Bacon, bā′kn, *n.* [O.Fr. *bacon*, from O.D. *baken*, bacon, from *bak*, *bake*, a pig; G. *bache*, a wild sow.] Swine's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

Baconian, ba-kō′ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Lord *Bacon*, or his system of philosophy.

Bacterium, bak-tē′ri-um, *n.* pl. **Bacteria**, bak-tē′ri-a. [Gr. *baktērion*, a stick.] A name applied to certain very minute organisms which appear in infusions of organic matter, in fluids exposed to the air, in diseased animal tissues, &c.

Bactrian, bak′tri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Bactria, an ancient province of the Persian empire (the *Bactrian* camel).

Bactris, bak′tris, *n.* [Gr. *baktron*, a staff.] A fine species of palm found about rivers and in marshy places in America within the tropics.

Baculite, bak′ū-līt, *n.* [L. *baculum*, a staff.] A fossil cephalopod with a shell straight, conical, and very much elongated.

Bad, bad, *a.* compar. (from quite a different root) *worse*, superl. *worst*. [Perhaps of Celtic origin; comp. Corn. *bad*, Gael. *baodh*, *baoth*, vain, foolish, &c.] The opposite of good; wanting good qualities, physical or moral; not coming up to a certain type or standard or the average of individuals of the particular class; wicked, unprincipled, depraved, immoral, vicious; pernicious, debasing, corrupting (influence, habits); ill, infirm (health); unwholesome, noxious (air, climate, food); defective, insufficient (work, crop); infertile, sterile (soil); unfortunate or unhappy (result, marriage); incompetent (workman), &c. &c.—*n.* That which is bad.—*To go to the bad*, to fall into bad company, bad ways, or bad circumstances; to fall into vicious courses and ruin one's life.—**Baddish**, bad′ish, *a.* Somewhat bad; indifferent. [Colloq.]—**Badly**, bad′li, *adv.* In a bad manner; not well; unskilfully.—**Badness**, bad′nes, *n.* The state of being bad; want of good qualities, physical or moral.

Bad, **Bade**, bad, pret. of *bid*.

Baddam, bad′dam, *n.* A species of bitter almond imported into some parts of India from Persia and used as money: worth about one farthing.

Badderlocks, bad′ėr-loks, *n.* A common name for a sea-weed found on the shores of the north of Europe, the midrib of which is edible.

Badge, baj, *n.* [L.L. *bagia*, a sign, probably from O. Sax. *bāg*, A. Sax. *beág*, Icel. *baugr*, a bracelet, ring, garland.] A mark, sign, token, or cognizance worn to show the relation of the wearer to any person, occupation, or order.—*v.t.*† To mark or distinguish with a badge or as with a badge. [*Shak.*]—**Badgeman**, baj′man, *n.* A man who wears a badge; an alms-house man.

Badger, baj′ėr, *n.* [For *bladger*, from O.Fr. *bladage*, store of corn (the animal being supposed to steal corn), from L.L. *bladum*, wheat (Fr. *blé*), lit. grain carried off the field; L. *ablatum*—*ab*, from, and *latum*, carried.] A plantigrade carnivorous mammal belonging to a family intermediate between the bears and the weasels, living in a burrow, nocturnal in habits, and feeding on vegetables, small quadrupeds, &c.—*v.t.* To attack (a person), as the badger is attacked when being drawn or baited; to assail (as with importunities, commands, &c.); to worry; to pester.—**Badger-legged**, *a.* Having a leg or legs shorter on one side than on the other, as the badger's are erroneously supposed to be.

Badiane, **Badian**, bā′di-an, bad′i-an, *n.* The fruit of the Chinese anise tree used as a condiment.

Badigeon, ba-dij′on, *n.* [Fr.] A mixture compounded in various ways (with plaster, whiting, or other substances), and used to fill up small holes in joiners' or other work.

Badinage, bad′i-nāj or bä-dē-näzh, *n.* [Fr., from *badin*, facetious.] Light or playful discourse.

Badminton, bad′min-ton, *n.* [From a residence of the Dukes of Beaufort.] An outdoor game, the same as lawn-tennis but played with shuttlecocks; a kind of claret-cup or summer beverage.

Baffle, baf′l, *v.t.*—*baffled*, *baffling*. [Origin unknown.] To elude; to foil; to frustrate; to defeat; to thwart; to subject to indignities† (*Shak.*).—*v.i.*† To struggle ineffectually (as a ship in a storm).—**Baffler**, baf′lėr, *n.* One who or that which baffles.—**Bafflingly**, baf′fling-li, *adv.* In a baffling manner.—**Bafflingness**, baf′fling-nes, *n.*

Bag, bag, *n.* [Icel. *baggi*, *böggr*, a bag, a bundle; comp. O.Fr. *bagues*, a bundle, Gael. *bag*, a bag.] A sack; a wallet; a pouch; what is contained in a bag (as the animals shot by a sportsman); a definite quantity of certain commodities.—*v.t.*—*bagged*, *bagging*. To put into a bag; to distend; to swell; to shoot or otherwise lay hold of (game).—*v.i.* To swell or hang like a bag. —**Bagging**, bag′ing, *n.* The cloth or other materials for bags.—**Baggy**, bag′i, *a.* Having the appearance of a bag; puffy.—**Bagginess**, bag′i-nes, *n.* Character of being baggy.—**Bagman**, bag′man, *n.* A name sometimes given to a commercial traveller.—**Bagpipe**, bag′pīp, *n.* A musical wind-instrument consisting of a leathern bag which receives the air from the mouth or from a bellows; and of pipes into which the air is pressed from the bag by the performer's elbow.—**Bagpiper**, bag′pīp-ėr, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.—**Bag-wig**, *n.* A wig with a sort of purse attached to it.

Bagasse, ba-gas′, *n.* [Fr.] The sugar-cane in its dry crushed state as delivered from the sugar-mill.

Bagatelle, bag-a-tel′, *n.* [Fr., from It. *bagatella*, a dim. of *bagata*, a trifle, L.L. *baga*, a bundle, a bag.] A trifle; a thing of no importance; a game played on a board having at the end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a cue or mace.—**Bagatelle-board**, *n.* The board or table on which to play at bagatelle.

Baggage, bag′āj, *n.* [Fr. *bagage*, baggage, O.Fr. *bagues*, a bundle. BAG.] The necessaries of an army, or other body of men on the move; luggage; things required for a journey.

Baggage, bag′āj, *n.* [Fr. *bagasse*, It. *bagascia*, Sp. *bagasa*, a strumpet.] A low worthless woman; a strumpet: now usually a playful epithet applied familiarly to any young woman.

Bagnio, ban′yō, *n.* [It. *bagno*, from L. *balneum*, a bath.] A bath; a brothel; a stew.

Bah, bä, *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or incredulity.

Bail, bāl, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *bailler*, to bail, to guard, from L. *bajulus*, a bearer, later a tutor or governor. Hence *bailiff*.] To liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security that the person liberated shall appear and answer in court.—*n.* The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody by becoming surety for his appearance in court; the security given for the release: not used with a plural termination (we were his bail).—**Bailable**, bāl′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being admitted to bail; admitting of bail (a bailable offence).—**Bailer**, bāl′ėr, *n.* One who or that which bails.—**Bail-bond**, *n.* A bond given for the appearance in court of a person who is bailed.

Bail, bāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *baille*, a palisade, from L. *baculum*, a rod or staff.] A little stick laid on the tops of the stumps in playing cricket.

Bail, bāl, *v.t.* [Fr. *baille*, a bucket, Armor. *bal*, a tub.] To free (a boat) from water with a bucket or other utensil.

Bailiff, bā′lif, *n.* [O.Fr. *baillif*, *bailli*, from *baillir*, *bailler*, to hold, to govern, L. *bajulare*, to bear, *bajulus*, a porter. BAIL, to liberate.] A civil officer or functionary, subordinate to some one else; an overseer or under-steward on an estate.—*Water bailiffs*, officers who protect rivers from poachers, and from being fished at illicit seasons.—**Bailie**, **Baillie**, bā′li, *n.* A magistrate in Scotland corresponding to an *alderman* in England.—**Bailiwick**, bā′li-wik, *n.* [-*wick* from A. Sax. *wic*, dwelling, station, L. *vicus*, a village.] The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority.

Bairam, **Beiram**, bā′ram, bī′ram, *n.* The name of two Mohammedan festivals, one held at the close of the fast Ramazan, the other seventy days after.

Bairn, bārn, *n.* [A. Sax. *bearn*, Icel. and Goth. *barn*; from *bear*, to bring forth.] A child. [Prov. E. and Sc.]

Bait, bāt, *v.t.* [From Icel. *beita*, to make to eat, to feed, to bait a hook—a causative of *bita*, E. *bite*.] To give a portion of food and drink to a beast when travelling; to furnish with a piece of flesh or other substance which acts as a lure to fish or other animals (to *bait* a hook); to provoke and harass by dogs (as a bull, badger, or bear); to annoy.—*v.i.* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey.—*n.* A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey; any substance used as a lure to catch fish or other animals; an allurement; enticement.

Bait, bāt, *v.i.* [Fr. *battre*, to beat. BATE.] To clap the wings; to hover above prey. [*Shak.*]

Baize, bāz, *n.* [A modified plural; O.E. *bayes*, Fr. *baie*, coarse woollen cloth, originally of a bay colour; from L. *badius*, bay-coloured.] A coarse woollen stuff with a long nap, sometimes frizzed on one side.

Bake, bāk, *v.t.*—*baked*, *baking* (old pp. *baken*). [A. Sax. *bacan*=Icel. and Sw. *baka*, Dan. *bage*, D. *bakken*, G. *backen*.] To dry and harden by heat, in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the solar rays (as bread, bricks, pottery); to prepare in an oven.—*v.i.* To do the work of baking; to dry and harden in heat.—**Baker**, bāk′ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.—**Bakery**, bāk′ėr-i, *n.* A place used for the business of baking bread, &c.; a bake-house.—**Baking**, bāk′ing, *n.* A quantity baked at once.—**Baked-meat**, **Bake-meat**, *n.* Meat cooked in an oven; a meat-pie. —**Bake-house**, *n.* A house or building for baking.

Bakshish, **Bukshish**, bak′shēsh, buk′shēsh, *n.* [Per., from *bakhshīdan*, to give.] A present or gratuity of money: used in Eastern countries.

Balachong, ba′la-chong, *n.* [Malay.] A substance composed of small fishes or shrimps pounded up with salt and spices and then dried; used in the East as a condiment.

Balance, bal′ans, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bilanx*—*bis*, double, and *lanx*, a dish, the scale of a balance.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight of bodies, consisting in its common form of a beam or lever suspended exactly at the middle, and having a scale or basin hung to each extremity of exactly the same weight, so that the beam rests horizontally when nothing is in either scale or when they are loaded with equal weights; the excess by which one thing is greater than another; surplus; the difference of two sums; the sum due on an account; an equality of weight, power, advantage, and the like; the part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats; the balance-wheel.—*v.t.*—*balanced*, *balancing*. To bring to an equipoise; to keep in equilibrium on a small support; to poise; to compare by estimating the relative impor-

tance or value of; to weigh; to serve as a counterpoise to; to settle (an account) by paying what remains due; to examine (a merchant's books) by summations and show how debits and credits stand.—*v.i.* To be in equipoise; to have equal weight or importance; to be employed in finding balances on accounts.—**Balancement**, bal'ans-ment, *n.* The act of balancing, or state of being balanced.—**Balancer**, bal'ans-ėr, *n.* One who or that which balances; an organ of an insect useful in balancing the body.—**Balance-electrometer**, *n.* An instrument on the principle of the common balance and weights to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified surfaces.—**Balance-sheet**, *n.* A statement of the assets and liabilities of a trading concern.—**Balance-wheel**, *n.* That part of a watch or chronometer which, like a pendulum, regulates the beat or strike.

Balaniferous, bal-a-nif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *balanus*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.] Yielding or producing acorns.—**Balanoid**, bal'a-noid, *a.* Having the form or appearance of an acorn.—*n.* One of the acorn-shells.

Balas, bal as, ba-las', *n.* [From Ar. *balakhsh*, from *Badakhshan*, in Central Asia.] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose-red colour, sometimes inclining to orange.

Balaustine, ba-las'tin, *n.* [Gr. *balaustion*, a wild-pomegranate flower.] Pertaining to the pomegranate.—*Balaustine flowers*, the dried flowers of the pomegranate, used in medicine as astringents.

Balbuties, bal-bū'ti-ēz, *n.* [L. *balbutio*, to stammer, *balbus*, stammering.] The defect of speech known as stammering.

Balcony, bal'kō-ni, *n.* [It. *balcone*, from *balco*, a scaffold, from O.H.G. *balcho*, G. *balken* = E. *balk*, a beam.] A platform projecting from the front of a building, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles, and encompassed with a balustrade, railing, or parapet; a projecting gallery in the interior of a building, as of a theatre.—**Balconet**, bal'kō-net, *n.* A low ornamental railing to a door or window, projecting but slightly beyond the threshold or sill.—**Balconied**, bal'kō-nid, *a.* Having balconies.

Bald, bald, *a.* [O.E. *balled*, lit. marked with a white spot; of Celtic origin, comp. Armor. *bal*, a white mark on an animal's face; Ir. and Gael. *bal*, a spot.] Having white on the face (said of animals); destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head; destitute of the natural or usual covering of the head or top; destitute of appropriate ornament; unadorned (said of style or language); *bot.* destitute of beard or awn.—**Baldly**, bald'li, *adv.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.—**Baldness**, bald'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being bald.—**Bald-eagle**, **Bald-erne**, *n.* The white-headed erne or sea-eagle of America.—**Bald-faced**, *a.* Having a white face or white on the face: said of animals.—**Bald-head**, *n.* A man bald on the head. [O.T.]

Baldachin, **Baldachino**, **Baldaquin**, bal'da-kin, bal-da-kē'nō, bal'da-kin, *n.* [It. *baldacchino*, Sp. *baldaquino*, from *Baldacco*, Italian form of *Bagdad*, where the cloth was manufactured.] A canopy or covering; a canopy on four poles held over the pope; a canopy on four columns over an altar; a canopy over a throne.

Balderdash, bal'dėr-dash, *n.* [W. *baldorddus*, prattling, *baldordd*, prattle.] Senseless prate; a jargon of words; noisy nonsense.

Baldpate, *n.* Same as *Bald-head*.

Baldrick, **Baldric**, bald'rik, *n.* [O.E. *baudric*, *baldric*, &c., O.Fr. *baudrie*, from O.G. *balderich*, from [illegible] belt. BELT.] A broad belt, stu[illegible] from the right or left shoulder di[illegible] across the body, either as an or[illegible] to suspend a sword, dagger, or [illegible]

Bale, bal, *n.* [O.Fr. *bale*, the same word as *ball*, meaning originally a round package.] A bundle or package of goods.—*v.t.*—*baled*, *baling*. To make up into a bale or bundle.

Bale, bal, *v.t.*—*baled*, *baling*. To free from water by laving; to bail.

Bale, bal, *n.* [A. Sax. *bealo*, O. Sax. *balu*, Icel. *böl*, calamity, sorrow.] Misery; calamity; that which causes ruin, destruction, or sorrow.—**Baleful**, bal'ful, *a.* Full of bale, destruction, or mischief; destructive; pernicious; calamitous; deadly.—**Balefully**, bal'ful-li, *adv.* In a baleful or calamitous manner.—**Balefulness**, bal'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being baleful.

Baleen, ba-lēn', *n.* [Fr. *baleine*, from L. *balæna*, a whale.] The whalebone of commerce.

Bale-fire, bal'fir, *n.* [A. Sax. *bæl*, fire, flame, a funeral pile; Icel. *bál*, flame, a funeral pile.] A signal-fire; an alarm-fire.

Balk, bak, *n.* [A. Sax. *balca*, a balk or ridge, a beam; Icel. *bálkr*, Sw. *balk*, a balk, a partition; Dan. *bjelke*, G. *balken*, a beam.] A ridge of land left unploughed; an uncultivated strip of land serving as a boundary; a beam or piece of timber of considerable length and thickness; a barrier or check; a disappointment.—*v.t.* To bar the way of; to disappoint; to frustrate.—*v.i.* To turn aside or stop in one's course (as a horse).—**Balker**, bak'ėr, *n.* One who balks.—**Balkingly**, bak'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to balk or frustrate.

Ball, bal, *n.* [Fr. *balle*, from O.H.G. *balla*, G. *ball*, Icel. *böllr*, ball. *Bale*, a package, is another form, and *balloon*, *ballot* are derivatives.] A round body; a small spherical body often covered with leather and used in many games; any part of a thing that is rounded or protuberant; *farriery*, a form of medicine, corresponding to the term *bolus* in pharmacy; *metal.* a mass of half-melted iron; a loop; the projectile of a firearm; a bullet (in this sense also used collectively).—*Ball-and-socket joint*, a joint (as in the human hip) formed by a ball or rounded end playing within a socket so as to admit of motion in all directions.—**Ball**, bal, *v.t.* To make into a ball.—*v.i.* To form or gather into a ball.—**Ball-cartridge**, *n.* A cartridge containing a ball, in contradistinction to *blank-cartridge*.—**Ball-cock**, *n.* A kind of self-acting stop-cock opened and shut by means of a hollow sphere or ball of metal floating on the surface of a liquid, and attached to the end of a lever connected with the cock.—**Ball-proof**, *a.* Impenetrable by balls from firearms.

Ball, bal, *n.* [Fr. *bal*, L.L. *ballare*, to dance, to shake, from Gr. *ballizō*, to dance. Akin *ballad*, *ballet*.] A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

Ballad, bal'lad, *n.* [Fr. *ballade*, from L.L. (and It.) *ballare*, to dance. BALL, a dance, BALLET.] A short narrative poem, especially such as is adapted for singing; a poem partaking of the nature both of the epic and the lyric.—**Ballad**,† bal'lad, *v.t.* To celebrate in a ballad. [*Shak.*]—**Balladist**, bal'lad-ist, *n.* A writer or singer of ballads.—**Balladize**,† bal'lad-iz, *v.t.* To convert into the form of a ballad.—**Ballad-monger**, *n.* A dealer in ballads; an inferior poet; a poetaster.—**Ballad-opera**, *n.* An opera in which only ballads are sung.

Ballan-wrasse, bal'lan-ras, *n.* [Lit. spotted-wrasse; Ir. *bal*, *ball*, a spot, Gael. *ballach*, spotted.] A fish of no great value taken all along the British coasts.

Ballast, bal'ast, *n.* [D. *ballast*, ballast, literally worthless load (being worthless in itself), from *bal* (akin to E. *bale*, misery), bad, and *last*, a load. (LAST.) In Danish it was modified to *baglast*, lit. a back-load—*bag*, back, after, and *last*, load.] Heavy matter, as stone, sand, or iron, carried in the bottom of a ship or other vessel, to prevent it from being readily overset (the vessel being said to be *in ballast* when she sails without a cargo); sand carried in bags in the car of a balloon to steady it, and enable the aeronaut to lighten the balloon by throwing part of it out; material filling up the space between the rails on a railway in order to make it firm and solid; *fig.* that which confers steadiness on a person.—*v.t.* To place ballast in or on (a ship, a railway track); *fig.* to steady; to counterbalance.—**Ballasting**, bal'last-ing, *n.* Materials for ballast; ballast.—**Ballast-heaver**, *n.* One who is employed in putting ballast on board ships.

Ballet, bal-lā or bal'let, *n.* [Fr. *ballet*, It. *balletto*. BALL, a dance.] A dance, more or less elaborate, in which several persons take part; a theatrical representation, in which a story is told by gesture, accompanied with dancing, scenery, &c.

Ballista, **Balista**, bal-lis'ta, ba-lis'ta, *n.* pl. **Ballistæ**, **Balistæ**, bal-lis'tē, ba-lis'tē. [L., from Gr. *ballō*, to throw.] A military engine used by the ancients for discharging heavy stones or other missiles especially against a besieged place.—**Ballistic**, bal-lis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the ballista or its use.—*Ballistic pendulum*, a kind of pendulum made to vibrate by the impact of a shot for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, and consequently the force of fired gunpowder.

Balloon, bal-lön', *n.* [Fr. *ballon*, an aug. of *balle*, a ball. BALL.] A large hollow spherical body; a very large bag, usually made of silk or other light fabric, varnished with caoutchouc, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, or any other gaseous fluid lighter than common air, the contained gas causing it to rise and float in the atmosphere.—**Ballooning**, bal-lön'ing, *n.* The art or practice of managing balloons.—**Balloonist**, bal-lön'ist, *n.* One who manages or ascends in a balloon; an aeronaut.—**Balloon-fish**, *n.* A curious tropical fish, having the power of distending itself by swallowing air and making it pass into cavities beneath the skin, causing its spines to erect themselves.

Ballot, bal'lot, *n.* [Fr. *ballotte*, a ball used in voting, dim. of *balle*, a ball. BALL.] A ball, ticket, paper, or the like, by which one votes, and which gives no indication of who the voter is; the system of voting by means of this kind.—*v.i.* To vote or decide by ballot: frequently with *for*.—**Balloter**, bal'lot-ėr, *n.* One who ballots or votes by ballot.—**Ballot-box**, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

Balm, bäm, *n.* [O.Fr. *basme*, Fr. *baume*; a contr. of *balsam*.] A name common to several species of odoriferous or aromatic trees or shrubs, and to the fragrant medicinal exudations from them; any fragrant or valuable ointment; anything which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain.—**Balm**, bäm, *v.t.* To anoint as with balm or with anything fragrant or medicinal; to soothe; to mitigate; to assuage; to heal.—**Balmily**, bäm'i-li, *adv.* In a balmy manner.—**Balminess**, bäm'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being balmy.—**Balmy**, bäm'i, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant; healing; soothing; assuaging; refreshing.

Balsam, bal'sam, *n.* [L. *balsamum*, Gr. *balsamon*, a fragrant gum.] An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants and used in medicine and perfumery; balm.—**Balsamic**, bal-sam'ik, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; stimulating; unctuous; soft; mitigating; mild.—*n.* A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence.—**Balsamically**, bal-sam'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a balsamic manner.—**Balsamiferous**, bal-sam-if'ėr-us, *a.* Producing or yielding balm or balsam.

Baluster, bal'us-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *balustre*, It. *balaustro*, a baluster, from L. *balaustium*, Gr. *balaustion*, the flower of the wild pomegranate, being so called from some resemblance of form.] A small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimensions, used for balustrades.—**Balustrade**, bal-us-trād', *n.* [Fr. *balustrade*.] A row of small columns or pilasters, joined by a rail, serving as an inclosure for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, &c., or used merely as an ornament.

Bambino, bäm-bē'nō, *n.* [It., a child.] In Catholic countries, the figure of our Saviour represented as an infant in swaddling-clothes, often surrounded by a halo, and watched over by angels.

Bamboo, bam-bö', *n.* [Malay.] A tropical plant of the family of the grasses, with large jointed stems, the thickest being much used in India, China, &c., for building purposes, and the slenderest for walking-canes.

Bamboozle, bam-bö'zl, *v.t.* [Origin doubtful.] To impose or practise upon; to hoax; to humbug; to deceive.—**Bamboozler**, bam-bö'zl-ėr, *n.* One who bamboozles.

Ban, ban, *n.* [A. Sax. *ban*, *gebann*, interdict, proclamation, edict; D. *ban*, excom-

munication; Icel. and Sw. *bann*, proclamation; Dan. *band*, a ban, *bande*, to curse. Akin *bandit*, *banish*, *abandon*, &c.] An edict or proclamation in general; an edict of interdiction or proscription; interdiction; prohibition; curse; excommunication; anathema; *pl.* proclamation of marriage (BANNS).—*v.t.*—*banned*, *banning*. To curse; to execrate; to prohibit; to interdict.—*v.i.* To curse.

Ban, ban, *n.* [Serv. *ban*, a lord.] A Croatian or Hungarian military chief or ruler.

Banal, ban'al, *a.* [Fr.] Hackneyed; commonplace; vulgar.—**Banality**, ba-nal'i-ti, *n.* Banal character; what is banal.

Banana, ba-nä'na, *n.* [Sp., from the native name.] A herbaceous plant closely allied to the plantain, and extensively cultivated in tropical countries for its soft luscious fruit, which is the staple food of millions of people.

Banco, bang'kō, *n.* [It., a bank. BANK.] *Com.* bank money or value; the money standard in which banks in some countries keep or kept their accounts, in contradistinction to the current money of the place; *law*, a seat or bench of justice.

Band, band, *n.* [A. Sax. *bend*, a band, from *bindan*, to bind; D. Icel. Sw. and G. *band*. In sense of body of men, from Fr. *bande*, G. *bande*, from same root. BIND.] That which binds together; a bond or means of attachment in general; a fetter or similar fastening; a narrow strip or ribbon-shaped ligature, tie, or connection; a fillet; a border or strip on an article of dress; that which resembles a band, tie, or ligature; *pl.* the linen ornament about the neck of a clergyman, with the ends hanging down in front; a company of persons united together by some common bond, especially a body of armed men; a company of soldiers; an organised body of instrumental musicians; an orchestra.—*v.t.* To bind with a band; to mark with a band; to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy.—*v.i.* To associate or unite for some common purpose.—**Bandage**, band'āj, *n.* A fillet, roller, or swathe used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, &c.; a band or ligature in general; that which is bound over something else.—*v.t.*—*bandaged*, *bandaging*. To put a bandage on.—**Bandbox**, band'boks, *n.* A box made of pasteboard, or thin flexible pieces of wood and paper, for holding bands, bonnets, or other light articles.—**Band-fish**, *n.* A long thin flat fish; ribbon-fish or snake-fish.—**Banded**, band'ed, *a.* Marked by bands or stripes; striped.—**Band-master**, *n.* The conductor and trainer of a band of musicians.—**Band-saw**, *n.* A saw formed of a long flexible belt of steel revolving on pulleys.—**Bandsman**, bands'man, *n.* A player in a band of musicians.

Bandala, ban-dä'la, *n.* [Native name.] The strong outer fibre of the plant yielding Manilla-hemp, made into cordage, especially into the well-known Manilla white rope.

Bandana, **Bandanna**, ban-dan'a, *n.* [Indian name.] A peculiar kind of silk handkerchief manufactured by the Hindus; any silk and cotton handkerchief having a like pattern, that is, a uniformly dyed ground, usually of bright red or blue, ornamented with white or yellow circular, lozenge-shaped, or other simple figures.

Bandeau, ban'dō, *n.* pl. **Bandeaux**, ban'dō. [Fr., dim. from *bande*, a band.] A fillet worn round the head; a head-band.

Banderole, ban'de-rōl, *n.* [Fr. *banderole*, Sp. *banderola*, a little banner, from *bandera*, a banner, from G. *band*. BAND.] A little flag or streamer affixed to a mast, a military weapon, or a trumpet; a pennon; a bandrol.

Bandicoot, ban'di-kųt, *n.* [Corruption of the Telinga name *pandikoku*, lit. pig-rat.] A large species of rat, attaining the weight of 2 or 3 lbs., a native of India and Ceylon, where its flesh is a favourite article of food among the coolies.

Bandit, ban'dit, *n.* pl. **Bandits**, **Banditti**, ban'dits, ban-dit'ti. [It. *bandito*, pp. of *bandire*, L.L. *bannire*, to banish. BAN, BANISH.] An outlaw; more commonly a robber; a highwayman.

Bandlet, **Bandelet**, band'let, band'e-let, *n.* [Fr. *bandelette*, dim. of *bande*, a band.] A small band or fillet or something similar in shape.

Bandog, ban'dog, *n.* [*Band* and *dog*, lit. bound-dog.] A large, fierce kind of dog, in England generally a mastiff, usually kept chained.

Bandoleer, ban-dō-lēr', *n.* [Sp. *bandolera*, Fr. *bandoulière*, from Sp. *banda*, a sash.] A large leathern belt carrying a bag for balls and a number of charges of gunpowder, worn by musketeers; a shoulder-belt carrying ball-cartridges.

Bandoline, ban'dō-lēn, *n.* A gummy perfumed substance used to impart a glossiness and stiffness to the hair.

Bandore, ban'dōr, *n.* [Fr., from It. *pandora*, L. *pandura*, Gr. *pandoura*, a musical instrument ascribed to *Pan*.] A musical stringed instrument like a lute.

Bandrol, band'rōl, *n.* Same as *Banderole*.

Bandy, ban'di, *n.* [Fr. *bandé*, bent, from *bander*, to bend a bow, to bind, to swathe, from G. *band*, a band. BAND.] A club bent at the end for striking a ball at play; a game played with such clubs.—*v.t.*—*bandied*, *bandying*. To beat to and fro, as a ball in play; to toss from one to another; to exchange contentiously; to give and receive reciprocally (words, compliments).—*v.i.* To contend; to strive. [*Shak.*]—**Bandy**, ban'di, *a.* Bent, especially having a bend or crook outwards: said of a person's legs.—**Bandy-legged**, *a.* Having bandy or crooked legs.

Bane, bān, *n.* [A. Sax. *bana*, destruction, death, bane; Icel. *bani*, Dan. and Sw. *bane*, O.H.G. *bana*; allied to Gr. *phonos*, murder.] Any fatal cause of mischief, injury, or destruction; ruin; destruction; deadly poison.—**Baneful**, bān'ful, *a.* Destructive; pernicious; poisonous.—**Banefully**, bān'ful-li, *adv.* In a baneful manner.—**Banefulness**, bān'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being baneful.—**Bane-wort**, *n.* A poisonous plant; belladonna or deadly-nightshade.

Bang, bang, *v.t.* [Comp. Icel. *bang*, a knocking; G. *bängel*, a club, the clapper of a bell; D. *bangel*, a bell.] To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel; to beat or handle roughly or with violence (*Shak.*); to bring a loud noise from or by, as in slamming a door, and the like.—*v.i.* To resound with a loud noise; to produce a loud noise; to thump violently.—*n.* A loud, sudden, resonant sound; a blow as with a club; a heavy blow.

Bang, *n.* BHANG.

Bangle, bang'gl, *n.* [Hind. *bangri*.] An ornamental ring worn upon the arms or ankles in India, Africa, and elsewhere.

Banian, **Banyan**, ban'yan, *n.* [Hind. *banyā*, a merchant.] An Indian trader or merchant; a Hindu trader strict in regard to food.—*Banian days*, days in which sailors get no flesh-meat; days of poor fare.

Banian, ban'yan, *n.* A tree, the banyan.

Banish, ban'ish, *v.t.* [Fr. *bannir*, ppr. *bannissant*, to banish, from L.L. *bannire*, to proclaim, denounce, from O.H.G. *bannan*, to proclaim. BAN.] To condemn to exile; to send (a person) from a country as a punishment; to drive away; to exile; to cast from the mind (thoughts, care, business).—**Banisher**, ban'ish-ėr, *n.* One who banishes.—**Banishment**, ban'ish-ment, *n.* The act of banishing; the state of being banished; enforced absence; exile.

Banister, **Bannister**, ban'is-tėr, *n.* [Form of *baluster*.] A baluster; an upright in a stair rail.

Banjo, ban'jō, *n.* [Negro corruption of *bandore*.] A musical instrument having six strings, a body like a tambourine, and a neck like a guitar.

Bank, bangk, *n.* [A. Sax. *banc*, a bank, a hillock, also *benc*, a bench; Sw. and Dan. *bank*, *bänk*, Icel. *bakki* (for *banki*), D. and G. *bank*, a bank, a bench. In sense of establishment dealing in money the word is directly from the Fr. *banque*, a banking establishment; It. *banco*, a bench, counter, a bank, this being from the German. *Bench* is the same word.] A mound or heap of earth; any steep acclivity, as one rising from a river, the sea, or forming the side of a ravine or the like; a rising ground in the sea, partly above water or covered everywhere with shoal water; a shoal; the face of coal at which miners are working; a bench or seat for the rowers in a galley; one of the rows of oars; an establishment which trades in money; an establishment for the deposit, custody, remittance, and issue of money; the office in which the transactions of a banking company are conducted; the funds of a gaming establishment; a fund in certain games at cards.—*v.t.* To inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; to embank; to lay up or deposit in a bank.—*v.i.* To deposit money in a bank.—**Bankable**, bangk'a-bl, *a.* Receivable or discountable at a bank.—**Banker**, bangk'ėr, *n.* One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.—**Banking**, bangk'ing, *n.* The business or profession of a banker; the system followed by banks in carrying on their business.—**Bank-agent**, *n.* A person employed by a bank to conduct its banking operations in a branch office.—**Bank-book**, *n.* The book given to a customer, in which the officers of the bank enter his debits and credits.—**Bank-note**, *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company payable in gold or silver at the bank on demand.—**Bank-stock**, a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

Bankrupt, bangk'rupt, *n.* [*Bank*, a bench, and L. *ruptus*, broken, lit. one whose bench has been broken, the bench or table which a merchant or banker formerly used in the exchange having been broken on his bankruptcy.] A person declared by legal authority unable to pay his debts; popularly, one who has wholly or partially failed to pay his debts; one who has compounded with his creditors; an insolvent.—*a.* Insolvent; unable to meet one's obligations.—**Bankruptcy**, bangk'rupt-si, *n.* The state of being a bankrupt; inability to pay all debts; failure in trade.

Banlieue, ban'lū, *n.* [Fr. *ban*, jurisdiction, and *lieue*, a league, a district of indeterminate extent.] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits of a town or city.

Banner, ban'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *bannière*, L.L. *banderia*, from *bandum*, banner, standard, from G. *band*, a band or strip of cloth, from *binden*, to bind.] A piece of cloth usually bearing some warlike or heraldic device or national emblem, attached to the upper part of a pole or staff; an ensign; a standard; a square flag.—**Bannerol**, ban'ėr-ol, *n.* A little flag; a banderole.—**Bannered**, ban'ėrd, *a.* Having a banner; displaying banners.—**Banneret**, ban'ėr-et, *n.* A knight of a rank between a baron and an ordinary knight, raised to this rank for bravery on the field.

Bannock, ban'ok, *n.* [Gael. *bonnach*.] An unleavened cake of oatmeal or other meal baked at an open fire, and generally on an iron plate. [Scotch.]

Banns, banz, *n. pl.* [See BAN.] The proclamation in church previous to a marriage, made by calling over the names of the parties intending matrimony.

Banquet, bang'kwet, *n.* [Fr. *banquet*, dim. of *banque*, a bench, a seat, and hence a feast. BANK.] A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink; *fig.* something specially delicious or enjoyable.—*v.t.* To treat with a feast or rich entertainment.—*v.i.* To feast; to regale one's self; to fare daintily.—**Banqueter**, bang'kwet-ėr, *n.* A feaster; one who provides feasts or rich entertainments.

Banquette, bang-ket, *n.* [Fr., from *banc*, a bench, a bank.] *Fort.* a little raised way or bank running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers or riflemen stand to fire upon the enemy in the moat or covered-way; the footway of a bridge when raised above the carriage-way.

Banshee, **Benshi**, ban'shē, ben'shi, *n.* [Ir. *bean-sith*, Gael. *ban-sith*, from Ir. and Gael. *bean*, *ban*, woman, and *sith*, fairy.] A kind of female fairy believed in Ireland and some parts of Scotland to attach herself to a par-

ticular house, and to appear before the death of one of the family.

Bantam, ban'tam, *n.* A small but spirited breed of domestic fowl with feathered shanks, first brought from the East Indies, and supposed to derive its name from *Bantam* in Java.—*a.* Pertaining to or resembling the bantam; of the breed of the bantam; hence, diminutive; puny.

Banter, ban'tér, *v.t.* [Origin unknown.] To address humorous raillery to; to attack with jokes or jests; to make fun of; to rally.—*n.* (no pl.) A joking or jesting; humorous raillery; pleasantry with which a person is attacked.—**Banterer**, ban'tér-ér, *n.* One who bantors.

Bantling, bant'ling, *n.* [Probably from *band*, a wrapping, and the dim. suffix *-ling*, meaning properly a child in swaddling clothes.] A young child; an infant: a term carrying with it a shade of contempt.

Banxring, bangks'ring, *n.* [Native name.] The popular name of certain squirrel-like insectivorous mammals of the East.

Banyan, Banyan-tree, ban'yan, *n.* [From the connection of one such tree with certain *banians* or Indian merchants.] An Indian tree of the fig genus, remarkable for its horizontal branches sending down shoots which take root when they reach the ground and enlarge into trunks, which in their turn send out branches; the tree in this manner covering a prodigious extent of ground.

Banyan, ban'yan, *n.* A native Indian merchant. BANIAN.

Baobab, bá'ō-bab, *n.* [The name in Senegal.] A large African tree usually from 40 to 70 feet high, and often 30 feet in diameter, having an oblong pulpy fruit called monkey-bread; the sour-gourd or calabash-tree.

Baphomet, baf'ō-met, *n.* [A corruption of *Mahomet*.] The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of employing in their mysterious rites.—**Baphometic**, baf-ō-met'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to Baphomet or to the rites in which it was supposed to be employed. [*Carl.*]

Baptism, bap'tizm, *n.* [Gr. *baptisma*, from *baptizō*, to baptize, from *baptō*, to dip in water.] The application of water by sprinkling or immersion to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony.—**Baptismal**, bap-tiz'mal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.—**Baptismally**, bap-tiz'mal-li, *adv.* In a baptismal manner.—**Baptist**, bap'tist, *n.* [Gr. *baptistēs*.] One who administers baptism: specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ; as a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who objects to infant baptism.—**Baptistery**, bap'tis-tér-i, *n.* A building or a portion of a building in which is administered the rite of baptism.—**Baptistic**, **Baptistical**,† bap-tis'tik, bap-tis'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.—**Baptistically**,† bap-tis'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a baptistical manner.—**Baptizable**, bap-tiz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being baptized.—**Baptize**, bap-tiz', *v.t.*—*baptized*, *baptizing*. [Gr. *baptizō*.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.—**Baptizer**, bap-tiz'ér, *n.* One who baptizes.

Bar, bär, *n.* [Fr. *barre*; from the Celtic; W. and Armor. *bar*, the top branch of a tree, a rail, a bar. *Barrier*, *barrister*, *barricade*, *embarrass*, &c., are derivatives.] A piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; a pole; a connecting piece in various positions and structures, often for a hinderance or obstruction; anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes; an obstruction; an obstacle; a barrier; a bank of sand, gravel, or earth forming an obstruction at the mouth of a river or harbour; the railing inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice; the place in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence; all those who can plead in a court; barristers in general; the profession of barrister; the railing or partition which separates a space near the door from the body of either house of parliament; a tribunal in general; the inclosed place of a tavern, inn, or other establishment where liquors, &c., are served out; the counter over which such articles are served out; *music*, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff dividing it into equal measures of time; the space and notes included between two such lines.—*v.t.*—*barred*, *barring*. To fasten with a bar or as with a bar; to hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; to prohibit; to restrain; to except; to exclude by exception; to provide with a bar or bars; to mark with bars; to cross with one or more stripes or lines.—**Bar-maid**, *n.* A maid or woman who serves at the bar of an inn or other place of refreshment.—**Bar-room**, *n.* The room in a public-house, hotel, &c., containing the bar or counter where refreshments are served out.—**Bar-shot**, *n.* A double shot consisting of two round-shot united by a bar.—**Bar-wood**, *n.* A kind of red dyewood from Africa.

Barb, bärb, *n.* [Fr. *barbe*, L. *barba*, beard.] The sharp point projecting backwards from the penetrating extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted; a barbel; a beard.—*v.t.* To shave or dress the beard; to furnish with barbs, as an arrow.

Barb, bärb, *n.* [Contr. from *Barbary*.] A horse of the Barbary breed, remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility.

Barbacan, **Barbican**, bär'ba-kan, bär'bi-kan, *n.* [Fr. *barbacane*, It. *barbacana*, from Ar. *bāb-khānah*, a gateway or gate-house.] A kind of watch-tower; an advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or fortified town, as before the gate or drawbridge.

Barbadoes Tar, bär-bā'dōz, *n.* Petroleum or mineral tar found in some of the West Indian islands.

Barbarian, bär-bā'ri-an, *n.* [L. *barbarus*, from Gr. *barbaros*, one whose language is unintelligible, a foreigner.] A foreigner; (N.T.); a man in his rude savage state; an uncivilized person; a cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity.—*a.* Of or pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized; cruel; inhuman.—**Barbaric**, bär-bar'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of a barbarian; uncivilized; savage; wild; ornate without being in accordance with sound taste.—**Barbarism**, bär'bar-izm, *n.* An uncivilized state; want of civilization; rudeness of manners; an act of barbarity, cruelty, or brutality; an outrage; an offence against purity of style or language; any form of speech contrary to correct idiom.—**Barbarity**, bär-bar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being barbarous; barbarousness; savageness; ferociousness; inhumanity; a barbarous act.—**Barbarization**, bär'bar-iz-ā"shon, *n.* The act or process of rendering barbarous or of becoming barbarous.—**Barbarize**, bär'bar-iz, *v.t.* To become barbarous.—*v.i.* To make barbarous.—**Barbarous**, bär'ba-rus, *a.* Unacquainted with arts and civilization; uncivilized; rude and ignorant; pertaining to or characteristic of barbarians; adapted to the taste of barbarians; barbaric; cruel; ferocious; inhuman.—**Barbarously**, bär'ba-rus-li, *adv.* In a barbarous manner; without knowledge or arts; savagely; cruelly; ferociously; inhumanly.—**Barbarousness**, bär'ba-rus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being barbarous; barbarity.

Barbe, Barb, bärb, *n.* [For *barde*, Fr. *barde*, Sp. *albarda*, from Ar. *barda'a*, a pad, a covering for a horse's back.] One of the ornaments and housings of a horse; one of the pieces of defensive armour with which the war-horses of knights were anciently clad.—**Barbed**, bärbd, *p.* and *a.* Furnished with or clad in barbes or armour.

Barbe-que,† bär'be-kū, *n.* [Conjectured to be from Fr. *barbe-à-queue*, from beard to tail; more probably from Carib *barbacoa*, a kind of large gridiron.] A hog or other large animal dressed whole; a terrace partly or wholly surrounding a house.—*v.t.*—*barbequed*, *barbequing*. To dress and cook whole by splitting to the backbone and roasting on a gridiron.

Barbel, bär'bel, *n.* [O.Fr. *barbel*, from L. *barbus*, a barbel (the fish), from *barba*, a beard. In sense of appendage it is rather for *barbule*.] A fresh-water fish having four beard-like appendages on its upper jaw; a vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch.

Barber, bär'bér, *n.* [Fr. *barbier*, from *barbe*, L. *barba*, a beard.] One whose occupation is to shave the beard or to cut and dress hair.—*v.t.* To shave and dress the hair of. [*Shak.*]

Barberry, bär'be-ri, *n.* [Fr. *berberis*, from Ar. *berberis*, the barberry, but the spelling has been modified so as to give the word an English appearance.] A shrubby plant bearing small acid and astringent, red berries, common in hedges.

Barbet, bär'bet, *n.* [Fr. *barbet*, from L. *barba*, a beard.] A variety of dog having long curly hair; a poodle; one of a group of climbing birds, approaching the cuckoos, having a large conical beak, and at its base tufts of stiff bristles.

Barbette, bär-bet', *n.* [Fr.] The platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which the cannon may be fired over the parapet instead of through an embrasure.

Barbican, *n.* BARBACAN.

Barbule, bär'bul, *n.* [L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba*, a beard.] A small barb; a little beard.

Barcarolle, bär'ka-rōl, *n.* [Fr., from It. *barcarola*, a boatman, from *barca*, a boat or barge.] A simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers; a piece of instrumental music composed in imitation of such a song.

Bard, bärd, *n.* [Celtic.] A poet and singer among the ancient Celts; a poet generally.—**Bardic**, bärd'ik, *a.* Pertaining to bards or to their poetry.—**Bardish**, bärd'ish, *a.* Pertaining to bards; written by a bard.—**Bardism**, bärd'izm, *n.* The learning and maxims of bards.—**Bardling**, bärd'ling, *n.* An inferior bard; a mediocre poet.—**Bardship**, bärd'ship, *n.* The state or quality of being a bard.

Bare, bär. Old pret. of *bear*, now *Bore*.

Bare, bär, *a.* [A. Sax. *bar*, Icel. *ber*, Sw. Dan. *bar*, D. *baar*, G. *bar*, *baar*, probably from root meaning shining seen in Skr. *bhās*, to shine.] Naked; without covering; laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed; poor; destitute; indigent; ill-supplied; empty; unfurnished; unprovided; often followed by *of* (*bare of money*); threadbare; much worn.—*v.t.*—*bared*, *baring*. To strip off the covering from; to make naked.—**Barely**, bär'li, *adv.* In a bare manner; nakedly; poorly; without decoration; scarcely; hardly.—**Bareness**, bär'nes, *n.* The state of being bare; want of clothing or covering; nakedness; deficiency of appropriate covering, ornament, and the like; poverty; indigence.—**Bare-backed**, bär'bakt, *a.* Having the back uncovered; unsaddled.—**Bare-boned**, bär'bōnd, *a.* Having the bones scantily covered with flesh; very lean.—**Bare-faced**, bär'fāst, *a.* Having the face uncovered; hence undisguised; unreserved; shameless; impudent; audacious (*bare-faced robbery*).—**Bare-facedly**, bär'fāst-li, *adv.* In a bare-faced manner; openly; shamelessly; impudently.—**Bare-facedness**, bär'fāst-nes, *n.* Effrontery; assurance.—**Barefoot**, **Barefooted**, bär'fut, bär'fut-ed, *a.* and *adv.* With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings.

Barege, ba-rāsh', *n.* [From *Barèges*, a village of the Pyrenees.] A thin gauze-like fabric for ladies' dresses, usually made of silk and worsted, but, in the inferior sorts, with cotton instead of silk.

Bargain, bär'gin, *n.* [O.Fr. *bargaine*, L.L. *barganea*, a bargain, traffic; believed to be from L.L. *barca*, a bark.] A contract or agreement between two or more parties; a compact settling that something shall be done, sold, transferred, &c.; the thing purchased or stipulated for; what is obtained by an agreement; something bought or sold at a low price.—*v.i.* To make a bargain or agreement; to make an agreement about the transfer of property.—*v.t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration: generally followed by *away*.—**Bargainer**, bär'gin-ér, *n.* One who bargains or stipulates.

Barge, bärj, *n.* [O.Fr. *barge*, L.L. *barga*,

barge, barca, bark. Barque.] A vessel or boat elegantly fitted up and decorated, used on occasions of state and pomp; a flat-bottomed vessel for loading and unloading ships or conveying goods from one place to another.—**Bargee**, bärj'ē, *n.* One of the crew of a barge or canal-boat.—**Bargeman**, bärj'man, *n.* The man who manages a barge.

Barilla, ba-ril'la, *n.* [Sp.] An impure soda or carbonate and sulphate of soda obtained in Spain and elsewhere by burning several species of plants; a kind of kelp; Spanish soda.

Baritone, bar'i-tōn, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Barytone*.

Barium, bā'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy. Baryta.] The metallic basis of baryta (which is an oxide of *barium*); a metal as yet obtained in very small quantities.

Bark, bärk, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *bark*, Icel. *börkr*, G. *borke*, bark.] The outer rind of a tree, shrub, &c.; the exterior covering of exogenous plants, composed of cellular and vascular tissue.—*v.t.* To strip bark off; to peel; to apply bark to; to treat with bark in tanning.—**Barker**, bärk'ėr, *n.* One who barks; one who removes the bark from trees.—**Barkery**, bärk'ėr-i, *n.* A tan-house, or place where bark is kept.—**Bark-bed**, **Bark-stove**, *n.* A bed formed of the spent bark used by tanners, which is placed in the inside of a brick pit in a glazed house, constructed for forcing or for the growth of tender plants.—**Bark-mill**, *n.* A mill for crushing bark for the use of tanners and dyers.

Bark, bärk, *n.* Same as *Barque*.

Bark, bärk, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *beorcan*.] To emit the cry of a dog, or a similar sound.—*n.* The cry of the domestic dog; a cry resembling that of the dog.—**Barker**, bärk'ėr, *n.* An animal that barks; a person who clamours unreasonably.

Barkantine, bärk'an-tin, *n.* Same as *Barquantine* (which see).

Barker's Mill, *n.* A machine driven by water; a kind of simple turbine.

Barley, bär'li, *n.* [O.E. *barlic*, *berlic*, from A. Sax. *bere* (=Sc. *bear*), barley, and *leac*, a plant (also a *leek*); comp. *garlic*.] A kind of grain commonly grown and used especially for making malt; the plant yielding the grain.—**Barleycorn**, bär'li-korn, *n.* A grain of barley; a measure equal to the third part of an inch.—**Barley-sugar**, *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle (formerly with a decoction of barley), and candied.—**Barley-water**, *n.* A decoction of pearl-barley used in medicine as an emollient.

Barm, bärm, *n.* [A. Sax. *beorma*=Sw. *bärma*, Dan. *bärme*, L. G. *barme*, G. *bärme*, barm; from root of *brew*.] Yeast.—**Barmy**, bärm'i, *a.* Containing or consisting of barm; frothy, as beer.

Barn, bärn, *n.* [A. Sax. *berern*—*bere*, barley, and *ern*, a house.] A covered building for securing grain, hay, or other farm produce.—*v.t.* To store up in a barn.—**Barn-owl**, *n.* The common white owl often found in barns, where it proves very useful by destroying mice.

Barnacle, bär'na-kl, *n.* [Fr. *bernacle*, *barnacle*, L.L. *bernacula*, for *pernacula*, dim. of L. *perna*, a ham, a kind of shell-fish. In sense of goose origin doubtful.] A stalked cirriped, often found on the bottoms of ships, on timber fixed below the surface of the sea, &c.; a species of goose found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter.

Barnacles, bär'na-klz, *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] An instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing; a cant name for a pair of spectacles.

Barograph, bar'ō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *graphō*, to write.] A self-registering barometric instrument for recording the variations in the pressure of the atmosphere.

Barometer, ba-rom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, consisting ordinarily of a glass tube containing a column of mercury, its lower end dipping into a cup containing the same metal; the mercury in the tube, having a vacuum above it, rises and falls according to the varying pressure of the air on the mercury in the cup. In the aneroid barometer no fluid is used.—**Barometric**, **Barometrical**, bar-ō-met'rik, bar-ō-met'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer.—**Barometrically**, bar-ō-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* By means of a barometer.

Baron, bar'on, *n.* [Fr. *baron*, from O.H.G. *bar*, a man, from *beran*=E. to *bear*, the original sense being probably that of one who could *bear*, as being strong and robust.] In Great Britain, a title or degree of nobility; one who holds the lowest rank in the peerage; a title of certain judges or officers; as, *barons of the exchequer*, the judges of the court of exchequer.—*Baron of beef*, two sirloins not cut asunder.—**Baronage**, bar'on-āj, *n.* The whole body of barons or peers; the dignity or condition of a baron.—**Baroness**, bar'on-es, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.—**Baronet**, bar'on-et, *n.* [Dim. of *baron*.] One who possesses a hereditary rank or degree of honour next below a baron, and therefore not a member of the peerage; one belonging to an order founded by James I. in 1611.—**Baronetage**, bar'on-et-āj, *n.* The baronets as a body; the dignity of a baronet.—**Baronetcy**, bar'on-et-si, *n.* The title and dignity of a baronet.—**Baronial**, ba-rō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a baron or a barony.—**Barony**, bar'on-i, *n.* The title or honour of a baron; also the territory or lordship of a baron; in Ireland, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English hundred.

Barouche, ba-rösh', *n.* [From G. *barutsche*, from It. *baroccio*, *biroccio*, from L. *birotus*, two-wheeled—*bis*, double, and *rota*, a wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top.

Barque, bärk, *n.* [Fr. *barque*, L.L. *barca*, a barque, through a dim. form *barica*, from Gr. *baris*, a skiff. *Barge* is a form of this word.] A sailing vessel of any kind; *naut.* a three-masted vessel with only fore-and-aft sails on the mizzen-mast, the other two masts being square-rigged.—**Barquantine**, bärk'an-tin, *n.* [From *barque*, in imitation of *brigantine*.] A three-masted vessel square-rigged in the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged in the main and mizzen masts.

Barrack, bar'ak, *n.* [Fr. *baraque*, It. *baracca*, from L.L. *barra*, a bar, from the Celtic; comp. Ir. *barrachad*, a hut or booth.] A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison; permanent buildings in which both officers and men are lodged; a large building, or a collection of huts for a body of work-people: generally in pl.—**Barrack-master**, *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.—**Barracoon**, bar-a-kön', *n.* A negro-barrack; a slave depot or bazaar.

Barranca, bar-ran'ka, *n.* [Sp.] A deep gully or ravine—a name used in America.

Barrator, bar'a-tor, *n.* [O.Fr. *barateur*, a cheater, *barate*, deceit. Barter.] One who frequently excites suits at law; an encourager of litigation; the master or one of the crew of a ship who commits any fraud in the management of the ship or cargo, by which the owner, freighters, or insurers are injured.—**Barratrous**, bar'a-trus, *a.* Characterised by or tainted with barratry.—**Barratrously**, bar'a-trus-li, *adv.*—**Barratry**, bar'a-tri, *n.* The act or practice of a barrator; the exciting and encouraging of lawsuits and quarrels; fraud in a shipmaster to the injury of the owners, freighters, or insurers, as by running away with the ship, sinking, or deserting her.

Barrel, bar'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *baril*, Fr. *baril*, from Celt.; comp. W. *baril*, Gael. *baraill*, a barrel; so called because made of *bars* or staves. Bar.] A somewhat cylindrical wooden vessel made of staves and bound with hoops; a cask; anything resembling a barrel in shape; a hollow cylinder or tube (as the *barrel* of a gun).—*v.t.*—*barrelled*, *barrelling*. To put in a barrel.—**Barrelled**, bar'eld, *a.* Having a barrel or barrels: generally used in composition.—**Barrel-bellied**, *a.* Having a round and protuberant or barrel-shaped belly.—**Barrel-bulk**, *n.* *Naut.* a measure of capacity for freight, equal to 5 cubic feet.—**Barrel-organ**, *n.* An organ in which a barrel or cylinder furnished with pegs or staples, when turned round, opens a series of valves to admit a current of air to a set of pipes, or acts on wires like those of the piano so as to produce a tune.

Barren, bar'en, *a.* [From O.Fr. *baraigne*, *brehaine*, *brahaigne*, sterile, possibly from Armor. *brec'hain*, sterile.] Incapable of producing its kind; not prolific: applied to animals and vegetables; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile: applied to land; *fig.* not producing or leading to anything (*barren* speculation, *barren* of ideas); unsuggestive; uninstructive.—*n.* A barren or unproductive tract of land.—**Barrenly**, bar'en-li, *adv.* Unfruitfully.—**Barrenness**, bar'en-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being barren; sterility; want of fertility, instructiveness, interest, or the like (*barrenness of invention*).

Barrettor, **Barretry**, bar'et-or, bar'et-ri, *n.* Same as *Barrator*, *Barratry*.

Barricade, bar-i-kād', *n.* [Fr. *barricade*, from *barre*, a bar. Bar.] A temporary fortification made of trees, earth, stones, or anything that will obstruct the progress of an enemy or serve for defence or security against his shot; a fence around or along the side of a space to be kept clear; any barrier or obstruction.—*v.t.*—*barricaded*, *barricading*. To stop up by a barricade; to erect a barricade across; to obstruct.—**Barricader**, bar-i-kād'ėr, *n.* One who erects barricades.

Barrier, bar'i-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *barrière*, a barrier, from *barre*, a bar. Bar.] A fence; a railing; any obstruction; what hinders approach, attack, or progress; what stands in the way; an obstacle; a limit or boundary of any kind; a line of separation.—*Barrier reef*, a coral-reef rising from a great depth to the level of low tide, encircling an island like a barrier, or running parallel to a coast, with a navigable channel inside, as on the north-east coast of Australia.

Barring, bär'ing, *part.* of verb to *bar*, used as *prep.* Excepting; leaving out of account. [Colloq.]—**Barring-out**, *n.* The act of excluding a schoolmaster from school by barricading the doors and windows; a boyish sport at Christmas.

Barrister, bar'is-tėr, *n.* [From *bar*.] A counsellor or advocate admitted to plead at the bar of a court of law in protection and defence of clients: a term more especially used in England and Ireland, the corresponding term in Scotland being *advocate*, in the United States *counsellor*.

Barrow, bar'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *berewe*, a barrow, from *beran*, E. to *bear*, to carry; comp. *bier*.] A light small carriage, moved or carried by hand: when having a wheel it is a *wheel-barrow*.

Barrow, bar'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *beorg*, *beorh*, *berg*, a hill or funeral mound; Dan. Sw. G. *berg*, a hill; allied to *burgh*.] A prehistoric or at least ancient sepulchral mound formed of earth or stones, found in Britain and elsewhere, and met with in various forms: often containing remains of the dead, implements, &c.

Barter, bär'tėr, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *barater*, *barater*, to cheat, to barter, *barat*, *barate*, deceit, barter: origin doubtful.] To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another (and not for money).—*v.t.* To give in exchange; to exchange, as one commodity for another.—*n.* The act of exchanging commodities; the thing given in exchange.—**Barterer**, bär'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who barters or traffics by exchanging commodities.

Bartizan, bär'ti-zan, *n.* [Comp. O.Fr. *bretesche*, a fortification of timber; G. *bret*, a board.] A small turret projecting from the top part of a tower or wall, with apertures for archers to shoot through.

Barwood, bär'wụd, *n.* A red dye-wood brought from Africa; camwood.

Baryta, ba-rī'ta, *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy, *barytēs*, weight.] Oxide of barium, called sometimes *heavy-earth*, generally found in combination with sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming sulphate and carbonate of

baryta, the former of which is called *heavy-spar*. Baryta is a gray powder with a sharp caustic alkaline taste.—**Barytes**, ba-rī'tēz, *n.* A name of baryta or its sulphate (heavy-spar).—**Barytic**, ba-rit'ik, *a.* Of or containing baryta.

Barytone, Baryton, bar'i-tōn, *a.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.] Ranging between tenor and bass; having a voice ranging between tenor and bass; *Greek gram.* having no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave being understood.—*n.* A male voice, the compass of which partakes of the bass and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one nor rise as high as the other; a person with a voice of this quality; a deep brass instrument.

Basalt, ba-salt', *n.* [Gr. *basaltēs*, of unknown origin.] A well-known igneous dark-gray or black rock occurring in the ancient trap and the recent volcanic series, and remarkable as often assuming the form of regularly prismatic columns, such as are to be seen at Fingal's Cave in Staffa, or the Giant's Causeway in the north of Ireland.—**Basaltic**, ba-salt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt.—**Basaltiform**, ba-salt'i-form, *a.* In the form of basalt; columnar.

Basanite, bas'an-īt, *n.* [Gr. *basanos*, the touchstone.] Touchstone.

Bascinet, bas'i-net, *n.* [O.Fr. *bascinet*, *bacinet*, dim. of *bassin*, *bacin*, a helmet in the form of a basin.] A light helmet, originally without a visor.

Bascule, bas'kūl, *n.* [Fr.] An arrangement in bridges by which one portion balances another.—*Bascule bridge*, a kind of drawbridge in which the roadway may be raised at will and kept in an upright position by means of weights or otherwise.

Base, bās, *a.* [Fr. *bas*, low, from L.L. *bassus*, low, short, allied to Ir. *bass*, W. *bas*, Armor. *bas*, shallow.] Of little or no value; coarse in comparison (the *base* metals); worthless; fraudulently debased in value; spurious (*base* coin); of or pertaining to humble or illegitimate birth; of low station; lowly; of mean spirit; morally low; showing or proceeding from a mean spirit; deep; grave: applied to sounds.—*n. pl.* An old name for a skirt or something similar worn by knights, &c. [*Mil.*]—**Basely**, bās'li, *adv.* In a base manner or condition; meanly; humbly; vilely.—**Baseness**, bās'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being base; meanness; lowness; vileness; worthlessness.—**Base-born**, *a.* Born in a base condition; of illegitimate birth.—**Base-court**, *n.* The court or yard at the back of a house.

Base, bās, *n.* [Fr. *base*, L. *basis*, a base, a pedestal, from Gr. *basis*, a going, a foot, a base, from *bainō*, to go.] The bottom of anything, considered as its support, or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests; the opposite extremity to the apex; *arch.* the part between the bottom of a column and the pedestal or the floor; *chem.* one of those compound substances which unite with acids to form salts; *dyeing*, a mordant; *geom.* the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; *mus.* the bass; *milit.* a tract of country protected by fortifications, or strong by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed; the place from which racers or tilters start; a starting-post; the game of base-ball or prisoner's base, or an old game somewhat similar.—*v.t.*—*based*, *basing*. To lay the base or foundation of; to place on a basis; to found.—**Basal, Basilar, Basilary**, bās'al, bas'il-ėr, bas'il-a-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to a base; situated at the base.—**Baseless**, bās'les, *a.* Without a base; without grounds or foundation (a *baseless* rumour).—**Basement**, bās'ment, *n.* *Arch.* the lowest story of a building, whether above or below the ground.—**Basic**, bās'ik, *a.* Relating to a base; *chem.* performing the office of a base in a salt, or having the base in excess.—**Basicity**, bā-sis'i-ti, *n.* *Chem.* the state of being a base; the power of an acid to unite with one or more atoms of a base.—**Base-ball**, *n.* A game somewhat similar to rounders, played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or sides.—**Base-line**, *n.* A line adopted as a base or foundation from which future operations are carried on, or on which they depend or rest, as in surveying, military affairs, &c.—**Base-moulding**, *n.* *Arch.* one of the projecting mouldings placed above the plinth of a building or column.

Bash, bash, *v.t.* [Scand.: Dan. *bask*, a slap, *baske*, to slap; akin to *box*, to fight.] To beat violently; to knock out of shape. [Colloq.]

Bashaw, ba-shą', *n.* [Per. *bâshâ*, *pâdshâh*.] A pasha.

Bashful, bash'fụl, *a.* [For *abashful*.] Easily put to confusion; modest to excess; diffident; shy.—**Bashfully**, bash'fụl-li, *adv.* In a bashful manner; very modestly.—**Bashfulness**, bash'fụl-nes, *n.* The quality of being bashful; excessive modesty; timorous shyness.

Bashi-bazouk, bash'ē-ba-zök", *n.* [Turk.] A kind of irregular soldier in the Turkish army, a member of a corps collected hastily in a time of emergency.

Basial,† bā'zi-al, *a.* [L. *basium*, a kiss.] Relating to or consisting of a kiss.

Basic, Basicity. Under BASE, *n.*

Basidium, ba-sid'i-um, *n.* pl. **Basidia**, ba-sid'i-a. [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *eidos*, likeness.] *Bot.* the cell to which the spores of some fungi are attached.

Basil, bas'il, *n.* [O.Fr. *bisel*, perhaps from L. *bis*, denoting doubleness. *Bezel* is the same word.] The slope at the edge of a cutting tool, as of a chisel or plane.—*v.t.* To grind the edge (of a tool) to an angle.

Basil, bas'il, *n.* [Shortened from O.Fr. *basilic*, from Gr. *basilikos*, royal, *basileus*, a king.] A plant, a native of India, cultivated in Europe as an aromatic pot-herb, and used for flavouring dishes.—**Basil-thyme**, *n.* A British plant with bluish-purple flowers and a fragrant aromatic smell.—**Basil-weed**, *n.* Wild-basil or field-basil, a plant common in woods and copses.

Basilar. Under BASE, *n.*

Basilian, ba-sil'i-an, *a.* Belonging to the order of St. *Basil*, an order of monks founded in the fourth century in Cappadocia by a saint of that name.—*n.* A monk of the order of St. Basil.

Basilica, ba-sil'ik-a, *n.* [L., from Gr. *basilikē*, a colonnade, lit. a royal colonnade or porch, from *basileus*, a king.] Originally, the name applied by the Romans to their public halls: usually of rectangular form, with a middle and two side aisles and an apse at the end. The ground-plan of these was followed in the early Christian churches, and the name is now applied to some of the churches in Rome by way of distinction, or to other churches built in imitation of the Roman basilicas.—**Basilical, Basilican**, ba-sil'ik-al, ba-sil'ik-an, *a.* In the manner of or pertaining to a basilica; *anat.* applied to the middle vein of the right arm and the interior branch of the axillary vein (=royal vein).

Basilicon, ba-sil'ik-on, *n.* [L. *basilicon*, from Gr. *basilikos*, royal.] An ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin.

Basilisk, bas'il-isk, *n.* [Gr. *basiliskos*, lit. little king, from *basileus*, king.] A fabulous creature formerly believed in, and variously regarded as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice; a name of several reptiles of the lizard tribe with a crest or hood; a large piece of ordnance formerly used.

Basin, bā'sn, *n.* [Fr. *bassin*, O.Fr. *bacin*, a dim. of *bac*, a wide open vessel, same as E. *back*, a brewer's vat. BACK.] A vessel or dish of some size, usually circular, rather broad and not very deep, used to hold water for washing, and for various other purposes; any reservoir for water, natural or artificial; the whole tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries; *geol.* an aggregate of strata dipping towards a common axis or centre; strata or deposits lying in a depression in older rocks.

Basis, bā'sis, *n.* pl. **Bases**, bā'sēz. [L. and Gr. *basis*, the foundation. BASE.] A base; a foundation or part on which something rests; *fig.* grounds or foundation. BASE.

Bask, bask, *v.i.* [Formerly to bathe, a word of Scandinavian origin—Icel. *batha sik*, to bathe one's self—*sik* being the reflexive pronoun. *Busk* is a similar form.] To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; *fig.* to be at ease and thriving under benign influences.—*v.t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat.—**Basking-shark**, *n.* A species of shark, so called from its habit of lying on the surface of the water basking in the sun.

Basket, bas'ket, *n.* [Possibly of Celtic origin; comp. W. *basged* or *basgawd*, Ir. *bascaid*, a basket; W. *bas*[illegible]ing or piece of wickerwork.] A [illegible] of twigs, rushes, thin strips o[illegible] other flexible materials inter[illegible] much as a basket will hold.—*v.*[illegible] a basket.—**Basket-carriage**, *n.* A [illegible] carriage made of wickerwork.—**Bas**[illegible]**-hilt**, *n.* A hilt, as of a sword or rapier, which covers the hand, and defends it from injury.

Basque, bask, *n.* A language of unknown affinities spoken in parts of France and Spain on both sides of the Pyrenees at the angle of the Bay of Biscay, supposed to represent the tongue of the ancient Iberians, the primitive inhabitants of Spain; Biscayan or Euskarian.—*a.* Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay.

Bas-relief, Basso-rilievo, bas' or ba're-lēf, bas'sō-rē-lyā'vō, *n.* [Fr. *bas*, It. *basso*, low, and *relief*, It. *rilievo*, relief.] A sculpture in low relief; a mode of sculpturing figures on a flat surface, the figures being raised above the surface, but not so much as in high relief or *alto-rilievo*.

Bass, Basse, bas, *n.* [A corruption of *barse*, A. Sax. *bærs*, G. *bars*, D. *baars*, a perch.] The name of various British and American sea-fishes allied to the perch, some of them of considerable size and used as food.

Bass, bas, *n.* [Same as *bast*, the *t* being dropped or changed to *s*. BAST.] The American linden or lime tree; a mat made of bast; a hassock.—**Bass-wood**, *n.* The American lime-tree or its timber.

Bass, bās, *n.* [It. *basso*, deep, low. BASE, *a.*] *Mus.* the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition, whether vocal or instrumental; the lowest male voice.—*a.* *Mus.* low; deep; grave.—*v.i.*† To sound in a deep tone. [*Shak.*]—*v.t.* To sing a bass part.—**Bass-clef**, *n.* The character shaped like an inverted C put at the beginning of the bass-staff.—**Bass-staff**, *n.* The staff on which are written the notes belonging to the bass of a harmonised composition.—**Bass-viol**, *n.* A violoncello.

Bass, bas, *n.* A variety of bitter pale ale brewed by the firm *Bass* & Co. of Burton-on-Trent.

Basse-lisse, bäs'lēs, *a.* [Fr. *basse-lisse*, low warp.] Wrought with a horizontal warp: said of a kind of tapestry as distinguished from *haute-lisse* tapestry, or that wrought with a perpendicular warp.

Basset, bas'set or bas-set', *n.* [Fr. *bassette*; It. *bassetta*.] An old game at cards, resembling modern faro.

Basset, bas'set, *n.* A miner's term for the outcrop or surface edge of any inclined stratum.—*v.i.* *Mining*, to incline upwards, so as to appear at the surface; to crop out.

Basset-horn, bas'set-horn, *n.* [It. *bassetto*, somewhat low, and E. *horn*.] A musical instrument, a sort of clarinet of enlarged dimensions and extended compass.

Bassinet, bas'i-net, *n.* [Probably a dim. from Fr. *berceau*, a cradle.] A wicker-basket with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed by way of cradle.

Bassoon, bas-sön', *n.* [Fr. *basson*; It. *bassone*, aug. of *basso*, low.] A musical wind-instrument of the reed order, blown with a bent metal mouthpiece, and holed and keyed like the clarinet. It serves for the bass among wood wind-instruments, as hautboys, flutes, &c.—**Bassoonist**, bas-sön'ist, *n.* A performer on the bassoon.

Bassorine, bas'sō-rin, *n.* A substance extracted from gum-tragacanth and gum of Bassora (which is almost entirely composed of it), by treating these gums successively with water, alcohol, and ether.

Bass-relief, bas're-lēf, *n.* BAS-RELIEF.

Bast, bast, *n.* [A. Sax. *bæst*=Icel. Sw. D. Dan. and G. *bast*, bark, perhaps from root of *bind*.] The inner bark of exogenous trees, especially of the lime, consisting of several layers of fibres; rope or matting made of this.

Basta, bas'tā, *interj.* [It.] Enough! stop! [*Shak.*]

Bastard, bas'tērd, *n.* [O.Fr. *bastard*, from *bast* (Fr. *bât*), a pack-saddle, with the common termination *-ard* added to it, referring to the old locution *fils de bast*, son of a pack-saddle, the old saddles being often used by way of beds or to serve as pillows.] A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child; what is spurious or inferior in quality; a kind of impure, soft, brown sugar; a kind of sweet, heady Spanish wine (*Shak.*).—*a.* Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate; spurious; not genuine; false; adulterate; impure; not of the first or usual order or character.—**Bastardism**,† bas'tērd-izm, *n.* Bastardy.—**Bastardize**, bas'tērd-iz, *v.t.*—*bastardized*, *bastardizing*. To make or prove to be a bastard.—**Bastardly**, bas'tērd-li, *a.* Bastard; spurious.—**Bastardy**, bas'tērd-i, *n.* The state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock.—**Bastard-wing**, *n.* A group of stiff feathers attached to the bone of a bird's wing that represents the thumb.

Baste, bāst, *v.t.*—*basted*, *basting*. [Allied to Icel. *beysta*, to strike, to beat, Dan. *bøste*, to beat. As term in cookery the origin may be different.] To beat with a stick; to cudgel; to give a beating to; to drip butter or fat upon meat in roasting it.

Baste, bāst, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *bastir*, lit. to sew with *bast*, the fibres of bast having been used as thread. BAST.] To sew with long stitches, and usually to keep parts together temporarily; to sew slightly.—**Basting**, bāst'ing, *n.* The long stitches by which pieces of garments are loosely attached to each other.

Bastile, bas-tēl', *n.* [Fr. *bastille*, a fortress, O.Fr. *bastir*, to build.] A tower or fortification.—*The Bastille*, an old castle in Paris used as a state prison, demolished by the enraged population in 1789.

Bastinado, bas-ti-nā'dō, *n.* [Sp. *bastonada*, from *baston*, a stick, a baton.] A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; a mode of punishment in oriental countries, especially Mohammedan, by beating the soles of the feet with a rod.—*v.t.* To beat with a stick or cudgel; to beat on the soles of the feet, as a judicial punishment.

Bastion, bas'ti-on, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *bastion*, from O.Fr. and Sp. *bastir*, Fr. *bâtir*, to build.] *Fort.* a huge mass of earth, faced with sods, brick, or stones, standing out with an angular form from the rampart at the angles of a fortification.—**Bastionary**, bas'ti-on-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of bastions.—**Bastioned**, bas'ti-ond, *a.* Provided with bastions.

Bat, bat, *n.* [A Celtic word: Ir. and Armor. *bat*, a stick.] A heavy stick or club; a piece of wood shaped somewhat like the broad end of an oar, and provided with a round handle, used in driving the ball in cricket and similar games; a batsman or batter; a piece of a brick; a brickbat.—*v.t.*—*batted*, *batting*. To manage a bat or play with one at cricket.—**Batlet**, **Batler**, bat'let, bat'lér, *n.* [Dim. of *bat*.] A small bat or square piece of wood with a handle for beating linen when taken out of the buck.—**Batsman**, **Batter**, bats'man, bat'ér, *n.* *Cricket*, the player who wields the bat.

Bat, bat, *n.* [Corruption of O.E. *back*, *bak*; Sc. *bak*, *bakis-bird*, a bat, Dan. *bakke* (in *aften-bakke*, a bat, lit. evening-bird), the word having lost an *l*, seen in Icel. *leðr-blaka*, 'leather-flapper,' a bat, from *blakra*, to flutter.] One of a group of mammals possessing a pair of leathery wings which extend between the fore and the posterior limbs, the former being specially modified for flying, the bones of the fore-feet being extremely elongated.—**Batty**, bat'i, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a bat. [*Shak.*]—**Bat-fowling**, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night by means of a light and nets; the birds being roused fly towards the light and are entangled in the nets.

Batavian, ba-tā'vi-an, *a.* [From L. *Batavi*, a people anciently inhabiting an island at the mouth of the Rhine.] Pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants, or to Batavia in Java the capital of the Dutch East Indies.—*n.* A Dutchman or inhabitant of Batavia.

Batch, bach, *n.* [From the verb to *bake*.] The quantity of bread baked at one time; any quantity of a thing made at once; a number of individuals or articles similar to each other.

Bate,† bāt, *n.* [Abbrev. of *debate*.] Strife; contention. [*Shak.*]

Bate, bāt, *v.t.*—*bated*, *bating*. [Abbrev. of *abate*.] To abate, lessen, or reduce; to leave out; to take away; to weaken, dull, or blunt (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* To grow or become less; to lessen.—**Bating**, bāt'ing, *ppr.* used as *prep.* Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting.—**Batement**, bāt'ment, *n.* Abatement.

Bateau, ba-tō', *n.* [Fr.] A light broad and flat boat used in Canada; also the pontoon of a floating bridge.

Bath, bath, *n.* [A. Sax. *bæth*, a bath=Icel. *bath*, Dan. D. G. *bad*; from root of *bake*; *back* is akin.] The immersion of the body or a part of it in water or other fluid or medium; a vessel for holding water in which to plunge, or wash the body; an apparatus or contrivance for exposing the surface of the body to water or other diffusible body (as oil, medicated fluids, steam, &c.); a building in which people may bathe; an apparatus for regulating the heat in chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, water, &c., between the fire and the vessel to be heated.—*Knights of the Bath*, a British order of knighthood instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399, and revived by George I. in 1725. It received this name from the candidates for the honour being put into a bath the preceding evening, to denote a purification or absolution from evil deeds.—**Bathe**, bārn, *v.t.*—*bathed*, *bathing*. [A. Sax. *bathian*, from *bath*, a bath=Icel. *baetha*, Dan. *bade*, D. and G. *baden*. BATH.] To subject to a bath; to immerse in water, for pleasure, health, or cleanliness; to wash, moisten, or suffuse with any liquid; to immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water.—*v.i.* To take a bath; to be or lie in a bath; to be in water or in other liquid; to be immersed or surrounded as if with water.—**Bather**, bārn'ér, *n.* One who bathes.—**Bathing-box**, *n.* A fixed covered shed in which bathers dress and undress.—**Bathing-machine**, *n.* A covered vehicle, driven into the water, in which bathers dress and undress.—**Bath-room**, *n.* A room for bathing in.

Bath, bath, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew liquid measure, the tenth part of a homer.

Bath-brick, bath'brik, *n.* [From the town of *Bath*, in Somersetshire.] A preparation of siliceous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives, &c.—**Bath-bun**, *n.* A sort of light sweet roll or bun, generally mixed with currants, &c.—**Bath-chair**, *n.* A small carriage capable of being pushed along by an attendant; used by invalids.—**Bath-metal**, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc in nearly equal proportions.—**Bath-stone**, *n.* A species of limestone extensively worked near Bath, and belonging to the oolite formation.

Bathometer, ba-thom'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *bathos*, depth, and *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for taking soundings, especially one in which a sounding-line is dispensed with.—**Bathymetrical**, bath-i-met'ri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *bathys*, deep, and *metron*.] Pertaining to bathymetry, or to depth under water.—**Bathymetry**, ba-thim'et-ri, *n.* The art of sounding or of measuring depths in the sea.

Bat-horse, ba'hors, *n.* [Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle.] A pack-horse; a baggage-horse. BATMAN.

Bathos, bā'thos, *n.* [Gr. *bathos*, from *bathys*, deep.] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech; a sinking; anti-climax.—**Bathotic**,† ba-thot'ik, *a.* [Formed on type of *pathetic* from *pathos*.] Relating to bathos; sinking; from the lofty to the mean.

Bathybius, ba-thib'i-us, *n.* [Gr. *bathys*, deep, and *bios*, life.] A name for masses of animal matter (or what appears to be so) found covering the sea-bottom at great depths, and similar to protoplasm.

Bating. Under BATE.

Batist, **Batiste**, ba-tēst', *n.* [Fr. *batiste*, from its inventor *Baptiste*.] A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, a kind of cambric.

Batman, ba'man, *n.* [Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle.] A person having charge of the cooking utensils of each company of a regiment of soldiers on foreign service, and of the horse (bat-horse) that carries them.—**Batmoney**, ba'mun-i, *n.* Money paid to a batman.

Baton, bat'on, *n.* [Fr. *bâton*, O.Fr. *baston*; akin *baste*, to beat.] A staff or club; a truncheon, the official badge of various officials of widely different rank; the stick with which a conductor of music beats time.

Batrachia, ba-trā'ki-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.] Frog-like animals; a group of amphibious animals, otherwise known as the tailless Amphibia, or frogs, toads, &c. When young they breathe by gills.—**Batrachian**, ba-trā'ki-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Batrachia.—*n.* One of the Batrachia.—**Batrachoid**, bat'ra-koid, *a.* Having the form of a frog; pertaining to the Batrachia.

Batta, bat'ta, *n.* An allowance made to British officers serving in the East Indies over and above their pay.

Battalion, bat-tal'yon, *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*, It. *battaglione*, aug. of *battaglia*, a battle or body of soldiers. BATTLE.] A body of infantry, varying from about 300 to 1000 men, and usually forming a division of a regiment.—**Battalioned**, bat-tal'yond, *a.* Formed into battalions.

Batten, bat'n, *v.t.* [Icel. *batna*, to grow better, from root *bat*, *bot* in *better*.] To fatten; to make fat; to make plump by plenteous feeding.—*v.i.* To grow or become fat; to feed greedily; to gorge.

Batten, bat'n, *n.* [Fr. *bâton*, a stick.] A long piece of wood from 1 inch to 7 inches broad, and from ¾ in. to 2½ in. thick; a plank; *naut.* one of the slips of wood used to keep a tarpaulin close over a hatchway; *mech.* a lathe.—*v.t.* To fasten with battens (to *batten* down the hatches).

Batter, bat'ér, *v.t.* [Fr. *battre*, It. *battere*, from L.L. *batere*, a form of L. *batuere*, to beat, whence also *battle*.] To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence, so as to bruise or dent; to assail by a battering-ram or ordnance; to wear or ir pair, as by beating, long service, or the like (usually in pp.).—*v.i.* To make attacks, as by a battering-ram or ordnance.—**Batter**, bat'ér, *n.* A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, &c., beaten together with some liquor into a paste, and used in cookery.—**Battering-ram**, *n.* An engine formerly used to beat down the walls of besieged places, consisting of a large beam, with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram, whence its name.—**Battery**, bat'ér-i, *n.* [Fr. *batterie*.] The act of battering†; a small body of cannon for field operations, with complement of wagons, artillerymen, &c.; a parapet thrown up to cover a gun or guns and the men employed in loading, &c.; a number of guns placed near each other and intended to act in concert; *elect.* an apparatus for originating an electric current; a series of connected Leyden jars that may be discharged together; *law*, the unlawful beating of a person.

Battle, bat'l, *n.* [Fr. *bataille*, from L.L. *batalia*, *batualia*, a fight; from L. *batuere*, to beat, to fence. BATTER.] A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing armies; an engagement; more especially a general engagement between large bodies of troops; a combat, conflict, or struggle; a division of an army†.—*To give battle*, to attack; *to join battle*, to meet in hostile encounter. ∴ *Battle* is the appropriate word for great engagements. *Fight* has reference to se-

tual conflict; a man may take part in a *battle*, and have no share in the *fighting*. *Combat* is a word of greater dignity than *fight*, but agrees with it in denoting close encounter.—v.i.—*battled*, *battling*. To join in battle; to contend; to struggle; to strive or exert one's self.—**Battle-axe**, n. An axe anciently used as a weapon of war.—**Battle-field**, n. The field or scene of a battle.

Battlement, bat'l-ment, n. [Perhaps from O.Fr. *bastille*, a fortress, *bastiller*, to fortify, to embattle, modified by the influence of E. *battle*.] A notched or indented parapet, originally constructed for defence, afterwards for ornament, formed by a series of rising parts called cops or merlons, separated by openings called crenelles or embrasures, the latter intended to be fired through.—**Battled**, bat'ld, a. Furnished or strengthened with battlements.

Battledore, Battledoor, bat'l-dōr, n. [From Sp. *batidor*, a beater, from *batir*, to beat.] An instrument with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttlecock; a racket.

Battology, bat-tol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *battologia*, from *battos*, a stammerer, and *logos*, discourse.] Idle talk or babbling; a needless repetition of words.

Battue, bat-tū, n. [Fr., from *battre*, to beat.] A kind of sport in which the game is driven by a body of beaters from under cover into a limited area where the animals can be easily shot.

Bauble, ba'bl, n. [O.Fr. *babole*, a toy or baby-thing; from same Celtic root as *babe*.] A short stick with a fool's head, anciently carried by the fools attached to great houses; a trifling piece of finery; something showy without real value; a gewgaw; a trifle.

Baulk, bak. Same as *Balk*.

Bavin, bav'in, n. [Perhaps connected with O.Fr. *baffe*, a faggot.] A faggot of brushwood; light and combustible wood used for lighting fires.

Bawble, ba'bl, n. Same as *Bauble*.

Bawd, bad, n. [O.Fr. *baud*, bold, wanton, from G. *bald*=E. *bold*.] A person who keeps a house of prostitution or acts as a go-between in illicit amours.—**Bawdry**, bad'ri, n. Lewdness; obscenity; fornication. [*Shak.*]—**Bawdy**, ba'di, a. Obscene; lewd; indecent; smutty; unchaste. Hence **Bawdily**, **Bawdiness**.

Bawl, bal, v.i. [A word imitative of sound; akin *bell*, *bellow*; L. *balo*, to bleat.] To cry out with a loud full sound; to make vehement or clamorous outcries; to shout.—v.t. To proclaim by outcry; to shout out.—n. A vehement cry or clamour.—**Bawler**, bal'ėr, n. One who bawls.

Bay, bā, n. [Fr. *baie*, L.L. *baia*, a bay; of doubtful origin.] A rather wide recess in the shore of a sea or lake; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands; a gulf; any recess resembling a bay.—**Bay-salt**, n. Coarse-grained salt; salt obtained by the natural evaporation of sea-water.—**Bay-window**, n. A window forming a recess or bay in a room, and projecting outwards on a generally polygonal plan.—**Bay-wood**, n. A variety of mahogany exported from Honduras, or the Bay of Honduras.

Bay, bā, n. [Fr. *baie*, L. *bacca*, a berry.] The laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay; a garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, consisting of branches of the laurel; hence, fame or renown; laurels: in this sense chiefly in plural.

Bay, bā, n. [O.Fr. *abai*, *abbai*, a barking, *abbayer*, to bark; Mod. Fr. *aboi*, a barking, *aux abois*, at bay; comp. Fr. *bayer*, to gape, or stand gaping. Abash.] The bark of a dog; especially, a deep-toned bark.—*At bay*, so hard pressed by enemies as to be compelled to turn round and face them from impossibility of escape.—v.i. To bark; to bark with a deep sound.—v.t. To bark at; to follow with barking (*Shak.*); to express by barking.

Bay, bā, a. [Fr. *bai*, L. *badius*, brown or chestnut coloured; akin *baies*.] Red or reddish, inclining to a chestnut colour.—**Bayard**, bā'ard, n. A horse of this colour.

Baya, bā'ya, n. [Hind.] The weaver-bird, an East Indian bird somewhat like the bullfinch which weaves a pendulous nest.

Bayadeer, Bayadere, bā-ya-dēr', n. [Pg. *bailadeira*, from *bailar*, to dance.] In the East Indies, a professional dancing girl.

Bayberry, bā'be-ri, n. The fruit of the bay-tree; also the wax-myrtle and its fruit.

Bayonet, bā'on-et, n. [O.Fr. *bayonnette*, Fr. *baïonnette*, usually derived from *Bayonne* in France, because bayonets are said to have been first made there.] A short triangular sword or dagger, made so that it may be fixed upon the muzzle of a rifle or musket.—v.t. To stab with a bayonet; to compel or drive by the bayonet.

Bayou, bī-ö', n. [Fr. *boyau*, a gut, a long narrow passage.] In the United States a channel proceeding from a lake or a river.

Bazaar, Bazar, ba-zär', n. [Per. *bāzār*.] In the East, a place where goods are exposed for sale, usually consisting of small shops or stalls in a narrow street or series of streets; a series of connected shops or stalls in a European town; a sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of some charitable or other purpose; a fancy fair.

Bdellium, del'li-um, n. [L. *bdellium* Gr. *bdellion*, from Heb.] An aromatic gum-resin brought chiefly from Africa and India, in pieces of different sizes and figures, used as a perfume and a medicine, externally of a dark reddish brown, internally clear, and not unlike glue.

Be, bē, v.i. *substantive verb*, pres. *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*; pret. *was*, *wast* or *wert*, *were*; subj. pres. *be*; pret. *were*; imper. *be*; pp. *been*; ppr. *being*. [One of the three verbal roots required in the conjugation of the substantive verb, the others being *am* and *was*. A. Sax. *beó*, I am, *beón*, to be; G. *bin*, I am; allied to L. *fui*, I was, Skr. *bhû*, to be. It is now chiefly used in the subjunctive, imperative, infinitive, and participles, being seldom used in the present tense. Am and Was.] To have a real state or existence; to exist in the world of fact, whether physical or mental; to exist in or have a certain state or quality; to become; to remain. ∴ The most common use of the verb *to be* is to assert connection between a subject and a predicate, forming what is called the copula; as, he *is* good; John *was* at home; or to form the compound tenses of other verbs.—**Being**, bē'ing, n. Existence, whether real or only in the mind; that which has life; a living existence; a creature.—**Be-all**, n. All that is to be. [*Shak.*]

Beach, bēch, n. [Origin doubtful; comp. Icel. *bakki*, Sw. *backe*, Dan. *bakke*, a bank, the shore; or from old *bealch*, to belch, alluding to the washing up of pebbles, &c.] That part of the shore of a sea or lake which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand.—*Raised beaches*, in *geol.* a term applied to those long terraced level pieces of land, consisting of sand and gravel, and containing marine shells, now, it may be, a considerable distance above and away from the sea.—v.t. To run (a vessel) on a beach.—**Beached**, bēcht, a. Having a beach; bordered by a beach; formed by, or consisting of, a beach. [*Shak.*]—**Beachy**, bēch'i, a. Having a beach or beaches; consisting of a beach or beaches. [*Shak.*]

Beacon, bē'kn, n. [A. Sax. *beácn*, *beácen*, a beacon; hence *beck*, *beckon*.] An object visible to some distance, and serving to notify the presence of danger, as a light or signal shown to notify the approach of an enemy, or to warn seamen of the presence of rocks, shoals, &c.; hence, anything used for a kindred purpose.—v.t. To light up by a beacon; to illumine; to signal.—v.i.† To serve as a beacon.—**Beaconage**, bē'kn-āj, n. Money paid for the maintenance of beacons.—**Beaconed**, bē'knd, a. Having a beacon.

Bead, bēd, n. [A. Sax. *bed*, *bead*, a prayer, from *biddan*, to pray. From beads being used to count prayers (as in the rosary), the word which originally meant prayer came to mean what counted the prayers. Bid.] A little perforated ball of gold, amber, glass, &c., strung with others on a thread, and often worn round the neck as an ornament, or used to form a rosary; any small globular body, as a drop of liquid and the like; *arch.* and *joinery*, a small round moulding sometimes cut so as to resemble a series of beads or pearls; an astragal.—v.t. To mark or ornament with beads.—**Beaded**, bēd'ed, a. Furnished with beads; beady.—**Beady**, bēd'i, a. Consisting of or containing beads; bead-like.—**Bead-proof**, a. Carrying bubbles on the surface after being shaken: said of spirituous liquors.—**Bead-roll**, n. A list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers is to be said; hence, any list or catalogue.—**Beads-man**, n. A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another; one privileged to claim certain alms or charities.—**Beads-woman**, n. The feminine equivalent of *Beads-man*.

Beadle, bē'dl, n. [A. Sax. *bydel*, a herald, a beadle, from *beódan*, to bid. Bid.] A messenger or crier of a court; a parish officer whose business is to punish petty offenders; a church officer with various subordinate duties.—**Beadleship**, bē'dl-ship, n. The office of a beadle.

Beagle, bē'gl, n. [Comp. Ir. and Gael. *beag*, little.] A small smooth-haired, hanging-eared hound, formerly kept to hunt hares.

Beak, bēk, n. [Fr. *bec*, from the Celtic—Armor. *bek*, *beg*, Ir. and Gael. *bec*, a beak.] The bill or neb of a bird; anything in some way resembling a bird's bill; the bill-like mouth of some fishes, reptiles, &c.; a pointed piece of wood fortified with brass, fastened to the prow of ancient galleys, and intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; a similar, but infinitely more powerful appendage of iron or steel in modern war-ships.—**Beaked**, bēkt, a. Having a beak or something resembling a beak; beak-shaped; rostrate.

Beaker, bēk'ėr, n. [Icel. *bikarr*, D. *beker*, G. *becher*, from L.L. *bicarium*, a cup, from Gr. *bikos*, a wine-jar.] A large drinking cup or glass.

Beam, bēm, n. [A. Sax. *beám*, a beam, a post, a tree, a ray of light; D. *boom*, G. *baum*, a tree.] A long straight and strong piece of wood or iron, especially when holding an important place in some structure, and serving for support or consolidation; a horizontal piece of timber in a structure; the part of a balance from the ends of which the scales are suspended; the pole of a carriage which runs between the horses; a cylindrical piece of wood, making part of a loom, on which the warp is wound before weaving; one of the strong timbers stretching across a ship from one side to the other to support the decks and retain the sides at their proper distance; the oscillating lever of a steam-engine forming the communication between the piston-rod and the crank-shaft; a ray of light, or more strictly a collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other body.—v.i. To emit rays of light or beams; to give out radiance; to shine.—**Beamful**, bēm'ful, a. Beaming; bright.—**Beamless**, bēm'les, a. Emitting no rays of light; rayless.—**Beamy**, bēm'i, a. Like a beam; heavy or massive; emitting beams or rays of light; radiant.—**Beam-compass**, n. An instrument consisting of a wooden or brass beam, having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points: used for describing large circles.

Bean, bēn, n. [A. Sax. *beán*=Icel. *baun*, Sw. *böna*, Dan. *bönne*, D. *boon*, G. *bohne*.] A name given to several kinds of valuable leguminous seeds contained in a bivalve pod, and to the plants producing them, as the common bean, cultivated both in fields and gardens for man and beast, the French-bean, the kidney-bean, &c.—**Bean-caper**, n. A small tree growing in warm climates, the flower-buds of which are used as capers.—**Bean-fly**, n. A beautiful fly of a pale purple colour found on bean flowers.—**Bean-goose**, n. A species of wild goose which winters in Britain.—**Bean-king**, n. The person who presided as king over the Twelfth-night festivities, attaining this dignity through getting the bean buried in the Twelfth-night cake.

Bear, bār, v.t. pret. *bore* (formerly *bare*); pp. *borne*; ppr. *bearing*. [A. Sax. *beran*=Icel. *bera*, Dan. *bære*, to bear, to carry, to

bring forth; D. baren, G. (ge)bären, to bring forth; cog. L. ferre, Gr. pherein, Skr. bhri, to bear, to support. Akin are birth, burden, bairn, barrow.] To support, hold up, or sustain, as a weight; to suffer, endure, undergo, or tolerate, as pain, loss, blame, &c.; to carry or convey; to have, possess, have on, or contain; to bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants or the young of animals. [Born is the passive participle in the sense of brought forth by a female, as the child was born; but we say actively, she has borne a child. Born is also used attributively, borne not.]—To bear down, to overcome by force.—To bear out, to give support or countenance to (a person or thing); to uphold, corroborate, establish, justify.—To bear up, to support; to keep from sinking.—To bear a hand, to lend aid; to give assistance.—To bear in mind, to remember.—v.i. To suffer, as with pain; to be patient; to endure; to produce (fruit); to be fruitful; to lean, weigh, or rest burdensomely; to tend; to be directed or move in a certain way (to bear back, to bear out to sea, to bear down upon the enemy); to relate; to refer: with upon; to be situated as to some point of the compass, with respect to something else.—To bear up, to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink.—To bear with, to tolerate; to be indulgent; to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.—**Bearable**, bār'a-bl, a. Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated.—**Bearably**, bār'a-bli, adv. In a bearable manner.—**Bearer**, bār'ér, n. One who or that which bears, sustains, supports, carries, conveys, &c.—**Bearing**, bār'ing, n. The act of one who bears; manner in which a person comports himself; carriage, mien, or behaviour; import, effect, or force (of words); that part of a shaft or axle which is in connection with its support; the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen; relative position or direction; a figure on a heraldic shield.—**Bearing-rein**, n. The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving.

Bear, bār, n. [A. Sax. bera, a bear=D. beer, G. bär, Icel. bera.] A name common to various quadrupeds of the carnivorous order and of the plantigrade group, having shaggy hair and a very short tail, the most notable being the brown or black bear of Europe, the grisly bear of the Rocky Mountains, the white or Polar bear, &c.; the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and Lesser Bear; fig. a rude or uncouth man; in stock-exchange slang, a person who does all he can to bring down the price of stock in order that he may buy cheap: opposed to a bull, who tries to raise the price that he may sell dear.—**Bearish**, bār'ish, a. Resembling a bear; rude; violent in conduct; surly.—**Bear-baiting**, n. The sport of baiting bears with dogs.—**Bear-bine**, **Bear-bind**, n. A climbing plant of the convolvulus family, with a milky juice and large beautiful flowers.—**Bear-garden**, n. A place in which bears are kept for sport, as bear-baiting, &c.; fig. a place of disorder or tumult.—**Bear-leader**, n. One who leads about a trained bear.—**Bear-pit**, n. A pit or sunk area in a zoological garden for keeping bears.—**Bear's-ear**, n. A species of primrose, so called from the shape of the leaf.—**Bear's-foot**, n. A herbaceous plant of the hellebore genus, having a rank smell and purgative and emetic properties.—**Bear's-grease**, n. The fat of the bear, but often the fat of some other animal substituted, used for promoting the growth of the hair.

Bear, bēr, n. Same as Bere.

Beard, bērd, n. [A. Sax. beard, a beard=D. baard, G. bart; L. barba, W. and Armor. barf—beard.] The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face of male adults; anything resembling this; a hairy, bristly, or thread-like appendage of various kinds, such as the filaments by which some shell-fish attach themselves to foreign bodies, &c.; the awn on the ears of grain; a barb, as of an arrow.—v.t. To take by the beard; to oppose to the face; to set at defiance.—**Bearded**, bērd'ed, a. Having a beard in any of the senses of that word.—**Beardless**, bērd'les, a. Without a beard; hence, of persons of the male sex, young; not having arrived at manhood.—**Beard-grass**, n. The name given to two well-known British grasses, from the bearded appearance of the panicle.—**Beard-moss**, n. A lichen which clothes trees with a shaggy gray growth.

Beast, bēst, n. [O.Fr. beste, from L. bestia, a beast.] Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; as opposed to man, any irrational animal; a brutal man; a disgusting person.—**Beastish**, bēst'ish, a. Like a beast; brutal. [Mil.]—**Beastliness**, bēst'li-nes, n. The state or quality of being beastly; brutality; filthiness.—**Beastly**, bēst'li, a. Like a beast; brutish; brutal; filthy; contrary to the nature and dignity of man.

Beat, bēt, v.t. pret. beat; pp. beat, beaten; ppr. beating. [A. Sax. beátan=Icel. bauta, bjáta, O.H.G. pózan, to beat; akin butt, abut, beetle (a mallet).] To strike repeatedly; to lay repeated blows upon; to knock, rap, or dash against often; to pound; to strike for the purpose of producing sound (a drum); to shape by hammer; to scour with bustle and outcry in order to raise game; to overcome, vanquish, or conquer in a battle, contest, competition, &c.; to surpass or excel; to be too difficult for; to be beyond the power or skill of; to baffle; to fatigue utterly; to prostrate; to flutter (the wings).—To beat back, to compel to retire or return.—To beat down, to dash down by beating or battering, as a wall; to lay flat; to cause to lower a price by importunity or argument; to lessen the price or value of; to depress or crush.—To beat off, to repel or drive back.—To beat out, to extend by hammering.—To beat up, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb, as an enemy's quarters.—To beat time, to regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—To beat a retreat, to give a signal to retreat by a drum; hence, generally, to retreat or retire.—v.i. To strike or knock repeatedly; to move with pulsation; to throb (as the pulse, heart, &c.); to dash or fall with force or violence (as a storm, flood, &c.); to summon or signal by beating a drum; naut. to make progress against the direction of the wind by sailing in a zigzag.—To beat about, to make search by various means or ways.—To beat up for, to go about in quest of (recruits); to search earnestly or carefully for.—n. A stroke; a blow; a pulsation; a throb; a footfall; a round or course which is frequently gone over, as by a policeman, &c.; music, the beating or pulsation resulting from the joint vibrations of two sounds of the same strength, and all but in unison.—**Beaten**, bēt'n, p. and a. Made smooth by beating or treading; worn by use; conquered; vanquished; exhausted; baffled. [Beat is so far synonymous with beaten, but is less of an adjective, not being used attributively as the latter is; thus we do not say beat gold.]—**Beater**, bēt'ér, n. One who or that which beats; an instrument for pounding or comminuting substances; the striking part in various machines.

Beatify, bē-at'i-fi, v.t.—beatified, beatifying. [Fr. béatifier, L. beatificare—beatus, blessed, and facere, to make.] To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment; R. Cath. Ch. to declare that a person is to be reverenced as blessed, though not canonized.—**Beatific**, **Beatifical**, bē-a-tif'ik, bē-a-tif'ik-al, a. Blessing or making happy; imparting bliss.—**Beatifically**, bē-a-tif'ik-al-li, adv. In a beatific manner.—**Beatification**, bē-at'i-fi-kā"shon, n. The act of beatifying; the state of being blessed; blessedness; R. Cath. Ch. an act of the pope by which he declares a person beatified; an inferior kind of canonization.—**Beatitude**, bē-at'i-tūd, n. [L. beatitudo.] Blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; felicity; one of the declarations of blessedness to particular virtues, made by our Saviour in the sermon on the mount.

Beau, bō, n. pl. **Beaux**, bōz. [Fr. beau, O.Fr. bel, from L. bellus, beautiful.] One whose great care is to deck his person according to the first fashion of the times; a fop; a dandy; a man who attends or is suitor to a lady; a male sweetheart or lover.—**Beauish**, bō'ish, a. Like a beau; foppish; fine.—**Beau Ideal**, bō i-dē'al or ē-dā-al, n. [Fr. beau idéal, beautiful ideal.] A conception of any object in its perfect typical form; a model of excellence in the mind or fancy.—**Beau Monde**, bō mond, n. [Fr. beau, fine, and monde, world.] The fashionable world; people of fashion and gaiety.

Beauty, bū'ti, n. [O.Fr. biaute, Fr. beauté, beauty, from L.L. bellitas, bellitatis, beauty, from L. bellus, beautiful.] An assemblage of perfections through which an object is rendered pleasing to the eye; those qualities in the aggregate that give pleasure to the æsthetic sense; qualities that delight the eye, the ear, or the mind; loveliness; elegance; grace; a particular grace or ornament; that which is beautiful; a part which surpasses in beauty that with which it is united; a beautiful person, especially, a beautiful woman.—**Beauty-spot**, n. A patch or spot placed on the face to heighten beauty; something that heightens beauty by contrast.—**Beauteous**, bū'tē-us, a. Possessing beauty; beautiful.—**Beauteously**, bū'tē-us-li, adv. In a beauteous manner; beautifully.—**Beauteousness**, bū'tē-us-nes, n. The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.—**Beautification**, bū'ti-fi-kā"shon, n. The act of beautifying or rendering beautiful; decoration; adornment; embellishment.—**Beautifier**, bū'ti-fi-ér, n. One who or that which makes beautiful.—**Beautiful**, bū'ti-ful, a. Having the qualities that constitute beauty; highly pleasing to the eye, the ear, or the mind (a beautiful scene, melody, poem, character, but not a beautiful taste or smell); beauteous; lovely; handsome; fair; charming; comely.—The beautiful, all that possesses beauty; beauty in the abstract.—**Beautifully**, bū'ti-ful-li, adv. In a beautiful manner.—**Beautifulness**, bū'ti-ful-nes, n. The quality of being beautiful; beauty.—**Beautify**, bū'ti-fi, v.t.—beautified, beautifying. To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to decorate; to embellish.

Beaver, bē'vér, n. [A. Sax. befer=D. bever, Dan. bæver, Sw. bäfver, Icel. björr, G. biber, L. fiber.] A rodent quadruped valued for its fur, about 2 feet in length, haunting streams and lakes, now found in considerable numbers only in North America, and generally living in colonies, with large webbed hind-feet and a flat tail covered with scales on its upper surface; beaver-fur; a hat or cap made of beaver-fur.—**Beaverteen**, bē'vér-tēn, n. [Erroneously formed from beaver, on the model of velveteen.] A species of fustian cloth.—**Beaver-rat**, n. A rodent animal of Tasmania, an excellent swimmer and diver; also the musk-rat.

Beaver, bē'vér, n. [O.Fr. baviere, a child's bib, a beaver, bave, slaver.] The face-guard of a helmet, so constructed with joints or otherwise that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink; a visor.—**Beavered**, bē'vérd, a. Having a beaver or visor.

Bebeeru, bē-bē'rö, n. [Native name.] A tree of British Guiana of the laurel family, the timber of which, known as greenheart, is used for building ships and submarine structures.—**Bebeerine**, bē-bē'rin, n. The active principle of the bark of the bebeeru, analogous to quinine, and highly febrifuge.

Becalm, bē-käm', v.t. To render calm, still, or quiet (the sea, passions, &c.)†; to keep from motion for want of wind (as a ship); to delay (a person) by a calm.

Became, bē-kām', pret. of become.

Because, bē-kaz', conj. [Be for by, and cause; O.E. bicause, bycause=by or for the cause that.] By cause, or by the cause that; on this account that; for the cause or reason next explained; as, he fled because (as the reason given) he was afraid.

Beccafico, bek-a-fē'kō, n. [It., lit. fig-pecker.] A bird resembling the nightingale; the greater petty-chaps or garden-warbler, a summer visitant to England.

Bechamel, besh'a-mel, n. [Named after its inventor.] A fine white broth or sauce thickened with cream.

Bechance,† bē-chans', *v.i.* To befall; to happen to. [*Shak.*]

Bêche-de-mer, bāsh-de-mer, *n.* [Fr., lit. sea-spade, from its shape when dried and pressed.] The trepang, a species of sea-slug or sea-cucumber obtained in Eastern seas, and eaten by the Chinese.

Beck, bek, *n.* [Icel. *bekkr,* Dan. *bæk,* Sw. *bäck,* D. *beek,* G. *bach,* a brook—the *beck* in Welbeck, Troutbeck, &c.] A small stream; a brook.

Beck, bek, *v.i.* [Shortened form of *beckon.*] To nod or make a significant gesture.—*v.t.* To call by a nod; to intimate a command or desire to by gesture.—*n.* A nod of the head or other significant gesture intended as a sign or signal.

Becket, bek'et, *n.* A contrivance in ships for confining loose ropes, &c.

Beckon, bek'n, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *becnian, bécnian,* to beckon, from *beácen, bécn,* a beacon.] To make a sign to another by a motion of the hand or finger, &c., intended as a hint or intimation.—*v.t.* To make a significant sign to; to direct by making signs (*beckon* him to us).

Become, bē-kum', *v.i.*—*became* (pret.), *become* (pp.), *becoming.* [A. Sax. *becuman, bicuman,* to arrive, happen, turn out—prefix *be*=*by,* and *cuman,* to come, to happen.] To pass from one state to another; to change, grow, or develop into (the boy *becomes* a man).—*To become of* (usually with *what* preceding), to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition.—*v.t.* To suit or to be suitable to (anger *becomes* him not); to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, or proper to; to grace or suit as regards outward appearance (a garment *becomes* a person).—**Becoming,** bē-kum'ing, *a.* Suitable; meet; proper; appropriate; befitting; seemly.—**Becomingly,** bē-kum'ing-li, *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

Bed, bed, *n.* [A. Sax. *bed*=D. *bed, bedde,* Dan. *bed,* Goth. *badi,* G. *bett.*] That on or in which one sleeps, or which is specially intended to give ease to the body at night; especially, a large flat bag filled with feathers or other soft materials: the word may include or even be used for the bedstead; a plat or piece of tilled ground in a garden; the bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water; a layer; a stratum; an extended mass of anything, whether upon the earth or within it; that on which anything lies, rests, or is supported.—*v.t.*—*bedded, bedding.* To place in, or as in, a bed; to plant, as flowers, in beds.—**Bedding,** bed'ing, *n.* A bed and its furniture; materials of a bed.—**Bedfast,** bed'fast, *a.* Confined to one's bed by illness, &c.—**Bedrid, Bedridden,** bed'rid, bed'rid-n, *a.* [A. Sax. *bed-rida,* lit. a bed-rider.] Long confined to bed by age or infirmity.—**Bedstead,** bed'sted, *n.* The framework of a bed.—**Bedstraw,** bed'stra, *n.* Straw for packing into a bed; also, a herbaceous perennial plant bearing yellow or white flowers growing in waste places in Britain.—**Bed-chair,** *n.* A chair with a back so constructed as to be folded down and constitute a bed.—**Bed-chamber,** *n.* An apartment intended for sleeping in, or in which there is a bed; a bed-room.—**Bed-clothes,** *n. pl.* Blankets, coverlets, &c., for beds.—**Bed-fellow,** *n.* One who occupies the same bed with another.—**Bed-key,** *n.* An instrument for fitting the parts of a bedstead tightly together.—**Bed-linen,** *n.* Sheets, pillow-covers, &c., for beds.—**Bed-pan,** *n.* A pan for warming a bed; also a necessary utensil for bedridden persons.—**Bed-plate.** The sole-plate or foundation-plate of an engine, &c.—**Bed-post,** *n.* One of the posts forming part of the framework and often supporting the canopy of a bed.—**Bed-room,** *n.* A room intended for sleeping in; a sleeping-room or bed-chamber.—**Bed-sore,** *n.* A sore liable to occur on bedridden persons on the parts of the body subjected to most pressure.—**Bed-tick,** *n.* A tick or stout linen or cotton bag for containing the feathers or other packing material of a bed.—**Bed-time,** *n.* The time to go to bed; the usual hour of retiring to rest.

Bedabble, bē-dab'l, *v.t.*—*bedabbled, bedabbling.* To wet; to sprinkle. [*Shak.*]

Bedaub, bē-dab', *v.t.* To daub over; to soil with anything thick, slimy, and dirty.

Bedazzle, bē-daz'l, *v.t.*—*bedazzled, bedazzling.* To dazzle; to blind by excess of light.

Bedeck, bē-dek', *v.t.* To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Bedegar, Bedeguar, bed'ē-gär, *n.* [Fr. *bédégar, bédéguar,* from Per.] A spongy excrescence or gall found on roses, especially the sweet-brier, produced by insects.

Bedell, Bedel, bē'dl, *n.* [L.L. *bedellus*=E. *beadle.*] A beadle in a university or connected with a law-court.

Bedesman, bēdz'man, *n.* A beads-man; formerly, in Scotland, a privileged beggar.

Bedew, bē-dū', *v.t.* To moisten with or as with dew.

Bedight,† bē-dīt', *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *bedight* or *bedighted.* To array; to equip; to dress; to trick out.

Bedim, bē-dim', *v.t.*—*bedimmed, bedimming.* To make dim; to obscure or darken.

Bedizen, bē-diz'n, *v.t.* [DIZEN.] To deck or trick out; especially, to deck in a tawdry manner or with false taste.

Bedlam, bed'lam, *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem,* the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into an hospital for lunatics.] A mad-house; a place appropriated for lunatics; hence, any scene of wild uproar and madness.—**Bedlamite,** bed'lam-it, *n.* A madman.

Bedouin, bed'ö-in, *n.* [Ar. *beddwi,* dwellers in the desert.] A nomadic Arab living in tents in Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere.

Bedraggle, bē-drag'l, *v.t.*—*bedraggled, bedraggling.* To soil by draggling; to soil by drawing along on mud.

Bedrop, bē-drop', *v.t.* To sprinkle, as with drops; to speckle.

Bee, bē, *n.* [A. Sax. *beó, bí*=Icel. *bý,* Sw. Dan. *bi,* D. *bij, bije,* O. and Prov. G. *beie,* Ir. and Gael. *beach,* a bee.] An insect, of which there are numerous species, the honey or hive bee being the most familiar and typical species, having been kept in hives from the earliest periods for its wax and honey.—**Bee-bread,** *n.* A brown substance, the pollen of flowers, collected by bees as food for their young.—**Bee-eater,** *n.* A bird of several species that feeds on bees.—**Bee-hive,** *n.* A case or box intended as a habitation for bees, and in which they may store honey for the use of their owners.—**Bee-line,** *n.* The direct line or nearest distance between two places.—**Bee-master,** *n.* One who keeps bees.—**Bee-orchis, Bee-flower,** *n.* An orchid with a bee-like flower.—**Bee-moth,** *n.* A moth that produces caterpillars which infest bee-hives.—**Bees'-wax,** *n.* The wax secreted by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.—**Bees'-wing,** *n.* A gauzy film in port-wines indicative of age, and much esteemed by connoisseurs.

Beech, bēch, *n.* [A. Sax. *béce,* from *bóc,* a beech, a book=Icel. *bók,* Dan. *bög,* D. *beuk,* G. *buche,* a beech; cog. L. *fagus,* a beech; Gr. *phēgos,* the esculent oak, from root seen in Gr. *phagein,* Skr. *bhaj,* to eat, from its nuts being eaten. BOOK.] A large-sized tree with a smooth bark yielding a hard timber made into tools, &c., and nuts from which an oil is expressed.—**Beechen,** bēch'en, *a.* Consisting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.—**Beech-mast,** *n.* The mast or nuts of the beech-tree.—**Beech-nut,** *n.* One of the nuts or fruits of the beech.—**Beech-oil,** *n.* A bland, fixed oil expressed from beech-mast.

Beef, bēf, *n.* [Fr. *bœuf,* from L. *bos, bovis,* an ox; cog. Ir. and Gael. *bo,* W. *buw,* Skr. *go,* a cow.] Originally, an animal of the ox kind in the full-grown state (in this sense with the plural *beeves,* but the singular is no longer used); the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow when killed.—**Beef-eater,** *n.* A yeoman of the royal guard of England, a body of men who attend the sovereign at state banquets and on other occasions; an African bird that picks the larvæ of insects from the hides of oxen.—**Beef-steak,** *n.* A steak or slice of beef for broiling.—**Beef-tea,** *n.* A nutritious soup made from the flesh of the ox which, from being easy of digestion, is recommended for invalids and convalescents.—**Beef-witted,** *a.* With no more wit than an ox; dull; stupid. [*Shak.*]—**Beef-wood,** *n.* The timber of some Australian trees of a reddish colour, hard, and with dark and whitish streaks, chiefly used in ornamental work.

Beelzebub, bē-el'ze-bub, *n.* [Heb. *baal,* lord, and *zebub,* a fly.] A god of the Philistines; in the N.T. the prince of devils.

Beer, bēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *beór*=D. and G. *bier;* origin doubtful.] A fermented alcoholic liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley flavoured with hops, and yielding a spirit on being distilled; a fermented drink prepared with various substances, as ginger, molasses, &c.—**Beery,** bē'ri, *a.* Pertaining to beer; soiled or stained with beer; affected by beer; intoxicated.—**Beer-engine,** *n.* A hydraulic machine for raising beer out of a cask in a cellar.—**Beer-house, Beer-shop,** *n.* A house or shop where malt-liquors are sold; an ale-house.—**Beer-money,** *n.* A pecuniary allowance made to soldiers, servants, &c., as an equivalent for a supply of beer.—**Beer-pump,** *n.* A pump for raising beer from the cellar to the bar in a beer-shop.

Beestie, bēs'ti, *n.* [Hind. *bhishti.*] An East Indian water-carrier, who supplies domestic establishments with water, fills the baths of the house, &c.

Beestings, bēst'ingz, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *bysting, byst, beost,* D. *biest, biestmelk,* G. *biestmilch.*] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

Beet, bēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *béte,* D. *biet,* G. *beete,* from L. *beta,* beet.] A plant of various species cultivated for its thick fleshy roots, the red varieties of which are much used as a kitchen vegetable, while the white varieties yield a large portion of sugar, which is prepared on the Continent.—**Beet-root,** *n.* The root of the beet plant; the plant itself.

Beetle, bē'tl, *n.* [A. Sax. *bytl, bítel,* a mallet, from *beátan,* to beat; L.G. *betel, bötel.*] A heavy wooden mallet used to drive wedges, consolidate earth, &c.—*v.t.* To use a beetle on; to beat with a heavy wooden mallet as a substitute for mangling.—**Beetle-headed,** *a.* Having a head like a beetle or mallet; dull; stupid. [*Shak.*]

Beetle, bē'tl, *n.* [A. Sax. *bitel,* from *bítan,* to bite.] A general name of many insects having four wings, the anterior pair of which are of a horny nature and form a sheath or protection to the posterior pair; a coleopterous insect.

Beetle, bē'tl, *v.i.* [From A. Sax. *bitel,* sharp, hence prominent, from *bítan,* to bite.] To be prominent (as a cliff, a battlement); to hang or extend out; to overhang; to jut.—**Beetling,** bē'tl-ing, *a.* Standing out from the main body; jutting; overhanging: said of cliffs, &c.—**Beetle-brow,** *n.* A prominent brow.—**Beetle-browed,** *a.* Having prominent brows.

Beeve,† bēv, *n.* A bovine animal, as an ox. BEEF.

Befall, bē-fal', *v.t.*—*befell, befallen, befalling.* [A. Sax. *befeallan*—prefix *be,* and *feallan,* to fall.] To happen to; to occur to.—*v.i.* To happen; to come to pass.

Befit, bē-fit', *v.t.*—*befitted, befitting.* [Prefix *be,* and *fit.*] To be fitting for; to suit; to be suitable or proper to.

Befog, bē-fog', *v.t.*—*befogged, befogging.* To involve in fog; hence, to confuse.

Befool, bē-föl', *v.t.* To fool; to make a fool of; to delude or lead into error.

Before, bē-för', *prep.* [A. Sax. *beforan*—prefix *be,* and *foran, fore.*] In front of; preceding in space; in presence of; in sight of; under the cognizance or consideration of (a court, a meeting); preceding in time; earlier than; ere; in preference to; prior to; having precedence of in rank, dignity, &c.—*Before the mast,* in or into the condition of a common sailor, the portion of a ship behind the main-mast being reserved for the officers.—*adv.* Further onward in place; in front; in the forepart; in time preceding; previously; formerly; already.—**Beforehand,** bē-för'hand, *a.* In good pecuniary circumstances; having enough to meet one's obligations and some-

thing over.—*adv.* In anticipation; in advance.—**Beforetime**, bē-fōr'tīm, *adv.* Formerly; of old time. [O.T.]

Befoul, bē-foul', *v.t.* To make foul; to soil.

Befriend, bē-frend', *v.t.* To act as a friend to; to aid, benefit, or assist.

Beg, beg. Same as *Bey*, a Turkish title.

Beg, beg, *v.t.*—*begged, begging.* [Contr. it is believed from A. Sax. *bedecian* or *bedecian*, to beg; from stem of *bed*, A. Sax. *biddan*, to beg, to ask; comp. Goth. *bidagwa*, a beggar, from same root.] To ask or supplicate in charity; to ask for earnestly (alms); to ask earnestly (a person); to beseech; to implore; to entreat or supplicate with humility; to take for granted; to assume without proof. [The phrase *I beg to* is often used as a polite formula for introducing a question or communication: as, *I beg to* inquire, *I beg to* state. It may be regarded as elliptical for *I beg leave to.*]—*v.i.* To ask alms or charity; to live by asking alms.—**Beggar**, beg'ėr, *n.* One that begs; a person who lives by asking alms; one who supplicates with humility; a petitioner.—*v.t.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish; to exhaust the resources of (to *beggar* description); to exhaust.—**Beggarliness**, beg'ėr-li-nes, *n.* The character of being beggarly; meanness; extreme poverty.—**Beggarly**, beg'ėr-li, *a.* Like or belonging to a beggar; poor; mean; contemptible.—**Beggary**, beg'ėr-i, *n.* The state of a beggar; a state of extreme indigence.—**Beggar-my-neighbour**, *n.* A child's game at cards.

Began, bē-gan', pret. of *begin.*

Beget, bē-get', *v.t.*—*begot, begat* (pret. the latter now almost obsolete), *begot, begotten* (pp.), *begetting.* [A. Sax. *begitan, bigitan*—prefix *be*, and *gitan*, to get.] To procreate, as a father or sire; to produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate.—**Begetter**, bē-get'ėr, *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

Begin, bē-gin', *v.i.*—*began* (pret.), *begun* (pp.), *beginning.* [A. Sax. *beginnan*, to begin—prefix *be*, and *ginnan*, to begin.] To take rise; to originate; to commence; to do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step.—**Begin**, bē-gin', *v.t.* To do the first act of; to enter on; to commence.—**Beginner**, bē-gin'ėr, *n.* A person who begins or originates; the agent who is the cause; one who first enters upon any art, science, or business; a young practitioner; a novice; a tyro.—**Beginning**, bē-gin'ing, *n.* The first cause; origin; the first state; commencement; entrance into being; that from which a greater thing proceeds or grows.—**Beginningless**, bē-gin'ing-les, *a.* Having no beginning.

Begird, bē-gėrd', *v.t.*—*begirt* (pret. & pp.), *begirding.* [A. Sax. *begyrdan.*] To gird or bind with a band or girdle; to surround; to encompass.

Beglerbeg, beg'lėr-beg, *n.* [Turk. *beglerbegi*, beg of begs.] The governor of a province in the Turkish Empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier.

Begone, bē-gon', *interj.* Go away; hence!—the imperative *be* and pp. *gone* combined.

Begonia, bē-gō'ni-a, *n.* [From M. *Begon*, a French botanist.] The generic name of tropical plants much cultivated in hothouses for the beauty of their leaves and flowers.

Begot, bē-got' (pret. & pp.), **Begotten**, bē-got'n, pp. of *beget.*

Begrime, bē-grīm', *v.t.*—*begrimed, begriming.* To make grimy; to blacken with dirt.

Begrudge, bē-gruj', *v.t.*—*begrudged, begrudging.* To grudge; to envy the possession of: with two objects (to *begrudge* a person something).

Beguile, bē-gīl', *v.t.*—*beguiled, beguiling.* To practise guile upon; to delude; to deceive; to cheat; to trick; to dupe; to impose on by artifice or craft; to dispel or render unfelt by diverting the mind (cares); to while away (time).—**Beguilement**, bē-gīl'ment, *n.* The act or state of.—**Beguiler**, bē-gīl'ėr, *n.* One who.—**Beguilingly**, bē-gīl'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to beguile or deceive.

Beguine, bā-gēn', *n.* [Fr. *béguine.*] One of an order of females in Holland, Belgium, and Germany, who, without taking the monastic vows, form societies for the purposes of devotion and charity.

Begum, bē'gum, *n.* In the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

Begun, bē-gun', pp. of *begin.*

Behalf, bē-häf', *n.* [Prefix *be*, and *half*, in old sense of side.] Interest; profit; support; defence: always in such phrases as in or on *behalf* of, in my, his, some person's *behalf.*

Behave, bē-hāv', *v.t.*—*behaved, behaving.* [Prefix *be*, and *have.*] To conduct one's self; to demean one's self: used *refl.*—*v.i.* To act; to conduct one's self.—**Behaved**, bē-hāvd', *a.* Having or being of a certain behaviour.—**Behaviour**, bē-hāv'yėr, *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct; deportment; mode of acting (of a person, a machine, &c.).

Behead, bē-hed', *v.t.* To cut off the head of; to sever the head from the body of.

Beheld, bē-held', pret. & pp. of *behold.*

Behemoth, bē'hē-moth, *n.* [Heb.] An animal described in Job xl. 15-24, and which some suppose to be an elephant, others a hippopotamus, crocodile, &c.

Behen, Ben, bē'hen, ben, *n.* [Per. and Ar.] A plant, the bladder-campion; the root of one or two plants used in medicine.

Behest, bē-hest', *n.* [Prefix *be*, and *hest*; A. Sax. *behaes.* Hest.] A command; precept; mandate. [Poetical.]

Behind, bē-hīnd', *prep.* [A. Sax. *behindan*, behind—prefix *be*, and *hindan*, behind. Hind.] On the side opposite the front or nearest part of, or opposite to that which fronts a person; at the back of; towards the back or back part of; remaining after; later in point of time than; farther back than; in an inferior position to.—*adv.* At the back; in the rear; out of sight; not exhibited; remaining; towards the back part; backward; remaining after one's departure.—**Behindhand**, bē-hīnd'hand, *adv.* or *a.* In a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants in arrear; in a backward state; not sufficiently advanced; not equally advanced with another; tardy.

Behold, bē-hōld', *v.t.*—*beheld* (pret. & pp.), *beholding.* [A. Sax. *behealdan*—prefix *be*, and *healdan*, to hold.] To fix the eyes upon; to look at with attention; to observe with care; to contemplate, view, survey, regard, or see.—*v.i.* To look; to direct the eyes to an object; to fix the attention upon an object; to attend or fix the mind: in this sense chiefly in the imperative, and used interjectionally.—**Beholden**, bē-hōld'n, *a.* Under obligation; bound in gratitude; obliged; indebted.—**Beholder**, bē-hōld'ėr, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.

Behoof, bē-hōf', *n.* [A. Sax. *behôf*=D. *behoef*, G. *behuf*—prefix *be*, and word equivalent to Icel. *hóf*, measure, moderation.] That which is advantageous to a person; behalf; interest; advantage; profit; benefit: always in such phrases as in or for *behoof* of, for a person's *behoof.*—**Behove**, bē-hōv', *v.t.*—*behoved, behoving.* [A. Sax. *behófian*, from the noun.] To be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience; to be necessary for: used impersonally (it *behoves* us, or the like).

Beiram, bī'ram, *n.* Same as *Bairam.*

Beistings, bēst'ingz. Same as *Beestings.*

Belabour, bē-lā'bėr, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *labour*; comp. G. *bearbeiten*, to labour, and to beat soundly—prefix *be*, and *arbeit*, work.] To beat soundly; to deal blows to; to thump.

Belace, bē-lās', *v.t.*—*belaced, belacing.* To fasten, as with a lace or cord; to adorn with lace.

Beladle, bē-lā'dl, *v.t.* To pour out with a ladle; to ladle out. [*Thack.*]

Belate, bē-lāt', *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *late.*] To make too late; to benight: generally used in pp. *belated*, with sense of having lingered or remained till late; being out late; overtaken by darkness; benighted.

Belaud, bē-lad', *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *laud.*] To laud; to praise highly.

Belay, bē-lā', *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *lay.*] *Naut.* to make fast by winding round something.—**Belaying-pin**, *n.* *Naut.* a pin for belaying ropes to.

Belch, belsh, *v.t.* [O.E. *belken, belke*, A. Sax. *bealcian*, to belch.] To throw out or eject with violence, as from the stomach or from a deep hollow place; to cast forth (a volcano *belches* flames or ashes).—*v.i.* To eject wind from the stomach; to issue out, as with eructation.—*n.* The act of one who or that which belches; eructation.

Beldam, Beldame, bel'dam, bel'dām, *n.* [Fr. *belle*, fine, handsome, and *dame*, lady; it was at one time applied respectfully to elderly females.] A grandmother (*Shak.*); an old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman; a hag.

Beleaguer, bē-lē'gėr, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *leaguer.*] To besiege; to surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to blockade.—**Beleaguerer**, bē-lē'gėr-ėr, *n.* One who.

Belemnite, bel'em-nīt, *n.* [Gr. *belemnon*, a dart or arrow, from *belos*, a dart, from the root of *ballō*, to throw.] A straight, tapering, dart-shaped fossil, the internal bone or shell of animals allied to the cuttle-fishes, common in the chalk formation; the animal to which such a bone belonged.

Bel Esprit, bel es-prē, *n.* pl. **Beaux Esprits**, bōz es-prē. [Fr.] A fine genius or man of wit.

Belfry, bel'fri, *n.* [O.Fr. *belfroi, berfroit*, &c., a watch-tower, from O.G. *bervrit, bercvrit*, a tower or castle for defence, from *bergen*, to protect, and *frid*, a strong place (Mod. G. *friede*, peace). False etymology connected the word with *bell*, hence its modern English meaning.] A bell-tower, generally attached to a church or other building; that part of a building in which a bell is hung.

Belgian, bel'ji-an, *a.* Pertaining to Belgium.—*n.* A native of Belgium.

Belgravian, bel-grā'vi-an, *a.* Belonging to *Belgravia*, an aristocratic portion of London; aristocratic; fashionable.—*n.* An inhabitant of Belgravia; a member of the upper classes. [*Thack.*]

Belial, bē'li-al, *n.* [Heb. *belial*—*beli*, not, without, and *yaal*, use, profit.] Wickedness; a wicked and unprincipled person; an evil spirit; Satan.

Belie, bē-lī', *v.t.*—*belied, belying.* [Prefix *be*, and *lie*, to speak falsely; like G. *belügen*, to belie. Lie.] To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports; to show to be false; to be in contradiction to (his terror *belies* his words); to fail to equal or come up to; to disappoint (*belie* one's hopes).

Believe, bē-lēv', *v.t.*—*believed, believing.* [O.E. *bileve, beleve*, from A. Sax. *gelyfan, gelëfan*, to believe, the initial particle being changed; *-lieve* is akin to *lief* and *leave*, n.] To credit upon the ground of authority, testimony, argument, or any other circumstances than personal knowledge; to expect or hope with confidence.—*v.i.* To be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything.—*To believe in*, to hold as an object of faith; to have belief of.—**Belief**, bē-lēf', *n.* An assent of the mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, distinct from personal knowledge; *theol.* faith, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion; the thing believed; the object of belief; the body of tenets held by the professors of any faith; a creed.—**Believability**, bē-lēv'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Credibility; capability of being believed.—**Believable**, bē-lēv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being believed; credible.—**Believableness**, bē-lēv'a-bl-nes, *n.* Credibility.—**Believer**, bē-lēv'ėr, *n.* One who believes; an adherent of a religious faith; a professor of Christianity.—**Believing**, bē-lēv'ing, *a.* Having faith or belief.—**Believingly**, bē-lēv'ing-li, *adv.* In a believing manner.

Belike, bē-līk', *adv.* [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *like.*] Perhaps; probably.

Belittle, bē-lit'l, *v.t.* To make smaller; to lower; speak disparagingly of.

Bell, bel, *n.* [A. Sax. *belle*; allied to *bellan*, to bellow, E. to *bell*, as a deer; akin *bellow*, and G. *bellen*, to bark.] A metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, musical, ringing sound on being struck, generally cup-shaped; anything in form of a bell; *pl.* the phrase employed on shipboard to denote the divisions of daily time, from their being marked by strokes on a bell each half-hour.—*To bear the bell*, to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock.—*Passing bell*, a bell which used to be rung when a person was

on the point of death.—v.i. To flower; to put out bell-shaped blossoms.—v.t. To put a bell on.—**Bell-bird**, n. A South American passerine bird, and also an Australian insessorial bird: so named from their bell-like notes.—**Bell-buoy**, n. A buoy on which is fixed a bell, which is rung by the heaving of the sea.—**Bell-crank**, n. *Mech.* a rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle of 90°.—**Bell-flower**, n. A common name of plants of the genus Campanula, from the shape of the flower.—**Bell-gable**, n. The gable of a church or other building having its apex surmounted by a small turret for the reception of one or more bells.—**Bell-glass**, n. A glass covering for flowers or vegetables in the shape of a bell.—**Bell-hanger**, n. One who fixes up bells in houses.—**Bell-man**, n. A public crier who uses a bell.—**Bell-metal**, n. An alloy of copper and tin, used for making bells.—**Bell-mouthed**, a. Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell.—**Bell-pull**, n. That by which a bell is made to ring; a bell-rope.—**Bell-punch**, n. A small punch fitted to the jaws of a pincers-shaped instrument, combined with a little bell which sounds when the punch makes a perforation, used as a check on tramway-car conductors, &c.—**Bell-ringer**, n. One who rings a bell; a ringer of church bells.—**Bell-rope**, n. A rope for ringing a bell.—**Bell-tower**, **Bell-turret**, n. A belfry.—**Bell wether**, n. A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

Bell, bel, v.i. [A. Sax. *bellan*, Icel. *belja*, to bellow. BELLOW.] To roar; to bellow, as a bull or a deer in rutting-time.

Belladonna, bel-la-don'na, n. [It., beautiful lady.] A perennial plant of the potato family, a native of Britain and throughout Europe. The whole plant is poisonous, but it yields a useful and powerful medicine.

Belle, bel, n. [Fr., from L. *bellus*, beautiful.] A young lady; a lady of superior beauty and much admired.

Belleric, bel-ler'ik, n. An astringent fruit imported from India under the name of myrobalans for the use of calico-printers.

Belles-lettres, bel-let-tr, n. pl. [Fr. BELLE and LETTER.] Polite or elegant literature, a term including rhetoric, poetry, history, criticism, with the languages in which the literature is written.—**Belletrist**, bel-let'rist, n. One given to belles-lettres.

Bellicose, bel'li-kōs, a. [L. *bellicosus*, from *bellum* war.] Inclined to war; warlike; pugnacious; indicating warlike feelings.

Belligerent, bel-lij'ėr-ent, a. [L. *bellum*, war, and *gerens*, *gerentis*, carrying on.] Waging war; carrying on war; pertaining to war or warfare.—n. A nation, power, or state carrying on war; one engaged in fighting.—**Belligerence**,† bel-lij'ėr-ens, n. The act of carrying on war; warfare.

Bellon, bel'lon, n. [Fr. *bellon*.] That variety of colic produced by the action of lead on the system; painter's colic.

Bellow, bel'lō, v.i. [A. Sax. *bylgean*, to bellow, allied to *bellan*, to bell, Icel. *belja*, to bellow. BELL.] To utter a hollow, loud sound, as a bull; to make a loud noise or outcry; to roar.—n. A loud outcry; roar.—**Bellower**, bel'lō-ėr, n. One who bellows.

Bellows, bel'lōz, n. *sing.* and *pl.* [Really a plural form of the word *belly*, A. Sax. *baelg*, *belg*, *bælig*, a bag, a belly, bellows. BELLY.] An instrument for producing a strong current of air, and principally used for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces, mines, &c., or for supplying the pipes of an organ with wind.—**Bellows-fish**, n. A fish found in the Mediterranean, and rarely in the British seas, having an oval body and a tubular elongated snout.

Belly, bel'li, n. [A. Sax. *belg*, *belg*, *bælig*, bag, belly=Icel. *belgr*, D. *balg*, Dan. *bælg*, G. *balg*, the belly; akin to *bulge*; comp. Gael. and Ir. *bolg*, *balg*, the belly, a bag, bellows. *Bellows* is a plural form of this word.] That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels; the abdomen; the corresponding part of a beast; the part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity.—v.t.—*bellied*, *bellying*. To fill; to swell out.—v.i. To swell and become protuberant like the belly.—**Bellied**, bel'lid, a. Having a belly; used generally in composition; also swelling out in the middle; protuberant.—**Bellyful**, bel'li-ful, n. As much as satisfies the appetite.—**Belly-band**, n. A band that goes round the belly of a horse as part of its harness.—**Belly-god**, n. One who makes a god of his belly; a glutton or epicure.

Belong, bē-long', v.i. [Prefix *be*, and O.E. *long*, to belong (to extend in length to), from the adjective *long*; comp. D. and G. *belangen*, to concern, from *lang*, long.] To be the property of; to appertain; to be the concern or affair; to be appendant or connected; to be suitable; to be due; to have a settled residence; to be domiciliated; to be a native of a place; to have original residence: in all senses followed by *to*.—**Belonging**, bē-long'ing, n. That which belongs to one: used generally in plural; qualities, endowments, property, possessions, appendages.

Beloochee, bel-ū'chē, n. A native or inhabitant of Beloochistan.

Belopteron, be-lop'tėr-on, n. [Gr. *belos*, a dart, and *pteron*, a wing.] The fossil internal bone of an extinct cephalopod somewhat like a belemnite, but having a wing-like projection on each side.

Beloved, bē-luv'ed, a. Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.

Below, bē-lō', prep. [Prefix *be*, and *low*.] Under, in place; beneath; not so high as; inferior to in rank, excellence, or dignity.—adv. In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath; on the earth, as opposed to the heavens; in hell, or the regions of the dead; in a court of inferior jurisdiction.

Belt, belt, n. [A. Sax. *belt*=Dan. *belte*, Icel. *belti*, a belt, a girdle, from L. *balteus*, a belt. Comp. Ir. and Gael. *balt*, a border, a welt.] A girdle; a band, usually of leather, in which a sword or other weapon is hung; anything resembling a belt; a stripe; a [illegible]; a band passing round two wheels, and communicating motion from one to the other.—v.t. To encircle; to surround.—**Belted**, [illegible], a. Wearing a belt; marked [illegible] with a belt.—**Belting**, belt'ing, [illegible] used generally; the material [illegible] belts used in machinery [illegible].—**Belt-saw**, n. A saw of a belt-[illegible] or pulleys.

Beltane, bel'tan, n. [A Celtic word: Gael. *bealltainn*, Ir. *bealltaine*; the first of May; origin unknown.] The name of a sort of festival formerly observed among all the Celtic tribes of Europe. It was celebrated in Scotland on the first day of May (o.s.), and in Ireland on 21st June, by kindling fires on the hills and eminences.

Beluga, bē-lū'ga, n. [Rus. *bieluga*, from *bielyi*, white.] A kind of whale found in northern seas, the white whale or white fish, from 12 to 18 feet in length, valued for its oil and skin.

Belvedere, bel've-dėr, n. [It., lit. a beautiful view—*bello*, *bel*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see.] In Italy an open erection on the top of a house for the purpose of obtaining a view of the country; in France, a summer-house on an eminence.

Belvidere, bel'vi-dėr, n. [L. *bellus*, fine, and *videre*, to see.] A plant, broom-cypress or summer-cypress, cultivated as an ornamental annual.

Bema, bē'ma, n. [Gr.] A stage or platform for an orator; part of a church raised above the rest and reserved for the higher clergy.

Bemaul, bē-mal', v.t. To maul or beat severely.

Bemaze, bē-māz', v.t. To bewilder.

Bemire, bē-mīr', v.t.—*bemired*, *bemiring*. To drag or stall in the mire; to soil by mud or mire.

Bemoan, bē-mōn', v.t. To moan or mourn for; to lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.—**Bemoanable**, bē-mōn'a-bl, a. Capable or worthy of being lamented.—**Bemoaner**, bē-mōn'ėr, n. One who bemoans.

Bemock, bē-mok', v.t. To treat with mockery; to mock.

Bemused, bē-mūzd', a. Originally, overcome with musing; sunk in reverie; hence, muddled; stupefied.

Ben, ben, n. A tree of India, called also horse-radish tree, having seeds or nuts that yield an oil (oil of ben) which keeps without becoming rancid for many years.

Bench, bensh, n. [A. Sax. *benc*, a bench=Dan. *bænk*, a parallel form with *bank*. BANK.] A long seat; a strong table on which carpenters or other mechanics prepare their work; the seat on which judges sit in court; the seat of justice; the persons who sit as judges; the court.—*Bench of bishops*, or *episcopal bench*, a collective designation of the bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—*Queen's* (or *King's*) *Bench*, a superior English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, now incorporated in the High Court of Justice.—v.t. To furnish with benches; to seat on a bench or seat of honour (*Shak.*).—v.i. To sit on a seat of justice. (*Shak.*)—**Bencher**, bensh'ėr, n. One of the senior barristers in an inn of court, who have the government of the society.—**Benchership**, bensh'ėr-ship, n. Office or condition of a bencher.

Bend, bend, v.t.—*bended* or *bent* (pret. & pp.), *bending*. [A. Sax. *bendan*, to bend, lit. to bend and keep bent by the string, from *bend*, a band; comp. Fr. *bander un arc*, to bend a bow, from *bande*, a string.] To curve or make crooked; to deflect from a normal condition of straightness; to direct to a certain point (one's mind, course, steps); to subdue; to cause to yield.—v.i. To be or become curved or crooked; to incline; to lean or turn; to be directed; to bow or be submissive.—n. A curve; a crook; a turn; flexure; incurvation.

Bene, bēn'ē, n. BENNE.

Beneath, bē-nēth', prep. [A. Sax. *beneath*, *beneothan*—prefix *be*, and *neothan*, below. NETHER.] Under; lower in place than something which rests above; burdened or overburdened with; lower than in rank, dignity, or excellence; below the level of.—adv. In a lower place; below.

Benedicite, ben-e-dis'i-tē, n. [L., lit. bless ye, the first word of the hymn.] A canticle or hymn in the Book of Common Prayer, as old as the time of St. Chrysostom.

Benedick, **Benedict**, ben'e-dik, ben'e-dikt, n. A sportive name for a married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor: from one of the characters (*Benedick*) in Shakspere's *Much Ado about Nothing*.

Benedictine, ben-e-dik'tin, a. Pertaining to the monks of St. Benedict.—n. A Blackfriar; a member of the order of monks founded at Monte Cassino about the year 529 by St. Benedict: so called as wearing a loose black gown with large wide sleeves, and a cowl on the head.

Benediction, ben-e-dik'shon, n. [L. *benedictio*—*bene*, well, and *dictio*, speaking.] The act of invoking a blessing; blessing, prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favour of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness.—**Benedictive**, **Benedictory**, ben-e-dik'tiv, ben-e-dik'to-ri, a. Giving a blessing; expressing a benediction, or wishes for good.

Benedictus, ben-e-dik'tus, n. [L., blessed—'Blessed be the Lord God of Israel,' &c.] The song of Zacharias in Luke i., used in the service of the Roman Catholic Church and introduced with English words into the morning prayer of the English Church.

Benefaction, ben-e-fak'shon, n. [L. *benefactio*, from *benefacio*, to do good to one. BENEFICE.] The act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.—**Benefactor**, ben-e-fak'tėr, n. One who confers a benefit.—**Benefactress**, ben-e-fak'tres, n. A female who confers a benefit.

Benefice, ben'e-fis, n. [Fr. *bénéfice*, a benefice, from L. *beneficium*, a kindness, in late L. an estate granted for life—*bene*, well, and *facio*, to do.] An ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with a revenue for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself.—**Beneficed**, ben'e-fist, a. Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.—**Beneficence**, be-nef'i-sens, n. [L. *beneficentia*.] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.—**Bene-**

ficence, lit. well-doing, is the outcome and visible expression of *benevolence*, or well-willing. *Benevolence* may exist without *beneficence*, but *beneficence* always presupposes *benevolence*.—**Beneficent, Beneficient,**‡ be-nef'i-sent, ben-e-fi'shent, *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity.—**Beneficently**, be-nef'i-sent-li, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.—**Beneficial**, ben-e-fi'shal, *a.* Contributing to a valuable end; conferring benefit; advantageous; useful; profitable; helpful.—**Beneficially**, ben-e-fi'shal-li, *adv.* In a beneficial manner; advantageously; profitably; helpfully.—**Beneficialness**, ben-e-fi'shal-nes, *n.* —**Beneficiary**, ben-e-fi'shi-a-ri, *a.* Connected with the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages.—*n.* One who holds a benefice; one who is in the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages; one who receives something as a free gift.

Benefit, ben'e-fit, *n.* [O.E. *benfite, bienfet*, O.Fr. *bienfet*, from L. *benefactum*, a benefit. BENEFICE.] An act of kindness; a favour conferred; whatever is for the good or advantage of a person or thing; advantage; profit; a performance at a theatre or other place of public entertainment, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, or towards some charitable object.—*v.t.* To do good to; to be of service to; to advantage.—*v.i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

Benevolence, bē-nev'ō-lens, *n.* [L. *benevolentia*—*bene*, well, and *volens, volentis*, ppr. of *volo*, to will or wish.] The disposition to do good; the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness; good-will; kindness; charitableness; an act of kindness; a contribution or tax illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England. ∴ BENEFICENCE.—**Benevolent**, bē-nev'ō-lent, *a.* Possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; inclined to charitable actions.—**Benevolently**, bē-nev'ō-lent-li, *adv.* In a benevolent manner.

Bengalee, Bengali, ben-gal-ē', *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.—**Bengalese**, ben-gal-ēz', *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal.—*n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Bengal.—**Bengal-light**, *n.* A species of fireworks used as signals by night or otherwise, producing a steady and vivid blue-coloured fire.

Benight, bē-nīt', *v.t.* To shroud with the shades of night; to shroud or involve in gloom; to overtake with night: in this sense usually in past participle; *fig.* to involve in moral darkness or ignorance (the *benighted* heathen).

Benign, bē-nīn', *a.* [L. *benignus* for *benigenus*, kind-hearted—*benus* for *bonus*, good, and *genus*, kind, race.] Of a kind disposition; gracious; kind (our *benign* sovereign); proceeding from or expressive of gentleness, kindness, or benignity; salutary (*benign* influences); *med.* mild; not severe or violent.—**Benignant**, bē-nig'nant, *a.* Kind; gracious; favourable: frequently, like *benign*, used of the kindness of superiors; but *benign* is more a poetical word.—**Benignantly**, bē-nig'nant-li, *adv.* In a benignant manner.—**Benignity**, bē-nig'ni-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being benign or benignant; kindness of nature; graciousness; beneficence.—**Benignly**, bē-nīn'li, *adv.* In a benign manner; favourably; kindly; graciously.

Benison, ben'i-zn, *n.* [O.Fr. *beneison*, from L. *benedictio*, a benediction. *Benediction* is thus the same word.] A blessing uttered by a person; a benediction.

Benjamin, ben'ja-min, *n.* [Fr. *benjoin*, benzoin.] A common form of the name of the gum benzoin.

Benne, ben'e, *n.* [Malay.] Sesame, an East Indian annual herbaceous plant, from the seeds of which a valuable oil is expressed, used, like olive-oil, as an article of diet and for other purposes.

Bent, bent, pret. & pp. of *bend*.—*n.* Originally, a condition of being bent (as a bow); flexure; hence, *fig.* turn; inclination; disposition; natural tendency; leaning or bias of the mind.

Bent, Bent-grass, bent, bent'gras, *n.* [A.Sax. *beonet*—G. *binse*, a rush.] A wiry grass, such as grows on commons or neglected ground; any wild piece of land.—**Benty**, ben'ti, *a.* Abounding in or resembling bent.

Benthamism, ben'tham-izm, *n.* That doctrine of ethics or of social and political economy taught by Jeremy *Bentham*; a branch of utilitarianism.

Benumb, bē-num', *v.t.* [NUMB.] To make numb or torpid; to deprive of sensation; to stupefy; to render inactive.—**Benumber**, bē-num'ér, *n.* One who or that which benumbs.—**Benumbment**, bē-num'ment, *n.* Act of benumbing; torpidity.

Benzoin, Benzoine, ben-zō'in or ben'zoin, *n.* [Of Ar. origin—Fr. *benjoin*, Pg. *beijoim*.] Gum benjamin; a concrete resinous juice or balsam flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree of Sumatra, &c., chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes, and in incense, having a fragrant and agreeable smell.—**Benzoic**, ben-zō'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from benzoin.—**Benzole, Benzoline**, ben'zōl, ben'zō-lin, *n.* A clear colourless liquid, of a peculiar ethereal agreeable odour, obtained from coal-tar, much used as a solvent for removing grease spots, &c. Called also **Benzine** (ben'zin).

Bepraise, bē-prāz', *v.t.*—*bepraised, bepraising.* To praise greatly or extravagantly; to puff.

Bequeath, bē-kwēᴛʜ', *v.t.* [A. Sax. *becwethan*—prefix *be*, and *cwethan*, to say. QUOTH.] To give or leave by will; to devise by testament; to hand down; to transmit.—**Bequeathable**, bē-kwēᴛʜ'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being bequeathed.—**Bequeather**, bē-kwēᴛʜ'ér, *n.* One who.—**Bequest**, bē-kwest', *n.* The act of bequeathing or leaving by will; something left by will; a legacy.

Berate, bē-rāt', *v.t.*—*berated, berating.* To rate or chide vehemently; to scold.

Berber, bėr'bėr, *n.* A person belonging to, or the language spoken by, certain tribes of North Africa (Barbary).

Berberine, bėr'bėr-in, *n.* A substance obtained from the root of the barberry-tree, used in dyeing yellow.

Bere, bēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *bere*, barley. BARLEY.] A species of barley having six rows in the ear.

Bereave, bē-rēv', *v.t.*—*bereaved* or *bereft* (pret. & pp.), *bereaving.* [Prefix *be*, and *reave*; A. Sax. *berefian*. REAVE.] To deprive of something that is prized; to make destitute; to rob; to strip: with *of* before the thing taken away.—**Bereavement**, bē-rēv'ment, *n.* The act of bereaving, or state of being bereaved; deprivation, particularly the loss of a friend by death.—**Bereaver**, bē-rēv'ér, *n.* One who or that which bereaves.

Berg, bėrg, *n.* [A. Sax. and G. *berg*, a hill.] A large mass or mountain, as of ice; an iceberg.—**Bergmehl**, bėrg'māl, *n.* [G. *berg*, mountain, and *mehl*, meal.] Mountain-meal, a geological deposit in the form of an extremely fine powder, consisting almost entirely of the minute siliceous portions of diatoms.

Bergamot, bėr'ga-mot, *n.* [Fr. *bergamote*, It. *bergamotta*, from *Bergamo*, in Italy.] A variety of pear; the lime or its fruit, the rind of which yields a fragrant oil; an essence or perfume from the fruit of the lime; a coarse tapestry manufactured originally at *Bergamo*, in Italy.

Bergomask, bėr'gō-mask, *n.* [It. *bergamasco*, from *Bergamo* in N. Italy.] A kind of rustic dance. [*Shak.*]

Bergylt, bėr'gilt, *n.* The Norwegian haddock, a fish found in the northern seas.

Berlin, bėr'lin or bėr-lin', *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle of the chariot kind, first made at Berlin; Berlin wool; a knitted glove.—*Berlin blue*, Prussian blue.—*Berlin wool*, a kind of fine dyed wool used for tapestry, knitting, &c.—*Berlin work*, fancy work in Berlin wools or worsted.

Berm, Berme, bėrm, *n.* [O.Fr. *berme*, from G. *brame, bräme*—E. *brim*, border.] *Fort.* a space of ground of 3, 4, or 5 feet in width, between the rampart and the moat or fosse; the bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the towing-path.

Bernese, bėr'nēz, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A citizen or citizens of *Berne*.—*a.* Pertaining to *Berne* or its inhabitants.

Beroe, ber'ō-ē, *n.* [Gr. *Beroe*, one of the ocean nymphs.] A marine cœlenterate animal gelatinous and transparent, resembling a globe of jelly, shining at night while floating in the sea.

Berry, be'ri, *n.* [A. Sax. *berie*, a berry; Icel. *ber*, Sw. and D. *bär*, G. *beere*, Goth. *basi*; root seen in Skr. *bhas*, to eat.] A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing many seeds, and usually of no great size, such as the gooseberry, the strawberry, &c.; what resembles a berry, as one of the eggs of the lobster.—*v.i.* To bear or produce berries.—**Berried**, be'rid, *a.* Furnished with berries.

Bersaglieri, ber-sāl'yā-ā-rē, *n. pl.* The riflemen or sharp-shooters in the Italian army.

Berserk, Berserker, bėr'sėrk, bėr'sėr-kėr, *n.* [Icel. *berserkr*, lit. 'bear-sark,' or bear-shirt.] A kind of wild warrior or champion of heathen times in Scandinavia; a person of extreme violence and fury.

Berth, bėrth, *n.* [From the root of *bear*.] A station in which a ship lies or can lie; a small room in a ship set apart for one or more persons; a box or place for sleeping in a ship or railway-carriage; a post or appointment; a situation.—*v.t.* To assign a berth or anchoring ground to; to allot a berth or berths to.—**Berthage**, bėrth'āj, *n.* A charge made on vessels occupying a berth in a dock or harbour.

Beryl, ber'il, *n.* [L. *beryllus*, Gr. *bēryllos*, of eastern origin.] A colourless, yellowish, bluish, or less brilliant green variety of emerald, the prevailing hue being green.—**Berylline**, ber'il-lin, *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.—**Beryllium**, be-ril'li-um, *n.* Glucinum.

Beseech, bē-sēch', *v.t.*—*besought* (pret. & pp.), *beseeching.* [O.E. *beseke, biseke*—prefix *be*, and *seek*.] To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to beg eagerly for; to solicit.—**Beseecher**, bē-sēch'ėr, *n.* One who beseeches.—**Beseechingly**, bē-sēch'ing-li, *adv.* In a beseeching manner.

Beseem, bē-sēm', *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *seem*, in old sense of become, be seemly.] To become; to be fit for or worthy of.—**Beseeming**, bē-sēm'ing, *a.* Becoming; fit; worthy of.—**Beseemingly**, bē-sēm'ing-li, *adv.* In a beseeming manner.—**Beseemingness**, bē-sēm'ing-nes, *n.*

Beset, bē-set', *v.t.*—*beset, besetting.* [A. Sax. *besettan*, to set near, to surround—prefix *be*, and *settan*, to set.] To distribute over; to intersperse through or among; to surround; to inclose; to hem in (*beset* with enemies, a city *beset* with troops); to press on all sides, so as to perplex (temptations that *beset* us); to press hard upon.—**Besetment**, bē-set'ment, *n.* The condition of being beset; the sin or failing to which one is most liable; a besetting sin.—**Besetting**, bē-set'ing, *a.* Habitually attending or assailing us (a *besetting* sin).

Beshrew, bē-shrö', *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *shrew*. SHREWD.] To wish a curse to; to execrate: generally used impersonally in phrases intended as mild imprecations or maledictions (*beshrew* me! *beshrew* the fellow!).

Beshroud, bē-shroud', *v.t.* To cover with or as with a shroud; to hide in darkness.

Beside, bē-sīd', *prep.* [Prefix *be*, by, and *side*.] At the side of a person or thing; near to; apart from; not connected with (*beside* the present subject).—*To be beside one's self*, to be out of one's wits or senses.—**Beside, Besides**, bē-sīdz', *adv.* Moreover; over and above; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned. [*Besides* is now the commoner form.]—**Besides**, *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to.

Besiege, bē-sēj', *v.t.*—*besieged, besieging.* To lay siege to; to beset or surround with armed forces for the purpose of compelling to surrender; to beset; to harass (*besieged* with applications).—**Besieger**, bē-sēj'ėr, *n.* One who besieges.

Beslobber, Beslubber, bē-slob'ėr, bē-slub'ėr, *v.t.* To soil or smear; to besmear.

Besmear, bē-smēr', *v.t.* To smear all over; to bedaub; to overspread with some viscous, glutinous, or soft substance that adheres; to foul; to soil.

Besom, bē'zum, n. [A. Sax. besema, besma, a besom=D. bezem, G. besen, besen: root unknown.] A broom; a brush of twigs or other materials for sweeping.—v.t.† To sweep, as with a besom. [Cowper.]

Besot, bē-sot', v.t.—*besotted, besotting*. To make sottish, as with drink; to infatuate; to stupefy; to make dull, stupid, or senseless.—**Besotment**, bē-sot'ment, n. The act of besotting; the state of being besotted; stupidity; infatuation.—**Besotted**, bē-sot'ed, a. Made sottish by drink; indicating or proceeding from gross stupidity; stupid; infatuated.—**Besottedly**, bē-sot'ed-li, adv. In a besotted manner.—**Besottedness**, bē-sot'ed-nes, n.

Besought, bē-sat', pret. & pp. of beseech.

Bespangle, bē-spang'gl, v.t.—*bespangled, bespangling*. To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant.

Bespatter, bē-spat'ėr, v.t. To soil by spattering; *fig.* to asperse with calumny or reproach.

Bespeak, bē-spēk', v.t.—*bespoke* (pret.), *bespoke, bespoken* (pp.), *bespeaking*. To speak for (something wanted) beforehand; to order or engage against a future time; to betoken; to indicate by outward appearance (an action that *bespoke* a kind heart).—n. Among actors, a benefit.

Bespice, bē-spīs', v.t. To season with spices; to mingle drugs with; to drug. [*Shak.*]

Bespread, bē-spred', v.t. To spread over; to cover or form a coating over.

Besprent, bē-sprent', pp. [A participle of the obsolete verb *besprenge*, to besprinkle.] Sprinkled or scattered. [Poetical.]

Besprinkle, bē-spring'kl, v.t. To sprinkle over; to cover by scattering or being scattered over.

Bessemer-steel, bes'e-mėr-stēl, n. [From Sir H. *Bessemer*, the inventor of the process.] Steel made directly from molten cast-iron by driving through it currents of air so as to oxidise and carry off the carbon and impurities, the proper quantity of carbon for making steel being then introduced.

Best, best, a. *superl.* [A. Sax. *betst, betst, best*, serving as the superl. of *gōd*, good=D. and G. *best*, Dan. *beste*, Icel. *beztr*, Sw. *bästa*. The root is *bat, bet*, seen also in *better*, Goth. *batists*, best. BETTER.] Most good; having good qualities or attainments in the highest degree; possessing the highest advantages.—*Best man*, the right-hand man or supporter of the bridegroom at a wedding.—adv. In the highest degree.—n. Highest possible state of excellence (*Shak.*); all that one can do, or show in one's self: often used in this sense with the possessive pronouns *my, thy, his, their*, &c.—*At best*, considered or looked at in the most favourable light.—*To make the best of*, to use to the best advantage; to get all that one can out of; to put up with as well as one can.

Bestead, bē-sted', pp. of an obs. verb. [Prefix *be*, and *stead*, place.] Placed, disposed, or circumstanced as to convenience, benefit, and the like; situated: now always with *ill, well, sore*, &c.

Bestial, bes'ti-al, a. [L. *bestialis*, from *bestia*, a beast.] Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts; animal; having the qualities of a beast; brutal; brutish.—**Bestiality**, bes-ti-al'i-ti, n. The quality of a beast; beastliness.—**Bestialise**, bes'ti-al-īz, v.t.—*bestialised, bestialising*. To make like a beast; to bring or reduce to the condition of a beast.—**Bestially**, bes'ti-al-li, adv. In a bestial manner.—**Bestiarian**, bes-ti-ā'ri-an, n. One who takes an interest in the kind treatment of beasts; one who opposes vivisection.

Bestir, bē-stėr', v.t. To stir; to put into brisk or vigorous action: usually *refl.*

Bestow, bē-stō', v.t. To stow away; to lay up in store; to deposit; to lodge; to place (often *refl.*); to give; to confer; to impart: followed by *on* or *upon* before the recipient.—**Bestower**, bē-stō'ėr, n. One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.—**Bestowment, Bestowal**, bē-stō'ment, bē-stō'al, n. The act of bestowing.

Bestrew, bē-strū' or bē-strō', v.t. To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strew.

Bestride, bē-strīd', v.t.—*bestrid, bestrode* (pret.), *bestrid, bestridden* (pp.), *bestriding*. To stride over; to stand or sit on with the legs on either side; to step over; to cross by stepping (*Shak.*).

Bet, bet, v.t. and i.—*bet* or *betted, betting*. [A contraction of *abet*, to encourage, back up.] To lay or stake in wagering; to stake or pledge something upon the event of a contest; to wager.—n. A wager; that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any uncertain question or event; the terms on which a bet is laid.—**Better, Bettor**, bet'ėr, bet'or, n. One who lays bets or wagers.

Betake, bē-tāk', v.t.—*betook* (pret.), *betaken* (pp.), *betaking*. [Prefix *be*, and *take*.] To repair; to resort; to have recourse: with the reflexive pronouns.

Betel, Betle, bē'tl, n. [An Oriental word.] A species of pepper, a creeping or climbing plant, cultivated throughout India, the Malayan Peninsula and Islands, for the sake of its leaf, which is chewed with the betel-nut and lime.—**Betel-nut**, n. The kernel of the fruit of a beautiful palm-tree found in India and the East, which is eaten both in its unripe and mature state.

Bethink, bē-thingk', v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *think*.] To call or recall to mind; to bring to consideration: always with a reflexive pronoun (to *bethink* one's self *of* a thing).—v.i.† To have in recollection; to consider.

Betide, bē-tīd', v.t.—*betid, betided* (pret.), *betid* (pp.), *betiding*. [Prefix *be*, and *tide*, from A. Sax. *tīdan*, to happen. TIDE.] To happen to; to befall; to come to.—v.i. To come to pass; to happen.

Betimes, bē-tīmz', adv. [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *time*, with adverbial genitive termination.] Seasonably; in good season or time; early; at an early hour; soon; in a short time.

Betoken, bē-tō'kn, v.t. To be or serve as a token of; to foreshow; to indicate as future by that which is seen.

Beton, bet'on or bā-toṅ, n. [Fr. *béton*, from O.Fr. *beter*, to harden.] A mixture of lime and gravel, which grows into a compact mass; concrete.

Betongue, bē-tung', v.t. To scold; to attack with the tongue.

Betony, bet'o-ni, n. [L. *betonica*.] A British plant formerly much employed in medicine, and sometimes used to dye wool of a fine dark yellow.

Betook, bē-tuk', pret. of *betake*.

Betray, bē-trā', v.t. [Prefix *be*, and O.Fr. *trair*, Fr. *trahir*, to betray, from L. *tradere*, to give up or over. TRADITION.] To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery in violation of trust; to violate by fraud or unfaithfulness (to *betray* a cause or trust); to play false to; to reveal or disclose (secrets, designs); to let appear or be seen inadvertently (to *betray* ignorance).—**Betrayal**, bē-trā'al, n. Act of betraying.—**Betrayer**, bē-trā'ėr, n. One who betrays; a traitor.

Betroth, bē-troth', v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *troth*. TROTH.] To contract to any one in order to a future marriage; to affiance; to pledge one's troth to (O. T.).—**Betrothal, Betrothment**, bē-trōth'al, bē-trōth'ment, n. The act of betrothing.

Better, bet'ėr, a. serving as the compar. of *good*. [A. Sax. *betera, betra*, with corresponding forms in the other Teutonic languages. BEST.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable, in regard to use, fitness, or the like; improved in health.—*To be better off*, to be in improved or in superior circumstances.—adv. In a more excellent or superior manner; more correctly or fully; in a higher or greater degree; with greater advantage; more, in extent or amount (better than a mile).—v.t. To make better; to improve; to ameliorate; to increase the good qualities of (soil, &c.); to advance the interest or worldly position of; to surpass; to exceed; to improve on (as a previous effort).—v.i. To grow better; to become better; to improve.—n. A superior; one who has a claim to precedence: generally in the plural, and with possessive pronouns.—*The better*, a state of improvement: generally in adverbial phrase *for the better* (to alter a thing *for the better*); advantage; superiority; victory (to have or get *the better of*).—**Betterment**, bet'ėr-ment, n. A making better; improvement; value added to property from public improvements.—**Betterness**, bet'ėr-nes, n. The quality of being better; superiority.—**Better-half**, n. A colloquial term for wife.

Bettong, bet'tong, n. [Native name.] A kind of small kangaroo.

Between, bē-twēn', prep. [A. Sax. *betweonum, betweenan*—prefix *be*, and dat. pl. of *tweon*, twain, from *twā*, two; akin *twain, twin*.] In the space, place, or interval of any kind separating; in intermediate relation to; from one to another of (letters passing *between* them); in partnership among (shared *between* them); so as to affect both of; pertaining to one or other of two (the blame lies *between* you).—**Betwixt**, bē-twikst', prep. [A. Sax. *betweox, betweohs*—prefix *be*, and *tweoh*, from *twā*, two. The *t* is excrescent as in *amidst*, &c.] Between; passing between; from one to another.

Bevel, bev'el, n. [O.Fr. *bevel*; origin unknown.] The obliquity or inclination of one surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body; an instrument for drawing or measuring angles.—a. Having the form of a bevel; slant; not upright. [*Shak.*]—v.t.—*bevelled, bevelling*. To cut to a bevel.—v.i. To slant or incline off to a bevel-angle.—**Bevel-angle**, n. Any angle except a right angle.—**Bevel-gear**, n. A species of wheel-work in which the axis or shaft of the driving-wheel forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the wheel driven.—**Bevelled**, bev'eld, a. Having a bevel; formed with a bevel-angle.—**Bevelling**, bev'el-ing, a. Inclining from a right line; slanting toward a bevel-angle.

Beverage, bev'ėr-āj, n. [O.Fr. *beuvrage*, from *boivre, bevre*, L. *bibere*, to drink.] Drink; liquor for drinking.

Bevy, bev'i, n. [Perhaps of similar origin with *beverage*, and originally a drinking company, or animals collected at a watering-place.] A flock of birds; a company of females.

Bewail, bē-wāl', v.t. To wail or weep aloud for; to lament.—**Bewailable**, bē-wāl'a-bl, a. Capable or worthy of being bewailed.—**Bewailer**, bē-wāl'ėr, n. One who bewails or laments.—**Bewailing**, bē-wāl'ing, n. Lamentation.—**Bewailingly**, bē-wāl'ing-li, adv. In a bewailing manner.—**Bewailment**, bē-wāl'ment, n. The act of bewailing.

Beware, bē-wār', v.i. [*Be*, imperative of verb *to be*, and *ware*=wary. WARE, WARY.] To be wary or cautious; to be suspicious of danger; to take care: now used only in imperative and infinitive, with *of* before the noun denoting what is to be avoided.

Bewilder, bē-wil'dėr, v.t. [Prefix *be*, and old *wilder*, to lead astray. WILD.] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to perplex; to puzzle; to confuse.—**Bewilderingly**, bē-wil'dėr-ing-li, adv. So as to bewilder.—**Bewilderment**, bē-wil'dėr-ment, n. State of being bewildered.

Bewitch, bē-wich', v.t. To subject to the influence of witchcraft; to throw a charm or spell over; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.—**Bewitcher**, bē-wich'ėr, n. One that bewitches or fascinates.—**Bewitchery**, bē-wich'ėr-i, n. Witchery; fascination; charm.—**Bewitching**, bē-wich'ing, a. Having power to bewitch or to control by the arts of pleasing.—**Bewitchingly**, bē-wich'ing-li, adv.—**Bewitchingness**, bē-wich'ing-nes, n.—**Bewitchment**, bē-wich'ment, n. Fascination; power of charming.

Bewray,† bē-rā', v.t. [Prefix *be*, and A. Sax. *wrégan*, to disclose, accuse.] To disclose perfidiously; to betray; to divulge. [N.T.]

Bey, bā, n. [Turk. *beg*, pron. as *bey*.] A governor of a town or district in the Turkish dominions; also, a prince; a beg.

Beyond, bē-yond', prep. [A. Sax. *begeond, begeondan*—prefix *be*, and *geond*, yond, yonder. YON.] On the further side of; out of reach of; further than the scope or extent of; above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing.

Bezant, bez'ant, n. [From *Byzantium*.] A gold coin of Byzantium; a coin current in England from the tenth century till the time of Edward III.

Bezel, bez'el, *n.* [A form of *basil*, Fr. *biseau*, a slope. BASIL.] The part of a finger ring which surrounds and holds fast the stone; the groove in which the glass of a watch is set.

Bezetta, bē-zet'ta, *n.* Coarse linen rags or sacking soaked in certain pigments, which are thus prepared for exportation; such pigment itself. Red bezetta is coloured with cochineal.

Bezique, be-zēk', *n.* [Fr.] A simple game at cards, played by two, three, or four persons.

Bezoar, bē'zōr, *n.* [O.Fr. *bezoar*, from Per. *pādzahr*—*pād*, dispelling, and *zāhr*, poison.] A name for certain concretions found in the intestines of some animals (especially ruminants), formerly (and still in some places) supposed to be an antidote to poison.

Bhang, bang, *n.* An Indian variety of the common hemp, having highly narcotic and intoxicant properties; a drug prepared from the plant used as a narcotic, an anodyne, &c.

Biangular, Biangulate, bī-ang'gū-lėr, bī-ang'gū-lāt, *a.* Having two angles or corners.

Biarticulate, bī-är-tik'ū-lāt, *a.* Having two joints.

Bias, bī'as, *n.* [Fr. *biais*, from L.L. *bifax*, *bifacis*, two-faced—L. *bi*, double, and *facies*, the face.] A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line; that which causes the mind to incline towards a particular object or course; inclination; bent; prepossession.—*v.t.*—*biassed* or *biased*; *biassing* or *biasing*. To give a bias or particular direction to; to prejudice; to prepossess.—*adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely.

Biaxal, Biaxial, bī-aks'al, bī-aks'i-al, *a.* Having two axes.

Bib, bib, *n.* A fish of the cod family, about a foot in length, found in the British seas.

Bib,‡ bib, *v.t.* and *i.*—*bibbed*, *bibbing*. [L. *bibo*, *bibere*, to drink.] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently.—*n.* [So called because protective of the child's dress when drinking.] A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast.—**Bibacious**,† bī-bā'shus, *a.* [L. *bibax*, *bibacis*.] Addicted to drinking.—**Bibacity**,† bī-bas'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being bibacious.—**Bibber**, bib'ėr, *n.* A tippler; a man given to drinking.—**Bibulous**, bib'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *bibulus*.] Having the quality of imbibing fluids; spongy; addicted to drinking intoxicants; pertaining to the drinking of intoxicants (*bibulous* propensities).

Bibble-babble, bib'l-bab'l, *n.* [Reduplication of *babble*.] Babble; chatter.

Bibelot, bib'lō, *n.* [Fr., origin doubtful.] A small object of vertu; a knick-knack.

Biberine, bi-bē'rin, *n.* Same as *Bebeerine*.

Bible, bī'bl, *n.* [Fr. *bible*, Gr. *biblia*, the books, pl. of *biblion*, dim. from *biblos*, papyrus, paper, a book.] Originally a book, but specifically restricted now to THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred Scriptures, consisting of two parts, the Old Testament, originally written in Hebrew, the New Testament in Greek.—**Biblical**, bib'lik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible or to the sacred writings.—**Biblically**, bib'lik-al-li, *adv.* In a biblical manner; according to the Bible.—**Biblicist**, bib'li-sist, *n.* One skilled in the knowledge and interpretation of the Bible.—**Biblist**, bī'blist, *n.* One conversant with the Bible; one who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith.

Bibliography, bib-li-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *graphō*, to write.] A history or description of books or manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, &c.—**Bibliographer**, bib-li-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One versed in bibliography; one who composes or compiles the history of books.—**Bibliographic, Bibliographical**, bib'li-ō-graf"ik, bib'li-ō-graf"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to bibliography.

Bibliolatry, bib-li-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *latreia*, worship.] Worship or homage paid to books; excessive reverence for any book, especially the Scriptures.—**Bibliolatrist**, bib-li-ol'a-trist, *n.* A book-worshipper; a worshipper of the Bible.

Bibliology, bib-li-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *logos*, discourse.] Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology; a treatise on books; bibliography.—**Bibliological**, bib'li-ō-loj"ik-al, *a.* Relating to bibliology.

Bibliomancy, bib'li-ō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination performed by means of a book; divination by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard and drawing from them indications concerning things future.

Bibliomania, bib'li-ō-mā"ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *mania*, madness.] Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.—**Bibliomaniac**, bib'li-ō-mā"ni-ak, *n.* One affected with bibliomania.—**Bibliomaniacal**, bib'li-ō-ma-nī"ak-al, *a.* Pertaining to bibliomania.—**Bibliomanist**,† bib-li-om'an-ist, *n.* A bibliomaniac.

Bibliopegy, bib-li-op'e-ji, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *pēgnymi*, to make firm.] The art of bookbinding.

Bibliophile, bib'li-ō-fil, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *phileō*, to love.] A lover of books.—**Bibliophilism**, bib-li-of'il-izm, *n.* Love of bibliography or of books.—**Bibliophilist**, bib-li-of'il-ist, *n.* A bibliophile.

Bibliopole, bib'li-ō-pōl, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *pōleō*, to sell.] A bookseller.—**Bibliopolic, Bibliopolical**, bib'li-ō-pol"ik, bib'li-ō-pol"ik-al, *a.* Relating to bookselling or booksellers.—**Bibliopolist**, bib-li-op'ol-ist, *n.* A bibliopole.

Bibliotheca, bib'li-ō-thē"ka, *n.* [L., from Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *thēkē*, a repository.] A library.—**Bibliothecal**, bib'li-ō-thē"kal, *a.* Belonging to a library.

Bibulous. BIB.

Bicameral, bī-kam'ėr-al, *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *camera*, a chamber.] Pertaining to or consisting of two legislative or other chambers.

Bicarbonate, bī-kär'bon-āt, *n.* A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

Bice, Bise, bīs, *n.* [Fr. *bis*; etymology unknown.] A name given to two colours used in painting, one blue, the other green, and both native carbonates of copper.

Bicentenary, bī-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* [L. *bi*, twice, and E. *centenary*.] The period of two hundred years; the commemoration of an event that happened two hundred years before.—*a.* Relating to a bicentenary; occurring once in two hundred years.

Biceps, bī'seps, *n.* [L., from *bi*, double, and *caput*, the head.] A muscle having two heads or origins; the name of two muscles, one of the arm the other of the thigh.—**Bicipital, Bicipitous**, bī-sip'it-al, bī-sip'it-us, *a.* Having two heads; two-headed; pertaining to a biceps.

Bicker, bik'ėr, *v.i.* [W. *bicra*, to fight, *bicre*, conflict.] To skirmish; to quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to run rapidly; to move quickly with some noise, as a stream; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water; to make a confused noise; to clatter.—*n.* A fight, especially a confused fight.

Biconcave, bī-kon'kāv, *a.* Hollow or concave on both sides.

Biconjugate, bī-kon'jū-gāt, *a.* In pairs; placed side by side; *bot.* twice paired, as when a petiole forks twice.

Bicorn, Bicornous, bī'korn, bī-kor'nus, *a.* [L. *bi*, double, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having two horns or antlers; crescent-shaped.

Bicorporal, bī-kor'po-ral, *a.* Having two bodies; double-bodied.

Bicuspid, bī-kus'pid, *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, and *cuspis*, a prong.] With two cusps or points; two-fanged: often applied to teeth, as to the two first pairs of grinders in each jaw.

Bicycle, bī'si-kl, *n.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, and Gr. *kyklos*, a circle or wheel.] A two-wheeled velocipede; a vehicle consisting of two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a light metal frame carrying a seat, the vehicle being propelled by the feet of the rider pressing on treadles which act directly or through gearing.—**Bicyclist**, bī'sik-list, *n.* One who rides on a bicycle.

Bid, bid, *v.t.*—*bid* or *bade* (pret.), *bid*, *bidden* (pp.), *bidding*. [Partly from A. Sax. *biddan*, to pray, ask, declare, command = Icel. *bidja*, G. *bitten*, Goth. *bidjan*, to ask, to pray; partly from A. Sax. *beódan*, to offer, to bid = Goth. *biudan*, G. *bieten*, to offer, command.] To ask, request, or invite (a person); to pray; to wish; to say to by way of greeting or benediction (to *bid* good-day, farewell); to command; to order or direct; to enjoin: followed by an objective and infinitive without *to* (*bid* him come); to offer; to propose, as a price at an auction.—*n.* An offer of a price, especially at an auction.—**Bidder**, bid'ėr, *n.* One who bids or offers a price.—**Bidding-prayer**, *n.* An old form of prayer used before sermon exhorting the people to pray for men of all conditions.

Bide, bīd, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *bīdan* = Icel. *bída*, D. *beiden*, Goth. *beidan*. Hence *abide*.] To be or remain in a place or state; to dwell; to inhabit.—*v.t.* To endure; to suffer; to bear; to wait for (chiefly in phrase *to bide one's time*).

Bidental, Bidentate, bī-den'tal, bī-den'tāt, *a.* [L. *bidens*—prefix *bi*, and *dens*, a tooth.] Having two teeth, or processes like teeth; two-toothed.

Bidery, bid'ėr-i, *n.* [From *Bidar*, a town in India.] An alloy of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, used in India for making many elegant and artistic articles.

Bidet, bi-det' or bē-dā, *n.* [Fr.] A horse for carrying a trooper's baggage; a chamber-pot mounted on a stand; a sort of small portable bath.

Biennial, bī-en'ni-al, *a.* [L. *biennium*, a space of two years—prefix *bi*, twice, *annus*, a year.] Happening or taking place once in two years; *bot.* continuing for two years and then perishing; taking two years to produce its flowers and fruit.—*n.* A biennial plant.—**Biennially**, bī-en'ni-al-li, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

Bier, bēr, *n.* [O.E. *beere*, *bere*, A. Sax. *baer*, a bier; from the root of *bear*, to carry.] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying a corpse to the grave.

Biestings, bēst'ingz. See BEESTINGS.

Bifacial, bī-fā'shi-al, *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, *facies*, a face.] Having the opposite surfaces alike.

Bifarious, bī-fā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *bifarius*, twofold.] Divided into two parts; double; twofold.—**Bifariously**, bī-fā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a bifarious manner.

Biferous, bif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *fero*, to bear.] *Bot.* bearing flowers or fruit twice a year.

Biffin, bif'in, *n.* [From the resemblance of its flesh to *beef*.] An excellent kitchen apple cultivated in England and often sold in a dried and flattened condition.

Bifid, bī'fid, *a.* [L. *bifidus*—prefix *bi*, twice, *findo*, *fidi*, to split.] Cleft or divided into two parts; forked; *bot.* divided half-way down into two parts; opening with a cleft.

Bifilar, bī-fī'lėr, *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *filum*, a thread.] Two-threaded; fitted or furnished with two threads (a *bifilar* micrometer).

Bifold, bī'fōld, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *fold*.] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c. [*Shak.*]

Bifoliate, bī-fō'li-āt, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having two leaves.

Biform, Biformed, bī'form, bī'formd, *a.* [L. *biformis*, double-formed—*bi*, twice, and *forma*, form.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes; double-bodied.—**Biformity**, bī-for'mi-ti, *n.* The state of being biform; a doubleness of form.

Bifurcate, bī-fėr'kāt, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *furca*, a fork.] Forked; divided into two branches.—**Bifurcation**, bī-fėr-kā'shon, *n.* A forking or division into two branches.

Big, big, *a.* [Etymology doubtful; perhaps connected with Sc. or North. E. to *big*, Icel. *byggja*, Dan. *bygge*, to build.] Having size, whether large or small; more especially, great; large; bulky; great with young; pregnant; hence, *fig.* full of something important; teeming; distended; full, as with grief or passion; tumid; haughty

in air or mien; pompous; proud.—**Bigness**, big'nes, n. The state or quality of being big; size; bulk.—**Big-horn**, n. A large and very wild species of sheep with horns 3½ feet long found in the western mountains of N. America; the Rock-Mountain sheep.—**Big-wig**, n. A person of great importance, consequence, or dignity; a great or notable personage. [Colloq.]

Bigamy, big'a-mi, n. [Prefix *bi*, twice, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage.] The crime, fact, or state of having two (or more) wives or husbands at once.—**Bigamist**, big'a-mist, n. One who has committed bigamy.—**Bigamous**, big'a-mus, a. Of or pertaining to bigamy; guilty of bigamy.

Bigg, big, n. [Icel. *byggi*, Dan. *byg*, barley.] A variety of barley having six rows of grains; bere.

Biggin, Bigger, big'in, n. [Fr. *béguin*, the cap of the *Beguines*.] A child's cap; a night-cap; a coif. [*Shak.*]

Biggin, big'in, n. [A form of *piggin*, from *pig*, a small earthen vessel.] A can; a contrivance for straining the grounds from coffee.

Bight, bit, n. [A. Sax. *byht*, from *bigan*, *bugan*, to *bow* or bend = L.G. Dan. Icel. *bugt*, a bending, a bay. Bow.] A bend in a coast-line; a bay; the double of a rope when folded; a bend anywhere except at the ends; a loop.

Bignonia, big-nō'ni-a, n. [After M. *Bignon*, librarian to Louis XIV.] The generic name of a number of plants, inhabitants of hot climates, usually climbing shrubs with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers, hence their name of *trumpet-flower*.

Bigot, big'ot, n. [Fr. *bigot*, a bigot; It. *bigotto*, *bigotes*. Etymology uncertain. Some suppose it a corruption of *Visigoth*; others refer it to the oath *bi Gott* (by God) common among the Norse settlers in Normandy.] A person obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, or practice; a person blindly attached to any opinion, system, or party.—**Bigoted, Bigotted**, big'ot-ed, a. Having the character of a bigot; belonging to a bigot; showing blind attachment to opinions.—**Bigotedly**, big'ot-ed-li, *adv.* In a bigoted manner.—**Bigotry**, big'ot-ri, n. The practice or tenets of a bigot, obstinate or blind attachment to a particular creed or to certain tenets; unreasoning zeal; intolerance.

Bijou, bē-zhō, n. [Fr.] A jewel; something small and pretty.—**Bijouterie**, bē-zhō-trē, n. Jewelry; trinkets.

Bijugous, Bijugate, bī'jū-gus, bī'jū-gāt, a. [L. *bijugus*—*bi*, two, *jugum*, a yoke.] *Bot.* having two pairs of leaflets.

Bike, bīk, n. A bicycle. [Colloq.]

Bilabiate, bī-lā'bi-āt, a. [L. *bi*, twice, and *labium*, a lip.] *Bot.* applied to a corolla having two lips, the one placed over the other.

Bilaminar, bī-lam'i-nēr, a. [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *lamina*, a lamina.] Having or consisting of two thin plates or laminæ.

Bilander, bī'lan-dēr, n. [D. *bijlander*—*bij*, by, near, and *land*, land.] A small merchant vessel with two masts, used chiefly in the Dutch canals; a kind of hoy.

Bilateral, bī-lat'ēr-al, a. [L. *bi*, twice, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having two sides; of or pertaining to two sides; two-sided.

Bilberry, bil'be-ri, n. [Dan. *billeber*, bilberry—*bille*, of doubtful meaning, and *bær*, a berry.] A dark blue or almost black berry, the fruit of a small shrub belonging to the cranberry family (akin to the heaths) growing on moors and woods in Britain; the shrub itself.

Bilboa, bil'bō, n. [From *Bilboa* in Spain, famous for their manufacture.] A rapier; a sword.—**Bilboes**, bil'bōs, n. pl. A contrivance for confining the feet of prisoners—a long bar or bolt of iron with shackles sliding on it and a lock at the end.

Bile, bīl, n. [Fr. *bile*, L. *bilis*, bile, also anger, spleen.] A yellow bitter liquid, separated from the blood by the action of the liver, and discharged into the gall-bladder, its most obvious use being to assist in the process of digestion; ill-nature; bitterness of feeling; spleen.—**Biliary**, bil'i-a-ri, a. Pertaining to or containing bile.—**Bilious**, bil'i-us, a. Consisting of, or affected by bile; having an excess of bile; having the health deranged from excess of bile in the system.—**Biliousness**, bil'i-us-nes, n. The state or quality of being bilious, or of suffering from an excessive secretion of bile.

Bilge, bilj, n. [A different orthography of *bulge*.] The protuberant part of a cask; the breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to a horizontal direction.—*v.t. Naut.* to spring a leak in the bilge.—**Bilge-pump**, n. A pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.—**Bilge-water**, n. A water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom.

Bilingual, bī-ling'gwal, a. [L. *bilinguis*—*bi*, double, and *lingua*, a tongue, a language.] Containing, or expressed in, two languages (a *bilingual* dictionary).—**Bilingueous**, bī-ling'gwus, a. Speaking two languages; bilingual.

Biliteral, bī-lit'ēr-al, a. [L. *bi*, twice, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters.

Bilk, bilk, *v.t.* [Probably a form of *balk*.] To deceive or defraud by non-fulfilment of engagement; to leave in the lurch; to decamp without paying (a person).

Bill, bil, n. [A. Sax. *bile*, a beak.] The beak of a fowl.—*v.t.* To join bills or beaks, as doves; to caress fondly.—**Billed**, bild, a. Having a bill: usually in composition.

Bill, bil, n. [A. Sax. *bil*, *bill*, a bill, a sword, *&c.*; D. and G. *bille*, a pick; Dan. *bid*, D. *bijl*, G. *beil*, a hatchet; root in Skr. *bhid*, to split.] A cutting instrument hook-shaped towards the point, or with a convex cutting edge, used in pruning, *&c.*; a bill-hook; an ancient military weapon, consisting of a broad hook-shaped blade, having a short pike at the back and another at the summit, attached to a long handle.—**Bill-hook**, n. A small variety of hatchet with a hook at the end of the cutting edge.

Bill, bil, n. [O.Fr. *bille*, a label or note, from L.L. *billa*, *bulla*, a seal, a letter, a roll, from L. *bulla*, a boss, a stud, whence *bull*, a papal edict.] A sheet or piece of paper containing a statement of certain particulars; a sheet containing a public notice or advertisement; a note of charges for goods supplied, work done, or the like, with the amount due on each item; a declaration of certain facts in legal proceedings; a written promise to pay or document binding one to pay a specified sum at a certain date; a bill of exchange (see below); a draft of a law presented to a legislature to be passed into an act: also applied to various measures that are really acts.—*Bill of divorce*, a writing given by a husband to his wife among the Jews by which their marriage was dissolved.—*Bill of entry*, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house.—*Bill of exchange*, an order drawn by one person (the drawer) on another (the drawee) who is either in the same or in some distant country, requesting or directing him to pay money at a specified time to some person designated (the payee), who may either be the drawer himself or some other person. The person on whom the bill is drawn becomes the 'acceptor' by writing his name on it as such.—*Bill of fare*, in a hotel, restaurant, *&c.*, a list of refreshments ready to be supplied.—*Bill of health*, a certificate signed by consuls or other authorities as to the health of a ship's company at the time of her clearing any port, a *clean bill* being given when no disorder is supposed to exist, and a *foul bill* when it is known to exist.—*Bill of lading*, a memorandum of goods shipped on board of a vessel, signed by way of receipt by the master of the vessel.—*Bill of mortality*, an official return of the number of deaths occurring in a place within a certain time.—*Bill of sale*, a formal instrument for the transfer of personal property (as furniture, the stock in a shop), often given in security for a debt, empowering the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid at the appointed time.—**Bill-broker**, n. One who buys, negotiates, or discounts bills of exchange, promissory notes, and the like.—**Bill-poster, Bill-sticker**, n. One who posts or sticks up bills or placards in public places.

Billet, bil'et, n. [A dim. of *bill*—Fr. *billet*, Bill.] A small paper or note in writing; a short letter; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.—**Billet**, bil'et, *v.t.* To quarter or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.—*v.i.* To be quartered; to lodge: specifically applied to soldiers.

Billet, bil'et, n. [Fr. *billet*, a log, from *bille*, the stock of a tree, from the Celtic.] A small stick or round piece of wood used for various purposes; arch. an imitation of a wooden billet placed in a hollow moulding at intervals apart, usually equal to its own length.

Billet-doux, bil-le-dō, n. pl. **Billets-doux**, bil-le-dō. [Fr., lit. sweet billet or note.] A love note or short love-letter.

Billiards, bil'yerds, n. [Fr. *billard*, the game of billiards, a billiard-cue, from *bille*, a piece of wood.] A game played on a long, rectangular, cloth-covered table, with cues or maces and ivory balls, which the players strike against each other, and generally also drive into pockets at the sides and corners of the table.—**Billiard**, bil'yerd, a. Pertaining to or used in the game of billiards.—**Billiard-marker**, n. One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game.

Billycock, bil'i-kok, n. A low-crowned felt hat. [Colloq.]

Billingsgate, bil'ings-gāt, n. [From a fish-market of this name in London, celebrated for the use of foul language.] Profane or foul language; ribaldry.

Billion, bil'yon, n. [Fr., contr. from L. *bis*, twice, and *million*.] A million of millions.

Billon, bil'on, n. [Fr.] An alloy of copper and silver, used in some countries for coins of low value.

Billow, bil'ō, n. [Icel. *bylgja*, Dan. *bölge*, Sw. *böljo*, a swell, a billow, from root of *bulge*, *belly*, *bellows*.] A great wave or surge of the sea.—*v.t.* To swell; to rise and roll in large waves or surges.—**Billowy**, bil'ō-i, a. Swelling into large waves; full of surges; belonging to billows; wavy.

Billy-boy, bil'i-boi, n. A one-or two-masted, bluff-bowed vessel of light draught, especially built for the navigation of the Humber and its tributaries.

Bilobate, bī-lō'bāt, a. [Prefix *bi*, and lobate.] Divided into two lobes (a *bilobate* leaf).

Bilocular, bī-lok'ū-lēr, a. [L. *bi*, twice, and *loculus*, a cell, from *locus*, a place.] Divided into two cells or small compartments.

Bilong, bil'long, n. An African name for lean meat cut in strips and dried.

Bimaculate, bī-mak'ū-lāt, a. [L. *bi*, twice, *macula*, a spot.] Marked with two spots.

Bimanous, bī'ma-nus, a. [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *manus*, a hand.] Having two hands; pertaining to the Bimana.—**Bimana**, bī'ma-na, n. pl. Animals having two hands; a term applied to the highest order of Linnæus, of which man is the type and sole genus.

Bimestrial, bī-mes'tri-al, a. [L. *bi*, two, twice, and *mensis* (*mensis*).] Occurring once in two months.

Bimetallic, bī-me-tal'ik, a. [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *metallic*.] Of or pertaining to two metals; pertaining to the use of a double metallic standard in currency.—**Bimetallism**, bī-met'al-izm, n. That system of currency which recognises coins of two metals, as silver and gold, as legal tender to any amount.—**Bimetallist**, bī-met'al-ist, n. One who favours bimetallism.

Bimenthly, bī-menth'li, a. [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *monthly*.] Occurring every two months.

Bin, bin, n. [A. Sax. *binn*, *binne*, a bin, a hutch; D. *ben*, G. *benne*, *binne*, a basket.] A box or inclosed place used as a repository of any commodity; one of the subdivisions of a cellar for wine-bottles.

Binacle, bin'a-kl, n. Same as *Binnacle*.

Binary, bī'na-ri, a. [L. *binus*, double, two and two.] Consisting or composed of two or of two parts; double; twofold; dual.—*Binary compound*, *chem.* a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound equivalent to an element, or of two such compounds, according to the laws of

combination.—*Binary star*, a double star, one of two stars associated together so as to form a system, the one revolving round the other, or both round their common centre of gravity.—**Binate**, bi'nāt, *a. Bot.* being double or in couples; growing in pairs.

Bind, bind, *v.t.*—*bound* (pret. & pp.), *binding*. [A. Sax. *bindan*, pret. *bond*, pp. *bunden*—Icel. Sw. *binda*, Dan. *binde*, D. and G. *binden*, same root as Skr. *bandh*, to bind.] To tie or confine with a cord, or anything that is flexible; to fasten or encircle, as with a band or ligature; to put a ligature or bandage on; to put in bonds or fetters; to hold in, confine, or restrain; to engage by a promise, agreement, vow, law, duty, or any other moral or legal tie; to form a border on, or strengthen by a border; to sew together and cover (a book). —*v.i.* To exercise an obligatory influence; to be obligatory; to tie up; to tie sheaves up; to grow hard or stiff (of soil).—**Binder**, bind'er, *n.* A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; one who binds sheaves; anything that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band; a bandage. —**Bindery**, bind'er-i, *n.* A place where books are bound.—**Binding**, bind'ing, *a.* Serving to bind; having power to bind or oblige; obligatory; making fast; astringent.—*n.* The act of one who binds; anything which binds; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; something that secures the edges of cloth. —**Bindingly**, bind'ing-li, *adv.* In a binding manner; so as to bind.—**Bindingness**, bind'ing-nes, *n.* The character of being binding or obligatory.—**Bind-weed**, *n.* The common name for twining or trailing plants of the convolvulus family, common in cornfields and waste places and overrunning hedges.

Bine, bin, *n.* [From the verb to *bind*.] The slender stem of a climbing plant: sometimes written *Bind*.

Bing, bing, *n.* [Dan. *binge*, Icel. *bingr*, a heap.] A large heap, as of corn, coal, ore, &c.

Binn, bin, *n.* Same as *Bin*.

Binnacle, bin'a-kl, *n.* [Formerly, *bittacle*, from Fr. *habitacle*, a little house for pilot and steersman, from L. *habitaculum*, an abode, from *habito*, to dwell. HABITATION.] A box on the deck of a vessel, near the helm, containing the compass and lights by which it can be read at night.

Binocle, bi'no-kl or bin'o-kl, *n.* [L. *binus*, double, and *oculus*, an eye.] A telescope with two tubes, for the use of both eyes at once; a field-glass.—**Binocular**, bi-nok'ū-lér, *a.* Having two eyes; pertaining to both eyes; suited for the simultaneous use of both eyes.—*n.* A binocle.

Binomial, bi-nō'mi-al, *n.* [L. *bi*, two, twice, and *nomen*, a name.] *Alg.* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign *plus* (+) or *minus* (—). —*a.* Pertaining to binomials.—*Binomial theorem*, a celebrated theorem by Sir Isaac Newton, for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it.—**Binominal**, bi-nom'i-nal, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to two names; pertaining to the scientific naming of plants and animals by a Latin or Latinized generic and specific name, a system introduced by Linnæus; as *Elephas Indicus*, the Indian elephant.

Binturong, bin'tū-rong, *n.* [Native name.] An ursine animal allied to the racoon, found in the Malay archipelago.

Biocellate, bi-os'el-lāt, *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *ocellus*, an eyelet.] Marked with two eye-like spots, as an insect's wing.

Biodynamics, bi'ō-di-nam''iks, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and E. *dynamics* (which see).] The doctrine of vital forces or energy.

Biogenesis, bi-ō-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation.] The origin of what has life (vegetable or animal) from living matter; the doctrine which holds that living organisms can spring only from living parents: as opposed to *abiogenesis*; the history of the life development of organized existences.—**Biogenetic**, bi-ō-je-net'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to biogenesis.

Biography, bi-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *graphō*, to write.] The history of the life and character of a particular person; a life; a memoir; biographical writings in general, or as a department of literature.—**Biographer**, bi-og'ra-fér, *n.* One who writes a biography; a writer of lives.—**Biographic**, **Biographical**, bi-ō-graf'ik, bi-ō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to biography; containing biography.—**Biographically**, bi-ō-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a biography. —**Biographize**, bi-og'ra-fiz, *v.t.* To write the biography of.—**Biograph**, bi'o-graf, *n.* A kind of cinematograph.

Biology, bi-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of life, or which treats generally of the life of animals and plants, including their morphology, physiology, origin, development, and distribution.—**Biologic**, **Biological**, bi-ō-loj'ik, bi-ō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to biology.—**Biologist**, bi-ol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in or who studies biology.

Bioplasm, bi'ō-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *plasma*, anything formed, from *plassō*, to form.] The albuminoid substance constituting the living matter of the elementary part or cell in plants and animals; germinal matter.—**Bioplasmic**, bi-ō-plaz'mik, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm.

Biotaxy, bi'ō-tak-si, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *taxis*, arrangement.] The scientific classification of animals and plants.

Biparous, bip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *pario*, to bear.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bipartible, **Bipartile**, bi-pär'ti-bl, bi-pär''til, *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *partio*, to divide.] Capable of being divided into two parts.—**Bipartite**, bi-par'tit, *a.* In two parts; having two correspondent parts; double; *bot.* divided into two parts nearly to the base, as leaves.—**Bipartition**, bi-par-tish'on, *n.* The act of making bipartite.

Biped, bi'ped, *n.* [L. *bipes*—*bi*, twice, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.—**Bipedal**, bi'ped-al, *a.* [L. *bipedalis*.] Having two feet.

Bipennate, bi-pen'nāt, *a.* [L. *bi*, double, and *penna*, a wing.] Having two wings or organs resembling wings.

Bipinnate, bi-pin'nāt, *a.* [L. *bi*, double, and *pinnatus*, winged.] *Bot.* doubly pinnate; having pinnæ which are themselves pinnate: said of leaves.

Biplicate, bi'pli-kāt, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *plico*, to fold.] Doubly folded; twice folded together.—**Biplicity**, bi-plis'i-ti, *n.* State of being biplicate; doubleness.

Biquadratic, bi-kwod-rat'ik, *n.* [L. *bi*, double, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.] *Math.* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself; the square of the square.—*a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power.

Birch, bérch, *n.* [A. Sax. *byrc*, *beorc*—Icel. and Sw. *björk*, Dan. and Sc. *birk* (comp. Sc. *birk*, E. *church*), D. *berk*, G. *birke*, Rus. *berezu*, Lith. *berzas*, Skr. *bhurja*—a birch.] A graceful tree having small leaves, slender, often drooping branches, and a smooth whitish bark; a kind of wine is made from its spring sap, its bark is much used in tanning, and its timber is employed in turnery; an instrument of punishment used by schoolmasters, generally made of the tough, slender twigs of the common birch.—**Birchen**, bérch'en, *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.

Bird, bérd, *n.* [A. Sax. *brid*, a young bird, from the root of *brood*, *breed*. *Fowl* was originally the word for bird in general.] A feathered, warm-blooded animal, with two legs and two wings, producing young from eggs; one of the feathered class (Aves) of the vertebrate animals.—*v.i.* To catch birds.—**Bird-bolt**, *n.* An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds.—**Bird-call**, *n.* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them.—**Bird-cherry**, *n.* A species of cherry having the flowers in racemes and fruit only fit for birds.—**Bird-lime**, *n.* A viscous substance prepared from holly-bark, &c., used for entangling birds, twigs being for this purpose smeared with it at places where birds resort.—*v.t.* To besmear with bird-lime.—**Bird-of-Paradise**, *n.* One of a family of conirostral birds found in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the male birds being celebrated for their gorgeous plumage.—**Bird-organ**, *n.* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes.—**Bird's-eye**, *n.* The popular name of a species of primrose or wild germander and several other plants; a kind of cut tobacco, the minute slices of the stems of which are marked somewhat like a bird's eye.—*Bird's-eye maple*, the wood of the sugar-maple, which is marked by little knotty spots resembling birds' eyes, and is much used in cabinet-making.—*Bird's-eye view*, a view or landscape shown as it might appear to a flying bird; hence, a rapid and comprehensive view of a subject.—**Bird's-foot**, *n.* A common name for several plants, having legumes somewhat resembling the claws of a bird.—**Bird's-nest**, *n.* A name of several plants, especially a British orchid having a root resembling a nest.—**Bird-spider**, *n.* A Brazilian species of spider large enough to prey on small birds. —**Bird-witted**, *a.* Not having the faculty of attention; flighty.

Biremis, bi'rem, *n.* [L. *biremis*—*bi*, two, and *remus*, an oar.] An ancient Greek or Roman vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

Birretta, **Berretta**, bē-ret'ta, bā-ret'ta, *n.* [It. *berretta*, L.L. *birretum*, *birretum*, dim. of *birrus*, a hood.] A square cap worn by ecclesiastics; priests have it black, bishops purple, cardinals red: written also *Biretta*.

Birostrate, bi-ros'trāt, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.

Birr, bir, *n.* [Imitative of the sound.] A whirring noise.—*v.i.* To make a whirring noise.

Birth, bérth, *n.* [A. Sax. *beorth*, *byrth*, from *beran*, to bear; Goth. *gabairtha*, G. *geburt*.] The act or process of being born; the occasion of an individual's coming into life; the act of bearing or bringing forth; parturition; the condition in which a person is born; lineage; extraction; descent; that which is born or produced; origin; beginning.—**Birthday**, *n.* The day on which any person is born, or the anniversary of the day; day or time of origin.—**Birth-mark**, *n.* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body.—**Birthnight**, *n.* The night in which a person is born; the anniversary of that night.—**Birthplace**, *n.* The place of one's birth; place of origin.—**Birthright**, *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth; right of primogeniture.—**Birth-root**, *n.* A North American plant, the roots of which are esteemed as astringent, tonic, and antiseptic.

Biscotin, bis'kot-in, *n.* [Fr.; It. *biscottino*. BISCUIT.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs; sweet biscuit.

Biscuit, bis'ket, *n.* [Fr. *bis*, twice, and *cuit* (L. *coctus*), cooked. Cook.] A kind of hard, dry, flat bread, so prepared as not to be liable to spoil by being kept; a kind of small baked cake variously made; porcelain or earthenware after being first fired, and before the application of the glazing and embellishments; unglazed porcelain, of which small articles of statuary are made.

Biscutate, bi-skū'tāt, *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, double, and *scutum*, a shield.] *Bot.* resembling or having two shield-like parts.

Bisect, bi-sekt', *v.t.* [L. *bi*, two, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] To cut or divide into two parts, more especially into two equal parts, as a line, &c.—**Bisection**, bi-sek'shon, *n.* The act of bisecting; the division of a line, angle, &c., into two equal parts.—**Bisegment**, bi-seg'ment, *n.* One of the parts of a bisected line.

Biserial, **Biseriate**, bi-sē'ri-al, bi-sē'ri-āt, *a.* Arranged in two series or rows.

Bisexual, bi-seks'ū-al, *a.* Having the organs of both sexes in one individual; of two sexes; hermaphrodite; *bot.* having both stamen and pistil within the same envelope.

Bishop, bish'up, *n.* [A. Sax. *bisscop*, a bishop, from Gr. *episkopos*, an overseer—*epi*, over, and *skopeō*, to look. *Bishop* is the same

word as Fr. *évêque* (a bishop), though they have not a letter in common.] A member of the highest order of the Christian ministry; a prelate having the spiritual direction and government of a diocese, the oversight of the clergy within it, and with whom rests the power of ordination, confirmation, and consecration; a piece in the game of chess having its upper section cleft in the form of a bishop's mitre.—**Bishopric**, bish'up-rik, *n.* [*Bishop*, and *ric*, jurisdiction = A. Sax. *rice*, D. *rijk*, G. *reich*, realm, dominion.] The office or dignity of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends; a diocese.

Bisk, bisk, *n.* [Fr. *bisque*, probably from L. *biscoctus*, twice cooked or boiled. BISCUIT.] Soup or broth made by boiling several sorts of meats together.

Bismuth, bis'muth or biz'muth, *n.* [G. *bismuth*, *wismuth*.] Chemical sym. Bi; sp. gr. 9·8. A metal of a yellowish or reddish white colour and a lamellar texture, somewhat harder than lead and not malleable, used in the composition of pewter, in the fabrication of printers' types, and in various other metallic mixtures.—*Bismuth glance*, the name of one or two ores of bismuth.—**Bismuthal**, **Bismuthic**, bis'(biz')muth-al, bis'(biz')muth-ik, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of bismuth.—**Bismuthin**, **Bismuthine**, bis'(biz')muth-in, *n.* A native sulphuret of bismuth.—**Bismuthite**, bis'(biz')muth-it, *n.* Native carbonate of bismuth; a white, dull green, or yellowish mineral.

Bison, bī'son, *n.* [L. *bison*, Gr. *bisōn*, a name borrowed from the ancient Germans.] The name of two bovine quadrupeds, the European bison or aurochs, and the American bison, usually but improperly called the buffalo, having short, black, rounded horns, and on the shoulders a large hunch, consisting of a fleshy substance.

Bisque, bisk, *n.* [Fr.] Unglazed white porcelain for making statuettes; biscuit.

Bissextile, bis-seks'til, *n.* [L. *bissextilis* (*annus*), leap-year, from *bi*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth, because the sixth day before the calends of March (=our 24th Feb.) was reckoned twice every fourth year, a day (the *bissextus*) being intercalated.] Leap-year.—*a.* Pertaining to leap-year.

Bistort, bis'tort, *n.* [L. *bistorta*—*bis*, twice, and *tortus*, twisted.] A plant, so called because of its twisted roots: called also *Snakeweed* and *Adder's-wort*.

Bistoury, bis'tu-ri, *n.* [Fr. *bistouri*.] A surgical instrument for making incisions, shaped in various ways.

Bistre, **Bister**, bis'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *bistre*.] A brown pigment prepared from the soot of wood, especially of the beech.

Bisulcate, bi-sul'kāt, *a.* [L. *bi*, double, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Cloven-footed, or having two-hoofed digits, as oxen or swine.

Bisulphate, bi-sul'fāt, *n.* In *chem.* a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.—**Bisulphite**, bi-sul'fīt, *n.* A salt of sulphurous acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

Bit, bit, pret. & pp. of *bite*.

Bit, bit, *n.* [From the verbal stem *bite*. In sense of piece it is the A. Sax. *bita*, *bite*, Icel. *biti*, a bite, a morsel; in sense of part of a bridle it corresponds to A. Sax. *bitol*, D. *bit*, Icel. *bitill*, G. *gebiss*.] A small piece of anything; a piece, morsel, fragment, or part; any small coin (a fourpenny-*bit*); the metal part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened; a boring tool for wood or metal, fixed in a stock, brace, lathe, or the like; the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers; the cutting blade of a plane. ∴ In certain phrases *a bit* often means somewhat, a little, a whit; as, he is *a bit* of a painter; not *a bit* better.—*A bit of one's mind*, one's candid opinions expressed in clear and unflattering terms.—*v.t.*—*bitted*, *bitting*. To put a horse's bit into the mouth of.

Bitch, bich, *n.* [A. Sax. *bicce*—Sc. *bick*, Icel. *bikkja*, Dan. *bikke*.] The female of canine animals, as of the dog, wolf, and fox; a term of reproach for a woman.

Bite, bīt *v.t.*—*bit* (pret.), *bit*, *bitten* (pp.), *biting*. [A. Sax. *bitan*—Icel. *bíta*, D. *bijten*, Goth. *beitan*, G. *beissen*; allied to L. *findo*, *fidi*, Skr. *bhid*, to split. *Bit*, *bitter*, *beetle* are from this stem.] To cut, break, or crush with the teeth; to penetrate or seize with the teeth; to cause a sharp or smarting pain to (pepper *bites* the mouth); to pinch or nip as with frost; to blast or blight; to grip or catch into or on, so as to act with effect (as an anchor, a file, &c.); to corrode or eat into, by aqua fortis or other acid.—*v.i.* To have a habit of biting persons; to seize a bait with the mouth; to grip or catch into another object, so as to act on it with effect (the anchor *bites*).—*n.* The seizure of anything by the teeth or with the mouth; a wound made by the mouth; a mouthful; a bit; a cheat, trick, fraud‡; catch or hold of one object on another.—**Biter**, bīt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which bites; an animal given to biting; one who cheats or deceives‡.—**Biting**, bīt'ing, *a.* Sharp; severe; cutting; pungent; sarcastic.—**Bitingly**, bīt'ing-li, *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically; sneeringly

Bitt, bit, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *biti*, a cross-beam or girder.] *Naut.* a piece of wood or frame secured to the deck, on which to make fast the cables.

Bittacle,‡ bit'a-kl, *n.* A binnacle.

Bitter, bit'ėr, *a.* [A. Sax. *biter*, from *bitan*, to bite, from causing the tongue to smart = D. G. Dan. and Sw. *bitter*, Icel. *bitr*.] Acrid, biting, pungent to taste; keen, cruel, poignant, severe, sharp, harsh, painful, distressing, piercing to the feelings or to the mind; reproachful, sarcastic, or cutting, as words.—**Bitterish**, bit'ėr-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter, especially to the taste.—**Bitterishness**, bit'ėr-ish-nes, *n.*—**Bitterly**, bit'ėr-li, *adv.* In a bitter manner; keenly, sharply, severely, intensely.—**Bittern**, bit'ėrn, *n.* The residual brine in salt-works, used for making Epsom salts.—**Bitterness**, bit'ėr-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being bitter in all its senses, whether to the taste, feelings, or mind.—**Bitters**, bit'ėrz, *n. pl.* A liquor prepared with bitter herbs or roots, and used as a stomachic, &c.—**Bitter-apple**, **Bitter-gourd**, *n.* A plant the fruit of which is a many-seeded gourd; colocynth.—**Bitter-sweet**, *n.* The woody nightshade, a trailing plant with small scarlet berries and strongly narcotic leaves, common in hedges in Britain, so called because the root and branches when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste.—**Bitter-sweeting**, *n.* A variety of apple which has supplied many allusions to the poets.—**Bitterwort**, bit'ėr-wėrt, *n.* Yellow gentian, so called from its remarkably bitter taste.

Bittern, bit'ėrn, *n.* [O. E. *bitore*, *bitter*, *bittour*; Fr. *butor*, Sp. *bitor*; origin uncertain.] A name given to several grallatorial or wading birds of the heron family; the common British species is celebrated for the singular booming or drumming noise it makes.

Bitumen, bi-tū'men, *n.* [L.] A mineral substance of a resinous nature and highly inflammable, appearing in a variety of forms which are known by different names, *naphtha* being the most fluid, *petroleum* and *mineral tar* less so, and *asphalt* being solid.—**Bituminate**, bi-tū'min-āt, *v.t.*—*bituminated*, *bituminating*. To impregnate with bitumen.—**Bituminiferous**, bi-tū'mi-nif"ėr-us, *a.* Producing bitumen.—**Bituminization**, bi-tū'min-iz-ā"shon, *n.* Transformation into a bituminous substance.—**Bituminize**, bi-tū'min-īz, *v.t.*—*bituminized*, *bituminizing*. To form into or impregnate with bitumen; to convert (as wood) into a bituminous body.—**Bituminous**, bi-tū'min-us, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; containing or yielding bitumen.

Bivalve, bī'valv, *n.* [L. prefix *bi*, double, and *valva*, a valve.] An animal of the molluscous class, having two valves, or a shell consisting of two parts which open by an elastic hinge and are closed by muscles, as the oyster, cockle, mussel, &c.; *bot.* a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts.—**Bivalve**, **Bivalvular**, bī'valv, bi-val'vū-lėr, *a.* Having two valves: said especially of the shells of molluscs.

Bivouac, biv'ū-ak, *n.* [Fr. *bivouac*, *bivac*, from G. *beiwache*; lit. by- or near-watch. WAKE, WATCH.] An encampment of soldiers in the open air without tents, each remaining dressed and with his weapons by him; a similar encampment of travellers, hunters, &c.—*v.i.*—*bivouacked*, *bivouacking*. To encamp in bivouac; to pass the night in the open air without tents or covering.

Biweekly, bi-wēk'li, *a.* Occurring or appearing every two weeks (a *biweekly* magazine).

Bizarre, bi-zär', *a.* [Fr., from Sp. *bizarro*, gallant, of Basque origin.] Odd in appearance; fanciful; fantastical; formed of incongruous parts.

Blab, blab, *v.t.*—*blabbed*, *blabbing*. [Allied to L.G. *blabben*, Dan. *blabbre*, G. *plappern*, to gabble; Gael. *blabaran*, a stutterer; *blabber-lipped*, *blob*, &c.] To utter or tell in a thoughtless or unnecessary manner what ought to be kept secret; to let out (secrets).—*v.i.* To talk indiscreetly; to tattle; to tell tales.—*n.* One who blabs; a tell-tale. [*Milt.*]—**Blabber**, blab'ėr, *n.* A blab; a tattler; a tell-tale.

Black, blak, *a.* [A. Sax. *blæc*, *blac*, black = Icel. *blakkr*, O.H.G. *plak*, black; comp. D. and L.G. *blaken*, to burn or scorch, Gr. *phlegō*, to burn, the original meaning perhaps referring to blackness caused by fire.] Of the darkest colour; the opposite of white; very dark in hue (though not absolutely incapable of reflecting light); destitute of light, or nearly so; dismal, gloomy, sullen, forbidding, or the like; destitute of moral light or goodness; mournful; calamitous; evil; wicked; atrocious.—*Black art*, the art of performing wonderful feats by supernatural means, or aided by evil spirits; necromancy; magic.—*Black beer*, a kind of beer of a black colour and syrupy consistence manufactured at Dantzic.—*Black cattle*, oxen, cows, &c., reared for slaughter, as distinguished from dairy cattle: used without reference to colour.—*Black death*, an oriental plague which first visited Europe in the fourteenth century, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots all over the skin.—*Black flag*, the flag formerly assumed by pirates.—*Black list*, a printed list circulated among commercial men, containing the names of persons who have become bankrupt or unable to meet their bills, &c.—*Black snake*, a name given to some snakes of a black colour, such as a large non-venomous North American snake which feeds on birds and small quadrupeds.—*Black spruce*, a spruce tree belonging to North America, which furnishes the spruce deals of commerce.—*n.* The opposite of white; a black dye or pigment or a hue produced by such; a black part of something, as of the eye; a black dress or mourning: frequently in plural; a small flake of soot; a member of one of the dark-coloured races; a negro or other dark skinned person.—*v.t.* To make black; to apply blacking to (shoes); to blacken; to soil.—**Blacken**, blak'n, *v.t.* To make black; to polish with blacking; to sully; to stain; to defame; to vilify; to slander.—*v.i.* To become black or dark.—**Blacking**, blak'ing, *n.* A composition for polishing boots, shoes, harness, &c., consisting usually of a mixture of lamp-black, oil, vinegar, &c.—**Blackish**, blak'ish, *a.* Somewhat black.—**Blackly**, blak'li, *adv.* In a black manner; darkly; gloomily; threateningly; angrily; atrociously.—**Blackness**, blak'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being black; black colour; darkness; gloominess; sombreness; sullen or severe aspect; atrocity.—**Blacky**, blak'i, *n.* A colloquial term for a negro or person of the dark-coloured races.—**Blackamoor**, blak'a-mör, *n.* [*Black*, and *Moor*, in the old sense of black man or negro, formerly written also *blackmoor*.] A negro; a black man or woman.—**Black-ball**, *v.t.* To reject, as a proposed member of a club, by putting black balls into a ballot-box; to exclude by vote.—**Black-band**, *n.* The most valuable kind of clay-ironstone (clay-carbon-

ate) from which most of the Scotch iron is manufactured.—**Black-beetle**, *n.* A cockroach.—**Black-berry**, *n.* The berry of the bramble.—**Blackbird**, blak'bėrd, *n.* An insessorial bird of the thrush family, the male bird being characterised by its black plumage and its rich mellow note; the merle.—**Black-board**, *n.* A board painted black, used in schools and lecture-rooms for writing or drawing lessons on for instruction.—**Black-cap**, *n.* A dentirostral British bird of the warbler family, noted for the sweetness of its song, and so called from its black tufted crown; an apple roasted till black.—**Black-chalk**, *n.* A mineral of a bluish-black colour, also a preparation of ivory-black and fine clay, used for drawing.—**Black-coat**, *n.* A colloquial name for a clergyman, as *red-coat* is for a soldier. **Black-cock**, *n.* A bird of the grouse family, so called from the glossy black plumage of the male; the heath-cock or black grouse.—**Black-currant**, *n.* A well-known garden plant and its fruit, so called from its black berries.—**Black-draught**, *n.* A purgative medicine, consisting of the infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia.—**Black-flux**, *n.* A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, used in melting metallic substances.—**Black-friar**, *n.* A friar of the Dominican order, so called from the colour of the dress; a Dominican.—**Blackguard**, blak'gärd or bla'gärd, *n.* [Formerly a name given to the scullions and lowest menials connected with a great household, who attended to the pots, coals, &c.] A man of coarse and offensive manners; a fellow of low character; a scamp; a scoundrel.—*v.t.* To revile in low or scurrilous language.—**Blackguardism**, blak'gärd-izm or bla'gärd-izm, *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard.—**Blackguardly**, blak'-gärd-li or bla'gärd-li, *a.* Characteristic of a blackguard; rascally; villainous.—**Black-hearted**, *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.—**Black-hole**, *n.* Formerly a dungeon or dark cell in a prison; now more specifically applied to a place of confinement for soldiers.—**Black-jack**, *n.* A capacious can, now made of tin, but formerly of waxed leather; the flag or ensign of a pirate; a name given by miners to an ore of zinc; blende.—**Black-lead**, *n.* Amorphous graphite; plumbago. GRAPHITE.—**Blackleg**, *n.* [Origin undecided.] One who systematically tries to win money by cheating in connection with races, or with cards, billiards, or other game; a rook; a swindler; also same as *Black-quarter*, a disease of cattle.—**Black-letter**, *n.* The Old English or Gothic type used in early printed books, being an imitation of the written character in use before the art of printing, still in general use in German books.—**Black-mail**, *n.* [*-mail* is from Icel. *mál*, stipulation, agreement, *mala*, to stipulate.] Money or an equivalent, anciently paid, in the north of England and in Scotland, to certain men allied with robbers, to be protected by them from pillage; hence, extortion by means of intimidation, as by threats of accusation or exposure.—**Black-Monday**, *n.* A name sometimes given to Easter Monday, probably from some calamity happening on that day; among schoolboys the first Monday after holidays.—**Black-neb**, *n.* A workman who refuses to join a trades-union.—**Black-pudding**, *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, suet thickened with meal, &c.—**Black-quarter**, *n.* An apoplectic disease peculiar to cattle, indicated by lameness of the fore-foot and blackness of the flesh.—**Black-rod**, *n.* In England, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter, usher of parliament, and one of the official messengers of the House of Lords, so called from the black rod which he carries.—**Black-sheep**, *n.* A member of a family or society distinguished from his fellows by low habits or loose conduct.—**Blacksmith**, blak'smith, *n.* A smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils; an ironsmith: opposed to a *whitesmith* or tinsmith.—**Black-thorn**, *n.* The sloe.—**Black-tin**, *n.* Tin ore when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for smelting.—**Black-vomit**, *n.* A blackish substance vomited in yellow fever; the fever itself.—**Black-wad**, *n.* An ore of manganese used as a dryer in paints.—**Black-water**, *n.* An African fever in which the urine is dark-coloured.

Bladder, blad'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *blædr*, *bladdre*, a bladder, pustule, blister = Icel. *blathra*, Sw. *bläddra*, L.G. *bladere*, *bladder*, O.H.G. *plâtara*, a bladder, G. *blatter*, a pustule; the root is probably in E. to *blow*.] A thin membranous bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid, as the urine, the gall, &c.; any vesicle, blister, or pustule, especially if filled with air or a thin watery liquor; a hollow appendage in some plants.—*v.t.* To put up in a bladder, as lard; to puff up; to fill with wind†.—**Bladdery**, blad'ėr-i, *a.* Resembling or containing bladders.

Blade, blād, *n.* [A. Sax. *blæd*, a leaf = D. Dan. Sw. *blad*, Icel. *blath*, G. *blatt*, a leaf; from root of to *blow*, and allied to *bloom*, *blossom*.] The leaf of a plant, especially the leaf or the young stalk or spire of grass or corn plants; a thing resembling a blade in shape, &c., as the cutting part of an instrument; the broad part of an oar; a dashing or rollicking fellow; a swaggerer; a rakish fellow.—*v.t.* To furnish with a blade.—*v.i.* To come into blade; to produce blades.—**Bladed**, blād'ed, *a.* Having a blade or blades.—**Blade-bone**, *n.* The scapula or upper-bone in the shoulder; the shoulder-blade.

Blain, blān, *n.* [A. Sax. *blegen* = D. *blein*, Dan. *blegn*, a blain, a blister; probably from root of to *blow*, and allied to *bladder*.] A pustule; a botch; a blister.

Blame, blām, *v.t.*—*blamed*, *blaming*. [Fr. *blâmer*, O.Fr. *blasmer*, from L.L. *blasphemare*, from Gr. *blasphēmein*, to calumniate. *Blaspheme* is the same word.] To express disapprobation of (a person or thing); to find fault with; to censure; to reproach; to chide; to condemn; to upbraid. ∴ In such phrases as 'he is *to blame*,' *to blame* has the passive meaning = to be blamed, like 'a house to let,' &c.—*n.* An expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong; imputation of a fault; censure; reproach; reprehension; that which is deserving of censure (the *blame* is yours); fault; crime; sin.—**Blamable**, blām'a-bl, *a.* Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; censurable.—**Blamableness**, blām'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being blamable.—**Blamably**, blām'a-bli, *adv.* In a blamable manner; culpably.—**Blameful**, blām'ful, *a.* Meriting blame; reprehensible; faulty; guilty; criminal.—**Blamefully**, blām'ful-li, *adv.* In a blameful manner. **Blamefulness**, blām'ful-nes, *n.*—**Blameless**, blām'les, *a.* Not meriting blame or censure; without fault; undeserving of reproof; innocent; guiltless.—**Blamelessly**, blām'les-li, *adv.* In a blameless manner.—**Blamelessness**, blām'les-nes, *n.*—**Blamer**, blām'ėr, *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures.—**Blameworthy**, blām'wėr-THi, *a.* Deserving blame; censurable, culpable; reprehensible.—**Blameworthiness**, blām'-wėr-THi-nes, *n.*

Blanch, blansh, *v.t.* [Fr. *blanchir*, to whiten, from *blanc*, white. BLANK.] To whiten by depriving of colour; to render white, pale, or colourless (fear *blanches* the cheek); *hort.* to whiten or prevent from turning green by excluding the light, a process applied to kitchen vegetables, such as celery, lettuce, sea-kale, &c.; to whiten or make lustrous, as metals, by acids or other means.—*v.i.* To become white; to bleach.—**Blancher**, blansh'ėr, *n.* One who blanches or whitens.

Blanc-mange, **Blanc-manger**, bla-mänzh', blaṅ-maṅ-zhā, *n.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *manger*, food.] *Cookery*, a preparation of the consistency of a jelly, variously composed of dissolved isinglass, arrow-root, maize-flour, &c., with milk and flavouring substances.

Bland, bland, *a.* [L. *blandus*, mild.] Mild; soft; gentle (*bland* zephyrs); affable; suave (his manner is very *bland*); soothing; kindly.—**Blandness**, bland'nes, *n.* State of being bland; mildness; gentleness.—**Blandiloquence**,† blan-dil'ō-kwens, *n.* [L. *blandiloquentia*—*blandus*, mild, and *loquor*, to speak.] Fair, mild, flattering speech; compliment.

Blandish, blan'dish, *v.t.* & *i.* [O.Fr. *blandir*, *blandissant*, L. *blandior*, to flatter, from *blandus*, bland.] To render pleasing, alluring, or enticing; to caress, soothe, fawn, or flatter.—**Blandisher**, blan'dish-ėr, *n.* One that blandishes; one that flatters with soft words.—**Blandishment**, blan'-dish-ment, *n.* Words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart; artful caresses; flattering attention; cajolery; endearment.

Blank, blangk, *a.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, blank, from G. *blank*, white, lustrous, blank, from *blinken*, to *blink*, to glimmer; cog. D. Dan. and Sw. *blank*, white. BLINK.] White or pale†; void of written or printed characters, as paper; wanting something necessary to completeness; vacant; unoccupied; void; empty; pale from fear or terror; hence, confused; confounded; dispirited; dejected; unrhymed: applied to verse.—*n.* A piece of paper without writing or printed matter on it; a void space on paper or in any written or printed document; a document remaining incomplete till something essential is filled in; any void space; a void; a vacancy; a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated; a lot by which nothing is gained; *archery*, the white mark in the centre of a butt or target to which an arrow is directed; hence, the object to which anything is directed; aim; a piece of metal prepared to be formed into something useful by a further operation; a plate, or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped into a coin.—*v.t.*† To make white or pale; confuse, confound, dispirit. [*Shak.*]—**Blankly**, blangk'li, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.—**Blankness**, blangk'nes, *n.* State of being blank.—**Blank-cartridge**, *n.* A cartridge filled with powder but having no ball.

Blanket, blang'ket, *n.* [O.Fr. *blanket*, dim. from *blanc*, white. BLANK.] A soft thick cloth made of wool loosely woven, and used as a covering in beds; any similar fabric used as covering, &c.—*v.t.* To toss in a blanket by way of punishment; to cover or clothe with a blanket (*Shak.*).

Blare, blār, *v.i.*—*blared*, *blaring*. [Probably an imitative word; comp. D. *blaren*, L.G. *blarren*, *blaren*, G. *blarren*, *blärren*, to bellow, bleat, blare.] To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet; to give out a brazen sound; to bellow.—*v.t.* To sound loudly; to proclaim noisily.—*n.* Sound like that of a trumpet; noise; roar.

Blarney, blär'ni, *n.* [From Castle *Blarney*, near Cork, in the wall of which is a stone said to endow any one who kisses it with skill in the use of flattery.] Excessively complimentary language; gross flattery; smooth, deceitful talk; gammon. [Colloq.]—*v.t.* To talk over by soft delusive speeches; to flatter; to humbug with talk. [Colloq.]

Blasé, blä-zā. [Fr.] Lost to the power of enjoyment; used up; having the healthy energies exhausted.

Blaspheme, blas-fēm', *v.t.*—*blasphemed*, *blaspheming*. [L. *blasphemare*, Gr. *blasphēmein*, to calumniate—from *blapsis*, injury, and *phēmi*, to speak. *Blame* is a shortened form of this word.] To speak in terms of impious irreverence of; to revile or speak reproachfully of instead of reverentially: used of speaking against God or things sacred.—*v.i.* To utter blasphemy; to use blasphemous language.—**Blasphemer**, blas-fēm'ėr, *n.* One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.—**Blasphemous**, blas'-fē-mus, *a.* Containing or exhibiting blasphemy; impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God.—**Blasphemously**, blas'-fē-mus-li, *adv.* In a blasphemous manner.—**Blasphemy**, blas'fē-mi, *n.* The language of one who blasphemes; words uttered impiously against God; grossly irreverent or outrageous language.

Blast, blast, *n.* [A. Sax. *blæst*, a puff of wind, from *blæsan*, to blow = Icel. *blástr*, Dan. *blæst*, a blowing; Icel. *blása*, Dan. *blæse*, G. *blasen*, to blow; same root as E. *blow*, *blaze*.] A gust or puff of wind; a sudden gust of wind; the sound made by

blowing a wind-instrument, as a horn or trumpet; the sound produced by one breath; a blight or sudden pernicious influence on animals or plants; a forcible stream of air from the mouth, bellows, &c.; a violent explosion of gunpowder or other explosive in splitting rocks, &c.—*v.t.* To injure by a blast; to cause to fade, shrivel, or wither; to blight or cause to come to nothing; to ruin; to split by an explosion.—*v.i.* To wither or be blighted. (*Shak.*)—**Blast-engine**, *n.* A ventilating machine used to draw off foul air; a machine for producing a blast by compressing air.—**Blast-furnace**, *n.* The smelting furnace used for obtaining iron from its ores with the aid of a powerful blast of air, usually a lofty furnace of masonry, in which the iron is smelted from its ore by being mixed with coal and the whole mass kept burning, the melted metal being run off at the bottom.—**Blasting-powder**, *n.* A coarse kind of gunpowder for mining and quarrying purposes.—**Blast-pipe**, *n.* The pipe of a locomotive steam-engine which carries the waste steam up the chimney, and thus induces a stronger draught.

Blastema, blas-tē′ma, *n.* [Gr. *blastēma*, a shoot, growth, from *blastanō*, to bud.] *Bot.* the axis of growth of an embryo; that part of the embryo comprising the radicle and plumule, with the intervening portion.—**Blastemal**, blas-tē′mal, *a.* Relating to blastema; rudimentary.

Blastocarpous, blas-tō-kär′pus, *a.* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *karpos*, fruit.] Having the germ beginning to grow inside the pericarp of the fruit.—**Blastoderm**, blas′-tō-dėrm, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, a skin.] *Anat.* the germinal skin or membrane; the superficial layer of the embryo in its earliest condition.—**Blastodermic**, blas-tō-dėr′mik, *a.* Relating to the blastoderm.—**Blastogenesis**, blas-tō-jen′e-sis, *n.* *Biol.* reproduction by germination or budding.

Blatant, blā′tant, *a.* [From Prov. E. *blate*, to *bleat*, with suffix *-ant*, as in *errant*, &c.] Bellowing; bawling; noisy.

Blaze, blāz, *n.* [A. Sax. *blaese*, a blaze, a torch, from root of *blow*; comp. Icel. *blys*, Dan. *blus*, a torch; akin to *blast*.] The stream of light and heat from any body when burning; a flame; brilliant sunlight; effulgence; brilliance; a bursting out; an active or violent display (a *blaze* of wrath).—*v.i.*—*blazed*, *blazing*. To flame; to send forth or show a bright and expanded light.—**Blazer**, blā′zėr, *n.* That which blazes; a bright-coloured jacket or short coat suited for sports, &c.—**Blazing**, blā′-zing, *a.* Emitting a blaze; flaming.

Blaze, blāz, *v.t.*—*blazed*, *blazing*. [A. Sax. *blaesan*, to blow = Icel. *blāsa*, Dan. *blaese*, G. *blasen*, to blow, to sound as a trumpet. BLAST, BLOW.] To make known to all; to noise or bruit abroad; to proclaim.

Blaze, blāz, *n.* [D. *bles*, Icel. *blesi*, Dan. *blis*, a white spot or streak on the forehead.] A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse or other quadruped; a white spot on a tree by removing the bark with a hatchet.—*v.t.* To set a blaze on, by paring off part of the bark; to indicate or mark out, as a path, by paring off the bark of a number of trees in succession.

Blazon, blā′zn, *n.* [O.E. *blasoun*, *blason*, Fr. *blason*, heraldry, *blasonner*, to blazon, from a G. word equivalent to E. *blaze*, to spread abroad or make known.] The drawing or representation on coats of arms; a heraldic figure; show; pompous display, by words or other means (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck; to embellish; to adorn; to display; to publish; to celebrate.—**Blazoner**, blā′zn-ėr, *n.* One that blazons; a herald; one prone to spread reports; a propagator of scandal.—**Blazonment**, blā′-zn-ment, *n.* The act of blazoning; emblazonment.—**Blazonry**, blā′zn-ri, *n.* The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper heraldic terms and method; emblazonry.

Bleach, blēch, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *blaecan*, from *blac*, pale, white. BLEAK.] To make white or whiter by taking out colour; to whiten; to blanch; to whiten by exposure to the action of the air and sunlight or of chemical preparations.—*v.i.* To grow white in any manner.—**Bleacher**, blēch′ėr, *n.* One who bleaches; one whose occupation is to whiten cloth.—**Bleachery**, blēch′-ėr-i, *n.* An establishment where bleaching textile fabrics or the like is carried on.—**Bleachfield**, blēch′fēld, *n.* A place of ground where cloth or yarn is bleached, often connected with a bleachery.—**Bleaching**, blēch′ing, *n.* The act or art of freeing textile fibres and fabrics and various other substances from their natural colour, and rendering them white.—**Bleaching-powder**, *n.* Chloride of lime made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine.

Bleak, blēk, *a.* [A. Sax. *blaec*—Icel. *bleikr*, D. *bleek*, G. *bleich*, pale, pallid, white; allied to A. Sax. *blīcan*, Icel. *blikja*, G. *blicken*, to shine, to gleam, E. to *blink*. *Bleach* is from this word.] Exposed to cold and winds (situation, tract of land); desolate; ungenial; cheerless; dreary; cold; chill (*bleak* winds).—**Bleakish**, blēk′-ish, *a.* Moderately bleak.—**Bleakly**, blēk′-li, *adv.* In a bleak manner; coldly.—**Bleakness**, blēk′nes, *n.* State of being bleak; coldness; desolation.—**Bleaky**, blēk′i, *a.* Bleak; unsheltered; cold; chill.

Bleak, blēk, *n.* [So called from the *bleak* or pale colour of its scales.] A small river fish, 5 or 6 inches long, belonging to the carp family, occurring in many European and English rivers.

Blear, blēr, *a.* [L.G. *blarr*, *bleer*, blear; Sw. *blira*, Dan. *blire*, *plire*, to twinkle, to wink; Dan. *plurōiet*, blear-eyed.] Sore, with a watery rheum: said of the eyes.—*v.t.* To make sore so that the sight is indistinct; to affect with soreness of eyes; to make rheumy and dim; *fig.* to hoodwink or deceive.—**Blearedness**, blēr′ed-nes, *n.* The state of being bleared or dimmed with rheum.—**Blear-eyed**, *a.* Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted; wanting in perception or understanding.

Bleat, blēt, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *blaetan*—D. *blaten*, *bleeten*, L.G. *blaten*, *bleken*, to bleat, probably an imitative word.] To utter the cry of a sheep or a similar cry.—**Bleat**, **Bleating**, blēt′ing, *n.* The cry of a sheep.—**Bleater**, blēt′ėr, *n.* One who bleats; a sheep.

Bleed, blēd, *v.i.*—*bled* (pret. & pp.), *bleeding*. [A. Sax. *blēdan*, from *blōd*, blood—D. *bloeden*, Icel. *blaedha*, Dan. *blöde*, to bleed.] To lose blood; to be drained of blood; to run with blood; to let sap or other moisture flow from itself; to trickle or flow, as from an incision; to have money extorted, or to part with it freely to some wheedling or unworthy party (colloq.).—*v.t.* To take blood from by opening a vein; to emit or distil (a tree *bleeds* juice, sap, or gum); to extort or extract money from (colloq.).—**Bleeding**, blēd′ing, *n.* A running or issuing of blood; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

Bleek-bok, blāk′bok, *n.* [D. *bleek*, pale, *bok*, buck.] The pale-buck, a South African species of antelope.

Blemish, blem′ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *blemir*, *blemissant*, to spot, to beat one blue, from Icel. *blāmen*, the livid colour of a wound, from *blār*, blue, livid. BLUE.] To injure or impair; to mar or make defective; to deface; to sully; to tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.—*n.* A defect, flaw, or imperfection; something that mars beauty, completeness, perfection, or reputation.

Blench, blensh, *v.i.* [Probably a softened form of *blink*, in old sense to wink; hence, to turn aside, to flinch; *blanch* seems to have been partly confounded with it.] To shrink; to start back; to give way; to flinch; to turn aside, as from pain, fear, repugnance, &c.—*n.* A start back; a deviation; aberration.

Blend, blend, *v.t.*—*blended* (pret.), *blended* or *blent* (pp.), *blending*. [A. Sax. *blendan*, to mix = Icel. and Sw. *blanda*, Dan. *blande*, to mix; allied to *blind*, originally turbid. BLIND.] To mix or mingle together; to confound so that the separate things mixed cannot be distinguished.—*v.i.* To be mixed; to become united; to [illegible] insensibly the one into the other (as colours).—*n.* A mixture, as of liquids, colours, &c.; a mixture of spirits from different distilleries.—**Blending**, blend′ing, *n.* The act of one who blends; *painting*, a process by which the pigments are made to melt or blend together; the effect or result of such process.

Blende, blend, *n.* [G. *blende*, blend, from *blenden*, to blind, to dazzle.] An ore of zinc, of which there are several varieties; a native sulphide of zinc. This word is also employed in such compound terms as manganese blende, zinc blende, ruby blende.

Blenheim, blen′em, *n.* One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel kind, preserved in perfection at Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire, the seat of the Dukes of Marlborough.

Blennogenous, blen-noj′en-us, *a.* [Gr. *blennos*, mucus, and root *gen*, to produce.] *Med.* producing or generating mucus.—**Blennorrhœa**, blen-no-rē′a, *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow.] A flow of mucus; gonorrhœa.

Blenny, blen′i, *n.* [L. *blennius*, from Gr. *blennos*, slime.] The name of several small fishes frequenting rocky coasts.

Bles-bok, bles′bok, *n.* [D. *bles*, a blaze or spot on the forehead, and *bok*, a buck.] An antelope of Cape Colony, with a white face.

Bless, bles, *v.t.*—*blessed* or *blest*, *blessing*. [A. Sax. *bletsian*, *bledsian*, to bless, from *blōd*, blood; originally perhaps to consecrate by sprinkling blood.] To invoke the divine favour on; to express a wish for the good fortune or happiness of; to bestow happiness, prosperity, or good things of any kind upon (*blest* with peace and plenty); to make and pronounce holy; to consecrate; to glorify for benefits received; to extol for excellencies (to *bless* the Lord); to esteem or account happy: with the reflexive pronoun.—*Bless me! bless my soul!* expressions of surprise.—**Blessed**, bles′ed, *a.* [As pret. and pp. *blessed* is now commonly pronounced *blest*, and is also so written.] Enjoying happiness; favoured with blessings; highly favoured; happy; fortunate; enjoying spiritual blessings and the favour of God; fraught with or imparting blessings; sacred; hallowed; holy.—**Blessedly**, bles′ed-li, *adv.* In a blessed or fortunate manner; joyfully.—**Blessedness**, bles′ed-nes, *n.* The state of being blessed; happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favour of God.—*Single blessedness*, the unmarried state; celibacy.—**Blesser**, bles′ėr, *n.* One that blesses.—**Blessing**, bles′ing, *n.* The act of one who blesses; a prayer or solemn wish imploring happiness upon another; a benediction; the act of pronouncing a benediction or blessing; that which promotes temporal prosperity and welfare or secures immortal felicity; any good thing falling to one's lot; a mercy.

Blew, blū, pret. of *blow*.

Blewits, blū′its, *n.* [Corruption of *blue hats*.] The popular name in England of a purplish mushroom common in meadows in autumn.

Blight, blīt, *n.* [Possibly from prefix *be*, and *light*, the original meaning being perhaps to scorch or blast as by lightning.] Something that nips, blasts, or destroys plants; a diseased state of plants; smut, mildew, or other plant disease; *fig.* something that frustrates, blasts, destroys, brings to nought, &c.—*v.t.* To affect with blight; to cause to wither or decay; to blast; to frustrate.—*v.i.* To injure or blast as blight does.—**Blighted**, blīt′ed, *a.* Smitten with blight; blasted (*blighted* hopes).—**Blighting**, blīt′ing, *a.* Producing the effects of blight; blasting; destroying.—**Blightingly**, blīt′ing-li, *adv.* By blighting.

Blind, blīnd, *a.* [A. Sax. D. Icel. Sw. Dan. G. *blind*; originally meaning turbid or cloudy, and allied to *blend*, to mix.] Destitute of the sense of sight; not having sight; not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light; not easily discernible; dark; obscure (*blind* paths, *blind* mazes); indiscriminate; heedless (*blind* wrath); without openings for admitting light (*blind* win-

dow), or otherwise wanting something ordinarily essential; closed at one end; having no outlet (a *blind alley*).—*v.t.* To make physically, morally, or intellectually blind; to render incapable of clear vision (*blinded* by passion); to darken; to obscure to the eye or to the mind; to conceal ('to *blind* the truth.' *Tenn.*); to eclipse.—*n.* Something to hinder sight, to intercept a view, or keep out light; a screen of some sort to prevent too strong a light from shining in at a window, or to keep people from seeing in; something ostensible to conceal a covert design; a cover; a pretext.—**Blindage**, blin'dáj, *n.* *Milit.* a kind of screen made of timber and earth, used to protect men in fortresses.—**Blind-beetle**, *n.* A name for the cockchafer.—**Blinder**, blind'er, *n.* One who or that which blinds; a blinker on a horse's bridle.—**Blindfold**, blind'fóld, *a.* Having the eyes covered, as with a bandage; having the mental eye darkened (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing by binding something round the eyes.—**Blinding**, blind'ing, *n.* Making blind; preventing from seeing clearly; depriving of sight or of understanding.—**Blindingly**, blind'ing-li, *adv.* In a blinding manner; so as to blind.—**Blindly**, blind'li, *adv.* In a blind manner; without sight or understanding; without examination; regardlessly; recklessly.—**Blindman's-buff**, **Blind-Harry**, *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.—**Blindness**, blind'nes, *n.* State of being blind; want of bodily sight; mental darkness; ignorance.—**Blind-tooling**, *n.* In *bookbinding*, the ornamental impressions of heated tools upon leather without the interposition of gold-leaf, ink, &c.—**Blind-worm**, *n.* [So called because, its eyes being very minute, it has popularly been supposed to be blind.] A small harmless worm-like reptile, called also slow-worm, connecting the serpents and lizards.

Blink, blingk, *v.i.* [Same word as D. *blinken*, Dan. *blinke*, Sw. *blinka*, G. *blinken*, to shine, glance, twinkle; allied to A. Sax. *blican*, to gleam, D. *blikken*, Dan. *blikke*, G. *blicken*, to glance, to glimpse. Akin *blank*, *blench*.] To wink; to twinkle; to see with the eyes half shut or with frequent winking; to get a glimpse; to peep (*Shak.*); to intermit light; to glimmer.—*v.t.* To shut one's eyes to; to avoid or purposely evade (to *blink* a question or topic).—*n.* A glance of the eye; a glimpse; a gleam; a glimmer; the gleam or glimmer reflected from ice in the Arctic regions.—**Blinkard**, bling'kerd, *n.* A person who blinks or has bad eyes.—**Blinker**, bling'ker, *n.* One who blinks; a leather flap placed on either side of a horse's head, to prevent him from seeing sideways or backwards.—**Blinky**, bling'ki, *a.* Prone to blink or wink.

Bliss, blis, *n.* [A. Sax. *blis*, *bliss*, joy, alacrity, exultation, from *blithe*, blithe. BLITHE.] The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; often specifically heavenly felicity.—**Blissful**, blis'ful, *a.* Full of, abounding in, enjoying, or conferring bliss.—**Blissfully**, blis'ful-li, *adv.* In a blissful manner.—**Blissfulness**, blis'ful-nes, *n.* Exalted happiness; felicity; fulness of joy.

Blister, blis'ter, *n.* [Connected with *blast*, to blow or puff, from same root as to *blow*; comp. G. *blase*, a blister, a bladder.] A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter or serum; a pustule; an elevation made by the separation of an external film or skin, as on plants; something applied to the skin to raise a blister; a vesicatory.—*v.t.* To raise a blister or blisters on.—*v.i.* To rise in blisters or become blistered.—**Blister-beetle**, **Blister-fly**, *n.* A beetle used to raise a blister on the skin; the Spanish-fly.—**Blistering**, blis'ter-ing, *a.* Causing or tending to cause blisters.—**Blister-plaster**, *n.* A plaster of cantharides or Spanish-flies designed to raise a blister.—**Blister-steel**, *n.* Iron bars which, when converted into steel, have their surface covered with blisters.—**Blistery**, blis'ter-i, *a.* Full of blisters.

Blithe, blīth, *a.* [A. Sax. *blithe*, *blithe*, joyful; O. Sax. *blīdi*, clear, joyful; Goth. *bleiths*, merciful; Icel. *blithr*, Dan. *blid*, bland; D. *blijde*, blithe. Hence *bliss*.] Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful; characterized by blithesomeness or joy.—**Blithely**, blīth'li, *adv.* In a blithe, gay, or joyful manner.—**Blithenness**, blīth'nes, *n.* The quality of being blithe; gaiety; sprightliness.—**Blithesome**, blīth'sum, *a.* Full of blithesome or gaiety; gay; merry; cheerful.—**Blithesomeness**, blīth'sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being blithesome; gaiety.

Bloat, blōt, *v.t.* [Allied to Icel. *bleyta*, soaked and soft; Sw. *blöta*, soaked, *blöta*, to soak, to cure fish by soaking.] To make turgid or swollen, as with air, water, &c.; to cause to swell, as with a dropsical humour; to inflate; to make vain; to cure by smoking, as herrings.—*v.i.* To become swollen; to dilate.—**Bloated**, blōt'ed, *a.* Swelled out; puffed up; unwieldy, especially from over indulgence in eating and drinking; unduly large; overgrown (*bloated* armaments).—**Bloatedness**, blōt'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being bloated.—**Bloater**, blōt'er, *n.* A smoke-dried herring; probably the name was originally given to fish cured by soaking.

Blob, blob, *n.* [Also in form *bleb*, and allied to *blab*, *blubber*.] A small globe of liquid; a dewdrop; a blister; a bubble.

Block, blok, *n.* [Same word as D. and Dan. *blok*, G. and Sw. *block*, a block, a log, a lump; Ir. *blog*, a fragment.] Any solid mass of matter, usually with one or more plane or approximately plane faces; a lump; a stock or stupid person; the mass of wood on which criminals lay their necks when they are beheaded; any obstruction or cause of obstruction; a stop; the state of being blocked or stopped up; a casing or shell containing one or more pulleys over which a rope or chain works; a connected mass of buildings; a portion of a city inclosed by streets; a mould or piece on which something is shaped, or placed to make it keep in shape; a piece of wood on which an engraving is cut.—*v.t.* To hinder egress or passage from or to; to stop up or barricade; to obstruct; *cricket*, to stop (a ball) with the bat without striking it to a distance; to mould, shape, or stretch on a block; *bookbinding*, to ornament by means of brass stamps.—*To block out*, to begin to reduce to the required shape; to shape out.—**Blockade**, blok-ád', *n.* [Comp. such words as *barricade*, *stockade*, *palisade*, &c.] The shutting up of a place by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships with a view to compel a surrender, by hunger and want, without regular attacks.—*To raise a blockade*, to remove or break up a blockade.—*v.t.*—*blockaded*, *blockading*. To subject to a blockade; to prevent ingress to or egress from by warlike means; to shut up or in by obstacles of any kind; to obstruct.—**Blockader**, blok-ád'er, *n.* One who blockades; a vessel employed in blockading.—**Blockhead**, blok'hed, *n.* A stupid fellow; a doit; a stock; a person deficient in understanding.—**Block-house**, *n.* *Milit.* a strong building of one or more stories, so named because constructed chiefly of logs or beams of timber, having loopholes for musketry.—**Blocking-course**, *n.* The course of stones or bricks erected on the upper part of a cornice to make a termination.—**Blockish**, blok'ish, *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull; deficient in understanding. (*Shak.*)—**Block-printing**, *n.* The process or art of printing from engraved blocks of wood.—**Block-system**, *n.* The system of working the traffic on a railway, according to which the line is divided into short sections, and no train is allowed to enter upon any one section till it is signalled wholly clear, so that between two successive trains there is an interval of time as well as one of space.—**Block-tin**, *n.* Tin cast into ingots or blocks.

Blond, **Blonde**, blond, *a.* [Fr. *blond*, *blonde*, a word of Teutonic origin; comp. D. and G. *blond*, fair, flaxen; A. Sax. *blondan*, grayish or grizzled; allied to *blend*.] Of a fair colour or complexion.—*n.* A person (especially a woman) of very fair complexion, with light hair and light-blue eyes.—**Blondness**, blond'nes, *n.* The state of being blond; fairness.—**Blond-lace**, *n.* Lace made of silk, originally of unbleached silk, from the yellowish colour of which the name was given, now of white, black, or coloured silk. Also called *Blond*.

Blood, blud, *n.* [O. E. *blod*, *blode*, &c., A. Sax. *blód*=Goth. *bloth*, Icel. *blóth*, Dan. Sw. *blod*, L.G. *blood*, D. *bloed*, G. *blut*; root probably seen in to *blow* (as a flower), *blume*, from the brightness of its colour.] The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body and that of other animals, and which is essential to life and nutrition—in man and the higher animals of a more or less red colour; relationship by descent from a common ancestor (allied by *blood*); consanguinity; lineage; kindred; family; birth; extraction; often high birth; good extraction; natural disposition; temper; spirit (to do a thing in hot *blood* or cold *blood*, that is in anger or deliberately); mettle; passion: anger (his *blood* was up).—*The blood*, the royal family or royal lineage; thus it is common to speak of princes *of the blood*.—*Flesh and blood*, human nature; mortal man.—*v.t.* To let blood; to bleed; to stain with blood; to inure to blood; to give a taste of blood.—**Blood-bought**, *a.* Bought or obtained at the expense of life or by the shedding of blood.—**Blood-guiltiness**, *n.* The state of being blood-guilty; the guilt or crime of shedding blood.—**Blood-guilty**, *a.* Guilty of murder.—**Blood-horse**, *n.* A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse, combining lightness, strength, swiftness, and endurance.—**Blood-hound**, *n.* A large variety of dog with long smooth and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game or prey by scent.—**Bloodily**, blud'i-li, *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly.—**Bloodiness**, blud'i-nes, *n.* The state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood; murderousness.—**Bloodless**, blud'les, *a.* Without blood; drained of blood; dead; without shedding of blood or slaughter (a *bloodless victory*); without spirit or activity.—**Bloodlessly**, blud'les-li, *adv.* In a bloodless manner; without bloodshed.—**Bloodletting**, blud'let-ing, *n.* The act of letting blood by opening a vein.—**Blood-money**, *n.* Money earned by the shedding of blood or by laying, or supporting, a charge implying peril to the life of an accused person.—**Blood-relation**, *n.* One related by blood or descent.—**Bloodshed**, blud'shed, *n.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life.—**Bloodshedder**, blud'shed-er, *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer.—**Bloodshedding**, blud'shed-ing, *n.* The crime of shedding blood or taking human life.—**Bloodshot**, blud'shot, *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels: said of the eye.—**Blood-spavin**, *n.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling.—**Blood-stained**, *a.* Stained with blood; guilty of slaughter.—**Blood-stone**, *n.* A stone worn as an amulet, to prevent bleeding at the nose; red hematite; a species of heliotrope dotted with spots of jasper.—**Blood-sucker**, *n.* Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a fly, &c.; a hard niggardly man; an extortioner.—**Bloodthirstiness**, blud'thers-ti-nes, *n.* Thirst for shedding blood.—**Bloodthirsty**, blud'thers-ti, *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous.—**Blood-vessel**, *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.—**Blood-warm**, *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm.—**Bloody**, blud'i, *a.* Of or pertaining to blood; consisting of, containing, or exhibiting blood; blood-stained; cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood; attended with much bloodshed.—**Bloody-flux**, *n.* The dysentery, a disease in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood.—**Bloody-minded**, *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood.

Bloom, blōm, *n.* [Same word as Icel. *blóm*, Sw. *blomma*, Dan. *blomme*, Goth. *bloma*, D. *bloem*, G. *blume*, a flower, from stem of *blow*, to blossom; akin *blossom*.] A blossom; the flower of a plant; the act or state of blossoming; fulness of life and vigour;

a period of high success; a flourishing condition; the delicate rose hue on the cheek indicative of youth and health; a glow; a flush; a superficial coating or appearance upon certain things, as the delicate powdery coating upon certain fruits when newly gathered.—*v.i.* To produce or yield blossoms; to blossom; to flower; to show the beauty of youth; to glow.—*v.t.*† To put forth, as blossoms. [O.T.]—**Blooming**, blöm'ing, *a.* Showing blooms; glowing as with youthful vigour.—**Bloomingly**, blöm'ing-li, *adv.* In a blooming manner.—**Bloomingness**, blöm'ing-nes, *n.*—**Bloomy**, blö'mi, *a.* Full of bloom or blossoms; flowery; having freshness or vigour as of youth; having a delicate powdery appearance, as fresh fruit.

Bloom, blöm, *n.* [A. Sax. *blōma*, a mass or lump of metal.] A lump of puddled iron, which leaves the furnace in a rough state, to be subsequently rolled into the bars or other material into which it may be desired to convert the metal.—**Bloomary**, **Bloomery**, blöm'a-ri, blöm'ėr-i, *n.* The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore.

Bloomer, blöm'ėr, *n.* [After Mrs. *Bloomer*, an American lady, who originated the style of dress in 1849.] A costume for women, consisting of a short skirt, loose trousers, and a broad-brimmed hat. Also used adjectively.

Blossom, blos'om, *n.* [A. Sax. *blōstma*, a blossom, from same root as *bloom* (which see).] The flower of a plant, consisting of one or more coloured leaflets, generally of more delicate texture than the leaves; the bloom; blooming state or period (the plant is in *bloom*).—*v.i.* To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to flourish.—**Blossomed**, blos'omd, *a.* Covered with blossoms; in bloom.—**Blossomy**,† blos'om-i, *a.* Full of or covered with blossoms.

Blot, blot, *n.* [Same word as Icel. *blettr*, Dan. *plet*, a blot; Dan. dial. *blat*, a drop, a spot of something wet.] A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; a blur; an obliteration of something written or printed; a spot in reputation; a blemish.—*v.t.*—*blotted*, *blotting*. To spot, to stain, as with ink; to stain with infamy; to tarnish; to obliterate or efface: in this sense generally with *out*; to dry by means of blotting-paper or the like.—**Blotter**, blot'ėr, *n.* One who or that which blots.—**Blotting-paper**, *n.* A species of unsized paper, serving to imbibe the superfluous ink from newly written manuscript, &c.

Blotch, bloch, *n.* [For *blatch*, *blach*, a softened form of *black* (comp. *bleak*, *bleach*), the meaning being influenced by *botch* a pustule.] A pustule or eruption on the skin; an irregular spot.—*v.t.* To mark with blotches.—**Blotched**, **Blotchy**, blocht, bloch'i, *a.* Marked with blotches.

Blouse, blouz or blöz, *n.* [Fr.] A light loose upper garment, resembling a smock-frock, made of linen or cotton, and worn by men as a protection from dust or in place of a coat; also, a dress of nearly the same form and of various materials worn by children.—**Bloused**, bloust, *a.* Wearing a blouse.

Blow, blō, *v.i.*—*blew*, *blown*, *blowing*. [A. Sax. *blāwan*; allied to G. *blähen*, to blow, Icel. *blása*, Goth. *blēsan*, G. *blasen*, to blow, to blow a wind-instrument; also to E. *blow*, to bloom, *bladder*, *blast*, &c., and L. *flo*, *flare*, to breathe or blow.] To make a current of air, as with the mouth, a bellows, &c.; to constitute or form a current of air; to be a wind: often used with an indefinite *it* for the subject (*it blew* strongly yesterday); to pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick; to give out sound by being blown, as a horn or trumpet; to boast; to brag: in this sense colloq.—*To blow over*, to pass away after having spent its force (the storm *blew over*).—*To blow up*, to be broken and scattered by an explosion.—*To blow upon*, to bring into disfavour or discredit; to render stale, unsavoury, or worthless; also to inform upon.—*v.t.* To throw or drive a current of air upon; to drive by a current of air; to sound by the breath (a wind-instrument); to form by inflation (to *blow* a glass bottle); to swell by injecting air into; to put out of breath by fatigue; to scatter or shatter by explosives (to blow up, to blow to pieces).—*To blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air; to scatter (one's brains) by firearms.—*To blow up*, to fill with air; to swell; to inflate; to puff up; to blow into a blaze; to burst in pieces and scatter by explosion; to scold: in this sense colloq.—*n.* A gale of wind; a blast; the breathing or spouting of a whale.—**Blower**, blō'ėr, *n.* One who or that which blows; a blowing-engine.—**Blowy**, blō'i, *a.* Windy; gusty.—**Blow-fly**, *n.* A name of various species of flies (dipterous insects) which deposit their eggs on flesh, and thus taint it.—**Blow-hole**, *n.* The nostril of a cetacean, situated on the highest part of the head; a hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.—**Blowing-engine**, **Blowing-machine**, *n.* Any contrivance for supplying a current of air, as for blowing glass, smelting iron, renewing the air in confined spaces, and the like.—**Blow-pipe**, *n.* An instrument by which a current of air or gas is driven through a flame so as to direct it upon a substance, an intense heat being created by the rapid supply of oxygen and the concentration of the flame; a pipe or tube through which poisoned arrows are blown by the breath, used by South American Indians and natives of Borneo.

Blow, blō, *v.i.*—*blew*, *blown*. [A. Sax. *blōwan*, to bloom or blossom; D. *bloeyen*, G. *blühen*; allied to the other verb *to blow*, and to L. *florere*, to bloom.] To flower; to blossom; to bloom, as plants.—*v.t.*† To make to blow or blossom.—*n.* A mass of blossoms; the state or condition of blossoming or flowering; the highest state of anything; bloom; an ovum or egg deposited by a fly; a fly-blow.—**Blown**, blōn, *p.* and *a.* Fully expanded or opened, as a flower.

Blow, blō, *n.* [Akin to O.D. *blouwen*, to strike; D. *blouwen*, to beat flax; G. *bleuen*, to cudgel; and perhaps also with *blue*. BLUE.] A stroke with the hand or fist, or a weapon; a knock; an act of hostility; a sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil; mischief or damage received.—*At a blow*, by one single action; at one effort; suddenly.

Blowse, blouz, *n.* [From the same root as *blush*.] A ruddy fat-faced woman; a blowzy woman.—**Blowzed**, **Blowzy**, blouzd, blou'zi, *a.* Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-coloured.

Blubber, blub'ėr, *n.* [A lengthened form of *blub*, *blob*, *bleb*; perhaps from same root as that of *blow*, *bladder*.] The fat of whales and other large sea animals, from which train-oil is obtained; a gelatinous mass of various kinds; the sea-nettle; a jelly-fish.—*v.i.* To weep, especially in such a manner as to swell the cheeks or disfigure the face.—*v.t.* To disfigure with weeping.—**Blubber-lip**, *n.* A swollen lip; a thick lip, such as that of a negro.—**Blubber-lipped**, *a.* Having blubber-lips.

Blucher, bluch'ėr, *n.* A strong leather half boot or high shoe, named after Field-marshal von *Blücher*.

Bludgeon, bluj'on, *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps allied to G. *blotzen*, to strike, D. *blutsen*, to bruise.] A short stick, with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon.

Blue, blū, *n.* [Same as Sc. *blae*, Icel. *blár*, livid; Dan. *blaa*, D. *blaauw*, G. *blau*, blue; connected with *blow*, a blow producing a blue colour. Akin *blemish*.] One of the primary colours; the colour of the clear sky or deep sea; azure; what is blue; a dye or pigment of this hue.—*a.* Of the colour of blue; sky-coloured; azure.—*v.t.*—*blued*, *bluing*. To make blue; to dye of a blue colour.—**Blueing**, **Bluing**, blū'ing, *n.* A material used to impart a blue colour, as indigo used by washerwomen.—**Bluely**, blū'li, *adv.* With a blue hue or shade.—**Blueness**, blū'nes, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue hue or colour.—**Bluish**, blū'ish, *a.* Blue in a slight degree; somewhat blue.—**Bluishness**, blū'ish-nes, *n.*—**Blue-bell**, *n.* The popular name given in England to the wild hyacinth, and in Scotland to the harebell.—**Blue-bird**, *n.* A small bluish bird with a red breast very common in the United States; the blue robin.—**Blue-book**, *n.* A name applied to British government official reports and other papers, because their covers are made of blue paper.—**Blue-bottle**, *n.* A composite plant found frequently in cornfields; a fly with a large blue belly.—**Blue-cap**, *n.* A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head; the blue titmouse.—**Blue-devils**, *n. pl.* A colloquial phrase for dejection, hypochondria, or lowness of spirits; also for delirium tremens. Often called simply *the blues*.—**Blue-jacket**, *n.* A sailor, from the colour of his jacket.—**Blue-mould**, *n.* A name of a thread-like fungus growing on cheese, as also on dried sausages and rolled bacon.—**Blue-ointment**, *n.* Mercurial ointment.—**Blue-peter**, *n.* [A corruption of *blue repeater*.] *Naut.* a blue flag having a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, &c.—**Blue-pill**, *n.* Mercurial pill.—**Blue-ribbon**, *n.* The broad, dark-blue ribbon, worn by members of the order of the Garter over the left shoulder, and hanging down to the hip; hence, a member of this order; *fig.* what marks the attainment of an object of great ambition; the object itself.—**Blue-spar**, *n.* Azure-spar; lazulite.—**Blue-stocking**, *n.* A literary lady: applied usually with the imputation of pedantry—a term of disputed origin.—**Blue-stockingism**, *n.* The character, manner, or habits of a blue-stocking.—**Blue-stone**, **Blue-vitriol**, *n.* Sulphate of copper.—**Blue-verditer**, *n.* A blue oxide of copper, or a precipitate of the nitrate of copper by lime.

Bluff, bluf, *a.* [Perhaps from or allied to O.D. *blaf*, applied to a broad full face, also to a forehead rising straight up.] Broad and full: specially applied to a full countenance, indicative of frankness and good humour; rough and hearty; somewhat boisterous and unconventional; having a steep front (a *bluff* bank).—*n.* A high bank with a steep front; a bold headland; bold words or acts intended to daunt or test an opponent.—**Bluffy**, bluf'i, *a.* Having bluffs or bold projecting banks.

Blunder, blun'dėr, *v.i.* [Allied to Icel. *blunda*, to doze, *blundr*, slumber, Dan. and Sw. *blund*, a nap, also to *blind*, *blend*.] To make a gross mistake, especially through mental confusion; to err stupidly; to move without direction or steady guidance; to flounder; to stumble, literally or figuratively.—*n.* A mistake through precipitance or mental confusion; a gross and stupid mistake.—**Blunderer**, blun'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who is apt to blunder or to make gross mistakes.—**Blunderingly**, blun'dėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a blundering manner.—**Blunderbuss**, blun'dėr-bus, *n.* [A humorous corruption of D. *donderbus*, a blunderbuss—*donder*, thunder, and *bus*, a tube, gun, originally a box.] A short gun or firearm, with a large bore.

Blunt, blunt, *a.* [Akin to Prov. G. *bludde*, a dull or blunt knife; Dan. *blunde*, Sw. and Icel. *blunda*, to doze, E. *blunder*.] Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp; dull in understanding; slow of discernment; abrupt in address; plain; unceremonious.—*v.t.* To dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; to impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.—**Bluntish**, blunt'ish, *a.* Somewhat blunt.—**Bluntishness**, blunt'ish-nes, *n.*—**Bluntly**, blunt'li, *adv.* In a blunt manner; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy or the usual forms of civility.—**Bluntness**, blunt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being blunt.

Blur, blėr, *n.* [Probably a form of *blear*.] Something that obscures or soils; a blot; a stain; confused appearance, as produced by indistinct vision.—*v.t.*—*blurred*, *blurring*. To obscure without quite effacing; to render indistinct; to confuse and bedim; to cause imperfection of vision in; to dim; to sully; to stain; to blemish (reputation).

Blurt, blėrt, *v.t.* [Perhaps imitative of abrupt sound made by the lips.] To utter suddenly or inadvertently; to divulge unadvisedly: commonly with *out*.

Blush, blush, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *blyscan*, *blysian*, allied to Dan. *blusse*, to blaze, to blush,

D. *blos*, a blush, *bloesn*, to blush; akin *blaze*, *blow*.] To redden in the cheeks or over the face, as from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, or modesty; to exhibit a red or rosy colour; to bloom.—*n.* The act of blushing; the suffusion of the cheeks or the face generally with a red colour through confusion, shame, diffidence, or the like; a red or reddish colour; a rosy tint.—*At the first blush*, at the first view or consideration of a matter.—**Blushful**, blush'ful, *a.* Full of blushes.—**Blushfully**, blush'ful-li, *adv.* With many blushes.—**Blushing**, blush'ing, *a.* Exhibiting blushes or a rosy tint; blooming.—**Blushingly**, blush'ing-li, *adv.* In a blushing manner; with blushes.

Bluster, blus'tėr, *v.i.* [A kind of intens. of *blow*; akin to *blast*, *blister*.] To roar and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous; to be loud, noisy, or swaggering; to bully; to swagger.—*v.t.* To utter or effect in a blustering manner or with noise and violence: with *out*, or other prep.—*n.* A violent blast of wind; a gust; noisy talk; swaggering; boisterousness.—**Blusterer**, blus'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who blusters; a swaggerer; a bully.—**Blustering**, blus'tėr-ing, *a.* Stormy; windy; noisy; tumultuous; swaggering.—**Blusteringly**, blus'tėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a blustering manner.—**Blusterous**, **Blustrous**, **Blustery**, blus'tėr-us, blus'trus, blus'tėr-i, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; tempestuous.

Boa, bō'a, *n.* [L., a water-serpent.] The generic and common name of certain serpents destitute of fangs and venom, having a prehensile tail, and including some of the largest species of serpents, the constrictor being 30 or 40 feet long; a long round article of dress for the neck, made of fur.

Boar, bōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *bār*=D. *beer*, O.H.G. *pēr*, M.H.G. *bēr*, a boar; perhaps akin to *bear* (the animal).] The male of swine: when applied to the wild species the term is used without reference to sex.—**Boarish**, bōr'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a boar; swinish; brutal.

Board, bōrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *bord*, table, plank, deck or side of a ship=Icel. Dan. G. *bord*, Goth. *baurd*, D. *boord*; allied probably to verb *bear*. *Border*, *broider*, are akin.] A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness; a table; hence, what is served on a board or table; food; diet; specifically, daily food obtained for a stipulated sum at the table of another; a council table; a number of persons having the management, direction, or superintendence of some public or private office or trust; the deck or side of a ship or boat, or its interior part (on *board*, to fall over *board*); a table or frame for a game, as chess, draughts, &c.; a kind of thick stiff paper; a sheet of substance formed by layers of paper pasted together, usually in compounds (as, card-*board*, mill-*board*); one of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book.—*The boards*, the stage of a theatre.—*v.t.* To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards; to place at board, or where food or food and lodging are to be had; to furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; to go on board a vessel; to enter a vessel by force in combat.—*v.i.* To live at board; to live as a boarder.—**Boardable**, bōrd'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being boarded, as a ship.—**Boarder**, bōrd'ėr, *n.* One furnished with food or food and lodging at another's house at a stated charge; one who boards a ship in action.—**Boarding-house**, *n.* A house where board or board and lodging is furnished.—**Boarding-pike**, *n.* A weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship.—**Boarding-school**, *n.* A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher.—**Board-school**, *n.* A school under the management of a school-board.—**Board-wages**, *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

Boast, bōst, *v.i.* [Probably of Celtic origin; comp. W. *bost*, a boast, *bostio*, to boast, Corn. *bostye*, to boast.] To speak in high praise of one's self or belongings; to use exulting, pompous, or pretentious language; to brag; to exult; to glory; to vaunt; to bluster.—*v.t.* To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation; to magnify or exalt (strength, genius); to vaunt: often *ref.*—*n.* A statement expressive of ostentation, pride, or vanity; a vaunting or bragging; a brag; the cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation.—**Boaster**, bōst'ėr, *n.* One who boasts, glories, or vaunts with exaggeration or ostentatiously; a bragger.—**Boastful**, bōst'ful, *a.* Given to boasting.—**Boastfully**, bōst'ful-li, *adv.* In a boastful manner.—**Boastfulness**, bōst'ful-nes, *n.*—**Boastingly**, bōst'ing-li, *adv.* Boastfully, with boasting.

Boat, bōt, *n.* [A. Sax. *bāt*=Icel. *bátr*, D. L.G. and G. *boot*, a boat. Similar forms occur also in Celtic, as Ir. W. *bad*, Gael. *bata*.] A small open vessel or water-craft, usually moved by oars or rowing; any sailing vessel, but usually described by another word denoting its use or mode of propulsion; as, a packet-*boat*, steam-*boat*, &c.—*v.t.* To transport in a boat.—*v.i.* To go or sail in a boat.—**Boat-bill**, *n.* A bird of the heron family, inhabiting South America, and named from having a bill resembling a boat with the keel uppermost.—**Boat-fly**, *n.* An aquatic insect whose hind-legs resemble a pair of oars, the body representing a boat.—**Boat-hook**, *n.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.—**Boat-house**, *n.* A house or shed for protecting boats from the weather.—**Boatman**, bōt'man, *n.* A man who manages a boat; a rower of a boat.—**Boatswain**, bōt'swān or bō'sn, *n.* [A. Sax. *bātswegn*—*bāt*, boat, and *swegn*, swain.] A ship's officer who has charge of the sails, rigging, anchors, cables, &c., and who pipes or summons the crew to their duty.

Bob, bob, *n.* [Perhaps imitative or suggestive of abrupt, jerky motion; in some of its senses allied to Gael. *baban*, *baban*, a tassel.] A general name for any small round object playing loosely at the end of a cord, line, chain, &c., as a knot of worms on a string used in fishing for eels, the ball or weight at the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, and the like; a short jerking action or motion; a shake or jog; a blow; *bell-ringing*, a peal of courses or sets of changes.—*v.t.*—*bobbed*, *bobbing*. To move in a short, jerking manner; to perform with a jerky movement; to cut short, as a horse's tail; to beat or strike; to deceive; to defraud of (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against anything; to make a quick, jerky motion, as a rapid bow or obeisance; to angle or fish with a bob, or by giving the hook a jerking motion in the water.—**Bobtail**, bob'tāl, *n.* A short tail or a tail cut short; the rabble: used in contempt, as in the phrase *rag-tag and bobtail*.—**Bobtailed**, bob'tāld, *a.* Having the tail cut short.—**Bob-wig**, *n.* A wig of short hair.

Bobbin, bob'in, *n.* [Fr. *bobine*, from L. *bombus*, a humming sound, or more probably connected with E. *bob*.] A small cylindrical piece of wood with a head or flange at one or both ends, on which thread or yarn is wound for use in sewing, weaving, &c.—**Bobbinet**, bob'in-et, *n.* A machine-made cotton net, originally imitated from the lace made by means of a pillow and bobbins.

Bobolink, **Boblink**, bob'ō-lingk, bob'lingk, *n.* The rice-bird or reed-bird of the United States: so called from its cry.

Bocasine, bok'a-sēn, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of calamanco or woollen stuff.

Bode, bōd, *v.t.*—*boded*, *boding*. [A.Sax. *bodian*, to announce, to proclaim, from *bod*, an edict, a message: Icel. *botha*, to proclaim, to bode; A. Sax. *boda*, D. *bode*, G. *bote*, a messenger; allied to *bid*.] To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of.—*v.i.* To be ominous.—**Bodeful**, bōd'ful, *a.* Ominous; threatening; foreboding.—**Bodement**, bōd'ment, *n.* An omen; portent; prognostic.—**Boding**, bōd'ing, *a.* Portentous; ominous.—*n.* A portent; an omen.—**Bodingly**, bōd'ing-li, *adv.* Ominously; forebodingly; portentously.

Bode, bōd, pret. of *bide*.

Bodice, bod'is, *n.* [Formerly *bodies*, pl. of *body*, being originally in two pieces.] The body part of a woman's dress; a kind of waistcoat; stays; a corset.

Bodkin, bod'kin, *n.* [From W. *bidogyn*, a dagger, dim. of *bidog*, Gael. *biodag*, a short sword.] Originally a dagger; now a pointed pin of steel, ivory, or the like, for piercing holes in cloth; a blunted needle for drawing a ribbon, cord, or string through a loop, or a pin for keeping up the hair.

Bodle, bod'l, *n.* [Supposed to be from *Bothwell*, a mint-master.] A copper coin formerly current in Scotland, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the sixth part of an English penny.

Body, bod'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *bodig*, a body=O.H.G. *potach*, later *botech*, *bodech*, body; comp. Gael. *bodhaig*, the body.] The frame or material organized substance of an animal, in distinction from the soul, spirit, or vital principle; the main central or principal part of anything, as distinguished from subordinate parts, such as the extremities, branches, wings, &c.; a person; a human being: now generally forming a compound with *some* or *no* preceding; a number of individuals spoken of collectively, united by some common tie or by some occupation; a corporation; any extended solid substance; matter; any substance or mass distinct from others; a united mass; a general collection; a code; a system; a certain consistency or density; substance; strength (as of liquors, paper, &c.).—*v.t.*—*bodied*, *bodying*. To produce in some form; to embody; to invest with a body.—**Bodiless**, bod'i-les, *a.* Having no body or material form; incorporeal.—**Bodily**, bod'i-li, *a.* Pertaining to or concerning the body; of or belonging to the body or to the physical constitution; not mental; corporeal. ∴ *Bodily*, relating to or connected with the body as a whole: opposed to *mental*; *corporal*, relating to the body as regards outward bearings; *corporeal*, relating to its nature: opposed to *spiritual*. Hence, *bodily* form, *corporal* punishment, *corporeal* existence.—*adv.* Corporeally; united with a body or matter; entirely; completely (to remove a thing *bodily*).—**Body-colour**, *n.* *Painting*, a pigment possessing body or a certain degree of consistence, substance, and tinging power.—**Body-guard**, *n.* The guard that protects or defends one's person; life-guard.—**Body-servant**, *n.* A servant that waits upon or accompanies his employer; a valet; a personal attendant.—**Body-snatcher**, *n.* One who robs burying-places of dead bodies; a resurrectionist.

Boer, bör or bö'ėr, *n.* [D., a peasant, farmer.] The name applied to the Dutch colonists of South Africa engaged in agriculture or cattle-breeding.

Bog, bog, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *bog*, soft, moist, *bogan*, *bogach*, a quagmire.] A piece of wet, soft, and spongy ground, where the soil is composed mainly of decaying and decayed vegetable matter; a piece of mossy ground or where peat is found; a quagmire or morass.—*v.t.*—*bogged*, *bogging*. To whelm or plunge in mud or mire.—**Boggy**, bog'i, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a bog; full of bogs; marshy; swampy; miry.—**Bog-butter**, *n.* A fatty spermaceti-like mineral resin found in masses in peat-bogs, composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen.—**Bog-earth**, *n.* An earth or soil composed of light siliceous sand and a considerable portion of vegetable fibre in a half decomposed state.—**Bog-iron-ore**, *n.* A loose porous earthy ore of iron found in thin layers in the subsoil of many bogs and swamps.—**Bog-oak**, *n.* Trunks or large branches of oak-trees found in peat-bogs, the timber being of a shining black colour and often manufactured into ornamental articles.—**Bog-spavin**, *n.* An encysted tumour on the inside of the hough of a horse.—**Bog-trotter**, *n.* A derisive term for an inhabitant of a boggy country, applied especially to the Irish peasantry, whose ability in traversing bogs has often enabled them to escape when pursued by the officers of justice.

Bogey, **Bogy**, bō'gi, *n.* [W. *bwg*, *bwgan*, a

hobgoblin, scarecrow, bugbear.] A hobgoblin; a wicked spirit.—*Old Bogey*, the devil.

Boggle, bog'l, *v.i.*—*bogged*, *bogging*. [Probably connected with *bogey*, Prov. E. *bogle*, a goblin.] To doubt; to hesitate; to stop, as if afraid to proceed or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to waver; to shrink; to play fast and loose; to shilly-shally.—**Boggler**, bog'lér, *n.* A doubter; a timorous man; a waverer; an inconstant person.

Bogie, Bogey, bō'gi, *n.* [Perhaps from inventor's or maker's name.] Originally a coal-wagon or truck so constructed as to turn readily in little room; now, generally, a four-wheeled truck supporting the front part of a locomotive, and turning beneath it by means of a central pivot.

ogus, bō'gus, *a.* [A word of uncertain origin. It first appeared in America, having been originally applied, it is said, in 1827, to an apparatus for coining spurious money.] Counterfeit; spurious; sham; pretended. [Originally Amer.]

Bohea, bō-hē', *n.* [Said to be from a mountain in China called *Voo-y*.] An inferior kind of black tea: sometimes applied to black teas in general.

Bohemian, bō-hē'mi-an, *n.* [Fr. *Bohémien*, a gypsy, because the first of that wandering race that entered France were believed to be Hussites driven from Bohemia, their native country.] A person, especially an artist or literary man, who leads a free, often somewhat dissipated life, despising conventionalities generally.—**Bohemianism**, bō-hē'mi-an-ism, *n.* The life or habits of a Bohemian.

Boiar, Boyar, boi'ár, *n.* A member of a peculiar order of the old Russian aristocracy next in rank to the ruling princes.

Boil, boil, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *boiller*, Fr. *bouillir*, L. *bullare*, *bullire*, to boil, to bubble, from *bulla*, a bubble. *Bull* (a paper), *billet*, *bullet*, are of same origin.] To be in a state of ebullition; to bubble by the action of heat, as water or other fluids; to exhibit a swirling or swelling motion; to seethe, as waves; to be violently agitated or excited, as the blood; to be subjected to the action of boiling water in cooking, &c., as meat.—*v.t.* To put into a state of ebullition; to cause to be agitated or bubble by the application of heat; to collect, form, or separate by the application of heat, as sugar, salt; to subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid, as meat in cooking; to prepare in a boiling liquid; to seethe.—**Boiler**, boil'ér, *n.* A person who boils; a vessel, generally a large vessel of iron, copper, &c., in which anything is boiled in great quantities; a strong metallic vessel, usually of wrought-iron or steel plates riveted together, in which steam is generated for driving engines or other purposes.—**Boilery**, boil'ér-i, *n.* A place and apparatus for boiling.—**Boilingly**, boil'ing-li, *adv.* In a boiling manner.—*Boiling point*, the degree of heat at which a fluid is converted into vapour with ebullition, as water at 212° Fahr., mercury at 662°, &c.—*Boiling springs*, springs or fountains which give out water at the boiling point or at a high temperature, as the geysers of Iceland and in the Yellowstone region in the United States.

Boil, boil, *n.* [O.E. *bile*, *byle*, A. Sax. *byl*, a blotch, a sore; D. *beul*, G. *beule*, a boil; Icel. *bóla*, a blain or blister; Dan. *byld*, a boil.] An inflamed and painful suppurating tumour.

Boisterous, bois'tér-us, *a.* [Probably from W. *boystus*, brutal, ferocious, *boyst*, wildness, ferocity; perhaps connected with *boast*.] Violent; stormy; turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy.—**Boisterously**, bois'tér-us-li, *adv.* In a boisterous manner.—**Boisterousness**, bois'tér-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being boisterous.

Bolary,† bō'la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

Bold, bōld, *a.* [A. Sax. *beald*, *bald*, bold, courageous = Icel. *ballr*, D. *boud*, O.H.G. *bald*, bold.] Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless, as a man; requiring or exhibiting courage in execution; executed with courage and spirit, as a deed; rude; forward; impudent; overstepping usual bounds; presuming upon sympathy or forbearance; showing liberty or license; striking to the eye; markedly conspicuous; steep; abrupt; prominent.—**Boldly**, bōld'li, *adv.* In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; forwardly; insolently; abruptly, &c.—**Boldness**, bōld'nes, *n.* The quality of being bold, in all the senses of the word; courage; bravery; confidence; assurance; forwardness; steepness; abruptness.—**Bold-faced**, *a.* Impudent.

Bole, bōl, *n.* [From Icel. *bolr*, *bulr*, Dan. *bul*, trunk, stem of a tree; probably of same root as *bowl*, *bulge*, &c.] The body or stem of a tree.

Bole, bōl, *n.* [Fr. *bol*, bole, a bolus, L. *bolus*, from Gr. *bōlos*, a clod of earth.] A friable clayey shale or earth of various kinds used as a pigment, generally yellow, or yellowish-red or brownish-black, from the presence of iron oxide. These earths were formerly employed as astringent, absorbent, and tonic medicines, and they are still in repute in the East; they are also used occasionally as veterinary medicines in Europe. Armenian bole is used as a coarse red pigment.

Bolero, bō-lerō, *n.* [Sp., from *bola*, a ball.] A favourite dance in Spain.

Boletus, bō-lē'tus, *n.* [L., from *bolus*, Gr. *bōlos*, a mass, from its massive globular form.] A fungus or mushroom of various species, some of which are eaten, and from one of which German tinder is obtained, this species being also used as a styptic.—**Boletic**, bō-let'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from the Boletus, a genus of mushrooms.

Bolide, bō'lid, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bolis*, *bolidis*, a fiery meteor, from Gr. *bolis*, a missile, from *ballō*, to throw.] A meteoric stone or aerolite which explodes on coming in contact with our atmosphere; a fire-ball.

Boll, bōl, *n.* [G. *bolle*, a seed-vessel of flax, D. *bol*, a round body; same root as *bole*, a stem.] The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax.—*v.i.* To form into or produce seed-vessels.

Boll, bōl, *n.* [A form of *bowl*, A. Sax. *bolla*, a bowl, cup, measure.] An old Scotch dry measure still often used, varying according to locality and article measured, the potato, barley, oats, &c., boll, containing six bushels.

Bollandist, bol'land-ist, *n.* One of a series of Jesuit writers who published the *Acta Sanctorum*, a well-known collection of the traditions of the saints of the Roman Catholic Church: so called from John Bollandus, who edited the first five or six vols. Also used adjectively.

Bollard, bol'lárd, *n.* [Allied to *bole*, the stem of a tree.] A strong post fixed vertically into the ground on a wharf or quay; a kind of stanchion in a ship or boat.

Bologna-phial, bō-lō'nya, *n.* [From *Bologna* in Italy.] A small phial of unannealed glass, which flies in pieces when its surface is scratched by a hard body, as by dropping into it an angular fragment of flint, whereas a lead bullet, or other smooth body, may be dropped into it without causing injury.—**Bologna-sausage**, *n.* A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin.

Bolster, bōl'stér, *n.* [A. Sax. D. Dan. and Sw. *bolster*, Icel. *bólstr*, G. *polster*, a cushion, a bolster; root *bol*, *bul*, as in *bulge*, &c., and term. *-ster*, as in *holster*.] A long pillow or cushion used to support the head of persons lying on a bed; something resembling a bolster more or less in form or application, as a pad or quilt used to prevent pressure; a compress, a cushioned or padded part of a saddle; the part of a cutting tool which joins the end of the handle; a hollow tool for punching holes, &c.—*v.t.* To furnish or support with a bolster, pillow, or any soft pad; to pad; to stuff; *fig.* to support; to maintain: usually implying support of an unworthy cause or object and generally with up (to *bolster* up his pretentions with lies).—**Bolsterer**, bōl'stér-ér, *n.* One who bolsters; a supporter.

Bolt, bōlt, *n.* [A. Sax. *bolt*, an arrow, a bolt; Dan. *bolt*, a bolt, an iron peg, a fetter, G. *bolz*, *bolzen*, an arrow, a bolt or large nail.] An arrow; a thunderbolt; a stream of lightning; a stout metallic pin used for holding objects together, frequently screw-threaded at one extremity to receive a nut; a movable bar for fastening a door, gate, window-sash, or the like; especially that portion of a lock which is protruded from or retracted within the case by the action of the key; an iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner; a shackle.—*v.t.* To fasten or secure with a bolt or iron pin, as a door, a plank, fetters, &c.; to swallow hurriedly or without chewing, as food (colloq.); to start or spring game.—*v.i.* To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt; to run out of the regular path; to start and run off, to take flight; to make one's escape (colloq.).—*adv.* As straight as a bolt; suddenly; with sudden meeting or collision (to come *bolt* against a person).—**Bolter**, bōlt'ér, *n.* One who fastens with a bolt; one who makes his escape or runs away; a horse given to starting off or running away.—**Bolt-upright**, *a.* or *adv.* As straight or upright as a bolt; erect or erectly.

Bolt, bōlt, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *buleter*, *buluer* (Mod. Fr. *bluter*), with change of *r* into *l*, from an older form *burater*, from *bura*, the thick woollen cloth of which bolting-sieves are made, from L. *burra*, coarse cloth.] To sift or pass through a sieve so as to separate the coarser from the finer particles, as bran from flour; *fig.* to sift or separate good from bad, or the like.—**Bolter**, bōlt'ér, *n.* One who bolts; a sieve or apparatus for bolting.—**Bolt-head**, *n.* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations; a matrass or receiver.—**Bolting-house**, *n.* A house where meal is sifted.—**Bolting-hutch**, *n.* A tub for bolted flour.—**Bolting-mill**, *n.* A mill or machine for sifting meal.—**Bolting-tub**, *n.* A tub to sift meal in.—**Bolt-rope**, *n.* A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.

Bolus, bō'lus, *n.* [L. *bolus*, a bit, a morsel, a lump, Gr. *bōlos*, a clod, a lump.] A soft round mass of anything medicinal to be swallowed at once, larger and less solid than an ordinary pill.

Bomb, bom, *n.* [Fr. *bombe*, a bomb, from L. *bombus*, Gr. *bombos*, a hollow deep sound. Probably imitative, like E. *bum*, *boom*, to make a deep hollow sound.] A destructive projectile, consisting of a hollow ball or spherical shell, generally of cast-iron, filled with explosive materials, fired from a mortar, and usually exploded by means of a fuse or tube filled with a slow-burning compound, which is ignited by the discharge of the mortar.—**Bomb-ketch**, **Bomb-vessel**, *n.* A small ship or vessel of very strong build, for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea.—**Bomb-proof**, *a.* Secure against the force of bombs; capable of resisting the shock or explosion of shells.—**Bomb-shell**, *n.* A spherical shell; a bomb.—**Bombard**, bom'bárd, *n.* [Fr. *bombarde*, a piece of ordnance.] A piece of short thick ordnance with a large mouth, formerly used; a barrel; a drinking vessel (*Shak.*).—*v.t.*, bom-bárd'. To attack with bombs; to fire shells at or into; to shell: sometimes used somewhat loosely for to assault with artillery of any kind.—**Bombardier**, bom-bar-dēr', *n.* A person employed in throwing bombs or shells; specifically, in the British army, a non-commissioned artillery officer whose duty is to load shells, &c., and to fix the fuses, and who is particularly appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers.—*Bombardier beetle*, the common name of many coleopterous insects, possessing a remarkable power of violently expelling from the anus a pungent, acrid fluid, accompanied by a smart report.—**Bombardment**, bom-bárd'ment, *n.* The act of bombarding; the act of throwing shells and shot into a town, fortress, &c.—**Bombardon**, bom-bár'don, *n.* [Fr., ultimately from L. *bombus*, a hollow sound.] A large-sized and grave-toned musical instrument of the

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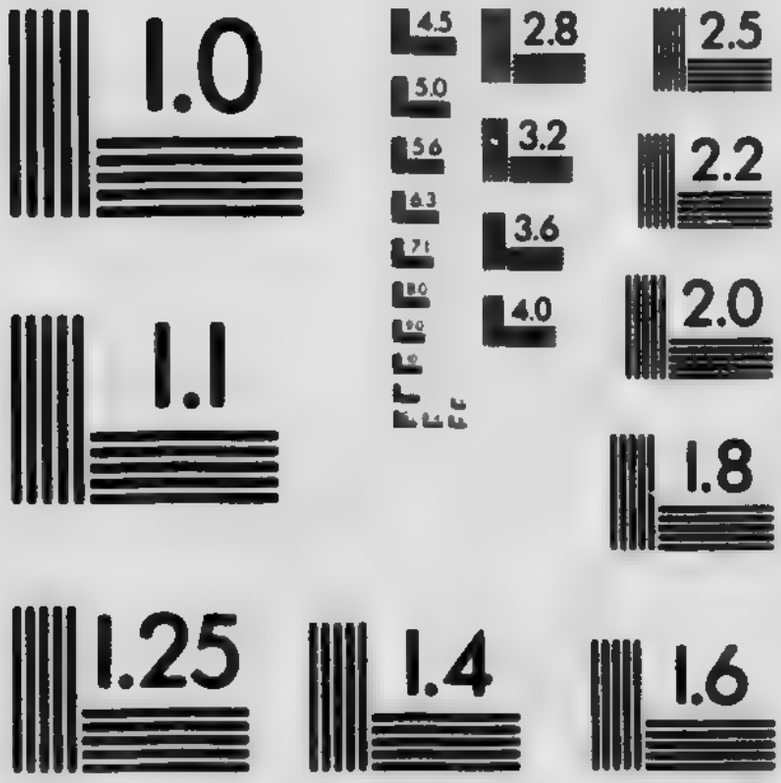

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trumpet kind, in sound not unlike the ophicleide.

Bombasine, Bombazine, bom-ba-sēn', n. [Fr. *bombasin, bombazine*, It. *bombicino*, bombasin, L. *bombycinus*, made of silk or cotton, from Gr. *bombyx, bombykos*, a silk-worm, silk.] A slight twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk (or cotton) and the weft worsted.—**Bombasette**, bom-ba-set', n. A sort of thin woollen cloth.

Bombast, bom'bast, n. [Originally padding made of cotton, of same origin as *bombasine*.] Cotton or other stuff of soft, loose texture used to stuff garments†; hence, high-sounding words; inflated or turgid language; fustian; words too big and high-sounding for the occasion.—**Bombastic**, bom-bas'tik, a. Characterised by bombast; high-sounding; turgid: inflated.—**Bombastically**, bom-bas'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a bombastic or inflated manner or style.

Bona fide, bō'na fī'dē. [L.] With good faith; without fraud or deception: frequently used as a sort of adjective, equivalent to acting in good faith, honest; as, a *bona-fide* trader, traveller, &c. [The term *bona-fide* traveller is chiefly used in reference to the acts regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in England and Scotland, the *bona-fide* traveller being one who is entitled to refreshment as having actually travelled a sufficient distance.]

Bonapartist, bon'a-part-ist, n. One attached to the policy or the dynasty of the Bonapartes; one who favours the claims of the Bonaparte family to the throne of France.

Bon-bon, bon-bon, n. [Fr.] Some article of sugar-confectionery; a sugar-plum.

Bond, bond, n. [A form of *band*. BAND, BIND.] Anything that binds, fastens, confines, or holds things together, as a cord, a chain, a rope; hence, *pl.* fetters, chains, and so imprisonment, captivity; a binding power or influence; a uniting tie (the *bond* of affection); an obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow or promise; an obligation or deed by which a person binds himself, his heirs, &c., to do or not to do a certain act, usually to pay a certain sum on or before a certain day; *masonry*, the connection of one stone or brick with another by lapping them over each other in building so that an inseparable mass may be formed, which could not be the case if every vertical joint were over that below it; the state of being bonded, as goods in bond, that is stored in a bonded warehouse until customs or excise duties have been paid on them.—a. [For *bound*.] In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.—*v.t.* To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as goods liable for customs or excise duties, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out.—*Bonded warehouse*, a licensed warehouse or store in which goods liable to government duties may be lodged after bond has been given on behalf of the owners of the goods, for the payment of such duty on their removal for home consumption.—**Bondage**, bon'dāj, n. Slavery or involuntary servitude; thraldom; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion.—**Bonder**, bon'dèr, n. One who bonds; one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse; one of the stones which reach a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together.—**Bondmaid**, bond'mād, n. A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant.—**Bondman, Bondsman**, bond'man, bonds'man, n. A man slave, or one bound to service without wages.—**Bond-servant**, n. A slave; a bondman or bond-woman.—**Bond-service**, n. The condition of a bond-servant; slavery.—**Bond-slave**, n. A person in a state of slavery.—**Bond-store**, n. A bonded warehouse.—**Bonds-woman, Bond-woman**, n. A woman slave.

Bone, bōn, n. [A. Sax. *bân*, a bone; cog. D. and Dan. *been*, Icel. and G. *bein*, a bone, the lower part of the leg.] One of the pieces of which the skeleton of an animal is composed; the substance of which the skeleton of vertebrate animals is composed; a firm hard substance of a dull white colour, more or less hollow or cellular internally, and consisting of earthy matters (chiefly phosphate of lime and some carbonate of lime) about 67 per cent, and animal matter 33 per cent; *pl.* pieces of bone held between the fingers somewhat after the manner of castanets, and struck together in time to music of the negro minstrel type.—*Bone of contention*, a subject of dispute and rivalry, probably from the manner in which dogs quarrel over a bone.—*To make no bones*, to make no scruple: a metaphor taken from a dog, who greedily swallows meat, bones included.—*v.t.*—*boned, boning*. To take out the bones from, as in cookery; to put whalebone into (stays).—**Bony**, bō'ni, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling bone; having prominent bones.—**Bone-bed**, n. *Geol.* a bed or deposit composed of fragments of teeth and small bones, scales, coprolites, &c., of extinct animals, especially fishes and saurians.—**Bone-black**, n. Animal charcoal; the black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by charring in close vessels.—**Bone-breccia**, n. *Geol.* a conglomerate of fragments of bones and limestone cemented into a rock by a red calcareous concretion.—**Bone-brown**, n. A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become of a brown colour throughout.—**Bone-dust**, n. Bones ground to dust for manure.—**Bone-earth, Bone-ash**, n. The white, porous, earthy or mineral residue of bones which have been calcined so as to destroy the animal matter and carbon.—**Bone-mill**, n. A mill for grinding or bruising bones.—**Bone-setter**, n. One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones.—**Bone-setting**, n. The art or practice of setting bones.—**Bone-spavin**, n. A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

Bonfire, bon'fīr, n. [From Dan. *baun*, a beacon, and E. *fire*; or from W. *bân*, conspicuous, lofty, whence *ban-ffagl*, a lofty blaze, a bonfire.] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.

Boniface, bon'i-fās, n. [The name of the landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*.] A sleek, jolly, good-natured landlord or innkeeper.

Bonito, bō-nē'to, n. [Sp.] A fish of several species, one of which is the striped-bellied tunny common in tropical seas, one of the fishes which pursue the flying-fish.

Bon-mot, bon-mō, n. [Fr., *bon*, good, and *mot*, a word.] A witticism; a witty repartee.

Bonne, bon, n. [Fr.] A nurse; a nursery governess.

Bonnet, bon'et, n. [Fr. *bonnet*, Sp. and Pg. *bonete*, L.L. *bonetus, boneta*, originally a sort of stuff so called; perhaps of Oriental origin.] A covering for the head worn by men; a cap; a covering for the head worn by women, and distinguished from a hat by details which vary according to the fashion; anything that covers the head or top of an object, as the cowl or wind-cap of a chimney, &c.—*v.t.* To force the hat over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling.—*v.i.* To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance. [*Shak.*]—**Bonneted**, bon'et-ed, a. Wearing a bonnet, or furnished with a bonnet.—**Bonnet-rouge**, bon-e-rozh, n. [Fr., lit. red cap.] A red or fervid republican: so named because a red cap was assumed as a distinguishing mark by the leaders of the first French revolution.

Bonny, bon'i, a. [Doubtfully derived from Fr. *bonne*, good.] Handsome; beautiful; fair or pleasant to look upon; pretty; fine.

Bonspiel, bon'spel, n. [Dan. *bondespil*, a rustic game, from *bonde*, a rustic (A. Sax. *bonda*), and *spil*, G. *spiel*, a game.] In Scotland, a match in the game of curling between parties belonging to different districts.

Bon-ton, bon-ton, n. [Fr. 'good tone'.] The style of persons in high life; high mode or fashion; fashionable society.

Bonus, bō'nus, n. [L. *bonus*, good.] A sum given or paid over and above what is required to be paid, as a premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company; an extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, holders of insurance policies, &c., out of accumulated profits; a sum paid to an employé over and above his stated pay in recognition of successful exertions.

Bon-vivant, bon-vē-vānt, n. [Fr. *bon*, good, and *vivant*, ppr. of *vivre*, L. *vivere*, to live.] A generous liver; a jovial companion.

Bony, a. Under BONE.

Bonze, bons, n. [Pg., a corruption of Japanese *bouso*, a pious man.] The European name for a priest or monk of the religion of Fo or Buddha in China, Burmah, Japan, &c.; there are both male and female bonzes living in monasteries.

Booby, bo'bi, n. [Sp. *bobo*, a fool, the bird called the booby.] A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber; a bird allied to the gannet, and included in the pelican family, apparently so stupid as to allow itself to be knocked on the head by a stick or caught by the hand.—**Boobyish**, bo'bi-ish, a. Like or pertaining to a booby; stupid.

Boodhism, Boodhist, n. BUDDHISM, BUDDHIST.

Book, buk, n. [A. Sax. *bôc*, a book, originally a beech-tree; Icel. *bók*, a book, a beech; D. *boek*, a book, a beech; G. *buch*, a book, *buche*, a beech; Slav. *bukva*, a book, *buk*, a beech. The words *book* and *beech* are closely akin, beechen tablets or pieces of beech bark having probably formed the early books.] A number of sheets of paper or other material folded, stitched, and bound together on edge, blank, written, or printed; a volume; a particular part (generally including several chapters or sections) of a literary composition; a division of a subject in the same volume; a register or record; a register containing commercial transactions or facts in proper form.—*v.t.* To enter, write, or register in a book; to secure the carriage or transmission of by purchasing a ticket for coach, rail, or steamer.—**Bookful**,† buk'ful, a. Full of notions gleaned from books; bookish.—**Bookish**, buk'ish, a. Given to reading or study; more acquainted with books than with the world; pertaining to, contained in, or learned from books; theoretical.—**Bookishness**, buk'ish-nes, n. Addictedness to books; fondness for study.—**Bookless**,† buk'les, a. Without books; unlearned; ignorant.—**Booklet**, buk'let, n. A little book.—**Bookbinder**, buk'bind-èr, n. One whose occupation is to bind books.—**Bookbindery**, buk'bind-èr-i, n. A place where books are bound.—**Bookbinding**, buk'bind-ing, n. The act or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets and covering them with leather or other material.—**Book-case**, n. An upright case with shelves for holding books.—**Book-collector**, n. One who collects books, especially rare and fine editions; a bibliophile.—**Book-debt**, n. A debt standing against a person in an account-book.—**Book-hunter**, n. An eager collector of books; especially one who frequents old book-shops, stalls, book-sales, in search of old and rare books and editions; a bibliomaniac.—**Booking-office**, n. An office where passengers receive tickets for conveyance by railway or other means of transit.—**Book-keeper**, n. One who keeps accounts; a person who has the charge of entering or recording business transactions or items of debit and credit in the regular set of books belonging to business houses.—**Book-keeping**, n. The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in a book or set of books in such a manner as to give a permanent record of business transactions, so that at any time the true state of one's pecuniary affairs and mercantile dealings may be exhibited.—**Book-learned**, a. Versed in books and literature: sometimes implying an ignorance of men or of the common concerns of life.—**Book-learning**, n. Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance merely with books and literature.—**Book-louse**, n. pl. **Book-lice**. One of a small family of minute insects very destructive to old books.—**Book-maker**, n. One who writes and publishes

books; especially, a compiler; in betting phraseology, a person, generally a professional betting man, who wagers on the defeat of a specified horse or other competitor in a race; a layer as opposed to a backer.—**Book-making**, *n.* The occupation of a book-maker.—**Book-man**, *n.* A studious or learned man; a scholar. [*Shak.*]—**Book-muslin**, *n.* A kind of fine transparent muslin having a stiff or elastic finish: so called from being folded in book form.—**Book-post**, *n.* That arrangement in the post-office by which books, printed matter, and manuscripts left open at the ends are conveyed at a reduced rate of payment.—**Bookseller**, buk'sel-ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to sell books.—**Bookselling**, buk'sel-ing, *n.* The business of selling books.—**Book-stall**, *n.* A stall on which books are placed which are offered for sale.—**Book-stand**, *n.* A stand or support to hold books for reading or reference.—**Bookworm**, *n.* A worm or mite that eats holes in books; a person too much addicted to books or study.

Boom, bōm, *n.* [Akin to *beam*, from D. *boom*, a tree, a pole, a beam, Dan. *bom*, a rail or bar.] A long pole or spar run out from various parts of a vessel for extending the bottom of particular sails, as the jib-*boom*, main-*boom*, &c.; a strong beam, or an iron chain or cable, extended across a river or harbour to prevent ships from passing.

Boom, bōm, *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. D. *bomme*, a drum; *bommen*, to drum; L. *bombus*, a humming sound. Bomb.] To make a sonorous, hollow, humming, or droning sound.—*n.* A deep hollow noise, as the roar of waves or the sound of distant guns: applied also to the cry of the bittern and the buzz of the beetle.

Boomerang, bōm'e-rang, *n.* A missile formed generally of a piece of hard wood, parabolic in shape, used by the Australian aborigines, and remarkable from the fact that when thrown to a distance it rises into the air, then returns to hit an object behind the thrower if skilfully handled.

Boon, bōn, *n.* [Icel. *bón*, a request, a boon, Dan. and Sw. *bön* = A. Sax. *bén*, Icel. *bæn*, a prayer.] Originally a prayer, petition, or request; hence, that which is asked; a favour; a grant; a benefaction; a benefit; a blessing; a great privilege.

Boon, bōn, *a.* [Norm. Fr. *boon*, Fr. *bon*, from L. *bonus*, good.] Gay; jovial; merry (a *boon* companion).

Boon, bōn, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *bunach*, coarse tow, from *bun*, stubble.] The useless vegetable matter from dressed flax.

Boor, bōr, *n.* [A. Sax. (*ge*)*búr*, a countryman or farmer = D. *boer*, G. *bauer*; from A. Sax. *búan*, Icel. *búa*, to dwell, to inhabit, to cultivate; D. *bouwen*, G. *bauen*, to cultivate.] A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a clown; hence, one who is rude in manners and illiterate.—**Boorish**, bōr'ish, *a.* Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate.—**Boorishly**, bōr'ish-li, *adv.* In a clownish manner.—**Boorishness**, bōr'ish-nes, *n.* The state of being boorish.

Boose, **Bouse**, bōs, *v.i.* [D. *buisen*, to drink largely, to gulp.] To drink largely; to guzzle liquor; to tipple. Written also *Boozes*, *Bouse*.—**Boozer**, bōs'ér, *n.* One who guzzles liquor; a tippler; a drunkard.—**Boozy**, **Bouzy**, bō'zi, *a.* A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. [Colloq.]

Boot, bōt, *n.* [A. Sax. *bót*, reparation, amends; Icel. *bót*, remedy, amends; same root as in *better*.] Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged.—*To boot* [A. Sax. *to-bóte*], in addition to; over and above; into the bargain.—*v.t.* To profit; to advantage; to avail: used impersonally (*it boots* us little; what *boots* it?).—**Bootless**, bōt'les, *a.* Without boot, profit, or advantage; unprofitable; unavailing; useless.—**Bootlessly**, bōt'les-li, *adv.* In a bootless or unprofitable manner.—**Bootlessness**, bōt'les-nes, *n.*

Boot, bōt, *n.* [Fr. *botte*, a butt, and also a boot, from resemblance in shape. Buff.] An article of dress, generally of leather, covering the foot and extending to a greater or less distance up the leg; an instrument of torture fastened on to the leg, between which and the boot wedges were introduced and hammered in, often crushing both muscles and bones; the luggage-box in a stage-coach, either on the front or the hind part; *pl.*, used as a singular noun, the servant in hotels who cleans the boots of the guests, or part of whose work originally was to do so.—*v.t.* To put boots on.—**Booted**, bōt'ed, *a.* Equipped with boots; having boots on.—**Bootee**, bōt'ē, *n.* A half or short boot; also a child's knitted boot.—**Boot-hook**, *n.* A sort of holdfast with which long boots are pulled on.—**Boot-hose**, *n.* Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots.—**Boot-jack**, *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.—**Boot-lace**, *n.* The string or cord for fastening a boot.—**Bootmaker**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make boots.—**Boot-rack**, *n.* A frame or stand to hold boots, especially with their tops downwards.—**Boot-tree**, **Boot-last**, *n.* An instrument consisting of two wooden blocks, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and which are inserted into a boot and then driven apart by a wedge to stretch the boot.

Bootes, bo-ō'tēz, *n.* [Gr. *boötēs*, a herdsman, from *bous*, an ox or cow.] A northern constellation, containing the star Arcturus.

Booth, bōth, *n.* [Icel. *búth*, Dan. and Sw. *bod*, G. *bude*, a booth; allied to Gael. *buth*, Slav. *bauda*, *buda*, Lith. *buda*, a booth, a hut.] A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials for a temporary residence, as for a show or the sale of goods in a fair or market.

Booty, bō'ti, *n.* [Same as Icel. *býti*, Dan. *bytte*, exchange, barter, booty, from *byta*, to divide into portions, to deal out.] Spoil taken from an enemy in war; that which is seized by violence and robbery; plunder; pillage.

Boose, bōs, *v.i.* **Boozy**, bō'zi, *a.* Same as *Boose*, *Boozy*.

Bo-peep, bō-pēp', *n.* [*Bo*, an exclamation, and *peep*.] A game among children in which one suddenly appears from behind something, cries 'bo!' and as suddenly disappears, for the purpose of startling its companions.

Borachio, bō-rach'i-ō, *n.* [Sp. *borracha*, a leather wine-vessel, from *borra*, a lamb or ewe; *borracho*, drunk.] The dressed skin of a goat or pig used for holding wine or other liquid; a skin or leather bottle; hence a drunkard.

Borage, bor'āj, *n.* [L.L. *borrago*, *borago*, from *borra*, hair, from its hairy leaves.] A plant allied to the forget-me-not, having very rough hairy leaves and pretty blue flowers, which were supposed to be cordial and were infused in drinks.

Borax, bō'raks, *n.* [Sp. *borrax*, Ar. *bórag*, saltpetre, from *baraq*, to shine.] A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with soda occurring in a crude state (tincal) in India, Persia, China, Peru, Chili, &c., or prepared from a solution of boracic acid and of carbonate of soda combined and crystallised: used as a flux in soldering metals, and in making glass and artificial gems.—**Boracic**, bō-ras'ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced from borax.—*Boracic acid*, a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen.—**Boracite**, bō'ra-sit, *n.* A mineral consisting of borate and chloride of magnesium.—**Borate**, bō'rāt, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base.

Borborygmus, **Borborygm**, bor-bor-ig'mus, bor'bor-im, *n.* [Gr. *borborygmos*, from *borborýzō*, to have a rumbling in the bowels.] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines.

Borer, bōr'ér, *n.* A steel-pointed iron instrument for boring holes in rocks preparatory to blasting.

Bord, bōrd, *n.* [Fr., border, edge.] *Mining*, the face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

Bordelais, bor-de-lā, *a.* Belonging to the Bordeaux district of France, a term applied to a class of fine red wines.

Border, bor'dér, *n.* [Fr. *bordure*, *bord*, a border, *border*, to border, from the German. Board.] The outer part or edge of anything, as of a garment, piece of cloth, a country, &c.; margin; verge; brink; boundary; confine; frontier.—*v.t.* To have the edge or boundary adjoining; to be contiguous or adjacent; to approach; to come near: with *on* or *upon*.—*v.i.* To make a border to; to adorn with a border of ornaments; to form a border to; to touch at the edge or end; to be contiguous to; to limit.—**Borderer**, bor'dér-ér, *n.* One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land.—**Border-land**, *n.* Land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain intermediate district.

Bore, bōr, *v.t.*—*bored*, *boring*. [A. Sax. *borian*; Icel. *bora*, Sw. *borra*, Dan. *bore*, D. *boren*, G. *bohren*, to bore; of same root with L. *foro*, to bore.] To pierce or perforate and make a round hole in; to drill a hole in; to form by piercing or drilling (to *bore* a hole); to force a narrow and difficult passage through; to weary by tedious iteration or repetition; to tire by insufferable dulness; to tease; to annoy; to pester.—*v.i.* To pierce or enter by drilling, &c.; to push forward toward a certain point.—*n.* The hole made by boring; hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol, or other firearm; the calibre, whether formed by boring or not; a person that tires or wearies, especially by trying the patience; a dull person who forces his company and conversation upon us; anything troublesome or annoying.—**Boredom**, bōr'dum, *n.* The domain of bores; bores collectively; the state of being bored or of being a bore.—**Borer**, bōr'ér, *n.* One who or that which bores; a term sometimes applied to certain worms, insects, fishes, which penetrate foreign bodies.

Bore, bōr, *n.* [Icel. *bára*, a wave or swell.] A sudden influx of the tide into the estuary of a river from the sea, the inflowing water rising and advancing like a wall, rushing with tremendous noise against the current for a considerable distance.

Bore, bōr, pret. *of bear* (which see).

Boreal, bō'rē-al, *a.* [L. *borealis*, from *boreas*, the north wind.] Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind.

Borecole, bōr'kōl, *n.* A variety of hardy winter cabbage with the leaves curled or wrinkled, and not forming into a hard head.

Boric, bō'rik, *a.* Same as *Boracic*.—**Boride**, bō'rid, *n.* A compound of boron with an element.

Born, born, pp. of *bear*, to bring forth.

Borne, bōrn, pp. of *bear*, to carry, &c.

Borne, bōrn, *n.* Bourn.

Boron, bō'ron, *n.* [From *borax*.] Sym. B. *Chem.* the characteristic element contained in borax, forming dark-coloured brilliant crystals, or sometimes a dark-brown powder.

Borough, bur'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *burg*, *burh*, a fort, town, city; Icel. Sw. Dan. *borg*, Goth. *baurgs*, G. D. *burg*; root in A. Sax. *beorgan*, Goth. *bairgan*, G. *bergen*, to protect. From same root are *bury*, *borrow*, *barrow*, *barrow* (grave mound), &c.] A corporate town or township; a town with a properly organised municipal government.—**Borough-English**, *n.* *Law*, a customary descent of estates to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.—**Borough-monger**, *n.* One who buys or sells the parliamentary representation of a borough.

Borrow, bor'rō, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *borgian*, properly to take on security, from *borg*, *borh*, security, from *beorgan*, to protect; G. and D. *borgen*, to borrow. Borough.] To ask and obtain on loan, trust, or on credit, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for; to take or adopt from another or from a foreign source and use as one's own; to adopt; to appropriate; to imitate; to copy.—**Borrower**, bor'rō-ér, *n.* One who borrows; one who takes what belongs to another and uses it as his own; a copier; an imitator; a plagiarist.

Bort, bort, *n.* Diamonds too coarse for ornamental setting, or small fragments of pure diamonds, used when reduced to a powder for polishing and grinding.

Bosage, **Boskage**, bo'kāj, *n.* [O.Fr. *boscage*, from the German. Bush.] A mass

of growing trees or shrubs; woods; groves or thickets; sylvan foliage

Bosch-vark, Bosh-vark, bosh'värk, *n.* [D. *bosch*, wood, and *vark*, hog.] The bush-hog or bush-pig of South Africa, one of the most formidable members of the swine family.

Bosh, bosh, *n.* [Turk., empty, vain, useless.] Nonsense; absurdity; trash.

Bosk,† bosk, *n.* [An old form of *bush*.] A thicket; a small close natural wood, especially of bushes. [*Tenn.*]—**Boskage**, *n.* Boscage.—**Bosky**, bos'ki, *a.* Bushy; covered with groves or thickets. [*Mil.*]

Bosom, bö'zum, *n.* [A. Sax. *bósm*, D. *boezem*, G. *busen*, probably from root of *bow*, meaning literally a swelling or protruding part.] The breast of a human being; the folds of the dress about the breast; the seat of the tender affections, passions, inmost thoughts, wishes, secrets, &c.; embrace or compass (the *bosom* of the church); something likened to the human bosom (the *bosom* of the earth, of a lake, &c.).—*a.* Intimate; familiar; close; dear.—*v.t.* To inclose or harbour in the bosom; to embrace; to keep with care; to cherish intimately; to conceal; to embosom.

Boss, bos, *n.* [Fr. *bosse*, a swelling, from O.H.G. *bôso*, a bunch or bundle, same root as G. *bossen*, to beat; E. *beat*.] A protuberant part; a round, swelling body; a projecting mass; a stud or knob; a protuberant ornament of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, &c.; *arch.* an ornament placed at the intersection of the ribs or groins in vaulted or flat roofs.—*v.t.* To ornament with bosses; to bestud; to emboss. [*Shak.*]—**Bossy**, bos'i, *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

Boss, bos, *n.* [D. *baas*, a master.] An employer; a master; a superintendent; a chief man. [Originally American.]

Bostangi, bos-tan'jē, *n. pl.* [Turk., from *bostan*, a garden.] A class of men in Turkey, originally the sultan's gardeners, but now also employed in various capacities more closely connected with his person.

Bot, Bot-fly. Bott.

Botany, bot'a-ni, *n.* [As if from a form *botaneia*, from Gr. *botanē*, herbage, a plant, from *boskō*, to feed.] The science which treats of the vegetable kingdom, dealing with the forms, structure, and tissues of plants, the laws or conditions which regulate their growth or development, the functions of their various organs, the classification of the various specific forms of plants, their distribution over the face of the globe, and their condition at various geological epochs.—**Botanic, Botanical**, bō-tan'ik, bō-tan'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to botany; relating to plants in general.—**Botanically**, bō-tan'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a botanical manner; after the manner of a botanist; according to a system of botany.—**Botanist**, bot'an-ist, *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables, their structure, and generic and specific differences.—**Botanize**, bot'an-īz, *v.i.*—*botanised*, *botanising*. To study plants; to investigate the vegetable kingdom; to seek for plants with a view to study them.

Botargo, Botarga, bō-tär'gō, bō-tär'ga, *n.* [Sp.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet or tunny strongly salted after they have become putrid, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean.

Botch, boch, *n.* [O.E. *bocche*, *botche*, a sore, a swelling, from O.Fr. *boce*, a boss, a botch, a boil, a parallel form of *boss*; Comp. O.D. *butse*, a boil, a swelling.] A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection; a boil or blotch; a patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; a part in any work bungled or ill-finished; bungled work generally.—*v.t.* To mark or cover with botches or boils†; to mend or patch in a clumsy manner; to perform or express in a bungling manner.—**Botcher**, boch'ėr, *n.* One who botches; a clumsy workman at mending; a mender of old clothes; a bungler.—**Botchery**,† boch'ėr-i, *n.* A botching, or that which is done by botching; clumsy workmanship.—**Botchy**, boch'i, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

Both, bōth, *a.* and *pron.* [A Scandinavian word = Icel. *báthir*, *bathi*, Sc. *baith*, Dan. *baade*, Goth. *bajoths*, G. *beide*, both. The first element is seen in A. Sax. *bâtwâ*, both-two, both, Goth. *bai*, both, L. *ambo*, G. *amphō*, Skr. *ubha*, both.] The one and the other; the two; the pair or the couple. In such a sentence as '*both* men were there,' it is an adjective; in 'he invited James and John, and *both* went,' it is a pronoun; in 'the men *both* went,' 'he took them *both*,' it is a pronoun in apposition to *men*, *them*. It is often used as a conjunction in connection with *and*—*both* . . . *and* being equivalent to as well the one as the other; not only this but also that; equally the former and the latter.

Bother, boᴛʜ'ėr, *v.t.* [Probably a word of Irish origin; comp. Ir. *buaidhirt*, trouble, affliction; *buaidhrim*, I vex, disturb; Ir. and Gael. *buair*, to vex, trouble.] To perplex; to perturb; to tease; to annoy.—*v.i.* To trouble or worry one's self; to make many words or much ado.—*n.* A trouble, vexation, or plague.—**Botheration**, boᴛʜ-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* The act of bothering, or state of being bothered; annoyance; trouble; vexation; perplexity.—**Botherer**, boᴛʜ'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who bothers, vexes, or annoys.

Bothie, Bothy, both'i, *n.* [Gael. *bothag*, a cot, from same root as *booth*.] In Scotland a house for the accommodation of work-people engaged in the same employment; a farm building in which the unmarried male or female servants or labourers are lodged.

Bothrenchyma, both-ren'ki-ma, *n.* [Gr. *bothros*, a pit, and *enchyma*, a tissue.] *Bot.* a term applied to the pitted tissue or dotted ducts of plants; cellular tissue, the sides of which are marked by pits sunk in the substance of the membrane.

Botryoid, Botryoidal, bot'ri-oid, bot-ri-oi'dal, *a.* [Gr. *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes.

Bott, Bot, bot, *n.* [Gael. *botus*, a bott, *boiteag*, a maggot.] A name given to the larvæ or maggots of several species of gadfly when found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c.: generally in plural.—**Bot-fly**, *n.* A fly that produces botts.

Bottine, bot-ēn, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *botte*, a boot.] A half boot; a lady's boot; also, an appliance resembling a boot, with straps, springs, buckles, &c., to obviate distortion in the lower extremities of children.

Bottle, bot'l, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*, from L.L. *buticula*, a dim. from *butica*, a kind of vessel, from Gr. *boutis*, a flask.] A hollow vessel of glass, leather, or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors; the contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; hence, *fig.* *the bottle* is used as equivalent to strong drink in general; the practice of drinking (to be fond of *the bottle*).—*v.t.*—*bottled*, *bottling*. To put into bottles.—**Bottler**, bot'lėr, *n.* One whose occupation it is to bottle wines, spirits, beer, or the like.—**Bottle-fish**, *n.* A fish of the eel family with a long whip-like tail and a body capable of being inflated like a sack or leathern bottle from 4 to 6 feet long.—**Bottle-glass**, *n.* A coarse green glass used in the manufacture of bottles.—**Bottle-green**, *a.* Of a dark green colour like common bottle-glass.—**Bottle-head**, *n.* The whale called also the *Bottle-nose*.—**Bottle-holder**, *n.* One who waits upon another in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, wiping off blood, &c.; hence, a backer; a second; a supporter in a conflict of any kind.—**Bottle-nose**, *n.* A whale measuring from 22 to 28 feet long, and having a beaked snout, occurring in high north latitudes; also, the caaing-whale.—**Bottle-nosed**, *a.* Having a nose bottle-shaped; with a nose full and swollen about the wings and end.—**Bottle-tit**, *n.* The long-tailed titmouse, so called from its bottle-shaped nest.

Bottle, bot'l, *n.* [O.Fr. *botel*, dim. of *botte*, a bundle, from O.H.G. *bôzo*, a bundle. Boss.] A quantity of hay or grass tied or bundled up for fodder.

Bottom, bot'om, *n.* [A. Sax. *botm*, bottom = D. *bodem*, Icel. *botn*, O.H.G. *podam*, Mod. G. *boden*, from same root as L. *fundus*, Gr. *pythmēn*, base, bottom.] The lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top; that on which anything rests or is founded; utmost depth either literally or figuratively; base; foundation; the ground under any body of water; the lower or hinder extremity of the trunk of an animal; the buttocks; the portion of a chair for sitting on; the seat; low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; a dale; a valley; the part of a ship below the wales; hence, the ship itself; power of endurance; stamina; native strength.—*a.* At the bottom; lowest; undermost; having a low situation; alluvial.—*v.t.* To found or build upon; to base; to furnish with a bottom.—**Bottomed**, bot'omd, *a.* Having a bottom of this or that kind: used in composition.—**Bottomless**, bot'om-les, *a.* Without a bottom; hence, fathomless; whose bottom cannot be found by sounding.—**Bottomry**, bot'om-ri, *n.* The act of borrowing money, and pledging the *bottom* of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money.

Bottom, bot'om, *n.* [W. *botwm*, a boss, a bud, a button.] A ball or skein of thread; a cocoon.—*v.t.* To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

Bouche, Bouch, bösh, *v.t.* [Fr. *bouche*, mouth.] To form or drill a new mouth or vent in, as a gun which has been spiked.

Boudoir, bö-dwar, *n.* [Fr., from *bouder*, to pout, to sulk.] A small room in which a lady may retire to be alone, or in which she may receive her intimate friends.

Bough, bou, *n.* [A. Sax. *bóg*, *bóh*, an arm, a shoulder, a bough; Icel. *bógr*, Dan. *boug*, *bov*, the shoulder, a vessel's bow; allied to Gr. *pēchys*, the fore-arm, Skr. *bāhus*, the arm. *Bow* (of a ship) is the same word.] An arm or large branch of a tree.

Bought, bat, pret. & pp. of *buy* (which see).

Bougie, bö-zhē, *n.* [Fr., a wax-candle, from Sp. *bugia*, from *Bugia*, in North Africa, whence wax-candles were first brought.] A wax taper; *surg.* a slender flexible cylinder made of waxed linen or silk cord, or of caoutchouc, steel, German silver, &c., intended for introduction into the urethra, œsophagus, or rectum, when those passages are obstructed, as by stricture.

Bouilli, bö-yē, *n.* [Fr., from *bouillir*, to boil.] Meat stewed with vegetables; boiled or stewed meat of any kind.—**Bouillon**, bö-yon, *n.* [Fr.] Broth; soup.

Boulder, bōl'dėr, *n.* [From Dan. *buldre*, E. dial. *bolder*, Sw. *bullra*, to make a loud noise, to thunder; Sw. dial. *bullersten* (*sten*—stone), a large pebble; lit. a stone that makes a thundering noise.] A water-worn roundish stone of considerable size, and larger than a pebble; *geol.* applied to ice-worn and smoothed blocks lying on the surface of the soil, or imbedded in the clays and gravels of the drift formation.—**Boulder-clay**, *n.* The stiff, unlaminated, tenacious clay of the glacial or drift epoch or ice-age.

Boule, Boule-work, böl, böl'wėrk, *n.* Same as *Buhl*.

Boulevard, böl-vär, *n.* [Fr., older forms *boulevert*, *boulevers*, borrowed and altered from G. *bollwerk*. Bulwark.] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town; hence a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications: now sometimes extended to any wide street or walk encircling a town.

Bounce, bouns, *v.i.*—*bounced*, *bouncing*. [O.E. *bounsen*, *bunsen*, to strike suddenly; L.G. *bunsen*, to knock; D. *bonzen*, to strike, bounce; *bons*, a bounce; imitative of the noise of a blow.] To make a sudden leap or spring; to jump or rush suddenly; to knock or thump; to boast or bluster; to brag.—*v.t.* To drive against anything suddenly and violently.—*n.* A heavy blow, thrust, or thump; a loud heavy sound; a sudden crack or noise; a boast; a piece of brag or bluster; boastful lan-

guage; exaggeration; a bold or impudent lie.—*adv.* With a bounce or abrupt movement; abruptly (to come *bounce* into a room).—**Bouncer**, bouns'ėr, *n.* One that bounces; a boaster; a bully; a bragging liar; a barefaced lie; something big or large of its kind.—**Bouncing**, bouns'ing, *a.* Vigorous; strong; stout; exaggerated; excessive; big.—**Bouncingly**, bouns'ing-li, *adv.* In a bouncing manner.

Bound, bound, *n.* [O.Fr. *bodne*, *bonne*, a bound, limit (Fr. *borne*), from L.L. *bodina*, *bonna*, a boundary, from Armor. *boden*, a cluster of trees serving as a boundary.] That which limits or circumscribes; the external or limiting line of any object or of space (to pass beyond the *bounds*); hence, that which keeps in or restrains; limit (to set *bounds* to ambition).—*v.t.* To set bounds or limits to; to act as a bound or limit to; to limit; to terminate; to restrain or confine; to circumscribe.—**Boundary**, boun'da-ri, *n.* [From *bound*, with a Latin termination.] That which marks a bound or limit; a limit; a bound.—**Bounded**, boun'ded, *a.* Limited; circumscribed; cramped; narrow (a man of *bounded* views).—**Bounder**, boun'dėr, *n.* One who or that which bounds.—**Boundless**, bound'les, *a.* Without bounds or limits; unlimited; limitless; immeasurable; illimitable; infinite.—**Boundlessly**, bound'les-li, *adv.* In a boundless manner; infinitely.—**Boundlessness**, bound'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being boundless or without limits.

Bound, bound, *v.i.* [Fr. *bondir*, to leap, O.Fr. to ring, to echo; from L.L. *bombitare*, to resound, from L. *bombus*, a humming. BOMB.] To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps; to rebound.—*n.* A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound.

Bound, bound, pp. of *bind* (also pret.). Made fast by a band or by chains, fetters, &c.; hemmed in; kept back; tied; having a binding; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained. Colloquially the word is often used as equivalent to certain, sure; as, he is *bound* to succeed; the town is *bound* to increase.

Bound, bound, *a.* [Formerly *boun*, from Icel. *búinn*, pp. of *búa*, to till, prepare, get ready. The *d* is parasitic, as in *sound*, from L. *sonus*. Same root as *boor*, *bower*.] Prepared; ready; hence, going or intending to go; destined: often with *to* or *for* (a ship *bound for* London).

Bounden, boun'den, *a.* [An old participle of *bind*.] Obliged or beholden; appointed; indispensable; obligatory (our *bounden* duty).

Bounty, boun'ti, *n.* [O.Fr. *bonteit*, Fr. *bonté*, goodness, favour, from L. *bonitas*, goodness, from *bonus*, good.] Liberality in bestowing gifts and favours; generosity; munificence; a favour bestowed from a benevolent disposition; that which is given bounteously; a free gift; a premium offered to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage some branch of industry.—**Bounteous**, boun'tē-us, *a.* Disposed to give freely; free in bestowing gifts; bountiful; liberal; generous; munificent.—**Bounteously**, boun'tē-us-li, *adv.* In a bounteous manner; liberally.—**Bounteousness**, boun'tē-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being bounteous.—**Bountiful**, boun'ti-ful, *a.* Liberal in bestowing gifts, favours, or bounties; munificent; generous.—**Bountifully**, boun'ti-ful-li, *adv.* In a bountiful manner; liberally.—**Bountifulness**, boun'ti-ful-nes, *n.*

Bouquet, bö-kā, *n.* [Fr., O.Fr. *bousquet*, *bosquet*, a little wood, dim. of *bosc*, a wood. BUSH.] A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; something resembling a bunch of flowers; an agreeable aromatic odour, such as that of the finer wines.

Bourdon, bör-don, *n.* [Fr.] The drone of the bagpipe; a bass stop in the organ or harmonium having a drone-like quality of tone.

Bourg,† börg, *n.* [The French form of *borough*, *burgh*.] A town; a borough. [*Tenn.*]

Bourgeois, börzh-wa, *n.* [Fr., sing. & pl.] A citizen; a burgher; a man of middle rank.—**Bourgeois**, **Burgeois**, bur-jō', bur-jois', *n.* [Perhaps from a type-founder of the name.] A small kind of printing type, larger than brevier and smaller than long-primer.—**Bourgeoisie**, börzh-wa-zē, *n.* [Fr.] The middle classes of a country, especially those dependent on trade.

Bourgeon, bėr'jon, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud.] A bud.—*v.i.* To sprout; to put forth buds.

Bourn, **Borne**, börn, börn, *n.* [Fr. *borne*, a limit, corruption of *bonne*, a boundary. BOUND.] A bound; a limit.

Bourn,† börn, *n.* [Prov. E. and Sc. *burn*, A. Sax. *burna*, a stream—D. *born*, Icel. *brunnr*, Sw. *brunn*, Goth. *brunna*, G. *brunnen*, a spring, a well.] A brook; a torrent; a rivulet; a burn. [*Shak.*]

Bourse, börs, *n.* [Fr., a purse, an exchange, from L. *bursa*, a hide, leather.] An exchange; a place where merchants assemble for general business.

Bouse, **Bousy**, böz, bö'zi. BOOZE, BOOSY.

Bout, bout, *n.* [Older form *bought*; same word as Dan. *bugt*, a bend, a bight; closely akin to E. *bight*, and verb to *bow*.] A twist or turn; a bend or flexure; a going and returning, as in ploughing, reaping, &c.; as much as is performed at one time; a trial; a set-to; a contest; a debauch.

Bouts-rimés, bö-rē-mā, *n. pl.* [Fr. *bout*, an end, and *rimé*, rhymed.] Words that rhyme given as the ends of a stanza, the other parts of the lines to be supplied by the ingenuity of another person.

Bouze. Same as *Boose*.

Bovine, bō'vin, *a.* [L.L. *bovinus*, from L. *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.] Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the same family.

Bow, bou, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *bûgan*, to bend (trans. and intrans.)—D. *buigen*, Dan. *böie*, Goth. *biugan*, G. *beugen*; cog. L. *fugio*, Gr. *pheugō*, to flee; Skr. *bhuj*, to bend. From same stem are *bow* (for arrows), *bight*, *bout*.] To make crooked or curved; to bend; to bend or incline, as the head or the body, in token of respect or civility; to bend or cause to yield; to subdue (to *bow* the will); to make a bow to (to *bow* a person out, &c.).—*v.i.* To bend in token of reverence, respect, or civility; to be bent or inflected; to curve.—*n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, or submission.—**Bower**, bou'ėr, *n.* One who bows.

Bow, bou, *n.* [Icel. *bógr*, Dan. *bov*, *boug*, a shoulder, the bow of a vessel; same word as *bough*.] *Naut.* the rounding part of a ship's side forward, on either side, terminating at the stem or prow.—**Bower**, bou'ėr, *n.* One of two anchors at the bow of a vessel, which are both kept in constant working use: called also *Bower-anchor*.—**Bowline**, bō'lin, *n.* A rope fastened near the middle of the perpendicular edge of the square sails, and used to keep the weather edge of the sails tight forward towards the bow.—**Bowsprit**, bō'sprit, *n.* The large spar or boom projecting over the bow or stem of a vessel.

Bow, bō, *n.* [A. Sax. *boga*, Icel. *bogi*, Dan. *bue*, D. *boog*; from root of verb to *bow*.] A missile weapon made of a strip of wood or other elastic material, which, being bent by means of a string fastened to its two ends, can discharge an arrow placed endwise on the string by the latter being drawn back and suddenly let go; anything bent or in form of a curve, as the rainbow; an implement strung with horse-hair, by means of which the tone is produced from instruments of the violin kind; an instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill, with turners for turning wood, with hatters for breaking fur and wool, and consisting of a piece of wood more or less curved, and having a string extending from one extremity to the other; a kind of ornamental knot of ribbon or other material.—*v.t.* or *i.* *Mus.* to perform or play with the *bow*.—**Bowman**, bō'man, *n.* One who shoots with or is skilled in the use of the bow; an archer.—**Bowyer**, bō'yėr, *n.* An archer or bowman; a maker of bows.—**Bow-knot**, *n.* A slip-knot made by a ribbon or other material.—**Bow-leg**, *n.* A crooked or bandy leg.—**Bow-legged**, *a.* Having crooked or bandy legs.—**Bow-pen**, *n.* A metallic pen having the part which holds the ink bent out towards the middle.—**Bow-saw**, *n.* A flexible saw consisting of a very narrow blade fixed in a bow-shaped frame, used for cutting curves.—**Bow-shot**, *n.* The distance a bow can propel an arrow.—**Bow-string**, *n.* The string with which a bow is bent; a similar string used by the Turks for strangling offenders.—*v.t.* To strangle with a bow-string.—**Bow-window**, *n.* A window built so as to project from a wall, properly one that forms a segment of a circle.—**Bow-compass**, **Bow-compasses**, *n.* A pair of compasses of various forms for describing arcs, as a small instrument furnished with a bow-pen for describing circles with ink; a beam of wood or brass with three long screws to bend a lath or steel to any arc, used for drawing curves of large radius.

Bowel, bou'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *boel*, from L. *botellus*, a small sausage, an intestine.] One of the intestines of an animal; a gut, especially of man; *pl.* the supposed seat of pity or tenderness; hence kindness, compassion, or affection; the interior part of anything (the *bowels* of the earth).—*v.t.*—*bowelled*, *bowelling*. To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate.

Bower, bou'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *búr*, a chamber, from *búan*, to dwell; Icel. *búr*, a chamber, from *búa*, to live; akin *boor*, *bound* (ready).] A woman's private apartment; any room in a house except the hall (in these senses now only poetical); a shelter made with boughs or twining plants; an arbour; a shady recess.—**Bower-bird**, *n.* A name of certain Australian birds of the oriole family, about the size of a large starling, and remarkable for erecting bowers and adorning them with gay feathers, shells, and other bright-coloured objects, these bowers being used as places of resort, but not as nests.—**Bowered**, bou'ėrd, *a.* Furnished with bowers.

Bowie-knife, bō'i, *n.* [After its inventor, Colonel James *Bowie*.] A knife from 10 to 15 inches long and about 2 inches broad, worn as a weapon in the United States.

Bowl, bōl, *n.* [O.E. *bolle*, A. Sax. *bolla*, a bowl; Icel. *bolli*, M.H.G. *bolle*, a bowl; allied to *ball*.] A concave vessel of a somewhat semi-globular shape; a large cup with roundish outlines; a goblet: often used as the emblem of festivity; the hollow part of anything, as of a spoon or of a tobacco-pipe.

Bowl, bōl, *n.* [O.E. *bowle*, Fr. *boule*, from L. *bulla*, a bubble (whence verb to *boil*).] A ball of wood or other material used for rolling on a level surface at play; a ball of wood loaded on one side used in a game played on a level plat of green-sward; *pl.* the game played with such balls.—*v.t.* To play with bowls or at bowling; to roll a bowl, as in the game of bowls; to deliver the ball to be played by the batsman at cricket; to move rapidly and like a ball.—*v.t.* To roll in the manner of a bowl; to pelt with or as with bowls.—**Bowler**, bōl'ėr, *n.* One who plays at bowls; *cricket*, the player who delivers the ball in order to be played by the batsman.—**Bowling-alley**, *n.* A covered place for the game of bowls.—**Bowling-green**, *n.* A level piece of green-sward kept smooth for bowling.

Bowlder, bōl'dėr, *n.* Same as *Boulder*.

Bowse, bouz, *v.t.* To boose (which see); *naut.* to haul or pull hard.

Box, boks, *n.* [A. Sax. *box*, a box, from L. *buxus*, *buxum*, the box-tree, and something made of its wood.] A case or receptacle of any size and made of any material; the driver's seat on a carriage; a present, especially a Christmas present; a compartment for the accommodation of a small number of people, as in a theatre; a narrow confined inclosed place; a place of shelter for one or two men engaged in certain duties, as sentries, signalmen, &c.; a small house for sportsmen during the shooting season or the like.—*v.t.* To inclose, as in a box; to confine.—*To box the compass*, to repeat or go over the points of the compass in order, or to answer any questions regarding the divisions of the compass.—**Boxing-day**, **Boxing-night**, *n.* The day and night after Christmas-day when Christmas-boxes and presents are given.

Box, boks, *n.* [Corresponding by metathesis to Dan. *bask*, a slap, *baske*, to beat; akin *bash*.] A blow with the fist.—*v.t.* To strike with the fist or hand.—*v.i.* To fight with the fists; to practise fighting with the fists.—**Boxer**, bok'sėr, *n.* One who fights with his fists; a pugilist.—**Boxing-glove**, *n.* A large padded glove used for sparring.

Box, boks, *n.* [L. *buxus*, Gr. *pyxos*, the box-tree. Box, a case.] The name given to several species of trees or shrubs, the most important being a small evergreen tree with small shining leaves, and yielding a hard close-grained wood, and the dwarf variety used as edgings of garden walks.—**Boxen**, bok'sen, *a.* Made of box-wood; resembling box.—**Box-wood**, *n.* The fine hard-grained timber of the box-tree, much used by wood-engravers and in the manufacture of musical and mathematical instruments, &c.

Boy, boi, *n.* [Fris. *boi*, *boy*, a boy; allied to D. *boef*, G. *bube*, Sw. *bus*, a boy.] A male child from birth to the age of puberty; a lad; a man wanting in vigour, experience, judgment; a familiar term applied in addressing or speaking of grown persons, especially one's associates; in compounds sometimes applied to grown men without any idea of youth or contempt; as, a post-*boy*, a pot*boy*.—**Boyhood**, boi'hud, *n.* The state of being a boy or of immature age.—**Boyish**, boi'ish, *a.* Belonging to a boy; pertaining to boyhood: in a disparaging sense; childish; trifling; puerile.—**Boyishly**, boi'ish-li, *adv.* In a boyish manner.—**Boyishness**, boi'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being boyish.

Boycott, boi'kot, *v.t.* [From Capt. *Boycott*, an Irish landlord, the first prominent victim of the system.] To combine in refusing to work for, to buy from or sell to, or to have any dealings with, on account of difference of opinion on social and political questions or the like. [Recent.]

Brabble, brab'l, *n.* [D. *brabbelen*, to confound, to stammer.] A broil; a wrangle.—*v.i.*—*brabbled*, *brabbling*. To dispute or quarrel noisily.—**Brabblement**, brab'l-ment, *n.* A clamorous contest; a brabble.—**Brabbler**, brab'lėr, *n.* A quarrelsome noisy fellow.

Brace, brās, *n.* [O.Fr. *brace*, *brasse*, &c., from L. *brachia*, the arms, pl. of *brachium*, an arm; allied to Gael. *brac*, W. *braic*, the arm.] That which holds anything tight, tense, firm, or secure, or which supports, binds, or strengthens, as a piece of timber placed near and across the angles in the frame of a building, a thick strap which supports a carriage on wheels, a strap passing over a person's shoulders for supporting his trousers, the crank-shaped stock in which boring-tools, &c., are held, serving as a lever for turning them, &c.; a mark (⏞) used in written or printed matter connecting two or more words or lines; a couple or pair (not of persons unless in contempt).—*v.t.*—*braced*, *bracing*. To bind or tie closely; to make tense; to strain up; to increase the tension, tone, or vigour of (the nerves, the system); to strengthen; to invigorate.—**Bracer**, brā'sėr, *n.* One who or that which braces.—**Bracing**, brā'sing, *a.* Giving vigour or tone to the bodily system; invigorating.

Bracelet, brās'let, *n.* [Fr. *bracelet*, a dim. of O.Fr. *bracel*, *brachel*, an armlet, from L. *brachile*, from *brachium*, the arm. BRACE.] An ornament encircling the wrist, now worn mostly by ladies.

Brach, brach, *n.* [O.Fr. *brache*, Fr. *braque*, from O.H.G. *bracke*, *braceo*, G. *brack*, a kind of hunting dog.] A bitch of the hound kind; a species of scenting hound; a pointer or setter.

Brachial, brā'ki-al, *a.* [L. *brachium*, the arm.] Belonging to the arm; of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.—**Brachiate**, brā'ki-āt, *a.* *Bot.* having branches in pairs, nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

Brachiopoda, brā-ki-op'o-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *brachiōn*, an arm, and *pous*, a foot.] A class of marine, bivalve, molluscoid animals, including the lamp-shells, &c., so named from the development of a long spirally-coiled fringed respiratory appendage or arm on either side of the mouth.—**Brachiopod**, brā'ki-o-pod, *n.* One of the Brachiopoda.—**Brachiopodous**, brā-ki-op'o-dus, *a.* Belonging to the class Brachiopoda.

Brachycephalic, Brachycephalous, brak'i-se-fal"ik, brak-i-sef'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *ethn.* terms applied to heads (or races possessing such heads) whose diameter from side to side is not much less than that from front to back, their ratio being as 0·8 to 1, as those of the Mongolian type.

Brachygraphy, bra-kig'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *graphē*, a writing.] The art or practice of writing in shorthand; stenography.—**Brachygrapher**, bra-kig'ra-fėr, *n.* A writer in shorthand.

Brachyura, Brachyoura, brak-i-ū'ra, brak-i-ou'ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *oura*, tail.] A section of ten-footed crustaceans (Decapoda), with the abdomen forming a very short, jointed tail, folded forwards closely under the thorax, as in the common edible crab.—**Brachyural, Brachyurous**, brak-i-ū'ral, brak-i-ū'rus, *a.* Short-tailed: applied to certain Crustacea, as the crab, to distinguish them from the macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, as the lobster. Also **Brachyoural**, brak-i-ou'ral.—**Brachyuran**, brak-i-ū'ran, *n.* One of the Brachyura.

Bracken, brak'en, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; same as Sw. *bräken*, Dan. *bregne*, fern; closely allied to *brake*.] Fern. BRAKE.

Bracket, brak'et, *n.* [Ultimately perhaps from L. *brachium*, an arm.] A kind of short supporting piece projecting from a perpendicular surface, either plain or ornamentally carved, as an ornamental projection from the face of a wall to support a statue; a triangular wooden support for a shelf or the like; an ornamental piece supporting a hammer-beam; one of two projecting pieces attached to a wall, beam, &c., for carrying or supporting a line of shafting; *printing*, one of two marks, [ ], used to inclose a reference, note, or explanation, to indicate an interpolation, rectify a mistake, &c.; a gas-pipe projecting from a wall, usually more or less ornamental.—*v.t.* To furnish with a bracket or with brackets; *printing*, to place within brackets; to connect by brackets.

Brackish, brak'ish, *a.* [D. and L.G. *brak*, G. *brack*, brackish.] Possessing a salt or somewhat salt taste; salt in a moderate degree: applied to water.—**Brackishness**, brak'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being brackish.

Bract, brakt, *n.* [L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal.] *Bot.* a modified leaf differing from other leaves in shape or colour, and generally situated on the peduncle near the flower.—**Bracteate**, brak'tē-āt, *a.* Furnished with bracts.—**Bracteated**, brak'tē-āt-ed, *a.* A term applied to coins or medals covered over with a thin plate of some richer metal.—**Bracteole, Bractlet**, brak'tē-ōl, brakt'let, *n.* A little bract on a partial flower-stalk or pedicel in a many-flowered inflorescence.

Brad, brad, *n.* [Same word as Icel. *broddr*, a spike, a nail; Dan. *brodde*, a frost-nail; A. Sax. *brord*, a prick, a spire of grass; comp. Gael. and Ir. *brod*, goad, sting.] A kind of nail with little or no head used where it is deemed proper to drive nails entirely into the wood.—**Brad-awl**, *n.* An awl to make holes for brads or other nails.

Bradypod, brad'i-pod, *n.* [Gr. *bradys*, slow, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A slow-moving animal; a sloth.

Brag, brag, *v.i.*—*bragged*, *bragging*. [From the Celtic; W. *bragiaw*, Ir. *braghaim*, to boast; Gael. *bragatreachd*, boasting; Armor. *braga*, to make a display; from root of *break*.] To use boastful language; to speak vaingloriously; to boast; to vaunt; to swagger; to bluster.—*n.* A boast or boasting; a vaunt; the thing boasted of; a game at cards: so called because one player *brags* he has a better hand than the others, staking a sum of money on the issue.—**Braggadocio**, brag-a-dō'shi-ō, *n.* [From *Braggadochio*, a boastful character in Spenser's 'Faery Queen,' from the verb to *brag*.] A boasting fellow; a braggart; empty boasting; brag.—**Braggardism**, brag'ard-izm, *n.* Boastfulness; vain ostentation. [*Shak.*]—**Braggart**, brag'ärt, *n.* [*Brag*, and suffix *-art*, *-ard*.] A boaster; a vain fellow.—*a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.—**Bragger**, brag'ėr, *n.* One who brags.—**Braggingly**, brag'ing-li, *adv.* In a bragging manner; boastingly.

Brahman, brä'man, *n.* Among the Hindus a member of the sacred or sacerdotal caste, who claim to have proceeded from the mouth of Brahmā (the Creator, one of the deities of the Hindu triad or trinity), and who are noted for their many minute religious observances, their abstemiousness, and their severe penances.—**Brahmanic, Brahmanical**, brä-man'ik, brä-man'ik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brahmans or their doctrines and worship.—**Brahmanism**, brä'man-izm, *n.* The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmans.—**Brahmanist**, brä'man-ist, *n.* An adherent of Brahmanism. These words are also spelled *Brahmin*, *Brahminic*, &c.

Braid, brād, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *bredan*, *bregdan*, to weave, to braid; Icel. *bregtha*, to braid, *bragth*, a sudden movement; O.H.G. *brettan*, to braid.] To weave or intertwine, as hair, by forming three or more strands into one; to plait.—*n.* A sort of narrow textile band formed by plaiting or weaving several strands of silk, cotton, woollen, &c., together; a plait or plaited tress of hair.—**Braiding**, brād'ing, *n.* Braid, or trimming made of braid collectively.

Brail, brāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *braiel*, *braieul*, &c., a trouser-band, from *braies*, breeches, from L. *braca*, breeches. BREECHES.] *Naut.* a rope attached to a fore-and-aft sail or a jib to assist in taking in the sail.—*v.t.* To haul in by means of the brails: followed by *up*.

Brain, brān, *n.* [A. Sax. *brægen*, *bregen*, D. and O.Fris. *brein*.] The soft whitish mass inclosed in the skull in man and other vertebrate animals, forming the centre of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition, and in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate; the cerebrum: sometimes used to include also the cerebellum; the understanding; the fancy; the imagination.—*v.t.* To dash out the brains of; to kill by beating out the brains.—**Brained**, brānd, *a.* Furnished with brains: used chiefly in composition.—**Brainish**, brān'ish, *a.* Hot-headed; furious (*Shak.*).—**Brainless**, brān'les, *a.* Without understanding or judgment; silly; stupid.—**Brain-fever**, *n.* Inflammation of the brain.—**Brain-pan**, *n.* The skull which incloses the brain. [*Shak.*]—**Brain-sick**, *a.* Disordered in the understanding; fantastic; crotchety; crazed.—**Brain-sickly**, *adv.* Weakly; madly. [*Shak.*]—**Brain-sickness**, *n.* Disorder of the understanding.

Braise, Braize, brāz, *v.t.* [Fr. *braiser*, to braise, from Dan. *brase*, to fry; Sw. *brasa*, to flame. BRASS.] To bake, broil, or stew with herbs, spices, &c., in a closely-covered pan.—**Braising-pan**, *n.* A small covered pan or air-tight oven for braising meat in.

Braize, brāz, *n.* [By metathesis from A. Sax. *bars*, a perch; D. *baars*, G. *barsch*.] A spiny-finned fish of an ovate shape and uniformly red colour, allied to the sea-bream, found on the British coasts.

Brake, brāk, *n.* [A. Sax. *bracce*, fern, bracken; L.G. *brake*, brushwood; allied to D. *braak*, Dan. *brak*, G. *brach*, fallow.] A fern; bracken; a place overgrown with brakes or brushwood, shrubs, and brambles; a thicket, as of canes, &c.—**Braky**, brā'ki, *a.* Full of brakes, ferns, brambles, shrubs, &c.; thorny; rough.

Brake, brāk, *n.* [From the verb to *break*; comp. L.G. *brake*, G. *breche*, an instrument for breaking flax; O.D. *brake*, a fetter for the neck, *braake*, an instrument for holding an animal by the nose.] An instrument or machine to break flax or hemp; a pump-handle; a kneading-trough; a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for confining refractory horses while shoeing; a large heavy harrow for breaking clods; a kind of wagonette; a strong heavy vehicle with a seat only for the driver used for breaking

in young horses to harness; an appliance used to stop or retard the motion of a machine or vehicle by friction, and generally consisting of a simple or compound lever which can be pressed forcibly against the rim of a wheel on one of the axles of the machine or carriage. — **Brakeman, Brakesman**, brāk'man, brāks'man, *n.* The man whose business is to stop a railway train by applying the brake; *mining*, the man in charge of a winding-engine. — **Brake-van**, *n.* The van or car in a railway train to whose wheels the brake is applied.

Bramble, bram'bl, *n.* [A. Sax. *bremel, brembel*, from stem *brame, breme* (seen also in *broome*), *el* being simply a termination and *b* inserted as in *number*, &c., comp. L.G. *brummelbeere*, Dan. *brambar*, G. *brombeere*, Sw. *brom-bär*, a blackberry.] A prickly trailing shrub of the rose family growing in hedges and waste places, and bearing a black berry somewhat like a raspberry; the berry itself; the blackberry. —**Brambled**, bram'bld, *a.* Overgrown with brambles.—**Brambly**, bram'bli, *adv.* Full of brambles.—**Brambling**, bram'bling, *n.* A finch inhabiting Britain, very like the chaffinch but larger.

Bramin, brā'min, *n.* BRAHMAN.

Bran, bran, *n.* [A Celtic word=W. Ir. Gael. *bran*, bran, chaff; Armor. *brenn*, bran, whence O.Fr. *bren.*] The outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding.—**Branny**, bran'i, *a.* Resembling bran; consisting of bran.

Branch, bransh, *n.* [From Fr. *branche*, a branch, from Armor. *brane*, an arm; connected with L.L. *branca*, a claw, W. *braich*, L. *brachium*, an arm.] A portion of a tree, shrub, or other plant springing from the stem, or from a part ultimately supported by the stem; a bough; a shoot; something resembling a branch; an offshoot or part extending from the main body of a thing; any member or part of a body or system; a department, section, or subdivision; a line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock.—*v.i.* To spread in branches; to send out branches as a plant; to divide into separate parts or subdivisions; to diverge (a road *branches off*); to ramify.—*v.t.*† To divide, as into branches; to adorn, as with needlework, representing branches, flowers, or twigs.—**Branchless**, bransh'les, *a.* Without branches; bare; naked; barren.—**Branchlet**, bransh'let, *n.* A small branch; a twig; a shoot.—**Branchy**, bran'shi, *a.* Full of or consisting of branches, or having wide-spreading branches; covered or shaded with branches. —**Branchiness**, bran'shi-nes, *n.*

Branchiæ, brang'ki-ē, *n. pl.* [L.] The respiratory organs of fishes, &c.; the gills.—**Branchial**, brang'ki-al, *a.* Relating to the branchiæ or gills; performed by means of branchiæ.

Branchiopoda, brang-ki-op'o-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] An order of crustaceous animals, so called because their branchiæ, or gills, are situated on the feet, as in the water-fleas, brine-shrimps, &c. — **Branchiopod**, brang'ki-o-pod, *n.* An animal belonging to the order Branchiopoda.—**Branchi'pedous**, brang-ki-op'o-dus, *a.* Gill-footed; belonging to the order Branchiopoda.

Branchiostegal, Branchiostegous, brang-ki-os'te-gal, brang-ki-os'te-gus, *a.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *stegos*, a covering.] Having gill-covers, or covered gills; having a membrane covering the gills below the operculum; covering the gills (the *branchiostegal* membrane).

Brand, brand, *n.* [A. Sax. *brand*, a burning, a sword = Icel. *brandr*, fire-brand, sword; Dan. D. and G. *brand*, a burning. The sword is so called from its gleaming. Akin to verb *burn.*] A piece of wood burning or partly burned; a sword; a mark made by burning with a hot iron or by other means, as on commodities to indicate the quality or manufacturer, on sheep to indicate the owner, or on criminals to indicate their crime or for identification; a trade-mark; hence, kind or quality; a mark of infamy; a stigma; a disease in vegetables by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed as if they had been burned.—*v.t.* To burn or impress a mark upon with a hot iron, or to distinguish by a similar mark; to fix a mark or character of infamy upon; to stigmatize as infamous.—**Brander**, brand'er, *n.* One who brands.—**Brand-iron, Branding-iron**, *n.* An iron to brand with.—**Brand-new**, *a.* A more correct form of *Bran-new* (which see).

Brandish, bran'dish, *v.t.* [From Fr. *brandir, brandissant*, from Teut. *brand*, a sword. BRAND.] To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise and move in various directions; to shake or flourish.—**Brandisher**, bran'dish-er, *n.* One who brandishes.

Brandling, brand'ling, *n.* The parr or young of the salmon, so named from having, as it were, branded markings; also, a small red worm used for bait in fresh-water fishing.

Brandy, bran'di, *n.* [O.E. *brandywine*, D. *brandewijn*, lit. burnt wine—D. *branden*, to burn, to distil, and *wijn*, wine, like G. *brennewein*—*brennen*, to burn, and *wein*, wine. BRAND.] A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine, or of the refuse of the wine-press: a name now also given to spirit distilled from other liquors or fruit juices.

Brangle, brang'gl, *n.* [Perhaps for *braggle*, from *brag.*] A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute.—*v.i.* To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble.

Brank, brangk, *n.* [L. *brance*, properly an ancient Gallic word.] Buckwheat.

Branks, brangks, *n.* [From the Celtic: Gael. *brangas*, a kind of pillory; Ir. *brancas*, a halter.] An instrument of the nature of a bridle formerly used for correcting scolding women; a scolding-bridle.

Bran-new, bran'nū, *a.* [For *brand-new*, the original form, from *brand*, a burning, and *new.*] *Lit.* glowing like metal newly out of the fire or forge; hence, quite new.

Brash, brash, *n.* [From Fr. *brèche*, a breach, broken stuff, breccia.] A confused heap of fragments, as masses of loose, broken, or angular fragments of rocks; small fragments of crushed ice, collected by winds or currents, near the shore; refuse boughs of trees.

Brasier, brā'zi-er, *n.* [Fr. *brasier, braisier*, from *braise*, embers, live coals; same origin as *brass, brasse.*] An open pan for burning wood or coal.

Brasier, brā'zi-er, *n.* [From *brass* or from *brass.*] An artificer who works in brass.

Brazil, bra-zil', *n.* Same as *Brasil.*

Brass, bras, *n.* [A. Sax. *bræs*, brass—Icel. *bræs*, solder; from verbal stem seen in Icel. *brasa*, to harden by fire; Sw. *brasa*, to blaze; Dan. *brase*, to fry (whence Fr. *braise*, live embers, *brasser*, to braze, *braisier*, to braise).] A malleable and fusible alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow colour, usually containing about one-third of its weight of zinc; a utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass, as a monumental plate bearing effigies, coats of arms, &c., inlaid in a slab of stone, common in the pavements of mediæval churches; *pl.* musical instruments of the trumpet kind; brazenness or impudence (colloq.); money (colloq.).—*v.t.* To cover or coat over with brass.—**Brassy**, bras'i, *a.* Resembling or composed of brass; brazen.—*n.* A golf-club shod with brass.—**Brassiness**, bras'i-nes, *n.*—**Brass-band**, *n.* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass.—**Brass-finisher**, *n.* A workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass.—**Brass-founder**, *n.* A founder or maker of articles in cast brass.

Brassard, bras'erd, *n.* [Fr., from *bras*, arm.] A protecting piece, or a badge, for the arm. Also *Brassart.*

Brat, brat, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *brat*, a rag, an apron.] A child: so called in contempt.

Brattice, brat'is, *n.* [O.Fr. *bretesche*, a bartizan; probably from G. *bret*, a board, a plank.] A partition which divides a mining shaft into two chambers, serving as the upcast and downcast shafts for ventilation, or placed across a gallery to keep back noxious gases, or prevent the escape of water; a fence put round dangerous machinery.

Bravado, bra-vā'dō, *n.* [Sp. *bravada*, Fr. *bravade.* BRAVE.] An arrogant menace, intended to intimidate; a boast; a brag.

Brave, brāv, *a.* [Fr. *brave*, brave, gay, proud, braggard; Sp. and It. *bravo*, brave, courageous; perhaps from the Celtic; comp. Armor. *braô, brav*, gaily dressed, fine, handsome; also O.Sw. *braf*, good.] Courageous; bold; daring; intrepid; high-spirited; valiant; fearless; making a fine display in bearing, dress, or appearance generally; excellent†; capital†. — *n.* A brave, bold, or daring person; a man daring beyond discretion; a North American Indian or other savage warrior.—*v.t.*—*braved, braving.* To encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to defy; to dare.—**Bravely**, brāv'li, *adv.* In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly; preposterously. — **Braveness**, brāv'nes, *n.* The quality of being brave.—**Bravery**, brāv'er-i, *n.* The quality of being brave; courage; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; splendour†; show†; bravado†.

Brave, brā'vō, *interj.* [It. BRAVE.] Well done! The word being an Italian adjective, the correct usage is to say *bravo* to a male singer or actor, *brava* to a female, and *bravi* to a company.

Bravo, brā'vō, *n. pl.* **Bravoes**, brā'vōz. [It. and Sp., lit. a daring man.] A daring villain; an assassin or murderer for hire.

Bravura, brā-vō'ra, *a.* [It., bravery, spirit.] *Mus.* applied to a florid air, serving to display a performer's flexibility of voice and distinctness of articulation.

Brawl, brąl, *v.i.* [Perhaps from W. *brawl*, a boast, *brolian*, to boast, *brugal*, to vociferate; or akin to D. *brallen*, to boast, Dan. *bralle*, to jabber, to prate, *brölle*, to roar.] To be clamorous or noisy; to quarrel noisily; to make the noise of rushing or running water; to flow with a noise (a brook *brawls* along).—*n.* A noisy quarrel; loud angry contention; an uproar, row, or squabble; a kind of dance†. — **Brawler**, brąl'er, *n.* One who brawls; a noisy fellow; a wrangler.—**Brawling**, brąl'ing, *a.* Given to indulge in brawls; contentious; quarrelsome; making the noise of rushing water; purling; rippling.—**Brawlingly**, brąl'ing-li, *adv.* In a brawling or quarrelsome manner.

Brawn, bran, *n.* [O.Fr. *braon*, the muscular parts of the body, from O.H.G. *brato, braten*, meat for roasting, from *braten*, to roast.] Boar's flesh; the flesh of the boar or swine, collared so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled, and pickled; the flesh of a pig's head and ox feet cut in pieces and boiled, pickled, and pressed into a shape; a fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body, as on the thigh or the arm; muscular strength; muscle; the arm†. —**Brawniness**, bran'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being brawny; strength; hardiness.—**Brawny**, bran'i, *a.* Having large strong muscles; muscular; fleshy; bulky; strong.

Braxy, brak'si, *n.* [Perhaps from the verb to *break*; comp. G. *brechen*, vomiting, *brechen*, to break; or from Gael. *braxaidh*, a disease of sheep.] The name given to several diseases of sheep; a sheep having the braxy; the mutton of such a sheep.—*a.* Affected or tainted with braxy.

Bray, brā, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *brayer* (Fr. *broyer*), to pound, from G. *brechen*, to break.] To pound, beat, or grind small.

Bray, brā, *v.i.* [Fr. *braire*, to bray; L.L. *bragire, bragere*, to bray, from Celtic root seen in *brag.*] To utter a harsh cry: said especially of the ass; to make a loud, harsh, disagreeable sound.—*v.t.* To utter with a loud harsh sound: sometimes with *out.*—*n.* The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh or grating sound.—**Brayer**, brā'er, *n.* One that brays like an ass.

Braze, brāz, *v.t.*—*brazed, brazing.* [Fr. *braser*, to braze, from the Scandinavian. BRASS.] To solder with hard solder, such as an alloy of brass and zinc; to cover or ornament with brass; to harden; to harden to impudence (*Shak.*)†.—**Brazen**, brā'zn, *a.* Made of brass; also, from brass often serving as a type of strength or impenetrabil-

ity, extremely strong; impenetrable; pertaining to brass; proceeding from *brass* (a *brazen* sound); impudent; having a front like brass.—*v.t.* To behave with insolence or effrontery: with an indefinite *it.*—*To brazen out*, to persevere in treating with effrontery: with an indefinite *it*, or a noun like *matter*, *affair*, *business*.—**Brazenly**, brā'zn-li, *adv.* In a brazen manner; boldly; impudently.—**Brazenness**, brā'zn-nes, *n.* Appearance like brass; brassiness; impudence.—**Brazier**, brā'zi-ėr, *n.* Same as *Brasier*.—**Brazen-face**, *n.* An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.—**Brazen-faced**, *a.* Impudent; bold to excess.

Brazil, Brazil-wood, bra-zil', *n.* [Pg. *brasil*, from *brasa*, a live coal, the name being given to the wood from its colour, and the country being called after the wood.] A very heavy wood of a red colour, growing in Brazil and other tropical countries, used for dyeing red.—**Brazilette**, braz-i-let'to, *n.* An inferior species of Brazil-wood brought from Jamaica.—**Brazilin**, braz'il-in, *n.* The red colouring matter of Brazil-wood.—**Brazil-nut**, *n.* The seeds of a very lofty tree growing throughout tropical America. The fruit is nearly round and about 6 inches in diameter, having an extremely hard shell, and containing from eighteen to twenty-four triangular wrinkled seeds, which, besides being eaten, yield an oil, used by watchmakers and others.

Breach, brēch, *n.* [From A. Sax. *brece*, *brice*, a breach or breaking, from *brecan*, to break; partly also from Fr. *brèche*, a breach, from the same stem, but directly from the Ger n.] The act of breaking in a figurative sense; the act of violating or neglecting some law, contract, obligation, or custom; the space between the several parts of a mass parted by violence; a rupture; a break; a gap (a *breach* in a wall); separation between persons through ill feeling; difference; quarrel; injury; wound (O.T.); the breaking of waves; the surf (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To make a breach or opening in.

Bread, bred, *n.* [A. Sax. *bread*=D. *brood*, Sw. and Dan. *bröd*, G. *brod*, *brot*. Root doubtful; perhaps *brew*.] A kind of food made by moistening and kneading the flour or meal of some species of grain, or that prepared from other plants, and baking it, the dough being often caused to ferment; food or sustenance in general.—**Bread-corn**, *n.* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, oats, maize, &c.—**Bread-fruit**, *n.* The fruit of a tree which grows in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, producing a large round fruit used as a substitute for bread, and forming the principal food of a considerable population.—**Bread-nut**, *n.* The fruit of a tree common in the woods of Jamaica, which, when roasted, is used as bread.—**Breadstuff**, bred'stuf, *n.* Bread-corn: used frequently in the plural to signify all the different varieties of grain and flour from which bread is made collectively.—**Bread-winner**, *n.* One who works for the support of himself or of himself and a family.

Breadth, bredth, *n.* [O.E. *brede*, with *th* added, from A. Sax. *braedu*, breadth, from *brád*, broad; comp. *length*, *width*. BROAD.] The measure or extent of any plane surface from side to side; width; *fig.* largeness of mind; liberality; wide intellectual grasp; *fine arts*, an impression of largeness, freedom, and space produced by bold or simple touches and strokes of the pencil.—**Breadthways**, bredth'wāz, *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.

Break, brāk, *v.t.*—*broke* (pret. *brake* is still used in archaic style); *broken* or *broke* (pp.); *breaking*. [A. Sax. *brecan*, to break, weaken, vanquish, &c.=D. *breken*, Dan. *brække*, G. *brechen*, Goth. *brikan*, to break, to crush, &c.; Icel. *braka*, to creak; same root as L. *frango*, Gr. (*f*)*rēgnymi*, to break.] To part or divide by force and violence (as a stick, a rope); *fig.* to sever or interrupt (connection, friendship); to cause to give way (to *break* an enemy's lines); to destroy, weaken, or impair (health, constitution); to subdue; to quell (to *break* one's spirit); to train to obedience; to make tractable (to *break* a horse); to dismiss or cashier; pay off (troops); to reduce in rank or condition (an officer); to give a superficial wound to so as to lacerate (the skin); to violate, as a contract, law, or promise; to stop; to interrupt (sleep); to cause to discontinue (to *break* a person *of* a habit); to check; to lessen the force of (a fall or a blow); to make a first and partial disclosure of; to impart or tell cautiously so as not to startle or shock (to *break* unwelcome news); to destroy the completeness of; to remove a part from (a sum of money, a set of things.—*To break off*, to sever by breaking; to put a sudden stop to (a marriage); to discontinue; to leave off (intimacy, a conversation).—*To break up*, to open forcibly (a door); to lay open (to *break up* ground); to dissolve or put an end to (a meeting); to separate; to disband.—*To break ground*, to begin to plough or dig; to commence excavation; *fig.* to begin to ex ute any plan.—*To break the heart* to s griev-ously; to cause to die of grief *break one's mind to*, to reveal one's t to.—*To break the ice*, to overcom es and make a beginning; to get c feeling of restraint incident to a acquaintanceship.—*v.i.* To become broken; to burst forth violently (a storm, a deluge); to open spontaneously or by force from within; to burst (a bubble, a tumour); to show the first light of morning; to dawn (the day, the morning *breaks*); to become bankrupt; to decline or fail in health and strength; to fail, change in tone, or falter, as the voice.—*To break away*, to disengage one's self abruptly; to rush off.—*To break down*, to come down by breaking; to fail and be unable to proceed in an undertaking.—*To break forth*, to burst out; to be suddenly manifested (rage, light, noise); to rush or issue out; to give vent to one's feelings.—*To break from*, to disengage one's self from; to leave abruptly or violently.—*To break in* or *into*, to enter by force; to start into suddenly (*break* into a gallop).—*To break loose*, to get free by force, to shake off restraint.—*To break off*, to part; to become separated; to desist suddenly.—*To break out*, to issue forth; to arise or spring up (fire, fever, sedition); to appear in eruptions.—*To break up*, to dissolve and separate (as a company).—*To break with*, to cease to be friends with; to quarrel; to broach a subject to (*Shak.*).—*n.* An opening made by force; a rupture; a breach; an interruption of continuity (five years without a *break*); a line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense or a stop in the sentence; a contrivance to check the velocity of a wheeled carriage; a brake; a contrivance for interrupting or changing the direction of electric currents; a large high-set four-wheeled vehicle; a brake.—*Break of day*, the dawn.—**Breakable**, brāk'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being broken.—**Breakage**, brāk'āj, *n.* The act of breaking; allowance for what is accidentally broken.—**Breakdown**, *n.* An overthrow, as of a carriage; a downfall; a crash; a failure; a collapse; a lively, noisy dance.—**Breaker**, brāk'ėr, *n.* The person who or that which breaks anything, a violator or transgressor; a wave broken into foam against the shore, a sand-bank, or a rock near the surface; a small flat water-cask (in this sense perhaps a corruption of Sp. *barrica*, a keg).—**Breakfast**, brek'fast, *n.* The first meal in the day; the meal which enables one to break the fast lasting from the previous day; the food eaten at the first meal.—*v.t.* To furnish with breakfast.—*v.i.* To eat breakfast.—**Breakneck**,† brāk'nek, *n.* A fall that breaks the neck; a dangerous business (*Shak.*).—*a.* Endangering the neck or life; extremely hazardous.—**Break-up**, *n.* A disruption; a dissolution of connection; a separation of a mass into parts; a disintegration; a disbandment.—**Breakwater**, brāk'wa-tėr, *n.* Any structure or contrivance serving to break the force of waves and protect a harbour or anything exposed to the force of the waves.

Bream, brēm, *n.* [Fr. *brême*, O.Fr. *bresme*, from O.H.G. *brahsema*, G. *brassem*, the bream.] The name of several fresh-water soft-finned fishes belonging to the carp family; the name is also given to some spiny-finned sea-fishes resembling the perches.

Bream, brēm, *v.t.* [D. *brem*, broom, furze, from the materials monly used; the verb *broom* is also used in same sense.] *Naut.* to clear of shells sea-weed, ooze, &c., by fire—an operation applied to a ship's botto n.

Breast, brest, *n.* [A. Sax. *breóst*=Icel. *brjóst*, Sw. *bröst*, Dan. *bryst*, D. *borst*, Goth. *brusts*, G. *brust*; allied to E. *burst*, and primarily signifying a protuberance, a swelling.] The soft protuberant body adhering to the thorax in females, in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of infants; the fore-part of the thorax, or the fore-part of the body between the neck and the belly in man or animals; *fig.* the seat of the affections and emotions; the repository of consciousness, designs, and secrets; anything resembling or likened to the breast.—*To make a clean breast*, to make full confession.—*v.t.* To meet in front boldly or openly; to oppose with the breast; to bear the breast against (a current); to stem.—**Breasted**, brest'ed, *a.* In compounds, having a breast (of this or that kind).—**Breast-bone**, *n.* The bone of the breast; the sternum.—**Breast-deep, Breast-high**, *a.* Deep as from the breast to the feet; as high as the breast.—**Breast-knot**, *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the breast.—**Breast-pang**, *n.* Angina pectoris.—**Breast-pin**, *n.* A pin worn for a fastening or for ornament on the breast; a brooch.—**Breastplate**, brest'plāt, *n.* A plate worn on the br a part of defensive armour; *Jew tiq.* a part of the vestment of the high-priest; a plate or piece which receives the butt end of a boring tool, and is held against the breast when the tool is in use.—**Breast-plough**, *n.* A kind of spade propelled by the hands placed upon a cross-bar held opposite the breast, used to cut or pare turf.—**Breast-wall**, *n.* A retaining wall at the foot of a slope.—**Breast-wheel**, *n.* A kind of water-wheel, in which the water is delivered to the float-board at a point somewhere between the bottom and top, generally a very little below the level of the axis.—**Breast-work**, *n.* *Fort.* a hastily-constructed work thrown up breast-high for defence; the parapet of a building.

Breath, breth, *n.* [A. Sax. *bræth*, odour, scent, breath; allied to G. *brodem*, *brodem*, steam, vapour, breath, *brod*, vapour, a bubble; same root as E. *broth* and *brew*.] The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals; the power of breathing; life; the state or power of breathing freely (to be out of *breath* from violent exercise); a pause; time to breathe; a single respiration; the time of a single respiration; a very slight breeze; air in gentle motion; an exhalation; an odour; a perfume.—*Out of breath*, breathless.—**Breathable**, brēᴛʜ'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being breathed.—**Breathableness**, brēᴛʜ'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being breathable.—**Breathe**, brēᴛʜ, *v.i.*—*breathed*, *breathing*. To respire; to inspire and expire air; to live; to make a single respiration; to take breath; to rest from action; to pass or blow gently, as air; to exhale, as odour; to emanate; *fig.* to be instinct with life; to be alive.—*v.t.* To inhale and exhale in respiration; to inspire or infuse (*breathe* life into); to exhale; to send out; to utter; to speak; to whisper (vows, &c.); to suffer to take or recover breath (a horse); to put out of breath; to exhaust.—**Breathed**, bretht, *a.* Endowed with breath; *philol.* uttered with breath as distinguished from *voice*: surd or mute.—**Breather**, brēᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* One who breathes; one who lives (*Shak.*); a sharp spell of exercise.—**Breathing**, brēᴛʜ'ing, *n.* Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air; a gentle breeze; *fig.* a gentle influence or operation; inspiration; soft or secret utterance (*Shak.*); time taken to recover breath; a stop; a delay; *gram.* an aspiration; an aspirate.—**Breathless**, breth'les, *a.* Being out of breath; spent with labour or violent action; without breath; dead; incapable of

breathing, as with wonder or admiration. —**Breathlessness**, breth'les-nes, *n.* The state of being breathless.

Breccia, brech'i-a, *n.* [It., a breach, a breccia.] *Geol.* an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same rock or of different rocks united by a matrix or cement. —**Brecciated**, brech'i-at-ed, *a.* Consisting of angular fragments cemented together.

Bred, bred, pp. of *breed*.

Breech, brēch, *n.* [A singular developed from a plural. BREECHES.] The lower part of the body behind; the hinder part of anything; the large thick end of a cannon or other firearm. —*v.t.* To put into breeches; to whip on the breech; to fit or furnish with a breech; to fasten by a breeching. —**Breech-block**, *n.* A movable piece at the breech of a breech-loading gun which is withdrawn for the insertion of the charge, and closed before firing. —**Breeches**, brēch'ez, *n. pl.* [A double plural, from A. Sax. *brēc*, breeches, pl. of *brōc*, as *feet* is the pl. of *foot*—Fris. *brōk*, pl. *brēk*, breeches; D. *broek*, breeches; Dan. *brog*, breeches, the breeching of a gun; Icel. *brók*, pl. *brækr*, breeches; Ir. *brog*, Gael. *briogais*, Armor. *bragez*—breeches.] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; less properly, used in the sense of trousers. —*To wear the breeches*, to usurp the authority of the husband: said of a wife. —**Breeching**, brēch'ing, *n.* A whipping on the breech; a strong rope to prevent a cannon from recoiling too much when fired; that part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle and hooked on the shafts, which enables him to push back the vehicle to which he is harnessed; a bifurcated smoke-pipe of a furnace. —**Breech-loader**, *n.* A cannon or smaller firearm loaded at the breech instead of the muzzle. —**Breech-loading**, *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle: applied to firearms.

Breed, brēd, *v.t.*—*bred*, *breeding*. [A. Sax. *brēdan*, to nourish, cherish, keep warm; allied to D. *broeden*, G. *brüten*, to brood, hatch, and to E. *brew*, W. *brwd*, warm.] To procreate; to beget; to engender; to hatch; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to originate (to *breed* dissension); to produce; to yield or give birth to; to bring up; to nurse and foster; to train; to rear, as live stock. —*v.i.* To beget or bear a child or children; to be fruitful; to be produced; to take rise (dissensions *breed* among them); to engage in rearing live stock. —*n.* A race or progeny from the same parents or stock; kind or sort in a general sense. —**Breeder**, brēd'ėr, *n.* One who breeds, procreates, or produces young; one who or that which rears or brings up; one who or that which produces, causes, brings about; one who takes care to raise a particular breed or breeds, as of horses or cattle. —**Breeding**, brēd'ing, *n.* The act of generating or producing; the rearing of cattle or live-stock of different kinds; upbringing; nurture; education; deportment or behaviour in social life; manners, especially good manners. —*Cross breeding*, breeding from individuals of two different offsprings or varieties. —*In-and-in breeding*, breeding from animals of the same parentage.

Breeze, brēz, *n.* [Fr. *brise*, Sp. *brisa*, a breeze.] A wind, generally a light or not very strong wind; a gentle gale. —**Breezeless**, brēz'les, *a.* Motionless; destitute of breezes. —**Breezy**, brē'zi, *a.* Fanned with gentle winds or breezes; subject to frequent breezes.

Breeze, **Breeze-fly**, brēz, *n.* [A. Sax. *briosa*, *breosa*, a gadfly; comp. A. Sax. *brimse*, a gadfly, a horsefly; D. *brems*, G. *bremse*; O.H.G. *bremen*, to hum.] A name given to flies of various species, the most noted of which is the great horsefly, which sucks the blood of horses.

Breeze, brēz, *n.* [Fr. *bris*, *débris*, rubbish, fragments, from *briser*, to break.] House sweepings, as fluff, dust, ashes, &c.; small ashes and cinders used for burning bricks.

Brent-goose, **Brant-goose**, brent'gös, brant'gös, *n.* [D. and G. *brent-gans*, Icel. *brandgás*, probably from its colour being likened to that caused by burning. BRAND.] A species of goose much smaller than the common goose, which breeds in the far north, but migrates for the winter as low down as the middle of France.

Brequet-chain, brek'et, *n.* [After a French watchmaker named *Breguet*.] A short watch-guard or chain; a fob-chain.

Bressomer, **Bressummer**, **Brest-summer**, **Breast-summer**, bres'um-ėr, bres'um-ėr, brest'sum-ėr, *n.* A summer or beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition; a lintel.

Bretesche, **Bretesche**, bret-esh, *n.* [Fr. *bretèche*, O.Fr. *bretesche*. BRATTICE, BOUTASSE.] A name common to several wooden, crenellated, and roofed erections, used in the middle ages for military purposes.

Brethren, breth'ren, *n.* pl. of *brother*.

Breton, bret'on, *a.* Relating to Brittany, or Bretagne in France, or the language of its people. —*n.* The native language of Brittany; Armoric.

Brettice, bret'is, *n.* Same as *Brattice*.

Bretwalda, bret'wal-da, *n.* [A. Sax. *bretwalda*, *brytenwalda*—*bret*, *bryten*, wide, powerful, and *walda*, ruler.] A title for such of the Anglo-Saxon kings as had some sort of supremacy among the others his contemporaries.

Breve, brēv, *n.* [From L. *brevis*, short.] *Music*, a note or character of time, 𝅜, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims; *printing*, a mark (˘) used to indicate that the syllable over which it is placed is short.

Brevet, bre-vet', *n.* [Fr. commission, license. BRIEF.] A commission to an officer which entitles him to a rank in the army above that which he holds in his regiment, without, however, conferring a right to receive corresponding advance in pay; a patent; a warrant; a license. —*a.* Taking rank by brevet. —*v.t.* To confer brevet rank upon.

Breviary, brē'vi-a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *bréviaire*, L. *breviarium*, from *brevis*, short. BRIEF.] *R. Cath. Ch.* a book containing the daily offices which all who are in orders are bound to read. It consists of prayers or offices to be used at the canonical hours, and is an abridgment (whence the name) of the services of the early church.

Brevier, bre-vēr', *n.* [G. *brevier*, Fr. *bréviaire*: so called from being originally used in printing breviaries.] A kind of printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion, four sizes larger than the type of this Dictionary.

Breviloquence,† bre-vil'o-kwens, *n.* [L. *breviloquentia*—*brevis*, short, and *loquor*, to speak.] A brief or laconic mode of speaking.

Breviped, brev'i-ped, *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *pes*, foot.] Having short legs, as certain birds. —*n.* A bird having short legs.

Brevipennate, brev'i-pen-āt, *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *penna*, a feather, a wing.] Having short wings: said of such birds as the ostrich, emu, cassowary, dodo, &c. —*n.* A bird having short wings.

Brevirostrate, brev-i-ros'trāt, *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a short beak or bill.

Brevity, brev'i-ti, *n.* [L. *brevitas*, from *brevis*, short. BRIEF.] The state or character of being brief; shortness; conciseness; fewness of words.

Brew, brö, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *breówan*, to brew; D. *brouwen*, Icel. *brugga*, Dan. *brygge*, G. *brauen*, to brew; akin *broth*.] To prepare, as beer, ale, or other similar liquor is prepared, from malt or other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation; to mingle; to mix; to concoct (a bowl of punch, a philtre); to contrive; to plot. —*v.i.* To perform the business of brewing or making beer; to be mixing, forming, or collecting (a storm *brews*). —*n.* The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed. —**Brewage**, brö'āj, *n.* A mixed drink; drink brewed or prepared in any way. —**Brewer**, brö'ėr, *n.* One who brews; one whose occupation is to brew malt liquors. —**Brewery**, brö'ėr-i, *n.* The establishment and apparatus where brewing is carried on. —**Brewing**, brö'ing, *n.* The act or process of making ale, beer, or other fermented liquor; the quantity brewed at a time. —**Brewster**, brö'stėr, *n.* One who brews; a brewer; more especially, a female who brews.

Brezilline, bre-zil'in, *n.* [Fr. *brésiline*.] Same as *Brazilin*.

Briar, **Briary**, &c. BRIER, BRIERY.

Briarean, bri-ā'rē-an, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Briareus, a giant with a hundred hands.

Briar-root, brī'ėr-röt, *n.* [The first part of this word is a corruption of Fr. *bruyère*, heath.] The root of the white heath, extensively used in the manufacture of tobacco pipes.

Bribe, brīb, *n.* [Fr. *bribe*, Prov. Fr. *brife*, broken victuals, such as are given to beggars, something given away; from root seen in Armor. *breva*, to break; W. *briw*, a fragment.] A price, reward, gift, or favour bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct. —*v.t.*—*bribed*, *bribing*. To induce to a certain course of action, especially a wrong course, by the gift or offer of something valued; to gain over by a bribe. —*v.i.* To practise bribery; to give a bribe to a person. —**Bribable**, brī'ba-bl, *a.* Capable of being bribed; liable to be bribed. —**Briber**, brī'bėr, *n.* One who bribes or pays for corrupt practices. —**Bribery**, brī'bėr-i, *n.* The act or practice of giving or taking a bribe or bribes; the giving or receiving of money by which one's conduct in some public capacity is influenced.

Bric-à-brac, brik-a-brak, *n.* [Fr. Origin doubtful.] Articles of vertu; a collection of objects having a certain interest or value from their rarity, antiquity, or the like.

Brick, brik, *n.* [Fr. *brique*, a brick, also a piece, a fragment, from O.D. *brick*, a piece, a fragment, a brick or tile, from *breken*, to *break*.] A kind of artificial stone made principally of clay moistened and made fine by kneading, formed usually into a rectangular shape in a mould and hardened by being burned in a kiln; bricks collectively or as designating the material of which any structure is composed; a mass or object resembling a brick; a jolly good fellow (colloq. or slang). —*a.* Made of brick; resembling brick. —*v.t.* To lay or pave with bricks, or to surround, close, or wall in with bricks. —**Brickbat**, brik'bat, *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick. —**Brick-clay**, *n.* Clay used or suitable for making bricks and tiles; *geol.* a finely laminated clay immediately overlying and evidently derived from the boulder-clay. —**Brick-dust**, *n.* Dust of pounded bricks. —**Brick-field**, *n.* A field or yard where bricks are made. —**Brick-kiln**, *n.* A kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned; or a pile of bricks, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the fuel. —**Bricklayer**, brik'lā-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to build with bricks. —**Bricklaying**, brik'lā-ing, *n.* The art of building with bricks. —**Brick-nogging**, *n.* Brickwork carried up and filled in between timber framing. —**Brick-tea**, *n.* The larger leaves and young shoots of the tea-plant softened by steam and moulded into a brick-shaped mass. —**Brickwork**, brik'wėrk, *n.* The laying of bricks; masonry consisting of bricks; a place where bricks are made.

Bricole, brē-kōl', *n.* [Fr.] *Milit.* harness worn by men for dragging guns where it is impossible to use horses.

Bride, brīd, *n.* [A. Sax. *brȳd*, *brīd*; cog. D. *bruid*, Icel. *brúthr*, Dan. *brud*, Goth. *bruths*, G. *braut*—a bride.] A woman newly married, or on the eve of being married. —**Bridal**, brīd'al, *n.* [Formerly *bride-ale*, from *bride*, and *ale*, in the sense of a feast; comp. *church-ale*, &c.] A nuptial festival; a marriage; a wedding. —*a.* Belonging to a bride or to a wedding. —**Bride-chamber**, *n.* A nuptial apartment. —**Bridegroom**, brīd'gröm, *n.* [A. Sax. *brȳdguma*, from *brȳd*, a bride, and *guma*, a man—D. *bruidegom*, Icel. *brúthgumi*, Dan. *brudgom*, G. *bräutigam*. A. Sax. is cognate with L. *homo*, a man.] A man newly married, or just about to be married. —**Bridecake**, **Bridescake**, brīd'kāk, brīdz'kāk, *n.* The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding, and

pieces of which are sent to friends after the festival.—**Bridesmaid, Bridemaid,** brīdz'mād, brīd'mād, n. A woman or girl who attends on or accompanies a bride at her wedding.—**Bridesman, Brideman,** brīdz'man, brīd'man, n. A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

Bridewell, brīd'wel, n. A house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons: so called from the palace built near St. Bride's or Bridget's Well, in London, which was turned into a penal workhouse.

Bridge, brij, n. [O.E. brig, brigge, Sc. brig, A. Sax. bricg, brycg, Icel. bryggja, Dan. brygge, a pier, D. brug, G. brucke, a bridge; akin to Icel. brú, Dan. bro, a bridge.] Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or iron, raised over a river, pond, lake, road, valley, or the like, for the purpose of a convenient passage; in furnaces, a low wall or vertical partition for compelling the flame and heated vapour to ascend; the part of a stringed instrument over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised above the sounding-board; a range of planks which forms a communication between the paddle-boxes of a steam-vessel; the upper and bony part of the nose; a modern card game based on whist.—Electric bridge, a contrivance for determining the resistance of an electric circuit.—v.t.—bridged, bridging. To build a bridge or bridges on or over; to make a bridge or bridges for (a road); fig. to find a way of overcoming or getting over: generally with over (to bridge over a difficulty).—**Bridge-deck,** n. A partial deck, common in paddle-steamers, extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

Bridle, brī'dl, n. [A. Sax. bridel, a bridle = D. bridel, O.H.G. bridel. Probably from A. Sax. bredan, to braid.] The portion of gear or harness fitted to the head of a horse (or animal similarly used), and by which he is governed and restrained; a restraint; a curb; a check.—v.t.—bridled, bridling. To put a bridle on; to restrain, guide, or govern; to check, curb, or control.—v.i. To hold the head up and backwards; to assume a lofty manner so as to assert one's dignity or express indignation at its being offended; to toss the head: generally with up.—**Bridle-hand,** n. The hand which holds the bridle in riding; the left hand.—**Bridle-path, Bridle-road,** n. A path or road which can be travelled on horseback but not by wheeled carriages.

Bridoon, bri-dön', n. [Fr. bridon, from bride, a bridle.] A light snaffle or bit of a bridle in addition to the principal bit, and having a distinct rein.

Brief, brēf, a. [O.Fr. brief, Fr. bref, from L. brevis, short, seen also in brevity, breve, abbreviate, abridge.] Short in duration; lasting a short time; short in expression; using few words; concise; succinct.—In brief, in few words; in short.—n. An epitome; a short or concise writing (Shak.); an abridged relation of the facts of a litigated case drawn up for the instruction of an advocate or barrister in conducting proceedings in a court of justice; a formal letter from the pope on some matter of discipline.—v.t. To furnish (a barrister) with a brief.—**Briefless,** brēf'les, a. Receiving or having received no briefs (a briefless barrister).—**Briefly,** brēf'li, adv. In a brief manner; concisely; in few words.—**Briefness,** brēf'nes, n. The state or quality of being brief; shortness; conciseness; brevity.

Brier, Briar, brī'ėr, n. [A. Sax. brǣr, brēr, a brier; probably borrowed from the Celtic; comp. Ir. briar, a thorn, a pin, a brier; Gael. preas, a bush, a brier.] A prickly plant or shrub in general; the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose; the wild-rose.—**Briered,** brī'ėrd, a. Set with briers.—**Briery, Briary,** brī'ėr-i, a. Full of briers; rough; thorny.

Brig, brig, n. [An abbrev. of brigantine.] A vessel with two masts, square rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.

Brigade, bri-gād', n. [Fr. brigade, from It. brigata, a brigade, from brigare, to fight. BRIGAND.] A party or division of troops, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions; a body of individuals organized, generally wearing a uniform, and acting under authority (a fire brigade).—v.t.—brigaded, brigading. To form into brigade or into brigades.—**Brigade-major,** n. The officer who assists a brigadier in the management and ordering of his brigade.—**Brigadier,** brig-a-dēr', **Brigadier-general,** n. The general officer who commands a brigade.

Brigand, brig'and, n. [Fr. brigand, from It. brigante, a pirate, a brigand, from brigare, to intrigue, to quarrel (whence also brigandel, from briga, an intrigue, a quarrel.] A robber; a freebooter; a highwayman; especially, one of those robbers who live in gangs in secret retreats in mountains or forests.—**Brigandage,** brig'an-dāj, n. The life and practices of a brigand; highway-robbery.

Brigandine, Brigantine, brig'an-dīn, brig'an-tīn, n. [Fr. brigandine, from brigand, in old sense of foot-soldier. BRIGAND.] Body armour composed of iron rings or small thin iron plates sewed upon canvas, linen, or leather, and covered over with similar materials.

Brigantine, brig'an-tīn, n. [Fr. brigantin, from It. brigantino, a pirate vessel, from brigante, a pirate. BRIGAND. Brig is an abbrev. of this word.] A kind of light sailing vessel formerly much used by corsairs; a two-masted vessel partly square-rigged and resembling a brig.

Bright, brīt, a. [A. Sax. beorht, bryht, clear, shining = Goth. bairhts, O.H.G. berht, bright; same root as L. flagro (anciently fragro), to flame, flamma (flagma), flame, Skr. bhrāj, to shine.] Radiating or reflecting light; blazing with light; brilliant; shining; luminous; resplendent; sparkling; illustrious; glorious (name, period); quick in wit; witty; clever; not dull; lively; vivacious; animated; cheerful.—**Brighten,** brīt'n, v.t. To make bright or brighter; to shed light on; to make to shine; to cheer; to make gay or cheerful; to heighten the splendour of; to add lustre to; to make acute or witty; to sharpen the faculties of.—v.i. To grow bright or more bright; to clear up; to become less dark or gloomy.—**Brightly,** brīt'li, adv. In a bright manner; splendidly; with lustre.—**Brightness,** brīt'nes, n. The state or quality of being bright; splendour; lustre; acuteness of mental faculties; sharpness of wit.—**Brightsome,**† brīt'sum, a. Bright; brilliant.

Brill, bril, n. [Probably from Corn. brithel, a mackerel, pl brithelli, brilli, from brith, streaked, variegated.] A kind of flat-fish resembling the turbot, but inferior to it both in size and quality.

Brilliant, bril'yant, a. [Fr. brillant, sparkling, from briller, to shine or sparkle, L.L. beryllare, to shine like a beryl, from L. beryllus, a beryl.] Sparkling or gleaming with lustre; glittering; bright; distinguished by such qualities as command admiration; splendid; shining (a brilliant achievement, a brilliant writer).—n. A diamond of the finest cut, formed into faces and facets so as to reflect and refract the light in the most vivid manner possible; printing, a very small type, a size less than diamond.—**Brilliance, Brilliancy,** bril'yans, bril'yan-si, n. Great brightness; splendour; lustre.—**Brilliantly,** bril'yant-li, adv. In a brilliant manner; splendidly.—**Brilliantness,** bril'yant-nes, n.

Brills, brilz, n. pl. The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

Brim, brim, n. [A. Sax. brim, the surf, the sea = Icel. brim, the surf; akin Dan. bramme, G. brāme, the edge, border; from root seen in L. fremere, to roar, Skr. bhram, to whirl, bhrimi, a whirlpool, brim being thus the part where the surf roars or rages.] The brink, edge, or margin of a river or sheet of water; the upper edge of anything hollow, as a cup; a projecting edge, border, or rim round anything hollow, as a hat.—v.t.—brimmed, brimming. To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top; to furnish with a brim, as a hat.—v.i. To be full to the brim; to be full to overflowing.—To brim over, to run over the brim; to be so full as to overflow.—**Brimful,** brim'ful, a. Full to the top; completely full; used predicatively.—**Brimless,** brim'les, a. Having no brim, as a hat.—**Brimmer,** brim'ėr, n. A bowl or glass full to the top.—**Brimming,** brim'ing, a. Full to the top or brim (a brimming pail).

Brimstone, brim'stōn, n. [O.E. brumstone, brenston, &c., Sc. brunstane, brimstane; lit. burn-stone, or burning-stone, like Icel. brennistein, brimstone.] Sulphur.—**Brimstone-butterfly,** n. A species of butterfly, so called from its yellow colour.

Brinded, brin'ded, a. [Equivalent to Prov. E. and Sc. branded, of a reddish-brown colour with darker markings; lit. of a burnt colour, the root being in burn, brand, &c.] Of a gray or tawny colour with bars or streaks of a darker hue; having a hide variegated by streaks or blotches lighter and darker in hue.—**Brindled,** brin'dld, a. Same as Brinded, and now the more commonly used word.

Brine, brīn, n. [A. Sax. bryne, brine, so called from its burning taste = A. Sax. bryne, a burning. BURN.] Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean; salt water; hence used for tears, and for the sea or ocean.—v.t.—brined, brining. To steep in brine.—**Brinish,** brīn'ish, a. Like brine; somewhat salt; saltish.—**Briny,** brī'ni, a. Consisting of or resembling brine; of the nature of brine; salt.—**Brine-pan,** n. A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.—**Brine-pit,** n. A salt spring or well from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt.—**Brine-shrimp,** n. A branchiopodous crustacean, ⅓ inch in length, found in salt-pans and in the Great Salt Lake, Utah.

Bring, bring, v.t.—brought, bringing. [A. Sax. bringan, brang, brungen, later brengan, brohte, broht = D. brengen, Goth. briggan (pron. bringan), G. bringen; same root as bear, to carry.] To bear or convey from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person; to fetch; to carry; to make to come (honour, wisdom, strength, sleep); to procure; to conduct or attend in going; to accompany; to change in state or condition (bring to nought, &c.); to persuade (bring to reason, to terms).—To bring about, to effect; to accomplish.—To bring down, to cause to come down; to lower; to humiliate; to abase.—To bring forth, to produce, as young or fruit; to beget; to cause.—To bring forward, to produce to view or notice (bring forward arguments).—To bring in, to introduce; to supply; to furnish (income, rent).—To bring off, to bear or convey from a place; to procure to be acquitted; to clear from condemnation.—To bring on, to cause to begin (a battle, &c.); to originate (bring on a disease).—To bring over, to convey over; to convert by persuasion or other means; to cause to change sides or an opinion.—To bring (a ship) to, to check the course of (a ship) by making the sails counteract each other and keep her nearly stationary.—To bring to light, to reveal.—To bring to mind, to recall what has been forgotten or out of the thoughts.—To bring to pass, to effect.—To bring under, to subdue; to reduce to obedience.—To bring up, to nurse, feed, and tend; to rear; to educate; to introduce to notice (to bring up a subject); to cause to advance near (troops); to cause to stop (a horse); to pull up.—To bring up the rear, to move onwards in the rear; to form the rear portion.—**Bringer,** bring'ėr, n. One who brings or conveys.

Brink, bringk, n. [A Scandinavian word; Dan. and Sw. brink, a hill, declivity; allied to W. bryncyn, a hillock, from bryn, a hill.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or the bank of a river; verge; hence, close proximity to danger.

Briony, brī'o-ni, n. Same as Bryony.

Brise, brēs, n. Same as Breese, an insect.

Brisk, brisk, a. [From the Celtic: W. brysg, Ir. brisg, quick, lively.] Lively; active; nimble; gay; sprightly; vivacious; effervescing vigorously; sparkling (liquor); burning freely; rapid; quick (movement, pace).—v.t. To make brisk.—v.i. To become brisk, lively, or alert: often with up.—**Briskly,** brisk'li, adv. In a brisk manner;

actively; vigorously; with life and spirit. —**Briskness**, brisk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being brisk.

Brisket, bris'ket, *n.* [O.Fr. *brischet* or *bruschet* (Fr. *bréchet*), from Armor. *bruch*, the breast.] The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs; in a horse, the fore-part of the neck at the shoulder down to the fore-legs.

Bristle, bris'l, *n.* [A diminutive from A. Sax. *byrst*, a bristle = D. *borstel*, a bristle; akin Icel. *burst*, Dan. *börste*, G. *borste*, a bristle.] One of the stiff, coarse, glossy hairs of the hog and the wild boar, especially one of the hairs growing on the back; a stiff roundish hair or similar appendage.—*v.t.*—*bristled*, *bristling.* To erect in bristles; to make bristly; to erect in defiance or anger, like a swine; to furnish with bristles or stiff hairs.—*v.i.* To rise up or stand on end like bristles; to appear as if covered with bristles; to show anger, resentment, or defiance: generally followed by *up*.—**Bristled**, bris'ld, *a.* Having bristles; bristly.—**Bristliness**, bris'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being bristly.—**Bristly**, bris'li, *a.* Thick set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough; resembling a bristle or bristles.

Bristol-board, *n.* [From the city of *Bristol*, in England.] A fine kind of pasteboard, smooth, and sometimes glazed on the surface.—**Bristol-brick**, *n.* A sort of brick of a siliceous material, and used for cleaning cutlery.—**Bristol-paper**, *n.* Stout paper for drawing.—**Bristol-diamond**, **Bristol-stone**, *n.* Quartz in the form of small, round crystals, found in the Clifton limestone, near Bristol; rock-crystal.

Britannia-metal, *n.* A metallic compound or alloy of tin, with a little copper and antimony, used chiefly for tea-pots, spoons, &c.

Britannic, bri-tan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Britain.—**British**, brit'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants: sometimes applied distinctively to the original Celtic inhabitants.—**Briton**, brit'on, *n.* A native of Britain or the British islands.

Brittle, brit'l, *a.* [O.E. *brutel*, from A. Sax. *brytan*, *breótan*, to break = Icel. *brjóta*, Dan. *bryde*, to break.] Easily broken, or easily breaking short, without splinters or loose parts rent from the substance; fragile; not tough or tenacious.—**Brittleness**, brit'l-nes, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility.

Britzska, brits'ka, *n.* [A Polish word.] An open carriage with a calash top, and space for reclining when used for a journey.

Brize, brēz, *n.* The breeze-fly. BREEZE.

Broach, brōch, *n.* [Fr. *broche*, from L.L. *brocca*, a spit, a point; allied to Gael. *brog*, to goad, *brog*, an awl.] A spit; a spire, especially a spire springing directly from a tower; a general name for all tapered boring-bits or drills.—*v.t.* To pierce with or as with a spit; to open for the first time for the purpose of taking out something; more especially to tap; to pierce, as a cask in order to draw the liquor; to begin conversation or discussion about; to open up (a topic or subject).—*To broach to* (*naut.*), to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback and expose the vessel to the danger of oversetting.—**Broacher**, brōch'ėr, *n.* One who broaches, opens, or utters.

Broad, brad, *a.* [A. Sax. *brád* = D. *breed*, Icel. *breiðr*, Dan. and Sw. *bred*, Goth. *braids*, G. *breit*, broad; root unknown.] Having extent from side to side, as distinguished from *long*, or extended from end to end; having breadth; having a great extent from side to side, as opposed to *narrow*; wide; extensive; vast; *fig.* not limited or narrow; liberal; comprehensive; enlarged; widely diffused; open; full (*broad* daylight); plain or unmistakable; free; unrestrained (*broad* humour); somewhat gross, coarse, or unpolished; indelicate; indecent; bold; unreserved; characterised by vigour, boldness, or freedom of style, as in art, so that strong and striking effects or impressions are produced by simple unelaborate means.—*Broad Church*, a section of the Church of England contrasted with the High Church and the Low Church; a section of any church holding moderate or not very rigid views.—**Broaden**, brad'n, *v.t.* To make broad or broader; to increase the width of; to render more comprehensive, extensive, or open.—*v.i.* To become broad or broader.—**Broadish**, brad'ish, *a.* Somewhat or rather broad.—**Broadly**, brad'li, *adv.* In a broad manner; widely; comprehensively; fully; openly; plainly.—**Broadness**, brad'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being broad; breadth.—**Broadwise**, brad'wiz, *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.—**Broad-arrow**, *n.* A stamp resembling the barbed head of an arrow put upon stores, &c., belonging to the British government.—**Broad-brim**, *n.* A hat with a very broad brim, such as is worn by members of the Society of Friends; hence, a member of said society; a Quaker. [Colloq.]—**Broad-brimmed**, *a.* Having a broad brim; wearing a hat with a broad brim.—**Broadcast**, brad'kast, *n.* Agr. a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.—*a.* Effected by casting the seed on the ground with the hand.—*adv.* By scattering or throwing at large from the hand; in a widely disseminated manner.—**Broad-cloth**, *n.* A kind of fine woollen cloth woven about twice the usual breadth, and dyed in the piece.—**Broad-seal**, *n.* The national seal of a country; specifically, the official or great seal of Great Britain.—**Broad-shouldered**, *a.* Having the back broad across the shoulders.—**Broadside**, brad'sid, *n.* The side of a ship above the water from the bow to the quarter; a simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship; a sheet of paper, one side of which is covered by printed matter, often of a popular character.—**Broadsword**, brad'sōrd, *n.* A sword with a broad blade and cutting edges, formerly the national weapon of the Highlanders.

Brobdingnagian, brob-ding-nag'i-an, *a.* Gigantic, like an inhabitant of the fabled region of Brobdingnag in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.*

Brocade, brō-kād', *n.* [Sp. *brocado*, from an old *brocar*, equivalent to Fr. *brocher*, to prick, emboss. BROACH.] Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver, or having raised flowers, foliage, and other ornaments: also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in like manner.—**Brocaded**, brō-kād'ed, *a.* Woven or worked into a brocade; dressed in brocade.

Brocage, **Brokage**, brō'kāj, *n.* The premium or commission of a broker.

Brocard, bro-kard', *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A law maxim founded on inveterate custom; an elementary principle or maxim; a short proverbial rule; a canon.

Brocatel, **Brocatello**, brō'ka-tel, brō-ka-tel'lo, *n.* [Sp. *brocatel*, Fr. *brocatelle*, It. *broccatello*, from root of *brocade*.] Sienna marble, a species of brecciated marble composed of fragments of various colours; a kind of light thin woollen cloth of silky surface used for linings, &c.; linsey-woolsey. Spelled also *Brocatelle*.

Broccoli, brok'o-li, *n.* [It. *broccoli*, pl. of *broccolo*, sprout, cabbage-sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a skewer, a shoot. BROACH.] One of the many varieties of the common cabbage, closely resembling the cauliflower.

Brochure, brō-shör', *n.* [Fr., from *brocher*, to stitch.] A pamphlet, especially a slight pamphlet, or one on a matter of transitory interest.

Brock, brok, *n.* [A. Sax. *broc* = Dan. *brok*, Ir. and Gael. *broc*, W. *broch*, a badger, from the white-streaked face of the animal; comp. Gael. *brocach*, speckled; Dan. *broget*, Sw. *brokug*, party-coloured.] A badger.

Brocket, brok'et, *n.* [Fr. *brocart*, because it has one *broche* or snag to its antler.] A red-deer two years old; a pricket.

Brogue, brōg, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *brog*, a shoe of rough hide. From this shoe being used by the wilder Irish the word came to designate their manner of speaking English.] A kind of shoe made of raw or half-tanned leather, of one entire piece; a stout, coarse shoe; a dialectical manner of pronunciation; especially the pronunciation peculiar to the Irish.

Broider, broi'dėr, *v.t.* [Fr. *broder*, from Armor. *broud*, a needle, *brouder*, to broider; comp. Ir. and Gael. *brod*, a point, a prickle.] To adorn with figures of needlework, or by sewing on pearls, or the like; to embroider.—**Broiderer**, broi'dėr-ėr, *n.* One that embroiders.—**Broidery**, broi'dė-ri, *n.* Embroidery. [Poet.]

Broil, broil, *n.* [Fr. *brouiller*, to jumble or mix up, to throw into bustle or confusion; origin doubtful.] A tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord; a brawl.—**Broiler**, broil'ėr, *n.* One who excites broils or quarrels, or who readily takes part in tumults or contentions.

Broil, broil, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *bruiller*; origin doubtful.] To dress or cook over a fire, generally upon a gridiron; to subject to a strong heat.—*v.i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated or to sweat with heat.—**Broiler**, broil'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dresses by broiling; a gridiron.

Broke, brōk. Pret. and obsolescent or poetical pp. of *break*.—**Broken**, brō'kn, pp. of *break*, often used as an *a.* Parted by violence; separated into fragments, as by a blow; not integral or entire; fractional, as numbers; humble; contrite; violated; transgressed (a *broken* vow); interrupted by sobs or imperfect utterance.—**Brokenly**, brō'kn-li, *adv.* In a broken interrupted manner.—**Brokenness**, brō'kn-nes, *n.* The state of being broken.—**Broken-hearted**, *a.* Having the spirits quite crushed by grief or despair.—**Broken-wind**, *n.* A disease in horses, characterised by a difficult expiration of the air from the lungs and often accompanied with an enlargement of the lungs and heart.—**Broken-winded**, *a.* Affected with broken wind.

Broker, brō'kėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *brokeor*, *brokier*, from a verb meaning to tap or broach; originally a retailer of liquor.] An agent who buys and sells goods or shares or transacts other business for others, being generally paid at a rate per cent on the value of the transaction, such as exchange-brokers, ship-brokers, stock-brokers, &c.; one who deals in second-hand household goods, clothes, and the like.—**Brokerage**, brō'kėr-āj, *n.* The fee, reward, or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker; the business or employment of a broker.—**Broking**,† brō'king, *a.* Pertaining to the business of a broker. [*Shak.*]

Bromelia, brō-mē'li-a, *n.* [After *Bromel*, a Swedish botanist.] The generic name of tropical plants some species of which are cultivated for their beautiful flowers.

Bromine, brō'min or brō'mīn, *n.* [Gr. *brōmos*, a fetid odour.] A simple non-metallic element (symbol Br) much resembling chlorine and iodine; at common temperatures it is a very dark reddish liquid of a powerful and suffocating odour, and emitting red vapour.—**Bromal**, brō'mal, *n.* A colourless oily fluid of a penetrating odour, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.—**Bromate**, brō'māt, *n.* A salt formed of bromic acid.—**Bromic**, brō'mik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from bromine, as *bromic* acid, a compound of oxygen and bromine.—**Bromide**, brō'mid, *n.* A compound formed by the union of bromine with another element.—**Bromite**, **Bromyrite**, brō'mit, brō'mi-rit, *n.* Native bromide of silver, consisting of 57·5 parts silver and 42·5 bromine, of a yellowish-green colour.

Bronchia, brong'ki-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. and L.] The two tubes, with their ramifications, arising from the bifurcation of the windpipe in the lungs, and conveying air to the latter; the bronchi.—**Bronchial**, brong'ki-al, *a.* Belonging to the bronchia.—*Bronchial tubes*, the ramifications of the bronchia, terminating in the bronchial cells, or air-cells of the lungs.—**Bronchic**, brong'kik, *a.* Same as *Bronchial*.—**Bronchitis**, brong-kī'tis, *n.* [The term. *itis* signifies inflammation.] An inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchi or bronchia, often a troublesome ailment.—**Bronchocele**, brong'kō-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] Same as *Goitre*.—**Bronchotomy**, brong-kot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.] *Surg.* an incision into the windpipe or

larynx between the rings, to afford a passage for the air into and out of the lungs when respiration in the usual way is prevented.—**Bronchus**, brong'kus, *n.* pl. **Bronchi**, brong'ki. [Gr. *bronchos*, the windpipe.] One of the two bronchia or bifurcations of the trachea.

Bronze, brons, *n.* [Fr. *bronze*, from It. *bronzo*, bronze; allied to *brown*, *brand*, &c., being from Teut. root seen in verb to burn.] A compound or alloy of from 2 to 20 parts of copper to 1 of tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc, used for statues, bells, cannon, coins, &c.; any statue, bust, urn, medal, or other work of art, cast of bronze; a brown colour resembling bronze; a pigment prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze.—*v.t.*—*bronzed*, *bronzing*. To give the appearance or colour of bronze to, by covering with bronze leaf, copper dust, &c.; to make brown or tan, as the skin by exposure to the sun.—**Bronzire**, bron'zin, *a.* Resembling bronze; bronze-coloured.—**Bronzite**, bron'zit, *n.* A mineral, a variety of diallage, having a yellowish-brown colour, and semi-metallic lustre approaching to that of bronze.—**Bronzy**, bron'zi, *a.* Belonging to or resembling bronze.—**Bronze-steel**, *n.* Bronze condensed and hardened, as in the making of cannon by forcing in steel cylinders into the bore of the piece.

Brooch, brōch, *n.* [A form of *broach* (which see).] An ornamental pin or clasp used for fastening the dress or merely for display.

Brood, brōd, *n.* [A. Sax. *bród*, a brood—D. *brood*, G. *brut*, a brood; from root of *breed*.] Offspring; progeny; the young birds hatched at once; that which is bred or produced.—*v.t.* To sit upon eggs or upon young, as a hen for the purpose of hatching, warming, or protecting them; hence, to remain steadfastly settled over something; to have the mind dwelling for a long time uninterruptedly on a subject: with *over*, *over*.—*v.i.* To sit over, cover, and cherish; to nourish; to foster.—**Brooding**, brōd'ing, *a.* Pondering; disposed to ponder or think deeply (a *brooding* disposition).

Brook, bruk, *n.* [A. Sax. *bróc*, a spring, a brook, from *breocan*, to burst forth; comp. D. *broek*, G. *bruch*, a marsh. A brook is a breaking forth of water; comp. *spring*.] A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river.—**Brooklet**, bruk'let, *n.* A small brook.—**Brooky**, bru'ki, *a.* Abounding with brooks.

Brook, bruk, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *brúcan*, to use, enjoy = D. *gebruiken*, Icel. *brúka*, Goth. *brukjan*, to use; allied to L. *frui*, to enjoy (whence *fruition*).] To bear; to endure: to support: usually in negative or interrogative sentences (they cannot *brook* restraint).

Broom, brōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *bróm* = L.G. *bróm*, D. *brem*, broom; allied to *bramble*. BRAMBLE, BRIM.] A leguminous shrub growing abundantly on sandy pastures and heaths, distinguished by having large, yellow, papilionaceous flowers, leaves in threes, and single, and the branches angular; a besom or brush with a long handle for sweeping floors: so called from being originally made of the broom-plant.—**Broomy**, brō'mi, *a.* Full of broom; containing broom; pertaining to or consisting of broom.—**Broom-corn**, **Broom-grass**, *n.* The common millet or guinea-corn, a cereal plant so called from its branched panicles being made into carpet-brooms.—**Broom-rape**, *n.* A parasitic plant growing on the roots of broom, furze, &c.—**Broomstick**, **Broomstaff**, brōm'stik, brōm'staf, *n.* The stick or handle of a broom.

Brose, brōz, *n.* [Gael. *brothas*, brose; same root as *brew*, *broth*, &c.] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water, boiling milk, the liquor in which meat has been boiled, or the like, on oatmeal, or other meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring.

Broth, broth, *n.* [A. Sax. *broth*, from root of *brew*.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with certain vegetables to give it a better relish.

Brothel, broth'el, *n.* O.E. *brothel*, a wretch, from *brothen*, ruined, destroyed, from *brethan*, to destroy.] A house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house.

Brother, bruvv'er, *n.* pl. **Brothers**, bruvv'ers, or **Brethren**, bruvv'ren. [A. Sax. *brother*—D. *broeder*, Icel. *brothir*, Dan. and Sw. *broder*, Goth. *brother*, G. *bruder*, Ir. and Gael. *brathair*, W. *brawd*, Rus. *braf*, Bohem. *brair*, L. *frater*, Gr. *phratér*, Skr. *bhrátr*, brother; the root meaning of the word is unknown.] Strictly a human male born of the same father and mother (also used of animals); a male born of the same father or mother (more strictly called a *half*-brother); a relation or kinsman; an associate; one of the same rank, profession, or occupation; or more generally, a fellow-creature; specifically, a member of a religious order; one that resembles another in manners or disposition. [The plural *brethren* is now used only in the wider meanings of the word.]—**Brotherhood**, bruvv'er-hud, *n.* The state of being a brother or brotherly; an association of men for any purpose; a class of individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation; a fraternity.—**Brotherless**, bruvv'er-les, *a.* Without a brother.—**Brotherly**, bruvv'er-li, *a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers (*brotherly* love).—**Brotherliness**, bruvv'er-li-nes, *n.* State of being brotherly.—**Brother-in-law**, *n.* The brother of one's husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

Brougham, bro'am or brōm, *n.* [After the first Lord *Brougham*.] A one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, and adapted to carry either two or four persons.

Brought, brat, pret. & pp. of *bring*.

Brow, brou, *n.* [A. Sax. *brú*, the eyebrow—D. *brauwe*, Icel. *brúa*, G. *braue*, the eyebrow; cog. with Gr. *ophrys*, Per. *abru*, Skr. *bhrú*, the eyebrow.] The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit; the arch of hair over the eye; the eyebrow; the forehead; the edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a slope.—**Browbeat**, brou'bēt, *v.t.* To abash or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions.—**Browbeater**, brou'bēt-er, *n.* One who browbeats; a bully.

Brown, broun, *a.* [A. Sax. *brún*—Icel. *brúna*, Dan. *brunn*, Sw. *brun*, D. *bruin*, G. *braun*, brown; lit. of a *burnt* colour, from root of *burn*, *brouse*, &c.] Of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to redness.—*n.* A dark colour inclining to red or yellow of various degrees of depth, and resulting from a mixture of red, black, and yellow.—*Brown bread*, wheaten bread made from unbolted flour, which thus includes the bran, and hence is of a brown colour.—*Brown coal*, lignite.—*Brown study*, a fit of mental abstraction or meditation; a reverie.—*v.t.* To make brown or dusky; to give a brown colour to.—*v.i.* To become brown.—**Browning**, broun'ing, *n.* The act of making brown; a preparation of sugar, port-wine, spices, &c., for colouring and flavouring meat and made dishes.—**Brownish**, broun'ish, *a.* Somewhat brown; inclined to brown.—**Brownness**, broun'nes, *n.* The quality of being brown.

Brownist, broun'ist, *n.* A follower of Robert *Brown*, a Puritan or dissenter from the Church of England in the sixteenth century.

Browse, brouz, *v.t.*—*browsed*, *browsing*. [O.Fr. *brouster* (Fr. *brouter*), to browse, from *brost*, *broust*, a sprout, a shoot, from O.H.G. *bros*, G. *brose*, sprout.] To feed on: said of cattle, deer, &c.; to pasture on; to graze.—*v.i.* To feed on pasture or on the leaves, shoots, &c., of shrubs and trees: said of cattle, deer, &c.—*n.* The tender shoots or twigs of trees and shrubs, such as cattle may eat; green food fit for cattle, deer, &c.

Bruin, brō'in, *n.* [The bear's name in the celebrated fable Reynard the Fox; from the D. *bruin*, brown.] A name given to the bear.

Bruise, brōz, *v.t.*—*bruised*, *bruising*. [O.Fr. *bruiser*, *bruser*, *briser*, to break, to shiver, from O.G. *brustan*, to break, to burst.] To injure by a blow without laceration; to contuse; to crush by beating or pounding; to pound; to bray, as drugs or articles of food; to make a dent or dint in.—*v.i.* To fight with the fists, to box (colloq.).—*n.* A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy object.—**Bruiser**, brōz'er, *n.* The person or thing that bruises; an instrument or machine for bruising substances; a pugilist, boxer, or prize-fighter (colloq.).

Bruit, brōt, *n.* [Fr. *bruit*, noise, uproar, rumour, from *bruire*, to make a noise.] Something noised abroad; report; rumour; fame.—*v.t.* To announce with noise; to report; to noise abroad.

Brumal, **Brumous**, brō'mal, brō'mus, *a.* [L. *brumalis*, from *bruma*, winter.] Belonging to the winter.

Brunette, bro-net', *n.* [Fr., a dim. from *brun*, brown. Brown.] A woman with a brown or dark complexion.

Brunt, brunt, *n.* [From the root or stem of to *burn*; comp. Sc. *brunt*, burnt; Icel. *brund*, a burning; Dan. *brynde* and *brunst*, ardour, ardency, burning heat. Burn.] The heat or utmost violence of an onset; the first or severest shock of a battle or struggle; the force of a blow; violence; shock of any kind.

Brush, brush, *n.* [O. Fr. *broche*, *brosse*, brushwood; Mod.Fr. *brosse*, a brush; from O.H.G. *bros*, a sprout. Brouse.] An instrument made of bristles or other similar material bound together, used for various purposes, as for dressing the hair, removing dust from clothes, laying on colours, whitewash, and the like; the small twigs and shrubs of a wood, or a thicket of small trees; electricity issuing in a diverging manner from a point; the bushy tail of some animals, as the fox, squirrel, &c.; the act of using a brush, or of applying a brush to; a slight encounter; a skirmish.—*v.t.* To sweep or rub with a brush; to strike lightly by passing over the surface; to pass lightly over; to remove by brushing or by lightly passing over.—*To brush up*, to furbish; to polish; to improve; especially, to improve the appearance of.—*v.i.* To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; to move over lightly.—**Brusher**, brush'er, *n.* One who brushes.—**Brushiness**, brush'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being brushy.—**Brushy**, brush'i, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy; having long hair.—**Brush-turkey**, *n.* A large gregarious rasorial bird of Australia, somewhat resembling the turkey, laying its eggs in a heap of vegetable matter to be hatched by the heat arising from fermentation.—**Brush-wood**, *n.* Small trees or shrubs forming a thicket or coppice; branches of trees cut off.

Brusque, **Brusk**, brusk, *a.* [Fr. *brusque*, from It. *brusco*, brusque, sharp, sour.] Abrupt in manner; blunt; rude.—**Brusqueness**, **Bruskness**, brusk'nes, *n.* A rude, abrupt, or blunt manner.—**Brusquerie**, brūsk-rē, *n.* [Fr.] Bruskness; a hasty or blunt expression.

Brussels-carpet, *n.* A carpet having a heavy linen web inclosing worsted yarns of different colours, which are raised in loops to form the patterns.—**Brussels-sprouts**, *n.* pl. A variety of cabbage, characterized by little clusters of leaves which form miniature heads of cabbage.

Brute, brōt, *n.* [L. *brutus*, stupid, insensible, irrational.] A beast; any animal destitute of reason; a brutal person; a savage in disposition or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling human being.—*a.* Insensible, irrational, or unintelligent; not proceeding from or inspired by reason and intelligence (*brute* force, the *brute* earth).—**Brutal**, brō'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a brute; like a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish.—**Brutality**, brō-tal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; gross cruelty; insensibility to pity or shame; a savage, shameless, or inhuman act.—**Brutalize**, brō'tal-iz, *v.t.*—*brutalized*, *brutalizing*. To make brutal, coarse, gross, or inhuman; to degrade to the level of a brute.—**Brutally**,

bru'tal-li, adv. In a brutal manner; cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, gross, or unfeeling manner.—**Brutify**, brö'ti-fi, v.t.—*brutified*, *brutifying*. To make a person a brute; to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling.—**Brutish**, brö'tish, a. Pertaining to or resembling a brute; uncultured; ignorant; stupid; unfeeling; savage; brutal; gross; carnal; bestial.—**Brutishly**, brö'tish-li, adv. In a brutish manner.—**Brutishness**, brö'tish-nes, n. The quality of being brutish.

Bryology, bri-ol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *bryon*, moss, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, &c.—**Bryological**, bri-ō-loj'ik-al, a. Pertaining to bryology, or to the mosses.

Bryony, bri'ō-ni, n. [L. *bryonia*, Gr. *bryōnia* bryony, from *bryō*, to swell, to sprout, from the quick growth of the stems.] A climbing plant of various species: *white bryony*, found in the hedgerows of England, has small red berries and abounds in an acrid fetid juice, which acts as a cathartic and emetic; *black bryony* is a plant of the yam family, and has a tuberous root-stalk, also with cathartic and emetic properties.—**Bryonine**, bri'ō-nin, n. The bitter, cathartic, and somewhat poisonous principle extracted from several species of bryony.

Bryozoa, bri-ō-zō'a, n. pl. [Gr. *bryon*, moss, and *zōon*, animal.] A group of minute molluscoid animals living together in moss-like masses; now commonly called *Polyzoa* (which see).—**Bryozoan**, bri-ō-zō'an, n. One of the Bryozoa.

Bubble, bub'l, n. [Dan. *boble*, Sw. *bubbla*, D. *bobbel*, a bubble; akin to *blob*.] A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air; a blob of air in a fluid; *fig.* something that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; a false show; a delusive or fraudulent scheme of speculation; a fraud.—*v.i.*—*bubbled*, *bubbling*. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated; to run with a gurgling noise; to gurgle.—*v.t.* To cause to bubble; to cheat; to deceive; to trick.—**Bubbly**, bub'li, a. Full of bubbles.

Bubo, bū'bō, n. [Gr. *boubōn*, the groin, a swelling in the groin.] A tumour or abscess, with inflammation, which rises in certain glandular parts of the body, as in the groin or armpit.—**Bubonocele**, bū-bon'ō-sēl, n. [Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] Rupture or hernia in the groin.

Bucanier, Buccaneer, buk-a-nēr', n. [Fr. *boucanier*, a pirate, originally a hunter who smoked the flesh of the animals killed, from *boucaner*, to smoke meat, from *boucan*, a place for smoking meat, a Carib word.] A pirate; a sea-robber; more especially, one of the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.—*v.i.* To act the part of a pirate or sea-robber.

Buccal, buk'al, a. [L. *bucca*, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.—*Buccal glands*, the small glands of the mouth which secrete a viscous fluid that mixes with the saliva.

Buccinator, buk'sin-ā-tėr, n. [L., a trumpeter, from *buccina*, a trumpet, from *bucca*, the cheek.] The trumpeter's muscle, a flat thin muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication, and also in blowing wind-instruments.

Bucentaur, bū-sen'tar, n. [Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *kentauros*, a centaur.] A mythological monster, half man and half ox; the state barge of Venice, in which the doge and senate went to wed the Adriatic.

Buck, buk, n. [Ir. and Gael. *buac*, cow-dung used in bleaching, bleaching liquor, lye; from W. *bu*, *buw*, Gael. *bo*, a cow.] Lye or suds in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching.—*v.t.* To soak or wash in lye, a process in bleaching; to break up and pulverize, as ores.—**Buck-basket**, n. A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

Buck, buk, n. [A. Sax. *bucca*, a he-goat, a buck = D. *bok*, Icel. *bokkr*, a he-goat; Dan. *buk*, a buck, a he-goat, a ram; G. *bock*, a he-goat, a buck; W. *bwch*, a buck, Ir. *boc*, a he-goat.] The male of the fallow-deer, of the goat, the rabbit and hare; often used specifically of the male of the fallow-deer; a roebuck; a dashing fellow; a fop, swell, or dandy.—**Buckish**, buk'ish, a. Pertaining to a buck or dashing fellow; foppish.—**Buckishness**, buk'ish-nes, n.—**Buck-eye**, n. A name for several species of American horse-chestnut.—**Buck-hound**, n. A kind of hound, less than the stag-hound, for hunting bucks or fallow-deer.—**Buckskin**, buk'skin, n. A kind of soft, yellowish or grayish leather originally made of the skin of the deer, but now of that of the sheep; *pl.* breeches made of this leather.—**Buck-shot**, n. A large kind of shot used for killing deer or other large game.—**Buck-thorn**, n. A somewhat spiny shrub of various species; as the purging buck-thorn, a native of Britain, having small shining black berries with powerful cathartic properties; another species yields the Persian or yellow berries of commerce.—**Buck-tooth**, n. A projecting tooth in a person's jaw; a prominent canine tooth.

Bucket, buk'et, n. [A. Sax. *bûc*, a bucket, a flagon, a pitcher, with dim. term. added. Probably allied to *buck*, a vessel.] A vessel made of wood, leather, metal, or other material, for drawing or holding water or other liquids; one of the cavities on the circumference of a water-wheel, into which the water is delivered to move the wheel; the scoop of a dredging-machine or of a grain-elevator.—**Bucketful**, buk'et-ful, n. As much as a bucket will hold.—**Bucket-wheel**, n. A water-wheel containing cavities on its circumference to catch the water that drives it; a wheel for raising water, having a rope passing round it with buckets which dip into a well and discharge at the surface.

Buckle, buk'l, n. [Fr. *boucle*, buckle, from L.L. *buccula*, the central part of the buckler, the boss, dim. of L. *bucca*, a cheek.] An instrument, usually made of some kind of metal, and consisting of a rim with a chape and tongue, used for fastening harness, belts, or parts of dress together; a curl of hair; a state of being curled or crisped (as a wig).—*v.t.*—*buckled*, *buckling*. To fasten with a buckle or buckles; *refl.* to set vigorously to work at anything; to join together, as in marriage (colloq.).—*v.i.* To bend or bow (*Shak.*); to apply with vigour; to engage with [illegible] followed by *to*.—**Buckler**, buk'lėr, n. [O.[illegible] Fr. *bouclier*, a protuberance, a[illegible] the shield. BUCKLE.] A kind of sh[illegible] piece of defensive armour anciently [illegible] in war, and worn on the left arm.—*v.t.* To be a buckler or shield to; to shield; to defend.

Buckra, buk'ra, n. [W. African word meaning supernatural being or demon.] A negro term for a white man.

Buckram, buk'ram, n. [O.E. *bokeram*, from O.Fr. *boucaran*, *boqueran*, M.H.G. *buckeram*, *buckeram*, L.L. *boquerannus*, &c.; perhaps stuff made originally of goat's hair (G. *bock*, a goat). BUCK.] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to some kinds of merchandise.—*a.* Made of buckram or resembling buckram; hence, stiff, precise, formal.

Buckshish, Buckshee, buk'shēsh. Same as *Bakshish*.

Buckwheat, buk'whēt, n. [From Prov. E. *buck*, beech, and *wheat*; D. *boek-weit*, G. *buchweizen* (D. *boek*, G. *buche*, a beech); from the resemblance of its triangular seeds to beech-nuts.] A plant with a branched and jointed herbaceous stem, somewhat arrow-shaped leaves, purplish-white flowers, and bearing small triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and form a valuable article of food much used in Europe and America; called also *Brank*.

Bucolic, bū-kol'ik, a. [L. *bucolicus*, from Gr. *boukolikos*, pertaining to cattle, pastoral, from *bous*, an ox.] Pastoral; relating to country affairs and to a herdsman's life and occupation.—*n.* A pastoral poem.

Bud, bud, n. [Allied to D. *bot*, a bud; O.Fr. *boter*, to bud; Fr. *bouton*, a bud; E. *button*.] A small, generally more or less ovoid, protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, being the form in which leaves or flowers exist before expanding; a prominence on or in certain animals of low organization, as polyps, which becomes developed into an independent being, which may or may not remain permanently attached to the parent organism.—*v.i.*—*budded*, *budding*. To put forth or produce buds; to sprout; to begin to grow from a stock like a bud, as a horn; *fig.* to be in an early stage of development.—*v.t.* To graft by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree.—**Budding**, bud'ing, n. *Hort.* a mode of grafting, in which a leaf-bud is inserted as a graft instead of a young shoot, the bud sending out a stem which has all the properties of its parent; *zool.* same as *Gemmation*.—**Budlet**, bud'let, n. A little bud springing from another bud.

Buddhism, bud'izm, n. [*Buddha*, lit. the wise, from Skr. *budh*, to know: the sacred name of the founder of the system, who appears to [illegible] in the 6th cent. B.C.] The relig[illegible] founded by Buddha, one of [illegible]ental doctrines of which is [illegible] or an absolute release [illegible], is the chief good; it prev[illegible], Japan, Cashmere, Thibet, [illegible]ylon, &c., its adherents comprising [illegible] a third of the human race.—**Buddhist**, bud'ist, n. A worshipper of Buddha; one who adheres to the system of Buddhism.—**Buddhistic**, bud-ist'ik, a. Relating to Buddha or to Buddhism.

Buddle, bud'l, n. [Comp. G. *buddeln*, to shake.] *Mining*, a large square frame of boards used in washing metalliferous ore.—*v.t.* or *i.* To wash ore in a buddle.

Budge, buj, v.i. [Fr. *bouger*, to stir, to move = Pr. *bolegar*, to be agitated, It. *bulicare*, to bubble, from L. *bullire*, to boil. BOIL.] To move off; to stir; to remove from a spot a little; to flinch; to take one's self off.—**Budger**, buj'ėr, n. One who moves or stirs from his place. [*Shak.*]

Budge, buj, n. [O.Fr. *bouge*, L. *bulga*, a leather bag, from a Gallic word seen in Ir. and Gael. *bolg*, *bolg*, a bag; akin *bellows*, *belly*.] Lamb-skin with the wool dressed outwards, formerly used as an ornamental border for scholastic habits.—*a.* Trimmed or adorned with budge; scholastic; pedantic; austere; stiff; formal. [*Mil.*]

Budget, buj'et, n. [O.E. *bogett*, *bouget*, from Fr. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge*, a leather bag. BUDGE, n.] A little sack, with its contents; hence, a stock or store; the annual financial statement which the chancellor of the exchequer makes in the House of Commons, presenting an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the following twelve months; also used of similar statements in other countries than England.

Buff, buf, n. [Abbrev. of *buffalo*, O.E. *buffe*, Fr. *buffle*, a buffalo.] A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, &c., dressed with oil, like shammy; the colour of buff; a light yellow.—*a.* Made of buff; of the colour of buff.—**Buffy**, buf'i, a. Resembling buff; buff-coloured.—*Buffy coat*, the coat which appears on a clot of blood drawn from a vein in cases of inflammation, pleurisy, &c.—**Buff-stick**, n. A stick covered with leather, velveteen, &c., and powdered with emery, used in polishing.—**Buff-wheel**, n. A wheel for a similar purpose with the buff-stick.

Buffalo, buf'fa-lō, n. [From Sp. *bufalo*, Fr. *buffle*, L. *bubalus*, *bufalus*, from Gr. *boubalos*, from *bous*, an ox.] A ruminant mammal of the ox family somewhat larger than the common ox and with stouter limbs, originally from India, but of which several species are now found in most of the warmer countries of the Eastern continent, being kept as domestic animals and used for draught, &c.; the name also applied to the bison of North America.—**Buffalo-clover**, n. An American species of short clover which covers the vast prairies on which bisons feed.—**Buffalo-grass**, n. A species of short grass growing on the prairies of North America.—**Buffalo-robe**, n. The skin of the bison of North America prepared with the hair on, whether used for covering the person or not.

Buffer, buf'ėr, n. [O.E. *buff*, to [illegible] *buffet*, a blow.] Any apparatus for de[illegible]ing the concussion between a moving body

and the one on which it strikes; an apparatus with powerful springs attached to railway-carriages to prevent injury from violent contact.

Buffer, buf'ér, *n.* [From O.E. *buffe*, to stammer, Fr. *buffer*, to puff out the cheeks; comp. Sc. *buff*, nonsense.] A foolish fellow; a fellow: a term expressive of extreme familiarity, and generally having a flavour of contempt.

Buffet, buf'et, *n.* [Fr. *buffet*, a sideboard, a cupboard.] A cupboard, sideboard, or closet, to hold china, crystal, plate, and other like articles; the space set apart for refreshments in public places.

Buffet, buf'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *buffet*, *bufet*, a slap, a blow, dim. from *buffe*, *bufe*, a blow.] A blow with the fist; a box; a cuff; a slap; hence, hard usage of any kind suggestive of blows (Fortune's *buffets*).—*v.t.* To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat; to beat in contention; to contend against (*buffet* the billows).—*v.i.* To deal blows or buffets; to make one's way by buffeting.

Buffo, buf'fō, *n.* [It.] The comic actor in an opera; a comic singer.—*a.* Comic.

Buffoon, buf-fön', *n.* [Fr. *bouffon*, from It. *buffone*, from *buffare*, to jest or sport, from *buffa*, a trick, a piece of sport.] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, odd gestures and postures, jokes, &c.; a merry-andrew; a clown; a jester.—*v.t.* To make ridiculous.—*v.i.* To play the buffoon.—*a.* Characteristic of a buffoon.—**Buffoonery**, buf-fön'ér-i, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks.—**Buffoonish**, buf-fön'ish, *a.* Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gestures.—**Buffoonism**, buf-fön'izm, *n.* The practices of a buffoon.

Bufonite, bū'fon-īt, *n.* [From L. *bufo*, *bufonis*, a toad.] Toadstone; a fossil consisting of the petrified teeth of fishes, formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues.

Bug, bug, *n.* [W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin, a scarecrow; akin to E. *bogey*, Sc. *bogle*.] A hobgoblin, spectre, or bugbear (*Shak.*); a name applied to insects of various kinds, as the may-*bug*, the lady-*bug*; particularly applied to an annoying insect of a flat shape and rusty colour, which infests the furniture, beds, and walls of houses, emits an offensive smell, and inflicts severe bites on persons.—**Bugbear**, bug'bār, *n.* [Lit. a *bug* or hobgoblin in the shape of a *bear*.] Something real or imaginary that causes terror.—**Buggy**, bug'i, *a.* Abounding with bugs.—**Bugginess**, bug'i-nes, *n.*

Buggy, bug'i, *n.* A name given to several species of light one-horse carriages or gigs.

Bugle, Bugle-horn, bū'gl, bū'gl-horn, *n.* [Lit. a buffalo-horn, from O.E. *bugle*, a buffalo, from L. *buculus*, a young bullock.] A hunting horn; a military musical brass wind-instrument, now frequently furnished with keys so as to be capable of producing all the notes of the scale.—**Bugler**, bū'glér, *n.* One who plays a bugle; a soldier whose duty is to convey the commands of the officers by sounding a bugle.

Bugle, bū'gl, *n.* [L.L. *bugulus*, a female ornament, from root seen in A. Sax. *bugan*, to bend, to *bow*, G. *bügel*, a bent piece of metal.] A shining elongated glass bead, usually black, used in decorating female apparel, &c.—*a.*† Black as a bugle or bead; jet-black. [*Shak.*]

Bugloss, bū'glos, *n.* [L. *buglossus*, Gr. *bouglōssos*—*bous*, an ox, and *glōssa*, tongue.] A bristly plant of several species, with narrow oblong leaves and deep purple flowers, a common weed, and so called from the shape and roughness of its leaves; ox-tongue.

Buhl, būl, *n.* [From *Boule*, an Italian woodcarver, who introduced this style of work into France in the reign of Louis XIV.] Unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of-pearl worked into complicated and ornamental patterns, used for inlaying; articles ornamented in this style.—**Buhlwork**, būl'werk, *n.* Work in which wood, tortoise-shell, &c., is inlaid with buhl.

Buhrstone, bor'stōn, *n.* Same as *Burrstone*.

Build, bild, *v.t.*—*built*, *building*. The pret. & pp. *builded* are now confined to poetry. [Of obscure origin, but connected with A. Sax. *bold*, a house, a dwelling; Icel. *bol*, Dan. *bol*, a house, a dwelling, from same root as Icel. *būa*, to dwell, G. *bauen*, to build or cultivate.] To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of almost any kind; to construct; to frame; to raise on a support or foundation; to rear; to erect; to settle or establish (fame, hopes, &c.).—*v.i.* To exercise the art or practise the business of building; to rest or depend (to *build* on another's foundation); to base; to rely.—*n.* Construction; make; form.—**Builder**, bil'dér, *n.* One who builds; one whose occupation is to build, as an architect, ship-wright, mason, &c.—**Building**, bild'ing, *n.* The act of one who builds; the thing built, as a house, a church, &c.; fabric; edifice.—**Built**, bilt, *p.* and *a.* Formed; shaped (of the human body, &c.): frequently in composition; constructed of different pieces instead of one, as a mast, beam, &c.

Bukshish, buk'shēsh, *n.* Same as *Bakshish*.

Bulb, bulb, *n.* [L. *bulbus*, a bulbous root.] The rounded part or head of an onion or similar plant; strictly, a modified leaf-bud, consisting of imbricated scales or concentric coats or layers, formed on a plant usually beneath the surface of the ground, emitting roots from its base, and producing a stem from its centre, as in the onion, lily, hyacinth, &c.; any protuberance or expansion resembling a bulb, especially an expansion at the end of a stalk or long and slender body, as in the tube of a thermometer.—*v.i.* To project or be protuberant: with *out*.—**Bulbed**, bulbd, *a.* Having a bulb or having the form of a bulb.—**Bulbel, Bulbil**, bul'bel, bul'bil, *n.* *Bot.* a separable bulb formed on certain flowering plants; a small axillary bulb.—**Bulbiferous**, bul-bif'ér-us, *a.* Producing bulbs.—**Bulblet**, bulb'let, *n.* *Bot.* a bulb which separates spontaneously from the stem of a plant.—**Bulbose, Bulbous**, bul'bōs, bul'bus, *a.* Having or pertaining to bulbs or a bulb; growing from bulbs; resembling a bulb in shape; swelling out.

Bulbul, bul'bul, *n.* The Persian name of the nightingale, or a species of nightingale; an Eastern name of other singing birds.

Bulgarian, bul-gā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Bulgaria.—*n.* A member of the Bulgarian race; the language of the Bulgarians, a Slavonic tongue.

Bulge, bulj, *v.i.*—*bulged*, *bulging*. [From the Scandinavian; O.Sw. *bulgja*, to swell; Icel. *bólginn*, swollen: the same word as A. Sax. *belgan*, to swell, in sense of be angry; akin *belly*, *bellows*, *bowl*, *billow*, *bulk*, &c. *Bilge* is another spelling.] To swell out; to be protuberant; to bilge, as a ship.—**Bulgy**,† bul'ji, *a.* Bending outward.

Bulimia, Bulimy, bū-lim'i-a, bū'li-mi, *n.* [Gr. *boulimia*—*bous*, an ox, in composition, huge, great, and *limos*, hunger.] Morbidly voracious, insatiable appetite.

Bulk, bulk, *n.* [Same root as *bulge*; Icel. *bulki*, a heap, the freight of a vessel; Dan. *bulk*, a lump, a clod; O.Sw. *bolk*, a crowd, a mass.] Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions; size; the gross; the majority; the main mass or body (the *bulk* of a nation); the whole contents of a ship's hold.—*In bulk*, loose or open, that is not packed in bags, boxes, &c.—*v.i.* To grow large; to swell; to appear large or important.—**Bulky**, bul'ki, *a.* Of great bulk or dimensions; of great size; large.—**Bulkiness**, bul'ki-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being bulky.—**Bulk-head**, *n.* A partition in a ship made with boards, to form separate apartments.

Bull, bul, *n.* [A. Sax. *bull* (only found in dim. *bulluca*, a bullock); L.G. *bulle*, *bolle*, D. *bul*, Icel. *boli*, a bull. The root may be in A. Sax. *bellan*, to bellow.] The male of any bovine quadruped or animal of the ox or cow kind; an old male whale; *stock-exchange slang*, one who operates in order to effect a rise in the price of stock: the opposite of a *bear*.—*a.* Male, or of large size; characteristic of a bull, as coarse, loud, obstinate, or the like: used in composition; as, a *bull*-trout, *bull*-head, *bul*-rush, &c.—**Bullock**, bul'ok, *n.* [A.S. *bulluca*, dim. of *bull*.] An ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.—**Bull-baiting**, *n.* The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with trained dogs.—**Bull-calf**, *n.* A male calf; a stupid fellow (*Shak.*).—**Bull-dog**, *n.* A very strong muscular variety of dog, with large head, broad muzzle, short hair, and of remarkable courage and ferocity: formerly much used in bull-baiting.—**Bull-fight**, *n.* A combat between armed men and bulls in a closed arena: a popular amusement in Spain.—**Bull-fighter**, *n.* A man who engages in bull-fights.—**Bull-finch**, *n.* A species of finch, distinguished by the large size of the head, the stoutness of the bill, and by having the beak and crown of the head black; it is a British song-bird.—**Bull-fly**, *n.* The gadfly (which see).—**Bull-frog**, *n.* A large species of frog living in marshy places in North America, having a loud bass voice which resembles the bellowing of a bull.—**Bull-head**, *n.* A name given to several species of fish with wide and flattened heads, as the miller's-thumb, a spiny-finned fresh-water fish occurring in some British rivers; *fig.* a dull, stupid, or obstinate fellow.—**Bull's-eye**, *n.* *Arch.* any circular opening for the admission of light or air; a round piece of thick glass convex on one side let into the deck, port, or sky-light of a vessel for the purpose of admitting light; a small lantern with a lens on one side to concentrate the light in a given direction; the centre of a target of a different colour from the rest of it, and usually round, also a shot that hits the bull's-eye.—**Bull-terrier**, *n.* A variety of dog, a cross-breed between a bull-dog and a terrier.—**Bull-trout**, *n.* A large species of fish of the salmon family, thicker and clumsier than the salmon.

Bull, bul, *n.* [L. *bulla*, a boss, an ornament worn on a child's neck, later a leaden seal.] Originally the seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope; hence, a letter, edict, or rescript of the pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order, or decision.

Bull, bul, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A gross inconsistency in language; a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction in terms.

Bullace, bul'ās, *n.* [A Celtic word; W. *bwlas*, Ir. *bulos*, Fr. *beloce*, Armor, *bolos*.] The wild plum, a British plant, yielding two varieties of fruit, red and white, used like damsons.

Bullate, bul'lāt, *a.* [L. *bullatus*, from *bulla*, a bubble.] In *bot.* having elevations like bubbles or blisters, as a leaf whose membranous part rises between the veins in elevations like blisters.

Bullet, bul'et, *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, a dim. from *boule*, a ball, from L. *bulla*, a bubble, a boss, a seal. Akin *bullion*, *bulletin*, to *boil*, a papal *bull*.] A small ball; a projectile generally of lead intended to be discharged from small-arms, as rifles, muskets, pistols, &c.—**Bullet-mould**, *n.* A mould for casting bullets.—**Bullet-proof**, *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a bullet.

Bulletin, bul'e-tin, *n.* [Fr., from It. *bullettino*, dim. of *bulla*, an edict of the pope.] An official report concerning some public event, such as military operations, the health of the sovereign, &c., issued for the information of the public; any public announcement, especially of news recently received.

Bullion, bul'yon, *n.* [From L.L. *bullio*, *bulliona*, a mass of gold or silver, from L. *bulla*, a boss, a stud, a seal. BULLET.] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass; gold or silver not in the form of current coin; the precious metals in bars, ingots, or in any uncoined form; foreign or uncurrent coins; a kind of heavy twisted fringe frequently made of silk and covered with fine gold or silver wire.—**Bullioner**, bul'yon-ér, *n.* A dealer in bullion.—**Bullionist**, bul'yon-ist, *n.* An advocate of an exclusive metallic currency.

Bullock. Under BULL.

Bully, bul'i, *n.* [From root of *bull*, *bellow*; originally the first element in compounds such as *bully-rook*, *bully-Jack*, and other old terms; comp. Sw. *bullerbas*, a noisy person, from *bullra*, to make a noise.] A bluster-

ing, quarrelsome, overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence than for courage; a swaggerer; one who domineers or browbeats; a brisk, dashing fellow: a familiar term of address (*Shak.*)†.—*v.t.*—*bullied, bullying.* To act the bully towards; to overbear with bluster or menaces.—*v.i.* To be loudly arrogant and overbearing; to be noisy and quarrelsome; to bluster, swagger, hector, or domineer.

Bulrush, bul'rush, *n.* [From *bull*, implying largeness, and *rush*.] A name given to large rush-like plants, of various genera, growing in marshes.—**Bulrushy**, bul'rush-i, *a.* Abounding in bulrushes, resembling or pertaining to bulrushes.

Bulse, buls, *n.* [Pg. *bolsa*, a purse; same word as *burse, bourse*.] In the East Indies, a bag or purse to carry or measure valuables; a certain quantity of diamonds or other valuables.

Bulwark, bul'wėrk, *n.* [Lit. a *work* built of the *boles* or trunks of trees, from Dan. *bulværk*, D. *bolwerk*, G. *bollwerk*, rampart; hence by corruption Fr. *boulevard*.] A mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, &c.; a rampart; a fortification; that which protects or secures against attack; means of protection and safety; the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the decks, to prevent them being swept by the waves, &c.—*v.t.* To fortify with a bulwark or rampart; to protect.

Bum,† bum, *v.i.* [A different spelling of *boom*, D. *bommen*, to boom or sound hollow.] To make a hollow noise; to boom.—*n.* A droning or humming sound, as that made by the bee; a hum.

Bumbailiff, bum-bā'lif, *n.* [Probably a vulgar corruption of *bound bailiff*.] An under-bailiff; a civil officer appointed to serve writs and to make arrests and executions for debt.

Bumble-bee, bum'bl-bē, *n.* [From *bum*, to hum or boom.] A large bee; a humble-bee: so named from its sound.

Bumbledom, bum'bl-dum, *n.* [From *Bumble*, the beadle, a character in Dickens' *Oliver Twist*.] A sarcastic term applied to fussy official pomposity and incapacity, especially in the case of the members of petty corporations, as vestries.

Bumboat, bum'bōt, *n.* [D. *bumboot*, a wide fishing-boat, from *bum*, a tank in a boat in which fish are kept alive, and *boot*, a boat.] A boat for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.

Bump, bump, *v.t.* [Perhaps imitative of sound; Comp. L.G. *bumsen*, to strike or fall on with a hollow noise; also W. *pwmp*, a round mass; *pwmpiaw*, to thump.] To make to come in violent contact; to give a shock to; to strike; to thump.—*v.i.* To come in collision; to strike against something.—*n.* A swelling or protuberance (especially on the body); *phren.* one of the natural protuberances on the surface of the skull regarded as indicative of distinct qualities, affections, propensities, &c., of the mind; a shock from a collision.

Bumper, bum'pėr, *n.* [Corrupted from older *bumbard, bombard*.] A cup or glass filled to the brim; something well or completely filled.

Bumpkin, bump'kin, *n.* [For *bumkin*, a short boom, a bumpkin being a blockish fellow, a blockhead.] An awkward, clumsy rustic; a clown or country lout.—**Bumpkinly**, bump'kin-li, *a.* Of or pertaining to a bumpkin or clown.

Bumptious, bump'shus, *a.* [For *bumpish*, from *bump*, apt to strike against or come in contact with others.] Offensively self-assertive; disposed to quarrel; domineering. [Colloq.]—**Bumptiousness**, bump'shus-nes, *n.* [Colloq.]

Bun, bun, *n.* [O.Fr. *bugne*, a swelling; Fr. *bugnet*, a little puffed loaf.] A kind of cake; a kind of sweet bread.

Bunch, bunsh, *n.* [From O.Sw. and Dan. *bunke*, Icel. *bunki*, a heap. BUNK.] A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump; a collection, cluster, or tuft of things of the same kind connected together in growth or tied together; any cluster or aggregate.—*v.i.* To swell out in a protuberance; to cluster, as into bunches.—*v.t.* To form or tie in a bunch.—**Bunch-backed**, *a.* Having a bunch on the back; crooked. [*Shak.*]—**Bunchy**, bunsh'i, *a.* Having a bunch or hunch; having knobs or protuberances; growing in a bunch; like a bunch.—**Bunchiness**, bunsh'i-nes, *n.*

Bund, bund, *n.* In the East Indies, an embankment.

Bundle, bun'dl, *n.* [A dim. from *bind*; equivalent to D. *bondel*, G. *bündel*, bundle.] A number of things bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance or handling; a package.—*v.t.*—*bundled, bundling.* To tie or bind in a bundle or roll: often followed by *up*; to place or dispose of in a hurried unceremonious manner.—*To bundle off*, to send a person off in a hurry; to send off unceremoniously.—*To bundle out*, to expel summarily.—*v.i.* To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously: often with *off*.

Bung, bung, *n.* [Allied to D. *bom*, O.D. *bonne*, a bung; Ir. *buinne*, a tap, a spigot; W. *bwng*, a bung-hole.] A large cork or stopper for closing the hole in a cask through which it is filled.—*v.t.* To stop the orifice of with a bung; to close up.—**Bung-hole**, *n.* The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled, and which is closed by a bung.

Bungalow, bung'ga-lō, *n.* [Per. *bangalah*, from *Bengal*; lit. a Bengalese house.] In India, a house or residence, generally of a single floor, and surrounded by a verandan.

Bungle, bung'gl, *v.i.*—*bungled, bungling.* [Akin to *bang*, G. dial. *bungen*, O.Sw. *bunga*, to beat, to bang.] To perform in a clumsy awkward manner.—*v.t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; to perform inefficiently.—*n.* A clumsy performance; a piece of awkward work; a botch.—**Bungler**, bung'glėr, *n.* One who bungles; one who performs without skill.—**Bungling**, bung'gling, *a.* Prone to bungle; clumsy; characterized by bungling.—**Bunglingly**, bung'gling-li, *adv.* In a bungling manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

Bunion. BUNYON.

Bunk, bungk, *n.* [Sw. *bunke*, a wooden vessel, a coop, in O.Sw. also part of a vessel's deck.] A wooden box or case, serving as a seat during the day and a bed at night; one of a series of sleeping berths arranged above each other.—**Bunker**, bung'kėr, *n.* A sort of fixed chest or box; a large bin or receptacle (a coal-*bunker*).

Bunkum, Buncombe, bung'kum, *n.* [From *Buncombe*, in North Carolina, the member of Congress for this place having on one occasion admitted that he was talking not for any useful end but simply 'for Buncombe,' that is, to please his constituents.] Talking for talking's sake; bombastic speech-making; mere words. [American.]

Bunny, bun'i, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *bun*, root, stump; lit. the short-tailed animal.] A sort of pet name for the rabbit.

Bunt, bunt, *n.* [Sw. *bunt*, Dan. *bundt*, a bundle.] *Naut.* the middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail.—*v.i.* To swell out.—**Buntline**, bunt'lin, *n.* *Naut.* one of the ropes fastened on the bottoms of square sails, to draw them up to their yards.

Bunt, bunt, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *burnt*.] A disease of wheat; smut; also, the fungus producing the disease.

Bunter-sandstein, bun'tėr-sand'stin, *n.* [G., lit. variegated sandstone.] *Geol.* a German name for the new red sandstone.

Bunting, bun'ting, *n.* [O.E. *bunting, bounting, buntel*, Sc. *buntlin*; origin unknown.] The popular name of a number of insessorial birds closely allied to finches and sparrows; such as the English or common bunting; the rice bunting, &c.

Bunting, Buntine, bun'ting, bun'tin, *n.* [Probably from G. *bunt*, D. *bont*, party-coloured, of different colours. Comp. next art.] A thin woollen stuff, of which the colours, or flags and signals, of ships are made; a vessel's flags collectively.

Bunting-crow, bun'ting-krō, *n.* [D. *bonte-kraai*—*bont*, party-coloured, and *kraai*, a crow.] The hooded crow.

Bunyon, Bunion, bun'yon, *n.* [From It. *bugnone*, a round knot or bunch, a boil. *Bun* is of the same origin.] An excrescence or knob on some of the joints of the feet, generally at the side of the ball of the great toe, which causes an inflammation of the small membranous sac called *bursa mucosa*.

Buoy, boi, *n.* [D. *boei*, a buoy, a fetter, O.Fr. *boye*, from L. *boia*, a kind of fetter or shackle; a buoy being fettered at a fixed point.] A floating object fixed at a certain place to show the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks, &c., or to mark out the course a ship is to follow, &c.; a floating object used to throw overboard for a person who has fallen into the water to lay hold of, and to keep him afloat till he can be taken out; more particularly called a *life-buoy*.—*v.t.* To keep afloat in a fluid, as in water or air: generally with *up*; *fig.* to keep from sinking into despondency; to fix buoys in as a direction to mariners.—**Buoyage**, boi'āj, *n.* A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port, &c.—**Buoyancy, Buoyance**, boi'an-si, boi'ans, *n.* The quality of being buoyant, that is of floating on the surface of water or in the atmosphere; *fig.* lightheartedness; cheerfulness; hopefulness; elasticity of spirit.—**Buoyant**, boi'ant, *a.* Floating; light; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid; *fig.* cheerful; hopeful; not easily depressed.—**Buoyantly**, boi'ant-li, *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

Bur, Burr, bėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *burr*, a bur, a burdock; Dan. *borre*, Sw. *kardborre*, a burdock; the root is probably seen in Ir. *borr*, a knob, *borraim*, to swell.] A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock; the plant burdock; *engr.* a slight ridge of metal left by the graver on the edges of a line, and which is removed by a scraper; the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r* common in some of the northern counties of England.—**Burry**, bėr'i, *a.* Full of burs; resembling burs.

Burbot, bėr'bot, *n.* [Fr. *barbote*, from *barbe*, L. *barba*, a beard.] A fish of the cod family, shaped like an eel but shorter, with a flat head and two small beards on the nose and another on the chin, found in several English rivers and lakes.

Burden, Burthen, bėr'dn, bėr'THn, *n.* [A. Sax. *byrthen*, from *beran*, to bear, like Icel. *byrthr, byrthi*, Dan. *byrde*, Goth. *baurthei*, G. *bürde*, a burden. BEAR.] That which is borne or carried; a load; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; the quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry.—*v.t.* To load; to lay a heavy load on; to encumber with weight; to oppress with anything grievous; to surcharge.—**Burdensome, Burthensome**, bėr'dn-sum, bėr'THn-sum, *a.* Weighing like a heavy burden; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive; heavy; wearisome.—**Burdensomely, Burthensomely**, bėr'dn-sum-li, bėr'THn-sum-li, *adv.* In a burdensome manner.—**Burdensomeness**, bėr'dn-sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

Burden, bėr'dn, *n.* [Fr. *bourdon*, a drone or bass, the humble-bee, from L.L. *burdo*, a drone.] The part in a song which is repeated at the end of each verse; the chorus or refrain; a subject on which one dwells.

Burdock, bėr'dok, *n.* [*Bur* and *dock*.] The popular name of a large rough-leaved perennial plant belonging to the composite family, common on roadsides and waste places, and a troublesome weed in cultivated grounds.

Bureau, bū-rō', pl. **Bureaux** or **Bureaus**, bū-rōz', *n.* [Fr. *bureau*, an office, a desk or writing-table, originally a kind of russet stuff with which writing-tables were covered, from L. *burrus*, red or reddish.] A desk or writing-table, with drawers for papers; an escritoire; an office or place where business is transacted; a department for the transaction of public business; a chest of drawers for clothes, &c.—**Bureaucracy**, bū-rō'kra-si, *n.* The system of centralizing the administration of a country, through regularly graded series

of government officials; such officials collectively.—**Bureaucrat, Bureaucratist**, bū-rō'krat, bū-rō'krat-ist, *n.* An advocate for or supporter of bureaucracy.—**Bureaucratic, Bureaucratical**, bū-rō-krat'ik, bū-rō-krat'ik-al, *a.* Relating to bureaucracy.

Burgamot, bèr'ga-mot, *n.* Same as *Bergamot.*

Burganet, Burgonet, bèr'ga-net, bèr'gō-net, *n.* [Fr. *bourguignotte*, properly a Burgundian helmet.] A kind of helmet with a small visor formerly worn.

Burgee, bèr'jē, *n.* A flag or pennant which ends in two points; a kind of small coal suited for burning in furnaces.

Burgeois, bur-jō', *n.* A printing type. Bourgeois.

Burgeon, bèr'jon, *n.* and *v.i.* Same as *Bourgeon.*

Burgh, burō, *n.* [Borough.] A corporate town or borough; the Scotch term corresponding to the English *borough*, applied to several different kinds of corporations.—**Burghal**, bèr'gal, *a.* Belonging to a burgh.—**Burgher**, bèr'gèr, *n.* An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman.—**Burgess**, bèr'jes, *n.* [O.Fr. *burgeis*, Fr. *bourgeois*, from *boury*, L.L. *burgus*, a borough.] An inhabitant of a borough or walled town, especially one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough; a parliamentary representative of a borough.—**Burgess-ship**, bèr'jes-ship, *n.* The state or condition of a burgess.

Burglar, bèrglèr, *n.* [From Fr. *bourg*, a town, and O.Fr. *laire*, Pr. *lairo*, L. *latro*, a thief.] One guilty of nocturnal housebreaking.—**Burglarious**, bèrg-lā'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.—**Burglariously**, bèrg-lā'ri-us-li, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.—**Burglary**, bèrg'la-ri, *n.* The act or crime of nocturnal housebreaking, with an intent to commit a felony.

Burgomaster, bèr'gō-mas-tèr, *n.* [D. *burgemeester* = E. *borough-master.*] The chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, nearly corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States.

Burgoo, bèr'gō, *n.* A kind of oatmeal porridge, a dish used at sea.

Burgrave, bèr'grāv, *n.* [L.L. *burgravius*, from G. *burggraf*—*burg*, a town, and *graf*, a count, an earl.] In some European countries an hereditary governor of a town or castle.

Burgundy, bèr'gun-di, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy, in France.—*Burgundy pitch*, a pitch obtained from the Norway spruce, used in plasters.

Burial, be'ri-al, *n.* Under Bury.

Burin, bū'rin, *n.* [Fr. *burin*, from root of *bore.*] A graver; an instrument for engraving made of tempered steel, of a prismatic form, and with the graving end ground off obliquely so as to produce a sharp point.

Burke, bèrk, *v.t.* [From the name of an Irishman who first committed the crime, in 1829, in Edinburgh, with the view of selling the dead bodies for dissection.] To murder by suffocation; *fig.* to smother; to shelve (a question or discussion); to get rid of by some indirect manœuvre.—**Burker**, bèr'kèr, *n.* One who burks.

Burl, bèrl, *n.* [Fr. *bourre*, a flock of wool as for stuffing, L.L. *burra*, a flock of wool.] A small knot or lump in thread, whether woven into cloth or not.—*v.t.* To pick knots, loose threads, &c., from, as in finishing cloth.—**Burler**, bèr'lèr, *n.* One who burls cloth.—**Burling-iron**, *n.* A kind of pincer or tweezer used in burling cloth.

Burlesque, bèr-lesk', *a.* [Fr. *burlesque*, from It. *burlesco*, ridiculous, from *burlare*, to ridicule, *burla*, mockery.] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it.—*n.* That kind of literary composition which exhibits a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it so as to excite laughter or ridicule; travesty; caricature; a kind of dramatic extravaganza with more or less singing in it; a ludicrous or debasing caricature of any kind; a gross perversion.—*v.t. burlesqued, burlesquing.* To make ridiculous by burlesque representation; to turn into a burlesque.—*v.i.*† To use burlesque.—**Burlesquer**, bèr-lesk'èr, *n.* One who burlesques or turns to ridicule.—**Burletta**, bèr-let'a, *n.* [It., dim. of *burla*, mockery.] A comic opera; a musical farce.

Burly, bèr'li, *a.* [Of same origin as *bur*, *burr*, Ir. and Gael. *borr*, a knob, with term. *-ly.*] Great in bodily size; bulky; lusty: the word, now used only of persons, includes the idea of some degree of coarseness.—**Burliness**, bèr'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being burly.

Burmese, bur'mēs, *a.* Of or pertaining to Burmah.—*n.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burmah; the language of the people of Burmah.

Burn, bèrn, *v.t.*—*burned* or *burnt, burning.* [A. Sax. *bernan, byrnan, beornan, brinnan*, to burn—Icel. *brenna*, Dan. *brænde*, O.D. *bernen*, Goth. *brinnan*, G. *brennen*, to burn. *Brand, brown, brine, brimstone*, &c., are akin.] To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes; to injure by fire; to scorch; to act on with fire; to expose to the action of fire (limestone, bricks); to make into by means of fire (*to burn* charcoal); to affect with a burning sensation; to apply a cautery to; to cauterize.—*To burn daylight*, to use artificial light before it is dark; to waste time. [*Shak.*]—*v.i.* To be on fire; to flame; to suffer from or be injured by an excess of heat; to shine; to sparkle; to glow; to gleam; to be inflamed with passion or desire; to be affected with strong emotion; to rage; to be affected with a sensation of heat (the cheeks *burn*); in certain games, to be near a concealed object which is sought; hence, to be nearly right in guessing (colloq.).—*n.* A hurt or injury of the flesh caused by the action of fire.—**Burnable**, bèr'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being burnt.—**Burner**, bèr'nèr, *n.* A person who burns or sets fire to anything; the part of a lamp from which the flame issues; the part that holds the wick; the jet-piece from which a gas-flame issues.—**Burning**, bèr'ning, *a.* Much heated; flaming; scorching; vehement; powerful; causing excitement, ardour, or enthusiasm (a *burning* question).—**Burning-glass**, *n.* A double-convex lens of glass, which, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, collects them into a focus, where an intense heat is produced, so that combustible matter may be set on fire.—**Burning-house**, *n.* The furnace in which tin ores are calcined to sublime the sulphur from the pyrites.—**Burning-mirror**, *n.* A concave mirror, usually made of metal, which reflects the rays of the sun in such a way as to make them converge to a focus, where their whole heat is concentrated.—**Burnt-ear**, *n.* A disease in corn caused by the minute germs or seeds of a parasitic mushroom, in which the fructification of the plant is destroyed, and, as it were, burnt up.—**Burnt-offering, Burnt-sacrifice**, *n.* Something offered and burnt on an altar as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice.—**Burnt-sienna**, si-en'na, *n.* Earth of Sienna submitted to the action of fire, by which it is converted into a fine orange-red pigment, used both in oil and water-colour painting.

Burn, burn, *n.* [A. Sax. *burna*, a stream, a well; Icel. *brunar*, D. *born*, Goth. *brunna*, G. *brunnen*, akin to verb to *burn*; comp. *torrent*, from L. *torreo*, to burn.] A rivulet; a brook. [Prov. E. and Sc.]

Burnish, bèr'nish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *burnir*, *burnissant*, to polish, to embrown, from *brun*, O.H.G. *brun*, brown. Brown.] To cause to glow or become resplendent; to polish and make shining by friction; to make smooth and lustrous.—*v.i.*† To grow bright or brilliant; to show conspicuously.—*n.*† Gloss; brightness; lustre.—**Burnisher**, bèr'nish-èr, *n.* One who or that which burnishes or makes glossy.

Burnoose, bèr-nōs', *n.* [Fr. *burnous*, *bournous*, from Sp. *al-bornoz*, a kind of Moorish cloak. An Ar. word.] A white woollen mantle, with hood, woven in one piece, worn by the Arabs.

Burnt, bèrnt, pret. & pp. of *burn.*

Burr, *n.* Bur.

Burrel, bur'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *burel*, reddish, from L. *burrus*, red.] A sort of pear, called also the red butter pear, from its smooth, delicious soft pulp.—**Burrel-fly**, *n.* A kind of reddish-coloured gadfly, or breese.

Burrel-shot, bur'el-shot, *n.* [Fr. *bourreler*, to torment.] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged from a cannon at short range; an emergency shot.

Burrh, Burr-stone, bèr, bèr'stōn, *n.* A name given to certain siliceous or siliceo-calcareous stones, whose dressed surfaces present a burr or keen-cutting texture, whence they are much used for millstones.

Burrock, bur'ok, *n.* [A. Sax. *bury*, *burh*, a hill, and dim. *-ock.*] A small weir or dam in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed.

Burrow, burō, *n.* [The same word with *burgh*, *borough*, from A. Sax. *beorgan*, to protect, shelter.] A hole in the ground excavated by rabbits, hares, and some other animals, as a refuge and habitation.—*v.t.* To make a hole or burrow to lodge in; to work a way into or under something; to lodge in a burrow or in any deep or concealed place; to hide.—**Burrower**, bur'o-èr, *n.* One who burrows; an animal which excavates and inhabits burrows.—**Burrow-duck**, *n.* The sheldrake: so called because it makes its nest in holes in soft soil.—**Burrowing-owl**, *n.* An American species of owl which dwells in holes in the ground.

Burry, bèr'i, *a.* Bur.

Bursa, bèr'sa, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* a kind of sack.—*Bursa mucosa*, a sack situated at a joint and containing the synovial fluid.

Bursar, bèr'sèr, *n.* [Burse.] A treasurer or cash-keeper of a college or of a monastery; a purser; a student to whom a bursary is paid.—**Bursarship**, bèrs'èr-ship, *n.* The office of a bursar.—**Bursary**, bèr'sa-ri, *n.* The treasury of a college or monastery; an exhibition or scholarship in a Scottish academy or university.

Burse, bèrs, *n.* [Fr. *bourse*, a purse, bursary, exchange, from L.L. *bursa*, a purse, a skin, leather. Purse.] A purse to hold something valuable; one of the official insignia of the lord high chancellor of England; an exchange; a bourse.—**Bursiform**, bèr'si-form, *a.* Shaped like a purse; sub-spherical.

Burst, bèrst, *v.t.*—*burst, bursting.* [A. Sax. *berstan*—Icel. *bersta*, Dan. *brister*, *briste*, D. *bersten*, O.G. *bresten*, Mod. G. *bersten*, to burst; same root in Ir. *brisaim*, Gael. *bris*, *brisd*, to break.] To fly or break open from internal force and with sudden violence; to suffer a violent disruption; to explode; to become suddenly manifest; to rush: with prepositions, adverbs, and adverbial phrases (to *burst* out, to *burst* into life).—*v.i.* To break or rend by force or violence; to open suddenly (to *burst* one's bonds, to *burst* a cannon).—*n.* A sudden disruption; a violent rending; a sudden explosion or shooting forth; a rush; an outburst.—**Bursting-charge**, *n.* *Mining*, a small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with a charge of coarse powder to ensure the ignition of the latter; *ordnance*, the charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot.

Burthen. Burden.

Burton, bèr'ton, *n.* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used in ships to set up or tighten the topmost shrouds and for various other purposes.

Bury, bèr'i, *v.t.*—*buried, burying.* [A. Sax. *byrgan, byrigan*, to bury; allied to *beorgan*, to protect, and thus to *burgh, borough, burrow, barrow*, &c.] To cover with earth or other matter; to deposit in a grave when dead; to inter; to entomb; to hide; to conceal; to withdraw or conceal in retirement: used *refl.*; to hide in oblivion (to *bury* injuries, &c.).—**Burying**, ber'i-ing, *n.* Burial; sepulture. [N.T.]—**Burial**, ber'i-al, *n.* The act of burying, especially the act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment: the act of depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water.—**Buried**, ber'id, *p.* and *a.* Interred;

hidden by the lapse of time; forgotten.—**Burier**, ber'i-ėr, *n.* One who buries; that which buries or covers.

Bus, bus, *n.* An abbreviation of *omnibus*, a street carriage.

Busby, buz'bi, *n.* A military head-dress consisting of a fur hat with a bag, of the same colour as the facings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right side.

Bush, bush, *n.* [Scandinavian: Dan. *busk*, Sw. *buske*, a bush = D. *bosch*, a grove; G. *busch*, a bush. The word passed from the Teutonic into the Romance languages, and *ambush*, *ambuscade*, *bosky*, *bouquet*, &c., are akin.] A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; a branch of a tree, properly of ivy, fixed or hung out as a tavern sign (*Shak.*); a stretch of shrubby vegetation; a district covered with brush-wood, or shrubs, trees, &c.—*To beat about the bush*, to use circumlocution; to dilly-dally.—*v.i.* To grow thick or bushy.—*v.t.* To set bushes about; to support with bushes; to use a bush-harrow on.—**Bushiness**, bush'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being bushy.—**Bushy**, bush'i, *a.* Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs; resembling a bush; thick and spreading, like a bush.—**Bush-buck**, bush'-buk, *n.* [D. *bosch-bok.*] The name given to several species of South African antelopes.—**Bush-cat**, *n.* The serval.—**Bush-fighting**, *n.* A mode of fighting in which the combatants scatter, and fire from behind the shelter of trees and bushes.—**Bush-harrow**, *n.* An implement of husbandry for harrowing, consisting of a frame with three or more bars, in which bushes are interwoven.—**Bushman**, bush'man, *n.* A woodsman; a settler in the bush or forest districts of a new country, as Australia; an aboriginal of Bushmanland, near the Cape of Good Hope; a Bosjesman.—**Bush-ranger**, *n.* In Australia, one who takes to the 'bush,' or woods, and lives by robbery.—**Bush-shrike**, *n.* A species of ant-bird found in the hotter latitudes of America.

Bush, bush, *n.* [Parallel form of *box*, from D. *bus*, a box, a bush; G. *büchse*, a box, the bush of a wheel.] A lining of harder material let into an orifice (as for an axle) to guard against wearing by friction.—*v.t.* To furnish with a bush.—**Bush-metal**, *n.* Hard brass; gun-metal; a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings of shafts, &c.

Bushel, bush'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *bussel*, L.L. *busselus*, a dim. form from *bussida*, for *buxida*, *pyxida*, from Gr. *pyxis*, a box.] A dry measure containing 8 gallons or 4 pecks. The imperial bushel has a capacity of 2218·192 cubic inches, and holds 80 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr. with the barometer at 30 inches; a vessel of the capacity of a bushel.

Business, biz'nes, *n.* [This word, though with the form of an ordinary abstract noun from *busy*, has lost the meaning of state of being busy, *busy-ness.*] A matter or affair that engages a person's time, care, and attention; that which one does for a livelihood; occupation; employment; mercantile concerns, or traffic in general; the proper duty; what belongs to one to do; task or object undertaken; concern; right of action or interposing; affair; point; matter.—*a.* Relating to or connected with business, traffic, trade, &c.

Busk, busk, *n.* [Fr. *busc*, *busque*, probably from It. *busto*, bust, boddice, by change of letter.] A piece of steel, whalebone, or wood, somewhat elastic, worn by women to stiffen or support their stays.

Busk, busk, *v.t.* *i.* & *r.* [From Icel. *búask*, to get one's self ready, a contraction of *búa sik*, from *búa*, to prepare, and *sik* (= G. *sich*), one's self. *Bask* is similarly formed. *Bound*, on the point of going, is from same verb. Old English and Scotch.] To prepare; equip; dress.

Buskin, bus'kin, *n.* [For *brooskin*, *brueskin*, a dim. from D. *broos*, a buskin, akin to *brogue.*] A kind of half-boot or high shoe covering the foot and leg to the middle of the calf; the high shoe worn by ancient tragic actors; the tragic drama as opposed to comedy.—**Buskined**, bus'kind, *a.* Wearing buskins; pertaining to tragedy; tragic.

Buss, bus, *n.* [Same as G. *bus*, Sw. *puss*, a kiss; comp. also Ir. and Gael. *bus*, a mouth, a lip.] A kiss; a salute with the lips.—*v.t.* [Comp. O. and Prov. G. *bussen*, Sw. *pussa*, to kiss.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.

Buss, bus, *n.* [O.Fr. *busse*, L.L. *bussa*, a kind of boat; really the same word as *box.*] A small vessel, from 50 to 70 tons burden, and carrying two masts, used in herring-fishing.

Bussu-palm, bus'sö-päm, *n.* A palm found in the swamps of the Amazon, 10 to 15 feet high, and having leaves often 30 feet long by 4 to 5 feet in breadth.

Bust, bust, *n.* [Fr. *buste*, It. and Sp. *busto*, L.L. *bustum*, from *busta*, a small box, L. *buxida*. Box.] A sculptured figure of a person showing only the head, shoulders, and breast; the chest or thorax.

Bustard, bus'tėrd, *n.* [O.Fr. *bistarde*, a corruption of L. *avis tarda*; lit. slow bird.] A bird belonging to the order of the runners, but approaching the waders. The great bustard is the largest European bird, the male often weighing 30 lbs.

Bustle, bus'l, *v.i.*—*bustled*, *bustling*. [Same word as Icel. *bustla*, to bustle, to splash in water; *bustl*, bustle, a splash.] To display activity with a certain amount of noise or agitation; to be active and stirring.—*n.* Activity with noise and agitation; stir; hurry-scurry; tumult.—**Bustler**, bus'lėr, *n.* One who bustles; an active stirring person.—**Bustling**, bus'ling, *a.* Moving actively with noise or agitation; active; busy; stirring.

Bustle, bus'l, *n.* [Perhaps for *buskle*, a dim. of *busk*, a support for a lady's stays.] A pad worn by ladies for the purpose of giving a greater rotundity or prominence to the back part of the body immediately below the waist.

Busy, biz'i, *a.* [O.E. *bisy*, A. Sax. *bysig*, *bisig* = D. *besig*, L.G. *besig*, busy; further affinities doubtful.] Employed with constant attention; engaged about something that renders interruption inconvenient; occupied without cessation; constantly in motion; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; causing or spent in such employment (a *busy* day).—*v.t.*—*busied*, *busying*. To employ with constant attention; to keep engaged; to make or keep busy: often *refl.*—**Busybody**, biz'i-bod-i, *n.* One who officiously concerns himself or herself with the affairs of others.—**Busybodyism**, biz'i-bod-i-izm, *n.* The habit of busying one's self about other people's affairs.—**Busily**, biz'i-li, *adv.* In a busy manner; with constant occupation; importunately; officiously.—**Business.** See separate art.

But, but. Originally a prep. and still often to be so regarded, though also an adv. and frequently a conj. [A. Sax. *bútan*, without, out of, unless—*be*, by, and *útan*, out, without.] Except; besides; unless (all, none *but* one); save or excepting that; were it not (commonly followed by *that*); only; merely; simply (I do *but* jest); sometimes equivalent to, that . . . not (who knows *but* or *but that* he may); as an adversative conj. equivalent to, on the contrary; on the other hand; yet; still; however; nevertheless.

Butcher, buch'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *boucher*, from *bouc*, a he-goat (from G. *bock*, a goat—E. *buck*), the males being killed for food, the females kept for milk.] One whose trade is to kill beasts for food; one who deals in meat; one who kills in a cruel or bloody manner.—*v.t.* To kill or slaughter for food or for market; to murder in a bloody or barbarous manner.—**Butcherly**, buch'ėr-li, *a.* Cruel, savage; murderous. [*Shak.*]—**Butchery**, buch'ėr-i, *n.* The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for market; murder committed with unusual barbarity; great slaughter.—**Butcher-bird**, *n.* A name given to the shrikes from their habit of suspending their prey, as a butcher does his meat, and then pulling it to pieces and devouring it at their leisure.—**Butcher-meat**, *n.* The flesh of animals slaughtered by the butcher for food.—**Butcher's-broom**, *n.* A stiff erect spiny-leaved shrub belonging to the lily family, often made into brooms for sweeping butcher's blocks.

Butler, but'lėr, *n.* [O.E. *boteler*, from L.L. *botellarius*, a butler, from *botellus*, a bottle. Bottle.] A servant or officer in a household whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.—**Butlership**, but'lėr-ship, *n.* The office of a butler.

Butt, but, *n.* [O.Fr. *bot*, *bout*, the end or extremity of a thing, Fr. *but*, an end, aim, goal, also *butte*, a butt used in shooting; from M.H.G. *bôzen*, to strike, to beat, a word akin to E. *beat.*] The end or extremity of a thing, particularly the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber or of a felled tree; the thick end of a musket, fishing-rod, whip-handle, &c.; an irregularly shaped piece of land, as an outlying piece left unploughed at the end of a field; the end of a plank or piece of timber which unites with another endways in a ship's side or bottom; also, the joining of two such pieces; the thickest and stoutest part of tanned ox-hides; a mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at; the object of aim; the person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt is directed; a goal; a bound (*Shak.*); *rifle-practice*, the hut, embankment, or other protection in which the marker sits.—**Butt-end**, *n.* The largest, thickest, or blunt end of anything.—**Butt-shaft**,† *n.* An arrow. [*Shak.*]

Butt, but, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *bouter*, O.Fr. *boter*, to push, to butt. Butt, an end.] To strike by thrusting the head against, as an ox or a ram; to have a habit of so striking.—*n.* [In the first sense directly from the verb; in second from Fr. *botte*, a pass or thrust in fencing.] A push or thrust given by the head of an animal; a thrust in fencing.—**Butter**, but'ėr, *n.* An animal that butts.

Butt, but, *n.* [O.Fr. *bouts*, Fr. *botte*, a boot, a butt, the two having a considerable resemblance. Boot.] A large cask; a measure of 126 gallons of wine or 2 hogsheads, or 108 gallons of beer.

Butte, but, *n.* [Fr.] A term applied to a detached hill or ridge of no great height rising abruptly in the Rocky Mountain region of America.

Butter, but'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *buter*, *butor*, from L. *butyrum*, from Gr. *boutyron*, butter, from *bous*, an ox, and *tyros*, cheese.] An oily or unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; *old chem.* a term applied to certain anhydrous, metallic chlorides of buttery consistency and fusibility.—*Vegetable butters*, a name given to certain vegetable oils, from their resemblance to butter.—*Rock butter*, a peculiar mineral composed of alum combined with iron, of the consistence and appearance of soft butter, appearing as a pasty exudation from aluminiferous rocks.—*v.t.* To smear with butter; to flatter grossly (vulgar).—**Butter-bird**, *n.* A name given to the rice-bunting.—**Butter-boat**, *n.* A vessel for the table in which melted butter, intended to be used as a sauce, is contained.—**Buttercup**, but'ėr-kup, *n.* A name given to several species of Ranunculus, a common field-plant with bright yellow flowers.—**Butterfly**, but'ėr-fli, *n.* [The reason for the name is doubtful; probably it was originally given to a common yellow species.] The common English name of all the diurnal lepidopterous insects (the nocturnal ones being moths), in their last and fully developed state, having four wings often decked with the most beautiful colours, and a suctorial mouth; *fig.* a person whose attention is given up to a variety of trifles of any kind; a showily dressed, vain and giddy person.—**Butterine**, but'ėr-in, *n.* An artificial butter made from animal fat, churned with milk and water, or from milk churned with some sweet butter and the yolks of eggs, the whole of the contents of the churn in the latter case being converted into butterine.—**Butter-knife**, *n.* A blunt, and generally ornamented, knife used for cutting butter at table.—**Butter-man**, *n.* A man who sells butter.—**Butter-milk**, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is

separated from it.—**Butter-mould**, *n.* A mould in which pats of butter are shaped and stamped.—**Butter-nut**, *n.* The fruit of a North American tree akin to the walnut, so called from the oil it contains; also the fruit of one or two lofty hard-wood trees growing in Guiana.—**Butter-Scotch**, but'er-skoch, *n.* The name given to a kind of toffee containing a considerable admixture of butter.—**Butter-tongs**, *n. pl.* A kind of tongs with flat blades for slicing and lifting butter.—**Butter-tooth**, *n.* A broad fore-tooth.—**Butter-tree**, *n.* A species of African tree, the seeds of which yield a substance like butter, called shea-butter. —**Butterwort**, but'er-wert, *n.* A European plant growing in bogs or soft grounds, the leaves of which are covered with soft, pellucid, glandular hairs, which secrete a glutinous liquor that catches small insects. —**Buttery**, but'er-i, *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter.

Buttery, but'er-i, *n.* [Originally *boteleria*, a place for bottles, but altered to *buttery* from butter being also kept in it.] An apartment in a household, in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept; in some colleges, a room where refreshments are kept for sale to the students.—**Buttery-bar**, *n.* A ledge on the top of the buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards. [*Shak.*] —**Buttery-hatch**, *n.* A hatch or half-door giving entrance to the buttery.

Buttock, but'ok, *n.* [Dim. of *butt*.] The rump, or the protuberant part of an animal behind.

Button, but'n, *n.* [Fr. *bouton*, a button, a bud, from *bouter*, to push. Burr, to thrust, Butt, an end.] A small round or roundish object of bone, ivory, metal, wood, mother-of-pearl, &c., used for fastening the parts of dress, by being passed into a hole, slit, or loop, or sometimes attached as mere ornament; something resembling a button; a round knob or protuberance; the small disc at the end of fencing foils, &c. The plural used as a singular is a colloquial or slang term for a page boy from the buttons on his jacket.—*v.t.* To attach a button or buttons to; to fasten with a button or buttons; to inclose or make secure with buttons.—*v.i.* To be capable of being buttoned (his coat will not *button*).—**Button-bush**, *n.* A North American shrub of the cinchona family, so called on account of its globular flower-heads.—**Button-hole**, *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is fastened.—*v.t.* To seize a man by the button or button-hole and detain him in conversation against his will. —**Button-wood**, *n.* A common name in America for the western plane-tree; also the same as *button-bush*.

Buttress, but'res, *n.* [O.E. *butrasse*, *boterasse*, &c., from Fr. *bouter*, to thrust (Burr), or a modification of *brattice*, *bretèche*.] A projecting support of masonry built on to the exterior of a wall, especially common in churches in the Gothic style; *fig.* any prop or support (a *buttress* of the constitution). —*v.t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

Butty, but'i, *n.* A person who raises coal or ore by contract at a stated price per ton, employing men to do the work.

Butyraceous, **Butyrous**, bū-ti-rā'shus, bū'ti-rus, *a.* [From L. *butyrum*, butter. Butter.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.—**Butyric**, bū-tir'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from butter: a term applied to an acid obtained from butter, and also occurring in perspiration, flesh-juice, &c.

Buxeous, buk'sē-us, *a.* [L. *buxeus*, from *buxus*, the box-tree.] Pertaining to the box-tree or resembling it.

Buxom, buk'sum, *a.* [A. Sax. *buhsom*, compliant, obedient, from *bugan*, to bend, to *bow*, and term. *-som*, *-some*, as in *blithesome*, &c.; D. *buigzaam*, G. *biegsam*, flexible, tractable, are exactly similar.] Yielding to pressure]; flexible or elastic (*Mil.*)]; obedient]; healthy and cheerful; brisk; jolly; lively and vigorous: applied especially to women.—**Buxomly**, buk'sum-li, *adv.* In a buxom manner; briskly; vigorously. —**Buxomness**, buk'sum-nes, *n.*

Buy, bi, *v.t.*—*bought* (pret. & pp.), *buying*. [O.E. *bygge*, *buggе*. A. Sax. *biegan*, *bycgan*, to buy; Goth. *bugjan*, to buy. Hence *aby*.] To acquire by paying a price to the satisfaction of the seller; to purchase: opposed to *sell*; to get, acquire, or procure for any kind of equivalent (*to buy* favour with flattery); to bribe; to corrupt or pervert by paying a consideration.—*To buy in*, to buy for the owner at a public sale, especially when an insufficient price is offered.—*To buy off*, to release from military service by a payment; to get rid of the opposition of by paying; to purchase the non-intervention of.—*To buy out*, to purchase the share or shares of a person in a commercial concern, the purchaser thus taking the place of the seller.—*To buy over*, to detach by a bribe or consideration from one party and attach to the opposite party.—**Buyer**, bi'er, *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

Buzz, buz, *v.i.* [Purely imitative of the sound. Comp. It. *bussicare*, to buzz, whisper.] To make a low hissing sound, as that of bees; to whisper; to speak with a low hissing voice.—*v.t.* To whisper; to spread or report by whispers; to spread secretly.—*n.* A continuous humming sound, as of bees; a low whispering hum; a report circulated secretly and cautiously; a general confused conversation. —**Buzzer**, buz'er, *n.* One who buzzes; a whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly. [*Shak.*]—**Buzzingly**, buz'ing-li, *adv.* With a low humming sound.

Buzzard, buz'erd, *n.* [Fr. *busard*, *buzard*, from *buse*, a buzzard, and term. *-ard*, *buse* being from L.L. *busio*, for L. *buteo*, a buzzard.] A name for certain large raptorial birds of the falcon family, with short weak toes; a blockhead; a dunce.

By, bi, *prep.* [A. Sax. *bi*, *big*, by; O. Sax. O.Fris. *bi*, D. *bij*, G. *bei*, Goth. *bi*. Often as a prefix in form *be*.] Near; close to; near along with motion past; through or with, denoting the author, producer, or agent, means, instrument, or cause; according to; by direction, authority, or example of (*by* his own account, ten *by* the clock, a rule to live *by*); at the rate of; in the ratio or proportion of (*by* the yard, *by* the dozen]; to the amount or number of (larger *by* half, older *by* ten years); during the course of; within the compass or period of (*by* day); not later than (*by* this time, *by* two o'clock). In oaths or adjurations it comes before what is invoked or appealed to (*by* heaven).—*Two by two*, *day by day*, *piece by piece*, &c., each two, each day, each piece, taken separately or singly.—*Five feet by four*, measuring five feet one way and four the other.—*a.* Side; secondary: used only in composition, as *by*-path, *by*-play, *by*-street, &c.—*adv.* Near; in the same place with; at hand; aside (to stand *by*, to lay a thing *by*); so as to pass (to run *by*); so as to be past or over (the time went *by*).—*By and by*, in the near future; soon; presently.—**By**, **Bye**, bi, *n.* A thing not directly aimed at; something not the immediate object of regard; as, by the *by*, or by the *bye*, that is, by the way, in passing.—**By-blow**, *n.* A side or accidental blow (*Mil.*); an illegitimate child (vulgar).—**By-end**, *n.* Private end; secret purpose or advantage.—**By-gone**, bi'gon, *a.* Past; gone by.—**Bygones**, bi'gons, *n. pl.* What is gone by and past. —**By-lane**, *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road.—**By-name**, *n.* Nickname.—**By-past**, bi'-past, *a.* Past; gone by. [*Shak.*]—**By-path**, **By-road**, **By-street**, **By-way**, *n.* A path, road, street, or way which is secondary to a main road, street, &c.; a lesser, private, or obscure way.—**By-play**, *n.* Action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb-show, while the main action proceeds; action not intended to be observed by some of the persons present. —**By-product**, *n.* A secondary product; something obtained, as in a manufacturing process, in addition to the principal product or material.—**By-stander**, *n.* One who stands by or near; an onlooker or spectator; one present but taking no part in what is going on.—**By-word**, *n.* A common saying; a proverb.

By-law, **Bye-law**, bi'la, *n.* [From the Scand. *by*, a town, the termination in Whitby and other names, and *law*; Dan. *by-lov*, a municipal law; Sw. *by-lag*, a by-law.] A local or private law; a law made by an incorporated body, as a railway company, for the regulation of its own affairs, or the affairs intrusted to its care.

Byre, bir, *n.* [A Scandinavian word—E. *bower*.] A cow-house. [Scotch.]

Byssus, bis'us, *n.* pl. **Byssi**, bis'i. [L. *byssus*, Gr. *byssos*, fine linen or cotton.] *Zool.* a long, lustrous, and silky bunch of filaments by which certain bivalve mollusca, as the oyster, are attached to fixed objects; *bot.* the stipe of certain fungi.—**Byssaceous**, bis-sā'shus, *a.* Resembling a byssus; consisting of fine silky filaments.—**Byssiferous**, bis-sif'er-us, *a.* Producing a byssus.—**Byssine**, bis'in, *a.* Made of byssus; having a silky or flax-like appearance.—**Byssoid**, bis'oid, *a.* Having the appearance of byssi; *bot.* exhibiting a fringed structure with threads of unequal lengths.—**Byssolite**, bis'o-lit, *n.* [*-lite*—Gr. *lithos*, stone.] A name given to the finer fibrous varieties of filamentous minerals, as amianthus, tremolite, actinolite, &c.

Byzant, **Byzantine**, bis'ant, bis-an'tin, *n.* Same as *Besant* (which see).

Byzantine, **Byzantian**, bis-an'tin or bis'an-tin, biz-an'shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Byzantium*, at one time the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, now, under the name of Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire.

C.

C, the third letter in the English alphabet and the second of the consonants, originally having the sound of *k*, now having also the sharp sound of *s* (before *e*, *i*, and *y*); *music*, the name of the first or key note of the modern normal scale, answering to the *do* of the Italians and the *ut* of the French.

Caaba, kā'a-ba, *n.* [Ar., from *ka'b*, a cube.] An oblong stone building within the great mosque at Mecca containing the famous black stone or Keblah presented by the angel Gabriel to Abraham: sometimes extended to the temple itself.

Caaing-whale, kā'ing-whāl, *n.* [A Scotch name, from the verb *to ca'*, that is, to drive, because these whales can be driven like cattle.] The round-headed porpoise, a cetaceous animal of the dolphin family, of a black colour, and attaining the length of 24 feet.

Cab, kab, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew dry measure containing according to one estimate 2 pints, according to another 4.

Cab, kab, *n.* [Abbrev. of *cabriolet*.] A kind of hackney carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse.—**Cabman**, kab'man, *n.* A man who drives a cab.—**Cab-stand**, *n.* A place where cabs stand for hire.

Cabal, ka-bal', *n.* [Fr. *cabale*, the *cabala*, an intrigue, a cabal. Cabala.] Intrigue; secret artifices of a few persons united in some design; a number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue; a junto; specifically, a name given to a ministry of Charles II., consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happened to compose the word.—*v.i.*—*caballed*, *caballing*. To form

a cabal; to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design.—**Caballer**, ka-bal'ér, *n.* One who cabals.

Cabala, Cabbala, kab'a-la, *n.* [Heb. *qabbâlâ*, reception, the cabala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally, from *qâbal*, to take or receive.] A mysterious kind of science or learning among Jewish rabbins, transmitted by oral tradition, serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of Scripture.—**Cabalism**, kab'al-ism, *n.* The science of the cabalists.—**Cabalist**, kab'al-ist, *n.* A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala.—**Cabalistic, Cabalistical**, kab-al-ist'ik, kab-al-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the cabala; containing an occult meaning.—**Cabalistically**, kab-al-ist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists.

Caballine, kab'al-lin, *a.* [L. *caballinus*, from *caballus*, a horse.] Pertaining to or suited for a horse (*caballine* aloes).—*n.* A coarse kind of aloes used as a medicine for horses.

Cabaret, kab'a-ret, *n.* [Fr.] A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed.

Cabas, ka-ba', *n.* [Fr., of Ar. origin.] A lady's flat work-basket or reticule.

Cabbage, kab'áj, *n.* [O.E. *cabbish*, *cabage*, from Fr. *cabus*, O.Fr. *choux cabus*, a large-headed cabbage—*cabus*, *cabocc*, large-headed, from L. *caput*, a head.] A well-known vegetable of several varieties, the kinds most cultivated being the common cabbage, the savoy, the broccoli, and the cauliflower; the common cabbage forms its leaves into dense rounded heads, the inner leaves being blanched.—*v.i.* To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing.—**Cabbage-butterfly**, *n.* A large white butterfly, the larvæ of which destroy cruciferous plants, especially of the cabbage tribe.—**Cabbage-moth**, *n.* A large dusky-coloured moth having a greenish-black caterpillar which feeds on cabbages.—**Cabbage-palm, Cabbage-tree**, *n.* A West Indian palm having a simple unbranched slender stem growing to a great height, and so called from the young unexpanded leaves being eaten as a vegetable.—**Cabbage-rose**, *n.* A very fragrant species of rose of many varieties, having a large, rounded, and compact flower.—**Cabbage-worm**, *n.* The larva or caterpillar of a butterfly or moth infesting cabbages.

Cabbage, kab'áj, *v.t.*—*cabbaged*, *cabbaging*. [Fr. *cabasser*, to put in a *cabas* or basket; hence, to hoard, steal. CABAS.] To purloin, especially to purloin pieces of cloth after cutting out a garment.—*n.* A cant name for anything filched, more particularly, cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments.

Cabbala, Cabbalism, &c., *n.* CABALA, CABALISM, &c.

Cabble, kab'l, *v.t.* or *i.*—*cabbled*, *cabbling*. *Metal.* to break the masses of partially finished iron into pieces, to be again heated in a furnace and wrought or hammered into bar-iron.—**Cabbler**, kab'lér, *n.* One who cabbles.

Cabeça, ka-bā'sa, *n.* [Pg., lit. a head.] A fine kind of Indian silk; a money of account on the west coast of Africa.

Caber, kā'bér, *n.* [Gael. *cabar*, a pole, a stake, a rafter.] In Highland games, a long undressed stem of a tree, used for tossing as a feat of strength.

Cabin, kab'in, *n.* [From W. *caban*, a cabin, dim. of *cab*, a kind of hut; Ir. and Gael. *cabán*, a cabin.] A small room or inclosed place; a cottage; a hut or small house or habitation, especially one that is poorly constructed; an apartment in a ship for officers or passengers.—*v.i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge. [*Shak.*]—*v.t.* To confine as in a cabin. [*Shak.*]—**Cabin-boy**, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.

Cabinet, kab'in-et, *n.* [Fr. *cabinet*, a closet, receptacle of curiosities, &c., a dim. form, ultimately from the Celtic. CABIN.] A small room, closet, or retired apartment; a private room in which conferences are held; hence, the select or secret counsel of a prince or executive government; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country; so called from the apartment in which the meetings were originally held; a piece of furniture consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors.—**Cabinet council**, *n.* The confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate; a council of cabinet ministers held with privacy to deliberate upon public affairs; a select number of confidential counsellors.—**Cabinet-maker**, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make household furniture, such as cabinets, side-boards, tables, &c.

Cable, kā'bl, *n.* [Fr. *câble*, a rope, from L.L. *capulum*, *caplum*, a rope, a halter, from L. *capio*, to take.] A large strong rope, usually of 3 or 4 strands of hemp, or a chain, such as is used to retain a vessel at anchor; *arch.* a moulding with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope; also, a cylindrical moulding in the flute of a column and partly filling it.—*Cable's length*, a nautical measure, one tenth of a sea mile, or about 100 fathoms.—*Submarine* or *electric telegraph cable*, a cable by which telegraphic messages are conveyed through the ocean, usually composed of a single wire of pure copper, or of several wires, embedded in a compound of gutta-percha and resinous substances, so as to be compacted into one solid strand, encircled by layers of gutta-percha or india-rubber, hemp or jute padding, and coils of iron wire.—*v.t.*—*cabled*, *cabling*. To fasten with a cable; *arch.* to fill the flutes of columns) with cables or cylindrical pieces.—**Cablegram**, kā'bl-gram, *n.* A message by cable.—**Cable-moulding**, *n.* See above.

Cabob, ka-bob', *n.* [Per.] An oriental dish, consisting generally of a neck or loin of mutton cut in pieces and roasted, dressed with onions, eggs, spices, &c.

Caboose, ka-bōō', *n.* [From D. *kabuis*, a caboose or ship's galley; Dan. *kabys*, Sw. *kabyss*, *kabyssa*, a caboose, L.G. *kabuse*, *kabüse*, a little room or hut; probably from same root as *cabin*.] The cook-room or kitchen of a ship; the galley.

Cabriole, kab'ri-ōl, *n.* [Fr. *cabriole*, a goat-leap; L.L. *capriolus*, a goat, from L. *caper*, a goat.] A leap or curvet of a horse; a capriole.—**Cabriolet**, kab-re-ō-lā, *n.* [Fr. *cabriolet*, dim. from *cabriole*, a goat-leap.] A one-horse carriage; a cab.

Cabrit, kab'rit, *n.* The prong-horned antelope of North America.

Cacao, ka-kā'ō, *n.* [Fr. Sp. Pg. *cacao*, from Mexican *cacauatl*, cacao.] The chocolate-tree, a small tree 16 to 18 feet high, a native of the West Indies, and much cultivated in the tropics of both hemispheres on account of its seeds, from which cocoa (a corruption of the word *cacao*) and chocolate are prepared.

Cachalot, kash'a-lot or kash-a-lō', *n.* [Fr. *cachalot* from Catalan *quichal*, a tooth, lit. therefore toothed whale.] A very large cetaceous mammal, the blunt-headed sperm-whale, having a head of enormous size, containing a large receptacle filled with spermaceti; sperm-oil and ambergris are also obtained from this animal.

Cache, kash, *n.* [Fr.] A hole in the ground in which travellers hide and preserve provisions which it is inconvenient to carry.

Cachet, ka-shā, *n.* [Fr., from *cacher*, to conceal.] A seal.—*Lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state; a name given especially to letters bearing the private seal of the French kings, often employed as arbitrary warrants of imprisonment for an indefinite period.

Cachexy, Cachexia, ka-kek'si, ka-kek'si-a, *n.* [Gr. *kachexia*, from *kakos*, ill, and *hexis*, habit, from *echō*, to have.] A morbid state of the bodily system, the result of disease or of intemperate habits.—**Cachectic, Cachectical**, ka-kek'tik, ka-kek'tik-al, *a.* Having or pertaining to cachexy.

Cachinnation, kak-in-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *cachinnatio*, from *cachinno*, to laugh; imitative of the sound.] Loud or immoderate laughter.—**Cachinnatory**, ka-kin'a-to-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to cachinnation; laughing loudly.

Cacholong, kash'o-long, *n.* [*Cach*, the name of a river in Bucharia, and *cholong*, a Calmuc word for stone.] A mineral of the quartz family, a variety of opal, and so often called *Pearl-opal*, usually milk-white, sometimes grayish or yellowish-white, opaque or slightly translucent at the edges.

Cachou, ka-shō, *n.* [Fr. Same as *cashew*.] A sweetmeat generally in the form of a pill, and made of the extract of liquorice, cashew-nut, gum, &c., used to remove an offensive breath.

Cacique, ka-sēk', *n.* CAZIQUE.

Cackle, kak'l, *v.i.*—*cackled*, *cackling*. [D. and L.G. *kakelen*, Sw. *kackla*, Dan. *kagle*; of imitative origin like *giggle*, *cachinnation*, &c.] To utter a noisy cry such as that often made by a goose or a hen; to laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to giggle; to prate; to prattle; to tattle.—*n.* The broken cry of a goose or hen; idle talk; silly prattle.—**Cackler**, kak'lér, *n.* A fowl that cackles; a tell-tale; a tattler.

Cacodæmon, Cacodæmon, kak-ō-dē'mon, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, evil, and *daimōn*, a demon.] An evil spirit; a devil. [*Shak.*]

Cacoethes, kak-ō-ē'thēz, *n.* [L. *cacoethes*, from Gr. *kakoēthes*, a bad habit, an itch for doing something—*kakos*, vicious, and *ēthos*, custom, habit.] A bad custom or habit.—*Cacoethes scribendi*, a diseased propensity for writing; an itch for authorship.

Cacography, ka-kog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *graphō*, to write.] Bad spelling or writing.—**Cacographic**, kak-ō-graf'ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by cacography or bad writing or spelling; ill-written.

Cacolet, kak-o-lā, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of chair fixed on the back of a mule or horse for carrying travellers in mountainous districts, or sick or wounded persons.

Cacology, ka-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kakologia*—*kakos*, bad, and *logos*, word.] Bad speaking; bad choice of words.

Cacophony, ka-kof'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *kakophōnia*—*kakos*, bad, and *phōnē*, sound, voice.] A disagreeable vocal sound; discord.—**Cacophonic, Cacophonous**, kak-ō-fō'nik, ka-kof'o-nus, *a.* Sounding harshly.

Cactus, kak'tus, *n.* [L., from Gr. *kaktos*, a prickly plant.] A succulent, spiny, and usually leafless shrub of numerous species, natives of tropical America, the fruit of some being edible, and many being cultivated in conservatories for their showy flowers and curious stems.—**Cactaceous**, kak-tā'shus, *a.* Relating to or resembling the cactus.

Cad, kad, *n.* [An abbreviation of *cadet*.] A slang term applied originally to various classes of persons of a low grade, as hangers-on about inn-yards, messengers or errand-boys, &c.; now extended to any mean, vulgar fellow of whatever social rank.

Cadastre, ka-das'tér, *n.* [Fr. *cadastre*, a survey and valuation of property, from L.L. *capitastrum*, register for a poll-tax, from L. *caput*, the head.] A detailed survey of a country, as the basis of an assessment for fiscal purposes, &c.—**Cadastral**, ka-das'tral, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a cadastre.

Cadaverous, ka-dav'er-us, *a.* [L. *cadaverosus*, from *cadaver*, a dead body, from *cado*, to fall.] Pertaining to a dead body; especially, having the appearance or colour of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly.—**Cadaverously**, ka-dav'er-us-li, *adv.* In a cadaverous manner.—**Cadaverousness**, ka-dav'er-us-nes, *n.*

Caddice, Caddis, kad'is, *n.* [From W. *cadach*, a rag, *cadas*, a kind of cloth, from the rough or ragged covering of the larva.] The larva of the caddice-fly.—**Caddice-fly, Caddis-fly**, *n.* A neuropterous insect, called also the *May-fly*, the larva or grub of which forms for itself a case of small roots, stalks, stones, shells, &c., and lives under water till ready to emerge from the pupa state.

Caddy, kad'i, *n.* [Corruption of *catty*, a small package of tea, Malay *kati*, a weight equivalent to 1½ lb.] A small box for keeping tea.

Cade, kād, *n.* [L. *cadus*, a cask.] A barrel or cask; a *cade* of herrings—see.

Cade, kād, *n.* A sheep-tick.

Cadence, kā'dens, *n.* [L.L. *cadentia*, a fall-

ing, from L. *cado*, to fall. *Chance* is the same word.] A decline; a state of falling or sinking; the general tone or modulation of the voice in reading or reciting; tone; sound; rhythm; measure; *mus.* a short succession of notes or chords at the close of a musical passage or phrase; also a shake or trill, run, or division, introduced as an ending or as a means of return to the first subject. — **Cadent**, kā'dent, *a.* Falling down; sinking. [*Shak.*]—**Cadenza**, ka-den'za, *n.* It.] *Mus.* an embellishment made at the end of a melody, either actually extempore or of an impromptu character; also, a running passage at the conclusion of a vocal piece.

Cadet, ka-det', *n.* [*Fr. cadet*, O.Fr. *capdet*, contr. from L.L. *capitettum*, dim. of L. *caput*, the head; lit. little head or chief.] A younger or youngest son; a junior male member of a noble family; a young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy.—**Cadetship**, ka-det'ship, *n.* The state of being a cadet; the rank or office of a cadet.

Cadger, kaj'er, *n.* [Perhaps from O.Fr. *cagier*, one who carried about falcons or other birds in a *cage* for sale.] An itinerant huckster or hawker.

Cadi, kad'i or kā'di, *n.* [Turk.] A judge in civil affairs among the Turks; usually the judge of a town or village.

Cadmean, Cadmian, kad-mē'an, kad'mi-an, *a.* Relating to *Cadmus*, a legendary prince of ancient Greece, who is said to have introduced the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet, thence called *Cadmean letters*. — *Cadmean victory*, a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished.

Cadmium, kad'mi-um, *n.* [L. *cadmia*, Gr. *kadmia*, *kadmeia*, calamine.] A ductile, malleable, and fusible metal, of a fine white colour with a shade of bluish gray, resembling that of tin, it is very scarce, is in all its relations very analogous to zinc, and is almost invariably associated with it.—**Cadmium-yellow**, *n.* A pigment of an intense yellow colour and much body, prepared from the sulphide of cadmium.

Caduceus, ka-dū'sē-us, *n.* [L.] Mercury's rod represented as a winged rod entwisted by two serpents, in modern times used as a symbol of commerce. — **Caduceus**, ka-dū'sē-an, *a.* Belonging to the caduceus or wand of Mercury.

Caducibranchiate, ka-dū'si-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [L. *caducus*, falling, and *branchiæ*, gills.] A term applied to animals such as the newts, which lose the gills before attaining maturity.

Caducous, ka-dū'kus, *a.* [L. *caducus*, from *cado*, to fall.] Having a tendency to fall or decay; specifically applied to organs of animals and plants that early drop off, as branchiæ, floral envelopes, &c.

Cæcum, sē'kum, *n.* pl. **Cæca**, sē'ka. [L. *cæcus*, blind.] The blind gut or intestine; a branch of an intestine with one end closed; mammals have generally only one cæcum, birds usually two cæca, while in fishes they are often numerous.—**Cæcal**, sē'kal, *a.* Of or belonging to the cæcum; having the form of a cæcum; bag-shaped. —**Cæcally**, sē'kal-li, *adv.* In the form or manner of a cæcum.

Cænozoic, sē-nō-zō'ik, *a.* CAINOZOIC.

Caen-stone, kā'en or kon, *n.* A cream-coloured building-stone of excellent quality, got near Caen in Normandy, the material of which many English buildings are constructed.

Cæruleæ. CERULEAN.

Cæsar, sē'zer, *n.* A title, originally a surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being dignified in the person of the dictator C. Julius Cæsar, was adopted by successive Roman emperors, and latterly came to be applied to the heir presumptive to the throne. — **Cæsarean, Cæsarian**, sē-zā'rē-an, sē-zā'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cæsar.—*Cæsarean operation*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the abdomen and uterus, when delivery of a living child is otherwise impossible: said to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way.—**Cæsarism**, sē'zer-ism, *n.* Despotic sway exercised by one who has been raised to power by popular will; imperialism.

Cæsium, sē'zi-um, *n.* [L. *cæsius*, blue.] A rare metal originally discovered in mineral waters, and so named because its spectrum exhibits two characteristic blue lines. It is always found in connection with rubidium.

Cæspitose, Cæspitous, ses'pi-tōs, ses'pi-tus, *a.* CESPITOSE.

Cæsura, sē-zū'ra, *n.* [L. *cæsura*, a cutting, from *cædere*, *cæsum*, to cut.] A pause or division in a verse; a separation, by the ending of a word or by a pause in the sense, of syllables rhythmically connected. —**Cæsural**, sē-zū'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the cæsura.

Café, kaf-ā, *n.* [Fr., coffee, a coffee-house.] A coffee-house; a restaurant.

Caffeic, ka-fē'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to coffee. — **Caffeine**, ka-fē'in, *n.* A slightly bitter alkaloid found in coffee, tea, &c., which, when taken in large doses, is poisonous.

Caffre, kaf'er, *n.* KAFIR.

Caftan. KAFTAN.

Cage, kāj, *n.* [Fr. *cage*, from L. *cavea*, a hollow, from *cavus*, hollow (whence E. *cave*).] A box, or inclosure, a large part of which consists of lattice-work of wood, wicker, wire, or iron bars, for confining birds or beasts; a prison or place of confinement for petty malefactors; a skeleton framework of various kinds; the framework of a hoisting apparatus, as the framework in which miners ascend and descend the shaft, and by which hutches are raised and lowered.—*v.t.*—*caged*, *caging*. To confine in a cage; to shut up or confine.—**Caging**, kāj'ling, *n.* A bird kept in a cage; a caged bird.

Caimacam, kā-ma-kam', *n.* A lieutenant or lieutenant-general in the Turkish service; the governor of Constantinople.

Caiman, *n.* CAYMAN.

Cainozoic, kā-no-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kainos*, recent, and *zōē*, life.] *Geol.* a term applied to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged, with reference to the age of the fossils they include, embracing the tertiary and post-tertiary systems.

Caique, ka-ēk', *n.* [Fr., from Turk. *kaik*.] A light skiff used in the Bosporus, where it almost monopolizes the boat traffic.

Cairn, kārn, *n.* [Gael. Ir. W. *carn*, a heap, a cairn.] A heap of stones; one of those large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form, erected as sepulchral monuments, to commemorate some event, as landmarks, &c.

Cairngorm, Cairngorm-stone, kārn'gorm, *n.* A yellow or brown variety of rock-crystal, found in great perfection on *Cairngorm* and the neighbouring mountains in Scotland, and much used for brooches, seals, and other ornaments.

Caisson, kās'son, *n.* [Fr., *caisson*, from *caisse*, a chest, a case, from L. *capsa*, a chest.] A wooden chest filled with explosives to be fired when approached by an enemy; also, an ammunition wagon, or an ammunition chest; a vessel in the form of a boat used as a flood-gate in docks; a water-tight structure or case filled with air and placed under sunken vessels to raise them; a kind of floating-dock; a water-tight box or cylindrical casing used in founding and building structures in water too deep for the coffer-dam, such as piers of bridges, quays, &c.

Caitiff, kā'tif, *n.* [O.Fr. *caitif*, captive, unfortunate; from L. *captivus*, a captive, from *capere*, to take.] A mean villain; a despicable knave; one who is both wicked and mean.—*a.* Belonging to a caitiff; servile; base.

Cajeput, Cajeput, kaj'u-put, kaj'u-put, *n.* [Malay *kāyū*, a tree, and *putih*, white.] A pungent, volatile oil, having stimulant and antispasmodic properties, obtained from the cajeput-tree of the Moluccas.

Cajole, ka-jōl', *v.t.*—*cajoled*, *cajoling*. [Fr. *cajoler*, to cajole; O.Fr. *cagioler*, to sing or chatter like a bird in a cage, from *cage*.] To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, &c.; to wheedle; to coax. — **Cajoler**, ka-jōl'er, *n.* One who cajoles; a wheedler.—**Cajolery**, ka-jōl'er-i, *n.* The act of cajoling; coaxing language or tricks; a wheedling to delude.

Cake, kāk, *n.* [Icel. and Sw. *kaka*, Dan. *kage*, D. *koek*, G. *kuchen*, cake; probably from L. *coquere*, to cook. COOK.] A mass of fine light dough baked, and generally sweetened or flavoured with various ingredients; something made or concreted in the form of a cake; a mass of matter in a solid form relatively thin and extended. —*v.t.*—*caked*, *caking*. To form into a cake or mass.—*v.i.* To concrete or become formed into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, &c.

Calabash, kal'a-bash, *n.* [Pg. *calabaça*, Sp. *calabasa*, from Ar. *qar*, a gourd, and *abbas*, dry.] A gourd shell dried; the fruit of the calabash-tree; a vessel made of a dried gourd shell or of a similar shell, used for containing liquors or goods, as pitch, resin, and the like.—**Calabash-tree**, *n.* A name of several American trees bearing large gourd-like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into numerous domestic utensils, as basins, cups, spoons, bottles, &c.

Calamanco, kal-a-mang'ko, *n.* [Sp. *calamanco*, *calamaco*, L.L. *calamancus*, *calamaucum*.] A woollen stuff of a fine gloss and checkered in the warp.

Calamander Wood, kal-a-man'der, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Coromandel*.] A beautiful species of wood, a kind of ebony obtained from a Ceylonese tree resembling rosewood, and so hard that it is worked with great difficulty.

Calamary, kal'a-ma-ri, *n.* [Sp. *calamar*, a calamary, from L. *calamus*, a reed, pen, from their pen-shaped internal shell.] A decapod cuttle-fish, having the body oblong, fleshy, tapering, flanked behind by two triangular fins, and containing a pen-shaped internal horny shell. Called also *Squid*, *Sea-sleeve*.

Calambac, kal'am-bak, *n.* [Per.] A fragrant wood; agallochum.

Calambour, kal'am-bōr, *n.* [Akin to *calambac*.] A species of aloes-wood of a dusky or mottled colour, used by cabinet-makers.

Calamine, kal'a-min, *n.* [L.L. *calamina*, from L. *cadmia* (*d* being changed into *l*), calamine.] The native siliceous oxide of zinc, an important British ore of zinc, from which the metal is got chiefly by distillation.

Calamite, kal'a-mit, *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed.] A kind of fossil plants, common in the carboniferous rocks, having the habit of the modern equisetums, but with woody stems, and growing to the size of trees.

Calamity, ka-lam'i-ti, *n.* [L. *calamitas*, *calamitatis*.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; a disaster accompanied with extensive evils; misfortune; mishap; affliction; adversity.—**Calamitous**, ka-lam'i-tus, *a.* [Fr. *calamiteux*, L. *calamitosus*.] Producing or resulting from calamity; making wretched; distressful; disastrous; miserable; baleful. — **Calamitously**, ka-lam'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a calamitous manner.—**Calamitousness**, ka-lam'i-tus-nes, *n.*

Calamus, kal'a-mus, *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed, a reed-pen; same root as in E. *haulm*.] A reed or reed-like plant; a perennial tufted Indian grass, called also sweet-scented lemon-grass, yielding an aromatic oil used in perfumery; the root of the sweet-rush; the generic name of the palms yielding rattans.—**Calamiferous**, kal-a-mif'er-us, *a.* Producing reeds.

Calash, ka-lash', *n.* [Fr. *calèche*, from G. *kalesche*, a word of Slavonic origin: Bohem. *koleza*, Pol. *kolaska*.] A light carriage with very low wheels and a folding top; the folding hood or top fitted to such a carriage; a kind of head-dress worn by ladies, and consisting of a frame of cane or whalebone covered with silk.

Calathiform, kal'a-thi-form, *a.* [L. *calathus*, a work-basket, a bowl, and *forma*, form.] *Bot.* hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

Calcaneum, kal-kā'nē-um, *n.* [L., the heel.] *Anat.* the largest bone of the tarsus; the bone that forms the heel.

Calcar, kal'kär, *n.* [L. *calcar*, a spur, from *calx*, *calcis*, the heel.] *Bot.* a spur: a hollow projection from the base of a petal.—**Calcarate**, kal'ka-rāt, *a.* *Bot.* furnished with a spur, as the corolla of larkspur.

Calcar, kal'kär, *n.* [L. *calcaria*, a lime-kiln, from *calx*, lime.] A kind of oven or reverberating furnace, used in glass-works for the calcination of sand and salt of potash, and converting them into frit.

Calcareous, kal-kā'rē-us, *a.* [L. *calcarius*, from *calx*, lime.] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; containing lime.—**Calcareousness**, kal-kā'rē-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being calcareous.

Calcedonic, Calcedony, kal-si-don'ik, kal-sed'o-ni. CHALCEDONIC, CHALCEDONY.

Calceolaria, kal-sē-ō-lā'ri-a, *n.* [L. *calceolus*, a slipper, from the shape of the inflated corolla resembling a shoe or slipper.] The generic name of a number of ornamental herbaceous or shrubby plants, natives of South America, and now very common in gardens, most having yellow flowers, some puce-coloured, and some with the two colours intermixed, while others are white.

Calcic, kal'sik, *a.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] Of or pertaining to lime; containing calcium.—**Calciferous**, kal-sif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *calx*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or containing lime, especially when in considerable quantity (*calciferous* strata).—**Calcification**, kal'si-fi-kā"shon, *n.* A changing into lime; the process of changing into a stony substance by the deposition of lime.—**Calciform**, kal'si-form, *a.* In the form of chalk or lime.—**Calcify**, kal'si-fī, *v.i.*—*calcified*, *calcifying*. [L. *calx*, and *facio*, to make.] To become gradually changed into a stony condition by the deposition or secretion of lime.—*v.t.* To make stony by depositing lime.—**Calcimine**, kal'si-min, *n.* [From L. *calx*.] A superior kind of white or coloured wash for the walls of rooms, ceilings, &c.—**Calcine**, kal-sin', *v.t.*—*calcined*, *calcining*. [Fr. *calciner*, from L. *calx*.] To reduce to a powder or to a friable state by the action of heat; to free from volatile matter by the action of heat, as limestone from carbonic acid, iron ore from sulphur; to oxidize or reduce to a metallic calx.—*v.i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance by the action of heat.—**Calcinable**, kal-si'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being calcined.—**Calcination**, kal-si-nā'shon, *n.* The act or operation of calcining.—**Calciner**, kal-sin'ėr, *n.* One who calcines; a calcining or roasting furnace.—**Calcite**, kal'sit, *n.* A term applied to various minerals, including limestone, all the white and most of the coloured marbles, chalk, Iceland-spar, &c.—**Calcium**, kal'si-um, *n.* [From L. *calx*.] Sym. Ca. The metallic basis of lime, and the most widely diffused of the alkaline metals; it is a light yellow metal, about as hard as gold, very ductile and malleable, and burns in chlorine with a most brilliant flame.

Calcography, kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* [L. *calx*, chalk, and Gr. *graphō*, to engrave.] The art of drawing with black or coloured chalks.—**Calcographer**, kal-kog'ra-fėr, *n.* One who practises calcography.—**Calcographical**, kal-kō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to calcography.

Calc-sinter, kalk'sin-tėr, *n.* [L. *calx*, lime, and G. *sinter*, a stalactite.] A stalactitic carbonate of lime, a variety of calcite, consisting of deposits from springs holding carbonate of lime in solution.—**Calc-spar**, kalk'spär, *n.* Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.—**Calc-tuff**, kalk'tuf, *n.* An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime.

Calculary. Under CALCULUS.

Calculate, kal'kū-lāt, *v.t.*—*calculated*, *calculating*. [L. *calculo*, *calculatum*, from *calculus*, a counter or pebble used in calculations, from *calx*, a small stone, a counter.] To ascertain by computation; to compute; to reckon up; to estimate (value, cost); to make the necessary or usual computations regarding (an eclipse, &c.); to fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to an end; to make suitable: generally in pp. in this sense=suited or suitable; adapted (a scheme *calculated* to do much mischief).—*v.i.* To make a computation; to weigh all the circumstances; to deliberate.—**Calculable**, kal'kū-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being calculated or ascertained by calculation.—**Calculating**, kal'kū-lāt-ing, *a.* Having the power or habit of making arithmetical calculations; quick at arithmetical calculations; given to forethought and calculation; deliberate and selfish; scheming (a *calculating* disposition).—**Calculation**, kal-kū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of calculating; the art or practice of computing by numbers; reckoning; computation; a series of arithmetical processes set down in figures and bringing out a certain result; estimate formed by comparing the circumstances bearing on the matter in hand.—**Calculative**, kal'kū-lā-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate.—**Calculator**, kal'kū-lā-tėr, *n.* One who calculates.

Calculus, kal'kū-lus, *n.* pl. **Calculi**, kal'kū-lī. [L., a pebble used for calculating, from *calx*, a small stone, a counter.] A general term for hard concretions of various kinds formed in various parts of the body, the more important being those formed in the gall-bladder, called *biliary calculi* or gall-stones, and those formed by a deposition from the urine in the kidney or bladder, called *urinary calculi*; the stone; gravel; a method of computation in the higher branches of mathematics.—**Calculous, Calculose**, kal'kū-lus, kal'kū-lōs, *a.* Stony; gritty; hard like stone; arising from calculi, or stones in the bladder. Also **Calcular, Calculary**, kal'kū-lėr, kal'kū-lėr-i.

Caldron, Cauldron, kal'dron, *n.* [O.Fr. *caldron*=Sp. *calderon*, It. *calderone*, from L. *caldus*, *calidus*, hot.] A large kettle or boiler of copper or other metal.

Caledonian, kal-i-dō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia, an ancient name of Scotland; Scottish; Scotch.—*n.* A native of Caledonia, now Scotland; a Scotchman.

Calefacient, kal-i-fā'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *calefacio*, to make warm, from *caleo*, to be warm, and *facio*, to make.] Warming; heating.—*n.* That which warms or heats; *med.* a substance which excites a degree of warmth in the part to which it is applied, as mustard, pepper, &c.—**Calefaction**, kal-i-fak'shon, *n.* The act or operation of warming or heating; the state of being heated.—**Calefactive, Calefactory**, kal-i-fak'tiv, kal-i-fak'to-ri, *a.* Adapted to make warm or hot; communicating heat.—**Calefy**, kal'i-fī, *v.i.*—*calefied*, *calefying*. To make warm or hot.

Calendar, kal'en-dėr, *n.* [L. *calendarium*, an account-book, a calendar, from *calendæ*, the first day of each month, the calends; root in *calo*, Gr. *kalein*, to call.] A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c.; an orderly table or enumeration of persons or things, as a list of criminal causes which stand for trial; a list; a catalogue; a register.—*v.t.* To enter or write in a calendar; to register.—**Calends**, kal'endz, *n. pl.* [L. *calendæ*.] Among the Romans the first day of each month.—*The Greek calends*, a time that never occurred or never will occur, a phrase which originated in the fact that the Greeks had nothing corresponding to the Roman calends.

Calender, kal'en-dėr, *n.* [Fr. *calandre*, L.L. *calendra*, a calender, from L. *cylindrus*, Gr. *kylindros*, a cylinder.] A machine consisting of two or more cylinders revolving so nearly in contact with each other that cloth passing through between them is smoothed and glazed by their pressure; an establishment in which woven fabrics are calendered, starched, stretched, and otherwise finished for the market; one engaged in calendering; a calendrer.—*v.t.* To press or finish in a calender.—**Calendrer, Calenderer**, kal'en-drėr, kal'en-dėr-ėr, *n.* A person who calenders cloth.

Calender, kal'en-dėr, *n.* [From the founder of the order.] One of an order of dervishes in Turkey and Persia, of not very strict morals, nor held in very high esteem by the Mohammedans.

Calenduline, ka-len'dū-lin, *n.* A mucilaginous substance or gum obtained from the marigold, the Calendula of botanists.

Calenture, kal'en-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *calenture*, Sp. *calentura*, heat, a calenture, from *calentar*, to heat, from L. *caleo*, to be hot.] A kind of delirium caused within the tropics, especially on board ship, by exposure to excessive heat.

Calescence, ka-les'ens, *n.* [From L. *calesco*, to grow warm, incept. of *caleo*, to be hot.] Growing warmth; growing heat.

Calf, käf, *n.* pl. **Calves**, kävz. [A. Sax. *cealf*=D. *kalf*, Icel. *kálfr*, Sw. *kalf*, Dan. *kalv*, G. *kalb*, a calf.] Properly the young of the cow or of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, but applied also to the young of the marine mammalia, as the whale; an ignorant, stupid person; a dolt; a weak or cowardly man; leather made from the skin of a calf.—**Calf-love**, *n.* A youthful romantic passion or affection.—**Calf-skin, Calf's-skin**, *n.* The hide or skin of a calf; leather made of the skin.

Calf, käf, *n.* [Icel. *kálfi*, the calf of the leg.] The thick fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee.

Calibre, Caliber, kal'i-bėr, *n.* [Fr. *calibre*, possibly from Ar. *kālib*, Pers. *kālab*, a mould.] The diameter of a body, as of a column or a bullet; usually the diameter of the bore of a firearm; *fig.* compass or capacity of mind; the extent of one's intellectual endowments.—*Caliber-compasses*, *calibers*, or *callipers*, compasses made either with arched legs to measure the diameters of cylinders or globular bodies, or with straight legs and points turned outwards to measure the interior diameter or bore of anything.—**Calibrate**, kal'i-brāt, *v.t.* To ascertain the calibre of.—**Calibration**, kal-i-brā'shon, *n.* The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the calibre of a thermometer-tube, with the view of graduating it to a scale of degrees.

Calice, kal'is, *n.* [Fr. *calice*, L. *calix*, a cup.] *Zool.* the little cup in which the polyp of a coral-producing zoophyte is contained.

Calico, kal'i-kō, *n.* [From *Calicut* in India, whence the cloth was first introduced.] A term for any white or unprinted cotton cloth.—**Calico-printer**, *n.* One whose occupation is to print calicoes.—**Calico-printing**, *n.* The art of printing or impressing calicoes with variegated figures and colours, more or less permanent.

Calid, kal'id, *a.* [L. *calidus*, from *caleo*, to be hot.] Hot; burning; warm.—**Calidity**, ka-lid'i-ti, *n.* Heat; warmth.—**Caliduct**, kal'i-dukt, *n.* [L. *caleo*, and *duco*, *ductum*, to lead.] A pipe or canal used to convey hot air or steam from a furnace to the apartments of a house.

Calif, Caliph, kā'lif, *n.* [Fr. *calife*, from Ar. *khalīfa*, a successor, from *khalafa*, to succeed.] A title given to the acknowledged successors of Mohammed, regarded among Mohammedans as being vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy. Written also *Kalif*, *Khalif*, &c.—**Califate**, kal'i-fāt, *n.* The office or dignity of a calif; the government of a calif. Written also *Kalifate*, *Caliphate*.

Caliginous, ka-lij'i-nus, *a.* [L. *caliginosus*, from *caligo*, *caliginis*, darkness.] Dim; obscure; dark.—**Caliginously**, ka-lij'i-nus-li, *adv.* Obscurely; darkly.—**Caliginousness**, ka-lij'i-nus-nes, *n.*

Caligraphic, Caligraphist, Caligraphy. CALLIGRAPHIC, &c.

Calipash, kal'i-pash, *n.* [A form of *calabash*, with sense of *carapace*, the upper shell of the tortoise.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield, consisting of a fatty, gelatinous substance of a dull greenish colour: spelled also *Callipash*.—**Calipee**, kal'i-pē, *n.* That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield, of a light yellow colour: spelled also *Callipee*.

Caliph, Caliphate, *n.* CALIF, CALIFATE.

Calisaya, kal-i-sā'a, *a.* A name for the yellow, or orange yellow, febrifugal barks of several species of cinchona trees, consisting of the inner bark.—**Calisayine**, kal-

i-sā'in, n. An alkaline substance obtained from calisaya bark, now used in making a kind of bitters.

Calisthenic, Calisthenics. CALLISTHENIC, &c.

Caliver,‡ kal'i-vėr, n. [O.D. *kaliver*, a caliver, from Fr. *couleuvre*, L. *coluber*, a serpent.] A kind of hand-gun, musket, or arquebuse. [*Shak.*]

Calk, kak, *v.t.* Same as *Caulk*.

Calk, kak, *v.t.* [Fr. *calquer*, It. *calcare*, from L. *calx*, lime.] To copy (a print or design) by covering the back with chalk, a pencil, or crayon, and tracing lines through on a piece of paper by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point.

Calker, Calkin, kak'ėr, kak'in, n. [Perhaps from L. *calcar*, a spur, from L. *calx*, the heel.] The prominent part of either extremity of a horse-shoe, bent downwards and brought to a sort of point; the semicircular ring of iron nailed on to the heel of a strong shoe or boot. Also **Calk**, kak, in same sense.—**Calk**, kak, *v.t.* To furnish with a calker or calkin.

Call, kal, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ceallian*=Icel. and Sw. *kalla*, Dan. *kalde*, to call; D. *kallen*, to talk, to prattle; same root as Gr. *gēryō*, to cry; Skr. *gar*, to call.] To name; to denominate: with the name or appellation as well as the person or thing named; to pronounce the name of; to designate or characterize as; to affirm to be; to invite or command to come or assemble (a person, a cab, a meeting); to summon; to select or appoint, as for an office, duty, or employment; to invoke or appeal to; to arouse, as from sleep; to awaken; to proclaim or utter loudly.—*To call back*, to recall; to summon or bring back.—*To call forth*, to bring or summon to action (one's energies).—*To call in*, to collect (as debts or money); to draw from circulation (coin).—*To call names*, to use opprobrious epithets to.—*To call out*, to challenge to a duel; to summon into service or action (the military).—*To call over*, to go over by reading aloud name by name.—*To call to mind*, to recollect; to revive in memory.—*To call to the bar*, to admit to the rank of barrister or advocate.—*To call up*, to bring into view or recollection; to recall; to require payment of.—*v.i.* To utter a loud sound, or to draw a person's attention by name: often with *to;* to make a short stop or pay a short visit: often followed by *at*, *for*, or *on*.—*To call at*, to visit a place in passing; *to call for* (a person or thing) is to visit in order to obtain the company of the person to some other place, or to get the thing; also, to demand, require, claim (crime *calls for* punishment).—*To call on* or *upon*, to visit (a person); to demand from or appeal to; to invoke.—*To call out*, to utter in a loud voice; to bawl.—*n.* A summons or invitation made vocally or by an instrument; a demand; requisition; claim (the *calls* of justice or humanity; *calls* on one's time); divine vocation or summons; invitation or request to a clergyman by a congregation to become their minister; a short or passing visit paid to a person; the cry of a bird to its mate or young; a whistle or pipe used by a boatswain and his mate to summon sailors to their duty; a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice.—**Call-bell**, n. A small hand-bell on a stand or frame.—**Call-bird**, n. A bird taught to allure others into a snare.—**Call-boy**, n. A boy whose duty it is to call actors on to the stage at the proper moment.—**Caller**, kal'ėr, n. One who calls.—**Calling**, kal'ing, n. A vocation; profession; trade; usual occupation or employment; a collective name for persons following any profession; state of being divinely called (N.T.).—**Calling-crab**, n. The popular name for tropical crabs which, when disturbed, hold up a claw before them, as if beckoning or calling upon some one.—**Calling-hare**, n. PIKA.—**Call-note**, n. The note or sound produced by the male of birds and some other animals to call the female.

Callet, kal'et, n. [Fr *caillette*, a frivolous babbling woman, dim. from *caille*, a quail.] A tattling or talkative woman; a scold; a gossip; a trull; a drab.

Callid,† kal'id, a. [L. *callidus*, expert, shrewd, from *callum*, the hardened skin of the hands caused by labour.] Skilled; expert; shrewd.—**Callidity, Callidness**, kal-lid'i-ti, kal'id-nes, n. [L. *calliditas*.] Skill; discernment; shrewdness.

Calligraphy, kal-lig'ra-fi, n. [Gr. *kalligraphia*—*kalos*, beautiful, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of beautiful writing; fair or elegant writing or penmanship.—**Calligrapher, Calligraphist**, kal-lig'ra-fėr, kal-lig'ra-fist, n. One skilled in calligraphy.—**Calligraphic, Calligraphical**, kal-i-graf'ik, kal-i-graf'ik-al, a. Relating to calligraphy.

Callimanco, kal-i-mang'kō, n. CALAMANCO.

Callipash, Callipee, kal'i-pash, kal'i-pē. CALIPASH, CALIPEE.

Callipers, kal'i-pėrz, n. pl. CALIBRE.

Callipeva, kal-i-pē'va, n. A much-prized river mullet of the West Indies. Its scales are used for ornaments, &c., and its roes form an excellent caviare.

Callisthenics, kal-is-then'iks, n. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength.] The art or practice of taking exercise for health, strength, or grace of movement.—**Callisthenic**, kal-is-then'ik, a. Relating to callisthenics.

Callotechnics,† kal-o-tek'niks, n. pl. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *technē*, art.] The fine or ornamental arts.

Callous, Callose, kal'us, kal'lōs, a. [L. *callosus*, from *callus*, *callum*, hard thick skin. CALLID.] Hardened or thickened from continuous pressure or friction: said of the skin; having a hardened skin; hence, hardened in mind or feelings; insensible; unfeeling.—**Callosity**, kal-los'i-ti, n. [L. *callositas*.] The state or quality of being hardened or indurated; any thickened or hardened part on the surface of the human body or that of any other animal; any part of a plant unusually hard.—**Callously**, kal'us-li, *adv.* In a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner.—**Callousness**, kal'us-nes, n. The state or character of being callous; insensibility; apathy; indifference.—**Callus**, kal'us, n. A callosity; a new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones; any part of a plant unusually hard; the new formation over the end of a cutting before it sends forth rootlets.

Callow, kal'ō, a. [A. Sax. *calu*, bald=D. *kaal*, Sw. *kal*, G. *kahl*, bald; cog. L. *calvus*, bald.] Destitute of feathers, as a young bird; naked; unfledged; pertaining to the condition of a young bird.

Calm, käm, a. [Fr. *calme*, calm, from L.L. *cauma*, the heat of the sun, hence the hot part of the day, the time for rest; from Gr. *kauma*, heat, from *kaiō*, to burn.] Still; quiet; undisturbed; not agitated; not stormy: said of the weather, the sea, &c.; undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited in feeling; tranquil, as the mind, temper, &c.—n. Freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; stillness; tranquillity; quiet; especially, a state or period at sea when there is neither wind nor waves.—*Region of calms* or *calm latitudes*, the tracts in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on the confines of the trade-winds, where calms of long duration prevail.—*v.t.* To make calm; to still; to quiet; to appease, allay, or pacify (grief, anger, anxiety, &c.); to becalm (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* To become calm or serene.—**Calmer**, käm'ėr, n. One who or that which calms.—**Calmly**, käm'li, *adv.* In a calm manner; without agitation; quietly.—**Calmness**, käm'nes, n. The state of being calm, quiet, or unruffled; quietness; stillness; tranquillity.

Calmuck, Calmuc, kal'muk, n. A member of a branch of the Mongol race, now spread over a large portion of Asia; the language spoken by the Calmucks.

Calomel, kal'o-mel, n. [Gr. *kalos*, fair, good, and *melas*, black, perhaps because it was good for black bile.] A preparation of mercury, a compound of this metal and chlorine, usually in the form of a whitish powder, much used in medicine.

Caloric, ka-lor'ik, n. [L. *calor*, heat.] The name given to a supposed subtle imponderable fluid to which the sensation and phenomena of heat were formerly attributed.—a. Pertaining to caloric.—*Caloric engine*, an engine similar in principle to the steam-engine, the motive power being the expansive force of heated air.—**Caloricity**, kal-o-ris'i-ti, n. That faculty in animals of developing a quantity of heat necessary to life.—**Calorifere**, ka-lor'i-fār, n. [Fr., from L. *calor*, heat, and *fero*, to bear.] An apparatus for heating conservatories, &c., by means of hot water circulating in tubes.—**Calorific**, kal-o-rif'ik, a. Capable of producing heat; causing heat; heating.—*Calorific rays*, certain invisible rays emanating from the sun, and which are only manifested by their effects on the thermometer.—**Calorification**, ka-lor'i-fi-kā"shon, n. The production of heat, especially animal heat.—**Calorificient, Calorifient, Calorifacient**, ka-lor'i-fish"ent, ka-lor'i-fi"ent, ka-lor'i-fā"shi-ent, n. [L. *calor*, heat, and *facio*, to make.] Heat-producing; producing heat in the bodily system.—**Calorescence**, kal-o-res'ens, n. *Physics*, the transmutation of heat rays into others of higher refrangibility.—**Calorist**, kal'or-ist, n. A believer in the fluid called caloric.—**Calorie**, kal'o-rē, n. The amount of heat required to increase the temperature of a kilogram of water by one degree.

Calorimeter, kal-o-rim'e-tėr, n. [L. *calor*, heat, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring absolute quantities of heat.—**Calorimetric**, ka-lor'i-met"rik, a. Of or belonging to the use of the calorimeter.—**Calorimetry**, kal-o-rim'et-ri, n. The art or process of using the calorimeter.

Calotte, ka-lot', n. [Fr. *calotte*, a skull-cap, dim. of *cale*. CAUL.] A skull-cap worn by ecclesiastics, &c.

Calotype, kal'o-tip, n. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *typos*, figure, impression.] The name given to the process of producing photographs by the action of light upon nitrate of silver.

Caloyer, kal'o-yėr, n. [Fr., from Mod. Gr. *kalogeros*, from Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *gerōn*, Mod. Gr. *geros*, an old man.] One of a sect of monks of the Greek Church.

Calp, kalp, n. A kind of softish limestone found in Ireland, of a bluish-black, gray, or grayish-blue colour.

Calque, kalk, *v.t.* Same as *Calk* (in art).

Caltrop, kal'trop, n. [L.L. *calcitrapa*, from L. *calx*, *calcis*, a heel, and L.L. *trappa*, a snare.] *Milit.* an instrument with four iron points disposed in such a manner that any three of them being on the ground the other points upward, used as an obstacle to the advance of troops; *bot.* a term applied to several plants from the resemblance of their heads or fruits to the military instrument.

Calumba, Calumbo, ka-lum'ba, ka-lum'bō, n. [From a mistaken notion that the plant came from *Colombo*, Ceylon.] A plant indigenous to the forests of Mozambique, the roots of which are used as a bitter tonic in cases of indigestion.

Calumet, kal'ū-met, n. [Fr. *calumet*, from L. *calamus*, a reed.] The North American Indians' pipe of peace, the smoking of which is a pledge of amity and good faith.

Calumniate, ka-lum'ni-āt, *v.t.*—*calumniated*, *calumniating*. [L. *calumnior*, *calumniatus*, to calumniate, from *calumnia*, calumny.] To speak evil of falsely; to cast aspersions on; to charge falsely and knowingly with some crime, offence, or something disreputable; to slander.—*v.i.* To propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another.—**Calumniation**, ka-lum'ni-ā"shon, n. The act of calumniating; calumny.—**Calumniator**, ka-lum'ni-ā"tėr, n. One who calumniates or slanders.—**Calumniatory, Calumnious**, ka-lum'ni-a-to-ri, ka-lum'ni-us, a. Using calumny; containing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation; slanderous.—**Calumniously**, ka-lum'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a calumnious manner; slanderously.—**Calumniousness**, ka-lum'ni-us-nes, n.—**Calumny**, kal'um-ni, n. [L. *calumnia*.] False accusation of a crime or offence, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; a defamatory or slanderous report; slander; defamation.

Calvary, kal'va-ri, n. [L. *calvaria*, a skull, from *calva*, a bare scalp.] Golgotha, the

place where Christ was crucified on a small hill west of Jerusalem; in R. Cath. countries a place of devotion, often on the top of a hill, in memory of the place where our Saviour suffered.

Calve, kav, *v.t.*—*calved*, *calving*. [From *calf*=D. *kalven*, Dan. *kalve*, to calve.] To bring forth a calf or calves; used specially of cows, whales, and seals.—**Calvish**, kav'ish, *a.* Like a calf.

Calvinism, kal'vin-izm, *n.* The theological tenets or doctrines of *Calvin*, the celebrated reformer, and his followers, among the distinguishing doctrines of whose system are, predestination, original sin, the irresponsible sovereignty of God, &c.—**Calvinist**, kal'vin-ist, *n.* A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.—**Calvinistic**, **Calvinistical**, kal-vin-ist'ik, kal-vin-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to Calvin or to his opinions in theology.—**Calvinize**, kal'vin-iz, *v.t.* To convert to Calvinism.

Calvities, kal-vish'i-ēz, *n.* [L., from *calvus*, bald.] Diffused or general baldness, appearing generally first on the crown or on the forehead and temples.

Calx, kalks, *n.* pl. **Calxes**, **Calces**, kalk'sēz, kal'sēz. [L. *calx*, limestone.] Lime or chalk; an old term for the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat or calcination; an oxide; lime recently prepared by calcination; broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots in glass-making.

Calyptra, ka-lip'tra, *n.* [Gr. *kalyptra*, a veil or covering.] *Bot.* the hood of the theca or capsule of mosses.—**Calyptrate**, ka-lip'trāt, *a.* *Bot.* furnished with a calyptra; also applied to the calyx when it comes off like a lid or extinguisher.—**Calyptriform**, ka-lip'tri-form, *a.* Having the form of a calyptra.

Calyx, kā'liks, *n.* pl. **Calyces**, **Calyxes**, kā'li-sēz, kā'lik-sez. [L. *calyx*, from Gr. *kalyx*, a calyx, a covering.] *Bot.* the exterior covering of a flower within the bracts and external to the corolla, which it incloses and supports, and consisting of several verticillate leaves called sepals, either united or distinct, usually of a green colour and of a less delicate texture than the corolla.—**Calyxanthemous**, kal-i-kan'the-mus, *a.* [Gr. *kalyx*, a calyx, and *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* a term applied to plants having the corolla and stamens inserted in the calyx.—**Calyxiflorat**, ka-lis'i-flō'ral, *a.* [L. *calyx*, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] *Bot.* having the petals and stamens springing from the tube of the calyx.—**Calyxiform**, ka-lis'i-form, *a.* *Bot.* having the form of a calyx.—**Calycinal**, **Calycine**, ka-lis'i-nal, kal'i-sin, *a.* *Bot.* pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx.—**Calycle**, **Calycule**, kal'i-kl, kal'i-kūl, *n.* [L. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*.] *Bot.* an outer accessory calyx, or set of leaflets or bracts looking like a calyx; *zool.* same as *Calice*.—**Calycoid**, kā'li-koid, *a.* *Bot.* like a calyx; cup-shaped.—**Calyced**, **Calyculate**, kal'i-kld, ka-lik'ū-lāt, *a.* *Bot.* having bracts which resemble an additional external calyx.

Cam, kam, *n.* [O.E. *camb*, a comb, a crest; comp. Dan. *kam-hjul*, G. *kamm-rad*, a cog-wheel, from *kam*, *kamm*, a comb.] *Mach.* a projecting part of a wheel or other revolving piece so placed as to give an alternating motion, especially in a rectilinear direction, to another piece (often a rod) that comes in contact with it and is free to move only in a certain direction. The eccentric is a kind of cam.

Camaieu, **Camayeu**, ka-mā'ū, *n.* [Fr. *camaieu*, a form equivalent to *cameo*.] A stone engraved in relief; a cameo; also monochrome painting or painting with a single colour, varied only by the effect of chiaroscuro.

Camarilla, kam-a-ril'a, Sp. pron. ka-ma-rēl'ya, *n.* [Sp., a small room, a dim. from *camara*, L. *camera*, *camara*, a vault. CHAMBER.] A company of secret counsellors or advisers; a cabal; a clique.

Camata, kam'a-ta, *n.* The commercial name for the half-grown acorns of a kind of oak, dried and imported for tanning.

Camber, kam'bēr, *n.* [Fr. *cambrer*, to arch, to vault, from L. *camera*, a vault.] A convexity upon an upper surface, as a ship's deck, a bridge, a beam, a lintel; the curve of a ship's plank.—*Camber window*, a window arched at the top.—*v.t.* To arch; to bend; to curve ship-planks.

Cambist, kam'bist, *n.* [Fr. *cambiste*, from L. *cambio*, to exchange. CHANGE.] One who has to do with exchange, or is skilled in the science of exchange; one who deals in notes and bills of exchange; a banker.—**Cambistry**, kam'bis-tri, *n.* The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c.—**Cambial**,† kam'bi-al, *a.* Belonging to exchanges in commerce.

Cambium, kam'bi-um, *n.* [L. *cambio*, to exchange, from the alterations occurring in it.] *Bot.* a mucilaginous viscid substance interspersed between the wood and bark of exogenous trees, and particularly abundant in spring.

Cambrian, kam'bri-an, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Wales or *Cambria*.—*n.* A Welshman.

Cambric, kām'brik, *n.* A species of fine white linen fabric, said to be named from *Cambray* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

Came, kām, pret. of come.

Camel, kam'el, *n.* [L. *camelus*, from Gr. *kamēlos*, from Heb. *gāmāl*, camel.] A large hoofed quadruped of the ruminant class, with one or two humps on its back, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riding on; a water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel in the water, being first filled with water and sunk, after which the water is pumped out, when the camel gradually rises, lifting the vessel with it.

Cameleon, kam-mē'lē-on, *n.* Same as *Chameleon*.

Camellia, ka-mel'i-a or ka-mēl'ya, *n.* [After George Joseph *Kamel*, a Moravian Jesuit.] A genus of beautiful trees or shrubs belonging to the tea family, with showy flowers somewhat resembling the rose, and elegant dark-green, shining, laurel-like leaves.

Camelopard, ka-mel'e-pārd or kam'el-o-pārd, *n.* [L. *camelus*, a camel, and *pardalis*, a leopard.] The giraffe.

Cameo, kam'ē-ō, *n.* [It. *cameo*, *camineo*, from L.L. *camineus*, a word of uncertain origin.] A stone or shell composed of several different coloured layers having a subject in relief cut upon one or more of the upper layers, an under layer of a different colour forming the ground.

Camera, kam'er-a, *n.* [L., a vault, a chamber, from Gr. *kamara*, anything arched. CHAMBER.] *Anc. arch.* an arched roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault.—*Camera lucida* [L., lit. clear chamber], an optical instrument for facilitating the delineation of distant objects, by producing a reflected picture of them upon paper by means of a glass prism suitably mounted, and also for copying or reducing drawings.—*Camera obscura* [L., lit. dark chamber], an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double-convex lens, are exhibited in their natural colours, on a white surface placed at the focus of the lens.—*Photographic camera*, a form of camera obscura in which a sensitized surface is exposed to the actinic action of light.—**Camerate**,† kam'er-āt, *v.t.*—*camerated*, *camerating*. [L. *camero*, *cameratum*.] To build in the form of an arch or vault.—**Camerated**, kam'er-āt-ed, *a.* *Arch.* arched; vaulted; *conch.* divided by partitions into a series of chambers; chambered.—**Cameration**,† kam-er-ā'shon, *n.* An arching or vaulting.

Cameralistics,† kam'er-a-lis"tiks, *n.* [G. *cameralist*, a financier, from It. *camerale*, pertaining to a camera or treasury, from L. *camera*, a chamber.] The science of state finance.—**Cameralistic**,† kam'er-a-lis"tik, *a.* Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

Camerlingo, kā-mer-lēn'gō, *n.* [It., a chamberlain, from L. *camera*, a chamber.] The highest officer in the papal household; the chamberlain.

Cameronian, kam-er-ō'ni-an, *n.* A follower of Richard Cameron, one of a sect of Scotch Presbyterians who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy by Charles II., lest they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority.

Camion, kā'mi-on, *n.* [Fr.] A truck or wagon used for transporting cannon.

Camisade, **Camisado**, kam-i-sād', kam-i-sā'do, *n.* [Fr. *camisade*, Sp. *camisado*, O.Fr. *camise*, a shirt. CHEMISE.] A shirt worn by soldiers over their armour in a night attack to enable them to recognize each other; an attack by soldiers wearing the camisade; an attack made in the dark.

Camisole, kam'i-sōl, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O.Fr. *camise*, L.L. *camisia*, a chemise.] A short light garment worn by ladies when dressed in *negligée*; a strait-jacket for lunatics or criminals condemned to the guillotine.

Camlet, kam'let, *n.* [Fr. *camelot*, from *camel*.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now made sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk.

Cammas, kam'as, *n.* Quamash.

Camomile, kam'ō-mil, *n.* CHAMOMILE.

Camp, kamp, *n.* [Fr. *camp*, a camp, formerly a field, from L. *campus*, a plain. *Campaign*, *champion*, *decamp*, *scamper*, are from same source.] The place where an army or other body of men is or has been encamped; the collection of tents or other erections for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment.—*v.t.*† To put into or lodge in a camp, as an army; to encamp; to afford camping ground for (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* To live in a camp, as an army; to encamp.—**Camp-bedstead**, *n.* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space.—**Camp-ceiling**, *n.* A ceiling formed by an inclination of the wall on each side toward the plane surface in the middle, frequently used in garrets.—**Camp-follower**, *n.* One who follows or attaches himself or herself to a camp or army without serving.—**Camp-kettle**, *n.* An iron pot for the use of soldiers and others in camp.—**Camp-meeting**, *n.* In *Amer.* a religious meeting in the open air, where the frequenters encamp for one days for continuous devotion.—**Camp-stool**, *n.* A stool with cross legs, so made as to fold up when not used.

Camp, kamp, *n.* [A. Sax. *camp*, from L. *campus*, a plain, in late times a battle.] An ancient English form of the game of football.

Campagnol, kam'pan-yol, *n.* [Fr. name, from *campagne*, open country.] A species of field-rat or vole, with a short tail.

Campaign, kam-pān', *n.* [Fr. *campagne*, country, open country, campaign, from L. *campania*, a level country, *campus*, a plain. CAMP.] An open field or open plain; the time, or the operations of an army during the time it keeps the field in one season.—*v.i.* To serve in a campaign.—**Campaigner**, kam-pān'ēr, *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

Campanero, kam-pa-nēr'ō, *n.* [Sp., a bell-man, from L.L. *campana*, a bell.] The bell-bird, a white-plumaged bird of South America, so called from the bell-like sound of its voice.

Campanile, kam-pa-nē'lā or kam'pa-nil, *n.* pl. **Campanili**, kam-pa-nē'lā. [It. *campanile*, from It. and L.L. *campana*, a bell.] *Arch.* a clock or bell tower: a term applied especially to detached buildings in some parts of Italy, erected for the purpose of containing bells.

Campanology, kam-pa-nol'o-ji, *n.* [L.L. *campana*, a bell, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The art or principles of bell-ringing; a treatise on the art.—**Campanologist**, kam-pa-nol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in the art of bell-ringing or campanology.

Campanula, kam-pan'ū-la, *n.* [L.L., a dim. of *campana*, a bell, from form of the corolla.] The bell-flowers, a large genus of herbaceous plants, with bell-shaped flowers usually of a blue or white colour.—**Campanulate**, kam-pan'ū-lāt, *a.* In the form of a bell: applied to many parts of plants, particularly to the corolla.

Campeachy-wood, kam'pē-chi, *n.* [From

the Bay of *Campeachy*, in Mexico.] Logwood.

Campestral, Campestrian, kam-pes'tral, kam-pes'tri-an, *a.* [L. *campestris*, from *campus*, a field.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground.

Camphine, kam'fēn, *n.* The commercial term for purified oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling the oil over quicklime to free it from resin, and used in lamps.

Camphor, kam'fėr, *n.* [L.L. *camphora*, L.Gr. *kaphoura*, from Ar. *kâfûr*, camphor, said to be from a Malay word signifying chalk.] A whitish translucent substance belonging to the class of vegetable oils, with a bitterish aromatic taste and a strong characteristic smell, found in many plants and sometimes secreted naturally in masses, obtained also by distillation of the wood, and used in medicine as a diaphoretic, antispasmodic, &c.—**Camphoraceous**, kam-fėr-ā'shus, *a.* Of the nature of camphor; partaking of camphor.—**Camphorate**, kam'fėr-āt, *v.t.* To impregnate with camphor.—**Camphoric**, kam-for'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from camphor, or partaking of its qualities.—**Camphor-oil**, *n.*—A fragrant, limpid, colourless oil obtained from a camphor-producing tree of the Indian Archipelago.—**Camphor-tree**, *n.* A species of laurel from which common camphor is obtained by distillation of the wood.

Campion, kam'pi-on, *n.* [Probably from L. *campus*, a field.] The popular name of certain English plants belonging to the genera Lychnis and Silene, such as bladder-campion, sea-campion, rose-campion, &c.

Camwood, kam'wụd, *n.* [Probably for *Campeachy-wood*, from a notion that it came from *Campeachy*.] A red dye-wood imported from Sierra Leone.

Can, kan, *v.i.*—pret. *could*. [A. Sax. *can*, pres. ind. of *cunnan*, to know, to know how to do, to be able; *could*=O.E. *coude* (with *l* erroneously inserted), A. Sax. *cūthe*, pret. of *cunnan*. Akin D. *kunnen*, to be able; Sw. *kunna*, Dan. *kunde*, Icel. *kunna*, to know, to be able; G. *können*, to be able. The root is the same as that of *ken* and *know*. KNOW.] (A verb now used only as an auxiliary and in the indicative mood.) To be able, physically, mentally, morally, legally, or the like; to possess the qualities, qualifications, or resources necessary for the attainment of any end or the accomplishment of any purpose, the specific end or purpose being indicated by the verb with which *can* is joined.—*Can but*, can do no more than; can only (we *can but* fail).—*Cannot but*, cannot help doing or being; cannot refrain from (*cannot but* remember, *cannot but* acknowledge).

Can, kan, *n.* [A. Sax. *canne*=D. *kan*, Icel. *kanna*, G. *kanne*, a can.] A rather indefinite term applied to various vessels of no great size, now more especially to vessels made of sheet metal, for containing liquids, preserves, &c.—*v.t.*—*canned*, *canning*. To put into a can (to *can* preserved meat, fruit, &c.).—**Canakin**, kan'a-kin, *n.* A little can or cup. [*Shak.*]—**Cannery**, kan'ėr-i, *n.* An establishment at which provisions are canned.

Canaanite, kā'nan-it, *n.* An inhabitant of the land of *Canaan*; specifically, one of the inhabitants before the return of the Israelites from Egypt.—**Canaanitish**, kā-nan-it'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites.

Canadian, ka-nā'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to Canada.—*n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.—*Canadian balsam*, *Canada balsam*, a fluid resin mixed with a volatile oil, obtained from fir-trees, and much valued for optical purposes on account of its perfect transparency and its refractive power.—*Canada rice*, a plant growing in deep water in the northern states of America and Canada, the seeds of which form much of the food of the American Indians, and of the great flocks of water fowl.

Canaille, ka-nāl' or ka-nā-ya, *n.* [Fr., from It. *canaglia*, a pack of dogs, from L. *canis*, a dog.] The lowest orders of the people; the rabble; the vulgar.

Canal, ka-nal', *n.* [Fr. *canal*, from L. *canalis*, a channel, from the same root as Skr. *khan*, to dig.] An artificial water-course, particularly one constructed for the passage of boats or ships; *arch.* a channel; a groove or a flute; *anat.* any cylindrical or tubular cavity in the body through which solids, liquids, or certain organs pass; a duct; *zool.* a groove observed in different parts of certain univalve shells.—**Canaliculate, Canaliculated**, kan-a-lik'ū-lāt, kan-a-lik'ū-lāt-ed, *a.* [L. *canaliculatus*, from *canaliculus*, a little pipe, from *canalis*.] Channelled; furrowed; grooved.—**Canalize**, ka-nal'īz, *v.t.* To make a canal through (to *canalize* an isthmus).—**Canalization**, ka-nal'i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of canalizing.

Canard, ka-när or ka-närd', *n.* [Fr., a duck, from L.L. *canardus*, a kind of boat, from G. *kahn*, a boat or skiff.] An absurd story which one attempts to impose on his hearers or readers; a false rumour set afloat by way of news.

Canary, ka-nā'ri, *n.* Wine made in the Canary Islands; an old dance introduced from the Canary Islands into Europe; a singing bird, belonging to the finch family, a native of those islands, and which has long been very common as a cage-bird in various countries.—**Canary-grass**, *n.* A kind of grass, a native of the Canary Isles, the seeds of which are much used under the name of *Canary-seed*, as food for cage-birds.—**Canary-wood**, *n.* [From its colour resembling that of a *canary*.] A wood of a light orange colour brought from S. America, and used in cabinet-work.

Canaster, ka-nas'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *canastre*, Sp. *canastro*, a basket; same word as *Canister*.] The rush basket in which tobacco is packed in South America; a kind of tobacco for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves coarsely broken.

Cancan, kan'kan, *n.* A kind of French dance performed by men and women, who indulge in extravagant postures and lascivious gestures.

Cancel, kan'sel, *v.t.*—*cancelled*, *cancelling*. [Fr. *canceller*, to cancel; L.L. *cancellare*, to cancel by drawing lines across in the form of lattice-work, from L. *cancelli*, a lattice, whence also *chancel*, *chancellor*.] To draw lines across (something written) so as to deface; to blot out or obliterate; to annul or destroy (an obligation, a debt); to throw aside as no longer useful (sheets of a printed book, &c.).—*n.* Lattice-work†; that which is cancelled or thrown aside.—**Cancellation**, kan-sel-lā'shon. The act of cancelling.—**Cancellareate, Cancellarian**, kan-sel-lā'rē-āt, kan-sel-lā'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to a chancellor.—**Cancellate, Cancellated, Cancellous**, kan'sel-lāt, kan'sel-lāt-ed, kan'sel-lus, *a.* Separated into spaces or divisions, as by lattice-work; formed of or resembling a lattice-work or cancelli.—**Cancelli**, kan-sel'li, *n.pl.* [L.] Lattice-work; a lattice-work partition in a church; a lattice-like tissue of animals or plants.

Cancer, kan'sėr, *n.* [L., a crab, a cancer.] A genus of crustaceans, including some edible species of crabs; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab; the sign of the summer solstice; a malignant growth or structure on the body or on some internal part which can extend itself and form again after removal, arising from a vitiated constitution and usually ending in death.—**Cancerate**, kan'sėr-āt, *v.t.* To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous.—**Canceration**, kan-sėr-ā'shon, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.—**Cancerous**, kan'sėr-us, *a.* Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer; virulent.—**Cancerously**, kan'sėr-us-li, *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.—**Cancerousness**, kan'sėr-us-nes, *n.* The state of being cancerous.—**Cancriform**, kang'kri-form, *a.* Cancerous; having the form of a cancer or crab.—**Cancrine**, kang'krin, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.—**Cancroid**, kang'kroid, *a.* Like cancer: applied to morbid growths somewhat like cancer, but not really cancerous.—*n.* A skin disease approaching in its nature to cancer.

Candelabrum, kan-de-lā'brum, *n.* pl. **Candelabra**, kan-de-lā'bra. [L., from *candela*, a candle.] A tall candlestick; a stand by which lamps were supported; a branched highly ornamental candlestick; a chandelier.

Candent, kan'dent, *a.* [L. *candens*, *candentis*, from *candeo*, to be white or hot. CANDID.] Heated to whiteness; glowing with white heat.—**Candescence**, kan-des'ens, *n.* [L. *candesco*, incept. of *candeo*.] A state of glowing; incandescence.

Canderos, kan'de-ros, *n.* An East Indian gum, sometimes turned into toys of various kinds, which are very light and of a good polish.

Candid, kan'did, *a.* [L. *candidus*, white, bright, frank, sincere, from *candeo*, to be white; akin *candle*, *incense*, *incendiary*, &c.] White†; honest and frank; open and sincere; ingenuous; outspoken; fair; just; impartial.—*A candid friend*, a person disposed to tell unpleasant truths or to say ill-natured things under the guise of candour.—**Candidly**, kan'did-li, *adv.* In a candid manner; without any concealment, subterfuge, or prevarication; openly; frankly.—**Candidness**, kan'did-nes, *n.* The quality of being candid; candour.—**Candour, Candor**, kan'dėr, *n.* [L. *candor*.] The quality or character of being candid; readiness to make known anything relating to one's self; openness of heart; frankness; sincerity.

Candidate, kan'di-dāt, *n.* [L. *candidatus*, from *candidus*, white; those who sought offices in Rome wearing a white robe during their candidature.] A person who aspires or is put forward by others as an aspirant to an office or honour.—**Candidature, Candidateship, Candidacy**, kan'di-da-tūr, kan'di-dāt-ship, kan'di-da-si, *n.* The state of being, or act of standing as, a candidate.

Candle, kan'dl, *n.* [L. *candela*, a candle, from *candere*, to shine. CANDID.] A taper; a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick, and used for a portable light.—*Not fit to hold the candle to one*, not fit to act as a mere attendant; to be very inferior.—*The game is not worth the candle*, a phrase of French origin, indicating that an object is not worth the pains requisite for its attainment.—**Candle-berry, Candle-nut**, *n.* The fruit of the candle-berry tree, a name given to several species of myrtle, especially the wax-myrtle, a shrub common in North America, the berries of which are covered with a greenish-white wax, of which candles are made.—**Candle-coal**, *n.* CANNEL-COAL.—**Candle-fish**, *n.* A small sea-fish of the salmon family, frequenting the north-western shores of America, so extremely oily that it is used for making oil, and as a natural candle, whence its name.—**Candle-power**, *n.* The illuminating power of a candle, taken as a unit in estimating the luminosity of any illuminating agent (as gas), the standard usually employed being a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour.—**Candlemas**, kan'dl-mas, *n.* [So named from the great number of candles used in the ceremonies of the Roman Church, and from the blessing or consecration of candles on this day.] An ecclesiastical festival held on the second day of February in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary; in *Scot.* a quarterly money term.—**Candlestick**, kan'dl-stik, *n.* An instrument to hold a candle when burning, made in different forms and of different materials.—**Candle-wood**, *n.* The wood of a West Indian resinous tree.

Candour. Under CANDID.

Candy, kan'di, *n.* [It. *candi*, candy, from Ar. *qandi*, made of sugar, from *qand*, sugar.] A solid preparation of sugar or molasses, either alone or in combination with other substances, to flavour, colour, or give it the desired consistency.—*v.t.*—*candied*, *candying*. To conserve with sugar so as to form a thick mass; to boil in sugar; to form into congelations or crystals.—*v.i.* To become incrusted by candied sugar; to become crystallized or congealed.—**Candied**, kan'did, *p.* and *a.* Preserved or incrusted with sugar; *fig.* honeyed; flattering; glozing.—**Candify**, kan'di-fi, *v.t.* or *i.*

—*candified, candifying.* To make or become candied; to candy.—**Candy-sugar,** *n.* Crystallized sugar formed upon threads by repeated boiling and clarifying, and suffered to crystallize slowly.

Candytuft, kan'di-tuft, *n.* [From *Candia*, the ancient Crete.] The popular name of a tufted flower brought from the island of Candia.

Cane, kān, *n.* [Old spelling also *canne*, from L. *canna*, Gr. *kanna*, a reed.] A term applied to the stems of some palms, grasses, and other plants, such as the bamboo, rattan, and sugar-cane; a cane used as a walking-stick.—*v.t.*—*caned, caning.* To beat with a cane or walking-stick; to furnish or complete with cane (as chairs).—**Cane-brake,** *n.* A thicket of canes.—**Cane-chair,** *n.* A chair with a platted cane seat or bottom, or one framed with bamboo or other cane.—**Cane-mill,** *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-canes for the manufacture of sugar.—**Cane-sugar,** *n.* Sugar obtained from the sugar-cane, as distinguished from beet-root sugar, grape-sugar, maple-sugar, &c.

Canella, ka-nel'la, *n.* [Dim. of L. *canna*, a reed, from the cylindrical form of the bark when peeled off.] A kind of aromatic bark, also called white cinnamon, brought from the West Indies and used as a tonic.

Canephorus, ka-nef'o-rus, *n.* [Gr. *kanēphoros*, a basket-bearer.] *Arch.* A term applied to figures bearing baskets on their heads.

Canescent, ka-nes'sent, *a.* [L. *canescens, canescentis*, ppr. of *canesco*, to grow white, from *caneo*, to be white.] Growing white or hoary; tending or approaching to white; whitish.

Canine, ka-nin', *a.* [L. *caninus*, from *canis*, a dog.] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog.—*Canine teeth*, or *canines*, two sharp pointed teeth in both jaws of man and other mammalia, one on each side, between the incisors and grinders, most highly developed in the Carnivora.

Canister, kan'is-tėr, *n.* [L. *canistrum*, Gr. *kanastron*, from *kanna*, a reed.] A small basket†; a small box or case, usually of tin, for tea, coffee, &c.; a case containing shot which bursts on being discharged; case-shot.

Canker, kang'kėr, *n.* [From L. *cancer*, properly pronounced *canker*, a crab, a cancer.] A kind of cancerous, gangrenous, or ulcerous sore or disease, whether in animals or plants; an eating, corroding, or other noxious agency producing ulceration, gangrene, rot, decay, and the like; anything that insidiously or persistently destroys, corrupts, or irritates, as care, trouble, annoyance, grief, pain, &c.; a kind of wild, worthless rose; the dog-rose (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To infect with canker either literally or figuratively; to eat into, corrode, or corrupt; to render ill-conditioned, crabbed, or ill-natured.—*v.i.* To grow corrupt; to be infected with some poisonous or pernicious influence; to be or become malignant.—**Cankerous,** kang'kėr-us, *a.* Corroding, destroying, or irritating like a canker; cancerous.—**Canker-bit,** *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. [*Shak.*]—**Canker-bloom, Canker-blossom,** *n.* A bloom, blossom, or flower eaten by canker; a bloom or flower of the dog-rose. [*Shak.*]—**Canker-fly,** *n.* A fly that preys on fruit.—**Canker-rash,** *n.* A variety of scarlet-fever.—**Canker-worm,** *n.* A worm or larva destructive to trees or plants.

Cannel-coal, Candle-coal, kan'el-kōl, kan'dl-kōl, *n.* A glistening grayish-black hard bituminous coal, so called because it burns with a bright flame like a candle; it is chiefly used in making gas.

Cannelure, kan'ne-lūr, *n.* [Fr., lit. channelling, fluting. CANAL, CHANNEL.] A groove or channel on the surface of anything, as the fluting on Doric columns.

Cannery, kan'ėr-i, *n.* An establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit in tins hermetically sealed.

Cannibal, kan'i-bal, *n.* [Sp. *canibal*, a cannibal, a corruption of *Caribal*, a Carib, the Caribs being reputed cannibals.] A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater or anthropophagite; an animal that eats the flesh of its own or kindred species.—**Cannibalism,** kan'i-bal-izm, *n.* The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind; anthropophagy; murderous cruelty.—**Cannibally,** kan'i-bal-li, *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal. [*Shak.*]

Cannon, kan'un, *n. pl.* **Cannons** or **Cannon.** [Fr. *canon*, a tube, barrel, cannon, from L. *canna*, Gr. *kanna*, a cane or reed. Akin *canister, canon, cane.*] A large military firearm for throwing balls and other missiles by the force of gunpowder; a big gun or piece of ordnance; *billiards*, the act of hitting your adversary's ball with your own, so that your ball flies off and strikes the red, or vice versa.—*v.i.* To make a cannon at billiards; to fly off or asunder from the force of collision.—**Cannonade,** kan-un-ād', *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army or battering a town, ship, or fort.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*cannonaded, cannonading.* To attack with ordnance or artillery; to batter with cannon.—**Cannoneer, Cannonier,** kan-un-ēr', *n.* A man who manages cannon.—**Cannoneering, Cannoniering,** kan-un-ēr'ing, *n.* The act or art of using cannons; practice with cannons.—**Cannon-proof,** *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.—**Cannon-shot,** *n.* A ball or shot for cannon; the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.—**Cannon-ball, Cannon-bullet,** *n.* A ball or solid projectile to be thrown from cannon.

Cannot, kan'ot. *Can* and *not.* [These words are usually written as one word, being colloquially so pronounced.]

Cannula, kan'ū-la, *n.* [L. dim. of *canna*, a reed.] A small tube used by surgeons for various purposes.

Canny, Cannie, kan'i, *a.* [Akin to *can, ken.*] Cautious; prudent; wary; watchful; expert; not extortionate or severe; gentle; quiet in disposition; tractable; easy; comfortable. [Prov. E. and Sc.]

Canoe, ka-nö', *n.* [Sp. *canoa*, from the native West Indian name.] A light narrow boat made by hollowing out and shaping the trunk of a tree, such as is used by savage tribes; any light boat narrow in the beam, and propelled by paddles.—**Canoeist,** ka-nö'ist, *n.* One who uses a canoe.

Canon, kan'on, *n.* [A. Sax. *canon*, from L. *canon*, Gr. *kanōn*, a straight rod, a rule or standard—from *kanē*, a form of *kanna*, a reed, a cane, whence also *cannon*.] A law or rule in general; a law or rule regarding ecclesiastical doctrine or discipline, especially one enacted by a council and duly confirmed; the books of the Holy Scriptures universally received as genuine by Christian churches; the rules of a religious order; a dignitary who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church; the catalogue of saints acknowledged in the Roman Catholic Church; *mus.* a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air; *printing*, one of the largest kinds of type or letter, supposed to be so named because it was used in the printing of canons.—**Canoness,** kan'on-es, *n.* A female canon; a woman who enjoys a prebend without having to make religious vows.—**Canonic, Canonical,** ka-non'ik, ka-non'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining or according to a canon or rule, especially according to ecclesiastical canons or rules; belonging to the canon of Scripture.—*Canonical books*, those books of the Bible which are admitted to be of divine origin.—**Canonically,** ka-non'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a canonical manner; in accordance with a canon or canons.—**Canonicalness,** ka-non'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being canonical.—**Canonicals,** ka-non'ik-alz, *n. pl.* The dress or habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate; certain articles or appurtenances of dress sometimes worn by university men, barristers, &c.—**Canonicity,** kan-o-nis'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being canonical; the state of belonging to the canon or genuine books of Scripture.—**Canonist,** kan'on-ist, *n.* A professor of canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.—**Canonistic,** kan-o-nis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the canonists.—**Canonization,** kan'on-iz-ā"shon, *n.* The act of canonizing a person; the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints, called a canon.—**Canonize,** kan'on-iz, *v.t.*—*canonized, canonizing.* To declare a man a saint, and rank him in the catalogue or canon of saints, this act being in the power of the pope.—**Canonizer,** kan'on-iz-ėr, *n.* One who canonizes.—**Canonry, Canonship,** kan'on-ri, kan'on-ship, *n.* The benefice filled by a canon.—**Canon-law,** *n.* A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation of a church; specifically those of the Roman Catholic Church.

Cañon, Canyon, ka-nyon', kan'yun, *n.* [Sp. *cañon*, a canon, a tube, a canyon.] A long and narrow mountain gorge or deep ravine with precipitous sides occurring in the Rocky Mountains and the great western plateaus of North America.

Canopy, kan'ō-pi, *n.* [Fr. *canapé*, O.Fr. *conopé*, L. *conopeum*, Gr. *kōnōpeion*, lit. a net to keep off gnats, from *kōnōps*, a gnat.] A covering fixed at some distance above a throne or a bed; any somewhat similar covering; a covering held over a person's head in a procession or public ceremony; *arch.* a decoration, often richly sculptured, above a tomb, niche, pulpit, &c.—*v.t.*—*canopied, canopying.* To cover with a canopy, or as with a canopy.

Canorous, ka-nō'rus, *a.* [L. *canorus*, from *cano*, to sing.] Musical; tuneful.—**Canorousness,** ka-nō'rus-nes, *n.*

Cant, kant, *v.i.* [From L. *canto*, freq. of *cano*, to sing.] To speak with a whining voice or in an affected, assumed, or supplicating tone (as a beggar); to make whining pretensions to goodness; to affect piety without sincerity; to sham holiness.—*n.* A whining manner of speech; the whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms; the language or jargon spoken by gypsies, thieves, professional beggars, &c.; a kind of slang; the words and phrases peculiar to or characteristic of a sect, party, or profession; a pretentious assumption of a religious character; a hypocritical addiction to the use of religious phrases, &c.; religious phrases hypocritically used.—*a.* Of the nature of cant or slang.—**Canter,** kan'tėr, *n.* One who cants, whines, or uses an affected hypocritical style of speech.—**Canting,** kant'ing, *a.* Given to the use of hypocritical phraseology or whining talk.—**Cantingly,** kant'ing-li, *adv.* In a canting manner.

Cant, kant, *n.* [Same word as Dan. Sw. and D. *kant*, edge, border, margin, &c.; G. *kante*, a side, a border or brim; O.Fr. *cant*, corner, angle.] An external or salient angle; an inclination from a perpendicular or horizontal line; a toss, thrust, or push with a sudden jerk.—*v.t.* To turn about or over by a sudden push or thrust; to cause to assume an inclining position; to tilt; to toss; to cut off an angle from (a square block).

Can't, känt. A colloquial contraction of *can not.*

Cantab, kan-tab'. An abbreviation of *Cantabrigian.*—**Cantabrigian,** kan-ta-brij'i-an, *n.* [L.L. *Cantabrigiensis*, pertaining to Cambridge.] A student or graduate of Cambridge University.

Cantaliver, Cantilever, kan'ta-liv-ėr, kan'ti-lev-ėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *cant*, an angle, and *lever*, to raise.] A wooden or iron bracket projecting from a wall, to carry mouldings, eaves, balconies, &c.; a long projecting arm to support the roadway of a bridge.

Cantankerous, kan-tang'kėr-us, *a.* [Comp. O.E. *contek, contak*, debate, strife.] Ill-natured; ill-conditioned; cross; waspish; contentious; disputatious. [Colloq.]—**Cantankerously,** kan-tang'kėr-us-li, *adv.* In a cantankerous manner.—**Cantankerousness,** kan-tang'kėr-us-nes, *n.*

Cantata, kan-tä'ta, *n.* [It., from *cantare*, L. *cantare*, freq. of *cano*, to sing.] *Mus.* a short composition in the form of an oratorio, but without *dramatis personæ.*

Cantatrice, kän-tä-trē'chā (It.), kan-ta-trēs (Fr.), *n.* [It. and Fr.] A female singer.

Canteen, kan-tēn', *n.* [Fr. *cantine*, from It. *cantina*, a wine-cellar, a vault, from *canto*, an angle, a corner. CANT, an angle.] A shop in barracks, camps, garrisons, &c., where provisions, liquors, &c. are sold to non-commissioned officers and privates; a vessel used by soldiers, when on the march or in the field, for carrying liquor for drink; a box, fitted up with compartments, in which officers on foreign service pack spirit-bottles, knives, forks, &c.

Canter, kan'tėr, *v.i.* [An abbrev. of *Canterbury Gallop*, the gallop of pilgrims in olden times riding to Canterbury.] To move in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore-feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring: said of horses.—*n.* A moderate gallop; a gallop by a winner at the end of an easy race.

Canterbury, kan'tėr-be-ri, *n.* A stand with divisions for holding music, portfolios, loose papers, &c.—**Canterbury-bell**, *n.* A species of Campanula, so named because it is abundant around Canterbury.

Cantharides, kan-thar'i-dēz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kantharis*, *kantharidis*, a blistering fly.] Coleopterous insects of several species, the best known being the Spanish or blistering fly, which is, when bruised, extensively used as the active element in blistering plasters, having a very powerful effect.—**Cantharidin**, **Cantharidine**, kan-thar'i-din, kan-thar'i-din, *n.* A peculiar substance which causes vesication or blistering existing in the Spanish fly or other insects, and when taken internally acting as a violent irritant poison.

Canticle, kan'ti-kl, *n.* [L. *canticulum*, a little song, from *canto*, to sing. CANT.] A song, especially a little song; an unmetrical hymn taken from Scripture, arranged for chanting, and used in church service; *pl.* The Song of Songs or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.

Cantilever, kan'ti-lev-ėr, *n.* CANTALIVER.

Cantle, kan'tl, *n.* [O.Fr. *cantel*, cornerpiece, dim. of *cant*. CANT, an angle.] A corner; a fragment; a piece; a portion (*Shak.*); the protuberant part of a saddle behind; the hind-bow.—*v.t.*—*cantled*, *cantling*. To cut into pieces; to cut a piece out of.

Canto, kan'tō, *n.* pl. **Cantos**, kan't[illegible] [It. *canto*, a song; L. *cantus*. CHANT, C[illegible].] A part or division of a poem of some length; *mus.* the highest voice part in concerted music; soprano.

Canton, kan-ton', *n.* [Fr. *canton*; It. *cantone*, aug. of *canto*, a corner. CANT, CANT.] A distinct or separate portion or district of territory; one of the states of the Swiss republic; a distinct part or division, as of a painting or of a flag.—*v.t.* To divide into cantons or distinct portions; to separate off; to allot separate quarters to each regiment of.—**Cantonal**, kan'ton-al, *a.* Pertaining to a canton or cantons.—**Cantonment**, kan-ton'ment, *n.* A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular regiment of troops; a permanent military station of a slighter character than barracks; military towns at some distance from any city, such as are formed in India.

Canty, kan'ti, *a.* [Comp. Ir. *cainteach*, talkative.] Lively; sprightly; cheerful. [Prov. E. and Sc.]

Canvas, kan'vas, *n.* [Fr. *canevas*, Pr. *canabas*, It. *canavaccio*, L.L. *canabacius*, from L. *cannabis*, hemp.] A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting on, and other purposes; hence sails in general; a painting.—*Under canvas*, in a tent or tents; with sails spread.—**Canvas-back**, *n.* A sea duck of North America, with delicate flesh: so called from the colour of its back.—**Canvased**, kan'vast, *a.* Fitted with canvas.

Canvass, kan'vas, *v.t.* [From *canvas*, canvas, and formerly also a sieve, a strainer, because sieves were made of canvas; like O.Fr. *canabasser*, to examine, search, sift.] To examine; to scrutinize; to sift or examine by way of discussion; to discuss; to debate; to visit or apply to in order to obtain orders for goods, votes, or support for a candidate for an office or appointment, &c.—*v.i.* To seek or go about to solicit votes or interest, or to obtain mercantile orders.—*n.* The act of canvassing; close inspection; scrutiny; discussion; debate; a seeking; solicitation of votes, orders for goods, &c.—**Canvasser**, kan'vas-ėr, *n.* One who canvasses or solicits votes, mercantile orders, &c.

Canyon. CAÑON.

Canzonet, kan-zō-net', *n.* [It. *canzonetta*.] *Mus.* a little or short song, shorter and less elaborate than the airs of oratorio or opera; a short concerted air; a madrigal.

Caoutchouc, kö'chök, *n.* [A South American word.] An elastic gummy substance, which is the inspissated juice of several tropical plants, much used in the industrial arts for covering fabrics to render them waterproof, making elastic webbing, flexible tubes, &c.; india-rubber; gum-elastic.—**Caoutchine**, **Caoutchoucine**, kö'chin, kö'chö-sin, *n.* An inflammable volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature.

Cap, kap, *n.* [A. Sax. *cæppe*, a cap, cope, cape, hood, from L.L. *capa*, *cappa* (of unknown origin), a cape, whence Sp. *capa*, It. *cappa*, Fr. *chape*, a cloak, cape, cover. *Cape* and *cope* are forms of the same word.] A part of dress made to cover the head, generally of softer material than a hat, and without a brim; an act of respect made by uncovering the head; the summit, top, or crown; anything resembling a cap in appearance, position, or use, as the inner case which covers the movement of some kinds of watches, &c.; a percussion-cap (which see).—*v.t.* *capped*, *capping*. To put a cap on; to cover with a cap or as with a cap; to cover the top or end of; to place a cap on the head of, when conferring official distinction, admitting to professional honours, &c.; to complete; to consummate; to crown; to follow up with something more remarkable than what has previously been done.—*To cap verses, texts*, or *proverbs*, to quote verses, texts, or proverbs alternately in emulation or contest.—*To set one's cap at*, to use measures to gain the affections of a man with a view to matrimony.—**Capful**, kap'ful, *n.* As much as a cap will hold; a small quantity; specifically, a light flaw of wind; a passing gust.

Capable, kā'pa-bl, *a.* [Fr. *capable*, capable, able, sufficient, L.L. *capabilis*, from L. *capio*, to take, which appears also in *captious*, *captive*, *accept*, *except*, *conception*, *susceptible*, *recipient*, *occupy*, &c.] Able to receive; open to influences; impressible; susceptible; admitting: with *of* (*capable of* pain, *of* being broken); having sufficient power, skill, ability: with *of* (*capable of* judging); able; competent; fit; duly qualified (a *capable* instructor).—**Capability**, **Capableness**, kā-pa-bil'i-ti, kā'pa-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being capable.

Capacious, ka-pā'shus, *a.* [L. *capax*, *capacis*, able to take in or contain, spacious, capable, from *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] Capable of containing much, either in a physical or mental sense; large; wide; spacious; extensive; comprehensive.—**Capaciously**, ka-pā'shus-li, *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree.—**Capaciousness**, ka-pā'shus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being capacious. —**Capacitate**, ka-pas'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*capacitated*, *capacitating*. To make capable; to enable; to qualify.—**Capacity**, ka-pas'i-ti, *n.* [L. *capacitas*, from *capax*, capacious.] The power of receiving or containing; specifically, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents; the extent or comprehensiveness of the mind; the power of receiving ideas or knowledge; the receptive faculty; active power; ability (a man with the *capacity* of judging); ability in a moral or legal sense; legal qualification (to attend a meeting in the *capacity* of an elector); character (to give advice in the *capacity* of a friend).

Cap-a-pie, kap-a-pē', *adv.* [O.Fr., lit. head to foot.] From head to foot; all over.

Caparison, ka-par'i-son, *n.* [O.Fr. *caparasson*, from Sp. *caparazon*, a cover for a saddle, aug. of *capa*, a cover. CAP, CAPE.] A cloth or covering, more or less ornamented, laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse, or horse of state; hence, clothing, especially gay clothing.—*v.t.* To cover with a caparison; to adorn with rich dress.

Cape, kāp, *n.* [O.Fr. *cape*, L.L. *capa*, a kind of covering for the shoulders. CAP.] The part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders; a loose cloak or garment, hung from the shoulders, and worn as a protection against rain, cold weather, &c.

Cape, kāp, *n.* [Fr. *cap*, It. *capo*, a cape, from L. *caput*, the head.] A piece of land jutting into the sea or a lake beyond the rest of the coast-line; a headland; a promontory.

Caper, kā'pėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *capriole*, It. *capriola*, a caper, from L. *caper*, *capra*, a goat. Akin *caprice*, &c.] A leap; a skip; a spring, as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb; a sportive or capricious action; a prank.—*To cut capers*, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; to act sportively or capriciously.—*v.i.* To cut capers; to skip or jump; to prance; to spring.—**Caperer**, kā'pėr-ėr, *n.* One who capers.

Caper, kā'pėr, *n.* [[illegible] *capre*, O.Fr. *capres*, L. *capparis*, Gr. *kapparis*, from Per. *kabar*, the caper.] The bud of a bush (the caper-bush), pickled and used as a condiment; the plant itself, a low prickly shrub, growing in rocky or stony places in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.—**Caper-tea**, *n.* A kind of black tea with a knotted curled leaf regarded as resembling the caper.

Capercailzie, **Capercaillie**, kā-pėr-kāl'yi, kā-pėr-kāl'i, *n.* [Gael. *capull-choille*—*capull*, a horse, and *coille*, a wood—so named from its great size.] The Scotch name for the wood-grouse or cock of the woods, the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe, most frequently found in the northern parts of the Continent, and reintroduced into Scotland after having become extinct there.

Capetian, ka-pē'ti-an, *a.* Pertaining to the dynasty of the *Capets*, founded about the close of the tenth century, when Hugo *Capet* ascended the French throne.

Capias, kā'pi-as, *n.* [L., you may take.] *Law*, a writ of various kinds authorizing a person or his goods to be laid hold of.

Capibara, kap-i-bä'ra, *n.* CAPYBARA.

Capillaire, ka-pil-ār', *n.* [Fr.] A simple syrup, as of sugar or honey, flavoured with orange flowers, or orange-flower water.

Capillament. Under CAPILLARY.

Capillary, kap'il-la-ri or ka-pil'la-ri, *a.* [L. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair, from root of *caput*, the head.] Resembling a hair; fine, minute, small in diameter though long; filiform; as, a *capillary* tube, that is, a tube with a very minute bore; a *capillary* vessel in animal bodies (see the *n.*); pertaining to capillary tubes, or to the capillary vessels or capillaries in organic structures.—*Capillary action*, the spontaneous elevation or depression of liquids in fine hair-like tubes, or in bodies of a porous structure, when these are dipped in the liquid; the term *capillary attraction* being applied when the liquid rises, as the sap in trees, water in a sponge, &c.; and *capillary repulsion* when it sinks, as mercury does in a fine glass tube.—*n.* A tube with a small bore; a minute blood-vessel constituting the termination of an artery or vein; one of the minute vessels which intervene between the terminal arteries and veins.—**Capillarity**, kap-il-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being capillary; capillary action.—**Capillament**, ka-pil'la-ment, *n.* A very fine filament or fibre.—**Capilliform**, ka-pil'li-form, *a.* In the shape or form of a hair or of hairs (a *capilliform* fibre).—**Capillose**, kap'il-lōs, *a.* Hairy; abounding with hair.

Capital, kap'i-tal, *a.* [L. *capitalis*, capital, deadly, also pre-eminent, from *caput*, *capitis*, the head, seen also in *captain*, *chapter*, *chief*, *cadet*, &c.] First in importance; chief; principal; notable; affecting the head or life (*capital* punishment); incurring the forfeiture of life (a *capital* offence); punishable with death; excellent; very good; first-class; splendid; a term applied to a type or letter of a certain form and a larger size than that generally used in the body or

written or printed matter.—n. The uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning; and placed immediately over the shaft and under the entablature; the chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis; a type or letter of a certain form, and of a larger size than that commonly used in the body of a piece of writing or printing; a capital letter; money or wealth in some shape employed in trade, in manufactures, or in any business; stock in trade, in money, goods, property, &c.; *fig.* stock of any kind, whether physical or moral; means of influence or of increasing one's power.—**Capitalist**, kap'i-tal-ist, n. A man who has a large capital or stock in trade; a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business.—**Capitalization**, kap'i-tal-iz-ā'shon, n. The act of converting anything into capital; the act of computing or realizing the present value of a periodical payment.—**Capitalize**, kap'i-tal-iz, *v.t.*—*capitalized*, *capitalizing*. To convert into capital; to apply as capital to the purposes of trade; to compute or realize the present value of (a periodical payment) for a definite or indefinite length of time.—**Capitally**, kap'i-tal-li, *adv.* In a capital manner; so as to involve life; in a pre-eminent degree; excellently; finely.—**Capitalness**, † kap'i-tal-nes, n. State or quality of being capital.—**Capitate**, kap'i-tāt, a. [L. *capitatus*.] *Bot.* growing in a head; having a rounded head; applied to a flower, &c.—**Capitation**, kap-i-tā'shon, n. [L. *capitatio*.] Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons.—*Capitation grant*, a grant given to a certain number of persons, a certain amount being allowed for each individual among the number.—*Capitation tax*, a tax levied on each head or person; a poll-tax.

Capitol, kap'i-tol, n. [L. *capitolium*, from *caput*, the head.] In ancient Rome, the name of a hill crowned by a temple dedicated to Jupiter; the temple itself, in which the senate assembled; the edifice occupied by the United States Congress in their deliberations at Washington; also, in some states the state-house or house in which the legislature holds its sessions; a government house.—**Capitoline**, kap-i-tō'lin, a. Pertaining to the Capitol in Rome.—**Capitoline**, kap'i-tol-in, a. Pertaining to the Capitol in Rome.

Capitular, **Capitulary**, ka-pit'ū-lär, ka-pit'ū-la-ri, n. [L.L. *capitulare*, from L. *capitulum*, a chapter, a capital. CAPITAL.] An act passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons; the body of laws or statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council; the member of a chapter.—**Capitular**, ka-pit'ū-lär, a. Belonging to a chapter; capitulary; *bot.* growing in a capitulum or head, as composite plants.—**Capitularly**, ka-pit'ū-lär-li, *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.—**Capitulary**, ka-pit'ū-la-ri, a. Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

Capitulate, ka-pit'ū-la[illegible] —*capitulated*, *capitulating*. [L.L. ca[illegible] *capitulatum*, to arrange in heads or [illegible]ters, from L. *capitulum*, a chapter [illegible] of *caput*, the head.] To draw up art[illegible]s of agreement; to arrange terms of agreement; to treat (*Shak.*); more usually to surrender, as an army or garrison, to an enemy on certain stipulated conditions.—**Capitulation**, ka-pit'ū-lā'shon, n. The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions; the treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender; an article of agreement, formal agreement.—**Capitulator**, ka-pit'ū-lā-tor, n. One who capitulates.

Capitulum, ka-pit'ū-lum, n. *Bot.* a close head of sessile flowers.

Capivi, ka-pē'vi, n. COPAIBA.

Caplin, kap'lin, n. [Fr. *capelan*, *capelan*.] A small fish, a kind of salmon, which frequents the shores of Greenland, Iceland, Newfoundland, and Labrador in immense shoals.

Capnomancy, kap'no-man-si, n. [Gr. *kapnos*, smoke, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the accent or motion of smoke.

Capon, kā'pun, n. [L. *capo*, Gr. *kopōn*—a capon, from a root seen in Gr. *koptō*, to cut.] A castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.—**Caponize**, kā'pon-iz, *v.t.*—*caponized*, *caponizing*. To make a capon of.

Caponiere, **Caponière**, kap-o-nēr', n. [Fr. *caponière*, Sp. *caponera*, It. *capponiera*.] *Fort.* a passage from one part of a work to another, protected on the right and left by a wall or parapet, and sometimes covered overhead; also the wall or parapet protecting such a passage.

Capot, ka-pot', n. [Fr., from *cape*, a hood or cape, a person that is capotted having, as it were, a hood thrown over his head.] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.—*v.t.*—*capotted*, *capotting*. To win all the tricks from at piquet.

Capote, ka-pōt', n. [Fr. *capote*, from *cape*, a hood or cape, L.L. *capa*. CAP.] A kind of long cloak. [*Byron*.]

Cappagh-brown, kap'pach-broun, n. [From *Cappagh*, near Cork.] A bituminous earth, coloured by oxide of manganese and iron, yielding pigments of various rich brown colours.

Capreolate, kap're-ō-lāt, a. [From L. *capreolus*, a wild goat, a tendril of a vine, from *caper*, a goat.] *Bot.* having tendrils, or filiform spiral claspers, by which plants fasten themselves to other bodies, as in vines, &c.

Capric, kap'rik, a. [L. *caper*, a goat.] Of or pertaining to a goat.—*Capric acid*, a peculiar acid in the butter of cow's milk, as well as in the milk and fat of the goat.

Capriccio, ka-prē'chō, n. [It., a caprice.] A caprice; a whim (*Shak.*); a musical piece in which the composer is guided more by fancy than by strict rule.

Caprice, ka-prēs', n. [Fr. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*, whim, freak, originally a fantastical goat-leap, from L. *caper*, *capra*, a goat; akin *capor*, *capriolo*.] A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion or humour; a whim or freak; capriciousness; fickleness.—**Capricious**, ka-prish'us, a. Characterised by caprice; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; subject to change or irregularity.—**Capriciously**, ka-prish'us-li, *adv.* In a capricious manner.—**Capriciousness**, ka-prish'us-nes, n. The quality of being capricious.

Capricorn, kap'ri-korn, n. [L. *capricornus*—*caper*, a goat, and *cornu*, a horn.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac; the tenth sign, marking the winter solstice.

Caprification, kap'ri-fi-kā'shon, n. [L. *caprificatio*, from *caprificus*, the wild fig-tree—*caper*, a goat, and *ficus*, a fig, from goats feeding on it.] A process intended to accelerate the ripening of the fig by causing a species of gall-insect to spread over the plant, the supposed beneficial effect being produced by the insects either distributing the pollen of the male flowers or by puncturing the fruit.—**Caprificate**, kap'ri-fi-kāt, *v.t.*—*caprificated*, *caprificating*. To perform the operation of caprification on.

Capriform, kap'ri-form, a. [L. *caper*, a goat, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goat, or of something belonging to a goat (*capriform* horns).—**Caprine**, kap'rin, a. [L. *caprinus*.] Like a goat; pertaining to a goat.

Capriole, kap'ri-ōl, n. [O.Fr. *capriole*, now *cabriole*, lit. a goat-leap, from L. *capriolus*, a wild goat, from *caper*, a goat.] A caper or leap, as in dancing; an active bound; a spring; a leap, accompanied with a jerking out of the hind legs, which a horse makes without advancing.—*v.i.* To execute a capriole.

Capsicum, kap'si-kum, n. [From L. *capsa*, a box, from the shape of the fruit.] The generic name of some South American and Asiatic plants, many species of which are cultivated for their pods, used in cookery under the name of chillies, and when dried and ground called cayenne pepper, to which the name capsicum is also sometimes given.—**Capsicine**, kap'si-sin, n. An alkaloid, the active principle of the capsules of Cayenne pepper.

Capsize, kap-sīz', *v.t.*—*capsized*, *capsizing*. [Origin doubtful; probably the first syllable means head or top, ultimately from L. *caput*.] To upset or overturn.—*v.i.* To be upset or overturned.

Capstan, kap'stan, n. [Fr. *cabestan*, from Sp. *cabestrante*, *cabrestante*; of unknown origin.] An apparatus working on the principle of the wheel and axle, and consisting of a cylinder or barrel adjusted on an upright axis, the barrel being made to turn round by means of horizontal bars or levers, the ends of which are inserted in holes near the top of the barrel, so that a rope is thus wound round it and a weight, such as an anchor, raised or moved.

Capsule, kap'sul, n. [L. *capsula*, a little chest, dim. of *capsa*, a chest, from *capio*, to take.] *Bot.* a dry fruit, containing seeds, and opening of itself by valves or pores when mature; *chem.* a small saucer used for roasting or melting ores, for evaporations, solutions, &c.; *anat.* a membranous body covering a part like a bag; a mucilaginous envelope for a nauseous drug; a metallic seal or cover for going over the cork or stopper of a bottle.—**Capsular**, **Capsulary**, kap'su-lär, kap'su-la-ri, a. Hollow like a capsule; pertaining to a capsule.—**Capsulate**, **Capsulated**, kap'su-lāt, kap'su-lāt-ed, a. Inclosed in a capsule.

Captain, kap'tin, n. [Fr. *capitaine*, O.Fr. *capitain*, from L.L. *capitaneus*, from L. *caput*, the head.] One who is at the head of or has authority over others; a chief; a leader; a commander, especially in military affairs; more specifically, the military officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, or artillery; an officer in the navy commanding a ship of war; the commander or master of a merchant vessel.—**Captaincy**, kap'tin-si, n. The rank, post, or commission of a captain.—**Captainship**, kap'tin-ship, n. The condition or post of a captain or chief commander; skill in military affairs.—**Captain-general**, n. A commander-in-chief.

Caption, kap'shon, n. [L. *captio*, a taking, fraud, deceit, from *capio*, to seize.] The act of taking or arresting; the act of taking any one unawares by some trick or imposition; the act of urging captious objections; cavilling.—**Captious**, kap'shus, a. [L. *captiosus*, from *captio*, a taking.] Apt to catch at faults; disposed to find fault or raise objections; apt to cavil; difficult to please; carping; cavilling; proceeding from a captious or cavilling disposition; fitted to insnare or perplex (a *captious* question).—**Captiously**, kap'shus-li, *adv.* In a captious manner.—**Captiousness**, kap'shus-nes, n. The quality of being captious.

Captive, kap'tiv, n. [From L. *captivus*, a captive, from *capio*, *captus*, to seize. *Captive* is the same word derived through the French.] One who is taken prisoner, especially a prisoner taken in war; one who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence; one whose affections are mined, or who is held by strong ties of love.—a. Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement; bound by the ties of love or admiration; captivated.—**Captivate**, kap'ti-vāt, *v.t.*—*captivated*, *captivating*. [L. *captivo*, *captivatum*.] To capture or make prisoner; to overpower and gain with excellence or beauty; to charm; to engage the affections of; to fascinate, enslave, subdue, enchant.—**Captivating**, kap'ti-vāt-ing, a. Having power to engage the affections; winning.—**Captivation**, kap'ti-vā'shon, n. The act of captivating; the act of gaining over or winning one's affections.—**Captivity**, kap-tiv'i-ti, n. [L. *captivitas*.] The state of being a captive; subjection, a state of being under control; bondage, servitude.—**Captor**, kap'tor, n. [L. *captor*.] One who captures or takes by force, or by guile, &c.—**Capture**, kap'tūr, n. [L. *captura*.] The act of one who captures; the act of making prize of something; seizure, arrest; the thing taken; a prize.—*v.t.*—*captured*, *capturing*. To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to make a prize or prisoner of.

Capuchin, kap-ū-shēn', n. [Fr. *capuchin*, *capucine*, from *capuce*, a hood or cowl,

from *cape*, a cape.] A monk of the order of St. Francis, so called from the *capuchon*, a stuff cap or cowl, the distinguishing badge of the order; a garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood in imitation of the dress of Capuchin monks.

Capybara, Capibara, kap-i-bä'ra, *n.* [The native Brazilian name.] A rodent quadruped, allied to the guinea-pig, abounding in rivers of South America, feeding on vegetables and fish, over 3 feet in length, tailless, with a large head and blunted muzzle, and toes imperfectly webbed.

Car, kär, *n.* [O.Fr. *car* (Mod. Fr. *char*), from L. *carrus*, a four-wheeled vehicle, from the Celtic: Armor. *carr*, a chariot, W. *car*, Ir. and Gael. *carr*, a dray, wagon, &c. Akin *carry*, *charge*, *cargo*, &c.] A name applied to various kinds of wheeled vehicles, as a light two-wheeled carriage for one horse; a chariot of war or state (*poet.*); a tramway carriage, &c.

Carabine, Carbine, kar'a-bin, kär'bin, *n.* [Fr. *carabine*, a carabine; O.Fr. *carabin*, *calabrin*, a musqueteer, from *calabre*, an engine of war, from L.L. *chadabula*, an engine for throwing stones, from Gr. *katabolé*, a throwing down—*kata*, down, and *baliō*, to throw.] A gun or firearm commonly used by cavalry, shorter in the barrel than the infantry musket or rifle.—**Carabineer, Carbineer,** kar'a-bin-ēr', kär-bin-ēr', *n.* One armed with a carabine or carbine.

Caracal, kar'a-kal, *n.* [From a Turkish word signifying black-eared.] A species of lynx, about the size of a fox and of a deep brown colour, a native of Northern Africa and South-western Asia.

Caracara, kä-ra-kä'ra, *n.* [From its hoarse cry.] A South American bird of prey of several species, akin to the eagles and vultures, and feeding on carrion.

Carack, kar'ak, *n.* [Fr. *caraque*, *carraque*, from L.L. *carraca*, *carrica*, a ship of burden, from L. *carrus*, a car.] A large round-built vessel of great depth, fitted for fight as well as burden, such as were used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in trading with America and the East Indies.

Caracole, kar'a-kōl, *n.* [Fr., from Sp. and Pg. *caracol*, a winding staircase, a caracole.] A half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left; *arch.* a spiral staircase.—*v.i.*—*caracoled*, *caracoling*. To move in a caracole; to wheel.

Carafe, kar'af or ka-raf', *n.* [Fr.] A glass water-bottle or decanter.

Caragoen, Caragheen, kar'a-gēn, *n.* CARRAGEEN.

Caramel, kar'a-mel, *n.* [Fr. *caramel*, caramel, from Sp. *caramelo*, a lozenge, of Ar. origin.] Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar; it dissolves readily in water, is of a brown colour, and is used to colour spirits and wines.

Carapace, kar'a-pās, *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *carapacho*, a carapace or shell.] The shell which protects the body of chelonian reptiles; also the covering of the anterior upper surface of the crustaceans.

Carap-oil, kar'ap-oil, *n.* Oil obtained from the crab-wood tree of South America, used for lamps.

Carat, kar'at, *n.* [Fr. *carat*, Ar. *qīrāt*, a carat, from Gr. *keration*, lit. a little horn, also the seed of the carob-tree, used for a weight, a carat.] The weight of 4 grains, used in weighing precious stones and pearls; a term used to express the proportionate fineness of gold, gold of twenty-four carats being pure gold, gold of sixteen (for instance) having eight parts of alloy.

Caravan, kar'a-van, *n.* [Fr. *caravane*, from Sp. *caravana*, Ar. *qairawān*, Per. *kārwān*, a caravan.] A company of travellers who associate together in many parts of Asia and Africa that they may travel with greater security; a large close carriage for conveying travelling exhibitions or the like from place to place.—**Caravaneer,** kar'a-van-ēr', *n.* The person who leads the camels, &c., of a caravan.—**Caravansary, Caravanserai,** kar-a-van'sa-ri, kar-a-van'se-ra, *n.* [Per. *kārwān*, a caravan, and *serāi*, an inn.] In the East, a place appointed for receiving and lodging travellers.

Caravel, Carvel, kar'a-vel, kär'vel, *n.* [Sp. and It. *caravela*, a caravel, dim. of L. *carabus*, Gr. *karabos*, a light ship, a boat, also a crab.] A small galley-rigged ship formerly used by the Spanish and Portuguese; also a small fishing vessel.

Caraway, kar'a-wā, *n.* [Sp. *al-carahueya*, from Ar. *karawiyā*, *karawiyā*, caraway; probably from Gr. *karon*, L. *carum*, caraway.] A biennial plant, with a taper root like a parsnip, the seeds of which are used to flavour cakes, and also in comfits, a volatile oil being obtained by distilling them in spirits.

Carbazotic, kär-ba-zot'ik, *a.* [*Carbon* and *azote*.] The term applied to a kind of acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and some other substances, dyeing silk of a fine yellow colour, with a mordant of alum or cream of tartar.

Carbide, kär'bid, *n.* A compound of carbon with a metal; a carburet.

Carbine, Carbineer. CARABINE.

Carbolic, kär-bol'ik, *a.* [*Carbon* and *oil*.] A term applied to an acid obtained from the distillation of coal-tar, an oily, colourless liquid, with a burning taste, now much employed as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

Carbon, kär'bon, *n.* [L. *carbo*, *carbonis*, a coal.] Sym. C. Pure charcoal; one of the chemical elements, a black, brittle, light, and inodorous substance existing in various distinct forms called allotropic forms, such as the diamond, wood charcoal, animal charcoal, graphite, lamp-black, and anthracite.—**Carbonaceous,** kär-bo-nā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to carbon or charcoal.—**Carbonate,** kär'bon-āt, *n.* *Chem.* a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.—**Carbonated,** kär'bon-āt-ed, *a.* Containing or saturated with carbonic acid.—**Carbonic,** kär-bon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.—*Carbonic acid*, a gaseous compound of 12 parts by weight of carbon and 32 of oxygen, incapable of maintaining flame or animal life, and acting as a narcotic poison when present in the air to the extent of only 4 or 5 per cent.—**Carboniferous,** kär-bo-nif'ér-us, *a.* Containing or yielding carbon or coal.—*Carboniferous system*, *geol.* the great group of strata which lie between the old red sandstone below and the Permian or new red sandstone above, and are the chief source of coal.—**Carbonise,** kär'bon-īz, *v.t.*—*carbonised*, *carbonising*. To convert into carbon by combustion, or the action of fire.—**Carbonisation,** kär'bon-īz-ā"shon, *n.* The act or process of carbonising.

Carbonado, kär-bo-nä'dō, *n.* [From L. *carbo*, a coal.] An old name for a piece of meat, fowl, or game, cut across, seasoned, and broiled; a chop. [*Shak.*]—*v.t.* To make a carbonado of; to cut or slash.

Carborundum, kär-bo-run'dum, *n.* [*Carbon* and *corundum*.] An artificial compound of carbon and silicon, used like emery (a variety of corundum).

Carboy, kär'boi, *n.* [Per. *karābā*, a large vessel for containing wine.] A large, strong, glass bottle, protected by an outside covering, and used chiefly for corrosive liquids, as vitriol.

Carbuncle, kär'bung-kl, *n.* [L. *carbunculus*, a little coal, from *carbo*, a coal.] A beautiful gem of a deep red colour, with a mixture of scarlet, found in the East Indies; an inflammatory tumour, or malignant gangrenous boil or ulcer.—**Carbuncled,** kär'bung-kld, *a.* Set with carbuncles: afflicted with carbuncle; pimpled and blotched.—**Carbuncular, Carbunculate,** kär-bung'kū-lér, kär-bung'kū-lāt, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; inflamed.—**Carbunculation,** kär-bung'kū-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *carbunculatio*.] The blasting of buds by heat.

Carburet, kär'bū-ret, *n.* Same as *Carbide*.—**Carburetted,** kär'bū-ret-ed, *a.* Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet. *Light carburetted hydrogen*, a kind of gas, the fire-damp of coal-mines.—**Carburise,** kär'bū-rīz, *v.t.* To combine with carbon or a compound of it.

Carcajou, kär'ka-jö, *n.* [Fr. *carcajou*, from native name.] An American name for the wolverine or glutton, and erroneously for the badger and lynx.

Carcanet, kär'ka-net, *n.* [Fr. *carcan*, a carcanet, from Armor. *kerchen*, the neck or bosom.] A necklace or collar of jewels.

Carcass, Carcase, kär'kas, *n.* [Fr. *carcasse*, the carcass, a framework, a kind of bomb, same word as *carquois*, a quiver, from L.L. *tarcasius*, a quiver, from Ar. and Per. *tarkash*, a quiver.] The body, usually the dead body, of an animal; a corpse; the decaying remains of a bulky thing; the frame or main parts of a thing unfinished; a kind of bomb or shell filled with combustible matter, and having apertures for the emission of flame, so as to set fire to buildings, &c.

Carcinology, kär-si-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of zoology which interests itself with crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, &c.—**Carcinological,** kär'sin-ō-loj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to carcinology.

Carcinoma, kär-si-nō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *karkinōma*, from *karkinos*, a cancer.] A kind of cancer or cancerous growth.

Card, kärd, *n.* [From Fr. *carte*, a card, from L. *charta*, paper, from Gr. *chartē*, *chartēs*, a layer of papyrus bark.] A rectangular piece of thick paper or pasteboard; such a piece with certain devices, marks, or figures, used for playing games; a piece having one's name, &c., written or printed on it, used in visiting; a larger piece written or printed, and conveying an invitation, or some intimation or statement; the dial or face of the mariner's compass.—**Cardboard,** kärd'börd, *n.* A stiff kind of paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c.—**Card-case,** *n.* A small pocket case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding visiting-cards.—**Card-rack,** *n.* A rack or frame for holding visiting, business, &c., cards.—**Card-sharper,** *n.* One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a trade to fleece the unwary in games of cards.

Card, kärd, *n.* [Fr. *carde*, from L.L. *cardus*, L. *carduus*, a thistle, from *carere*, to card—thistles having been used as cards.] An instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts and from extraneous matter.—*v.t.* or *i.* To comb or open wool, flax, hemp, &c., with a card.—**Carder,** kär'dér, *n.* One who cards; the machine employed in carding.

Cardamom, kär'da-mum, *n.* [L. *cardamomum*, Gr. *kardamōmon*.] The aromatic capsule of various plants of the ginger family, employed in medicine as well as an ingredient in sauces and curries.

Cardiac, Cardiacal, kär'di-ak, kär-di'ak-al, *a.* [L. *cardiacus*, Gr. *kardiakos*, from *kardia*, the heart.] Pertaining to the heart; exciting action in the heart through the medium of the stomach; having the quality of stimulating action in the system, invigorating the spirits, and giving strength and cheerfulness.—**Cardiac,** *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits; a cordial.—**Cardiography, Cardiography,** kär-di-og'ra-fi, kär-di-og'ra-fi, *n.* An anatomical description of the heart.—**Cardialgia, Cardialgy,** kär-di-al'ji-a, kär'di-al-ji, *n.* [Gr. *algos*, pain.] *Med.* heart-burn.

Cardinal, kär'di-nal, *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, from *cardo*, a hinge.] Chief, principal, pre-eminent, or fundamental.—*Cardinal numbers*, the numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, &c., in distinction from *first*, *second*, *third*, &c., called ordinal numbers.—*Cardinal points*, north and south, east and west.—*Cardinal virtues*, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.—*n.* An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic Church, next in rank to the pope, and having a distinguishing dress of a red colour.—**Cardinalate, Cardinalship,** kär'di-nal-āt, kär'di-nal-ship, *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.—**Cardinalitial,**† kär'di-nal-ish"al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cardinal; of the rank of a cardinal.—**Cardinalise,**† kär'di-nal-īz, *v.t.* To make a cardinal.—**Cardinal-bird,** *n.* A North American bird,

with a fine red plumage, and a crest on the head.—**Cardinal-flower**, *n.* The name commonly given to a species of lobelia because of its large, very showy, and intensely red flowers.

Cardiology, kär-di-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the heart; scientific facts relating to the heart.—**Carditis**, kär-di'tis, *n.* [The term. *-itis*, denotes inflammation.] Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

Cardol, kär'dol, *n.* [From *card* in Ana*cardium*, the genus to which belongs the cashew, and L. *oleum*, oil.] An oily liquid contained in the pericarp of the cashew-nut, used as a blistering agent.

Cardoon, kär-dön', *n.* [Sp. *cardon*, from L. *carduus*, a thistle.] A plant akin to the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it, used as an esculent vegetable in Spain and France.

Care, kär, *n.* [A. Sax. *caru*, *cearu*, care, sorrow=O. Sax. *cara*, Icel. *kæri*, complaint, Goth. *kara*, sorrow, O.H.G. *chara*, lamentation; from a root signifying to cry, seen also in E. *call*.] Some degree of pain in the mind from apprehension of evil; a painful load of thought; mental trouble; concern; anxiety; solicitude; attention or heed; a looking to; caution; regard; watchfulness; charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity; the object of care or watchful regard and attention. ∴ *Care* denotes mental trouble regarding the present, the future, or even the past; *solicitude* and *concern* denote affections of the mind of a more active kind than *care*, and relate to the present and the future, while the latter may also be excited by something past.—*v.i.*—*cared*, *caring*. To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned; to be inclined or disposed; to like.—**Careful**, kär'ful, *a.* Full of care; anxious; solicitous; attentive to support and protect; giving good heed; watchful; cautious; showing or done with care or attention: generally with *of* before the object.—**Carefully**, kär'ful-li, *adv.* In a careful manner.—**Carefulness**, kär'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being careful.—**Careless**, kär'les, *a.* Free from care or anxiety; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful: with *of* or *about* before an object; done or said without care; unconsidered.—**Carelessly**, kär'les-li, *adv.* In a careless manner or way.—**Carelessness**, kär'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being careless.—**Care-worn**, *a.* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care; showing marks of care or anxiety.

Careen, ka-rēn', *v.t.* [Fr. *caréner*, from *carène*, the side and keel of a ship, L. *carina*, a keel.] To heave or bring (a ship) to lie on one side for the purpose of caulking, repairing, cleansing, or the like.—*v.i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

Career, ka-rēr', *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, O.Fr. *cariere*, road, race-course, course, career, from L. *carrus*, a car. CAR.] A race or running; course of proceeding; a specific course of action or occupation forming the object of one's life.—*v.i.* To move or run rapidly (as a horse, a ship, &c.).

Caress, ka-res', *n.* [Fr. *caresse*, from It. *carezza*, L.L. *caritia*, from L. *carus*, dear.] An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection.—*v.t.* To treat with caresses; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection.—**Caressingly**, ka-res'ing-li, *adv.* In a caressing manner.

Caret, kā'ret, *n.* [L. *caret*, there is (something) wanting, from *careo*, to want.] In *writing*, a mark made thus, ‸, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.

Cargo, kär'gō, *n.* [Sp., from *cargar*, to load, L.L. *carricare*, to load, from L. *carrus*, a car. CAR, CHARGE.] The lading or freight of a ship.

Cariacou, kar'i-a-kö, *n.* [Probably an Indian name.] The Virginian deer of North America, an elegant species, somewhat smaller than the common stag.

Cariatid, kar'i-at-id. CARYATID.

Carib, **Caribbee**, kar'ib, kar'ib-bē, *n.* One of a native race inhabiting certain portions of Central America, and formerly also the Caribbean Islands.

Cariboo, **Caribou**, kar'i-bö, *n.* [Probably of Indian origin.] An American variety of the reindeer.

Caricature, kar'i-ka-tūr", *n.* [It. *caricatura*, an overloaded representation, from *caricare*, to load. CHARGE.] A representation, pictorial or descriptive, in which beauties are concealed and peculiarities or defects exaggerated so as to make the person or thing ridiculous, while a general likeness is retained.—*v.t.*—*caricatured*, *caricaturing*. To make or draw a caricature of; to represent in a ridiculous and exaggerated fashion.—**Caricaturist**, kar'i-ka-tūr"ist, *n.* One who caricatures others. *Malone.*

Caries, kā'ri-ēz, *n.* [L.] Ulceration of bony substance; the gangrenous eating away of a bone.—**Cariosity**, kā-ri-os'i-ti, *n.* The state of being carious.—**Carious**, kā'ri-us, *a.* Affected with caries; ulcerated: said of a bone.

Carillon, kar'il-lon, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *quadrilio*, from L. *quattuor*, four, because *carillons* were played formerly on four bells.] A chime of bells, properly tuned, and rung by means of finger-keys like those of the pianoforte; a simple air adapted to be performed on a set of bells.

Carina, ka-rī'na, *n.* [L., the keel of a boat.] *Bot.* the two partially united lower petals of papilionaceous flowers; *zool.* a prominent median ridge or keel in the sternum or breast-bone of all existing birds except the runners (ostrich, &c.).—**Carinate**, **Carinated**, kar'i-nāt, kar'i-nāt-ed, *a.* [L. *carinatus*.] Shaped like a keel; having a carina or keel; keeled; *bot.* having a longitudinal ridge like a keel; *zool.* applied to those birds whose sternum is keeled, or to their sternum.

Cariole, kar'i-ōl, *n.* [Fr., from L. *carrus*, a car.] A small open carriage; a kind of calash; a covered cart.

Carious. Under CARIES.

Carjacou, kär'ja-kö, *n.* See CARIACOU.

Cark, kärk, *n.* [O. Fr. *cark*, *kark*, load, *karkir*, to load=E. *charge*; comp. also W. *carc*, care; Gael. *carc*, care.] Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress.—*v.i.* To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned.—*v.t.*† To oppress with grief, anxiety, or care; to worry; to perplex; to vex.—**Carking**, kärk'ing, *a.* Distressing; giving anxiety.

Carl, **Carle**, kärl, *n.* [A Scandinavian word=Icel. Dan. Sw. *karl*, a man; A. Sax. *carl*, male, as in *carl-catt*, a he-cat.] A man; a robust, strong, or hardy man; an old man. [O.E. and Sc.] Hence **Carline**, a woman.

Carline, **Carling**, kär'lin, kär'ling, *n.* [Fr. *carlingue* or *escarlingue*.] One of the fore-and-aft deck timbers in a ship.

Carline-thistle, kär'lin-this-l, *n.* [Fr. *carline*, after the Emperor Charlemagne.] The popular name of a thistle common in dry fields and pastures throughout Britain and the Continent.

Carlist, kär'list, *n.* A follower of Don Carlos of Spain, the heir to the crown but for the repeal of the Salic law; an adherent and supporter of the family of Don Carlos.—**Carlism**, kär'lizm, *n.* The principles of the Carlists.

Carlock, kär'lok, *n.* [Rus. *karluk*.] A sort of isinglass from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

Carlovingian, kär-lō-vin'ji-an, *a.* Pertaining to or descended from Charlemagne.

Carman, kär'man, *n.* A man whose employment is to drive a car or cart, or to convey goods and other things in a cart or car.

Carmelite, kär'mel-it, *n.* A mendicant friar of the order of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*; a sort of pear.

Carminative, kär'mi-nā-tiv or kär-min'a-tiv, *n.* [L. *carmino*, *carminatum*, to card wool (hence to make fine or thin), from *carmen*, a card.] A medicine which tends to expel wind from the stomach and remedy flatulency.—*a.* Expelling wind from the stomach; anti-spasmodic.

Carmine, kär'min, *n.* [Sp. *carmin*, from *carmesino*, carmine, crimson, from *carmes*, kermes (which see). *Crimson* has the same origin.] The pure colouring matter or principle of cochineal; a red or crimson pigment made from cochineal.—**Carminated**, kär-mi-nāt'ed, *a.* Mixed with or made of carmine.—**Carminic**, kär-min'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to carmine.

Carnage, kär'nāj, *n.* [Fr. *carnage*, slaughter, from a L.L. *carnaticum*, from L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Slaughter; great destruction of men; butchery; massacre.

Carnal, kär'nal, *a.* [L. *carnalis*, carnal, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Pertaining to the body, its passions and appetites; not spiritual; fleshly; sensual; lustful; gross; impure.—**Carnalism**, **Carnality**, kär'nal-ism, kär-nal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being carnal; want of spirituality; fleshliness; fleshly lusts or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts; sensuality.—**Carnalist**, kär'nal-ist, *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.—**Carnalise**,† kär'nal-iz, *v.t.*—*carnalised*, *carnalising*. To make carnal; to debase to carnality.—**Carnally**, kär'nal-li, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; not spiritually.

Carnallite, kär'nal-lit, *n.* [After a German called Von *Carnall*.] A pink-coloured mineral obtained from the Stassfurth salt mines.

Carnation, kär-nā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *carnation*, the naked part of a picture, flesh colour; from L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Flesh colour; the parts of a picture which exhibit the natural colour of the flesh; the representation of flesh; a perennial plant found in many varieties, much prized for the beautiful colours of their sweet-scented double flowers.—**Carnationed**, kär-nā'shond, *a.* Having a colour like carnation; pink.

Carnauba, kär-na-ö'ba, *n.* The Brazilian name of a tall S. American palm which has its leaves coated with small waxy scales, yielding a straw-coloured wax by boiling. Also written *Carnahuba*.

Carnelian, kär-nē'li-an, *n.* [More correctly *cornelian*, from Fr. *cornaline*, a carnelian, from L. *cornu*, a horn, from its horny appearance.] A variety of chalcedony, of a deep red, flesh-red, or reddish-white colour, tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals, &c.

Carneous, kär'nē-us, *a.* [L. *carneus*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Fleshy; having the appearance, consistence, or qualities of flesh.—Also **Carnose**, **Carnous**, kär'nōs, kär'nus.

Carnival, kär'ni-val, *n.* [Fr. *carnaval*, It. *carnovale*, from L.L. *carnelevamen*, for *carnis levamen*, solace of the body, permitted in anticipation of any fast—L. *caro*, flesh, and *levare*, to solace, to lighten.] The feast or season of rejoicing before Lent; feasting or revelry in general.

Carnivorous, kär-niv'o-rus, *a.* [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *voro*, to devour.] Eating or feeding on flesh: an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, wolf, dog, &c.; also applied to some plants that can assimilate animal substances.—**Carnivora**, kär-niv'ō-ra, *n. pl.* [L.] A term applicable to any creatures that feed on flesh or animal substances, but generally denoting an order of mammals which prey upon other animals.—**Carnivore**, kär'ni-vōr, *n.* A carnivorous animal; one of the Carnivora.

Carnose. Under CARNEOUS.

Carob, **Carob-tree**, kar'ob, kar'ob-trē, *n.* [O.Fr. *carobe*, from Ar. *kharrūb*, bean-pods.] A tree growing in the countries skirting the Mediterranean, the pods of which, known as locust-beans, contain a sweet nutritious pulp.

Carol, kar'ol, *n.* [O.Fr. *carole*, a kind of dance, also a Christmas song or carol; from the Celtic: Armor. *koroll*, a dance; W. *carol*, a carol, a song.] A song, especially one expressive of joy; a religious song or ballad in celebration of Christmas.—*v.i.*—*carolled*, *carolling*. To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity.—*v.t.*—To praise or celebrate in song.

Carolingian, kar-ō-lin'ji-an, *a.* Same as *Carlovingian*.

Carolitic, **Carolytic**, kar-ō-lit'ik, *a.* *Arch.* decorated with branches and leaves, as a column.

Carolus, kar'ō-lus, *n.* A gold coin struck in the reign of *Charles* I. and originally 20s. in value, afterwards 23s. The name was given also to various other coins.
Caromel, kar'o-mel, *n.* Same as *Caramel*.
Carosse, ka-ros', *n.* A garment of fur worn by the natives of South Africa.
Carotic, ka-rot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *karos*, torpor, stupor.] Relating to stupor or carus; also same as carotid.—**Carotid**, ka-rot'id, *a.* [Gr. pl. *karōtides*, the carotids, said to be from *karos*, a deep sleep, because the ancients believed that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels.] Of or pertaining to the two great arteries, one on either side of the neck, wh[illegible] convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain.—*n.* One of these arteries.
Carouse, ka-rouz', *v.i.*—*caroused*, *carousing*. [O.Fr. *carousser*, to quaff, to carouse, from *carous*, a carouse, a bumper, from G. *gar aus!* quite out! that is, empty your glasses! an old German drinking exclamation.] To drink freely and with jol[illegible]ty; to quaff; to revel.—**Carousal**, **Carous[e]**, ka-rou'zal, ka-rouz', *n.* A feast or festiv[al]; a noisy drinking bout or revelling.—**Ca[r]ouser**, ka-rouz'-ėr, *n.* One who carouses; a drinker; a toper; a noisy reveller or bacchanalian.—**Carousingly**, ka-rouz'ing-li, *adv.* In a carousing manner.
Carp, karp, *v.i.* [Formerly to speak, tell, from Icel. *karpa*, to boast, its modern sense being due to L. *carpo*, to seize, catch, pick.] To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason or petulantly: used absolutely or followed by *at*.—**Carper**, kärp'ėr, *n.* One who carps; a caviller.—**Carping**, kärp'ing, *a.* Cavilling; captious; censorious.—**Carpingly**, kärp'ing-li, *adv.* In a carping manner; captiously.
Carp, kärp, *n.* [Same as D. *karper*, Dan. *karpe*, Sw. *karp*, a carp.] A fresh-water fish found in lakes, rivers, ponds, &c. The most noted species are the common carp, said to have been introduced into England in the fourteenth century, and the golden carp or gold-fish.
Carpal. Under CARPUS.
Carpel, **Carpellum**, kär'pel, kär-pel'lum, *n.* [Mod. L. *carpellum*, dim. from Gr. *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* a single-celled ovary or seed-vessel, or a single cell of an ovary or seed-vessel together with what belongs to that cell.—**Carpellary**, kär'pel-la-ri, *a.* Belonging to a carpel or carpels.
Carpenter, kär'pen-tėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *carpentier* (Mod. Fr. *charpentier*); L.L. *carpentarius*, a carpenter, from L. *carpentum*, a chariot, a word of Celtic origin.] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and of ships.—**Carpenter-bee**, *n.* The com[m]on name of different species of bees, so c[all]ed from their habit of excavating nests in decaying wood.—**Carpentry**, kär'pen-tri, *n.* The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber; an assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing or letting them into each other.
Carpet, kär'pet, *n.* [O.Fr. *carpite*, a carpet, from It. and L.L. *carpita*, a woolly cloth, from *carpere*, to tease wool, L. *carpo*, to pluck, to pull in pieces, &c.] A thick fabric used for covering floors, stairs, &c.; a covering resembling a carpet (a *carpet* of moss).—*To be on the carpet*, is to be under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation.—*Carpet knight*, a knight who has not known the hardships of the field. —*v.t.* To cover with or as with a carpet; to spread with carpets.—**Carpeting**, kär'peting, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.—**Carpet-bag**, *n.* A travelling bag made of the same material as carpets.—**Carpet-bedding**, *n.* *Hort.* a system of bedding in which neat and dwarf-growing foliage plants alone are used in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs.—**Carpet-rod**, *n.* One of the rods used to keep a stair carpet in its place.
Carpolite, kär'po-lit, *n.* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and *lithos*, stone.] A fossil fruit.
Carpology, kär-pol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, *logos*, discourse.] The division of botany relating to the structure of seeds and seed-vessels.—**Carpological**, kär-po-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to carpology.—**Carpologist**, kär-pol'o-jist, *n.* One who studies or treats of carpology.
Carpophore, kär'po-fōr, *n.* [L. *carpophorum*, from Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and *pherō*, to bear.] *Bot.* the prolongation of the floral axis which bears the pistil beyond the stamens.
Carpus, kär'pus, *n.* [L., the wrist.] *Anat.* that part of the skeleton between the forearm and hand; the *wrist* in man and the corresponding bones in other animals. —**Carpal**, kär'pal, *a.* Pertaining to the carpus.
Carrageen, **Carragheen**, kar'ra-gēn, *n.* [From *Carragaheen*, near Waterford, Ireland, where it abounds.] A sea-weed very common on rocks and stones on every part of the coast of Britain, which, when dried, becomes whitish, and in this condition is known as Irish [m]oss, being used for making soups, jellies, &c.
Carriage, kar'ij, *n.* [O.Fr. *cariage*, from *carier*, to carry. CARRY.] The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying; the price or expense of carrying; the manner of carrying one's self; behaviour; conduct; deportment; a wheeled vehicle for persons, especially, a four-wheeled vehicle supported on springs and with a cover, belonging to a private person and not used for hire; in composition, a wheeled stand or support; as, a gun-*carriage*; *print.* the frame on rollers by which the bed carrying the types is run in and out from under the platen.—**Carriageable**, kar'ij-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being conveyed in carriages; passable by carriages.—**Carriage-free**, *a.* Free of charge for carriage.—**Carriage-spring**, *n.* An elastic contrivance adapted to carriages to lessen the shocks caused by the inequalities of the road in driving.—**Carriage-way**, *n.* The part of a street or road intended to be used by wheeled vehicles.
Carrier. Under CARRY.
Carrion, kar'ri-on, *n.* [O.Fr. *caroigne*, from L.L. *caronia*, from L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.—*a.* Pertaining to carrion; feeding on carrion.—**Carrion-crow**, *n.* The common crow, so called because it often feeds on carrion.
Carronade, kar-on-ād', *n.* [From *Carron* in Scotland, where it was first made.] A short piece of ordnance of confined range, formerly used in the navy.—**Carron-oil**, *n.* A liniment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water: so called from being first used, in the case of burns, at the Carron Iron-works.
Carrot, kar'ot, *n.* [Fr. *carotte*; L.L. *carota*.] A plant having a long esculent root of a reddish colour much used as a culinary vegetable and also for feeding cattle. —**Carroty**, kar'ot-i, *a.* Like a carrot in colour.—**Carrotiness**, kar'ot-i-nes, *n.*
Carry, kar'i, *v.t.*—*carried*, *carrying*. [O.E. *carie*, from O.Fr. *carier*, to convey in a car, from O.Fr. *car*, a cart or car. CAR.] To bear, convey, or transport by sustaining and moving with the thing carried; to drive, drag, or fetch (*carry* a person off prisoner); to transfer, as from one column, page, book, &c., to another; to convey or take with one generally (as a message, news, &c.); to urge, impel, lead, or draw, in a moral sense (anger *carried* him too far); to effect, accomplish, achieve, bring to a successful issue (a purpose, &c.); to gain; *milit.* to gain possession of by force; to capture (to *carry* a fortress); to extend or continue in any direction, in time, in space, or otherwise: commonly with such words as *up*, *back*, *forward*, &c. (to *carry* a history on to the present, to *carry* improvements far); to bear; to have in or on; to bear or bring as a result (words *carry* conviction); to import, contain, or comprise (the words *carry* a promise); to manage; to conduct (matters or affairs).—*To carry off*, to remove to a distance; to kill or cause to die (to be *carried off* by sickness or poison).—*To carry on*, to manage or prosecute; to continue to pursue (a business).—*To carry out*, *to carry through*, to sustain to the end; to continue to the end; to accomplish; to finish; to execute (a purpose, an undertaking).—*v.i.* To act as a bearer; to bear; to convey; to propel, as a gun.—*Carrying trade or traffic*, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods, especially by water, &c., from country to country, or place to place.—**Carriable**, kar'i-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being carried.—**Carrier**, kar'i-ėr, *n.* One who or that which carries or conveys; one who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons for any one who employs him; the name of a particular part in various machines.—**Carrier-pigeon**, *n.* A variety of pigeon noted for its faculty of finding its way home from great distances, often used to carry letters, &c.
Carse, kärs, *n.* [O.Sc. *kers*, *kerse*, probably a plural form from Sw. *karr*, Icel. *kiörr*, a marsh or marshy place; Dan. *kær*, a pool.] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile, alluvial land along the side of a stream; the low-lying part of a valley that is watered by a river.
Cart, kärt, *n.* [From W. *cart*, a cart or wagon, Ir. *cairt*. CAR.] A carriage usually without springs for the conveyance of heavy goods.—*v.t.* To carry or convey on a cart.—**Cartage**, kär'tāj, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart; the price paid for carting.—**Carter**, kär'tėr, *n.* One who drives a cart; one whose occupation is to drive a cart.—**Cart-horse**, *n.* A horse that draws a cart, or is intended for such work. **Cart-load**, *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart.—**Cart-wright**, *n.* An artificer who makes carts.
Carte, kärt, *n.* [Fr., a card.] A card; a bill of fare at a tavern; a carte-de-visite photograph.—**Carte-blanche**, kärt-blänsh, *n.* [Fr., white paper.] A blank paper; a paper duly authenticated with signature, &c., and intrusted to a person to be filled up, as he pleases; hence, unconditional terms; unlimited power to decide.—**Carte-de-visite**, kärt'de-vi-zēt", *n.* pl. **Cartes-de-visite** (same pron.). [Fr.] A visiting card; a photographic likeness on a small card.
Carte, kärt, *n.* [Fr. *quarte*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.] One of the regular movements or passes in fencing.
Cartel, kär'tel, *n.* [Fr., from L. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, paper, a paper.] A writing or agreement between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage; a challenge to single combat.
Cartesian, kär-tē'zi-an, *a.* Pertaining to the philosopher René *Descartes*, or to his philosophy.—*n.* One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes.—**Cartesianism**, kär-tē'zi-an-izm, *n.* The philosophy of Descartes.
Carthaginian, kär-tha-jin'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a celebrated city on the northern coast of Africa.—*n.* An inhabitant or native of Carthage.
Carthusian, kär-thū'zi-an, *n.* One of an order of monks, founded in 1086, under Benedictine rule, by St. Bruno, so called from *Chartreuse*, in France, the place of their institution.
Cartilage, kär'ti-lāj, *n.* [Fr. *cartilage*, L. *cartilago*.] An elastic tissue occurring in vertebrate animals, and forming the tissue from which bone is formed by a process of calcification; gristle.—**Cartilaginous**, kär-ti-laj'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage; having cartilage only and not true bones (as many fishes).
Cartographer, **Cartographic**, **Cartography**. CHARTOGRAPHY, &c.
Cartoon, kär-tön', *n.* [Fr. *carton*, pasteboard, a cartoon, from It. *cartone* (same sense), aug. of *carta*, L. *charta*, paper.] A pictorial design drawn on strong paper as a study for a picture intended to be painted of same size, and more especially for a picture to be painted in fresco; a pictorial sketch relating to any prevalent topic or event in which notable characters are prominently represented.
Cartouch, **Cartouche**, kär'tösh, *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*, O.Fr. *cartoche*, from It. *cartoccio*, a cartridge, a roll of paper, from *carta*, L. *charta*, paper. *Cartridge* is a corruption of this.] A case of wood filled with shot

to be fired from a cannon; a cartridge; a portable box for charges for firearms; on Egyptian monuments, papyri, &c., a group of hieroglyphics in a small oblong area; *arch.* a sculptured ornament in the form of a scroll unrolled.

Cartridge, kär'trij, *n.* [Formerly also *cartrage*, a corruption of *cartouch*.] A case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, &c., holding the exact charge of any firearm.—*Blank cartridge*, a cartridge without ball or shot.—**Cartridge-box, Cartridge-case**, *n.* A portable case or box for carrying cartridges.—**Cartridge-paper**, *n.* A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers' cartridges, but extensively used in the arts.

Cartulary, kär'tū-la-ri, *n.* Same as *Chartulary*.

Carucate, kar'ū-kāt, *n.* [L.L. *carruca*, a plough, from L. *carrus*, a car.] Formerly as much land as one team could plough in the year. Spelled also Carrucate.

Caruncle, Caruncula, kar'ung-kl, ka-rung'kū-la, *n.* [L. *caruncula*, dim. from *caro*, flesh.] A small fleshy excrescence; a fleshy excrescence on the head of a fowl, as a wattle or the like; *bot.* a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed.—**Caruncular, Carunculous**, ka-rung'kū-lėr, ka-rung'kū-lus, *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a caruncle.—**Carunculate, Carunculated**, ka-rung'kū-lāt, ka-rung'kū-lāt-ed, *a.* Having a fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance; caruncular.

Carus, kā'rus, *n.* [Gr. *karos*, heavy sleep, torpor.] *Med.* complete insensibility.

Carve, kärv, *v.t.*—*carved, carving*. [A. Sax. *ceorfan*=D. *kerven*, Icel. *kyrfa*, to carve; Dan. *karve*, G. *kerven*, to notch or indent; same root as *grave*.] To cut (some solid material) in order to produce the representation of an object or some decorative design; to make or shape by cutting; to form by cutting or hewing; to cut into, hew, or slash; to cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table.—*v.i.* To exercise the trade of a carver; to engrave or cut figures; to cut up meat at table.—**Carver**, kär'vėr, *n.* One who carves, as one who cuts ivory, wood, or the like, in a decorative way; one who cuts meat for use at table; a large table-knife for carving.—**Carving**, kär'ving, *n.* A branch of sculpture usually limited to works in wood, ivory, &c.; the device or figure carved.

Carvel, kär'vel, *n.* Same as *Caravel*.—**Carvel-built**, *a.* A term applied to a ship or boat the planks of which are all flush and not overlapping, as in clincher-built boats.

Caryatid, kar'i-at-id, *n.* pl. **Caryatids, Caryatides**, kar'i-at-idz, kar-i-at'i-dēz. [Perhaps from *Carya*, a city in the Peloponnesus.] *Arch.* a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures.—**Caryatic**, kar-i-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of Carya, or to caryatids.

Caryophyllaceous, Caryophyllous, kar'i-ō-fil-lā"shus, kar-i-of'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree.] Pertaining or similar to the plants known as pinks, and their allies; applied to flowers having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx.

Caryopsis, kar-i-op'sis, *n.* [Gr. *karyon*, a nut, and *opsis*, an appearance.] *Bot.* a small, one-seeded, dry, indehiscent fruit, in which the seed adheres to the thin pericarp throughout, as in wheat and other grains.

Casava, ka-sä'va, *n.* Same as *Cassava*.

Cascade, kas-kād', *n.* [Fr. *cascade*, It. *cascata*, from *cascare*, to fall, from L. *cado*, *casum*, to fall.] A fall or flowing of water over a precipice in a river or other stream; a waterfall.

Cascarilla, kas-ka-ril'la, *n.* [Sp. dim. of *cascara*, peel, bark.] The aromatic bitter bark of a small tree of the Cinchona family, cultivated chiefly in Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas, employed as a substitute for cinchona.

Case, kās, *n.* [O.Fr. *casse* (now *caisse*), from L. *capsa*, a repository, chest, box, from *capio*, to take, receive, contain. *Cash* is really the same word.] A covering, envelope, box, frame, or sheath; that which incloses or contains; the skin of an animal‡; a case with its contents; hence, a certain quantity; *print.* the receptacle for the types, from which the compositor gathers them and arranges them in lines and pages to print from.—*v.t.*—*cased, casing*. To cover with a case; to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend; to coat or cover over; to put in a case or box; to skin (*Shak.*)‡.—**Casing**, kās'ing, *n.* The act of putting a case on, or of putting into a case; a case or covering.—**Case-bottle**, *n.* A bottle made so as to readily fit into a case with others, often square.—**Case-harden**, *v.t.* To harden the outer part or surface of (iron, tools, &c.) by converting it into steel.—**Case-hardened**, *a.* Having the surface hardened by being converted into steel; *fig.* shameless; abandoned; brazen-faced.—**Case-knife**, *n.* A long knife kept in a case or sheath; a large table-knife.—**Case-shot**, *n.* A collection of shot or small projectiles inclosed in cases to be discharged from cannon; an iron case or shell, containing a number of bullets, exploded by a fuse.—**Case-worm**, *n.* The larva or grub of the caddice-fly.

Case, kās, *n.* [Fr. *cas*, a case, L. *casus*, a falling, from *cado*, *casum*, to fall.] The particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; an individual occurrence or specific instance, as of disease; a question or group of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; a cause or suit in court; a cause; one of the forms in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective.—*In case*, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen; supposing.—**Casal**, kā'sal, *a.* *Gram.* of or belonging to case.

Caseic, kā'sē-ik, *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] Of or pertaining to cheese.—**Casein, Caseine**, kā'sē-in, *n.* That ingredient in milk which when coagulated forms curd and the main part of cheese.—**Caseous**, kā'sē-us, *a.* Having the qualities of or resembling cheese; cheesy.

Casemate, kās'māt, *n.* [Fr. *casemate*, from It. *casamatta*, a casemate, from *casa*, a house, and *matto*, dim, dark = G. *matt*, feeble, E. *mate* in *checkmate*.] *Fort.* a bomb-proof vault for the protection of the garrison, and sometimes used as a barrack or hospital; a loopholed gallery excavated in a bastion, from which the garrison could fire on an enemy in possession of the ditch.

Casement, kās'ment, *n.* [From *case*, in the sense of a frame, as of a door, &c.] A window frame, or portion of one made to turn and open on hinges; a compartment between the mullions of a window.

Casern, kā'zėrn, *n.* [Fr. *caserne*, Sp. *caserna*, from *casa*, a shed or house.] A lodging in garrison towns, usually near the rampart, for soldiers on duty.

Cash, kash, *n.* [O.Fr. *casse*, Mod. Fr. *caisse*, It. *cassa*, a chest, box, coffer, from L. *capsa*, a box or case. CASE.] A receptacle for money‡; a money-box‡; money; primarily, ready money; money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command; Chinese copper coin, 22 of which are equal to one penny sterling.—*v.t.* To turn into money, or to exchange for money (to *cash* a bank-note).—**Cashier**, kash-ēr', *n.* One who has charge of cash; one who keeps an account of the monetary transactions of a commercial or trading establishment.—**Cash-book**, *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money received and paid.

Cashew, ka-shö', *n.* [From native name.] The tree which produces cashew-nuts, a native of tropical America.—**Cashew-nut**, *n.* The kidney-shaped fruit of an American tree, having a kernel abounding in a sweet milky juice; the inner layer of the shell contains a black acrid caustic oil.

Cashew, ka-shö', *n.* Same as *Cachou*.

Cashier, kash-ēr', *v.t.* [O.E. *cassere*, G. *cassiren*, from O.Fr. *casser*, to break, to cashier, from L. *cassare*, to annul, from *cassus*, void, empty.] To dismiss from an office, place of trust, or service for bad conduct; to discharge; to discard.—**Cashierer**, kash-ēr'ėr, *n.* One who.

Cashmere, kash'mēr, *n.* A fine costly shawl made of the downy wool of the Cashmere goat and the wild goat of Thibet, and so called from the country where first made.

Casino, ka-sē'nō, *n.* [It., a small house, from L. *casa*, a cottage.] A small country house; a lodge; also a public dancing, singing, or gaming saloon.

Cask, kask, *n.* [Sp. *casco*, helmet, wine-cask, skull, potsherd, peel or rind, from a L.L. *quassicare*, to break or burst, from L. *quassare*, to break, whence E. *quash*.] A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading, and hoops; a general term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.—*v.t.* To put into a cask.

Casket, Casquet, kas'ket, *n.* [In form a dim. of *cask*, but in meaning from Fr. *cassette*, a coffer or casket, dim. of *casse*, a box. CASH.] A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles.—*v.t.* To put in a casket.

Casque, kask, *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *casco*, a helmet. CASK.] A helmet generally, but more precisely a head-piece wanting a visor, but furnished with cheek-pieces and ear-pieces, and frequently elaborately ornamented and embossed.

Cassareep, Cassireepe, kas'sa-rēp, kas'si-rēp, *n.* [South American name.] The boiled and concentrated juice of the roots of the bitter cassava used as a relish in cookery.

Cassation, kas-sā'shon, *n.* [Fr., from *casser*, to annul, from L. *cassus*, void, empty.] The act of annulling or of reversing a judicial sentence.—*Court of Cassation*, in France, the highest court of appeal.

Cassava, kas-sä'va or kas-sā'va, *n.* [Pg. *cassave*, Sp. *casabe*, *cazabe*, from Haytian name *kasabi*.] A slender erect shrub belonging to the spurge family extensively cultivated in tropical America and the West Indies on account of the nutritious starch obtained from the root, and formed into cakes (cassava-bread) and into tapioca.

Cassia, kash'i-a, *n.* [L. *cassia*, Gr. *kasia*, *kassia*, from the Hebrew or Phœnician name.] A tropical leguminous plant of many species, consisting of trees, shrubs, or herbs, the leaflets of several of which constitute the drug called senna, while the pulp from the legumes of another species is used as a purgative.—**Cassia-bark**, *n.* The bark of a species of cinnamon used as a substitute for the true cinnamon. Called also **Cassia-lignea** (-lig'nē-a).—**Cassia-buds**, *n.* The flower-buds of a kind of cinnamon used in cookery.

Cassideous, kas-sid'ē-us, *a.* [L. *cassis*, a helmet.] *Bot.* helmet-shaped, like the upper sepal of the flower of the aconite.

Cassimere, kas'si-mēr, *n.* [Fr. *cassimir*, same word as *cashmere*.] A twilled woollen cloth woven in imitation of Cashmere shawls; kerseymere.

Cassiopeia, kas'si-ō-pē"ya, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere with five of its stars forming a kind of W.

Cassiterite, kas'si-tėr-it, *n.* [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.] The most common ore of tin; it is a peroxide, consisting of tin 79, and oxygen 21.

Cassock, kas'ok, *n.* [Fr. *casaque*, from It. *casacca*, from *casa*, a house, L. *casa*, a cottage.] A sort of long coat or tight-fitting garment worn by clergymen.

Cassowary, kas'sō-wa-ri, *n.* [Malay *casuwaris*.] A large cursorial bird inhabiting the islands of the Indian Archipelago, much resembling, and nearly as large as, the ostrich, but with legs thicker and stronger in proportion, and three toes on the foot, the head being surmounted by a large horny crest.

Cast, kast, *v.t.*—*cast, casting*. [Dan. *kaste*, Sw. and Icel. *kasta*, to throw: a Scandinavian word.] To throw, fling, or send; to hurl; to shed or throw off (leaves, the skin); to discard, dismiss, or reject; to shed or impart (*cast* light); to turn or direct (a look, the eyes); to throw down (as in wrestling); to decide against at law; to condemn; to bring forth abortively (young); to form by pouring liquid metal, &c., into a mould; to compute, reckon, or calculate; to distribute (the parts of a drama) among the actors; to assign a part to.—*To cast aside*,

to dismiss or reject.—*To cast away*, to reject; to lavish or waste by profusion; to wreck (a ship).—*To cast down*, to throw down; *fig.* to deject or depress.—*To cast forth*, to throw out or reject; to emit or send out.—*To cast off*, to discard or reject; to drive away; *naut.* to loosen from or let go.—*To cast out*, to reject or turn out.—*To cast up*, to compute; to reckon; to calculate; to eject; to vomit; to twit or upbraid with.—*To cast one's self on* or *upon*, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of.—*To cast in one's lot with*, to share the fate or fortune of.—*To cast* (something) *in the teeth*, to upbraid (with something); to charge; to twit.—*v.i.* To throw or fling; to throw the line in angling; to work arithmetical calculations; to turn or revolve in the mind; to calculate; to consider; to warp or twist.—*n.* The act of casting; a throw; the distance passed by a thing thrown; motion or turn of the eye; direction, look, or glance; a throw of dice; the form or shape into which something is cast; anything formed in a mould, as a figure in bronze, plaster, &c.; *fig.* shape; mould; impression generally; a tinge or slight colouring or slight degree of a colour (a *cast* of green); manner; air; mien; style; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned.—**Castaway**, kast'-a-wā, *n.* One who or that which is cast away or shipwrecked; one ruined in fortune or character.—*a.* Thrown away; rejected; useless; abandoned.—**Caster**, kas'-tèr, *n.* One who or that which casts; specifically, one who makes castings; a founder; a small cruet or bottle for holding sauce, pepper, &c., for the table: spelled also *Castor*; a small wheel attached by a vertical pivot to the legs of a chair, sofa, table, &c., to facilitate them being moved without lifting: spelled also *Castor*.—**Casting**, kas'ting, *n.* The act of one who casts; that which is cast; especially, something cast or formed in a mould; something formed of cast-metal.—*a.* Throwing; sending; computing; turning; deciding; determining.—*Casting-vote*, a vote given by a president or chairman which decides when the votes are equally divided.—**Cast-iron**, **Cast-metal**, **Cast-steel**, *n.* Iron, metal, and steel melted and cast into pigs, ingots, or moulds, which renders the metal hard and non-malleable. — **Cast-off**, *a.* Laid aside as worn out or useless; rejected.

Castalian, kas-tā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Castalia; the spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

Castanet, kas'ta-net, *n.* [Sp. *castañeta*, from L. *castanea*, a chestnut, from resembling that fruit.] One of a pair of small concave pieces of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, fastened to the thumb, and beaten with the middle finger in certain Spanish dances.

Caste, kast, *n.* [Fr. *casta*, Pg. *casta*, breed, race, caste.] One of the classes or distinct hereditary orders into which the Hindus are divided according to the religious law of Brahmanism; a class or order of the same kind prevailing in other countries; a rank or order of society; social position.

Castellan, kas'tel-lan, *n.* [L.L. *castellanus*, from L. *castellum*, a castle. CASTLE.] A governor or constable of a castle.—**Castellated**, kas'tel-lāt-ed, *a.* Furnished with turrets and battlements like a castle; built in the style of a castle.

Castigate, kas'ti-gāt, *v.t.*—*castigated*, *castigating*. [L. *castigo*, *castigatum*, from *castus*, pure.] To chastise; to punish; to correct; to criticise for the purpose of correcting; to emend.—**Castigation**, kas-ti-gā'-shon, *n.* The act of castigating; punishment by whipping; correction; chastisement; discipline; critical scrutiny and emendation; correction of textual errors.—**Castigator**, kas'ti-gā-tèr, *n.* One who castigates or corrects.—**Castigatory**, kas'-ti-ga-to-ri, *a.* Serving to castigate; tending to correction.—*n.* Something that serves to castigate; particularly a ducking-stool or trebuchet.

Castile-soap, kas-tēl', *n.* A kind of fine hard, white or mottled soap, originally from Castile, made with olive-oil and a solution of caustic soda.—**Castilian**, kas-til'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Castile in Spain.—*n.* An inhabitant or native of Castile; the language of Castile, the classic or literary language of Spain.

Castle, kas'l, *n.* [L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fort.] A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defence against an enemy; a house with towers, often surrounded by a wall and moat, and having a donjon or keep in the centre; a fortified residence; a fortress; the house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth: somewhat vaguely applied, but usually to a large and more or less imposing building; a piece made in the form of a castle, used in the game of chess; the rook.—*Castle in the air*, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.—*v.i.* or *t.* *Chess*, to move the king two squares to the right or left and bring up the castle to the square the king has passed over.—**Castled**, cas'ld, *a.* Furnished with a castle or castles.—**Castle-builder**, *n.* One who builds castles in the air; one who forms visionary schemes.—**Castle-building**, *n.* The act of building castles in the air.

Castor, kas'tèr, *n.* [L. *castor*; Gr. *kastōr*, a beaver.] A substance of a strong penetrating smell, secreted by special glands of the beaver, and used in medicine and perfumery; a beaver hat.—**Castor-oil**, *n.* [Probably from some resemblance to the substance *castor*.] The oil, used in medicine as a purgative, obtained from the seeds of the tropical Palma Christi tree.

Castrametation, kas'tra-mē-tā"shon, *n.* [L. *castrametor*, to encamp—*castra*, camp, and *metior*, to measure.] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

Castrate, kas'trāt, *v.t.*—*castrated*, *castrating*. [L. *castro*, *castratum*, to castrate.] To deprive of the testicles; to geld; to take the vigour or strength from; to emasculate; to remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing; to expurgate.—*n.* A man (as a eunuch) or male animal (as an ox) that has been castrated.—**Castration**, kas-trā'shon, *n.* The act of castrating.

Casual, kash'ū-al, *a.* [L. *casualis*, from *casus*, a chance or accident, from *cado*, *cassum*, to fall; akin *case*, *chance*, *accident*, &c.] Happening or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance; not happening or coming regularly; occasional; incidental.—*n.* A person who receives relief and shelter for one night at the most in the workhouse of a parish or union to which he does not belong.—**Casualism**, kash'ū-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that all things happen by chance, or without an intelligent cause or design.—**Casualist**, kash'ū-al-ist, *n.* A believer in casualism.—**Casually**, kash'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a casual manner; accidentally; fortuitously.—**Casualness**, kash'ū-al-nes, *n.* The fact of being casual.—**Casualty**, kash'ū-al-ti, *n.* Chance, or what happens by chance; accident; contingency; an unfortunate chance or accident, especially one resulting in death or bodily injury; loss suffered by a body of men from death, wounds, &c.

Casuist, kaz'ū-ist, *n.* [Fr. *casuiste*, from L. *casus*, a case.] One versed in or using casuistry; one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or nice points regarding conduct.—**Casuistic**, **Casuistical**, kaz-ū-is'tik, kaz-ū-is'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; partaking of casuistry.—**Casuistically**, kaz-ū-is'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a casuistic manner.—**Casuistry** kaz'ū-ist-ri, *n.* The science, doctrine, or department of ethics dealing with cases of conscience; frequently used in a bad sense for quibbling in matters of morality, or making too nice moral distinctions.

Cat, kat, *n.* [A. Sax. *cat*, *catt*=D. and Dan. *kat*, Sw. *katt*, Ice. *kottr*, G. *katze*, *kater*, O.Fr. *cat*, Mod. Fr. *chat*, Ir. *cat*, W. *cath*, Rus. and Pol. *kot*, Tur. *kedi*, Ar. *qitt*—a cat; origin unknown.] A name applied to certain species of carnivorous quadrupeds of the feline tribe, many varieties of which have long been tamed and kept in houses for catching mice, &c., and are proverbial for their stealthiness and cunning; a strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the cat-head of a ship; a double tripod having six feet: so called because it always lands on its feet as a cat is proverbially said to do; an abbreviation of cat-o'-nine-tails (which see).—*To let the cat out of the bag*, to disclose a trick; to let out a secret.—**Catamount**, **Catamountain**, kat'-a-mount, kat'a-moun-tān, *n.* The cat of the mountain; the wild cat; the North American puma or cougar.—**Catcall**, kat'-kal, *n.* A sound like the cry of a cat, such as that made by a dissatisfied audience in a theatre; a small squeaking instrument for producing such a sound.—**Catgut**, kat'-gut, *n.* The intestines of sheep (sometimes of the horse or the ass) dried and twisted into strings for the violin and for other purposes: so called from a notion that the material was the gut or intestines of the cat.—**Catkin**, kat'kin, *n.* The blossom of the willow, birch, hazel, &c., which resembles a kitten or cat's tail.—**Catling**, kat'-ling, *n.* A kitten; a surgeon's dismembering knife.—**Catmint**, **Catnip**, kat'mint, kat'nip, *n.* A plant resembling mint, having a strong odour and taste, and which cats are said to be fond of.—**Cattish**, kat'-ish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a cat; feline.—**Cat-head**, *n.* A strong beam projecting over a ship's bows, and furnished with a block and tackle to lift an anchor.—**Cat-o'-nine-tails**, *n.* An instrument consisting generally of nine pieces of knotted cord, used to flog offenders on the bare back.—**Cat's-eye**, *n.* A hard and semi-transparent variety of quartz, having an opalescent radiation or play of colours like a cat's eye.—**Cat-silver**, *n.* A variety of mica.—**Cat's-paw**, *n.* The instrument used by a person to accomplish his designs; a tool; a dupe: so called from the story of the monkey which, instead of using his own paw, used that of the cat to draw nuts from the fire.

Cat, kat, *n.* [Icel. *katt*, a kind of small ship.] A trading ship built on the Norwegian model with narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.

Catacaustic, kat-a-kas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *katakausis*, a burning.] A term applied to a species of caustic curves formed by reflection of light.—*n.* A curve formed by the reflection of rays of light.

Catachresis, kat-a-krē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *katachrēsis*, abuse—*kata*, against, and *chrōmai*, to use.] The wresting of a word from its true signification; the employment of a word under a false form through misapprehension in regard to its origin (*crayfish* for example).—**Catachrestic**, **Catachrestical**, kat-a-kres'tik, kat-a-kres'tik-al, *a.* Belonging to catachresis; wrested from its natural sense, use, or form.—**Catachrestically**, kat-a-kres'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a catachrestical manner.

Cataclysm, kat'a-klizm, *n.* [Gr. *katakluismos*, a deluge, from *katakluō*, to inundate—*kata*, down, and *kluō*, to wash.] A deluge, flood, or inundation sweeping over a territory.—**Cataclysmal**, **Cataclysmic**, kat-a-kliz'mal, kat-a-kliz'mik, *a.* Of or belonging to a cataclysm.

Catacomb, kat'a-kōm, *n.* [It. *catacombe*, L.L. *catacumba*, from Gr. *kata*, down, and *kumbē*, *kumbos*, a hollow or recess.] A cave or subterranean place for the burial of the dead, in which the bodies are deposited in recesses hollowed out of the sides of the cave, the most notable being those near Rome, supposed to be the cells and caves in which the primitive Christians concealed themselves, and in which were deposited the bodies of the martyrs.

Catacoustics, kat-a-kous'tiks, *n.* [Prefix *cata*, and *acoustics*.] That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds, or of the properties of echoes; cataphonics.

Catadioptric, **Catadioptrical**, kat'a-di-op"-trik, kat'a-di-op"trik-al, *a.* [Prefix *cata*, and *dioptric*.] Pertaining to or involving both the refraction and reflection of light.

Catafalque, kat'a-falk, *n.* [Fr. *catafalque*, from It. *catafalco*, from *falco*, for O.H.G. *palcho* (G. *balke*), a beam, with *cata* (as in

Sp. *catar*, to view) prefixed. *Scaffold* is the same word with French prefix *es*.] A temporary structure representing a tomb placed over the coffin of a distinguished person in churches or over the grave.

Cataian, ka-tā'an, *n.* A native of Cathay or China; a foreigner generally; hence, an indiscriminate term of reproach. [*Shak.*]

Catalan, kat'a-lan, *a.* Pertaining to Catalonia, a province of Spain.—*n.* A native of Catalonia; the language of Catalonia, an old Spanish literary dialect early cultivated.

Catalectic, kat-a-lek'tik, *a.* [Gr. *katalēktikos*, from *katalēgo*, to leave off, to stop.] *Pros.* having the measure incomplete; ending abruptly, as a verse wanting a syllable of its proper length.

Catalepsy, Catalepsis, kat'a-lep-si, kat-a-lep'sis, *n.* [Gr. *katalēpsis*, a seizing, from *katalambanō*, to seize.] A nervous affection characterized by a more or less complete but temporary suspension of the senses and volition with rigidity of the muscles; trance.—**Cataleptic,** kat-a-lep'tik, *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.

Catalogue, kat'a-log, *n.* [Fr. *catalogue*, from Gr. *katalogos*, a counting up—*kata*, thoroughly, and *logos*, a reckoning.] A list or enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in a certain order, often in alphabetical order; a list; a register.—*v.t.*—*catalogued*, *cataloguing* To make a catalogue of.—*Catalogue raisonné*, a catalogue of books, paintings, &c., classed according to their subjects.

Catalysis, ka-tal'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *lyō*, to loose.] Dissolution; destruction; *chem.* a decomposition and new combination produced by the mere presence of substances which do not of themselves enter into combination.—**Catalytic,** kat-a-lit'ik, *a.* Relating to catalysis.

Catamaran, kat'a-ma-ran", *n.* [Said to be from a Tamil word signifying 'tied logs.'] A kind of float or raft used as a substitute for a surf-boat, particularly in the East and West Indies, and consisting usually of three pieces of wood lashed together, the middle piece being longer than the others, and having one end turned up in the form of a bow.

Catamenia, kat-a-mē'ni-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *katamēnios*—*kata*, down, and *mēn*, a month.] The menstrual discharge of females.—**Catamenial,** kat-a-mē'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to the catamenia or menstrual discharges.

Catamount. Under CAT.

Catapetalous, kat-a-pet'ī-us, *a.* [Gr. *kata*, against, and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having the petals held together by stamens which grow to their bases, as in the mallow.

Cataphonics, kat-a-fon'iks, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, against, and *phōnē*, sound.] The doctrine of reflected sounds; catacoustics.—**Cataphonic,** kat-a-fon'ik, *a.* Relating to cataphonics.

Cataphract, kat'a-frakt, *n.* [L. *cataphractes*, Gr. *kataphraktēs*, from *kataphrassō*, to cover.] Defensive armour formerly in use formed of cloth or leather strengthened with scales or links; the armour of plates or strong scales protecting some animals.—**Cataphracted,** kat'a-frak-ted, *a.* *Zool.* covered with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together, or with a thick hardened skin.—**Cataphractic,** kat-a-frak'tik, *a.* Pertaining to a cataphract; resembling a cataphract.

Cataplasm, kat'a-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *kataplasma*, from *kataplassō*, to anoint or to spread as a plaster.] *Med.* a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body; a poultice.

Catapult, kat'a-pult, *n.* [L. *catapulta*, from Gr. *katapeltēs*—*kata*, against, and *pallō*, to brandish, hurl.] A military engine anciently used for discharging missiles against a besieged place; originally an engine of the nature of a powerful bow; a toy from which small missiles are thrown by the elastic force of India-rubber.

Cataract, kat'a-rakt, [L. *cataracta*, Gr. *katarraktēs*, from *kata*, down, and *rhēgnymi*, to break.] A great fall of water over a precipice; a waterfall; any furious rush or downpour of water; a disease of the eye consisting in an opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, by which the pupil seems closed by an opaque body, usually whitish, vision being thus impaired or destroyed.—**Cataractous,** kat-a-rak'tus, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

Catarrh, ka-tär', *n.* [From Gr. *katarrheō*, to flow down.] A discharge or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchia, characteristic of the ailment commonly called a *cold* in the head.—**Catarrhal, Catarrhous,** ka-tär'ral, ka-tär'rus, *a.* Pertaining to catarrh, produced by it, or attending it (a *catarrhal fever*).

Catarrhine, Catarhine, kat'a-rin, *a.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose.] Of or pertaining to the section of monkeys characterized by having the nostrils approximated, and the aperture pointing downward, as in the gorilla, chimpanzee, and other Old World apes.

Catastrophe, ka-tas'trō-fe, *n.* [Gr. *katastrophē*, an overthrowing, a sudden turn, from *katastrephō*, to subvert—*kata*, down, and *strephō*, to turn.] The unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up of difficulties, and closing of a dramatic piece; the dénouement; a notable event terminating a series; a finishing stroke or wind-up; an unfortunate conclusion; a calamity or disaster; a supposed change in the crust of the earth from sudden physical violence, causing elevation or subsidence of the solid parts; a cataclysm.—**Catastrophic,** kat-as-trof'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a catastrophe or catastrophes; pertaining to the theory of great changes on the globe being due to violent and sudden physical action.—**Catastrophism,** ka-tas'trō-fizm, *n.* The theory that all geological changes are due to catastrophes or sudden violent physical causes.—**Catastrophist,** ka-tas'trō-fist, *n.* One who believes in catastrophism.

Catawba, ka-tą'ba, *n.* A variety of grape much cultivated in Ohio, United States, discovered on the *Catawba* river, Carolina; the wine made from the grape.

Catch, kach, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caught* (*catched* is obsolete or vulgar). [O.E. *cacche*, O.Fr. *cachier*, *chacier*, &c., to hunt (Mod. Fr. *chasser*), from L.L. *captiare*, from L. *captare*, from *capere*, to take (whence *capable*, *captious*, &c.). *Chase* is the same word.] To lay sudden hold on; to seize, especially with the hand; to grasp; to snatch; to perceive or apprehend; to seize, as in a snare or trap; to ensnare; to entangle; to get entangled with, or to come into contact or collision with (the branch *caught* his hat); to get; to receive (to *catch* the sunlight); especially, to take or receive as by sympathy, contagion, or infection; to take hold of; to communicate to; to fasten on (the flames *caught* the wood-work); to seize the affections of; to engage and attach; to charm; to captivate.—*To catch it*, to get a scolding, a beating, or other unpleasant treatment. [Colloq.]—*To catch hold of*, to take or lay hold of.—*To catch up*, to snatch; to take up suddenly; to lay hold suddenly of something said.—*v.i.* To take or receive something; to be entangled or impeded; to spread by or as by infection; to be eager to get, use, or adopt: with *at*.—*n.* The act of seizing; seizure; anything that seizes or takes hold, that checks motion or the like, as a hook, a ratchet, a pawl, a spring bolt for a door or lid, &c.; a choking or stoppage of the breath; something caught or to be caught, especially anything valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained; a gain or advantage; one desirable from wealth as a husband or wife (colloq.); *mus.* a kind of canon or round for three or four voices, the words written to which are so contrived that by the union of the voices a different meaning is given by the singers *catching* at each other's words.—**Catchable,** kach'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being caught.—**Catcher,** kach'er, *n.* One who or that which catches.—**Catching,** kach'ing, *a.* Communicating, or liable to be communicated, by contagion; infectious; captivating; charming; attracting.—**Catchment,** kach'ment, *n.* A surface of ground of which the drainage is capable of being directed into a common reservoir.—**Catch-penny,** *n.* Something of little value got up to hit the popular taste, and thereby catch the popular penny; anything got up merely to sell.—**Catch-poll,** *n.* [*Poll* here means the head.] A sheriff's officer, bailiff, constable, or other person whose duty is to arrest persons.—**Catch-word,** *n.* The word formerly often, now rarely placed at the bottom of each page, on the right hand under the last line, and forming the first word on the following page; the last word of the preceding speaker in a drama, which reminds one that he is to speak next; cue; a word caught up and repeated for effect.

Catchup, kach'up, *n.* Same as *Ketchup*.

Cate, kāt, *n.* [O.E. *acates*, provisions purchased, from O.Fr. *acat*, buying. CATER.] Food, more particularly rich, luxuriant, or dainty food; a delicacy; a dainty: commonly used in the plural.

Catechetic, Catechetical, kat-ē-ket'ik, kat-ē-ket'ik-al, *a.* [CATECHISE.] Relating to catechising, or one who catechises; consisting in asking questions and receiving answers, as in teaching pupils.—**Catechetically,** kat-ē-ket'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a catechetical manner.—**Catechetics,** kat-ē-ket'iks, *n.* The art or practice of teaching by question and answer.

Catechise, Catechize, kat'ē-kīz, *v.t.*—*catechised*, *catechised*; *catechising*, *catechizing*. [Gr. *katēchizō*, to catechise, from *katēchō*, to utter sound, to teach by the voice—*kata*, down, and *ēchō*, to sound, whence *echo*.] To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections; to question; to interrogate; to examine or try by questions, especially such questions as would implicate the answerer.—**Catechiser, Catechizer,** kat'ē-kīz-ėr, *n.* One who catechises.—**Catechism,** kat'ē-kizm, *n.* [Gr. *katēchismos*, instruction.] A book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but especially in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers.—**Catechismal,** kat'ē-kiz-mal, *a.* Pertaining to or after the manner of a catechism.—**Catechist,** kat'ē-kist, *n.* One who instructs by question and answer; a catechiser.—**Catechistic, Catechistical,** kat-ē-kist'ik, kat-ē-kist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a catechist or catechism.—**Catechistically,** kat-ē-kist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a catechistical manner.

Catechu, kat'ē-shū, *n.* [Tamil *kattī*, tree, and *shu*, juice.] A name common to several astringent extracts prepared from the wood, bark, and fruits of various plants, especially from some species of acacia, and used in dyeing, tanning, and medicine.—**Catechuic,** kat-ē-shū'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to catechu.

Catechumen, kat-ē-kū'men, *n.* [Gr. *katēchoumenos*, instructed. CATECHISE.] One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte.—**Catechumenical,** kat'ē-kū-men"ik-al, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

Category, kat'ē-gor-i, *n.* [Gr. *katēgoria*, a class or category, from *katēgoreō*, to accuse, show, demonstrate—*kata*, down, &c., and *agoreō*, to speak in an assembly, from *agora*, a forum or market.] One of the highest classes to which objects of thought can be referred; one of the most general heads under which everything that can be asserted of any subject may be arranged; in a popular sense, any class or order in which certain things are embraced.—**Categorematic,** kat'ē-gor'ē-mat"ik, *a.* [Gr. *katēgorēma*, a predicate.] *Logic*, conveying a whole term, *i.e.* either the subject or predicate of a proposition, in a single word.—*n.* A word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term.—**Categorematically,** kat'ē-gor'ē-mat"ik-al-li, *adv.* In a categorematic manner.—**Categorical,** kat-ē-gor'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a category; absolute; positive; express; not relative or hypothetical (statement, answer).—**Categorically,** kat-ē-gor'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a categorical manner; absolutely; directly; expressly; positively.—**Categoricalness,** kat-ē-gor'ik-al-nes, *n.*

Catelectrode, kat-ē-lek'trōd, *n.* [Prefix *kata*, down, and *electrode*.] The negative electrode or pole of a voltaic battery, the positive electrode being the *anelectrode*.
Catenary, Catenarian, ka-tē'na-ri or kat'e-na-ri, kat-ē-nā'ri-an, *a.* [L. *catenarius*, from *catēna*, a chain.] Relating to a chain, like a chain.—*Catenary curve*, that variety of curve .lch is formed by a rope or chain, of uniform density and thickness, when allowed to hang freely with its ends attached to two fixed points.—**Catenate**,‡ kat'ē-nāt, *v.t.* To connect in a series of links or ties; to concatenate.—**Ca..ration**,‡ kat-ē-nā'shon, *n.* Connection of links; union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection; concatenation.
Cater, kā'tėr, *v.i.* [From obs. *cater*, a caterer, O.Fr. *acateur*, *acator*, from *acater*, L.L. *accaptare*, to buy, from L. *ad*, to, and L. *captare*, intens of *capere*, to take.] To buy or provide something for use, enjoyment, or entertainment; to purvey food, provisions, amusement, &c.: followed by *for*.—**Caterer**, kā'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who caters; a provider or purveyor of provisions; one who provides for any want or desire.—**Cateress**, kā'tėr-es, *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider. [*Mil.*]
Cateran, kat'ėr-an, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *ceatharnach*, a soldier.] A kern; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a Highland freebooter.
Cater-cousin,† kā'tėr-kuz-n, *n.* [*Cater*=Fr. *quatre*, four.] A distant cousin; a remote relation. [*Shak.*]
Caterpillar, kat'ėr-pil-lėr, *n.* [O.E. *catyrpel* (comp. *caterwaul*); from *cat*, and *pill*, from rolling themselves up in a ball.] Properly, the hairy, worm-like larva or grub of the lepidopterous insects (butterflies and moths), but also sometimes applied to the larvæ of other insects.
Caterwaul, kat'ėr-wal, *v.i.* [From *cat*, and *waul*, in imitation of the sound made by a cat; O.E. *caterwawe*.] To utter noisy and disagreeable cries: said of cats; to make a disagreeable howling or screeching.
Catharist, kath'a-rist, *n.* [Gr. *katharos*, pure.] One who pretends to more purity than others possess; a puritan: a term applied to various ancient religious sects or bodies.
Cathartic, ka-thär'tik, *a.* [Gr. *kathartikos*, from *kathairō*, to purge, *katharos*, clean.] Purgative; cleansing the bowels.—*n.* A medicine that cleanses the stomach and bowels by purging; a purge; a purgative.—**Cathartine**, ka-thär'tin, *n.* The active principle of cathartics, such as senna, rhubarb, &c.
Cathedra, ka-thed'ra, *n.* [L. *cathedra*, a teacher's or professor's chair, a bishop's chair, Gr. *kathedra*, a chair or seat—*kata*, down, and *hedra*, a seat.] The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral or episcopal church of his diocese.—**Cathedral**, ka-thē'dral, *n.* The principal church in a diocese, that which is specially the church of the bishop: so called from possessing the episcopal chair called *cathedra*.—*a.* Pertaining to the bishop's or head church of a diocese (a *cathedral* church).
Catherine-wheel, kath'ėr-in-whēl, *n.* [*St. Catherine* was tortured by toothed wheels.] A wheel-shaped firework which rotates as the fire issues from the aperture; *arch.* a circular window, or compartment of a window, with radiating divisions or spokes.
Catheter, kath'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *kathetēr*, from *kathiēmi*, to thrust in—*kata*, down, and *hiēmi*, to send.] In *surg.* a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is arrested.—**Catheterise**, kath'e-tėr-iz, *v.t.* To operate on with a catheter.
Cathode, kath'ōd, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *hodos*, a way.] The negative pole of an electric current, or that by which the current leaves: opposed to *anode*.
Catholic, kath'o-lik, *a.* [Gr. *katholikos*—*kata*, down, throughout, and *holos*, the whole; L. *catholicus*, Fr. *catholique*.] Universal or general; embracing all true Christians (the *catholic* church or faith); not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; free from prejudice; liberal (*catholic* tastes or sympathies); pertaining to or affecting the Roman Catholics.—*Catholic epistles*, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church; the epistles general.—*n.* A member of the universal Christian church; often restricted to members of the Church of Rome.—**Catholicism**, ka-thol'i-sizm, *n.* The state of being catholic or universal; catholicity; adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic faith.—**Catholicity**, kath-o-lis'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being catholic or universal; catholic character or position; universality; the quality of being catholic or liberal-minded.—**Catholicize**, ka-thol'i-siz, *v.i.* To become a Catholic.—**Catholicly**, kath'o-lik-li, *adv.* In a catholic manner; universally; generally.—**Catholicon**,‡ ka-thol'i-kon, *n.* [Gr. *katholikon iama*, universal remedy.] A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.
Cation, kat'i-on, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *ion*, going.] The element or elements of an electrolyte which in electro-chemical decompositions appear at the negative pole or cathode.
Catkin, *n.* Under CAT.
Catonian, ka-tō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling either of the Romans, *Cato* the censor or *Cato* Uticensis, both remarkable for severity of manners; hence, grave; severe; inflexible.
Catoptric, ka-top'trik, *a.* [Gr. *katoptrikos*, from *katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, against, and *optomai*, to see.] Pertaining to incident and reflected light; pertaining to catoptrics.—**Catoptrics**, ka-top'triks, *n.* That branch of optics which explains the properties of incident and reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies.
Catsup, *n.* KETCHUP.
Cattle, kat'l, *n. pl.* [O.E. *catel*, goods, cattle, from O.Fr. *catel*, *chatel*, property in general, from L.L. *capitale*, *captale*, property, capital, from L. *capitalis*, chief, capital, from *caput*, the head. *Cattle*=*chattel*, *capital*.] A term applied collectively to domestic quadrupeds, such as serve for tillage or other labour, or for food to man, including camels, horses, asses, cows, sheep, goats, and perhaps swine, but now chiefly restricted to domestic beasts of the cow kind.—**Cattle-pen**, *n.* A pen or inclosure for cattle.—**Cattle-plague**, *n.* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest.—**Cattle-show**, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes with a view to the encouragement of agriculture.
Catty, kat'i, *n.* A Chinese weight of 1⅓ lb.
Caucasian, ka-kā'zi-an or ka-kā'zhi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Mount *Caucasus* in Asia; specifically, a term appellative of one of the races into which the human family has been divided.—*n.* An ethnological term applied to the highest type of the human family, including nearly all Europeans, the Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Indians, Jews, &c., being invented by Blumenbach, who regarded a skull he had got from Caucasus as representing the standard of perfection.
Caucus, ka'kus, *n.* [Originally American: a term of doubtful origin.] A private meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party.
Caudal, ka'dal, *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.] Pertaining to a tail; of the nature of a t..il; having the appearance of a tail.—**Caud..e**, **Caudated**, k..dāt, ka'dāt-ed, *a.* Having a tail: a term applied in *bot.* to seeds which have a tail-like appendage.—**Caudicle**, ka'di-kl, *n.* In *bot.* the process supporting the pollen masses of orchideous plants.
Caudex, ka'deks, *n.* L. pl. **Caudices**, ka'di-sēz, E. pl. **Caudexes**, ka'deks-ez. [L.] In *bot.* the stem of a tree; specially the scaly trunk of palms and tree-ferns.
Caudle, ka'dl, *n.* [O.Fr. *caudel*, *chaudel*, a dim. form from L.L. *calidum*, *caldum*, a kind of hot drink, from L. *calidus*, warm.] A kind of warm drink made of spiced and sugared wine or ale, given to sick persons, women in childbed, or the like.—*v.t.* To make into caudle; to refresh or make warm, as with caudle (*Shak.*).—**Caudle-cup**, *n.* A vessel or cup for holding caudle.
Cauf, kaf, *n.* [Perhaps for *corf*, or akin to *coffer*; comp. also W. *caf*, a hollow, a cave.] A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water; a vessel of sheet-iron employed to raise coal from the bottom of a shaft; a corb or corf.
Caught, kat, pret. & pp. of *catch*.
Cauk, kak, *n.* [Akin *chalk*.] A kind of nodular siliceous ironstone, also sulphate of baryta or heavy-spar.
Cauker, ka'kėr, *n.* A calker or projecting piece of iron on a horse's shoe.
Caul, kal, *n.* [From O.Fr. *cale*, a kind of little cap; from the Celtic; comp. Ir. *calla*, Gael. *call*, a veil, a hood.] A kind of head-covering worn by females; a net inclosing the hair; the hinder part of a cap; a membrane investing some part of the viscera (O.T.); a portion of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fetus, sometimes encompassing the head of a child when born, and superstitiously supposed to be a preservative against drowning.
Cauldron, kal'dron. Same as *Caldron*.
Caulescent, ka-les'ent, *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stalk.] *Bot.* having a caulis or obvious stem rising above the ground.—**Caulicle**, ka'li-kl, *n.* [L. *cauliculus*.] *Bot.* a little or rudimentary stem.—**Caulicule, Cauliculus**, ka'li-kūl, ka-lik'ū-lus, *n.* *Arch.* the little twists or volutes under the flower on the abacus in the Corinthian capital; *bot.* same as *Caulicle*.—**Cauliferous**, ka-lif'ėr-us, *a.* *Bot.* same as *Caulescent*.—**Cauliform**, ka'li-form, *a.* *Bot.* having the form of a caulis.—**Cauline**, ka'lin, *a.* *Bot.* of or belonging to a stem (*cauline* leaves).—**Caulis**, ka'lis, *n.* *Bot.* the stem of a plant rising above the ground.
Cauliflower, ka'li-flou-ėr, *n.* [Lit. cabbage-flower, from its appearance, from L. *caulis*, colewort, cabbage, and E *flower*; comp. Fr *choufleur* (*chou*, cabbage, *fleur*, flower), cauliflower.] A garden variety of cabbage, the inflorescence of which is condensed while young into a depressed fleshy head, which is highly esteemed as a table vegetable.
Caulk, kak, *v.t.* [O.E. *cauke*, O.Fr. *cauquer*, to tread, from L. *calcare*, to tread, to tread on, from *calx*, *calcis*, a heel.] To drive oakum into the seams of (a ship or other vessel), to prevent leaking, the seams being then smeared with melted pitch.—**Caulker**, ka'kėr, *n.* One who caulks.—**Caulking-iron**, *n.* A chisel used for caulking or driving oakum into the seams of ships or other vessels.
Cause, kaz, *n.* [Fr. *cause*, L. *causa*, a cause.] That which produces an effect; that which brings about a change; that from which anything proceeds, and without which it would not exist; the reason or motive that urges, moves, o· impels the [illegible] act or decide; a suit or action in c[illegible] legal process which a party instit[illegible]tain his demand, or by which he s[illegible]ght; any subject [illegible]stion or [illegible]ase; interest; [illegible]air; the [illegible]ide of a quest[illegible] which the [illegible]er-son or party are directe[illegible]—*caused*, *causing*. To be the cause [illegible]ffect by agency; to bring about; to be the occasion of; to produce.—**Causable**, ka'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being caused, produced, or effected.—**Causal**, ka'zal, *a.* [L. *causalis*.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying, containing, or expressing a cause or causes.—*n.* A verb signifying to make to do something; as *fell*, to make to fall.—**Causality**, ka-zal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being causal; the fact of acting as a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect; the doctrine or principle that every change implies the operation of a cause.—**Causally**, ka'zal-li, *adv.* In a causal manner; by tracing effects to causes; by acting as a cause.—**Causation**, ka-zā'-shon, *n.* The act of causing or producing; the doctrine as to the connection of causes and effects.—**Causationism**, ka-zā'shon-izm, *n.* The doctrine that every event or phenomenon is the result of some previous event or phenomenon, without which it could not have taken place.—**Causationist**, ka-zā'shon-ist, *n.* A believer in causation.

tion.—**Causative,** ka'za-tiv, *a.* Effective as a cause or agent: often followed by *of*; *gram.* expressing a cause or reason; causal.—*n.* A word expressing a cause.—**Causatively,** ka'za-tiv-li, *adv.* In a causative manner.—**Causeless,** kaz'les, *a.* Having no cause or producing agent; self-originated; uncreated; without just ground, reason, or motive.—**Causelessly,** kaz'les-li, *adv.* In a causeless manner; without cause or reason.—**Causer,** kaz'er, *n.* One who or that which causes.

Causeway, kaz'wā, *n.* [Original spelling *causey*, from O.Fr. *cauce* (Mod.Fr. *chaussée*), from L.L. *calciata* (*via*, understood), a road in making which lime or mortar is used, from L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime (whence *chalk*, *calcareous*).] A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, &c., serving as a passage over wet or marshy ground or the like; a raised and paved roadway.—*v.t.* To provide with a causeway; to pave, as a road or street, with blocks of stone.—**Causey,** ka'zi, *v.* and *n.* Causeway: a less common but more correct spelling.

Caustic, kas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *kaustikos*, from *kaiō*, *kauō*, to burn.] Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying the texture of animal substances; *fig.* severe; cutting; stinging; pungent; sarcastic.—*n. Med.* any substance which burns, corrodes, or disintegrates the textures of animal structures; an escharotic: sometimes popularly restricted to lunar caustic or nitrate of silver when cast into sticks for surgeons' use; *math.* the name given to the curve to which the rays of light reflected or refracted by another curve are tangents.—**Caustically,** kas'tikal-li, *adv.* In a caustic or severe manner.—**Causticity,** kas-tis'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being caustic or corrosive; *fig.* severity of language; pungency; sarcasm.—**Causticness,** kas'tik-nes, *n.* Causticity.

Cautel,† ka'tel, *n.* [L. *cautela*, from *caveo*, to take care.] Caution; prudence; craftiness; cunning. [*Shak.*]—**Cautelous,**† ka'tel-us, *a.* [Fr. *cauteleux*.] Cautious; wary; provident; cunning; treacherous; wily.

Cauterize, ka'ter-iz, *v.t.*—*cauterized*, *cauterizing.* [L.L. *cauterizo*, from Gr. *kautériazō*, from *kautérion*, *kautēr*, a burning or branding iron, from *kaiō*, to burn.] To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron or with caustics, as morbid flesh.—**Cauterant,** ka'ter-ant, *n.* A cauterizing substance.—**Cauterization,** ka'ter-iz-ā'shon, *n. Surg.* the act or the effect of cauterizing.—**Cautery,** ka'ter-i, *n.* [L. *cauterium*, Gr. *kautérion*.] A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic substances; the instrument or drug employed in cauterizing.

Caution, ka'shon, *n.* [L. *cautio*, from *caveo*, *cautum*, to be on one's guard, beware.] Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; wariness; watchfulness, forethought, or vigilance; a measure taken for security; a security or guarantee†; a warning or admonition.—*v.t.* To give notice of danger to; to warn; to exhort to take heed.—**Cautionary,** ka'shon-er-i, *a.* Containing caution, or warning to avoid danger; given as a pledge or in security.—**Cautioner,** ka'shon-er, *n.* One who cautions.—**Cautious,** ka'shus, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting caution; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of actions with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; watchful; vigilant; careful.—**Cautiously,** ka'shus-li, *adv.* In a cautious manner.—**Cautiousness,** ka'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being cautious; caution.

Cavalcade, kav'al-kād, *n.* [Fr. *cavalcade*, It. *cavalcata*, from L. *caballus*, a horse. CAVALIER, CAVALRY.] A procession of persons on horseback, or consisting mostly of persons on horseback.

Cavalier, kav-a-lēr', *n.* [Fr. *cavalier*, L.L. *caballarius*, from L. *caballus*, a horse, whence also *cavalry*, *chivalry*, *cavalcade*, &c. *Chevalier* is a parallel form.] A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight; a partisan of Charles I., as opposed to a Roundhead or adherent to the Parliament; a gentleman attending on or escorting a lady; a beau; the gentleman acting as partner to a lady in dancing; *fort.* a work commonly situated within the bastion, and raised higher than the other works so as to command all the adjacent works and the surrounding country.—*a.* Gay; sprightly; easy; off-hand; haughty; disdainful; supercilious (a *cavalier* answer).—**Cavalierly,** kav-a-lēr'li, *adv.* In a cavalier manner; haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.—**Cavalierness,** kav-a-lēr'nes, *n.*—**Cavalry,** kav'al-ri, *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie*, from It. *cavalleria*, from *cavallo*, L. *caballus*, a horse. *Chivalry* is a parallel form.] A body of troops, or soldiers, that serve on horseback; horse soldiers.

Cavass, Cawass, ka-vas', ka-was', *n.* A Turkish police-officer; a messenger; an orderly.

Cavatina, kav-a-tē'na, *n.* [It.] *Music*, a melody of short simple character, and without a second part and a return part.

Cave, kāv, *n.* [Fr. *cave*, from L. *cavus*, hollow, whence also *cavity*, *cavern*, and *cage*.] A hollow place in the earth; a subterranean cavern; a den.—*v.t.* To make hollow.—*v.i.*† To dwell in a cave.—*To cave in*, to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit or the roof of a subterranean passage.—**Cave-dweller, Caveman,** *n.* One who dwells in caves, a name given to such of the earliest races of prehistoric man as dwelt in natural caves, subsisting on shell-fish and wild animals.

Caveat, kā've-at, *n.* [L. *caveat*, let him beware, from *caveo*, to beware.] In *law*, a process in a court to stop proceedings; hence, an intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition.—*v.t.* To enter a caveat.—**Caveator,** kā've-āt-er, *n.* One who enters a caveat.

Cavendish, kav'en-dish, *n.* Tobacco which has been softened and pressed into quadrangular cakes.

Cavern, kav'ern, *n.* [L. *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow. CAVE.] A deep hollow place in the earth; a cave.—**Caverned,** kav'erd, *a.* Full of caverns or deep chasms; having caverns; inhabiting a cavern.—**Cavernous,** kav'ern-us, *a.* [L. *cavernosus*.] Hollow, or containing a cavern or caverns; filled with small cavities.—**Cavernulous,** kav-er'nū-lus, *a.* [L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna*, a cavern.] Full of little cavities (*cavernulous* metal).

Cavetto, ka-vet'tō, *n.* [It., from *cavo*, hollow, L. *cavus*.] *Arch.* a hollow member, or round concave moulding, containing the quadrant of a circle.

Caviar, Caviare, kav-i-ār' or kav-ē-ār', *n.* [Fr. *caviar*, Turk. *havidr*.] The roes of certain large fish, as the sturgeon, prepared and salted, and chiefly caught in the lakes or rivers of Russia.

Cavicorn, kav'i-korn, *a.* [L. *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, a horn.] Applied to a family of ruminants, as the ox, antelope, and goat, with persistent horns (thus differing from the deer), consisting of a bony core and a horny sheath, in both sexes or in males only.—*n.* One of the above animals.

Cavil, kav'il, *v.t.*—*cavilled*, *cavilling.* [O.Fr. *caviller*, from L. *cavillor*, to cavil, *cavilla*, a quibble, trick, shuffle.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason: frequently followed by *at*.—*n.* A captious or frivolous objection; captious or specious argument.—**Caviller,** kav'il-er, *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant.—**Cavilling,** kav'il-ing, *a.* Given to cavil or make captious objections.—**Cavillingly,** kav'il-ing-li, *adv.* In a cavilling manner.—**Cavillous,**† kav'il-us, *a.* Cavilling.

Cavil, kav'il, *n.* A stone-mason's axe, with a flat face and a pointed peen.

Cavity, kav'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *cavité*, L. *cavitas*, from L. *cavus*, hollow. CAVE.] A hollow place; a hollow; a void or empty space in a body; an opening; a hollow part of the human body.—**Cavitied,** kav'i-tid, *a.* Having cavities.

Cavo-relievo, kā've-rē-li-ā've, *n.* [It.] *Sculp.* a kind of relief in which the highest surface is only level with the plane of the original stone.

Cavy, kā'vi, *n.* The name common to certain South American rodent animals, the most familiar species being the well-known guinea-pig.

Caw, kā, *v.i.* [Imitative of the sound; comp. Sc. *haw*, D. *kauwen*, Dan. *kaa*, a jackdaw.] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven. *n.* The cry of the rook or crow.

Cawcaw, ka'kwa, *n.* The urson or Canadian porcupine, whose spines are often used as ornaments by the Indians.

Cay, kā, *n.* [Sp. *caye*, a rock, a shoal, an islet.] An islet; a range or reef of rocks lying near the surface of the water: used especially in the West Indies and sometimes written *Key*.

Cayenne, ki-en' or kā-en', *n.* [From *Cayenne* in South America.] A kind of pepper, a powder made from the dried and ground fruits, and more especially the seeds, of various species of Capsicum.

Cayman, Caiman, kā'man, *n.* [Native Guiana name.] A name applied popularly to the alligator of the West Indies and South America.

Cacique, ka-sēk', *n.* The native name of the princes or head chiefs of Hayti, Cuba, Peru, Mexico, and other regions of America, who were found reigning there when these countries were discovered.

Cease, sēs, *v.t.*—*ceased*, *ceasing.* [Fr. *cesser*, L. *cesso*, *cessare*, to cease, a freq. from *cedere*, to yield, to *cede*. CEDE.] To stop moving, acting, or speaking; to leave off; to give over; to desist: followed by *from* before a noun; to come to an end; to terminate; to become extinct; to pass away (the storm *ceases*).—*v.i.* To put a stop to; to put an end to; to desist from.—**Ceaseless,** sēs'les, *a.* Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; without intermission; enduring for ever; endless.—**Ceaselessly,** sēs'les-li, *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually.—**Ceaselessness,** sēs'les-nes, *n.*

Cebadilla, seb-a-dil'la, *n.* The Spanish American name for the seeds of a bulbous plant used in medicine.

Cebyura, seb-i-ū'ra, *n.* A Brazilian tree, the bark of which is used in decoctions for baths and fomentations in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases.

Cedar, sē'dér, *n.* [L. *cedrus*, Gr. *kedros*, a kind of juniper.] A coniferous evergreen tree which grows to a great size, and is remarkable for its durability, forming fine woods on the mountains of Syria and Asia Minor, and often called distinctively the cedar of Lebanon. The deodar cedar is closely akin to it, and the name is also given to various other trees.—*a.* Made of cedar; belonging to cedar.—**Cedared,** sē'dérd, *a.* Covered or furnished with cedars.—**Cedarn,** sē'dérn, *a.* Pertaining to the cedar; made of cedar. [*Tenn.*]—**Cedrine,** sēd'rin, *a.* Of or pertaining to cedar.

Cede, sēd, *v.t.*—*ceded*, *ceding.* [L. *cedo*, *cessum*, to retire, yield, grant, give up, a word which appears also in *accede*, *concede*, *exceed*, *precede*, *recede*, *decease*, *abscess*, *antecedent*, *ancestor*, *predecessor*, *cease*, &c.] To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign; to relinquish.—*v.i.* To yield; to submit; to pass over; to be transferred; to fall to; to lapse.—**Cedent,** sēd'ent, *a.* Yielding; giving way.

Cedilla, sē-dil'la, *n.* [Fr. *cédille*, It. *sediglia*, a dim. of *seta*, the name of *s* in Greek; because formerly, in order to give *c* the sound of *s*, it was customary to write *ce*; thus *lecson*, for modern *leçon*.] A mark placed under the letter *c*, especially in French (thus *ç*), to show that it is to be sounded like *s*.

Cedrate, Cedrat, sē'drāt, sē'drat, *n.* [Fr. *cédrat*.] A variety of the citron-tree; also, the fruit of the tree.

Ceil, sēl, *v.t.* [O.E. *seile*, a canopy, from Fr. *ciel*, It. *cielo*, a canopy, heaven, from L. *cælum*, heaven, same root as Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and E. *hollow*.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a room or building; to provide with a ceiling.—**Ceiling,** sēl'ing, *n.* The inside lining or surface of an apartment above; the horizontal or curved surface of an apartment opposite the floor, usually finished with plastered work.—**Ceilinged,** sēl'ingd, *a.* Furnished with a ceiling.

Celadon, sel'a-don, *n.* [From the name of

the hero of a popular French romance.] A soft, pale, sea-green colour.

Celandine, sel'an-din, n. [O.Fr. *celidoine*, Fr. *chélidoine*, from L. *chelidonium*, Gr. *chelidonion*, swallow-wort, from *chelidōn*, a swallow.] A name given to two British plants belonging to the poppy family, which yield an acrid juice used in medicine; swallow-wort.

Celebrate, sel'ē-brāt, v.t.—*celebrated*, *celebrating*. [L. *celebro*, *celebratum*, to celebrate, from *celeber*, famous, frequented, populous.] To make known or mention often, especially with honour or praise; to extol; to distinguish by any kind of observance or ceremony (to *celebrate* a birthday).—**Celebrant**, sel'ē-brant, n. One who celebrates; one who performs a public religious rite.—**Celebrated**, sel'ē-brāt-ed, a. Having celebrity; distinguished; well-known; famous.—**Celebratedness**,† sel'ē-brāt-ed-nes, n.—**Celebrater**, sel'ē-brā-tér, n. One who celebrates.—**Celebration**, sel-ē-brā'shon, n. The act of celebrating; the act of praising or extolling; honour or distinction bestowed; the act of observing with appropriate rites or ceremonies.—**Celebrity**, sē-leb'ri-ti, n. [L. *celebritas*.] The condition of being celebrated; fame; renown (the *celebrity* of the Duke of Wellington, of Homer, or of the Iliad); a person of distinction.

Celerity, sē-ler'i-ti, n. [L. *celeritas*, from *celer*, swift.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; quickness; speed. ∴ As distinguished from *velocity*, *celerity* is now generally applied to the motions or actions of living beings, *velocity* to inanimate objects.

Celery, sel'e-ri, n. [Fr. *céleri*, It. *seleri*, from Gr. *selinon*, parsley.] A plant indigenous to the ditches and marshy places near the sea-coast in England and Ireland, and long cultivated in gardens as a salad and culinary vegetable.

Celestial, sē-les'ti-al, a. [O.Fr. *celestial*, *celestiel*, L. *cœlestis*, from *cœlum*, heaven, whence also *ceiling*.] Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven; supremely excellent or delightful; belonging to the upper regions or visible heaven; pertaining to the heavens.—*Celestial Empire*, China, so called because the first emperors are fabled to have been deities.—n. An inhabitant of heaven; a native of China, the so-called Celestial Empire.—**Celestialize**,† sē-les'ti-al-iz, v.t.—*celestialized*, *celestializing*. To make celestial.—**Celestially**, sē-les'ti-al-li, *adv.* In a celestial or heavenly manner.—**Celestialness**, sē-les'ti-al-nes, n.

Celestine, sel'es-tin, n. One of a religious order founded by pope *Celestine* V. in the thirteenth century.

Celiac, a. Cœliac.

Celibacy, sel'i-ba-si, n. [L. *cœlibatus*, a single life, celibacy, from *cœlebs*, unmarried.] The state of being celibate or unmarried; a single life.—**Celibate**, **Celibatist**,† sel'i-bāt, se-lib'a-tist, n. One who adheres to or practises celibacy.—a. Unmarried; single.—v.i. To lead a single life.—**Celibite**,† sel'i-bit, n. A monk.

Cell, sel, n. [L. *cella*, a cell, a small room, a hut, from same root as *celare*, whence *concelare*, to conceal. *Hole* and *hollow* are from same root.] A small apartment, as in a convent or a prison; a small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage; a small cavity or hollow place: variously applied (the *cells* of the brain, the *cells* of a honey-comb, the *cells* of a galvanic battery); *eccles.* a lesser religious house, especially one subordinate to a greater; *arch.* the part of the interior of a temple where the image of a god stood; *biol.* a small, usually microscopic, mass of contractile protoplasm with a membranous envelope forming the most elementary constituent or the structural unit in the tissues of animals and plants.—**Celled**, seld, a. Furnished with a cell or cells; commonly in compounds, as single-*celled*.—**Celliferous**, sel-lif'ér-us, a. Bearing or producing cells.—**Cellular**, sel'ū-lér, a. [L. *cellula*, a little cell.] Consisting of cells, or containing cells.—**Cellulares**, sel-ū-lā'rēz, n. pl. One of the grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, consisting of plants the tissues of which are cellular.—**Cellulated**, sel'ū-lāt-ed, a. Having a cellular structure.—**Cellule**, sel'ūl, n. A little cell.—**Celluliferous**, sel-ū-lif'ér-us, a. Bearing or producing little cells.—**Celluloid**, sel'ū-loid, n. An artificial substance, chiefly composed of cellulose or vegetable fibrine, used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, &c.—**Cellulose**, **Celluline**, sel'ū-lōs, sel'ū-lin, a. Containing cells.—n. *Bot.* the substance of which the permanent cell membranes of plants are always composed, in many respects allied to starch.—**Cellulosic**, sel-ū-lō'sik, a. Of or relating to cellulose; produced by or made of cellulose.

Cellar, sel'lér, n. [L. *cellarium*. Cell.] A room in a house or other building, either wholly or partly under ground, used for storage purposes.—**Cellarage**, sel'lér-āj, n. The space occupied by cellars; cellars collectively; charge for storage in a cellar.—**Cellarer**, sel'lér-ér, n. A officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar; a butler; one who keeps wine or spirit cellars; a spirit-dealer.—**Cellaret**, sel-lér-et', n. [Dim. of *cellar*.] A case of cabinet work for holding bottles of liquors.—**Cellaring**, sel'lér-ing, n. A range or system of cellars; cellarage.—**Cellarman**, sel'lér-man, n. A person who is employed in a wine-cellar; a cellarer; a butler.

Celt, selt, n. [L. *Celtæ*, Gr. *Keltoi*, *Keltai*, connected with W. *celt*, a covert or shade; Gael. *ceiltach*, an inhabitant of the forest.] One of a distinct race of men inhabitants of the south and west of Europe, the Celts now speaking a distinctive language being the Bretons, Welsh, Scotch Highlanders, and a portion of the Irish. [The word with its derivatives is frequently written with an initial K—*Kelt*, *Keltic*, &c.]—**Celtic**, **Celtish**,† sel'tik, sel'tish, a. Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language.—n. The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts.—**Celticism**, sel'ti-sizm, n. The manners and customs of the Celts; a Celtic expression or mode of expression.

Celt, selt, n. [L.L. *celtis*, a chisel, a celt.] A cutting implement resembling an axe-head, made of stone or metal, found in ancient tumuli and barrows.

Cement, sē-ment', n. [O.Fr. *cement*, L. *cæmentum*, chips of stone made into cement, contr. from *cædimentum*, from *cædo*, to cut.] Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion; a kind of mortar consisting of those hydraulic limes which contain silica and therefore set quickly; *fig.* bond of union; that which unites persons firmly together.—v.t. To unite by cement or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies; *fig.* to unite firmly or closely.—v.i. To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere.—**Cementation**, sē-men-tā'shon, n. The act of cementing; the conversion of iron into steel by heating the iron in a mass of ground charcoal, and thus causing it to absorb a certain quantity of the latter.—**Cementatory**, sē-men'ta-to-ri, a. Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.—**Cementer**, sē-men'tér, n. The person or thing that cements.—**Cementitious**, sē-men-ti'shus, a. Pertaining to cement; having the quality of cementing; of the nature of cement.

Cemetery, sem'ē-te-ri, n. [L. *cœmeterium*, a burying-place, from Gr. *koimētērion*, a sleeping-place, afterwards a burying-place, from *koimaō*, to sleep.] A place set apart for interment; a graveyard; a necropolis.

Cenatory, **Cenatical**,† sē'na-to-ri, sē-nat'ik-al, a. [L. *cœnatorius*, from *cœno*, *cœnatum*, to sup, *cœna*, supper.] Pertaining to dinner or supper.—**Cenation**, **Cenation**, sē-nā'shon, n. The act of dining or supping.

Cenobite, sen'ō-bit, n. [L. *cœnobita*, from Gr. *koinobios*, living in common, from *koinos*, common, and *bios*, life.] One of a religious order living in a convent or in community; in opposition to an anchoret or hermit, who lives in solitude.—**Cenobitic**, **Cenobitical**, sen-ō-bit'ik, sen-ō-bit'ik-al, a. Living in community, as men belonging to a convent.—**Cenobitism**, sen'ō-bit-izm, n. The state of being a cenobite; the principles or practice of a cenobite.

Cenogamy, sē-nog'a-mi, n. Same as *Cœnogamy*.

Cenotaph, sen'ō-taf, n. [Gr. *kenotaphion*—*kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb.] A sepulchral monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

Cense,† sens, v.t.—*censed*, *censing*. [Fr. *encenser*. Incense.] To perfume with incense.—v.i. To scatter incense.—**Censer**, sen'sér, n. [A shortened form for *incenser*; Fr. *encensoir*.] A vase or pan in which incense is burned; a vessel for burning and wafting incense; a thurible.

Censor, sen'sér, n. [L. *censor*, from *censeo*, to value, enrol, tax.] An officer in ancient Rome whose business was to draw up a register of the citizens, to keep watch over their morals, and to superintend the finances of the state; one empowered to examine all manuscripts, pamphlets, newspapers, and books before they are published, and to see that they contain nothing obnoxious; one who censures, blames, or reproves.—**Censorial**, sen-sō'ri-al, a. Belonging to a censor or to the correction of public morals; censorious.—**Censorious**, sen-sō'ri-us, a. Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; ready to pass severe remarks on a person's conduct; implying or expressing censure.—**Censoriously**, sen-sō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a censorious manner.—**Censoriousness**, sen-sō'ri-us-nes, n. The quality of being censorious; disposition to blame and condemn.—**Censorship**, sen'sér-ship, n. The office or dignity of a censor; the period of his office.

Censure, sen'shör, n. [Fr. *censure*; L. *censura*, an opinion or judgment; from *censeo*, to value, to estimate, whence *censor*, *census*.] Judgment or opinion; the act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong; expression of blame or disapprobation; fault-finding; condemnation; animadversion.—v.t.—*censured*, *censuring*. To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of.—v.i.† To pass an opinion, especially a severe opinion. [*Shak.*]—**Censurable**, sen'shör-a-bl, a. Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible; blameworthy.—**Censurableness**, sen'shör-a-bl-nes, n. The quality of being censurable.—**Censurably**, sen'shör-a-bli, *adv.* In a censurable manner; in a manner worthy of blame.—**Censurer**, sen'shör-ér, n. One who censures or expresses blame.

Census, sen'sus, n. [L., from *censeo*, to register, enrol, whence *censure*, *censor*.] In ancient Rome a registered statement of the particulars of a person's property for taxation purposes; an enumeration and register of the Roman citizens and their property; in modern times, an enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or part of it, taken by order of its legislature; any official enumeration of population.—**Censual**, sen'shö-al, a. [L. *censualis*.] Relating to or containing a census.

Cent, sent, n. [Contr. of L. *centum*, a hundred.] A hundred: commonly used with *per*; as, ten *per cent*, that is, in the proportion of ten to the hundred; in various countries a coin equal to the hundredth part of the monetary unit; in the United States the hundredth part of the dollar.—**Cental**, sen'tal, n. A weight of 100 lbs.—a. Pertaining to or consisting of a hundred; reckoned or proceeding by the hundred.—**Centesimal**, sen-tes'i-mal, a. [L. *centesimus*, from *centum*.] Hundredth; by the hundred.—n. Hundredth part; the next step of progression after decimal.

Centaur, sen'tar, n. [L. *centaurus*; Gr. *kentauros*, lit. bull-killer; the Centaurs probably represented some race that hunted wild cattle and lived almost constantly on horseback.] *Greek myth.* a member of a race of fabulous beings supposed to be half man and half horse; the name given to a constellation in the southern hemisphere.—**Centaurize**,† sen'tar-iz, v.i. To perform the acts of, or to be like a centaur.—**Centaury**, sen'ta-ri, n. [L. *centaurea*, Gr. *kentaurion*, after the *Centaur* Cheiron, being said to have cured a wound in his foot.] The popular name of various plants. Common centaury is an annual herb of the gentian family in high repute among

the old herbalists for its medicinal properties.

Centenary, sen'te-na-ri, *n.* [L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred, from *centum*, a hundred.] What consists of or comprehends a hundred; the space of a hundred years; the commemoration of any event which occurred a hundred years before.—*a.* Relating to or consisting of a hundred; relating to a hundred years.—**Centenarian**, sen-te-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person a hundred years old or upwards.—*a.* Of or pertaining to a centenary or centenarian.—**Centennial**, sen-ten'ni-al, *a.* [L. *centum*, and *annus*, a year.] Consisting of or lasting a hundred years; aged a hundred years or upwards; happening every hundred years.—*n.* The commemoration or celebration of any event which occurred a hundred years before.—**Centennially**, sen-ten'ni-al-li, *adv.* Once in every hundred years.

Centering, sen'tėr-ing, *n.* [From Fr. *cintre*, centering, an arch, from L. *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird, whence *cinctura*.] The framing of timber by which the arch of a bridge or other structure is supported during its erection.

Centicipitous,† sen-ti-sip'i-tus, *a.* [L. *centiceps*, *centicipitis*—*centum*, a hundred, *caput*, the head.] Having a hundred heads.

Centifidous,† sen-tif'i-dus, *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *findo*, to split.] Divided into a hundred parts.

Centifolious, sen-ti-fō'li-us, *a.* [L. *centifolius*—*centum*, a hundred, *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves.

Centigrade, sen'ti-grād, *a.* [From L. *centum*, a hundred, *gradus*, a degree.] Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts; pertaining to the scale which is divided into a hundred degrees.—*Centigrade thermometer*, a thermometer which divides the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water into 100 degrees, while in Fahrenheit's thermometer the same interval is divided into 180 degrees.

Centime, sen-tēm' or sän-tēm, *n.* [Fr.] The hundredth part of a franc.

Centimetre, sen'ti-mē-tr or sän-tē-mā-tr, *n.* [Fr. *centimètre*, from L. *centum*, a hundred, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, the hundredth part of a metre, rather more than ·39 of an inch.

Centiped, **Centipede**, sen'ti-ped, sen'ti-pēd, *n.* [L. *centipeda*—*centum*, a hundred, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A term applied to various animals having many feet, popularly called insects, but belonging to the Myriapoda.—**Centipedal**, sen'ti-pē-dal, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the centipedes.

Centner, sent'nėr, *n.* [G., from L. *centenarius*, from *centum*, a hundred.] A name in several European countries for a weight nearly equivalent to a hundredweight.

Cento, sen'tō, *n.* [L. *cento*, patchwork, a poem made up of selections from different poems.] A composition (whether literary or musical) made up of selections from the works of various authors or composers.—**Centoist**, sen'tō-ist, *n.* One who compiles centos; a compiler.—**Centonism**,† sen'tō-nizm, *n.* The act of constructing centos.—**Centonize**,† sen'tō-nīz, *v.i.* and *t.* To make a cento or centos; to work up into a cento.

Centre, sen'tėr, *n.* [Fr., from L. *centrum*, Gr. *kentron*, a prick or point, from *kenteō*, to prick.] That point of a line, plane figure, or solid body which is equally distant from the extremities; the middle point, portion, or place; the middle or central object; a point of concentration; the nucleus around which or into which things are collected (a *centre* of attraction); the part of a target next the bull's-eye.—*Centre of gravity*, the point of a body about which all the parts of the body exactly balance each other, and which being supported the whole body will remain at rest though acted on by gravity.—*Centre of magnitude*, that point in a body which is equally distant from all the similar external parts of it. In the regular solids this point coincides with the centre of gravity.—*Centre of motion*, the point which remains at rest while all the other parts of a body move round it.—*Centre of oscillation*, the point of a body suspended, at which, if all the matter were concentrated, the oscillations would be performed in the same time.—*v.t.*—*centred*, *centring*. To place on a centre; to fix on a central point, to collect to a point.—*v.i.* To be placed in a centre or in the middle; to be collected to one point; to be concentrated or united in one.—**Central**, sen'tral, *a.* [L. *centralis*.] Relating or pertaining to the centre; placed in the centre or middle; constituting or containing the centre; originating or proceeding from the centre.—**Centralism**, sen'tral-izm, *n.* The quality of being central; the combination of several parts into one whole; centralization.—**Centralist**, sen'tral-ist, *n.* One who promotes centralization.—**Centrality**, **Centralness**, sen-tral'i-ti, sen'tral-nes, *n.* The state of being central.—**Centralisation**, **Centralization**, sen'tral-i-zā"shun, *n.* The act of centralizing or bringing to one centre.—**Centralise**, **Centralize**, sen'tral-īz, *v.t.*—*centralized*, *centralizing*. To draw to a central point; to bring to a centre; to render central; to concentrate in some particular part: often applied to the process of transferring local administration to the capital or seat of government of a country.—**Centrally**, sen'tral-li, *adv.* In a central manner or position; with regard to the centre.—**Centre-bit**, *n.* A carpenter's tool for boring large circular holes, which turns on an axis or central point when in operation.—**Centre-piece**, *n.* An ornament intended to be placed in the middle or centre of something, as of a table.—**Centric**, sen'trik, *n.* In *anc. astron.* a circle the centre of which was the same as that of the earth. [*Mil.*]—**Centric**, **Centrical**, sen'trik-al, *a.* Placed in the centre or middle; central.—**Centrically**, sen'trik-al-li, *adv.* In a central position; centrally.—**Centricalness**, sen'trik-al-nes, *n.* Situation in the centre.—**Centricity**, sen-tris'i-ti, *n.* The state of being centric.—**Centring**, sen'tring, *n.* CENTERING.

Centrifugal, sen-trif'ū-gal, *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre, and *fugio*, to flee.] Tending to recede from the centre; acting by or depending on centrifugal force or action; *bot.* expanding first at the summit and later at the base, as an inflorescence.—*Centrifugal force*, that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve tend to fly off at any point of their motion in the direction of a tangent to the curve.—**Centrifugence**, sen-trif'ū-jens, *n.* Centrifugal force or tendency.—**Centripetal**, sen-trip'e-tal, *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre, and *peto*, to seek.] Tending toward the centre; progressing by changes from the exterior of an object to its centre; *bot.* expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit.—*Centripetal force* is that force which draws a body towards a centre, and thereby acts as a counterpoise to the centrifugal force in circular motion.—**Centripetency**, sen-trip'e-ten-si, *n.* Tendency to the centre.

Centrobaric, sen-trō-bar'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kentron*, the centre, and *baros*, weight.] Relating to the centre of gravity or method of finding it.

Centumvir, sen-tum'vir, *n.* pl. **Centumviri**, sen-tum'vi-ri. [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *vir*, a man.] One of a hundred and five judges in ancient Rome appointed to decide common causes among the people.—**Centumvirate**, sen-tum'vi-rāt, *n.* The office or dignity of the centumviri; a body of a hundred men.

Centuple, sen'tū-pl, *a.* [L. *centuplus*—*centum*, a hundred, and root of *plico*, a fold.] Multiplied or increased a hundred-fold.—*v.t.*—*centupled*, *centupling*. To multiply a hundred-fold.—**Centuplicate**, sen-tū'pli-kāt, *v.t.*—*centuplicated*, *centuplicating*. [L. *centum*, and *plicatus*, folded.] To make a hundred-fold; to repeat a hundred times.

Century, sen'tū-ri, *n.* [L. *centuria*, from *centum*, a hundred.] An aggregate of a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred in number; a period of a hundred years; often such a period reckoned from the birth of Christ.—**Centurial**,† sen-tū'ri-al, *a.* [L. *centurialis*.] Relating to or occurring once in a century.—**Centurion**, sen-tū'ri-on, *n.* [L. *centurio*, from *centum*, a hundred.] In ancient Rome a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry consisting of a hundred men.

Cephalalgy, sef'al-al-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kephalalgia*—*kephalē*, the head, and *algos*, pain.] Headache.—**Cephalalgic**, sef-a-lal'jik, *a.* Relating to cephalalgy or headache.—*n.* A medicine for the headache.

Cephalaspis, sef-a-las'pis, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *aspis*, a shield.] A fossil fish with a large head, resembling a saddler's knife in shape, and protected by a large buckler-shaped plate.

Cephalata, sef-a-lā'ta, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head.] A division of molluscs which have a distinct head, with eyes, as the gasteropods, cuttle-fishes, &c.—**Cephalate**, sef'al-āt, *n.* A mollusc of the division Cephalata.

Cephalic, se-fal'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kephalikos*, from *kephalē*, the head.] Pertaining to the head.—*n.* A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head.—**Cephalistic**,† sef-a-list'ik, *a.* Cephalic.—**Cephalitis**, sef-a-lī'tis, *n.* [The term. *-itis* signifies inflammation.] Inflammation of the brain.—**Cephaloid**, sef'a-loid, *a.* Shaped like the head; spherical.—**Cephalous**, sef'a-lus, *a.* Having a head: applied specifically to the cephalates.

Cephalopod, sef'a-lō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, a head, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Any member of the class Cephalopoda.—**Cephalopoda**, sef-a-lop'o-da, *n. pl.* A class of the mollusca, the highest in organization, characterized by having the organs of prehension and locomotion, called tentacles or arms, attached to the head, and including the cuttle-fishes, squids, ammonites, &c.—**Cephalopodous**, sef-a-lop'o-dus, *a.* Relating or belonging to the Cephalopoda.

Cephalo-thorax, sef'a-lō-thō"raks, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *thōrax*, the thorax.] The anterior division of the body in crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, &c., which consists of the head and thorax blended together.

Cephalotomy, sef-a-lot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The dissection or opening of the head.

Ceraceous, sē-rā'shus, *a.* [L. *ceraceus*, waxy, from *cera*, wax.] *Bot.* waxy: a term applied to bodies which have the texture and colour of new wax.—**Cerage**, sē-rā'ge, *n.* A substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees for aliment; bee-bread.

Ceramic, se-ram'ik, *a.* [Gr. *keramikos*, from *keramos*, potter's-clay, a piece of pottery.] Of or belonging to the fictile arts or pottery; pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware.—**Ceramics**, se-ram'iks, *n.* The art of the potter; pottery.

Cerasin, **Cerasine**, ser'a-sin, *n.* [L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree.] A gum which exudes from the cherry and plum tree.—**Cerasinous**, se-ras'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or containing cerasin; cherry-coloured; deep red.

Cerate, sē'rāt, *n.* [L. *ceratum*, from *cera*, wax.] A thick kind of ointment composed of wax, lard, or oil, with other ingredients, applied externally in various diseases.—**Cerated**, sē'rāt-ed, *a.* Covered with wax.

Ceratite, ser'a-tīt, *n.* [Gr. *keras*, *keratos*, a horn.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, allied to and resembling the ammonites.—**Ceratium**, sē-rā'shi-um, *n.* [Gr. *keration*, dim. of *keras*.] *Bot.* a slender horn-shaped many-seeded fruit resembling a silique; a kind of pod.—**Ceratose**, ser'a-tōs, *a.* Like horn; having the texture and consistence of horn; horny.

Ceraunics,† se-ra'niks, *n.* [Gr. *keraunos*, thunder.] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity.—**Ceraunite**, se-ra'nīt, *n.* A thunder-stone; a belemnite.

Cerberus, sėr'bėr-us, *n.* [L.] *Class. myth.* the three-headed watch-dog of the infernal regions; hence, any watchful and dreaded guardian.—**Cerberean**, **Cerberian**, sėr-bē'rē-an, sėr-bē'ri-an, *a.* Relating to Cerberus.

Cerca, sėr'ka, *n.* pl. **Cercæ**, sėr'sē. [Gr. *kerkos*, a tail.] One of the feelers project-

ing from the hind parts of the bodies of some insects.—Cercarian, sėr-kā'ri-an, n. A trematode worm or fluke in one of its stages when it has a tadpole form.

Cere, sēr, n. [L. cera, wax; from its appearance.] The term applied to the space destitute of feathers, and having a waxy appearance, generally observed at the base of the bill in birds.

Cereal, sē'rē-al, a. [From Ceres, the goddess of corn.] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, millet.—n. A grain plant, such as wheat, oats, barley, &c.

Cerebellum, sėr-ē-bel'lum, n. [L., dim. of cerebrum, the brain.] The little brain; that portion of the brain in vertebrate animals which is posterior to and underlies the great cerebral mass or cerebrum.—Cerebellar, Cerebellous, sėr-ē-bel'lėr, sėr-ē-bel'lus, a. Relating to the cerebellum.—Cerebral, Cerebrine, Cerebric, sėr'ē-bral, sėr'ē-brin, se-rē'brik, a. Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain.—*Cerebral letters*, in *philol.* certain consonants in the Sanskrit alphabet, formed by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and applying its under surface against the roof of the mouth.—Cerebralism, sėr'ē-bral-izm, n. *Psychol.* the theory or doctrine that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain.—Cerebralist, sėr'ē-bral-ist, n. One who holds the doctrine or theory of cerebralism.—Cerebrate, sėr'ē-brāt, v.i. To have the brain in action; to exhibit brain action.—Cerebration, sėr-ē-brā'shon, n. Exertion or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.—Cerebriform, se-rē'bri-form, a. Brain-shaped.—Cerebrin, Cerebrine, sėr'ē-brin, n. A name given to several substances obtained chemically from the brain.—Cerebrose,† sėr-ē-brōs, a. [L. cerebrosus.] Brain-sick; mad; passionate.—Cerebro-spinal, se-rē'brō-spī"nal, a. Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord together; consisting in the brain and spinal cord.—Cerebrum, sėr'ē-brum, n. [L.] The superior and chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull.

Cerecloth, Cerement, sēr'kloth, sēr'ment, n. [L. cera, wax.] Cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are enfolded when embalmed; hence, pl. grave clothes (poetical).

Ceremony, sėr'ē-mo-ni, n. [Fr. cérémonie, from L. cærimonia, a rite or ceremony, veneration, sanctity; probably from same root as Skr. kri, kar, to do.] A religious or other rite or observance; a solemn or formal display or performance; a solemnity; a usage of politeness, or such usages collectively; formality; punctilio; punctiliousness.—*Master of ceremonies*, a person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.—Ceremonial, sėr-ē-mō'ni-al, a. [L. cærimonialis.] Relating to ceremonies or external forms or rites; ritual; pertaining to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion (the *ceremonial* law).—n. A system of rites; ceremonies or formalities to be observed on any occasion.—Ceremonialism, sėr-ē-mō'ni-al-izm, n. Adherence to or fondness for ceremony.—Ceremoniality, sėr-ē-mō'ni-al"i-ti, n. Ceremonial character.—Ceremonially, sėr-ē-mō'ni-al-li, adv. In a ceremonial manner; according to rites and ceremonies.—Ceremonialness, sėr-ē-mō'ni-al-nes, n.—Ceremonious, sėr-ē-mō'ni-us, a. Full of ceremony; accompanied with rites; according to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios; formally respectful or polite; observant of conventional forms; fond of using ceremony.—Ceremoniously, sėr-ē-mō'ni-us-li, adv. In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.—Ceremoniousness, sėr-ē-mō'ni-us-nes, n. The quality of being ceremonious; the practice of much ceremony; formality.

Ceres, sē'rēz, n. A Roman goddess watching over the growth of grain and other plants; hence, grain; also a name of one of the asteroids or planetoids.

Ceriph, sėr'if, n. One of the fine lines of a type for printing, especially one of the fine cross lines at the top or bottom, as of I.

Cerise, se-rēz', n. [Fr., a cherry.] Cherry-colour.—a. Of the colour of cerise; cherry-coloured.

Cerium, sē'ri-um, n. [From the planet Ceres, discovered a year or two before.] A rare metal discovered in 1803, of a colour between that of iron and that of lead; specific gravity 5·5.—Cerite, sē'rīt, n. A rare mineral, of a pale rose-red colour, from which cerium was first obtained.

Cernuous, sėr'nū-us, a. [L. cernuus.] Bot. drooping; pendulous.

Cerograph, sē'rō-graf, n. [L. cera, wax, and Gr. graphō, to write.] A writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colours; an encaustic painting.—Cerographic, Cerographical, sē-rō-graf'ik, sē-rō-graf'ik-al, a. Pertaining to cerography.—Cerographist, sē-rog'raf-ist, n. One who is versed in or who practises cerography.—Cerography, sē-rog'ra-fi, n. The act of writing or engraving on wax; the art of painting in wax-colours; encaustic painting.

Ceroon, sē-rön', n. Seroon.

Ceroplastic, sē-rō-plas'tik, a. [Gr. kēros, wax, and plastikē (technē), the art of the modeller or carver.] Pertaining to the art of modelling in wax; modelled in wax.—n. The art of modelling or of forming models in wax.

Certain, sėr'tin, a. [Fr. certain, as if from a L. adjective certanus, formed from certus, certain, by adding suffix -anus. Certus is connected with cerno, cretum, to distinguish, discern.] Sure; undoubtedly true; established as a fact; undoubtedly existing or impending (death, danger); capable of being counted or depended on; unfailing; infallible: of things (a sign, a remedy); capable of being counted upon or able to count on: of persons (he is *certain* to be there, you are *certain* to find him); assured in mind; free from doubt; having no doubt or suspicion regarding: often with of; stated; fixed; determinate; definite (a *certain* rate); not specifically named; indefinite; one or some (a *certain* person, a *certain* pleasure in something).—*For certain*, certainly.—Certainly, sėr'tin-li, adv. Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without fail; assuredly; of a certainty.—Certainness, sėr'tin-nes, n. The state of being certain; certainty.—Certainty, sėr'tin-ti, n. The fact of being certain; exemption from failure to happen or produce the natural result; a fact or truth certainly established; that which cannot be questioned; full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt.—Certes,† sėr'tēz, adv. [Fr.] Certainly; in truth; verily.—Certify, sėr'ti-fī, v.t.—certified, certifying. [Fr. certifier, from L.L. certifico, to certify—L. certus, certain, and facio, to make.] To assure or make certain; to give certain information to (a person); to give certain information of; to make clear or definite; to testify to in writing; to make known or establish as a fact.—Certificate, sėr-tif'i-kāt, n. [Fr. certificat.] A written testimony to the truth of a certain fact or facts; a testimonial; a legally authenticated voucher or testimony of certain facts; sometimes a kind of license.—v.t. To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination; to attest or certify by certificate.—Certification, sėr'ti-fi-kā"shon, n. The act of certifying.—Certifier, sėr'ti-fī-ėr, n. One who certifies.—Certiorari, sėr'shi-ō-rā"ri, n. [Lit. to be informed of, L.L. certioro, to inform, from L. certus, certain.] *Law*, a writ to call up the records of an inferior court or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in a superior court.—Certitude, sėr'ti-tūd, n. [L.L. certitudo.] Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt.

Cerulean, sē-rū'lē-an, a. [L. cæruleus, azure, for cæluleus, sky-coloured, from cælum, the sky.] Sky-coloured; azure; blue.—Ceruleum, sē-rū'lē-um, n. A blue pigment.—Cerulific,† sėr-ū-lif'ik, a. Producing a blue or sky colour.

Cerumen, sē-rū'men, n. [From L. cera, wax.] The wax or yellow matter secreted by certain glands lying in the external canal of the ear.—Ceruminous, sē-rū'mi-nus, a. Relating to or containing cerumen.

Ceruse, sē'rūs, n. [Fr., from L. cerussa, white-lead, from cera, wax.] White-lead, a compound of hydrate and carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapour of vinegar. It is much used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it.—v.t. To wash with ceruse; to apply ceruse to as a cosmetic.—Cerussite, Cerusite, sē'rus-sīt, sē-rus'it, n. A native carbonate of lead; a common lead-ore.

Cervical, sėr'vi-kal, a. [L. cervix, cervicis, the neck.] Belonging to the neck.

Cervine, sėr'vīn, a. [L. cervinus, from cervus, a deer.] Pertaining to the deer family.

Cesarean, Cesarian, sē-zā'rē-an, sē-zā'ri-an, n. Cæsarean.

Cesarewitch, sē-zar'e-vich, n. Same as Czarowitz.

Cespitose, Cespitous, ses'pi-tōs, ses'pi-tus, a. [L. cæspes, cæspitis, turf.] Pertaining to turf; turfy; bot. growing in tufts.

Cess, ses, v.t. [Shortened and corrupted from assess.] To impose a tax; to assess.—n. A rate or tax. [Colloq.]

Cessation, ses-sā'shon, n. [L. cessatio, from cesso, from cedo, cessum, to cease. Cede.] A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

Cession, se'shon, n. [L. cessio, from L. cedo, cessum. Cede.] The act of ceding, yielding, or surrendering, as of territory, property, or rights; a giving up, resignation, or surrender.—Cessionary, se'shon-a-ri, a. [Fr. cessionnaire.] Giving up; yielding.

Cess-pool, ses'pöl, n. [The better spelling seems to be sess-pool, the word being from A. Sax. sessian, to settle; or from prov. soss, suss, a mess, filth; Gael. sos.] A cavity or well in a drain or privy to receive the sediment or filth.

Cestoid, ses'toid, a. [L. cestus, a girdle, from their shape.] A term used to characterise certain intestinal worms, such as tape-worms.—Cestoidean, ses-toi'dē-an, n. A cestoid worm; a tape-worm.

Cestracion, ses-trā'si-on, n. [Gr. kestra, a kind of fish.] A kind of shark found on the coast of Australia.

Cestus, ses'tus, n. [L. cæstus, cestus, from cædo, cæsum, to strike.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a kind of boxing-glove, loaded with lead or iron, which boxers fastened on their hands and arms by leather thongs.

Cesura. Cæsura.

Cetacea, sē-tā'shē-a, n. pl. [L. cetus, Gr. kētos, any large sea-monster, a whale.] An order of marine mammals comprising the whales and dolphins.—Cetacean, sē-tā'shan, n. An animal of the order Cetacea.—Cetaceous, sē-tā'shus, a. Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the Cetacea or whale kind.—Cetology, sē-tol'o-ji, n. The description or natural history of cetaceous animals.—Cetological, sē-tō-loj'i-kal, a. Pertaining to cetology.—Cetologist, sē-tol'o-jist, n. One who is versed in cetology.

Cetiosaurus, Cetiosaur, sē'ti-ō-sa"rus, sē'ti-ō-sar, n. [Gr. kēteios, belonging to a whale, and sauros, a lizard.] A kind of gigantic fossil saurian or lizard, 50 to 70 feet long, probably an inhabitant of marshes or river sides.

Cevadilla, sev-a-dil'la, n. Same as Cebadilla.

Ceylanite, sē'lan-īt, n. [From Ceylon.] A ferruginous variety of spinel from Ceylon.

Chablis, shab-lē, n. A celebrated white French wine, having good body and an exquisite perfume, so called from the town of that name near which it is produced.

Chabouk, Chabuk, cha-buk', n. [Hind. chabuk, a horse-whip.] A long whip; the whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

Chace, chās, n. and v. See Chase.

Chacma, chak'ma, n. A baboon found in South Africa.

Chaco, chä'kō, n. An unctuous earth found at La Paz, South America, which is made into pats and eaten with chocolate.

Chad, chad, n. A kind of fish, the shad.

Chafe, chāf, v.t.—chafed, chafing. [O.E. chaufe, Fr. chauffer, O.Fr. chaufer, to warm, from L. calefacere, to warm, from caleo, to

grow warm, and *fœnum*, to make.] To excite heat in (some part of the body) by friction; to stimulate to warmth by rubbing; to excite the passions of; to inflame; to anger; to excite violent action in; to cause to rage (the wind *chafes* the ocean); to fret and wear by rubbing (the rope was *chafed*). —*v.i.* To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to dash, as in anger; to rage or boil (as the sea); to be fretted and worn by rubbing.—*n.* A state of being angry or annoyed; heat; fret.—Chafer, chā'fer, *n.* One who or that which chafes; a chafing-dish.—Chafing-dish, *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.

Chafer, chā'fer, *n.* [A. Sax. *ceafer*, a chafer; D. *kever*, G. *käfer*, a beetle.] A beetle; especially applied to such as are destructive to plants and generally in compounds; as, cock-*chafer*, rose-*chafer*, bark-*chafer*, *&c.*

Chaff, chaf, *n.* [A. Sax. *ceaf*—D. *kaf*, G. *kaff*, chaff.] The glumes or husks of corn and grasses, but more commonly restricted to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, sifting, or winnowing; worthless matter, especially that which is light and apt to be driven by the wind; refuse.—Chaffless, chaf'les, *a.* Without chaff; free from worthless matter or rubbish. [*Shak.*]—Chaffy, chaf'i, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light; frivolous; worthless.

Chaff, chaf, *v.t.* and *i.* [A corruption of *chafe*, to irritate or annoy.] To assail with sarcastic banter or raillery; to banter; to make game of. [Colloq.]—*n.* Banter, especially slangy banter; sarcastic raillery. [Colloq.]—Chaffer, chaf'er, *n.* One who employs chaff or slangy banter. [Colloq.]

Chaffer, chaf'er, *v.i.* [O.E. *chapfare*, *chaffare*, bargaining, merchandise, from *chap*, A. Sax. *ceáp*, a bargain, and *fare*, procedure, journey, A. Sax. *færu*, a journey. Akin *cheap*, *chapman*. CHEAP.] To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to talk much and idly.—Chaffer, chaf'er, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

Chaffinch, chaf'finch, *n.* [Perhaps from its note; comp. *chiff-chaff*, the name of a British bird, from its cry.] A common British bird of the finch family, whose pleasant song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer.

Chagrin, sha-grēn', *n.* [Fr., said to be another form of *shagreen*, which, from being used to polish wood, has come to be employed as a type of grinding or gnawing care.] Ill humour, as from disappointment, wounded vanity, *&c.*; vexation; peevishness; mortification; fretfulness.—*v.t.* To excite ill humour in; to vex; to mortify.

Chain, chān, *n.* [Fr. *chaîne*, O.Fr. *chaene*, *cadene*, from L. *catena*, a chain.] A series of links or rings connected or fitted into one another, generally of some kind of metal, and used for various purposes; *fig.* that which binds, restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond; a fetter; bondage; slavery; in this sense often in the plural (the *chains* of evil habit); a series of things linked together; a series, line, or range of things connected or following in succession (*chain* of causes, events, *&c.*); *weaving*, the warp threads of a web, so called because they form a long series of links or loops; *pl. naut.* strong links or plates of iron bolted to a ship's sides, and forming part of the attachments of the shrouds; *surv.* a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, and having a total length of 66 feet.—*v.t.* To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains; to put in chains; to restrain; to hold in control; to unite firmly; to link.—Chainless, chān'les, *a.* Without chains or fetters; fetterless; free; unconfined.—Chain-bridge, *n.* A kind of suspension bridge in which the roadway is supported by strong chains.—Chain-cable, *n.* A cable composed of iron links.—Chain-gang, *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together.—Chain-moulding, *n.* *Arch.* a species of moulding cut in imitation of a chain.—Chain-pier, *n.* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension bridge.

Chain-pump, *n.* A pump consisting, in one of its simplest forms, of an endless chain equipped with a series of discs or buckets, passing downward into the water, and returning upwards through a tube.—Chain-shot, *n.* Two cannon-balls or half-balls connected by a chain, formerly much used in naval warfare for carrying away rigging.—Chain-stitch, Chain-work, *n.* Sewing consisting of threads or cords linked together in the form of a chain; also, a kind of machine-sewing, which consists in looping the upper thread into itself on the under side of the fabric, or in using a second thread to engage the loop of the upper thread: in contradistinction to *lock-stitch*.—Chain-wheel, *n.* An inversion of the chain-pump, by which it is converted into a recipient of water-power.

Chair, chār, *n.* [Fr. *chaire*, O.Fr. *chaere*, L. *cathedra*, Gr. *kathedra*, a seat. CATHEDRAL.] *Chaise* is a corruption of *chaire*.] A movable seat, with a back, for one person; a seat of office or authority; hence, the office itself, especially the office of a professor, and sometimes the person occupying the chair; a chairman or president; a sedan-chair; one of the iron blocks which support and secure the rails in a railway.—*v.t.* To place or carry in a chair; to carry publicly in a chair in triumph.—Chairman, chār'man, *n.* The presiding officer of an assembly, association, or company, committee or public meeting; one whose business is to carry a sedan-chair.—Chairmanship, chār'man-ship, *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting.—Chair-bed, *n.* A bed-chair.

Chaise, shāz, *n.* [Fr., a corruption of *chaire* a chair.] A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more horses, and generally furnished with a hood or top that may be let down.

Chalaza, ka-lā'za, *n.* [Gr. *chalaza*, a pimple.] *Bot.* that part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus; *zool.* one of the two membranous twisted cords which bind the yolk-bag of an egg to the lining membrane at the two ends of the shell.—Chalazal, ka-lā'zal, *a.* Of or relating to a chalaza.

Chalcedony, kal-sed'ō-ni, *n.* [From *Chalcedon*, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor.] A kind of quartz, resembling milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque, with veins, circles, and spots.—Chalcedonic, kal-sē-don'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chalcedony.—Chalcedonyx, kal-sed'ō-niks, *n.* [From *chalcedony* and *onyx*.] A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate.

Chalcography, kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *chalkos*, copper, brass, and *graphō*, to engrave.] The art of engraving on copper or brass.—Chalcographer, Chalcographist, kal-kog'raf-er, kal-kog'raf-ist, *n.* An engraver on brass or copper.—Chalcographic, kal-ko-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chalcography.

Chaldaic, Chaldean, Chaldee, kal-dā'ik, kal-dē'an, kal'dē, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea or Chaldæa, anciently a country on the Euphrates in Asia.—*n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans; Aramaic.—Chaldaism, kal-dā'izm, *n.* An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaldee dialect.

Chalder, chal'der, *n.* [Same as *chaldron*.] A Scotch dry measure for grain consisting of 16 bolls, or nearly 8 quarters.

Chaldron, chal'dron, *n.* [The same word as *caldron*.] A measure of coals consisting of 36 bushels, or 25½ cwt.

Chalet, shā-lā, *n.* [Fr.; properly a Swiss word.] A cottage, cabin, or hut for sheltering the herdsmen and their cattle in the Swiss mountains; a small dwelling-house built in a similar style.

Chalice, chal'is, *n.* [Fr. *calice*, from L. *calix*, *calicis*, a cup or goblet.] A drinking cup or bowl; a cup used to administer the wine in the celebration of the Lord's supper.

Chalk, chak, *n.* [A. Sax. *ceale*, from L. *calx*, lime, limestone.] A well-known earthy limestone, an impure carbonate of lime of an opaque white colour, soft, and admitting no polish.—*v.t.* To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk; to trace out; to describe; from the use of chalk in marking lines.—*Black chalk*, see under BLACK.—*Brown chalk*, a name for umber.—*Red chalk*, a natural clay containing 15 to 20 per cent of protoxide and carbonate of iron.—*French chalk*, steatite or soapstone.—Chalky, cha'ki, *a.* Resembling chalk; consisting of or containing chalk.—Chalkiness, cha'ki-nes, *n.* The state of being chalky.—Chalk-stones, *n.* Certain concretions in the joints of persons violently affected by the gout.

Challenge, chal'lenj, *n.* [O.Fr. *chalenge*, *calenge*, *calonge*, *&c.*, claim, accusation, dispute, from L. *calumnia*, a false accusation, a calumny. *Calumny* is thus the same word.] An invitation to a contest or trial of any kind; a calling or summons to fight in a single combat; the letter or message containing the summons to a contest; the calling in question or taking exception to something; the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any one who appears near his post; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause, a right given both in civil and criminal trials when the impartiality of the jurors may be reasonably questioned.—*v.t.*—*challenged*, *challenging*. To address a challenge to; to call to a contest; to summon to fight, or to a duel; to demand the countersign or password from: said of a sentry; to claim as due; to demand as a right; *law*, to demand the removal of from among the jurymen; to object to (a person or thing); to take exception to; to call in question (a statement).—Challengeable, chal'len-ja-bl, *a.* Capable of being challenged or called to an account.—Challenger, chal'len-jer, *n.* One who challenges; one who defies another to a contest; an objector; one who calls in question.

Chalybeate, ka-lib'ē-āt, *a.* [From Gr. *chalybs*, *chalybos*, steel.] Impregnated with iron: applied to medicines containing iron, and especially to springs and waters impregnated with iron, or holding iron in solution.—*n.* Any water or other liquid into which iron enters.—Chalybite, kal'i-bit, *n.* An important iron ore occurring abundantly in connection with the carboniferous system, and yielding large quantities of iron.

Cham,† kam, *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary: now written *Khan*.

Chamade, sha-mād' or sha-mād', *n.* [Fr., from It. *chiamata*, a calling, *chiamare*, to call, from L. *clamare*, to call—E. *claim*.] The beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

Chamber, chām'ber, *n.* [Fr. *chambre*, from L. *camera*, Gr. *kamara*, a vault or arched roof.] A room of a dwelling-house; an apartment; a room where professional men, as lawyers, conduct their business; especially, the room in which judges sit for the disposing of matters not sufficiently important to be heard in court; a hall or place where an assembly, association, or body of men meets; the assembly or body itself, as a *chamber* of commerce or of agriculture; a hollow or cavity in a thing, especially when of definite form and use; the part of a pump in which the bucket or plunger works; that part of a firearm where the powder lies.—*v.i.* To reside in or occupy as a chamber; to indulge in wantonness].—*v.t.* To shut up in, or as in, a chamber. [*Shak.*]—Chambered, chām'berd, *a.* Having or divided into a number of chambers or compartments.—Chamberer,† chām'ber-er, *n.* One who intrigues or indulges in wantonness; a gallant. [*Shak.*]—Chamberlain, chām'ber-lin, *n.* [O.Fr. *chamberlain*, from O.H.G. *chamarling*, *chamarling*—*chamer*, chamber, and suffix *-ling*.] A person charged with the direction and management of a chamber or chambers; specifically, an officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman; the treasurer of a city, corporation, or the like.—Chamberlainship, chām'ber-lin-ship, *n.* The office of a chamberlain.—Chambermaid, *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning

the rooms.—**Chamber-pot**, *n.* A vessel for containing slops, used in bed-rooms.—**Chamber-practice**, *n.* The practice of a counsel, a barrister, or advocate who gives his opinions in private or at his chambers, but does not advocate cases in court.

Chambertin, shoṅ-ber-taṅ, *n.* A superior sort of red Burgundy wine, named after the place where it is made.

Chameleon, ka-mē'lē-on, *n.* [Gr. *chamaileōn*—*chamai*, on the ground, and *leōn*, lion; lit. ground-lion.] An insectivorous lizard, having a naked body, a prehensile tail, four feet suited for grasping branches, and the eye covered by a single circular eyelid with an aperture in the centre. It has long been remarkable for its faculty of changing its colour; and its powers of fasting and inflating itself gave rise to the notion that it lived on air.

Chamfer, cham'fėr, *n.* [Fr. *chanfrein*, a chamfer.] A small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material; a bevel or slope; the corner of anything originally right-angled cut aslope equally on the two sides which form it.—*v.t.* To cut a chamfer in or on; to flute; to channel; to cut or grind so as to form a bevel.

Chamfron, cham'fron, *n.* [O.Fr. *chamfrein*, from *champ*, field, battle-field, and *frein*, L. *frenum*, a bridle.] The defensive armour for the fore part of the head of a war-horse.

Chamois, sham'oi or sham'i, *n.* [Fr.] A species of goat-like antelope inhabiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and Western Asia, about the size of a well-grown goat, and extremely agile; a kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil: so called because first prepared from the skin of the chamois: in this sense often written *Shammy*.

Chamomile, kam'ō-mil, *n.* [L.L. *chamomilla*, L. *chamaemelon*, Gr. *chamaimēlon*—*chamai*, on the ground, and *mēlon*, an apple, from the apple-like smell of its flower.] A much-branched, perennial composite herb with daisy-like flowers, which are intensely bitter, an infusion of them being much used as a tonic, and in fomentations.

Champ, champ, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *champayer*, to graze, from *champ*, L. *campus*, a field, or a modification of obsolete *cham*, to chew.] To bite with repeated action of the teeth and with a snapping noise; to bite into small pieces; to chew; to munch; to craunch.

Champagne, sham-pān', *n.* A kind of light sparkling wine made chiefly in the department of Marne, in the former province of *Champagne*, in France.

Champaign, **Champain**, sham-pān', *n.* [O.Fr. *champaigne*, from *champ*, L. *campus*, a field. CAMPAIGN.] A flat open country.—*a.* Level; open; having the character of a plain.

Champignon, sham-pin'yon, *n.* [Fr., a mushroom, from L.L. *campinio*, what grows in fields, from L. *campus*, a field.] A name for two edible mushrooms growing in Britain, one the common mushroom, the other a species growing in fairy rings.

Champion, cham'pi-on, *n.* [Fr. *champion*, L.L. *campio*, *campionis*, a champion, from L. *campus*, a field, later a combat, duel.] One who comes forward in defence of any cause; especially one who engages in single combat in the cause of another; more generally, a hero; a brave warrior; one who has acknowledged superiority in certain matters decided by public contest or competition; one open to contend with all comers, or otherwise requiring to resign the title.—*v.t.* To challenge to a combat; to come forward and maintain or support (a cause or a person).—**Championship**, cham'pi-on-ship, *n.* State of being a champion; support or maintenance of a cause.

Chance, chans, *n.* [Fr. *chance*, chance, hazard, from L.L. *cadentia*, a falling (E. *cadence*), from L. *cadere*, to fall; in allusion to the falling of the dice.] A casual or fortuitous event; an accident; that which is regarded as determining the course of events in the absence of law, ordinary causation, or providence (to happen by *chance*); accident; what fortune may bring; fortune, possibility of an occurrence; opportunity (to lose a *chance*).—*v.i.* To happen; to fall out; to come or arrive without design or expectation.—*v.t.* To put under the influence of chance; to risk; to hazard.—*a.* Happening by chance; casual.—**Chanceful**,† chans'ful, *a.* Full of chances or accidents; hazardous.—**Chance-medley**, *n.* Originally, a casual affray or riot, without deliberate or premeditated malice; now, the killing of another in self-defence upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter.

Chancel, chan'sel, *n.* [So named from being railed off from the rest of the church by lattice-work—L. *cancelli*. CANCEL.] That part of the choir of a church between the altar or communion table and the balustrade or railing that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed.—**Chancel-screen**, *n.* The screen or railing, often richly carved and ornamented, which separates the chancel from the body of the church.—**Chancellor**, chan'sel-ėr, *n.* [L.L. *cancellarius*, from L. *cancelli*, a lattice-work railing, from the chancellor formerly standing *ad cancellos* (at the latticed railing), to receive petitions, &c.] A state official in various European states, invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown that require to be solemnly authenticated; in England, a high judicial officer who presides over a court of chancery or other court, civil or ecclesiastical.—*Lord high chancellor*, the highest judicial officer of the crown, speaker of the House of Lords, keeper of the great seal, having the appointment of all the justices of peace of the kingdom, and many other functions.—*Chancellor of the exchequer*, the principal finance minister of the government; the minister of state who has control over the national revenue and expenditure.—**Chancellorship**, chan'sel-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

Chancery, chan'se-ri, *n.* [Modified from older *chancelry*, from Fr. *chancellerie*, CHANCELLOR.] A court or department of public affairs at the head of which is a chancellor; in England, formerly the highest court of justice next to parliament, but since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice, which is itself one of the two departments of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Chancre, shang'kėr, *n.* [Fr.=*canker*.] A sore or ulcer which arises from the direct application of the venereal virus.—**Chancrous**, shangk'rus, *a.* Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

Chandelier, shan-de-lēr', *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, a chandelier, from L. *candela*, a candle. CANDLE.] A stand with branches to hold a number of candles, to light up a room.

Chandler, chand'lėr, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, a dealer in candles, from L. *candela*, a candle.] One who makes or sells candles; a dealer in general: the particular meaning of the term being determined by a prefix; as, tallow-*chandler*, ship-*chandler*, &c.—**Chandlery**, chand'lėr-i, *n.* The commodities sold by a chandler; a chandler's warehouse; a store-room for candles.

Change, chānj, *v.t.*—*changed*, *changing*. [Fr. *changer*, to change, from L.L. *cambiare*, from L. *cambire*, to change, to barter.] To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to vary in form or essence; to alter or make different; to substitute another thing or things for (to *change* the clothes); to shift; to give or procure another kind of money for (to *change* a bank-note); to give away for a money equivalent of a different kind; to exchange (to *change* places with a person).—*v.i.* To suffer change; to be altered; to undergo variation; to be partially or wholly transformed; to begin a new revolution, or to pass from one phase to another, as the moon.—*n.* Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; a passing from one state or form to another; a succession of one thing in the place of another (*change* of seasons); the passing from one phase of the moon to another; alteration in the order of a series; permutation; that which makes a variety or may be substituted for another (two *changes* of clothes); small money, which may be given for larger pieces; the balance of a sum of money returned when the price of goods is deducted; a place where merchants and others meet to transact business: in this sense an abbreviation for *Exchange*, and often written *'Change*.—**Changeable**, chān'ja-bl, *a.* Liable to change; subject to alteration; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable.—**Changeableness**, **Changeability**, chān'ja-bl-nes, chān-ja-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being changeable.—**Changeably**, chān'ja-bli, *adv.* In a changeable manner.—**Changeful**, chānj'ful, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration.—**Changefully**, chānj'ful-li, *adv.* In a changeful manner.—**Changefulness**, chānj'ful-nes, *n.*—**Changeless**, chānj'les, *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.—**Changeling**, chānj'ling, *n.* One apt to change; a waverer (*Shak.*); a child, often a deformed or stupid child supposed to be substituted by fairies for another; hence, an idiot; a fool.—**Changer**, chānj'ėr, *n.* One who changes or alters the form of anything; one that is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer; one given to change; one who is inconstant or fickle.

Chank, **Chank-shell**, changk, *n.* [Skr. *cankha*.] The common conch-shell which is fished up by divers in the Indian seas.

Channel, chan'el, *n.* [From O.Fr. *chanel*, *canel*, L. *canalis*, a water-pipe; whence also *canal* and *kennel*, a gutter.] The bed of a stream of water; the hollow or course in which a stream flows; the deeper part of an estuary, bay, &c., where the current flows, or which is most convenient for the track of a ship; a strait or narrow sea between two islands, two continents, or a continent and an island; that by which something passes or is transmitted (as news, information); means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; a furrow or groove.—*v.t.*—*channelled*, *channelling*. To form a channel in; to cut channels in; to groove. [*Shak.*]

Channel, chan'el, *n.* [A corruption of *chain-wale*.] One of the pieces of plank projecting edgewise from a ship's sides and over which the shrouds are extended to keep them clear of the gunwale.

Chant, chant, *v.t.* [Fr. *chanter*, from L. *cantare*, aug. of *cano*, *cantum*, to sing. Akin *cant*.] To utter with a melodious voice; to warble; to sing; to celebrate in song; to repeat the words of, in a kind of intoning voice or in a style between air and recitative.—*v.i.* To sing; to make melody with the voice; to intone, or perform a chant.—*n.* A song or singing; melody; specifically, a short musical composition consisting generally of a long reciting note, on which an indefinite number of words may be intoned, and a melodic phrase or cadence.—**Chanter**, chan'tėr, *n.* One who chants; a singer or songster; in bagpipes, the tube with finger-holes for playing the melody.—**Chanticleer**, chan'ti-klēr, *n.* [From *chant* and *clear*.] A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing.—**Chantress**,† chant'res, *n.* A female singer. [*Mil.*]—**Chantry**, chan'tri, *n.* [O.Fr. *chanterie*, from *chant*.] A church or chapel endowed for the maintenance of one or more priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors or such as they appoint.

Chanterelle, shan-trel' or shan-tėr-el', *n.* [Fr., perhaps from O.Fr. *chanterelle*, a small bell, from its shape, from *chanter*, to sing.] An English edible mushroom, having a bright orange colour, a fragrant fruity smell, and being found frequently in woods under trees.

Chaos, kā'os, *n.* [Gr. *chaos*, from a root *cha*, to gape, to yawn, whence also *chasm*.] That confusion or confused mass out of which the universe was created; a confused mixture of parts or elements; a scene of extreme confusion; disorder.—**Chaotic**, kā-ot'ik, *a.* Resembling chaos;

confused.—**Chaotically**, kā-ot'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a chaotic state.

Chap, chap or chop, *v.t.*—chapped, chapping. [Same word as *chop*, to cut.] To cause to cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth or the skin and flesh of the hand.—*v.i.* To crack; to open in long slits; to have the skin become cracked and sore, as from frost.—*n.* A crack in the surface of the hands or feet.

Chap, Chop, chop, *n.* [A form standing for *chaf* or *chav*, and equivalent to Sc. *chaft*, Icel. *kjaptr*, Dan. *kjæft*, Sw. *käft*, a jaw, without the *t*.] The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaw; either of the two planes or flat parts of a vice or pair of tongs or pincers, for holding anything fast.—**Chapfallen**, chop'faln, *a.* Having the lower chap or jaw depressed; hence, dejected or dispirited; silenced.—**Chapless**, chop'les, *a.* Without a chap or lower jaw. [*Shak.*]

Chap, chap, *n.* [An abbrev. of *chapman*; as regards its modern use compare *customer*, in sense of regular purchaser and fellow or chap.] A buyer†; a chapman (*Steele*)†; a man or a boy; a youth: used familiarly and lazily, much as the word *fellow* is.—**Chapman**, chap'man, *n.* [A.Sax. *ceápman*, a buyer or seller, from *ceáp*, a bargain, trade, and *mann*, a man.] Originally, a buyer and seller, a merchant; now, a hawker, pedlar, or travelling dealer.—**Chap-book**, *n.* A kind of small book or tract formerly much sold among the people by chapmen, containing generally lives of heroes, giants, &c., fairy-lore, ghost and witch stories, ballads, songs, and the like.

Chape, chāp, *n.* [Fr. *chape*, a catch, hook, chape, also a cope; same origin as *cape*, *cap*.] The part by which an object is attached, as the back-piece by which a buckle is fixed on the article or garment; the transverse guard of a sword for a protection to the hand; the metal tip at the end of a scabbard, or at the end of a belt or girdle.—**Chapeless**, chāp'les, *a.* Without a chape.

Chapel, chap'el, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle*, from L.L. *capella*, dim. of *capa*, a cape, hood, canopy, covering of the altar, a recess or chapel attached to the altar. CAP, CAPE, CHAPLET.] A subordinate place of worship usually attached to a large church or cathedral, connected with a palace or private residence, or subsidiary to a parish church; a place of worship used by dissenters from the Church of England; a meeting-house; a union or society formed by the workmen in a printing-office.—**Chapelry**, chap'el-ri, *n.* The territorial district assigned to a chapel dependent on a mother church.—**Chapel-cart**, *n.* A contraction of *White-chapel-cart*.

Chaperon, shap'ėr-ōn or shap-rōn, *n.* [Fr. *chaperon*, from *chape*, a cope. CHAPEL.] A kind of ancient hood or cap; a lady, especially a married lady, who attends a young lady to public places as a guide or protector.—*v.t.* To attend on as chaperon, guide, or the like.—**Chaperonage**, shap'ėr-ōn-āj, *n.* The protection or countenance of a chaperon.

Chapiter,‡ chap'i-tėr, *n.* [From O.Fr. *chapitel*, from L.L. *capitellum*, L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, a head; *chapter* is the same word.] The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. [O.T.]

Chaplain, chap'lin, *n.* [Fr. *chapelain*; L.L. *capellanus*, from *capella*, a chapel. CHAPEL.] An ecclesiastic who performs divine service in a chapel; more generally, an ecclesiastic who officiates at court, in the household of a nobleman, or in an army, garrison, ship, institution, &c.—**Chaplaincy, Chaplainship**, chap'lin-si, chap'lin-ship, *n.* The office or post of a chaplain.

Chaplet, chap'let, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet*, a dim. of O.Fr. *chapel*, Mod. Fr. *chapeau*, a hat, from *chape*, L.L. *capa*, a hood, a cape: akin *chapel*, *chape*, &c.] A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, by which they count their prayers; a small rosary; *arch.* a small round moulding carved into beads, pearls, olives, or the like.

Chapman. Under CHAP, a buyer.

Chapter, chap'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre*, formerly *chapitle*, *capitel*, from L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head, whence also *capital*, *cattle*, &c.] A division of a book or treatise; the council of a bishop, consisting of the canons or prebends and other clergymen attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, and presided over by a dean; the place in which the business of the chapter is conducted; a chapter-house; the meeting of certain organized orders and societies; a branch of some society or brotherhood.—**Chapter-house**, *n.* The building in which a chapter meets for the transaction of business.

Chaptrel, chap'trel, *n.* [A dim. from *chapiter*.] The capital of a pillar or a pilaster, which supports arches.

Char, Charr, chär, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *cear*, red: from its having a red belly.] A name given to at least two species of the salmon family, inhabiting lakes in many parts of the north of Europe.

Char, Chare, chär, chār, *n.* [From A. Sax. *cerr*, *cyrr*, a turn, time, occasion; *cerran*, *cyrran*, to turn=D. *keeren*, G. *kehren*, to turn or move about. Hence *charcoal*.] A turn of work; a single job or piece of work; household work.—*v.i.* To work at others' houses by the day without being a hired servant; to do small jobs.—**Char-woman**, chär- or chār-, *n.* A woman employed by the day on odd jobs about a house; one employed in the house of another to do occasional or miscellaneous work.

Char, chär, *v.t.*—charred, charring. [O.E. *char*, to turn, from A. Sax. *cerran*, to turn; to char wood is to turn or change it; charcoal is wood turned into coal. CHAR, a turn.] To burn with slight admission of air; to reduce to charcoal; to burn (wood) slightly or partially, and on the surface.—**Charcoal**, chär'kōl, *n.* Coal made by charring wood; or more generally, the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral matter when they undergo smothered combustion. Wood-charcoal is much employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, and, like coke or mineral charcoal, as a more or less smokeless fuel; while animal charcoal from oils, fats, and bones, is the basis of lampblack and printer's-ink.

Character, kar'ak-tėr, *n.* [L. *character*, an engraved mark, from Gr. *charaktēr*, from *charassō*, to cut, engrave.] A distinctive mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to form words and communicate ideas; a letter, figure, or sign; the peculiar form of letters, written or printed, used by a particular person or people (the Greek *character*); the peculiar qualities impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him from others; a distinctive quality assigned to a person by repute; reputation: sometimes restricted to good qualities or reputation; strongly marked distinctive qualities of any kind; an account or statement of qualities or peculiarities; especially, an oral or written account of a servant's or employee's character or qualifications; a person; a personage: especially applied to individuals represented in fiction or history, to persons of eminence, and to persons marked by some prominent trait.—*v.t.* To mark with or as with characters; to engrave; to inscribe.—**Characteristic**, kar'ak-tėr-is"tik, *a.* [Gr. *charaktēristikos*.] Pertaining to or serving to constitute the character; exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive.—*n.* That which serves to constitute a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.—**Characteristical**, kar'ak-tėr-is"tik-al, *a.* Characteristic.—**Characteristically**, kar'ak-tėr-is"tik-al-li, *adv.* In a characteristic manner.—**Characteristicalness**, kar'ak-tėr-is"tik-al-nes, *n.*—**Characterization**, kar'ak-tėr-iz-ā"shon, *n.* Act of characterizing.—**Characterize**, kar'ak-tėr-īz, *v.t.* [Gr. *charaktērizō*.] To give a special stamp or character to; to constitute a peculiar characteristic or the peculiar characteristics of; to stamp or distinguish (*characterized* by benevolence); to give a character or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities.—**Characterless**, kar'ak-tėr-les, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character.

Charade, sha-räd' or sha-rād', *n.* [Fr. Etymology unknown.] An enigma the solution of which is a word of two or more syllables each of which is separately significant, the word and its syllables being intended to be discovered from description, or in other cases from representation, when it is called an acting charade.

Charcoal, *n.* Under CHAR, to burn.

Chard, chärd, *n.* [Fr. *charde*, from L. *carduus*, a thistle or artichoke.] The leaves of artichoke, covered with straw in order to blanch them, and make them less bitter.

Chare, chār, *n.* and *v.* CHAR, work.

Charge, chärj, *v.t.*—charged, charging. [Fr. *charger*, from L.L. *carricare*, from L. *carrus*, a car, whence also *carry*, *cargo*, *caricature*.] To lay a load or burden on; to burden; to load; to fill; to occupy (to *charge* the memory); to impute or register as a debt; to put down to the debit of; to register as indebted or as forming a debt (to *charge* a person *for* a thing; to *charge* a thing *to* or *against* a person); to fix the price of: with *at* before the price or rate; to accuse; to impeach (to *charge* a person *with* a crime); to lay to one's charge; to impute; to ascribe the responsibility of (to *charge* guilt *on* a person); to intrust; to commission (a person *with*); to command; to enjoin; to instruct; to urge earnestly; to exhort; to adjure; to give directions to (a jury, &c.); to instruct authoritatively; to make an onset on; to attack by rushing against violently. ∴ Syn. under ACCUSE.—*v.i.* To make an onset; to rush to an attack; to place the price of a thing to one's debit.—*n.* That which is laid on or in; in a general sense, any load or burden; the quantity of anything which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery, &c., is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or what is actually in as a load; an attack, onset, or rush; an order, injunction, mandate, or command; hence, a duty enjoined on or intrusted to one; care, custody, or oversight; the person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; a trust; instructions given by a judge to a jury, or an exhortation given by a bishop to his clergy; what is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation; accusation; the sum payable as the price of anything bought; cost; expense; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.—**Chargeable**, chärj'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being charged; falling to be set, laid, or imposed, as a tax or duty; subject to a charge or tax, as goods; capable of being laid to one's charge; capable of being imputed to one; subject to accusation; liable to be accused; causing expense, and hence burdensome.—**Chargeableness, Chargeability**, chärj'a-bl-nes, chärj-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being chargeable.—**Charger**, chärj'ėr, *n.* One who or that which charges; a large dish (N.T.); a war-horse.

Chargé d'Affaires, shär-zhā da-fār, *n.* [Fr., lit. charged with affairs.] One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior the ambassador, or at a court where no functionary so high as an ambassador is appointed.

Charily, Chariness. Under CHARY.

Chariot, char'i-ot, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, from *char*, a car. CAR.] A stately four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage having one seat; a car or vehicle formerly used in war, in processions, and for racing, drawn by two or more horses.—*v.t.*† To convey in a chariot. [*Mil.*]—**Charioteer**, char'i-o-tēr", *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot.—**Charioteering**, char'i-o-tēr"ing, *n.* The act or art of driving a chariot.

Charity, char'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *charité*, O.Fr. *charitet*, *caritet*, from L. *caritas*, *caritatis*, from *carus*, dear, whence also *caress*.] The good affection, love, or tenderness which men should feel towards their fellows, and which should induce them to do good to and think favourably of others; benevolence; liberality in thinking or judging;

liberality in giving to the poor; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief; alms; any act of kindness or benevolence; a charitable institution; an hospital.—**Charitable**, char'it-a-bl, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by charity; full of good-will or tenderness; benevolent and kind; liberal in benefactions to the poor and in relieving them in distress; pertaining to almsgiving or relief to the poor; springing from charity or intended for charity; lenient in judging of others; not harsh; favourable.—**Charitableness**, char'it-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being charitable.—**Charitably**, char'it-a-bli, *adv.* In a charitable manner.

Charlatan, shar'la-tan, *n.* [Fr., from It. *ciarlatano*, a quack, from *ciarlare*, to prate, to chatter like birds.] One who prates much in his own favour and makes unwarrantable pretentions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank. — **Charlatanic, Charlatanical**, shar-la-tan'ik, shar-la-tan'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a charlatan; quackish. — **Charlatanically**, shar-la-tan'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a charlatanic manner. — **Charlatanism, Charlatanry**, shar'la-tan-ism, shar'la-tan-ri, *n.* The behaviour of a charlatan; undue pretentions to skill; quackery.

Charles's-wain, charls'is-wān, *n.* [A corruption of *churl's* (that is farmer's or peasant's) *wain.*] The seven brightest stars in the constellation called Ursa Major or the Great Bear: known also as the *Plough.*

Charlock, char'lok, *n.* [A. Sax. *cerlic;* the termination is the same as in *garlic, hemlock*, and meant properly *leek.*] A weedy annual of the mustard family, with bright yellow flowers, occurring in cornfields.

Charm, charm, *n.* [Fr. *charme*, a charm, an enchantment, from L. *carmen*, a song, a verse, a charm.] A melody!; a song! (*Mil.*); anything believed to possess some occult or supernatural power, such as an amulet or spell or some mystic observance; something which exerts an irresistible power to please and attract; fascination; allurement; attraction; a trinket, such as a locket, seal, &c., worn on a watch-guard. —*v.t.* To subdue or control by incantation or magical or supernatural influence; to fortify or make invulnerable with charms; to subdue or soothe as if by magic; to allay or appease by what gives delight; to give exquisite pleasure to; to fascinate; to enchant.—*v.i.* To act as a charm or spell; to produce the effect of a charm.—**Charmer**, char'mer, *n.* One who charms, fascinates, enchants, allures, or attracts. — **Charming**, char'ming, *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; delighting; fascinating; enchanting; alluring. — **Charmingly**, char'ming-li, *adv.* In a charming manner.—**Charmingness**, char'ming-nes, *n.*—**Charmless**,† charm'les, *a.* Destitute of charms.

Charnel, char'nel, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*, O.Fr. *carnel*, carnal, from L. *carnalis*, from *caro, carnis*, flesh.] Containing dead bodies.—**Charnel-house**, *n.* A place under or near churches where the bones of the dead are deposited.

Charpie, shar-pē, *n.* [Fr. *charpir*, to tease out, from L. *carpo*, to pluck, to pull.] Lint for dressing a wound.

Charqui, char'ké, *n.* [The Chilian name, of which the term *jerked* beef is a corruption.] Jerked beef; beef cut into strips of about an inch thick and dried by exposure to the sun.

Charr, *n.* A kind of fish, the char.

Chart, chart, *n.* [L. *charta*, paper, a leaf of paper. *Card* is the same word.] A sheet of any kind on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form; specifically, a marine map, with the coasts, islands, rocks, soundings, &c., to regulate the courses of ships.—*v.t.* To delineate, as on a chart; to map out.—**Chartaceous**, kär-tā'shus, *a.* *Bot.* papery; resembling paper: applied to the paper-like texture of leaves, bark, &c. — **Charter**, char'ter, *n.* [O.Fr. *charitre*, from L. *chartarius*, from *charta*, paper.] A writing given as evidence of a grant, contract, &c.; an instrument executed with form and solemnity bestowing or granting powers, rights, and privileges; privilege; immunity; exemption.—*v.t.* To hire or let (a ship) by charter or contract; to establish by charter; to grant; to privilege.—**Charterable**, char'ter-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being, or in a condition to be, chartered or hired, as a ship.—**Chartered**, char'terd, *a.* Granted by charter; permitted by charter; privileged. — **Charterer**, char'ter-er, *n.* One who charters. — **Charter-party**, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie*, a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.] *Com.* an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight, signed by the proprietor or master of the ship, and by the merchant who hires or freights it.—**Chartism**, char'tism, *n.* The political principles and opinions of the Chartists. —**Chartist**, char'tist, *n.* One of a body of political reformers in England that sprung up about the year 1838, and advocated as their leading principles universal suffrage, no property qualification for a seat in parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members, and vote by ballot, all which privileges they demanded as constituting the people's charter.

Chartography, kär-tog'ra-fi, *n.* [E. *chart*, L. *charta*, paper, and Gr. *graphé*, writing, description.] The art or practice of drawing up maps or charts.—**Chartographer**, kär-tog'raf-er, *n.* One who prepares or publishes maps or charts; a maker of maps or charts.—**Chartographic**, kär-to-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chartography.—**Chartographically**, kär-to-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a chartographic manner; by chartography.

Chartreuse, shär'troz, *n.* A highly esteemed liqueur obtained by distilling aromatic plants growing on the Alps, and so called from the monastery of the same name, where it is made.

Chartulary, kär'tū-la-ri, *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire*, L.L. *cartularius*, from *chartula*, dim. of L. *charta*, paper.] A record or register, as of a monastery.

Char-woman, *n.* CHAR, work.

Chary, chā'ri, *a.* [A. Sax. *cearig*, full of care, sad, from *cearu, caru*, care. CARE.] Careful; cautious; frugal; sparing: with *of* before an object.—**Charily**, chā'ri-li, *a.* In a chary manner; carefully; sparingly. —**Chariness**, chā'ri-nes, *n.*

Chase, chās, *v.t.*—*chased, chasing.* [Also written *chace*, from O.Fr. *chacier*, Mod.Fr. *chasser*, to chase, a parallel form with *catch*, being like it from L.L. *captiare.* CATCH.] To pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt; to follow after or search for with eagerness; to pursue for any purpose; to follow with hostility; to drive off. — *n.* Pursuit; hunting; ardent search for or following after; that which is pursued or hunted; specifically, a vessel pursued by another; an open piece of ground or place well stored with game, and belonging to a private proprietor.—**Chasable**, chās'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being chased; fit for the chase.—**Chaser**, chās'er, *n.* One who or that which chases; a pursuer or hunter; a ship that pursues another; a chase-gun.—**Chase-gun**, *n.* In war-ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy or in defending a ship when chased.

Chase, chās, *n.* [Fr. *châsse*, from L. *capsa*, box, case. *Case*, for holding things, is a form of the same word.] An iron frame used by printers to confine types when set in columns or pages; the part of a gun between the trunnions and the muzzle; a wide groove.

Chase, chās, *v.t.* [Shortened from *enchase.*] To enchase; to cut a thread on, so as to make a screw.—**Chaser**, chās'er, *n.* One who chases or enchases; an enchaser; a steel tool used for cutting or finishing the threads of screws.

Chasm, kazm, *n.* [Gr. *chasma*, from root *cha*, as in *chaos.*] A gaping or yawning opening, as in the earth; an abyss; a wide and deep cleft; a fissure; a void space.—**Chasmy**, kas'mi, *a.* Abounding with chasms.

Chasseur, shas-ér, *n.* [Fr., a huntsman.] One of a body of soldiers, light and active, both mounted and on foot, trained for rapid movements; a person dressed in a sort of military style in attendance upon persons of rank.

Chassis, shā-sē, *n.* [Fr.] The framework of a motor car, carrying the body and other parts.

Chaste, chāst, *a.* [Fr. *chaste*, from L. *castus*, chaste.] Pure from all unlawful sexual commerce; free from libidinous desires; continent; virtuous; free from obscenity or impurity in thought and language; as applied to literary style, free from barbarous words and phrases, affected or extravagant expressions, or the like; in art, free from meretricious ornament or affectation; not gaudy.—**Chastely**, chāst'li, *adv.* In a chaste manner.—**Chasteness**, chāst'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being chaste.—**Chastity**, chas'ti-ti, *n.* The state or property of being chaste, pure, or undefiled; sexual purity; continence.

Chasten, chās'n, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *chastier*, from L. *castigare*, to castigate or chastise, from *castus*, pure, whence *chasti;* comp. *chastise.*] To inflict pain, trouble, or affliction on for the purpose of reclaiming from evil; to correct; to chastise; to punish: not now used of corporal punishment, which is expressed by *chastise;* to purify, as the taste; to refine. — **Chastener**, chās'n-er, *n.* One who chastens.

Chastise, chas-tiz', *v.t.*—*chastised, chastising.* [Same word as *chasten*, but with a different verbal termination; O.E. *chastie, chasty*, from O.Fr. *chastier.* CHASTEN.] To inflict pain on by stripes or in any other manner, for the purpose of punishing and recalling to duty; to correct by punishment; to free from faults or excesses; to correct; to restrain. — **Chastisable**, chas-tiz'a-bl, *a.* Deserving of chastisement.—**Chastisement**, chas'tiz-ment, *n.* The act of chastising, pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise.—**Chastiser**, chas-tiz'er, *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

Chasuble, chas'ū-bl, *n.* [Fr. *chasuble*, from L.L. *casubula*, from L. *casula*, a little cottage, a hooded garment, dim. of *casa*, a cottage.] A rich vestment or garment worn uppermost by a priest at the celebration of the eucharist.

Chat, chat, *v.i.*—*chatted, chatting.* [An abbreviated form of *chatter.*] To talk idly or in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony.—*n.* Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.—**Chatty**, chat'i, *a.* Inclined to chat; talkative.

Chat, chat, *n.* [From the chattering sound of its voice.] A name of several small, lively birds of the warbler family, three species of which are found in Britain, namely, the stone-chat, the whin-chat, and the wheat-ear.

Chateau, sha-tō', *n.* pl. **Châteaux**, sha-tōz'. [Fr. *château*, O.Fr. *chastel*, a castle, from L. *castellum.* CASTLE.] A castle; a mansion in the country; a country-seat.—**Chatelaine**, shat'e-lān, *n.* [Fr. *châtelaine*, lit. a female castellan or castle-keeper.] A female castellan; a bunch of chains worn at a lady's waist, having attached such articles as a key, thimble-case, penknife, cork-screw, &c.—**Chatelet**, shat-lā, *n.* [Fr. *châtelet*, dim. of *château.*] A little castle.

Chatoyant, sha-toi'ant, *a.* [Fr., pp. of *chatoyer*, to change lustre like the eye of a cat, from *chat*, a cat.] Having a changeable, undulating lustre or colour, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

Chattel, chat'el, *n.* [O.E. *chatel*, also *catel*, really the same word as *cattle* (which see).] An item or article of goods, specifically applied in law to goods movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold.

Chatter, chat'er, *v.i.* [Probably an imitative word, allied to D. *kwetteren*, Dan. *kvidderre*, Sw. *kvittra*, to chirp, to chatter.] To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey; to make a noise by repeated rapid collisions of the teeth; to talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly; to jabber.—*v.t.* To utter as one who chatters.—*n.* Sounds like those of a magpie or monkey; idle talk.—**Chatter-box**, *n.* One that talks incessantly: applied chiefly to children. [Colloq.]—**Chatterer**, chat'er-er, *n.* One

who chatters; a prater; an idle talker; the popular name of sundry insessorial birds, one of which is the waxwing, or Bohemian chatterer.

Chaud-medley, shōd'med-li, *n.* [Fr. *chaud*, hot (L. *calidus*), and E. *medley*.] *Law*, the killing of a man in an affray in the heat of blood or passion.

Chaufer, Chauffer, [illegible], *n.* [Fr. *chauffer*, to heat. [illegible]] A small portable furnace, usually of sheet iron, with a grating near the bottom.—**Chauffeur**, [illegible], *n.* [Fr.] The driver of a heat motor vehicle.

Chaunt, [illegible]. Chant.

Chauvin, [illegible], *n.* [From Nich. *Chauvin*, an enthusiastic military adherent of Napoleon I.] Originally, one of the veterans of the first French Empire who professed, after the fall of Napoleon, a cult of adoration for his person and his acts; hence, any one possessed by an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.—**Chauvinism**, shō'vin-ism, *n.* The sentiments of a chauvin; absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.

Chaw, cha, *v.t.* To chew: an old form now vulgar.—**Chaw-bacon**, *n.* A country lout; a bumpkin.

Chay, Chaya-root, chā, chā'a, *n.* An Indian root yielding a red dye.

Cheap, chēp, *a.* [Strictly a noun, being= A. Sax. *ceáp*, price, bargain; from the use of the phrase *good cheap*, as to buy a thing *good cheap*, that is a good bargain, the noun came to be used as an adjective. Cog. D. *koop*, a purchase, *koopen*, to buy; Icel. *kaup*, a bargain; *kaupa*, to buy; G. *kaufen*, to buy; Goth. *kaufon*, to traffic. *Cheapen, chop, chaffer, chapman*, are akin.] Bearing a low price in market; capable of being purchased at a low price, either as compared with the usual price of the commodity, or with the real value, or more vaguely with the price of other commodities; being of small value; common; not respected.—**Cheapen**, chē'pn, *v.t.* To ask the price of; to chaffer or bargain for; to beat down the price of; to lessen the value of; to depreciate.—**Cheapener**, chē'pn-ėr, *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.—**Cheaply**, chēp'li, *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.—**Cheapness**, chēp'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being cheap.—**Cheap-Jack, Cheap-John**, *n.* A travelling hawker professing to give wonderful bargains; a seller of cheap articles.

Cheat, chēt, *v.t.* [Abbrev. of *escheat*, to act like an escheater, who held an office giving great opportunities of fraud. ESCHEAT.] To deceive and defraud; to impose upon; to trick (to *cheat* a person *of* or *out of* something); to illude; to deceive; to mislead.—*v.i.* To act dishonestly; to practise fraud or trickery.—*n.* A fraud committed by deception; a trick, imposition, or imposture; a person who cheats; a fraudulent person; a swindler.—**Cheatable**, chēt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being cheated; easily cheated.—**Cheatableness**, chēt'a-bl-nes, *n.* —**Cheater**, chēt'ėr, *n.* One who cheats; an escheater (*Shak.*).—**Cheating**, chēt'ing, *a.* Given to cheat or associated with cheating; fraudulent.—**Cheatingly**, chēt'ing-li, *adv.* In a cheating manner.

Check, chek, *n.* [Fr. *échec*, O.Fr. *eschec*, a check, a check at chess, lit. king, the call of king! in chess, from Per. *shâh*, king, the chief piece at chess. CHESS, CHEQUE, CHEQUER.] The act of suddenly stopping or restraining; a stop; hinderance; restraint; obstruction; a term or word of warning in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king; a reprimand; rebuke; censure; slight; a species of cloth, in which coloured lines or stripes cross each other rectangularly, making a pattern resembling the squares of a chess-board; the pattern of such cloth; a mark put against names or items on going over a list; a duplicate, or counterpart, used for security or verification; a counterfoil; a ticket or token given for identification; a cheque (which see).—*v.t.* To stop or moderate the motion of; to restrain in action; to hinder; to curb; to rebuke; to chide or reprove; *chess*, to make a move which puts the adversary's king in check; to compare with a counterfoil or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy.—*v.i.* To make a stop; to stop; to pause.—*a.* Made of check; chequered.—**Checker**, chek'ėr, *n.* One who checks. For *Checker* in other senses see CHEQUER.—**Checkmate**, chek'māt, *n.* [From Per. *shâh mât*, the king is dead (*shâh*, the king, *mât*, he is dead).] *Chess*, the position of a king when he is in check, and cannot release himself, which brings the game to a close; hence, defeat; overthrow.—*v.t.*—*checkmated, checkmating*. To put in check, as an opponent's king in chess-playing, so that he cannot be released; hence, to defeat; to thwart; to frustrate.—**Check-string**, *n.* A string in a coach by pulling which the occupant may call the attention of the coachman.

Cheddar, ched'ėr, *n.* A rich fine-flavoured cheese made at *Cheddar* in Somersetshire, England; any cheese of similar character.

Cheek, chēk, *n.* [A. Sax. *ceáce*, cheek; Cog. D. *kaak*, Sw. *kek*, the jaw, *kåk*, the cheek; probably same root as *chaw, jaw, chaps*.] The side of the face below the eyes on each side; something regarded as resembling the human cheek in position or otherwise; one of two pieces, as of an instrument, apparatus, framework, &c., which form corresponding sides or which are double and alike, as the *cheeks* of a vice, of a lathe, of a door, &c.; cool confidence; brazen-faced impudence; impudent or insulting talk (in these senses rather vulgar).—**Cheek-bone**, *n.* The bone of the cheek.—**Cheek-pouch**, *n.* A bag situated in the cheek of a monkey, by means of which it is enabled to stow away and carry off food for future consumption.—**Cheek-tooth**, *n.* A molar tooth or grinder. [O.T.]

Cheep, chēp, *v.i. & t.* [Imitative.] To pule or peep, as a chicken; to chirp; to squeak.—*n.* A chirp; a squeak.

Cheer, chēr, *n.* [O.E. *chere*, face, look, mien, from O.Fr. *chere, chiere*, face, countenance, from L.L. *cara*, the face, from Gr. *kara*, the head.] Expression of countenance, as noting a greater or less degree of good spirits (*Shak.*); state or temper of the mind; state of feeling or spirits; a state of gladness or joy; gaiety; animation; that which makes cheerful or promotes good spirits; provisions for a feast; viands; fare; a shout of joy, encouragement, applause, or acclamation.—*v.t.* To gladden; to make cheerful; to encourage; to salute with shouts of joy or cheers; to applaud.—*v.i.* To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous: often with *up*; to utter a cheer or shout of acclamation or joy.—**Cheerer**, chēr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which cheers.—**Cheerful**, chēr'ful, *a.* Of good cheer; having good spirits; gay; moderately joyful; associated with or expressive of agreeable feelings; lively; animated; promoting or causing cheerfulness; gladdening; animating; genial.—**Cheerfully**, chēr'ful-li, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness; readily; with life, animation, or good spirits.—**Cheerfulness**, chēr'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being cheerful.—**Cheerily**, chē'ri-li, *adv.* In a cheery manner.—**Cheeriness**, chēr'i-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being cheery.—**Cheering**, chēr'ing, *a.* Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.—**Cheeringly**, chēr'ing-li, *adv.* In a cheering manner.—**Cheerless**, chēr'les, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of anything to enliven or animate the spirits.—**Cheerlessly**, chēr'les-li, *adv.* In a cheerless manner; dolefully.—**Cheerlessness**, chēr'les-nes, *n.* State of being cheerless.—**Cheerly**, chēr'li, *adv.* Cheerily; cheerfully; heartily; briskly. (*Shak.*)—**Cheery**, chē'ri, *a.* Showing cheerfulness or good spirits; blithe; hearty; gay; sprightly; promoting cheerfulness.

Cheese, chēz, *n.* [A. Sax. *cése, cyse*, cheese; derived like G. *käse*, D. *kaas*, from L. *caseus*, cheese.] An article of food consisting of the curd or caseine of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the whey, and usually pressed into a solid mass in a mould.—**Cheesy**, chē'zi, *a.* Having the qualities, taste, odour, or form of cheese; resembling or pertaining to cheese.—**Cheesiness**, chē'zi-nes, *n.* The quality of being cheesy.—**Cheese-cake**, *n.* A cake filled with a jelly made of soft curds, sugar, and butter; a small cake made in various ways and with a variety of different ingredients.—**Cheese-fly**, *n.* A small black fly which lays its eggs in the cracks of cheese producing a maggot known as the *cheese-hopper*.—**Cheesemonger**, chēz'mung-gėr, *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.—**Cheese-paring**, *a.* Meanly economical; parsimonious.—**Cheese-press**, *n.* A press or apparatus for pressing curd in the making of cheese.—**Cheese-vat**, *n.* The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.

Cheetah, chē'ta, *n.* Same as *Chetah*.

Chef, shef, *n.* [Fr., lit. head, from L. *caput*.] Head or chief; specifically, the head cook of a great establishment, as a nobleman's household, a club, &c.—**Chef-d'œuvre**, shā-dö-vr, *n.* pl. **Chefs-d'œuvre**, shā-dö-vr. [Fr.] A master-piece; a fine work in art, literature, &c.

Chegoe, Chegre, cheg'ō, cheg'ėr, *n.* Same as *Chigoe*.

Cheirognomy, ki-rog'no-mi, *n.* Same as *Chirognomy*.—**Cheirology**, ki-rol'o-ji, *n.* Same as *Chirology*.—**Cheiropodist**, ki-rop'o-dist, *n.* Same as *Chiropodist*.

Cheiropter, ki-rop'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, a hand, and *pteron*, a wing.] A bat. BAT.—**Cheiropterous**, ki-rop'tėr-us, *a.* Belonging to the Cheiroptera or bat tribe.

Cheirotherium, ki-rō-thē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *therion*, a wild beast.] *Geol.* a name given to an animal known by its footprints, and supposed to be identical with the labyrinthodon.

Chela, kē'la, *n.* pl. **Chelæ**, kē'lē. [Gr. *chēlē*, a claw.] One of the prehensile claws possessed by certain crustacea, as the crab, lobster, &c.—**Chelate, Cheliferous**, kē'lāt, kē-lif'ėr-us, *a.* Furnished with chelæ.—**Cheliform**, kē'li-form, *a.* Having the form of a chela or prehensile claw.

Chelonian, kē-lō'ni-an, *a.* [Gr. *chelōnē*, a tortoise.] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.—*n.* A tortoise or turtle.

Chemise, she-mēz', *n.* [Fr. *chemise*, L.L. *camisia*, a shirt, from Ar. *qamîs*, a shirt, an under-garment of linen.] A shift or smock worn by females; a wall that lines the face of an earthwork; a breast-wall.—**Chemisette**, shem-i-zet', *n.* [Fr.] A short under-garment worn on the breast over the chemise.

Chemist, kem'ist, *n.* [Shortened from *alchemist*, from *alchemy*, O.Fr. *alchemie* from Ar. *al*, the, and *qîmîâ*, chemistry, from L. Gr. *chēmeia*, chemistry, from Gr. *cheō*, to pour, to drop.] A person versed in chemistry; one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations; one who deals in drugs and medicines.—**Chemistry**, kem'ist-ri, *n.* The science which seeks to discover the different kinds of matter of which the globe is composed, and treats of the nature, laws of combination, and mutual actions of the particles of matter, and the properties of the compounds they form. *Theoretical* or *pure chemistry* deals chiefly with the laws and principles underlying chemical actions, while *practical* (or *applied*) *chemistry* is more concerned with the modes of preparing chemical substances, of analysing these, or of finding useful applications for such substances in the arts and manufactures. *Organic chemistry* has to do with organised bodies (animals and plants), *inorganic chemistry* with inorganic bodies.—**Chemical**, kem'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry or to the phenomena with which chemistry deals and to the laws by which they are regulated.—*Chemical combination*, that intimate union of two substances, whether fluid or solid, by which is produced a compound differing in one or more of its essential qualities from either of the constituents.—*n.* A substance used to produce chemical effects; a chemical agent.—**Chemically**, kem'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a chemical manner; according to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.—**Chemico-electric**, kem'i-kō-ē-lek"trik, *a.* Pertaining or re-

lating to electricity resulting from chemical action; also, pertaining to chemical action resulting from electricity.

Chemitype, **Chemitypy**, kem'i-tip, kem'i-ti-pi, *n.* [*Chemi-* in *chemistry*, and *type*.] A process by which an impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing-press.

Chemosmosis, kem-os-mō'sis, *n.* [*Chem-* in *chemistry*, and *osmosis*.] Chemical action acting through an intervening membrane, as parchment, &c.—**Chemosmotic**, kem-os-mot'ik, *a.* Pertaining or relating to chemo-mosis.

Chenille, she-nēl', *n.* [Fr., a caterpillar.] A tufted cord of silk or worsted, somewhat resembling a caterpillar, used for making hair-nets, &c.

Cheque, chek, *n.* [From *chequer* or *exchequer*, in old sense of banker's or money-changer's office or counter; or from *check*, in sense of counterfoil.] An order for money drawn on a banker or bank, payable to the bearer.—**Cheque-book**, *n.* A book containing blank bank-cheques.

Chequer, **Checker**, chek'er, *n.* [O.Fr. *eschequier*, Mod.Fr. *échiquier*, a chess-board, an exchequer, from O.Fr. *eschecs*, chess. CHECK, CHESS.] A chess or draught board; *pl.* the game of draughts; one of the divisions of a pattern that consists of squares; the pattern itself; an exchequer or treasury.—*v.t.* To mark with little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colours; to mark with different colours; *fig.* to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events; to diversify; to impart variety to (events that *chequer* one's career). — **Chequered**, **Checkered**, chek'erd, *a.* Marked with or exhibiting squares of different colours; varied with a play of different colours; *fig.* variegated with different qualities, scenes, or events; crossed with good and bad fortune (a *chequered* life or narrative). — **Chequer-board**, *n.* A board on which chequers or draughts are played. — **Chequer-work**, *n.* Work exhibiting chequers or squares of varied colour or materials; work consisting of cross lines; *fig.* an aggregate of vicissitudes.

Cherish, cher'ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *cherir*, *cherissant* (Fr. *chérir*), to hold dear, from *cher*, L. *carus*, dear, whence also *caress*.] To treat with tenderness and affection; to take care of; to foster; to hold as dear; to indulge and encourage in the mind; to harbour; to cling to.—**Cherisher**, cher'ish-er, *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter. — **Cherishingly**, cher'ish-ing-li, *adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.

Cheroot, she-rōō', *n.* [Tamil *shurutta*, a roll.] A kind of cigar of a cylindrical or often somewhat tapering shape, with both ends cut square off.

Cherry, cher'i, *n.* [O.E. *cheri*, *chiri*, from Fr. *cerise*, L. *cerasus*, from Gr. *kerasos*, a cherry.] The fruit of a tree belonging to the plum family, consisting of a pulpy drupe inclosing a one-seeded smooth stone; the tree itself; also the name of other fruits.—*a.* Like a red cherry in colour; red; ruddy; blooming.—**Cherry-brandy**, *n.* Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.—**Cherry-laurel**, *n.* An evergreen shrub of the cherry genus, a native of Asia Minor.—**Cherry-pepper**, *n.* A species of capsicum, whose fruit is small and cherry-shaped.—**Cherry-pit**, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole.—**Cherry-stone**, *n.* The seed of the cherry.

Chersonese, kēr'sō-nēs, *n.* [Gr. *chersonēsos*—*chersos*, land, and *nēsos*, an isle.] A peninsula.

Chert, chērt, *n.* [Probably Celtic; comp. Ir. *ceart*, a pebble.] A variety of quartz, more or less translucent, less hard than common quartz, with a fracture usually conchoidal and dull, sometimes splintery. —**Cherty**, chēr'ti, *a.* Like chert; full of chert; flinty.

Cherub, cher'ub, *n.* pl. **Cherubs**; Hebrew pl. **Cherubim**, cher'ub-im. [Heb. *kerub*.] One of an order of angels; a beautiful child. [In the latter sense the plural is always *cherubs*.]—**Cherubic**, **Cherubical**, che-rūb'ik, che-rūb'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling cherubs; angelic.—**Cherubimic**, cher-ū-bim'ik, *a.* Of or belonging to cherubim.

Chervil, chēr'vil, *n.* [A. Sax. *cerfille*, from L. *chærophyllum*, from Gr. *chairephyllon*—*chairō*, to rejoice, and *phyllon*, leaf, from their agreeable odour.] A hairy herb of the carrot family, with longish grooved fruits, common in field's and waste places throughout Britain. — *Garden chervil*, an annual plant cultivated as an aromatic pot-herb.

Chesnut. CHESTNUT.

Chess, ches, *n.* [O.Fr. *eschecs*, Fr. *échecs*, chess, really a plural, meaning lit. kings, from Per. *shāh*, a king, the principal figure in the game, whence also *check*.] An ingenious game played by two persons or parties with different pieces on a checkered board, divided into sixty-four squares.—**Chess-board**, *n.* The board used in the game of chess.—**Chess-man**, *n.* A piece used in playing the game of chess.

Chessel, ches'el, *n.* [From *cheese*.] A mould or vat in which cheese is formed.

Chest, chest, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyste*, from L. *cista*, Gr. *kistē*, a chest, a box.] A box of considerable size; *com.* a case in which certain kinds of goods, as tea, indigo, &c., are packed for transit; hence, the quantity such a chest contains; the trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax.—*Chest of drawers*, a piece of furniture with sliding boxes or drawers for holding various articles of dress, linen, &c.—*v.t.* To deposit in a chest; to hoard.—**Chested**, ches'ted, *a.* Having a chest of this or that kind: used chiefly in composition (broad-*chested*).

Chestnut, ches'nut, *n.* [For *chesten-nut*, O.E. *chestayne*, *chestayne*, from O.Fr. *chastaigne*, from L. *castanea*, the chestnut-tree, from Gr. *kastanon*, from *Castana* in Pontus, where this tree abounded.] The seed or nut of a forest tree allied to the beech, inclosed in a prickly pericarp, containing two or more edible seeds; the tree itself or its timber; the colour of the husk of a chestnut; a reddish-brown colour; an old joke (colloq.).—*a.* Of the colour of a chestnut; reddish-brown.

Chetah, che'ta, *n.* [Native name, meaning spotted.] The hunting leopard, trained in India to hunt such game as deer, &c.

Chetvert, chet'vērt, *n.* A Russian grain measure, equal to 5·77 bushels.

Cheval-de-frise, she-val'de-frēz, *n.* pl. **Chevaux-de-frise**, she-vō'de-frēz. [Fr. *cheval*, a horse, pl. *chevaux*, and *Frise*, Friesland, where first employed.] A horizontal piece of timber or iron with long spikes transversely through it, set on the ground to bar a passage, form an obstacle to the advance of cavalry, &c.

Cheval-glass, *n.* A swing looking-glass mounted on a frame, and large enough to reflect the whole figure.

Chevalier, shev-a-lēr', *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, a horse. CAVALRY, CAVALIER.] A horseman; a cavalier; a member of certain orders of knighthood.—*Chevalier d'industrie*, one who gains a living by dishonest means; a sharper; a swindler; a thief.

Cheveril,† shev'ēr-il, *n.* [O.Fr. *chevrel*, a kid, dim. of *chèvre*, L. *capra*, a goat.] A soft pliable leather made of kid-skin.

Cheviot, che'vi-ot, *n.* and *a.* A name for a variety of sheep, noted for their large carcass and valuable wool, so called from the Cheviot Hills between Scotland and England.

Chevrette, shev-ret', *n.* [Fr., from *chèvre*, L. *capra*, a goat.] An old machine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages; thin goat-skin leather for gloves.

Chevron, shev'run, *n.* [Fr., a rafter, from *chèvre*, L. *capra*, a goat, because rafters are reared on end like butting goats.] *Her.* a figure on a shield representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top; *arch.* a variety of fret ornament; a zigzag; *milit.* the distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats, to mark the rank of the bearer.—**Chevronel**, shev'run-el, *a.* Bearing a chevron; resembling a chevron.

Chew, chō, *v.t.* [From A. Sax. *cēowan*, to chew = D. *kauwen*, G. *kauen*, to chew. *Jaw*, *jowl*, *chaps*, *chops* are from the same root.] To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate.—*To chew the cud*, to ruminate, and *fig.* to ruminate or meditate on something. — *v.i.* To perform the act of chewing; to champ. — *n.* That which is chewed; a quid of tobacco.

Chian, ki'an, *a.* Pertaining to *Chios*, an isle in the Levant.—*Chian earth*, a kind of earth used anciently as an astringent and as a cosmetic.

Chiaroscuro, **Chiaro-oscuro**, ki-ä'rō-skō"rō, ki-ä'rō-os-kō"rō, *n.* [It., lit. clear-obscure, from L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure; Fr. *clair-obscur*.] That department of painting which relates to light and shade; the art of judiciously distributing the lights and shadows in a picture.

Chiasma, ki-as'ma, *n.* [Gr. *chiasma*, from the Greek letter *χ*.] *Anat.* the central body of nervous matter, where the optic nerves cross each other proceeding from the brain to the eyes.

Chibouque, **Chibouk**, shi-būk', *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish tobacco-pipe.

Chic, shik, *n.* [Fr., from G. *schick*, due order, tact.] Easy elegance; smartness; adroitness; knowingness.—*a.* Smart.

Chica, chē'ka, *n.* [Sp.] A red colour extracted from the leaves of a species of Bignonia in tropical South America.

Chicane, **Chicanery**, shi-kān', shi-kān'ēr-i, *n.* [Fr. *chicane*, *chicanerie*, originally a kind of game and the manœuvres in playing it, from Per. *chaugān*, the game of golf played on horseback, polo.] The art of protracting a contest or discussion by the use of evasive stratagems or mean and unfair tricks and artifices; trickery; sophistry; artifice.—*v.t.* To use chicane.—**Chicaner**, shi-kān'ēr, *n.* One who uses chicane or chicanery.

Chicken, chik'en, *n.* [A. Sax. *cicen*, *cycen*, a chicken; cog. L.G. *kiken*, *küken*, Prov. G. *kuchen*.] A young fowl; particularly a young domestic fowl; a person of tender years: generally used of females, as in the phrase, she is no *chicken*.—**Chick**, chik, *n.* A chicken.—**Chickling**, chik'ling, *n.* [Dim. of *chick*.] A small chick or chicken.—**Chicken-hearted**, *a.* Having no more courage than a chicken; timid; cowardly. **Chicken-pox**, *n.* A mild contagious eruptive disease generally appearing in children.—**Chick-weed**, *n.* A common weed with small white blossoms much used for feeding cage-birds.

Chickling, **Chickling-vetch**, chik'ling, *n.* [From Fr. *chiche*, It. *cece*, from L. *cicer*, the chick-pea.] A vetch or pea extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed.—**Chick-pea**, *n.* A plant cultivated for its seeds, which form an important article in French cookery.

Chicory, chik'o-ri, *n.* [Fr. *chicorée*, L. *cichorium*, from Gr. *kichōrion*, chicory.] The popular name of a composite plant common in England, with a fleshy tapering root which is extensively employed as a substitute for coffee, or to mix with coffee. —**Chicoraceous**, chik-o-rā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to chicory; cichoraceous.

Chide, chid, *v.t.*—*chid* (pret.), *chid* or *chidden*, *chiding*. [A. Sax. *cīdan*, to chide; connections unknown.] To scold; to reprove; to rebuke; to find fault with or take exception to (a thing); to strike by way of punishment or admonition (*Tenn.*). —*v.i.* To scold; to find fault; to contend in words of anger.—**Chider**, chid'ēr, *n.* One who chides, reproves, or rebukes.—**Chiding**, chid'ing, *n.* A scolding; a rebuke; reproof. —**Chidingly**, chid'ing-li, *adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.

Chief, chēf, *a.* [O.Fr. *chef*, *chief* (Fr. *chef*), the head, top, chief; from L. *caput*, the head, whence also *capital*, *cattle*, *captain*, &c.] Highest in office, authority, or rank; principal or most eminent, in any quality or action: most important; at the head; leading; main. — *n.* The person highest in authority, the head or head man; a military commander; the person who heads an army; the principal person of a clan, tribe, family, &c. — **Chiefdom**,† chēf'dum, *n.* The rank or office of a chief;

sovereignty.—**Chiefly**, chēf'li, *adv.* Principally; above all; in the first place; for the most part; mostly.—**Chief-justice**, *n.* A high legal functionary in England; the presiding judge in English colonial courts.—**Chief-justiceship**, *n.* The office of chief-justice.

Chieftain, chēf'tan, *n.* [O.Fr. *chevetaine*, *chieftaine*, &c.; from L.L. *capitaneus*, from *caput*, the head; really the same word as *captain*.] A leader or commander; a chief; the head of a clan or family.—**Chieftainey**, **Chieftainship**, *n.* chēf'tan-si, chēf'tan-ship, *n.* The rank, dignity, or office of a chieftain.

Chiffonnier, shif-o-nēr', *n.* [Fr., a chiffonnier, a rag-picker, from *chiffon*, a rag.] A kind of small sideboard; a wooden stand with shelves.

Chignon, shē-nyōn', *n.* [Fr., the nape of the neck, a chignon.] The term applied to ladies' back hair when raised and folded up, usually round a pad of artificial hair.

Chigoe, **Chigre**, **Chiggre**, chig'ō, chig'er, *n.* [Of West Indian or South American origin.] An insect closely resembling the common flea, but of more minute size, found in the West Indies and South America, which burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and becoming distended with eggs produces a troublesome ulcer.

Chikara, chi-kā'ra, *n.* A species of goat-like antelope found in Bengal, of which the male is furnished with four horns.

Chilblain, chil'blān, *n.* [*Chill*, cold, and *blain*.] A blain or inflamed sore on the hands or feet produced by cold.—*v.t.* To afflict with chilblains; to produce chilblains in.

Child, child, *n.* pl. **Children**, chil'dren. [A. Sax. *cild*, a child, pl. *cildru*, afterwards *cildre*, *childre*, to which *n* or *en* another plural termination was added. The root is the same as that of *kin*, *kind*, &c., G. *kind*, a child.] A son or a daughter of any age; a male or female descendant in the first degree; a very young person of either sex; one of crude or immature knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments; *pl.* descendants; offspring.—*Child's play*, a trivial matter of any kind; anything easily accomplished or surmounted.—*With child*, pregnant.—**Childe**, child, *n.* A noble youth; a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honour of knighthood; a squire.—**Childhood**, child'hud, *n.* The state of a child; the time in which persons are still classed as children.—**Childing**,† child'ing, *a.* Bearing children; productive; fruitful.—**Childish**, child'ish, *a.* Of or belonging to a child or to childhood; like a child, or what is proper to childhood: with the disparaging senses of trifling, puerile, ignorant, silly, weak.—**Childishly**, child'ish-li, *adv.* In a childish manner.—**Childishness**, child'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being childish.—**Childless**, child'les, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring.—**Childlessness**, child'les-nes, *n.* State of being without children.—**Childlike**, child'lik, *a.* Resembling a child or that which belongs to children; meek; submissive; dutiful: never used in a disparaging sense.—**Childly**,† child'li, *a.* Like a child; acquired or learned when a child. [*Tenn.*]—**Childbearing**, *n.* The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.—**Childbed**, *n.* The state of a woman who is lying-in or in labour.—**Child-birth**, *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labour.—**Childermas-day**, chil'dēr-mas-dā, *n.* [*Childer*, pl. of *child*, *mass*, and *day*.] An anniversary of the Church of England, held on the 28th of December; Innocents'-day.

Chiliad, kil'i-ad, *n.* [Gr. *chiliōi*, from *chiliōi*, a thousand.] A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars; the period of a thousand years.—**Chiliaedron**, **Chiliahedron**,† kil'i-a-ē'dron, kil'i-a-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *hedra*, a seat, a side.] *Geom.* a figure of a thousand sides.—**Chiliagon**, kil'i-a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *gōnia*, a corner.] A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.—**Chiliarch**, kil'i-ark, *n.* [Gr. *archos*, a chief.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men.—**Chiliarchy**, kil'i-ar-ki, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men.—**Chiliasm** kil'i-asm, *n.* A millennium.—**Chiliast** kil'i-ast, *n.* A millenarian.—**Chiliastic**, kil-i-as'tik, *a.* Relating to the millennium; millenarian.

Chill, chil, *n.* [A. Sax. *cele*, *cyle*, a cold, chill, from *cōl*, cool; akin D. *kill*, chill, *killen*, to chill; Sw. *kyla*, to chill; same root as in L. *gelidus*, gelid. Cool.] A shivering with cold; a cold fit; sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness; coldness or absence of heat in a substance; *fig.* the feeling of being damped or discouraged; a depressing influence.—*a.* Cold; tending to cause shivering (*chill* winds); experiencing cold; shivering with cold; *fig.* depressing; discouraging; distant; formal; not warm (a *chill* reception).—*v.t.* To affect with chill; to make chilly; *fig.* to check in enthusiasm or warmth; to discourage; to dispirit; to depress; *metal.* to reduce suddenly the temperature of (a piece of cast-iron), with the view of hardening (a chilled shot).—**Chiller**, chil'er, *n.* One who or that which chills.—**Chilling**, chil'ing, *a.* Cooling; causing to shiver; *fig.* tending to repress enthusiasm or warmth; cold; distant (a *chilling* manner or address).—**Chillingly**, chil'ing-li, *adv.* In a chilling manner; coldly.—**Chillness**, chil'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being chill.—**Chilly**, chil'i, *a.* [*Chill*, and term. *-y*.] Experiencing or causing the sensation of chillness; disagreeably cold; chilling.—*adv.*, chil'li. [*Chill*, and term. *-ly*.] In a chill or chilly manner.—**Chillness**, chil'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being chilly.

Chilli, **Chilly**, chil'i, *n.* [Sp. *chile*.] A kind of guinea-pepper or capsicum.

Chillum, chil'um, *n.* [Hind.] A hookah.

Chiltern Hundreds, chil'tern hun'dreds, *n.* A hilly district of Buckinghamshire belonging to the British crown, the stewardship of which is accepted by a member of parliament who wishes to resign his seat, this being regarded as an office of profit under the crown, and so compelling resignation.

Chimæra, **Chimera**, ki-mē'ra, *n.* [L. *chimæra*, from Gr. *chimaira*, a chimæra.] *Class. myth.* a fire-breathing monster, the fore parts of whose body were those of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hinder of a dragon; *ornamental art*, a fantastic assemblage of animal forms so combined as to produce one complete but unnatural design; hence, a vain or idle fancy; a mere phantasm of the imagination; also the name of a cartilaginous fish of extraordinary appearance inhabiting the northern seas, and sometimes called king of the herrings.—**Chimeric**, **Chimerical**, ki-mer'ik, ki-mer'ik-al, *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived.—**Chimerically**, ki-mer'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a chimerical manner.

Chime, chim, *n.* [O.E. *chimbe*, *chymbe*, a cymbal, a shortening of *chymbale*, A. Sax. *cimbal*, from L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal.] The harmonious sound of bells or musical instruments; a set of bells (properly five or more) tuned to a musical scale, and struck by hammers, not by the tongues.—*v.i.* To sound in consonance, rhythm or harmony; to give out harmonious sounds; hence, to accord; to agree; to suit; to harmonize; to express agreement: often with *to* or *with* (to *chime to* or *with* one's sentiments or humour).—*v.t.* To cause to sound harmoniously, as a set of bells.—**Chimer**, chim'er, *n.* One who chimes.

Chime, **Chimb**, chim, *n.* [D. *kim*, Sw. *kim*, *kimb*, the edge of a cask, G. *kimme*, edge, brim.] The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves projecting beyond the head.

Chimere, shi-mēr', *n.* [Fr. *simarre*, It. *simarra*.] The upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves of a bishop are attached.

Chimney, chim'ni, *n.* [Fr. *cheminée*, L.L. *caminata*, a chimney, from L. *caminus*, a furnace, a flue, from Gr. *kaminos*, an oven.] An erection, generally of stone or brick, containing a passage by which the smoke of a fire or furnace escapes to the open air; a chimney-stack; a flue; the funnel of a steam-engine; a tall glass to surround the flame of a lamp to protect it and promote combustion.—**Chimney-can**, **Chimney-pot**, *n.* A pipe of earthenware or sheet-metal placed on the top of chimneys to prevent smoking.—**Chimney-corner**, *n.* The corner of a fireplace; the fireside, or a place near the fire.—**Chimney-piece**, *n.* The assemblage of architectural dressings around the open recess constituting the fireplace in a room.—**Chimney-stack**, *n.* A group of chimneys carried up together.—**Chimney-stalk**, *n.* A long chimney, such as that connected with manufactories.—**Chimney-swallow**, *n.* A common European swallow with long and very deeply forked tail.—**Chimney-sweep**, **Chimney-sweeper**, *n.* One whose occupation is to clean chimneys of the soot that adheres to their sides.

Chimpanzee, **Chimpanzee**, chim-pan'zē or chim'pan-zē, *n.* [The native Guinea name.] A large West African ape belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, and most nearly related to the gorilla.

Chin, chin, *n.* [A. Sax. *cin*=D. *kin*, G. *kinn*, the chin; Icel. *kinn*, Dan. *kind*, Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek; Cog. Armor. *gen*, the cheek; W. *gen*, the chin; L. *gena*, the cheek; Gr. *genys*, the jaw, the chin; Skr. *hanu*, the jaw.] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw in man or a corresponding part in other animals.—**Chinned**, chind, *a.* Having a chin of this or that kind.

China, **Chinaware**, chi'na, chi'na-wār, *n.* A species of earthenware made in *China*, or in imitation of that made there, and so called from the country; procelain.—**China-aster**, *n.* The common name of a hardy and free-flowering composite plant.—**China-clay**, *n.* Kaolin.—**China-ink**, *n.* A kind of fine black pigment used in water-colour drawing, made of lamp-black and gum: also called Indian ink.—**China-orange**, *n.* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.—**China-root**, *n.* The root or rhizome of a plant closely allied to sarsaparilla, formerly much esteemed as a medicine.—**China-rose**, *n.* The name given to a number of varieties of garden rose, natives of China.—**China-shop**, *n.* A shop in which china, crockery, glassware, &c., are sold.

Chinch, chinch, *n.* [Sp. *chinche*, a bug, from L. *cimex*.] The common bed-bug; also the popular name of certain fetid American insects resembling the bed-bug, very destructive to wheat, maize, &c.

Chinchilla, chin-chil'la, *n.* [Spanish name.] A genus of rodent animals peculiar to the South American continent, one species of which produces the fine pearly-gray fur which has been so much prized in Europe for many years; the fur of the chinchilla.

Chincheona, chin-chō'na, *n.* Same as *Cinchona*.

Chin-cough, chin'kof, *n.* [For *chink-cough*, *chink* being for *kink*, as in Sc. *kink-hoost* (*hoost*, a cough), D. *kink-hoest*.] Hooping-cough.

Chine, chin, *n.* [Fr. *échine*, O.Fr. *eschine*, the spine.] The backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.—*v.t.* To cut through the backbone, or into chine pieces.

Chine, chin, *n.* [A. Sax. *cina*, a chink, fissure.] A rocky ravine on a coast: used in south of England.

Chinese, chi-nēz', *a.* Pertaining to China.—*Chinese fire*, a composition used in fireworks.—*Chinese lantern*, a lantern made of coloured paper used in illuminations.—*Chinese white*, the white oxide of zinc.—*n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of China; the language of China.

Chink, chingk, *n.* [Akin to O.E. *chine*, A. Sax. *cinu*, a chink, a fissure, *cinan*, to gape.] A narrow aperture; a cleft, rent, or fissure of greater length than breadth; a cranny, gap, or crack.—*v.t.* To cause to open or part and form a fissure; to make chinks in; to fill up chinks in.—*v.i.* To crack; to open.—**Chinky**, ching'ki, *a.* Full of chinks or fissures; opening in narrow clefts.

Chink, chingk, *v.i.* [Imitative; comp. *tinkle*.] To make a small sharp metallic sound.—*v.t.* To cause to sound as by shaking coins or small pieces of metal.—*n.* A

short, sharp, clear, metallic sound; a term for money (vulgar); the reed-bunting.

Chintz, Chints, chints, *n.* [Hind. *chint*, Per. *chins*, spotted, stained.] Cotton cloth or calico printed with flowers or other devices in at least five different colours, and now generally glazed.

Chip, chip, *v.t.*—*chipped, chipping.* [Closely connected with *chop* and *chap*; O.D. *kippen*, to knock to pieces; O.Sw. *kippa*, to chop; G. *kippen*, to clip or cut money.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time or in small pieces.—*v.i.* To break or fly off in small pieces.—*n.* A piece of wood, stone, or other substance separated from a body by a blow of an instrument; wood split into thin slips for the manufacture of hats and bonnets.—**Chippy,** chip'i, *a.* Abounding in chips; produced by chips.—**Chip-axe,** *n.* An axe for chipping.—**Chip-bonnet, Chip-hat,** *n.* A bonnet or hat made of wood split into small slips.

Chipmunk, Chipmuck, chip'mungk, chip'-muk, *n.* The popular name of the ground-squirrel, a rodent animal very common in the United States.

Chiragra, ki-rag'ra, *n.* [L. *chiragra*, from Gr. *cheiragra*, hand-gout—*cheir*, the hand, and *agra*, seizure.] Gout in the hand.—**Chiragric, Chiragrical,** ki-rag'rik, ki-rag'-rik-al, *a.* Having or pertaining to the gout in the hand.

Chirognomy, ki-rog'no-mi, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, *cheiros*, the hand, and *gnōmē*, knowledge.] A so-called art or science which professes to judge of mental character from the form and appearance of the hand.

Chirographer, Chirographist, ki-rog'ra-fėr, ki-rog'ra-fist, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *graphō*, to write.] One who exercises or professes the art of writing; one who tells fortunes by examining the hand.—**Chirographic, Chirographical,** ki-rō-graf'ik, ki-rō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to chirography.—**Chirography,** ki-rog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing; hand-writing; the art of telling fortunes by examining the hand.

Chirologist, ki-rol'o-jist, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *logos*, discourse.] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.—**Chirology,** ki-rol'o-ji, *n.* The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers, much used by deaf-mutes.—**Chirological,** ki-rō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

Chiromancy, ki'rō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the hand; the art or practice of foretelling one's fortune by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand; palmistry.—**Chiromancer, Chiromanist, Chiromantist,** ki'rō-man-sėr, ki-rom'an-ist, ki'rō-man-tist, *n.* One who practises chiromancy.—**Chiromantic, Chiromantical,** ki-rō-man'-tik, ki-rō-man'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining to chiromancy or divination by the hand.

Chiropodist, ki-rop'od-ist, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands or feet; a surgeon for the feet; a cutter or extractor of corns.

Chirp, chėrp, *v.i.* [Akin to G. *zirpen*, *tschirpen*, *schirpen*, to chirp, *chirrup* being a lengthened form; the same root is in D. *kirren*, to coo, L. *garrio*, to chatter.] To make a short sharp shrill sound, as is done by small birds or certain insects; to cheep.—*n.* A short, shrill note, as of certain birds or insects.—**Chirper,** chėr'pėr, *n.* One that chirps.—**Chirping,** chėr'ping, *n.* The sound made by one that chirps.—**Chirpingly,** chėr'ping-li, *adv.* In a chirping manner.

Chirrup, chir'up, *v.i.* [A lengthened form of *chirp.*] To chirp.—*n.* A chirp.

Chirurgeon,† ki-rėr'jon, *n.* [Fr. *chirurgien*; same word as *surgeon.*] A surgeon.—**Chirurgeonly,**† ki-rėr'jon-li, *adv.* In the manner of a surgeon. [*Shak.*]—**Chirurgery,**† ki-rėr'jėr-i, *n.* Surgery.—**Chirurgic,**† **Chirurgical,**† ki-rėr'jik, ki-rėr'jik-al, *a.* Surgical.

Chisel, chiz'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *cisel* (Fr. *ciseau*), L.L. *cisellus*, from L. *caedo*, *caesum*, to cut.] An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet work, masonry, sculpture, &c., for paring, hewing, or gouging.—*v.t.*—*chiselled, chiselling.* To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel (a statue *chiselled* out of marble); *fig.* to cut close, as in a bargain; to cheat (slang).—**Chiselled,** chiz'eld, *a.* Worked with a chisel or as with a chisel; clear-cut; statuesque.—**Chisel-tooth,** *n.* A tooth like a chisel, a name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals from their form.

Chisleu, kis'lū, *n.* [Heb. *kisleu.*] The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December.

Chisley, chiz'li, *a.* [A. Sax. *ceosel*, *ceosl*, gravel, sand.] Having a sandy and clayey character; containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles.

Chit, chit, *n.* [A. Sax. *cith*, a shoot or twig.] A shoot or sprout; the first shoot of a seed or plant; a child or babe; a young and insignificant person.—**Chitty,** chit'i, *a.* Full of chits or sprouts.

Chit-chat, chit'chat, *n.* [A reduplication of *chat.*] Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.

Chitin, Chitine, ki'tin, *n.* [Fr. *chiton*, a tunic.] The organic substance which forms the wing-covers and integuments of insects and the carapace of crustacea, having a somewhat horny character.—**Chitinous,** ki'tin-us, *a.* Consisting of, or having the nature of chitin.

Chiton, ki'ton, *n.* [Gr. *chitōn*, a tunic, a cuirass, a coat of mail.] The name of certain molluscs, the shell of which is formed of successive portions, often in contact and overlapping each other, but never truly articulated.

Chitterling, chit'ėr-ling, *n.* *Cookery*, part of the small intestines, as of swine, fried for food: generally used in the plural.

Chivalry, shiv'al-ri, *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, a knight or horseman, from *cheval*, a horse. CAVALRY.] Knighthood; the system to which knighthood with all its laws and usages belonged; the qualifications of a knight, as courtesy, valour, and dexterity in arms; knights or warriors collectively; any body of illustrious warriors, especially cavalry.—**Chivalric, Chivalrous,** shiv'al-rik, shiv'al-rus, *a.* Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry; warlike; bold; gallant.—**Chivalrously,** shiv'al-rus-li, *adv.* In a chivalrous manner or spirit.—**Chivalrousness,** shiv'al-rus-nes, *n.* The quality of being chivalrous.

Chive, chiv, *n.* CIVE.

Chlamys, klam'is, *n.* [Gr. *chlamys*, *chlamydos.*] A light and freely-flowing scarf or plaid worn by the ancients as an outer garment; *bot.* the floral envelope of a plant.—**Chlamydate,** klam'i-dāt, *a.* Having a mantle: said of molluscs.—**Chlamydeous,** kla-mid'ē-us, *a.* Pertaining to the chlamys or floral envelope.

Chloral, klō'ral, *n.* [From *chlor*, the first part of *chlorine*, and *al*, the first syllable of *alcohol.*] An oily liquid with a pungent odour and slightly astringent taste, produced from chlorine and alcohol; also the name popularly applied to chloral hydrate, a white crystalline substance used in medicine for producing sleep.—**Chloralism,** klō'ral-izm, *n.* A morbid state of the system arising from an incautious or habitual use of chloral.

Chlorine, klō'rin, *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, from its colour.] An elementary gaseous substance (symbol Cl) of a greenish-yellow colour, contained in common salt, from which it is chiefly obtained, being used as a bleaching agent and disinfectant, especially in the form of chloride of lime.—**Chlorate,** klō'rāt, *n.* A salt of chloric acid.—**Chloric,** klō'rik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorine; specifically, containing chlorine in smaller proportion than chlorous compounds.—**Chloride,** klō'rid, *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element.—*Chloride of lime*, a compound of chlorine and lime, used as a bleaching agent and as a disinfectant.—**Chloridize,** klō'rid-iz, *v.t.* *Photog.* to cover with chloride of silver, for the purpose of rendering sensitive to the actinic rays of the sun.—**Chlorite,** klō'rit, *n.* A mineral of a grass-green colour, closely allied in character to mica and talc; also, a salt of chlorous acid.—**Chloritic,** klō-rit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorite.—**Chlorous,** klō'rus, *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorine; specifically, containing chlorine in larger proportion than chloric compounds.

Chlorodyne, klō'rō-din or klo'rō-din, *n.* [*Chlor-*, from *chloroform*, and Gr. *odynē*, pain.] A popular anodyne remedy, the active elements of which are morphia, chloroform, prussic acid, and extract of Indian hemp.

Chloroform, klō'rō-form, *n.* [*Chlor-*, from *chloride* or *chlorine*, and *-form*, from *formic* acid, from chemical connection.] A volatile colourless liquid, of an agreeable, fragrant, sweetish apple taste and smell, prepared by distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water, and chloride of lime, and much used as an anæsthetic, for which purpose its vapour is inhaled.—*v.t.* To put under the influence of chloroform; to treat with chloroform.

Chlorometer, klō-rom'et-ėr, *n.* [*Chlor-*, from *chloride*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the bleaching powers of chloride of lime, &c.—**Chlorometry,** klō'rom-et-ri, *n.* The process for testing the decolouring power of any combination of chlorine, especially of the commercial articles, the chlorides of lime, potash, and soda.

Chlorophane, klō'rō-fān, *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, and *phainō*, to show.] A variety of fluor-spar which exhibits a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated.

Chlorophyll, klō'rō-fil, *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, green, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] The green colouring matter of plants, which is developed by the influence of light; hence arises the etiolation or blanching of plants by privation of light.

Chlorosis, klō-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow.] The green-sickness, a peculiar form of anæmia or bloodlessness which affects young females, and is characterized by a pale greenish hue of the skin.—**Chlorotic,** klō-rot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chlorosis; affected by chlorosis.

Chlorous. Under CHLORINE.

Chock-full, chok'ful, *a.* Same as *Choke-full.*

Chocolate, chok'ō-lāt, *n.* [Sp. *chocolate*; Mex. *chocolatl*—*choco*, cocoa, and *latl*, water.] A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the cacao-nut ground and combined with sugar and vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, or other flavouring substance; the beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk.—*a.* Having the colour of chocolate; of a dark, glossy brown.

Choice, chois, *n.* [O.Fr. *chois*, a choice, from *choisir*, to choose; from the German. CHOOSE.] The act or power of choosing; a selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; selection; election; option; preference; the thing chosen; the best part of anything.—*a.* Carefully selected; worthy of being preferred; select; precious.—**Choiceless,**† chois'les, *a.* Not having the power of choosing.—**Choicely,** chois'li, *adv.* In a choice manner or degree.—**Choiceness,** chois'nes, *n.* The quality of being choice or select; excellence; value.

Choir, kwir, *n.* [O.Fr. *choeur*, L. *chorus*, Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a band; same word as *chorus*, *quire.*] A band of dancers; a collection of singers, especially in a church; that part of a church appropriated for the singers in cruciform churches; that part eastward of the nave, and separated from it usually by a screen of open work; a chancel.—*v.i.* and *t.* To sing in company.—**Choir-screen,** *n.* An ornamental open screen of wood or stone between the choir or chancel and the nave.

Choke, chōk, *v.t.*—*choked, choking.* [Akin to *cough*, and to Icel. *koka*, to gulp, *kyka*, to swallow; perhaps imitative of the convulsive sound made when the throat is impeded.] To deprive of the power of breathing by stopping the passage of the breath through the windpipe; to compress the windpipe of; to strangle; to stop by filling (any passage); to obstruct; to block up; to hinder by obstruction or impediments (as plants from growing).—*v.i.* To

have the windpipe stopped; to have something stick in the throat.—**Choker**, chō'kėr, n. One who or that which chokes.—**Choky, Chokey**, chō'ki, a. Tending to choke; interrupted or indistinct as if by choking; gasping, as the voice.—**Choke-damp**, n. Same as *After-damp*.—**Choke-full**, n. Full as possible; quite full. Written also *Chock-full*.

Cholagogue, kol'a-gog, n. [Gr. *cholagōgos*—*cholē*, bile, and *agōgos*, leading, from *agō*, to lead.] A medicine that has the quality of carrying off the bile.

Choler, kol'ėr, n. [O.Fr. *cholere* (Fr. *colère*), choler, anger, L. *cholera*, a bilious ailment, from Gr. *cholera*, from *cholē*, bile, anger.] The bile, the excess of which was formerly supposed to produce anger, &c.; hence, anger; wrath; irascibility.—**Choleric**, kol'ėr-ik, a. Abounding with choler or bile; easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; proceeding from anger.

Cholera, kol'ėr-a, n. [L., bile, a bilious complaint. CHOLER.] A disease characterized by copious vomiting and purging of bilious matter, followed by great prostration, and in severe cases often by death; it is of two varieties, common or British cholera, which is generally of a mild character; and malignant or Asiatic cholera, which is far more fatal.—**Choleraic**, kol-ėr-ā'ik, a. Pertaining to cholera.

Cholesterine, ko-les'tėr-in, n. [Gr. *cholē*, bile, and *stereos*, solid.] A substance occurring in biliary calculi, yolk of egg, beans, peas, wheat, and other plants.

Choliambus, kō-li-am'bus, n. [Gr. *chōliambos*, that is, lame or limping iambus—*chōlos*, lame.] An iambic verse (line) in poetry having a spondee or trochee in the sixth or last foot.

Chomer, kō'mėr, n. A Hebrew measure; a homer.

Chondrify, kon'dri-fi, v.t. and i. [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and L. *facere*, to make.] To convert or be converted into cartilage.—**Chondrification**, kon'dri-fi-kā"shon, n. The act of making or state of becoming cartilage.—**Chondrography**, kon-drog'ra-fi, n. A description of cartilages.—**Chondrology**, kon-drol'o-ji, n. The science or knowledge of cartilages.

Chondrite, kon'drit, n. [L. *chondrus*, a species of sea-weed.] A fossil marine plant of the chalk and other formations resembling Irish-moss.

Chondropterygian, Chondropterygious, kon'drop-te-rij"i-an, kon'drop-te-rij"i-us, a. [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *pteryx*, *pterygos*, a wing or fin.] Pertaining to the Chondropterygii, that is, to the section of fishes having a cartilaginous skeleton and gristly fins.—**Chondropterygian**, n. One of the Chondropterygii.—**Chondropterygii**, kon'drop-te-rij"i-i, n. pl. The cartilaginous fishes.

Chondrotomy, kon-drot'o-mi, n. [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *tomē*, a cutting.] A dissection of cartilages.

Choose, chöz, v.t. — *chose* (pret.), *chosen*, *choosing*. [A. Sax. *ceósan*=D. *kiesen*, Icel. *kjósa*, G. *kiesen*, to choose, Goth. *kiusan*, to choose, to prove; from root seen in L. *gustare*, Gr. *geuomai*, to taste.] To take by preference; to make choice or selection of; to pick out; to select; to prefer; to wish; to be inclined or have an inclination for (colloq.).—v.i. To make a choice.—**Chooser**, chöz'ėr, n. One that chooses; one that has the power or right of choosing.

Chop, chop, v.t.—*chopped*, *chopping*. [Same word as *chap*, to split, with a slightly different form and meaning=D. and G. *kappen*, to chop, to mince, to cut; Dan. *kappe*, to cut, to lop.] To cut into pieces; to mince; to sever or separate by striking with a sharp instrument: usually with *off*.—v.i. To chap or crack, as the skin.—n. A piece chopped off; a slice, particularly of meat.—**Chopper**, chop'ėr, n. One who or that which chops; a tool for chopping or mincing meat; a cleaver.—**Chop-house**, n. A house where meat chops are dressed ready for eating; an eating-house.

Chop, chop, v.t.—*chopped*, *chopping*. [Same origin as *cheap*.] To buy, or rather to barter; to truck or exchange.—*To chop logic*, to dispute or argue in a sophistical manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods.—v.i. To bargain‡; to bandy words or dispute‡; to turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly: said of the wind.—n. A turn of fortune; change; vicissitude, especially in the phrase *chops and changes*.

Chop, chop, n. The chap; the jaw; pl. the mouth or entrance to a channel. CHAP.—**Chop-fallen**, a. Dejected; chap-fallen.

Chop, chop, n. [Hind. *chhap*, stamp, print.] An eastern custom-house or other stamp on goods; hence, quality or brand (silk or tea of the first *chop*).

Chopin, chop'in, n. [Fr. *chopine*.] An old English measure equal to half a pint; in Scotland equal to a quart.

Chopine, Chioppine, cho-pēn', n. [From Sp. *chapin*, a clog or chopine.] A sort of very lofty clog or patten formerly worn.

Choppy, chop'i, a. [From *chop*, change.] Showing short broken waves.

Chopstick, chop'stik, n. One of two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese and Japanese for conveying food to the mouth.

Choragus, kō-rā'gus, n. [Gr. *choragos*—*choros*, a chorus, and *agō*, to lead.] The leader or superintendent of a chorus or of a theatrical representation in ancient Greece; the person who had to provide at his own expense the choruses for dramatic representations and religious festivals.—**Choragic**, kō-rā'jik, a. Pertaining to or connected with a choragus.

Choral, &c. Under CHORUS.

Chord, kord, n. [L. *chorda*, from Gr. *chordē*, an intestine, of which strings were made. *Cord* is the same word.] The string of a musical instrument; *mus.* the simultaneous combination of different sounds, consonant or dissonant; *geom.* a straight line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arc of a circle to the other.—v.t. To furnish with chords or musical strings.

Chorea, kō'rē-a or ko-rē'a, n. [Gr. *choreia*, a dance.] *Med.* St. Vitus's dance; convulsive motions of the limbs, and strange and involuntary gesticulations.

Chorepiscopal, kō-rē-pis'ko-pal, a. [Gr. *chōra*, place, locality, and *episkopos*, a bishop.] Pertaining to the power of a chorepiscopus, that is, a suffragan or local bishop.

Choriambus, kō-ri-am'bus, n. [Gr. *choreios*, a trochee, and *iambos*, iambus.] *Pros.* a foot consisting of four syllables, the first two forming a trochee and the second two an iambus.—**Choriambic**, kō-ri-am'bik, a. Pertaining to a choriambus.

Chorion, kō'ri-on, n. [Gr.] *Anat.* the external vascular membrane which invests the fetus in the womb; *bot.* the external membrane of the seeds of plants.—**Choroid**, kor'oid, a. and n. A term applied to a membrane resembling the chorion, especially to one of the membranes of the eye of a very dark colour.

Chorisis, kō'ri-sis, n. [Gr. *chorizō*, to separate, to sever.] *Bot.* the separation of a lamina from one part of an organ, so as to form a scale, or a doubling of the organ.

Chorister, &c. CHORUS.

Chorography, kō-rog'ra-fi, n. [Gr. *chōros*, a place or region, and *graphō*, to describe.] The art or practice of making maps of or of describing particular regions, countries, or districts.—**Chorographer**, kō-rog'ra-fėr, n. One skilled in chorography.—**Chorographic, Chorographical**, kō-rō-graf'ik, kō-rō-graf'ik-al, a. Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries.

Choroid. Under CHORION.

Chorus, kō'rus, n. [L. *chorus*, from Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a chorus.] Originally a band of dancers accompanied by their own singing or that of others; the performers in a Greek play who were supposed to behold what passed in the acts, and sing their sentiments between the acts; the song between the acts; now, usually, verses of a song in which the company join the singer, or the singing of the company with the singer; a union or chiming of voices in general (a *chorus* of laughter or ridicule); *mus.* a composition in parts sung by many voices; the whole body of vocalists other than soloists, whether in an oratorio, opera, or concert.—v.t. To sing or join in the chorus of; to exclaim or call out in concert.—**Choral**, kō'ral, a. Belonging, relating, or pertaining to a chorus, choir, or concert.—**Choral, Chorale**, kō-ral', kō-rā'le, n. A psalm or hymn tune, often sung in unison by the congregation, the organ supplying the harmony.—**Choric**, kō'rik, a. Pertaining to a chorus; choral. [*Tenn.*]—**Chorister**, kor'ist-ėr, n. A singer in a choir or chorus; a singer generally.

Chose, chōz, pret. of *choose*.—**Chosen**, chō'zn, pp. of *choose*. As an adjective, choice; select.

Chough, chuf, n. [A. Sax. *ceó*, a chough or jackdaw; D. *kauw*, Dan. *kaa*.] A British bird of the crow family, which frequents chiefly the coasts of Cornwall, of a black colour with red beak, legs, and toes.

Choultry, chōl'tri, n. In the East Indies, a place of rest and shelter for travellers; a caravansary.

Chouse, chous, v.t.—*choused*, *chousing*. [Formerly spelled also *chiaus*, *chiaous*, from Turk. *chiaus*, *chaush*, a messenger, interpreter, &c., from the notorious swindling of a Turkish interpreter in London, in 1609.] To cheat, trick, defraud: followed by *of* or *out of* (to *chouse* one *out of* his money).

Chow-chow, chou'chou, n. A Chinese term for any mixture, but in trade circles confined generally to mixed pickles.

Chowry, chou'ri, n. In the East Indies, a whisk to keep off flies.

Chrematistics, krē-ma-tis'tiks, n. [Gr. *chrēmata*, wealth.] The science of wealth; a name sometimes given to political economy.

Chrestomathy, kres-tom'a-thi, n. [Gr. *chrēstos*, useful, and *mathein*, to learn.] A book of extracts from a foreign language, with notes, intended to be used in acquiring the language.—**Chrestomathic, Chrestomathical**, kres-tō-math'ik, kres-tō-math'ik-al, a. Relating to a chrestomathy.

Chrism, krizm, n. [Gr. *chrisma*, an unguent, from *chriō*, to anoint, whence also *Christ*.] Holy or consecrated oil or unguent used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction, more especially in the Latin and Greek churches; the baptismal cloth laid upon the head of a child newly baptized; the baptismal vesture; the chrisom.—**Chrismal**, kriz'mal, a. Pertaining to chrism.—n. The vessel holding the consecrated oil or chrism; the white cloth laid over the head of one newly baptised after the unction with chrism.—**Chrismation**, kriz-mā'shon, n. The act of applying the chrism or consecrated oil.—**Chrismatory**, kriz'ma-to-ri, n. [L.L. *chrismatorium*.] A receptacle for the chrism or holy oil used in the services of the Greek and Roman churches.—**Chrisom, Chrisome**, kriz'um, n. [A form of *chrism*.] A cloth anointed with chrism laid on a child's face at baptism; the white consecrated vesture put about a child when christened.—*Chrisom child*, a newly baptized infant; a child that dies within a month after christening.

Christ, krist, n. [L. *Christus*, Gr. *Christos*, lit. anointed, from *chriō*, to anoint.] THE ANOINTED: an appellation given to the Saviour of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH.—**Christen**, kris'n, v.t. [A. Sax. *cristnian*, to christen, from *Cristen*, a Christian, from *Crist*, Christ.] To initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water; to name and baptise; to baptise; to name or denominate generally.—**Christendom**, kris'n-dum, n. [A. Sax. *cristendōm*—*Cristen*, Christian, and term. *-dom*.] The territories, countries, or regions chiefly inhabited by Christians or those who profess to believe in the Christian religion; the whole body of Christians.—**Christian**, kris'tyan, n. [L. *christianus*, from *Christus*, Christ.] One who believes, professes to believe, or who is assumed to believe, in the religion of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterised by real piety.—a. Pertaining to Christ or to Christianity.—*Christian name*, the name given or announced at baptism,

as distinguished from the family name.—*Christian era* or *period*, the period from the birth of Christ to the present time.—**Christianity**, kris-ti-an'i-ti, *n.* The religion of Christians, or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ; conformity to the laws and precepts of the Christian religion. — **Christianization**, kris'tyan-iz-ā'shon, *n.* The act or process of converting to Christianity.—**Christianize**, kris'tyan-iz, *v.t.*—*christianized, christianizing.* To make Christian; to convert to Christianity.—**Christianly**, kris'tyan-li, *adv.* In a Christian manner; in a manner becoming the principles of a Christian.—*a.* Christanlike; becoming a Christian.—**Christless**, krist'les, *a.* Having no interest in Christ; without the spirit of Christ.—**Christmas**, kris'mas, *n.* [*Christ*, and *mass*, A. Sax. *mæsse*, a holy day or feast.] The festival of the Christian church observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ. **Christmas-day** or **Christmas-tide**.—**Christmas-day**, *n.* The 25th day of December, when Christmas is celebrated. — **Christmas-eve**, *n.* The evening of the day before Christmas.—**Christmas-rose**, *n.* A plant of the hellebore genus, so called from its open rose-like flower, which blossoms during winter. — **Christmas-tide**, **Christmas-time**, *n.* The season of Christmas.—**Christmas-tree**, *n.* A small evergreen tree set up in a family, &c., at Christmas, from which are hung presents, generally with the names of the recipients inscribed on them.—**Christology**, kris-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *Christos*, Christ, and *logos*, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ; that branch of divinity that deals directly with Christ.—**Christ's-thorn**, *n.* A deciduous shrub with large hooked spines, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe: so named from a belief that it supplied the crown of thorns for Christ.

Chromatic, krō-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *chrōmatikos*, from *chrōma*, colour.] Relating to colour, or to coloured inks or pigments; *mus.* including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale.—*Chromatic scale*, a scale made up of thirteen successive semitones, that is, the eight diatonic tones and the five intermediate tones.—**Chromatically**, krō-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a chromatic manner.—**Chromatics**, krō-mat'iks, *n.* The science of colours; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies.—**Chromatography**, krō-ma-tog'ra-fi, *n.* A treatise on colours; printing in colours.—**Chromatology**, krō-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of or a treatise on colours.—**Chromatometer**, krō-ma-tom'et-er, *n.* A scale for measuring colours.—**Chromatophore**, krō-mat'ō-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, and *phoreōn*, to bear.] One of the pigment cells in animals, well seen in the chameleons and cuttle-fishes.—**Chromatrope**, krō'ma-trōp, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, and *trepō*, to turn.] An arrangement in a magic lantern in which brilliant effects are produced by designs being painted on two circular glasses and the glasses being made to rotate in opposite directions.

Chrome, **Chromium**, krōm, krō'mi-um, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour.] A metal which forms very hard steel-gray masses: so called from the various and beautiful colours—green, orange, yellow, red, &c.—which its oxide and acid communicate to minerals into whose composition they enter, yielding such pigments as *chrome-green*, *chrome-yellow*, &c.—**Chromate**, krō'mat, *n.* A salt of chromic acid.—**Chromic**, krōm'ik, *a.* Pertaining to chrome or obtained from it. *Chromic acid*, or *chromic oxide*, destroys the colour produced by indigo and many other matters, and hence is used in calico-printing.—**Chromite**, krō'mit, *n.* A mineral containing chromium.

Chrome-lithography, *n.* A method producing coloured lithographic pictures by using stones having different portions of the picture drawn upon them with inks of different colours, and so arranged as to blend into a complete picture. — **Chromo-lithograph**, *n.* A picture obtained by means of chromo-lithography.—**Chromo-lithographer**, *n.* One who practises chromo-lithography.—**Chromo-lithographic**, *a.* Pertaining to chromo-lithography.

Chromosphere, krō'mō-sfēr, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *sphaira*, a sphere.] The gaseous envelope supposed to exist round the body of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes.—**Chromospheric**, krō-mō-sfer'ik, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a chromosphere.

Chromotrope, *n.* CHROMATROPE.

Chromule, krō'mūl, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *hulē*, matter.] The colouring matter of plants other than green.

Chronic, kron'ik, *a.* [Gr. *chronikos*, from *chronos*, time, duration.] Pertaining to time; having reference to time; continuing a long time, as a disease.—**Chronicle**, kron'i-kl, *n.* [Fr. *chronique*, a chronicle.] An account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history, more especially one of a simple unpretentious character; *pl.* the title of two books of the Old Testament consisting mainly of the annals of the kingdom of Judah.—*v.t.*—*chronicled*, *chronicling.* To record in history or chronicle; to record; to register. — **Chronicler**, kron'i-kler, *n.* One who chronicles; a writer of a chronicle.

Chronogram, kron'ō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, a letter or writing.] A word or words in which a date is expressed by the numeral letters occurring therein.—**Chronogrammatic**, **Chronogrammatical**, kron'ō-gram-mat''ik, kron'ō-gram-mat''ik-al, *a.* Belonging to a chronogram; containing a chronogram.—**Chronogrammatically**, kron'ō-gram-mat''ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a chronogram.—**Chronogrammatist**, kron-ō-gram'mat-ist, *n.* A writer of chronograms.

Chronograph, kron'ō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *graphō*, to write.] A chronogram; a device of various kinds for measuring and registering very minute portions of time with extreme precision, generally consisting of a revolving hand, disc, or cylinder, moved by clockwork, the time of the event being indicated by a point or pen marking the disc or cylinder, such marking being controlled either by the observer himself or by electricity.—**Chronographer**, kro-nog'raf-er, *n.* One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer.

Chronology, kro-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *chronologia*—*chronos*, time, and *logos*, discourse or doctrine.] The science of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place, and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates.—**Chronologic**, **Chronological**, kron-o-loj'ik, kron-o-loj'ik-al, *a.* Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.—**Chronologically**, kron-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a chronological manner.—**Chronologist**, **Chronologer**, kro-nol'o-jist, kro-nol'o-jer, *n.* One versed in chronology; a person who investigates the dates of past events and transactions.

Chronometer, kro-nom'et-er, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure.] Any instrument that measures time, as a clock, watch, or dial; specifically, a time-keeper of great perfection of workmanship, made much on the principle of a watch, but rather larger, used (in conjunction with observations of the heavenly bodies) in determining the longitude at sea.—**Chronometric**, **Chronometrical**, kron-o-met'rik, kron-o-met'rik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a chronometer; measured by a chronometer.—**Chronometry**, kro-nom'et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

Chronoscope, kron'ō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *skopeō*, to observe.] An instrument for measuring the duration of extremely short-lived phenomena; more especially, the name given to instruments of various forms for measuring the velocity of projectiles.

Chrysalis, **Chrysalid**, kris'a-lis, kris'a-lid, *n.* [Gr. *chrysallis*, a grub, from *chrysos*, gold, from its golden colour.] The form which butterflies, moths, and most other insects assume when they change from the state of larva or caterpillar and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. Called also *Aurelia* and *Pupa*.

Chrysanthemum, kri-san'the-mum, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *anthemon*, a flower.] The generic and common name of numerous species of composite plants, two of which are common weeds in Britain, the ox-eye daisy and the corn-marigold, while the Chinese chrysanthemum, in its numerous varieties, is equally well known.—**Chryselephantine**, kris'el-ē-fan''tin, *a.* [Gr. *elephas*, *elephantos*, ivory.] Composed or partly composed of gold and ivory: a term specially applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory, as made among the ancient Greeks.—**Chrysoberyl**, krir'ō-ber-il, *n.* [Gr. *bērullion*, beryl.] A gem of a yellowish-green colour, next to the sapphire in hardness, and employed in jewelry, being found in Ceylon, Peru, Siberia, Brazil, &c.—**Chrysocolla**, kris'ō-kol-la, *n.* [Gr. *kolla*, glue.] A silicate of the protoxide of copper of a fine emerald green colour, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanies. — **Chrysography**, kri-sog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *graphō*, to write.] The art of writing in letters of gold; the writing itself.—**Chrysolite**, kris'ō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone.] A greenish, sometimes transparent, gem, composed of silica, magnesium, and iron, not of great value.—**Chrysoprase**, kris'ō-prāz, *n.* [Gr. *prason*, a leek.] A translucent mineral of an apple-green colour, a variety of chalcedony much esteemed as a gem.

Chub, chub, *n.* [So called probably from its *chubbiness* or plumpness.] A river fish of the carp family, having the body oblong, nearly round; the head and back green, the sides silvery, and the belly white.

Chubb-lock, chub'lok, *n.* [From the name of its inventor, a London locksmith.] An intricate lock having in addition to its several tumblers a lever called a detector, which on the application of a false key moves and fixes the bolt so securely that further attempts at picking are useless.

Chubby, chub'i, *a.* [Akin to E. *chump*; Sw. dial. *kubbug*, plump, *kubb*, a lump, a block.] Having a round plump face or plump body; round and fat; plump. — **Chubbiness**, chub'i-nes, *n.* The state of being chubby.—**Chub-faced**, *a.* Having a plump round face.

Chuck, chuk, *n.* [Imitative; comp. *cluck*.] The voice or call of a hen and some other birds, or a sound resembling that.—*v.i.* To make the noise which a hen and some other birds make when they call their chickens.

Chuck, chuk, *n.* [Corrupted from *chick*.] A chicken. [*Shak.*]

Chuck, chuk, *v.t.* [A modification of *shock*, Fr. *choquer*, and formerly written *chock*.] To strike, tap, or give a gentle blow; to throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch.—*n.* A slight blow or tap under the chin; a toss; a short throw.—**Chuck-farthing**, *n.* A play in which a farthing is pitched or chucked into a hole.

Chuckle, chuk'l, *v.i.*—*chuckled*, *chuckling.* [A freq. and dim. from *chuck*, to cry like a hen; or connected with *choke*.] To call, as a hen her chickens.—*v.t.* To cackle, as a hen or other fowl; to laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation.—*n.* The call of a hen and some other birds to their young; a short suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, and the like.

Chuff, chuf, *n.* [Perhaps from W. *cyf*, a stock or stump.] A coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow; a niggard; an old miser.

Chum, chum, *n.* [Perhaps an abbrev. of *chamber-fellow*; or, a rather more probable suggestion, of *chimney-fellow*.] One who lodges or resides in the same room or rooms; hence, a close companion; a bosom-friend; an intimate.—*v.i.* To occupy the same room or rooms with another; to be the chum of some one.

Chump, chump, *n.* [Same as Icel. *kumbr*, a log, akin to *kubbr*, to chop, and therefore allied to E. *chop*, *chub*, *chubby*.] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood.—**Chump-**

end, n. The thick end of a loin of veal or mutton next the tail.

Church, chèrch, n. [O.E. *chirche, churche*, &c., A. Sax. *circe, circe, cyrice* (the *c*'s all hard), from Gr. *kyriakon*, a church, the Lord's house, from *Kyrios*, the Lord—Sc. *kirk*, D. *kerk*, Dan. *kirke*, G. *kirche*.] A house consecrated to the worship of God among Christians; in England often restricted to a place of public worship belonging to the Established Church (as opposed to *chapel* and *meeting-house*); the collective body of Christians; a particular body of Christians united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies; ecclesiastical power or authority.—*v.t.* To perform with or for any one the office of returning thanks in the church, as a mother after childbirth. — **Churchism**, chèrch'ism, n. Strict adherence to the forms or principles of some church, especially a state church.—**Church-court**, n. A court connected with a church for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes.—**Church-goer**, n. One who habitually attends church.—**Church-going**, a. Usually attending church; summoning to church, as a bell.—**Churchman**, chèrch'man, n. An ecclesiastic or clergyman; in England, a member of the Established Church. — **Churchmanship**, chèrch'man-ship, n. State of being a churchman.—**Church-rate**, n. A rate raised for the purpose of repairing and maintaining the church, churchyard, &c., in England.—**Church-service**, n. The religious service performed in a church; the Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of the Sunday and proper lessons.—**Church-warden**, n. A functionary appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend a church and its concerns, to represent the interests of the parish, &c.—**Churchyard**, chèrch'yärd, n. The ground in which the dead are buried, adjoining a church.

Churl, chèrl, n. [A. Sax. *ceorl*, a countryman of the lowest rank; Icel. Dan. Sw. *karl*, a man, a male; G. *kerl*, a fellow.] A rustic; a peasant; a countryman or labourer; a rude, surly, sullen, selfish, or rough-tempered man.—**Churlish**, chèr'lish, a. Like or pertaining to a churl; rude; surly; sullen; unfeeling; uncivil; selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious. — **Churlishly**, chèr'lish-li, *adv.* In a churlish manner.—**Churlishness**, chèr'lish-nes, n. The quality of being churlish.

Churn, chèrn, n. [A. Sax. *cyrn*, Sc. *kirn*, Icel. *kirna*, Dan. *kierne*, a churn; probably from same root as *corn*, *kernel*, butter being as it were the kernel or best portion of the milk.] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter.—*v.t.* To stir or agitate (milk or cream) in order to make into butter; to make (butter) by the agitation of milk or cream; to shake or agitate with violence or continued motion.—**Churn-staff**, n. The staff or plunger which is worked in a churn.

Chute, shōt, n. [Fr., a fall.] A river-fall or rapid over which timber is floated; an inclined trough or tube through which articles are passed from a higher to a lower level. [American.]

Chutney, **Chutnee**, chut'ni, chut'nē, n. An East Indian condiment compounded of ripe fruit, spices, sour herbs, cayenne, lemon-juice, pounded and boiled together and bottled for use.

Chyle, kīl, n. [Gr. *chylos*, juice, chyle, from *chéō*, to flow, whence also *chyme*.] A white or milky fluid separated from aliments while in the intestines, taken up by the lacteal vessels and finally entering the blood —**Chylaceous**, ki-lā'shus, a. Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.—**Chylifaction**, **Chylification**, ki-li-fak'shon, kī'li-fi-kā''shon, n. The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.—**Chylifactive**, **Chylificatory**, ki-li-fak'tiv, ki-lif'i-ka-to-ri, a. Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.—**Chylific**, ki-lif'ik, a. Chylifactive. **Chylify**, ki'li-fi, *v.t.* and *i.* To convert or be converted into chyle.—**Chylopoetic**, kī'li-pō-et''ik, a. [Gr. *poiéō*, to make.] Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of chyle; chylifactive.—**Chylous**, kī'lus, a. Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling chyle.

Chyme, kim, n. [Gr. *chymos*, juice. CHYLE.] The pulpy mass of partially digested food before the chyle is extracted from it.—**Chymification**, ki'mi-fi-kā''shon, n. The process of becoming or of forming chyme. —**Chymify**, ki'mi-fī, *v.t.* and *i.* To form or be formed into chyme.—**Chymous**, kī'mus, Pertaining to chyme.

Chymical, **Chymist**, **Chymistry**, kim'ik-al, kim'ist, kim'ist-ri. CHEMICAL, &c.

Cibol, sib'ol, n. [Fr. *ciboule*, from L. *cepula*, dim. of *cepa*, an onion.] A plant of the onion genus without a bulb, and the leaves of which are used for culinary purposes.

Cicada, si-kā'da, n. pl. **Cicads** or **Cicadæ**, si-kā'dē, si-kā'dē. [L.] The popular and generic name of certain insects, the males of which have on each side of the body an organ with which they can make a considerable noise.—**Cicala**, si-kā'la; It. pron. chi-kā'la, n. [It., from L. *cicada*.] A cicada.

Cicatrice, sik'a-tris, n. [Fr. *cicatrice*, L. *cicatrix*.] A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed. Also **Cicatrix**, si-kā'triks, pl. **Cicatrices**, sik-a-tri'sēz. — **Cicatricula**, **Cicatricle**, sik-a-trik'ū-la, sik'a-tri-kl, n. [L. *cicatricula*, dim. of *cicatrix*.] The germinating point in the embryo of a seed; the point in the yolk of an egg at which development is first seen.—**Cicatrisive**, sik'a-tri-siv, a. Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrice.—**Cicatrize**, sik'a-tīz, *v.t.*—*cicatrized*, *cicatrizing*. To induce the formation of a cicatrice on; to heal up (a wound).—*v.i.* To become healed leaving a cicatrice; to skin over.—**Cicatrizant**, sik'a-tri-zant, n. That which cicatrizes; a medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrice.—**Cicatrization**, sik'a-tri-zā''shon, n. The process of healing or forming a cicatrice.—**Cicatrose**, sik'a-trōs, a. Full of scars; scarry.

Cicerone, sis-e-rō'ne; It. pron. chē-chā-rō'nā, n. [It., from *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] A name given by the Italians to the guides who show travellers the antiquities of the country; hence, in a general sense, one who explains the curiosities of a place; a guide. — **Ciceronian**, sis-e-rō'ni-an, a. Resembling the style of Cicero; eloquent. —**Ciceronianism**, sis-e-rō'ni-an-izm, n. The manner or style of Cicero; a Ciceronian phrase or form of expression.

Cichoraceous, sik-ō-rā'shus, a. [L. *cichorium*, chicory.] Having the qualities of or belonging to plants of the succory or chicory family.

Cider, sī'dèr, n. [Fr. *cidre*, from L. *sicera*, Gr. *sikera*, strong drink, from Heb. *shekar*, to intoxicate.] A fermented, slightly alcoholic drink prepared from the juice of apples. — **Ciderkin**, sī'dèr-kin, n. An inferior beverage made from apples after the juice has been pressed out for cider.—**Cider-mill**, n. A mill for crushing apples for making cider.

Ci-devant, sē-dē-von', a. [Fr. from *ci*=*ici* (from L. *hicce*), here, and *devant*, representing L. *de ab ante*, lit. of from before.] Previous; former; at a former period.

Ciel, **Cieling**, sēl, sēl'ing, n. Same as *Ceil*, *Ceiling*.

Cierge, sèrj, n. [Fr., from L. *cera*, wax.] A candle carried in religious processions.

Cigar, si-gär', n. [Fr. *cigare*, Sp. *cigarro*, originally the name of a kind of tobacco in Cuba.] A small roll of tobacco-leaf, with a pointed end for putting into the mouth, used for smoking. — **Cigarette**, sig-a-rē', n. [Fr. dim. of *cigare*.] A little cut tobacco rolled up in tissue paper, used for smoking.

Cilia, sil'i-a, n. pl. [L. *cilium*, an eyelash.] The hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; eyelashes; hairs or bristles situated on the margin of a vegetable body; small, generally microscopic, hair-like vibratile processes which project from animal membranes, and have usually important functions.—**Ciliary**, sil'i-a-ri, a. Belonging to the eyelids or eyelashes; pertaining to or performed by vibratile cilia (ciliary motion).—**Ciliate**, **Ciliated**, sil'i-āt, sil'i-āt-ed, a. Furnished with cilia; bearing cilia.—**Ciliiform**, sil'i-i-form, a. Having the form of cilia; very fine or slender.

Cimbric, sim'brik, a. Pertaining to the *Cimbri*, an ancient people of Europe, generally considered a North German race.

Cimeter,‡ **Cimiter**,‡ sim'e-tèr, sim'i-tèr, n. A scimitar.

Cimmerian, sim-mē'ri-an, a. Pertaining to the *Cimmerii* or *Cimmerians*, a mythical people described as dwelling where the sun never shines, and perpetual darkness reigns; hence, very dark (*Mil.*).

Cimolite, sim'ō-lit, n. [Fr. *cimolite*, from *Cimolus*, *Cimoli*, or Argentiera, one of the Cyclades.] A white, soft variety of clay, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations, by the moderns as a fuller's earth.

Cinchona, sin-kō'na, n. [From the Countess of *Chinchon*, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of fever by it in 1638, and assisted in spreading the remedy.] The name of a number of South American trees and shrubs, some of which yield the bark whence quinine is obtained; the bark of such trees, called also *Peruvian bark*.—**Cinchonaceous**, sin-kō-nā'shus, a. Pertaining to cinchona or plants of allied genera.—**Cinchonic**, sin-kon'ik, a. Of or belonging to cinchona; derived from cinchona; having the properties of cinchona. —**Cinchonin**, **Cinchonine**, sin'ko-nin, n. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of several species of cinchona, along with quinine, and one of the medicinal active principles of this bark, being valuable as a febrifuge. —**Cinchonism**, sin'kon-izm, n. A disturbed condition of the system, the result of overdoses of cinchona or quinine.

Cincture, singk'tūr, n. [L. *cinctura*, from *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird, seen also in *precinct*, *succinct*.] A belt, girdle, or something similar; that which rings, encircles, or incloses; inclosure; *arch.* a ring round a column.—**Cinctured**, singk'tūrd, a. Girt with a cincture.

Cinder, sin'dèr, n. [A. Sax. *sinder*, dross, cinders; Icel. *sindr*, Sw. *sinder*, Dan. *sinder*, *sinner*, a cinder; D. *sintel*, G. *sinter*.] A solid piece of matter remaining after having been subjected to combustion; especially, a piece of coal more or less completely burnt, but not reduced to ashes.—**Cindery**, sin'dèr-i, a. Resembling cinders; containing cinders, or composed of them.

Cinematograph, sin-e-mat'o-graf, n. [Gr. *kinēma*, motion, and *-graph*.] An apparatus by which a series of instantaneous photographs of something moving are shown in rapid succession so as to give the effect of reality.

Cinenchyma, si-nen'ki-ma, n. [Gr. *kinéō*, to move, and *enchyma*, infusion—*en*, in, *chéō*, to pour.] *Bot.* a tissue containing elaborated sap or latex.—**Cinenchymatous**, si-nen-kim'at-us, a. Pertaining to cinenchyma; laticiferous.

Cinerascous, **Cinerous**, sin-e-rā'shus, si-nē'rē-us, a. [L. *cinerascens*, *cinereus*, from *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] Like ashes; having the colour of the ashes of wood.—**Cinerária**, sin-e-rā'ri-a, n. [From the soft ashy white down on the surface of the leaves.] The common and generic name of several species of composite plants (chiefly South African) many varieties of which are cultivated in our gardens.—**Cinerary**, sin'e-ra-ri, a. [L. *cinerarius*.] Pertaining to ashes; a term applied to the urns in which the ashes of bodies which had been burned were deposited. — **Cineration**, sin-e-rā'shon, n. The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion.—**Cineritious**, sin-e-ri'shus, a. [L. *cineritius*.] Having the colour or consistence of ashes; ash-gray; *anat.* a term applied to the exterior or cortical part of the brain.

Cingalese, sing'ga-lēz, a. Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of Ceylon, or to the island itself. Also used as a noun, *sing.* and *pl.*

Cinnabar, sin'na-bär, n. [L. *cinnabaris*, Gr. *kinnabari*, a word of Eastern origin;

Per. *ginābār.*] Red sulphide of mercury, which, when sublimed and used as a pigment, is called *vermilion*; a red resinous juice obtained from an East Indian tree formerly used as an astringent: called also *Dragon's-blood.*—**Cinnabaric, Cinnabarine,** sin'na-bar-ik, sin'na-bar-in, *a.* Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar or containing it.

Cinnamon, sin'na-mon, *n.* [L. *cinnamomum*; from Gr. *kinnamōmon*, through Phœn. from Heb. *kinnamon.*] The inner bark of a tree of the laurel family, a native of Ceylon and other parts of tropical Asia, dried and having a fragrant smell, moderately pungent taste, with some degree of sweetness and astringency, being one of the best cordial, carminative, and restorative spices.—*White cinnamon.* CANELLA.—**Cinnamic, Cinnamomic,** sin-nam'ik, sin-na-mom'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from cinnamon.—**Cinnamon-stone,** *n.* A variety of garnet of a cinnamon colour.

Cinque, singk, *n.* [Fr., L. *quinque*, five.] A five: a word used in certain games.—**Cinquefoil,** *n.* [L. *folium*, a leaf.] An ornament in the pointed style of architecture somewhat resembling five leaves about a common centre, the apertures of circular windows being often in this form; the name of various plants having quinate leaves, as the five-finged clover, &c.—**Cinque-pace,** *n.* A kind of dance, the steps of which were regulated by the number five. [*Shak.*]—**Cinque-ports,** *n. pl.* Five ports or havens on the southern shore of England, towards France, *viz.* Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford, all having royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing a certain number of ships in war at their own expense.

Cipher, sī'fer, *n.* [O.Fr. *cifre*, Mod. Fr. *chiffre*, It. *cifra*, Ar. *ṣifr*, cipher, from Ar. *ṣifr*, empty.] The numerical character or figure 0 or nothing; any numerical character; some person or thing of no consequence, importance, or value; a monogram or literal device formed of the intertwined initials of a name; a kind of secret writing.—*v.i.* To use figures; to practise arithmetic.—*v.t.* To write in occult or secret characters.

Cipolin, sip'ol-in, *n.* [It. *cipollino*, from *cipolla*, an onion, from its being veined or stratified like an onion.] A green marble from Rome, containing white zones.

Cippus, sip'pus, *n.* pl. **Cippi,** sip'pi. [L.] In *Rom. antiq.* a low column, generally rectangular and sculptured, and often bearing an inscription, serving as a sepulchral monument, and occasionally as a landmark, milestone, &c.

Cire, sēr'k, *n.* [L. *circus*, a circle.] A prehistoric stone circle.

Circar, ser'kar, *n.* [Per. *sarkār.*] In India, a large portion of a province.

Circean, ser-se'an, *a.* Pertaining to *Circe*, in Greek mythology a celebrated sorceress, who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine by a magical beverage; hence, fascinating but brutifying or poisonous; magical.

Circensian, sēr-sen'shi-an, *a.* [L. *circenses*, games of the *circus.*] Pertaining to the circus in Rome, or the games practised there.

Circinate, ser'si-nāt, *a.* [From L. *circinus*, a compass, a circle, from *circus*, a circle.] *Bot.* rolled up on itself like a shepherd's crook or bishop's crosier, as the fronds of ferns in a young state.

Circle, ser'kl, *n.* [L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, a circle.] A plane figure, comprehended by a single curve line, called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the centre; the line bounding or forming such a figure, or something in a similar form; a ring; a round body; compass; circuit; a series (as of actions) ending where it begins; an ending where one began; a number of particulars regarded as having a central point; a number of persons associated by some tie; a coterie; a set.—*v.t.*—*circled, circling.* To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose; to move round; to revolve round.—*v.i.* To move circularly; to circulate; to revolve.—*Great circle*, a circle on a sphere having as its centre the centre of the sphere: opposed to a *small or lesser circle.* The equator is a great circle; any parallel of latitude a small circle.—*Great circle sailing*, the manner of conducting a vessel between one place and another so that her track may always be along or nearly along the arc of a great circle.—*Polar circles*, the Arctic and the Antarctic circles 23° from the respective poles.—**Circled,** ser'kld, *a.* Circular; round. [*Shak.*]—**Circlet,** ser'klet, *n.* A little circle; a ring-shaped ornament for the head; a chaplet; a headband.

Circuit, ser'kit or ser'kūt, *n.* [Fr. *circuit*, L. *circuitus*—*circum*, round, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.] The act of moving or passing round; a circular journey; a revolution; the distance round any space whether circular or otherwise; a boundary line encompassing an object; circumference; the journey of judges or other persons through certain appointed places for the purpose of holding courts or performing other stated duties; the district or portion of country in which a particular judge or judges hold courts and administer justice; the arrangement by which a current of electricity is kept up between the two poles of a galvanic battery; the path of a voltaic current.—**Circuitous,** sēr-kū'it-us, *a.* Having a roundabout or devious course; not direct; roundabout.—**Circuitously,** sēr-kū'it-us-li, *adv.* In a circuitous manner.—**Circuitousness, Circuity,** sēr-kū'it-us-nes, sēr-kū'i-ti, *n.* The character or condition of being circuitous.

Circular, ser'kū-lēr, *a.* [L. *circularis.* CIRCLE.] In the form of a circle; round; circumscribed by a circle; passing over or forming a circle, circuit, or round; addressed to a number of persons having a common interest (a *circular* letter).—*Circular note*, a note or letter of credit furnished by bankers to persons about to travel abroad, and which is payable at any one of a number of places.—*Circular numbers*, those whose powers terminate in the roots themselves, as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36.—*n.* A letter, notice, or intimation, generally printed or multiplied by some other rapid process, of which a copy is sent to several persons on some common business.—**Circularity,** sēr-kū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being circular; a circular form.—**Circulate,** sēr'kū-lāt, *v.t.*—*circulated, circulating.* [L. *circulo, circulatum.*] To move in a circle; to move round and return to the same point; to flow in the veins or channels of an organism; to pass from one person or place to another; to be diffused.—*v.i.* To cause to pass from place to place or from person to person; to put about; to spread.—*Circulating or recurring decimals*, interminate decimals in which two or more figures are continually repeated.—*Circulating library*, a library the books of which circulate among the subscribers.—**Circulation,** sēr-kū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of circulating or moving in a course which brings or tends to bring the moving body to the point where its motion began; the act of flowing through the veins or channels of an organism; recurrence in a certain order or series; the act of passing from place to place or from person to person (as of money, news, &c.); the extent to which anything is circulated (a newspaper with a large *circulation*); currency; circulating coin, or notes, bills, &c., current and representing coin.—**Circulative,** sēr'kū-lā-tiv, *a.* Circulating; causing circulation.—**Circulator,** sēr'kū-la-tēr, *n.* One who or that which circulates: specifically applied to a circulating decimal fraction.—**Circulatory,** sēr'kū-la-to-ri, *a.* Passing round a certain circuit; circular.—**Circulable,** sēr'kū-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being circulated, or put in circulation, as coins, bank-notes, &c.

Circumambient, sēr-kum-am'bi-ent, *a.* [L. *circum*, around, and *ambio*, to go about.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides, as the air about the earth.—**Circumambiency,** sēr-kum-am'bi-en-si, *n.* The state or quality of being circumambient.

Circumambulate, sēr-kum-am'bū-lāt, *v.i.* [L. *circum*, around, and *ambulo*, to walk.] To walk round about.—**Circumambulation,** sēr-kum-am'bū-lā"shon, *n.* The act of circumambulating.

Circumcise, ser'kum-sīz, *v.t.*—*circumcised, circumcising.* [L. *circum-cido, circumcisum*—*circum*, about, and *cædo*, to cut.] To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of, a ceremony or rite among the Jews, Mohammedans, and others.—**Circumciser,** ser'kum-sīz-ēr, *n.* One who performs circumcision.—**Circumcision,** sēr-kum-si'shon, *n.* The act of circumcising.

Circumference, sēr-kum'fer-ens, *n.* [L. *circumferentia*—*circum*, round, and *fero*, to carry.] The line that bounds a circle or any regular curvilinear figure; periphery; measure round a circular or spherical body.—**Circumferential,** sēr-kum'fer-en'shal, *a.* Pertaining to the circumference.—**Circumferenter,** sēr-kum'fer-en-tēr, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles, now almost superseded by the theodolite.

Circumflect, ser'kum-flekt, *v.t.* [L. *circum*, round, and *flecto, flexum*, to bend.] To bend round; to circumflex.—**Circumflex,** ser'kum-fleks, *n.* A wave of the voice, embracing both a rise and a fall on the same syllable; an accent placed only on long vowels, and indicating different things in different languages. In Greek it is marked by the signs ~ and ^, in French and some other languages by the sign ^.—*a.* Term for the above accent; *anat.* applied to several curved parts in the body.—*v.t.* To mark or pronounce with the circumflex.

Circumfluence, sēr-kum'flu-ens, *n.* [L. *circumfluens*—*circum*, round, and *fluo*, to flow.] A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure of waters.—**Circumfluent, Circumfluous,** sēr-kum'flu-ent, sēr-kum'flu-us, *a.* Flowing round; surrounding as a fluid.

Circumfuse, sēr-kum-fūz', *v.t.*—*circumfused, circumfusing.* [L. *circum-fundo, circumfusum*—*circum*, round, and *fundo, fusum*, to pour.] To pour round; to spread round. [*Mil.*]—**Circumfusile,** sēr-kum-fū'sil, *a.* Capable of being poured or spread round.—**Circumfusion,** sēr-kum-fū'zhon, *n.* The act of circumfusing; state of being.

Circumgyrate, sēr-kum-ji'rāt, *v.t.* and *i.* L. *circum*, round, and *gyro*, to turn, from *gyrus*, a circle.] To roll or turn round.—**Circumgyration,** sēr-kum'ji-rā"shon, *n.* The act of circumgyrating; a circular motion.

Circumjacent, sēr-kum-jā'sent, *a.* [L. *circumjacens*—*circum*, round, and *jaceo*, to lie.] Lying round; bordering on every side.—**Circumjacence, Circumjacency,** sēr-kum-jā'sens, sēr-kum-jā'sen-si, *n.* State or condition of being circumjacent.

Circumlittoral, sēr-kum-lit'o-ral, *a.* [L. *circum*, round, and *littus, littoris*, the shore.] About or adjoining the shore.

Circumlocution, sēr'kum-lō-kū"shon, *n.* [L. *circum*, round, and *locutio*, a speaking, *loquor*, to speak.] A roundabout way of speaking; the use of more words than necessary to express an idea; a periphrasis.—**Circumlocutory,** sēr-kum-lok'ū-to-ri, *a.* Exhibiting circumlocution; periphrastic.

Circummure, sēr-kum-mūr', *v.t.* [L. *circum*, round, and *murus*, a wall.] To wall round; to encompass with a wall. [*Shak.*]

Circumnavigate, sēr-kum-nav'i-gāt, *v.t.*—*circumnavigated, circumnavigating.* [L. *circumnavigo*—*circum*, round, and *navigo*, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.] To sail round; to pass round by water (the globe, an island, &c.).—**Circumnavigable,** sēr-kum-nav'i-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round.—**Circumnavigation,** sēr-kum-navi-gā"shon, *n.* The act of sailing round.—**Circumnavigator,** sēr-kum-nav'i-gā-tēr, *n.* One who circumnavigates: generally applied to one who has sailed round the globe.

Circumpolar, sēr-kum-pō'lēr, *a.* Surrounding either pole of the earth or heavens.

Circumscissile, sēr-kum-sis'sil, *a.* [L. *circum*, round, and *scindo, scissum*, to cut.] *Bot.* opening or divided by a transverse

circular line: a term applied to a mode of dehiscence in some fruits, as in the henbane, monkey-pot, &c.

Circumscribe, sėr'kum-skrib, *v.t.*—*circumscribed*, *circumscribing*. [L. *circumscribo*—*circum*, round, and *scribo*, to write.] To inscribe or draw a line round; to mark out certain bounds or limits for; to inclose within certain limits; to limit, bound, confine, restrain (authority &c.).—**Circumscribable**, sėr-kum-skrib'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.—**Circumscriber**, sėr-kum-skrib'ėr, *n.* One who or that which circumscribes.—**Circumscription**, sėr-kum-skrip'shon, *n.* The act of circumscribing or state of being circumscribed; limitation; restriction; also a periphery or circumference.—**Circumscriptive**, sėr-kum-skrip'tiv, *a.* Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe; limiting; restricting. [*Mil.*]

Circumspect, sėr'kum-spekt, *a.* [L. *circumspectus*—*circum*, round, and *specio*, to look.] Examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination; watchful on all sides; wary; vigilant; prudent; cautious.—**Circumspection**, sėr-kum-spek'shon, *n.* The quality of being circumspect; observation of the true position of circumstances; watchfulness; vigilance; wariness; caution.—**Circumspective**,† sėr-kum-spek'tiv, *a.* Circumspect; cautious.—**Circumspectly**, sėr'kum-spekt-li, *adv.* In a circumspect manner; cautiously; watchfully.—**Circumspectness**, sėr'kum-spekt-nes, *n.* Circumspection.

Circumstance, sėr'kum-stans, *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, from *circumstans*, standing about—*circum*, round, and *sto*, to stand.] Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact or case; something incidental; some fact giving rise to a certain presumption, or tending to afford some evidence; detail; incident; event; *pl.* situation; surroundings; state of things; especially, condition in regard to wordly estate.—*v.t.* *circumstanced*, *circumstancing*. To place in a particular situation or in certain surroundings: usually in pp.—**Circumstantial**, sėr-kum-stan'shal, *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances; attending; incidental; relating to, but not essential; exhibiting all the circumstances (account or recital); minute; particular; obtained or inferred from the circumstances of the case; not direct or positive (*circumstantial* evidence).—*n.* Something incidental and of subordinate importance: opposed to *essential*.—**Circumstantiality**, sėr-kum-stan'shi-al''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being circumstantial; minuteness; fulness of detail.—**Circumstantially**, sėr-kum-stan'shal-li, *adv.* In a circumstantial manner; minutely; in full detail; indirectly; not positively.—**Circumstantiate**, sėr-kum-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* To confirm by circumstances; to describe circumstantially or in full detail.

Circumvallate,† sėr-kum-val'lāt, *v.t.* [L. *circum*, round, and *vallum*, a rampart.] To surround with a rampart.—**Circumvallation**, sėr-kum'val-lā''shon, *n.* The act of surrounding with a rampart; a line of field fortifications consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or a camp.

Circumvent, sėr-kum-vent', *v.t.* [L. *circumvenio*, *circumventum*—*circum*, about, and *venio*, to come.] To gain advantage over by artfulness, stratagem, or deception; to defeat or get the better of by cunning; to outwit; to overreach.—**Circumvention**, sėr-kum-ven'shon, *n.* The act of circumventing; outwitting or overreaching; stratagem.—**Circumventive**, sėr-kum-vent'iv, *a.* Tending or designed to circumvent.—**Circumventor**, sėr-kum-vent'ėr, *n.* One who circumvents.

Circumvolve, sėr-kum-volv', *v.t.*—*circumvolved*, *circumvolving*. [L. *circum*, round, and *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.] To turn or cause to roll round; to cause to revolve.—**Circumvolution**, sėr-kum'vō-lū''shon, *n.* A rolling or being rolled round; one of the windings of a thing wound or twisted; a convolution; a roundabout procedure.

Circus, sėr'kus, *n.* pl. **Circuses**, sėr'kus-ez. [L.] Among the ancient Romans a kind of theatre or amphitheatre adapted for horse-races, the exhibition of athletic exercises, contests with wild beasts, &c.; in modern times, a place of amusement where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays form the principal entertainment.

Cirque, sėrk, *n.* [Fr., a circle, a circus.] A circus; a kind of circular valley among mountains; an amphitheatre.

Cirrhosis, sir-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *kirrhos*, orange-tawny, from the appearance of the diseased liver.] A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver, often seen in drunkards.—**Cirrhotic**, sir-rot'ik, *a.* Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

Cirribranch, **Cirribranchiate**, sir'ri-brangk, sir-ri-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *branchiæ*, gills.] Having tendril-like gills: a term applied to certain molluscs.—**Cirriferous**, **Cirrigerous**, sir-rif'ėr-us, sir-rij'ėr-us, *a.* Possessing cirri.—**Cirriform**, sir'ri-form, *a.* Formed like a tendril.—**Cirrigrade**, sir'ri-grād, *a.* [L. *gradior*, to go.] Moving by means of tendril-like appendages.—**Cirriped**, sir'ri-ped, *n.* [L. *cirrus*, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] A member of an order of lower crustaceous animals, so called from the cirri or filaments with which their transformed feet are fringed.—**Cirrose**, **Cirrous**, sir'rōs, sir'rus, *a.* *Bot.* having a cirrus or tendril; resembling tendrils or coiling like them. Written also *Cirrhose*, *Cirrhous*.—**Cirrus**, sir'rus, *n.* pl. **Cirri**, sir'rī. A tendril; a long threadlike organ by which a plant climbs; a soft curled filamentary appendage to parts serving as the feet of certain lower animals, as barnacles, and the jaws of certain fishes; one of the forms which clouds assume; a light fleecy cloud at a high elevation, *cirro-cumulus* and *cirro-stratus* being intermediate forms partaking partly of this character, partly of that of the cumulus and stratus.

Cisalpine, sis-al'pin, *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, Alps.] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps.—**Cisatlantic**, sis-at-lan'tik, *a.* Being on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.—**Cismontane**, sis-mon'tān, *a.* Existing on this side of the mountains; specifically, on this side the Alps: opposed to *Ultramontane*.—**Cispadane**, sis'pa-dān, *a.* [L. *Padus*, the river Po.] On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.

Ciselure, siz'lūr, *n.* [Fr., from *ciseler*, to carve or engrave with a chisel.] The art or operation of chasing; chased metal work.

Cisleu, sis'lē-ū, *n.* Same as *Chisleu*.

Cissoid, sis'soid, *n.* [Gr. *kissos*, ivy.] *Geom.* a particular variety of curve invented by the Greek geometer Diocles.—**Cissoidal**, sis-soid'al, *a.* Pertaining to the cissoid.

Cist, sist, *n.* [L. *cista*, Gr. *kistē*, a chest. *Chest* is another form of this word.] A place of interment of an early or prehistoric period, consisting of a stone chest formed of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their ends, and covered by similar flat stones.—**Cistella**, sis-tel'la, *n.* [L., a casket, dim. of *cista*, a box.] *Bot.* the capsular shield of some lichens.

Cistercian, sis-tėr'shi-an, *n.* A member of a religious order, which takes its name from its original convent, *Cistercium* or Citeaux, near Dijon, where the society was founded in 1098.

Cistern, sis'tėrn, *n.* [L. *cisterna*, from *cista*, a chest.] An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer, or other liquor.

Cistus, sis'tus, *n.* [Gr. *kistos*.] The rock-rose, the name of European plants of various species, some of them beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, ornamental in gardens.

Citadel, sit'a-del, *n.* [Fr. *citadelle*. Same origin as *city*.] A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or, in case of a siege, to form a final point of defence.

Cite, sit, *v.t.*—*cited*, *citing*. [Fr. *citer*, from L. *cito*, *citare*, freq. of *cieo*, to call, to summon; seen also in *excite*, *incite*, *recite*.] To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear; to summon before a person or tribunal; to quote, adduce, or bring forward; to refer to in support, proof, or confirmation (to *cite* an authority).—**Citable**, sit'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being cited or quoted.—**Cital**, sī'tal, *n.* The act of citing to appear; a summons; mention; quotation‡; citation‡.—**Citation**, sī-tā'shon, *n.* A summons; an official call or notice given to a person to appear, as in a court; the act of citing a passage from a book or person; the passage or words quoted; quotation.—**Citatory**, sī'ta-to-ri, *a.* Having the power or form of citation.—**Citer**, sīt'ėr, *n.* One who cites.

Cithara, sith'a-ra, *n.* [L., from Gr. *kithara*, whence *gittern*, *guitar*.] An ancient stringed instrument resembling the more modern cittern or guitar.—**Citharist**, sith'ar-ist, *n.* A player on the cithara.—**Citharistic**, sith-ar-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the cithara.—**Cithern**, **Cittern**, sith'ėrn, sit'tėrn, *n.* An old instrument of the guitar kind, strung with wire instead of gut.

Citizen, &c. CITY.

Citron, sit'ron, *n.* [Fr. *citron*, from L. *citreum*, from *citrus*, the lemon or citron.] The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon; the tree itself.—**Citric**, sit'rik, *a.* Belonging to or derived from lemons or citrons.—*Citric acid*, the acid of lemons, used for making cooling drinks, and as a discharge in calico-printing.—**Citrine**, sit'rin, *a.* [L. *citrinus*, from *citrus*, a lemon or citron.] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon colour; yellow or greenish-yellow.—*Citrine ointment*, the ointment of nitrate of mercury.—*n.* Lemon colour; a yellow pellucid variety of quartz.

Cittern, sit'tėrn, *n.* CITHARA.

City, sit'i, *n.* [Fr. *cité*, from L. *civitas*, *civitatis*, a city, state, from *civis*, a citizen, whence also *civil*.] In a general sense, a large and important town; in a narrower sense and as regards Great Britain, a town corporate that is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church; in the United States an incorporated town governed by a mayor and aldermen; the inhabitants of a city collectively.—*a.* Pertaining to a city.—**Citied**, sit'id, *a.* Belonging to a city; having the qualities of a city; covered with cities.—**Citizen**, sit'i-zen, *n.* [O.E. *citezein*, from O.Fr. *citeain*, *citeien*, &c. (Mod. Fr. *citoyen*), from *cité*, a city. The *z* is a corruption of the old symbol used for *y*.] The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; a member of a state with full political privileges.—*a.* Having the qualities of a citizen; town-bred.—**Citizenize**, sit'i-zen-iz, *v.t.* To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen.—**Citizenship**, sit'i-zen-ship, *n.* The state or principles of a citizen.

Cive, siv, *n.* [Fr. *cive*, L. *cepa*, an onion.] A small perennial plant of the same genus as the leek and onion, cultivated in kitchen-gardens as a pot-herb.

Civet, siv'et, *n.* [Fr. *civette*, It. *zibetto*, from Ar. *zabad*, the substance civet.] A strong-smelling substance taken from the anal glands of the civet-cats, and yielding a perfume; the animal that yields this substance.—*v.t.* To scent with civet.—**Civet-cat**, *n.* The name of several carnivorous mammals natives of N. Africa and Asia, having a gland near the anus containing the odoriferous substance called civet.

Civic, siv'ik, *a.* [L. *civicus*, from *civis*, a citizen; whence also *city*.] Pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honours.—*Civic crown*, *Rom. antiq.* a crown of oak leaves given to a soldier who saved the life of a citizen in battle.—**Civics**, siv'iks, *n.* The science of the rights and duties of citizens.—**Civil**, siv'il, *a.* [L. *civilis*, from *civis*.] Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state (*civil* rights, government, &c.); political; municipal or private, as opposed to criminal; not ecclesiastical or military; exhibiting some refinement of manners; civilized; courteous; obliging; well bred; affable; polite.—*Civil engineering*, that branch of engineering which relates to the forming of

roads, bridges, railroads, canals, aqueducts, harbours, &c.—*Civil law*, the law of a state, city, or country; more specifically, the Roman law, the system of law which prevailed in the Roman Empire, and has largely influenced modern systems.—*Civil list*, a yearly sum of money allotted to the sovereign of Britain, mainly for the expenses of the royal household, pensions, &c.—*Civil service*, that branch of the public service in which the non-military employees of a government are engaged, or those persons collectively.—*Civil war*, a war between the people of the same state.—*Civil year*, the tropical or solar year.—**Civilly**, siv'il-li, *adv.* In a civil manner; as regards civil rights or privileges; politely; courteously; in a well-bred manner.—**Civilian**, si-vil'i-an, *n.* One skilled in the Roman or civil law; one whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical.—**Civility**, si-vil'i-ti, *n.* [L. *civilitas*, from *civilis*.] The state of being civilised†; good breeding; politeness, or an act of politeness; courtesy; kind attention.—**Civilizable**, siv'il-iz-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being civilised.—**Civilization**, siv'il-iz-ā"shon, *n.* The act of civilizing, or state of being civilised; the state of being refined in manners from the rudeness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning.—**Civilize**, siv'il-iz, *v.t.*—*civilised*, *civilising*. [Fr. *civiliser*, formerly also *civiliser*.] To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce order and civic organization among; to refine and enlighten; to elevate in social life.—**Civilized**, siv'il-izd, *p.* and *a.* Possessing some culture or refinement; refined; cultivated.—**Civilizer**, siv'il-iz-ér, *n.* One who or that which civilises or tends to civilize.

Clachan, klach'an, *n.* [Gael. from *clach*, a stone.] In Scotland, a small village or hamlet.

Clack, klak, *v.i.* [An ir[illegible]tive word; comp. Fr. *claque*, a clap or c[illegible] D. *klakken*, to clap; E. *clap*, *crack*.] [illegible]ke a sudden sharp noise, as by [illegible] or cracking; to rattle; to utter sounds or words rapidly and continually, or with sharpness and abruptness.—*v.t.* To cause to make a sharp, short sound; to clap; to speak without thought; to rattle out.—*n.* A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; a kind of small windmill for frightening birds; continual talk; prattle.—**Clacker**, klak'ér, *n.* One who or that which clacks.—**Clack-dish**, *n.* A dish formerly us[illegible] by mendicants, with a cover, which th[illegible] *clacked* to excite notice. [*Shak.*]—**Clack**[illegible]*e*, *n.* A valve in pumps with a sing[illegible]p, hinged at one edge.

Clad, klad, *pp.* Clothed.

Claim, klām, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *claimer*, from L. *clamo*, *clamare*, to shout, whence also *clamour*, *acclaim*, *acclamation*, *exclaim*, *reclaim*, &c.] To ask or seek to obtain by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to assert a right to; to demand as due.—*v.i.* To be entitled to a thing; to have a right; to derive a right; to assert claims; to put forward claims.—*n.* A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due; a right to claim or demand; a title to anything; the thing claimed or demanded; specifically, in America, Australia, &c., a piece of land allotted to one.—**Claimable**, klām'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being claimed or demanded as due.—**Claimant**, **Claimer**, klām'ant, klām'ér, *n.* A person who claims; one who demands anything as his right.—**Claimless**,† klām'les, *a.* Having no claim.

Clairvoyance, klār-voi'ans, *n.* [Fr. *clair*, clear, and *voyant*, seeing, ppr. of *voir* (L. *videre*), to see.] A power attributed to persons in the mesmeric state, by which the person (called a clairvoyant or clairvoyante) discerns objects concealed from sight, tells what is happening at a distance, &c.—**Clairvoyant**, klār-voi'ant, *a.* Of or pertaining to clairvoyance.—**Clairvoyant**, **Clairvoyante**, klār-voi'ant, *n.* A man or woman in a certain stage of mesmerism, in which state the subject is said to see things not present to the senses.

Clam,† klam, *v.t.*—*clammed*, *clamming*. [A. Sax. *clam*, mud, clay, that which is clammy; Dan. *klam*, clammy, *klamme*, to clog.] To clog with glutinous or viscous matter.—*v.i.*† To be glutinous or moist; to stick like clammy matter or moisture.—**Clammy**, klam'mi, *a.* Viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.—**Clammily**, klam'mi-li, *adv.* In a clammy manner.—**Clamminess**, klam'mi-nes, *n.* The state of being clammy or viscous; viscosity; stickiness.

Clam, klam, *n.* [Shortened from *clamp*, the former name, given from the firmness with which some of these animals adhere to rocks. CLAMP.] The popular name of certain bivalvular shell-fish, of several genera and many species.—**Clam-shell**, *n.* The shell of a clam.

Clamant, klam'ant, *a.* [CLAIM.] Clamorous; beseeching; pressing; urgent; crying.

Clamber, klam'bér, *v.i.* [O.E. *clamer*, *clammer*, akin to *clam*, to adhere, *clamp*, and *climb*.] To climb with difficulty or with hands and feet; to rise up steeply (*Tenn.*).—*v.t.*† To ascend by climbing; to climb with difficulty. [*Shak.*]—*n.* The act of clambering or climbing with difficulty.

Clamour, klam'ér, *n.* [L. *clamor*, an outcry, from *clamo*, to cry out, whence E. *claim*.] A great outcry; vociferation made by a loud human voice continued or repeated, or by a number of voices; loud complaint; urgent demand; loud and continued noise.—*v.t.* To utter in a loud voice; to shout.—*v.i.* To make a clamour; to utter loud sounds or outcries; to vociferate; to make importunate complaints or demands.—**Clamourer**, klam'ér-ér, *n.* One who clamours.—**Clamorous**, klam'ér-us, *a.* Making a clamour or outcry; noisy; vociferous; loud.—**Clamorously**, klam'ér-us-li, *adv.* In a clamorous manner; with loud noise or words.—**Clamorousness**, klam'ér-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being clamorous.

Clamp, klamp, *n.* [Most closely connected with L.G. and D. *klamp*, Dan. *klampe*, G. *klampe*, a clamp; from root seen in E. *climb*, *clamber*, *clem* (to pinch with hunger), *clam*.] Something rigid that *fastens* or binds; a piece of wood or metal *fastening* two pieces together, or strengthening any framework; an instrument of wood or metal used by joiners, &c., for holding pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens.—*v.t.* To fasten with clamps; to fix a clamp on.

Clamp, klamp, *n.* [Imitative; comp. *clank*, *clink*.] A heavy footstep or tread; a tramp.—*v.i.* To tread heavily. [*Thack.*]

Clan, klan, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *clann*, family, tribe.] A race; a family; a tribe; the common descendants of the same progenitor, under the patriarchal control of a chief; a clique, sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.—**Clannish**, klan'ish, *a.* Imbued with the feelings, sentiments, and prejudices peculiar to clans; blindly devoted to those of one's own clan, set, or locality, and illiberal towards others.—**Clannishly**, klan'ish-li, *adv.* In a clannish manner.—**Clannishness**, klan'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being clannish.—**Clanship**, klan'ship, *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under a chieftain.—**Clansman**, klanz'man, *n.* A member of a clan.

Clandestine, klan-des'tin, *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, from *clam*, in secret.] Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view: generally implying craft, deception, or evil design.—**Clandestinely**, klan-des'tin-li, *adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; privately; in secret.—**Clandestineness**, **Clandestinity**,† klan-des'tin-nes, klan-des-tin'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being clandestine.

Clang, klang, *n.* [Imitative of sound, and akin to *clank*, *clink*, *clack*; G. *klingen*, to sound; Dan. Sw. G. *klang*, D. *klank*, a sound; L. *clangor*, Gr. *klangē*.] A loud sound produced from solid bodies, especially that produced by the collision of metallic bodies; a clank; clangour.—*v.i.* To give out a clang; to clank; to resound.—*v.t.* To cause to sound with a clang.—**Clangorous**, klang'gér-us, *a.* Making a clangour; having a hard or ringing sound.—**Clangour**, klang'gér, *n.* [Directly from L. *clangor*.] A sharp, hard, ringing sound as of a trumpet.

Clank, klangk, *n.* [CLANG.] The loud sound made by collision of metallic or other similarly sounding bodies (as chains, iron armour, &c.): generally expressing a less resounding sound than *clang*, and a deeper and stronger sound than *clink*.—*v.t.* To cause to sound with a clank.—*v.i.* To sound with or give out a clank.

Clap, klap; *v.t.*—*clapped* or *clapt* (pret. & pp.), *clapping*. [Same as Icel. and Sw. *klappa*, Dan. *klappe*, D. and L.G. *klappen*, to clap, to pat, &c.; perhaps imitative of sound.] To strike with a quick motion; to slap; to thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily: followed by *to* (to *clap to* the door); to place or put by a hasty or sudden motion (to *clap* the hand to the mouth, to *clap* spurs to a horse).—*To clap hands*, to strike the palms of the hands together, as a mark of applause or delight.—*To clap the wings*, to flap them, or to strike them together so as to make a noise.—*To clap hold of*, to seize roughly and suddenly.—*v.i.* To come together suddenly with noise; to clack; to strike the hands together in applause.—*n.* A collision of bodies with noise; a bang; a slap; a sudden act or motion (in phrase *at a clap*, that is at a blow, all at once); a burst or peal of thunder; a striking of hands to express approbation.—**Clapper**, klap'ér, *n.* A person who claps or applauds by clapping; that which claps or strikes, as the tongue of a bell; a kind of small noisy windmill to scare birds.—**Clap-net**, *n.* A net for taking larks and other small birds, which is made to fold smartly over on itself by the pulling of a string.—**Clap-sill**, *n.* The bottom part of the frame on which the lock-gates of docks, &c., shut.—**Clap-trap**, *n.* An artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity; high-flown sentiments or other rhetorical device by which a person panders to an audience; bunkum.—*a.* Designing or designed merely to catch applause.

Claque, klak, *n.* [Fr., from *claquer*, to clap the hands, to applaud.] A name applied collectively to a set of men who in theatres (as in those of Paris) are regularly hired to applaud the piece or the actors.—**Claqueur**, klak-ér, *n.* [Fr.] A member of the claque; one hired to publicly applaud a theatrical piece.

Clarence, klar'ens, *n.* [After the Duke of *Clarence*, William IV.] A close four-wheeled carriage, with inside seats for four.

Clarenceux, **Clarencieux**, klar'en-sū, *n.* [Said to be from the Duke of *Clarence*, son of Edward III., who first held the office.] In Great Britain, the second king-at-arms, inferior only to the Garter.

Clare-obscure,† klār'ob-skūr, *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.] *Paint.* light and shade; chiaroscuro.

Claret, klar'et, *n.* [Fr. *clairet*, from *clair*, clear; It. *claretto*.] The name given in England to the red wines of the Bordeaux district.—*a.* Having the colour of claret wine.—**Claret-cup**, *n.* A summer beverage, composed of iced claret, a little brandy, and a slice or two of lemon or other flavouring ingredients.—**Claret-jug**, *n.* A fancy glass or silver decanter, with lip and handle, for holding claret.

Clarify, klar'i-fi, *v.t.*—*clarified*, *clarifying*. [Fr. *clarifier*, from L. *clarificare*—*clarus*, clear, *facio*, to make.] To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine (liquor).—*v.i.* To grow or become clear or free from feculent matter; to become pure, as liquors.—**Clarifier**, klar'i-fi-ér, *n.* One who or that which clarifies or purifies; a vessel in which liquor is clarified.—**Clarification**, klar'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of clarifying; particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances from all feculent matter.

Clarinet, **Clarionet**, klar'i-net, klar'i-on-et, *n.* [Fr. *clarinette*—L. *clarus*, clear.] A wind-instrument of music, made of wood, and similar in shape to the oboe, having a fixed mouthpiece, containing a reed, which forms the upper joint of the instrument.—**Clarion**, klar'i-on, *n.* [L.L. *clario*, *clari-*

onis, a clarion, Fr. *clairon*, from L. *clarus*, clear, from its clear sound.] A kind of trumpet whose tube is narrower and tone more acute and shrill than that of the common trumpet.

Clash, klash, *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. D. *kletsen*, G. *klatschen*, Dan. *klatsche*, to clap.] To make a loud, harsh noise, as from violent or sudden collision; to dash against an object with a loud noise; to come into violent collision; *fig.* to act with opposite power or in a contrary direction; to meet in opposition (their opinions and their interests *clash* together). —*v.t.* To strike against with sound; to strike noisily together.—*n.* The noise made by the meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision or noisy collision of bodies; *fig.* opposition; contradiction, as between differing or contending interests.

Clasp, klasp, *n.* [By metathesis for O.E. *claps*, to clasp, *claps*, a clasp: allied to O.E. *clip*, to embrace, in the same way as *grasp*, to *grip*, and *gripe*.] A catch to hold something together; a hook for fastening, or for holding together the covers of a book, or the different parts of a garment, of a belt, &c.; a clinging, grasping, or embracing; a close embrace.—*v.t.* To shut or fasten together with a clasp; to catch and hold by twining or embracing; to surround and cling to; to embrace closely; to catch with the arms or hands; to grasp. —*v.i.*† To cling. [*Shak.*]—**Clasper**, klas'pėr, *n.* One who or that which clasps.—**Clasp-knife**, *n.* A knife the blade of which folds into the handle.

Class, klas, *n.* [L. *classis*, a class.] An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society supposed to have some resemblance or equality in rank, education, property, talents, and the like; a number of pupils in a school, or students in a college, of the same standing or pursuing the same studies; *nat. hist.* a large group of plants or animals formed by the union or association of several orders.—*v.t.* To arrange in a class or classes; to rank together; to refer to a class or group; to classify.—*v.i.* To be arranged or classed. —**Classible**, klas'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being classed.—**Classic**, klas'ik, *n.* [L. *classicus*, pertaining to the first or highest of the classes or political divisions into which the Roman people were anciently divided, hence the use of the word in reference to writers.] An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined: primarily, a Greek or Roman author of this character; a literary production of the first class or rank; *the classics*, specifically, the literature of ancient Greece and Rome.—*a.* Same as *Classical*. **Classical**, klas'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to writers of the first rank; being of the first order; more specifically relating to Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation; pertaining to ancient Greece or Rome; relating to localities associated with great ancient or modern authors, or to scenes of great historical events; pure, chaste, correct, or refined (taste, style, &c.). —*Classic orders*, *arch.* the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.—**Classicalism**, klas'ik-al-izm, *n.* A classic idiom or style; classicism; *art*, close adherence to the rules of Greek or Roman art.—**Classicalist**, klas'ik-al-ist, *n.* A devoted admirer of classicalism; one who scrupulously adheres to the canons of Greek or Roman art.—**Classicality**, **Classicalness**, klas-i-kal'i-ti, klas'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being classical.—**Classically**, klas'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a classical manner; according to the manner of classical authors.—**Classicism**, klas'i-sizm, *n.* A classic idiom or style.—**Classicist**, klas'i-sist, *n.* One versed in the classics.—**Classify**, klas'i-fi, *v.t.*—*classified*, *classifying*. [L. *classis*, a class, and *facio*, to make.] To arrange in a class or classes; to arrange in sets or ranks according to some method founded on common characteristics in the objects so arranged.—**Classifiable**, klas'i-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being classified.—**Classification**, klas'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of classifying or forming into a class or classes, so as to bring together those beings or things which most resemble each other, and to separate those that differ; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks.—**Classificatory**, klas'i-fi-kā-to-ri, *a.* Belonging to classification; concerned with classifying.—**Classifier**, klas'i-fi-ėr, *n.* One who classifies.—**Class-fellow**, **Class-mate**, *n.* One of the same class at school or college.

Clathrate, klath'rāt, *a.* [L. *clathrus*, a lattice.] *Bot.* and *zool.* latticed; divided like lattice-work.

Clatter, klat'ėr, *v.i.* [From the sound. A. Sax. *clatrung*, a clattering, a rattle; D. *klater*, a rattle; *klateren*, to rattle.] To make rattling sounds; to make repeated sharp sounds, as when sonorous bodies strike or are struck rapidly together; to rattle.—*v.t.* To strike so as to produce a rattling noise from.—*n.* A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds; rattling sounds; tumultuous and confused noise.—**Clatterer**, klat'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who clatters; a babbler.—**Clatteringly**, klat'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* With clattering.

Clause, klaz, *n.* [Fr. *clause*, from L.L. *clausa*, for L. *clausula*, a conclusion, a clause, from *claudo*, *clausum*, to close, whence *close*, *exclude*, &c.] A member of a compound sentence containing both a subject and its predicate; a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or the like; a distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, &c.—**Clausular**, klas'ū-lėr, *a.* Consisting of or having clauses.—**Clausule**, klas'ūl, *n.* A little clause.

Claustral, klas'tral, *a.* [L.L. *claustralis*, from L. *claustrum*, an inclosure, a cloister, from *claudo*, to shut.] Relating to a cloister; cloister-like; secluded.

Clavate, **Clavated**, **Claviform**, kla'vāt, kla'vāt-ed, klav'i-form, *a.* [L. *clava*, a club.] *Bot.* and *zool.* club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker toward the top, as certain parts of a plant.

Clave, klāv, pret. of *cleave*.

Clavecin, klav'e-sin, *n.* [Fr. *clavecin*, from It. *clavicembalo*, L. *clavis*, a key, and *cymbalum*, a cymbal.] A harpsichord; one of the keys by means of which a player of carillons performs on the bells.

Clavellated, klav'el-lāt-ed, *a.* [L.L. *clavella*, dim. of L. *clava*, a club, a billet of wood.] Relating to billets of wood.—*Clavellated ashes*, potash and pearl-ash, so termed from the billets from which they are obtained by burning.

Clavichord, klav'i-kord, *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string.] An old stringed instrument, a precursor of the spinet and harpsichord.

Clavicle, klav'i-kl, *n.* [L. *clavicula*, a little key or fastener, from *clavis*, a key.] The collar-bone.—**Clavicular**, kla-vik'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the collar-bone or clavicle.

Clavicorn, klav'i-korn, *n.* [L. *clava*, a club, and *cornu*, a horn.] A member of a family of beetles, so named from the antennæ being thickened at the apex so as to terminate in a club-shaped enlargement.

Clavier, klav'i-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *clavier*, from L. *clavis*, a key.] The key-board of a pianoforte or other instrument whose keys are arranged similarly; the instrument itself.

Claw, kla, *n.* [A. Sax. *clawu*, *clá*, a claw= D. *klauw*, Icel. *kló*, Dan. and Sw. *klo*, G. *klaue*, a claw; allied to *cleave*, to adhere.] The sharp hooked nail of a quadruped, bird, or other animal; the whole foot of an animal with hooked nails; a hooked extremity belonging to any animal member or appendage; anything shaped like the claw of an animal, as the crooked forked end of a hammer used for drawing nails; *bot.* the narrow base of a petal.—*v.t.* To tear, scratch, pull, or seize with claws or nails; to scratch.—**Clawed**, klad, *a.* Furnished with claws.—**Claw-hammer**, *n.* A hammer furnished with two claws, for convenience of drawing nails out of wood.

Clay, klā, *n.* [A. Sax. *clæg*=Dan. *klæg*, L.G. *klei*, D. *klei*, *klei*, G. *klei*, clay; same root as in *cleave*, *clog*, *glue*.] The name common to various earths, compounds of silica and alumina; earth which is stiff, viscid, and ductile when moistened, and many kinds of which are used in the arts, as pipe-clay, porcelain clay, &c.; earth in general, especially as the material of the human body.—*a.* Formed or consisting of clay.—*v.t.* To cover or mingle with clay; to purify and whiten (sugar) with clay.—**Clayey**, klā'i, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay; bedaubed or besmeared with clay.—**Clay-marl**, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.—**Clay-mill**, *n.* A mill for mixing and tempering clay; a pug-mill.—**Clay-pit**, *n.* A pit where clay is dug.—**Clay-slate**, *n.* A kind of rock consisting of clay which has been hardened and otherwise changed, for the most part extremely fissile and often affording good roofing slate.—**Clay-stone**, *n.* An earthy felstone or felspathic rock of the igneous group.

Claymore, klā'mōr, *n.* [Gael. *claidheamh-mor*—*claidheamh*, a sword, and *mor*, great.] Formerly the large two-handed sword of the Scotch Highlanders; now a basket-hilted, double-edged broadsword.

Clean, klēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *clæne*, clean, pure, bright; cog. with W. *glain*, *glan*, Ir. and Gael. *glan*, clean, pure, radiant.] Clear of dirt or filth; having all impurities or foreign matter removed; pure; without fault, imperfection, or defect (timber, a copy); well-proportioned; shapely (*clean* limbs); not bungling; dexterous; adroit (a *clean* leap); complete or thorough; free from moral impurity, guilt, or blame; among the Jews, not defiled or polluted; not forbidden by the ceremonial law for use in sacrifice and for food.—*adv.* Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully.—*v.t.* To make clean; to remove all foreign matter from; to purify; to cleanse.—*To clean out*, to exhaust the pecuniary resources of. [Colloq.]—**Cleaner**, klēn'ėr, *n.* One who or that which cleans.—**Cleanly**, klen'li, *a.* Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth. —**Cleanlily**,† klen'li-li, *adv.* In a cleanly manner.—**Cleanliness**, klen'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being cleanly.—**Cleanly**, klēn'li, *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly; without filth; adroitly; dexterously.—**Cleanness**, klēn'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being clean.—**Clean-handed**, *a.* Having clean hands; *fig.* free from moral taint or suspicion.—**Clean-limbed**, *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs.

Cleanse, klenz, *v.t.*—*cleansed*, *cleansing*. [A. Sax. *clænsian*, from *clæne*, clean.] To make clean; to free from filth, or whatever is unseemly, noxious, or offensive; to purify.—**Cleanser**, klen'zėr, *n.* One who or that which cleanses.—**Cleansing**, klen'zing, *a.* Adapted to cleanse and purify.

Clear, klēr, *a.* [O.Fr. *cleir* (Fr. *clair*), from L. *clarus*, clear; akin *claret*, *clarify*, *clarinet*.] Free from darkness or opacity; brilliant; light; luminous; unclouded; not obscured; free from what would dim transparency or bright colour (*clear* water); free from anything that confuses or obscures; acute, sagacious, or discriminating (intellect, head); perspicuous; lucid (statement); evident; manifest; indisputable; undeniable; free from accusation, imputation, distress, imprisonment, or the like: followed by *of* or *from*; free from impediment or obstruction; unobstructed (a *clear* view); sounding distinctly; distinctly audible; in full; net (*clear* profit or gain).—*Clear days* (preceded by a numeral), days reckoned exclusively of those on which any proceeding is commenced or completed.—*adv.* Clearly; quite; entirely; clean; indicating entire separation.—*v.t.* To make or render clear; to free from whatever diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of colour; to free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity: often followed by *up*; to free from any impediment or encumbrance, or from anything noxious or injurious; to remove: with *off*, *away*, &c.; to free from the imputation of guilt; to acquit; to make by way of gain or profit beyond all expenses and charges; to leap over or pass without touching or failure; *naut.* to pay the customs on or connected with; to obtain permission to sail for (a cargo, a ship).—*v.i.* To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair or serene; to

pass away or disappear from the sky: often followed by *up*, *off*, or *away*; to exchange cheques and bills and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses; *naut.* to leave a port: often followed by *out* or *outwards*. —**Clearance**, klēr'ans, *n.* The act of clearing.—**Clearer**, klēr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which clears.—**Clearing**, klēr'ing, *n.* The act of one who clears; among *bankers*, the act of exchanging drafts on each other's houses and settling the differences; among *railways*, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways; a place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation.—**Clearing-house**, *n.* The place where the operation termed *clearing* in banks and railways is carried on. — **Clearly**, klēr'li, *adv.* In a clear manner; brightly; luminously; plainly; evidently. — **Clearness**, klēr'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being clear. — **Clear-headed**, *a.* Having a clear head or understanding; having acute discernment or keen intelligence.—**Clear-sighted**, *a.* Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of mental discernment; discerning; perspicacious.—**Clear-sightedness**, *n.*—**Clear-starch**, *v.t.* To stiffen and dress with clear or colourless starch.—**Clear-starcher**, *n.* One who clear-starches. — **Clear-story**, **Clere-story**, klēr'stō-ri, *n.* [From its being *clear* of the roof of the aisles.] The upper story of a cathedral or other church, perforated by a range of windows, which form the principal means of lighting the central portions of the building.

Cleat, klēt, *n.* [Allied to G. *klate*, *klatte*, a claw.] A piece of wood or iron used in a ship to fasten ropes upon; a piece of iron worn on a shoe; a piece of wood nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery for the purpose of securing it in its proper position, or for strengthening.—*v.t.* To strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

Cleave, klēv, *v.i.*—pret. *clave* or *cleaved*; pp. *cleaved*; ppr. *cleaving*. [A. Sax. *clifian*, *cleofian*, pret. *clifode*, pp. *clifod* (*cleaved* is therefore historically the correct pret. & pp.); cog. D. and L.G. *kleven*, Dan. *klæbe*, G. *kleben*, to adhere, to cleave. *Climb* is akin.] To stick; to adhere; to be attached physically, or by affection or other tie.

Cleave, klēv, *v.t.*—pret. *clove* or *clave* (the latter antiquated), also *cleft*; pp. *cloven*, *cleft* or *cleaved*; ppr. *cleaving*. [A. Sax. *cleófan*, pret. *cleáf*, pp. *clofen* (the historically correct conjugation is therefore *cleave*, *clave* or *clove*, *cloven*), to cleave or split; cog. D. *klooven*, Icel. *kljúfa*, Dan. *klöve*, G. *klieben*.] To part or divide by force; to split or rive; to sever forcibly; to hew; to cut.—*v.i.* To divide; to split; to open.—**Cleavable**, klē'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being cleaved or divided.—**Cleavage**, klē'vāj, *n.* The act of cleaving or splitting; the manner in which rocks or mineral substances regularly cleave or split according to their natural joints, or regular structure. —**Cleaver**, klē'vėr, *n.* One who or that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting carcasses into joints or pieces.

Clef, klef, *n.* [Fr. *clef*, L. *clavis*, a key.] A character in music, placed at the beginning of a staff, to determine the degree of elevation to be given to the notes belonging to it as a whole.

Cleft, kleft, pret. & pp. of *cleave*, to divide. —*n.* A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice.—**Cleft-footed**, *a.* Having cleft or cloven feet.—**Cleft-palate**, *n.* A malformation in which more or less of the palate is wanting, so as to [illegible] a longitudinal gap in the upper jaw [illegible] an accompaniment of harelip.

Cleg, kleg, *n.* [Icel. *kleggi*, Dan. *klæg*, a cleg.] A blood-sucking fly of a gray colour, troublesome to horses, cattle, and even man: a horse-fly or breeze.

Cleik, klek, *n.* [Akin *clutch*.] An iron hook; a kind of golf club

Cleistogamic, **Cleistogamous**, klis-to-gam'ik, klis-tog'a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *kleiō*, to close or shut up, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* having minute, bud-like, self-fertilizing flowers as well as other flowers conspicuously coloured.

Clethral, klith'ral, *a.* [Gr. *kleiō*, to shut in.] Having a roof that forms a complete covering: said of ancient Greek temples.

Clematis, klem'a-tis, *n.* [Gr. *klēmatis*.] The generic name of woody climbing plants, the only British species of which, the common traveller's-joy, runs over hedges, walls, &c., in many parts of England, having clusters of white blossoms.

Clemency, klem'en-si, *n.* [L. *clementia*, from *clemens*, *clementis*, merciful.] Mildness of temper as shown by a superior to an inferior; disposition to spare or forgive; mercy; leniency; softness or mildness of the elements.—**Clement**, klem'ent, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.—**Clemently**, klem'ent-li, *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully.

Clench, klensh, *v.t.* [Softened form = Sc. *clink*, Dan. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*, to clinch, to rivet; akin *clink*.] To secure or fasten, as a nail, by beating down the point when it is driven through anything; to rivet; to establish, settle, or confirm (a denial, argument, &c.); to bring together and set firmly; to double up tightly (the teeth or the hands); to grasp firmly. — *n.* A catch; a grip; a persistent clutch; a clinch. — **Clencher**, klen'shėr, *n.* That which clenches; a retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy; a clincher.

Clepe,† klēp, *v.* —pp. *yclept*. [A. Sax. *cleopian*, *cleopian*.] To call or name. [*Shak.*]

Clepsydra, klep'si-dra, *n.* [Gr. *klepsydra*—*kleptō*, to steal, to hide, and *hydōr*, water.] A name common to devices of various kinds for measuring time by the discharge of water; a water-clock.

Cleptomania, klep-tō-mā'ni-a, *n.* KLEPTOMANIA.

Clere-story, klēr'stō-ri, *n.* Under CLEAR.

Clergy, klėr'ji, *n.* [O.Fr. *clergie*, from L. *clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*, clerical, from *klēros*, a lot, an allotment, the clergy. Akin *clerical*, *clerk*.] The body of men set apart and consecrated, by due ordination, to the service of God in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity; *law*, benefit of clergy. — *Benefit of clergy*, *law*, the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge; in cases of felony, an immunity latterly extended to any person who could read, though laymen could only claim it once: abolished in 1827.—**Clergyable**, klėr'ji-a-bl, *a.* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy (*clergyable* offence).—**Clergyman**, klėr'ji-man, *n.* A man in holy orders; the minister of a Christian church.

Clerical, kler'ik-al, *a.* [L. *clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*. CLERGY, CLERK.] Relating or pertaining to the clergy; relating to a writer or copyist.—*Clerical error*, an error in the text of a document made by carelessness or inadvertence on the part of the writer or transcriber.—**Cleric**, kler'ik, *n.* A clergyman or scholar.—**Clericalism**, kler'ik-al-izm, *n.* Clerical power or influence; undue influence of the clergy; sacerdotalism.—**Clericity**,† kle-ris'i-ti, *n.* The state of being a clergyman. — **Clerisy**,† kler'i-si, *n.* A body of clerks or learned men; the literati; the clergy, as opposed to the laity.

Clerk, klärk, *n.* [A. Sax. *clerc*, a priest; O.Fr. *clerc*; from L. *clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*. CLERGY.] A clergyman or ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders, especially in the Church of England; formerly also any man of education; the layman who leads in reading the responses in the service of the Anglican Church; one who is employed in keeping records or accounts; an officer attached to courts, municipal and other corporations, associations, &c., whose duty generally is to keep records of proceedings, and transact business under direction of the court, body, &c., by whom he is employed; in America, an assistant in a shop; a shopman.—*St. Nicholas' clerk*, a thief. [*Shak.*]—**Clerkess**, klärk'es, *n.* A female clerk.—**Clerkly**, klärk'li, *a.* Pertaining to a clerk or to penmanship; scholarly.—*adv.*† In a scholarly manner. [*Shak.*]—**Clerkship**, klärk'ship, *n.* The state of being a clerk; the office or business of a clerk or writer.

Clever, klev'ėr, *a.* [Connected with O.E. *cliver*, a claw, and with *cleave*, to adhere.] Performing or acting with skill or address; possessing ability of any kind, especially such as involves quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity; indicative of or exhibiting cleverness; dexterous; adroit; able.—**Cleverish**, klev'ėr-ish, *a.* Tolerably clever. — **Cleverly**, klev'ėr-li, *adv.* In a clever manner; dexterously; skilfully; ably. — **Cleverness**, klev'ėr-nes, *n.* The quality of being clever; dexterity; adroitness; skill; ingenuity; smartness.

Clew, *n.* or *v.t.* CLUE.

Cliché, klē-shā, *n.* [Fr., from *clicher*, to stereotype, from older *clinquer*, to fasten, make firm, from root of *clinch*, *clench* (omitting the nasal).] A stereotype plate, especially one derived from an engraving.

Click, klik, *v.i.* [An imitative word expressing a slighter sound than *clack*; comp. *clack*, *cluck*, *clink*, *clank*; D. *klikken*, Fr. *cliquer*, to click.] To make a small sharp sound, or a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a gentle striking; to tick.—*v.t.* To move with a clicking sound.—*n.* A small sharp sound; the cluck of the natives of South Africa; the piece that enters the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a detent or ratchet; the latch of a door.

Client, kli'ent, *n.* [L. *cliens*, *clientis*, a client, from O.L. *cluo*, to hear.] An ancient Roman citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence (his *patron*); one whose interests are represented by any professional man; especially one who applies to a lawyer, or commits his cause to his management.—**Cliency**, kli'en-si, *n.* The state or condition of a client.—**Clientage**, kli'en-tāj, *n.* The state or condition of being a client; a body of clients.—**Cliental**, kli'en-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a client or clients.—**Clientelary**, kli-en'tel-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to clients.—**Clientele**, **Clientelage**, kli'en-tēl, kli-en'tel-āj, *n.* [L. *clientela*.] A body of clients or dependants; one's clients collectively. — **Clientship**, kli'ent-ship, *n.* The condition of being a client.

Cliff, klif, *n.* [A. Sax. *clif*, a rock, a cliff = D. *klif*, Icel. *klif*, a cliff; comp. also Dan. *klippe*, Sw. *klippa*, G. *klippe*, a crag.] A precipice; the steep and rugged face of a rocky mass; a steep rock; a headland.—**Cliffy**, klif'i, *a.* Having cliffs; precipitous; craggy.

Climacteric, kli-mak'tėr-ik, *n.* [Gr. *klimaktēr*, the step of a ladder, from *klimax*, a ladder or scale. CLIMAX.] A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution; the *grand* or *great climacteric* being the 63d year.—*a.* Pertaining to a climacteric.

Climate, kli'māt, *n.* [L. *clima*, Gr. *klima*, *klimatos*, a slope, a zone of the earth, a clime, from *klinō*, to bend, referring to the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole.] The condition of a tract or region in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, wind, moisture, miasmata, &c., especially as they affect the life of animals or man. —**Climatic**, **Climatical**, **Climatal**, kli-mat'ik, kli-mat'ik-al, kli'mat-al, *a.* Pertaining to a climate or climates; limited by a climate. — **Climatize**, kli'mat-iz, *v.t.*—*climatized*, *climatizing*. To accustom to a new climate, as a plant; to acclimatize. — *v.i.* To become accustomed to a new climate. —**Climatography**, kli-ma-tog'ra-fi, *n.* A description of climates.—**Climatographical**, kli'mat-ō-graf"ik-al, *a.* Belonging to climatography or the study of the variations of climate. — **Climatology**, kli-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* The science of climates; an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends. — **Climatological**, kli'mat-ō-loj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to climatology.—**Clime**, klim, *n.* A tract or region of the earth. [Poetical.]

Climax, kli'maks, *n.* [L., from Gr. *klimax*, a ladder, from *klinō*, to slope. CLIMATE, CLIMACTERIC.] A figure of speech or rhetorical device in which the language rises step by step in dignity, importance, and force; the highest point of anything; the culmination; acme.

Climb, klim, *v.i.*—*clomb* (or *past. & pp. climbed* is now only poetical). [A. Sax. *climban*, G. and D. *klimmen*; from same root as *cleave*, to adhere, *clip*, to embrace.] To mount or ascend anything steep with labour and difficulty; especially, to ascend by means of the hands and feet; of things, to rise with a slow motion; to ascend, as certain plants, by means of tendrils, &c. —*v.t.* To climb up.—**Climbable**, klim'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being climbed.—**Climber**, klim'ėr, *n.* One who climbs; a plant that rises by attaching itself to some support; one of an order of birds, including the parrots, woodpeckers, &c. so called from their climbing habits.—**Climbing**, klim'-ing, *a.* Possessing the power or character of climbing; assisting to climb (a climbing plant).

Clime. Under CLIMATE.

Clinanthium, kli-nan'thi-um, *n.* [Gr. *kline*, a bed, *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* a term for the receptacle of a composite plant.

Clinch, klinsh. Same as *Clench*, which is now the commoner form.

Clincher-built, **Clinker-built**, klinsh'ėr, klingk'ėr, *a.* *Naut.* built with the planks of the side so disposed that the lower edge of each overlies the upper edge of the next below it, like slates on a roof.

Cling, kling, *v.i.*—*clung*, *clinging*. [A. Sax. *clingan*, to adhere, to dry up or wither; Dan. *klynge*, to grow in clusters; *klynge*, a heap, a cluster.] To adhere closely; to stick; to hold fast, especially by winding round or embracing.—*v.t.* To pinch with hunger; to shrivel.—**Clinger**, kling'ėr, *n.* One who or that which clings.

Clinical, **Clinic**, klin'ik-al, klin'ik, *a.* [Gr. *klinikos*, from *kline*, a bed, from *klinō*, to recline. LEAN.] Pertaining to a bed, more especially a sick-bed. *Clinical* surgery or medicine is the branch of the medical art in which instruction is imparted to the student in a practical manner at the bedside of the patient.—**Clinic**, *n.* One confined to bed by sickness.—**Clinically**, klin'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.—**Clinique**, kli-nēk', *n.* [Fr.] An examination of a patient by a professor in presence of his students.

Clink, klingk, *v.i.* [An imitative word, akin to *click* and *clank*; comp. D. *klinken*, to tinkle; Dan. *klinge*, to jingle; Icel. *klingja*, G. *klingen*, to ring, to chink.] To ring or jingle; to give out a small sharp sound or a succession of such sounds, as by striking small metallic bodies together; to rhyme.—*v.t.* To cause to produce a small sharp ringing sound.—*n.* A sharp sound made by the collision of sonorous bodies.—**Clinker**, klingk'ėr, *n.* A partially vitrified brick; a kind of hard brick used for paving; a mass of incombustible slag which forms in grates and furnaces.—**Clink-stone**, *n.* [From its sonorousness.] A felspathic rock of the trachytic group with a slaty structure, sometimes used as roofing slates.

Clinker-built, *a.* CLINCHER-BUILT.

Clinometer, kli-nom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *klinō*, to lean, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the dip of rock strata. —**Clinometric**, **Clinometrical**, kli-nō-met'-rik, kli-nō-met'rik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a clinometer; ascertained or determined by a clinometer; pertaining to crystals which have oblique angles between the axes.—**Clinometry**, kli-nom'et-ri, *n.* The method or art of measuring the dip of rock strata.

Clio, kli'ō, *n.* The muse who was supposed to preside over history; the name of an asteroid; a genus of pteropodous molluscs.

Clip, klip, *v.t.*—*clipped*, *clipt*, *clipping*. [Icel. *klippa*, to clip, to cut the hair; Dan. *klippe*, Sw. *klippa*, to clip or shear.] To cut off or sever with shears or scissors; to trim or make shorter (the hair) with scissors; to diminish (coin) by paring the edge; to curtail; to cut short (words); to pronounce shortly and indistinctly.—*n.* The quantity of wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep; a season's shearing; a clasp or spring-holder for letters or papers. —**Clipper**, klip'ėr, *n.* One who clips; one who cuts off the edges of coin; a vessel with sharp bows raking forward, and masts raking aft, built and rigged with a view to fast sailing.—**Clipper-built**, *a.* Built after the type of a clipper.—**Clipping**, klip'ing, *n.* That which is clipped off; a piece separated by clipping.

Clip-fish, klip'fish, *n.* [Dan. *klipfisk*.] Fish, chiefly cod, split open, salted, and dried.

Clique, klēk, *n.* [Fr. *clique*, probably a mere variant of *claque*, with a somewhat different sense. CLAQUE.] A party; a set; a coterie; used generally in a bad sense.—**Cliquish**, klēk'ish, *a.* Relating to a clique or party; disposed to form cliques; having a petty party spirit.—**Cliquishness**, klēk'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being cliquish.—**Cliquism**, klēk'izm, *n.* The principles or spirit of a clique; cliquishness.

Cloaca, klō-ā'ka, *n.* [L., a common sewer.] An underground conduit for drainage; a common sewer; the excrementory cavity in birds, reptiles, many fishes, and lower mammalia, formed by the extremity of the intestinal canal and the outlet of the urinary organs.—**Cloacal**, klō-ā'kal, *a.* Pertaining to a cloaca.

Cloak, klōk, *n.* [O. and Prov. Fr. *cloque*, L.L. *cloca*, *clocca*, a bell, a kind of horseman's cape of a bell-shape; same word as *clock*.] A loose outer garment worn over other clothes; *fig.* that which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse.—*v.t.* To cover with a cloak; to hide; to conceal.—**Cloak-room**, *n.* A room attached to any place of general resort, as railway-station, opera-house, [illegible] where ladies' cloaks, &c., are de[illegible]

Clock, [illegible] [Originally a bell. A. Sax. *clugge*, [illegible] *klokke*, Dan. *klokke*, Sw. *klocka*, D. *klok*, G. *glocke*, a bell or clock; Ir. and Gael. *clog*, a bell or clock. *Cloak* is the same word.] A machine for measuring time, indicating the hours, minutes, and often seconds by means of hands moving over a dial-plate, and generally marking the hours by the strokes of a hammer on a bell, the motion being kept up by weights or springs, and regulated by a pendulum or a balance-wheel. ∴ *O'clock*, in such phrases as, 'it is one o'clock,' is contracted from *of the clock*.—**Clock-work**, *n.* The machinery of a clock; a complex mechanism of wheels producing regularity of movement.

Clock, klok, *n.* [Possibly originally applied to a bell-shaped ornament or flower.] A figure or figured work embroidered on the ankle of a stocking.

Clock, klok, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A general name for a beetle.

Clod, klod, *n.* [A slightly modified form of *clot*: comp. Dan. *klode*, a globe or ball, *klods*, a block or lump.] A lump or mass in general; a lump of earth, or earth and turf; a lump of clay; a dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.—**Cloddish**, klod'ish, *a.* Clownish; boorish; doltish; uncouth; ungainly.—**Cloddy**, klod'i, *a.* Consisting of clods; abounding with clods; earthy; gross in sentiments or thoughts.—**Clod-hopper**, klod'hop-ėr, *n.* A clown; a dolt; a boor.—**Clodpoll**, klod'pōl, *n.* [*Poll*= head.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

Cloff, klof, *n.* [Perhaps originally a portion *cleft*, or split off, from *cleave*.] A certain deduction or allowance formerly made on the net weight of some kinds of goods, that the weight might hold out in retailing.

Clog, klog, *n.* [Comp. Sc. *clag*, a clog, an impediment, *clag*, to clog, as with something viscous or sticky, from A. Sax. *clæg*, clay. CLAY.] An encumbrance that hinders motion, or renders it difficult, as a piece of wood fastened to an animal's leg; hinderance; encumbrance; impediment; a sort of shoe with a wooden sole; a wooden shoe; a sabot; a patten.—*v.t.*—*clogged*, *clogging*. To impede the movements of by a weight, or by something that sticks or adheres; to encumber, restrain, or hamper; to choke up (a tube, &c.); to obstruct so as to hinder passage through; to throw obstacles in the way of; to hinder; to burden; to trammel.—*v.i.* To become loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter.—**Cloggy**, klog'i, *a.* Clogging or having power to clog; adhesive; viscous.—**Clogginess**, klog'i-nes, *n.*—**Clog-almanac**, *n.* An ancient kind of almanac or calendar, made by cutting notches or characters on a clog or block of wood, horn, bone, or brass.—**Clog-dance**, *n.* A dance in which the feet, shod with clogs, are made to perform a noisy accompaniment to the music.

Cloister, klois'tėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *cloistre*, Fr. *cloître*; from L. *claustrum*, a bolt, inclosed place, from *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut. CLOSE.] An arched way or covered walk running round the walls of certain portions of monastic and collegiate buildings; a place of religious retirement; a monastery; a convent; any arcade or colonnade round an open court; a piazza.—*v.t.* To confine in a cloister or convent; to shut up in retirement from the world; to furnish with a cloister or cloisters.—**Cloisterer**, klois'tėr-ėr, *n.* One belonging to a cloister.—**Cloistral**, klois'tral, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cloister.—**Cloistress**, klois'-tres, *n.* A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. [*Shak.*]

Cloke, klōk, *n.* and *v.* Same as *Cloak*.

Clonic, klon'ik, *a.* [From Gr. *klonos*, a shaking.] *Pathol.* convulsive, with alternate relaxation.—*Clonic spasm*, a spasm in which the muscles or muscular fibres rapidly contract and relax alternately, as in epilepsy: used in contradistinction to *tonic spasm*.

Close, klōz, *v.t.*—*closed*, *closing*. [Fr. *clos*, pp. of *clore*, to shut up; from L. *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut; seen also in *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, *seclude*, *cloister*, &c.] To bring together the parts of; to shut (a door, window, book, eyes, hands); make fast; to end, finish, conclude, complete; to fill or stop up; to consolidate: often followed by *up*; to encompass or inclose; to shut in.—*v.i.* To come together; to unite; to coalesce; to end, terminate, or come to a period; to engage in close encounter; to grapple; to accede or consent to (to *close with terms*); to come to an agreement (to *close with a person*).—*n.* Conclusion; termination; end; pause; cessation; a grapple, as in wrestling.—**Closer**, klō'zėr, *n.* One who or that which closes.—**Closure**, klō'zhūr, *n.* The act of closing; an end or conclusion; the act of bringing a parliamentary debate to an end, by special vote or otherwise, when a question or measure has been fairly discussed.

Close, klōs, *a.* [Fr. *clos*, L. *clausus*, shut. CLOSE, *v.t.*] Shut fast; made fast so as to leave no opening; strictly confined; strictly watched (a *close* prisoner); retired; secluded; hidden; private; secret; having the habit or disposition to keep secrets; secretive; reticent; confined within narrow limits; narrow; without motion or ventilation; difficult to breathe; oppressive: of the air or weather; in direct contact or nearly so; adjoining; with little or no intervening distance in place or time; with little difference, as between antagonists or rival parties; almost evenly balanced (*close* contest); having the parts near each other; compact; dense; firmly attached; intimate; trusty; confidential (*close* friends); firmly fixed on a given object (*close* attention); keen and steady; not deviating from a model or original (a *close* translation); niggardly; stingy; penurious.—*n.* [Fr. *clos*, an inclosed place.] An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence; specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or abbey; a narrow passage or entry leading off a street.—*adv.* Tightly, so as to leave no opening; in strict confinement; in contact, or very near in space or time. —**Closely**, klōs'li, *adv.* In a close manner; so as to be close; compactly; nearly; intimately; intently; rigidly; narrowly; strictly; with strict adherence to an original. —**Closeness**, klōs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being close, in the various senses of the word.—**Close-fisted**, *a.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious.—**Close-hauled**, *a.* *Naut.* sailing as nearly against the wind as possible.—**Close-stool**, *n.* A chamber utensil; a night-stool.

Closet, kloz'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *closet*, dim. of *clos*, an inclosure. Close, *n.*] A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy; a small side-room or recess for storing utensils, furniture, provisions, &c.—*v.t.* To put in or admit into a closet, as for concealment or for private consultation: usually in pp. *closeted*.
Closure, *n.* Under Close, *v.t.*
Clot, klot, *n.* [Older form of *clod*, and formerly used in same sense: A. Sax. *clot*, a mass; D. *kloot*, a ball or globe; Sw. *klot*, a sphere, *klots*, a block; G. *kloss*, a clod, a lump, *klots*, a block; akin *cloud*.] A coagulated mass of soft or fluid matter, as of blood, cream, &c.—*v.i.*—*clotted*, *clotting*. To coagulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick, inspissated mass.—*v.t.* To cause to coagulate; to make or form into clots.—**Clotty**, klot'i, *a.* Full of clots; resembling a clot; coagulated.
Cloth, kloth, *n.* [A. Sax. *cláth*=D. *kleed*, Icel. *klæthi*, Dan. and Sw. *klæde*, G. *kleid*, cloth.] A fabric of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving; frequently, a fabric of wool in contradistinction to that made of other material; a piece of linen for covering a table at meals; a table-cloth; a professional dress, specifically that of a clergyman; hence, with the definite article or other defining word, the office of a clergyman; the members of the clerical profession.—**Clothe**, klōᴛʜ, *v.t.*—*clothed* or *clad*; *clothing*. To put garments on; to dress; to furnish or supply with clothes or raiment; *fig.* to cover or spread over with anything; to invest; to put on or over.—**Clothes**, klōᴛʜz, *n. pl.* [A plural of *cloth*, though it cannot now be said to have a singular.] Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture; the covering of a bed; bed-clothes.—**Clothes-horse**, *n.* A frame to hang clothes on.—**Clothes-moth**, *n.* A name for several moths whose larvæ are destructive to woollen fabrics, furs, &c.—**Cloth-hall**, *n.* A hall at the great woollen-cloth marts, where producers and buyers meet periodically.—**Clothier**, klōᴛʜ'i-ėr, *n.* A seller of cloth or of clothes.—**Clothing**, klōᴛʜ'ing, *n.* Garments in general; clothes.—**Cloth-worker**, *n.* A maker of cloth.—**Cloth-yard**, *n.* A measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard.—*Cloth-yard shaft*, an arrow a cloth-yard long.
Clotpoll, klot'pōl, *n.* Same as *Clodpoll*.
Cloud, kloud, *n.* [Originally a mass or rounded mass in general: A. Sax. *clúd*, a rock, a hillock, the root being that seen in *clod*; so in O. D. *klot*, a clod, and *klots*, a cloud.] A collection of visible vapour or watery particles suspended in the atmosphere at some altitude, the principal forms being designated as the *cirrus*, the *cumulus*, and the *stratus* (see these words); something resembling a cloud, as a body of smoke or flying dust; a dark area of colour in a lighter material; that which obscures, darkens, sullies, threatens, or the like; a multitude; a collection; a mass.—*v.t.* To overspread with a cloud or clouds; hence, to obscure; to darken; to render gloomy or sullen; to darken in spots; to variegate with colours.—*v.i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscured with clouds.—**Cloudberry**, kloud'be-ri, *n.* A plant of the bramble family, with large and white flowers and orange-red berries of an agreeable taste.—**Cloudy**, kloud'i, *a.* Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds, as the sky; consisting of a cloud or clouds; obscure; dark; not easily understood; having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful; marked with spots or areas of dark or various hues.—**Cloudily**, kloud'i-li, *adv.* In a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly obscurely.—**Cloudiness**, kloud'i-nes, *n.* The state of being cloudy.—**Cloudless**, kloud'les, *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright.—**Cloudlessly**, kloud'les-li, *adv.* In a cloudless manner; without clouds.—**Cloudlet**, kloud'let, *n.* A small cloud.—**Cloud-built**, *a.* Built up of clouds; fanciful; imaginary; chimerical.—**Cloud-capped**, **Cloud-capt**, *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty. [*Shak.*]—**Cloud-kissing**, *a.* Touching the clouds; lofty. [*Shak.*]
Clough, kluf, *n.* [A. Sax. *cleófa*, a cleft, ravine, from *cleófan*, to cleave; comp. Icel. *klofi*, a clough, *kljúfa*, to cleave; D. *kloof*, a ravine.] A cleft, ravine, or valley in a hillside; a kind of sluice for letting off water gently, employed in flooding fields.
Clout, klout, *n.* [A. Sax. *clút*, a clout, a patch; Dan. *klud*, Sw. *klut*, a clout; also W. *clwt*, Ir. and Gael. *clud*, a clout.] A patch or rag; a piece of cloth or the like used to mend something; any piece of cloth, especially a worthless piece; *archery*, the mark fixed in the centre of a target.—*v.t.* To mend by sewing on a clout or patch; to cover with a clout or piece of cloth; to join clumsily.
Clout, **Clout-nail**, klout, klout'nāl, *n.* [Fr. *clouet*, a dim. of *clou*, a nail.] A short, large-headed nail worn in the soles of shoes; also, a nail for securing small patches of iron, as on axle-trees, &c.—*v.t.* To stud or fasten with nails.
Clove, klōv, pret. of *cleave*.
Clove, klōv, *n.* [Sp. *clavo*, a clove, a nail, from L. *clavus*, a nail, from its resemblance to a nail in shape.] The dried flower-bud of an evergreen tree of the myrtle tribe, a native of the Molucca Islands, such buds forming a very pungent aromatic spice; the tree yielding cloves.—**Clove-bark**, *n.* An aromatic pungent bark, the product of a kind of cinnamon, used in medicine.—**Clove-gillyflower**, **Clove-pink**, *n.* Names popularly given to the clove-scented, double-flowered, whole-coloured varieties of the pink family of flowers.
Clove, klōv, *n.* [A. Sax. *clufe*, a bulb.] One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic; a denomination of weight; one of the divisions of a wey of cheese, &c., being about 8 lbs.
Cloven, klōv'n, pp. of *cleave*. Divided; parted.—**Cloven-footed**, **Cloven-hoofed**, *a.* Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox; bisulcate.
Clover, klō'vėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *clæfre*=D. *klaver*, L.G. *klever*, Dan. *klöver*, Sw. *klöfver*, perhaps from root of *cleave*, from its trifid leaves.] A herbaceous leguminous plant of numerous species bearing three-lobed leaves and roundish heads or oblong spikes of small flowers, several species being widely cultivated for fodder.—*To be* or *to live in clover*, to be in most enjoyable circumstances; to live luxuriously or in abundance.—**Clovered**, klō'vėrd, *a.* Covered with clover.—**Clover-grass**, *n.* Clover.
Clown, kloun, *n.* [Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow; Fris. *klönne*, a bumpkin; allied to Sw. *klump*, a block.] An awkward country-fellow; a peasant; a rustic; a man of coarse manners; a person without refinement; a boor; a lout; a churl; a jester, merryman, or buffoon, as in a theatre, circus, or other place of entertainment.—*v.i.* To act as a clown; to play the clown.—**Clownish**, kloun'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to clowns or rustics; rude; coarse; awkward; ungainly; abounding in clowns.—**Clownishly**, kloun'ish-li, *adv.* In a clownish manner.—**Clownishness**, kloun'ish-nes, *n.* Boorishness; rusticity.
Cloy, kloi, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *cloyer*, to stop up, equivalent to *clouer*, *cloer*, originally to fasten with a nail, O.Fr. *clo*, Fr. *clou*, from L. *clavus*, a nail.] To gratify to excess so as to cause loathing; to surfeit, satiate, or glut.—**Cloyless**, kloi'les, *a.* Not causing satiety. [*Shak.*]
Club, klub, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *klubba*, *klumba*, Sw. *klubba*, Dan. *klub*, a club.] A stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other, suitable for being wielded with the hand; a thick heavy stick used as a weapon; a cudgel; a staff with a crooked and heavy head for driving the ball in the game of golf, &c.; a card of the suit that is marked with trefoils; *pl.* the suit so marked; a select number of persons in the habit of meeting for the promotion of some common object, as social intercourse, literature, science, politics; a club-house.—*v.t.*—*clubbed*, *clubbing*. To form a club or combination for a common purpose; to combine to raise a sum of money: often with *for* before the object; to combine generally.—*v.t.* To beat with a club; to convert into a club; to use as a club by brandishing with the small end; to add together, each contributing a certain sum.—**Clubbable**, klub'a-bl, *a.* Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a club; social.—**Clubbist**, klub'ist, *n.* One who belongs to a party, club, or association; one fond of clubs.—**Club-foot**, *n.* A short, distorted foot, generally of congenital origin.—**Club-footed**, *a.* Having a club-foot or club-feet.—**Club-house**, *n.* A house occupied by a club or in which a club assembles.—**Club-law**, *n.* Government by clubs or violence; anarchy.—**Club-moss**, *n.* A moss-like plant; a lycopod.
Cluck, kluk, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *cloccian*=D. *klokken*, Dan. *klukke*, an imitative word like *clack*, *click*, &c.] To utter the call or cry of a brooding hen.—*n.* A sound uttered by a hen; a similar sound, or click, characteristic of the languages of South Africa, especially the Kafir and Hottentot.
Clue, **Clew**, klū, *n.* [A. Sax. *cliwe*, *cliwen*, a ball of thread=D. *kluwen*, a clue; akin to L. *globus*, *glomus*, a mass.] A ball of thread; the thread that forms a ball; *fig.* anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case (there being sundry stories of persons being guided in intricate mazes or labyrinths by a clue of thread); *naut.* the lower corner of a square sail.—**Clue-line**, *n.* *Naut.* a rope for hauling up the lower corner of a square sail.
Clump, klump, *n.* [Same as D. *klomp*, Dan. Sw. and G. *klump*, a lump, a clod; from same root as *clumsy*, *club*, &c.] A shapeless mass; a lump; a cluster of trees or shrubs.—**Clumpy**, klump'i, *a.* Consisting of clumps; shapeless.
Clumsy, klum'zi, *a.* [From old *clumsen*, *clomsen*, to benumb or stupefy; allied to Sw. *klummsen*, benumbed, Icel. *klumsa*, lockjaw, D. *kleumen*, to be benumbed; the root being same as in *clump*, &c.] Awkward; ungainly; without readiness, dexterity, or grace; ill-made; badly constructed; awkwardly done; unskilfully performed.—**Clumsily**, klum'zi-li, *adv.* In a clumsy manner.—**Clumsiness**, klum'zi-nes, *n.* The quality of being clumsy.
Clung, klung, pret. & pp. of *cling*.
Cluniac, klū'ni-ak, *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from *Cluny* in France.
Cluster, klus'tėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *cluster*; same root as Sw. and Dan. *klase*, Icel. *klasi*, a cluster.] A number of things, as fruits, growing naturally together; a bunch; a number of individuals of any kind collected or gathered into a body; an assemblage; a group; a swarm; a crowd.—*v.i.* To grow or be assembled in clusters or groups.—*v.t.* To collect into a cluster or group; to produce in a cluster or clusters.—*Clustered column*, *arch.* a column or pier which appears to consist of several columns or shafts clustered together.
Clutch, kluch, *v.t.* [O.E. *clucche*, *cloche*, from *cloche*, a claw, a softened form of older *cloke*, a claw, Sc. *cleuk*, *cluke*, a claw; allied to *claw*.] To seize, clasp, or grip with the hand; to close tightly; to clench.—*n.* A griping or pinching with the fingers; seizure; grasp; a paw, talon, or grasping merciless hand; hence such phrases as, to fall into a person's *clutches*; *mach.* a contrivance for connecting shafts with each other or with wheels, so as that they may be disengaged at pleasure.
Clutter, klut'tėr, *n.* [A modification of *clatter*.] Confused noise; bustle; confusion; litter.—*v.t.* To put in a clutter; to crowd together in disorder.—*v.i.* To make a bustle or disturbance.
Clypeate, **Clypeiform**, klip'ē-āt, klip'ē-i-form, *a.* [L. *clypeus*, a shield.] Shaped like a round buckler; shield-shaped; scutate.
Clyster, klis'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *klystēr*, from *klyzō*, to wash or cleanse.] A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines to purge or cleanse them, or to relieve from costiveness; an injection.

Coach, kōch, *n.* [*Fr. coche*, from Hung. *kocsi* (pron. ko-chi), from *Kocs*, in Hungary.] A vehicle drawn by horses, and intended to carry passengers; more particularly a four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size; a railway-carriage; a private tutor, often one employed to cram pupils for examinations (slang).—*v.t.* To carry in a coach; to prepare for an examination by private instruction (slang). —*v.i.* To ride or travel in a coach.—**Coach-box**, *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.—**Coach-dog**, *n.* A dog of Dalmatian breed, generally white spotted with black, kept to accompany carriages. —**Coachman**, kōch'man, *n.* The person who drives a coach. — **Coachmanship**, kōch'man-ship, *n.* Skill in driving coaches.—**Coach-master**, *n.* One who owns or lets carriages. — **Coach-office**, *n.* A booking-office for stage-coach passengers and parcels. — **Coach-stand**, *n.* A place where coaches stand for hire.

Coact, kō-akt', *v.i.* [Prefix *co*, and *act*.] To act together.—**Coactive**, kō-ak'tiv, *a.* Acting in concurrence; also forcing or compelling; compulsory (in this sense from L. *cogo*, *coactum*, to compel). — **Coactively**, kō-ak'tiv-li, *adv.* In a coactive manner.

Coadjutor, kō-ad-jū'ter, *n.* [L. *coadjutor*—prefix *co*, *ad*, to, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.] One who aids another; an assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate; a fellow-worker; a colleague; the assistant of a bishop or other prelate.—**Coadjutorship**, kō-ad-jū'ter-ship, *n.* The state of being a coadjutor; assistance.—**Coadjutress**, **Coadjutrix**, kō-ad-jū'tres, kō-ad-jū'triks, *n.* A female assistant or fellow-helper.

Coadunate, kō-ad'ū-nāt, *a.* [L. *coadunatus*—prefix *co*, *ad*, to, *unus*, one.] United or joined together: especially used in *bot.* and applied to leaves united at the base.

Coagulate, kō-ag'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*coagulated*, *coagulating*. [L. *coagulo*, *coagulatum*, from *coagulum*, rennet—*con*, together, and *ago*, to bring, drive, *&c.*] To change from a fluid into a curd-like or inspissated solid mass; to curdle, congeal, or clot.—*v.i.* To curdle or congeal.—**Coagulability**, kō-ag'ū-la-bil'i-ti, *n.* The capacity of being coagulated. — **Coagulable**, kō-ag'ū-la-bl, *a.* Capable of becoming coagulated.—**Coagulant**, kō-ag'ū-lant, *n.* That which produces coagulation. — **Coagulation**, kō-ag'ū-lā"shon, *n.* The act of coagulating or clotting; the state of being coagulated; the substance formed by coagulation.—**Coagulative**, **Coagulatory**, kō-ag'ū-la-tiv, kō-ag'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Causing coagulation.—**Coagulator**, kō-ag'ū-lā-ter, *n.* That which causes coagulation. — **Coagulum**, kō-ag'ū-lum, *n.* A coagulated mass, as curd, *&c.*; *med.* a blood-clot.

Coaita, kō-ī'ta, *n.* [Native name.] A South American monkey, about 18 inches in length.

Coal, kōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *col*—D. *kool*, Dan. *kul*, Icel. and Sw. *kol*, G. *kohle*.] A piece of wood or other combustible substance burning or charred; charcoal; a cinder; now, usually, a solid black substance found in the earth, largely employed as fuel, and formed from vast masses of vegetable matter deposited through the luxurious growth of plants in former epochs of the earth's history.—*v.t.* To supply with coal, as a steam-vessel or locomotive engine.—*v.i.* To take in coals.—*To haul* (*take*, *&c.*) *over the coals*, to call to a strict or severe account; to reprimand.—*To carry coals to Newcastle*, to take things where there are already plenty; to perform unnecessary labour.—**Coaly**, kō'li, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing coal.—**Coal-bed**, *n.* A formation in which there are one or more strata of coals; the stratum or strata of coal themselves.—**Coal-black**, *a.* Black as a coal; very black.—**Coal-brass**, *n.* The iron pyrites found in the coal-measures, and employed in the manufacture of copperas, and in alkali works for the sulphur it contains. — **Coal-field**, *n.* An extensive deposit or bed of coal; a district where coal abounds.—**Coal-fish**, *n.* A species of cod, growing to the length of 3 feet or more, found on the northern coasts of Britain, and so named from the colour of its back. — **Coal-gas**, *n.* A variety of carburetted hydrogen which produces the ordinary gas-light. GAS.—**Coal-heaver**, *n.* One who is employed in carrying coal, and especially in discharging it from coal-ships.—**Coal-master**, *n.* The owner or lessee of a coal-field who works it and disposes of its produce.—**Coal-measures**, *n. pl.* *Geol.* the upper division of the carboniferous system, consisting of alternate layers of sandstone with thinly laminated beds of clay, between which the coal-seams occur. —**Coal-meter**, *n.* One appointed to superintend the measuring of coals.—**Coal-mine**, *n.* A mine or pit in which coal is dug.—**Coal-pit**, *n.* A pit where coal is dug.—**Coal-plant**, *n.* Any of the plants which are found fossil in the coal-measures. —**Coal-tar**, *n.* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal.—**Coal-tit**, *n.* One of the titmice: so called from its glossy black head and neck. — **Coal-trimmer**, *n.* One who is employed to stow and trim the fuel for the fires of the boilers of marine steam-engines.—**Coal-whipper**, *n.* One who raises coal from the hold of a ship.

Coalesce, kō-a-les', *v.i.*—*coalesced*, *coalescing*. [L. *coalesco*—prefix *co*, and *alesco*, to grow up, from *alo*, to nourish.] To unite by growth into one body; to grow together physically; to combine or be collected into one body or mass; to join or unite into one body, party, society, or the like.—**Coalescence**, kō-a-les'ens, *n.* The act of coalescing or uniting; the state of being united or combined.—**Coalescent**, kō-a-les'ent, *a.* Growing together; uniting. — **Coalition**, kō-a-li'shon, *n.* Union in a body or mass; voluntary union of individual persons, parties, or states for a common object or cause. — **Coalitionist**, kō-a-li'shon-ist, *n.* One who favours or joins a coalition.

Coaming, kōm'ing, *n.* [For *combing*, from *comb*.] *Naut.* a raised border or edge round the hatches to keep out water.

Coarse, kōrs, *a.* [The same word as *course*, a thing *of course*, *or in course*, being what is natural, ordinary, common.] Of ordinary or inferior quality; wanting in fineness of texture or structure, or in elegance of form; rude; rough; unrefined; gross; indelicate (*coarse* language). — **Coarsely**, kōrs'li, *adv.* In a coarse manner; rudely; uncivilly; without art or polish; grossly. —**Coarsen**,† kōr'sn, *v.t.* To render coarse or wanting in refinement; to make vulgar. —**Coarseness**, kōrs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being coarse.—**Coarse-grained**, *a.* Consisting of large particles or constituent elements; wanting in refinement or delicacy; vulgar.

Coast, kōst, *n.* [O.Fr. *coste*, Fr. *côte*, rib, hill, shore, coast, from L. *costa*, a rib, side.] The exterior line, limit, or border of a country (O.T.); the edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore.—*The coast is clear*, a phrase equivalent to danger is over; the enemies have gone.—*v.i.* To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land; to sail or trade from port to port in the same country.—*v.t.* To sail by or near to.—**Coaster**, kōs'ter, *n.* A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country.—**Coastwards**, kōst'wērdz, *adv.* Toward the coast. —**Coastways**, **Coastwise**, kōst'wāz, kōst'wīz, *adv.* By way of or along the coast.—**Coast-guard**, *n.* A body of men in Britain originally designed to prevent smuggling merely, but now also available as a defensive force.—**Coast-line**, *n.* The outline of a shore or coast.

Coat, kōt, *n.* [O.Fr. *cote*, Fr. *cotte*, a coat, from L.L. *cota*, a coat, from O.G. *cotta*, a coarse mantle, G. *kutte*, a cowl; allied to *cot*.] An upper garment, in modern times generally applied to the outer garment worn by men on the upper part of the body; an external covering; a layer of one substance covering another; a coating.—*Coat of arms*, a representation of the armorial insignia which used to be depicted on a coat worn by knights over their armour; an escutcheon or shield of arms.—*Coat of mail*, armour worn on the upper part of the body, and consisting of a net-work of iron or steel rings, or of small plates, usually of tempered iron, laid over each other like the scales of a fish, and fastened to a strong linen or leather jacket. —*v.t.* To cover with a coat; to spread over with a coating or layer of any substance.—**Coat-armour**, *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.—**Coat-card**, *n.* A card bearing a coated figure, as the king, queen, or knave: now corrupted into *Court-card*. — **Coatee**, kō-tē', *n.* A close-fitting coat with short tails.—**Coating**, kōt'ing, *n.* Any substance spread over for cover or protection; a thin external layer, as of paint or varnish; cloth for coats. — **Coat-link**, *n.* A pair of buttons held together by a link, or a loop and button used for fastening a coat over the breast.

Coati, kō'a-ti, *n.* [A native name.] A plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the bear family, but recalling in appearance the civets.

Coax, kōks, *v.t.* [From O.E. *cokes*, a fool; to *coax* one being thus to make a *cokes*, or fool, of him.] To soothe, appease, or persuade by flattery and fondling; to wheedle; to cajole.—**Coaxer**, kōk'ser, *n.* One who coaxes; a wheedler.—**Coaxingly**, kōk'sing-li, *adv.* In a coaxing manner.

Co-axial, kō-ak'si-al, *a.* Having a common axis.

Cob, kob, *n.* [Probably, in some of the meanings, from W. *cob*, a top, a tuft.] A roundish lump of anything; the receptacle on which the grains of maize grow in rows; a short-legged stout horse or pony; clay mixed with straw.—**Cob-coal**, *n.* A large round piece of coal.—**Cob-loaf**, *n.* A loaf that is irregular, uneven, or crusty.—**Cob-stone**, *n.* COBBLE.

Cobalt, kō'balt, *n.* [G. *kobalt*, *kobolt*, the same word as *kobold*, a goblin, the demon of the mines.] A mineral of a reddish-gray or grayish-white colour (specific gravity 8·9), very brittle, never found in a pure state, but usually as an oxide, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, *&c.* — **Cobaltic**, kō-bal'tik, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt or containing it. — **Cobalt-blue**, *n.* A compound of alumina and oxide of cobalt, forming a beautiful pigment. — **Cobalt-green**, *n.* A permanent green pigment.

Cobble, kob'l, *n.* [From *cob*, a lump.] A roundish stone; a stone rounded by the attrition of water; a boulder; a cobstone.

Cobble, kob'l, *v.t.*—*cobbled*, *cobbling*. [O.Fr. *cobler*, to join or knit together, from L. *copulare*, to couple.] To make or mend coarsely (shoes); to botch; to make or do clumsily or unhandily.—*v.i.* To work as a cobbler; to do work badly.—**Cobbler**, kob'ler, *n.* One who cobbles; a mender of boots and shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling beverage, composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and finely pounded ice.

Co-belligerent, kō-bel-lij'er-ent, *a.* Carrying on war in conjunction with another power. — *n.* One that carries on war in connection with another.

Coble, C.-ble, kob'l, *n.* [W. *cwbwl*, a coble.] A flattish-bottomed boat, clincher-built, with a square stern.

Cobra, **Cobra-de-Capello**, kob'ra, kob'ra-de-ka-pel'lō, *n.* [Pg., snake of the hood.] The hooded or spectacle snake, a reptile of the most venomous nature, found in different hot countries of the old continent, especially in India.

Cobras, kob'ras, *n.* [Sp.] A superior kind of indigo, prepared in South America.

Coburg, **Coburg**, kō'bōrg, *n.* [From *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side.

Cobweb, kob'web, *n.* [O.E., also *coppwebb*, A. Sax. *coppe*, a spider, seen in *attor-coppe*, a spider.] The net-work spun by a spider to catch its prey; something to entangle the weak or unwary; something flimsy and worthless; old musty rubbish.—**Cob-webbed**, **Cobwebby**, kob'webd, kob'web-i, *a.* Covered with cobwebs; *bot.* covered with a thick interwoven pubescence.

Coca, kō'ka, *n.* [Native name.] The dried leaf of a South American plant which is chewed by the inhabitants of countries on

the Pacific side of South America, and is said to give them great power of enduring fatigue; also the plant itself.

Cocciferous, kok-sif'ér-us, *a.* [L. *coccum*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing berries.

Coccolite, kok'kō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of augite or pyroxene.

Cocculus, kok'kū-lus, *n.* [Dim. of L. *coccus*, Gr. *kokkos*, a berry.] A genus of Eastern plants.—*Cocculus Indicus* (in'di-kus), the berry-like fruit of an East Indian climbing shrub, sometimes employed in medicine as a narcotic, and sometimes added to malt liquors to give bitterness and increase their stupefying qualities.

Coccyx, kok'siks, *n.* [Gr. *kokkyx*.] An assemblage of small bones attached to the lower extremity of the backbone; the rump.—**Coccygeal**, kok-sij'ē-al, *a.* Of or belonging to the coccyx.

Cochin-China, koch'in-chi-na, *n.* and *a.* A term applied to a large variety of the domestic fowl, which was imported from Cochin-China.

Cochineal, koch'i-nēl, *n.* [Fr. *cochenille*, from Sp. *cochinilla*, a wood-louse, cochineal, dim. of *cochina*, a sow.] A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insect, a native of the warmer climates of America, found on the cochineal-fig tree.—**Cochineal-fig**, *n.* A tree-like cactaceous plant, a native of America, cultivated for the sake of the cochineal insect.

Cochlea, kok'lē-a, *n.* [L., a snail or snail's shell.] A bony structure in the internal ear, so called from resembling a snail-shell.—**Cochlean**, kok'lē-an, *a.* Pertaining to the cochlea.—**Cochleariform**, kok-lē-ā'ri-form, *a.* [L. *cochlear*, a spoon for eating snails.] Shaped like a spoon.—**Cochleary**, kok'lē-a-ri, *a.* Cochlear.—**Cochleate**, **Cochleated**, kok'lē-āt, kok'lē-āt-ed, *a.* Having a form like the spiral of a snail-shell; spiral. Also *Cochleous*, kok'lē-us.

Cock, kok, *n.* [A. Sax. *coc*, *cocc*; comp. O.Fr. *coc*, Fr. *coq*, a cock; probably like *cuckoo*, a word of onomatopoetic origin.] The male of birds, particularly of the gallinaceous, domestic or barn-door fowls: often used adjectively and occasionally to signify the male of certain animals other than birds (a *cock* lobster); a kind of faucet or turn-valve, for permitting or arresting the flow of fluids through a pipe; a prominent portion of the lock of a firearm, the hammer; the act of cocking or setting up, or the effect or form produced by such an act (a *cock* of the head, nose, &c.).—*Cock of the wood*, the capercailzie.—*v.t.* [Probably from the strutting of the animal.] To set erect (the ears); to turn up with an air of pertness; to set or draw back the cock in order to fire (to *cock* a gun).—*v.i.* To hold up the head; to look big, pert, or menacing.—**Cockerel**, kok'ér-el, *n.* A young cock.—**Cock-a-hoop**, kok'-a-hup, *a.* [Fr. *coq à huppe*, lit. cock with crest.] Strutting like a cock; triumphant.—**Cock-and-bull**, *a.* [From some old tale about a cock and a bull; comp. Fr. *coq-à-l'âne* (cock-and-ass), a cock-and-bull story.] A term applied to idle or silly fictions, stories having no foundation, canards. [Colloq.]—**Cock-crow**, **Cock-crowing**, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning.—**Cock-eye**, *n.* A squinting eye.—**Cock-eyed**, *a.* Having a squinting eye.—**Cock-fight**, **Cock-fighting**, *n.* A fight between game-cocks; the practice of fighting game-cocks.—**Cock-horse**, *n.* A child's rocking-horse: now commonly used in the adverbial phrase, *a-cock-horse*, on horseback; in an elevated position; on the high horse.—**Cock-loft**, *n.* [Lit. a loft for cocks to roost in.] A small loft in the top of a house; a small garret immediately under the roof.—**Cockpit**, *n.* A pit or area where game-cocks fight; an apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war.—**Cocks-comb**, koks'kōm, *n.* The caruncle or comb of a cock; an annual branching plant bearing loose spikes of flowers; a coxcomb. **Cock's-foot**, **Cock's-foot Grass**, *n.* A perennial pasture grass of a coarse, harsh, wiry texture.

Cock, kok, *n.* [Dan. *kok*, a heap, a pile; Icel. *kökr*, a lump.] A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain.—*v.t.* To put into cocks or piles.

Cock, kok, *n.* [O.Fr. *coque*, a kind of boat; Sp. *coca*, It. *cocca*, from L. *concha*, a kind of shell, a vessel.] A small boat. [*Shak.*]

Cock, kok, *n.* [It. *cocca*, Fr. *coche*, a notch.] The notch of an arrow or cross-bow.

Cockade, ko-kād', *n.* [Fr. *cocarde*, O.Fr. *coquarde*, from *coq*, a cock, from its resemblance to the comb of the cock.] A ribbon or knot of ribbon worn in the hat; a rosette of leather worn on the hat by gentlemen's servants.—**Cockaded**, ko-kā'ded, *a.* Wearing a cockade.

Cockatoo, kok-a-tō', *n.* [Malay *kakatūa*, from its cry.] A name common to numerous beautiful birds of the parrot kind, chiefly inhabiting Australia and the Indian islands, having crests composed of a tuft of elegant feathers, which they can raise or depress at pleasure.

Cockatrice, kok'a-tris, *n.* [O.Fr. *cocatrice*, L.L. *cocatrix*, a crocodile, a cockatrice, a corrupted form of L. *crocodilus*, crocodile. In time the first syllable was thought=*cock*.] A fabulous monster said to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, and represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals; a basilisk.

Cockchafer, kok'chā-fér, *n.* [*Cock* is probably for *clock*, Prov. E. and Sc. for a beetle.] A lamellicorn beetle, the larva or caterpillars of which feed on the roots of corn, &c., and the insects in their winged state do much injury to trees.

Cocker, kok'ér, *v.t.* [Probably from W. *cocru*, to fondle, *cocr*, a coaxing.] To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper.

Cocker, kok'ér, *n.* A dog of the spaniel kind, used for raising woodcocks (whence probably the name) and snipes from their haunts.

Cocket, kok'et, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of '*quo quietus*,' two words which occurred in the Latin form of the document.] A document delivered by the custom-house officers to merchants as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.

Cockle, kok'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *cocel*, tares; comp. Gael. *cogal*, Fr. *coquiole*, cockle.] A plant that grows among corn, the corn-cockle.

Cockle, kok'l, *n.* [Dim. from Fr. *coque*, a cockle, a shell, from L. *concha*, Gr. *konchē*, a mussel or cockle.] A heart-shaped mollusc with wrinkled shells, common on the sandy shores of Britain, and much used as food.—**Cockled**, kok'ld, *a.* Having a shell. [*Shak.*]—**Cockle-hat**, *n.* A hat bearing a shell, the badge of a pilgrim.

Cockney, kok'ni, *n.* [Usually connected with the old term *Cockaigne*, land of abundance, perhaps from L. *coquo*, to cook.] A native or resident of London: used slightingly or by way of contempt.—*a.* Related to or like cockneys.—**Cockneydom**, kok'ni-dum, *n.* The region or home of cockneys, a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs.—**Cockneyfy**, kok'ni-fi, *v.t.* To make like a cockney.—**Cockneyish**, kok'ni-ish, *a.* Relating to or like cockneys.—**Cockneyism**, kok'ni-izm, *n.* The condition, qualities, manner, or dialect of the cockneys; a peculiarity of the dialect of the Londoners.

Cockroach, kok'rōch, *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, a cockroach.] An orthopterous insect, the so-called black-beetle, very troublesome in houses, where they often multiply to a great extent, infesting kitchens and pantries.

Cocksure, kok'shōr, *a.* [Said to be derived from the *cock* of a musket, as being much more reliable than the match of the old matchlock.] Perfectly secure (*Shak.*); confidently certain. [Colloq.]

Cockswain, kok'swān or kok'sn, *n.* [*Cock*, a boat, and *swain*.] The person who steers a boat; a person on board of a ship who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer.

Cocoa, kō'kō, *n.* [Pg. *coco*, from *coco*, a bugbear, a distorted mask, from the monkey-like face at the base of the nut.] A palm to be found in most tropical regions growing on coasts, and producing the cocoa-nut.—**Cocoa-nut**, **Coco-nut**, *n.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa palm, twelve inches long and covered with a fibrous rind.—*Cocoa-nut oil*, *cocoa-oil*, an orange-coloured oil obtained from the nuts of the cocoa palm.—**Cocoa-plum**, *n.* The fruit of a small West Indian tree, about the size of a plum, with a sweet and pleasant pulp.

Cocoa, kō'kō, *n.* [Corruption of *cacao*.] The kernels of the cacao or chocolate tree prepared for making a beverage, or the beverage itself.

Cocoon, kō-kōn', *n.* [Fr. *cocon*, from *coque*, a shell, from L. *concha*, a shell-fish.] The silky tissue or envelope which the larvæ of many insects spin as a covering for themselves while they are in the chrysalis state.—**Cocoonery**, kō-kōn'ér-i, *n.* A building or apartment for silkworms when feeding and forming cocoons.

Coction, kok'shon, *n.* [L. *coctio*, from *coquo*, to cook.] The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor; *med.* that alteration in morbific matter which fits it for elimination; digestion.—**Coctible**, kok'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being boiled or baked.—**Coctile**, kok'til, *a.* Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick.

Cocum-butter, **Cocum-oil**, kō'kum, *n.* A greenish-yellow solid oil got from the seeds of trees that yield gamboge.

Cod, **Codfish**, kod, kod'fish, *n.* [D. *kodde*, a club, from its large club-shaped head.] A species of fish of great commercial importance, inhabiting northern seas; used as food either fresh, salted, or dried, and yielding cod-liver oil.—**Cod-fisher**, *n.* A person or vessel employed in the cod-fishery.—**Cod-fishery**, *n.* The business or operation of fishing for cod.—**Codling**, kod'ling, *n.* A young cod.—**Cod-liver Oil**, *n.* An important medical oil obtained from the liver of the common cod.

Cod, kod, *n.* [A. Sax. *cod*, *codd*, a small bag; Icel. *koddi*, a pillow; Sw. *kudde*, a cushion.] Any husk, envelope, or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.—*v.t.* To inclose in a cod.—**Codling**, kod'ling, *n.* A term applied to several cultivated varieties of kitchen apple.—**Codling-moth**, *n.* A small moth the larva of which feeds on the apple.

Coda, kō'da, *n.* [It., from L. *cauda*, a tail.] *Music*, an adjunct to the close of a composition, for the purpose of enforcing the final character of the movement.

Coddle, kod'l, *v.t.*—*coddled*, *coddling*. [O.Fr. *cadeler*, to cocker, pamper, make much of, *cadel*, an animal cast or born out of time, from L. *cado*, to fall.] To make effeminate by pampering; to make much of; to treat tenderly like an invalid; to pamper; to cocker.—*n.* An over-indulged, pampered being.

Code, kōd, *n.* [Fr., from L. *codex*, the trunk of a tree, a tablet, a book.] A systematic collection or digest of laws; any system or body of rules or laws relating to one subject; a system of signals or the like agreed upon.—**Codify**, kod'i-fi, *v.t.* To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.—**Codification**, kod'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act or process of codifying.—**Codifier**, **Codist**, kod'i-fi-ér, kō'dist, *n.* One who codifies.—**Codex**, kō'deks, *n.* pl. **Codices**, kō'di-sēz. A manuscript volume, as of a Greek or Latin classic, or of the Scriptures.

Codger, koj'ér, *n.* [Probably a form of *cadger* (which see).] A mean miserly man; a curious old fellow; an odd fish; a character; a familiar term of address. [Slang.]

Codicil, kod'i-kal, *a.* Relating to a codex or to a code.—**Codicil**, kod'i-sil, *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*.] A writing by way of supplement to a will, containing anything which the testator wishes to add, or any revocation or explanation of what the will contains.—**Codicillary**, kod-i-sil'la-ri, *a.* Of the nature of a codicil.

Codilla, ko-dil'la, *n.* [A dim. form from It. *coda*, L. *cauda*, a tail.] The coarsest part of hemp or flax, sorted out by itself.

Cœcum, sē'kum, *n.* Caecum.

Coefficacy, kō-ef'fi-ka-si, *n.* Joint efficacy.

Coefficient, kō-ef-fish'ent, *a.* Co-operating; acting in union to the same end.—*n.* That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect; *alg.* a num-

ber or known quantity put before letters or quantities, known or unknown, into which it is supposed to be multiplied.—**Coefficiency**, kō-ef-fish'en-si, *n.* State of being coefficient; co-operation. — **Coefficiently**, kō-ef-fish'ent-li, *adv.* In a coefficient manner; by co-operation.

Coehorn, kō'horn, *n.* [After the Dutch engineer who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades.

Cœlacanth, Cœlacanthous, sē'la-kanth, sē-la-kan'thus, *a.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *akantha*, a thorn.] Having hollow spines: said of certain fossil fishes.

Cœlebs, sē'lebs, *n.* [L.] A name given to a bachelor.

Cœlenterate, sē-len'tér-āt, *a.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, *enteron*, an intestine.] Of or pertaining to a sub-kingdom of animals (the Cœlenterata), including those whose alimentary canal communicates freely with the general cavity of the body. The Cœlenterata are divided into two sections, the Actinozoa and Hydrozoa, and comprise the corals, sea-anemones, medusæ, &c.—**Cœlenterata**, sē-len'tér-ā'ta, *n. pl.* The cœlenterate animals.

Cœlestin, sē-les'tin, *n.* [L. *cœlestis*, heavenly, from *cœlum*, the sky, from its occasional delicate blue hue.] Native sulphate of strontium, a mineral often forming beautiful crystals.

Cœliac, Cœliac, sē'li-ak, *a.* [Gr. *koiliakos*, from *koilia*, the belly, *koilos*, hollow.] Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen.

Cœlodont, sē'lō-dont, *a.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] Having hollow teeth: said of certain lizard-like reptiles.

Cœlosperm, sē'lō-sperm, *n.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* a seed in which the albumen is curved so that the base and apex approach, as in coriander.—**Cœlospermous**, sē-lō-sper'mus, *a.* Hollow-seeded.

Coemption, kō-em'shon, *n.* [L. *coemptio*—*con*, and *emo*, *emptum*, to buy.] The buying up of the whole quantity of a commodity.

Coendoo, kō-en'dō, *n.* [Native name.] A tree-climbing Brazilian porcupine with a prehensile tail.

Coenæsthesis, sē-nes-thē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, and *aisthēsis*, perception.] The general sensibility of the system, as distinguished from the special sensations (sight, smell, &c.).

Cœnobite, sē'nō-bīt. Same as *Cenobite*.

Cœnœcium, sē-nē'si-um, *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, and *oikos*, dwelling.] The common dermal system or plant-like structure of the Polyzoa or 'sea-mosses.'

Cœnogamy, sē-nog'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, and *gamos*, marriage.] The state of having husbands or wives in common; a community of husbands and wives.

Cœnosarc, sē'nō-ārk, *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, and *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] The common living basis by which the several beings included in a composite zoophyte are connected with one another.

Cœnure, Cœnurus, sē'nūr, sē-nū'rus, *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, *oura*, a tail.] The larval form of a tape-worm, producing staggers in sheep.

Coequal, kō-ē'kwal, *a.* Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power.—*n.* One who is equal to another. — **Coequality**, kō-ē-kwol'i-ti, *n.* The state of being coequal. — **Coequally**, kō-ē'kwal-li, *adv.* With joint equality.

Coerce, kō-ėrv', *v.t.* [L. *coerceo*—prefix *co*, and *arceo*, to drive or press.] To restrain by force, particularly by moral force, as by law or authority; to repress; to compel to compliance; to constrain.—**Coercible**, kō-ėr'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being coerced.—**Coercibleness**, kō-ėr'si-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being coercible.—**Coercion**, kō-ėr'shon, *n.* The act of coercing; restraint; compulsion; constraint.—**Coercive, Coercitive**, kō-ėr'siv, kō-ėr'si-tiv, *a.* Capable of coercing; restrictive; able to force into compliance.—*n.* That which coerces; that which constrains or restrains.—**Coercively**, kō-ėr'siv-li, *adv.* By constraint or coercion.

Coessential, kō-es-sen'shal, *a.* Having the same essence.—**Coessentiality**, kō-es-sen'shi-al"i-ti, *n.* The fact of having the same essence.—**Coessentially**, kō-es-sen'shal-li, *adv.* In a coessential manner.

Coetaneous,† kō-ē-tā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *coetaneus*—prefix *co*, and *ætas*, a age.] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; coeval.—**Coetaneously**,† kō-ē-tā'nē-us-li, *adv.* Of or from the same age or beginning.—**Coetanean**,† kō-ē-tā'nē-an, *n.* One of the same age with another.

Coeternal, kō-ē-tėr'nal, *a.* Equally eternal with another.—**Coeternally**, kō-ē-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* With coeternity or equal eternity. — **Coeternity**, kō-ē-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity.

Coeval, kō-ē'val, *a.* [L. *coævus*—*con*, and *ævum*, age.] Of the same age; having lived for an equal period; existing at the same time, or of equal antiquity in general (*coeval with* a person).—*n.* One who is coeval; one who lives at the same time.

Coexecutor, kō-eg-zek'ū-tėr, *n.* A joint executor.—**Coexecutrix**, kō-eg-zek'ū-triks, *n.* A joint executrix.

Coexist, kō-eg-zist', *v.i.* To exist at the same time with another (*to coexist with*).—**Coexistence**, kō-eg-zis'tens, *n.* Existence at the same time with another; contemporary existence. — **Coexistency**, kō-eg-zis'ten-si, *n.* Coexistence.—**Coexistent**, kō-eg-zis'tent, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

Coexpand, kō-eks-pand', *v.i.* To expand together equally; to expand over the same space or to the same extent.

Coextend, kō-eks-tend', *v.t.* and *i.* To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally.—**Coextension**, kō-eks-ten'shon, *n.* The fact or state of being equally extended with something else.—**Coextensive**, kō-eks-ten'siv, *a.* Equally extensive; having equal scope or extent. — **Coextensively**, kō-eks-ten'siv-li, *adv.* So as to exhibit coextension. — **Coextensiveness**, kō-eks-ten'siv-nes, *n.*

Coffee, kof'i, *n.* [Fr. *café*, from Turk. *qahwah*, coffee.] The berries or the ground seeds of a tree a native of Arabia and Abyssinia, but now extensively cultivated throughout tropical countries, each berry containing two seeds, commonly called coffee-beans; a drink made from the roasted and ground seeds of the coffee-tree, by infusion or decoction. — **Coffee-bean, Coffee-nib**, *n.* A coffee-seed.—**Coffee-berry**, *n.* The fruit of the coffee-tree.—**Coffee-bug**, *n.* An insect which lives on the coffee-tree, and is very destructive to coffee-plantations.—**Coffee-cup**, *n.* A cup from which coffee is drunk.—**Coffee-house**, *n.* A house of entertainment where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments.—**Coffee-mill**, *n.* A small machine or mill for grinding coffee.—**Coffee-pot**, *n.* A covered pot in which the decoction or infusion of coffee is made, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.—**Coffee-roaster**, *n.* The utensil in which the coffee-beans are roasted before being ground.—**Coffee-room**, *n.* A public room in an inn or hotel where guests are supplied with refreshments.—**Coffee-tree**, *n.* The tree which produces coffee.—**Coffein, Coffeine**, kof-fē'in, *n.* Same as *Caffeine*.

Coffer, kof'er, *n.* [Fr. *cofre*, O.Fr. *cofre*, *cofin*, a coffer, from L. *cophinus*, Gr. *kophinos*, a basket. *Coffin* is the same word.] A chest, trunk, or casket for holding jewels, money, or other valuables; a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling of an ornamental character; a kind of caisson or floating dock.—*v.t.* To deposit or lay up in a coffer.—**Coffer-dam**, *n.* A wooden inclosure formed in a river, &c., by driving two or more rows of piles close together, with clay packed in between the rows to exclude the water, and so obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridges, piers, &c.—**Coffered**, kof'ėrd, *a.* Furnished or ornamented with coffers (a *coffered* ceiling).

Coffin, kof'in, *n.* [O.Fr. *cofin*, a chest, L. *cophinus*, a basket. COFFER.] The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried or deposited in a vault; a casing of paste for a pie (*Shak.*)†; the hollow part of a horse's hoof.—*v.t.* To put or inclose in a coffin.—**Coffin-bone**, *n.* A small spongy bone inclosed in the hoof of a horse.

Cog, kog, *v.t.*—*cogged, cogging*. [W. *cogio*, *cogiaw*, to trick, from *cog*, empty, vain.] To flatter; to wheedle; to draw from by flattery; to foist or palm: now hardly used except in regard to dice, *to cog a die* being to load it so as to direct its fall, for the purpose of cheating. — *v.i.* To cheat; to wheedle; to lie.—*n.* A trick or deception.

Cog, kog, *n.* [Sw. *kugg*, *kugge*, a cog.] The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body, or any similar mechanical contrivance.—**Cog-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.—*v.t.*—*cogged, cogging*. To furnish with cogs.

Cogent, kō'jent, *a.* [L. *cogens*, *cogentis*, forcing, compelling, from *cogo*—*con*, together, or intens., and *ago*, to lead or drive.] Compelling in a physical sense†; resistless†; convincing; having the power to compel conviction; powerful; not easily resisted; forcible; irresistible: of arguments, proofs, reasoning, &c.—**Cogently**, kō'jent-li, *adv.* In a cogent manner; powerfully; forcibly.—**Cogency, Cogence**,† kō'jen-si, kō'jens, *n.* The quality of being cogent; power of moving the will or reason; power of compelling conviction; force; conclusiveness.

Cogitate, koj'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*cogitated, cogitating*. [L. *cogito*, *cogitatum*—*co* for *con*, together, and *agito*, to shake, to agitate. AGITATE.] To think; to meditate; to ponder.—**Cogitation**, koj-i-tā'shon, *n.* The act of cogitating or thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation. — **Cogitative**, koj'i-tā-tiv, *a.* Thinking; having the power of cogitating; meditative; given to thought.—**Cogitatively**, koj'i-tā-tiv-li, *adv.* In a cogitative or thinking manner.—**Cogitativity**,† koj'i-tā-tiv"i-ti, *n.* Power of thinking.—**Cogitability**, koj'i-ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being cogitable; conceivableness.—**Cogitable**, koj'i-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being thought; capable of being conceived.—*n.* Anything capable of being the subject of thought.

Cognac, kō-nyak, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of French brandy, so called from the town of the same name, where large quantities are made.

Cognate, kog'nāt, *a.* [L. *cognatus*—prefix *co* for *con*, with, and *gnatus*, old form of *natus*, born.] Allied by blood; kindred by birth; *law*, connected by the mother's side; related in origin generally, proceeding from the same stock or root; of the same family (words, roots, languages); allied in nature; having affinity of any kind (*cognate* sounds). —*n.* One connected with another by ties of kindred; *law*, a relation connected by the mother's side; anything related to another by origin or nature.—**Cognateness**, kog'nāt-nes, *n.* State of being cognate.—**Cognation**, kog-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *cognatio*.] Relationship by descent from the same original; affinity; resemblance in nature or character.

Cognition, kog-ni'shon, *n.* [L. *cognitio*; *cognosco*, *cognitus*—*co* for *con*, and *nosco*, anciently *gnosco*, to know.] Knowledge from personal view or experience; perception; a thing known.—**Cognitive**, kog'ni-tiv, *a.* Knowing or apprehending by the understanding.—**Cognizable, Cognizable**, kog'niz-a-bl or kon', *a.* Capable of falling under notice or observation; capable of being known, perceived, or apprehended; capable of falling under judicial notice.—**Cognizably, Cognizably**, kog'niz-a-bli or kon', *adv.* In a cognizable manner.—**Cognizance, Cognizance**, kog'ni-zans or kon', *n.* [O.Fr. *cognoissance*, *connoissance*.] Knowledge or notice; perception; observation; *law*, judicial or authoritative notice or knowledge, also right to try and determine causes: a crest; a badge; a badge worn by a retainer, soldier, &c., to indicate the person or party to which he belongs.—**Cognizant, Cognizant**, kog'ni-zant or kon', *a.* Acquainted with; having obtained knowledge of; competent to take legal or judicial notice.—**Cognize, Cognize**, kog-niz', *v.t.*—*cognized, cognized*; *cognizing, cognizing*. To recognize as an object of thought; to perceive; to become conscious of; to know.

Cognomen, kog-nō'men, *n.* [L. *cognomen*—

prefix *co* for *con*, and *nomen*, formerly *gnomen*, a name.] Strictly the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known, indicating the family to which he belonged; hence a surname or distinguishing name in general.—**Cognominal**, kog-nom'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a cognomen or surname.—**Cognomination**, kog-nom'i-nā"shon, *n.* A surname; a cognomen.

Cognoscible, kog-nos'i-bl, *a.* [From L. *cognosco.* COGNITION.] Capable of being known; subject to judicial investigation. —**Cognoscibility**, kog-nos'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being cognoscible.

Cohabit, kō-hab'it, *v.i.* [L. *cohabito*, from *co*, with, and *habito*, to dwell.] To dwell or live together as husband and wife: often applied to persons not legally married, and suggesting sexual intercourse.—**Cohabitation**, kō-hab'i-tā"shon, *n.* The state of living together as man and wife.

Coheir, kō-âr', *n.* A joint-heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance divided among two or more.—**Coheiress**, kō'-âr-es, *n.* A joint-heiress.

Cohere, kō-hēr', *v.i.*—*cohered*, *cohering.* [L. *cohæreo*—*co* for *con*, and *hæreo*, to stick together.] To stick or cleave together; to be united; to keep in close contact as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other; to hang well together; to agree or be consistent (as parts of a discourse or an argument).—**Coherence, Coherency**, kō-hē'rens, kō-hē'ren-si, *n.* The state of cohering; a cleaving together of bodies by means of attraction; suitable connection or dependence; due agreement as of ideas; consistency.—**Coherent**, kō-hē'rent, *a.* Cohering or sticking together; united; having a due agreement of parts; hanging well together; consecutive; observing due agreement; consistent (a *coherent* argument or discourse, a *coherent* speaker).—**Coherently**, kō-hē'rent-li, *adv.* In a coherent manner.—**Cohesibility**, kō-hē'zi-bil"i-ti, *n.* The tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesiveness.—**Cohesible**, kō-hē'zi-bl, *a.* Capable of cohesion.—**Cohesion**, kō-hē'shon, *n.* [Fr. *cohésion.*] The act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together; logical connection; *physics*, the state in which, or the force by which, the particles of bodies of the same nature are kept in contact so as to form a continuous mass.—**Cohesive**, kō-hē'siv, *a.* Causing cohesion.—**Cohesively**, kō-hē'siv-li, *adv.* In a cohesive manner; with cohesion.—**Cohesiveness**, kō-hē'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the tendency to unite by cohesion.

Cohibit, kō-hib'it, *v.t.* [L. *cohibeo*, *cohibitum*, from *co*, together, and *habeo*, to hold.] To restrain.—**Cohibition**, kō-hi-bi'shon, *n.* Restraint.—**Cohibitor**, kō-hib'it-ėr, *n.* One who restrains.

Cohorn, kō'horn, *n.* Same as *Coehorn.*

Cohort, kō'hort, *n.* [L. *cohors*, *cohortis.*] In Roman armies, the tenth part of a legion, a body of about 500 or 600 men; a band or body of warriors in general.

Coif, koif, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*, L.L. *cofia*, *cufia*, from M.H.G. *kuffe*, *kupfe*, a kind of cap.] A close-fitting cap or head-dress; a kind of caul or cap worn by serjeants-at-law and others; a kind of close-fitting cap of mail.—*v.t.* To cover or dress with, or as with a coif.—**Coiffure**, koif'ūr, *n.* [Fr.] A head-dress, especially the head-dress of a lady.

Coign,‡ koin, *n.* A corner; a coin or quoin. [*Shak.*]

Coil, koil, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *coillir*, *cuillir*, from L. *colligere*, to collect. COLLECT.] To gather (a rope, chain, &c.) into a series of rings above one another; to twist or wind spirally.—*v.i.* To form rings or spirals; to wind. —*n.* A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a rope or other pliant body is wound.

Coil, koil, *n.* [Comp. Ir. and Gael. *goill*, war, battle; *goil*, to rage.] Perplexities; tumult; bustle; turmoil. [*Shak.*]

Coin, koin, *n.* [Fr. *coin*, a wedge, the die with which money is stamped, a coin, a corner, from L. *cuneus*, a wedge.] A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or some alloy, converted into money by impressing some stamp on it; such pieces collectively; metallic currency; money; also, a quoin.—*v.t.* To stamp and convert into money; to mint; to make, fabricate, or invent.—**Coinage**, koi'nāj, *n.* The stamping of money; coin; money coined; the act of inventing, forming, or producing; invention; fabrication; what is fabricated or produced.—**Coiner**, koi'nėr, *n.* One who coins; a maker of money: often a maker of base or counterfeit coin; an inventor or maker, as of words.

Coincide, kō-in-sīd', *v.i.*—*coincided*, *coinciding.* [L.L. *coincido*, from L. prefix *co*, with, and *incido*, to fall in—*in*, and *cado*, to fall.] To occupy the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series; to happen at the same point of time; to be exactly contemporaneous; to correspond exactly; to concur; to agree (to *coincide with* a person in an opinion).—**Coincidence, Coincidency**,† kō-in'si-dens, kō-in'si-den-si, *n.* The fact of coinciding; exact correspondence in position; a happening or agreeing in time; contemporaneousness; agreement in circumstance, character, &c.; exact correspondence generally, or a case of exact correspondence.—**Coincident, Coincidental**, kō-in'si-dent, kō-in-si-den'tal, *a.* Coinciding; happening at the same time; concurrent; exactly corresponding.—**Coincidently**, kō-in'si-dent-li, *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.—**Coincider**, kō-in-sīd'ėr, *n.* One who coincides with another, as in an opinion, course of action, &c.

Coindication, kō-in'di-kā"shon, *n.* A concurrent indication, sign, or symptom.

Co-inhere, kō-in-hēr', *v.i.* To inhere together; to be included or exist together in the same thing.

Coinheritance, kō-in-her'it-ans, *n.* Joint inheritance.—**Coinheritor**, kō-in-her'it-ėr, *n.* A joint heir; a coheir.

Cointense, kō-in-tens', *a.* Of equal intensity with another object.—**Cointension, Cointensity**, kō-in-ten'shon, kō-in-ten'si-ti, *n.* The condition of being of equal intension or intensity.

Co-interest, kō-in'tėr-est, *n.* A joint interest.

Coir, Coire, koir, *n.* A species of yarn manufactured from the husk of cocoanuts, and formed into cordage, sailcloth, matting, &c.

Coition, kō-i'shon, *n.* [L. *coitio*—*con*, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.] A coming together; copulation.

Coke, kōk, *n.* [Probably from *cook* or *cake*; comp. *caking* coal.] Coal deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire.—*v.t.*—*coked*, *coking.* To convert into coke; to deprive of volatile matter, as coal.

Col, kol, *n.* [Fr., neck.] An elevated mountain pass between two higher summits; the most elevated part of a mountain pass.

Colander, kul'an-dėr or kol'an-dėr, *n.* [From L. *colans*, *colantis*, ppr. of *colo*, to strain, from *colum*, a colander.] A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors; a strainer.

Cola-nut, Cola-seed, kō'la, *n.* A brownish bitter seed, about the size of a chestnut, produced by an African tree, containing much caffeine and highly valued as yielding a refreshing and invigorating beverage. —**Cola-tree**, *n.* The tree which produces the cola-nut.

Co-latitude, kō-lat'i-tūd, *n.* [Abbrev. of *complement* and *latitude.*] The complement of the latitude, or what it wants of 90°.

Colchicum, kol'chi-kum, *n.* [L., a plant with a poisonous root, from *Colchis*, the native country of Medea, the famous sorceress.] A genus of liliaceous plants, the most familiar species being the meadow-saffron, a plant with a solid bulb-like rootstock and purple, crocus-like flowers, found in England and various parts of the Continent.—**Colchicine**, kol'chi-sin, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from colchicum bulbs, and used for the alleviation or cure of gout and rheumatism.

Colcothar, kol'ko-thär, *n.* [Probably of Ar. origin.] The brownish-red peroxide of iron, used for polishing glass and other substances.

Cold, kōld, *a.* [A. Sax. *cald*, *ceald*, *a.* and *n.* = Dan. *kold*, Icel. *kaldr*, Sw. *kall*, D. *koud*, Goth. *kalds*, G. *kalt*; from root of *cool*, *chill*, which also appears in L. *gelidus*, gelid.] Not warm or hot; gelid; frigid; chilling; cooling; having the sensation of coolness; wanting warmth or animal heat; chill; wanting passion, zeal, or ardour; insensible; not animated or easily excited into action; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; unaffecting; not animated or animating; not able to excite feeling or interest; spiritless.—*In cold blood*, without excitement, emotion, or passion.—*To give, show*, or *turn the cold shoulder*, to treat a person with studied coldness, neglect, or contempt.—*n.* The relative absence or want of heat; the cause of the sensation of coolness; the sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat; an indisposition occasioned by cold; a catarrh.—**Coldish**, kōl'dish, *a.* Somewhat cold.—**Coldly**, kōld'li, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without apparent passion, emotion, or feeling; with indifference or negligence; dispassionately; calmly.—**Coldness**, kōld'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being cold; frigidity; indifference.—**Cold-blast**, *n.* A blast or current of cold air; *metal.* the name given to air at its natural temperature forced through furnaces for smelting iron.—**Cold-blooded**, *a.* Having cold blood; without sensibility or feeling; *zool.* a term applied to those animals the temperature of whose blood is a very little higher than that of their habitat.—**Cold-chisel**, *n.* A chisel for cutting metal in its cold state.—**Cold-cream**, *n.* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, variously prepared.—**Cold-hearted**, *a.* Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent.—**Cold-heartedness**, *n.*

Cole, kōl, *n.* [From L. *colis*, *caulis*, a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage.] The general name of all sorts of cabbage.—**Cole-rape**, *n.* The common turnip.—**Cole-seed**, *n.* The seed of the winter rape from which oil-cake is prepared for feeding cattle.—**Colewort**, kōl'wėrt, *n.* A name applied to different varieties of cabbage.

Co-legatee, kō'leg-a-tē", *n.* One who is a legatee along with another or others.

Cole-mouse, *n.* COAL-MOUSE.

Coleophyll, Coleophyllum, kol'ē-ō-fil, kol'-ē-ō-fil"um, *n.* [Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* the first leaf which follows the cotyledon in endogens, and ensheaths the succeeding leaves.—**Coleophyllous**, kol'ē-ō-fil"lus, *a.* *Bot.* having the leaves inclosed in a sheath.

Coleoptera, kol-ē-op'tėr-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, a wing.] An order of insects commonly known by the name of *beetles*, and characterized by having four wings, of which the two anterior, called elytra, are not suited for flight, but form a covering and protection to the two posterior, and are of a hard and horny or parchment-like nature.—**Coleopter, Coleopteran**, kol-ē-op'tėr, kol-ē-op'tėr-an, *n.* A member of the order Coleoptera.—**Coleopterist**, kol-ē-op'tėr-ist, *n.* One versed in the natural history of the Coleoptera.—**Coleopterous**, kol-ē-op'tėr-us, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Coleoptera.

Coleorhiza, kol'ē-ō-ri"za, *n.* [Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, and *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* the sheath which covers the young radicle of monocotyledonous plants.

Colestaff, kōl'staf. Same as *Colstaff.*

Cole-tit, *n.* COAL-TIT.

Colic, kol'ik, *n.* [L. *colicus*, Gr. *kōlikos*, from *kōlon*, the colon.] A painful spasmodic affection of the intestines, especially of the colon, attended with fever or inflammation.—**Colic, Colical**, kol'ik, kol'ik-al, *a.* Affecting the bowels.—**Colicked**, kol'ikt, *a.* Affected with colic; griped.—**Colicky**, kol'ik-i, *a.* Pertaining to colic.

Colin, kol'in, *n.* [Fr.] The Virginian quail or American partridge.

Collaborateur, Collaborator, kol-lab'o-ra-tėr, kol-lab'ō-rā-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *collaborateur* —L. *col* for *con*, together, and *laboro*, to labour.] An assistant; an associate in labour, especially in literary or scientific

pursuits.—**Collaboration**, kol-lab'ō-rā"-shon, *n.* The act of working together; united labour.

Collapse, kol-laps', *v.i.*—*collapsed*, *collapsing*. [L. *collabor*, *collapsus*—*col* for *con*, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide or fall (whence *lapse*).] To fall in or together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; hence, to come to nothing; to break down.—*n.* A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel; a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers; a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a break-down.—**Collapsable**, kol-lap'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of collapsing or being made to collapse.—**Collapsion**, kol-lap'shon, *n.* A state of collapsing.

Collar, kol'ér, *n.* [L. *collare*, Fr. *collier*, a collar, from L. *collum*, the neck.] Something worn round the neck, whether for use or ornament or both, or it may be for restraint; the necklace or chain worn by knights, and having the badge of the order appended to it; part of the harness of an animal used for draught; an article of dress or part of a garment going round the neck; something resembling a collar; something in the form of a ring, especially at or near the end of something else.—*To slip the collar*, to escape or get free; to disentangle one's self.—*v.t.* To seize by the collar; to put a collar on; to roll up and bind with cord (a piece of meat) for keeping for a time.—**Collar-beam**, *n.* A piece of timber extending between two opposite rafters, at some height above their base.—**Collar-bone**, *n.* The clavicle; one of the two bones of the thorax in man and many quadrupeds joined at one end to the shoulder-bone and at the other to the breast-bone.—**Collaret**, kol'er-et, *n.* A small collar of linen, fur, or the like, worn by women.

Collate, kol-lāt', *v.t.*—*collated*, *collating*. [L. *confero*, *collatum*, to bring together, compare, bestow—*col* for *con*, and *fero*, *latum*, to carry.] To bring together and compare; to examine critically, noting points of agreement and disagreement (manuscripts and books); to confer or bestow (a benefice) on (to *collate* a person *to* a church); to gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding.—**Collatable**, kol-lā'ta-bl, *n.* Capable of being collated.—**Collation**, kol-lā'shon, *n.* The act of collating; a comparison, especially the comparison of manuscripts or editions of books; the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop who has the benefice in his own gift, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's rights; a light repast.—**Collationer**, kol-lā'shon-ér, *n.* One who examines the sheets or pages of a book, after printing, to ascertain whether they are correctly printed, paged, &c.—**Collative**, kol-lā'tiv, *a.* *Eccles.* presented by collation; having the bishop as patron.—**Collator**, kol-lā'tér, *n.* One who collates.

Collateral, kol-lat'ér-al, *a.* [L.L. *collateralis*—*col* for *con*, and L. *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side.] At the side; belonging to the side or what is at the side; acting indirectly; acting through side channels; accompanying but subordinate; auxiliary; subsidiary; descending from the same ancestor, but not in a direct line, as distinguished from *lineal*.—*n.* A collateral relation or kinsman.—**Collaterally**, kol-lat'ér-al-li, *adv.* In a collateral manner or relation; side by side; indirectly.—**Collateralness**, kol-lat'ér-al-nes, *n.*

Colleague, kol'lēg, *n.* [L. *collega*, a colleague—*col* for *con*, and stem of *lego*, *legatum*, to send on a mission.] A partner or associate in the same office, employment, or commission, civil or ecclesiastical; never used of partners in trade or manufactures.—**Colleagueship**, kol'lēg-ship, *n.* The state of being a colleague.

Collect, kol-lekt', *v.t.* [L. *colligo*, *collectum*—*col* for *con*, and *lego*, to gather, which appears also in *neglect*, *select*, *lecture*, &c., also *coil*, *cull*.] To gather into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; to gather; to infer or conclude (in this sense now rare).—*To collect one's self*, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted state.—*v.i.* To run together; to accumulate.—*n.* (kol'lekt). A short comprehensive prayer; a form of prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion.—**Collectanea**, kol-lek-tā'nē-a, *n. pl.* [L., things collected.] A selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction; a miscellany.—**Collected**, kol-lek'ted, *p.* and *a.* Gathered together; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared; self-possessed.—**Collectedly**, kol-lek'ted-li, *adv.* In one view; together; in a cool, firm, or self-possessed manner.—**Collectedness**, kol-lek'ted-nes, *n.* The state of being collected.—**Collectible**, kol-lek'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being collected.—**Collection**, kol-lek'shon, *n.* The act or practice of collecting or of gathering; that which is collected or gathered together (as pictures or objects of interest); that which is collected for a charitable, religious, or other purpose; the jurisdiction of a collector; a collectorship; the act of deducing from premises, or that which is deduced (*Mil.*).—**Collective**, kol-lek'tiv, *a.* [L. *collectivus*, Fr. *collectif*.] Formed by collecting; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; aggregate; *gram.* expressing a number or multitude united, though in the singular number (a *collective* noun).—*Collective note*, in *diplomacy*, an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.—*n.* *Gram.* a noun with a singular form comprehending in its meaning several individuals.—**Collectively**, kol-lek'tiv-li, *adv.* In a collective manner; in a mass or body; in the aggregate; unitedly.—**Collectivism**, kol-lek'tiv-izm, *n.* The socialistic doctrine that the land and means of production should belong to the people collectively. So also **Collectivist**.—**Collector**, kol-lek'tér, *n.* One who collects; especially, one who collects objects of interest; an officer appointed to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, &c., within a certain district.—**Collectorate**, kol-lek'tér-āt, *n.* The district of a collector; a collectorship.—**Collectorship**, kol-lek'tér-ship, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a collector.

College, kol'ej, *n.* [L. *collegium*, a society, guild, or fraternity, from *collega*, a colleague. COLLEAGUE.] A society of men invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common pursuit; a guild; a corporation; especially, a society or institution for purposes of instruction and study in the higher branches of knowledge; the edifice belonging to a college.—**Collegial**,† kol-lē'ji-al, *a.* Pertaining to a college; collegiate.—**Collegian**, kol-lē'ji-an, *n.* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called; a student.—**Collegiate**, kol-lē'ji-āt, *a.* Pertaining to a college (*collegiate* studies); constituted after the manner of a college.—*Collegiate church*, a church that has no bishop's see, but has nevertheless a college or chapter of dean, canons, and prebends; in Scotland and the United States, a church under the joint pastorate of two or more clergymen.

Collenchyma, kol-len'ki-ma, *n.* [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] *Bot.* the cellular matter in which pollen is generated.

Collet, kol'et, *n.* [Fr. *collet*, a collar or necklace, from *col*, L. *collum*, the neck.] A band or collar; among jewellers, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants, and the part of a ring containing the bezel in which the stone is set; *bot.* the neck or part of a plant from which spring the ascending and descending axes.

Colletic, kol-let'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kollētikos*, from *kolla*, glue.] Having the property of gluing; agglutinant.—*n.* An agglutinant.—**Colleterium**, kol-le-té'ri-um, *n.* An organ in the females of certain insects, containing a glutinous substance by which the ova are cemented together.—**Colleterial**, kol-le-té'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the colleterium.

Collide, kol-lid', *v.t.*—*collided*, *colliding*. [L. *collido*—*col* for *con*, and *laedo*, to strike.] To strike or dash against each other; to meet in shock; to meet in opposition or antagonism.—**Collision**, kol-li'shon, *n.* [L. *collisio*.] The act of striking or dashing together; the meeting and mutual striking of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one; opposition; antagonism; interference.—**Collisive**, kol-li'siv, *a.* Causing collision; clashing.

Collie, **Colly**, kol'i, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A variety of dog especially common in Scotland, and much esteemed as a sheep-dog.

Collier, kol'yér, *n.* [From *coal*; comp. *lawyer*, *sawyer*.] A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine; a vessel employed in the coal trade.—**Colliery**, kol'yér-i, *n.* The place where coal is dug; a coal mine or pit.

Colligate, kol'li-gāt, *v.t.*—*colligated*, *colligating*. [L. *colligo*—*col* for *con*, and *ligo*, to bind.] To bind or fasten together; to connect by observing a certain relationship or similarity (to *colligate* phenomena).—**Colligation**, kol-li-gā'shon, *n.* The act of colligating; that process by which many isolated facts are brought together under one general conception or observation.

Collimation, kol-li-mā'shon, *n.* [From a fancied L. verb *collimare*, really a false reading for *collineare*—*col*, together, and *linea*, a line.] The act of levelling or of directing the sight to a fixed object.—*Line of collimation*, in an astronomical instrument, the straight line which passes through the centre of the object-glass, and intersects at right angles the fine wires which are fixed in the focus.—*Error of collimation*, the deviation of the actual line of sight in a telescope from the focus and centre of the object-glass, or from the proper position.—**Collimate**, kol'li-māt, *v.t.* To adjust the line of collimation in.—**Collimating**, kol'li-māt-ing, *a.* Pertaining to collimation; correcting the error of collimating.—**Collimator**, kol-lim'ā-tér, *n.* A small telescope used for adjusting the line of collimation.

Collinear, kol-lin'ē-ér, *a.* [L. *col* for *con*, and *linea*, a line.] Pertaining to or situated in a corresponding line.—**Collineate**, kol-lin'ē-āt, *v.t.* and *i.* To aim or direct in a line corresponding with another.—**Collineation**, kol-lin'ē-ā"shon, *n.* The act of collineating.

Collingual, kol-ling'gwal, *a.* [L. *col* for *con*, with, and *lingua*, a tongue.] Speaking the same language.

Colliquate, kol'li-kwāt, *v.t.* or *i.* [L. *col* for *con*, and *liquo*, *liquatum*, to melt.] To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to make or become liquid.—**Colliquable**, kol-lik'wa-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to become liquefied.—**Colliquant**, kol'li-kwant, *a.* Having the power of dissolving or melting.—**Colliquation**, kol-li-kwā'shon, *n.* The act of melting; a melting or fusing together.—**Colliquative**, kol-lik'wa-tiv, *a.* Melting; dissolving; *med.* profuse or excessive, so as to cause exhaustion; said of discharges.—**Colliquefaction**, kol-lik'wē-fak'shon, *n.* A melting together.

Collision. Under COLLIDE.

Collocate, kol'lō-kāt, *v.t.*—*collocated*, *collocating*. [L. *colloco*—*col* for *con*, together, and *loco*, to place, *locus*, a place.] To set or place; to set; to station.—**Collocation**, kol-lō-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *collocatio*.] The act of collocating, placing, disposing, or arranging along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement.

Collocution, kol-lō-kū'shon, *n.* [L. *collocutio*—*col* for *con*, together, and *locutio*, from *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking or conversing together; a colloquy; mutual discourse.—**Collocutor**, kol-lo-kū'tér or kol-lok'ū-tér, *n.* One of the speakers in a dialogue.—**Collocutory**, kol-lok'ū-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy; colloquial.

Collodion, kol-lō'di-on, *n.* [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A substance prepared by dissolving gun-cotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol, used as a substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds, and as the basis of a photographic process.—**Collodionize**, kol-lō'di-on-iz, *v.t.*—*collodionized*, *collodionizing*. To prepare (a plate) with collo-

dion; to treat with collodion. — **Colloid**, kol'loid, *a.* Like glue or jelly; *chem.* applied to uncrystallizable liquids; *geol.* applied to partly amorphous minerals.—*n.* The name given to a transparent, viscid, yellowish, structureless or slightly granular matter, resembling liquid gelatine. CRYSTALLOID.—**Colloidal**, kol-loi'dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to or of the nature of colloids. — **Colloidality**, kol-loi-dal'i-ti, *n.* Colloidal nature or character.

Collop, kol'op, *n.* [Perhaps lit. a piece of meat made tender by beating; Sw. *kollops*, G. *klopps*, meat that has been beaten; D. *kloppen*, G. *klopfen*, to beat; E. to *clap*.] A slice or lump of flesh.

Colloquy, kol'lō-kwi, *n.* [L. *colloquium*—*col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak.] The mutual discourse of two or more; a conference; a dialogue; a conversation.—**Colloquial**, kol-lō'kwi-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation; peculiar to the language of common conversation. — **Colloquialism**, kol-lō'kwi-al-izm, *n.* A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common conversation. — **Colloquiality**, kol-lō'kwi-al''i-ti, *n.* The state of being colloquial.—**Colloquialize**, kol-lō'kwi-al-iz, *v.t.* To make colloquial. — **Colloquially**, kol-lō'kwi-al-li, *adv.* In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language.—**Colloquist**, kol'lō-kwist, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.— **Colloquize**, kol'lō-kwiz, *v.i.* To take part in a colloquy or conversation; to converse.

Collude, kol-lūd', *v.i.*—*colluded*, *colluding*. [L. *colludo*—*col*, together, and *ludo*, to play, as in *allude*, *delude*.] To play into the hands of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to connive.—**Colluder**, kol-lūd'er, *n.* One who colludes.—**Collusion**, kol-lū'zhon, *n.* Secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.—**Collusive**, kol-lū'siv, *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more. — **Collusively**, kol-lū'siv-li, *adv.* In a collusive manner; by collusion. — **Collusiveness**, kol-lū'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being collusive. — **Collusory**, kol-lū'so-ri, *a.* Collusive.

Colly,† kol'i, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *col*, coal.] To make foul; to blacken. [*Shak.*]

Collyrium, kol-lir'i-um, *n.* [L.] Eye-salve; eye-wash.

Colocynth, kol'ō-sinth, *n.* [Gr. *kolokynthis*, a gourd or pumpkin.] A kind of cucumber, the fruit of the wild gourd, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, but now widely cultivated on account of its medicinal properties, being a purgative.

Cologne-earth, kō-lōn', *n.* A kind of ochre of a deep-brown colour, used in water-colour painting.—**Cologne-water**, *n.* Eau de Cologne.

Cololite, kō'lō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *kōlon*, the colon, and *lithos*, a stone.] *Geol.* the name given to what appears to be the petrified intestines of fishes or their contents, but which are more probably worm-casts.

Colomba, Columba, ko-lom'ba, ko-lum'ba, *n.* CALUMBA.

Colombier, kō-lom'bi-er, *n.* *Columbier.*

Colon, kō'lon, *n.* [Gr. *kōlon*, the colon, a member or limb, a clause.] The largest portion of the human intestine, forming the middle section of the large intestine, and terminating in the rectum; a punctuation mark formed thus [:], used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period.

Colonel, ker'nel, *n.* [Formerly also *coronel*, which is an old French form, and has given the modern pronunciation; Fr. *colonel*, O.Fr. *colonnel*, from It. *colonello*, a colonel, a little column, dim. of *colonna*, L. *columna*, a column: the name was originally given to the leading company in a regiment.] The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry.—**Colonelcy**, **Colonelship**, ker'nel-si, ker'nel-ship, *n.* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

Colonnade, kol-on-nād', *n.* [It. *colonnata*, from *colonna*, a column. COLUMN.] *Arch.* any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals from each other, such intervals varying according to the rules of art and the order employed.

Colony, kol'o-ni, *n.* [L. *colonia*, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till (hence *cultivate*, *culture*.] A body of people transplanted from their mother-country to a remote province or country, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; a body of settlers or their descendants; the country planted or colonized; a number of animals or plants living or growing together.—**Colonial**, ko-lō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a colony. — **Colonialism**, ko-lō'ni-al-izm, *n.* A phrase, idiom, or practice peculiar to a colony. — **Colonist**, kol'on-ist, *n.* An inhabitant of or settler in a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition.—**Colonize**, kol'on-iz, *v.t.*—*colonized*, *colonizing*. To plant or establish a colony in; to send a colony to; to migrate and settle in.—*v.i.* To remove and settle in a distant country. —**Colonization**, kol'on-iz-ā'shon, *n.* The act of colonizing or state of being colonized. — **Colonizationist**, kol'on-iz-ā'shon-ist, *n.* An advocate for colonization.—**Colonizer**, kol'on-iz-er, *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies.

Colophon, kol'o-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *kolophōn*, a summit, top, finishing.] A device, or printer's name, place of publication, and date, formerly put at the conclusion of a book.—**Colophonian**, kol-o-fō'ni-an, *a.* Relating to a colophon or the conclusion of a book.

Colophony, **Colophany**, kol'o-fo-ni, kol'o-fa-ni, *n.* [Gr. *kolophonia*, from *Colophōn*, a city of Ionia, whence the Greeks obtained it.] Black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried.—**Colophonic**, kol-o-fon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to colophony.

Coloquintida, kol-o-kwin'ti-da, *n.* The colocynth or bitter-apple.

Color, kul'er. An old and common American spelling of *Colour*.—**Colorate**,† kul'er-āt, *a.* [L. *coloratus*.] Coloured; dyed or tinged with some colour.—**Coloration**, kul-er-ā'shon, *n.* Colouring; the state of being coloured; the tints of an object.—**Colorific**, kul-er-if'ik, *a.* Having the quality of tinging; able to give colour or tint to other bodies.—**Colorimeter**, kol-ō-rim'et-er, *n.* An instrument for measuring the depth of colour in a liquid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint.

Colorado Beetle, kol-ō-rā'dō, *n.* A coleopterous insect, a native of the south-western states of North America, which works great havoc among the potato crops.

Colossus, kō-los'sus, *n.* pl. **Colossi**, kō-los'sī, or rarely **Colossuses**, kō-los'sus-es. [Gr. *kolossos*, a colossal statue.] A statue of a gigantic size or of size much greater than the natural, such as the statue of Apollo which anciently stood at the entrance to the port of Rhodes. — **Colossal**, kō-los'sal, *a.* Like a colossus; much exceeding the size of nature; very large; huge; gigantic.

Colostrum, kō-los'trum, *n.* [L.] The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth.

Colour, kul'er, *n.* [L. *color*, colour.] That in respect of which bodies have a different appearance to the eye independently of their form; any tint or hue distinguished from white; that which is used for colouring; a pigment; paint; the blood-red hue of the face; redness; complexion; false show; pretence; guise; pl. a flag, ensign, or standard borne in an army or fleet; a colour used as a badge.—*Complementary colours*, colours which together make white; thus, any of the three primary colours is complementary to the other two.—*Primary colours*, red, green, and violet (or blue); or in a looser sense the colours into which white light is divided by a glass prism—viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.—*Persons of colour*, members of the darker varieties of mankind, as negroes, mulattoes, &c.—*v.t.* To impart colour to; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; *fig.* to clothe with an appearance different from the real; to give a specious appearance to; to make plausible.—*v.i.* To blush. — **Colourable**, kul'er-a-bl, *a.* Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice (pretence, grounds); intended to deceive (a *colourable* imitation of a trade-mark). ∴ *Colourable*, having such an appearance as would not lead to the suspicion of anything underhand; *specious*, having a fair outside show, and likely to mislead thereby; *plausible*, apparently reasonable or satisfactory, though not convincing; *ostensible*, put forward as having a certain character but not really having it. — **Colourableness**, kul'er-a-bl-nes, *n.* Specciousness. — **Colourably**, kul'er-a-bli, *adv.* In a colourable manner. —**Coloured**, kul'erd, *p.* and *a.* Having a colour; dyed, painted, or stained; having some other colour than white or black; having a specious appearance; a term applied to the darker varieties of mankind; *bot.* applied to a leaf, calyx, seed, &c., to express any colour except green. —**Colouring**, kul'er-ing, *n.* The act or art of applying colours; colour applied; tints or hues collectively, as in a picture; a specious appearance; show.—**Colourist**, kul'er-ist, *n.* One who colours; a painter whose works are remarkable for beauty of colour.—**Colourless**, kul'er-les, *a.* Destitute of colour. — **Colourman**, kul'er-man, *n.* One who prepares and sells colours.—**Colour-blind**, *a.* Incapable of accurately distinguishing colours; having an imperfect perception of colours.—**Colour-blindness**, *n.* Total or partial incapability of distinguishing colours, arising from some defect in the eye, though otherwise vision may be quite perfect.—**Colour-box**, *n.* A portable box for holding artists' colours, brushes, &c.—**Colour-printing**, *n.* The art or process of printing in colours.—**Colour-sergeant**, *n.* A non-commissioned officer who ranks higher than an ordinary sergeant, and who attends the colours in the field or near headquarters.

Colporteur, kol-por-ter, é long, *n.* [Fr.—*col*, from L. *collum*, the neck, and *porteur*, a carrier, from L. *porto*, to carry.] A hawker of wares; a hawker of books and pamphlets, particularly a hawker of religious books and pamphlets.—**Colportage**, kol'pōr-tāj, *n.* The system of distributing religious books, tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

Colstaff, kol'staf, *n.* [Fr. *col*, the neck, and E. *staff*.] A staff for enabling two persons to carry a burden between them, each resting one end of the staff on his shoulder.

Colt, kōlt, *n.* [A. Sax. *colt*, a young ass, a young camel; comp. Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy.] A young horse, or a young animal of the horse genus; commonly and distinctively applied to the male, *filly* being the female; a young camel or a young ass (O.T.)†. — **Coltish**, kōl'tish, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.—**Coltishly**, kōl'tish-li, *adv.* In the manner of a colt; wantonly.—**Coltishness**, kōl'tish-nes, *n.* Wantonness; friskiness.—**Colt's-foot**, *n.* The popular name of a composite plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine; tussilago.

Colubrine, kol'ū-brin, *a.* [L. *colubrinus*, from *coluber*, a serpent.] Relating to serpents; cunning; crafty.

Columba, ko-lum'ba, *n.* CALUMBA.

Columbian, ko-lum'bi-an, *a.* [From *Columbia*, a name sometimes given to the United States, after Christopher *Columbus*.] Pertaining to the United States or to America.

Columbier, ko-lum'bi-er, *n.* A size of drawing-paper measuring 34½ by 23 inches.

Columbine, kol'um-bin, *a.* [L. *columbinus*, from *columba*, a pigeon.] Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; of a dove-colour; resembling the neck of a dove in colour. —*n.* [L. *columbina*.] A plant of the buttercup family, so called from the curved petals being in shape somewhat like pigeons, the sepals forming the wings; the name of the mistress of Harlequin in our pantomimes.

Columbium, ko-lum'bi-um, *n.* [From *Columbia*, America.] A rare metal; niobium. —**Columbite**, ko-lum'bit, *n.* The ore of columbium.

Columbo, ko-lum'bō, *n.* CALUMBA.

Column, kol'um, *n.* [L. *columna*, a column, from root which appears in *collis*, a hill, *culmen*, a summit.] A solid body of considerably greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top; a pillar; anything resembling a column in shape (a *column* of water, air, or

mercury); *bot.* the united stamens and styles of plants when they form a solid central body, as in orchids; *milit.* a formation of troops, narrow in front, and deep from front to rear; *naut.* a body of ships following each other; *printing* and *writing*, a division of a page; a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space.—**Column**, **Columella**, kol'ŭ-mel, kol-ŭ-mel'la, *n.* [L. *columella*, dim. of *columen* or *columna*, a column.] *Bot.* the central column in the capsule of mosses, from which the spores separate; the axis round which the parts of a fruit are arranged; *conch.* the upright pillar in the centre of most of the univalve shells.—**Columelliform**, kol-ŭ-mel'li-form, *a.* Shaped like a columella or little column.—**Columnar**, ko-lum'nĕr, *a.* Formed in columns: like the shaft of a column.—**Columnarity**, kol-um-nar'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being columnar.—**Columnated**, kolum'nāt-ed, *a.* Ornamented with columns.—**Columned**, kol'umd, *a.* Furnished with columns; supported on or adorned by columns.—**Columniation**, ko-lum'ni-ā"shon, *n.* *Arch.* the employment of columns in a design.

Colure, kol'ūr, *n.* [Gr. *kolourōs*, dock-tailed (with *gramme*, a line, understood)—*kolos*, stunted, and *oura*, a tail, because a part is always beneath the horizon.] Either of the two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, the points where they intercept the ecliptic being called cardinal points.

Colza, kol'za, *n.* [Fr. *colza*, O.Fr. *colzat*, from D. *koolzaad*, lit. cabbage-seed—*kool*, cabbage, and *zaad*, seed.] A variety of cabbage whose seeds afford an oil much employed for burning in lamps, and for many other purposes.

Coma, kō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kōma*, lethargy.] A state of more or less complete insensibility and loss of power of thought or motion; lethargy.—**Comatose**, **Comatous**, kō'matōs, kō'ma-tus, *a.* Pertaining to coma; drowsy; lethargic.

Coma, kō'ma, *n.* [L., the hair.] *Bot.* the empty leaf or bract terminating the flowering stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush; also, the silky hairs at the end of some seeds; *astron.* the nebulous hair-like envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet.—**Comate**, kō'māt, *a.* [L. *comatus*.] Hairy; furnished with a coma.

Comb, kōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *camb*, a comb, a crest = D. *kam*, Icel. *kambr*, a comb, a crest; Dan. *kam*, a comb, a cam; G. *kamm*, a comb.] An instrument with teeth for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax; also, an instrument used by women for keeping the hair in its place when dressed; the crest, caruncle, or red fleshy tuft growing on a cock's head; the top or crest of a wave; honey-comb.—*v.t.* To dress with a comb.—*v.i.* To roll over, as the top of a wave, or to break with a white foam.—**Combed**, kōmd, *a.* Having a comb or crest.—**Comber**, kōm'er, *n.* One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.—**Combing**, kōm'ing, *n.* The act of using a comb; that which is removed by combing: in the latter sense, generally in the plural.

Comb, **Combe**, kōm, *n.* [W. *cwm*, a hollow; or A. Sax. *comb*, *cumb*, a vessel, a valley. COOMB.] A valley between hills or mountains; specifically, that portion of a valley which forms its continuation above the most elevated spring.

Combat, kom'bat or kum'bat, *v.i.* [Fr. *combattre*—*com*, and *battre*, to beat. BATTER.] To fight; to struggle or contend.—*v.t.* To fight with; to oppose by force; to contend against; to resist: now chiefly *fig.* (he *combated* their scruples).—*n.* A fight; a struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer; contest; engagement; battle.—*Single combat*, a fight between two individuals; a duel. Syn. under BATTLE.—**Combatable**, kom'ba-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being combated, disputed, or opposed.—**Combatant**, kom'batant, *a.* Contending; disposed to combat or contend.—*n.* A person who combats; any person engaged in active war; a person who contends with another in argument or controversy.—**Combative**, kom'ba-tiv, *a.* Disposed to combat; showing such a disposition; pugnacious.—**Combatively**, kom'ba-tiv-li, *adv.* In a combative manner; pugnaciously.—**Combativeness**, kom'ba-tiv-nes, *n.* State of being combative; disposition to contend or fight.

Comber, kom'ber, *n.* A name given to a fish of the perch family, and also to a species of wrasse.

Combine, kom-bīn', *v.t.*—*combined*, *combining*. [Fr. *combiner*, from the L.L. *combino*—*com*, and L. *binus*, two and two, or double.] To unite or join; to link closely together.—*v.i.* To unite, agree, or coalesce; to league together; to unite by affinity or chemical attraction.—**Combinable**, kom-bī'na-bl, *a.* Capable of combining or of being combined.—**Combinableness**, kom-bī'na-bl-nes, *n.* State of being combinable.—**Combination**, kom-bi-nā'shon, *n.* The act of combining; the act of joining, coming together, or uniting; union of particulars; concurrence; meeting; union or association of persons or things for effecting some object by joint operation; commixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; chemical union; *math.* the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals.—**Combinatory**, **Combinative**, † kom-bī'na-to-ri, kom-bī'nā-tiv, *a.* Tending to combine; uniting.—**Combined**, kom-bīnd', *p.* and *a.* United associated; leagued; conjoined.—**Combinedly**, kom-bī'ned-li, *adv.* In a combined manner; unitedly; jointly.—**Combiner**, kom-bī'nĕr, *n.* One who or that which combines.

Combing, kōm'ing, *n.* COAMING.

Combustible, kom-bus'ti-bl, *a.* [Fr. *combustible*, from L. *comburo*, *combustum*, to consume—*comb*, for *cum* or *con*, and *uro*, to burn; same root as Gr. *aueō*, to kindle; Skr. *uch*, to burn.] Capable of taking fire and burning; inflammable; *fig.* fiery or irascible; hot-tempered.—*n.* A substance that will take fire and burn.—**Combustibility**, **Combustibleness**, kom-bus'ti-bil"i-ti, kom-bus'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being combustible.—**Combustion**, kom-bust'yon, *n.* The operation of fire on inflammable substances; burning; or, in chemical language, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen or some other supporter of combustion, attended with heat, and in most instances with light.—*Spontaneous combustion*, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat without the application of an external flame.

Come, kum, *v.i.*—*came* (pret.), *come* (pp.); *coming*. [A. Sax. *cuman* or *cwiman* = D. *komen*, Icel. *koma*, Dan. *komme*, Sw. *komma*, G. *kommen*, Goth. *kwiman*; also from same root, L. *venio*, to come; Gr. *bainō*, to go.] To move hitherward; to advance nearer in any manner and from any distance; to approach the person speaking or writing, or the person addressed: opposed to *go*; to arrive; to take place; to reach a certain stage or point of progress; to arrive at: followed by an infinitive (I now *come* to consider the next subject); to get into a certain state or condition: especially followed by *to be*; to happen or fall out; to befal (*come* what will); to advance or move into view; to appear (colour *comes* into the face); to accrue or result; to be formed (knowledge *comes*); frequently with *of* (this *comes of* not taking heed). *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; or it expresses earnestness, or haste, impatience, remonstrance, &c.—*To come and go*, to alternate; to appear and disappear.—*To come about*, to happen; to fall out (how did these things *come about*?).—*To come at*, to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain.—*To come away*, to leave; to germinate; to sprout.—*To come by*, to pass near; to obtain, gain, acquire.—*To come down*, to descend; to be humbled or abased.—*To come home*, to come to one's dwelling; to touch nearly; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason.—*To come in*, to enter, as into an inclosure or a port; to become fashionable; to be brought into use.—*To come in for*, to get a share of; to get; to obtain.—*To come into*, to acquire by inheritance or bequest.—*To come near* or *nigh*, to approach in place; to approach in quality; to arrive at nearly the same degree.—*To come off*, to escape; to get free; to emerge (to *come off* with honour); to happen; to take place.—*To come on*, to advance; to progress; to thrive.—*To come out*, to remove from within; to become public; to be introduced to general society: said of a young lady; to appear after being obscured by clouds (the sun has *come out*); to result from calculation.—*To come out of*, to issue forth; to get clear of (he has *come out of* that affair very well).—*To come out with*, to give publicity to; to let out or disclose.—*To come over*, to pass above or across, or from one side to another.—*To come round*, to recover; to revive; to regain one's former state of health.—*To come short*, to fail; not to reach; to be inadequate.—*To come to*, to fall or be allotted to; to amount to.—*To come to one's self*, to get back one's consciousness; to recover.—*To come to pass*, to happen.—*To come true*, to be verified.—*To come up*, to ascend; to rise; to spring; to shoot or rise above the earth.—*To come up to*, to attain to; to equal; to amount to.—*To come up with*, to overtake in following or pursuit.—*Come your ways*, come along; come hither.—*To come*, future; in future (time *to come*).—**Comeatable**, kum-at'a-bl, *n.* [*Come*, *at*, and suffix *-able*.] Capable of being come at; capable of being reached or obtained. [Colloq.]—**Comer**, kum'ĕr, *n.* One that comes; one who has arrived and is present.—*All comers*, any one that may come; everybody, without exclusion.—**Coming**, kum'ing, *p.* and *a.* Drawing nearer or nigh; approaching; moving toward; advancing; future; next in the future.—**Coming-in**, *n.* (pl. **Comings-in**.) Entrance; arrival; introduction; income; revenue (*Shak.*).

Comedy, kom'e-di, *n.* [L. *comœdia*, Gr. *kōmōidia*, a comedy, from *kōmos*, a revel or feast, and *ōidē*, a song.] A dramatic composition of a light and amusing class, its characters being represented as in the circumstances or meeting with the incidents of ordinary life.—**Comedian**, ko-mē'di-an, *n.* An actor or player in comedy; a player in general; a writer of comedy.—**Comedic**, ko-mē'dik, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of comedy.—**Comedietta**, ko-mē'diet"ta, *n.* A dramatic composition of the comedy class, in one or at most two acts and not so much elaborated as a regular comedy.

Comely, kum'li, *a.* [A. Sax. *cymlic*, comely, from *cyme*, suitable, from *cuman*, to *come*.] Handsome; graceful; symmetrical; well-proportioned; decent; suitable; proper; becoming.—**Comeliness**, kum'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being comely.

Comestible, ko-mes'ti-bl, *n.* [Fr. *comestible*, from L. *comedo*, *comesum* or *comestum*, to eat up—*com*, and *edo*, to eat.] An eatable; an article of solid food.

Comet, kom'et, *n.* [L. *cometa*, from Gr. *komētēs*, long-haired, a comet, from *komē*, hair: from the appearance of its tail.] The name given to certain celestial bodies consisting of a star-like nucleus, surrounded by a luminous envelope, called the *coma*, and usually accompanied with a tail or train of light, appearing at irregular intervals, moving through the heavens in paths which seem to correspond with parabolic curves, or in a few instances in elliptical orbits of great eccentricity.—**Cometic**, **Cometary**, ko-met'ik, kom'et-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a comet.—**Comet-finder**, *n.* A telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to discover comets.—**Cometographer**, kom-e-tog'raf-ĕr, *n.* One who writes about comets.—**Cometography**, kom-e-tog'ra-fi, *n.* A description of, or treatise on, comets.—**Cometology**, kom-e-tol'o-ji, *n.* A discourse on comets; that branch of astronomy which investigates comets.

Comfit, kum'fit, *n.* [Fr. *confit*, pp. of *confire*, to preserve, to make into a sweetmeat, from L. *conficere*—*con*, together,

and *facio*, to make.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a bon-bon; a lollipop.

Comfort, kum'fert, *v.t.* [O.E. *confort*, from O.Fr. *conforter*, to comfort, from L.L. *confortare*, to strengthen—*con*, intens., and L. *fortis*, brave.] To raise from depression; to soothe when in grief or trouble; to bring solace or consolation to; to console; to cheer; to hearten; to solace; to enliven. —*n.* Relief from affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; solace; consolation; a state of quiet or moderate enjoyment, resulting from the possession of what satisfies bodily wants and freedom from all care or anxiety; a feeling or state of well-being, satisfaction, or content; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content. —**Comfortable**, kum'fert-a-bl, *a.* Being in comfort or in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment; giving comfort; affording help, ease, or consolation.—**Comfortableness**, kum'fert-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being comfortable.—**Comfortably**, kum'fert-a-bli, *adv.* In a comfortable manner; in a manner to give comfort or consolation.—**Comforter**, kum'fert-ėr, *n.* One who comforts; a knit woollen fabric for tying round the neck in cold weather.—**Comfortless**, kum'fert-les, *a.* Without comfort; without affording or without being attended by any comfort.—**Comfortlessly**, kum'fert-les-li, *adv.*—**Comfortlessness**, kum'fert-les-nes, *n.*

Comfrey, Comfry, kum'fri, *n.* [Fr. *conferve*, L. *conferva*, from *conferveo*, to heal, to grow together, from prefix *con*, and *ferveo*, to boil, from the plant's supposed healing power.] A name given to several species of rough herbaceous European and Asiatic plants, one species of which, the common comfrey, found in Britain on the banks of rivers and ditches, was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary.

Comic, kom'ik, *a.* [L. *comicus*, Gr. *kōmikos*. COMEDY.] Relating or belonging to comedy, as distinct from tragedy; also comical.—*n.* A comic actor or singer.—**Comical**, kom'ik-al, *a.* Exciting mirth; ludicrous; laughable; diverting; sportive; droll.—**Comicality**, kom-i-kal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being comical; ludicrousness; that which is comical or ludicrous.—**Comically**, kom'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a comical manner; in a manner to raise mirth; laughably; ludicrously.—**Comicalness**, kom'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being comical; comicality.—**Comique**, kom-ēk, *n.* [Fr.] A comic actor or singer.

Comitia, kō-mish'i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Legislative assemblies or meetings among the ancient Romans.—**Comitial**, kō-mish'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to the comitia.

Comity, kom'i-ti, *n.* [L. *comitas*, from *comis*, mild, affable.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; good breeding.—*Comity of nations* (*comitas gentium*), that kind of courtesy by which the laws and institutions of one state or country are recognized and to some extent given effect to by the government of another within its territory.

Comma, kom'ma, *n.* [Gr. *komma*, a segment, from *koptō*, to cut off.] A punctuation mark [,] denoting the shortest pause in reading, and separating a sentence into divisions or members, according to the construction; *mus.* an enharmonic interval, being the difference between a major and a minor tone.

Command, kom-mand' or kom-mänd', *v.t.* [Fr. *commander*, L. *commendo*, to intrust, later to enjoin, to command—*com* for *con*, and *mando*, to commit to, to command.] To order with authority; to lay injunction upon; to direct; to charge; to have or to exercise supreme authority, especially military authority, over; to have control over; to dominate through position, often specifically military position; to have within the range of the eye; to overlook; to exact or compel by moral influence; to challenge (to *command* respect); to have at one's disposal and service (to *command* assistance).—*v.i.* To act as or have the authority of a commander; to exercise influence or power.—*n.* The power of governing with chief authority; supreme power; control; exercise of authority; a commandment; mandate; order; power or control, as from holding an advantageous military position; the power of overlooking from elevated position; a force under the command of a particular officer.—**Commandable**, kom-man'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being commanded.—**Commandant**, kom-man-dant', *n.* [Fr.] A commander.—**Commander**, kom-man'dėr, *n.* One who commands; a chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army or of any division of it; a naval officer next in rank above lieutenant and under the captain; one on whom is bestowed a commandery.—*Commander-in-chief*, a supreme military commander; the highest staff appointment in the British army.—**Commandership**, kom-man'dėr-ship, *n.* The office of a commander.—**Commandery**, kom-man'dėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *commanderie*.] Among several orders of knights, and in certain religious orders, a district under the control of a member of the order called a commander or preceptor; the office of such a member; the official building of a commandery.—**Commanding**, kom-man'ding, *a.* Governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; controlling by influence, authority, or dignity (*commanding* eloquence); dominating; overlooking a wide region without obstruction (a *commanding* eminence).—**Commandingly**, kom-man'ding-li, *adv.* In a commanding manner.—**Commandment**, kom-mand'ment, *n.* A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept; a precept of the decalogue; authority; power of commanding.—**Commando**, kom-man'dō, *n.* [D. *commando*, lit. a command.] A body of armed men raised for military service among the Boers or other whites of South Africa; a military expedition undertaken by such a body of men.

Commeasure,† kom-mezh'ūr, *v.t.* To coincide with; to be co-extensive with.—**Commeasurable**,† kom-mezh'ūr-a-bl, *a.* Commensurate; equal.

Commemorate, kom-mem'or-āt, *v.t.*—*commemorated*, *commemorating*. [L. *commemoro*—*com*, and *memoro*, to mention. MEMORY.] To preserve the memory of by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity.—**Commemoration**, kom-mem'o-rā"shon, *n.* The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honouring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration.—**Commemorable**, kom-mem'or-a-bl, *a.* Worthy to be commemorated. —**Commemorative**, kom-mem'or-āt-iv, *a.* Tending to commemorate or preserve the remembrance of something.—**Commemorator**, kom-mem'or-āt-ėr, *n.* One who commemorates.—**Commemoratory**, kom-mem'o-ra-to-ri, *a.* Serving to commemorate.

Commence, kom-mens', *v.i.*—*commenced*, *commencing*. [Fr. *commencer*, from a (hypothetical) L.L. *cominitiare*—L. prefix *com*, and *initiare*, to begin. INITIATE.] To begin; to take rise or origin; to have first existence; to begin to be, as in a new state or character.—*v.t.* To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act of.—**Commencement**, kom-mens'ment, *n.* The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; in Cambridge University, the day when masters of arts and doctors receive their degrees; in American colleges a term used similarly.

Commend, kom-mend', *v.t.* [L. *commendo*, to commit, to commend—*com*, and *mando*, to commit to; the same word as *command* with a different signification.] To commit, deliver, intrust, or give in charge (N.T.); to represent as worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend: with reflexive pronoun sometimes to call for notice or attention (this subject *commends itself* to our attention); to mention with approbation; to mention by way of keeping in memory; to send greeting or compliments from (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To approve; to praise.—**Commendable**, kom-men'da-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of being commended or praised; praiseworthy; laudable.—**Commendableness**, kom-men'da-bl-nes, *n.* State of being commendable. —**Commendably**, kom-men'da-bli, *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner. —**Commendam**, kom-men'dam, *n.* [L.L.] An ecclesiastical benefice or living commended to the care of a qualified person to hold till a proper pastor is provided. When a beneficed parson was made a bishop, and was empowered to retain his benefice, he was said to hold it *in commendam*.—**Commendatary**, kom-men'da-ta-ri, *a.* Holding *in commendam*.—*n.* One who holds a living *in commendam*.—**Commendator**, kom-men'da-tėr, *n.* One who holds a benefice *in commendam*.—**Commendatory**, kom-men'da-to-ri, *a.* Serving to commend; presenting to favourable notice or reception; containing praise; holding a benefice *in commendam*.—**Commendation**, kom-men-dā'shon, *n.* [L. *commendatio*.] The act of commending; praise; favourable representation in words; declaration of esteem; respects; greeting; message of love.—**Commender**, kom-men'dėr, *n.* One who commends or praises.

Commensal, kom-men'sal, *n.* [L. *com*, with, and *mensa*, table.] One that eats at the same table; one of two animals or plants that are always found together; an animal which lives on or in another without being parasitic.—*a.* Having the character of a commensal.—**Commensalism**, kom-men'sal-izm, *n.* The state of being commensal.

Commensurable, kom-men'sū-ra-bl, *a.* [L. prefix *com*, and *mensura*, measure. MEASURE.] Having a common measure; reducible to a common measure.—**Commensurability, Commensurableness**, kom-men'sū-ra-bil"i-ti, kom-men'sū-ra-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure.—**Commensurably**, kom-men'sū-ra-bli, *adv.* In a commensurable manner.—**Commensurate**, kom-men'sū-rāt, *a.* Reducible to a common measure; of equal size; having the same boundaries; corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate.—**Commensurately**, kom-men'sū-rāt-li, *adv.* In a commensurate manner; so as to be commensurate; correspondingly; adequately.—**Commensurateness**, kom-men'sū-rāt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being commensurate.—**Commensuration**, kom-men'sū-rā"shon, *n.* Proportion; a state of being commensurate.

Comment, kom-ment', *v.i.* [L. *commentor*, from *commentus*, pp. of *comminiscor*, to reflect on—*com*, with, together with, and stem *min*, seen in *memini*, to remember, and in E. *mind*.] To make remarks or observations, either on a book or writing, or on actions, events, or opinions; to write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to make annotations. —*n.* (kom'ment). A remark or observation; a note intended to illustrate a difficult passage in an author; annotation; exposition; talk; discourse.—**Commentary**, kom'men-ta-ri, *n.* A series or collection of comments or annotations; a historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions (the *Commentaries* of Cæsar).—**Commentate**,† kom-men'tāt, *v.i.* To make comments; to write a commentary or annotations. [*Lamb.*]—**Commentation**, kom-men-tā'shon, *n.* The act of one who comments; annotation.—**Commentative**, kom-men'ta-tiv, *a.* Making or containing comments. —**Commentator**, kom'men-tā-tėr, *n.* One who writes a commentary; one who writes annotations; an annotator.—**Commentatorial**, kom-men'ta-tō"ri-al, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of commentators.—**Commenter**, kom'men-tėr, *n.* One who comments.

Commerce, kom'mėrs, *n.* [Fr. *commerce*, L. *commercium*—*com*, together with, and *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] An interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries or communities; mercantile pursuits; trade; traffic; mutual dealings in common life; intercourse.—*v.i.* To carry on trade; to hold intercourse; to commune.—**Commercial**, kom-mėr'shal, *a.* Pertaining to commerce

or trade; dealing with or depending on commerce; carrying on commerce.—*Commercial room*, in hotels, a room set apart mainly for the accommodation of commercial travellers or business men.—**Commercially**, kom-mer'shal-li, *adv.* In a commercial view or manner.—**Commercialism**, kom-mer'shal-izm, *n.* The doctrines, tenets, or practices of commerce or of commercial men.

Commination, kom-mi-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *comminatio—com*, and *minatio*, a threatening, from *minor*, to threaten. MENACE.] A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance; an office in the liturgy of the Church of England, appointed to be read on Ash Wednesday or on the first day of Lent.—**Comminatory**, kom-min'a-to-ri, *a.* Threatening; denouncing punishment.

Commingle, kom-ming'gl, *v.t.* or *i.*—*commingled, commingling.* [Prefix *com*, and *mingle*.] To mix together; to mingle in one mass or intimately; to blend.

Comminute, kom'mi-nūt, *v.t.*—*comminuted, comminuting.* [L. *comminuo, comminutum*, to make small—*com*, with, and *minuo*, to lessen; root *min*, as in *minor*, less.] To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate.—*a.* Divided into very small parts or particles.—**Comminution**, kom-mi-nū'shon, *n.* The act of comminuting or reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization.

Commiserate, kom-miz'er-āt, *v.t.*—*commiserated, commiserating.* [L. *commiseror—com*, and *miseror*, to pity. MISERABLE.] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for, through sympathy; to compassionate; to pity.—**Commiseration**, kom-miz'er-ā"shon, *n.* The act of commiserating; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the afflictions or distresses of another; pity; compassion.—**Commiserative**, kom-miz'er-ā-tiv, *a.* Compassionate.—**Commiseratively**, kom-miz'er-ā-tiv-li, *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion.—**Commiserator**, kom-miz'er-ā-ter, *n.* One who commiserates or pities.

Commissary, kom'mis-a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *commissaire*, L.L. *commissarius*, one to whom any trust or duty is delegated; L. *committo, commissum*, to commit.] In a general sense, a commissioner; one to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office by a superior power; *eccles.* an officer of a bishop exercising spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese, or one intrusted with the performance of the duties in the bishop's absence; *Scots law*, the judge in a commissary-court; *milit.* a name given to officers or officials of various kinds, especially to officers of the commissariat department.—**Commissarial**, kom-mis-sā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a commissary.—**Commissariat**, kom-mis-sā'ri-at, *n.* The department of an army whose duties consist in supplying transports, provisions, forage, camp equipage, &c., to the troops; also, the body of officers in that department; the office or employment of a commissary; the district of country over which the authority or jurisdiction of a commissary extends.—**Commissary-court**, *n.* A sheriff court which decrees and confirms executors to deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland.—**Commissary-general**, *n.* The head of the commissariat.

Commission, kom-mish'on, *n.* [L. *commissio, commissionis.* COMMIT.] The act of committing; the act of doing something wrong; the act of perpetrating (the *commission* of a crime); the act of intrusting, as a charge or duty; the thing committed intrusted, or delivered; a duty, office, charge, or piece of work intrusted to any one; the warrant by which any trust is held, or any authority exercised (as that of an officer in an army); mandate; authority given; a number of persons joined in an office or trust; commissioners; the state of acting in the purchase and sale of goods for another; position or business of an agent; agency; the allowance made to an agent for transacting business.—*Commission of the peace*, a commission issuing under the great seal of England for the appointment of justices of the peace.—*To put into commission*, to intrust (as an office of state) to some special or extraordinary administrator or administrators, the ordinary administration being in abeyance.—*To put a ship into commission*, in the British navy, to equip and man it and send it out on service.—*v.t.* To give a commission to; to empower or authorise by special commission; to send with a mandate or authority.—**Commission-agent, Commission-merchant**, *n.* One who buys or sells goods for another on commission.—**Commissionaire**, kom-mē-yōn-ār, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of messenger or light porter.—**Commissional**,† **Commissionary**,† kom-mish'on-al, kom-mish'on-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a commission.—**Commissioned**, kom-mish'ond, *p.* and *a.* Furnished with a commission; holding a commission; empowered; authorised.—**Commissioner**, kom-mish'on-er, *n.* One who commissions; a person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business; an officer having charge of some department of the public service, which is put into commission; a steward or agent who manages affairs on a large estate; one of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a police burgh or non-corporate town in Scotland.—**Commissive**,† kom-mis'iv, *a.* Committing.

Commissure, kom'mis-ūr, *n.* [Fr. *commissure*, from L. *commissura*, a joining together, joint, seam—*com*, together, and *mitto, missum*, to send.] A joint or seam; the place where two parts of a body meet and unite; a juncture; a suture: used chiefly in *anat.*—**Commissural**, kom-mis-ū'ral, *a.* Belonging to a commissure.

Commit, kom-mit', *v.t.*—*committed, committing.* [L. *committo*, to make over in trust, to set to work, do wrong—*com*, together, and *mitto*, to send, whence also *admit, permit, dismiss, mission, missile*, &c.] To give in trust; to put into charge or keeping; to intrust; to surrender, give up, consign; with *to*; *refl.* to bind to a certain line of conduct, or to expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; to compromise; to order or send into confinement; to imprison (the magistrate *commits* a guilty person); to refer or intrust to a committee or select number of persons for their consideration and report; to do (generally something wrong); to perpetrate.—*To commit to memory*, to learn by heart.—**Committable, Committible**, kom-mit'a-bl, kom-mit'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being committed.—**Commitment, Committal**, kom-mit'ment, kom-mit'al, *n.* The act of committing; commission (but we do not say the *committal* or *commitment* of crimes, but the *commission*).—**Committee**, kom-mit'te, *n.* A body of persons elected or appointed to attend to any matter or business referred to them, often a section of a larger body.—*Committee of the whole house*, an arrangement by which matters are discussed in a particular manner in parliament, the chair being occupied by the chairman of committee, and members being allowed to speak more than once on a question.—**Committee-man**, *n.* A member of a committee.—**Committee-room**, *n.* A room in which a committee holds its meetings.—**Committer**, kom-mit'er, *n.* One who commits; one who does or perpetrates.

Commix, kom-miks', *v.t.* or *i.* [L. *commisceo, commixtus—com*, together, and *misceo*, to mix. MIX.] To mix or mingle; to blend.—**Commixtion**, kom-miks'tyon, *n.* Mixture; a blending together.—**Commixture**, kom-miks'tūr, *n.* The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling; a compound.

Commode, kom-mōd', *n.* [Fr., from L. *commodus*, convenient. COMMODIOUS.] A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies; a chest of drawers, often with shelves and other conveniences added; a night-stool.

Commodious, kom-mō'di-us, *a.* [L.L. *commodiosus*, from L. *commodus*, useful—*com*, together, and *modus*, measure, mode.] Roomy and convenient; spacious and suitable; serviceable.—**Commodiously**, kom-mō'di-us-li, *adv.* So as to be commodious.—**Commodiousness**, kom-mō'di-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being commodious.—**Commodity**, kom-mod'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *commodité*, convenience, commodity; L. *commoditas*, fitness, convenience.] Suitableness or convenience]; what is useful; specifically, an article of merchandise; anything movable that is bought and sold, as goods, wares, produce of land and manufactures.

Commodore, kom'mō-dōr, *n.* [From Sp. *comendador*, a commander, or from Pg. *capitão mor*, superior captain.] An officer who commands a detachment of ships in the absence of an admiral; a title given by courtesy to the senior captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company, to the senior captain of a line of merchant vessels, and to the president of a yachting club; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

Common, kom'on, *a.* [Fr. *commun*, L. *communis—com*, together, and *munis*, ready to be of service, obliging.] Belonging or pertaining equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; belonging to all; general; universal; public; of frequent or usual occurrence; not extraordinary; frequent; usual; ordinary; habitual; not distinguished by rank or character; not of superior excellence; of low or mean rank or character; *gram.* applied to such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, and to those that are the names of all the objects possessing the attributes denoted by the noun (river, &c.).—*Common council*, the council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens.—*Common law*, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law.—*Common measure*, a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without leaving a remainder.—*Common Pleas*, formerly one of the three superior courts of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice.—*Common Prayer*, the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels.—*Common seal*, a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of their incorporation.—*Common sense*, sound practical judgment; the natural sagacity or understanding of mankind in general.—*Common time*, musical time or rhythm with two, four, or eight beats to a bar.—*In common*, equally with another or with others.—*n.* A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number; in all other senses *pl.*: the common people: the untitled; the vulgar; the lower house of the British Parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties; food provided at a common table, as at colleges; food or fare in general.—**Commonage**, kom'on-āj, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using anything in common with others.—**Commonalty**, kom'on-al-ti, *n.* The common people; all below the rank of nobility.—**Commoner**, kom'on-er, *n.* A person under the degree of nobility; a student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent on the foundation for support.—**Commonly**, kom'on-li, *adv.* In a common manner; usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part.—**Commonness**, kom'on-nes, *n.* The state or fact of being common.—**Commonplace**, kom'on-plās, *a.* Not new or extraordinary; common; trite.—*n.* A memorandum of something that is likely to be frequently referred to; a well-known or customary remark; a trite saying; a platitude.—**Commonplace-book**, *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.—**Commonweal**, kom'on-wēl, *n.* A commonwealth; the body politic; a state.—**Commonwealth**, kom'on-welth, *n.* [Here *wealth* means strictly wellbeing.] The body politic; the public; a republican state; the form of government which ex-

isted in England from the death of Charles I. in 1649 to the abdication of Richard Cromwell in 1659.

Commotion, kom-mō'shon, *n.* [L. *commotio*, from *commoveo*, *commotum*—*com*, with, and *moveo*, to move. MOVE.] Agitation; tumult of people; disturbance; perturbation; disorder of mind; excitement.—**Commove**,† kom-mōv', *v.t.*—*commoved*, *commoving*. [L. *commoveo*.] To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle.

Commune, kom-mūn', *v.i.*—*communed*, *communing*. [Fr. *communier*; L. *communico*, to communicate, from *communis*, common. COMMON.] To converse; to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually; to interchange ideas or feelings.—*n.* (kom'mūn). Familiar interchange of ideas or sentiments; communion; intercourse; friendly conversation (to hold *commune*, to be in *commune*).

Commune, kom'mūn, *n.* [Fr., from *commun*, common.] A small territorial district in France and in some other countries, under the government of a mayor; the inhabitants of a commune; the members of a communal council.—*The commune of Paris*, a revolutionary committee which took the place of the municipality of Paris in the French revolution of 1789; also, a committee or body of communalists who in 1871 for a brief period ruled over Paris after the evacuation of the German troops.—**Communal**, kom'mū-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a commune or to communalism.—**Communalism**, kom'mū-nal-izm, *n.* The theory of government by communes or other local self-governing bodies.—**Communalist**, kom'mū-na-list, *n.* One who adheres to communalism.—**Communalistic**, kom'mū-na-lis"tik, *a.* Pertaining to communalism.—**Communism**, kom'mūn-izm, *n.* [Fr. *communisme*.] The system or theory which upholds the absorption of all proprietary rights in a common interest; the doctrine of a community of property.—**Communist**, kom'mūn-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of communism.—**Communistic**, kom-mū-nis'tik, *a.* Relating to communists or communism; according to the principles of communism.—**Communistically**, kom-mū-nis'tik-al-li, *adv.* In accordance with communism; in a communistic way or form.

Communicate, kom-mū'ni-kāt, *v.t.*—*communicated*, *communicating*. [L. *communico*, from *communis*, common.] To impart to another or others; to bestow or confer for joint possession, generally or always something intangible, as intelligence, news, opinions, or disease: with *to* before the receiver.—*v.i.* To share; to participate: followed by *in*; to have a communication or passage from one to another (one room *communicates with* another); to have or hold intercourse or interchange of thoughts; to partake of the Lord's supper or communion.—**Communicability**, kom-mū'ni-ka-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted.—**Communicable**, kom-mū'ni-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being communicated or imparted from one to another; capable of being recounted; communicative; ready to impart information, news, &c.—**Communicableness**, kom-mū'ni-ka-bl-nes, *n.*—**Communicant**, kom-mū'ni-kant, *n.* One who communicates or partakes of the sacrament at the celebration of the Lord's supper.—**Communication**, kom-mū'ni-kā"shon, *n.* The act of communicating; means of communicating; connecting passage; means of passing from place to place; that which is communicated or imparted; information or intelligence imparted by word or writing; a document or message imparting information.—**Communicative**, kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv, *a.* Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others; free in communicating; not reserved; open.—**Communicatively**, kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-li, *adv.* In a communicative manner; by communication.—**Communicativeness**, kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve.—**Communicator**, kom-mū'ni-kā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which communicates.—**Communicatory**, kom-mū'ni-kā-to-ri, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

Communion, kom-mūn'yon, *n.* [L. *communio*, *communionis*, participation.] Participation of something in common; fellowship; concord; bond or association; intercourse between two or more persons; interchange of thoughts or acts; union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; union with a church; a body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline; the act of partaking in the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper.—*Communion elements*, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—**Communionable**, kom-mūn'yon-a-bl, *a.* Admissible to communion.

Communism, &c. Under COMMUNE, *n.*

Community, kom-mū'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *communitas*. COMMON.] Common possession or enjoyment (a *community of goods*); a society of people having common rights and privileges; a society of individuals of any kind; the body of people in a state; the public, or people in general: used in this sense always with the definite article; common character (individuals distinguished by *community* of descent).

Commute, kom-mūt', *v.t.*—*commuted*, *commuting*. [L. *commuto*—prefix *com*, and *muto*, to change. MUTABLE, MUTATION.] To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; to exchange, as one penalty or punishment for one of less severity; to pay in money instead of in kind or in duty; to pay a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments.—**Commutability**, **Commutableness**, kom-mūt'a-bil"i-ti, kom-mūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness.—**Commutable**, kom-mūt'a-bl, *a.* [L. *commutabilis*.] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed; interchangeable.—**Commutation**, kom-mū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *commutatio*.] The act of commuting; the act of substituting one thing for another; the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; the act of substituting one sort of payment for another, or of making a money payment in lieu of the performance of some sort of compulsory duty or labour.—**Commutative**, kom-mūt'a-tiv, *a.* Relating to exchange, interchangeable; mutual.—**Commutatively**, kom-mūt'a-tiv-li, *adv.* By way of exchange.

Comose, kō-mōs', *a.* [L. *coma*, hair.] Hairy; comate.

Compact, kom-pakt', *a.* [L. *compactus*, pp. of *compingo*, *compactum*, to join or unite together—*com*, together, and *pango*, to fix.] Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies; having the parts or particles close; solid; dense; not diffuse; not verbose; concise; composed; made up: with *of* (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; to unite or connect firmly, as in a system.—**Compactly**, kom-pakt'li, *adv.* In a compact or condensed manner; closely; concisely; briefly; tersely; neatly.—**Compactness**, kom-pakt'nes, *n.* State of being compact.

Compact, kom'pakt, *n.* [L. *compactum*, a compact, from *compaciscor*, *compactus*, to make an agreement—*com*, together, and *paciscor*, to fix, settle, covenant.] An agreement; a contract, covenant, bargain, or settlement between parties.—**Compacter**, kom-pak'tėr, *n.* One who makes a compact.

Compages,† **Compage**,† kom-pā'jēz, kom-pāj', *n.* [L. *compages*, from *compingo*. COMPACT, close.] A system or structure of many parts united.

Companion, kom-pan'yon, *n.* [O.Fr. *compainon*, *companion*; Fr. *compagnon*—L. *com*, together, and *panis*, bread; lit. a sharer of one's bread; a mess-fellow.] One with whom a person frequently associates and converses; a mate; a comrade; one who accompanies another; a person holding the lowest rank in an order of knighthood (as of the Bath).—*a.* Accompanying; united with.—*v.t.* To be a companion to; to accompany; to put on the same level (*Shak.*)†.—**Companionable**, kom-pan'yon-a-bl, *a.* Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable.—**Companionableness**, kom-pan'yon-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being companionable; sociableness.—**Companionably**, kom-pan'yon-a-bli, *adv.* In a companionable manner.—**Companionless**, kom-pan'yon-les, *a.* Having no companion.—**Companionship**, kom-pan'yon-ship, *n.* The state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association.—**Company**, kum'pa-ni, *n.* [Fr. *compagnie*; O.Fr. also *companie*.] The state of being along with; companionship; fellowship; society; any assemblage of persons; a collection of men or other animals, in a very indefinite sense; guests at a person's house; a number of persons united for performing or carrying on anything jointly, as some commercial enterprise, the term being applicable to private partnerships or to incorporated bodies; a firm (but this word usually implies fewer partners than *company*); the members of a firm whose names do not appear in the style or title of the firm: usually contracted when written (Messrs. Smith & Co.); a subdivision of an infantry regiment or battalion commanded by a captain; the crew of a ship, including the officers.—*To bear* or *keep* (a person) *company*, to accompany; to attend; to go with; to associate with.—*To be good company*, to be an entertaining companion.—*v.t.* and *i.*† To associate or associate with; to frequent the company of.

Companion, kom-pan'yon, *n.* [Comp. O.Sp. *compaña*, an outhouse.] *Naut.* the framing and sash-lights upon a quarter-deck, through which light passes to the cabins below; a raised cover to the cabin stair of a merchant vessel.—*Companion ladder*, the steps or ladder between the main-deck and the quarter-deck.—*Companion way*, the staircase at the entrance to the cabin of a vessel.

Compare, kom-pār', *v.t.*—*compared*, *comparing*. [L. *comparo*, to put together, unite, match, compare—*com*, together, and *par*, equal, whence *peer*, *pair*, *parity*. PAIR.] To set or bring together in fact or in contemplation, and examine the relations they bear to each other, especially with a view to ascertain agreement or disagreement, resemblances or differences (to *compare* one thing *with* another); to liken; to represent as similar for the purpose of illustration (to *compare* one thing *to* another); *gram.* to inflect by the degrees of comparison.—*v.i.* To hold or stand comparison; to contrast favourably.—*n.* Comparison; scope or room for comparison (rich beyond *compare*).—**Comparable**, kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *comparabilis*.] Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard.—**Comparableness**, kom'pa-ra-bl-nes, *n.* State of being comparable.—**Comparably**, kom'pa-ra-bli, *adv.* By comparison; so as to be compared.—**Comparative**, kom-par'a-tiv, *a.* [L. *comparativus*.] Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; proceeding by comparison; founded on comparison, especially founded on the comparison of different things belonging to the same science or study (*comparative* anatomy, &c.); having the power of comparing different things (the *comparative* faculty); *gram.* expressing a greater degree; expressing more than the positive but less than the superlative: applied to forms of adjectives and adverbs.—*n.* *Gram.* the comparative degree.—**Comparatively**, kom-par'a-tiv-li, *adv.* By comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself.—**Comparer**, kom-pā'rėr, *n.* One who compares.—**Comparison**, kom-par'i-son, *n.* [Fr. *comparaison*, L. *comparatio*.] The act of comparing; the act of examining in order to discover how one thing stands with regard to another; the state of being compared; relation between things such as admits of their being compared; something with which another thing is compared; a similitude, or illustration by similitude; a parallel; *gram.* the inflection of an adjec-

tive or adverb to express degree of the original quality.

Compartment, kom-pärt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *compartiment*, L.L. *compartimentum*, from L. *compartior*, to divide, share, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.] A division or separate part of a general design, as of a building, railway-carriage, picture, plan, or the like.

Compass, kum'pas, *n.* [Fr. *compas*, from L.L. *compassus*, a circuit—L. *com*, and *passus*, a step. PACE.] A passing round; a circular course; a circuit (to fetch a *compass*, that is, to make a circuit or round); limit or boundary; extent; range: applied to time, space, sound, &c.; moderate estimate; moderation; due limits (to keep within *compass*); an instrument consisting essentially of a magnet suspended so as to have as complete freedom of motion as possible, and used to indicate the magnetic meridian or the position of objects with respect to that meridian; a mathematical instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, distances between two points, &c.: often with the plural designation *compasses*, or a *pair of compasses*.—*v.t.* To stretch round; to encompass; to inclose, encircle, environ, surround; to go or walk about or round; to obtain; to attain to; to accomplish (to *compass* one's purposes); *law*, to plot; to contrive (a person's death). — **Compassable**, kum'pas-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being compassed. — **Compass-needle**, *n.* The magnetised needle of a compass.—**Compass-plant**, *n.* A composite plant, common on the prairies of North America: so called from being disposed to present the edges of its leaves north and south. — **Compass-saw**, *n.* A saw with a narrow blade, so that it may be made to cut round in a circle of moderate radius. —**Compass-window**, *n.* *Arch.* a circular bay-window or oriel.

Compassion, kom-pa'shon, *n.* [Fr. *compassion*, L. *compassio*. PASSION.] A suffering with another; sympathy; pity; commiseration; an act of mercy (O.T.).†—**Compassionable**,† kom-pa'shon-a-bl, *a.* Deserving of pity.—**Compassionate**, kom-pa'shon-at, *a.* Characterised by compassion; full of pity; tender-hearted. —*v.t.* —*compassionated*, *compassionating*. To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for. — **Compassionately**, kom-pa'shon-ät-li, *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully. — **Compassionateness**, kom-pa'shon-ät-nes, *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

Compatible, kom-pat'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *compatible*, L.L. *compatibilis*—L. *com*, together, and *patior*, to suffer.] Capable of coexisting or being found together in the same subject; capable of existing together in harmony; suitable; agreeable; not incongruous (things *compatible* with one another). — **Compatibility**, **Compatibleness**, kom-pat'i-bil''i-ti, kom-pat'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being compatible; consistency; suitableness.—**Compatibly**, kom-pat'i-bli, *adv.* In a compatible manner; fitly; suitably; consistently.

Compatriot, kom-pä'tri-ot, *n.* [Fr. *compatriote*.] One of the same country.—*a.*† Of the same country; patriotic. — **Compatriotism**,† kom-pä'tri-ot-izm, *n.* The state of being a compatriot.

Compear, kom-pēr', *v.i.* [L. *comparere*—*com*, and *pareo*, to appear; comp. *appear*.] *Scots law*, to present one's self in a court in person or by counsel. — **Compearance**, kom-pē'rans, *n.* *Scots law*, the act of compearing.

Compeer, kom-pēr', *n.* [L. *com*, and *par*, equal. PEER.] An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.—*v.t.*† To equal; to match. [*Shak.*]

Compel, kom-pel', *v.t.*—*compelled*, *compelling*. [L. *compello*, *compulsum*, to drive together—*com*, and *pello*, to drive; hence *compulsion*, *compulsory*, &c.] To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate; to subject; to cause to submit; to take by force or violence (*Shak.*). — **Compellable**, kom-pel'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being compelled or constrained.—**Compellably**, kom-pel'a-bli, *adv.* By compulsion.—**Compellatory**,† kom-pel'a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to compel; compulsory. — **Compeller**, kom-pel'ér, *n.* One who compels or constrains.—**Compellingly**, kom-pel'ing-li, *adv.* In a compelling or constraining manner; compulsively.

Compellation, kom-pel-lä'shon, *n.* [L. *compellatio*, the act of accosting, from *compello*, *compellare*, to address.] Style or manner of address; word of salutation.—**Compellative**, kom-pel'a-tiv, *n.* *Gram.* a term sometimes given to the name by which a person is address l.

Compendium, kom-pen'di-um, *n.* [L. *compendium*, a shortening, abbreviating—*com*, with, and *pendo*, to weigh.] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads or general principles of a larger work or system; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome. ∴ Syn. under ABRIDGMENT.—**Compendious**, kom-pen'di-us, *a.* [L. *compendiosus*.] Containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass; succinct; concise. — **Compendiously**, kom-pen'di-us-li, *adv.* In a compendious manner; summarily; concisely; in epitome. — **Compendiousness**, kom-pen'di-us-nes, *n.* The state of being compendious.

Compensate, kom-pen'sät or kom'pen-sät, *v.t.*—*compensated*, *compensating*. [L. *compenso*, *compensatum*—*com*, together, and *penso*, freq. of *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh; lit. to weigh together, hence to balance, give an equivalent for.] To give equal value to; to recompense; to give an equivalent to (to *compensate* a labourer for his work); to make up for; to counterbalance; to make amends for (losses, defects, &c.).—*v.i.* To make amends; to supply or serve as an equivalent: followed by *for*.—**Compensation**, kom-pen-sä'shon, *n.* The act of compensating; that which is given or serves as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; amends; indemnity; recompense; that which supplies the place of something else or makes good a deficiency.—*Compensation balance*, *compensation pendulum*, a balance-wheel or a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the tendency of variations of temperature to produce variations in the rate of vibration or oscillation. — **Compensative**, kom-pen'sa-tiv, *a.* Making amends or compensation.—*n.*† That which compensates; compensation.—**Compensator**, kom'pen-sä-tér, *n.* One who or that which compensates. — **Compensatory**, kom-pen'sa-to-ri, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

Compesce, kom-pes', *v.t.* [L. *compesco*.] To hold in check; to restrain; to curb. [*Carl.*]

Compete, kom-pēt', *v.i.*—*competed*, *competing*. [L. *competo*, to strive after—*com*, together, and *petо*, to seek.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; to contend on a contest or rivalry for a common object, to vie (to *compete with* a person *for* a thing). — **Competition**, kom-pe-ti'shon, *n.* [L.L. *competitio*.] The act of competing; mutual contest or striving for the same object; rivalry; a trial of skill proposed as a test of superiority or comparative fitness. ∴ In a *competition* the persons strive to attain a common end, and may have the most friendly feelings towards each other; in *rivalry* there is rather the desire of one to supplant or get before another, and usually a certain hostility.—**Competitive**, kom-pet'i-tiv, *a.* Relating to competition; carried out by competition. —**Competitor**, kom-pet'i-tér, *n.* [L. *competitor* (i long).] One who competes; one who endeavours to obtain what another seeks; one who claims what another claims; a rival.—**Competitory**,† kom-pet'i-to-ri, *a.* Acting in competition; rival.

Competent, kom'pe-tent, *a.* [Fr. *competent*, from *competer*, to be sufficient; L. *competo*, to be meet or suitable—*com*, together, and *petо*, to seek.] Answering all requirements; suitable; fit; sufficient or fit for the purpose; adequate; having legal capacity or power; rightfully or lawfully belonging.—**Competently**, kom'pe-tent-li, *adv.* In a competent manner; sufficiently; adequately; suitably.—**Competence**, **Competency**, kom'pe-tens, kom'pe-ten-si, *n.* State of being competent; fitness; suitableness; adequateness; ability; sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; especially, property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessaries and convenience of life, without superfluity.

Compile, kom-pil', *v.t.*—*compiled*, *compiling*. [L. *compilo*, to plunder, pillage—*com*, together, and *pilo*, to pillage.] To draw up, write out, or compose by collecting materials from various sources; to collect or put together by utilising the writings of others.—**Compilation**, kom-pi-lä'shon, *n.* The act of compiling or collecting from written or printed documents or books; that which is compiled; a book or treatise drawn up by compiling.—**Compiler**, kom-pil'ér, *n.* One who compiles.

Complacent, kom-pla'sent, *a.* [L. *complacens*, *complacentis*, pleasing, ppr. of *complaceo*, to please—*com*, and *placeo*, to please (whence *pleasure*).] Accompanied with a sense of quiet enjoyment; displaying complacency; gratified; satisfied. — **Complacence**, **Complacency**, kom-plä'sens, kom-plä'sen-si, *n.* A feeling of quiet pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; complaisance or civility†. — **Complacently**, kom-plä'sent-li, *adv.* In a complacent manner.

Complain, kom-plän', *v.i.* [Fr. *complaindre*, from L.L. *complangere*—L. *com*, together, and *plango*, to beat the breast in sorrow. PLAINT.] To utter expressions of grief, pain, uneasiness, censure, resentment, or the like; to lament; to murmur; to bewail; to make a formal accusation against a person; to make a charge: now regularly followed by *of* before the cause of grief or censure. — **Complainant**, kom-plä'nant, *n.* One who complains or makes a complaint; a complainer; *law*, one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender; a plaintiff; a prosecutor. — **Complainer**, kom-plä'ner, *n.* One who complains; one who finds fault; a murmurer. — **Complaining**, kom-plä'ning, *n.* The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury; a complaint.—*a.* Expressive of complaint.—**Complainingly**, kom-plä'ning-li, *adv.* In a complaining manner; murmuringly.—**Complaint**, kom-plänt', *n.* [Fr. *complainte*.] Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault; the cause or subject of complaint or murmuring; a malady; an ailment; a disease: usually applied to disorders not violent; a charge; a representation of injuries suffered; accusation.

Complaisance, kom'plä-zans, *n.* [Fr. *complaisance*, from *complaisant*, ppr. of *complaire*, to please—L. *complacere*. COMPLACENCY.] A pleasing deportment; affability; civility; courtesy; desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige. — **Complaisant**, kom'plä-zant, *a.* Pleasing in manners; courteous; obliging; desirous to please; proceeding from an obliging disposition.—**Complaisantly**, kom'plä-zant-li, *adv.* In a complaisant manner. — **Complaisantness**,† kom'plä-zant-nes, *n.* Complaisance.

Complected, kom-plek'ted, *a.* [L. prefix *com*, and *plecto*, to weave.] Woven together; interwoven.

Complement, kom'ple-ment, *n.* [L. *complementum*, that which fills up or completes, from *compleo*, to complete. COMPLETE. *Compliment* is the same word.] Full quantity or number; full amount; what is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; difference; *math.* what is wanted in an arc or angle to make it up to 90°; outward show (*Shak.*); courtesy or compliment (*Shak.*)†.—**Complemental**, kom-ple-men'tal, *a.* Forming a complement; completing; complementary. —**Complementary**, kom-ple-men'ta-ri, *a.* Completing; supplying a deficiency; complemental.—*Complementary colours.* COLOUR.

Complete, kom-plēt', *a.* [L. *completus*, pp. of *compleo*, *completum*, to fill up—*com*, intens., and *pleo*, to fill; same root as *full*.] Having no deficiency; wanting no part or element; perfect; thorough; consummate; in every respect; finished; ended; concluded. ∴ 'Nothing is whole that has

anything taken from it; nothing is *entire* that is divided; nothing is *complete* that has not all its parts and those parts fully developed. *Complete* refers to the perfection of parts; *entire* to their unity; *whole* to their junction; *total* to their aggregate (*Angus*).—*v.t.*—*completed*, *completing*. To make complete; to finish; to end; to perfect; to fulfil; to accomplish; to realize.—**Completely**, kom-plēt'li, *adv.* In a complete manner; fully; perfectly; entirely; wholly; totally; utterly; thoroughly; quite.—**Completeness**, kom-plēt'nes, *n.* The state of being complete.—**Completion**, kom-plē'shon, *n.* Act of completing, finishing, or perfecting; state of being complete or completed; perfect state, fulfilment; accomplishment.—**Completive**, kom-plē'tiv, *a.* Completing or tending to complete; making complete.—**Completory**, kom-plē'to-ri, *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.

Complex, kom'pleks, *a.* [L. *complexus*, pp. of *complector*, *complexus*, to fold or twine together—*com*, together, and *plecto*, *plexum*, *plic*, to fold; seen also in *ply*, *apply*, *complicate*, *display*, &c.] Composed of various parts or things; including sundry particulars connected; composite, not simple (being, idea); involved; intricate; complicated; perplexed (process).—*n.* Assemblage of things related as parts of a system.—**Complexity**, **Complexness**, kom-plek'si-ti, kom'pleks-nes, *n.* The state of being complex; anything complex; intricacy, involvment; entanglement.—**Complexly**, kom'pleks-li, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.—**Complexus**, kom-plek'sus, *n.* [L.] An aggregation of involutions or complications; *anat.* a broad and pretty long muscle, lying along the back part and side of the neck.

Complexion, kom-plek'shon, *n.* [L. *complexio*, *complexionis*, a combination, in L.L. physical constitution, from *complector*, *complexus*. COMPLEX.] The temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body or mind‡; physical character or nature‡; the colour or hue of the skin, particularly of the face; the general appearance of anything; aspect (*Shak.*).—**Complexional**, kom-plek'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or depending on the disposition or temperament‡; pertaining to the complexion.—**Complexionary**, kom-plek'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it.—**Complexioned**, kom-plek'shond, *a.* Having a complexion of this or that kind; having a certain hue, especially of the skin: used in composition.

Compliance, &c. COMPLY.

Complicate, kom'pli-kāt, *v.t.*—*complicated*, *complicating*. [L. *complico*—*com*, and *plico*, to fold, weave, or knit. COMPLEX, PLY.] To intertwine; to interweave; to render complex or intricate; to involve.—*a.* Composed of various parts intimately united; complex; involved; intricate; *bot.* folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses.—**Complicated**, kom'pli-kāt-ed, *p.* and *a.* Complicate; involved; intricate.—**Complicacy**, kom'pli-ka-si, *n.* A state of being complex or intricate.—**Complicately**, kom'pli-kāt-li, *adv.* In a complicated manner.—**Complicateness**, kom'pli-kāt-nes, *n.* The state of being complicated.—**Complication**, kom-pli-kā'shon, *n.* The act of complicating or state of being complicated; entanglement; complexity; something complicated; an aggregate of things involved, mixed up, or mutually united; what complicates or causes complication.—**Complicative**, kom'pli-kā-tiv, *a.* Tending or adapted to involve or complicate.

Complice,‡ kom'plis, *n.* [Fr. *complice*. ACCOMPLICE.] An accomplice. [*Shak.*]—**Complicity**, kom-plis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being an accomplice; partnership in crime.

Compliment, kom'pli-ment, *n.* [Fr. *compliment*, It. *complimento*, from *compire*, to fill up, to satisfy, L. *compleo*, *complere*, to complete: same word as *complement*, which formerly was used in this sense.] An act or expression of civility, respect, or regard; delicate flattery; expression of commendation or admiration [illegible].—*v.t.* To pay a compliment to; to [illegible] or gratify by expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect, or by acts implying the like.—**Complimentary**, kom-pli-men'ta-ri, *a.* Full of or using compliments; intended to express or convey a compliment or compliments; expressive of civility, regard, or praise.—**Complimentarily**, kom-pli-men'ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a complimentary manner.—**Complimenter**, kom'pli-men-tėr, *n.* One who compliments.

Compline, kom'plin, *n.* [From Fr. *complie*, from L. *completa* (*hora*), 'complete hours:' so called because this service completes the religious exercises of the day.] The last of the seven canonical hours in the Roman Catholic breviary; the last prayer at night to be recited after sunset.

Complot, kom'plot, *n.* [Fr. *complot*, a plot, from L. *complicitum*. COMPLICATE.] A plotting together; a plot; a conspiracy [*Shak.*].—*v.t.* To plan together; to contrive; to plot.—*v.i.*—*complotted*, *complotting*. To plot together; to conspire; to form a plot.—**Complotter**, kom-plot'ėr, *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator.

Comply, kom-plī', *v.i.*—*complied*, *complying*. [From L. *complere*, to fill up, satisfy (whence *complete*, *compliment*), like *supply* from *supplere*—*com*, with, and *plere*, to fill. The meaning has been affected by *ply* and *pliant*.] To adopt a certain course of action at the desire of another; to yield; to acquiesce; to consent; to agree: used alone or followed by *with*.—**Compliable**,‡ kom-plī'a-bl, *a.* Compliant. [*Mil.*]—**Compliance**, kom-plī'ans, *n.* The act of complying; a yielding as to a request, wish, desire, &c.; a disposition to yield to others; complaisance.—**Compliancy**, kom-plī'an-si, *n.* A disposition to yield, or a habit of yielding to others.—**Compliant**, kom-plī'ant, *a.* Given to comply; yielding to request or desire; ready to accommodate; obliging.—**Compliantly**, kom-plī'ant-li, *adv.* In a compliant or yielding manner.—**Complier**, kom-plī'ėr, *n.* One who complies or yields.

Component, kom-pō'nent, *a.* [L. *componens*—*com*, together, and *pono*, to place.] Composing, constituting; entering into as a part.—*n.* A constituent part.—**Componency**, kom-pō'nen-si, *n.* Composition; structure; nature.

Comport, kom-pōrt', *v.i.* [Fr. *comporter*, to admit of, allow, endure, from L. *comportare*, to bear or carry together—*com*, and *porto*, to carry.] To be suitable; agree; accord; fit; suit: with *with* (pride *comports* ill *with* poverty).—*v.t.* To behave; to conduct: used *refl.*—**Comportment**, kom-pōrt'ment, *n.* Behaviour; demeanour; deportment.

Composant, kom'pō-zant, *n.* Same as *Corposant*.

Compose, kom-pōz', *v.t.*—*composed*, *composing*. [From Fr. *composer*, to compose, from prefix *com*, and *poser*, to place, L. *pausare* (see POSE), but early identified with L. *compono*, *compositum*, to compound, from *com*, and *pono*, to place; so also *dispose*, *expose*.] To form by uniting two or more things; to form, frame, or fashion; to form by being combined or united; to constitute; to make; to write, as an author; to become the author of (a book, a piece of music); to calm; to quiet; to appease; to settle; to adjust (differences, &c.); to place in proper form; to dispose; *fine arts*, to arrange the leading features of; *printing*, to set in proper order for printing, as types in a composing-stick.—*v.i.* To practise literary, musical, or artistic composition.—**Composed**, kom-pōzd', *a.* Free from disturbance or agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil.—**Composedly**, kom-pōz'ed-li, *adv.* In a composed manner; calmly; without agitation; sedately.—**Composure**, **Composedness**, kom-pō'zhūr, kom-pōz'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being composed; a settled state of [illegible] calmness; tranquillity.—**Composer**, kom-pōz'ėr, *n.* One who or that which composes; one who writes an original work; most commonly, one who composes musical pieces.—**Composite**, [illegible] *compositus*, from [illegible] compound.] Made up of distinct elements, or substances; compounded; *arch.* a term applied to one of the orders because the capital belonging to it is *composed* out of those of the other orders, exhibiting leaves, volutes, &c.; *bot.* applied to plants forming a vast order, and having flowers forming dense heads composed of many florets, as in the daisy, dandelion, &c.—*Composite carriage*, a railway-carriage made up of compartments of different classes, as first, second, and third.—*Composite ship*, a ship having a wooden skin on an iron framework.—*n.* Anything made up of parts or of different elements, a compound; a composition.—**Composition**, kom-pō-zi'shon, *n.* [L. *compositio*, Fr. *composition*, in meaning akin partly to *compose*, partly to the verb *compound*.] The act of composing or compounding, or the state of being composed or compounded; the act of producing some literary or musical piece; what is composed, as a literary, musical, or artistic production; the act of writing for practice in English or a foreign language; the act of making a mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt, or the agreement itself; the amount or rate paid in compounding with creditors; *gram.* the act of forming compound words; the arrangement of parts in a whole; mode of arrangement; a material compounded of two or more ingredients; a compound; *printing*, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley to make a column or page, and from this to make a form.—**Compositive**, kom-pos'i-tiv, *a.* Having the power of compounding or composing; proceeding by composition.—**Compositor**, kom-pos'i-tėr, *n.* *Printing*, one who sets types and makes up the pages and forms.—**Composing-stick**, *n.* A printer's instrument in which types are arranged into words and lines, and in which the length of the lines is adjusted.

Compost, kom'post, *n.* [O.Fr. *composte*, It. *composta*, a mixture, from L. *compositum*, from *compono*. COMPOUND.] A mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land; a composition for plastering the exterior of houses.—*v.t.* To manure with compost; to plaster.

Composure. Under COMPOSE.

Compotation, kom-pō-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *compotatio*—*com*, with, and *potatio*, from *poto*, to drink.] The act of drinking or tippling together.—**Compotator**, kom-pō-tā'tėr, *n.* One who drinks with another.

Compote, kom'pōt, *n.* [Fr.] Fruit generally stone-fruit, stewed or preserved in syrup.

Compound, kom'pound, *a.* [Originally a participle of [illegible] *compone*, *compon*[illegible] comp[illegible] two [illegible] ent[illegible] parts of [illegible] nd [illegible] wh[illegible] several [illegible] life, ar[illegible] their fram[illegible] for[illegible] —*Compound fracture*, a[illegible] which a bone is broken and[illegible] ceration of the tissues.—*Compound interest*, that interest which arises from [illegible] cipal with the interest added.—[illegible] *quantities*, *alg.* such quantities as are [illegible] by the signs + and −, plus and minus; *arith.* quantities which consist of more than one denomination (as of pounds, shillings, and pence); hence the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition*, *subtraction*, *multiplication*, and *division*.—*Compound time*, musical time arising when two or more measures are joined in one, as [illegible] and [illegible].—*Compound word*, a word composed of two or more words.—*n.* Something produced by compounding two or more ingredients, parts, or elements [illegible] word.—*v.t.* [illegible] *compoune*, with [illegible] *propound*, sound [illegible] L. *compono* —*com* [illegible] *situm*, to set or [illegible] *poss*.] To mix

up or mingle together; to form by mingling two or more ingredients or elements into one; to combine; to settle amicably; to adjust by agreement a difference or controversy); to discharge (a debt) by paying a part.—v.i. To agree upon concession; to come to terms of agreement; to arrange or make a settlement by compromise; especially, to settle with creditors by agreement, and [illegible] a debt by paying a part of the amount, or to make an agreement to [illegible] debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law (to compound with a person, and for a debt).—Compoundable, kom-poun'da-bl, a. Capable of being compounded.—Compounder, kom-poun'dėr, n. One who compounds.

Compound, kom'pound, n. [From Malay kampong, a yard or court.] In the [illegible], the inclosure [illegible] which [illegible] stand, or surrounding a [illegible] offices, garden, &c.

[illegible]end, kom-prē-[illegible] v.t. [illegible] com [illegible] together [illegible] before, and [illegible] ndere, [illegible] take in or include within a [illegible] scope; to [illegible] by [illegible] ation or [illegible] ation; to embrace, to comprise; to take into the mind; to grasp by the [illegible] ng; to possess or have the idea [illegible] and [illegible] prehender, k[illegible] [illegible] hends; [illegible] —Compre[illegible] a. L. c[illegible] Capable of being understood [illegible] le by the mind; intelligible [illegible] rehendible, kom-prē-hen'- [illegible] lity, Comprehensibleness [illegible] bil"i-ti, kom-prē- [illegible] The quality of being comprehensible; the capability of being understood.—Comprehensibly, kom-prē-hen'[illegible] In a comprehensible manner; [illegible] Comprehension, kom-prē-[illegible] comprehensio.] The act of comprehending, including, or embracing; [illegible] rising; inclusion; capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; [illegible] of knowing.—Comprehensive, [illegible]-hen'siv, a. Having the quality of comprehending or embracing a great [illegible] wide extent; of extensive application; wide in scope; comprehending [illegible] a comparatively small compass; [illegible] the power to comprehend or understand.—Comprehensively, kom-prē-[illegible] In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of scope; so as to contain much in small compass.—Comprehensiveness, kom-prē-hen'siv-nes, n. The quality of being comprehensive.

Compress, kom-pres', v.t. [L. comprimo, compressum—com, together, and premo, pressum, to press.] To press together; to force, urge, or drive into a smaller compass; to condense.—n. (kom'pres). In surg. a soft mass formed of tow, lint, or soft linen cloth, so contrived as by the aid of a bandage to make due pressure on any part.—Compressed, kom-prest', p. and a. Pressed into narrow compass; condensed; bot. and zool. flattened laterally or lengthwise.—Compressibility, Compressibleness, kom-pres'i-bil"i-ti, kom-pres'i-bl-nes, n. The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure.—Compressible, kom-pres'i-bl, a. Capable of being compressed or forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure; condensable.—Compression, kom-presh'on, n. The act of compressing; the act of forcing into closer union or density; the state of being compressed; condensation.—Compressive, kom-pres'iv, a. Having power to compress; tending to compress.—Compressor, kom-pres'ėr, n. [L.] One who or that which compresses.

Comprise, kom-prīz', v.t.—comprised, comprising. [Fr. compris, part. of comprendre, L. comprehendo, to comprehend. COMPREHEND.] To comprehend; to contain; to include (the German Empire comprises various states).—Comprisal,† kom-prī'zal, n. The act of comprising; inclusion.

Compromise, kom'prō-mīz, n. [Fr. compromis, a compromise, originally a mutual promise to refer to arbitration, from compromettre, L. compromitto—com, and promitto, promissum, to promise. PROMISE.] A settlement of differences by mutual concessions; a combination of two rival systems, principles, &c., in which a part of each is sacrificed to make the combination possible; what results from, or is founded on, such an agreement; a mutual concession.—v.t.—compromised, compromising. To adjust or combine by a compromise; to settle by mutual concessions; to put to risk or hazard, or expose to serious consequences, by some act or declaration which cannot be recalled; to put in jeopardy; to endanger the interests of: often refl. (he compromised himself by his rash statements).—v.i. To make a compromise; to settle by concession.—Compromiser, kom'prō-mī-zėr, n. One who compromises.

Compsognathus, komp-sog'na-thus, n. [Gr. kompsos, elegant, and gnathos, the jaw.] An extinct reptile having very close affinities to the birds, the neck being long, the head small, the hind-legs long.

Comptroller, kon-trōl'ėr, n. [illegible] controller; an officer who examines the accounts of collectors of public money.—Comptrollership, kon-trōl'ėr-ship, n. The office of comptroller.

Compulsion, kom-pul'shon, n. [L. compulsio, compulsionis, constraint, compulsion, from compello, compulsum, to compel. COMPEL.] The act of compelling or driving by force, physical or moral; constraint of the will.—Compulsative,† Compulsatory,† kom-pul'sa-tiv, kom-pul'sa-to-ri, a. Compelling; constraining.—Compulsatively,† kom-pul'sa-tiv-li, adv. By constraint or compulsion.—Compulsive, kom-pul'siv, a. Exercising compulsion; compulsory.—Compulsively, kom-pul'siv-li, adv. By or under compulsion; by force.—Compulsiveness, kom-pul'siv-nes, n. Force; compulsion.—Compulsorily, kom-pul'so-ri-li, adv. In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.—Compulsory, kom-pul'so-ri, a. Exercising compulsion; compelling; constraining; enforced; due to compulsion; obligatory (a compulsory contribution).

Compunction, kom-pungk'shon, n. [L. compunctio, compungo—com, and pungo, to prick or sting. PUNGENT.] A stinging or pricking of the conscience; regret, as for wrong-doing or for causing pain to some one; contrition; remorse.—Compunctious, kom-pungk'shus, a. Causing compunction; stinging the conscience; remorseful.—Compunctiously, kom-pungk'shus-li, adv. With compunction.

Compurgation, kom-pėr-gā'shon, n. [L. compurgo—com, and purgo, to purge or purify.] An ancient mode of trial in England, where the accused was permitted to call a certain number of persons who joined their oaths to his in testimony to his innocence.—Compurgator, kom'pėr-gā-tėr, n. One who by oath testified to another's innocence.—Compurgatorial, kom'pėr-gā-tō"ri-al, a. Relating to compurgation.

Compute, kom-pūt', v.t.—computed, computing. [L. computo, to calculate—com, together, and puto, to reckon, esteem, whence also dispute, impute. To count is really the same as this word.] To determine by calculation; to count; to reckon; to calculate; to estimate.—v.i. To reckon.—Computability, kom-pū'ta-bil"i-ti, n. The quality of being computable.—Computable, kom-pū'ta-bl, a. Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.—Computation, kom-pū-tā'shon, n. [L. computatio.] The act or process of computing, reckoning, or estimating; calculation; the result of a computation.—Computator, kom-pū-tā'tėr, n. A computer; a calculator.—Computer, kom-pū'tėr, n. One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator.

Comrade, kom'rād, n. [O.E. camerade, camerade, from Sp. camarada, Fr. camarade, one who occupies the same chamber, from L. camera, a chamber.] An associate in occupation or friendship; a close companion; a mate.—Comradeship, Comradery, kom'rād-ship, kom'rād-ri, n. The state or feeling of being a comrade; companionship; fellowship.

Comtism, kom'tizm, n. The philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte; positivism.—Comtist, kom'tist, n. A disciple of Comte; a positivist. Used also adjectively.

Con, kon, adv. and n. [Abbrev. from L. contra, against.] Against, in the phrase pro and con, for and against, as a noun, a statement, argument, point, or consideration supporting the negative side of a question (to discuss the pros and cons).

Con, kon, v.t.—conned, conning. [A form of can.] To peruse carefully and attentively; to study over; to learn; to direct the steering of (a ship).—Conning-tower, a turret on a ship from which the vessel's movements are directed.

Conacre, kon'ā-kėr, n. [For corn-acre.] In Ireland, the subletting of tilled land in small portions for a single crop.

Conation, ko-nā'shon, n. [L. conor, conatus, to attempt.] Metaph. the faculty of voluntary agency, embracing desire and volition.—Conative, kon'a-tiv, a. Relating to the faculty of conation.

Concamerate,† kon-kam'ėr-āt, v.t. [L. concamero, to arch—con, and camera, an arch (whence chamber).] To arch over; to vault.—Concameration,† kon-kam'ėr-ā"shon, n. An arching; an arch or vault.

Concatenate, kon-kat'e-nāt, v.t.—concatenated, concatenating. [L. concateno, concatenatum, to link together—con, together, and catena, a chain. CHAIN.] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.—Concatenation, kon-kat'e-nā"shon, n. The state of being concatenated or linked together; a series of links united.

Concave, kon'kāv, a. [L. concavus—con, and cavus, hollow. CAVE.] Hollow and curved or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body; presenting a hollow or incurvation towards some direction expressed or understood; incurved.—n. A hollow; an arch or vault; a cavity.—v.t.†—concaved, concaving. To make hollow.—Concavation, kon-kā-vā'shon, n. The act of making concave.—Concavely, kon'kāv-li, adv. So as to be concave; in a concave manner.—Concaveness, kon'kāv-nes, n. The state of being concave.—Concavity, kon-kav'i-ti, n. Hollowness; a concave surface, or the space contained in it.—Concavo-concave, kon-kā'vō-kon-kāv, a. Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens.—Concavo-convex, kon-kā'vō-kon-veks, a. Concave on one side and convex on the other.

Conceal, kon-sēl', v.t. [From L. concelo, to conceal—con, together, and celo, to hide, same root as E. hell, hole, hull, &c.] To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight; to keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration.—Concealable, kon-sēl'a-bl, a. Capable of being concealed, hid, or kept close.—Concealedly, kon-sēl'ed-li, adv. In a clandestine manner; so as not to be detected.—Concealedness, kon-sēl'ed-nes, n. A state of being concealed.—Concealer, kon-sēl'ėr, n. One who conceals.—Concealment, kon-sēl'ment, n. The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping secret; the state of being hid or concealed; privacy; shelter from observation; cover from sight.

Concede, kon-sēd', v.t.—conceded, conceding. [L. concedo, concessum, to yield, grant—con, together, and cedo, to yield. CEDE.] To admit as true, just, or proper; to grant; to let pass undisputed; to grant as a privilege; to yield up; to allow; to surrender.—v.i. To make concession; to grant a request or petition; to yield.—Concedence, kon-sē'dens, n. The act of conceding; concession.—Conceder, kon-sē'dėr, n. One who concedes.—Concessible, kon-ses'i-bl, a. Capable of being conceded.—Concession, kon-sesh'on, n. [L. concessio.] The act of conceding, admitting, or granting; a yielding to demand or claim; the thing yielded; a grant; a grant empowering some scheme or work to be done.—Concessionary, Concessionnaire, kon-sesh'on-a-ri, kon-sesh'on-âr, n. [Fr. concessionnaire.] A person to whom a concession for carrying out some scheme has

been made; a member of a company to whom special powers have been granted by a government for carrying out some work.—**Concessionist**, kon-sesh'on-ist, *n.* One who favours concession or a concession.—**Concessive**, kon-ses'iv, *a.* Implying or containing concession.—**Concessively**, kon-ses'iv-li, *adv.* By way of concession.

Conceit, kon-sēt', *n.* [O.E. *concept*, O.Fr. *concept*, from L. *conceptus*, a conception, from *concipio*, to conceive—*con*, and *capio*, to take; comp. *deceit*, *receipt*.] Opinion, estimation, view, or belief (wise in one's own *conceit*); an ill-grounded opinion; a baseless fancy; a crotchety notion; an ill-grounded opinion of one's own importance; self-conceit; vanity; a witty, happy, or ingenious thought or expression; a quaint or humorous fancy; now commonly a thought or expression intended to be striking or poetical, but rather far-fetched, insipid, or pedantic.—*Out of conceit with*, not now having a favourable opinion of; no longer pleased with.—*v.t.* To imagine wrongly; to err in believing: used *refl.*—**Conceited**, kon-sē'ted, *a.* Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; self-conceited; vain; egotistical.—**Conceitedly**, kon-sē'ted-li, *adv.* In a conceited manner; with vanity or egotism.—**Conceitedness**, kon-sē'ted-nes, *n.* The state of being conceited.

Conceive, kon-sēv', *v.t.*—*conceived*, *conceiving*. [O.Fr. *concever*, *conceveir*, Fr. *concevoir*, from L. *concipere*, to conceive. CONCEIT.] To become pregnant with; to develop in the womb in an embryonic state; to form in the mind; to devise (an idea, a purpose); to realize in the mind; to form a conception of; to place distinctly before the thoughts; to comprehend: often used as a specific term in philosophy; to think; to imagine; to suppose possible.—*v.i.* To have a fetus formed in the womb; to become pregnant; to have or form a conception or idea; to think (to *conceive of* a thing.)—**Conceivable**, kon-sē'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being conceived, thought, imagined, or understood.—**Conceivability**, **Conceivableness**, kon-sē'va-bil"i-ti, kon-sē'va-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being conceivable.—**Conceivably**, kon-sē'va-bli, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.—**Conceiver**, kon-sē'vėr, *n.* One that conceives.

Concentrate, kon-sen'trāt or kon', *v.t.*—*concentrated*, *concentrating*. [Fr. *concentrer*—L. *con*, together, and *centrum*, a centre.] To bring to a common centre or point of union; to cause to come together to one spot or point; to bring to bear on one point; to direct towards one object; in chemical manipulations, to intensify by removing non-essential matter; to reduce to a state of great strength and purity.—*v.i.* To approach or meet in a common point or centre.—**Concentration**, kon-sen-trā'shon, *n.* The act of concentrating; the act of collecting into a central point or of directing to one object; the state of being concentrated; the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water.—**Concentrative**, kon-sen'tra-tiv, *a.* Concentrating or tending to concentrate.—**Concentrativeness**, kon-sen'tra-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality or faculty of concentrating; the faculty of concentrating one's mental powers upon any particular object.—**Concentre**, kon-sen'tėr, *v.i.*—*concentred*, *concentring*. To converge to or meet in a common centre; to combine or be united in one object.—*v.t.* To draw or direct to a common centre; to concentrate.—**Concentric**, **Concentrical**, kon-sen'trik, kon-sen'tri-kal, *a.* [L. *concentricus*.] Having a common centre (circles, &c.).—**Concentrically**, kon-sen'tri-kal-li, *adv.* In a concentric manner; in a common centre.—**Concentricity**, kon-sen-tris'i-ti, *n.* State of being concentric.

Concept, kon'sept, *n.* [L. *conceptum*, what is conceived, from *concipio*. CONCEIVE.] *Philos.* the subject of a conception; the object conceived by the mind; a notion.—**Conceptacle**, kon-sep'ta-kl, *n.* [L. *conceptaculum*.] That in which anything is contained; a receptacle; *bot.* a hollow sac containing bodies connected with reproduction or fructification.†—**Conception**, kon-sep'shon, *n.* [L. *conceptio*.] The act of conceiving; the first formation of the embyro of an animal; the act or power of conceiving in the mind; that which is conceived in the mind; product of the imaginative or inventive faculty; *philos.* that mental act or combination of acts by which an absent object of perception is brought before the mind by the imagination; the mental operation by which such notions or conceptions are formed; a general notion; that which constitutes the meaning of a general term; thought, notion, or idea in the loose sense (you have no *conception* how clever he is).—*Immaculate conception*. IMMACULATE.—**Conceptional**, kon-sep'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of a conception or notion.—**Conceptive**, kon-sep'tiv, *a.* Capable of conceiving either physically or mentally.—**Conceptual**, kon-sep'tū-al, *a.* Pertaining to conception, mental or physical.—**Conceptualism**, kon-sep'tū-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the conceptualists, in some sense intermediate between realism and nominalism.—**Conceptualist**, **Conceptionalist**, kon-sep'tū-al-ist, kon-sep'shon-al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that the mind has the power of assigning an independent existence to general conceptions.—**Conceptualistic**, kon-sep'tū-a-lis"tik, *a.* Pertaining to conceptualism or conceptualists.

Concern, kon-sėrn', *v.t.* [Fr. *concerner*, to concern, from L. *concerno*, to mix, as in a sieve—*con*, together, and *cerno*, to sift, akin to Gr. *krinō*, to separate. Akin *decree*, *discreet*, *secret*, &c.] To relate, pertain, or belong to; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to (that does not *concern* me); *refl.* to take or have an interest in, occupy or busy one's self; to disturb, make uneasy, or cause concern to: in this sense generally in pp.—*n.* That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; matter of importance; that which affects one's welfare or happiness; solicitude; anxiety; agitation or uneasiness of mind; disturbed state of feeling; an establishment, such as a manufacturing or commercial establishment. ∴ *Syn.* under CARE.—**Concerned**, kon-sėrnd', *p.* and *a.* Having concern; interested; engaged; anxious.—**Concernedly**, kon-sėr'ned-li, *adv.* In a concerned manner; with anxiety or solicitude.—**Concernedness**, kon-sėr'ned-nes, *n.* State of being concerned.—**Concerning**, kon-sėr'ning, *prep.* In regard to; regarding; with relation to; about.—**Concernment**, kon-sėrn'ment, *n.* A thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest; importance; participation; concern; solicitude.

Concert, kon-sėrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *concerter*, from It. *concertare*, to concert, misspelled from L. *consero*, *consertus*, to join together—*con*, and *sero*, to join, from root of *series*.] To contrive and settle by mutual communication of opinions or propositions; to plan; to devise.—*n.* (kon'sėrt). [From above verb, but in musical meanings L. *concentus*, a singing together, seems to have had an influence.] Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; accordance in a scheme; co-operation; concord; the music of a company of players or singers, or of both united; a public or private musical entertainment, at which a number of vocalists or instrumentalists, or both, perform singly or combined.—**Concerted**, kon-sėr'ted, *p.* and *a.* Mutually contrived or planned.—*Concerted piece*, in *music*, a composition in parts for several voices or instruments.—**Concertina**, kon-sėr-tē'na, *n.* A musical instrument held between the hands in playing, and composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, in which are the keys or stops by pressing which with the fingers air is admitted to the free metallic reeds producing the sounds.—**Concerto**, kon-chār'tō, *n.* [It.] A musical composition, usually in a symphonic form, written for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra.

Concession, &c. Under CONCEDE.

Concetto, kon-chet'tō, *n.* pl. **Concetti**, kon-chet'tē. [It.—E. *conceit*.] Affected wit; an ingenious thought or turn of expression; a conceit.—**Concettism**,† kon-set'tizm, *n.* The use of affected wit or concetti.

Conch, kongk, *n.* [L. *concha*, Gr. *kongchē*, Skr. *çankha*, a shell.] A marine shell, especially a large spiral shell of a trumpet shape, and which may be blown like a trumpet; the external portion of the ear, more especially the hollow part of it.—**Concha**, kong'ka, *n.* The external ear; *arch.* the plain ribless surface of a vault; the semidome of an apse; the apse.—**Conchifer**, kong'ki-fėr, *n.* [L. *concha*, and *fero*, to bear.] A mollusc of the class Conchifera, or acephalous molluscs with bivalve shells.—**Conchiferous**, kong-kif'ėr-us, *a.* Belonging to the chonchifers.—**Conchiform**, kong'ki-form, *a.* Shell-shaped.—**Conchitic**, kong-kit'ik, *a.* Composed of shells; applied to limestones and marbles in which the remains of shells are a noticeable feature.—**Conchoid**, kong'koid, *n.* The name of a special kind of curve used for finding two mean proportionals.—**Conchoidal**, kong-koi'dal, *a.* *Mineral.* having convex elevations and concave depressions like shells.—**Conchological**, kong-kō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to conchology.—**Conchologist**, kong-kol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in conchology.—**Conchology**, kong-kol'o-ji, *n.* That department of zoology which treats of the nature, formation, and classification of the shells with which the bodies of many mollusca are protected, or of the animals themselves.—**Conchometer**, **Conchyliometer**, kong-kom'et-ėr, kong-kil'i-om"et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *kongchylion*, a shell, dim. of *kongchē*.] An instrument for measuring molluscous shells and the angle of their spire.—**Concho-spiral**, *n.* A variety of spiral curve existing in certain shells.—**Conchylious**, **Conchyliaceous**, kong-kil'i-us, kong-kil'i-ā"shus, *a.* Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell.—**Conchyliologist**, **Conchyliology**, kong-kil'i-ol"o-jist, kong-kil'i-ol"o-ji. Same as *Conchologist*, *Conchology*.

Concierge, kon-syārzh, *n.* [Fr.] A door-keeper to a hotel, house, prison, &c.; a janitor, male or female; a porter.

Conciliar, **Conciliary**, kon-sil'i-ėr, kon-sil'i-a-ri, *a.* [From L. *concilium*, a council.] Pertaining or relating to a council.

Conciliate, kon-sil'i-āt, *v.t.*—*conciliated*, *conciliating*. [L. *concilio*, *conciliatum*, to unite in thought or feeling, from *concilium*, plan, council. COUNCIL.] To bring to entertain a friendly feeling; to make friendly from being antagonistic; to pacify; to soothe; to win, gain, or engage (to *conciliate* one's affection or regard); to show to be compatible (statements, &c.).—**Conciliable**, kon-sil'i-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being conciliated.—**Conciliating**, kon-sil'i-āt-ing, *a.* Winning; having the quality of gaining favour.—**Conciliation**, kon-sil'i-ā"shon, *n.* The act of conciliating; the act of making friendly; the act of winning or gaining favour or esteem.—**Conciliative**, kon-sil'i-ā-tiv, *a.* Tending to conciliate; conciliatory.—**Conciliator**, kon-sil'i-ā-tėr, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.—**Conciliatory**, kon-sil'i-a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to conciliate or bring to a friendly state of feeling; pacific.

Concise, kon-sīs', *a.* [L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, from *concido*—*con*, and *cædo*, to cut.] Comprehending much in few words; brief and comprehensive; employing as few words as possible; succinct. ∴ *Concise* refers mainly to style or manner in speaking or writing; *succinct* refers rather to the result produced by conciseness; thus we speak of a *concise* style or phrase; a *succinct* narrative or account.—**Concisely**, kon-sīs'li, *adv.* In a concise manner; briefly; in few words.—**Conciseness**, kon-sīs'nes, *n.* The quality of being concise.

Concision,† kon-si'zhon, *n.* Conciseness; a sect or faction; those in the apostles' time who laid too much stress on circumcision (N.T.).

Conclamation, kon-kla-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *conclamatio*, from *conclamo*—*con*, and *clamo*. CLAIM.] An outcry or shout of many together; a clamorous outcry.

Conclave, kon'klāv, *n.* [L. *conclave*, a private room, a closet—*con*, together, and *clavis*, a key.] The assembly or meeting

of the cardinals shut up for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals; a private meeting; a close assembly.—**Conclavist**, kon'klā-vist, *n.* An attendant whom a cardinal is allowed to take with him into the conclave for the choice of a pope.

Conclude, kon-klūd', *v.t.*—*concluded*, *concluding*. [L. *concludo*—*con*, and *claudo*, to shut; whence also *clause*, *close*.] To shut up or inclose†; to include or comprehend (N.T.)†; to infer or arrive at by reasoning; to deduce, as from premises; to judge; to end, finish, bring to a conclusion; to settle or arrange finally (to *conclude* an agreement, a peace).—*v.i.* To infer; to form a final judgment; to come to a decision; to resolve; to determine: generally followed by an infinitive or a clause; to end; to make a finish.—**Concluder**, kon-klū'dér, *n.* One who concludes.—**Concluding**, kon-klū'ding, *a.* Final; ending; closing.—**Conclusion**, kon-klū'zhon, *n.* [L. *conclusio*.] The end, close, or termination; the last part: often in the phrase *in conclusion*=finally, lastly; determination; final decision; inference; *logic*, the inference of a syllogism as drawn from the premises; an experiment (obsolete except in the phrase *to try conclusions*).—**Conclusive**, kon-klū'siv, *a.* Putting an end to debate or argument; leading to a conclusion or determination; decisive; bringing out or leading to a regular logical conclusion.—**Conclusively**, kon-klū'siv-li, *adv.* In a conclusive manner.—**Conclusiveness**, kon-klū'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive.

Concoct, kon-kokt', *v.t.* [L. *concoquo*, *concoctum*—*con*, and *coquo*, to cook. Cook.] To digest by the stomach†; to ripen or mature†; to form and prepare in the mind; to devise; to plan; to plot (a scheme, a conspiracy).—**Concocter**, kon-kok'tér, *n.* One who concocts.—**Concoction**, kon-kok'shon, *n.* [L. *concoctio*.] Digestion†; the act of concocting or devising.—**Concective**,† kon-kok'tiv, *a.* Maturing; ripening.

Concomitant, kon-kom'i-tant, *a.* [From L. *com*, together, and *comitor*, to accompany, from *comes*, a companion.] Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending: of things, circumstances, &c.—*n.* A thing that accompanies another; an accompaniment; an accessory.—**Concomitance**, **Concomitancy**, kon-kom'i-tans, kon-kom'i-tan-si, *n.* The state of being concomitant; a being together or in connection with another thing.—**Concomitantly**, kon-kom'i-tant-li, *adv.* So as to be concomitant; concurrently; unitedly.

Concord, kon'kord or kong'kord, *n.* [Fr. *concorde*, L. *con*, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart. Accord.] Agreement or union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; harmony; agreement between things; suitableness; *music*, the pleasing combination of two or more sounds; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear; *gram.* agreement of words in construction.—**Concordance**, kon-kor'dans, *n.* The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony; a book in which the principal words used in any work, as the Scriptures, Shakspere, &c., are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter, verse, act, scene, line, or other subdivision in which each word occurs are noted.—**Concordant**, kon-kor'dant, *a.* [L. *concordans*, ppr. of *concordare*, to agree.] Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious.—**Concordantly**, kon-kor'dant-li, *adv.* In a concordant manner.—**Concordat**, **Concordate**, kon-kor'dat, kon-kor'dāt, *n.* [Fr.] An agreement; compact; convention; especially, a formal agreement between the see of Rome and any secular government.—**Concordist**, kon-kor'dist, *n.* The compiler of a concordance.

Concorporate, kon-kor'po-rāt, *v.t.* and *i.*—*concorporated*, *concorporating*. [L. *concorporo*—*con*, together, and *corpus*, a body.] To unite in one mass or body; to unite in any close union.—*a.* United in the same body.—**Concorporation**, kon-kor'po-rā'shon, *n.* Union of things in one mass or body.

Concourse, kon'kōrs or kong'kōrs, *n.* [Fr. *concours*, from L. *concursus*, from *concurro*, to run together—*con*, and *curro*, to run.] A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence; a meeting or coming together of people; the people assembled; a throng; a crowd; an assemblage of things; agglomeration.

Concrate,† kon'krē-āt, *v.t.*—*concreated*, *concreating*. [Prefix *con*, and *create*.] To create with or at the same time.

Concrescible,† kon-kres'i-bl, *a.* Capable of concreting; capable of being changed from a liquid to a solid state.—**Concrescive**,† kon-kres'iv, *a.* Growing together; uniting.

Concrete, kon'krēt or kong'krēt, *a.* [L. *concretus*, from *concresco*, to grow together—*con*, and *cresco*, to grow; seen also in *decrease*, *increase*, *crescent*, &c.] Formed by union of separate particles in a mass; united in a solid form; *logic*, a term applied to an object as it exists in nature, invested with all its attributes, or to the notion or name of such an object. ABSTRACT.—*n.* A mass formed by concretion of separate particles of matter in one body; a compound; *logic*, a concrete term; a compact mass of gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar, employed extensively in building, especially under water.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*concreted*, *concreting*. To coagulate; to congeal; to thicken.—**Concretely**, kon-krēt'li, *adv.* In a concrete manner; not abstractly.—**Concreteness**, kon-krēt'nes, *n.* A state of being concrete.—**Concretion**, kon-krē'shon, *n.* The act of concreting or growing together so as to form one mass; the mass or solid matter formed by growing together; a clot; a lump; *geol.* a lump or nodule formed by molecular aggregation as distinct from crystallization.—*Morbid concretions*, hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body.—**Concretional**, **Concretionary**, kon-krē'shon-al, kon-krē'sho-na-ri, *a.* Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion; consisting of concretions.—**Concretive**, kon-krē'tiv, *a.* Causing to concrete or become congealed or solid.—**Concretively**, kon-krē'tiv-li, *adv.* In a concretive manner.

Concubine, kong'kū-bin, *n.* [L. *concubina*, from *concumbo*, to lie together—*con*, and *cumbo* or *cubo*, to lie down.] A paramour, male or female†; a woman who cohabits with a man without being legally married to him; a kept-mistress; a wife of inferior condition, such as were allowed in ancient Greece and Rome; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies.—**Concubinage**, kong'kū-bi-nāj, *n.* The act or practice of having a concubine or concubines; the state of being a concubine; a living as man and wife without being married.—**Concubinary**, **Concubinal**; **Concubinarian**, kon-kū'bi-na-ri, kon-kū'bi-nal, kon-kū'bi-nā'ri-an, *a.* Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage.

Concupiscence, kon-kū'pi-sens, *n.* [L. *concupiscentia*, from *concupisco*, to lust after—*con*, and *cupio*, to desire.] Lustful feeling; lust; sinful desire.—**Concupiscent**, kon-kū'pi-sent, *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous; lustful.—**Concupiscible**,† kon-kū'pis-i-bl, *a.* Concupiscent; lustful.

Concur, kon-kér', *v.i.*—*concurred*, *concurring*. [L. *concurro*, to run together—*con*, and *curro*, to run; seen also in *course*, *current*, *incur*, *recur*, &c.] To run or meet together†; to agree, join, or unite, as in one action or opinion (to *concur with* a person in an opinion); to assent: with *to* (*Milt.*)†; to unite or be conjoined; to meet together; to be combined: to unite in contributing to a common object (causes that *concur* to an effect); to coincide or have points of agreement (*Shak.*).—**Concurrence**, **Concurrency**, kon-kur'ens, kon-kur'en-si, *n.* The act of concurring; conjunction; combination of agents, circumstances, or events; agreement in opinion; union or consent as to a design to be carried out; approbation; consent with joint aid or contribution of power or influence.—**Concurrent**, kon-kur'ent, *a.* Concurring or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with; conjoined; associate; concomitant; joint and equal; existing together and operating on the same objects (the *concurrent* jurisdiction of law courts).—*n.* One who concurs; one agreeing to or pursuing the same course of action; that which concurs; joint or contributory cause.—**Concurrently**, kon-kur'ent-li, *adv.* So as to be concurrent; in union or combination; unitedly.—**Concurrentness**, kon-kur'ent-nes, *n.* The state of being concurrent.

Concuss, kon-kus', *v.t.* [L. *concutio*, *concussum*, to shake, and as a law term to extort—*con*, together, and *quatio*, *quassum* (in composition *cutio*, *cussum*), to shake. QUASH.] To shake or agitate†; to force by threats to do something, especially to give up something of value; to intimidate into a desired course of action; to coerce.—**Concussive**, kon-kus'iv, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking; agitating.—**Concussion**, kon-kush'on, *n.* [L. *concussio*, *concussionis*, a shock, extortion.] The act of shaking, particularly by the stroke or impulse of another body; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly into collision; a shock; *surg.* applied to injuries sustained by the brain and other organs from falls, blows, &c.; the act of extorting by threats or force; extortion.—**Concutient**,† kon-kū'shi-ent, *a.* Coming suddenly into collision; meeting together with violence.

Condemn, kon-dem', *v.t.* [L. *condemno*—*con*, intens., and *damno*, to condemn, whence *damn*.] To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially: opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; to judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service, or to be forfeited.—*Condemned cell* or *ward*, in *prisons*, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is detained till his execution.—**Condemnable**, kon-dem'na-bl, *a.* Worthy of being condemned.—**Condemnation**, kon-dem-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *condemnatio*.] The act of condemning; the state of being condemned; the cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation (N.T.).—**Condemnatory**, kon-dem'na-to-ri, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure.—**Condemner**, kon-dem'ér, *n.* One who condemns.

Condense, kon-dens', *v.t.*—*condensed*, *condensing*. [L. *condenso*—*con*, and *denso*, to make dense. DENSE.] To make more dense or compact; to reduce the volume or compass of; to bring into closer union of parts; to consolidate; to compress (to *condense* a substance, an argument, &c.); to reduce (a gas or vapour) to the condition of a liquid or solid.—*v.i.* To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; to change from the vaporous to the liquid state.—**Condensed**, kon-denst', *a.* Made dense or close in texture or composition; compressed; compact (a *condensed* style of composition).—**Condenser**, kon-den'sér, *n.* One who or that which condenses; a pneumatic instrument or syringe in which air may be compressed; a vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form by coldness; a lens to gather and concentrate rays collected by a mirror and direct them upon an object; an instrument employed to collect and render sensible very small quantities of electricity.—**Condensibility**, kon-den'sa-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being condensable.—**Condensable**, **Condensible**, kon-den'sa-bl, kon-den'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being condensed; capable of being compressed into a smaller compass, or made more compact.—**Condensate**,† kon-den'sāt, *v.t.* and *i.*—*condensated*, *condensating*. To condense.—**Condensation**, kon-den-sā'shon, *n.* [L. *condensatio*.] The act of condensing or making more dense or compact; the act of bringing into smaller compass; consolidation; the act of reducing a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid form.—**Condensative**, kon-den'sa-tiv, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.

Condescend, kon-dē-send′, *v.i.* [Fr. *condescendre*—L. *con*, with, and *descendo*. DESCEND.] To descend voluntarily for a time to the level of an inferior; to stoop; to lower one's self intentionally: often followed by the infinitive or a noun preceded by *to*.—**Condescendence**, kon-dē-sen′dens, *n.* Condescension‡; *Scots law*, a distinct statement of facts and allegations brought forward by the pursuer in a case.—**Condescending**, kon-dē-sen′ding, *a.* Marked or characterized by condescension; stooping to the level of one's inferiors. — **Condescendingly**, kon-dē-sen′ding-li, *adv.* In a condescending manner. — **Condescension**, kon-dē-sen′shon, *n.* The act of condescending; the act of voluntarily stooping to an equality with inferiors; affability on the part of a superior.

Condign, kon-dīn′, *a.* [L. *condignus*, well worthy—*con*, and *dignus*, worthy. DIGNITY.] Well-deserved; merited; suitable: now always applied to punishment or something equivalent. — **Condignly**, kon-dīn′li, *adv.* In a condign manner.—**Condignness**, kon-dīn′nes, *n.* The state or quality of being condign.

Condiment, kon′di-ment, *n.* [L. *condimentum*, from *condio*, to season, pickle.] Something used to give relish to food, and to gratify the taste; sauce; seasoning.

Condition, kon-di′shon, *n.* [L. *condicio*, *condicionis* (also *conditio*), situation, compact, &c.—*con*, and *dico*, to declare. DICTION.] A particular mode of being; situation; predicament; case; state; state with respect to the orders or grades of society or to property; rank in society; that which is requisite to be done, happen, exist, or be present in order to something else being done, taking effect, or happening; a clause in a contract embodying some stipulation, provision, or essential point.—*v.t.* To form the condition or essential accompaniment of; to regulate or determine; to stipulate; to arrange. — **Conditional**, kon-di′shon-al, *a.* Imposing conditions; containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; *gram.* and *logic*, expressing or involving a condition.—**Conditionality**, kon-di′sho-nal″i-ti, *n.* The quality of being conditional or limited; limitation by certain terms. — **Conditionally**, kon-di′shon-al-li, *adv.* In a conditional manner; with certain limitations; on particular conditions, terms, or stipulations. — **Conditionate**, kon-di′shon-āt, *v.t.* To put under conditions; to regulate.—**Conditioned**, kon-di′shond, *a.* Having a certain state or qualities, usually preceded by some qualifying term, as *well conditioned*, *ill conditioned*; *metaph.* placed or cognised under conditions or relations.

Condole, kon-dōl′, *v.i.*—*condoled*, *condoling*. [L.L. *condoleo*—*con*, with, and L. *doleo*, to grieve, whence *doleful*, *dolour*.] To express pain or grief at the distress or misfortunes of another; to express sympathy to one in grief or misfortune: followed by *with*.—*v.t.*‡ To lament or grieve over.—**Condolatory**, kon-dō′la-to-ri, *a.* Expressing condolence.—**Condolence**, kon-dō′lens, *n.* The act of condoling; expression of sympathy with another's grief.—**Condoler**, kon-dō′lėr, *n.* One who condoles.

Condominium, kon-dō-min′i-um, *n.* [L. *con*, and *dominium*, rule.] Joint rule or control.

Condone, kon-dōn′, *v.t.*—*condoned*, *condoning*. [L. *condonare*, to pardon—*con*, and *donare*, to present, from *donum*, a gift. DONATION.] To pardon; to forgive; to overlook an offence (never with a personal object); *law*, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of a violation of the marriage vow.—**Condonation**, kon-dō-nā′shon, *n.* [L. *condonatio*.] The act of condoning or pardoning a wrong act; *law*, an act or course of conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offence committed by the other, the party condoning being thus barred from a remedy for that offence.

Condor, kon′dor, *n.* [Sp., from Peruv. *cuntur*.] A South American bird, one of the largest of the vulture tribe, found most commonly in the Andes at heights from 10,000 or 15,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Condottiere, kon-dot-tyā′rā, *n.* pl. **Condottieri**, kon-dot-tyā′rē. It.] One of a class of mercenary Italian military adventurers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a free-lance.

Conduce, kon-dūs′, *v.i.*—*conduced*, *conducing*. [L. *conduco*, to conduce—*con*, and *duco*, to lead; *conduct* is from the same verb.] To combine with other things in bringing about or tending to bring about a result; to lead or tend; to contribute: followed by the infinitive or a noun preceded by *to*.—**Conducible**,‡ kon-dū′si-bl, *a.* [L. *conducibilis*.] Conducive.—**Conducibleness**,‡ kon-dū′si-bl-nes, *n.* Conduciveness.—**Conducive**, kon-dū′siv, *a.* Having the quality of conducing, promoting, or furthering; tending to advance or bring about: followed by *to*. — **Conduciveness**, kon-dū′siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being conducive.

Conduct, kon′dukt, *n.* [L.L. *conductus*, L. *conductus*, pp. of *conduco*. CONDUCE, DUKE.] The act of guiding or commanding; mode of carrying on or conducting; mode of handling or wielding; administration; management; personal behaviour; deportment: applied indifferently to a good or bad course of action; the act of convoying or guarding; guidance or bringing along under protection. — *v.t.* (kon-dukt′). To accompany and show the way; to guide; to lead; to escort; to lead, as a commander; to direct; to command; to manage (affairs, &c.); *ref.* to behave; *physics*, to carry, transmit, or propagate, as heat, electricity, &c.; to lead or direct as musical conductor.—*v.i.* To carry, transmit, or propagate heat, electricity, sound, &c.; to act as musical conductor.—**Conductibility**, kon-duk′ti-bil″i-ti, *n.* Capability of being conducted; conductivity.—**Conductible**, kon-duk′ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being conducted or conveyed. — **Conduction**, kon-duk′shon, *n.* *Physics*, transmission by means of a conductor.—**Conductive**, kon-duk′tiv, *a.* *Physics*, having the power or quality of conducting.—**Conductivity**, kon-duk-tiv′i-ti, *n.* *Physics*, the power of conducting heat, electricity, &c.; the quality of being conductive.—**Conductor**, kon-duk′tėr, *n.* One who conducts; a leader; a guide; a commander; one who leads an army; a director or manager; the director of a chorus or orchestra; the person who attends to the passengers in an omnibus, a tramway car, or the like, as contradistinguished from the driver; *physics*, a body that receives and transmits or communicates heat, electricity, or force in any of its forms; hence, specifically, a lightning-rod.—**Conductory**, kon-duk′to-ri, *a.* Having the property of conducting.

Conduit, kon′dit or kun′dit, *n.* [Fr. *conduit*, pp. of *conduire*, L. *conducere*, *conductum*, to conduct.] A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid; a built fountain to which water is brought by pipes.

Conduplicate, kon-dū′pli-kāt, *a.* Doubled or folded over or together; *bot.* applied to leaves in the bud when they are folded down the middle, so that the halves of the lamina are applied together by their faces. —**Conduplication**, kon-dū′pli-kā″shon, *n.* A doubling; a duplication.

Condyle, kon′dil, *n.* [L. *condylus*, Gr. *kondylos*, a knuckle, a joint.] *Anat.* a protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone.—**Condyloid**, kon′di-loid, *a.* *Anat.* resembling or shaped like a condyle.

Cone, kōn, *n.* [L. *conus*, Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, from root seen in E. *hone*, Skr. *ço*, to sharpen.] A solid figure rising from a circular base and regularly tapering to a point; anything shaped like, or approaching the shape, of a cone; one of the fruits of fir-trees, pines, &c.; a strobilus; the name of certain molluscous shells; the hill surrounding the crater of a volcano, formed by the gradual accumulation of ejected material; a form of storm signal. —**Cone-pulley**, *n.* A pulley shaped like the segment of a cone, that is, gradually tapering from a thick to a thin end.—**Cone-shell**, *n.* One of a family of gasteropodous molluscs, characterized by a shell of a remarkably conical form. — **Conic**, kon′ik, *a.* [L. *conicus*, Gr. *kōnikos*.] Having the form of a cone; conical; pertaining to a cone. — *Conic sections*, the figures formed by the outlines of the cut surfaces when a cone is cut by a plane, more especially the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, the first of which is seen when the section is made parallel to the slope of the cone.—*n.* A conic section.—**Conical**, kon′ik-al, *a.* Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped.—**Conicality**, kon-i-kal′i-ti.—**Conicalness**, kon′ik-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being conical.—**Conically**, kon′ik-al-li, *adv.* In the form of a cone. —**Conicity**, kō-nis′i-ti, *n.* The property of being conical. — **Conics**, kon′iks, *n.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the several curve lines arising from the sections of it.—**Conifer**, kō′ni-fėr, *n.* [L. *conus*, and *fero*, to bear.] *Bot.* a plant producing cones, or hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, &c.—**Coniferæ**, kō-nif′ėr-ē, *n. pl.* The conifers or cone-bearing trees, including the firs, pines, yew, cypress, &c.—**Coniferous**, kō-nif′ėr-us, *a.* Bearing cones; belonging or relating to the conifers.—**Coniform**, kō′ni-form, *a.* In form of a cone; conical.—**Conoid**, kō′noid, *n.* *Geom.* a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis; *anat.* the pineal gland.—**Conoid**, **Conoidal**, kō′noid, kō-noi′dal, *a.* Approaching to a conical form; nearly conical.—**Conoidic**, **Conoidical**, kō-noi′dik, kō-noi′di-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a conoid.

Coney, *n.* CONY.

Confabulate, kon-fab′ū-lāt, *v.i.* [L. *confabulor*—*con*, and *fabulor*, to talk. FABLE.] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle. This word is sometimes shortened colloquially to **Confab**, kon-fab′.—**Confabulation**, kon-fab′ū-lā″shon, *n.* [L. *confabulatio*.] A talking together; familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation. Often shortened to **Confab**, kon-fab′.—**Confabulator**, kon-fab′ū-lā-tėr, *n.* One engaged in familiar talk or conversation. —**Confabulatory**,† kon-fab′ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Belonging to familiar talk.

Confect,‡ kon-fekt′, *v.t.* [L. *conficio*, *confectum*, to prepare—*con*, and *facio*, to make. COMFIT.] To compose, mix, put together; to make into sweetmeats.—*n.*‡ (kon′fekt). A confection; a sweetmeat.—**Confection**, kon-fek′shon, *n.* Anything prepared or preserved with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat; a composition or mixture‡.—**Confectionary**,‡ kon-fek′sho-na-ri, *n.* A confectioner (O.T.).—*a.* Relating to confections.—**Confectioner**, kon-fek′shon-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell sweetmeats or confections. — **Confectionery**, kon-fek′sho-nėr-i, *n.* Sweetmeats; things prepared or sold by a confectioner; confections.

Confederacy, kon-fed′ėr-a-si, *n.* [L.L. *confœderatio*—*con*, and L. *fœdus*, a league. FEDERAL.] A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; a league; compact; alliance; the persons, states, or nations united by a league.—**Confederate**, kon-fed′ėr-āt, *a.* [L.L. *confœderatus*.] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy; pertaining to a confederacy.—*n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an accomplice.—*v.i.*—*confederated*, *confederating*. To unite in a league or confederacy. — **Confederation**, kon-fed′ėr-ā″shon, *n.* A confederacy; a league; alliance; the parties to a league; states united by a confederacy. — **Confederative**, kon-fed′ėr-ā-tiv, *a.* Of or belonging to a confederation.

Confer, kon-fėr′, *v.t.*—*conferred*, *conferring*. [L. *confero*, to bring together, compare, bestow, consult, &c.—*con*, together, and *fero*, to bring.] To give or bestow: with *on* or *upon* before the recipient. ∴ *Confer* differs from *bestow*, inasmuch as it always implies a certain amount of condescension

or superiority on the part of the giver.—*v.i.* To consult together on some special subject; to compare opinions: formerly often simply to discourse or talk, but *confer* now implies conversation on some serious or important subject.—**Conferee**, kon-fer-ē', *n.* One on whom something is conferred.—**Conference**, kon'fer-ens, *n.* [Fr. *conférence.*] The act of conferring or consulting together; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; a meeting of the representatives of different foreign countries in regard to some matter of importance to all; talk or conversation (*Shak.*)‡. — **Conferrable**, kon-fer'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being conferred or bestowed. —**Conferrer**, kon-fer'er, *n.* One who confers.

Conferva, kon-fer'va, *n.* pl. **Confervæ**, kon-fer'vē. [L.] A name for various aquatic plants belonging to the algæ, and chiefly composed of simple or branching filaments. — **Confervaceous**, kon-fer-vā'shus, *a.* Of or belonging to confervæ or allied plants.—**Confervoid**, kon-fer'void, *a.* Resembling a conferva; partaking of the character of the confervæ.

Confess, kon-fes', *v.t.* [Fr. *confesser*, from L. *confiteor*, *confessum*—*con*, and *fateor*, to own or acknowledge.] To own, acknowledge, or avow, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation; to own to; to disclose; *eccles.* to disclose or recapitulate (sins) to a priest in private with a view to absolution: in this sense sometimes *refl.*; to hear or receive the confession of: said of the priest; to acknowledge as having a certain character or certain claims; to declare belief in; to grant, concede, admit: not to dispute; to attest, reveal, let be known (poet.). ∴ Syn. under ACKNOWLEDGE. —*v.i.* To make confession or avowal; to disclose faults; to make known one's sins to a priest.—**Confessedly**, kon-fes'ed-li, *adv.* By general confession or admission; admittedly.—**Confesser**, kon-fes'er, *n.* One who confesses. — **Confession**, kon-fesh'on, *n.* The act of confessing; the act of making an avowal; profession (N.T.); a disclosing of sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor. —*Confession of Faith*, a formulary which comprises the articles of faith that a person, a c' rch, &c., accept as true.—**Confessional**, kon-fesh'on-al, *n.* [Fr. *confessional*, L.L. *confessionale.*] A compartment or cell in which a priest sits to hear confession, having a small opening or hole at each side through which the penitent, kneeling without, makes confession.—*a.* Of or pertaining to a confession.—**Confessionalist**, kon-fesh'on-al-ist, *n.* A priest who sits in the confessional; a confessor. —**Confessionary**, kon-fesh'o-na-ri, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession. — **Confessor**, kon-fes'er, *n.* One who confesses; one who acknowledges a crime or fault; a priest who hears confession and assumes power to grant absolution; one who made a profession of his faith in the Christian religion, and adhered to it in the face of persecution.

Confide, kon-fid', *v.t.*—*confided*, *confiding.* [L. *confido*—*con*, and *fido*, to trust. FAITH.] To rely with full assurance of mind; to rest the mind firmly without anxiety; to trust; to believe: followed by *in.*—*v.t.*—*confided*, *confiding.* To intrust; to commit with full reliance on the party to whom the thing is committed (to *confide* a thing to a person). — **Confidant**, kon'fi-dant, *n. masc.* **Confidante**, kon-fi-dant', *n. fem.* [O.Fr.] A person intrusted with the confidence of another; one to whom secrets are confided; a confidential friend.—**Confidence**, kon'fi-dens, *n.* [L. *confidentia.*] Assurance of mind; firm belief; trust; reliance; reliance on one's own abilities, resources, or circumstances; self-reliance; assurance; boldness; courage; that in which trust is placed; ground of trust; a secret; a private or confidential communication (to exchange *confidence* together). — **Confident**, kon'fi-dent, *a.* Full of confidence; having full belief; fully assured; relying on one's self; full of assurance; bold, sometimes overbold. — **Confidential**, kon-fi-den'shal, *a.* Enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs; intended to be treated as private, or kept in confidence; spoken or written in confidence; secret. — **Confidentially**, kon-fi-den'shal-li, *adv.* In a confidential manner.—**Confidently**, kon'fi-dent-li, *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; positively; dogmatically.—**Confidentness**, kon'fi-dent-nes, *n.* Confidence.—**Confider**, kon-fi'der, *n.* One who confides; one who trusts in or intrusts to another.—**Confiding**, kon-fi'ding, *p.* and *a.* Trusting; reposing confidence; trustful; credulous. — **Confidingly**, kon-fi'ding-li, *adv.* In a confiding manner; trustfully. — **Confidingness**, kon-fi'ding-nes, *n.* Confiding disposition; trustfulness.

Configure,† kon-fig'ūr, *v.t.*—*configured*, *configuring.* [L. *configuro*—*con*, and *figuro*, to form; *figura*, figure.] To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape.—**Configuration**, kon-fig'ū-rā"shon, *n.* [L. *configuratio.*] External form, figure, or shape of a thing as resulting from the disposition and shape of its parts; external aspect or appearance; shape or form.

Confine, kon'fin, *n.* [L. *confinis*, bordering, adjoining; *confine*, a border—*con*, and *finis*, end, border, limit. FINE.] Border; boundary; frontier; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity generally in the plural and in regard to contiguous regions. —*v.t.* (kon-fin')—*confined*, *confining.* [Fr. *confiner.*] To restrain within limits; to circumscribe; hence, to imprison; to immure; to shut up; to limit or restrain voluntarily in some act or practice (to *confine one's self* to a subject).—*To be confined*, to be in child-bed.—**Confinable**, kon-fi'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being confined or limited.—**Confined**, kon-find', *p.* and *a.* Restrained within limits; limited; circumscribed; narrow (a *confined* scope or range). —**Confinement**, kon-fin'ment, *n.* The state of being confined; restraint within limits; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; imprisonment; the lying-in of a woman. — **Confiner**, kon-fi'ner, *n.* One who or that which confines.

Confirm, kon-férm, *v.t.* [L. *confirmo*—*con*, and *firmo*, to make firm, from *firmus*, firm.] To make firm or more firm; to add strength to; to strengthen; to settle or establish; to make certain; to put past doubt; to assure; to verify; to sanction; to ratify (an agreement, promise); to strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion; to administer the rite of confirmation to.—**Confirmable**, kon-fér'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being confirmed. —**Confirmance**,† kon-fér'mans, *n.* Confirmation.—**Confirmation**, kon-fér-ma'shon, *n.* The act of confirming; the act of establishing; establishment; corroboration; the act of rendering valid or ratifying; the ceremony of laying on hands by a bishop in the admission of baptised persons to the full enjoyment of Christian privileges, a rite of the Roman, Greek, and English churches; that which confirms; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony. —**Confirmative**, kon-fér'ma-tiv, *a.* Tending to confirm or establish; confirmatory. —**Confirmatively**, kon-fér'ma-tiv-li, *adv.* In a confirmative manner; so as to confirm. — **Confirmatory**, kon-fér'ma-to-ri, *a.* Serving to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence. — **Confirmed**, kon-férmd', *p.* and *a.* Fixed; settled; settled in certain habits, state of health, &c. (a *confirmed* drunkard or invalid); having received the rite of confirmation. —**Confirmedly**, kon-fér'med-li, *adv.* In a confirmed manner.—**Confirmer**, kon-fér'mer, *n.* One who or that which confirms.

Confiscate, kon-fis'kāt or kon'fis-kāt, *v.t.*—*confiscated*, *confiscating.* [L. *confisco*, *confiscatum*—*con*, together, and *fiscus*, the state treasury.] To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury; to appropriate to public use by way of penalty; to appropriate under legal authority as forfeited.—*a.* Confiscated. (*Shak.*)—**Confiscable**,† kon'fis-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture.—**Confiscation**, kon-fis-kā'shon, *n.* The act of confiscating or appropriating as forfeited. — **Confiscator**, kon'fis-kā-ter or kon-fis', *n.* One who confiscates.—**Confiscatory**, kon-fis'ka-to-ri, *a.* Confiscating; relating to confiscation.

Conflagration, kon-fla-grā'shon, *n.* [L. *conflagratio*—*con*, with, and *flagro*, to burn, whence *flagrant.*] A great fire, or the burning of any great mass of combustibles.—**Conflagrate**, kon-flā'grāt, *v.t.* To burn up; to consume with fire. (*Carl.*)

Conflate,† kon-flāt', *v.t.*—*conflated*, *conflating.* [L. *conflo*, *conflatum*, to collect—*con*, together, and *flo*, to blow; same root as E. *blow.*] To bring together; to collect.

Conflict, kon'flikt, *n.* [L. *conflictus*, a conflict, from *confligo*—*con*, together, and *fligo*, to strike, to dash.] A fighting or struggle for mastery; a combat; a striving to oppose or overcome; active opposition; contention; strife.—*v.i.* To meet in opposition or hostility; to contend; to strive or struggle; to be in opposition; to be contrary.—**Conflicting**, kon-flik'ting, *a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory; incompatible.—**Confliction**,† kon-flik'shon, *n.* Act of conflicting or clashing.—**Conflictive**,† kon-flik'tiv, *a.* Tending to conflict; conflicting.

Confluence, kon'flū-ens, *n.* [L. *confluentia*, from *confluo*—*con*, and *fluo*, to flow.] A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water; also, the place of meeting; the running together of people; a crowd; a concourse.—**Confluent**, kon'flū-ent, *a.* [L. *confluens.*] Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams; meeting; running together; *bot.* united at some part.—*Confluent small-pox*, small-pox in which the pustules run together or unite.—*n.* A tributary stream.—**Conflux**, kon'fluks, *n.* A flowing together; a crowd; a multitude collected.

Conform, kon-form', *v.t.* [L. *conformo*—*con*, and *forma*, form.] To make of the same form or character; to make like (to *conform* anything to a model); to bring into harmony or correspondence; to adapt; to submit: often *refl.*—*v.i.* To act in conformity or compliance; *eccles.* to comply with the usages of the Established Church. —*a.* [L. *conformis*—*con*, and *forma*, form.] Conformable. — **Conformability**, kon-for'ma-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being conformable. — **Conformable**, kon-for'ma-bl, *a.* Corresponding in form, character, manners, opinions, &c.; in harmony or conformity; agreeable; suitable; consistent; adapted; compliant; submissive; disposed to obey; *geol.* lying in parallel or nearly parallel planes, and having the same dip and changes of dip: said of strata or groups of strata.—**Conformableness**, kon-for'ma-bl-nes, *n.* State of being conformable. — **Conformably**, kon-for'ma-bli, *adv.* In a conformable manner; in conformity; suitably; agreeably.—**Conformation**, kon-for-mā'shon, *n.* The manner in which a body is formed; the particular disposition of the parts which compose it; configuration; form; structure.—**Conformer**, kon-for'mer, *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.—**Conformist**, kon-for'mist, *n.* One who conforms or complies; one who complies with the worship of the Church of England, as distinguished from a Dissenter or Nonconformist.—**Conformity**, kon-form'i-ti, *n.* Correspondence in form or manner; agreement; congruity; likeness; harmony; correspondence with decrees or dictates; submission; accordance; compliance with the usages or principles of the English Church.

Confound, kon-found', *v.t.* [Fr. *confondre*, from L. *confundo*—*con*, together, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out, whence *fuse*, *confuse*, *refuse*, &c.] To mingle confusedly together; to mix in a mass or crowd so that individuals cannot be distinguished; to throw into disorder; to confuse; to mistake one for another; to make a mistake between; to throw into consternation; to perplex with terror, surprise, or astonishment; to astound; to abash; to overthrow, ruin, baffle, or bring to nought. ∴ Syn. under ABASH.—**Confounded**, kon-foun'ded, *a.* Excessive; odious; detestable. [Colloq.]—**Confoundedly**, kon-foun'ded-li, *adv.* Exce-

[illegible] greatly; shamefully; odiously; detestably. [Colloq.]—**Confounder**, kon-foun′dėr, *n.* One who or that which confounds.

Confraternity, kon-fra-tėr′ni-ti, *n.* A fraternity or brotherhood.

Confront, kon-frunt′, *v.t.* [Fr. *confronter*—L. *con*, together, and *frons*, *frontis*, the countenance or front.] To stand facing; to face; to stand in front of; to meet in hostility; to oppose; to set face to face; to bring into the presence of: followed by *with*.—**Confrontation**,† **Confrontment**,† kon-frun-tā′shon, kon-frunt′ment, *n.* The act of confronting.—**Confronter**, kon-frun′tėr, *n.* One who confronts.

Confucian, **Confucianist**, kon-fū′shi-an, kon-fū′shi-an-ist, *n.* A follower of Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher.—**Confucian**, kon-fū′shi-an, *a.* Relating to Confucius.—**Confucianism**, kon-fū′shi-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines or system of morality taught by Confucius, which has been long adopted in China, and inculcates the practice of virtue but not the worship of any god.

Confuse, kon-fūz′, *v.t.*—*confused*, *confusing*. [L. *confusus*, from *confundo*. CONFOUND.] To mix up without order or clearness; to throw together indiscriminately; to derange, disorder, jumble; to confound; to perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; to embarrass; to disconcert. ∴ Syn. under ABASH.—**Confused**, kon-fūzd′, *p.* and *a.* Mixed up together without order or arrangement; indiscriminately mingled (a *confused* heap); disordered; perplexed; embarrassed; disconcerted.—**Confusedly**, kon-fū′zed-li, *adv.* In a confused manner; in a mixed mass; without order; indiscriminately; with agitation of mind.—**Confusedness**, kon-fū′zed-nes, *n.* A state of being confused.—**Confusion**, kon-fū′zhon, *n.* [L. *confusio.*] A state in which things are confused; an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling; disorder; tumultuous condition; perturbation of mind; embarrassment; distraction; abashment; disconcertment; overthrow; defeat; ruin.—**Confusive**, kon-fū′ziv, *a.* Having a tendency to confusion.

Confute, kon-fūt′, *v.t.*—*confuted*, *confuting*. [L. *confuto*, to cool down by cold water, to confute—*con*, together, and *futis*, a pitcher, from root of *fundo*, to pour.] To prove (an argument, statement, &c.) to be false, defective, or invalid; to disprove; to overthrow; to prove (a person) to be wrong; to convict of error by argument or proof.—**Confutable**, kon-fū′ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being confuted.—**Confutation**, kon-fū-tā′shon, *n.* The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid.—**Confutative**, kon-fū′ta-tiv, *a.* Adapted or designed to confute.—**Confuter**, kon-fū′tėr, *n.* One who confutes.

Congé, kon′jē; Fr. pron. kōn-zhā, *n.* [Fr., leave, permission; from L. [illegible], leave of absence, from *commeo*, [illegible], to go or come—*com*, and *meo*, to go.] Leave to depart; farewell; dismissal; a ceremonious leave-taking; an act of civility on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.—*Congé d'élire* (leave to elect), the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop, the person to be chosen being recommended by the crown. The form **Congee** is also used, and sometimes as a verb; to take leave; to make a congé or bow.

Congeal, kon-jēl′, *v.t.* [L. *congelare*—*con*, together, and *gelare*, to freeze, from *gelu*, cold, whence also *gelid*, *jelly*.] To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold or a loss of heat; to freeze; to coagulate; to check the flow of; to make (the blood) run cold.—*v.i.* To pass from a fluid to a solid state by cold; to coagulate.—**Congealable**, kon-jēl′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being congealed.—**Congealableness**, kon-jēl′a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being congealable.—**Congealment**, kon-jēl′ment, *n.* Congelation.—**Congelation**, kon-je-lā′shon, *n.* [L. *congelatio.*] The act or process of congealing; the state of being congealed; what is congealed or solidified; a concretion.

Congee. CONGÉ.

Congener, kon′jē-nėr, *n.* [L.—*con*, together, and *genus*, *generis*, a kind or race.] A thing of the same kind or nearly allied; a plant or animal belonging to the same genus.—**Congeneric**, **Congenerical**, kon-jē-ner′ik, kon-jē-ner′ik-al, *a.* Being of the same kind or nature; belonging to the same genus.—**Congenerous**, kon-jen′ėr-us, *a.* Congeneric; *anat.* applied to muscles which concur in the same action.

Congenial, kon-jē′ni-al, *a.* [L. *con*, and *genialis*, E. *genial.*] Partaking of the same nature or natural characteristics; kindred; sympathetic; suited for each other.—**Congeniality**, **Congenialness**, kon-jē′ni-al″i-ti, kon-jē′ni-al-nes, *n.* The state of being congenial; natural affinity; suitableness.—**Congenialize**, kon-jē′ni-al-īz, *v.t.* To make congenial.—**Congenially**, kon-jē′ni-al-li, *adv.* In a congenial manner.

Congenital, kon-jen′i-tal, *a.* [L. *congenitus*—*con*, and *genitus*, born, root *gen*, to produce.] Belonging or pertaining to an individual from birth (a *congenital* deformity).

Conger, **Conger-eel**, kong′gėr, *n.* [L. *conger*, a conger-eel.] The sea-eel, a large voracious species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet, and weighing 100 lbs.

Congeries, kon-jē′ri-ēz, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [L., from *congero*, to amass—*con*, and *gero*, to bear.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an aggregate; a combination.

Congest, kon-jest′, *v.t.* [L. *congero*, *congestum*—*con*, and *gero*, to bear.] To heap together†; *med.* to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in.—**Congested**, kon-jes′ted, *a.* *Med.* containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion.—**Congestion**, kon-jest′yon, *n.* [L. *congestio.*] *Med.* an excessive accumulation of blood in an organ, the functions of which are thereby disordered.—**Congestive**, kon-jes′tiv, *a.* Pertaining to congestion; indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

Conglobate, kon′glō-bāt, *a.* [L. *conglobatus*—*con*, and *globus*, a ball. GLOBE.] Formed or gathered into a ball or small spherical body; combined into one mass.—*v.t.* †—*conglobated*, *conglobating*. To collect or form into a ball; to combine into one mass.—*v.i.* To assume a round or globular form.—**Conglobately**, kon′glō-bāt-li, *adv.* In a round or roundish form.—**Conglobation**, kon-glō-bā′shon, *n.* The act of forming or gathering into a ball; a round body.—**Conglobe**,† kon-glōb′, *v.t.* and *i.*—*conglobed*, *conglobing*. To conglobate.

Conglomerate, kon-glom′ėr-āt, *a.* [L. *conglomero*, *conglomeratum*—*con*, and *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball, a clew.] Gathered into a ball or round body; crowded together; clustered.—*v.t.*—*conglomerated*, *conglomerating*. To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass.—*n.* A kind of rock made up of rounded fragments of various rocks cemented together by a matrix of siliceous, calcareous, or other cement; gravel solidified by cement into a rock; pudding-stone.—**Conglomeration**, kon-glom′ėr-ā″shon, *n.* The act of conglomerating; collection; accumulation; what is conglomerated; a mixed mass; a mixture.

Conglutinate, kon-glū′ti-nāt, *v.t.*—*conglutinated*, *conglutinating*. [L. *conglutino*—*con*, and *glutino*, from *gluten*, glue. GLUE.] To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; to reunite; to cement.—*v.i.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of some glutinous substance.—*a.* Glued together; *bot.* united by some adhesive substance, but not organically united.—**Conglutinant**, kon-glū′ti-nant, *a.* Gluing; uniting.—**Conglutination**, kon-glū′ti-nā″shon, *n.* The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; union; coalescence.—**Conglutinative**, kon-glū′ti-nā-tiv, *a.* Having the power of uniting by agglutination.—**Conglutinator**, kon-glū′ti-nā-tėr, *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds.

Congou, kong′gö, *n.* [Chinese *kung-fu*, labour.] The second lowest quality of black tea, being the third picking from a plant during the season.

Congratulate, kon-grat′ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*congratulated*, *congratulating*. [L. *congratulor*—*con*, and *gratulor*, from *gratus*, grateful, pleasing. GRACE.] To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure on some piece of good fortune happening to the party addressed; to compliment upon an event deemed happy; to wish joy to; to felicitate; also *ref.* to have a lively sense of one's own good fortune; to consider one's self lucky.—**Congratulable**,† kon-grat′ū-la-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of being congratulated.—**Congratulant**, kon-grat′ū-lant, *a.* Congratulating; expressing pleasure in another's good fortune.—**Congratulation**, kon-grat′ū-lā″shon, *n.* The act of congratulating; words used in congratulating; expression to a person of pleasure in his good fortune; felicitation.—**Congratulator**, kon-grat′ū-lā-tėr, *n.* One who congratulates.—**Congratulatory**, kon-grat′ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Containing or expressing congratulation.

Congregate, kong′grē-gāt, *v.t.*—*congregated*, *congregating*. [L. *congrego*—*con*, and *grex*, *gregis*, a herd. GREGARIOUS.] To collect into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place or into a crowd or united body.—*v.i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet in a crowd.—*a.* Collected; compact; close.—**Congregation**, kong-grē-gā′shon, *n.* The act of congregating; the act of bringing together or assembling; a collection or assemblage of persons or things; an assembly, especially an assembly of persons met for the worship of God; or a number of people organized as a body for the purpose of holding religious services in common.—**Congregational**, kong-grē-gā′shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation; pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists, or to Congregationalism.—**Congregationalism**, kong-grē-gā′shon-al-izm, *n.* A system of administering church affairs by which each congregation has the right of regulating the details of its worship, discipline, and government.—**Congregationalist**, kong-grē-gā′shon-al-ist, *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society; an Independent.

Congress, kong′gres, *n.* [L. *congressus*, a meeting, from *congredior*, *congressum*, to come together—*con*, and *gradior*, to go; *gradus*, a step, whence *grade*, *degree*, &c.] A meeting together of individuals; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c.; a meeting of sovereign princes or of the representatives of several courts, for the purpose of arranging international affairs; the legislative assembly of the United States of America, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives.—*v.i.* † To come together; to assemble; to meet.—**Congressional**, kon-gresh′on-al, *a.* Pertaining to a congress or to the congress of the United States.—**Congress-man**, *n.* A member of the United States Congress.

Congreve, kong′grēv, *n.* A kind of lucifer match.—*Congreve rocket*, so called from the inventor, Sir William *Congreve*, an iron rocket for use in war.

Congrue,† kon-grö′, *v.i.* [L. *congruo*, to suit, to be congruous.] To be consistent; to agree. [*Shak.*]—**Congruence**, **Congruency**, kong′grụ-ens, kong′grụ-en-si, *n.* [L. *congruentia.*] Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency.—**Congruent**, kong′grụ-ent, *a.* Suitable; agreeing; corresponding.—**Congruently**, kong′grụ-ent-li, *adv.* In a congruent manner.—**Congruity**, **Congruousness**, kong-grö′i-ti, kong′grụ-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being congruous; agreement between things; suitableness; pertinence; consistency; propriety.—**Congruous**, kong′grụ-us, *a.* [L. *congruus.*] Accordant; harmonious; well adapted; appropriate; meet; fit.—**Congruously**, kong′grụ-us-li, *adv.* In a congruous manner; suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently.

Conic, **Conifer**, &c. Under CONE.

Coniotheca, kon′i-ō-thē″ka, *n.* pl. **Coniothecæ**, kon′i-ō-thē″sē. [Gr. *konis*, *konios*, dust, and *thēkē*, a case.] *Bot.* an anther-cell.

Coniroster, kō-ni-ros′tėr, *n.* [L. *conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A member of the Conirostres (kō-ni-ros′trēz), a section or sub-order of insessorial birds comprising those genera which have a strong bill, more or less conical, and without notches.

—**Conirostral**, kō-ni-ros'tral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the conirostres.

Conjecture, kon-jek'tur, *n.* [Fr. *conjecture*, L. *conjectura*, a conjecture, lit. a throwing or putting of things together, from *conjicio*, to throw together—*con*, and *jacio*, to throw.] A guess or inference based on the supposed possibility or probability of a fact, or on slight evidence; an opinion formed on insufficient or presumptive evidence; surmise.—*v.t.*—*conjectured*, *conjecturing*. To judge by guess or conjecture; to guess.—*v.i.* To form conjectures.—**Conjecturer**, kon-jek'tur-ér, *n.* One who conjectures; a guesser.—**Conjecturable**, kon-jek'tur-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being guessed or conjectured.—**Conjectural**, kon-jek'tūr-al, *a.* Depending on conjecture; implying guess or conjecture.—**Conjecturalist**,† kon-jek'tūr-al-ist, *n.* One who deals in conjectures.—**Conjecturality**,† kon-jek'tū-ral"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being conjectural; guesswork.—**Conjecturally**, kon-jek'tūr-al-li, *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by conjecture; [illegible] guess.

Conjoin, kon-jo[illegible]', *v.t.* [*Con* and *join*; Fr. *conjoindre*.] To join together or in one; to unite; to associate or connect.—*v.i.* To unite; to join; to league.—**Conjoint**, kon-joint', *a.* United; connected; associated.—**Conjointly**, kon-joint'li, *adv.* In a conjoint manner; jointly; unitedly; in union; together.

Conjugal, kon'jū-gal, *a.* [L. *conjugalis*—*con*, together, and *jugum*, a yoke, from *jug*, root of *jungo*, to join, seen also in E. *yoke*. YOKE.] Belonging to marriage or married persons; matrimonial; connubial.—**Conjugally**, kon'jū-gal-li, *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially.

Conjugate, kon'jū-gāt, *v.t.*—*conjugated*, *conjugating*. [L. *conjugo*, *conjugatus*, to couple—*con*, and *jugo*, to yoke. CONJUGAL.] *Gram.* to inflect (a verb) through its several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, or so many of them.—*a.* United in pairs; joined together; coupled; *bot.* applied to a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets; *chem.* containing two or more radicals acting the part of a single one; *gram.* applied to words from the same root, and having the same radical signification, but modified by the affix added, or to words which have the same form but are different parts of speech; *math.* applied to two points, lines, &c., when they are considered together, with regard to any property, in such a manner that they may be interchanged without altering the way of enunciating the property.—*n.* What is conjugate; a conjugate word.—**Conjugation**, kon-jū-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *conjugatio*.] The inflection of a verb in its different forms; a class of verbs conjugated in the same way.—**Conjugational**, kon-jū-gā'shon-al, *a.* Of or belonging to conjugation.

Conjunct, kon-junkt', *a.* [L. *conjunctus*, from *conjungo*. CONJOIN.] Conjoined; united; concurrent.—**Conjunction**, kon-jungk'shon, *n.* [L. *conjunctio*.] Union; connection; association; *astron.* that position of a planet in which it is in a line with the earth or another planet and the sun; *gram.* an indeclinable particle, serving to unite words, sentences, or clauses of a sentence, and indicating their relation to one another.—**Conjunctional**, kon-jungk'shon-al, *a.* Belonging or relating to a conjunction.—**Conjunctionally**, kon-jungk'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a conjunctional manner.—**Conjunctiva**, kon-jungk-tī'va, *n.* *Anat.* the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids, and is continued over the fore-part of the globe of the eye.—**Conjunctive**, kon-jungk'tiv, *a.* [L. *conjunctivus*.] Uniting; serving to unite.—*Conjunctive mood*, *gram.* the mood which follows a conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency; the subjunctive.—**Conjunctively**, kon-jungk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a conjunctive manner.—**Conjunctly**, kon-jungkt'li, *adv.* In a conjunct manner; in union; jointly; together.—**Conjuncture**, kon-jungk'tūr, *n.* Combination of circumstances or affairs; especially, a critical time, proceeding from a union of circumstances; a crisis of affairs.

Conjure, *v.i.*—*conjured*, *conjuring*. [L. *conjuro*, to swear together, to conspire—*con*, with, and *juro*, to swear, whence also *jury*, *perjure*.] With prons. kon-jūr', to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; to implore with solemnity; to adjure: with prons. kun'jér, to affect or effect by magic or enchantment; to bring about by practising the arts of a conjurer.—*To conjure* (kun'jér) *up*, to call up or bring into existence by conjuring or as if by conjuring.—*v.t.* (kun'jér). To practise the arts of a conjurer; to use magic arts.—**Conjuration**, kon-jū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of conjuring or imploring with solemnity; the act of binding by an oath; adjuration; an incantation; a spell.—**Conjurement**, kon-jūr'ment, *n.* Adjuration; solemn demand or entreaty.—**Conjurer**, **Conjurer**, kun'jér-ér, *n.* An enchanter; one who practises legerdemain; a juggler.—**Conjury**, kun'jér-i, *n.* The act or art of a conjurer; magic; legerdemain.

Connascence, **Connascency**, kon-nas'ens, kon-nas'en-si, *n.* [L. *con*, and *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.] The common birth of two or more at the same time; the act of growing together or at the same time.—**Connascent**, kon-nas'ent, *a.* Produced together or at the same time.—**Connate**, kon'nāt, *a.* [L. *con*, and *natus*, born.] Belonging to from birth; implanted at birth: applied chiefly in *philos.* to ideas or principles; *bot.* united in origin; growing from one base, or united at their bases (a leaf, an anther); *med.* congenital.

Connature, kon-nā'tūr, *n.* Likeness in nature; identity or similarity of character.—**Connatural**, kon-nat'ū-ral, *a.* Connected by nature; united in nature; belonging to by nature.—**Connaturality**, **Connaturalness**, kon-nat'ū-ral"i-ti, kon-nat'ū-ral-nes, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union.—**Connaturally**, kon-nat'ū-ral-li, *adv.* In a connatural manner; by the act of nature; originally.

Connect, kon-nekt', *v.t.* [L. *connecto*, *connexum*—*con*, and *necto*, to bind.] To fasten together; to join or unite; to conjoin; to combine; to associate.—*v.i.* To join, unite, or cohere.—**Connectedly**, kon-nek'ted-li, *adv.* By connection; in a connected manner; conjointly.—**Connection**, **Connexion**, kon-nek'shon, *n.* [L. *connexio*.] The act of connecting or state of being connected; also that which connects; union by something physical or by relation of any kind; relationship by blood or marriage, but more specifically by marriage; a person connected with another by this relationship; circle of persons with whom any one is brought into contact.—*In this connection*, in connection with what is now under consideration.—**Connective**, kon-nek'tiv, *a.* Having the power of connecting; tending to connect; connecting.—*n.* That which connects; *gram.* a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction.—**Connectively**, kon-nek'tiv-li, *adv.* In a connective manner; jointly.—**Connector**, kon-nek'tér, *n.* One who or that which [illegible].

Connive, kon-niv', *v.i.*—*connived*, *conniving*. [L. *connivео*, to wink, to connive at—*con*, together, and *niveo*, to wink.] To wink or close and open the eyelids rapidly: *fig.* to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to wink at or overlook a fault or other act and suffer it to pass unnoticed: followed by *at*.—**Connivance**, **Connivancy**, **Connivency**, kon-ni'vans, kon-niv'an-si, kon-ni'ven-si, *n.* The act of conniving; voluntary blindness to an act.—**Connivent**, kon-ni'vent, *a.* Conniving; *nat. hist.* having a gradually inward direction; converging.—**Conniver**, kon-ni'vér, *n.* One who connives.

Connoisseur, kon'is-sūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *connoisseur*, Mod. Fr. *connaisseur*, from the verb *connoître*, *connaître*, from L. *cognoscere*, to know. COGNISANCE.] A critical judge; one competent to pass a critical judgment upon anything.—**Connoisseurship**, kon'is-sūr-ship, *n.* The rôle or part of a connoisseur.

Connote, **Connotate**, kon-nōt', kon'ō-tāt, *v.t.*—*connoted*, *connoting*; *connotated*, *connotating*. [L. *con*, and *noto*, *notatum*, to mark. NOTE.] To include in the meaning; to comprise among the attributes expressed; to imply. ∴ *Connote* and *denote* are contrasted in logic. Thus the word 'horse' *connotes* the qualities that distinguish a horse from other animals, and *denotes* the class of animals which are characterised by having these qualities. 'Thames,' however, *connotes* nothing, being simply the name of the particular river which it *denotes*.—*v.i.* To have a meaning or signification in connection with another word.—**Connotation**, kon-ō-tā'shon, *n.* That which constitutes the meaning of a word; the attributes expressed by a word.—**Connotative**, kon-nō'ta-tiv, *a.* Connoting; significant.

Connubial, kon-nū'bi-al, *a.* [L. *connubialis*, from *connubium*, marriage—*con*, and *nubo*, to marry.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife.—**Connubiality**, kon-nū'bi-al"i-ti, *n.* The state of being connubial; anything pertaining to the state of husband and wife.—**Connubially**, kon-nū'bi-al-li, *adv.* In a connubial manner; as man and wife.

Connumerate, kon-nū'mér-āt, *v.t.* To reckon or count in with anything else.—**Connumeration**, kon-nū'mér-ā'shon, *n.* A reckoning together.

Conocarp, kō'nō-kārp, *n.* [Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* a fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a a conical centre, as the strawberry.

Conoid, **Conoidal**, *&c.* Under CONE.

Conoscente, kon-o-sen'ti, *n.* Same as *Connoisseur*.

Conquer, kong'kér, *v.t.* [O. Fr. [illegible], *conquerrer*, Mod. Fr. *conquérir*, from L. *conquiro*, to seek for, procure—*con*, and *quæro*, to seek (whence *quest* and *query*).] To overcome and bring to subjection in war; to reduce by physical force till resistance is no longer made; to vanquish; to gain by force; to overcome or surmount (obstacles, difficulties); to gain or obtain by effort. ∴ *Conquer* is wider and more general than *vanquish*, denoting usually a succession of struggles or conflicts; while *vanquish* refers more commonly to a single conflict, and has regularly a personal object. *Subdue* implies a continued process and a complete and thorough subjection.—*v.i.* To overcome; to gain the victory.—**Conquerable**, kong'kér-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued.—**Conquerableness**, kong'kér-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Conqueress**, kong'kér-es, *n.* A female who conquers.—**Conqueror**, kong'kér-ér, *n.* One who conquers or gains a victory.—*The Conqueror*, an epithet applied to William I. of England, as expressing his conquest of the country.—**Conquest**, kong'kwest, *n.* [O. Fr. *conquest*, Fr. *conquête*.] The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral; subjugation; that which is conquered; a possession gained by force.—*The Conquest*, by pre-eminence the conquest of England by William of Normandy.—**Conquistador**, kong-kwis'ta-dōr, *n.* [Sp.] A term applied to the early Spanish leaders who conquered Spanish America.

Consanguinity, kon-sang-gwin'i-ti, *n.* [L. *consanguinitas*—prefix *con*, and *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood.] The relation of persons by blood, the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from *affinity* or relation by marriage.—**Consanguineous**, kon-sang-gwin'ē-us, *a.* [L. *consanguineus*.] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

Conscience, kon'shens, *n.* [L. *conscientia*, from *conscio*, to know, to be privy to—*con*, with, and *scio*, to know. SCIENCE.] Private or inward thoughts or real sentiments (*Shak.*); the faculty, power, or principle within us, which decides on the rightness or wrongness of our own actions and affections; the sense of right and wrong; the moral sense; morality; what a good conscience would approve.—*A bad conscience*, a reproving conscience.—*A good conscience*, an approving conscience.

—*In all conscience*, to be reasonable, to keep within the bounds of moderation: a form of asseveration.—*Conscience clause*, a clause or article in an act or law which specially relieves persons having conscientious scruples in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present at school during the time of religious instruction or service. — **Conscientious**, kon-shi-en'shus, *a.* Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong.—**Conscientiously**, kon-shi-en'shus-li, *adv.* In a conscientious manner; according to the direction of conscience.—**Conscientiousness**, kon-shi-en'shus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being conscientious.—**Conscionable**, kon'shon-a-bl, *a.* [For *conscience-able.*] Governed by conscience; according to conscience; reasonable; just. — **Conscionableness**, kon'shon-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being conscionable.—**Conscionably**, kon'shon-a-bli, *adv.* In a conscionable manner; reasonably; justly.

Conscious, kon'shus, *a.* [L. *conscius*—*con*, and *scio*, to know. CONSCIENCE.] Knowing what affects or what goes on in one's own mind; having direct knowledge of a thing; having such a knowledge as is conveyed by immediate sensation or perception; aware; sensible (*conscious of* something); having become the subject of consciousness; known to one's self (*conscious* guilt). — **Consciously**, kon'shus-li, *adv.* In a conscious manner; with knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.—**Consciousness**, kon'shus-nes, *n.* The faculty of knowing what affects or what goes on in one's own mind; immediate knowledge, such as is given in sensation and perception; internal persuasion.

Conscript, kon'skript, *a.* [L. *conscriptus*, from *conscribo*, to enrol—*con*, with, and *scribo*, to write.] Enrolled. — *Conscript fathers*, a title of the senators of Rome.—*n.* One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.—**Conscription**, kon-skrip'shon, *n.* [L. *conscriptio.*] A compulsory enrolment of individuals of a certain age, held liable to be drafted for military or naval service.—**Conscriptional**, kon-skrip'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a conscription.

Consecrate, kon'sē-krāt, *v.t.*—*consecrated*, *consecrating.* [L. *consecro*—*con*, with, and *sacro*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred. SACRED.] To make or declare to be sacred with certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to enrol among deities or saints; to canonise; to give episcopal rank to; to dedicate with solemnity; to render venerable; to make respected to hallow.—**Consecrate**, kon'sē-krāt, *a.* Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated. [Obs. or poet.]—**Consecration**, kon-sē-krā'shon, *n.* The act or ceremony of consecrating or separating from a common to a sacred use; dedication of a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities; dedication; the ceremony of elevating a priest to the dignity of a bishop; the giving of the bread and wine of the eucharist their sacred character in the mass or communion service.—**Consecrater**, kon'sē-krā-tèr, *n.* One who consecrates.

Consecution, kon-sē-kū'shon, *n.* [L. *consecutio*—*con*, and *sequor*, to follow (whence *sequence*); same root as *second*.] A following; a train or series; the state of being consecutive.—**Consecutive**, kon-sek'ū-tiv, *a.* Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; following; succeeding.—**Consecutively**, kon-sek'ū-tiv-li, *adv.* In a consecutive manner; in regular succession; successively. — **Consecutiveness**, kon-sek'ū-tiv-nes, *n.* State of being consecutive.

Consent, kon-sent', *v.i.* [L. *consentio*, to agree—*con*, with, and *sentio*, *sensum*, to feel, perceive, think; akin *sense*, *sentiment*, &c.] To agree; to accord; to yield, as to persuasion or entreaty; to comply; to acquiesce or accede.—*n.* Voluntary accordance with what is done or proposed by another; a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; acquiescence; concurrence; compliance; accord of minds; agreement in opinion or sentiment; *law*, intelligent concurrence in the terms of a contract or agreement, of such a nature as to bind the party consenting. — **Consensal**, kon-sen'shū-al, *a.* *Law*, formed or existing by mere consent; *physiol.* excited or caused by sensation or sympathy and not by conscious volition. — **Consensus**, kon-sen'sus, *n.* [L.] Unanimity; agreement; concord. — **Consentaneity**,† kon-sen'ta-nē"i-ti, *n.* Mutual agreement.—**Consentaneous**, kon-sen-tā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *consentaneus.*] Accordant; agreeing; consistent; suitable.—**Consentaneously**, kon-sen-tā'ne-us-li, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably. — **Consentaneousness**, kon-sen-tā'nē-us-nes, *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. — **Consenter**, kon-sen'tèr, *n.* One who consents. — **Consentient**, kon-sen'shi-ent, *a.* Agreeing; accordant; unanimous.

Consequence, kon'sē-kwens, *n.* [L. *consequentia*, from *consequor*. CONSECUTION.] That which follows from any act, cause, principles, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause; inference; deduction; conclusion from premises; importance (a matter *of consequence*, a man *of* great *consequence*). — *In consequence of*, as the effect of; by reason of; through.—**Consequent**, kon'sē-kwent, *a.* [L. *consequens.*] Following as the natural effect: with *to* or *on*. —*n.* That which follows; *logic*, that member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion. — **Consequential**, kon-sē-kwen'shal, *a.* Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes; affecting airs of great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; pompous.—*n.* An inference; a deduction; a conclusion.—**Consequentially**, kon-sē-kwen'shal-li, *adv.* [illegible] consequential manner; with just d[illegible]ion of consequences; with assumed importance; pompously. — **Consequentialness**, kon-sē-kwen'shal-nes, *n.* The quality of being consequential. — **Consequently**, kon'sē-kwent-li, *adv.* By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something.

Conservatoire, kon-sèr-va-twar, *n.* [Fr., from It. *conservatorio.*] A name given to an establishment for promoting the study of any special branch, especially music.

Conserve, kon-sèrv', *v.t.*—*conserved*, *conserving.* [L. *conservo*—*con*, and *servo*, to preserve.] To keep in a safe or unimpaired state; to uphold and keep from decay, waste, or injury; to guard or defend from violation (institutions, customs, buildings, &c.); to preserve with sugar, &c., as fruits.—*n.* (kon'sèrv). That which is conserved; a sweetmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar.—**Conserver**, kon-sèr'vèr, *n.* One who conserves or preserves. — **Conservable**, kon-sèr'va-bl, *a.* That may be conserved.—**Conservation**, kon-sèr-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *conservatio.*] The act of conserving, preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation.—*Conservation of energy*, the principle that energy or force is indestructible, the sum of all the energy in the universe being constant. — **Conservational**, kon-sèr-vā'shon-al, *a.* Tending to preserve; preservative. — **Conservatism**, kon-sèr'va-tizm, *n.* The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives.—**Conservative**, kon-sèr'va-tiv, *a.* Tending to preserve; preservative; inclining to keep up old institutions, customs, and the like; having a tendency to uphold and preserve entire the institutions of a country, both civil and ecclesiastical; opposed to radical changes or innovations; pertaining to the Conservatives or their principles.—*n.* One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change; one of the political party the professed object of which is to support and preserve all that is good in the existing institutions of a country, and to oppose undesirable changes; a Tory.—**Conservator**, kon'sèr-vā-tèr or kon-sèr'va-tèr, *n.* One who conserves; one who preserves from injury or violation; one appointed to conserve or watch over anything. — **Conservatory**, kon-sèr'va-to-ri, *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.—*n.* A large greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants.

Consider, kon-sid'èr, *v.t.* [L. *considero*, to view attentively, to consider: originally (like *contemplor*) an augurial term—*con*, together, and *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation.] To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on; to observe and examine; to regard with pity or sympathy, and hence relieve (the poor); to have regard or respect to; to respect; to take into view or account, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate; to judge to be; to reckon (to *consider* a man wise).—*v.i.* To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect. — **Considerable**, kon-sid'èr-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of consideration on account of its amount; more than a little; moderately large; somewhat important or valuable. —**Considerably**, kon-sid'èr-a-bli, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant. — **Considerate**, kon-sid'èr-āt, *a.* [L. *consideratus.*] Given to consideration or to sober reflection; circumspect; discreet; prudent; characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances and feelings; thoughtful or mindful of others.—**Considerately**, kon-sid'èr-āt-li, *adv.* In a considerate manner. — **Considerateness**, kon-sid'èr-āt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being considerate. — **Consideration**, kon-sid'èr-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *consideratio.*] The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice; mature thought; serious deliberation; thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or due regard or respect; contemplation; meditation; some degree of importance or claim to notice or regard; motive of action; ground of conduct; ground of concluding; reason; recompense or remuneration (colloq.).—*In consideration of*, in respect or regard of; in return for. — **Considering**, kon-sid'èr-ing, *prep.* Having regard to; taking into account; making allowance for.

Consign, kon-sin', *v.t.* [L. *consigno*, to seal or sign—*con*, and *signum*, a sign, seal, or mark. SIGN.] To give or hand over; to transfer or deliver over into the possession of another or into a different state (to *consign* a body to the grave); to deliver or transfer in charge or trust; to intrust (as goods to a factor for sale); to commit for permanent preservation (to *consign* to writing). — **Consignatary**, kon-sig'na-ta-ri, *n.* One to whom any trust or business is consigned.—**Consignation**,† kon-sig-nā'shon, *n.* The act of consigning.—**Consignature**, kon-sig'na-tūr, *n.* Joint signing or stamping.—**Consignee**, kon-si-nē', *n.* The person to whom goods or other things are consigned for sale or superintendence; a factor.—**Consignor**, **Consignor**, kon-si'nèr, kon-si'nor, *n.* The person who consigns.—**Consignment**, kon-sin'ment, *n.* The act of consigning; the act of sending off goods to an agent for sale; goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale.

Consilience, kon-sil'i-ens, *n.* [L. *con*, *salio*, to leap.] Coincidence; concurrence. — **Consilient**, kon-sil'i-ent, *a.* Concurring.

Consist, kon-sist', *v.i.* [L. *consisto*—*con*, and *sisto*, to stand.] To hold together or remain fixed†; to be, exist, subsist†; to stand or be; to be comprised or contained: followed by *in*; to be composed; to be made up: followed by *of*; to be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to accord: followed by *with*. —**Consistence**, **Consistency**, kon-sis'tens, kon-sis'ten-si, *n.* An indefinite degree of density or viscosity; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity, agreement, or harmony.—**Consistent**, kon-sis'tent, *a.* [L. *consistens.*] Having a certain substance or firmness; standing in agreement; compatible; congruous; not contradictory or opposed; not out of harmony with other acts or professions of the same person.—**Consistently**, kon-sis'-

tent-li, *adv.* In a consistent manner; in agreement; suitably or agreeably to one's other acts or professions.

Consistory, kon'sis-tor-i, *n.* [L. *consistorium*, a place of assembly, a council. Consist.] A spiritual or ecclesiastical court; the court of a bishop for the trial of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese; an assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome; a solemn assembly or council; in some Reformed churches, an assembly or council of ministers and elders.—**Consistorial,** kon-sis-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or ecclesiastical court.

Console, kon-sōl', *v.t.* — *consoled, consoling.* [L. *consolor*, to console—*con*, and *solor*, to comfort; akin *solace*.] To cheer the mind in distress; to comfort; to soothe; to solace.—**Consolable,** kon-sōl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of receiving consolation.—**Consolation,** kon-sō-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *consolatio*.] The act of consoling; alleviation of misery or distress of mind; a comparative degree of happiness in distress or misfortune, springing from any circumstance that abates the evil or supports and strengthens the mind, as hope, joy, courage, and the like; comfort of the mind; that which comforts or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort.—**Consolatory,** kon-sol'a-tor-i, *a.* Tending to console or give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief.—**Consoler,** kon-sōl'ér, *n.* One that consoles.—**Consoling,** kon-sōl'ing, *a.* Adapted to console or comfort.

Console, kon'sōl, *n.* [Fr., perhaps from *consolider*, to consolidate.] A variety of bracket, either useful or ornamental; an ornamental bracket projecting from a wall, employed to support a cornice, bust, vase, or the like.—**Console-table,** *n.* A table whose leaf or slab is supported by a bracket or console at either end.

Consolidate, kon-sol'id-āt, *v.t.*—*consolidated, consolidating.* [L. *consolido, consolidatum*—*con*, and *solidus*, solid.] To make solid or compact; to harden or make dense and firm; to bring together into one close mass or body; to make firm or establish (power). —*v.i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.—*a.* Formed into a solid mass. [*Tenn.*] — **Consolidant,** kon-sol'id-ant, *a.* Tending to consolidate or make firm.—*n.* A medicine to unite the parts of wounded flesh. — **Consolidated,** kon-sol'id-āt-ed, *p.* or *a.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united. —*Consolidated funds*, certain British funds at one time dealt with separately but afterwards united into one. — **Consolidation,** kon-sol'id-ā''shon, *n.* The act of consolidating; a making or process of becoming solid; the act of forming into a firm compact mass, body, or system. — **Consolidative,** kon-sol'id-āt-iv, *a.* Tending to consolidate. — **Consols,** kon'sols, *n. pl.* [Contr. *for consolidated annuities*.] A term used to denote a considerable portion of the public debt of Britain, more correctly known as the three per cent consolidated annuities

Consonance, Consonancy, kon'sō-nans, kon'sō-nan-si, *n.* [L. *consonantia*, from *consono*, to sound together—*con*, and *sono*, to sound. Sound.] Accord or agreement of sounds; *mus.* an accord of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear, as the third, fifth, and octave; hence, agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; suitableness.—**Consonant,** kon'sō-nant, *a.* Like in sound; agreeing generally; according; congruous; consistent: followed by *to* or *with*.—*n.* A letter that receives its proper sound only in connection with a vowel; one of the closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede or follow the openings of the organs with which the vowels are uttered. — **Consonantal, Consonantic,** kon-sō-nant'al, kon-sō-nant'ik, *a.* Relating to or partaking of the nature of a consonant. — **Consonantly,** kon'sō-nant-li, *adv.* In a consonant manner; consistently; in agreement.

Consort, kon'sort, *n.* [L. *consors*—*con*, and *sors*, a lot. Sort.] A partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a wife or husband; *naut.* any vessel keeping company with another.—*Queen consort*, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king. — *v.t.* (kon-sort'). To associate; to unite in company; to keep company: followed by *with*. — *v.i.* To marry; to unite in company; to accompany. — **Consortable,** kon-sort'a-bl, *a.* Suitable.

Conspectus, kon-spek'tus, *n.* [L.] A comprehensive view of a subject; an abstract or sketch.

Conspicuous, kon-spik'ū-us, *a.* [L. *conspicuus*, from *conspicio*, to look or see, and *specio*, to see. Specias.] Obvious; prominent to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest; clearly or extensively perceived, or understood; eminent; distinguished (*conspicuous* abilities). — **Conspicuously,** kon-spik'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; in a manner to be clearly seen; prominently; eminently; remarkably.—**Conspicuousness,** kon-spik'ū-us-nes, *n.* The state of being conspicuous.

Conspire, kon-spīr', *v.i.*—*conspired, conspiring.* [L. *conspiro*, to plot—*con*, and *spiro*, to breathe; lit. to breathe together.] To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a crime; to plot; to form a secret plot; to hatch treason; to agree, concur, or conduce to one end (circumstances *conspired* to defeat the plan).—*v.t.* To plot; to plan; to devise; to contrive; to concur to produce.—**Conspiracy,** kon-spir'a-si, *n.* [L. *conspiratio*, from *conspiro*.] A secret combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement or combination to commit some crime in concert; a plot; concerted treason. —**Conspirant,** kon-spī'rant, *a.* [L. *conspirans*.] Conspiring; plotting. [*Shak.*]—**Conspirator, Conspirer,** kon-spir'at-ér, kon-spī'rér, *n.* One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason. — **Conspiring,** kon-spī'ring, *a.* Uniting or concurring to one end.

Constable, kun'sta-bl, *n.* [O.Fr. *conestable*, from L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable.] An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies; the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or to a great baron; now usually a peace officer; a police officer.—**Constablery,** kun'sta-bl-ri, *n.* A body or jurisdiction of constables; a district in charge of a constable.—**Constableship,** kun'sta-bl-ship, *n.* The office of a constable.—**Constabulary,** kon-stab'ū-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.—*n.* The body of constables of a district, city, or country.

Constant, kon'stant, *a.* [L. *constans*, pp. of *consto*—*con*, and *sto*, to stand.] Not undergoing change; continuing the same; permanent; immutable; fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; not easily swayed; firm or unchanging in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal.—*n.* That which is not subject to change; *math.* a quantity which remains the same throughout a problem.—**Constantly,** kon'stant-li, *adv.* Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly.—**Constancy,** kon'stan-si, *n.* [L. *constantia*.] Fixedness; a standing firm; immutability; steady, unshaken determination; fixedness or firmness of mind under sufferings; steadiness in attachments; perseverance in enterprise.

Constantia, kon-stan'shi-a, *n.* A kind of wine, both white and red, from the farms around *Constantia*, Cape of Good Hope.

Constellation, kon-stel-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *constellatio*—*con*, together, and *stella*, a star.] A group of the fixed stars to which a definite name has been given; an assemblage of splendours or excellences (a *constellation* of poetic genius).

Consternation, kon-stér-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *consternatio*, from *consternо* — *con*, and *sterno*, to throw or strike down.] Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; excessive terror, wonder, or surprise.

Constipate, kon'sti-pāt, *v.t.*—*constipated, constipating.* [L. *constipo, constipatum*, to crowd together—*con*, together, and *stipo*, to crowd, to cram.] To stop up by filling a passage; to make costive.—**Constipation,** kon-sti-pā'shon, *n.* A state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual, or are very hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness.

Constituent, kon-stit'ū-ent, *a.* [L. *constituens*, ppr. of *constituo*—*con*, and *statuo*, to set. Status, Statute.] Forming or existing as an essential component or ingredient; composing, or making up as an essential part; component, elementary (the *constituent* parts of water); having the power of constituting or appointing.—*n.* One who or that which establishes or determines; that which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part; an essential ingredient; one who elects or assists in electing another as his representative in a deliberative or administrative assembly; one who empowers another to transact business for him.—**Constituency,** kon-stit'ū-en-si, *n.* A body of constituents who appoint or elect persons to any office or employment, especially to municipal or parliamentary offices.

Constitute, kon'sti-tūt, *v.t.* — *constituted, constituting.* [L. *constituo, constitutum*—*con*, and *statuo*, to set. Status, Statute.] To settle, fix, or enact; to establish; to form or compose; to make up; to make a thing what it is; to appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; to make and empower. — **Constitutor,** kon'sti-tūt-ér, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.—**Constitution,** kon-sti-tū'shon, *n.* The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing; the peculiar structure and connection of parts which makes or characterizes a system or body; natural condition of the human body as regards general health or strength; the established form of government in a state; a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a state or nation; a particular law, ordinance, or regulation made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical.—**Constitutional,** kon-sti-tū'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a constitution; connected with the constitution, or natural condition of body or mind; consistent with the constitution of a state; authorised by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal; based on a settled constitution proceeding ultimately from the people.—*n.* A walk taken for health and exercise.—**Constitutionalism,** kon-sti-tū'shon-al-izm, *n.* The theory or principle of constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles; adherence to a constitution.—**Constitutionalist, Constitutionist,** kon-sti-tū'shon-al-ist, kon-sti-tū'shon-ist, *n.* An adherent to the constitution of government; an upholder of the constitution of his country.—**Constitutionality,** kon-sti-tū'shon-al''i-ti, *n.* The state of being constitutional. — **Constitutionalize,** kon-sti-tū'shon-al-iz, *v.i.* To take a walk for health and exercise. (Colloq.)—**Constitutionally,** kon-sti-tū'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a constitutional manner; in consistency with a national constitution; in accordance with the constitution of mind or body; naturally. — **Constitutive,** kon'sti-tūt-iv, *a.* Forming, composing, enacting, or establishing; constituting; instituting. —**Constitutively,** kon'sti-tūt-iv-li, *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

Constrain, kon-strān', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *constraindre*, Fr. *contraindre*, from L. *constringo*, to bind together—*con*, and *stringo*, to strain. Strain.] To compel or force; to urge with a power sufficient to produce the effect; to drive; to necessitate; to confine by force; to restrain, check, repress, confine, bind.—**Constrainable,** kon-strā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being constrained; liable to constraint or restraint.—**Constrained,** kon-strānd', *a.* With a certain constraint or want of freedom; with a feeling of something checking (to speak in a *constrained* tone).—**Constrainedly,** kon-strā'ned-li, *adv.* In a constrained manner; with constraint; by compulsion. —**Constrainer,** kon-strā'nér, *n.* One who constrains.—**Constraint,** kon-strānt', *n.* A constraining, compelling, or restraining;

force; compulsion; restraint; confinement; feeling of reserve or being kept in check.

Constrict, kon-strikt', *v.t.* [L. *constringo, constrictum*. CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to cramp; to contract or cause to shrink: said of canals, &c., of the body.—**Constriction**, kon-strik'shon, *n.* The state of being constricted or drawn together as by some spasm, as distinguished from compression or the pressure of extraneous bodies.—**Constrictive**, kon-strik'tiv, *a.* Tending to contract or compress.—**Constrictor**, kon-strik'tėr, *n.* That which draws together or contracts; a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body; one of the larger class of serpents which envelop and crush their prey in their folds.—**Constringe**, kon-strinj', *v.t.*—*constringed, constringing*. To strain into a narrow compass; to constrict.—**Constringent**, kon-strin'jent, *a.* Having the quality of constringing.

Construct, kon-strukt', *v.t.* [L. *construo, constructum*—*con*, and *struo*, to pile up. STRUCTURE.] To put together the parts of in their proper place and order; to build up; to erect; to form; to form by the mind.—**Constructer**, **Constructor**, kon-struk'tėr, *n.* One who constructs or frames.—**Construction**, kon-struk'shon, *n.* [L. *constructio*.] The act of building, devising or forming; fabrication; the form of building; the manner of putting together the parts; structure; conformation; the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; syntactical arrangement; attributed sense or meaning to language; explanation; interpretation; the manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry for the purpose of any demonstration.—**Constructional**, kon-struk'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to construction; deduced from construction or interpretation.—**Constructive**, kon-struk'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to construction or building; having ability to construct; created or deduced by construction or mode of interpretation.—**Constructively**, kon-struk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.—**Constructiveness**, kon-struk'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being constructive; *phren.* a faculty supposed to produce constructive power.

Construe, kon'strö, *v.t.*—*construed, construing*. [L. *construo*. CONSTRUCT.] To arrange words so that their grammatical bearing and meaning are apprehended; to analyse grammatically; as applied to a foreign language, to translate; to interpret or draw a certain meaning from; to explain (to *construe* actions wrongly).

Consubstantial, **Consubstantiate**, kon-sub-stan'shal, kon-sub-stan'shi-āt, *a.* [L. *consubstantialis*—*con* and *substantia*. SUBSTANCE.] Having the same substance or essence; coessential.—**Consubstantialism**, kon-sub-stan'shal-izm, *n.* The doctrine of consubstantiation.—**Consubstantialist**, kon-sub-stan'shi-al-ist, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation.—**Consubstantiality**, kon-sub-stan'shi-al"li-ti, *n.* The quality of being consubstantial; the existence of more than one in the same substance; participation of the same nature.—**Consubstantially**, kon-sub-stan'shi-al-li, *adv.* In a consubstantial manner.—**Consubstantiate**,† kon-sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* and *i.*—*consubstantiated, consubstantiating*. To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united.—**Consubstantiation**, kon-sub-stan'shi-ā"shon, *n.* The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements; impanation.

Consuetude,† kon'swē-tūd, *n.* [L. *consuetudo*, custom. CUSTOM.] Custom; usage.—**Consuetudinal**, **Consuetudinary**, kon-swē-tūd'in-al, kon-swē-tūd'in-a-ri, *a.* Customary.—*Consuetudinary law*, in contradistinction to written or statutory law, is that law which is derived by immemorial custom from antiquity.

Consul, kon'sul, *n.* [L. *consul*—*con*, together, and root seen also in *consulo, consultum*, to consult.] The title of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic, invested with legal authority for one year; the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799; a person commissioned by a sovereign or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the interests (especially the commercial interests) of his own country.—**Consulage**, kon'sul-āj, *n.* A duty paid by merchants for the protection of their commerce abroad.—**Consular**, kon'sūl-ėr, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.—**Consulate**, kon'sūl-āt, *n.* [L. *consulatus*.] The office or jurisdiction of a consul; the official dwelling or residence of a consul; consular government.—**Consulship**, kon'sul-ship, *n.* The office of a consul, or the term of his office.—**Consul-general**, *n.* A chief consul having other consuls under him.

Consult, kon-sult', *v.i.* [L. *consulto*, intens. from *consulo*, to consult.] To seek the opinion or advice of another; to take counsel together; to deliberate in common.—**Consult**, kon-sult', *v.t.* To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of as a guide to one's own judgment; to have recourse to for information or instruction; to regard or have reference or respect to, in judging or acting (to *consult* one's safety, one's means).—**Consultary**, kon-sult'a-ri, *a.* Relating to consultation.—**Consultation**, kon-sul-tā'shon, *n.* The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons with a view to some decision; a meeting of experts, as physicians or counsel, to consult about a specific case.—**Consultative**, kon-sult'at-iv, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting or deliberating; deliberative: often opposed to *executive*.—**Consulter**, kon-sult'ėr, *n.* One who consults.—**Consulting**, kon-sult'ing, *a.* In the practice of giving advice; making the giving of advice one's business (a *consulting* barrister); used for consultations (*consulting* room).—**Consultive**,† kon-sult'iv, *a.* Determined by consultation; deliberate.

Consume, kon-sūm', *v.t.*—*consumed, consuming*. [L. *consumo*, to take wholly or completely—*con*, intens., and *sumo*, to take, seen also in *assume, resume*, &c.] To destroy by separating the component parts and annihilating the form of the substance, as by fire or by eating; to destroy by dissipating or by use; to expend; to waste; to spend; to pass (time); to waste slowly; to bring to ruin.—*v.i.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.—**Consumable**, kon-sūm'a-bl, *a.* That may be consumed, destroyed, dissipated, or wasted.—**Consumer**, kon-sūm'ėr, *n.* One who or that which consumes; *pol. econ.* one who uses commodities as distinguished from the producer of them.—**Consuming**, kon-sūm'ing, *p.* and *a.* Burning; wasting; destroying.—**Consumingly**, kon-sūm'ing-li, *adv.* In a consuming manner.—**Consumption**, kon-sum'shon, *n.* [L. *consumptio*.] The act of consuming, or state of being consumed; a using up or wasting away; *med.* a wasting disease affecting the lungs, and attended with a hectic fever, cough, &c.; a decline; *pol. econ.* the use or expenditure of the products of industry, or of all things having an exchangeable value.—**Consumptive**, kon-sum'tiv, *a.* Consuming, wasting, or exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating; affected with or having a tendency to the disease consumption.—**Consumptively**, kon-sum'tiv-li, *adv.* In a consumptive manner.—**Consumptiveness**, kon-sum'tiv-nes, *n.* A state of being consumptive or a tendency to consumption.

Consumedly, kon-sūm'ed-li, *adv.* [*Consumed* formerly had sense of deuced, confounded.] Greatly; hugely; deucedly.

Consummate, kon'sum-āt, *v.t.*—*consummated, consummating*. [L. *consummo, consummatus*—*con*, and *summa*, sum. SUM.] To finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; to make complete.—*a.* (kon-sum'āt). Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; thorough.—**Consummately**, kon-sum'āt-li, *adv.* Completely; perfectly.—**Consummation**, kon-sum-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *consummatio*.] Completion; end; termination; perfection of a work, process, or scheme.—**Consummative**, kon-sum'at-iv, *a.* Pertaining to consummation; consummating; final.

Contabescence, kon-ta-bes'ens, *n.* [L. *contabesco*, to waste away gradually.] Atrophy; consumption; a shrivelled up condition of the anthers of certain plants.—**Contabescent**, kon-ta-bes'ent, *a.* Wasting away.

Contact, kon'takt, *n.* [L. *contactus*, from *contingo, contactum*, to touch—*con*, and *tango* (root *tag*), to touch, whence also E. *tact, tangent*, &c.] A touching; touch; state of being so near as to touch.—**Contactual**, kon-tak'tū-al, *a.* Pertaining to contact; implying contact.

Contagion, kon-tā'jon, *n.* [L. *contagio*—*con*, and root *tag*. CONTACT.] The communication of a disease by contact, direct or indirect; that excessively subtle matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person; infection; that which propagates mischief (the *contagion of vice*); pestilential influence.—**Contagioned**, kon-tā'jond, *a.* Affected by contagion.—**Contagium**, kon-tā'ji-um, *n.* That which carries the infectious element in diseases from one person to another.—**Contagious**, kon-tā'jus, *a.* Containing or generating contagion; communicated by contagion or contact; catching; containing contagion; containing mischief that may be propagated; spreading from one to another, or exciting like affections in others (*contagious* fear).—**Contagiously**, kon-tā'jus-li, *adv.* By contagion.—**Contagiousness**, kon-tā'jus-nes, *n.*

Contain, kon-tān', *v.t.* [L. *contineo*—*con*, and *teneo*, to hold, seen also in *attain, retain, tenant, tempt*, &c.] To hold within fixed limits; to comprehend; to comprise; to include; to hold or be capable of holding; to comprise, as a writing; to have for contents.—*To contain one's self*, to restrain one's feelings or prevent them showing themselves.—**Containable**, kon-tā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being contained or comprised.—**Containant**, **Container**, kon-tā'nant, kon-tā'nėr, *n.* One who, or that which, contains.

Contaminate, kon-tam'in-āt, *v.t.*—*contaminated, contaminating*. [L. *contamino, contaminatum*, from *contamen*, contact, contamination, contr. for *contagimen*, from root of *tango*, to touch. CONTAGION, CONTACT.] To defile; to pollute: usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint.—**Contaminable**, kon-tam'in-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being contaminated.—**Contamination**, kon-tam'in-ā'shon, *n.* The act of contamination; what contaminates; pollution; defilement; taint.—**Contaminative**, kon-tam'in-āt-iv, *a.* Adapted to contaminate.

Contango, kon-tang'gō, *n.* In stock-exchange transactions, a sum of money paid to a seller for accommodating a buyer, by carrying the engagement to pay the price of shares bought over to the next account day. BACKWARDATION.

Contemn, kon-tem', *v.t.* [L. *contemno, contemptum*, to despise (whence also *contempt*)—*con*, intens., and *temno*, to despise.] To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despicable; to scorn; to reject with disdain.—**Contemner**, kon-tem'ėr, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

Contemplate, kon-tem'plāt, *v.t.*—*contemplated, contemplating*. [L. *contemplor, contemplatus*, to mark out a *templum*, to view attentively, contemplate—*con*, and *templum*, a space marked out by the augur as that within which the omens should be observed. TEMPLE.] To view or consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate on; to consider or have in view in reference to a future act or event; to intend.—*v.i.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate.—**Contemplant**,† kon-tem'plant, *a.* Contemplative.—**Contemplation**, kon-tem-plā'shon, *n.* [L. *contemplatio*.] The act of contemplating; meditation; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject; a looking forward to the doing or happening of something; expectation.—**Contemplative**, kon-tem'plāt-iv, *a.* Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; thoughtful; meditative; having

the power of thought or meditation (the *contemplative* faculty).—**Contemplatively**, kon-tem'plāt-iv-li, *adv.* With contemplation; thoughtfully. — **Contemplativeness**, kon-tem'plāt-iv-nes, *n.* State of being contemplative. — **Contemplator**, kon-tem'-plāt-ėr, *n.* One who contemplates.

Contemporary, Cotemporary, kon-tem'pō-ra-ri, ko-tem'pō-ra-ri, *a.* [L. *con*, and *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Living, existing, or occurring at the same time: of persons and things.—*n.* One who lives at the same time with another. [*Contemporary* is the commoner spelling and the one that is in accordance with analogy.] — **Contemporariness**, kon-tem'pō-ra-ri-nes, *n.* State of being contemporary.—**Contemporaneity**, kon-tem'pō-ra-nē"i-ti, *n.* State of being contemporaneous; contemporariness. — **Contemporaneous**, kon-tem'pō-rā"nē-us, *a.* [L. *contemporaneus*.] Contemporary: most commonly of things.—**Contemporaneously**, kon-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-li, *adv.* At the same time with some other event. — **Contemporaneousness**, kon-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-nes, *n.* Contemporaneity.

Contempt, kon-temt', *n.* [L. *contemptus*, from *contemno*. CONTEMN.] The feeling that causes us to consider and treat something as mean, vile, and worthless; disdain; scorn for what is mean; the state of being despised; *law*, disobedience to the rules or orders of a court, or a disturbance of its proceedings. — **Contemptibility**, kon-tem'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being contemptible.—**Contemptible**, kon-tem'ti-bl, *a.* [L. *contemptibilis*.] Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn or disdain; despicable; mean; vile; despised or neglected from insignificance (a *contemptible* plant). ∴ *Contemptible*, deserving of being scorned or looked down upon from meanness or worthlessness; *despicable*, implies a stronger feeling, scorn, and loathing, often on moral grounds; *paltry* or *pitiful*, too insignificant to waken any active feeling.—**Contemptibleness**, kon-tem'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being contemptible.—**Contemptibly**, kon-tem'ti-bli, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt. — **Contemptuous**, kon-tem'tū-us, *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; apt to despise; haughty; insolent. — **Contemptuously**, kon-tem'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully. — **Contemptuousness**, kon-tem'tū-us-nes, *n.* Disposition to contempt; scornfulness; haughtiness.

Contend, kon-tend', *v.i.* [L. *contendo*, to strive, contend—*con*, intens., and *tendo*, stretch; whence E. *tend*, *tent*, *attend*, *pretend*; root also in *tender*.] To strive; to struggle in opposition: absolutely, or with *against* or *with* preceding an object; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve: with *for* before the object; to strive in debate; to wrangle.—**Contender**, kon-ten'dėr, *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion. — **Contending**, kon-ten'ding, *p.* and *a.* Striving; struggling in opposition; debating; quarrelling; clashing; opposing; rival (*contending* claims).—**Contention**, kon-ten'shon, *n.* [L. *contentio*.] The act of contending; contest, struggle, or strife; strife in words; debate; angry contest; quarrel; controversy; competition; emulation; a point that a person maintains, or the argument in support of it. — **Contentious**, kon-ten'shus, *a.* [Fr. *contentieux*.] Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse; relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention. — **Contentiously**, kon-ten'shus-li, *adv.* In a contentious manner.—**Contentiousness**, kon-ten'shus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being contentious; a disposition to contend.

Content, kon-tent', *a.* [L. *contentus*, from *contineo*, to contain — *con*, and *teneo*, to hold. CONTAIN.] Having a mind at peace; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose; not disturbed; contented; easy.—*Content* and *non-content*, words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the House of Lords, answering to the *ay* and *no* used in the House of Commons.—*v.t.* To make content; to quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation; to please or gratify.—*n.* The state of being contented; contentment.—*n.* (kon-tent' or kon'tent). That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or line; *geom.* the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines. [Usually in the pl.]—*Table of contents*, a summary or index of all the matters treated in a book. — **Contented**, kon-tent'ed, *a.* Satisfied with what one has or with one's circumstances; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing, or demanding more.—**Contentedly**, kon-tent'-ed-li, *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.—**Contentedness**, kon-tent'ed-nes, *n.* State of being contented. —**Contentment**, kon-tent'ment, *n.* [Fr. *contentement*.] The state or feeling of being contented; content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet or craving for something else; acquiescence in one's own circumstances. ∴ *Contentment* is passive, *satisfaction* is active. The former implies the absence of fretting or craving, the latter an active feeling of pleasure.

Contention, &c. Under CONTEND.

Conterminous, kon-tėr'min-us, *a.* [L. *conterminus*—*con*, and *terminus*, a border.] Terminating at a common point; having common boundaries or limits; touching at the boundary. Also **Coterminous**, kō-tėr'mi-nus.

Contest, kon-test', *v.t.* [Fr. *contester*, from L. *contestari*, to call to witness, to call witnesses—*con*, together, and *testis*, a witness. DETEST.] To make a subject of contention or dispute; to enter into a struggle for; to struggle to defend; to controvert; to oppose; to call in question; to dispute (statements).—*v.i.*† To strive; to contend: followed by *with*.—*n.* (kon'test). A struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence; struggle in arms; dispute; debate; controversy; strife in argument. — **Contestable**, kon-tes'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible.—**Contestableness**,† kon-tes'ta-bl-nes, *n.*—**Contestant**,† kon-tes'tant, *n.* One who contests.—**Contested**, kon-test'ed, *p.* and *a.* Disputed; fought; litigated.

Context, kon'tekst, *n.* [L. *contextus*, connection, from *contexo*—*con*, and *texo*, to weave.] The parts of a book or other writing which immediately precede or follow a sentence quoted.—**Contextural**, kon-teks'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to contexture. — **Contexture**, kon-teks'tūr, *n.* The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to each other; constitution.—**Contextured**,† kon-teks'tūrd, *a.* Woven; formed into texture.

Conticent,† kon'ti-sent, *a.* [L. *conticens*, *conticentis*, ppr. of *conticeo*—*con*, together, and *taceo*, to be silent.] Silent; hushed; quiet: said of a number of persons.

Contiguous, kon-tig'ū-us, *a.* [L. *contiguus*—*con*, and *tango*, to touch. CONTACT.] Situated so as to touch; meeting or joining at the surface or border; close together; neighbouring; bordering or adjoining.—**Contiguity**, kon-ti-gū'i-ti, *n.* The state of being contiguous; closeness of situation or place; a linking together, as of a series of objects.—**Contiguously**, kon-tig'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a contiguous manner; without intervening space.—**Contiguousness**, kon-tig'ū-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being contiguous; contiguity.

Continence, Continency, kon'ti-nens, kon'-ti-nen-si, *n.* [L. *continentia*, from *contineo*, to hold or withhold. CONTAIN.] The restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; forbearance of lewd pleasures; chastity. — **Continent**, kon'ti-nent, *a.* [L. *continens*.] Refraining from sexual commerce; chaste; also moderate or temperate in general. — **Continently**, kon'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely.

Continent, kon'ti-nent, *n.* [L. *continens*, a continent or mainland, lit. land holding together—*con*, and *teneo*. CONTAIN.] An arbitrary term applied to a connected tract of land of great extent; one of the great divisions of the land on the globe.—**Continental**, kon-ti-nent'al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent; of or belonging to the continent of Europe, as distinguished from Britain.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of a continent. Also **Continentalist**, kon-ti-nen'tal-ist.

Contingency, kon-tin'jen-si, *n.* [L. *contingens*, ppr. of *contingo*—to fall or happen to —*con*, and *tango*, to touch. CONTACT.] The quality of being contingent; the possibility of happening or coming to pass; fortuitousness; something that may happen; a possible occurrence; a fortuitous event, or one which may occur. Also **Contingence**, kon-tin'jens.—**Contingent**, kon-tin'-jent, *a.* Possibly occurring; liable to occur; not determinable by any certain rule; accidental; casual; dependent upon what is undetermined or unknown; dependent upon the happening of something else.—**Contingent**, kon-tin'jent, *n.* A contingency†; a quota or suitable proportion, as of troops furnished for some joint enterprise.—**Contingently**, kon-tin'jent-li, *adv.* In a contingent manner.—**Contingentness**, kon-tin'jent-nes, *n.* The state of being contingent.

Continue, kon-tin'ū, *v.t.*—*continued*, *continuing*. [L. *continuo*, to carry on, to keep on, continue, from *continuus*, unbroken, continuous—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold. CONTAIN.] To remain in a state or place; to abide for any time indefinitely; to last; to endure; to be permanent; to persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.—*v.t.* To protract or lengthen out; not to cease from or to terminate; to extend; to make longer; to persevere in; not to cease to do or use; to suffer or cause to remain as before. — **Continuable**, kon-tin'ū-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being continued. —**Continual**, kon-tin'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *continuel*, L. *continuus*.] Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; of frequent recurrence; often repeated; incessant. Syn. under CONTINUOUS.—**Continually**, kon-tin'ū-al-li, *adv.* Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; very often; in repeated succession; from time to time. Syn. under CONTINUOUSLY. — **Continuance**, kon-tin'ū-ans, *n.* The state of continuing or remaining in a particular state or course; permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; constancy; perseverance; duration; the act of continuing; continuation. Syn. under CONTINUATION.—**Continuation**, kon-tin'ū-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *continuatio*.] The act of continuing or prolonging; extension or carrying on to a further point; the portion continued or extended; a prolongation or extension. ∴ *Continuation* is the act of continuing (also the part prolonged), *continuance* the state of continuing.—**Continuative**, kon-tin'ū-āt-iv, *a.* Tending to continue, extend, prolong, or persist.—*n.* What is continuative.—**Continuator, Continuer**, kon-tin'ū-āt-ėr, kon-tin'ū-ėr, *n.* One who or that which continues; one who carries forward anything that had been begun by another. — **Continued**, kon-tin'ūd, *p.* and *a.* Protracted or extended; proceeding without cessation; unceasing.—*Continued fraction*, one whose denominator is an integer with a fraction, which latter fraction has for its denominator an integer with a fraction, and so on.—**Continuing**, kon-tin'-ū-ing, *p.* and *a.* Abiding; lasting; enduring; permanent.—**Continuity**, kon-ti-nū'i-ti, *n.* [L. *continuitas*.] Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.—**Continuous**, kon-tin'ū-us, *a.* [L. *continuus*.] Joined without intervening space or time; proceeding from something else without interruption or without apparent interruption; uninterrupted; unbroken. ∴ *Continuous* means unbroken, uninterrupted; *continual* does not imply unceasing continuity, but the habitual or repeated renewals of an act, state, &c. *Perpetual* is *continuous* with the idea of lastingness.—**Continuously**, kon-tin'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a continuous manner; in continuation; without interruption. ∴ *Con-*

tinuously, like its adjective, denotes unbroken continuity, *continually* close succession. — **Continuousness**, kon-tin'ü-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being continuous.

Contort, kon-tort', *v.t.* [L. *contorqueo*, *contortum*, to twist—*con*, intens., and *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist, whence also *torture*, *torment*, *extort*, &c.] To twist together; to bend or curve in irregular forms; to writhe.—**Contortion**, kon-tor'shon, *n.* [L. *contortio*.] The act of contorting, or state of being contorted; a twist or twirling; a writhing, especially spasmodic writhing; a wry motion or position; *med.* a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation.—**Contortionist**, kon-tor'shon-ist, *n.* An acrobat who practises contortions of the body.—**Contortious**, kon-tor'shus, *a.* Affected by contortions.

Contour, kon-tor', *n.* [Fr. *contour*—*con*, and *tour*, a turn, revolution, turner's lathe, from L. *tornus*, Gr. *tornos*, a lathe; hence also Fr. *tourner*, E. *turn*.] The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds a solid body; the periphery considered as distinct from the object.—*v.t.* To delineate or draw by the contour.

Contraband, kon'tra-band, *a.* [Fr. *contrebande*—It. *contra*, against, and *bando*, a proclamation, a ban. BAN.] Prohibited or excluded by proclamation, law, or treaty.—*Contraband goods* are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties.—*n.* Illegal or prohibited traffic; articles prohibited to be imported or exported. — **Contrabandism**, kon'tra-band-ism, *n.* Trafficking in contraband goods; smuggling.—**Contrabandist**, kon'tra-band-ist, *n.* One who deals in contraband goods.

Contrabasso, kon-tra-bas'sō, *n.* [It.] The largest of the violin species of instruments, of which it forms the lowest base: usually called the double-bass.

Contract, kon-trakt', *v.t.* [Fr. *contracter*, L. *contraho*, *contractum*—*con*, and *traho*, to draw, whence also *tract*, *treat*, *trace*, *train*, &c.] To draw together or closer; to draw into a less compass, either in length or breadth; to abridge, narrow, lessen; to wrinkle; to betroth or affiance; to bring on, incur, acquire (vicious habits, debts); to shorten by omission of a letter or syllable.—*v.i.* To be drawn together; to become shorter or narrower; to shrink; to bargain; to make a mutual agreement as between two or more persons.—*n.* (kon'trakt). An agreement or mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact; the act by which a man and woman are betrothed each to the other; the writing which contains the agreement of parties.—**Contracted**, kon-trakt'ed, *a.* Narrow in scope or ideas; limited; mean (*contracted* views). — **Contractedly**, kon-trakt'ed-li, *adv.* In a contracted manner.—**Contractedness**, kon-trakt'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being contracted; narrowness; meanness.—**Contractibility**, **Contractibleness**, kon-trakt'i-bil"i-ti, kon-trakt'i-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being contractible.—**Contractible**, kon-trakt'i-bl, *a.* Capable of contraction.—**Contractile**, kon-trakt'il, *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions.—**Contractility**, kon-trakt-il'i-ti, *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract; *physiol.* that vital property which gives to certain parts the power of contracting.—**Contraction**, kon-trak'shon, *n.* [L. *contractio*.] The act of contracting, drawing together, or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing, or lessening dimensions by causing the parts to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted; an abbreviation employed with the view of saving labour in writing, as *recd.* for *received*; the shortening of a word by the omission of one or more letters or syllables.—**Contractive**, kon-trakt'iv, *a.* Tending to contract.—**Contractor**, kon-trakt'er, *n.* One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do anything for another; one who contracts to perform any work or service, or to furnish supplies, at a certain price or rate.

Contradict, kon-tra-dikt', *v.t.* [L. *contradico*, *contradictum*—*contra*, and *dico*, to speak, whence *diction*, &c.] To assert not to be so, or to assert to be the contrary to what has been asserted; to meet (a person, an assertion) with a statement quite different or opposite; to deny; to be directly contrary to.—**Contradictable**, kon-tra-dik'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being contradicted; deniable; disputable.—**Contradicter**, kon-tra-dik'ter, *n.* One who contradicts or denies.—**Contradiction**, kon-tra-dik'shon, *n.* [L. *contradictio*.] The act of contradicting; an assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration; direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts, or propositions; the person who, or thing that, contradicts or is inconsistent with him, her, or its self.—**Contradictious**, kon-tra-dik'shus, *a.* Contradictory; given to contradict.—**Contradictive**, kon-tra-dik'tiv, *a.* Contradictory; inconsistent.—**Contradictorily**, kon-tra-dik'tor-i-li, *adv.* In a contradictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself.—**Contradictoriness**, kon-tra-dik'tor-i-nes, *n.* The state or character of being contradictory; contrariety in assertion or effect.—**Contradictory**, kon-tra-dik'tor-i, *a.* Contradicting; given to contradict; affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; inconsistent with one another; directly opposite.—*n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms.

Contradistinction, kon'tra-dis-tingk"shon, *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities or characteristics; a setting or bringing (terms, notions) into contrast or opposition.—**Contradistinctive**, kon'tra-dis-tingkt"iv, *a.* Having the quality of, or characterised by, contradistinction; opposite in qualities.—*n.* A mark of contradistinction.—**Contradistinguish**, kon'tra-dis-ting"gwish; *v.t.* To distinguish or set distinctly forward, not merely by different but by opposite qualities: used of ideas, terms, &c.

Contraindicate, kon-tra-in'di-kāt, *v.t.* or *i.*—*contraindicated*, *contraindicating*. To indicate, suggest, or point to something contrary or opposite.—**Contraindicant**, **Contraindication**, kon-tra-in'di-kant, kon-tra-in'di-kā"shon, *n.* What contraindicates.

Contrajerva, kon-tra-yer'va, *n.* CONTRAYERVA.

Contralto, kon-tral'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* the lowest voice of a woman or boy, called also the *Alto*; generally a female voice below the mezzo soprano and soprano; also the counter-tenor; the person who sings with this voice.—*a.* Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of, contralto.

Contraposition, kon'tra-pō-zi"shon, *n.* A placing over against; opposite position.

Contrapuntal, kon-tra-punt'al, *a.* Pertaining to counterpoint.—**Contrapuntist**, kon-tra-punt'ist, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

Contrary, kon'tra-ri, *a.* [L. *contrarius*, from *contra*, against; Fr. *contraire*.] Opposite; adverse; moving against or in an opposite direction (*contrary* winds); contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant; perverse or froward (colloq.). [This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation; as, this happened *contrary* to my expectations.]—*n.* A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged.—*On the contrary*, on the other hand; quite oppositely.—*To the contrary*, to an opposite purpose or fact.—**Contrariety**, kon-tra-ri'e-ti, *n.* [L. *contrarietas*.] The state or quality of being contrary; opposition in fact, essence, quality, or principle; repugnance; inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.—**Contrarily**, kon'tra-ri-li, *adv.* In a contrary manner; in opposition; on the other hand; in opposite ways.—**Contrariness**, kon'tra-ri-nes, *n.* Contrariety; opposition.—**Contrariwise**, kon'tra-ri-wīz, *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand (N.T.).

Contrast, kon-trast', *v.t.* [Fr. *contraster*, from L. *contra*, opposite, and *stare*, to stand.] To set in opposition so as to shew the difference between, and to exhibit the excellence of the one and the defects of the other; to compare so as to point out dissimilarity.—*v.i.* To stand in contrast or opposition to something else: followed by *with*.—*n.* (kon'trast). The viewing or comparing of things together in order to render any difference between them more vividly marked; comparison by contrariety of qualities; opposition or dissimilitude of things or qualities.

Contra-tenor, **Contra-tenore**, kon'tra-ten-er, kon'tra-tā-nō'rā, *n.* *Mus.* a middle part between the tenor and treble; contralto; counter-tenor.

Contrate-wheel, kon'trat-whēl, *n.* [L. *contra*, against, contrary.] A wheel having the teeth projecting perpendicularly to the plane of the wheel.

Contravallation, **Countervallation**, kon'tra-val-lā"shon, koun'ter-val-lā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *contravallation*—L. *contra*, against, and *vallum*, a rampart.] *Fort.* a chain of redoubts and breastworks raised by the besiegers about a fortress to prevent sorties of the garrison.

Contravene, kon-tra-vēn', *v.t.*—*contravened*, *contravening*. [L. *contravenio*—*contra*, against, and *venio*, to come, as in *convenio*, &c.] To come or be in conflict with; to obstruct in operation; to act so as to violate; to transgress.—**Contravener**, kon-tra-vē'ner, *n.* One who contravenes.—**Contravention**, kon-tra-ven'shon, *n.* The act of contravening, violating, or transgressing; violation; opposition.

Contrayerva, kon-tra-yer'va, *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba*—*contra*, and *yerba*, an herb (L. *herba*); lit. a counter herb, an antidote.] An aromatic bitterish root which is imported from tropical America, and used as a stimulant and tonic.

Contre-temps, kōn-tr-tāh, *n.* [Fr.] An unexpected and untoward accident; an embarrassing conjuncture; a hitch.

Contribute, kon-trib'ūt, *v.t.*—*contributed*, *contributing*. [L. *contribuo*—*con*, and *tribuo*, to grant, assign, or impart. TRIBE, TRIBUTE.] To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock or for a common purpose; to pay as a share.—*v.i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; to have a share in any act or effect: with *to*.—**Contributable**, kon-trib'ūt-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being contributed.—**Contributary**, kon-trib'ūt-a-ri, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or object.—**Contribution**, kon-tri-bū'shon, *n.* The act of contributing; the payment of a share along with others; that which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many; the sum or thing contributed.—**Contributive**, kon-trib'ūt-iv, *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing.—**Contributor**, kon-trib'ūt-er, *n.* One who contributes, one who gives or pays money to a common fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose.—**Contributory**, kon-trib'ū-to-ri, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.—*n.* A contributor.

Contrite, kon'trit, *a.* [L. *contritus*, from *conterо*, to break or bruise—*con*, and *tero*, to bruise. TRITE.] Broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for sin; humble; penitent.—*n.* A contrite person; a penitent.—**Contritely**, kon'trit-li, *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence.—**Contriteness**, **Contrition**, kon'trit-nes, kon-trish'on, *n.* [L. *contritio*.] Grief of heart for sin; sincere penitence.

Contrive, kon-triv', *v.t.*—*contrived*, *contriving*. [O.Fr. *controver*, Fr. *controuver*, to invent, to fabricate—*con*, and *trouver*, to find.] To invent; to devise; to plan.—*v.i.* To form schemes or designs; to plan; to scheme.—**Contrivable**, kon-tri'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being contrived, planned, in-

vented, or devised. — **Contrivance**, kon-trī'vans, *n.* The act of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning; the thing contrived; an artifice; scheme; invention.—**Contriver**, kon-trī'vẽr, *n.* One who contrives, plans, or devises.

Control, kon-trōl', *n.* [Fr. *contrôle*, lit. counter-roll, from *contre*, against, and *rôle*, a roll, list. ROLL.] Restraining power or influence; check; restraint; power; authority; government; command.—*v.t.*—*controlled*, *controlling*. To exercise control over; to hold in restraint or check; to subject to authority; to regulate; to govern; to subjugate. — **Controllable**, kon-trōl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to command. — **Controller**, kon-trōl'ẽr, *n.* One who controls; one that has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates; an officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers; a comptroller. — **Controllership**, kon-trōl'ẽr-ship, *n.* The office of a controller; comptrollership. — **Controlment**, kon-trōl'ment, *n.* The power or act of controlling; control; restraint.

Controvert, kon'trō-vẽrt, *v.t.* [L. *contra*, against, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] To dispute, to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute.—**Controversial**, **Controversary**,† kon-trō-vẽr'shal, kon-trō-vẽr'se-ri, *a.* Relating to controversy. — **Controversialist**, kon-trō-vẽr'shal-ist, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.—**Controversially**, kon-trō-vẽr'shal-li, *adv.* In a controversial manner.—**Controversy**, kon'trō-vẽr-si, *n.* [L. *controversia*.] Debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a disputation or discussion between parties, particularly in writing; a litigation.—**Controverter**, **Controvertist**, kon'trō-vẽr-tẽr, kon'trō-vẽr-tist, *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.—**Controvertible**, kon-trō-vẽr'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being controverted or disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion. — **Controvertibly**, kon-trō-vẽr'ti-bli, *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

Contumacious, kon-tū-mā'shus, *a.* [L. *contumax*, *contumacis* — *con*, and *tumeo*, to swell, seen also in *tumid*, *tumult*, *contumely*.] Resisting legitimate authority; disobedient; froward or perverse; *law*, wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court. —**Contumaciously**, kon-tū-mā'shus-li, *adv.* In a contumacious manner; obstinately; stubbornly; in disobedience of orders.—**Contumaciousness**, kon-tū-mā'shus-nes, *n.* State of being contumacious; obstinacy; perverseness; contumacy.—**Contumacy**, **Contumacity**,† kon'tū-ma-si, kon-tū-mas'i-ti, *n.* [L. *contumacia*.] Contumacious conduct; character or state of being contumacious; wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority; unyielding obstinacy; stubborn perverseness; *law*, wilful disregard of the orders of a court.

Contumely, kon'tū-me-li, *n.* [L. *contumelia*, from *contumeo*—*con*, and *tumeo*. CONTUMACIOUS.] Haughtiness and contempt in language or behaviour; contemptuous or insulting language; haughty insolence.—**Contumelious**, kon-tū-mē'li-us, *a.* [L. *contumeliosus*.] Indicating or expressive of contumely; contemptuous; insolent rude and sarcastic; disposed to utter reproach or insult; insolent; proudly rude. —**Contumeliously**, kon-tū-mē'li-us-li, *adv.* In a contumelious manner; rudely; insolently. — **Contumeliousness**, kon-tū-mē'li-us-nes, *n.* State of being contumelious.

Contuse, kon-tūz', *v.t.*—*contused*, *contusing*. [L. *contundo*, *contusum* — *con*, and *tundo*, to beat, same root as Skr. *tud*, to beat.] To wound or injure by bruising; to injure without breaking the flesh.—**Contusion**, kon-tū'shon, *n.* [L. *contusio*.] A severe bruise on the body; a hurt or injury so to the flesh or some part of the body without breaking of the skin, as by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

Conundrum, kō-nun'drum, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A sort of riddle, in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, the answer involving a pun.

Convalescence, **Convalescency**, kon-va-les'ens, kon-va-les'en-si, *n.* [L. *convalesco*, to grow stronger — *con*, and *valesco*, to get strength, *valeo*, to be strong. VALID, AVAIL.] The gradual recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a person renewing his vigour after sickness or weakness. — **Convalescent**,† kon-va-les', *v.i.* — *convalesced*, *convalescing*. To grow better after sickness; to recover health.—**Convalescent**, kon-va-les'ent, *a.* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility. —*n.* One who is recovering his health after sickness. — **Convalescently**, kon-va-les'ent-li, *adv.* In a convalescent manner.

Convection, kon-vek'shon, *n.* [L. *convectio*, from *conveho*, to convey.] The act of carrying or conveying; a process of transmission, as of heat or electricity by means of particles of matter affected by them.—**Convective**, kon-vek'tiv, *a.* Resulting from or caused by convection. — **Convectively**, kon-vek'tiv-li, *adv.* In a convective manner; by means of convection.

Convene, kon-vēn', *v.i.* — *convened*, *convening*. [L. *convenio*—*con*, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come: seen also in *intervene*, *advend*, *event*, *revenue*, &c.] To come together; to meet; to meet in the same place; to assemble: rarely said of things.—*v.t.* To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke; to summon judicially to meet or appear. —**Convenable**, kon-vē'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being convened or assembled. — **Convenee**, kon-vē-nē', *n.* One convened or summoned with others.—**Convener**, kon-vē'nẽr, *n.* One who convenes or meets with others; one who convenes or calls a meeting.

Convenience, **Convenieney**, kon-vē'ni-ens, kon-vē'ni-en-si, *n.* [L. *convenientia*, from *convenio*, to convene; lit. a coming together.] The state or quality of being convenient; freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease; comfort; that which gives ease or comfort; that which is suited to wants; opportune conjunction of affairs; opportunity. —**Convenient**, kon-vē'ni-ent, *a.* Suitable or proper; giving certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; opportune; at hand or readily available (colloq.).—**Conveniently**, kon-vē'ni-ent-li, *adv.* In a convenient manner or situation; suitably; *with* adaptation to the end or effect; with ease; without trouble or difficulty.

Convent, kon'vent, *n.* [O.Fr. *convent*, from L. *conventus*, a meeting — *con*, together, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come. CONVENE.] A community of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns; a house for persons devoted to religion and celibacy; an abbey, monastery, or nunnery.—**Conventual**, kon-ven'tū-al, *a.* Of or belonging to a convent; monastic.—**Conventual**, kon-ven'tū-al, *n.* One who lives in a convent; a monk or nun.

Conventicle, kon-ven'ti-kl, *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*, a meeting. CONVENT.] An assembly or gathering, especially a secret assembly; a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship; a secret meeting for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters.—**Conventicler**, kon-ven'ti-klẽr, *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles.

Convention, kon-ven'shon, *n.* [L. *conventio*. CONVENT.] The act of coming together; a meeting; an assembly; an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or ecclesiastical; a special agreement or contract between two countries or parties; an agreement previous to a definitive treaty; conventionality]. — **Conventional**, kon-ven'shon-al, *a.* [L. *conventionalis*.] Formed by agreement; tacitly understood; arising out of custom or tacit agreement; sanctioned by or depending on general concurrence and not on any principle; resting on mere usage. — **Conventionalism**, kon-ven'shon-al-ism, *n.* That which is conventional; something received or established by convention or agreement; a conventional phrase, form, or ceremony; anything depending on conventional rules and precepts. — **Conventionalist**, kon-ven'shon-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to a convention or agreement.—**Conventionality**, kon-ven'shon-al"i-ti, *n.* The character of being conventional; what is conventional; a conventional mode of living, acting, or speaking, as opposed to what is natural. — **Conventionalize**, kon-ven'shon-al-iz, *v.t.*—*conventionalized*, *conventionalizing*. To render conventional; to bring under the influence of conventional rules; to render observant of the conventional rules of society. — **Conventionally**, kon-ven'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a conventional manner. — **Conventionary**, kon-ven'shon-a-ri, *a.* Acting under contract; settled by stipulation. — **Conventioner**, **Conventionist**, kon-ven'shon-ẽr, kon-ven'shon-ist, *n.* One who enters into a convention.

Conventual. Under CONVENT.

Converge, kon-vẽrj', *v.i.* — *converged*, *converging*. [L. *con*, together, and *vergo*, to incline. VERGE.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together in position; to approach in character.—**Convergence**, **Convergency**, kon-vẽr'jens, kon-vẽr'jen-si, *n.* The quality of converging; tendency to one point.—**Convergent**, kon-vẽr'jent, *a.* Converging; tending to one point; approaching each other.

Converse, kon-vẽrs', *v.i.* — *conversed*, *conversing*. [Fr. *converser*; L. *conversor*, to associate with—*con*, and *versor*, to be engaged in anything, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn; seen also in *convert*, *reverse*, *verse*, *version*, &c. VERSE.] To associate, hold intercourse or communion; to talk familiarly; to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to chat; to discourse.—*n.* (kon'vẽrs). Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; intercourse; communion; familiarity; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.—**Conversable**, kon-vẽr'sa-bl, *a.* [Fr. *conversable*.] Disposed to conversation; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse. — **Conversableness**, kon-vẽr'sa-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being conversable; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability. — **Conversably**, kon-vẽr'sa-bli, *adv.* In a conversable manner.—**Conversance**,† **Conversancy**,† kon'vẽr-sans, kon'vẽr-san-si, *n.* The state of being conversant.—**Conversant**, kon'vẽr-sant, *a.* Keeping company; having frequent intercourse; intimately associating: followed by *with* or *among*; but the common meaning now is, acquainted by familiar use or study; having an intimate or thorough knowledge (of things): followed generally by *with*.—**Conversantly**, kon'vẽr-sant-li, *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.—**Conversation**, kon-vẽr-sā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *conversation*, L. *conversatio*, intercourse.] Manners, behaviour, or deportment, especially as respects morals; familiar discourse; general interchange of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk, opposed to a formal conference (now the usual meaning); also sexual intercourse.—**Conversational**, kon-vẽr-sā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation. — **Conversationalist**, **Conversationist**, kon-vẽr-sā'shon-al-ist, kon-vẽr-sā'shon-ist, *n.* One who excels in conversation.—**Conversazione**, kon-vẽr-sat'si-ō"ni, *n.* [It.] A meeting of a number of people for conversation or discussion, particularly on literary, scientific, antiquarian, or artistic subjects.

Converse, kon'vẽrs, *a.* [L. *conversus*, turned round, *converto*, *conversum*, to turn round —*con*, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn. CONVERSE, *v.t.*] Turned so as to be transposed or inverted, put the opposite, reverse, or contrary way (*converse* statement, proposition, way).—*n.* Something forming a counterpart; what is contrary or opposite; a statement or proposition produced by inversion or interchange of terms; thus the *converse* of 'religion is true wisdom,' is 'true wisdom is religion.'—**Conversely**, kon'vẽrs-li, *adv.* In a converse manner; with inversion of order; put the converse way.—**Con-**

versible, kon-vėr'si-bl, *a*. Capable of being made converse.—**Conversion**, kon-vėr'shon, *n*. [L. *conversio*.] The act of turning or changing from one state to another; the state of being so turned or changed; transmutation; the act of changing or state of being changed in opinions or conduct; a change of heart or dispositions, succeeded by a reformation of life; a change from heathenism or from irreligion to Christianity.—**Convert**, kon-vėrt', *v.t.* [L. *converto*.] To change or turn into another substance or form; to change from one state to another; to change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another; to change from heathenism to Christianity; to turn from a bad life to a good, religious, and holy one; to turn from one use or destination to another; to interchange conversely.—*v.i.* To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.—*n.* (kon'vėrt). A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another; one who is turned from sin to holiness. ∴ A *convert* is one who changes opinions, and thus goes over to another side, party, or religion; a *proselyte* is one who changes his religion; but proselytism does not, like conversion, necessarily imply conviction.—**Converter**, kon-vėr'tėr, *n*. One who converts; one who makes converts; that which converts, especially an iron retort used in the Bessemer process of steel-making.—**Convertibility, Convertibleness**, kon-vėr'ti-bil"i-ti, kon-vėr'ti-bl-nes, *n*. The condition or quality of being convertible; the capability of being converted.—**Convertible**, kon-vėr'ti-bl, *a*. Capable of being converted; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable; capable of being used the one for the other, as terms of similar signification; interchangeable.—**Convertibly**, kon-vėr'ti-bli, *adv*. In a convertible manner; with interchange of terms.

Convex, kon'veks, *a*. [L. *convexus*, carried round, rounded—*con*, together, and *veho*, *vexum*, to carry; whence also *vehicle*.] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form on the exterior surface: opposed to *concave*.—*n*. A convex part.—**Convexed**, kon'vekst, *a*. Made convex.—**Convexly, Convexedly**, kon-veks'li, kon-vek'sed-li, *adv*. In a convex form.—**Convexity**, kon-vek'si-ti, *n*. State of being convex; the exterior surface of a convex body; roundness.—**Convexness, Convexedness**, kon'veks-nes, kon-vek'sed-nes, *n*. Convexity.—**Convexo-concave**, *a*. Convex on one side and concave on the other: said of a lens.—**Convexo-convex**, *a*. Convex on both sides: said of a lens.

Convey, kon-vā', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *conveier*, *convoyer*, L.L. *conviare*, to convey, to convoy—L. *con*, with, and *via*, a way; whence also *voyage*, *devious*, *deviate*, *obvious*, &c.] To carry, bear, or transport; to transmit, hand over, or transfer from one person to another (rights, landed estate); to transmit or carry by any medium (air *conveys* sound, words *convey* meaning).—**Conveyable**, kon-vā'a-bl, *a*. Capable of being conveyed or transferred.—**Conveyance**, kon-vā'ans, *n*. The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting; transmission; transference; the transmitting or transferring of property from one person to another; the document by which property is transferred; the means by which anything is conveyed, especially a vehicle or carriage of some kind.—**Conveyancer**, kon-vā'ans-ėr, *n*. One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.—**Conveyancing**, kon-vā'ans-ing, *n*. The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another.—**Conveyer**, kon-vā'ėr, *n*. One who or that which conveys.

Convict, kon-vikt', *v.t.* [L. *convinco*, *convictum*—*con*, and *vinco*, to vanquish. CONVINCE.] To determine the truth of a charge against; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty: with *of* before the crime.—*n*. (kon'vikt). A person convicted or found guilty of a crime; a person undergoing penal servitude.—**Conviction**, kon-vik'shon, *n*. The act of convicting or the state of being convicted; the act of a legal tribunal adjudging, finding, or determining a person to be guilty of an offence charged against him; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory evidence; settled persuasion. ∴ *Conviction* is assent founded on satisfactory proofs which appeal to the reason; *persuasion* is assent founded on what appeals to the feelings and imagination.—**Convictive**,† kon-vik'tiv, *a*. Having the power to convince or convict.

Convince, kon-vins', *v.t.*—*convinced*, *convincing*. [L. *convinco*, *convictum*—*con*. and *vinco*, to vanquish, whence *victor*, *vanquish*, *evince*.] To persuade or satisfy by evidence; to bring to full belief or acquiescence by satisfactory proofs or arguments; to compel to yield assent; to convict or prove guilty (N.T.)†; to overpower (*Shak.*)†.—**Convincible**, kon-vin'si-bl, *a*. Capable of conviction.—**Convincingly**, kon-vin'sing-li, *adv*. In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent.—**Convincingness**, kon-vin'sing-nes, *n*. The power of convincing.

Convivial, kon-viv'i-al, *a*. [L. *conviva*, a guest—*con*, and *vivo*, *victum*, to live, whence *victuals*, *vital*, *vivid*, &c.] Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; social; jovial.—**Convivialist**, kon-viv'i-al-ist, *n*. A person of convivial habits.—**Conviviality**, kon-viv'i-al"i-ti, *n*. The good humour or mirth indulged at an entertainment; a convivial spirit or disposition.—**Convivially**, kon-viv'i-al-li, *adv*. In a spirit of conviviality; in a convivial manner; festively.

Convoke, kon-vōk', *v.t.*—*convoked*, *convoking*. [L. *convoco*, to convoke—*con*, and *voco*, to call. VOICE, VOCAL.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.—**Convocation**, kon-vō-kā'shon, *n*. The act of convoking or assembling by summons; an assembly; a convention; a congress; a council; in England, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs—a sort of ecclesiastical parliament.—**Convocational**, kon-vō-kā'shon-al, *a*. Relating to a convocation.

Convolve, kon-volv', *v.t.*—*convolved*, *convolving*. [L. *convolvo*—*con*, and *volvo*, to roll, whence *involve*, *revolve*, *volume*, *vault*. WALLOW.] To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another; to coil up.—**Convolute, Convoluted**, kon'vō-lūt, kon'vō-lū-ted, *a*. Rolled together, or one part on another; presenting convolutions.—**Convolution**, kon-vō-lū'shon, *n*. [L. *convolutio*, *convolutionis*.] The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; a winding motion; the state of being rolled round upon itself or rolled or wound together; a turn or winding; a twisted or tortuous part of something.—**Convolutive**, kon'vō-lū-tiv, *a*. *Bot*. convolute.

Convolvulus, kon-vol'vū-lus, *n*. [L., from *convolvo*, to entwine, in reference to their twining habit.] Bindweed, a genus of plants consisting of slender twining herbs, with milky juice, and somewhat bell-shaped flowers, many of them beautiful.—**Convolvulaceous**, kon-vol'vū-lā"shus, *a*. Relating to the convolvulus or allied plants.

Convoy, kon-voi', *v.t.* [Fr. *convoyer*. *Convey*=*convey*. CONVEY.] To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; to escort, as a guard against enemies.—*n*. (kon'voi). A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place either by sea or land; that which is conducted by such a force.

Convulse, kon-vuls', *v.t.* [L. *convello*, *convulsum*—*con*, and *vello*, to pull or pluck.] To draw together or contract spasmodically, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms; to affect by violent irregular action; to agitate violently.—**Convulsible**,† kon-vul'si-bl, *a*. Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion.—**Convulsion**, kon-vul'shon, *n*. [L. *convulsio*.] A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxations; violent and irregular motion; a violent and far-reaching disturbance in nature or among peoples; turmoil; a violent commotion.—**Convulsional**,† **Convulsionary**,† kon-vul'shon-al, kon-vul'shon-a-ri, *a*. Pertaining to convulsion; of the nature of convulsion.—**Convulsive**, kon-vul'siv, *a*. Producing or tending to produce convulsion, attended with, or characterized by, convulsion or spasms.—**Convulsively**, kon-vul'siv-li, *adv*. In a convulsive manner with convulsion.

Cony, Coney, kō'ni, *n*. [O.E. *coning*, *cunning*, perhaps from O.Fr. *conil*, *conin*, from L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit; comp. W. *cwning*, Gael. *coinean*, Ir. *coinin*, Manx *connee*—rabbit.] A rabbit; a rabbit-like animal found in Syria and Palestine; the daman (O.T.); a simpleton†.—**Cony-wool**, *n*. The fur of rabbits, used in the hat manufacture.

Coo, kö, *v.i.* [Imitative of the noise of doves; comp. D. *korren*, Icel. *kurra*, Fr. *roucouler*, to coo like a dove.] To cry or make the characteristic sound uttered by pigeons or doves; to act in a loving manner.—**Cooingly**, kö'ing-li, *adv*. In a cooing manner.

Cooey, Cooie, kö'i, *n*. [Imitative.] The cry or call of the Australian aborigines.—*v.i.* To cry or call like the aborigines of Australia.

Cook, kuk, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *cóc*, a cook, borrowed, like Dan. *koge*, G. *kochen*, D. *kooken*, to boil, to cook, from L. *coquo*, to cook, *coquus*, a cook.] To prepare for the table by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c.; to dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating; to dress up or give a colour to for some special purpose, especially, to tamper with accounts so as to give them a more favourable aspect than they ought to have; to garble; to falsify.—*n*. One whose occupation is to cook or prepare victuals for the table.—**Cookery**, kuk'ėr-i, *n*. The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.—**Cook-house**, *n*. An erection on a ship's deck for containing the cooking apparatus; the galley.

Cool, köl, *a*. [A. Sax. *cól*=G. *kühl*, cool; Icel. *kul*, D. *koel*, a cold blast; same root as in *chill*, *cold*, L. *gelu*, frost, *gelidus*.] Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; not ardent or zealous; not excited by passion of any kind; not angry; not fond; indifferent; apathetic; chilling; frigid; deliberate; calm; quietly impudent and selfish: of persons and acts (colloq.).—*n*. A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold (the *cool* of the day).—*v.t.* To make cool; to reduce the temperature of; to moderate or allay, as passion of any kind; to calm; to abate, as desire, zeal, or ardour; to render indifferent.—*v.i.* To become less hot; to lose heat; to lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to become less ardent, zealous, or affectionate.—**Cooler**, köl'ėr, *n*. That which cools; a vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled.—**Cool-headed**, *a*. Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion.—**Cooling**, köl'ing, *a*. Adapted to cool and refresh.—**Coolish**, köl'ish, *a*. Somewhat cool.—**Coolly**, köl'li, *adv*. Without heat or sharp cold; in a cool or indifferent manner; without passion or ardour; without haste; calmly; deliberately.—**Coolness**, köl'nes, *n*. The state or quality of being cool; a moderate degree of cold; a moderate degree or a want of passion; want of ardour or zeal; indifference; want of affection.

Coolie, kö'li, *n*. An East Indian porter or carrier; an emigrant labourer from India, China, and other eastern countries.

Coom, köm, *n*. [Perhaps from Fr. *écume*, foam, dross.] Soot; dirty refuse matter; the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels; coal-dust.

Coomb, Comb köm, köm, *n*. [A. Sax. *cumb*, a liquid measure, a valley=Dan. and G. *kumme*, a bowl, a basin; D. *kom*, a trough, a chest.] A dry measure of 4 bushels or half a quarter; a valley between hills (see COMB).

Coon, kön, *n*. An American abbrevation of *Racoon*.

Coop, köp, *n*. [From L. *cupa*, a cask or

vessel; akin cup.] A box of boards grated or barred on one side for keeping fowls in confinement; an inclosed place for small animals; a pen.—v.t. To put in a coop; to confine in a coop; to shut up or confine in a narrow compass: followed by up, in, or within. — **Cooper**, kö´per, n. One whose occupation is to make barrels, tubs, &c.—v.t. and i. To do the work of a cooper.—**Cooperage**, kö´pėr-āj, n. A place where coopers' work is done; the work or business of a cooper. — **Coopery**, kö´pėr-i, n. The trade of a cooper; a cooper's workshop.

Co-operate, kō-op´ėr-āt, v.i.—*co-operated*, *co-operating*. To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; to work or labour to promote a common object; to unite in producing the same effect. — **Co-operation**, kō-op´ėr-ā´´shon, n. The act of working or operating together to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labour.—**Co-operant**, kō-op´ėr-ant, a. Operating or working together. — **Co-operative**, kō-op´ėr-ā-tiv, a. Operating jointly to the same end; established for the purpose of providing the members with goods at wholesale prices or at prime cost and cost of management (*co-operative* societies or stores).—**Co-operator**, kō-op´ėr-ā-tėr, n. One who co-operates.

Co-ordinate, kō-or´din-āt, a. [L. co for con, and *ordinatus*, from *ordo*, order. ORDER.] Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate. — v.t. — *co-ordinated*, *co-ordinating*. To make co-ordinate; to arrange in due and relative order; to harmonize. — n. What is co-ordinate; *geom.* any straight line which, with another or others, serves to determine the position of certain points under consideration. — **Co-ordinately**, kō-or´di-nāt-li, adv. In the same order or rank; without subordination. — **Co-ordinateness**, kō-or´di-nāt-nes, n. The state of being co-ordinate. —**Co-ordination**, kō-or´di-nā´shon, n. The act of making co-ordinate or state of being co-ordinated. — **Co-ordinative** kō-or´di-nā-tiv, a. Expressing or indicating co-ordination.

Coot, kōt, n. [Same as D. *koet*, [illegible] coot; comp. W. *cwta*, short-tailed.] [illegible] British wading bird of the rail family, with a bald forehead, a black body, short tail, and lobated toes, and about 15 inches in [illegible].

Copaiba, **Copaiva**, kō-pā´ba, [illegible] [Sp. and Pg.] A liquid resinous juice or balsam, flowing from incisions made in the stem of certain South American trees, used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes.

Copal, kō-pal´, n. [Mex. *copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A hard, shining, transparent, citron-coloured, and odoriferous resinous substance, the product of several different tropical trees: when dissolved and diluted with spirit of turpentine it forms a beautiful transparent varnish.

Coparcener, kō-pär´sen-ėr, n. [Prefix co and *parcener*, ultimately from L. *pars*, a part.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.—**Coparcenary**, kō-pär´sen-a-ri, n. Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship.

Copartner, kō-pärt´nėr, n. A partner with others; one who is jointly concerned with one or more persons in carrying on trade or other business; a sharer; a partaker.—**Copartnership**, **Copartnery**, kō-pärt´nėr-ship, kō-pärt´nėr-i, n. The state of being a copartner; joint concern in business; the persons who have a joint concern.

Cope, kōp, n. [A form of *cap* and *cape*, a hood.] An ecclesiastical vestment resembling a cloak, worn in processions, at vespers, at consecration, and other sacred functions; something spread or extended over the head; hence, the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, the arch over a door; a coping.—v.t.—*coped*, *coping*. To cover as with a cope.—**Copestone**, n. A head or top stone, as on a wall or roof.—**Coping**, kō´ping, n. The covering course of a wall, parapet, buttresses, &c.

Cope, kōp, v.i.—*coped*, *coping*. [O.Fr. *coper*, to strike (Fr. *couper*, to cut), from *colp*, *cop* (Fr. *coup*), a blow. COPPICE.] To strive or contend on equal terms or with equal strength; to match; to oppose with success; to encounter: followed by with.—v.t.) To make return for; to reward (*Shak.*).

Copeck, kō´pek, n. A Russian coin, the hundredth part of a silver rouble, or about a third of a penny sterling.

Copernican, kō-pėr´ni-kan, a. Pertaining to Copernicus, who taught the solar system now received, called the *Copernican* system.

Coping. Under COPE, n.

Copious, kō´pi-us, a. [L. *copiosus*, from *copia*, plenty—co, and *ops*, *opis*, property.] Abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; furnishing abundant matter; rich in supplies.—**Copiously**, kō´pi-us-li, adv. In a copious manner; abundantly; plentifully; in large quantities; fully; amply; diffusely. —**Copiousness**, kō´pi-us-nes, n. The state or quality of being copious.

Copper, kop´ėr, n. [L.L. *cuprum*, from L. *cyprium* (*aes*), Cyprian brass, from *Cyprus*, whence the Romans got their best copper.] A ductile and malleable metal of a pale red colour, tinged with yellow, specific gravity 8·96, of great value both by itself and in alloys; a vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler; a coin made of copper or partly of copper; *pl.* the cast-iron apparatus used on board ship for cooking, and erected in the cook-house or galley.—a. Consisting of or resembling copper.—v.t. To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper; as, to *copper* a ship. —**Copper-bottomed**, a. Having a bottom sheathed with copper: applied to ships.—**Copper-fastened**, a. Fastened with copper bolts, as the planking of a vessel.—**Copper-head**, n. [From its colour.] A poisonous American serpent.—**Coppering**, kop´ėr-ing, n. The act of covering with copper, or the covering itself.—**Copperish**, kop´ėr-ish, a. Containing copper; like copper or partaking of it.—**Copper-nose**, n. A red nose. [*Shak.*]—**Copper-plate**, n. A plate of polished copper on which some figure or design has been engraved, and from which an impression can be printed; a print or impression from such a plate.—**Copper-smith**, n. One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.—**Coppery**, kop´ėr-i, a. Mixed with or containing copper; like copper in taste, smell, or colour.

Copperas, kop´ėr-as, n. [From L. *cupri rosa*, rose of copper, It. *copparosa*, Sp. Pg. *caparrosa*, Fr. *couperose*.] Sulphate of iron or green vitriol, a salt of a peculiar astringent taste and of various colours, but usually green.

Coppice, **Copse**, kop´is, [illegible] [O.Fr. *copeis*, *coupeiz*, wood newly cut, from *couper*, *coper*, to cut, from [illegible] L. *colaphus*, Gr. *kolaphos*, a blow.] A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel or other purposes.—**Copsewood**, n. A growth of shrubs and bushes; wood treated as coppice and cut down at certain periods. — **Copsy**, kop´si, a. Having copses; overgrown with copse-wood.

Copra, kop´ra, n. The dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, from which the oil has yet to be expressed.

Coprolite, kop´ro-līt, n. [Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone.] The petrified dung of extinct animals, such as lizards or sauroid fishes, found chiefly in the lias and coal measures. — **Coprolitic**, kop-ro-lit´ik, a. Composed of coprolites; resembling coprolites; containing coprolites.

Coprophagous, kop-rof´a-gus, a. [Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *phago*, to eat.] Feeding upon dung or filth: a term particularly applied to certain insects.

Copse, kops, n. COPPICE.

Copt, kopt, n. A descendant of the ancient Egyptian race, and usually professing Christianity. — **Coptic**, kop´tik, a. Pertaining to the Copts.—n. The language of the Copts, an ancient Hamitic tongue, used in Egypt till superseded as a living language by Arabic.

Copula, kop´ū-la, n. [L. *copula*, a band, a link, whence E. *couple*.] *Logic*, the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as in 'man is mortal,' where *is* is the copula. — **Copular**, kop´ū-lėr, a. Of or relating to a copula.—**Copulate**, kop´ū-lāt, v.i.—*copulated*, *copulating*. To unite in sexual embrace.—**Copulation**, kop-ū-lā´shon, n. [L. *copulatio*.] The act of copulating; coition.—**Copulative**, kop´ū-lā-tiv, a. Uniting or coupling.—*Copulative conjunction*, *gram.* a conjunction (such as *and*) which connects two or more subjects or predicates in an affirmative or negative proposition.—n. A copulative conjunction. —**Copulatively**, kop´ū-lā-tiv-li, adv. In a copulative manner. — **Copulatory**, kop´ū-la-to-ri, a. Relating to copulation; copulative.

Copy, kop´i, n. [Fr. *copie*, from L. *copia*, plenty, opportunity, permission, whence permission to reproduce. COPIOUS.] A writing like another writing; a transcript from an original; a book printed according to the original; one of many books containing the same literary matter; what is produced by imitating; a thing made in close imitation of another; that which is to be imitated; a pattern; a model; an archetype; writing engraved or penned by a master to be imitated by a pupil; written or printed matter given to a printer to be put in type.—v.t.—*copied*, *copying*. To make a copy from; to write, print, engrave, construct, draw, paint, &c., according to an original; to transcribe; to imitate; to follow as in language, style, manners, or course of life; take as one's model.—v.i. To make or produce a copy. — **Copier**, **Copyer**, **Copyist**, kop´i-ėr, kop´i-ist, n. One who copies or transcribes; an imitator. — **Copy-book**, n. A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.—**Copyhold**, kop´i-hōld, n. *Law*, a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the copy of the rolls made on the tenant being admitted to the possession of the subject; land held in copyhold. — **Copyholder**, kop´i-hōl-dėr, n. One who is possessed of land in copyhold.—**Copying-press**, n. A machine for producing duplicates of letters, invoices, and other manuscripts.—**Copyright**, kop´i-rīt, n. The exclusive privilege which the law allows an author (or his assignee) of printing, reprinting, publishing, and selling his own original work; an author's exclusive right of property in his work for a certain time. — a. Relating to, or protected by the law of copyright.—v.t. To secure by copyright, as a book.

Coquet, kō-ket´, v.i.—*coquetted*, *coquetting*. [Fr. *coqueter*, lit. to demean one's self as a cock amongst hens, to swagger, to strut, from *coq*, a cock.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle.—v.i. To act the lover from vanity; to endeavour to gain admirers. — **Coquetry**, kok´et-ri, n. [Fr. *coquetterie*.] The arts of a coquette; attempts to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity; affectation of amorous advances. — **Coquette**, kō-ket´, n. [Fr. *coquette*.] A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavours to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity; a flirt.—**Coquettish**, kō-ket´ish, a. Of or pertaining to coquetry; characterized by coquetry; practising coquetry.—**Coquettishly** kō-ket´ish-li, adv. In a coquettish manner.

Coquilla-nut, kō-kwil´la, n. The seed of one of the cocoa-nut palms, a native of Brazil, extensively used in turnery.

Cor, kor, n. [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity containing about 11 bushels.

Coracle, kor´a-kl, n. [W. *cwrwgl*.] An ancient form of boat made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth, still used in Wales and Ireland.

Coracoid, kor´a-koid, a. [Gr. *korax*, *korakos*, a crow, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Shaped like a crow's beak.—*Coracoid process*, in *anat.* a small sharp process of the scapula in mammals; *coracoid bone*, a bone connecting the shoulder joint and sternum in birds.

Co-radicate, kō-rad´i-kāt, a. [L. prefix co, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] *Philol.* belonging to the same root.

Coral, kor´al, n. [Fr. *corail* or *coral*, L. *corallium* or *corallum*, Gr. *korallion*.] A general term for the hard calcareous sub-

stance secreted by marine cœlenterate polyps for their common support and habitation, exhibiting a great variety of forms and colours; a toy or plaything for an infant made of coral; the unimpregnated eggs in the lobster, so called from being of a bright red colour.—*a.* Made of coral; resembling coral. — **Coralliaceous**, kor-a-lā'shus, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.—**Coralled**, kor'ald, *a.* Furnished with coral; covered with coral.—**Coralliferous, Coralligerous**, kor-a-lif'ėr-us, kor-a-lij'ėr-us, *a.* Containing or consisting of coral; producing coral.—**Coralliform**, kō-ral'i-form, *a.* Resembling coral. —**Coralligenous**, kor-a-lij'e-nus, *a.* Producing coral.—**Coralline**, kor'al-in, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.—*n.* One of the coral polyps or other zoophytes; a sea-weed with calcareous fronds; an orange-red colour.—**Corallite**, kor'al-it, *n.* A mineral substance or petrifaction in the form of coral; the calcareous substance secreted by a single polyp.—**Coralloid, Coralloidal**, kor'al-oid, kor'al-oi-dal, *a.* Having the form of coral; branching like coral.—**Coral-rag**, *n.* *Geol.* a term for the highest member of the middle oolitic series—a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals. — **Coral-reef, Coral-island**, *n.* One of those reefs or islands of coral which are produced by the operation of species of polyps.—**Coral-tree**, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, of several species, natives of Africa and America, with trifoliolate leaves and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.—**Coral-wood**, *n.* A hard cabinet wood, susceptible of a fine polish, and of a beautiful red or coral colour.

Corb, korb, *n.* [L. *corbis*, a basket.] A basket used for carrying minerals in mines; a corf; a corve; *arch.* a corbel.

Corban, kor'ban, *n.* [Heb. *corbān*, an offering, sacrifice.] *Jewish antiq.* a solemn consecration of anything to God, as of one's self, one's services, or possessions; an alms-basket; a treasury of the church.

Corbeil, kor'bel, *n.* [Fr. *corbeille*, from L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, a basket.] *Fort.* a basket, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet to shelter men; *arch.* a carved basket with sculptured flowers and fruits.—**Corbel**, kor'bel, *n.* [L.L. *corbella*, a dim. from L. *corbis*, a basket.] *Arch.* a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object.—*v.t.*—*corbelled*, *corbelling*. *Arch.* to support on a corbel or corbels; to provide with corbels.—**Corbel-steps**, *n.* Steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are broken. — **Corbel-table**, *n.* An architectural arrangement which requires the support of numerous corbels.

Corcule, Corcle, kor'kūl, kor'kl, *n.* [L. *corculum*, a dim. of *cor*, the heart.] *Bot.* the heart of the seed or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons.

Cord, kord, *n.* [Fr. *corde*, from L. *chorda*, Gr. *chordē*, a string or gut, the string of a lyre.] A string or small rope composed of several strands twisted together; a quantity of wood, originally measured with a cord or line, containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad; *fig.* what binds, restrains, draws, or otherwise in moral effects resembles a cord; corded cloth; corduroy.—*v.t.* To bind with a cord or rope; to pile up for measurement and sale by the cord. —**Cordage**, kor'dāj, *n.* Ropes or cords collectively; the ropes in the rigging of a ship.—**Corded**, kor'ded, *p.* and *a.* Fastened with cords; made of cords (*Shak.*); striped or furrowed, as by cords (*corded* cloth).

Cordate, Cordated, kor'dāt, kor'dā-ted, *a.* [L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.] Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped.—**Cordately**, kor'dāt-li, *adv.* In a cordate form.—**Cordiform**, kor'di-form, *a.* Heart-shaped.

Cordelier, kor'de-lēr, *n.* [Fr., from *corde*, a girdle or cord worn by the order.] A Franciscan friar under the strictest rules and wearing a girdle of knotted cord.

Cordial, kor'di-al, *a.* [Fr. *cordial*, from L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart; same root as E. *heart*.] Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate; reviving the spirits; refreshing; invigorating (a *cordial* liquor).—*n.* Anything that strengthens, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates; an exhilarating liquor; an aromatized and sweetened spirit employed as a beverage. — **Cordiality, Cordialness**, kor-di-al'i-ti, kor'di-al-nes, *n.* The state of being cordial; sincere affection and kindness; genial sincerity; hearty warmth of heart; heartiness.—**Cordially**, kor'di-al-li, *adv.* In a cordial manner; heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection.

Cordiform. Under CORDATE.

Cordillera, kor-dēl-yā'ra, *n.* [Sp., from L. *chorda*, a string. CORD.] A ridge or chain of mountains; specifically, the mountain range of the Andes in South America.

Cordon, kor'don, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordon*. CORD.] A line or series of military posts inclosing or guarding any particular place; a line of posts on the borders of a district infected with disease, to cut off communication; a ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of an order.

Cordovan, Cordwain, kor'dō-van, kord'-wān, *n.* [O.Fr. *cordouan*, Sp. *cordoban*, from *Cordova* or *Cordoba* in Spain, where it is largely manufactured.] Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed.—**Cordwainer**, kord'wān-ėr, *n.* A worker in cordwain or Cordovan leather; a shoemaker.

Corduroy, kor-dū-roi', *n.* [Fr. *corde du roy*, the king's cord.] A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface.

Core, kōr, *n.* [O.Fr. *cor*, *coer*, from L. *cor*, the heart, whence *cordial*.] The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds; a centre or central part, as the iron bar of an electro-magnet round which is wound a coil of insulated wire, the conducting wires of a submarine telegraph cable, the interior part of a column, the internal mould which forms a hollow in the casting of metals; *fig.* the heart or deepest and most essential part of anything (the *core* of a question).—*v.t.* To remove the core of. — **Coreless**, kōr'les, *a.* Wanting a core; without pith; weak.

Co-relative. CORRELATIVE.

Co-respondent, kō-rē-spon'dent, *n.* *Law*, a joint-respondent, or one opposed, along with another or others, to the plaintiff; a man charged with adultery, and made a party to a suit for dissolution of marriage.

Corf, korf, *n.* CORB.

Coriaceous, kō-ri-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, from *corium*, leather.] Consisting of leather or resembling leather; tough and leathery.

Coriander, kor-i-an'dėr, *n.* [L. *coriandrum*, from Gr. *koriannon*, coriander, from *koris*, a bug, from the smell of its leaves.] An annual plant of the carrot family, the seeds of which have a strong smell, and are stomachic and carminative, being used in sweetmeats, in certain liqueurs, and also in cookery.

Corinthian, ko-rin'thi-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Corinth*, a celebrated city of Greece.—*Corinthian order*, an architectural order distinguished by fluted columns and capitals adorned with acanthus leaves.—*n.* An inhabitant of Corinth; a gay, fast, or spirited fellow; *pl.* two epistles written by St. Paul to the church of Corinth.

Corium, kō'ri-um, *n.* [L., leather.] Leathern body-armour worn by the Roman soldiers; the innermost layer of the skin in mammals; the true skin.

Cork, kork, *n.* [G. Dan. and Sw. *kork*, Sp. *corcho*, from L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.] The outer bark of a kind of oak (the cork-oak or cork-tree) growing in Spain and elsewhere, stripped off and made into such articles as stopples for bottles and casks; a stopple for a bottle or cask cut out of cork.—*v.t.* To stop or fit with cork; to confine or make fast with a cork.—**Cork-cutter**, *n.* One whose trade is to make corks. —**Corked**, korkt, *p.* and *a.* Stopped or fitted with cork or a cork; having acquired the taste of cork (*corked* wine).—**Corking-pin**, *n.* A pin of a large size formerly used. —**Cork-jacket**, *n.* A kind of jacket padded with cork, designed to buoy up a person who cannot swim.—**Cork-leg**, *n.* An artificial leg, in the formation of which cork is used.—**Corkscrew**, kork'skrö, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.—*v.i.* To direct or work along in a spiral; to wriggle forward. —**Corky**, kor'ki, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork.

Corm, korm, *n.* [Gr. *kormos*, a stem.] *Bot.* a bulb-like part of a plant consisting of the dilated base of the stem, as in the crocus; a solid bulb.

Cormorant, kor'mō-rant, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran*, from L. *corvus marinus*, sea raven.] A web-footed sea-bird of the pelican family, of several species, catching fish by swimming and diving, and extremely voracious; *fig.* a greedy fellow; a glutton.

Corn, korn, *n.* [A. Sax. *corn*, a word found throughout the Teutonic languages, of same root as L. *granum*, a seed. Akin *kernel*, *grain*.] A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants; a grain: in this sense it has a plural (three barley-*corns* make an inch); the seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity; grain; especially in England, wheat, in America, maize: in this sense no plural; also, in collective sense, the plants which produce corn and from which the grain is not yet separated (a field or sheaf of *corn*). —*v.t.* To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt (to *corn* beef). — **Corn-beef, Corned-beef**, *n.* Beef preserved and seasoned with salt in grains; beef cured by salting.—**Corn-beetle**, *n.* A minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to the stores, particularly of wheat, in granaries. — **Corn-cockle**, *n.* The common name of a British plant with purple flowers, a frequent weed among grain crops.—**Corn-crake**, *n.* The crake or land-rail, which frequents corn-fields and is noted for its strange harsh cry.—**Corn-exchange**, *n.* A place where grain is sold or bartered and samples shown and examined.—**Corn-factor**, *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent.—**Corn-field**, *n.* A field in which corn is growing.—**Corn-flag**, *n.* A popular name of the plants of the genus Gladiolus.—**Corn-flour**, *n.* The finely-ground meal of Indian corn.—**Corn-laws**, *n. pl.* Legislative enactments and restrictions relating to the exportation and importation of grain. — **Corn-marigold**, *n.* A kind of Chrysanthemum common in corn-fields.—**Corn-parsley**, *n.* An umbelliferous plant found in moist places and hedge banks.—**Corn-poppy, Corn-rose**, *n.* The common red poppy, a troublesome weed in corn-fields.—**Corn-violet**, *n.* A species of Campanula, a plant found in corn-fields.—**Corny**, kor'ni, *a.* Of the nature of, or furnished with, grains of corn; producing corn; containing corn; produced from corn; tasting of corn or malt.

Corn, korn, *n.* [L. *cornu*, a horn.] A hard excrescence or induration of the skin on the toes or some other part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes.—**Corn-plaster**, *n.* A plaster to cure corns.

Corneous, kor'nē-us, *a.* [L. *corneus*, from *cornu*, a horn.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or a substance resembling horn; hard.—**Corniculate**, kor-nik'ū-lāt, *a.* Horned; having horns; *bot.* producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn.—**Cornific**, kor-nif'ik, *a.* Producing horns.—**Cornification**, kor'ni-fi-kā"-shon, *n.* The growth or formation of horn. —**Corniform**, kor'ni-form, *a.* Horn-shaped. —**Cornigerous**, kor-nij'ėr-us, *a.* Horned; having horns. — **Cornute, Cornuted**, kor-nūt', kor-nū'ted, *a.* Furnished with horns; horned; *bot.* horn-shaped.

Cornea, kor'nē-a, *n.* [L. *corneus*, horny, *cornu*, a horn.] The horny transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye through which the rays of light pass.—**Corneule**, kor'nē-ūl, *n.* A term applied to the minute transparent segments of which the compound eyes of insects are composed.

Cornel, Cornel-tree, kor'nel, *n.* [L. *cornus*, from *cornu*, a horn, from the hardness of the wood.] A species of dogwood, found

in Europe and Northern Asia, which produces a small, red, acid, cherry-like fruit, used in preserves and confectionery. Sometimes called *Cornelian-tree*. — **Cornelian-cherry**, *n.* The edible fruit of the cornel-tree.

Cornelian, kor-nē′li-an, *n.* Same as *Carnelian*.

Corner, kor′nėr, *n.* [Fr. *cornière*, from L. *cornu*, a horn, projection.] The point where two converging lines or surfaces meet, or the space between; an angle; a secret or retired place; a nook or out-of-the-way place; any part (every *corner* of the forest). —*v.t.* To drive into a corner, or into a position of great difficulty or necessary surrender. [Colloq.]—**Cornered**, kor′nėrd, *a.* Having corners. — **Corner-stone**, *n.* The stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice; hence, that which is of the greatest importance; that on which any system is founded.

Cornet, kor′net, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *corne*, L. *cornu*, a horn.] A kind of brass wind-instrument; a cornet-à-pistons; a troop of horse: said to be so called because each company had a cornet player; formerly the title of the officer who carried the ensign or colours in a troop of horse in the British army. — **Cornet-à-pistons**, kor′net-a-pis″-tonz, *n.* [Fr., cornet with pistons.] A brass or silver wind-instrument, capable of producing the notes of the chromatic scale from the valves and pistons with which it is furnished.—**Cornetcy**, kor′net-si, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

Cornice, kor′nis, *n.* [O.Fr. *cornice*, It. *cornice*, from Gr. *korōnis*, a summit, from *korōnē*, a crown. CROWN.] *Arch.* any moulded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the highest part of an entablature resting on the frieze.—**Corniced**, kor′nist, *a.* Having a cornice.

Corniculate, Cornific, Corniform, &c. CORNEOUS.

Cornish, korn′ish, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England.—*Cornish engine*, a single-acting steam-engine used for pumping water.—*n.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Celtic.

Cornopean, kor-nō′pē-an, *n.* A kind of horn; the cornet-à-pistons (which see).

Cornucopia, kor-nū-kō′pi-a, *n.* [L. *cornucopia*, the horn of plenty.] A wreathed horn, filled to overflowing with richest fruit, flowers, and grain, used in sculpture, &c., as a symbol of plenty, peace, and concord.

Corolla, ko-rol′la, *n.* [L. *corolla*, dim. of *corona*, a crown.] *Bot.* the part of a flower inside the calyx, surrounding the parts of fructification, and composed of one or more petals, generally to be distinguished from the calyx by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colours.—**Corollaceous**, ko-rol-ā′shus, *a.* Pertaining to a corolla, inclosing and protecting like a wreath.—**Corollate, Corollated**, kor′ol-āt, kor′ol-āt-ed, *a.* *Bot.* like a corolla; having corollas.—**Corollet**, kor′ol-let, *n.* *Bot.* one of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.—**Corolline**, kor′ol-lin, *a.* *Bot.* of or belonging to a corolla.

Corollary, kor′ol-la-ri, *n.* [Fr. *corollaire*, from L. *corolla*, a little crown, from as it were crowning what it refers to.] That which follows over and above what is directly demonstrated in a mathematical proposition; any consequence necessarily concurrent with or following from the main one; an inference; a conclusion; a surplus (*Shak.*)†.

Coromandel-wood, kor-ō-man′del, *n.* A beautiful brown wood from the coast of Coromandel.

Corona, ko-rō′na, *n.* [L., a crown. CROWN.] A technical term for various things supposed to have some resemblance to a crown; *astron.* a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; a luminous appearance observed during total eclipses of the sun, which lies outside the chromosphere; *arch.* the lower member or drip of a classical cornice having a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection; *bot.* the circumference or margin of a radiated composite flower; also an appendage of the corolla or petals of a flower proceeding from the base of the limb. — **Coronal**, ko-rō′nal, *a.* Pertaining to a coronat; belonging to the crown or top of the head: in this sense pron. kor′o-nal.—*n.* (kor′o-nal). A crown; wreath; garland.—**Coronamen**, kor-o-nā′men, *n.* The superior margin of an animal's hoof. — **Coronary**, kor′o-na-ri, *a.* Relating to a crown; resembling a crown; seated on the top of the head, or placed as a crown; *anat.* resembling a crown or circlet.—*n.* A small bone in the foot of a horse.—**Coronate**, kor′o-nāt, *a.* [L. *coronatus*.] Having or wearing a crown or something like one.—**Coronation**, kor-o-nā′shon, *n.* The act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign or investing him with the insignia of royalty; the pomp attending on a coronation. — **Coroner**, kor′o-nėr, *n.* [L.L. *coronator*, originally a crown officer of extensive powers, from L. *corona*, a crown.] An officer appointed to hold inquests on the bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death. — **Coronet**, kor′o-net, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O.Fr. *corone*, L. *corona*.] An inferior crown worn by princes and noblemen, bearing crosses, fleurs-de-lis, strawberry leaves, pearls; the lower part of the pastern of a horse.—*v.t.* To adorn with a coronet or something similar.—**Coroneted**, kor′o-net-ed, *a.* Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet. — **Coroniform**, ko-rō′ni-form, *a.* Having the form of a crown.—**Coronule**, kor′o-nūl, *n.* [Dim. from L. *corona*.] *Bot.* a coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

Coronach, kor′ō-nach, *n.* [Gael. and Ir.] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead among the Highlanders and Irish.

Coronoid, kor′o-noid, *a.* [Gr *korōnē*, a crow, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the beak of a crow: applied in *anat.* to one or two processes or projecting parts.

Corozo-nut, ko-rō′zō, *n.* The seed of a tropical American palm, whose hardened albumen, under the name of vegetable ivory, is used for small articles of turnery.

Corporal, kor′po-ral, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *caporal*, It. *caporale*, from *capo*, L. *caput*, the head.] The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant; in *ships-of-war*, a petty officer who attends to police matters.

Corporal, kor′po-ral *a.* [L. *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body.] Belonging or relating to the body; bodily; also material or not spiritual†.—Syn. under BODILY. — **Corporality**, kor-po-ral′i-ti, *n.* The state of being corporal; corporation; confraternity. —**Corporally**, kor′po-ral-li, *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body (*corporally* present).—**Corporate**, kor′po-rāt, *a.* [L. *corporatus*.] United in a body, as a number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body; united; collectively one (*Shak.*); belonging to a corporation. — **Corporately**, kor′po-rāt-li, *adv.* In a corporate capacity. — **Corporateness**, kor′po-rāt-nes, *n.* The state of a body corporate.—**Corporation**, kor-po-rā′shon, *n.* A body corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual; the body or bodily frame of a man (colloq.). — **Corporeal**, kor-pō′rē-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a body; having a body; consisting of a material body; material; opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*.—Syn. under BODILY.—**Corporealism**, kor-pō′rē-al-izm, *n.* The principles of a corporealist; materialism.—**Corporealist**, kor-pō′rē-al-ist, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.—**Corporeality**, kor-pō′rē-al″i-ti, *n.* The state of being corporeal.—**Corporeally**, kor-pō′rē-al-li, *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner. — **Corporeity**, kor-pō-rē′i-ti, *n.* The state of having a body or of being embodied; materiality†.

Corposant, kor′pō-zant, *n.* [It. *corpo santo*, holy body.] A name given to a ball of electric light often observed in dark tempestuous nights about the rigging: St. Elmo's light.

Corps, kōr, *n.* pl. **Corps**, kōrz. [Fr., from L. *corpus*, body.] A body of troops; any division of an army.—*Corps d'armée*, a large division of an army.—**Corpse**, korps, *n.* The dead body of a human being.—**Corpse-candle**, *n.* A candle used at ceremonious watchings of a corpse before its interment; a local name for the will-o'-the-wisp. — **Corpse-gate**, *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to church-yards, a lich-gate.

Corpulence, Corpulency, kor′pū-lens, kor′pū-len-si, *n.* [L. *corpulentia*, from *corpulentus*, corpulent, *corpus*, a body.] Fleshiness or stoutness of body; excessive fatness.—**Corpulent**, kor′pū-lent, *a.* Having a great bulk of body; stout; fat; obese.

Corpus Christi, kor′pus kris′ti, *n.* [L., body of Christ.] *R. Cath. Ch.* the host or eucharist; an annual festival in its honour.

Corpuscle, kor′pus-l, *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.] A minute particle, molecule, or atom; a minute animal cell generally inclosing granular matter, and sometimes a spheroidal body called a nucleus.—**Corpuscular, Corpusculous**, kor-pus′kū-lėr, kor-pus′kū-lus, *a.* Relating to corpuscles or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies.—*Corpuscular theory*, a theory which supposes light to consist of minute particles emitted by luminous bodies, and travelling through space with immense rapidity till they reach the eye.

Corral, kor-ral′, *n.* [Sp., from *corro*, a circle; Pg. *curral*, a cattle-pen.] A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle, and also an inclosure formed of wagons employed by emigrants as a means of defence (Amer.); a strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon.—*v.t.* —*corralled*, *corralling*. To form into a corral; to form a corral or inclosure by means of.

Correct, ko-rekt′, *a.* [L. *correctus*, from *corrigo*—*con*, and *rego*, to set right. REGENT, RIGHT.] Set right or made straight; in accordance with a certain standard; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error.—*v.t.* To make correct or right; to bring into accordance with a certain standard; to remove error or defect from; to amend or emend; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline; to counteract or obviate, as by adding some new ingredient. — **Correctable, Correctible**, ko-rek′ta-bl, ko-rek′ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being corrected.—**Correction**, ko-rek′shon, *n.* [L. *correctio*.] The act of correcting; the removal of faults or errors; something written to point out an error, or substituted in the place of what is wrong; punishment; discipline; chastisement; critical notice; animadversion; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects.—*House of correction*, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.—**Correctional**, ko-rek′shon-al, *a.* Tending to correction.—**Corrective**, ko-rek′tiv, *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong or injurious.—*n.* That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious.—**Correctly**, ko-rekt′li, *adv.* In a correct manner; according to a standard; in conformity with a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault or error. —**Correctness**, ko-rekt′nes, *n.* The state of being correct; conformity to a standard or rule; exactness; accuracy.—**Corrector**, ko-rek′tėr, *n.* One who corrects; one who amends faults; one who punishes for correction; that which corrects.—**Correctory**, ko-rek′to-ri, *a.* Containing or making correction; corrective.—*n.* A corrective.

Corregidor, ko-rej′i-dōr, *n.* [Sp., a corrector, from *corregir*, to correct.] A magistrate in Spain and Portugal.

Correi, Corri, kor′i, *n.* The hollow side of a hill; a corrie.

Correlate, kor′ē-lāt, *n.* [L. *cor* for *con*, and *relatus*. RELATE.] One who or that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son.—*v.i.*—*correlated*, *correlating*. To have a reciprocal

relation; to be reciprocally related, as father and son.—*v.t.* To place in reciprocal relation; to determine the relations between, as between several objects or phenomena which bear a resemblance to one another. — **Correlatable**, kor-ē-lā'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being correlated; assignable to correlation.—**Correlation**, kor-ē-lā'shon, *n.* Reciprocal relation; corresponding similarity or parallelism of relation or law.—**Correlative**, ko-rel'a-tiv, *a.* Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another; reciprocal. — *n.* That which is correlative; that of which the existence implies the existence of something else; one of two terms either of which calls up the notion of the other, as *husband* and *wife*; *gram.* the antecedent to a pronoun.—**Correlatively**, ko-rel'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a correlative relation. — **Correlativeness**, ko-rel'a-tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being correlative.

Correspond, kor-ē-spond', *v.i.* [*Cor* for *con*, and *respond*.] To be adapted or suitable; to have a due relation; to be adequate or proportionate; to accord; to agree; to answer; to fit: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*; to communicate or hold intercourse with a person by letters sent and received. — **Correspondence**, kor-ē-spon'dens, *n.* The state of corresponding or being correspondent; mutual adaptation of one thing or part to another; intercourse between persons by means of letters sent and received; the letters collectively which pass between correspondents; friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities. — **Correspondency**, kor-ē-spon'den-si, *n.* Correspondence, in sense of relation, congruity, adaptation, friendly intercourse.—**Correspondent**, kor-ē-spon'dent, *a.* Corresponding; suitable; duly related; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted. — *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages; a person who sends regular communications to a newspaper from a distance. — **Correspondently**, kor-ē-spon'dent-li, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.—**Corresponding**, kor-ē-spon'ding, *a.* Answering; agreeing; suiting; correspondent. — **Correspondingly**, kor-ē-spon'ding-li, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.—**Corresponsive**, kor-ē-spon'siv, *a.* Answerable; adapted. [*Shak.*]

Corridor, kor'i-dōr, *n.* [It. *corridore*, from *correre*, L. *currere*, to run. CURRENT.] *Arch.* a passage in a building leading to several chambers at a distance from each other; *fort.* the covered way round the fortifications of a place.

Corrie, kor'i, *n.* [Gael.] A steep hollow in a hill.

Corrigendum, kor-i-jen'dum, *n.* pl. **Corrigenda**, kor-i-jen'da. [L.] A thing or word to be corrected or altered.

Corrigible, kor'i-ji-bl, *a.* [Fr., from L. *corrigo*, to correct. CORRECT.] Capable of being corrected, amended, or reformed; deserving punishment or correction; punishable.—**Corrigibleness**, kor'i-ji-bl-nes, *n.* —**Corrigibility**, kor'i-ji-bil"i-ti, *n.*

Corroborate, ko-rob'ō-rāt, *v.t.* — *corroborated*, *corroborating*. [L. *corroboro*, *corroboratum*—*con*, and *roboro*, to strengthen, from *robur*, strength.] To strengthen or give additional strength to; to confirm; to make more certain; to add assurance to (to *corroborate* testimony, news).—**Corroborant**, ko-rob'ō-rant, *a.* Strengthening the body; having the power or quality of giving strength. — *n.* A medicine that strengthens the body when weak; a tonic. —**Corroboration**, ko-rob'ō-rā"shon, *n.* The act of corroborating; confirmation; that which corroborates. — **Corroborative**, ko-rob'ō-rā-tiv, *a.* Having the power of corroborating or confirming.—*n.* A medicine that strengthens; corroborant.—**Corroboratory**, ko-rob'ō-ra-to-ri, *a.* Corroborative.

Corrode, ko-rōd,' *v.t.*—*corroded*, *corroding*. [L. *corrodo*—*cor* for *con*, and *rodo*, to gnaw, whence also *rodent*, *erode*.] To eat away by degrees, to wear away or diminish by gradually separating small particles (nitric acid *corrodes* copper); *fig.* to gnaw or prey upon; to consume by slow degrees; to envenom or embitter; to poison, blight, canker.—**Corrodent**,† ko-rō'dent, *a.* Having the power of corroding. — *n.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes.—**Corrodibility**, ko-rō'di-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being corrodible.—**Corrodible**, ko-rō'di-bl, *a.* That may be corroded.—**Corrosibility**, ko-rō'si-bil"i-ti, *n.* Corrodibility.—**Corrosible**, ko-rō'si-bl, *a.* Liable to corrosion; corrodible.—**Corrosibleness**, ko-rō'si-bl-nes, *n.* — **Corrosion**, ko-rō'zhon, *n.* The action of corroding, eating, or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals; *fig.* the act of cankering, fretting, vexing, envenoming, or blighting.—**Corrosive**, ko-rō'siv, *a.* Having the power of corroding or eating into a substance; having the quality of fretting, envenoming, blighting. — *Corrosive sublimate*, a compound of chlorine and mercury, forming a white crystalline solid, an acrid poison of great virulence, and a powerful antiseptic.—*n.* That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually; anything which irritates, preys upon one, or frets. — **Corrosively**, ko-rō'siv-li, *adv.* In a corrosive manner.—**Corrosiveness**, ko-rō'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being corrosive.

Corrugate, kor'ụ-gāt, *v.t.*—*corrugated*, *corrugating*. [L. *corrugo*, *corrugatum*—*cor* for *con*, and *rugo*, to wrinkle.] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds.—*a.* Wrinkled; showing wrinkles or furrows. — **Corrugated**, kor'ụ-gā-ted, *p.* and *a.* Wrinkled; furrowed or ridged. — *Corrugated iron*, common sheet-iron or 'galvanized' iron, bent into a series of regular grooves and ridges by being passed between powerful rollers. Iron thus treated will resist a much greater strain than flat iron, each groove representing a half tube; it is used for roofing, &c.—**Corrugant**, kor'ụ-gant, *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.—**Corrugation**, kor-ụ-gā'shon, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.—**Corrugator**, kor'ụ-gā-tėr, *n.* *Anat.* the small muscle situated on each side of the forehead, which knits the brows.

Corrupt, ko-rupt', *v.t.* [L. *corrumpo*, *corruptum*—*con*, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break; whence also *rupture*, *abrupt*, *disrupt*, &c.] To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to cause to rot; *fig.* to deprave; to pervert; to impair; to debase; to defile, taint, pollute, or infect; to bribe; to debase or render impure by alterations or innovations (language); to falsify (a text).—*v.i.* To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot; to become vitiated; to lose purity.—*a.* Changed from a sound to a putrid state; changed from the state of being correct, pure, or true to a worse state; vitiated; perverted; debased; impure; ready to be influenced by a bribe; infected with errors or mistakes (a *corrupt* text).—**Corrupter**, ko-rup'tėr, *n.* One who or that which corrupts. — **Corruptibility**, ko-rup'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* The possibility of being corrupted.—**Corruptible**, ko-rup'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being made corrupt, putrid, or rotten; subject to decay and destruction, debasement, depravation, &c.—**Corruptibleness**, ko-rup'ti-bl-nes, *n.*—**Corruptibly**, ko-rup'ti-bli, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.—**Corruption**, ko-rup'shon, *n.* [L. *corruptio*.] The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt, putrid, or rotten; putrid matter; pus; depravity; wickedness; loss of purity or integrity; debasement; impurity; depravation; pollution; defilement; vitiating influence; more specifically, bribery; *law*, an immediate consequence of attainder by which a person was formerly disabled from holding, inheriting, or transmitting lands. —**Corruptive**, ko-rup'tiv, *a.* Having the power of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating. —**Corruptless**, ko-rupt'les, *a.* Not susceptible of corruption or decay.—**Corruptly**, ko-rupt'li, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; with corruption; impurely; by bribery.—**Corruptness**, ko-rupt'nes, *n.* Corrupt quality or state putrid state.

Corsage, kor'sāj, *n.* [Fr.] A bodice.

Corsair, kor'sār, *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*, It. *corsaro*, from *corsa*, a course, a cruise, from L. *cursus*, a course. COURSE.] A pirate; a sea robber; a rover; a piratical vessel.

Corse, kors, *n.* [Same as *corpse*, Fr. *corps*; L. *corpus*, a body.] A corpse: a poetical word. —**Corselet**, kors'let, *n.* [Fr., a dim. of O.Fr. *cors*, L. *corpus*, the body.] A small cuirass, or armour to cover and protect the body; that part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached; the thorax. —**Corset**, kor'set, *n.* [Dim. of O.Fr. *cors*.] A pair of stays; a bodice.

Corsned, kors'ned, *n.* [A. Sax. *corsnæd*—*cor*, from root of *choose*, and A. Sax *snæd*, a mouthful, a bit.] Anciently, a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence; if the person were guilty the bread would produce convulsions and find no passage; if he were innocent it would cause no harm.

Cortege, kor-tāzh, *n.* [Fr., from It. *corteggio*, from *corte*, court.] A train of attendants.

Cortes, kor'tās, *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *corte*, court.] The Spanish and the Portuguese legislative assembly, answering to the parliament of Great Britain.

Cortex, kor'teks, *n.* [L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark; whence *cork*.] Bark, as of a tree; hence, an outer covering; *anat.* a membrane forming a covering or envelope for any part of the body. — **Cortical**, kor'ti-kal, *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling bark or rind; external; belonging to the external covering.—**Corticate**, **Corticated**, kor'ti-kāt, kor'ti-kā-ted, *a.* [L. *corticatus*.] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree.—**Corticiferous**, kor-ti-sif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing bark, or that which resembles it.—**Corticiform**, kor-tis'i-form, *a.* Resembling bark. — **Corticose**, **Corticous**, kor'ti-kōs, kor'ti-kus, *a.* Barky; full of bark.

Corundum, ko-run'dum, *n.* [Hind. *kurund*.] A mineral, next in hardness to the diamond, and consisting of nearly pure anhydrous alumina; the amethyst, ruby, sapphire, topaz, and emery are considered as varieties.

Coruscate, kor'us-kāt, *v.i.*—*coruscated*, *coruscating*. [L. *corusco*, *coruscatum*, to flash.] To flash; to lighten; to gleam; to glitter. — **Coruscation**, kor-us-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *coruscatio*.] A sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere; a flash; glitter; a blaze.

Corve, korv, *n.* Same as *Corb*.

Corvette, kor-vet', *n.* [Fr. *corvette*, from L. *corbita*, a ship of burden, from *corbis*, a basket.] A flush-decked vessel, ship-rigged, but without a quarter-deck, and having only one tier of guns.

Corvine, kor'vin, *a.* [L. *corvus*, a crow.] Pertaining to the crow, or the crow family of birds.

Corybant, kor'i-bant, *n.* pl. **Corybants** or **Corybantes**, kor-i-ban'tēz. [L. *corybas*, *corybantis*, Gr. *korybas*.] A priest of Cybele who celebrated the mysteries with mad dances to the sound of drum and cymbal. —**Corybantic**, kor-i-ban'tik, *a.* Madly agitated like the Corybantes.

Corymb, kō'rimb, *n.* [L. *corymbus*, Gr. *korymbos*, a cluster of fruit or flowers.] *Bot.* an inflorescence in which the flowers or blossoms are so arranged as to form a mass of flowers with a convex or level top, as in the hawthorn, candytuft, &c. — **Corymbiferous**, kō-rim-bif'ėr-us, *a.* *Bot.* producing corymbs; bearing fruit in clusters.—**Corymbose**, kō-rim'bōs, *a.* *Bot.* relating to or like a corymb.—**Corymbous**, kō-rim'bus, *a.* Corymbose.

Coryphæus, **Coryphæus**, kor-i-fē'us, *n.* [L. *coryphæus*, Gr. *koryphaios*, from *koryphē*, the head.] The chief of a chorus; the chief of a company.—**Coryphee**, ko-rē-fā, *n.* [Fr.] A ballet-dancer.

Coryza, ko-rī'za, *n.* [Gr.] *Med.* a cold in the head.

Co-secant, kō-sē'kant, *n.* [From *complement* and *secant*.] *Geom.* the secant of an arc or angle which is the complement of another arc or angle, that is, when added to it makes up 90°.

Cosen, **Cosenage**. COZEN, COZENAGE.

Cosey, **Cosy**, kō'zi, *a.* [Akin to Norse *koselig*, cosy, *kose sig*, to enjoy one's ease.] Well sheltered; snug; comfortable; social. Writ-

ten also *Coste, Coste, Cosy.* [Colloq.]—*n.* A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.—**Cosily,** kō'zi-li, *adv.* In a cosey, snug, or comfortable manner.

Cosher, kosh'ér, *v.t.* [Ir. *coscir*, a feast.] To levy exactions in the shape of feasts and lodgings, as formerly Irish landlords with their trains did on their tenants.—*v.i.* To treat with dainties or delicacies; to fondle; to pet. [Colloq.]—**Cosherer,** kosh'ér-ér, *n.* One who coshers.

Co-signatory, kō-sig-ni-ta-ri, *n.* One who signs a treaty or other agreement along with another or others. Also used as an adj.

Co-sine, kō'sin, *n.* [*Complement* and *sine.*] *Geom.* the sine of an arc or angle which is the complement of another, that is, when added to it makes 90°.

Cosmetic, kos-met'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kosmitikos*, from *kosmos*, order, beauty.] Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion.—*n.* Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps to beautify and improve the complexion.

Cosmic, Cosmical, kos'mik, kos'mi-kal, *a.* [Gr. *kosmikos*, from *kosmos*, the universe.] Relating to the universe and to the laws by which its order is maintained; hence, harmonious, as the universe; orderly; *astron.* rising or setting with the sun: the opposite of *acronycal.*—**Cosmically,** kos'mi-kal-li, *adv.* In a cosmic manner; with the sun at rising or setting: said of a star.

Cosmogony, kos-mog'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *kosmogonia*—*kosmos*, world, and root *gen*, to bring forth.] The origin or creation of the world or universe; the doctrine of the origin or formation of the universe.—**Cosmogonal, Cosmogonic, Cosmogonical,** kos-mog'o-nal, kos-mo-gon'ik, kos-mo-gon'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to cosmogony.—**Cosmogonist,** kos-mog'o-nist, *n.* One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe; one versed in cosmogony.

Cosmography, kos-mog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *kosmographia*—*kosmos*, the world, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the world or universe; the science which treats of the construction of the universe.—**Cosmographer,** kos-mog'ra-fér, *n.* One who describes the world or universe; one versed in cosmography.—**Cosmographic, Cosmographical,** kos-mo-graf'ik, kos-mo-graf'ik-al, *a.* Relating to cosmography.—**Cosmographically,** kos-mo-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a manner relating to cosmography.

Cosmology, kos-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kosmologia*—*kosmos*, the universe, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the world or universe; or a theory relating to the structure of the universe and the laws which underlie it; cosmogony.—**Cosmological,** kos-mo-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to cosmology.—**Cosmologist,** kos-mol'o-jist, *n.* One who describes the universe; one versed in cosmology.

Cosmopolitan, Cosmopolite, kos-mo-pol'i-tan, kos-mop'o-lit, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and *politēs*, a citizen.] A person who is nowhere a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.—*a.* Free from local, provincial, or national prejudices or attachments; at home all over the world; common to all the world.—**Cosmopolitanism, Cosmopolitism,** kos-mo-pol'i-tan-izm, kos-mop'o-lit-izm, *n.* The state of being a cosmopolitan; disregard of local or national prejudices, attachments, or peculiarities.

Cosmorama, kos-mo-rā'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, *horama*, a view.] A view or series of views of the world; an exhibition, through a lens or lenses, of drawings or paintings of cities, buildings, landscapes, &c., with suitable arrangements for illumination.—**Cosmoramic,** kos-mo-ram'ik, *a.* Relating to a cosmorama.

Cosmos, kos'mos, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, order, ornament, and hence the universe as an orderly and beautiful system.] The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and harmony combined in the universe.—**Cosmosphere,** kos'mo-sfér, *n.* An apparatus for showing the position of the earth at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars.

Cossack, kos'ak, *n.* [Rus. *kozak*, Turk. *kazak*, a robber.] One of a warlike people, very expert on horseback, inhabiting the steppes in the south of Russia, about the Don, &c.

Cosset, kos'et, *n.* [Comp. old *cose*, Icel. *kose*, a *kiss.*] A pet; a pet-lamb; a lamb brought up by hand.

Cost, kost, *n.* [O.Fr. *cost*, from *coster*, *couster* (Mod. Fr. *coûter*), to cost, from L. *constare*, to cost—*con*, and *stare*, to stand. STATE.] The price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased; amount in value expended or to be expended; charge; expense; *law*, the sum to be paid by the party losing in favour of the party prevailing, &c.; outlay, expense, or loss of any kind, as of time, labour, trouble, or the like; detriment; pain; suffering (he learned that to his *cost*).—*v.t.*—pret. and pp. **cost.** To require to be given or expended in order to purchase; to be bought for; to require to be undergone, borne, or suffered: often with two objects (to *cost* a person money or labour).—**Costless,** kost'les, *a.* Without cost; costing nothing.—**Costly,** kost'li, *a.* Of a high price; costing much; expensive; dear.—**Costliness,** kost'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being costly, high in price, or expensive.

Costal, kos'tal, *a.* [L. *costa*, a rib.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs.—**Costated, Costate,** kos'tā-ted, kos'tāt, *a.* Ribbed; marked with elevated lines.

Costard, kos'tárd, *n.* [Lit. a *ribbed* apple, O.Fr. *coste*, L. *costa*, a rib.] An apple; hence, humorously for the head. [*Shak.*]—**Costard-monger,** *n.* A coster-monger.

Costean, kos'tē-an, *v.t.* [Corn. *costhas*, dropped, and *stean*, tin.] In *mining*, to seek for a lode by sinking small pits.

Coster, Costermonger, kos'tér, kos'tér-mung-gér, *n.* [Originally *costard-monger*, a seller of apples.] A hawker who sells fruit or vegetables.

Costive, kos'tiv, *a.* [Contr. from It. *costipativo*, from L. *constipo*, to cram, to stuff. CONSTIPATE.] Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the bowels bound; constipated.—**Costively,** kos'tiv-li, *adv.* With costiveness.—**Costiveness,** kos'tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being costive; constipation.

Costmary, kost'ma-ri, *n.* [L. *costus*, Gr. *kostos*, an aromatic plant, and *Mary* (the Virgin).] A perennial composite plant, a native of the south of Europe, cultivated for the agreeable fragrance of the leaves.

Costrel, kos'trel, *n.* [W., from *koster*, what is consumed.] A small vessel, generally with ears so as to be suspended, used by labourers in harvest time; a vessel for holding wine.

Costume, kos'tūm, *n.* [Fr. *costume*, custom. CUSTOM.] An established mode of dress, the style of dress peculiar to a people or nation, to a particular period, or a particular class of people; a style of a particular style.—**Costumed,** kos'tūmd, *a.* Wearing a costume; dressed.—**Costumier,** kos-tū'mi-ér, kos'tūm-ér, *n.* One who prepares costumes, as for theatres, fancy-balls, &c.; one who deals in costumes.

Cosy, kō'zi, *a.* Same as *Cozy.*

Cot, kot, *n.* [A. Sax. *cot*, *cott*, a cot, chamber; Icel. and D. *kot*, a cot, G. *kot*, *kote*, a hut; *cote* is the same word. From this comes *cottage.*] A small house; a hut or cottage; a small bed or crib for a child to sleep in; *naut.* a sort of bed-frame suspended from the beams.

Co-tangent, kō-tan'jent, *n.* [*Complement* and *tangent.*] The tangent of an arc or angle which is the complement of another, that is, when added to it makes 90°.

Cote, kōt, *n.* [Gov.] A shelter or habitation for animals, as a dove-*cote*; a sheep-fold (*Mil.*)]; a cottage or hut.

Cotemporaneous, Cotemporary, kō-tem'po-rā''nē-us, kō-tem'po-ra-ri. CONTEMPORANEOUS, CONTEMPORARY.

Co-tenant, kō-ten'ant, *n.* A tenant in common.

Coterie, kō'te-rē, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *coterie*, an association of villagers, *cota*, a cottage. Cot.] A set or circle of friends who are in the habit of meeting for social or literary intercourse or other purposes; a clique.

Coterminous, kō-tér'mi-nus, *a.* CONTERMINOUS.

Cothurnus, Cothurn, kō-thér'nus, kō'thérn, *n.* [L. *cothurnus.*] A buskin; a kind of high laced shoe, such as was anciently worn by tragic actors; hence, *fig.* tragedy.—**Cothurnate,** kō-thér'nāt, *a.* Buskined; tragical; solemn and elevated.

Cotidal, kō-tī'dal, *a.* Marking an equality of tides.

Cotill, n., Cotillion, ko-til'yon, *n.* [Fr. *cotillon.*] A kind of brisk dance; a tune which regulates the dance.

Cotquean, kot'kwēn, *n.* A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women. [*Shak.*]

Co-trustee, kō-trus-tē', *n.* A joint trustee.

Cotswold, kots'wōld, *n.* A sheep of a breed belonging to the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire.

Cottage, kot'āj, *n.* [From *cot.*] A cot or small dwelling-house; a small country residence or detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living.—**Cottaged,** kot'ājd, *a.* Set or covered with cottages.—**Cottager,** kot'āj-ér, *n.* One who lives in a hut or cottage.—**Cottage-piano,** *n.* A small upright piano.—**Cotter, Cottier,** kot'ér, kot'i-ér, *n.* A cottager; one who inhabits a cot or cottage, dependent upon a farm, having sometimes a piece of land. Written also *Cottar.*—**Cottierism,** kot'i-ér-izm, *n.* The system of holding a cottage with a small portion of land directly from a proprietor, the tenancy being annual. Called also *Cottier Tenure.*

Cotton, kot'n, *n.* [Fr. *coton*, from Ar. *qotonn.*] A soft downy substance resembling fine wool, growing in the pods or seed-vessels of certain plants, being the material of a large proportion of cloth for apparel and furniture; cloth made of cotton.—*a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton.—*v.i.* To fraternize; to agree or get on (with). [Colloq.]—**Cottony,** kot'n-i, *a.* Downy or soft like cotton; pertaining to or resembling cotton.—**Cotton-gin,** *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from raw cotton.—**Cotton-grass,** *n.* A name of plants of the sedge family with white cottony spikes.—**Cotton-plant,** *n.* A malvaceous tropical perennial shrub of various species, indigenous to both the Old and the New World, with a three or five celled capsule, which contains numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton.—**Cotton-press,** *n.* A machine for pressing cotton into bales.—**Cotton-wood,** *n.* A tree of the poplar genus, a native of North America.—**Cotton-wool,** *n.* A name sometimes given to raw cotton.

Cotyle, Cotyla, kot'i-lē, kot'i-la, *n.* [Gr. *kotylē*, a hollow.] The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation; one of the suctorial cups or disks of the arms of a cuttle-fish.

Cotyledon, kot-i-lē'don, *n.* [Gr. *kotylēdōn*, from *kotylē*, a hollow.] *Bot.* the seed-leaf; the first leaf or leaves of the embryo plant, forming, together with the radicle and plumule the embryo, which exists in every seed capable of germination; *anat.* a tuft of vessels adhering to the chorion of some animals.—**Cotyledonal,** kot-i-lē'do-nal, *a.* Belonging to a cotyledon; resembling a cotyledon.—**Cotyledonary,** kot-i-lē'do-na-ri, *a.* *Anat.* having the tuft called cotyledon (*cotyledonary* placenta).—**Cotyledonous,** kot-i-lē'do-nus, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having cotyledons.—**Cotyliform,** ko-til'i-form, *a.* [Having the form of a cotyla; cup-shaped.—**Cotyloid,** kot'i-loid, *a.* Cup-shaped; cotyliform.

Couch, kouch, *v.t.* [Fr. *coucher*, O.Fr. *colcher*, Pr. *colcar*, It. *colcare*, from L. *collocare*, to lay, to place—*col* for *con*, and *locare*, to place.] To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose; to recline; to lie or crouch with body close to the ground, as a beast; to stoop; to bend the body or back (O.T.); to lie or be outspread (O.T.).—*v.t.* To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor (to couch malt); to express in obscure terms that

imply what is to be understood: with *under;* to fix a spear in the rest in the posture of attack; *surg.* to cure of cataract in the eye by depressing the crystalline lens.—*n.* A bed; a seat for repose or on which one may lie down undressed; any place for repose, as the lair of a wild beast, &c.; a heap of steeped barley spread out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so convert the grain into malt. —**Couchant**, kouch'ant, *a.* Lying down; squatting. [*Tenn.*]—**Coucher**, kouch'ėr, *n.* One who couches.

Couch-grass, kouch'gras, *n.* [A corruption of *quitch* or *quick grass.*] A species of grass which infests arable land, spreading over a field with great rapidity, being propagated both by seed and by its creeping root-stock.

Cougar, kö'gär, *n.* [Native name modified.] A quadruped of the cat kind, 7 or 8 feet in length, one of the most destructive of all the animals of America, particularly in the warmer parts. Called also *Puma* and *Red Tiger.*

Cough, kof, *n.* [Imitative of the sound; like D. *kuch*, a cough; G. *keichen*, *keuchen*, to pant, cough.] A deep inspiration of air followed by a spasmodic and sonorous expiration, excited by the sensation of the presence of some irritating cause in the air-passages.—*v.i.* To give a cough; to expel the air from the lungs suddenly with noise.—*v.t.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; to expectorate: with *up* (to *cough up* phlegm).—*To cough down*, to put down an unpopular or too lengthy speaker by simulated coughs.—**Cougher**, kof'ėr, *n.* One that coughs.

Could, kųd, *v.*, pret. of *can.* [O.E. *coude*, A. Sax. *cuthe*, pret. of *cunnan*, to be able. See CAN. *L* has been improperly introduced through the influence of *would* and *should.*] Was able, capable, or susceptible.

Coulee, kö-lā, *n.* [Fr., from *couler*, to flow.] *Geol.* a stream of lava, whether flowing or consolidated.

Coulisse, kö-lēs, *n.* [Fr.] One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre, or the space included between the side scenes.

Coulter, kōl'tėr, *n.* [L. *culter*, a knife, a coulter.] An iron blade or knife inserted into the beam of a plough for the purpose of cutting the ground and facilitating the separation of the furrow-slice by the ploughshare.

Coumarine, kö'ma-rēn, *n.* [From *coumarou*, a tree of Guiana.] A vegetable principle obtained from the Tonka-bean, used in medicine and to give flavour to the Swiss cheese called schabzieger.

Council, koun'sil, *n.* [Fr. *concile*, from L. *concilium*—*con*, together, and root *cal*, to summon; akin *conciliate*, *reconcile*. This word is often improperly confounded with *counsel.*] An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice (a common *council*, an ecumenical *council*, the privy-*council*); act of deliberation; consultation, as of a council. —*Council of war*, an assembly of officers of high rank called to consult with the commander-in-chief of an army or admiral of a fleet on matters of supreme importance.—**Councillor**, koun'sil-ėr, *n.* The member of a council; specifically, a member of a common council or of the privy-council.—**Council-board**, *n.* The board or table round which a council holds consultation: the council itself in deliberation or session.—**Council-man**, *n.* A member of a city common council.

Counsel, koun'sel, *n.* [Fr. *conseil*, from L. *consilium*, advice, from *consulo*, to consult, deliberate. Akin *consult.*] Opinion or advice, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; consultation; interchange of opinions; deliberation; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes (to keep one's *counsel*); intent or purpose; one who gives counsel in matters of law; any counsellor or advocate engaged in a cause in court, or the counsellors, barristers, or sergeants united in the management of a case collectively.—*Queen's* (*king's*) *counsel*, barristers appointed counsel to the crown on the nomination of the lord-chancellor, and taking precedence over ordinary barristers.—*v.t.*—*counselled*, *counselling.* To give advice or deliberate opinion to, for the government of conduct; to advise, exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct; to recommend or give an opinion in favour of. —**Counseller**, koun'sel-ėr, *n.* Any person who gives counsel or advice; an adviser; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients; a barrister.—**Counsellorship**, koun'sel-ėr-ship, the office of a counsellor.

Count, kount, *v.t.* [Fr. *conter*, *compter*, from L. *computare*, to compute. COMPUTE.] To tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, in order to ascertain the whole number of units in a collection; to reckon; to number; to compute; to esteem, account, think, judge, or consider.—*To count out*, to bring (a meeting) to a close by numbering the members and finding a quorum not present, as in the House of Commons, where this is done by the speaker.—*v.i.* To be added or reckoned in with others; to reckon; to rely: in this sense with *on* or *upon* (to *count on* assistance).—*n.* The act of numbering; reckoning; number; *law*, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint.—**Countable**, koun'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being counted or numbered.—**Counter**, koun'tėr, *n.* One who counts, numbers, or reckons; that which is used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games, such as a small plate of metal, ivory, wood, &c.; a counterfeit or imitation of a coin; a registering apparatus or tell-tale; a table or board on which money is counted; a table in a shop over which sales are made, and on which goods are exposed for sale.—**Countless**, kount'les, *a.* Not capable of being counted; innumerable.—**Counting-house**, *n.* A house or room appropriated by mercantile men to the business of keeping their books, accounts, &c.

Count, kount, *n.* [Fr. *comte*, from L. *comes*, *comitis*, a companion, a companion of the emperor or a king—*com* for *con*, with, and stem of *eo*, *itum*, to go, seen also in *ambition*, *exit*, *transit*, *perish*, &c.] A title of foreign nobility, equivalent to the English *earl*, and whose domain is a *county.*—**Countess**, koun'tes, *n.* The wife of an earl or count, or a lady possessed of the same dignity in her own right.

Countenance, koun'te-nans, *n.* [Fr. *contenance*, demeanour, way of acting or holding one's self, from *contenir*, to contain. CONTAIN.] The whole form of the face; the features considered as a whole; the visage; the face; appearance or expression of the face; favour expressed towards a person; good-will; support.—*In countenance*, in favour or estimation; free from shame or dismay.—*Out of countenance*, confounded; abashed; not bold or assured.—*v.t.*—*countenanced*, *countenancing.* To favour; to encourage; to aid; to support; to abet.—**Countenancer**, koun'te-nan-sėr, *n.* One who countenances, favours, or supports.

Counter, koun'tėr, *adv.* [Fr. *contre*, from L. *contra*—*con*, and *tra*, denoting direction, as in *intra*, *extra*, *ultra.*] In an opposite direction; in opposition; contrariwise; in the wrong way (to run *counter* to wishes). —*a.* Adverse; opposite; opposing; antagonistic.—*n.* *Music*, formerly an under part serving for contrast to a principal part, now equivalent to *counter-tenor*, that part of a horse which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.

Counteract, koun-tėr-akt', *v.t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency; to oppose, withstand, contravene, or resist.—**Counteraction**, koun'tėr-ak-shon, *n.* Action in opposition; hindrance; resistance.—**Counteractive**, koun'tėr-ak-tiv, *a.* Tending to counteract.—*n.* One who or that which counteracts.—**Counter-agent**, *n.* Anything which counteracts or acts in opposition; an opposing agent.

Counter-approach, koun'tėr-ap-prōch, *n.* *Fort.* works thrown up by the besieged to hinder the approach of the besiegers.

Counter-attraction, koun'tėr-at-trak"shon, *n.* Opposite attraction.—**Counter-attractive**, koun'tėr-at-trak"tiv, *a.* Attracting in an opposite way.

Counterbalance, koun-tėr-bal'ans, *v.t.* To serve as a balance to; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect.—*n.* Equal weight, power, or agency acting in opposition to anything; counterpoise.

Counterchange, koun'tėr-chānj, *n.* Exchange; reciprocation [*Shak.*]—*v.t.* To give and receive; to cause to make alternate changes; to alternate. [*Tenn.*]

Countercharge, koun'tėr-chärj, *n.* An opposite charge.

Countercharm, koun'tėr-chärm, *n.* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.—*v.t.* To destroy the effect of a charm.

Countercheck, koun'tėr-chek, *v.t.* To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.—*n.* Check; stop; rebuke; a censure to check a reprover.

Countercurrent, koun'tėr-kur-ent, *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

Counterdraw, koun-tėr-dra', *v.t.* To copy, as a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent substance, through which the strokes appear and are traced with a pencil.

Counter-evidence, koun'tėr-ev-i-dens, *n.* Evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

Counterfeit, koun'tėr-fit, *a.* [Fr. *contrefait*, made to correspond—*contre*, against, and *faire*, to make.] Made in imitation of something else, with a view to pass the false copy for genuine or original; forged; not genuine; base; assuming the appearance of something; false; spurious; hypocritical.—*n.* One who pretends to be what he is not; an impostor; a cheat; that which is made in imitation of something with a view to defraud by passing the false for the true.—*v.t.* To copy or imitate with a view to pass off as original or genuine; to make a likeness or resemblance of with a view to defraud; to forge; to imitate or copy generally; to sham or pretend.—*v.i.* to feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception.—**Counterfeiter**, koun'tėr-fit-ėr, *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger; one who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretences.

Counterfoil, koun'tėr-foil, *n.* [*Counter*, and *foil*, from L. *folium*, a leaf.] A portion of a document, such as a bank cheque or draft, which is retained by the person giving the other part, and on which is noted the main particulars contained in the principal document.

Counterforce, koun'tėr-fōrs, *n.* An opposing or counteracting force.

Counter-irritant, koun'tėr-ir-i-tant, *n.* *Med.* an irritant substance employed to relieve another irritation or inflammation, as mustard, croton-oil, Spanish-flies.—**Counter-irritation**, koun'tėr-ir-i-tā"shon, *n.* *Med.* the production of an artificial irritation.

Countermand, koun-tėr-mand', *v.t.* [Fr. *contremander*—*contre*, and *mander*, L. *mando*, to command.] To revoke, as a former command; to order or direct in opposition to an order before given, thereby annulling it.—*n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command by a subsequent order.

Countermarch, koun-tėr-märch', *v.i.* To march back.—*n.* A marching back; a returning; a change of measures.

Countermark, koun'tėr-märk, *n.* An additional mark made for greater security or more sure identification; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, to show the metal to be standard; a mark on a coin already stamped indicating a change of value, or that it had been taken from an enemy; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age.—*v.t.* To add a countermark to.

Countermine, koun'tėr-min, *n.* *Milit.* a mine sunk in search of the enemy's mine or till it meets it, to defeat its effect; *fig.* a stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance; an opposing scheme or plot. —*v.t.* To mine so as to discover or destroy an enemy's mine; *fig.* to frustrate by secret

and opposite measures.—*v.t.* To make a countermine; to counterplot.

Countermotion, koun'tér-mō-shon, *n.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another. — **Countermove, Countermovement**, koun'tér-mōv, koun'tér-mōv-ment, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

Counterpane, koun'tér-pān, *n.* [From older *counterpoint*, O.Fr. *contrepoinct*, corruptly derived from L.L. *culcita puncta*, lit. stitched quilt. QUILT, POINT.] A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt.

Counterpart, koun'tér-pärt, *n.* A part that answers to or resembles another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a thing or person exactly resembling another; a copy; a duplicate; the thing that supplements another thing or completes it; a complement.

Counterplot, koun'tér-plot, *v.t.* To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem. —*n.* A plot or artifice set afoot in order to oppose another.

Counterpoint, koun'tér-point, *n.* The art of writing music in several distinct parts or themes proceeding simultaneously, as distinguished from harmony, which depends more for its effect on the composition and progression of whole chords than on the melody of each separate part; so called because the points which formerly represented musical notes were written under or against each other on the lines; often used, but improperly, as equivalent to *harmony*.

Counterpoise, koun'tér-poiz, *v.t.* To weigh against with equal weight; to equal in weight; to counterbalance; to act against with equal power or effect; to balance.—*n.* A weight equal to and acting in opposition to another weight; equal power or force acting in opposition; state of being in equilibrium by being balanced by another weight or force.

Counterpoison, koun'tér-poi-sn, *n.* One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote.

Counterpressure, koun'tér-pre-shūr, *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.

Counterproject, koun'tér-proj-ekt, *n.* A project brought forward in opposition to another.

Counterproof, koun'tér-prōf, *n.* An impression yielded by a newly-printed proof of an engraved plate, by passing the proof again through the press with a fresh sheet of paper, on which the ink is thrown off.

Counter-revolution, koun'tér-rev-ō-lū-shon, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

Counterscarp, koun'tér-skärp, *n.* *Fort.* the slope of the ditch nearest the enemy and opposite the scarp; the face of the ditch sloping down from the covered-way.

Countersign, koun'tér-sin, *v.t.* To sign (a document) formally or officially in proof of its genuineness; to attest or witness by signature.—*n.* A private signal, word, or phrase given to a guard with orders to let no man pass unless he first give that sign; a watchword; also, the signature of a subordinate to a writing signed by his superior, to attest its authenticity. — **Countersignature**, koun'tér-sig-na-tūr, *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.—**Countersignal**, koun'tér-sig-nal, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another.

Countersink, koun'tér-singk, *v.t.* To form a cavity in timber or other materials so as to receive the head of a bolt, screw, &c., and make it flush with the surface; to sink below or even with a surface, as the head of a screw, bolt, &c., by making a depression for it in the material.—*n.* A drill or brace-bit for countersinking; the cavity made by countersinking.

Counter-tenor, koun'tér-ten-ér, *n.* *Mus.* the highest male adult voice, having about the same compass as the alto, with which term this is sometimes confounded; a singer with this voice.

Countervail, koun'tér-vāl, *v.t.* [Fr. *contrevaloir*. AVAIL.] To act with equivalent force or effect against anything; to balance; to compensate; to equal.—*n.* Equal weight, strength, or value; compensation; requital.

Countervallation, *n.* CONTRAVALLATION.

Counterview, koun'tér-vū, *n.* An opposite or opposing view; a posture in which two persons front each other; opposition; contrast.

Counterweigh, koun'tér-wā, *v.t.* To weigh against; to counterbalance. — **Counterweight**, koun'tér-wāt, *n.* A weight in the opposite scale; a counterpoise.

Counterwheel, koun'tér-whēl, *v.t.* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

Counterwork, koun'tér-werk, *v.t.* To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations. —*n.* A work in opposition or in answer to another.

Country, kun'tri, *n.* [Fr. *contrée*, from L.L. *contrata*, country, from L. *contra*, against, opposite; *country* being thus literally the land opposite or before us. A kin *counter*, adv., *encounter*.] A tract of land; a region; the land occupied by a particular race of people; a state; a person's native or adopted land.—*The country*, the rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns; the inhabitants of a region; the people; the public; the parliamentary electors of a state, or the constituencies of a state, collectively.—*a.* Pertaining to the country or to a district at a distance from a city; rural; rustic.—**Countrified**, kun'tri-fid, *a.* Having the airs or manner of a rustic. — **Countryman**, kun'tri-man, *n.* One born in the same country with another; one who dwells in the country as opposed to the town; a rustic; an inhabitant or native of a region.—**Countrywoman**, kun'tri-wu-man, *n.* A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town; a woman born in the same country; a female inhabitant or native of a region. — **Country-dance**, *n.* [*Country* and *dance*; not from Fr. *contre-danse*, which is a kind of quadrille.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines.

County, koun'ti, *n.* [L.L. *comitatus*, from *comes*, *comitis*, a count. COUNT.] Originally, the district or territory of a count or earl; now, a district or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory for certain purposes in the administration of justice; a shire (which see); a count†; an earl or lord†.—*a.* Pertaining to a county.—*County town*, the chief town of a county; that town where the various courts of a county are held.

Coup, kō, *n.* A French term for stroke or blow, and used in various connections, to convey the idea of promptness, force, or violence.—*Coup d'état* (kō-dā-tā), a sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy; specifically, a daring or forcible alteration of the constitution of a country without the consent or concurrence of the people. —*Coup de grace* (kōd-grās), the finishing stroke.—*Coup de main* (kōd-man), a sudden attack or enterprise.—*Coup d'œil* (kōdē-yē), glance of the eye; a comprehensive or rapid view.—*Coup de soleil* (kōd-so-lāyē), sunstroke.

Coupé, kō-pā, *n.* [Fr.] The front or end compartment of a diligence; the front or end compartment of a railway carriage seated on one side; a four-wheeled carriage carrying two inside, with driver's seat.

Couple, kup'l, *n.* [Fr. *couple*, from L. *copula*, a band, bond, connection.] Two of the same class or kind, connected or considered together; a brace; a pair; a male and female connected by marriage, betrothed, or otherwise allied; *mech.* two equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions; *elect.* one of the pairs of plates of two metals which compose a battery, called a *galvanic* or *voltaic couple*; *carp.* one of a pair of opposite rafters in a roof, united at the top where they meet. —*v.t.*—*coupled*, *coupling*. To link, chain, or otherwise connect; to fasten together; to unite, as husband and wife; to marry. —*v.i.* To copulate. — **Coupler**, kup'lér, *n.* One who or that which couples; specifically, the mechanism by which any two of the ranks of keys, or keys and pedals, of an organ are connected together.—

Couplet, kup'let, *n.* Two verses or lines of poetry, especially two that rhyme together; a pair of rhymes.—**Coupling**, kup'ling, *n.* The act of one who couples; that which couples or connects; a coupler; a contrivance for connecting one portion of a system of shafting with another; the chains or rods connecting the carriages, &c., of a train. — **Coupling-box**, *n.* The box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft permanently coupled.

Coupon, kū'pon, *n.* [Fr., from *couper*, to cut.] An interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds, and so called because it is cut off or detached and given up when a payment is made; hence, generally one of a series of tickets which binds the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service, or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received.

Coupure, kō-pūr', *n.* [Fr., from *couper*, to cut.] *Fort.* an intrenchment made by the besieged behind a breach, with a view to protract the defence; also a passage cut to facilitate sallies.

Courage, kur'ij, *n.* [Fr. *courage*, from L. *cor*, the heart, whence also *cordial*, &c.] That quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear; bravery; intrepidity; valour; boldness; resolution; disposition or frame of mind (*Shak.*)†. — **Courageous**, ku-rā'jus, *a.* Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; bold; daring; intrepid. —**Courageously**, ku-rā'jus-li, *adv.* In a courageous manner.—**Courageousness**, ku-rā'jus-nes, *n.*

Courier, kō'rē-ér, *n.* [Fr. *courrier*, from *courir*, L. *currere*, to run.] A messenger sent express with letters or despatches; an attendant on a party travelling abroad whose especial duty is to make all arrangements at hotels and on the journey.

Course, kōrs, *n.* [Fr. *cours*, *course*, a course, a race, direction, way, &c.; from L. *cursus*, L.L. also *curso*, from *currere*, *cursum*, to run (whence *current*, *incur*, *recur*, &c.).] A running, race, flight, career; a moving or motion forward in any direction; a continuous progression or advance; the direction of motion; the line in which a body moves; the ground or path marked out for a race; continuous or gradual advance; progress; order of succession; stated or orderly method of proceeding; customary or established sequence; series of successive and methodical proceedings; systematized order in arts or sciences for illustration or instruction (*courses* of studies, &c.); way of life or conduct; line of behaviour (to follow evil *courses*); the part of a meal served at one time; *arch.* a continued range of stones or bric[illegible] the same height throughout the [illegible] or faces of a building; *naut.* one of [illegible] sails that hang from a ship's lowest yards; *pl.* the menstrual flux; catamenia.—*v.t.*—*coursed*, *coursing*. To hunt; to pursue; to chase; to hunt (hares) with greyhounds; to drive with speed; to run through or over.—*v.i.* To move with speed; to run or move about.—*Of course*, by consequence; in regular or natural order; naturally; without special direction or provision.—**Courser**, kōr'sér, *n.* One who courses; a swift horse; a war-horse: used chiefly in poetry; a swift-footed cream-coloured bird of the plover tribe; any bird of the cursorial order, or runners.

Court, kōrt, *n.* [O.Fr. *cort*, *court* (Fr. *cour*), from L. *cors*, *cortis*, contracted from *cohors*, *cohortis*, a yard, a *court*—*co* for *cum*, and *hor*, a root seen in *hortus*, a garden, also in *garden*, *garth*.] An inclosed uncovered area, whether behind or in front of a house, or surrounded by buildings; a court-yard; an alley, lane, close, or narrow street; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince; all the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a sovereign; a hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered; the persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, as distinguished from the counsel or jury; any judicial body, civil, military, or ecclesias-

tical; the sitting of a judicial assembly; attention directed to a person in power to gain favour; civility; flattery; address to gain favour (to pay *court* to a person).—*v.t.* To endeavour to gain the favour of or win over by attention and address; to flatter; to seek the affections or love of; to woo; to solicit for marriage; to attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek (to *court* applause); to hold out inducements to; to invite.—*v.i.* To pay one's addresses; to woo.—**Courteous**, kör'te-us, *a.* Having courtly, refined, or elegant manners; characterized by courtesy; affable; condescending; polite.—**Courteously**, kör'te-us-li, *adv.* In a courteous manner.—**Courteousness**, kört'ē-us-nes, *n.*—**Courter**, kōr'tėr, *n.* One who courts or endeavours to gain favour; one who wooes; a wooer.—**Courtesan**, **Courtezan**, kōr'te-zan, *n.* A prostitute.—**Courtesanship**, **Courtezanship**, kōr'te-zan-ship, *n.* The character or practice of a courtesan.—**Courtesy**, kōr'te-si, *n.* Politeness of manners, combined with kindness; polished manners or urbanity shown in behaviour towards others; an act of civility or respect; a movement of reverence, civility, or respect made by a woman by a slight inclination of the body and bending of the knees; a curtsey (in this sense pronounced kėrt'si); favour or indulgence, as contradistinguished from right.—*Courtesy title*, a title assumed or popularly accorded and to which the individual has no valid claim, as the title marquis to the eldest son of a duke, viscount to the eldest son of an earl, &c.—**Courtier**, kōr'ti-ėr, *n.* One who attends or frequents the court of a sovereign; one who courts or flatters another with a view to obtain favour, &c.—**Courtly**, kōrt'li, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a prince's court; refined and dignified; elegant; polite; courteous.—**Courtliness**, kōrt'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being courtly.—**Courtship**, kōrt'ship, *n.* The act of courting or soliciting favour; wooing.—**Court-card**, *a.* A corruption of *coat-card* (which see).—**Court-day**, *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.—**Court-dress**, *n.* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.—**Court-hand**, *n.* The old manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.—**Court-house**, *n.* A house in which established courts are held.—**Court-martial**, *n.* pl. **Courts-martial**. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military or naval offences.—**Court-party**, *n.* A political party attached to the court, as opposed to the nation at large.—**Court-plaster**, *n.* A fine kind of sticking-plaster.—**Court-rolls**, *n. pl.* The records of a court.—**Court-sword**, *n.* A slight dress sword worn at levees.—**Court-yard**, *n.* A court or inclosure round a house or adjacent to it.

Cousin, kuz'n, *n.* [Fr. *cousin*, from L.L. *cosinus*, for L. *consobrinus*, a cousin—*con*, and *sobrinus*, akin to *soror*, a sister.] The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; in a wider and now less usual sense, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; a kinsman or kinswoman; a blood-relation; a title given by a monarch to a nobleman.—**Cousinhood**, kuz'n-hud, *n.* The state of being cousins; the individuals connected with a family regarded collectively.—**Cousinly**, kuz'n-li, *a.* Like or becoming a cousin.—**Cousinship**, kuz'n-ship, *n.* The state of being cousins; cousinhood.—**Cousin-german**, *n.* A first or full cousin.

Cove, kōv, *n.* [A. Sax. *cofa*, a chamber, a cave; allied to Icel. *kofi*, Sw. *kofwa*, a hut.] A small inlet, creek, or bay; a sheltered recess in the sea-shore; *arch.* any kind of concave moulding; the concavity of a vault.—*v.t.*—*coved*, *coving*. To arch over.

Covenant, kuv'e-nant, *n.* [O.Fr. *covenant*, for *convenant*, from L. *convenire*, to agree—*con*, and *venio*, to come. CONVENE.] A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons to do or to forbear some act or thing; a contract; a compact; a bargain, arrangement, or stipulation; a writing containing the terms of agreement or contract between parties.—*v.i.* To enter into a formal agreement; to contract; to bind one's self by contract.—*v.t.* To grant or promise by covenant. [O.T.]—**Covenantee**, kuv'e-nan-tē", *n.* The person to whom a covenant is made.—**Covenanter**, kuv'e-nan-tėr, *n.* One who makes a covenant; a term specially applied to those who joined in the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, and in particular those who resisted the government of Charles II., and fought and suffered for adherence to their own form of worship.—**Covenantor**, kuv'e-nan-tor", *n.* *Law*, the person who makes a covenant and subjects himself to the penalty of its breach.

Cover, kuv'ėr, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *covrir*, Fr. *couvrir*, from L. *cooperire*—*con*, intens., and *operire*, to cover.] To overspread the surface of with another substance; to lay or set over; to overspread so as to conceal; to envelop; to wrap up; to clothe; to shelter; to protect; to defend; to cloak; to screen; to invest with; to brood over; to be sufficient for; to include; to comprehend; to be equal to; to be co-extensive with.—*n.* Anything which is laid, set, or spread over another thing; anything which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance; shelter; defence; protection; concealment and protection; shrubbery, woods, underbrush, &c., which shelter and conceal game; the articles laid at table for the use of one person—plate, spoon, knife and fork, &c.—**Covered-way**, *n.* *Fort.* the level space or ground between the top of the counterscarp or outer slope of the main ditch and the glacis.—**Coverer**, kuv'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who or that which covers.—**Covering**, kuv'ėr-ing, *n.* That which covers; anything spread or laid over another, whether for security, protection, shelter, or concealment; clothing; dress; wrapper; envelope.—**Coverlet**, kuv'ėr-let, *n.* [O.Fr. *covre-lit*, *couvre-lit*, a bed-cover—*covrir*, to cover, and *lit*, L. *lectus*, a bed.] The upper covering of a bed.—**Coverlid**, kuv'ėr-lid, *n.* A coverlet. [*Tenn.*]

Covert, kuv'ėrt, *a.* [O.Fr. *covert*, part. of *covrir*, to cover.] Kept secret or concealed; not open (*covert* fraud or enmity); *law*, under cover, authority, or protection.—*n.* A place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defence; a thicket; a shady place or a hiding-place; *pl.* feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wing or tail of birds.—**Covertly**, kuv'ėrt-li, *adv.* Secretly; in private; insidiously.—**Covertness**, kuv'ėrt-nes, *n.* Secrecy; privacy.—**Coverture**, kuv'ėr-tūr, *n.* Covering; shelter; defence; *law*, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under the cover or power of her husband.—**Covert-way**. Same as *Covered-way*: see under COVER.

Covet, kuv'et, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *coveiter* (Fr. *convoiter*), from L. *cupidus*, desirous, *cupio*, to desire.] To desire or wish for with eagerness; to desire earnestly to obtain or possess; to desire inordinately; to desire with a greedy or envious longing; to long for; to hanker after.—*v.i.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.—**Covetable**, kuv'e-ta-bl, *a.* That may be coveted.—**Coveter**, kuv'e-tėr, *n.* One who covets.—**Covetingly**, kuv'e-ting-li, *adv.* With eager desire to possess.—**Covetous**, kuv'e-tus, *a.* Very desirous; eager to obtain; inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; avaricious.—**Covetously**, kuv'e-tus-li, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire; eagerly; avariciously.—**Covetousness**, kuv'e-tus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being covetous; avarice; cupidity; greediness; craving.

Covey, kuv'i, *n.* [O.Fr. *covee*, Fr. *couvée*, a brood, from *couver*, *cover*, to sit on or brood, L. *cubare*, to lie; seen also in *incubate*.] A brood or hatch of birds; an old fowl with her brood of young; a small flock: usually confined to partridges.

Covin, **Covine**, kuv'in, *n.* [O.Fr. *covine*, from L. *convenire*. COVENANT.] *Law*, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person; deceitful contrivance.—**Covinous**, kuv'i-nus, *a.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

Cow, kou, *n.* pl. **Cows**, kouz, old pl. **Kine**, kin. [A. Sax. *cū*, pl. *cȳ*; G. *kuh*, D. and Dan. *koe*, Icel. *kȳr*; the same root appears in Skr. *go*, nom. *gaus*, a cow, an ox. *Kine* is a double plural, the *en* form as in *oxen* being added to the older form.] The general term applied to the females of the bovine genus or ox, the most valuable to man of all the ruminating animals, on account of her milk, flesh, hide, &c.—**Cow-bane**, *n.* A kind of hemlock, water-hemlock, highly poisonous, being sometimes fatal to cattle who eat its leaves.—**Cow-berry**, *n.* Red whortleberry.—**Cow-bunting**, **Cow-troopial**, *n.* An American bird belonging to the starling tribe, remarkable for dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds to be hatched.—**Cow-catcher**, *n.* A strong frame in front of locomotives for removing obstructions, such as strayed cattle, from the rails.—**Cow-chervil**, **Cow-parsley**. Popular names of several perennial herbs of the carrot family, said to be eaten by cattle.—**Cow-feeder**, **Cow-keeper**, *n.* One whose business it is to feed or keep cows; a dairyman.—**Cow-grass**, **Cow-pea**, *n.* A kind of clover having bright red flowers.—**Cow-hide**, *n.* The hide or skin of a cow, made or to be made into leather; a strong whip made of such leather.—*v.t.* To thrash or whip with a lash of cow-hide.—**Cow-parsnip**. A plant of the carrot family, sometimes used in England for fattening hogs.—**Cow-pox**, *n.* A disease which appears on the teats of the cow in the form of vesicles or blisters, the fluid or virus contained in which is capable of communicating the disease to the human subject, and of conferring, in the great majority of instances, security against small-pox.—**Cowslip**, kou'slip, *n.* [A. Sax. *cū-slyppe*, *cū-sloppe*, the latter part of the name apparently meaning dung.] A perennial herb of the primrose family, growing in moist places in Britain.—*Cowslip wine*, a beverage made by fermenting cowslips with sugar, and used as a domestic soporific.—**Cow-tree**, *n.* A name given to various species of South American trees, which on incision yield a rich milky nutritious juice in such abundance as to render it an important article of food.

Cow, kou, *v.t.* [Dan. *kue*, Icel. *kúga*, to depress, subdue, keep under.] To sink the spirits or courage of; to daunt, dishearten, intimidate, overawe.

Coward, kou'ėrd, *n.* [Fr. *couard*, It. *codardo*, from L. *cauda*, a tail, the name being originally applied to the timid hare from its short tail.] A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a craven; a dastard; a faint-hearted, timid, or pusillanimous man.—*a.* Destitute of courage; timid; of, proceeding from, or expressive of fear or timidity.—**Cowardice**, kou'ėr-dis, *n.* [Fr. *couardise*.] Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger.—**Cowardly**, kou'ėrd-li, *a.* Wanting courage to face danger; timid; timorous; pusillanimous; faint-hearted; mean; base; proceeding from fear of danger; befitting a coward.—*adv.* In the manner of a coward.—**Cowardliness**, kou'ėrd-li-nes, *n.* Cowardice.

Cowdie-pine. Same as *Cowrie-pine*.

Cower, kou'ėr, *v.i.* [Same word as Sc. *curr*, to squat; Icel. *kúra*, Dan. *kure*, Sw. *kura*, to doze, to rest; G. *kauern*, to cower.] To squat; to stoop or sink downward, as from terror, discomfort, &c.

Cowhage, **Cow-itch**, kou'āj, kou'ich, *n.* [Hind. *kiwanch*, cowhage.] The short, brittle hairs of the pods of a leguminous plant, which easily penetrate the skin, and produce an intolerable itching; they are administered in honey or treacle as a vermifuge.

Cowl, koul, *n.* [A. Sax. *cufle*, Icel. *kufl*, *kofl*, a cowl; comp. also O.Fr. *coule*, from L. *cucullus*, a cowl.] A hood, especially a monk's hood; a cowl-shaped covering for the top of a chimney, which turns with the wind; a wire cap or cage on the top of an engine funnel.—**Cowled**, kould, *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a cowl (*cowled leaf*).

Cowl, koul, *n.* [O.Fr. *cuvel*, dim. of *cuve*, a tub, from L. *cupa*. CUP.] A vessel to be carried on a pole betwixt two persons, for the conveyance of water.—**Cowl-staff**, *n.* Same as *Colstaff*.

Co-work, kō-wŭrk', *v.i.* To work jointly; to co-operate. — **Co-worker**, kō-wŭr'kĕr, *n.* One that works with another; a co-operator.

Cowrie-pine, Kauri-pine, kou'ri, *n.* [Native name.] A coniferous tree of New Zealand, yielding gum-damar, damar-resin, or kauri-gum, and having a tall straight stem, rising to the height of 150 to 200 feet, yielding valuable timber.

Cowry, kou'ri, *n.* [Hind. *kauri.*] A small univalve shell used for coin on the coast of Guinea, and in many parts of Southern Asia.

Coxa, kok'sa, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* the hip, haunch, or hip-joint; *entom.* the joint of an insect's limb which is next the body.

Coxcomb, koks'kōm, *n.* [*Cock's comb.*] The comb resembling that of a cock which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; hence used often for the cap itself; the top of the head, or the head itself]; a vain showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a fop; a dandy.—**Coxcombical, Coxcomical**, koks-kom'i-kal, *a.* Like or indicating a coxcomb; conceited; foppish. — **Coxcombically, Coxcomically**, koks-kom'i-kal-li, *adv.* After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly.—**Coxcombry**, koks'kōm-ri, *n.* The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.—**Coxcomicality**, koks-kom'i-kal"i-ti, *n.* Coxcombry.

Coxswain, *n.* Same as *Cockswain.*

Coy, koi, *a.* [O.Fr. *coi, coy coit*, from L. *quietus*, quiet. QUIET.] Shrinking from familiarity; shy; modest; reserved; distant; backward; bashful.—**Coyish**, koi'ish, *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved. — **Coyly**, koi'li, *adv.* In a coy manner; with disinclination to familiarity. — **Coyness**, koi'nes, *n.* The quality of being coy; bashfulness; shyness; reserve; modesty.

Coyote, koi-ōt', koi-ō'tā, *n.* [Sp. *coyote*, Mex. *coyotl.*] The American prairie-wolf.

Coypou, Coypu, koi'pō, *n.* The native name of a South American rodent, beaver-like, semi-aquatic mammal, valued for its fur.

Coystrel,† Coystril,† kois'trel, kois'tril, *n.* A mean, cowardly, paltry fellow. [*Shak.*]

Cozen, kuz'n, *v.t.* [A form of *cousin*; Fr. *cousiner*, to sponge upon people (under pretext of relationship), from *cousin*, a cousin.] To cheat; to defraud; to deceive; to beguile. — *v.i.* To cheat; to act deceitfully. — **Cozenage**, kuz'n-āj, *n.* Trickery; fraud; deceit.—**Cozener**, kuz'n-ĕr, *n.* One who cozens.

Cozy, Cosily. Same as *Cosy, Cosily.*

Crab, krab, *n.* [A. Sax. *crabba* = D. *krab*, Icel. *krabbi*, Sw. *krabba*, G. *krabbe*, a crab; all perhaps from L. *carabus*, Gr. *karabos*, a kind of crab.] A popular name for all the ten-footed, short-tailed crustaceans, having their tail folded under the body, the two fore-feet not used for locomotion, but furnished with strong claws or pincers, and several species being highly esteemed as food; Cancer, a sign in the zodiac; a name given to various machines, as a kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, &c.

Crab, krab, *n.* [Sw. *krabbäpple*, a crab-apple, perhaps from *crab*, the animal, in allusion to its pinching or astringent juice.] A small, wild, very sour apple; the tree producing the fruit; a sour-tempered, peevish, morose person]. — **Crab-apple**, *n.* A wild apple.—**Crabbed**, krab'ed, *a.* Rough or harsh as regards temper or disposition; sour; peevish; morose; difficult; perplexing; uninviting (a *crabbed* author).—**Crabbedly**, krab'ed-li, *adv.* In a crabbed manner; peevishly; morosely. — **Crabbedness**, krab'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being crabbed.—**Crab-faced**, *a.* Having a sour, peevish face.—**Crabstick**, *n.* A walking-stick made of the wood of the crab-tree. — **Crab-tree**, *n.* The tree that bears crabs; the wild apple-tree.

Crab-oil, *n.* Carap-oil.—**Crab-wood**, *n.* The tree that yields crab-oil or carap-oil.

Crack, krak, *v.i.* [An imitative word; A. Sax. *cracian*, to crack; G. *krachen*, to crack; D. *krak*, a crack; Gael. *cnac*, a crack, as of a whip, &c.] To rend, break, or burst; to break partially; to break without an entire severance of the parts; to throw out or utter with smartness (to *crack* a joke); to snap; to cause to make a sharp sudden noise (a whip). — *v.t.* To break with a sharp sound; to burst; to open in chinks; to be fractured without quite separating into different parts; to give out a loud or sharp sudden sound; to boast or brag: with *of* (*Shak.*)]. — *n.* A chink or fissure; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening; a burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly; a violent report; injury or impairment to the intellect or to the character; flaw; blemish; an instant; a trice.—*a.* Having qualities to be proud of; first-rate; excellent (a *crack* regiment, a *crack* horse).—**Cracked**, krakt, *p.* and *a.* Burst or split; rent; broken; impaired; crazy, as regards the mind.—**Cracker**, krak'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which cracks; a noisy, boasting fellow (*Shak.*); a small kind of firework filled with powder, which explodes with a sharp crack or with a series of sharp cracks; a small hard biscuit. — **Crackle**, krak'l, *v.i.*—*crackled, crackling.* [Dim. of *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to decrepitate. — **Crackling**, krak'l-ing, *n.* A noise made up of small cracks or reports frequently repeated; the browned skin of roast pig; a kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting.—**Cracknel**, krak'nel, *n.* A hard brittle cake or biscuit.—**Crack-brained**, *a.* Having a disordered intellect; insane; lunatic; mad.

Cracoviennes, krā-kō'vē-en", *n.* The favourite dance of the Polish peasantry around *Cracow*; the music for the dance, written in $\frac{3}{4}$ time.

Cradle, krā'dl, *n.* [A. Sax. *cradel, cradol*; perhaps of Celtic origin.] A small bed, crib, or cot in which an infant is rocked; hence, the place where any person or thing is nurtured in the earlier stage of existence; something resembling a cradle in construction or use, as a case in which a broken limb is placed after being set; a rocking machine in which gold is washed from the earth, &c., containing it; a vessel or basket attached to a line or lines between a wrecked ship and the shore for bringing off the crew or passengers, &c. — *v.t.* — *cradled, cradling.* To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose or quiet by rocking; to nurse in infancy.—*v.i.* To lie or lodge as in a cradle. [*Shak.*]

Craft, kraft, *n.* [A. Sax. *craft*, craft, cunning, a bark, a craft = G. Sw. Icel. and Dan. *kraft*, D. *kracht*, power, faculty; from root of which *cramp* is a nasalised form, akin to Skr. *grabh*, to grasp.] Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense; artifice; guile; dexterity in a particular manual occupation; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; trade; the members of a trade collectively; *naut.* a vessel: often used in a collective sense for vessels of any kind. —**Craftless**, kraft'les, *a.* Free from craft, guile, or cunning. — **Craftsman**, krafts'man, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.—**Craftsmanship**, krafts'man-ship, *n.* The skilled work of a craftsman. — **Craftsmaster**, krafts'mas-tĕr, *n.* One skilled in his craft or trade. — **Crafty**, kraf'ti, *a.* Characterised by, having, or using craft; cunning; wily; sly; deceitful; subtle; dexterous; skilful. — **Craftily**, kraf'ti-li, *adv.* In a crafty manner; cunningly; slily; deceitfully; skilfully; dexterously.—**Craftiness**, kraf'ti-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being crafty.

Crag, krag, *n.* [Gael. *creag*, Ir. *craig*, W. *careg*, a rock, stone.] A steep, rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of a rock; a cliff; *geol.* shelly deposits in Norfolk and Suffolk, usually of gravel and sand, of the older pliocene period.—**Cragged**, krag'ed, *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; craggy.—**Craggedness**, krag'ed-nes, *n.* — **Craggy**, krag'i, *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks. — **Cragginess**, krag'i-nes, *n.* The state of being craggy. —**Cragsman**, krags, *n.* One who is dexterous in climbing or descending rocks; one who takes sea-fowls or their eggs from crags.

Crake, krāk, *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry, like *croak, creak*; comp. L. *crex*, Gr. *krex*, a landrail; Icel. *kráka*, to croak, &c.] A grallatorial bird of various species belonging to the family of the rails, the best known species being the corncrake or landrail.

Cram, kram, *v.t.* — **crammed, cramming** [A. Sax. *crammian*, to cram; Dan. *kramme* to crush; Sw. *kramma*, to press; akin *cramp.* To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; to fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff; *fig.* to endeavour to qualify for an examination, in a comparatively short time, by storing the memory with only such knowledge as is likely to serve the occasion; to coach.—*v.i.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff; to prepare for an examination by rapidly storing the memory with crude facts. — *n.* Information got up hurriedly for an examination or other special purpose.—**Crammer**, kram'ĕr, *n.* One who crams or stuffs; one who crams in study.

Crambo, kram'bō, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a word rhyming with another rhyme.

Cramp, kramp, *n.* [Same as D. *kramp*, Dan. *krampe*, Sw. *kramp, krampa*, G. *krampf, krampe*, cramp, a cramp-iron; from root seen in *cram, crimp, crumple.*] The contraction of a limb or some muscle of the body, attended with pain; spasm; a feeling of restraint; a piece of iron bent at the end, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron; a portable kind of iron screw press for closely compressing the joints of a timber framework.—*v.t.* To pain or effect with spasms or cramps; to confine, restrain, or hinder from action or expansion; to fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.—*a.* Difficult; knotty.—**Cramp-bone**, *n.* The patella of a sheep, so named because considered a charm against cramp. —**Cramp-iron**, *n.* A piece of iron, bent at each end, and let into the upper surface of two pieces of stone, when their perpendicular faces are joined together.—**Crampon**, kram'pon, *n.* [Fr. *crampon.*] *Bot.* an adventitious root which serves as a fulcrum or support in climbing, as in the ivy. — **Crampons**, kram'pōn, *n.* An iron fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart; an apparatus used in raising timber or stones for building, consisting of two hooked pieces of iron hinged together.

Cran, kran, *n.* [Gael. *crann.*] in Scotland, a measure of capacity for fresh herrings, as taken out of the net, which contains on a rough average about 750 herrings.

Cranberry, kran'be-ri, *n.* [That is *crane-berry*, perhaps because the berries are eaten by cranes.] The globose, dark red berry, about the size of a currant, produced by several species of small shrubs growing in peat-bogs or swampy land in Europe and North America; the shrub producing this berry. Called also *Moss-berry* and *Moor-berry.*

Cranch, kranch. CRAUNCH.

Crane, krān, *n.* [A. Sax. *cran*; cog. D. *kraan*, G. *kran, kranich*, Icel. *trana*, Dan. *trane* (with *tr* for *kr*), W. *garan*, Gr. *geranos*, L. *grus*, the bird, also the lifting apparatus; from a root *gar*, seen in L. *garrio*, Gr. *gerpō*, to call.] A large migratory grallatorial bird of several species, having long slender legs, a long neck, and powerful wings; a machine for raising great weights, and depositing them at some distance from their original place, the most common form consisting of a vertical shaft, with projecting arm or jib, at the outer end of which is a fixed pulley, carrying the rope or chain to receive the weight, which is raised by coiling the rope or chain round a cylinder; a movable iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fire-place for supporting a pot or kettle; a siphon or crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.—*v.t.*—*craned, craning.*

To stretch out one's neck like a crane; hence, *hunting*, to look before one leaps; to pull up at a dangerous jump.—**Cranage**, krā'nāj, *n.* The right of using a crane at a wharf, &c.; the sum paid for the use of a crane.—**Crane-fly**, *n.* A dipterous insect having very long legs, and lanceolate spreading wings; the daddy-longlegs is a well-known species.—**Crane's-bill**, *n.* The popular name given to the species of Geranium, from the long slender beak of their fruit

Cranium, krā'ni-um, *pl.* **Crania**, krā'ni-a, *n.* [L.L. *cranium*, from Gr. *kranion*, a skull.] The bones which inclose the brain; the skull.—**Cranial**, krā'ni-al, *a.* Relating to the cranium.—**Craniofacial**, krā'ni-ō-fā-shal, *a.* Pertaining to the cranium and face.—**Craniology**, krā-ni-ol'o-ji, *n.* The knowledge of the cranium or skull; the art of determining the intellectual and moral peculiarities of individuals by the shape of their skulls; phrenology.—**Craniological**, krā'ni-ō-loj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.—**Craniologist**, krā-ni-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who treats of or is versed in craniology.—**Craniometer**, krā-ni-om'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring skulls.—**Craniometrical**, krā'ni-ō-met"ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.—**Craniometry**, krā-ni-om'et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring skulls.—**Cranioscopy**, krā-ni-os'ko-pi, *n.* An examination of the skull with the view of discovering its distinctive characters; phrenology.—**Cranioscopist**, krā-ni-os'ko-pist, *n.* One skilled in cranioscopy; a phrenologist.

Crank, krangk, *n.* [Allied to *cringe*, *crinkle*; D. *krinkel*, something bending, a curve, *krinkelen*, to bend.] An iron axis with the end bent like an elbow, serving as a handle for communicating circular motion (as in a grindstone), for changing circular motion into motion backwards and forwards or the reverse (steam-engine), or for merely changing the direction of motion (as in bell-hanging); any bend, turn, winding, or involution; a twisting or turning in speech.—*v.i.* To run in a winding course; to bend, wind, and turn.

Crank, krangk, *a.* [A. Sax. *cranc*, weak, sick; D. and G. *krank*, Icel. *krankr*, sick, ill.] Liable to be overset, as a ship when she has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail; in a shaky or crazy condition; loose; disjointed.—**Crankness**, krangk'nes, *n.* The condition or property of being crank.—**Cranky**, krang'ki, *a.* Liable to overset; full of crotchets or whims; not to be depended on; unsteady; crazy.

Crannog, kran'og, *n.* [Ir., from *crann*, Gael. *crann*, a tree, a pile.] The name given in Ireland and Scotland to the fortified islands in lakes, or to platforms supported by piles, which were in use as dwelling-places and places of refuge among the old Celts; a lake-dwelling.

Cranny, kran'i, *n.* [Fr. *cran*, a notch, from L. *crena*, a notch: comp. G. *krinne*, a rent.] A small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall or other substance.—*v.i.* To become intersected with or penetrated by crannies or clefts, to enter by crannies (*Shak.*).—**Crannied**, kran'id, *p.* or *a.* Having chinks, fissures, or crannies.

Crape, krāp, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe*, O.Fr. *crespe*, from L. *crispus*, curled. CRISP.] A thin transparent stuff like gauze made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning, light shawls, the dress of the clergy, &c.—*v.t.*†—*craped*, *craping*. To frizzle or curl; to form into ringlets.—**Crapy**, krā'pi, *a.* Like crape.

Crapulence, krap'ū-lens, *n.* [L. *crapula*, intoxication.] Drunkenness; the sickness occasioned by intemperance.—**Crapulent**, **Crapulous**, krap'ū-lent, krap'ū-lus, *a.* Drunk; sick by intemperance; connected or associated with drunkenness.

Crash, krash, *v.t.* [Imitative. Comp. *crack*, *clash*, *crush*, &c.] To break to pieces violently; to dash with tumult and violence.—*v.i.* To make the loud multifarious sound of a thing or things falling and breaking; or to make any similar noise.—*n.* The loud sound of a thing or things falling and breaking; a sound made by dashing; the collapse of a commercial undertaking; bankruptcy; failure.

Crash, krash, *n.* [L. *crassus*, thick.] A coarse kind of linen cloth, mostly used for towels.

Crasis, krā'sis, *n.* [Gr. *krasis*, a mixing.] *Med.* the mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood; hence, temperament; constitution; *gram.* a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong: called also *Synæresis*.

Crass, kras, *a.* [L. *crassus*.] Gross; thick; coarse; not thin, nor fine: applied to fluids and solids; *fig.* gross; dense; stupid; obtuse.—**Crassament**, kras'a-ment, *n.* [L. *crassamentum*.] The thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum or aqueous part; the clot.—**Crassitude**, kras'i-tūd, *n.* Grossness; coarseness; thickness.—**Crassness**, kras'nes, *n.* Grossness.

Crate, krāt, *n.* [L. *crates*, wicker-work.] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares.

Crater, krā'tėr, *n.* [L. *crater*, from Gr. *kratēr*, a great cup, a mixing vessel, from *kerannymi*, to mix.] The orifice or mouth of a volcano, often a circular cup-like hollow at the top of a volcanic cone.—**Crateriform**, kra-tėr'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a crater; shaped like a goblet.—**Craterous**,† krā'tėr-us, *a.* Belonging to or like a crater. [*Browning.*]

Craunch, kransh, *v.t.* [Imitative, same as *crunch*, *scranch*.] To crush with the teeth; to crunch.

Cravat, kra-vat', *n.* [Fr. *Cravate*, a Croat, and hence a cravat, because this piece of dress was adopted in the seventeenth century from the Croats who entered the French service.] A neckcloth; an article of muslin, silk, woollen, or other material worn by men about the neck.—**Cravatted**, kra-vat'ed, *a.* Wearing a cravat.

Crave, krāv, *v.t.*—*craved*, *craving*. [A. Sax. *crafian* to ask = Icel. *krefja*, Sw. *kräfva*, Dan. *kræve*, to crave, to ask.] To ask for with earnestness or importunity; to ask (a thing) with submission or humility; to beg, entreat, implore, solicit; to call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite.—*v.i.* To beg, ask, beseech, or implore; to long or hanker eagerly: with *for*.—**Craver**, krā'vėr, *n.* One who craves.—**Craving**, krā'ving, *n.* Vehement or inordinate desire; a longing.—*a.* Ardently or inordinately desirous or longing.—**Cravingly**, krā'ving-li, *adv.* In an earnest or craving manner.

Craven, krā'vn, *n.* [O.Fr. *cravanter*, to overthrow, from a L.L. *crepantare*, from L. *crepare*, to break; akin *crevice*, *crepitate*.] Formerly one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror; hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.—*a.* Cowardly; base.

Craw, kra, *n.* [Of same origin as Dan. *kro*, D. *kraag*, G. *kragen*, the throat, craw.] The crop or first stomach of fowls; the stomach, in a general sense.

Crawfish, *n.* The crayfish; also the spiny lobster, a marine crustacean.

Crawl, kral, *v.i.* [Of same origin as Sw. *kräla*, also *krafla*, Icel. *krafla*, Dan. *kravle*, G. *krabbeln*, to crawl.] To move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; to move slowly on the hands and knees, as a human being; to creep; to move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously; to advance slowly and slily; to insinuate one's self; to behave meanly or despicably.—*n.* The act of crawling; slow creeping motion.—**Crawler**, kra'lėr, *n.* One who or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile; a mean, cringing fellow.—**Crawlingly**, kra'ling-li, *adv.* In a crawling manner.

Crayfish, **Crawfish**, krā'fish, kra'fish, *n.* [A curious corruption of comparatively modern origin; formerly *crevise*, *creveys*, from O.Fr. *crevice*, O.H.G. *krebiz*, G. *krebs* = crab. CRAB.] The river lobster, a ten-footed crustacean found in streams, and resembling the lobster, but smaller, used as food; also the spiny lobster.

Crayon, krā'on, *n.* [Fr. *crayon*, from *craie*, L. *creta*, chalk, whence *cretaceous*.] A pencil or cylinder of coloured pipe-clay, chalk, or charcoal, used in drawing upon paper; a composition pencil made of soap, resin, wax, and lamp-black, used for drawing upon lithographic stones.—*v.t.* To sketch with a crayon; hence, to sketch roughly.

Craze, krāz, *v.t.*—*crazed*, *crazing*. [Same as Sw. *krasa*, to crush, break; Dan. *krase*, to crackle; from sound of crushing. Akin *crush*, *crash*, &c.] To break in pieces, grind or crush†; to put out of order; to impair the natural force or energy of; to derange the intellect of; to render insane.—*v.i.* To become crazy or insane; to become shattered; to break down.—*n.* Craziness; an inordinate desire or longing; a passion; a wild fancy or notion.—**Crazed**, krāzd, *a.* Broken down; impaired; decrepit; crazy.—**Crazy**, krā'zi, *a.* Decrepit; feeble; shattered; unsound: of the body or any structure; disordered, deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind.—**Crazily**, krā'zi-li, *adv.* In a crazy manner.—**Craziness**, krā'zi-nes, *n.* The state of being crazy; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

Creak, krēk, *v.i.* [Imitative of a more acute and prolonged sound than *crack*; comp. Fr. *criquer*, to creak; W. *crecian*, to scream.] To make a sharp harsh grating sound of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances.—*v.t.* To cause to make a harsh protracted noise.—*n.* A sharp, harsh, grating sound.

Cream, krēm, *n.* [Fr. *crême*, from L.L. *cremum* (or *crema*), cream—a word suggested by L. *cremor*, thick juice or broth; It. Sp. and Pg. *crema*, cream.] Any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface; more particularly, the richer and butyraceous part of milk, which rises and forms a scum on the surface, as it is specifically lighter than the other part of the liquor; the best part of a thing; the choice part; a sweetmeat prepared from cream (as, ice cream).—*Cream of tartar*, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar; a salt obtained from the tartar or argol that forms on the inside of wine casks, frequently employed in medicine.—*v.t.* To skim; to take the cream off by skimming; to take off the best part of.—*v.i.* To gather cream; to gather a covering on the surface; to flower or mantle. [*Shak.*]—**Creamy**, krē'mi, *a.* Full of cream; having the nature of or resembling cream.—**Creaminess**, krē'mi-nes, *n.* The state of being creamy.—**Cream-cake**, *n.* A cake filled with custard made of eggs, cream, &c.—**Cream-cheese**, *n.* A cheese made with milk to which a certain quantity of cream is added.—**Cream-coloured**, *a.* Having the colour of cream.—**Creamery**, krē'mėr-i, *n.* An establishment to which farmers send their milk to be made into butter and cheese.—**Cream-faced**, *a.* White; pale; having a coward look. [*Shak.*]—**Cream-laid**, *a.* A term applied to laid paper of a cream colour.—**Cream-nut**, *n.* The *Brazil-nut*.—**Cream-pot**, *n.* A vessel for holding cream at table.—**Cream-wove**, *a.* Applied to wove paper of a cream colour.

Crease, krēs, *n.* [Of Celt. origin; same as Armor. *kriz*, a wrinkle, a plait.] A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything; hence, a similar mark, however produced; specifically, the name given to certain lines marking boundaries near the wickets in the game of cricket.—*v.t.* *creased*, *creasing*. To make a crease or mark in, as by folding or doubling.—**Creasy**, krē'si, *a.* Full of creases; characterized by creases. [*Tenn.*]

Crease, krēs, *n.* [Malay.] A Malay dagger.

Creasote, **Creosote**, krē'a-sōt, krē'ō-sōt, *n.* [Gr. *kreas*, flesh, and *sōtēr*, preserver.] An oily, heavy colourless liquid obtained from wood-tar; it has a sweetish burning taste and a strong smell of peat-smoke, is a powerful antiseptic, and is used in surgery and medicine.

Create, krē-āt', *v.t.*—*created*, *creating*. [L. *creo*, *creatum*, to create; same root as Skr. *kri*, to make.] To produce from nothing; to bring into being; to cause to exist; to

make or form, by investing with a new character; to constitute; to appoint (to *create* a peer); to be the occasion of; to bring about; to cause; to produce (*create* a disturbance).—**Creatable**, kre-á'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being created. — **Creation**, kre-á'shon, *n.* The act of creating, producing, or causing to exist; especially, the act of bringing this world into existence; the act of investing with a new character; appointment; formation; the things created; that which is produced or caused to exist; the world; the universe. — **Creational**, kre-á'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to creation. — **Creative**, kre-á'tiv, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation.—**Creator**, kre-á'ter, *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, creates, produces, causes, or constitutes; distinctively, the almighty Maker of all things.—**Creatorship**, kre-á'ter-ship, *n.* The state or condition of a creator. — **Creatress**, kre-á'tres, *n.* She who creates, produces, or constitutes.—**Creature**, kre'tur, *n.* [O.Fr. *creature*, L.L. *creatura*.] Anything created; a thing; a created being; any living being; a human being, in contempt or endearment; a person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is entirely subject to the will or influence of another; a mere tool.—*a.* Of or belonging to the body (*creature* comforts). — **Creaturely**,† kre'tur-li, *a.* Of or pertaining to the creature.—**Creaturship**,† kre'tur-ship, *n.* The state of a creature.

Creatic, kre-at'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kreas*, *kreatos*, flesh.] Relating to flesh or animal food — **Creatin**, kre'a-tin, *n.* — **Creatinin**, kre-at'in-in, *n.* Substances obtained from animal flesh by chemical processes.

Crèche, krish, *n.* [Fr.] An institution or establishment where, for a small payment, children are fed and taken care of during the day, in cases where the mothers daily go from home to work.

Credence, kre'dens, *n.* [L.L. *credentia*, belief, from L. *credens*, *credentia*, pp. of *credo*, to believe. CREED.] Reliance on evidence derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others; belief or credit (to give a story *credence*); the small table by the side of the altar or communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated: called also *Credence-table*. —**Credendum**, kre-den'dum, *n.* pl. **Credenda**, kre-den'da. [L.] A thing to be believed; an article of faith.—**Credent**,† kre'dent, *a.* Believing; giving credit; easy of belief; having credit; not to be questioned. [*Shak.*]—**Credential**, kre-den'shal, *n.* That which gives a title or claim to confidence†; *pl.* testimonials or documents given to a person as the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed for him among strangers, such as the documents given to an ambassador when sent to a foreign court.

Credible, kred'i-bl, *a.* [L. *credibilis*.] Capable of being believed; such as one may believe; worthy of credit, reliance, or confidence as to truth and correctness: applied to persons and things.—**Credibility**, **Credibleness**, kred-i-bil'i-ti, kred'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being credible. —**Credibly**, kred'i-bli, *adv.* In a credible manner; so as to command belief (to be *credibly* informed).

Credit, kred'it, *n.* [Fr. *crédit*; L. *creditum*. CREED.] Reliance on testimony; belief; faith; trust; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities, and virtue; reputation derived from the confidence of others; esteem; honour; what brings some honour or estimation; reputation for commercial stability or solvency; the selling of goods or lending of money in confidence of future payment; trust; *book-keeping*, the side of an account in which payment or other item lessening the claim against a debtor is entered: opposed to *debit*; the time given for payment for goods sold on trust.—*v.t.* To believe; to confide in the truth of; to sell, or lend in confidence of future payment; to trust; to enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for. — *Letter of credit*, an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a specified person to receive money from their agents at another place.—**Creditable**, kred'i-ta-bl, *a.* Accompanied with reputation or esteem; the cause of credit or honour; honourable; estimable.—**Creditability**, **Creditableness**, kred'i-ta-bil'i-ti, kred'i-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being creditable.—**Creditably**, kred'i-ta-bli, *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.—**Creditor**, kred'i-ter, *n.* [L.] One who gives goods or money on credit; one to whom money is due; one having a just claim for money: correlative to *debtor*.

Credulous, kred'ú-lus, *a.* [L. *credulus*, from *credo*, to believe.] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.—**Credulously**, kred'ú-lus-li, *adv.* With credulity.—**Credulousness**, **Credulity**, kred'ú-lus-nes, kre-dú'li-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being credulous; disposition or readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Creed, kréd, *n.* [A. Sax. *creda*, from L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Apostles' Creed, whence also *credence*, *credit*, *credible*, also *grant*, *recreant*.] A brief and authoritative summary of the articles of Christian faith; hence, a statement or profession of fundamental points of belief; a system of principles of any kind which are believed or professed.

Creek, krēk, *n.* [O.E. *creke*, *cryke*, a creek, a bay; D. *kreek*, Icel. *kriki*, a crack, a corner; akin to *crook*.] A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river; a small river; a brook (in this sense chiefly American).—**Creeky**, kre'ki, *a.* Containing creeks; full of creeks.

Creel, krēl, *n.* [Gael. *creidhleag*; same root as *cradle*.] An osier basket or pannier; specifically, a large deep fish-basket for carrying on the back.

Creep, krēp, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crept*. [A. Sax. *creópan* = D. *kruipen*, Icel. *krjúpa*, Sw. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*, to creep or crawl; akin *cripple*, *cramp*.] To move with the belly on the ground or any surface, as a reptile, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl; to move along a surface in growth (as a vine); to move slowly, feebly, or timorously; to move slowly and insensibly, as time; to move secretly or insidiously; to move or behave with extreme servility or humility; to cringe; to fawn; to have a sensation such as might be caused by worms or insects creeping on the skin.—**Creeper**, kre'pér, *n.* One who or that which creeps; a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth, or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy; an instrument of iron with hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of a well, river, or harbour; a popular name of birds which resemble the woodpeckers in their habits of creeping on the stems of trees in quest of insect prey.—*n.* The act of creeping, or moving slowly and insensibly.—**Creephole**, krep'hōl, *n.* A hole for hiding in; a subterfuge; an excuse.—**Creepingly**, kre'ping-li, *adv.* By creeping; slowly; in the manner of a reptile.

Creese, krēs, *n.* A creese or Malay dagger.

Cremate, kre-māt', *v.t.*—*cremated*, *cremating*. [L. *cremo*, *crematum*, to burn.] To burn; to dispose of (a human body) by burning instead of interring.—**Cremation**, kre-mā'shon, *n.* The act or custom of cremating; the burning of a dead body instead of burial.—**Cremationist**, kre-mā'shon-ist, *n.* One who favours the practice of cremation.—**Crematory**, kre'ma-to-ri, *a.* Connected with or employed in cremation.—*n.* A place for cremation.

Cremona, kre-mō'na, *n.* A general name given to the unrivalled violins made at *Cremona* in North Italy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Cremor, kre'mor, *n.* [L.] A creamy liquor, or substance resembling cream.

Crenate, **Crenated**, kre'nāt, kre'nā-ted, *a.* [L. *crenatus*, notched, *crena*, a notch.] Notched; indented; scalloped; *bot.* applied to a leaf having its margin cut into even and rounded notches or scallops.—**Crenature**, kre'na-tūr, *n.* A tooth of a crenate leaf, or any other part that is crenate.

Crenelle, kre-nel', *n.* [O.Fr. *crenel*, from L. *crena*, a notch.] An embrasure in an embattled parapet or breastwork to fire through; an indentation; a notch. — **Crenellate**, kre'nel-lāt, *v.t.* To furnish with crenelles or similar openings: to embattle. —**Crenellation**, kre-nel-lā'shon, *n.* The act of crenellating; a crenelle or indentation.—**Crenulate**, **Crenulated**, kre'nū-lāt, kre'nu-lā-ted, *a.* Having the edge cut into very small scallops, as a leaf or a shell.

Creole, kre'ōl, *n.* [Fr. *créole*, Sp. *criollo*; said to be of Negro origin.] A native of the West Indies or Spanish America, but not of indigenous blood; sometimes restricted to descendants of Europeans.—**Creolean**, kre-ō'lē-an, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Creoles.

Creosote, kre'ō-sōt, *n.* CREASOTE.

Crepitate, krep'i-tāt, *v.i.*—*crepitated*, *crepitating*. [L. *crepito*, *crepitatum*, freq. from *crepo*, to crackle (whence *crevice*).] To burst with a small sharp abrupt sound rapidly repeated, as salt in fire or during calcination; to crackle; to snap. — **Crepitant**, krep'i-tant, *a.* Relating to the sound of the lungs in pneumonia; crackling.—**Crepitation**, krep-i-tā'shon, *n.* A sharp crackling sound or rattle, as of dried twigs or salt thrown on the fire, or such as is produced by the lungs in pneumonia.

Crept, krept, pret. & pp. of *creep*.

Crepuscular, kre-pus'kū-lér, *a.* [L. *crepusculum*, twilight.] Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise, as certain insects.

Crescendo, kre-shen'dō. [It.] *Mus.* a term signifying that the notes of the passage are to be gradually swelled: usually written *Cres.*, and marked thus <.

Crescent, kres'ent, *a.* [L. *crescens*, *crescentis*, from *cresco*, to grow, seen also in *increase*, *decrease*, *accrue*, *concrete*, &c.] Increasing; growing; waxing. [*Mil.*]—*n.* The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light terminating in points or horns; anything shaped like a new moon, as a range of buildings whose fronts form a concave curve; the figure or likeness of the new moon, as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard; the standard itself, and figuratively, the Turkish power.—**Crescented**, kres'en-ted, *a.* Adorned with a crescent; shaped like a crescent.—**Crescentic**, kre-sen'tik, *a.* Crescent-shaped.

Cress, kres, *n.* [A. Sax. *cærse*, *cresse* = D. *kers*, G. *kresse*, Sw. *kärse*.] The name of various plants, mostly cruciferous, in general use as a salad, such as water-cress, common in streams, and having a pungent taste; garden cress, a dwarf cultivated species; Indian cress, a showy garden annual whose fruits are made into pickles.—**Cressy**, kres'i, *a.* Abounding in cresses. [*Tenn.*]

Cresselle, kre-sel', *n.* [Fr. *crécelle*.] A wooden rattle used in some Roman Catholic countries during Passion Week instead of bells.

Cresset, kres'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *cresset*, *crasset*; akin to E. *cruse*, G. *kruse*, a jar.] A term most commonly applied to a lamp or fire-pan suspended on pivots and carried on a pole, or to a beacon light in a kind of iron basket; also a large lamp formerly hung in churches, &c.

Crest, krest, *n.* [O.Fr. *creste*, L. *crista*, a crest.] A tuft or other excrescence upon the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, &c.; anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest, as the plume or tuft of feathers, or the like, affixed to the top of the helmet; *her.* a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance above both helmet and shield; the foamy, feather-like top of a wave; the highest part or summit of a hill, ridge, slope, or the like; the rising part of a horse's neck; *fig.* pride, high spirit, courage, daring (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for; to adorn as with a plume or crest.—**Crested**, kres'ted, *a.* Furnished with a crest or *cresta*. — **Crestless**, krest'les, *a.* Without a crest; without a family crest, and hence of low birth

(*Shak.*).—**Crest-fallen**, *a.* Dejected; weak; bowed; dispirited; spiritless.

Cretaceous, kre-tā'shus, *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk.] Composed of or having the qualities of chalk, like chalk; abounding with chalk; chalky.—*Cretaceous group*, in *geol.* the upper strata of the secondary series, immediately below the tertiary series, and superincumbent on the oolite system, containing immense chalk beds.

Cretin, krē'tin, *n.* [Fr. *crétin.*] A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps.—**Cretinism**, krē'tin-ism, *n.* The state of a cretin; a peculiar endemic disease resembling rickets, but accompanied with idiocy, common in Switzerland, and found also in some other mountainous countries.

Cretonne, kre-ton', *n.* [Fr.] A cotton cloth with various textures of surface printed with pictorial and other patterns, and used for curtains, covering furniture, &c.

Creutzer, kroit'ser, *n.* KREUTZER.

Crevasse, krē-vas', *n.* [Fr. *crevasse.* CHAVICE.] A fissure or rent; generally applied to a fissure across a glacier, and in the United States to a breach in the embankment of a river.

Crevice, krev'is, *n.* [Fr. *crevasse*, from *crever*, L. *crepare*, to burst, to crack; akin *craven*, *crepitate*, *decrepit.*] A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a cranny; a rent.—*v.t.* To crack; to flaw.

Crew, krū, *n.* [From O. Icel. *hrú*, a swarm; or for old *acorus*, number added, company. ACCRUE.] A company of people; an assemblage; a crowd; a band; a gang; a herd; a horde; a company; the company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the company belonging to a vessel.

Crew, krō, pret. of *crow.*

Crewel, krō'el, *n.* [From D. *kruel*, a curl.] A kind of fine worsted or thread of silk or wool, used in embroidery and fancy work.

Crib, krib, *n.* [A. Sax. *crib*, *cribb*, D. *kribbe*, Dan. *krybbe*, Icel. and Sw. *krubba*, G. *krippe*, a crib.] A small habitation or cottage; a hovel; the manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle; a feeding-place for cattle; a small frame or bed for a child to sleep in; a theft, or the thing stolen (colloq.); a literal translation of a classic author for the use of students (colloq.); in the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player.—*v.t.*—*cribbed*, *cribbing.* To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage (*Shak.*); to pilfer or purloin (colloq.).—**Cribbage**, krib'aj, *n.* A game at cards played with the whole pack by two, three, or four persons: so called because the dealer receives a *crib*, or additional hand partly drawn from the hands of his opponent or opponents.—*Cribbage-board*, a board used for marking in the game of cribbage.

Cribble, krib'l, *n.* [L. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, a sieve.] A corn-sieve or riddle; coarse flour or meal.—*v.t.*—*cribbled*, *cribbling.* To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.—**Cribrate**, **Cribrose**, kri'brāt, kri'brōs, *a.* [L. *cribrum*, a sieve.] Perforated like a sieve.—**Cribration**, kri-brā'shon, *n.* The act of sifting or riddling.—**Cribriform**, krib'ri-form, *a.* Resembling a sieve or riddle; pierced with holes.

Crick, krik, *n.* [Akin to *crook.*] A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, making motion of the part difficult.

Cricket, krik'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *criquet*, from its sharp creaking sound; comp. D. *krisk*, a cricket, *krieken*, to chirp. Akin *creak*, *crack.*] An orthopterous insect of several species, nearly allied to the grasshoppers, noted for the chirping or creaking sound produced by the friction of the bases of its wing-cases against each other.—**Cricket-bird**, *n.* The grasshopper warbler, so called from its note resembling that of a cricket.

Cricket, krik'et, *n.* [Fr. *criquet*, a kind of game.] A favourite open-air game played generally by two parties or sides of eleven each, with bats, ball, and wickets.—*v.i.* To engage in the game of cricket.—**Cricketer**, *n.* One who plays at cricket.

Cricoid, krī'koid, *a.* [Gr. *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, appearance.] Ring-like, applied to a round ring-like cartilage of the larynx.

Crier, krī'er, *n.* Under CRY.

Crime, krim, *n.* [Fr. *crime*, L. *crimen*, an accusation, a crime; allied to *cerno*, to sift, *cribrum*, a sieve; Gr. *kriné*, to separate, judge, condemn.] A violation of a law whether human or divine; specifically, a gross violation of law, as distinguished from a misdemeanour, trespass, or other slight offence; any great wickedness or iniquity; a foul wrong; offence.—**Crimeful**,† krim'ful, *a.* Criminal; wicked. (*Shak.*)—**Crimeless**, krim'les, *a.* Free from crime; innocent.—**Criminal**, krim'i-nal, *a.* Guilty of a crime; culpable; wicked; iniquitous; atrocious; abandoned; villainous; felonious; nefarious; partaking of the nature of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human; relating to crime: opposed to civil.—*Criminal conversation*, in *law*, adultery; illicit intercourse with a married woman.—*n.* A person guilty of crime; a person indicted or charged with a public offence and found guilty; a culprit; a malefactor.—**Criminalist**, krim'i-nal-ist, *n.* An authority in criminal law; one versed in criminal law.—**Criminality**, **Criminalness**, krim-i-nal'i-ti, krim'i-nal-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being criminal; that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness.—**Criminally**, krim'i-nal-li, *adv.* In a criminal or wicked manner.—**Criminate**, krim'i-nāt, *v.t.*—*criminated*, *criminating.* [L. *criminor*, *criminatus.*] To accuse or charge with a crime; to involve in a crime or the consequences of a crime.—**Crimination**, krim-i-nā'shon, *n.* The act of criminating; accusation; charge.—**Criminative**, **Criminatory** krim'i-nā-tiv, krim'i-na-to-ri, *a.* Relating to or involving crimination or accusation; accusing.—**Criminous**, krim'i-nus, *a.* Criminal.

Crimp, krimp, *v.t.* (A lighter form of *cramp*; D. *krimpen*, Dan. *krympe*, G. *krimpen*, to shrink; akin *crumple.*] To curl or crisp, as the hair; to flute or make regular ridges on, as on a frill; to crimple; to pinch and hold; to seize; hence, to decoy for service in the army or navy (see noun); *cookery*, to gash the flesh of a live fish with a knife, to give it greater hardness and make it more crisp.—*n.* One who decoys another into the naval or military service; one who decoys sailors by treating, advancing money, boarding and lodging, giving goods on credit, &c., and when he has them in his power, induces them to engage with a shipmaster whom it is the crimp's interest to serve.—**Crimping-iron**, *n.* An iron for curling the hair.—**Crimping-machine**, *n.* A machine for forming a kind of plaiting or fluting on frills or ruffles.—**Crimple**, krim'pl, *v.t.*—*crimpled*, *crimpling.* [Dim. of *crimp.*] To contract or draw together; to cause to shrink; to curl; to crimp.—**Crimper**, krim'per, *n.* One who or that which crimps; a name of various machines.

Crimp, krimp, *a.* [Probably allied to *crumb.*] Easily crumbled; friable; brittle.

Crimson, krim'zn, *n.* [O.Fr. *cramoisin*, from L.L. *carmesinus*, from Ar. *kermes*, *qirmiz*, the kermes insect, which yields the dye; akin *carmine.*] A deep red colour; a rich red slightly tinged with blue; a red colour in general.—*a.* Of a deep red colour.—*v.t.* To dye with crimson; to make red.—*v.i.* To become of a crimson colour; to be tinged with red; to blush.

Crinal, krī'nal, *a.* [L. *crinis*, hair.] Belonging to hair.

Cringe, krinj, *v.i.*—*cringed*, *cringing.* [A. Sax. *crincan*, *crincan*, to cringe, succumb, from root of *crank*, *crinkle*, &c.] To bend or crouch with servility; to fawn; to stoop or truckle.—*n.* A mean or fawning obeisance.—*v.t.*† To contract; to draw together; to distort. (*Shak.*)—**Cringeling**, krinj'ling, *n.* One who cringes meanly.—**Cringer**, krinj'er, *n.* One who cringes or bows and flatters with servility.—**Cringingly**, krin'jing-li, *adv.* In a cringing manner.

Cringle, kring'gl, *n.* [D. *kring*, *krinkel*, a curl, bend, ring; Icel. *kringla*, an orb, from *kringr*, a circle; A. Sax. *hring*, a ring. Akin *ring*, *cringe.*] A withe for fastening a gate; *naut.* an iron ring, or a short rope worked into the bolt-rope of a sail so as to form a ring or eye, &c.

Crinite, krī'nit, *a.* [L. *crinitus*, from *crinis*, hair.] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair†; *bot.* having tufts of long weak hairs on the surface.

Crinkle, kring'kl, *v.i.*—*crinkled*, *crinkling.* [D. *krinkelen*, to turn or wind; akin *crank.*] To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; to curl.—*v.t.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to make with many flexures.—*n.* A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity.

Crinoid, krī'noid, *n.* [Gr. *krinon*, a lily, and *eidos*, likeness.] A lily-star or sea-lily: one of an order of echinoderms having star-shaped bodies, supported by a long, slender, calcareous jointed stem; most of the species are fossil.—**Crinoid**, **Crinoidal**, krī'noid, krī'noi-dal, *a.* Containing or consisting of the fossil remains of crinoids.

Crinoline, krin'o-lin, *n.* [Fr., from *crin*, L. *crinis*, hair, and *lin*, L. *linum*, flax.] A stiff fabric of horse-hair, &c.; a skirt or petticoat stiffened by horse-hair, hoops, &c.

Crinose,† krī'nōs, *a.* Hairy.

Crio-sphinx, krī'ō-sfingks, *n.* [Gr. *krios*, a ram, and *sphinx.*] A sphinx having the head of a ram.

Cripple, krip'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *crypel* = G. *krüppel*, Icel. *kryppil*, a cripple. D. *kreupel*, lame; from stem of *creep.*] One who halts or limps; one who has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs; a lame person.—*a.* Lame.—*v.t.*—*crippled*, *crippling.* To disable by injuring the limbs, particularly the legs or feet; to lame; to deprive of the power of exertion; to disable (a *crippled* fleet).

Crisis, krī'sis, *n.* pl. **Crises**, krī'sēz. [L. *crisis*, Gr. *krisis*, from the root of *kriné*, to separate, to determine. CRIME.] The change of a disease which indicates recovery or death; the decisive state of things, or the point of time when an affair has reached its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change; turning-point; conjuncture.

Crisp, krisp, *a.* [A. Sax. *crisp*, *crips*, from L. *crispus*, curled, crisp.] Curling in small stiff or firm curls; indented or winding†; easily broken or crumbled; brittle; friable; possessing a certain degree of firmness and freshness; fresh; brisk; effervescing or foaming; sparkling.—*v.t.* To curl; to contract or form into ringlets; to wrinkle or curl into little undulations; to ripple.—*v.i.* To form little curls or undulations; to curl. [Tenn.]—**Crispate**, kris'pāt, *a.* Having a crisped appearance.—**Crisper**, kris'pér, *n.* One who or that which crisps or curls; an instrument for frizzing or crisping cloth.—**Crisply**, krisp'li, *adv.* In a crisp manner.—**Crispness**, krisp'nes, *n.* State of being crisp.—**Crispy**, kris'pi, *a.* Curled; formed into ringlets; brittle; dried so as to break short.—**Crisping-iron**, **Crisping-pin**, *n.* A curling-iron.

Crispin, kris'pin, *n.* A colloquial name for a shoemaker, from *Crispin* or *Crispinus*, the patron saint of the craft.

Cristate, **Cristated**, kris'tāt, kris'tā-ted, *a.* [L. *cristatus*, from *crista*, a crest.] *Bot.* having an appendage like a crest or tuft, as some anthers and flowers; crested; tufted.

Criterion, kri-tē'ri-on, *n.* pl. **Criteria**, kri-tē'ri-a. [Gr. *kriterion*, from root of *kriné*, to judge. CRIME.] A standard of judging; any established law, rule, principle, or fact by which a correct judgment may be formed.

Critic, krit'ik, *n.* [L. *criticus*, Gr. *kritikos*, from *kritēs*, a judge, from *krinō*, to judge. CRIME.] A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; a judge of merit or excellence in the fine arts generally; a writer whose chief function it is to pass judgment on matters of literature and art; a reviewer; one who judges with severity; one who censures or finds fault.—**Critical**, krit'i-kal, *a.* Relating to criticism; belonging to the art of a critic, passing judgment upon literary and artistic matters; inclined to make nice distinctions; nicely judicious; exact; fastidious; inclined to find fault or to judge with severity; *med.* pertaining to the crisis or

turning-point of a disease; pertaining to any crisis; decisive; important, as regards consequences (a *critical* time or juncture); momentous; attended with danger or risk; dangerous; hazardous (a *critical* undertaking).—**Critically**, krit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a critical manner; with nice discernment or scrutiny; at the crisis; at the exact time; in a critical situation, place, or condition.—**Criticalness**, krit'i-kal-nes, *n.* The state of being critical.—**Criticaster**, krit'i-kas-tėr, *n.* A small or inferior critic.—**Criticise**, krit'i-sīz, *v.t.*—*criticised*, *criticising*. To judge critically, estimating beauties and defects; to pick out faults; to utter censure.—*v.t.* To examine or judge critically; to notice beauties and blemishes or faults in; to pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame; to animadvert upon. Also written **Criticize**. — **Criticisable**, krit'i-sī-za-bl, *a.* Capable of being criticised.—**Criticiser**, krit'i-sī-zėr, *n.* One who criticises; a critic.—**Criticism**, krit'i-sizm, *n.* The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance or of any production in the fine arts; the art of judging on the merit of any performance; a critical judgment; a detailed critical examination; a critique. —**Critique**, kri-tēk', *n.* [Fr.] A written estimate of the merits of a performance, especially of a literary or artistic performance; a criticism.

Crizzel, Crizzle, kriz'l, *n.* A roughness on the surface of glass which dulls its transparency; any roughness on a surface.

Croak, krōk, *v.i.* [Purely imitative, like M.H.G. *krochzen*, G. *krächzen*, Fr. *croasser*, L. *crocire*, *crocitare*, Gr. *krōzein*, to croak.] To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven, or crow; to produce any low harsh sound; to speak with a low, hollow voice; to forebode evil; to complain; to grumble.—*v.t.* To utter in a low hollow voice; to murmur out; to announce or herald by croaking.—*n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.—**Croaker**, krō'kėr, *n.* One that croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably; one who takes a desponding view of everything; an alarmist. — **Croaking, Croaky**, krō'king, krō'ki, *a.* Having or uttering a low harsh sound; hoarse; grumbling.

Crochet, krō'shā, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *croc*, a hook.] A species of knitting performed by means of a small hook, the material being worsted, cotton, or silk.—*v.t.* To knit in this style.

Crock, krok, *n.* [A. Sax. *crocca*=D. *kruik*, Icel. *krukka*, Dan. *krukke*, G. *krug*, an earthen vessel, pitcher.] An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; the soot or smut from pots, kettles, &c. — **Crockery**, krok'ėr-i, *n.* Earthenware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked.

Crocket, krok'et, *n.* [Akin to *crochet* or to *crook*.] An architectural ornament, usually in imitation of curved and bent foliage, &c., placed on the angles of the inclined sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, &c.; one of the terminal snags on a stag's horn.

Crocodile, krok'ō-dīl, *n.* [L. *crocodilus*, Gr. *krokodeilos*.] A large aquatic reptile of the lizard kind, sometimes reaching the length of 30 feet, and having a long and powerful tail flattened at the sides, the body covered with square bony plates, the jaws long, and the gape of enormous width; the best known species haunt the Nile.—*a.* Of or pertaining to or like a crocodile. —*Crocodile tears*, false or affected tears: in allusion to the old fiction that crocodiles shed tears over their victims. — **Crocodilean, Crocodilian**, krok-ō-dil'ē-an, krok-ō-dil'i-an, *a.* Relating to the crocodile.—**Crocodilian**, *n.* A reptile of the order (*Crocodilia*) which includes the true crocodile, the alligator, the gavial, &c.

Crocus, krō'kus, *n.* [L. *crocus*, Gr. *krokos*, saffron, also the *crocus*.] A beautiful genus of European plants, consisting of many hardy species, some of which are vernal and others autumnal, and are well known in gardens, the flowers appearing before the grass-like leaves; saffron, the long orange-reddish stigmas of an autumnal species dried; the commercial name of a red or deep yellow polishing powder made with oxide of iron.

Croft, kroft, *n.* [A. Sax. *croft*, a field; D. *kroft*, a hillock, O.D. *krocht*, a field.] A small piece of inclosed ground adjoining a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes; a very small farm.—**Crofter**, kroft'ėr, *n.* One who cultivates a croft.

Cromlech, krom'lek, *n.* [W. *cromlech*—*crwm*, bent, concave, and *llech*, a flat stone.] An ancient structure (probably a sepulchral monument) consisting of two or more large unhewn stones fixed upright in the ground supporting a large flat stone in a horizontal position.

Crone, krōn, *n.* [Formerly *crony*, from D. *karonie*, a hussy, a slut, lit. a carrion. CARRION.] A contemptuous term for an old woman.—**Crony**, krō'ni, *n.* A crone†; an intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend.

Crook, kruk, *n.* [Same as Icel. *krókr*, Sw. *krok*, Dan. *krog*, a hook or crook; D. *kruk*, a crutch; comp. W. *crwg*, Gael. *crocan*, a crook, a hook. Akin *crutch*, *crouch*.] Any bend, turn, or curve; curvature; flexure; any bent or curved instrument; especially, a shepherd's staff, curving at the end, or the staff of a bishop or abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff, as a symbol of his sway over and care for his flock; a pastoral staff; a small curved tube applied to a trumpet, horn, &c., to change its key; an artifice; a trick.—*v.t.* To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook.—*v.i.* To bend or be bent; to be turned from a straight line; to curve; to wind.—**Crooked**, krö'ked, *a.* Deviating from a straight line; bent, curved, or winding; wry or deformed; deviating from the path of rectitude; perverse, deceitful, devious, or froward. — **Crookedly**, krö'ked-li, *adv.* In a crooked, curved, or perverse manner. —**Crookedness**, krö'ked-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being crooked.

Croon, krön, *v.t.* and *i.* [Imitative of sound; D. *kreunen*, to groan, to lament.] To sing in a low humming tone; to hum; to utter a low, continued, plaintive sound.

Crop, krop, *n.* [A. Sax. *crop*, top, bunch, craw of a bird; D. *krop*, G. *kropf*, a bird's crop; Icel. *kroppr*, a hump, bunch.] The first stomach of a fowl; the craw; that which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field; the quantity of a particular kind of grain, fruit, &c., obtained from a single field or in a single season; the corn or fruits of the earth collected; harvest; corn and other cultivated plants while growing; the act of cutting or clipping off, as hair.—*Neck and crop*, bodily; altogether; bag and baggage.—*v.t.*—*cropped*, *cropping*. To cut off the ends of; to eat off or browse; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap; to cause to bear a crop; to raise crops on.—*v.i.* To yield harvest†. [*Shak.*]—*To crop out*, to appear on the surface; to appear incidentally and undesignedly; to come to light. — **Cropper**, krop'ėr, *n.* A breed of pigeons with a large crop; a fall as from horseback.—**Croppy**, krop'i, *n.* A person who wears his hair closely cropped; specifically, an Irish rebel. — **Crop-eared**, *a.* Having the ears cropped.—**Crop-sick**, *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach.—**Crop-sickness**, *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach.

Croquet, krō'kā, *n.* [Fr. *croquer*, to crack.] An open-air game played by two or more persons with mallets, balls, pegs or posts, and a series of iron hoops or arches, the object of each party being to drive their balls through the hoops and against the posts in a certain order before their opponents.

Crore, krōr, *n.* In the East Indies, ten millions (a *crore* of rupees).

Crosier, *n.* CROZIER.

Cross, kros, *n.* [Prov. *cros*, Fr. *croix*, from L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross used as a gibbet, from same root as that of W. *crog*, a cross, *crwg*, a hook; Ir. *crochaim*, to hang; Gael. *crocan*, a hook.] An instrument on which malefactors were anciently put to death, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of ǀ, T, or X, variously modified, such as that on which Christ suffered; hence, the symbol of the Christian religion; and hence, *fig.* the religion itself; an ornament in the form of a cross; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places; any figure, mark, or sign in the form of a cross, or formed by two lines crossing each other, such as the mark made instead of a signature by those who cannot write; anything that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hindrance, vexation, misfortune, or opposition; a mixing of breeds; a hybrid.—*a.* Transverse; passing from side to side; falling athwart; adverse; thwarting; untoward; perverse; intractable; peevish; fretful; ill-humoured; contrary; contradictory; perplexing; made or produced by the opposite party, as a *cross* question or examination. — *v.t.* To draw or run a line or lay a body across another; to erase by marking crosses on or over; to cancel; to make the sign of the cross upon; to pass from side to side of; to pass or move over; to thwart, obstruct, hinder, embarrass; to contradict, to counteract; to clash with; to be inconsistent with; to cause to interbreed; to mix the breed of. —*v.i.* To lie or be athwart; to move or pass across.—*To cross one's path*, to thwart or oppose one's interest, purpose, designs, &c.; to stand in one's way.—*Crossed cheque*, in *banking*, a cheque crossed with two lines, between which may be written the name of a banking firm or the words 'and Co.,' such marks being made as an additional security that the sum shall be paid to the proper party. — **Crossing**, kros'ing, *n.* The act of one who crosses; an intersection; a place specially set apart or adapted for passing across, as on a street or line of rails.—**Crosslet**, kros'let, *n.* A little cross.—**Crossly**, kros'li, *adv.* In a cross manner; athwart; transversely; *fig.* adversely; in opposition; unfortunately; peevishly; fretfully.—**Crossness**, kros'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being cross; peevishness; ill-humour; fretfulness; perverseness.—**Crosswise**, kros'wīz, *adv.* In the form of a cross; across.—**Cross-action**, *n.* *Law*, a case in which the defendant in an action brings another action against the plaintiff arising out of the same transaction. — **Cross-bill**, *n.* A bird of several species belonging to the finch family, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other at the points.—**Cross-bones**, *n. pl.* A symbol of death, consisting of two human thigh or arm bones placed crosswise, generally in conjunction with a skull.—**Cross-bow**, *n.* An ancient missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.—**Cross-bred**, *a.* A term applied to an animal produced from a male and female of different breeds.—**Cross-breed**, *n.* A breed produced from parents of different breeds. — **Cross-breeding**, *n.* The system of breeding animals, such as horses, cattle, dogs, and sheep, from individuals of two different strains or varieties.—**Cross-cut**, *v.t.* To cut across. —*Crosscut-saw*, a saw adapted for cutting timber across the grain.—**Cross-examine**, *v.t.* To examine a witness of one party by the opposite party in the suit or his counsel.—**Cross-examination**, *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party by the opposite party or his counsel.—**Cross-eye**, *n.* That sort of squint by which both eyes turn towards the nose. —**Cross-fertilization**, *n.* *Bot.* the fertilization of the ovules of one plant by the pollen of another; the fecundation of a pistilliferous plant by a staminiferous one, which is effected by the agency of insects, the action of the wind, water, &c.—**Cross-fire**, *n.* *Milit.* a term used to denote that the lines of fire from two or more parts of a work cross one another.—**Cross-garter**, *v.t.* To cross the garters on the leg. [*Shak.*]—**Cross-grained**, *a.* Having the grain or fibres transverse or irregular, as timber; *fig.* perverse; intractable; crabbed.—**Cross-hatching**, *n.* Engraved lines which cross each other regularly to increase or modify the depth of shadow. — **Cross-head**, *n.* A beam or rod stretching across the end

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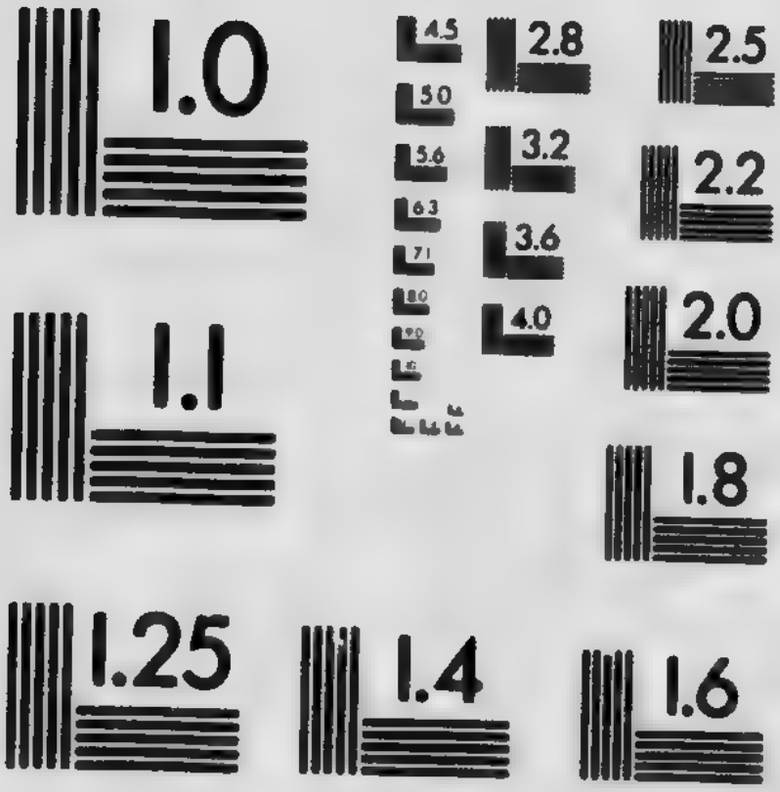

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of the piston of a steam-engine and moving between parallel guides.—**Cross-multiplication**, *n.* DUODECIMAL. — **Cross-pollination**, *n.* Same as *Cross-fertilisation*.—**Cross-purpose**, *n.* A contrary purpose; a misunderstanding; an inconsistency; *pl.* a sort of conversational game consisting in the mixing up of questions and answers.—*To be at cross-purposes*, to misunderstand each other, and so to act counter without intending it. — **Cross-question**, *v.t.* To cross-examine. — **Cross-reference**, *n.* A reference from one part of a book to another where additional information on the subject is to be had. —**Cross-road**, *n.* A road that crosses another, or the place where one road intersects another; a by-road. — **Cross-sea**, *n.* A swell in which the waves run in different directions, owing to a sudden change of wind, or to the opposing effect of winds and currents.—**Cross-staff**, *n.* A surveying instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle, divided into four equal parts or quadrants: used for taking offsets.—**Cross-stone**, *n.* A grayish-white or milk-white mineral of the zeolite family: so called from the joint-like intersection of its rhombic crystals.—**Cross-tree**, *n. pl. Naut.* horizontal pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to sustain the frame of the tops and extend the shrouds.

Crotch, kroch, *n.* [Same as CRUTCH.] A fork or forking; the parting of two branches.

Crotchet, kroch'et, *n.* [Fr. *crochet*, dim from *croc*, a hook. CROCHET, CROOK.] A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a perverse conceit; *print.* a bracket; *music*, a black-faced note with a stem.—**Crotcheteer**, kroch-e-tēr', *n.* One given to some favourite theory, whim, hobby, project, or crotchet.—**Crotchety**, kroch'e-ti, *a.* Full of crotchets; whimsical; fanciful; odd.—**Crotchetiness**, kroch'e-ti-nes, *n.* The state of being crotchety.

Croton, krō'ton, *n.* [Gr. *krotōn*, a tick, from the appearance of the seeds.] A genus of East Indian shrubs from the seeds of which is extracted an oil of active and dangerous purgative properties, and which, when applied externally, acts as an irritant and suppurative.

Crouch, krouch, *v.i.* [A softened form of *crook*, with modification of meaning.] To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground, as an animal; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe. —*v.t.* To bend or cause to bend lowly.

Croup, kröp, *n.* [Fr. *croupe*, the rump, croup. Same origin as *crop*.] The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

Croup, Croop, kröp, *n.* [Sc. *croup*, *roup*, hoarseness; allied to Goth. *hropjan*, to croak, to call; A. Sax. *hreópan*, to call.] A dangerous disease mostly attacking children, and consisting of inflammatory affection of the windpipe, accompanied with a short barking cough and difficult respiration, generally brought on by exposure to cold.

Croupier, krö'pē-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *croupier*, from *croupe*, the rump or hinder part.] One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming-table; one who at a public dinner party sits at the lower end of the table as assistant-chairman.

Crow, krō, *n.* [A. Sax. *crāwe*, a crow, *crāwan*, to crow or croak, from the cry; like G. *krähe*, a crow, *krähen*, to crow; Goth. *kruk*, a croaking; L. *crocio*, Gr. *krazō*, to croak. Comp. *crake*, *croak*.] The general name of such conirostral birds as the raven, rook, jackdaw, carrion crow, hooded crow, &c.; usually of a black colour, and having the voice harsh and croaking; the cry of the cock; a crowbar (which see). —*As the crow flies*, in a direction straight forward, resembling the flight of the crow. —*To have a crow to pluck with one*, to have something demanding explanation from one; to have some fault to find with one; to have a disagreeable matter to settle.—*v.i.*—*crowed* or *crew*; pp. *crowed*. [A. Sax. *crāwan*.] To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, gaiety, or defiance; to boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapour; to swagger; to utter a sound expressive of pleasure, as a child.—**Crowbar**, krō'bär, *n.* A bar of iron with a bent and sometimes forked end, used as a lever for forcing open doors or raising weights.—**Crow-berry**, *n.* The jet-black berry of a small evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and north of England.—**Crow-foot**, *n. Naut.* a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block, used to suspend the awnings, &c.; a popular name for the species of buttercups, from the leaf being supposed to have the shape of the foot of a crow.—**Crow-quill**, *n.* A crow's feather made into a pen and used where very fine writing is required, as in lithography, tracing, &c.—**Crow's-bill**, *n.* A kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds. — **Crow's-feet**, *n. pl.* The wrinkles brought on by age under and around the outer corners of the eyes. —**Crow's-foot**, *n.* A caltrop (which see).—**Crow's-nest**, *n.* A barrel or box fitted up on the main-topmast cross-trees of an Arctic vessel for the shelter of the lookout man.

Crowd, kroud, *n.* [A. Sax. *crūdan*, to press; O.D. *cruden*, to press, to push; L.G. *krüden*, to oppress.] A number of persons or things collected or closely pressed together; a number of persons congregated without order; a throng; the lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar; the mob.—*v.t.* To press into a crowd; to drive together; to fill by pressing numbers together without order; to fill to excess; to throng about; to press upon; to encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers.—*v.i.* To press in numbers; to swarm; to press or urge forward.

Crowd,‡ kroud, *n.* The crwth (which see). —**Crowder**,‡ krou'dėr, *n.* A fiddler.

Crown, kroun, *n.* [O.Fr. *corone*, Fr. *couronne*, L. *corona*—crown; Gr. *korōnē*, anything curved, a crown; akin W. *crwn*, Ir. *cruin*, round.] An ornament for the head, in the form of a wreath or garland, worn as a symbol of honour, victory, joy, &c.; a rich head-covering of gold, gems, &c., worn by monarchs on state occasions as a badge of sovereignty; hence, regal power; royalty; kingly government or executive authority; the wearer of a crown; the sovereign, as head of the state; honorary distinction; reward; honour; completion; accomplishment; highest or most perfect state; acme; the top part of anything, as of the head, or of a covering for the head, of a mountain or other elevated object; the portion of a tooth which appears above the gum; the end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed; a coin anciently stamped with a crown (the English crown being a silver piece, value 5s.); paper of a particular size (15 by 20 inches), so called from formerly having the watermark of a crown.—*v.t.* To cover, decorate, or invest with, or as if with, a crown; hence, to invest with regal dignity and power; to honour; to reward; to dignify; to form the topmost or finishing part of; to terminate or finish; to complete; to consummate; to perfect.—*a.* Relating to, pertaining to, or connected with, the crown or government.—*Crown* or *demesne lands*, the lands, estate, or other real property belonging to the crown or sovereign.—**Crowning**, krou'ning, *a.* Forming the crown or summit; completing; perfecting; final.—**Crown-glass**, *n.* The finest sort of common window-glass. — **Crownless**, kroun'les, *a.* Destitute of a crown. —**Crownlet**, kroun'let, *n.* A small crown. —**Crown-prince**, *n.* The prince royal who is apparently successor to the crown.—**Crown-saw**, *n.* A species of circular saw formed by cutting the teeth round the edge of a cylinder, as the surgeon's trepan. —**Crown-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as in certain watches.—**Crown-work**, *n. Fort.* an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains.

Crowth, krouth, *n.* CRWTH.

Crozier, Crosier, krō'shi-ėr, *n.* [O.E. *croisier*, *croysier*, from Fr. *crois*, a cross. CROSS.] A staff about 5 feet long, surmounted by an ornamental cross or crucifix, borne by or before an archbishop on solemn occasions; also (and more properly) a bishop's pastoral staff terminating in a crook.—**Croziered, Crosiered**, krō'shi-ėrd, *a.* Bearing a crozier.

Crucial, krö'shi-al, *a.* [Fr. *crucial*, from L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross. CROSS.] Relating to or like a cross; having the shape of a cross; transverse; intersecting; trying or searching, as if bringing to the cross; decisive (a *crucial* experiment). — **Cruciate**,† krö'shi-āt, *v.t.* [L. *crucio*, *cruciatum*, to torture.] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress. — *a.* Tormented†; *bot.* having four parts arranged like the arms of a cross; cruciform.—**Crucifer**, krö'si-fėr, *n.* [L. *crux*, and *fero*, to bear.] A plant belonging to a very extensive order, all the members of which have flowers with six stamens, two of which are short, and four sepals and petals, the spreading limbs of which form a Maltese cross, whence the name.—**Cruciferous**, krö-sif'ėr-us, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Crucifers. — **Cruciform**, krö'si-form, *a.* Cross-shaped; disposed in the form of a cross.

Crucible, krö'si-bl, *n.* [L.L. *crucibulum*, from the root seen in G. *kruse*, E. *cruse*, D. *kroes*, pitcher; akin *cresset*.] A chemical vessel or melting-pot, made of earth, black-lead, platina, &c., and so tempered and baked as to endure extreme heat without fusing; *fig.* a severe or searching test.

Crucify, krö'si-fi, *v.t.*—*crucified*, *crucifying*. [Fr. *crucifier*, L. *crux*, cross, and *figo*, to fix. CROSS, FIX.] To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet, sometimes anciently by fastening a criminal to a cross with cords; *Scrip.* to subdue or mortify (to *crucify* the flesh).—**Crucifier**, krö'si-fi-ėr, *n.* One who crucifies.—**Crucifix**, krö'si-fiks, *n.* [L. *crucifixus*, crucified.] A cross with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.—**Crucifixion**, krö-si-fik'shon, *n.* The act of nailing or fastening a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; death upon a cross, especially the death of Christ. — **Crucigerous**, krö-sij'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing the cross.

Crude, kröd, *a.* [L. *crudus*, raw, unripe; akin *crudelis*, cruel; from same root as E. *raw*. RAW.] Raw; not cooked; in its natural state; not digested in the stomach; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process (*crude* salt or alum); unripe; not having reached the mature or perfect state; not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect (notions, plan, theory).—**Crudely**, kröd'li, *adv.* In a crude manner; without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.—**Crudeness**, kröd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being crude; rawness; unripeness; a state of being unformed or undigested; immatureness.—**Crudity**, krö'di-ti, *n.* [L. *cruditas*.] Crudeness; that which is crude.

Cruel, krö'el, *a.* [Fr. *cruel*, from L. *crudelis*, cruel. CRUDE.] Disposed to give pain to others in body or mind; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; hard-hearted: applied to persons; exhibiting or proceeding from cruelty; causing pain, grief, or distress; inhuman; tormenting, vexing, or afflicting (disposition, mood, manner, act, words, &c.).—**Cruelly**, krö'el-li, *adv.* In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously; painfully; with severe pain or torture; extremely (colloq.). —**Cruelty**, krö'el-ti, *n.* [O.Fr. *crualté*, L. *crudelitas*.] The state or character of being cruel; savage or barbarous disposition; any act which inflicts unnecessary pain; a wrong; an act of great injustice or oppression.

Cruet, krö'et, *n.* [Contr. from Fr. *cruchette*, dim. of *cruche*, a pitcher. Akin *cruse*, *cruse*.] A vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c.—**Cruet-stand**, *n.* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets.

Cruise, krös, *v.i.* — *cruised*, *cruising*. [D.

kruisen, to cross, to cruise, from *kruis*, a cross. CROSS.] To sail hither and thither, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships for capture, for protecting commerce, for pleasure, or any other purpose. — *n.* A voyage made in various courses; a sailing to and fro, as in search of an enemy's ships, or for pleasure.—**Cruiser**, krö'zer, *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting commerce, or for plunder.

Cruive, krüv, *n.* [Gael. *cro*, a hovel, a wattled fold.] A sort of hedge formed by stakes on a tidal river or the sea-beach for catching fish. [Scotch.]

Crumb, krum, *n.* [A. Sax. *cruma*=D. *kruim*, Dan. *krumme*, G. *krume*, a crumb; from root of *crimp*.] A small fragment or piece; usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off; the soft part of bread: opposed to *crust*.—*v.t.* To break into small pieces with the fingers; to cover (meat, &c.) with bread-crumbs. — **Crumb-brush**, *n.* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.—**Crumb-cloth**, *n.* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments, and keep the carpet clean. — **Crumble**, krum'bl, *v.t.* — *crumbled*, *crumbling*. [A dim. form from *crumb*; like D. *kruimelen*, G. *krümeln*, to crumble.] To break into crumbs or small pieces.—*v.i.* To fall into small pieces, as something friable; to moulder; to become frittered away. — **Crumbly**, krum'bli, *a.* Apt to crumble; brittle; friable.—**Crumby**, krum'i, *a.* Full of crumbs; soft like the crumb of bread.

Crumpet, krum'pet, *n.* [Allied to *crimp*, brittle.] A sort of muffin or tea-cake, very light and spongy.

Crumple, krum'pl, *v.t.* — *crumpled*, *crumpling*. [Closely allied to *crimp* and *cramp*.] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple. — *v.i.* To contract; to shrink; to shrivel.

Crunch, krunsh, *v.t.* [See CRAUNCH.] To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.—*v.i.* To press with force and noise through a brittle obstacle.

Cruorin, krö'or-in, *n.* [L. *cruor*, blood.] The red colouring matter of blood corpuscles; hæmoglobin.

Crupper, krup'er, *n.* [Fr. *croupière*, from *croupe*, the buttocks. CROUP.] The buttocks of a horse; a strap of leather buckled to a saddle and passing under a horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from sliding forward on to the horse's neck.

Crural, krö'ral, *a.* [L. *cruralis*, from *crus*, *cruris*, the leg.] Belonging to the leg.—*Crural arch*, the ligament of the thigh.

Crusade, kru-sād', *n.* [Fr. *croisade*, from L. *crux*, a cross.] A military expedition under the banner of the cross, undertaken by Christians in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the power of infidels or Mohammedans; any enterprise undertaken through enthusiasm. — *v.i.* — *crusaded*, *crusading*. To engage in a crusade; to support or oppose any cause with zeal. —**Crusader**, kru-sā'der, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.—**Crusading**, kru-sā'ding, *a.* Engaged in or relating to the Crusades.

Cruz de, kru-sā'dō, *n.* A Portuguese coin of the value of 2*s.* 9*d.*, so called from having the cross stamped on it. [*Shak.*]

Cruse, krüs, *n.* [Icel. *krús*, Dan. *kruus*, D. *kroes*, pot, mug; akin *crescent*, *crucible*.] A small cup; a bottle or cruet (O.T.).—**Cruset**, krö'set, *n.* [Fr. *creuset*.] A goldsmith's crucible or melting-pot.

Crush, krush, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *cruisir*, *croissir*, to crack or crash, from the Teutonic; comp. Dan. *krydse*, Sw. *krysta*, Icel. *kreisa*, to squeeze; Goth. *kriustan*, to gnash.] To press and bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze so as to force out of the natural shape; to press with violence; to force together into a mass; to beat or force down, by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising; to bruise and break into fine particles by beating or grinding; to comminute; to subdue or conquer beyond resistance. — *v.i.* To press, bruise, or squeeze.—*n.* A violent pressing or squeezing; the act or effect of anything that crushes; violent pressure caused by a crowd; a crowding or being crowded together. — **Crusher**, krush'er, *n.* One who or that which crushes.—**Crushing**, krush'ing, *a.* Having the power to crush; overwhelming. — **Crush-hat**, *n.* A soft hat which may be carried under the arm without having its shaped destroyed.—**Crush-room**, *n.* A room in a theatre, opera-house, &c., in which the audience may promenade during the intervals of an entertainment.

Crust, krust, *n.* [O.Fr. *croute*, L. *crusta*.] A hard or comparatively hard external coat or covering; a hard coating on a surface; the hard outside portion of a loaf; an incrustation; a deposit from wine, as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, &c.—*Crust of the earth*, the exterior portion of our globe which is so far accessible to our inspection and observation.—*v.t.* To cover with a crust; to spread over with hard matter; to incrust. — *v.i.* To gather or form into a crust. — **Crustacea**, krus-tā'shē-a, *n. pl.* [From their crusty covering or shell.] An important division of animals, comprising crabs, lobsters, crayfish, shrimp, &c., having an external calcareous skeleton or shell in many pieces, and capable of being moulted or cast; a number of jointed limbs; head and thorax united into a single mass; abdomen often forming a kind of tail.—**Crustacean**, krus-tā'shē-an, *n.* and *a.* One of, or pertaining to the crustaceans.—**Crustaceology**, krus-tā'shē-ol"o-ji, *n.* That branch of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals.—**Crustaceous**, krus-tā'shus, *a.* Having a crust-like shell; belonging to the Crustacea; crustacean.—**Crustated**, krus'tā-ted, *a.* Covered with a crust. — **Crustation**, krus-tā'shon, *n.* An adherent crust; incrustation.—**Crustily**, krus'ti-li, *adv.* In a crusty manner; peevishly; harshly; morosely. — **Crustiness**, krus'ti-nes, *n.* The quality of being crusty; hardness; snappishness; surliness. — **Crusty**, krus'ti, *a.* Like crust; of the nature of a crust; pertaining to a hard covering; hard; peevish; snappish; surly.

Crut, krut, *n.* [Perhaps Fr. *croûte*, crust.] The rough shaggy part of oak bark.

Crutch, kruch, *n.* [A. Sax. *cryce*, *crice*, a staff, a crutch; D. *kruk*, G. *krücke*, Dan. *krykke*, Sw. *krycka*, a crutch; same root as in *crook*.] A staff with a curving cross-piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder to support the lame in walking; any fixture or adjustment of similar form: used in various technical meanings. — *v.t.* To support on crutches; to prop or sustain with miserable helps.—**Crutched**, krucht, *p.* and *a.* Supported with crutches; using crutches; crossed; badged with a cross.—*Crutched Friars*, an order of friars founded at Bologna in 1169, so named from their adopting the cross as their special symbol.

Crux, kruks, *n.* [L. *crux*, a cross.] Anything that puzzles greatly or torments with the difficulty of finding an explanation.

Crwth, kruth, *n.* [W.] A kind of violin with six strings, formerly much used in Wales.

Cry, krī, *v.i.* — *cried*, *crying*. [Fr. *crier*, from L. *quiritare*, to cry (whence It. *gridare*, O.Sp. *cridar*, Sp. *gritar*), from *queror*, to complain (whence *querulous*).] To utter a loud voice; to speak, call, or exclaim with vehemence; to utter a loud voice by way of earnest request or prayer; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament; to weep or shed tears; to utter a loud voice in giving public notice; to utter a loud inarticulate sound, as a dog or other animal.—*To cry out*, to exclaim; to vociferate; to clamour; to utter a loud voice; to utter lamentations. — *To cry out against*, to complain loudly against; to blame or censure. — *I cry you mercy*, † I beg pardon.—*v.t.* To utter loudly; to sound abroad; to proclaim; to name loudly and publicly, so as to give notice regarding; to advertise by crying. —*To cry down*, to decry; to dispraise; to condemn.—*To cry up*, to praise; to applaud; to extol.—*n.* Any loud sound articulate or inarticulate uttered by the mouth of an animal; a loud or vehement sound uttered in weeping or lamentation; a fit of weeping; clamour; outcry; an object for which a party professes great earnestness; a political catchword or the like. — **Crier**, **Cryer**, krī'er, *n.* One who cries; especially, an officer whose duty it is to proclaim the orders or commands of a court, to keep silence, &c. — **Crying**, krī'ing, *a.* Calling for vengeance and punishment; clamant; notorious; common; great (*crying* sins).

Cryolite, krī'o-lit, *n.* [Gr. *kryos*, cold, and *lithos*, stone — ice-stone.] A fluoride of sodium and aluminium found in Greenland and in the Ural Mountains, of great importance as the source of the metal aluminium.

Cryophorus, krī-of'o-rus, *n.* [Gr. *kryos*, frost, and *phoreō*, to bear.] An instrument for showing the diminution of temperature in water by evaporation.

Crypt, kript, *n.* [L. *crypta*, Gr. *krypté*, from *krypto*, to hide.] A subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed for the interment of bodies; that part of a cathedral, church, &c., below the floor, set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel.—**Cryptal**, krip'tal, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with a crypt.—**Cryptic**,† **Cryptical**,† krip'tik, krip'ti-kal, *a.* Hidden; secret; occult.—**Cryptically**,† krip'ti-kal-li, *adv.* Secretly.

Cryptobranchiate, krip-tō-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *branchia*, gills.] *Zool.* having concealed gills; destitute of distinct gills.

Cryptogam, krip'tō-gam, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage.] One of those plants forming a large division of the vegetable kingdom which do not bear true flowers consisting of stamens and pistils, and which are divided into cellular and vascular cryptogams, the former including algæ, fungi, lichens, mosses, &c., the latter the ferns, horse-tails, lycopods, &c.—**Cryptogamic**, **Cryptogamous**, krip-tō-gam'ik, krip-tog'a-mus, *a.* Pertaining to cryptogams. — **Cryptogamist**, krip-tog'a-mist, *n.* One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany. — **Cryptogamy**, krip-tog'a-mi, *n.* Obscure fructification, as in the cryptogams.

Cryptograph, krip'tō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *graphō*, to write.] Something written in secret characters or cipher. — **Cryptographer**, krip-tog'ra-fer, *n.* One who writes in secret characters. —**Cryptographic**, **Cryptographical**, krip-tō-graf'ik, krip-tō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Written in secret characters or in cipher; pertaining to cryptography.—**Cryptography**, krip-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cipher. — **Cryptology**, krip-tol'o-ji, *n.* Secret or enigmatical language.

Cryptonym, krip'tō-nim, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *onoma*, a name.] A private, secret, or hidden name; a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood.

Crystal, kris'tal, *n.* [L. *crystallus*, Gr. *krystallos*, from *krypos*, frost.] A species of glass more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass; hence, collectively, all articles, as decanters, cruets, &c., made of this material; chem. and *mineral*. an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces.—*Rock crystal*, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colourless quartz. —*a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.—**Crystalline**, kris'tal-in, *a.* Consisting of crystal; relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallography; resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid. — *Crystalline lens*, a lens-shaped pellucid body situated in the anterior part of the eye, and serving to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina, and form a perfect image there. — **Crystallizable**, kris'ta-līz-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being crystallized. — **Crystallization**, kris'tal-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of crystallizing or forming crystals; the

act or process of becoming crystallised, so that crystals are produced with a determinate and regular form, according to the nature of the substance; a body formed by the process of crystallizing.—*Water of crystallisation*, the water which unites chemically with many salts during the process of crystallizing.—**Crystallize**, kris'ta-liz, *v.t.* — *crystallized, crystallizing*. To cause to form crystals. — *v.i.* To be converted into a crystal; to become solidified, as the separate particles of a substance into a determinate and regular shape.—**Crystallogeny**, kris-ta-loj'e-ni, *n.* The origin of crystals.—**Crystallographer**, kris-ta-log'ra-fėr, *n.* One who treats of crystallography, crystals, or the manner of their formation. — **Crystallographic, Crystallographical**, kris'tal-ō-graf"ik, kris'tal-ō-graf"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to crystallography.—**Crystallographically**, kris'tal-ō-graf"i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of crystallography. — **Crystallography**, kris-ta-log'ra-fi, *n.* The doctrine or science of crystallization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals. — **Crystalloid**, kris'tal-oid, *a.* Resembling a crystal.—*n.* The name given to a class of bodies which have the power, when in solution, of passing through membranes, as parchment-paper, easily: opposed to *colloids*, which have not this power.—**Crystallomancy**, kris'tal-ō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *manteia*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal globe, &c. — **Crystallometry**, kris-ta-lom'et-ri, *n.* The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.

Ctenoid, ten'oid, *a.* [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *eidos*, form.] Comb-shaped; pectinated; having the posterior edge with teeth: said of the scales of certain fishes, those of the perch and flounder being of this kind; having scales of this kind.—*n.* A fish having ctenoid scales; one of an order of fishes, mostly fossil, having scales jagged or pectinated like the teeth of a comb.—**Ctenoidian**, te-noi'di-an, *n.* and *a.* One of, or pertaining to, the ctenoids.

Cub, kub, *n.* [Etymology unknown.] The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the lion, bear, or fox; a whelp; a young boy or girl: in contempt.—*v.t.*—*cubbed, cubbing.* To bring forth a cub or cubs.

Cubation,‡ kū-bā'shon, *n.* [L. *cubatio*, from *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining. — **Cubatory**,‡ kū'ba-to-ri, *a.* Lying down; reclining; incumbent.

Cube, kūb, *n.* [Fr. *cube*, from L. *cubus*, Gr. *kybos*, a cube, a cubical die.] A solid body that is exactly square; a regular solid body with six equal sides, all squares, and containing equal angles; the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number ($4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4). — *Cube root*, the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube (thus 4 is the cube root of 64).—*v.t.*—*cubed, cubing.* To raise to the cube or third power by multiplying into itself twice.—**Cubature**, kū'ba-tūr, *n.* The finding of the solid or cubic contents of a body.—**Cubic, Cubical**, kū'bik, kū'bi-kal, *a.* [L. *cubicus.*] Having the form or properties of a cube; pertaining to the measure of solids (a *cubic* foot, *cubic* contents).—**Cubically**, kū'bi-kal-li, *adv.* In a cubical method.—**Cubicalness**, kūb'i-kal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being cubical. — **Cubiform**, kū'bi-form, *a.* Having the form of a cube. — **Cuboid, Cuboidal**, kū'boid, kū-boi'dal, *a.* Having the form of a cube or differing little from it.—**Cube-ore**, *n.* Arseniate of iron, a mineral of a greenish colour.—**Cube-spar**, *n.* An anhydrous sulphate of lime.

Cubeb, kū'beb, *n.* [Ar. *kabāban.*] The small spicy berry of a kind of pepper, a native of Java and other East India Isles.

Cubicular, kū-bik'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *cubiculum*, a sleeping-room.] Belonging to a bed-chamber. — **Cubiculary**,† kūb-ik'ū-la-ri, *a.* Fitted for the posture of lying down.—**Cubicule**,‡ kū'bi-kūl, *n.* A bed-chamber; a chamber.

Cubit, kū'bit, *n.* [L. *cubitus*, *cubitum*, the elbow, an ell or cubit, from root of L. *cubo*, to lie or recline.] *Anat.* the fore-arm; the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist; a lineal measure, being the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger: usually taken at 18 inches.—**Cubital**, kū'bi-tal, *a.* Of the length of a cubit; pertaining to the cubit or ulna.

Cucking-stool, kuk'ing-stōl, *n.* [Icel. *kuka*, to ease one's self, *kukr*, dung.] A chair in which an offender was placed, usually before her or his own door, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob; or it might be used for ducking its occupant.

Cuckold, kuk'old, *n.* [Lit. one who is *cuckooed*, from O.Fr. *coucoul*, L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo; from the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds.] A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.—*v.t.* To make a cuckold of.—**Cuckoldize**, kuk'ol-diz, *v.t.* To cuckold. — **Cuckoldly**, kuk'old-li, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold. [*Shak.*] —**Cuckoldom**, kuk'ol-dum, *n.* The state of a cuckold. — **Cuckoldry**, kuk'old-ri, *n.* The debauching of other men's wives; the state of being made a cuckold.

Cuckoo, Cuckow, ku'kö, ku'kö, *n.* [Fr. *coucou*, from L. *cuculus*, like G. *kukuk*, D. *koekoek*, Gr. *kokkyx*, Skr. *kokila*, names derived from its cry.] A migratory bird remarkable for its striking call-note and its habit of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds; also the name of many allied birds in various parts of the world.—**Cuckoo-spit, Cuckoo-spittle**, *n.* A froth found on plants in summer, being a secretion formed by the larva of a small insect.

Cucullate, Cucullated, kū-kul'āt, kū-kul'-ā-ted, *a.* [L. *cucullatus*, from *cucullus*, a hood or cowl.] Hooded; cowled; covered as with a hood; having the shape or resemblance of a hood.

Cucumber, kū'kum-bėr, *n.* [Fr. *concombre*, from L. *cucumis*, *cucumeris*, a cucumber.] An annual plant of the gourd family, extensively cultivated and prized as an esculent: in an unripe state used in pickles under the name of gherkins.—**Cucumber-tree**, *n.* A beautiful American tree, a species of Magnolia, abounding in the Alleghanies. — **Cucumiform**, kū-kū'mi-form, *a.* Shaped like a cucumber.

Cucurbit, Cucurbite, kū-kėr'bit, kū-kėr'bit, *n.* [Fr. *cucurbite*, L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.] A chemical vessel originally in the shape of a gourd, but sometimes shallow, with a wide mouth, used in distillation.—**Cucurbitaceous**, kū-kėr'bi-tā"shus, *a.* Resembling a gourd.—**Cucurbital**, kū-kėr'bi-tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the gourd or cucumber family of plants.

Cud, kud, *n.* [A. Sax. *cud*, the cud, what is chewed, from *ceówan*, to chew.] The food which going into the first stomach of ruminating animals is afterwards brought up and chewed at leisure; a portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed; a quid.—*To chew the cud* (*fig.*), to ponder; to reflect; to ruminate.

Cudbear, kud'bār, *n.* [After Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, who first brought it into notice.] A purple or violet-coloured powder, used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from various species of lichens.

Cuddle, kud'l, *v.i.* — *cuddled, cuddling.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps same as *coddle.*] To lie close or snug; to squat; to join in an embrace; to fondle.—*v.t.* To hug; to fondle; to press close, so as to keep warm.—*n.* A hug; an embrace.

Cuddy, kud'i, *n.* [Probably a word of East Indian origin.] *Naut.* a room or cabin abaft and under the poop-deck; also a sort of cabin or cook-room in lighters, barges, &c.

Cuddy, kud'i, *n.* [An abbrev. of *Cuthbert*, like *neddy*, also a name for the ass.] An ass; a donkey.

Cudgel, kuj'el, *n.* [W. *cogel*, a cudgel, from *cog*, a short piece of wood.] A short thick stick; a club. — *To take up the cudgels*, to stand boldly forth in defence.—*v.t.*—*cudgelled, cudgelling.* To beat with a cudgel or thick stick; to beat in general.—*To cudgel one's brains*, to reflect deeply and laboriously.—**Cudgeller**, kuj'el-ėr, *n.* One who cudgels.

Cue, kū, *n.* [Fr. *queue*, L. *cauda*, the tail; or partly from Q, the first letter of L. *quando*, when, which was marked on the actors' copies of the plays, to show when they were to enter and speak.] The end of a thing, as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair; a queue; the last words of a speech which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin; a hint on which to act; the part which any man is to play in his turn; turn or temper of mind; the straight tapering rod used in playing billiards.

Cuff, kuf, *n.* [Akin to Sw. *kuffa*, Hamburg dialect *kuffen*, to cuff.] A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box.—*v.t.* To strike with the fist, as a man; to buffet.—*v.i.* To fight; to scuffle.

Cuff, kuf, *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *coiffe*, It. *cuffia*, a coif, hence a covering for the hand.] The fold at the end of a sleeve; anything occupying the place of such a fold, as a loose band worn over the wristband of a shirt.

Cufic, kū'fik, *a.* [From *Cufa*, near Bagdad.] Applied to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the time of Mohammed, and in which the Koran was written; Kufic.

Cuirass, kwi-ras', *n.* [Fr. *cuirasse*, from *cuir*, L. *corium*, leather. The cuirass was originally made of leather.] A breastplate; a piece of defensive armour made of iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle. —**Cuirassier**, kwi-ras-sēr', *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass or breastplate.

Cuir-bouilly, Cuir-bouilli, kwēr bö-il-li, kwēr-bö-ēl-lyē, *n.* [Fr.] Leather softened by boiling, then impressed with ornaments.

Cuish, Cuisse, kwis, *n.* [Fr. *cuisse*, from L. *coxa*, the hip.] Defensive armour for the thighs.

Cuisine, kwē-zēn', *n.* [Fr., from L. *coquina*, art of cooking, a kitchen, from *coquo*, to cook. Cook.] A kitchen; the cooking department; manner or style of cooking; cookery.

Culdee, kul-dē', *n.* [Gael. *ceile*, servant, and *De*, God.] One of an ancient order of monks who formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and are supposed to have been originated in the sixth century by St. Columba.

Cul-de-sac, kūl'de-sak, *n.* [Fr., lit. the bottom of a bag.] A place that has no thoroughfare; a blind alley; any natural cavity, bag, or tubular vessel, open only at one end.

Culilawan, kū-lil'a-wan, *a.* The name of a valuable aromatic, pungent bark, the produce of a tree of the Moluccas, useful in indigestion, diarrhœa, &c.

Culinary, kū'li-na-ri, *a.* [L. *culinarius*, from *culina*, a kitchen.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cooking; used in kitchens.—**Culinarily**, kū'li-na-ri-li, *adv.* In a culinary manner.

Cull, kul, *v.t.* [Fr. *cueillir*, from L. *colligere*, to collect—*col*, and *legere*, to gather. Collect, Coil.] To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many; to pick up; to collect.—**Culler**, kul'ėr, *n.* One who picks or chooses from many. — **Culling**, kul'ing, *n.* Anything selected or separated from a mass.

Cullender, kul'en-dėr, *n.* A colander.

Cullet, kul'et, *n.* Broken glass for melting up with fresh materials.

Cullibility,‡ kul-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* [From *cully*.] Credulity; easiness of belief.—**Cullible**,‡ kul'i-bl, *a.* Easily cajoled or cheated.

Cullion,‡ kul'yun, *n.* [O.Fr. *couillon*, It. *coglione*, a testicle, from L. *coleus*, the scrotum.] A mean wretch; a base fellow; a poltroon or dastard (*Shak.*).

Cullis, kul'is, *n.* [Fr. *coulisse*, a groove, from *couler*, to run.] *Arch.* a gutter in a roof.

Cully, kul'i, *n.* [Said to be of Gypsy origin.] A person who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on.—*v.t.*—*cullied, cullying.* To deceive; to trick, cajole, or impose on; to jilt. — **Cullyism**, kul'i-izm, *n.* The state of being a cully.

Culm, kulm, *n.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk.] *Bot.* the jointed stem of grasses, which is herbaceous in most, but woody and tree-like in the bamboo.—**Culmiferous**, kul-mif'er-us, *a.* Bearing culms.

Culm, kulm, *n.* [Perhaps another spelling of *coom*; or akin to *coal*.] Anthracite shale, an impure shaly kind of coal.—**Culmiferous**, kul-mif'er-us, *a.* Abounding in culm.

Culmen, kul'men, *n.* [L.] Top; summit; highest ridge.—**Culminant**, kul'mi-nant, *a.* Being vertical, or at the highest point of altitude; hence, predominating.—**Culminate**, kul'mi-nāt, *v.i.*—*culminated, culminating.* To come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet; to reach the highest point, as of rank, power, size, numbers, or quality.—**Culminating**, kul'mi-nāt-ing, *p.* or *a.* Being at the meridian; being at its highest point, as of rank, power, size, &c.—**Culmination**, kul-mi-nā'shon, *n.* The transit of a heavenly body over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day; *fig.* the condition of any person or thing arrived at the most brilliant or important point of his or its progress.

Culpable, kul'pa-bl, *a.* [L. *culpabilis*, from *culpa*, a fault.] Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy; immoral: said of persons or their conduct.—**Culpability**, **Culpableness**, kul-pa-bil'i-ti, kul'pa-bl-nes, *n.* State of being culpable; blamableness; guilt.—**Culpably**, kul'pa-bli, *adv.* In a culpable manner; blamably; in a faulty manner.—**Culpatory**, kul'pa-to-ri, *a.* Inculpatory; censuring; reprehensory.

Culprit, kul'prit, *n.* [Probably for *culpat*, from old law Latin *culpatus*, one accused, from L. *culpo*, to blame, accuse.] A person arraigned in court for a crime; a criminal; a malefactor.

Cult, kult, *n.* [Fr. *culte*, L. *cultus*, worship, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till, worship.] Homage; worship; a system of religious belief and worship; the rites and ceremonies employed in worship.

Cultch, kulch, *n.* The spawn of the oyster.

Culter, kul'ter, *n.* [L.] A coulter.

Cultivate, kul'ti-vāt, *v.t.*—*cultivated, cultivating.* [L.L. *cultivare*, *cultivatum*, from L. *cultus*, pp. of *colo*, *cultum*, to till.] To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plough, dress, sow, and reap; to raise or produce by tillage; to improve by labour or study; to refine and improve; to labour to promote and increase; to cherish; to foster (to *cultivate* a taste for poetry); to devote study, labour, or care to; to study (to *cultivate* literature); to study to conciliate or gain over; to labour to make better; to civilize.—**Cultivable**, **Cultivatable**, kul'ti-va-bl, kul'ti-vā-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being tilled or cultivated.—**Cultivation**, kul-ti-vā'shon, *n.* The act or practice of cultivating; husbandry; study, care, and practice directed to improvement or progress; the state of being cultivated or refined; culture; refinement.—**Cultivator**, kul'ti-vā-ter, *n.* One who cultivates; especially, a farmer or agriculturist; an agricultural implement used for the purpose of loosening the earth about the roots of growing crops.

Cultrate, **Cultrated**, **Cultriform**, kul'trāt, kul'trā-ted, kul'tri-form, *a.* [L. *cultratus*, from *culter*, a ploughshare or pruning knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed; coulter-shaped.—**Cultrirostral**, kul-tri-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *culter*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a bill shaped like a coulter: said of such birds as cranes, herons, storks, &c.

Culture, kul'tur, *n.* [L. *cultura*, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till.] Tillage; cultivation; training or discipline by which man's moral and intellectual nature is elevated; the result of such training; enlightenment; civilization; refinement.—**Culturable**, kul'tū-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being cultured or refined.—**Cultural**, kul'tū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to culture; educational.—**Cultured**, kul'turd, *a.* Cultivated; tilled; having culture; refined.—**Cultureless**, kul'tūr-les, *a.* Having no culture.—**Cultus**, kul'tus, *n.* [L.] Cult or religious system.

Culverin, kul'ver-in, *n.* [Fr. *couleuvrine*, from L. *coluber*, a serpent.] A long, slender piece of ordinance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance.

Culver, kul'ver, *n.* [A. Sax. *culfre*.] A pigeon; a dove.—**Culver-house**, *n.* A dove-cote.—**Culvertail**, kul'ver-tāl, *n.* A dove-tail joint.

Culvert, kul'vert, *n.* [O. Fr. *culvert*; Fr. *couvert*, a covered walk, from *couvrir*, to cover. COVER.] An arched drain of brick-work or masonry carried under a road, railway, canal, &c., for the passage of water.

Cumarin, kū'ma-rin, *n.* Same as *Coumarine*.

Cumas, kū'mas, *n.* Quamash (which see).

Cumber, kum'ber, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *combrer*, from L.L. *combrus*, *cumbrus*, a mass, from L. *cumulus*, a heap (whence also *cumulate*), by insertion of *b* (comp. *number*) and change of *l* to *r*.] To overload; to overburden; to check, stop, or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct; to perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as by anything useless.—**Cumber**, kum'ber, *n.* Hindrance; burdensomeness; embarrassment.—**Cumberless**, kum'ber-les, *a.* Free from care, distress, or encumbrance.—**Cumbersome**, kum'ber-sum, *a.* Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed.—**Cumbersomely**, kum'ber-sum-li, *adv.*—**Cumbersomeness**, kum'ber-sum-nes, *n.*—**Cumbrance**, kum'brans, *n.* That which cumbers or encumbers; an encumbrance.—**Cumbrous**, kum'brus, *a.* Serving to cumber or encumber; burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toilsome; unwieldy.—**Cumbrously**, kum'brus-li, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.—**Cumbrousness**, kum'brus-nes, *n.*

Cumbrian, kum'bri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumberland; *geol.* applied to the lowest slaty and partly fossiliferous beds in Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Cumfrey, kum'fri, *n.* Comfrey.

Cumin, **Cummin**, kum'in, *n.* [L. *cuminum*, Gr. *kyminon*, Heb. *kamon*, cumin.] An annual umbelliferous plant found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated for the sake of its agreeable aromatic seeds, which possess well-marked stimulating and carminative properties.

Cummer-band, **Kamar-band**, kum'er-band, *n.* [Hind. *kamar*, the waist, and *bandhna*, to tie.] A girdle or waist-band worn in Hindustan.

Cumshaw, kum'sha, *n.* [Chinese *kom-sia*.] In the East, a present or bonus.

Cumulate, kū'mū-lāt, *v.t.*—*cumulated, cumulating.* [L. *cumulo*, *cumulatum*, to heap up, from *cumulus*, a heap, seen also in *accumulate*; akin *cumber*.] To form a heap of; to heap together; to accumulate.—**Cumulation**, kū-mū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap.—**Cumulative**, kū'mū-lāt-iv, *a.* Forming a mass; aggregated; increasing in force, weight, or effect by successive additions (arguments, evidence).—*Cumulative system*, in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number of votes as there are persons to be elected, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them as he pleases.—**Cumulose**, kū'mū-lōs, *a.* Full of heaps.—**Cumulo-cirro-stratus**, kū'mū-lō-sir'rō-strā-tus, *n.* A form of cloud which produces rain; a rain cloud; a nimbus.—**Cumulo-stratus**, kū'mū-lō-strā-tus, *n.* A species of cloud in which the cumulus at the top, mixed with cirri, overhangs a flattish stratum or base.—**Cumulus**, kū'mū-lus, *n.* A species of cloud which assumes the form of some convex or conical heaps, resting on a flattish base.

Cuneal, kū'nē-al, *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge, whence also *coin*.] Having the form of a wedge.—**Cuneate**, **Cuneated**, kū'nē-āt, kū'nē-āt-ed, *a.* Wedge-shaped; cuneiform.—**Cuneiform**, **Cuniform**, kū-ne'i-form, kū'ni-form, *a.* Having the shape or form of a wedge; wedge-shaped; the epithet applied to the arrow-headed inscriptions found on old Babylonian and Persian monuments, from the characters resembling a wedge.

Cunning, kun'ing, *a.* [O.E. *cunnand*, from A.Sax. *cunnan*, Icel. *kunna*, Goth. *kinnan*, to know; akin *can*, *ken*, *know*.] Having skill or dexterity; skilful; wrought with skill; ingenious; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing; subtle.—*n.* Knowledge; skill; artifice; artfulness; craft; dissimilitude or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.—**Cunningly**, kun'ing-li, *adv.* In a cunning manner; artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance; skilfully; artistically.—**Cunningness**, kun'ing-nes, *n.* Cunning.

Cup, kup, *n.* [A. Sax. *cuppe*, from L. *cupa*, a tub, a cask, in later times a cup.] A vessel of small capacity, used commonly to drink from; a chalice; the contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; anything formed like a cup (the *cup* of an acorn, of a flower).—*In his cups*, intoxicated; tipsy.—*v.t.*—*cupped, cupping.* To perform the operation of cupping upon.—**Cup-bearer**, *n.* An attendant at a feast who serves wine or other liquors to the guests.—**Cupboard**, kub'bérd, *n.* Originally, a board or shelf for cups to stand on; now, a case or inclosure in a room with shelves to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like.—**Cupful**, kup'ful, *n.* As much as a cup holds.—**Cup-moss**, *n.* A species of lichen so called from the cup-like shape of its erect frond.—**Cup-valve**, *n.* A valve, the seat of which is made to fit a cover in the form of a vase, or of the portion of a sphere.—**Cupping**, kup'ing, *n.* *Surg.* a species of blood-letting performed by a scarificator and a glass called a cupping-glass from which the air has been exhausted.—**Cupping-glass**, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin in the operation of cupping.

Cupel, kū'pel, *n.* [L. *cupella*, dim. of *cupa*, a tub.] A small, shallow, porous, cup-like vessel; generally made of the residue of burned bones rammed into a mould, and used in refining metals.—**Cupellation**, kū-pel-lā'shon, *n.* The refining of gold or silver by a cupel.

Cupid, kū'pid, *n.* [L. *Cupido*, from *cupido*, desire, from *cupio*, to desire.] The god of love, and *fig.* love.

Cupidity, kū-pid'i-ti, *n.* [L. *cupiditas*, from *cupidus*, desirous, from *cupio*, to desire; akin *covet*.] An eager desire to possess something; inordinate or unlawful desire, especially of wealth or power; avarice; covetousness.

Cupola, kū'po-la, *n.* [It. *cupola*, dim. of L. *cupa*, a cup. CUP.] *Arch.* a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome, or the round top of a dome; the round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the furnace itself.—**Cupola-furnace**, *n.* A furnace for melting iron, so called from the cupola or dome leading to the chimney.

Cupreous, kū'pre-us, *a.* [L. *cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.] Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper or partaking of its qualities.—**Cupric**, **Cupreous**, kū'pri'k, kū'prus, *a.* Of or belonging to copper.—**Cupriferous**, kū-prif'er-us, *a.* Producing or affording copper.—**Cuprite**, kū'prit, *n.* The red oxide of copper; red copper ore.

Cupula, **Cupule**, kū'pū-la, kū'pul, *n.* [From L. *cupa*. CUP.] *Bot.* a form of involucrum, occurring in the oak, the beech, and the hazel, and consisting of bracts cohering by their bases, and forming a kind of cup.—**Cupuliferous**, kū-pū-lif'er-us, *a.* In *bot.* bearing cupules.

Cur, ker, *n.* [Sw. *kurre*, D. *korre*, a dog, from root of Icel. *kurra*, to grumble or mutter.] A degenerate dog; a worthless or contemptible man; a hound.—**Currish**, ker'ish, *a.* Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; snappish; snarling; churlish; quarrelsome; malignant.—**Currishly**, ker'ish-li, *adv.* In a currish manner.—**Currishness**, ker'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being currish; snappishness; churlishness.

Curable, kūr'a-bl, *a.* Under CURE.

Curaçoa, kū-ra-sō'a, *n.* A liqueur or cordial flavoured with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace: so named from the island of *Curaçoa*, where it was first made.

Curacy, **Curateship**. Under CURATE.

Curari, **Curara**, kū'ra-rē, kū'ra-rē, *n.* A

brown-black resinous substance obtained from a small tree of the NUX-vomica family, and forming a deadly poison; used by the South American Indians for poisoning arrows, especially for hunting, the animals killed by it being quite wholesome.—**Curarine**, kū'ra-rin, *n.* An alkaloid extracted from curari, and more poisonous than the curari which yields it.

Curassow, kū-ras'ō, *n.* The name given to several species of gallinaceous birds found in the warmer parts of America, about the size of turkeys, and easily domesticated and reared.

Curate, kū'rāt, *n.* [L.L. *curatus*, one intrusted with the cure of souls, from L. *cura*, care.] One who has the cure of souls; a clergyman in Episcopal churches who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson, or vicar. —**Curacy**, **Curateship**, kū'ra-si, kū'rāt-ship, *n.* The office or employment of a curate.—**Curator**, kū-rā'ter, *n.* [L., from *curo*, *curatum*, to take care of.] One who has the care and superintendence of anything, as a public library, museum, fine art collection, or the like; *Scots law*, a guardian.—**Curatorship**, kū-rā'ter-ship, *n.* The office of a curator.—**Curatrix**, kū-rāt'riks, *n.* A female superintendent or guardian.—**Cure**, kū-rā, *n.* [Fr.] A curate; a parson.

Curative, kū'ra-tiv, *a.* Under CURE.

Curb, kerb, *v.t.* [Fr. *courber*, to bend or crook, from L. *curvare*, to curve, from *curvus*, curved; same root as L. *circus*, a circle, Gr. *kurios*, crooked.] To bend to one's will; to check, restrain, hold back; to keep in subjection; to restrain (a horse) with a curb; to guide and manage by the reins; to strengthen by a curb-stone.—*n.* What checks, restrains, or holds back; restraint; check; hindrance; a chain or strap attached to a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, against which it is made to press tightly when the rein is pulled; the edge-stone of a side walk or pavement; a curb-stone.—**Curbable**, ker'be-bl, *a.* Capable of being curbed or restrained.—**Curbless**, kerb'les, *a.* Having no curb or restraint.—**Curb-roof**, *n.* A roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters on each side, the under set being less inclined to the horizon than the upper; a mansard roof.—**Curb-stone**, *n.* A stone placed against earth or stonework to hold the work together; the outer edge of a foot pavement.

Curd, kerd, *n.* [Probably connected with W. *crwd*, a round lump, and perhaps with *crowd*.] The coagulated or thickened part of milk; the coagulated part of any liquid. —*v.t.* To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd; to curdle; to congeal.—*v.i.* To become curdled or coagulated; to become curd.—**Curdiness**, ker'di-nes, *n.* State of being curdy.—**Curdle**, ker'dl, *v.t.*—*curdled*, *curdling*. To coagulate or concrete; to thicken or change into curd; to run slow with terror; to freeze; to congeal.—*v.i.* To change into curd; to coagulate; to congeal or make run slow.—**Curdy**, ker'di, *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

Cure, kūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *cure*, L. *cura*, care.] Care; a spiritual charge; care of the spiritual welfare of people: the employment or office of a curate; curacy; remedial treatment of disease; method of medical treatment; remedy for disease; restorative; that which heals; a healing; restoration to health from disease and to soundness from a wound.—*v.t.*—*cured*, *curing*. To restore to health or to a sound state; to heal; to remove or put an end to by remedial means; to heal, as a disease; to remedy; to prepare for preservation, as by drying, salting, &c.—*v.i.* To effect a cure.—**Curability**, kūr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being curable.—**Curable**, kū'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being healed or cured; admitting a remedy.—**Curableness**, kūr'a-bl-nes, *n.* Possibility of being cured.—**Curative**, kū'ra-tiv, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure.—**Cureless**, kūr'les, *a.* Incurable; not admitting of a remedy.—**Curer**, kū'rer, *n.* One who or that which cures or heals; a physician; one who preserves provisions, as beef, fish, and the like, from speedy putrefaction by means of salt, or in any other manner.

Curé, *n.* Under CURATE.

Curfew, ker'fū, *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire, from L. *cooperire*, to cover, and *focus*, hearth, fire-place.] A bell formerly rung in the evening as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest.

Curia, kū'ri-a, *n.* [L., the senate-house, the senate.] The Roman see in its temporal aspect, including the pope, cardinals, &c.

Curious, kū'ri-us, *a.* [L. *curiosus*, from *cura*, care, attention. CURE.] Strongly desirous to discover what is novel or unknown; solicitous to see or to know things interesting; inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry; wrought with care and art or with nice finish; singular; exciting surprise; awakening curiosity; odd or strange. —**Curiosity**, kū-ri-os'i-ti, *n.* [L. *curiositas*.] The state or feeling of being curious; a strong desire to see something novel or to discover something unknown; a desire to see what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; inquisitiveness; a curious or singular object.—**Curio**, kū'ri-ō, *n.* A curiosity; a small interesting article or object.—**Curioso**, kū-ri-ō'sō, *n.* [It.] A curious person; a virtuoso.—**Curiously**, kū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a curious manner; inquisitively; attentively; in a singular manner; unusually. —**Curiousness**, kū'ri-us-nes, *n.*

Curl, kerl, *v.t.* [Akin to D. *krullen*, Dan. *krolle*, to curl.] To bend or twist circularly; to bend or form into ringlets; to crisp (the hair); to writhe; to twist; to coil; to curve; to raise in breaking waves or undulations.—*v.i.* To bend or twist in curls or ringlets; to move in or form curves or spirals; to rise in waves; to writhe; to twist; to play at the game called curling. —*n.* A ringlet of hair or anything of a like form; something curled or bent round; a waving; sinuosity; flexure.—**Curled**, kerld, *a.* Having the hair curled; curly.—**Curler**, ker'ler, *n.* One who or that which curls; one who engages in the amusement of curling.—**Curliness**, kerl'i-nes, *n.* State of being curly.—**Curling**, kerl'ing, *n.* A winter amusement on the ice (especially in Scotland), in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark to another, called the tee. —**Curling-irons**, **Curling-tongs**, *n.* An instrument for curling the hair.—**Curling-stone**, *n.* A stone shaped somewhat like a cheese with a handle in the upper side, used in the game of curling.—**Curly**, ker'li, *a.* Having or forming curls; tending to curl.—**Curly-headed**, **Curly-pated**, *a.* Having curling hair.

Curlew, ker'lū, *n.* [O.Fr. *corlieu*; imitative of the cry of the bird; Fr. *courlis*.] A bird allied to the snipe and woodcock, with a long, slender, curved bill, longish legs, and a short tail, frequenting moors and also the sea-side.

Curmudgeon, ker-muj'on, *n.* [Said to be from *corn-mudgin*, a dealer in corn—corn-dealers being reckoned, in old times, the most flinty-hearted and avaricious of men.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.—**Curmudgeonly**, ker-muj'on-li, *a.* Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; churlish.

Currant, kur'ant, *n.* [From *Corinth*, whence it was probably first brought.] A small kind of dried grape, brought in large quantities from Greece; the name of several species of shrubs belonging to the gooseberry family, and of their fruits, as the red currant, the white currant, and the black currant.—**Currant-jelly**, *n.* Jelly made of the juice of currants.—**Currant-wine**, *n.* Wine made from the juice of currants.

Current, kur'ent, *a.* [L. *currens*, *currentis*, ppr. of *curro*, to run, seen also in *concur*, *incur*, *occur*, *course*, *cursus*, &c.] Running; passing from person to person, or from hand to hand (report, coin); circulating; common, general, or fashionable; generally received, adopted, or approved (opinions, beliefs, theories); popular; established by common estimation (the *current* value of coin); fitted for general acceptance or circulation (*Shak*); now passing, or at present in its course (the *current* month: often in abbreviated expressions, such as, 20th *curt.*).—*Current coin*, coin in general circulation.—*n.* A flowing or passing; a stream; a body of water or air moving in a certain direction; course; progressive motion or movement; connected series; successive course (the *current* of events); general or main course (the *current* of opinion). —*Electric current*, the passage of electricity from one pole of an apparatus to the other.—**Currency**, kur'en-si, *n.* The state of being current; a passing from person to person; a passing from mouth to mouth among the public; a continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation; that which is in circulation, or is given and taken as having value, or as representing property; circulating medium (the *currency* of a country).—*Metallic currency*, the gold, silver, and copper in circulation in any country.—*Paper currency*, bank-notes or other documents serving as a substitute for money or a representative of it.—**Currently**, kur'ent-li, *adv.* Commonly; generally; popularly; with general acceptance.—**Currentness**, kur'ent-nes, *n.* The state of being current; currency.

Curricle, kur'i-kl, *n.* [L. *curriculum*, from *curro*, to run.] A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

Curriculum, ku-rik'ū-lum, *n.* [L.] A specified fixed course of study in a university, academy, school, or the like.

Currish, ker'ish, *a.* Under CUR.

Curry, kur'i, *v.t.*—*curried*, *currying*. [Fr. *courroyer*, *corroyer*, originally to prepare, put right, or make ready in general, from the prefix *con*, and the Germanic stem to which belong E. *ready*, *ray* in *array*.] To dress leather after it is tanned by scraping, cleansing, beating, and colouring; to rub and clean (a horse) with a comb; to beat, drub, or thrash (colloq.).—*To curry favour*, to seek favour by officiousness, kindness, flattery, caresses, and the like: the phrase being corrupted from 'to *curry fauel*,' from *fauel*, an old name for a horse—chestnut.—**Currier**, kur'i-er, *n.* A man who curries leather or a horse.—**Curriery**, kur'i-er-i, *n.* The trade of a currier or the place where the trade is carried on.—**Curry-comb**, *n.* An iron instrument or comb with very short teeth, for combing and cleaning horses.—*v.t.* To rub down or comb with a curry-comb.

Curry, **Currie**, kur'i, *n.* [Per. *khur*, flavour, relish.] A kind of sauce much used in India, containing cayenne-pepper, garlic, turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, and other strong spices; a dish of fish, fowl, &c., cooked with curry.—*v.t.*—*curried*, *currying*. To flavour with curry.—**Curry-powder**, *n.* A condiment used for making curry.

Curse kers, *v.t.*—*cursed*, *cursing*. [A. Sax. *cursian*, from *curs*, a curse—a word of doubtful connections.] To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to execrate; to bring evil to or upon; to blast; to blight; to vex, harass, or torment with great calamities.—*v.i.* To utter imprecations; to use blasphemous or profane language; to swear.—*n.* A malediction; the expression of a wish of evil to another; an imprecation; evil solemnly or in passion invoked upon one; that which brings evil or severe affliction; torment; great vexation; condemnation or sentence of divine vengeance on sinners.—**Cursed**, ker'sed, *a.* Blasted by a curse; deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked; vexatious; troublesome.—**Cursedly**, ker'sed-li, *adv.* In a cursed manner; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested.—**Cursedness**, ker'sed-nes, *n.* The state of being cursed.—**Curser**, ker'ser, *n.* One who curses.—**Curst**, kerst, *a.* Cursed; having a violent temper; snarling; peevish; froward.—**Curstly**, kerst'li, *adv.* In a curst or ill-tempered manner. —**Curstness**, kerst'nes, *n.* The character of being curst.

Cursive, ker'siv, *a.* [L.L. *cursivus*, L. *cursus*, a running. COURSE, CURRENT.] Running; flowing: said of hand-writing.—**Cur-**

sively, kėr′siv-li, *adv.* In a cursive manner. —**Cursor**, kėr′sėr, *n.* [L., a runner.] Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backward and forward upon another part.—**Cursores**, kėr-sō′rēz, *n. pl.* The runners, an order of birds, such as the ostrich and some others, so named from their remarkable velocity in running.—**Cursorial**, kėr-sō′ri-al, *a.* Adapted for running; of or pertaining to the Cursores. —**Cursorily**, kėr′so-ri-li, *adv.* In a cursory or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without attention.—**Cursoriness**, kėr′so-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being cursory.—**Cursory**, kėr′so-ri, *a.* [L. *cursorius.*] Rapid or hurried, as if running; hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising close attention (a *cursory* view, a *cursory* observer).

Curst, *a.* Under CURSE.

Curt, kėrt, *a.* [L. *curtus*, short, docked.] Short; concise; brief and abrupt; short and sharp.—**Curtly**, kėrt′li, *adv.* In a curt manner; briefly. — **Curtness**, kėrt′nes, *n.* Shortness; conciseness; abruptness, as of manner.

Curtail, kėr-tāl′, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *courtault*, Mod.Fr. *courtaud*, from *court*, L. *curtus*, short.] To cut off the end or a part of; to make shorter; to dock; hence, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish. —**Curtailer**, kėr-tā′lėr, *n.* One who curtails.—**Curtailment**, kėr-tāl′ment, *n.* The act of curtailing.

Curtain, kėr′tin, *n.* [Fr. *courtine*, L.L. *cortina*, a little court, a curtain, from L. *cors*, *cortis*, an inclosure, a court. COURT.] A hanging cloth or screen before a window, round a bed, or elsewhere, that may be moved at pleasure so as to admit or exclude the light, conceal or show anything; the movable screen in a theatre or like place serving to conceal the stage from the spectators; what resembles a curtain; *fort.* that part of a rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions, or between two gates.—*v.t.* To inclose or furnish with curtains. — **Curtain-lecture**, *n.* A lecture or reproof given behind the curtains or in bed by a wife to her husband. [Colloq.]

Curtal,† kėr′tal, *n.* [CURTAIL.] A horse or dog with a docked tail. [*Shak.*]—*a.* Short; abridged; brief.—**Curtal-ax**, *n.* A kind of weapon formerly used.

Curtal-friar, kėr′tal-frī-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *courtil*, a court-yard.] The brother who acted as porter at the court-gate of a monastery.

Curtana, kėr-tā′na, *n.* [From L. *curtus*, shortened.] The pointless sword, carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy.

Curtate, kėr′tāt, *a.* [L. *curtatus*, from *curto*, to shorten. CURT.] Shortened; reduced. —*Curtate distance* (of a planet), the distance between the sun or earth and that point where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets the plane of the ecliptic.

Curtsy, Curtesy, kėrt′si, kėr′te-si, *n.* [A modification of *courtesy.*] An obeisance or gesture of respect by a female, consisting in a bending of the knees and sinking of the body.—*v.i.*—*curtsied*, *curtsying*. To drop or make a curtsy.

Curule, kū′rōl, *a.* [L. *curulis.*] *Rom. antiq.* applied to a chair of state, something like a camp-stool, which belonged to certain of the magistrates of the republic in virtue of their office; hence, privileged to sit in such a chair.

Curve, kėrv, *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked. CURB.] Bending circularly, or so as in no part to be straight; having a bent form; crooked. —*n.* A bending in a circular form; a bend or flexure such that no part forms a straight line; *geom.* a line which may be cut by a straight line in more points than one; a line which changes its direction at every point.—*v.t.*—*curved*, *curving*. To bend into the form of a curve; to crook.— *v.i.* To have a curved or bent form; to bend round.—**Curvate, Curvated**, kėr′vāt, kėr′vā-ted, *a.* Curved.—**Curvation**, kėr-vā′shon, *n.* The act of bending or curving.— **Curvative**, kėr′va-tiv, *a.* *Bot.* having leaves whose margins are slightly turned up or down.—**Curvature**, kėr′va-tūr, *n.* A bending in a regular form; the manner or degree in which a thing is curved.—**Curved**, kėrvd, *pp.* or *a.* Formed into or having the form of a curve.—**Curvity**, kėr′vi-ti, *n.* [L. *curvitas.*] A bending in a regular form; crookedness.

Curvet, kėr′vet or kėr-vet′, *n.* [It. *corvetta*, from L. *curvare*, to bend or curve.] The leap of a horse when he raises both fore-legs at once, and as they are falling also his hind-legs; a gambol; a leap.—*v.i.*—*curvetted*, *curvetting*. To make a curvet; to bound or leap; to prance; to frisk or gambol.—*v.t.* To cause to make a curvet.

Curvicostate, kėr-vi-kos′tāt, *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and *costa*, a rib.] Marked with small bent ribs. — **Curvidentate**, kėr-vi-den′tāt, *a.* [L. *dens*, a tooth.] Having curved teeth or tooth-like projections.— **Curvifoliate**, kėr-vi-fō′li-āt, *a.* [L. *folium*, a leaf.] Having reflected leaves.—**Curviform**, kėr′vi-form, *a.* Having a curved form. — **Curvilinear, Curvilineal**, kėr-vi-lin′ē-ėr, kėr-vi-lin′ē-al, *a.* [L. *linea*, a line.] Having the shape of a curve line; consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines. —**Curvilinead**, kėr-vi-lin′ē-ad, *n.* An instrument for describing curves.—**Curvilinearity**, kėr-vi-lin′ē-ar″i-ti, *n.* The state of being curvilinear.—**Curvilinearly**, kėr-vi-lin′ē-ėr-li, *adv.* In a curvilinear manner.—**Curvirostral**, kėr-vi-ros′tral, *a.* [L. *rostrum*, a beak.] *Ornith.* having a crooked beak.

Cusco-bark, kus′kō-bärk, *n.* A variety of Peruvian bark from *Cusco* in Peru, applied medicinally to excite warmth in the system.

Cushat, kush′at, *n.* [A. Sax. *cusceote.*] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

Cushion, kush′on, *n.* [Fr. *coussin*, It. *cuscino*; from a hypothetical *culcitinum*, dim. of L. *culcita*, a cushion, a quilt.] A pillow for a seat; a soft pad to be placed on a chair or attached to some kind of seat; any stuffed or padded appliance; the padded side or edge of a billiard-table.—*v.t.* To furnish or fit with a cushion or cushions. —**Cushion-capital**, *n.* *Arch.* a capital having the shape of a cube rounded off at its lower extremities.—**Cushiony**, kush′on-i, *a.* Having the appearance of a cushion; cushion-shaped and soft.

Cusp, kusp, *n.* [L. *cuspis*, a point, a spear.] A sharp projecting point; the point or horn of the crescent moon or other similar point; a prominence on a molar tooth; a projecting point formed by the meeting of curves, as in heads of Gothic windows and panels, &c.—**Cusped**, kuspt, *a.* Furnished with a cusp or cusps; cusp-shaped. —**Cuspidal, Cuspidate, Cuspidated**, kus′pi-dal, kus′pi-dāt, kus′pi-dā-ted, *a.* Cusp-shaped or having cusps; terminating in a cusp or spine (as leaves).

Custard, kus′tėrd, *n.* [Probably a corruption of old *crustade*, a kind of stew served up in a raised *crust.*] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food. —**Custard-apple**, *n.* [From the yellowish pulp.] The large, dark-brown, roundish fruit of a West Indian tree, now cultivated in all tropical countries.

Custody, kus′to-di, *n.* [L. *custodia*, from *custos*, *custodis*, a watchman, a keeper.] A keeping; a guarding; guardianship; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security; restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment.—**Custodial**, kus-tō′di-al, *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.—**Custodian**, kus-tō′di-an, *n.* One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, some public building, &c. —**Custodianship**, kus-tō′di-an-ship, *n.* The office or duty of a custodian.—**Custodier**, kus-tō′di-ėr, *n.* A keeper; a guardian; one who has the care or custody of anything.

Custom, kus′tum, *n.* [O.Fr. *custume*, from L. *consuetudo*, *consuetudinis*, custom—*con*, with, and *sueo*, *suetum*, to be wont or accustomed. *Costume* is the same word.] Frequent or common use or practice; established manner; habitual practice; a practice or usage; an established and general mode of action, which obtains in a community; practice of frequenting a shop, manufactory, &c., and purchasing or giving orders; tribute, toll, or tax; *pl.* the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported.∴*Custom* is the frequent repetition of the same act, *habit* being a custom continued so long as to develop a tendency or inclination to perform the customary act.—**Customable**, kus′tum-a-bl, *a.* Subject to the payment of the duties called customs.— **Customarily**, kus′tum-a-ri-li, *adv.* Habitually; commonly.—**Customariness**, kus′tum-a-ri-nes, *n.* State of being customary; frequency; commonness. — **Customary**, kus′tum-a-ri, *a.* According to custom or to established or common usage; wonted; usual; habitual; in common practice.—*n.* A book containing an account of the customs and municipal rights of a city, province, &c. — **Customer**, kus′tum-ėr, *n.* A purchaser; a buyer; a dealer; one that a person has to deal with, or one that comes across a person; a fellow (colloq.). — **Custom-house**, *n.* A house where the customs on merchandise are paid or secured to be paid; the whole establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulation enforced. — **Customs-duty**, *n.* The tax levied on goods and produce brought for consumption from foreign countries, or on export.

Custos, kus′tos, *n.* [L.] A keeper.—*Custos rotulorum*, the chief civil officer of an English county, who is the keeper of the records or rolls of the session.

Cut, kut, *v.t.*—*cut* (pret. & pp.), *cutting*. [Of Celtic origin; comp. W. *cut*, a short piece, *cutogi*, to curtail; Ir. *cut*, a short tail; *cutach*, bob-tailed.] To separate or divide the parts of by an edged instrument, or as an edged instrument does; to make an incision in; to sever; to sever and cause to fall for the purpose of removing; to fell, as wood; to mow or reap, as corn; to sever and remove, as the nails or hair; to fashion by, or as by, cutting or carving; to hew out; to carve; to wound the sensibilities of; to affect deeply; to intersect; to cross (one line cuts another); to have no longer anything to do with; to quit (colloq.); to shun the acquaintance of (colloq.). —*To cut down*, to cause to fall by severing; to reduce as by cutting; to retrench; to curtail (expenditure).—*To cut off*, to sever from the other parts; to bring to an untimely end; to separate; to interrupt; to stop (communication); to intercept; to hinder from return or union.— *To cut out*, to remove by cutting or carving; to shape or form by, or as by, cutting; to fashion; to take the preference or precedence of; *naut.* to seize and carry off, as a vessel from a harbour or from under the guns of the enemy.—*To cut short*, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption; to shorten; to abridge.—*To cut up*, to cut in pieces; to criticise severely; to censure; to wound the feelings deeply; to affect greatly.—*To cut and run*, to cut the cable and set sail immediately; to be off; to be gone.—*To cut off with a shilling*, to bequeath one's natural heir a shilling; a practice adopted by a person dissatisfied with his heir, as a proof that the disinheritance was designed and not the result of neglect.—*To cut capers*, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; to frisk about.— *To cut a dash* or *figure*, to make a display. —*To cut a joke*, to joke; to crack a jest.— —*To cut a knot*, to take short measures with anything; in allusion to the well-known story of Alexander the Great and the Gordian knot.—*To cut a pack of cards*, to divide it into portions before beginning to deal or for other purposes.—*To cut one's stick*, to move off; to be off at once. [Slang.] —*To cut the teeth*, to have the teeth pierce the gums.—*v.i.* To do the work of an edge-tool; to serve in dividing or gashing; to admit of incision or severance; to use a knife or edge-tool; to divide a pack of cards, to determine the deal or for any other purpose; to move off rapidly (colloq.). — *To cut across*, to pass over or through in the most direct way (colloq.). —*To cut in*, to join in suddenly and unceremoniously (colloq.).—*p.* and *a.* Gashed; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected.—*Cut and dry*, or *cut and dried*, prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn

timber.—*Cut glass*, glass having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing.—*Cut nail*, a nail manufactured by being cut from a rolled plate of iron by machinery.—*n.* The opening made by an edged instrument; a gash; a notch; a wound; a stroke or blow as with an edged instrument; a smart stroke or blow, as with a whip; anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of discourtesy; a part cut off from the rest: a near passage, by which an angle is cut off; the block on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed; the impression from such a block; the act of dividing a pack of cards; manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; the act of passing a person without recognizing him, or of avoiding him so as not to be recognized by him.—*To draw cuts*, to draw lots, as of paper, &c., cut of unequal lengths.—**Cutter**, kut'er, *n.* One who or that which cuts; one who cuts out cloth for garments according to measurements; *naut.* a small boat used by ships of war; a vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit.—**Cutter-bar**, *n.* *Mech.* the bar of a boring machine, in which the cutters or cutting tools are fixed.—**Cutting**, kut'ing, *a.* Penetrating or dividing by the edge; serving to penetrate or divide; sharp; piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; sarcastic; satirical; severe.—*n.* The act or operation of one who cuts; a piece cut off; a portion of a plant from which a new individual is propagated; an excavation made through a hill or rising ground in constructing a road, railway, canal, &c.—**Cuttingly**, kut'ing-li, *adv.* In a cutting manner.—**Cut-purse**, *n.* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them or their contents; one who steals from the person; a thief; a robber.—**Cut-away**, *n.* A coat, the skirts of which are rounded or cut away: used also adjectively.—**Cut-off**, *n.* That which cuts off or shortens; that which is cut off; *steam-engines*, a contrivance for economizing steam.—**Cut-throat**, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.—*a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.—**Cutwater**, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow which cuts the water; the lower portion of the pier of a bridge formed with an angle or edge directed up stream.

Cutaneous. Under CUTICLE.

Cutch, kuch, *n.* Catechu.

Cutch, kuch, *n.* The spawn of the oyster.

Cutcha, kuch'a, *n.* In Hindustan, an inferior kind of lime used in poor or temporary buildings; hence, used adjectively in the sense of temporary, makeshift, inferior. PUCKA.

Cutchery, kuch'er-i, *n.* In the East Indies, a court of justice or public office.

Cute, kut, *a.* [An abbrev. of *acute*.] Acute; clever; sharp. [Colloq.]—**Cuteness**, kut'nes, *n.* The quality or character of being cute. [Colloq.]

Cuticle, kū'ti-kl, *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] *Anat.* the outermost thin transparent skin which covers the surface of the body; the epidermis or scarf-skin; *bot.* the thin external covering of the bark of a plant; the outer pellicle of the epidermis.—**Cutaneous**, kū-tā'nē-us, *a.* Belonging to the skin; existing on or affecting the skin.—**Cuticular**, kū-tik'ū-lér, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.—**Cuticularize**, kū-tik'ū-lér-iz, *v.t.* To render cuticular.—**Cutin**, kū'tin, *n.* A peculiar modification of cellulose, contained in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits.—**Cutis**, kū'tis, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* the dense resisting skin which forms the general envelope of the body below the cuticle; the dermis or true skin.

Cutlass, kut'las, *n.* [Fr. *coutelas*, from O.Fr. *coutel* (Fr. *couteau*), a knife; from L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife.] A broad curving sword used by cavalry, seamen, &c.

Cutler, kut'lér, *n.* [Fr. *coutelier*, from L. *culter*, a knife. CUTLASS.] One whose occupation is to make or deal in knives and other cutting instruments; one who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.—**Cutlery**, kut'ler-i, *n.* The business of a cutler; edged or cutting instruments

Cutlet, kut'let, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*, lit. a little side or rib, from *côte*, side. COAST.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut for cooking; generally a part of the rib with the meat belonging to it.

Cuttle, Cuttle-fish, kut'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *cudele*, a cuttle-fish; G. *kuttel-fisch*.] A two-gilled cephalopodous mollusc, having a body inclosed in a sac, eight arms or feet covered with suckers, used in locomotion and for seizing prey, a calcareous internal shell, and a bag or sac from which the animal has the power of ejecting a black ink-like fluid (sepia) so as to darken the water and conceal it from pursuit.—**Cuttle-bone**, *n.* The internal calcareous plate of the cuttle-fish, used for polishing wood, as also for pounce and tooth-powder.

Cusco-bark, kus'kō-bärk, *n.* CUSCO-BARK.

Cyanic, si-an'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue.] Of or pertaining to the colour blue or azure; *chem.* containing cyanogen (*cyanic* acid, *cyanic* ether).—**Cyanide**, si'an-id, *n.* A combination of cyanogen with a metallic base.—*Cyanide of potassium*, a poisonous substance used in photography and electrotyping.—**Cyanin**, si'an-in, *n.* The blue colouring matter of certain flowers, as of the corn-flower and violet; a fugitive blue dye used in calico-printing.—**Cyanogen**, si-an'ō-jen, *n.* A gas of a strong and peculiar odour, which under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres becomes liquid, and is highly poisonous and unrespirable.—**Cyanometer**, si-a-nom'et-ér, *n.* A meteorological instrument for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness of the sky.—**Cyanosis**, si-a-nō'sis, *n.* A disease in which the skin has a blue tint, arising from the mingling of the venous and the arterial blood through defect in the heart.

Cyathiform, si-ath'i-form, *a.* [L. *cyathus*, Gr. *kyathos*, a cup.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top: used chiefly in *bot.*

Cycad, si'kad, *n.* [Gr. *kykas*, a kind of plant.] One of a nat. order of gymnospermous plants, resembling palms in their general appearance, inhabiting India, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America.—**Cycadaceous**, si-ka-dā'shus, *a.* Belonging to the cycads.—**Cycadiform**, si-kad'i-form, *a.* Resembling in form the cycads.

Cyclamen, sik'la-men, *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, referring to the round-shaped root-stock.] A European genus of low-growing herbaceous plants, with fleshy root-stocks and very handsome flowers, several of them being favourite spring-flowering greenhouse plants.

Cycle, si'kl, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle or cycle.] A circle or orbit in the heavens; a circle or round of years, or a period of time, in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed; a long period of years; an age; the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character (as the siege of Troy or King Arthur); *bot.* a complete turn of leaves, &c., arranged spirally.—*Cycle of the moon*, or golden number, a period of nineteen years, after the lapse of which the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.—*Cycle of the sun* is a period of twenty-eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place according to the Julian calendar.—*v.i.*—*cycled*, *cycling*. To recur in cycles.—**Cyclic**, si'klik, *a.* Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle; connected with a cycle in the sense it has in literature.—*Cyclic poets*, Greek poets who wrote on matters and personages connected with the Trojan war.—**Cyclical**, si'klikal, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle; cyclic.—**Cycloid**, si'kloid, *n.* A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane, that is, such a line as a nail in the circumference of a carriage-wheel describes in the air while the wheel runs.—*a.* Having a circular form; belonging to the Cycloidians.—**Cycloidal**, si'kloi-dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cycloid.—**Cycloidian**, si-kloi'di-an, *n.* One of an order of fishes

having smooth, round or oval scales, without spines or enamel, as the salmon and herring: used also adjectively.—**Cyclobranchiate**, si-klō-brang'ki-āt, *a.* Having the branchia arranged circularly round the body, as in the limpets.

Cyclogen, si'klō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and root *gen*, to produce.] A dicotyledon with concentric woody circles; an exogen.

Cyclolith, si'klō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *lithos*, a stone.] *Archæol.* a circle formed by standing stones, popularly called a *Druidical Circle*.

Cyclometry, si-klom'et-ri, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *metron*, measure.] The art of measuring circles.

Cyclone, si'klōn, *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.] A circular or rotatory storm of immense force, revolving at an enormous rate round a calm centre, and at the same time advancing at a rate varying from 5 to [illegible] miles an hour. In the northern hemisphere they rotate from right to left, and in the southern from left to right.—**Cyclonic**, si-klon'ik, *a.* Relating to a cyclone.—**Cyclonism**, si'klon-izm, *n.* The [illegible] of cyclones; a state of being exposed or subject to cyclones.

Cyclopædia, Cyclopedia, si-klō-pē'di-a, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *paideia*, discipline.] A work containing definitions or accounts of the principal subjects in one or all branches of science, art, or learning; an encyclopædia.—**Cyclopædic, Cyclopedic, Cyclopædical, Cyclopedical**, si-klō-pē'dik, si-klō-pē'di-kal, *a.* Belonging to a cyclopædia.—**Cyclopædist, Cyclopedist**, si'klō-pē-dist, *n.* A writer in a cyclopædia; a compiler of a cyclopædia.

Cyclops, si'klops, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Gr. *kyklōps*, a Cyclops, pl. *kyklōpes*—*kyklos*, a circle, and *ōps*, an eye.] *Class. myth.* a race of giants who had but one circular eye in the middle of the forehead.—**Cyclopean**, si-klō-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; gigantic; *arch.* a term applied to a very early or primitive style of building distinguished by the immense size of the stones and the absence of any cement.—**Cyclopic**, si-klop'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage.

Cyclostome, si'klō-stōm, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *stoma*, a mouth.] One of a family of cartilaginous fishes which have circular mouths, as the lamprey.—**Cyclostomous**, si-klos'to-mus, *a.* Having a circular mouth or aperture.

Cyclostylar, si-klō-sti'lér, *a.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *stylos*, a pillar.] *Arch.* composed of a circular range of columns without an interior building.

Cyesiology, si-ē'si-ol"o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *kyēsis*, pregnancy, and *logos*, a discourse.] *Physiol.* the branch of science which concerns itself with gestation.

Cygnet, sig'net, *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *cygne*, from L. *cygnus*, a swan.] A young swan.

Cylinder, sil'in-dér, *n.* [Gr. *kylindros*, from *kylindō*, to roll.] A body shaped like a roller; an elongated, round, solid body, of uniform diameter throughout its length, and terminating in two flat circular surfaces which are equal and parallel; that chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston; in certain printing-machines, a roller by which the impression is made, and on which stereotype plates may be secured.—**Cylindric, Cylindrical**, si-lin'drik, si-lin'dri-kal, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.—**Cylindrically**, si-lin'dri-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.—**Cylindricity**, sil-in-dris'i-ti, *n.* The condition of possessing a cylindrical form.—**Cylindricule**, si-lin'dri-kul, *n.* A small cylinder.—**Cylindriform**, si-lin'dri-form, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder.—**Cylindroid**, sil'in-droid, *n.* A solid body resembling a cylinder, but having the bases elliptical.

Cyma, si'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, a sprout, from *kyō*, to swell.] *Arch.* a moulding of a cornice, the profile of which is a double curve, concave joined to convex; an ogee moulding; *bot.* a cyme.

Cymbal, sim'bal, *n.* [L. *cymbalum*, Gr. *kymbalon*, a cymbal, from *kymbos*, hollow.] A musical instrument, circular and hol-

low like a dish, made of brass or bronze, two of which are struck together, producing a sharp ringing sound.—**Cymbalist**, sim'ba-list, *n.* One who plays the cymbals.

Cymbiform, sim'bi-form, *a.* [L. *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a boat: applied to the seeds and leaves of plants, and also to a bone of the foot.

Cyme, sim, *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, a sprout. CYMA.] *Bot.* an inflorescence of the definite or determinate class, in which the flowers are in racemes, corymbs, or umbels, the successive central flowers expanding first.—**Cymiferous**, si-mif'ėr-us, *a.* *Bot.* producing cymes.—**Cymoid**, si'moid, *a.* Having the form of a cyme.—**Cymose, Cymous**, si'mōs, si'mus, *a.* Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme.

Cymophane, si'mō-fān, *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, and *phainō*, to show.] A siliceous gem of a yellowish-green colour, the same as chrysoberyl.—**Cymophanous**, si-mof'a-nus, *a.* Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

Cymric, kim'rik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry (kim'ri), the name given to themselves by the Welsh; Welsh; pertaining to the ancient race to which the Welsh belong.—*n.* The language of the Cymry or ancient Britons; Welsh.

Cynanche, si-nang'kē, *n.* [Gr. *kynanchē*, a kind of sore throat, angina—*kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *anchō*, to suffocate.] A disease of the throat or windpipe of several kinds, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing; quinsy; tonsillitis.

Cynanthropy, si-nan'thro-pi, *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *anthrōpos*, man.] A kind of madness in which a man imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynegetics, si-nē-jet'iks, *n.* [Gr. *kynēgetikē*—*kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *hēgeomai*, to lead.] The art of hunting with dogs.

Cynic, sin'ik, *n.* [L. *cynicus*, Gr. *kynikos*, from Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog.] One of an ancient sect of Greek philosophers who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences, and amusements; a man of a currish temper; a surly or snarling man; a sneering fault-finder; a misanthrope.—**Cynic, Cynical**, sin'i-kal, *a.* [illegible] to the sect of philoso[illegible]ics; surly; sneering; cap[illegible] sin'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a [illegible] captious, or morose [illegible]ness, sin'i-kal-nes, *n.* [illegible]racter of being cynical.—**Cy**[illegible]sm, *n.* The practice of a cynic; a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life.

Cynorexia, si-nō-rek'si-a, *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *orexis*, appetite.] A morbidly voracious appetite.

Cynosure, si'no-shör, *n.* [Gr. *kynosoura*, lit. dog's tail, the Little Bear—*kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *oura*, tail.] An old name of the constellation Ursa Minor or the Little Bear, which contains the pole-star, and thus has long been noted by mariners and others; hence, anything that strongly attracts attention; a centre of attraction.

Cyperaceous, si-pėr-ā'shus, *a.* [Gr. *kyperos*, an aromatic plant.] Belonging to the sedge family of plants; having the characters of the sedges.

Cypher, si'fėr, *n.* Same as *Cipher*.

Cypress, si'pres, *n.* [O.Fr. *cypres*, Gr. *kyparissos*.] The popular name of a genus of coniferous trees, some species of which have attained much favour in shrubberies and gardens as ornamental evergreen trees, while the wood of others is highly valued for its durability; the emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.—**Cyprine**, si'prin, *a.* Of or belonging to the cypress.

Cyprian, sip'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to the island of *Cyprus*; a term applied to a lewd woman, from the worship of Venus in Cyprus and women of this island having anciently a bad character.—*n.* A native of Cyprus; a lewd woman; a courtesan; a strumpet.—**Cypriot**, sip'ri-ot, *n.* A native of Cyprus.

Cyprine, si'prin, *a.* [Gr. *kyprinos*, a carp.] Pertaining to the carp or allied fishes.

Cyprus,‡ Cyprus-lawn, si'prus, *n.* A thin transparent black stuff; a kind of crape. [*Shak.*]

Cypsela, sip'se-la, *n.* [Gr. *kypselē*, any hollow vessel.] *Bot.* the one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent, inferior fruit of composite plants.

Cyrenaic, si-re-nā"ik, *a.* Pertaining to *Cyrene*, a Greek colony on the north coast of Africa, or to a school of Epicurean philosophers founded there by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates. Also used as a noun.—**Cyrenian**, si-rē'ni-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cyrene.

Cyrillic, si-ril'ik, *a.* [From St. *Cyril*, its reputed inventor.] The term applied to an alphabet adopted by all the Slavonic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church.

Cyriologic,† si'ri-o-loj"ik, *a.* [Gr. *kyrios*, chief, *logos*, discourse.] Relating or pertaining to writing by pictures.

Cyrtostyle, sėr'tō-stil, *n.* [Gr. *kyrtos*, curved, and *stylos*, a pillar.] *Arch.* a circular portico projecting from the front of a building.

Cyst, sist, *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder.] A close sac or bag of vegetable or animal nature; a bladder-like body; a hollow organ with thin walls (as the urinary bladder); a bladder-like bag or vesicle which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.—**Cysted**, sis'ted, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.—**Cystic, Cystose**, sis'tik, sis'tōs, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst; having cysts; formed in, or shaped like, a cyst.—**Cysticle**, sis'ti-kl, *n.* A small cyst.—**Cystiform**, sis'ti-form, *a.* In the form of a cyst.—**Cystirrhœa**, sis-tir-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow.] Discharge of mucus from the bladder.—**Cystitis**, sis-tī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the bladder.—**Cystocele**, sis'tō-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.—**Cystolithic**, sis-tō-lith'ik, *a.* *Med.* relating to stone in the bladder.—**Cystotome**, sis'to-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *tomos*, cutting.] *Surg.* an instrument for cutting into the bladder.—**Cystotomy**, sis-tot'o-mi, *n.* The act or practice of opening encysted tumours; the operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a calculus.

Cytherean, sith-e-rē'an, *a.* [From *Cythera*, now Cerigo, where Venus was specially worshipped.] Pertaining to Venus.

Cytoblast, si'tō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *kytos*, a cavity, and *blastanō*, to sprout.] *Biol.* the nucleus, cellule, or centre from which the organic cell is developed.—**Cytoblastema**, si'tō-blas-tē"ma, *n.* The substance of which animal and vegetable cells are formed; protoplasm.—**Cytode**, si'tōd, *n.* [Gr. *kytos*, cavity.] *Biol.* a cell containing protoplasm but with no nucleus.

Cytogenesis, Cytogeny, si-tō-jen'e-sis, si-toj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *kytos*, a cell, and *genesis*, origin.] *Biol.* the development of cells in animal and vegetable structures.—**Cytogenetic**, si'tō-je-net"ik, *a.* *Biol.* relating or pertaining to cell formation.—**Cytology**, si-tol'o-ji, *n.* The biological doctrine of cells.

Czar, zär or tsär, *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of L. *Cæsar*.] A title of the Emperor of Russia.—**Czarevna**, zä-rev'na, *n.* The wife of the czarowitz.—**Czarina**, zä-rē'na, *n.* A title of the Empress of Russia.—**Czarewitz, Czarewitch**, &c. zä'rē-vits, zä're-vich, *n.* The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

Czech, chech, *n.* A Bohemian; one of the Slavonic inhabitants of Bohemia; the language of the Czechs or Bohemians.

D.

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third consonant, representing a dental sound; as a numeral equivalent to 500; *mus.* the second note of the natural scale, answering to the French and Italian *re*.

Dab, dab, *v.t.*—*dabbed*, *dabbing*. [Allied to O.D. *dabben*, to dabble, probably also to *dub*.] To strike quickly but lightly with the hand or with some soft or moist substance.—*n.* A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance; a quick but light blow; a small lump or mass of anything soft or moist; a name common to many species of the flat-fishes, but especially to a kind of flounder which is common in many parts of the British coast.—**Dabber**, dab'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dabs or is used to dab.

Dabble, dab'l, *v.t.*—*dabbled*, *dabbling*. [A dim. and freq. from *dab*.] To wet; to moisten; to spatter; to sprinkle.—*v.i.* To play in water, as with the hands; to splash in mud or water; to do or engage in anything in a slight or superficial manner; to occupy one's self with slightly; to dip into; to meddle.—**Dabbler**, dab'lėr, *n.* One who dabbles in water or mud; one who meddles without going thoroughly into a pursuit; a superficial meddler.—**Dabblingly**, dab'ling-li, *adv.* In a dabbling manner.

Dabchick, dab'chik, *n.* [*Dab*, equivalent to *dip*, and *chick*, from its habit of dipping or diving below the water.] The little grebe, a small swimming bird of the diver family.

Da capo, dä kä'pō. [It.] *Mus.* a direction to repeat from the beginning of a passage or section.

Dace, dās, *n.* [O.Fr. *dars*, a dace, a dart; comp. also Fr. *vandoise*, the dace.] A small river fish resembling the roach, chiefly inhabiting the deep and clear waters of quiet streams.

Dacoit, Dacoity. DAKOIT, DAKOITY.

Dactyl, Dactyle, dak'til, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, a dactyl, which, like a finger, consists of one long and two short members.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short, or the first accented, the others not, as in happily.—**Dactylic**, dak-til'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.—*n.* A dactylic verse.—**Dactylioglyph**, dak-til'i-ō-glif, *n.* [Gr. *daktylios*, a finger-ring, *glyphō*, to engrave.] An engraver of gems for rings, &c.; the artist's name on a finger-ring or gem.—**Dactylioglyphy**, dak-til'i-og"li-fi, *n.* The engraving of precious stones for rings, &c.—**Dactyliography**, dak-til'i-og"ra-fi, *n.* The art of gem engraving; a description of engraved finger-rings and precious stones.—**Dactyliology**, dak-til'i-ol"o-ji, *n.* Knowledge relating to the history and qualities of finger-rings.—**Dactylology**, dak-ti-lol'o-ji, *n.* The art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers; the language of the deaf and dumb.

Dactylorhiza, dak'ti-lō-rī"za, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, and *rhiza*, a root.] A disease of the bulbs of turnips, which divide and become hard and useless, believed to be due to the nature of the [illegible] finger-and-toe.

Dad, Daddy, dad, dad'i, *n.* [Comp. W. *tad*, Skr. *tata*, Hind. *dada*, Gypsy *dad*, *dada*, L. *tata*, Gr. *tata*, Lapp *dadda*—father.] A childish or pet name for father.—**Daddy-long-legs**, *n.* A name given to species of the crane-fly.

Daddle,† dad'l, *v.i.* [Origin doubtful.] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man.—**Dade,†** dād, *v.t.* and *i.* To hold up by leading-strings.—*v.i.* To walk slowly and hesitatingly.

Dado, dā'dō, *n.* [It., a die, a dado, same word as *die*, *n.*] That part of a pedestal which

is between the base and the cornice; the finishing of the lower part of the walls in rooms, made somewhat to represent a continuous pedestal, and frequently formed by a lining of wood, by painting, or by a special wall-paper.

Dædal, Dædalian, dē'dal, dē-dā'li-an, *a.* [L. *Dædalus*, Gr. *Daidalos*, an ingenious artist.] Formed with art; showing artistic skill; ingenious; mazy; intricate. — **Dædaleous**, dē'da-lus, *a.* Having a margin with various windings; of a beautiful and delicate texture: said of the leaves of plants.

Dæmon, dē'mon. Same as *Demon*.

Daff,†† daf, *v.t.* [A form of *doff*.] To toss aside; to put off. [*Shak.*]

Daffodil, daf'ō-dil, *n.* [O.E. *affodille*, O.Fr. *asphodile*, Gr. *asphodelos*. ASPHODEL.] The popular name of a British plant of the amaryllis family with large bright yellow bell-shaped flowers, growing in gardens, woods, and meadows: called also *Daffadowndilly*, *Daffodilly*, *Daffodilly*.

Dag, dag, *n.* [Fr. *dague*; akin *dagger*.] A kind of old pistol or hand-gun.

Dag, dag, *n.* [Probably from same root as *dagger*.] A loose end, as of a lock of wool.

Dagger, dag'ėr, *n.* [W. *dagr*, Ir. *daigear*, Armor. *dager*, *dag*, a dagger or poniard; Gael. *daga*, a dagger, a pistol; Fr. *dague*, a dagger.] A weapon resembling a short sword, with usually a two-edged, sometimes a three-edged, sharp-pointed blade, used for stabbing at close quarters; *printing*, a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus †.—*At daggers drawn*, on hostile terms; at war.—*To look* or *speak daggers*, to look or speak fiercely, savagely.—*v.t.* To stab with a dagger.

Daggle, dag'l, *v.t.*—*daggled*, *daggling*. [A freq. form of the obsolete verb *dag*, to bedew, from Icel. *dögg*, Sw. *dagg*, dew.] To make limp by passing through water; to trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to draggle.—*v.i.* To run through mud and water.—**Daggle-tail**. A slattern.

Dagoba, da'gō-ba, *n.* An oriental structure, circular in form, and sometimes rising to a great height, built to contain relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint.

Dagon, dā'gon, *n.* [Heb. *dag*, a fish.] The national god of the Philistines, represented with the upper part of a man and the tail of a fish.

Daguerreotype, da-ger'ō-tīp, *n.* [From *Daguerre* of Paris, the inventor.] A photographic process by which the picture is fixed on a chemically coated metallic plate solely by the action of the sun's actinic or chemical rays; a picture produced by the process.

Dahabieh, da-ha-bē'a, *n.* [Egyptian name.] A kind of boat in use on the Nile for the conveyance of travellers, and having one or two masts with a long yard supporting a triangular sail.

Dahlia, dal'i-a, *n.* [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of American composite plants, consisting of tuberous-rooted herbs, putting forth solitary terminal flowers, well known from the varieties of one species being florists' plants.

Daily, dā'li, *a. adv.* and *n.* See under DAY.

Daimio, dī'mi-ō, *n.* [Japanese.] The title of a class of feudal lords in Japan, the greater number of whom, previous to 1871, exercised the authority of petty princes in their domains.

Dainty, dān'ti, *a.* [From O.Fr. *daintie*, *dainté*, pleasantness, an agreeable thing, same word as *dignity*, or from W. *dantaidd*, *dantaeth*, a dainty, what is toothsome, from *dant*, a tooth.] Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious, as food; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; delicate; squeamish; luxurious, as the palate or taste; scrupulous; affectedly fine; nice; ceremonious; elegant; pretty and slight; tender; effeminately beautiful.—*n.* Something delicate to the taste; that which is delicious; a delicacy. — **Daintily**, dān'ti-li, *adv.* In a dainty manner. — **Daintiness**, dān'ti-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dainty.

Dairy, dā'ri, *n.* [From O.E. *dey*, a dairymaid=Sw. *deja*, a dairymaid, Icel. *deigja*, a maidservant, a dairymaid; akin -*dy* in *lady*.] The place where milk is kept and made into butter and cheese; a shop where milk, butter, &c., are sold; also used as an adj.—*Dairy farm*, *n.* A farm devoted to the keeping of cows and the sale of dairy produce. — **Dairying**, dā'ri-ing, *n.* The business of conducting a dairy.—**Dairymaid**, dā'ri-mād, *n.* A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy. — **Dairyman**, dā'ri-man, *n.* One who keeps a dairy-farm or a dairy.

Dais, dā'is, *n.* [O.Fr. *dais*, *deis*, a dining-table, from L. *discus*, a dish, a quoit. *Disc*, *desk*, are the same word.] The high table at the upper end of an ancient dining-hall at which the chief persons sat; the raised floor on which the table stood; the chief seat at the high table: often with a canopy; a canopy.

Daisy, dā'zi, *n.* [A. Sax. *dæges-ēage*, day's eye, because it opens and closes its flower with the daylight.] The popular name of a composite plant, one of the most common British wild flowers, being found in all pastures and meadows, and several varieties being cultivated in gardens; also the name of several other plants having a somewhat similar blossom.—**Daisied**, dā'zid, *a.* Full of daisies; adorned with daisies.

Dak, dak, *n.* DAWK.

Dakoit, da-koit', *n.* An East Indian name for robbers who plunder in bands, but seldom take life. — **Dakoity**, da-koi'ti, *n.* The system of robbing in bands.

Dalai-lama, da-lī'la-ma, *n.* One of the two lama popes of Tibet and Mongolia (his fellow-pope being the Tesho-lama), each supreme in his own district.

Dale, dāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *dæl*=Icel. Sw. Goth. &c. *dal*, G. *thal*, a valley. *Dell* is akin; the root may be in *deal*.] A low place between hills; a vale or valley.—**Dalesman**, dālz'man, *n.* One living in a dale or valley.

Dally, dal'i, *v.i.*—*dallied*, *dallying*. [Probably allied to G. *dalen*, *dallen*, *tallen*, to speak or act childishly, to trifle, to toy; or perhaps E. *doll*.] To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures; to amuse one's self with idle play; to trifle; to linger; to delay; to toy and wanton; to interchange caresses; to fondle; to sport; to play; to frolic. — **Dalliance**, dal'yans, *n.* The act of dallying, caressing, fondling, trifling, deferring, or delaying.—**Dallier**, dal'i-ėr, *n.* One who dallies.

Dalmatian, dal-mā'shi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Dalmatia*. — *Dalmatian dog*, a variety of dog of elegant shape, of a white colour, thickly marked with black rounded spots: usually kept as a coach-dog.—**Dalmatic**, dal-mat'ik, *n.* The vestment used by the deacon at mass, and worn also by bishops under the chasuble, so called as coming originally from Dalmatia, long, loose, and wide-sleeved.

Dal segno, dal sān'yō. [It., from the sign.] *Mus.* a direction to go back to the sign 𝄋 and repeat from thence to the close.

Daltonism, dal'ton-izm, *n.* [From *Dalton*, the chemist, who suffered from this defect.] Colour-blindness.

Dam, dam, *n.* [A form of *dame*.] A female parent: used now only of quadrupeds, unless in contempt.

Dam, dam, *n.* [Same word as Sw. and G. *damm*, Dan. and D. *dam* (as in Amsterdam Rotterdam, &c.); Lith. *tama*, a dam.] A bank, mound of earth, wall, or other structure, built across a current of water, to raise its level for the purpose of driving mill-wheels, or for other purposes.—*v.t.*—*dammed*, *damming*. To obstruct by a dam; to confine by constructing a dam.

Damage, dam'āj, *n.* [O.Fr. *damage*; Fr. *dommage*, from L.L. *damnaticum*, from L. *damnum*, loss, injury. DAMN.] Any hurt, injury, or harm to person, property, character, or reputation; the value in money of what is injured, harmed, or lost; the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained: in this sense commonly in pl.—*v.t.*—*damaged*, *damaging*. To injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of.—*v.i.* To become injured or impaired in soundness or value. — **Damageable**, dam'āj-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being injured or impaired; susceptible of damage.

Daman, dā'man, *n.* A rabbit-like animal, the hyrax, or cony of Scripture.

Damar, dam'ār, *n.* Same as *Dammar*.

Damascene, dam'as-ēn, *n.* [L. *damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A kind of plum; a damson.—*v.t.* To damask; to damaskeen.

Damask, dam'ask, *a.* Of or belonging to *Damascus*; of the colour of the rose so called; pink or rosy.—*Damask steel*, a fine steel chiefly from Damascus, used for sword-blades.—*n.* The name given to textile fabrics of various materials, more especially silk and linen, ornamented with raised figures of flowers, &c.; a pink colour, like that of the damask-rose.—*v.t.* To form or imprint the figures of flowers upon, as upon cloth; to variegate; to diversify; to adorn with figures, as steel-work.—**Damaskeen**, dam'as-kēn, *v.t.* [Fr. *damasquiner*.] To ornament (particularly iron and steel) with designs produced by inlaying or incrusting with another metal, as gold, silver, &c., by etching, and the like; to damask.—**Damask-plum**, *n.* A small plum, the damson.—**Damask-rose**, *n.* A pink species of rose, a native of Damascus.—**Damassin**, dam'as-sin, *n.* A kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers woven in.

Dame, dām, *n.* [Fr. *dame*, from L. *domina*, a mistress, fem. of *dominus*, a lord, whence *dominate*, *dominion*, *damsel*, &c.; same root as E. *tame*.] A woman in authority; a mistress; a lady in rank; now more specifically, the wife of a knight or baronet; a woman in general; particularly, a woman of mature years; the mistress of an elementary school.

Dammar, dam'ār, *n.* A gum or resin used as a colourless varnish, and produced by various species of coniferous trees (dammar or dammara-pine) belonging to the South Asiatic islands and New Zealand, kauri gum being a variety.

Damn, dam, *v.t.* [L. *damno*, to condemn, from *damnum*, damage, a fine, penalty, from root *da*, as in *dare*, to give.] To consign or send to punishment in a future state; to send to hell; to condemn, censure, reprobate severely; to condemn or destroy the success of by common consent, as by hissing in a theatre or by criticisms in the press.—*n.* A profane oath; a curse or execration. — **Damnable**, dam'na-bl, *a.* Liable to be damned or condemned; deserving damnation; odious, detestable, or pernicious. — **Damnableness**, dam'na-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being damnable.—**Damnably**, dam'na-bli, *adv.* In a damnable manner; odiously; detestably; infernally. — **Damnation**, dam-nā'shon, *n.* Sentence to punishment in a future state, or the state in which such punishment is undergone; eternal punishment; penalty inflicted for sin; condemnation.—**Damnatory**, dam'na-to-ri, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation; condemning to damnation; condemnatory.—**Damned**, damd, *p.* and *a.* Suffering punishment in hell; lost; hateful; detestable; abominable. — **Damnify**, dam'ni-fī, *v.t.*—*damnified*, *damnifying*. [L. *damnifico*—*damnum* and *facio*.] To cause loss or damage to.—**Damnific**, dam-nif'ik, *a.* Mischievous.—**Damning**, dam'ning, dam'ing, *a.* Exposing to damnation; calling for damnation (a *damning* sin).

Damp, damp, *a.* [Same word as D. and Dan. *damp*, G. *dampf*, steam, vapour, fog, smoke.] Being in a state between dry and wet; moderately wet; moist; humid; depressed or dejected.—*n.* Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog; dejection; depression of spirits; chill; a noxious exhalation issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life, such as exists in old disused wells, in mines and coal-pits.—*v.t.* To make damp; to moisten; to chill, deaden, depress, or deject; to check or restrain; to discourage; to dispirit; to abate.—**Dampen**, dam'pen, *v.t.* To make damp or moist.—*v.i.* To grow or become damp.—**Damper**, dam'pėr, *n.* One who or that which damps; an iron plate sliding across a flue of a furnace, &c., to check or regulate the draught of air; a piece of mechan-

ism in a pianoforte which, after the finger has left the key, checks a long-continued vibration of the strings; a cake made of flour and water without fermentation (a colonial word). — **Dampish**, dam'pish, *a.* Moderately damp or moist.—**Dampishly**, dam'pish-li, *adv.* In a dampish manner. — **Dampishness**, dam'pish-nes, *n.* The state of being dampish.—**Dampness**, damp'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being damp; moistness; humidity.

Damsel, dam'sel, *n.* [Fr. *demoiselle*, O.Fr. *damoisele*, *damisele*, from L.L. *dominicella*, dim. of L. *domina*, *domna*, a mistress, DAME.] A young unmarried woman; a maiden; a virgin.

Damson, dam'zn, *n.* [Contr. from *damascene* (which see).] A small black, dark-bluish, purple, or yellow plum.

Dan, dan, *n.* [O.Fr. *don*, *dons*, a master, from L. *dominus*. DAME.] An old title of honour equivalent to *master*, *sir*, *don* ('Dan Chaucer').

Dance, dans, *v.t.*—*danced*, *dancing*. [Fr. *danser*, from O.H.G. *dansôn*, to draw.] To leap or move with measured steps, regulated by music; to leap and frisk about; to move nimbly, as up and down, backwards and forwards. — *v.i.* To make to dance; to dandle. — *To dance attendance*, to be assiduous in attentions and officious civilities.—*n.* A leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune; the regular movements of one who dances; a tune by which dancing is regulated. — **Dancer**, dan'sér, *n.* One who dances.—**Dancing-master**, *n.* A teacher of dancing.

Dandelion, dan'di-li-an, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.] A well-known compositae plant, having a naked stalk, with one large bright yellow flower, and a tapering milky perennial root of aperient and tonic properties.

Dandle, dan'dl, *v.t.* — *dandled*, *dandling*. [Allied to G. *tand*, prattle, frivolity, *tändeln*, to trifle, to dandle.] To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to fondle, amuse, or treat as a child; to pet.—**Dandler**, dand'lér, *n.* One who dandles.

Dandruff, dan'druf, *n.* [Probably Celtic; W. *ton*, skin, and *drug*, bad.] A scurf which forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles.

Dandy, dan'di, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny, akin to E. *dandle*.] A man who pays excessive attention to dress; one who dresses with special finery; a fop; a coxcomb.—*a.* Finely or foppishly dressed; foppish; trim; gay. — **Dandify**, dan'di-fi, *v.t.* To make, form, or dress out as a dandy or fop. —**Dandyish**, dan'di-ish, *a.* Like a dandy.—**Dandyism**, dan'di-izm, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness.

Dane, dân, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Denmark.—**Danegeld**, **Danegeld**, dan'gelt, dân'geld, *n.* [*Geld*, *gild*=A. Sax. *geld*, *gild*, a payment.] An annual tax laid on the English nation in early times for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace.—**Danish**, dâ'nish, *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark.—*n.* The language of the Danes.

Danger, dân'jér, *n.* [Formerly control, power, Fr. *danger*, O.Fr. *dangier*, *dongier*, a feudal term for right to woods and waters, from L.L. *dominiarium*, from L. *dominus*, a lord; akin *dominion*, *dame*, *damsel*, &c.] Exposure to destruction, ruin, injury, loss, pain, or other evil; peril; risk; hazard; jeopardy.—**Dangerous**, dân'jér-us, *a.* Attended with danger; perilous; hazardous; unsafe; full of risk; creating danger; causing risk of evil.—**Dangerously**, dân'jér-us-li, *adv.* In a dangerous manner or condition. —**Dangerousness**, dân'jér-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dangerous.

Dangle, dang'gl, *v.i.*—*dangled*, *dangling*. [Allied to Dan. *dingle*, Sw. and Icel. *dingla*, to swing.] To hang loose, flowing, shaking, or waving; to hang and swing; to be a humble officious follower, or to hang about a person (with *about* or *after*).—*v.t.* To cause to dangle; to swing.—**Dangler**, dang'glér, *n.* One who dangles; a man who hangs about women.

Dank, dangk, *a.* [Nasalised form allied to *daggle* and Sw. *dagg*, dew.] Damp; moist; humid. — *n.* Moisture; humidity; the watery element. [*Mil.*]—**Dankish**, dangk'ish, *a.* Somewhat damp.

Dancuse, dan'ûs, *n.* [Fr.] A female stage-dancer.

Danubian, da-nû'bi-an, *a.* Pertaining to or bordering on the river Danube.

Dap, dap, *v.t.* [Onomatopoetic.] To drop or let fall the bait gently into the water: an angling word.

Daphne, daf'ne, *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *daphnê*, laurel.] *Bot.* a term applied to the laurels and similar plants.

Dapper, dap'ér, *a.* [Same word as D. *dapper*, Sw. and Dan. *tapper*, G. *tapfer*, brave.] Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively; neat. — **Dapperling**, dap'ér-ling, *n.* A dwarf; a little fellow.

Dapple, dap'l, *a.* [Icel. *depill*, a spot; perhaps akin to *dip*, *deep*.] Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colours or shades of colour.—*v.t.* *dappled*, *dappling*. To spot; to variegate with spots.—**Dapple-bay**, *a.* Of a bay colour, variegated by spots of a different shade.—**Dapple-gray**, *a.* Of a gray colour, variegated by spots of a different shade.

Dare, dâr, *v.t.*—pret. *dared* or *durst*; pp. *dared*; ppr. *daring*. [A. Sax. *ic dear*, I dare, *he dear*, he dare, *we durron*, we dare; *ic dorste*, I durst; Goth. *daursan*, O.H.G. *turran*; cog. Gr. *tharsein*, Skr. *dharsh*, to be courageous.] To have courage for any purpose; to make up the mind to undertake something hazardous or dangerous; to be bold enough; to venture.—*v.t.*—*dared*, *daring*. To challenge; to provoke; to defy.—**Dare-devil**, *n.* A desperado; one who fears nothing and will attempt anything.—**Daring**, dâ'ring, *a.* Bold; audacious; courageous; intrepid; adventurous. *n.* Courage; boldness; fearlessness; audacity. — **Daringly**, dâ'ring-li, *adv.* In a daring manner.—**Daringness**, dâ'ring-nes, *n.* Boldness.

Dare, dâr, *v.t.* [Perhaps akin to *daze*, *dazzle*, by interchange of *s* and *r*; comp. *frore*, *froze*.] To stupefy by sudden terror; to daze.

Dare, dâr, *n.* The dace. DACE.

Darg, dârg, *n.* [A contr. for *day-work*.] A day's work; the quantity of work turned out in a day. [Provincial.]

Dark, dârk, *a.* [A. Sax. *deorc*; not found in the other Teutonic languages; comp. Gael. and Ir. *dorch*, dark, black.] Destitute of light; not radiating or reflecting light; wholly or partially black; having the quality opposite to white; gloomy; disheartening; not cheerful; concealed; secret; mysterious; not easily understood; not enlightened with knowledge; rude; ignorant (the *dark* ages); morally black; atrocious; wicked; sinister; keeping designs concealed; not fair: said of the complexion.—*n.* [Usually with *the*.] Darkness; the absence of light; a dark hue; a dark part; secrecy; obscurity; a state of ignorance.—**Darken**, dâr'kn, *v.t.* To make dark or black; to deprive of light; to obscure, cloud, make dim; to deprive of vision; to render gloomy; to render ignorant or stupid; to render less clear or intelligible; to make less white or clear; to tan; to sully; to taint.—*v.i.* To grow dark or darker.—**Darkish**, dâr'kish, *a.* Dusky; somewhat dark.—**Darkling**, dârk'ling, *adv.* [*Dark*, and term. *-ling*, as in *flatling*=*long in headlong*.] In the dark; at night. —*a.* Black-looking; lowering; gloomy. [*Thack.*] — **Darkly**, dârk'li, *adv.* In a dark manner; with imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge; obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly.—**Darkness**, dârk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dark; the want of physical light; gloom; obscurity; deepness of shade or colour; physical, intellectual, or moral blindness; ignorance; sinfulness; secrecy; uncertainty; want of clearness or intelligibility.—**Darksome**, dârk'sum, *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure. — **Darky**, dâr'ki, *n.* A popular name for a negro.

Darling, dâr'ling, *a.* [A. Sax. *deorling*—*deôr*, dear, and dim. term. *-ling*. DEAR.] Dearly beloved; dear; favourite.—*n.* One much beloved; a favourite.

Darn, dârn, *v.t.* [W. and Armor. *darn*, Ir. *darna*, a piece, a patch.] To mend a rent or hole in, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew or repair by crossing and recrossing the stitches.—*n.* A place mended by darning.—**Darner**, dâr'nér, *n.* One who darns.

Darnel, dâr'nel, *n.* [O.Fr. *dernelle*; same root as D. *deor*, G. *thier*, a fool, Lith. *darnus*, foolish, mad; from its narcotic properties.] A troublesome weed in cornfields, with rye-like ears, which, when ground among corn, are said to be narcotic and stupefying.

Dart, dârt, *n.* [O.Fr. *dart*, Mod. Fr. *dard*; of Germanic origin = Sw. *dart*, A. Sax. *darcth*, O.H.G. *tart*.] A pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance; anything which pierces and wounds; a sudden or rapid rush, leap, bound, spring, or flight. — *v.t.* To throw (a dart, &c.) with a sudden thrust; to throw swiftly; to shoot.—*v.i.* To fly, as a dart; to fly rapidly; to spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run.—**Darter**, dâr'tér, *n.* One that darts; a web-footed tropical bird of the pelican tribe, so called from darting after fish in the water.—**Dartingly**, dâr'ting-li, *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

Darwinian, dâr-win'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles *Darwin*, the celebrated naturalist. — *n.* A believer in Darwinism.—**Darwinism**, dâr'win-izm, *n.* The doctrine as to the origin and modifications of the species of animals and plants taught by Darwin, the principal points being that there is a tendency to variation in organic beings, so that descendants may differ very widely from progenitors; that animals and plants tend naturally to multiply rapidly, so that if unchecked they would soon overstock the whole globe; that there is thus a continual struggle for existence among all organised beings; that the strongest and best fitted for particular surroundings naturally survive, and the others die out; that from a few forms (perhaps even one) sprang all existing species, genera, orders, &c., of animals and plants.

Dash, dash, *v.t.* [A Scandinavian word—Dan. *dasche*, to slap, *dask*, a slap, Sw. *dasche*, to beat.] To cause to strike or come against suddenly and with violence; to strike or throw violently or suddenly; to sprinkle or mix slightly; to disturb or frustrate (to dash courage); to confound, confuse, abash. —*To dash off*, to form or sketch out in haste carelessly; to execute hastily or with careless rapidity.—*v.i.* To rush with violence; to strike or be cast violently.—*n.* A violent striking together of two bodies; collision; something thrown into another substance; infusion; admixture; a sudden check; abashment; a rapid movement; a sudden onset; the capacity for unhesitating, prompt action; vigour in attack; a flourish or ostentatious parade; a mark or line [—] in writing or printing noting a break or pause.—**Dasher**, dash'ér, *n.* One who or that which dashes; the float of a paddle-wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like; also, a dash-board. —**Dashing**, dash'ing, *a.* Impetuous; spirited; showy; brilliant. — **Dash-board**, *n.* A board or leathern apron on the fore part of a vehicle to prevent mud, &c., from being thrown upon the occupants by the heels of the horses.—**Dash-wheel**, *n.* A wheel revolving in a cistern, used for washing woven goods by dipping them in the water and dashing them against the sides of the cistern.

Dastard, das'tèrd, *n.* [Icel. *dastr*, exhausted; akin to *dasa*, the suffix being *-ard*.] A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger.—*a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger. —**Dastardliness**, das'tèrd-li-nes, *n.* Cowardliness.—**Dastardly**, das'tèrd-li, *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking.—**Dastardness**, **Dasterdy**, das'tèrd-nes, das'tèrd-i, *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.

Dasymeter, da-sim'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *dasys*, dense, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for testing the density of a gas.

Dasyure, da'si-ûr, *n.* [Gr. *dasys*, hairy, and

cura, a tail.] The brush-tailed opossum, a plantigrade carnivorous marsupial found in Australia.

Data. DATUM.

Date, dat, *n.* [Fr., from L. *datum*, given, used in a Roman letter as 'given' (at such a place and such a time) is in certain of our formal or official documents.] That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day when it was given or executed; the time when any event happened, when anything was transacted, or when anything is to be done; the period of time at or during which one has lived or anything has existed; era; age.—*v.t.*—*dated*, *dating*. To write down the date on; to append the date to; to note or fix the time of.—*v.i.* To reckon time; to begin at a certain date (to *date* from the 16th century); to have a certain date.—**Dateless**, dāt'les, *a.* Having no date; undated; so old as to be beyond date; having no fixed limit; eternal.

Date, dat, *n.* [O.Fr. *date*, Fr. *datte*, from L. *dactylus*, Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, a date.] The fruit of the date-tree or date-palm, consisting of a soft fleshy drupe inclosing a hard seed or stone, and having a delicious perfume and taste, much used as food in North Africa and Western Asia.—**Date-palm, Date-tree**, *n.* A palm having a stem rising to the height of 50 or 60 feet, crowned with large feathery leaves, the female plant bearing a bunch of from 100 to 200 dates.—**Date-sugar**, *n.* Sugar from the fruit of the date-palm, and some other species.

Dative, dā'tiv, *a.* [L. *dativus*, from *do*, to give.] *Gram.* a term applied to the case of nouns which usually follows verbs that express giving, or the doing of something to or for.—*n.* The dative case.

Datum, dā'tum, *n.* pl. **Data**, dā'ta. [L.] Something given or admitted; some fact, proposition, quantity, or condition granted or known, from which other facts, propositions, &c., are to be deduced.—*Datum line, angle*, the base line of a section from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plans of a railway, &c.

Daub, dab, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *dauber*, to plaster, from L. *dealbare*, to white-wash—*de*, intens., and *albus*, white.] To smear with soft adhesive matter, as with mud or slime; to plaster; to soil; to defile; to besmear; to paint coarsely; to lay or put on without taste; to load with affected finery.—*n.* A smear or smearing; a coarse painting.—**Dauber**, dā'bér, *n.* One who daubs; a builder of walls with clay or mud mixed with straw; a coarse painter; a low and gross flatterer.—**Dauby**, da'bi, *a.* Viscous; slimy; adhesive.

Daughter, da'tér, *n.* [A. Sax. *dóhter* = D. *dochter*, Dan. *datter*, Icel. *dóttir*, G. *tochter*, Gr. *thygater*, Per. *dokhtarA*, Skr. *duhitri*, Lith. *duktė*, Ir. *dear*—daughter.] A female child of any age; a female descendant; a title of affection given to a woman by a person whose age, position, or office entitles the speaker to respect or esteem; the female offspring of an animal or plant.—**Daughter-in-law**, *n.* A son's wife.—**Daughterliness**, da'tér-li-nes, *n.* The state of being daughterly.—**Daughterly**, da'tér-li, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.

Dauk, dak, *n.* Same as *Dawk*.

Daunt, dant, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *danter*, Fr. *dompter*, to tame, from L. *domitare*, a freq. of *domo*, to tame, from root of *dominus*, a lord. TAME.] To repress or subdue the courage of; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear.—**Daunter**, dant'ér, *n.* One who daunts.—**Dauntless**, dant'les, *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid; not timid; not discouraged.—**Dauntlessly**, dant'les-li, *adv.* In a bold fearless manner.—**Dauntlessness**, dant'les-nes, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

Dauphin, da'fin, *n.* [Fr. *dauphin*, the title originally of the lords of *Dauphiny*, and afterwards attached to the French crown along with this province, from L. *delphinus*, a dolphin, the crest of the lords of Dauphiny.] The eldest son of the King of France prior to the revolution of 1830.—**Dauphiness**, da'fin-es, *n.* The wife of the dauphin.

Daw, da, *n.* One of the South African petrels, a species only found on the plains.

Davit, da'vit, *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Naut.* either of the two projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting the boats by means of pulleys.

Davy-lamp, da'vi-lamp, *n.* A lamp whose flame is surrounded by wire, invented by Sir Humphry *Davy* to protect the miners from explosions of fire-damp.

Daw, da, *n.* [From cry.] A jackdaw.

Dawdle, da'dl, *v.i.* [Akin to *daddle*, and probably to *dowdy*, a slattern.] To waste time; to trifle; to saunter.—*v.t.* To waste by trifling.—**Dawdler**, da'dler, *n.* One who dawdles; a trifler.

Dawk, dak, *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, &c., or travellers in palanquins.

Dawn, dan, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *dagian*, to dawn or become day, from *dag*, day.] To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; to begin to show intellectual light or knowledge; to begin to become visible or appear (the truth *dawns* upon me).—*n.* The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; first opening or expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance (the *dawn* of civilisation, &c.).—**Dawning**, dan'ing, *n.* The growing light in the morning; dawn.

Day, dā, *n.* [A. Sax. *dæg* = D. Dan. and Sw. *dag*, Icel. *dagr*, Goth. *daga*, G. *tag*; not connected with L. *dies*, a day.] That space of time during which there continues to be light, in contradistinction to night; the time between the rising and setting of the sun; the period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; light; sunshine (in the open *day*); any period of time distinguished from other time (the authors of that *day*); age; era; epoch: in the plural often = lifetime, earthly existence; the contest of a day or day of combat (to gain the *day*); an appointed or fixed time; time of commemorating an event; anniversary.—*Days of grace*, a certain number of days (usually three) allowed for the payment of a bill (not payable on demand) beyond the date marked on the face of it specifying when it becomes due.—*Astronomical, natural*, or *solar day*, the interval between the sun's leaving the meridian and his return to it.—*Mean solar day*, the mean of all the solar days in the year.—*Sidereal day*, the time of one apparent revolution of the fixed stars.—*Civil day*, the day beginning and ending at midnight.—*Jewish day*, the interval between sunset and sunset.—*Day's journey*, an indefinite measure of distance frequently mentioned in Scripture; the average distance one can travel on a day, say from 12 miles or more on foot, to 20 or over on horseback.—**Daily**, da'li, *a.* Happening, being, or appearing every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day.—*adv.* Every day; day by day.—*n.* A newspaper published daily.—**Day-bed**, *n.* A bed used for rest during the day; a couch; a sofa. [*Shak.*]—**Day-blindness**, *n.* The visual defect by which objects are seen only in the evening and at night.—**Day-book**, *n.* A book in which are recorded the debits and credits or accounts of the day.—**Daybreak**, dā'brāk, *n.* The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.—**Daydream**, dā'drem, *n.* A reverie; a visionary fancy indulged in when awake.—**Daydreamer**, dā'drē-mér, *n.* One who indulges in daydreams.—**Dayfly**, dā'fli, *n.* The popular name of those neuropterous insects which, though they may exist in the larval and pupal state for several years, in their perfect form exist only from a few hours to a few days.—**Day-labour**, *n.* Labour hired or performed by the day; stated or fixed labour.—**Day-labourer**, *n.* One who works by the day.—**Daylight**, dā'lit, *n.* The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle.—**Day-lily**, *n.* [The beauty of its flowers rarely lasts over one day.] A liliaceous plant of which the fragrant yellow species is a favourite garden flower.—**Daylong**, dā'long, *a.* Lasting all day.—**Daypeep**, dā'pēp, *n.* The dawn. [*Rare.*]—**Day-school**, *n.* A school taught during the day, as which the scholars are not boarded: opposed to *evening-school*, *boarding-school*.—**Day-sight**, *n.* A defect of vision, in which the sight is clear and strong only in the daylight.—**Dayman**, das'man, *n.* [Lit. one who appoints a *day* for hearing a cause.] An umpire or arbiter; a mediator (O.T.).—**Dayspring**, dā'spring, *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day (N.T.).—**Daytime**, dā'tim, *n.* The time of daylight.

Daze, dāz, *v.t.* [The same word as Icel. *dasa*, to tire out; O.D. *dasern*, to be foolish; akin *dess*, *dizzy*.] To stun or stupefy, as with a blow, liquor, or excess of light; to blind by too strong a light.

Dazzle, das'l, *v.t.*—*dazzled*, *dazzling*. [Freq. of *daze*.] To overpower or blind with light; to dim by excess of light; *fig.* to overpower or confound by splendour or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind.—*v.i.* To be overpoweringly bright or brilliant; to be overpowered or dimmed by light (as the eyes).—*n.* A dazzling light; glitter.—**Dazzler**, das'lér, *n.* One who or that dazzles.—**Dazzling**, das'ling, *a.* So bright as to dazzle; excessively brilliant.—**Dazzlingly**, das'ling-li, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.

Deacon, dē'kon, *n.* [L. *diaconus*, Gr. *diakonos*, a minister or servant.] In the Roman and Anglican churches, a member of the lowest of the three orders of priesthood (bishops, priests, and deacons); in Presbyterian churches, a functionary who attends to the secular interests of the church; among Congregationalists, Baptists and others, one who looks after the spiritual as well as temporal concerns of the congregation under the minister; in Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade.—**Deaconess**, dē'kon-es, *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church.—**Deaconhood**, dē'kon-hud, *n.* The state or office of a deacon; deacons collectively.—**Deacery**, **Deaconship**, dē'kon-ri, dē'kon-ship, *n.* The office of a deacon.

Dead, ded, *a.* [A. Sax. *dead* = D. *dood*, Dan. *død*, Icel. *dauthr*, Goth. *dauths*. DEATH, DIE.] Deprived, devoid, or destitute of life; having lost the vital principle; lifeless; inanimate; hence, wanting animation, activity, spirit, vigour; numb; callous; void of perception; resembling death; deep and sound (a *dead* sleep); perfectly still or motionless (a *dead* calm); monotonous; unvarying or unbroken by apertures or projections (a *dead* level, or wall); unemployed; useless (*dead* capital or stock); unreverberating, dull, heavy (a *dead* sound); tasteless, vapid, spiritless, flat, as liquors; producing death; sure or unerring as death (a *dead* shot); in a state of spiritual death; under the power of sin; cut off from the rights of a citizen; not communicating motion or power (*dead* steam); no longer spoken, or in common use by a people (a *dead* language); having no gloss, warmth, or brightness (a *dead* colour).—*The dead* (*sing.*), the time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; the culminating point, as the midst of winter or of night; (*pl.*), those who are dead; the deceased; the departed.—*adv.* To a degree approaching death; to the last degree; thoroughly; completely (*dead* tired, *dead* drunk).—**Deaden**, ded'n, *v.t.*—To deprive of a portion of vigour, force, or sensibility; to abate the vigour or action of; to destroy the acuteness, pungency, spirit, or brilliancy of; to render dull, flat, heavy, or vapid.—**Deadly**, ded'li, *a.* Causing death; mortal; fatal; destructive; implacable.—*adv.* In a manner resembling death (*deadly* pale); mortally; destructively.—**Deadliness**, ded'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being deadly.—**Deadness**, ded'nes, *n.* The state of being dead; lifelessness; want of animation, spirit, vigour, activity, or force.—**Dead-beat**, *n.* In clock and watch making, a term applied to a kind of escapement in which the seconds hand is made to stand still an instant after each beat without recoil.—**Dead-centre**, **Dead-point**, *n.* A position in a link motion such as that when the crank

and connecting-rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line.—**Dead-colouring**, n. A first layer of colours, usually some shade of gray, on which are superinduced the finishing colours.—**Dead-eye**, n. *Naut.* a block without a pulley pierced with three holes and used to extend the shrouds and stays, &c.—**Dead-heat**, n. A race in which the runners come all to the winning post at the same time, so that no one is the winner.—**Dead-house**, n. An apartment in a hospital or other institution where dead bodies are kept for a time.—**Dead-letter**, n. A letter which cannot be delivered from defect of address, and which is sent to the general post-office to be opened and returned to the writer; anything, as a condition, treaty, &c., which has lost its force or authority, by lapse of time or any other cause, and has ceased to be acted on.—**Dead-light**, n. *Naut.* a strong wooden shutter for protecting the windows of cabins, &c. in storm.—**Dead-lock**, n. Such a complicated state of affairs as renders action or progress impossible; complete obstruction or standstill.—**Dead-meat**, n. The flesh of cattle, sheep, and pigs, slaughtered and ready for the market.—**Dead-nettle**, n. A perennial herb of various species so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the common nettle, though it has no sting power.—**Dead-pay**, n. The continued pay of soldiers and sailors actually dead, but which dishonest officers charge and appropriate.—**Dead-reckoning**, n. The calculation of a ship's place at sea from the distance run by the log, and the courses steered by the compass, rectified by allowance for drift, lee-way, &c.—**Dead-set**, n. The fixed position of a dog in pointing game; a determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack.—**Dead-wall**, n. A blank wall, without windows or openings.—**Dead-weight**, n. A heavy or oppressive burden.

Deaf, def, a. [A. Sax. *deaf*=D. *doof*, Dan. *døv*, Icel. *daufr*, G. *taub*—deaf; akin Sc. *daft*, stupid, Icel. *dæt*, torpor.] Wanting the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; disinclined to hear; inattentive; unheeding; unconcerned.—**Deafen**, def'n, *v.t.* To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to stun; to prevent the passage of sound.—**Deafening**, def'ning, n. Matter used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like.—**Deafly**, def'li, *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.—**Deafness**, def'nes, n. The state of being deaf, or of being unable to hear sounds; want of hearing; unwillingness to hear; inattention.—**Deaf-mute**, n. A person who is both deaf and dumb.

Deal, dēl, n. [A. Sax. *deal*, a portion, a share=D. *deel*, a portion, a board or plank; Dan. *deel*, Sw. *del*, Goth. *dails*, G. *theil*, a part, a share. *Dole*, *dole* are akin.] A portion or part; an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent, generally implying that the amount is considerable (often qualified by *great* which hardly adds to the sense); the division or distribution of playing cards; a board or plank of fir, of some length and at least 7 inches wide; fir or pine timber.—*v.t.*—*dealt* (delt), *dealing*. [A. Sax. *dælan*, to divide.] To divide in portions; to give out; to part; to distribute; to scatter; to hurl (blows, destruction).—*v.i.* To distribute; to traffic; to trade; to negotiate; to transact; to have intercourse; to conduct one's self in relation to others; to act; to behave.—**Dealer**, del'er, n. One who deals; one who has to do or has concern with others; a trader, merchant, or trafficker; one who distributes cards to the players.—**Dealing**, de ing, n. Conduct; behaviour; practice (double-*dealing*, fair *dealing*); traffic; business; intercourse of business or friendship; concern: commonly in pl.

Dean, dēn, n. [O.Fr. *deane*, *deien*, Mod. Fr. *doyen*, from L. *decanus*, one set over ten persons, from *decem*, ten.] An ecclesiastical dignitary ranking next to the bishop, and who presides over the canons or prebendaries of a cathedral; in some universities, the chief or head of a faculty.—*Dean of guild*, in Scotland, the magistrate in a burgh whose proper duty is to take care that all buildings within the burgh are in accordance with the regulations.—**Deanery**, dē'per-i, n. The office or jurisdiction of a dean; the official residence of a dean.—**Deanship**, dēn'ship, n. The office or title of a dean.

Dear, dēr, a. [A. Sax. *deóre*, *dyre*, dear, beloved, high-priced; O.D. *dier*, Mod. D. *dieur*, Icel. *dýrr*, Dan. and Sw. *dyr*, G. *theuer*, dear, beloved, high-priced, &c.] Bearing a high price in comparison with the usual price or the real value; high-priced: opposite to *cheap*; characterized by high prices resulting from scarcity (a *dear* year); greatly valued; beloved; precious; heartfelt; passionate or intense].—n. A darling; a term of affection or endearment.—*adv.* Dearly; tenderly; at a dear rate.—**Dearly**, der'li, *adv.* At a high price; with great fondness; fondly; tenderly.—**Dearness**, dēr'nes, n. The state or quality of being dear; high value in price, or estimation; preciousness; tender love.—**Dearth**, derth, n. [Comp. *warm-th*, *heal-th*, *sloth*, &c.] Scarcity, which makes food dear; want, or time of want; famine; lack or absence.—**Deary**, dē'ri, n. A familiar word of endearment.

Death, deth, n. [A. Sax. *deáth*=Goth. *dauthus*, L. G. and D. *dood*, Sw. and Dan. *død*, G. *tod*—death. DEAD, DIE.] That state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions; the state of being dead; the state or manner of dying; cause, agent, or instrument of death; total loss or extinction (the *death* of one's faculties); capital punishment.—*Civil death*, deprivation of the rights of citizenship, as when a man is banished or becomes a monk.—**Deathless**, deth'les, a. Not subject to death, destruction, or extinction; undying; immortal.—**Deathly**, deth'li, a. and *adv.* Resembling death; cadaverously; wanly.—**Death-agony**, n. The agony or struggle which immediately precedes death.—**Death-bed**, n. The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.—**Death-bell**, n. The bell that announces death; the passing-bell.—**Death-blow**, n. A blow causing death; a mortal blow; anything which extinguishes hope or blights one's prospects.—**Death-fire**, n. A luminous appearance or flame, as the *ignis fatuus*, supposed to presage death.—**Death-rate**, n. The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, &c.—**Death-rattle**, n. A peculiar rattling in the throat of a dying person.—**Death's-door**, n. A near approach to death; the gates of death.—**Death's-head**, n. The skull of a human skeleton, or a [illegible] representing one.—*Death's-head moth*, the largest lepidopterous insect found in Britain, having markings upon the back of the thorax very closely resembling a skull or death's-head.—**Death's-man**, n. An executioner; a hangman.—**Death-stroke**, n. The stroke of death; a death-blow.—**Death-struggle**, n. Death agony.—**Death-token**, n. That which indicates approaching death. [*Shak.*]—**Death-warrant**, n. An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—**Death-watch**, n. A small beetle, the ticking noise made by which is superstitiously supposed to prognosticate death.

Debacle, dē-bak'l, n. [Fr., from *débâcler*, to break up—*de*, priv., and *bâcler*, to bar, from L. *baculus*, a bar.] A sudden breaking up of ice in a river; *geol.* a sudden outbreak of water, hurling before it stones and other debris; a confused rout; a stampede.

Debar, dē-bär', *v.t.*—*debarred*, *debarring*. To bar or cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude.—**Debarment**, dē-bär'ment, n. The act of debarring.

Debark, dē-bärk', *v.t.* and *i.* [Fr. *débarquer*—*de*, and *barque*, a boat or bark.] To land from a ship or boat; to disembark.—**Debarkation**, dē-bärk-ā'shon, n. The act of d'sembarking.

Debase, dē-bās', *v.t.*—*debased*, *debasing*. To impart a certain baseness to; to reduce or lower in quality, dignity, character, &c.; to degrade; to vitiate; to adulterate; to abase.—**Debasement**, dē-bās'ment, n. The act of debasing, or state of being debased.—**Debaser**, dē-bā'ser, n. One who or that which debases.—**Debasingly**, dē-bā'sing-li, *adv.* So as to debase.

Debate, dē-bāt', n. [O.Fr. *debatre*, to debate, prefix *de*, and *batre*, to beat. BATTER, ABATE.] An argument or reasoning between persons of different opinions; dispute; controversy; quarrel; strife; contention.—*v.t.*—*debated*, *debating*. To discuss by arguments for and against; to dispute; to argue; to contest.—*v.i.* To discuss disputed points; to examine different arguments in the mind (to *debate* with one's self whether).—*Debating soc.* [illegible] for the purpose of debate [illegible] ment in extemporaneous [illegible]—**Debatable**, dē-bā'ta-bl, a. [illegible] debated; disputable; [illegible] versy or contention.—**Deba**[illegible] ter, n. One who debates; a disputant.

Debauch, dē-bach', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *debauscher*, Fr. *débaucher*—*de*, *des*, and *bauche*, a workshop, a task; the original meaning would therefore be to draw one away from his work or duty.] To corrupt or vitiate (as principles, &c.); to corrupt with lewdness; to bring to be guilty of unchastity; to seduce; to lead astray from duty or allegiance.—n. Excess or a fit of excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness.—**Debauched**, dē-bach', p. and a. Vitiated in morals; given to debauchery; characterized by debauchery.—**Debauchedly**, dē-bach'ed-li, *adv.* In a profligate manner.—**Debauchedness**, dē-bach'-nes, n. The state of being debauched.—**Debauchee**, deb'o-shē, n. A man given to debauchery.—**Debaucher**, dē-ba'cher, n. One who debauches.—**Debauchery**, dē-ba'cher-i, n. Excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures of any kind, as gluttony, intemperance, unlawful indulgence of lust.—**Debauchment**, dē-bach'ment, n. The act of debauching.

Debenture, dē-ben'tūr, n. [L. *debentur*, there are owing (certain things), a word in old acknowledgments of debt. Akin to *debit*.] A deed or document charging [illegible] in property with the repayment of [illegible] by lent by a person therein named, [illegible] with interest on the sum lent at a [illegible] rate; a certificate of drawback of customs duties on the exportation of certain goods.—**Debentured**, dē-ben'tūrd, a. Entitled to drawback or debenture; secured by debenture.

Debilitate, dē-bil'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*debilitated*, *debilitating*. [L. *debilitatus*, *debilitatum*, to weaken, from *debilis*, weak.] To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid.—**Debilitating**, dē-bil'i-tāt-ing, a. Tending or adapted to weaken.—**Debilitation**, dē-bil'i-tā"shon, n. The act of weakening; relaxation.—**Debility**, dē-bil'i-ti, n. [L. *debilitas*.] A state of general bodily weakness; feebleness; languor of body; faintness.

Debit, deb'it, n. [L. *debitum*, something owed, from *debeo*, to owe—*de*, from, and *habeo*, to have.] That which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debt; that part of an account in which is entered any article of goods furnished, or money paid to or on account of a person.—*v.t.* To charge with as a debt (to *debit* a person *for* or *with* goods); to enter on the debtor side of a book.

Déblai, de-blā, n. [Fr., from L. *de*, from, *ablatum*, taken away.] *Fort.* the earth excavated from the ditch to form the parapet.

Debonair, deb-ō-nār', a. [Fr. *débonnaire*—*de*, from, *bon*, good, and *aire* (L. *area*), place, extraction.] Characterized by courtesy, affability, or gentleness; elegant; well-bred; winning; accomplished.—**Debonairly**, deb-ō-nār'li, *adv.* In a debonair manner.—**Debonairness**, deb-ō-nār'nes, n. The character of being debonair.

Debouch, dē-bōch', *v.i.* [Fr. *déboucher*—*de*, from, and *bouche*, mouth, L. *bucca*, the cheek.] To issue or march out of a narrow

place, or from defiles, as troops.—**Debouchure**, dā-bö'shūr, *n.* [Fr.] The mouth or opening of a river or channel.

Debris, dā-brē', *n.* [Fr., from *de*, L. *dis*, asunder, apart, and *briser*, to break.] Fragments; rubbish; ruins; *geol.* any accumulation of broken and detached matter, as that which arises from the waste of rocks, and which is piled up at their base or swept away by water.

Debt, det, *n.* [O.Fr. *debte* (now *dette*), L. *debita*, things due. DEBIT.] That which is due from one person to another; that which one person is bound to pay to or perform for another; what is incumbent on one to do or suffer; a due; an obligation; the state of owing something to another (to be in *debt*); a duty neglected or violated; a trespass; a sin (N.T.).—**Debtor**, det'ėr, *n.* [L. *debitor.*] A person who owes another either money, goods, or services: the correlative of *creditor*; one who has received from another an advantage of any kind; one indebted or in debt.

Début, dā-bū, *n.* [Fr.—*de*, from, and *but*, mark, butt. The word has its meaning from the bowl being brought from the butt on one commencing to play at bowls.] Entrance upon anything; first appearance before the public, as that of an actor or actress on the stage.—**Débutant**, *fem.* **Débutante**, dā-bū-tän, dā-bū-tant, *n.* [Fr.] One who makes a debut or first appearance before the public.

Decachord, dek'a-kord, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *chordē*, string.] An ancient Greek musical instrument, triangular in shape, and having ten strings.

Decacuminated, dē-ka-kū'mi-nā-ted, *a.* [L. *de*, off, and *cacuminatus*, pointed, from *cacumen*, a point.] Having the top cut off.

Decade, Decad, dek'ād, dek'ad, *n.* [L. *decas*, *decadis*, Gr. *dekas*, from *deka*, ten.] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate or group consisting of ten; specifically, an aggregate of ten years.—**Decadal**, dek'adal, *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens.

Decadence, Decadency, dē-kā'dens, dē-kā'den-si, *n.* [Fr. *décadence*, L.L. *decadentia*, from L. *de*, down, and *cado*, to fall.] Decay; a falling into a lower state.—**Decadent**, dē-kā'dent, *a.* In decadence; decaying; deteriorating.

Decagon, dek'a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gōnia*, a corner.] *Geom.* a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.—**Decagonal**, de-kag'o-nal, *a.* Of or belonging to a decagon.

Decagram, Décagramme, dek'a-gram, dā-ka gram, *n.* [Fr. *décagramme*, Gr. *deka*, ten, and Fr. *gramme.*] A French weight of 10 grammes, equal to 5·644 drams avoirdupois.

Decagyn, dek'a-jin, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* a plant having ten pistils.—**Decagynian, Decagynous**, dek-a-jin'i-an, de-kaj'i-nus, *a.* *Bot.* having ten pistils.

Decahedron, dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hedra*, a seat, a base.] *Geom.* a figure or body having ten sides.—**Decahedral**, dek-a-hē'dral, *a.* Having ten sides.

Decalcify, dē-kal'si-fi, *v.t.* [L. *de*, priv., and *calx*, *calcis*, lime, chalk.] To deprive of lime, as bones of their hardening matter, so as to reduce them to gelatine.—**Decalcification**, dē-kal'si-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The removal of calcareous matter, as from bones.

Décalitre, dā-ka-lē-tr, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*, ten, and Fr. *litre.*] A French measure of capacity, containing 10 litres, or 610·27 cubic inches, equal to 2¼ imperial gallons nearly.

Decalogue, dek'a-log, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *logos*, a word.] The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at Mount Sinai.—**Decalogist**, de-kal'o-jist, *n.* One who explains the decalogue.

Décametre, dā-ka-mā-tr, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*, ten, and *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, consisting of 10 metres, and equal to 393·7 English inches or 32·8 feet.

Decamp, dē-kamp', *v.i.* [Fr. *décamper*—*de*, from, and *camp*, a camp.] To remove or depart from a camp or camping ground; to march off; to depart; to take one's self off, especially in a secret or clandestine manner.—**Decampment**, dē-kamp'ment, *n.* Departure from a camp; a marching off.

Decanal, dē'kan-al, *a.* [L. *decanus*, a dean. DEAN.] Pertaining to a dean or deanery.

Decander, de-kan'dėr, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* a plant having ten stamens.—**Decandrian, Decandrous**, de-kan'dri-an, de-kan'drus, *a.* *Bot.* having ten stamens.

Decangular, de-kang'gū-lėr, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and E. *angular.*] Having ten angles.

Decant, dē-kant', *v.t.* [Fr. *décanter*, to decant—*de*, and *canter*, from O.Fr. *cant*, a rim, an edge; lit. to pour out by canting or tilting. CANT.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment, or from one vessel into another.—**Decantation**, dē-kan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of decanting.—**Decanter**, dē-kan'tėr, *n.* One who decants; a vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors; a glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors for filling drinking-glasses.

Decaphyllous, de-kaf'il-lus, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having ten leaves: applied to the perianth of flowers.

Decapitate, dē-kap'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*decapitated*, *decapitating.* [L.L. *decapito*, *decapitatum*, to behead—L. *de*, and *caput*, head.] To behead; to cut off the head of.—**Decapitation**, dē-kap'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of beheading.

Decapod, dek'a-pod, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of an order of crustaceans (crabs, lobsters) having ten feet; one of that division of the cuttlefishes which have ten prehensile arms.—*a.* Having ten feet; belonging to the decapods.—**Decapodal, Decapodous**, de-kap'o-dal, de-kap'o-dus, *a.* Belonging to the order of decapods; having ten feet.

Decarbonate, dē-kär'bo-nāt, *v.t.* To deprive of carbonic acid.—**Decarbonization, Decarburization**, dē-kär'bo-ni-zā"shon, dē-kär'bū-ri-zā"shon, *n.* The process of depriving of carbon.—**Decarbonize, Decarburise**, dē-kär'bo-nīz, dē-kär'bū-rīz, *v.t.*—*decarbonised*, *decarbonising.* To deprive of carbon.

Decastich, dek'a-stik, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *stichos*, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

Decastyle, dek'a-stīl, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *stylos*, a column.] A portico or colonnade of ten columns.—*a.* Decorated with or having ten columns.

Decasyllabic, dek'a-sil-lab"ik, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] Having ten syllables.

Decay, dē-kā', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *decaer*, from L. *de*, down, and *cadere*, to fall; seen also in *cadence*, *chance*, *casual*, *incident*, &c.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to a less perfect state, or toward weakness, or dissolution; to become decomposed or corrupted; to rot; to be gradually impaired; to waste or moulder away.—*v.t.*† To impair; to bring to a worse state. [*Shak.*]—*n.* The state or process of decaying; decline to a worse or less perfect state; decomposition; putrefaction; deterioration; wasting.—**Decayedness**, dē-kād'nes, *n.* A state of being decayed.—**Decayer**, dē-kā'ėr, *n.* That which causes decay.

Decease, dē-sēs', *n.* [Fr. *décès*, from L. *decessus*, departure—*de*, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go. CEDE.] Departure from this life; death.—*v.i.* To depart from this life; to die.—**Deceased**, dē-sēst', *p.* Departed from life; dead: frequently used as a noun, the word *person* being understood.—**Decedent**,† dē-sē'dent, *a.* [L. *decedens.*] Departing; removing.

Deceit, dē-sēt', *n.* [O.Fr. *deceit*, L. *deceptus*, from *decipio*, *deceptum*, to deceive, lit. to take down—*de*, down, and *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] The quality or act of deceiving; guilefulness; the act of misleading a person; any artifice, stratagem, or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false; act of fraud; cheat; fallacy. ∴ Syn. under FRAUD.—**Deceitful**, dē-sēt'ful, *a.* Given to deceive; full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare; trickish; fraudulent; cheating.—**Deceitfully**, dē-sēt'ful-li, *adv.* In a deceitful manner.—**Deceitfulness**, dē-sēt'ful-nes, *n.* Disposition or tendency to mislead or deceive; the quality of being deceitful.—**Deceive**, dē-sēv', *v.t.*—*deceived*, *deceiving.* [Fr. *décevoir*, O.Fr. *decever.*] To mislead the mind of, especially intentionally; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to cause to mistake; to impose on; to delude; to frustrate or disappoint (the hopes, &c.).—**Deceivable**, dē-sē'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be deceived.—**Deceivableness**, dē-sē'va-bl-nes, *n.* Liableness to be deceived.—**Deceivably**, dē-sē'va-bli, *adv.* In a deceivable manner.—**Deceiver**, dē-sē'vėr, *n.* One who deceives.

December, dē-sem'bėr, *n.* [L., from *decem*, ten, this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.] The twelfth and last month in the year, in which the sun is at his greatest distance south of the equator.—**Decemberly**, dē-sem'bėr-li, *a.* Resembling December; chilly; gloomy; cheerless.

Decemfid, dē-sem'fid, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *findo*, to divide.] *Bot.* ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions.

Decemlocular, dē-sem-lok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *loculus*, a cell.] *Bot.* having ten cells for seeds.

Decempedal, dē-sem'pē-dal, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *pes*, a foot.] Having ten feet; ten feet in length.

Decemvir, dē-sem'vėr, *n.* pl. **Decemvirs, Decemviri**, dē-sem'vėrz, dē-sem'vi-ri. [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.] One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome, from B.C. 449 to 447.—**Decemviral**, dē-sem'vėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs.—**Decemvirate**, dē-sem'vėr-āt, *n.* The office of the decemvirs; the decemvirs collectively.

Decency. Under DECENT.

Decennary, dē-sen'na-ri, *n.* [L. *decennium*, a period of ten years—*decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.—**Decennial**, dē-sen'ni-al, *a.* Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; happening every ten years.

Decent, dē'sent, *a.* [L. *decens*, *decentis*, ppr. of *decet*, it becomes; akin *decorate*, *decorum.*] Becoming; having a character or show that gains general approval; suitable, as to words, behaviour, dress, and ceremony; seemly; decorous; free from immodesty; not obscene; modest; moderate, tolerable, passable, respectable (colloq.).—**Decency**, dē'sen-si, *n.* [L. *decentia.*] The state or quality of being decent; propriety in actions or discourse; decorum; modesty; freedom from ribaldry or obscenity; a decent or becoming ceremony or rite.—**Decentish**, dē'sent-ish, *a.* Somewhat decent; of a fairly good kind or quality; passable. [Colloq.]—**Decently**, dē'sent-li, *adv.* In a decent or becoming manner; tolerably, passably, or fairly (colloq.).—**Decentness**, dē'sent-nes, *n.* The state of being decent; decency.

Decentralise, dē-sen'tral-īz, *v.t.* To distribute what has been centralised; to remove from direct connection or dependence on a central authority.—**Decentralization**, dē-sen'tra-li-zā"shon, *n.* The act of decentralizing; *politics*, the act of distributing among a number of places throughout a country the administration of its internal affairs.

Deception, dē-sep'shon, *n.* [L. *deceptio*, *deceptionis*, a deceiving. DECEIVE.] The act of deceiving or misleading; habit of deceiving; the state of being deceived or misled; that which deceives; artifice; cheat. ∴ Syn. under FRAUD.—**Deceptibility**, dē-sep'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* Liability to be deceived.—**Deceptible**, dē-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Liable to be deceived.—**Deceptive**, dē-sep'tiv, *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead or impress false opinions; misleading.—**Deceptively**, dē-sep'tiv-li, *adv.* In a manner to deceive.—**Deceptiveness**, dē-sep'tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being deceptive; tendency or aptness to deceive.—**Deceptivity**,† dē-sep-tiv'i-ti, *n.* A thing

which deceives; a sham.—**Deceptory,**† dē-sep'to-ri, *a.* Deceptive.

Decern, dē-sern', *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *decerno, decretum,* to decree.] *Scots law,* to judge; to adjudge; to decree; to pass judgment.

Dechristianize, dē-kris'tyan-iz, *v.t.* — *dechristianized, dechristianizing.* To turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from.

Decide, dē-sīd', *v.t.*—*decided, deciding.* [L. *decido*—*de,* and *cædo,* to cut, seen also in *concise, precise, excision.*] To determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, finally or authoritatively; to settle by giving the victory to one side or the other; to determine the issue or result of; to conclude; to end.—*v.i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion; to pronounce a judgment. — **Decidable,** dē-sī'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being decided.—**Decided,** dē-sī'ded, *a.* Well marked; clear; unequivocal; that puts an end to doubt; free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unmistakable; resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering.—**Decidedly,** dē-sī'ded-li, *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; in a manner to preclude doubt.—**Decider,** dē-sī'dér, *n.* One who decides.

Deciduous, dē-sid'ū-us, *a.* [L. *deciduus, decido*—*de,* and *cado,* to fall; akin *decay.*] Not perennial or permanent; *bot.* applied to trees whose leaves fall in autumn and to leaves or other parts of the plant that fall; *zool.* applied to parts which fall off at a certain stage of an animal's existence, as hair, horns, teeth.—**Decidua,** dē-sid'ū-a, *n.* [For *decidua membrana,* the membrane that falls off.] A membrane arising from alteration of the upper layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus, after the reception into the latter of the impregnated ovum, the name being given to it because it is discharged at parturition.—**Deciduate,** dē-sid'ū-āt, *a.* Applied to those mammals, as Man, the Quadrumana, Carnivora, &c., which throw off a decidua after parturition. — **Deciduousness, Deciduity,**† dē-sid'ū-us-nes, des-i-dū'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being deciduous.

Décigramme, dā-si-gram, *n.* [Fr.] A French weight of one-tenth of a gramme.—**Décilitre,** dā-si-lē-tr, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a litre.

Decillion, dē-sil'yon, *n.* In English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed; in French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power. — **Decillionth,** dē-sil'yonth, *a.* Being one of a decillion equal parts.—*n.* One such part.

Decimal, des'i-mal, *a.* [L. *decimus,* tenth, from *decem,* ten.] Of or pertaining to tens; numbered or proceeding by tens; having a tenfold increase or decrease. —*Decimal fraction,* a fraction whose denominator is 10, or some number produced by the continued multiplication of 10 as a factor, such as 100, 1000, &c., but written with the denominator omitted, its value being indicated by a point placed to the left of as many figures of the numerator as there are ciphers in the denominator; thus $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{8}{1000}$, are written ·7, ·008.—*Decimal system,* a system of weights, measures, and moneys based on multiples of ten; the metric system.—*n.* A decimal fraction.—**Decimalize,** des'i-mal-iz, *v.t.* To reduce to the decimal system.—**Decimally,** des'i-mal-li, *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

Decimate, des'i-māt, *v.t.*—*decimated, decimating.* [L. *decimo, decimatum,* to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, from *decem,* ten.] To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of, as was done by the Romans in punishing bodies of troops, &c.; hence, to destroy a great but indefinite number of.—**Decimation,** des-i-mā'shon, *n.* A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, &c.; the destruction of a great but indefinite proportion of people.—**Decimator,** des'i-mā-tér, *n.* One who or that which decimates.

Decimetre, dā-si-mā-tr, *n.* A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3·9371 inches.

Decipher, dē-sī'fér, *v.t.* To explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what each character or mark represents; to read what is written in obscure or badly formed characters; to discover or explain the meaning of, as of something difficult to be understood.—**Decipherable,** dē-sī'fér-a-bl, *a.* That may be deciphered or interpreted.—**Decipherer,** dē-sī'fér-ér, *n.* One who deciphers.—**Decipherment,** dē-sī'fér-ment, *n.* The act of deciphering.

Decision, dē-sī'shon, *n.* [L. *decusio, decisionis.* DECIDE.] The act of deciding; determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion; determination, as of a contest or event; arbitrament; the quality of being decided in character; unwavering firmness; prompt and fixed determination.—**Decisive,** dē-sī'siv, *a.* Having the power or quality of determining; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy; marked by decision or prompt determination.—**Decisively,** dē-sī'siv-li, *adv.* In a decisive manner.—**Decisiveness,** dē-sī'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being decisive; conclusiveness; decision of character. —**Decisory,** dē-sī'so-ri, *a.* Able to decide or determine.

Decivilize, dē-siv'il-iz, *v.t.* To reduce from a civilized to a wild or savage state.

Deck, dek, *v.t.* [Same word as D. *dekken,* Dan. *dække,* G. *decken,* to cover, with the nouns, D. *dek,* Dan. *dæk,* a cover, a ship's deck, G. *decke,* a cover, *deck,* a deck; closely akin to E. *thatch* (Sc. *thack*), the root being that of L. *tego,* to cover. THATCH.] To clothe; to dress the person; but usually, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish; to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.—*n.* A horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship, and formed of planking, supported by the beams; large vessels having often upper, main, and lower decks, with a quarter-deck over the upper deck towards the stern.—*To clear the decks,* to prepare a ship for action.—**Decked,** dekt, *p.* and *a.* Covered; adorned; furnished with a deck.—**Decker,** dek'ér, *n.* One who or that which decks or adorns; a vessel that has a deck or decks: in composition (a three-*decker*). — **Deck-cargo, Deck-load,** *n.* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel.—**Deck-hand,** *n.* One whose duties are confined to the deck of a vessel, he being unfit for the work of a seaman properly so called.—**Deck-passage,** *n.* A passage on the deck of a vessel.

Deck, dek, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A pack of cards.

Declaim, dē-klām', *v.i.* [L. *declamo,* to practise speaking in public—*de,* and *clamo,* to cry out. CLAIM, CLAMOUR.] To speak a set oration in public; to make a formal speech or oration; to harangue; to inveigh; to speak or write for rhetorical display. — *v.t.* To utter with rhetorical force; to deliver with inflation of tone.—**Declaimer,** dē-klā'mér, *n.* One who declaims; one who habitually speaks for rhetorical display; one who speaks clamorously; an inveigher. — **Declaimant,** dē-klā'mant, *n.* A declaimer.—**Declamation,** dek-la-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *declamatio.*] The act or art of declaiming or making a rhetorical harangue in public; the delivery of a speech or exercise in oratory, as by the students of a college, &c.; a display of showy rhetorical oratory; pretentious rhetorical language, with more sound than sense. — **Declamatory,** dē-klam'a-to-ri, *a.* [L. *declamatorius.*] Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; merely rhetorical, without solid sense or argument.

Declare, dē-klār', *v.t.*—*declared, declaring.* [L. *declaro,* to declare—*de,* intens., and *claro,* to make clear, from *clarus,* clear. CLEAR.] To make known by words; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly in any way; to exhibit; to publish; to proclaim; to assert; to affirm; to make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty falls to be paid to the custom-house.—*To declare one's self,* to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.—*v.i.* To make a declaration; to make known explicitly some determination; to proclaim one's self; to pronounce adhesion in favour of a party, &c.: with *for* or *against.* — *To declare off,* to refuse to co-operate in any undertaking; to break off from one's party engagements, &c.—**Declarable,** dē-klā'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being declared or proved.—**Declarant,**† dē-klā'rant, *n.* One who declares. — **Declaration,** dek-la-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *declaratio.*] The act of declaring, making known, or announcing; affirmation; explicit assertion; open expression; avowal; that which is declared; the document or instrument by which an announcement is authoritatively made; *law,* that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; a simple affirmation substituted in lieu of an oath, solemn affirmation, or affidavit. —**Declarative,** dē-klar'a-tiv, *a.* Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; declaratory.—**Declaratively,** dē-klar'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a declarative manner. — **Declaratory,** dē-klar'a-tér, *n.* *Scots law,* a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact (as the existence of a marriage) declared judicially.—**Declaratorily,** dē-klar'a-to-ri-li, *adv.* By declaration or exhibition. — **Declaratory,** dē-klar'a-to-ri, *a.* Making declaration; distinctly expressive of opinions or intentions.—**Declared,** dē-klārd', *p.* and *a.* Made known; told explicitly; avowed; manifested; proclaimed; openly professed (a *declared* enemy).—**Declaredly,** dē-klā'red-li, *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.—**Declaredness,** dē-klā'red-nes, *n.* State of being declared. — **Declarer,** dē-klā'rér, *n.* One who declares.

Declension. Under DECLINE.

Decline, dē-klīn', *v.i.*—*declined, declining.* [L. *declino,* to bend down or aside—*de,* down, and a hypothetical *clino*=Gr. *klinō,* to bend. Root seen in L. *clivus,* slopin g, and also in E. to *lean.*] To lean downward; to bend over; to hang down, as from weakness, despondency, submission, or the like; to sink to a lower level; to stoop, as to an unworthy object; to lean or deviate from rectitude (O.T.); to approach or draw toward the close (day *declines*); to avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; to tend to a less perfect state; to sink in character or value; to become diminished or impaired (as health, reputation); to fail; to decay.—*v.t.* To bend downward; to cause to bend; to depress; to shun or avoid; to refuse; not to accept or comply with; *gram.* to inflect, through cases and numbers; to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases.—*n.* A falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; a popular name for almost all chronic diseases in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually decrease, until the patient dies; consumption.—**Decliner,** dē-klī'nér, *n.* One who declines.—**Declinometer,** dek-li-nom'et-ér, *n.* An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations.—**Declension,** dē-klen'shon, *n.* [L. *declinatio, declinationis:* in the grammatical sense it refers to the leaning away or differing of the other cases from the nominative; so *casus* is lit. a falling.] The act of declining; declination; slope; a falling or declining toward a worse state; refusal; non-acceptance; *gram.* the inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns by change of termination to form the oblique cases; the act of declining a word; a class of nouns declined on the same type. — **Declinable,** dē-klī'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being declined; having case inflections.—**Declinal,** dē-klī'nal, *a.* Bending downwards; declining; *geol.* applied to the slope of strata from an axis. — **Declinate, Declinous,** dek'li-nāt, dē-klī'nus, *a.* *Bot.* bending or bent downward: applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower.—**Declination,** dek-li-nā'shon, *n.* The act or state of declining; a bending down; inclination; a falling into a worse state; a falling away; deterioration; a deviation from a straight line; oblique motion; deviation from rec-

titude in behaviour or morals; the act of refusing; refusal; *astron.* the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body; *physics*, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place—declination of the compass or magnetic declination.—**Declinater**, dek'li-nā-ter, *n.* An instrument used in ascertaining the declination.—**Declinatory**, dē-klī'na-to-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to declination; characterised by declining; intimating declinature or refusal. — **Declinature**, dē-klī'na-tūr, *n.* The act of declining or refusing; a refusal.

Declivity, dē-kliv'i-ti, *n.* [L. *declivitas*, a declivity, from *declivis*, sloping—*de*, and *clivus*, sloping; same root as in *decline*.] Slope or inclination downward; a slope or descent of the ground: opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent.—**Declivous**, **Declivitous**, dē-klī'vus, dē-kliv'i-tus, *a.* Sloping downwards.

Decoct, dē-kokt', *v.t.* [L. *decoquo*, *decoctum*, to boil down—*de*, and *coquo*, to cook, to boil. Cook.] To prepare by boiling; to extract the strength or flavour of by boiling; to heat up or excite (*Shak.*).—**Decoctible**, dē-kok'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being boiled. — **Decoction**, dē-kok'shon, *n.* The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues; the water in which a substance has been thus boiled.

Decollate, dē-kol'lāt, *v.t.*—*decollated*, *decollating*. [L. *decollo*, *decollatum*, to behead—*de*, from, and *collum*, the neck.] To behead.—**Decollated**, dē-kol'lā-ted, *p.* and *a.* Beheaded; *conch.* having lost the apex and become truncated. — **Decollation**, dē-kol-lā'shon, *n.* The act of beheading.

Decoloration, dē-kul'ér-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *decoloratio*, *decolorationis*, discolouring—*de*, from, and *color*, colour.] The removal of colour; abstraction or loss of colour.—**Decolorant**, dē-kul'ér-ant, *n.* A substance which removes colour, or bleaches. — **Decolorization**, **Decolourization**, dē-kul'ér-i-zā"shon, *n.* The process of depriving of colour.—**Decolorate**, **Decolorize**, **Decolourize**, **Decolour**, dē-kul'ér-āt, dē-kul'ér-īz, dē-kul'ér, *v.t.* To deprive of colour; to bleach.

Decomplex, dē'kom-pleks, *a.* [Prefix *de*, intens., and *complex*.] Made up of complex constituents.

Decompose, dē-kom-pōz', *v.t.*—*decomposed*, *decomposing*. [Fr. *décomposer*—*de*, from, and *composer*, to compose. Compose.] To separate the constituent parts or elementary particles of; to resolve into original elements. — *v.i.* To become resolved into constituent elements; to decay, rot, or putrefy.—**Decomposable**, dē-kom-pō'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent elements. — **Decomposition**, dē-kom'pō-zi"shon, *n.* The act of decomposing; analysis; resolution; the state of being decomposed; disintegration; decay; putrefaction.

Decomposite, dē-kom'po-sit, *a.* [Prefix *de*, intens., and *composite*.] Compounded a second time; decompound.—*n.* Anything compounded with things already composite.

Decompound, dē-kom-pound', *a.* [Prefix *de*, intens., and *compound*.] Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time; *bot.* divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or panicle.—*n.* A decomposite.

Decon[illegible]**trate**, dē-kon-sen'trāt, *v.t.* and *i.* To spread or scatter from a point or centre, or after being concentrated.

Deconsecrate, dē-kon'sē-krāt, *v.t.* To deprive of sacred character or of the virtue conferred by consecration; to unconsecrate; to secularise.—**Deconsecration**, dē-kon'sē-krā"shon, *n.* The act of deconsecrating.

Decorate, dek'ō-rāt, *v.t.*—*decorated*, *decorating*. [L. *decoro*, *decoratum*, from *decus*, *decor*, comeliness, grace; akin *decent*.] To deck with something becoming or ornamental; to adorn; to beautify; to embellish. — *Decorated style*, *arch.* a style of Gothic architecture distinguished by the flowing or wavy lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, and generally by profuse and sometimes florid ornamentation. — **Decoration**, dek-ō-rā'shon, *n.* The act of adorning; ornamentation; that which decorates or adorns; ornament; any badge, as a medal, cross of honour, &c., bestowed for distinguished services.—**Decorative**, dek'ō-rā-tiv, *a.* Adorning; suited to embellish. — **Decorativeness**, dek'ō-rā-tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being decorative.—**Decorator**, dek'ō-rā-tér, *n.* One who decorates or embellishes.

Decorous, dē-kō'rus, *a.* [L. *decorus*, becoming.] Suitable to a character or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; seemly; proper; befitting (speech, behaviour, dress, *&c.*).—**Decorously**, dē-kō'rus-li, *adv.* In a becoming manner.—**Decorousness**, dē-kō'rus-nes, *n.* Decency or propriety of behaviour.—**Decorum**, dē-kō'rum, *n.* [L., what is becoming.] Propriety of speech or behaviour; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity.

Decorticate, dē-kor'ti-kāt, *v.t.*—*decorticated*, *decorticating*. [L. *decortico*, *decorticatum*—*de*, priv., and *cortex*, bark.] To strip off the bark of; to peel; to husk.—**Decortication**, dē-kor'ti-kā"shon, *n.* The act of stripping off bark or husk.

Decoy, dē-koi', *n.* [Properly *duck-coy*; *coy* being a provincial word from D. *kooi*, a cage, hence *vogel-kooi*, a bird-cage, an apparatus for entrapping water-fowl.] A place into which wild fowls are enticed in order to be caught, being a structure of network covering in a piece of water; a fowl, or the likeness of one, employed to entice other fowl into a net or within range of shot; a thing or person intended to lead into a snare; a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger; a lure.—*v.t.* To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch; to entrap by any means which deceive; to allure, attract, or entice.—**Decoy-bird**, **Decoy-duck**, *n.* A duck or other bird employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken; a person employed to decoy persons.—**Decoy-man**, *n.* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

Decrease, dē-krēs', *v.t.*—*decreased*, *decreasing*. [L. *decresco*—*de*, down, and *cresco*, to grow, seen also in *increase*, *crescent*, *accrue*.] To be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, influence, or excellence; to become less.—*v.t.* To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually or by small deductions.—*n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; wane (as applied to the moon); decay.—**Decreasingly**, dē-krēs'ing-li, *adv.* By decreasing or diminishing. — **Decrement**, dek'rē-ment, *n.* [L. *decrementum*.] Decrease; waste; the quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; *math.* the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less: opposed to *increment*. — **Decrescent**, dē-kres'ent, *a.* [L. *decrescens*, *decrescentis*.] Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution.

Decree, dē-krē', *n.* [L. *decretum*, from *decerno*, to judge — *de*, and *cerno*, to judge; also seen in *concern*, *discern*, *secret*, *&c.*] Judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause; the judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him; an edict, law, or order by a superior authority as a rule to govern inferiors.—*Decree nisi* (decree unless), *law*, the order made by an English court of divorce, after satisfactory proof is given in support of a petition for dissolution of marriage; it remains conditional for at least six months, after which, *unless* sufficient cause is shown, it is made absolute, and the dissolution takes effect.—*v.t.*—*decreed*, *decreeing*. To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; to determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to determine or decide on.—*v.i.* To determine immutably; to make an edict; to appoint by edict.—**Decreeable**, dē-krē'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being decreed. —**Decreer**, dē-krē'ér, *n.* One who decrees. —**Decreet**, dē-krēt', *n.* *Scots law*, a decree. —**Decretal**, dē-krē'tal, *a.* Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.—*n.* An authoritative order or decree; a letter of the pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law; *pl.* the second part of the canon law, so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes.—**Decretist**, dē-krē'tist, *n.* One who studies or professes a knowledge of the decretals. —**Decretive**, dē-krē'tiv, *a.* Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.—**Decretory**, dek'rē-to-ri, *a.* Judicial; definitive; established by a decree.

Decrepit, dē-krep'it, *a.* [L. *decrepitus*, broken down, worn out—*de*, from, and *crepare*, to make a noise, hence originally noiseless; akin *crevice*, *discrepant*.] Broken down or weakened with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay.—**Decrepitude**, **Decrepitness**, dē-krep'i-tūd, dē-krep'it-nes, *n.* The state of being decrepit; the broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

Decrepitate, dē-krep'i-tāt, *v.t.* — *decrepitated*, *decrepitating*. [L. *decrepo*, to break or burst, to crackle — *de* and *crepo*. Decrepit.] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance.—*v.i.* To crackle when roasting. — **Decrepitation**, dē-krep'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of flying asunder with a crackling noise on being heated, or the crackling noise, attended with the flying asunder of their parts, made by several salts and minerals when heated.

Decrescendo, dā-kre-shen'dō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* a term which denotes the gradual weakening of the sound.

Decrustation, dē-krus-tā'shon, *n.* The removal of a crust.

Decry, dē-krī', *v.t.*—*decried*, *decrying*. [Fr. *décrier*, O.Fr. *descrier*—*des* (= L. *dis*), and *crier*, to cry.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to clamour against; to discredit by finding fault.—**Decrial**, dē-krī'al, *n.* The act of decrying or crying down.—**Decrier**, dē-krī'ér, *n.* One who decries.

Decuman, **Decumane**, dek'ū-man, dek'ū-mān, *a.* [L. *decumanus*, from *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] Tenth; hence, from the ancient notion that every tenth wave was the largest in a series, large; immense. Sometimes used substantively for the tenth or largest wave.

Decumbent, dē-kum'bent, *a.* [L. *decumbens*, from *decumbo*, to lie down—*de*, and *cumbo*, for *cubo*, to lie.] Lying down; reclining; prostrate; recumbent; *bot.* declined or bending down, as a stem which rests on the earth and then rises again. — **Decumbence**, **Decumbency**, dē-kum'bens, dē-kum'ben-si, *n.* The state of being decumbent or of lying down; the posture of lying down.—**Decumbently**, dē-kum'bent-li, *adv.* In a decumbent manner. — **Decumbiture**, dē-kum'bi-tūr, *n.* The time during which a person is confined to bed, in a disease.

Decuple, dek'ū-pl, *a.* [L.L. *decuplus*, from L. *decem*, ten.] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.—*n.* A number ten times repeated. — *v.t.* — *decupled*, *decupling*. To increase to a tenfold proportion.

Decurion, dē-kū'ri-on, *n.* [L. *decurio*, from *decem*, ten.] An officer in the Roman army who commanded a *decuria*, that is, a body of ten soldiers.

Decurrent, dē-kur'ent, *a.* [L. *decurrens*, *decurrentis*—*de*, and *curro*, to run.] *Bot.* applied to a sessile leaf having its base extended downward along the stem.—**Decurrency**, dē-kur'en-si, *n.* The prolongation of a leaf below the place of insertion on the stem.—**Decurrently**, dē-kur'ent-li, *adv.* In a decurrent manner. — **Decursive**, dē-kér'siv, *a.* Running down; decurrent.—**Decursively**, dē-kér'siv-li, *adv.* In a decursive manner; decurrently.

Decussate, dē-kus'āt, *v.t.* — *decussated*, *decussating*. [L. *decusso*, to divide crosswise in the form of a ×, fr. *decussis*, the number 10, which the Romans represented by X.] To intersect so as to make acute angles, thus ×; to intersect; to cross, as lines, rays of light, leaves, or nerves in the body. — **Decussate**, **Decussated**, dē-kus'āt, dē-kus'ā-ted, *a.* Crossed; intersected; *bot.* arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at regular angles.—**Decussately**, dē-kus'āt-li, *adv.* In a decussate manner.—**Decussation**, dē-kus-ā'shon, *n.* The act of

crossing at right or at acute angles; the crossing of two lines, rays, nerves, &c., which meet in a point and then proceed and diverge.—Decussatively, dē-kus'a-tiv-li, *adv.* Crosswise in the form of an X.

Dedal, Dedalian, dē'dal, dē-dā'li-an, *a.* Same as *Dædal.*

Dedicate, ded'i-kāt, *v.t.*—*dedicated, dedicating.* [L. *dedico*—*de*, and *dico, dicare*, to devote, dedicate; akin *abdicate, diction, predict*, &c.] To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to appropriate to any person or purpose; to give wholly or earnestly up to (often refl.); to inscribe or address to a patron, friend, or public character (to *dedicate* a book).—*a.* Consecrated; devoted; appropriated.—**Dedicatee,**† ded'i-kā-tē', *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated.—**Dedication,** ded-i-kā'shon, *n.* The act of dedicating; consecration or devotion to a sacred use; solemn appropriation; an address prefixed to a book, and inscribed to a friend of the author, some public character, or other person, as a mark of esteem.—*Dedication day, dedication feast*, an annual festival commemorating the consecration of a church.—**Dedicator,** ded'i-kā-tēr, *n.* One who dedicates.—**Dedicatory, Dedicatorial,** ded'i-ka-to-ri, ded'i-ka-tō''ri-al, *a.* Serving to dedicate; serving as a dedication.

Deduce, dē-dūs', *v.t.*—*deduced, deducing.* [L. *deduco*—*de*, and *duco*, to lead. DUKE.] To draw; to draw, bring out, or infer in reasoning; to attain or arrive at (a truth, opinion, or proposition), from premises; to infer from what precedes.—**Deducement,**† dē-dūs'ment, *n.* Deduction.—**Deducibility, Deducibleness,** dē-dū'si-bil''i-ti, dē-dū'si-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being deducible.—**Deducible,** dē-dū'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being deduced; inferrible.—**Deducive,**† dē-dū'siv, *a.* Performing the act of deduction.—**Deduct,** dē-dukt', *v.t.* To take away, separate, or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating; to subtract.—**Deduction,** dē-duk'shon, *n.* [L. *deductio, deductionis.*] The act of deducting or taking away; that which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; abatement; the act or method of deducing from premises; that which is drawn from premises; inference; consequence drawn; conclusion.—**Deductive,** dē-duk'tiv, *a.* Deducible; pertaining to deduction; that is or may be deduced from premises.—*Deductive reasoning*, the process of deriving consequences from admitted or established premises, as distinguished from *inductive* reasoning, by which we arrive at general laws or axioms by an accumulation of facts.—**Deductively,** dē-duk'tiv-li, *adv.* By regular deduction; by deductive reasoning.

Deed, dēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *dæd*, a deed, from *dōn*, to do=Icel. *ddd*, D. and Dan. *daad*, Goth. *deds*, G. *that*, a deed. Do.] That which is done or performed; an act; a fact; anything that is done; an exploit; achievement; *law*, a writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execution; particularly, an instrument conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee.—*In deed*, in fact, in reality: often united to form the single word *indeed*.—**Deedful,**† dēd'ful, *a.* Characterised or marked by deeds or exploits. [*Tenn.*]

Deem, dēm, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *dēman*, to deem, to judge, from *dōm*, doom, judgment (same word as term. *-dom*); Icel. *dæma*, Dan. *dömme*, Goth. (*ga*)*domjan*, to judge; from root of *do.*] To think, judge, believe, or consider to be so or so.—*v.i.* To think or suppose.—**Deemster,** dēm'stēr, *n.* The name of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief-justices of the island.

Deep, dēp, *a.* [A. Sax. *dēop*=D. *diep*, Dan. *dyb*, G. *tief*, deep; from root of *dip, dive.*] Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound: opposed to *shallow* (*deep* water, a *deep* pit); low in situation; being or descending far below the adjacent land (a *deep* valley); entering far (a *deep* wound); absorbed; engrossed; wholly occupied; not superficial or obvious; hidden; abstruse; hard to penetrate or understand; profoundly learned; having the power to enter far into a subject; penetrating; artful; concealing artifice; insidious; designing; grave in sound; great in degree; intense; profound (silence, grief, poverty); measured back from the front.—*n.* Anything remarkable for depth; the sea; the abyss of waters; any abyss.—*adv.* Deeply; to a great depth; profoundly.—**Deepen,** dē'pn, *v.t.* To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; to increase; to intensify; to make more grave (sound).—*v.i.* To become more deep, in all its senses.—**Deeply,** dēp'li, *adv.* At or to a great depth; far below the surface; profoundly; thoroughly; to a great degree; intensely; gravely; with low or deep tone; with art or intricacy (a *deeply* laid plot).—**Deepness,** dēp'nes, *n.* The state of being deep; depth.—**Deep-sea,** *a.* Relating or belonging to the deeper parts of the ocean, the parts deeper than 20 fathoms (*deep-sea* lead; *deep-sea* dredging).

Deer, dēr, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A. Sax. *deór*, any wild animal, a deer=Goth. *diur*, D. *dier*, Dan. *dyr*, Icel. *dýr*, Sw. *djur*, G. *thier*, any animal or beast, especially a wild beast.] A name of many ruminant quadrupeds, distinguished by having solid branching horns which they shed every year, and eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, and none in the upper; such as the red-deer, fallow-deer, roebuck, reindeer, moose, or elk, &c.—**Deer-fold,** *n.* A fold or park for deer.—**Deer-hair,** *n.* A kind of rushy plant.—**Deer-hound,** *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.—**Deer-mouse,** *n.* An American rodent animal allied to the mice and the jerboas of the Old World.—**Deer-skin,** *n.* The skin of a deer; the leather made from it.—**Deer-stalker,** *n.* One who practises deer-stalking.—**Deer-stalking,** *n.* The hunting of deer (especially the red-deer) on foot by hiding and stealing within shot of them unawares.

Deface, dē-fās', *v.t.*—*defaced, defacing.* To destroy or mar the face or surface of; to injure the beauty of; to disfigure; to erase or obliterate.—**Defaced,** dē-fāst', *p.* and *a.* Injured on the surface; erased.—**Defacement,** dē-fās'ment, *n.* The act of defacing; injury to the surface or exterior; what mars or disfigures.—**Defacer,** dē-fā'sēr, *n.* One who defaces.

Defalcate,† dē-fal'kāt, *v.t.*—*defalcated, defalcating.* [L.L. *defalco, defalcatum*, to cut off with a sickle, hence to deduct—L. *de*, down, and *falx, falcis*, a sickle.] To take away or deduct, as money.—**Defalcation,** dē-fal-kā'shon, *n.* Deduction; abatement; that which is deducted; a deficit; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters.—**Defalcator,** def'al-kā-tēr, *n.* One who is guilty of embezzlement.

Defame, dē-fām', *v.t.*—*defamed, defaming.* [L.L. *defamare*—*de*, priv., and L. *fama*, fame.] To slander; to speak evil of; to calumniate; to libel; to bring into disrepute.—**Defamation,** def-a-mā'shon, *n.* The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation; slander; calumny.—**Defamatorily,** dē-fam'a-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a defamatory manner.—**Defamatory,** dē-fam'a-to-ri, *a.* Containing defamation; calumnious; slanderous.—**Defamer,** dē-fā'mēr, *n.* One who defames; a slanderer; a calumniator.—**Defamingly,** dē-fā'ming-li, *adv.* In a defamatory manner.

Default, dē-falt', *n.* [Fr. *défaut*, for *défault*, from *défaillir*, to fail—*de*, and *faillir*, to fail. FAIL, FAULT.] A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; *law*, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned.—*In default of*, in the absence or want of; hence, in place of; in lieu of.—*v.t.* To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, contract, or agreement.—*v.i. Law*, to give judgment against on account of failing to appear and answer.—**Defaulter,** dē-fal'tēr, *n.* One who makes default; a delinquent; one who fails to meet his claims or to fulfil his engagements.

Defeasance, dē-fē'zans, *n.* [Fr. *défaisance*, from *défaire*, to undo—L. *dis*, and *facio*, to do.] A rendering null and void; *law*, a condition which being performed renders a deed null or void; the writing containing a defeasance.—**Defeasible,** dē-fē'zi-bl, Capable of being abrogated or annulled.—**Defeasibleness,** dē-fē'zi-bl-nes, *n.*

Defeat, dē-fēt', *n.* [Fr. *défaite*, from *défaire*, to undo, O.Fr. *desfaire*—L. *dis*, and *facere*, to do.] An overthrow; loss of battle; check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy; a frustration by rendering null and void, or by prevention of success.—*v.t.* To overcome or vanquish; to overthrow; to frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint; to render null and void; to resist with success (an attempt).

Defecate, def'ē-kāt, *v.t.*—*defecated, defecating.* [L. *defæco*—*de*, and *fæx*, dregs.] To clear from dregs or impurities; to clarify or purify; to purge of extraneous matter.—*v.i.* To become clear or pure by depositing impurities; to clarify.—*a.* Purged from lees; defecated.—**Defecation,** def-ē-kā'shon, *n.* The act of defecating or separating from lees or dregs; purification.—**Defecator** def'ē-kā-tēr, *n.* One who or that which defecates.

Defect, dē-fekt', *n.* [L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficio, defectum*, to fail—*de*, from, and *facio*, to make, to do.] Want or absence of something necessary or useful toward perfection; a fault; an imperfection; that which is wanting to make a perfect whole; blemish; deformity.—*v.i.*† To revolt.—**Defectible,**† dē-fek'ti-bl, *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting.—**Defection,** dē-fek'shon, *n.* [L. *defectio, defectionis.*] The act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; a falling away; apostasy; backsliding.—**Defective,** dē-fek'tiv, *a.* [L. *defectivus*, imperfect.] Having some defect; wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in anything necessary; imperfect; faulty; *gram.* wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation (a *defective* noun or verb).—**Defectively,** dē-fek'tiv-li, *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.—**Defectiveness,** dē-fek'tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being defective; faultiness.

Defence, dē-fens', *n.* [Fr. *défense*, from L.L. *defensa*, defence, from L. *defendo, defensum*, to defend—*de*, and *fendo*, to strike, a verb used also in *offendo*, to offend.] The act of defending, upholding, or maintaining; anything that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury; fortification; guard; protection; a speech or writing intended to repel or disprove a charge or accusation; vindication; apology; *law*, the method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself against them.—*Line of defence*, a continuous fortified line or succession of fortified points.—**Defenceless,** dē-fens'les, *a.* Being without defence, or without means of repelling assault or injury.—**Defencelessness,** dē-fens'les-nes, *n.* The state of being defenceless.—**Defend,** dē-fend', *v.t.* To protect or support against any assault or attack; to ward off an attack upon; to protect by opposition or resistance; to vindicate, uphold, or maintain uninjured by force or by argument (rights and privileges); *law*, to come forward as defendant in (to *defend* an action).—*v.i.* To make opposition; to make defence.—**Defendable,** dē-fen'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being defended.—**Defendant,** dē-fen'dant, *a.* Defensive (*Shak.*)†; making defence.—*n.* One who defends; *law*, the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge; the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed.—**Defendee,**† dē-fen'dē, *n.* One who is defended: opposed to *defender*.—**Defender,** dē-fen'dēr, *n.* One who defends; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate; *Scots law*, the defendant in a suit.—*Defender of the Faith*, a title peculiar to the sovereigns of England, first conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther.—**Defense,** *n.* American spelling of *Defence*.—**Defensibility,** dē-fen'si-bil''i-ti, *n.* Capable of being defended; defensibleness.—**Defensible,** dē-fen'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being defended, vindicated, maintained, or justified.—**De-**

fensive, dē-fen′siv, *a.* [Fr. *défensif.*] Serving to defend; proper for or suited to defence; carried on in resisting attack or aggression: in distinction from *offensive.*—*n.* That which defends.—*To be on the defensive*, or *to stand on the defensive*, to be or stand in a state or posture of defence or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.—**Defensively**, dē-fen′siv-li, *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defence.—**Defensory**, dē-fen′so-ri, *a.* Tending to defend; defensive.

Defer, dē-fėr′, *v.t.*—*deferred*, *deferring.* [O.Fr. *differre*, L. *differo*, to delay—*dis*, from, and *fero*, to carry.] To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time.—*v.i.* To delay; to procrastinate.—**Deferment**, dē-fėr′ment, *n.* The act of deferring; postponement or delay.—**Deferrer**, dē-fėr′ėr, *n.* One who defers or delays.

Defer, dē-fėr′, *v.i.* [L. *defero*, to carry down or away, hand over, refer—*de*, down, and *fero*, to carry.] To yield to another's opinion; to submit or give way courteously or from respect (to *defer to* a friend's judgment).—**Deference**, def′ėr-ens, *n.* A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another; respect; courteous consideration.—**Deferential**, def-ėr-en′shal, *a.* Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.—**Deferentially**, def-ėr-en′shal-li, *adv.* In a deferential manner; with deference.—**Deferrer**, dē-fėr′ėr, *n.* One who defers in regard to opinion.

Defervescence, Defervescency, dē-fėr-ves′ens, dē-fėr-ves′en-si, *n.* [L. *defervesco*, to cool down—*de*, priv., and *fervesco*, to boil.] Abatement of heat; *med.* abatement or decrease of fever or feverish symptoms.

Defeudalize, dē-fū′da-līz, *v.t.* To deprive of the feudal character or form.

Defiance, Defiant, &c. Under Defy.

Defibrinize, Defibrinate, dē-fī′bri-nīz, dē-fī′bri-nāt, *v.t.*—*defibrinised*, *defibrinising*; *defibrinated*, *defibrinating.* To deprive of fibrin; to remove fibrin from fresh blood by whipping it with rods.—**Defibrination**, dē-fī′bri-nā″shon, *n.* Act or process of defibrinizing.

Deficient, de-fish′ent, *a.* [L. *deficiens*, *deficientis*, ppr. of *deficio*, to fail—*de*, and *facio*, to do.] Wanting; defective; imperfect; not sufficient or adequate; not having a full or adequate supply: with *in* (*deficient in* strength).—**Deficiency, Deficience**, de-fish′en-si, de-fish′ens, *n.* The state of being deficient; a failing or falling short; want, either total or partial; defect; absence; something less than is necessary.—**Deficiently**, de-fish′ent-li, *adv.* In a defective manner.—**Deficientness**,† de-fish′ent-nes, *n.* State of being deficient.—**Deficit**, dē′fi-sit, *n.* [L., there is wanting.] A falling short of a requisite sum or amount; a deficiency (a *deficit* in revenue).

Defier, dē-fī′ėr, *n.* Under Defy.

Defilade, dē-fi-lād′, *v.t.*—*defiladed*, *defilading.* [Fr. *défilade.* Defile, *v.i.*] *Fort.* to surround by defensive works so as to protect the interior when in danger of being commanded by an enemy's guns.—**Defilading**, dē-fi-lā′ding, *n.* That branch of fortification which determines the most suitable construction of a fortress so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire from neighbouring eminences.

Defile, dē-fīl′, *v.t.*—*defiled*, *defiling.* [L. prefix *de*, and A. Sax. *fýlan* (O.E. and Sc. *file*, to defile), from *fúl*, foul. Foul.] To make unclean; to render foul or dirty; to soil or sully: to tarnish, as reputation, &c.; to make ceremonially unclean; to pollute; to corrupt the chastity of; to debauch; to violate.—**Defilement**, dē-fīl′ment, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled.—**Defiler**, dē-fī′lėr, *n.* One who or that which defiles.

Defile, dē-fīl′, *v.i.*—*defiled*, *defiling.* [Fr. *défiler*—*de*, and *file*, a row or line, from L. *filum*, a thread.] To march off in a line, or file by file: to file off.—*v.t. Fort.* to defilade.—*n.* A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass; as between hills, &c.

Define, dē-fīn′, *v.t.*—*defined*, *defining.* [L. *definio*—*de*, and *finio*, to limit, from *finis*, end, whence also *final*, *finish*, *finite*, &c.] To determine or set down the limits of; to determine with precision; to mark the limit of; to circumscribe, mark, or show the outlines of clearly; to determine the extent of the meaning of; to give or describe the signification of; to enunciate or explain the distinctive properties of.—*v.i.* To give a definition.—**Defined**, dē-fīnd′, *p.* and *a.* Having the limits marked; having a determinate limit; clearly marked out as to form.—**Definable**, dē-fī′na-bl, *a.* Capable of being defined; capable of having the limits ascertained, fixed, and determined; capable of having its signification expressed with certainty or precision.—**Definably**, dē-fī′na-bli, *adv.* In a definable manner.—**Definer**, dē-fī′nėr, *n.* One who defines.—**Definite**, def′i-nit, *a.* [L. *definitus.*] Having fixed or marked limits; bounded with precision; determinate; having well-marked limits in signification; certain; precise; *gram.* defining; limiting; applied to particular things; *bot.* same as *centrifugal.*—The *definite article*, the article *the.*—**Definitely**, def′i-nit-li, *adv.* In a definite manner.—**Definiteness**, def′i-nit-nes, *n.* State or character of being definite.—**Definition**, def-i-ni′shon, *n.* [L. *definitio*, *definitionis.*] The act of defining; a brief and precise description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the signification of a word or term; the quality or power in a telescope or other optical instrument of showing distinctly the outlines or features of any object.—**Definitional**, def-i-ni′shon-al, *a.* Of or belonging to a definition.—**Definitive**, dē-fin′i-tiv, *a.* [L. *definitivus*, definitive.] Limiting; determinate; positive; express; conclusive; final.—*n. Gram.* a word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun, as *this*, *the*, &c.—**Definitively**, dē-fin′i-tiv-li, *adv.* In a definitive manner; positively; expressly; finally; conclusively; unconditionally.—**Definitiveness**, dē-fin′i-tiv-nes, *n.*—**Definitude**, dē-fin′i-tūd, *n.* Definiteness; exactitude; precision.

Deflagrate, def′la-grāt, *v.t.*—*deflagrated*, *deflagrating.* [L. *deflagro*, *deflagratum*—*de*, intens., and *flagro*, to burn, whence *flagrant.*] To set fire to; to cause to burn rapidly; to consume.—*v.i.* To burn rapidly, or with violent combustion.—**Deflagrability**, def-la-gra-bil″i-ti, *n.* Combustibility.—**Deflagrable**, def′la-gra-bl, *a.* Combustible.—**Deflagration**, def-la-grā′shon, *n.* The act or process of deflagrating; a rapid combustion of a mixture, attended with much evolution of flame and vapour; the process of oxidizing substances by means of nitre; the rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark.—**Deflagrator**, def′la-grā-tėr, *n. Elect.* an instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances.

Deflect, dē-flekt′, *v.i.* [L. *deflecto*—*de*, from, and *flecto*, to turn or bend. Flexible.] To turn away or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.—*v.t.* To cause to turn aside; to turn or bend from a straight line.—**Deflected, Deflexed**, dē-flek′ted, dē-flekst′, *p.* and *a.* Turned aside; *bot.* bending downward archwise.—**Deflection, Deflexion, Deflexure**, dē-flek′shon, dē-flek′sūr, *n.* Deviation; a turning from a true line or the regular course.—**Deflective**, dē-flek′tiv, *a.* Causing deflection or deviation.—**Deflector**, dē-flek′tėr, *n.* A diaphragm in a lamp, stove, &c., by means of which air and gas are mingled, and made to burn completely.

Deflour, Deflower, dē-flour′, dē-flou′ėr, *v.t.* [Fr. *déflorer*; L.L. *defloro*—L. *de*, from, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] To deprive of her virginity; to violate, ravish, seduce.—**Deflourer, Deflowerer**, dē-flour′ėr, dē-flou′ėr-ėr, *n.* One who deflours.—**Deflorate**, dē-flō′rāt, *a. Bot.* having shed their pollen on their flowers.—**Defloration**, dē-flō-rā′shon, *n.* The act of deflouring or taking away a woman's virginity; rape.

Defluxion, dē-fluk′shon, *n.* [L. *defluxio*, *defluxionis*, from *defluo*, *defluxum*, to flow down—*de*, and *fluo*, to flow.] *Med.* a discharge or flowing of humours, as from the nose or head in catarrh.

Defoliate, Defoliated, dē-fō′li-āt, dē-fō′li-ā-ted, *a.* [L. *de*, priv., and *folium*, a leaf.] Deprived of leaves.—**Defoliation**, dē-fō′li-ā″shon, *n.* The fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves.

Deforce, dē-fōrs′, *v.t.*—*deforced*, *deforcing.* *Law*, to keep out of lawful possession of an estate; *Scots law*, to resist (an officer of the law) in the execution of official duty.—**Deforcement**, dē-fōrs′ment, *n.* The act of deforcing.—**Deforceor, Deforciant**, dē-fōr′sėr, dē-fōr′si-ant, *n.* *Law*, one who deforces.—**Deforciation**, dē-fōr′si-ā″shon, *n.* *Law*, distress or seizure of goods for the satisfaction of debt.

Deform, de-form′, *v.t.* [L. *deformo*—*de*, and *forma*, form.] To mar or injure the form of; to disfigure; to render ugly or unpleasing; to disfigure the moral beauty of (vices *deform* the character).—**Deformation**, dē-for-mā′shon, *n.* A disfiguring or defacing.—**Deformed**, dē-formd′, *p.* and *a.* Disfigured; distorted; misshapen; ugly.—**Deformedly**, dē-for′med-li, *adv.* In a deformed manner.—**Deformedness**, dē-for′med-nes, *n.* The state or character of being deformed.—**Deformer**, dē-for′mėr, *n.* One who deforms.—**Deformity**, dē-for′mi-ti, *n.* [L. *deformitas.*] The state of being deformed; some deformed or misshapen part of the body; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; ugliness; anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety.

Defraud, dē-frad′, *v.t.* [L. *defraudo*—*de*, intens., and *fraudo*, to cheat, *fraus*, fraud.] To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to keep out of just rights: with *of* before the thing.—**Defraudation, Defraudment**, dē-fra-dā′shon, dē-frad′ment, *n.* The act of defrauding.—**Defrauder**, dē-fra′dėr, *n.* One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat.

Defray, dē-frā′, *v.t.* [Fr. *défrayer*—*de*, and *frais*, expense, from L.L. *fractus* or *fractum*, expense, compensation, from L. *frango*, *fractum*, to break, whence *fraction*, *fragile*, &c.] To pay for; to disburse the amount of; to discharge or bear: with *cost*, *charge*, *expense* as the object.—**Defrayal, Defrayment**, dē-frā′al, dē-frā′ment, *n.* The act of defraying.—**Defrayer**, dē-frā′ėr, *n.* One who defrays or pays expenses.

Deft, deft, *a.* [A. Sax. *dæft*, fit, convenient, from (*ge*)*dafian*, to become, to befit; Goth. *gadaban*, to befit.] Dexterous; clever; apt.—**Deftly**, deft′li, *adv.* In a deft manner; aptly; neatly; dexterously.—**Deftness**, deft′nes, *n.* The quality of being deft; dexterity.

Defunct, dē-fungkt′, *a.* [L. *defunctus*, having finished, discharged, or performed, from *defungor*, to perform—*de*, intens., and *fungor*, to perform.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.—*n.* A dead person, or dead persons; one deceased, or persons deceased.—**Defunction**,† dē-fungk′shon, *n.* Death. [*Shak.*]—**Defunctive**,† dē-fungk′tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to the dead; funereal. [*Shak.*]

Defy, dē-fī′, *v.t.*—*defied*, *defying.* [Fr. *défier*, O.Fr. *desfier*, lit. to renounce faith or allegiance—L. *dis*, apart, and *fides*, faith. Faith.] To provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge; to dare; to brave; to set at nought; to despise or be regardless of; to challenge to say or do anything (I *defy* you to say I did it).—**Defiance**, dē-fī′ans, *n.* [O.Fr.] The act of defying, daring, or challenging; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat; a challenge to meet in any contest, or to make good any assertion; contempt of opposition or danger; daring that implies the contempt of an adversary, or of any opposing power.—*To bid defiance to*, or *to set at defiance*, to defy; to brave.—**Defiant**, dē-fī′ant, *a.* Characterised by defiance, boldness, or insolence.—**Defiantly**, dē-fī′ant-li, *adv.* In a defiant manner; with defiance; daringly; insolently.—**Defiantness**, dē-fī′ant-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being

defiant; defiance.—**Defier, Defyer,** dé-fi'er, n. One who defies; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who sets at nought.

Degenerate, dé-jen'er-at, v.i.—*degenerated, degenerating.* [L. *degenero, degeneratum,* to become unlike one's race, from *degener,* ignoble, base—*de,* from, and *genus, generis,* race.] To fall off from the qualities proper to the race or kind; to become of a lower type, physically or morally; to pass from a good to a worse state.—a. Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having declined in natural or moral worth; characterized by or associated with degeneracy; base or mean (*degenerate* arts or times).—**Degeneracy,** de-jen'er-a-si, n. The state of degenerating or of being degenerate; a growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; a state or condition of deterioration; lowness; meanness.—**Degenerately,** dé-jen'er-ät-li, *adv.* In a degenerate or base manner; unworthily. — **Degenerateness,** dé-jen'er-ät-nes, n. A degenerate state. — **Degeneration,** dé-jen'er-ä"shon, n. The state or process of becoming degenerate; degeneracy; gradual deterioration from a state physiologically superior.—**Degenerative,** dé-jen'er-ä-tiv, a. Tending to cause degeneration.

Deglutition, dé-glü-tí'shon, n. [L. *deglutio, deglutitum,* to swallow — *de* and *glutio.* GLUTTON.] The act or power of swallowing; the process by which animals swallow.—**Deglutitious,**† dé-glü-tish'us, a. Pertaining to deglutition.—**Deglutitory,** dé-glü'ti-to-ri, a. Serving for deglutition.

Degrade, dé-gräd', v.t.—*degraded, degrading.* [Fr. *dégrader* — L. *de,* down, and *gradus,* a step, a degree. GRADE.] To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to strip of honours; to reduce in estimation; to lower or sink in morals or character; to debase.—*v.i.* To degenerate; to become lower in character.—**Degradation,** deg-ra-dä'shon, n. The act of degrading; a depriving of rank, dignity, or office; the state of being reduced from an elevated or more honourable station to one that is meaner or humbler; a mean or abject state to which one has sunk; debasement; degeneracy; *geol.* the lessening or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, &c., by the action of water, or other causes. —**Degraded,** dé-grä'ded, a. Sunk to an abject or vile state; exhibiting degradation; debased; low. — **Degrading,** dé-grä'ding, a. Dishonouring; disgracing the character; causing degradation.—**Degradingly,** dé-grä'ding-li, *adv.* In a degrading manner.

Degree, dé-grē', n. [Fr. *degré,* from L. *de,* down, and *gradus,* a step. DEGRADE.] A step or single movement, upward or downward, toward any end; one of a series of progressive advances; [illegible], amount, or proportion (he is a *degree* worse); measure of advancement; relative position attained; rank; station (men of low *degree*); a certain distance or remove in the line of family descent, determining the proximity of blood (a relation in the third or fourth *degree*); the 360th part of the circumference of any circle, a *degree of latitude* being the 360th part of any meridian on the earth's surface, a *degree of longitude* the same part of any given parallel of latitude; an interval of musical sound, marked by a line on the scale; a division, space, or interval marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as a thermometer or barometer; in universities, a title of distinction (*bachelor, master, doctor*) conferred as a testimony of proficiency in arts and sciences, or merely as an honour. —*By degrees,* step by step; gradually; by moderate advances. — *To a degree,* to an extreme; exceedingly.

Dehisce, dé-his', v.i. [L. *dehisco,* to gape—*de,* intens., and *hisco,* to gape.] *Bot.* to open, as the capsules or seed-vessels of plants.—**Dehiscence,** dé-his'sens, n. *Bot.* the splitting of an organ in accordance with its structure, as the opening of the parts of a capsule or the cells of anthers, &c.—**Dehiscent,** dé-his'ent, a. *Bot.* opening; dehiscing.

Dehort, dé-hort', v.t. [L. *dehortor*—*de,* and *hortor,* to advise.] To dissuade; to exhort against.—**Dehortation,** dé-hor-tä'shon, n. Dissuasion.—**Dehortative,** dé-hor'ta-tiv, a. Dissuasive; dehortatory. — **Dehortatory,** dé-hor'ta-to-ri, a. Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.—n. A dissuasive argument or reason.

Dehumanize, dé-hū'man-iz, v.t. To deprive of the character of humanity; to deprive of tenderness or softness of feeling.

Dehydration, dé-hi-drä'shon, n. *Chem.* the process of freeing a compound from the water contained in it.

Deicide,† dé'i-sid, n. [Fr. *déicide*—L. *deus,* God, and *cædo,* to slay.] The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Saviour; one concerned in putting Christ to death.

Deictic, dik'tik, a. [Gr. *deiktikos,* serving to show, from *deikynumi,* to show.] *Logic,* direct; by direct argument: applied to reasoning.—**Deictically,** dik'ti-kal-li, *adv.* Directly.

Deify, dé'i-fi, v.t. — *deified, deifying.* [L. *deus,* a god, and *facio,* to make.] To make a god of; to exalt to the rank of a deity; to enroll among deities; to treat as an object of supreme regard; to praise or revere as a deity; to make godlike; to elevate spiritually.—**Deific, Deifical,** dé-if'ik, dé-if'i-kal, a. Making divine; god-making.—**Deification,** dé-i-fi-kä"shon, n. The act of deifying. — **Deifier, Deifyer,** dé'i-fi-er, n. One that deifies. — **Deiform,** dé'i-form, a. Of a godlike form. — **Deiformity,**† dé-i-for'mi-ti, n. The quality of being deiform.

Deign, dän, v.t. [Fr. *daigner,* from L. *dignor,* to think worthy, from *dignus,* worthy, whence *dignity, &c.*] To vouchsafe; to condescend: generally followed by an infinitive.—*v.t.* To think worthy of acceptance (*Shak.*); to grant or allow.

Deinosaurs, Deinosaur, Deinotherium DINOSAURS, DINOSAUR, &c.

Deiparous,† dé-ip'a-rus, a. [L. *deus,* a god, and *pario,* to bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god: applied to the Virgin Mary.

Deism, dé'ism, n. [Fr. *déisme,* from L. *Deus,* God. DEITY.] The doctrine or creed of a deist.—**Deist,** dé'ist, n. [Fr. *déiste.*] One who believes in the existence of a God or supreme being but denies revealed religion, basing his belief on the light of nature and reason. The term *deist* generally implies a certain antagonism to Christianity; while the similar term *theist* is applied to Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, and all believers in one god, being opposed to *atheist* or *pantheist.*—**Deistic, Deistical,** dé-is'tik, dé-is'ti-kal, a. Pertaining to deism or to deists; embracing or containing deism.—**Deistically,** dé-is'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a deistical manner.

Deity, dé'i-ti, n. [L. *deitas,* the Godhead, divine nature, from L. *Deus,* God, akin to Gr. *Zeus* (genit. *Dios*), the supreme divinity; L. *Diespiter, Jupiter,* and *dies,* day; Skr. *deva,* a god; W. *Duw,* God, *dyw,* day; Gael. and Ir. *dia,* God; *Tiw,* the A. Sax. god whose name appears in *Tuesday;* all from a root implying brightness.] Godhead; divinity; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit; God; a fabulous god or goddess; a divinity.

Deject, dé-jekt', v.t. [L. *dejicio, dejectum* —*de,* down, and *jacio,* to throw; seen also in *object, eject, jet, jut,* &c.] To cast down; to depress the spirits of; to dispirit, discourage, dishearten.—**Dejected,** dé-jek'ted, p. and a. Downcast; depressed; sad; sorrowful.—**Dejectedly,** dé-jek'ted-li, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily. — **Dejectedness,** dé-jek'ted-nes, n. Dejection. —**Dejection,** dé-jek'shon, n. The state of being downcast; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune.—**Dejecta,** dé-jek'ta, n.pl. Droppings; castings; excrement.

Dejeuner, dä-shü-nä, n. [Fr., from *de,* priv., and *jeûner,* L. *jejunare,* to fast.] Breakfast; the morning meal; luncheon.

Delaine, dé-lān', n. [Fr. *de,* of, and *laine,* L. *lana,* wool.] A muslin made originally of wool, afterwards more commonly of a mixed fabric, generally cotton and wool, and used chiefly as a printing cloth.

Delation, dé-lä'shon, n. [L. *delatio,* from *de,* down, and *latus,* part. of *fero,* to bear.] *Law,* accusation; act of charging with a crime; information against.

Delay, dé-lā', v.t. [Fr. *délai,* It. *dilata,* delay, from L. *dilatus,* put off—*dis,* apart, and *latus,* pp. of *fero,* to carry.] To prolong the time of doing or proceeding with; to put off; to defer; to retard; to stop, detain, or hinder for a time; to restrain the motion of. — *v.i.* To linger; to move slowly; to stop for a time.—n. A lingering; a putting off or deferring; procrastination; protraction; hindrance. — **Delayer,** dé-lā'er, n. One who delays. — **Delayingly,** dé-lā'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner so as to delay.

Delectable, dé-lek'ta-bl, a. [L. *delectabilis,* from *delectare,* to delight. DELIGHT.] Delightful; highly pleasing; affording great joy or pleasure.—**Delectableness,** dé-lek'ta-bl-nes, n. Delightfulness. — **Delectably,** dé-lek'ta-bli, *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully.—**Delectation,** dé-lek-tä'shon, n. A giving delight; delight.

Delegate, del'e-gät, v.t. — *delegated, delegating.* [L. *delego, delegatum*—*de,* and *lego,* to send, as an ambassador. LEGATE.] To depute; to send on an embassy; to send with power to act as a representative; to intrust, commit, or deliver to another's care and management (power, an affair).—n. A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with powers to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a representative.—**Delegation,** del-e-gä'shon, n. The act of delegating; appointment to act as deputy; a person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for others.

Delete, dé-lēt', v.t. [L. *deleo, deletum,* to blot out, to destroy.] To blot out; to erase; to strike or mark out, as with a pen, pencil, &c. — **Deletion,** dé-lē'shon, n. [L. *deletio.*] The act of deleting; an erasure; a passage deleted.

Deleterious, de-le-te'ri-us, a. [L.L. *deleterius,* from Gr. *dēlētērios,* noxious, from *dēleomai,* to injure.] Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous; injurious; pernicious.

Delft, Delft, delf, delft, n. Earthenware, covered with enamel or white glazing in imitation of chinaware or porcelain, made at *Delft,* in Holland; glazed earthenware dishes.

Delian, dē'li-an, a. Of or pertaining to *Delos,* a small island in the Ægean Sea, the birthplace of Apollo, and the seat of one of his most famous temples.

Deliberate, dé-lib'er-ät, v.t. — *deliberated, deliberating.* [L. *delibero, deliberatum*—*de,* and *libro,* to weigh, from *libra,* a balance; akin *level.*] To weigh consequences or results in the mind previous to action; to pause and consider; to ponder, reflect, cogitate, or debate with one's self. — **Deliberate,** dé-lib'er-ät, a. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering probable consequences; slow in determining; formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; not hasty.—**Deliberately,** dé-lib'er-ät-li, *adv.* In a deliberate manner; with careful consideration; not hastily or rashly.—**Deliberateness,** dé-lib'er-ät-nes, n. The state or quality of being deliberate. — **Deliberation,** dé-lib'er-ä"shon, n. [L. *deliberatio,* an act of deliberating; careful consideration; mature reflection; mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; the act or habit of doing anything coolly or without hurry or excitement. — **Deliberative,** dé-lib'er-ä-tiv, a. Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation or discussion; having or conveying a right or power to deliberate or discuss. — **Deliberatively,** dé-lib'er-ä-tiv-li, *adv.* By deliberation.

Delicate, del'i-kät, a. [Fr. *délicat,* L. *delicatus,* from *delicia,* delight, *delicio,* to allure — *de,* and *lacio,* to draw gently; akin *delight, delectable.*] Pleasing to a cultivated taste; refinedly agreeable; dainty; of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; tender; sensitive; easily injured; not capable of standing rough handling; nice; accurate; light or softly tinted; slender; minute; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; refined in manner;

polite; nice.—**Delicately**, del'i-kāt-li, *adv.* In a delicate manner; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others; tenderly; daintily; luxuriously.—**Delicateness**, del'i-kāt-nes, *n.* The state of being delicate.—**Delicacy**, del'i-ka-si, *n.* The quality of being delicate or highly pleasing to the taste or some other sense; fineness; smoothness; softness; tenderness; slenderness; that which is pleasing to the senses; a luxury; refined taste or judgment; nicety.—**Delicious**, dē-lish'us, *a.* [Fr. *délicieux*, from L. *delicia*, delight.] Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; charming; delightful; entrancing.—**Deliciously**, dē-lish'us-li, *adv.* In a delicious manner; exquisitely; delightfully.—**Deliciousness**, dē-lish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being delicious.

Delight, dē-līt', *v.t.* [O.E. *delite*, from O.Fr. *delitier*, *deleiter*, from L. *delecto*, to delight, from *delicio*, to allure. DELICATE.] To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy.—*v.i.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced (to *delight in* a thing).—*n.* A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; joy; rapture; that which gives great pleasure; the cause of joy; charm.—**Delighted**, dē-lī'ted, *a.* Experiencing delight; overjoyed.—**Delightedly**, dē-lī'ted-li, *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.—**Delightful**, dē-līt'ful, *a.* Giving delight; highly pleasing; charming; exquisite; delicious.—**Delightfully**, dē-līt'ful-li, *adv.* In a delightful manner; charmingly; exquisitely.—**Delightfulness**, dē-līt'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being delightful.—**Delightless**, dē-līt'les, *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.—**Delightsome**,† dē-līt'sum, *a.* Delightful.—**Delightsomely**,† dē-līt'sum-li, *adv.* In a delightful manner.—**Delightsomeness**, dē-līt'sum-nes, *n.* Delightfulness.

Delimit, dē-lim'it, *v.t.* To mark or settle distinctly the limits of.—**Delimitation**, dē-lim'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of delimiting; the fixing or settling of limits or boundaries.

Delineate, dē-lin'ē-āt, *v.t.*—*delineated*, *delineating*. [L. *delineo*, *delineatum*—*de*, down, and *linea*, a line. LINE.] To draw the lines which exhibit the form of; to make a draught of; to sketch or design; to represent in a picture; to draw a likeness of; to portray to the mind or understanding; to depict, sketch, or describe.—**Delineation**, dē-lin'ē-ā"shon, *n.* The act or process of delineating; representation or portrayal, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description.—**Delineator**, dē-lin'ē-ā-tėr, *n.* One who delineates.

Delinquency, dē-ling'kwen-si, *n.* [L. *delinquentia*, a fault, from *delinquo*, to abandon, fail, omit duty—*de*, out, and *linquo*, to leave.] Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; an offence.—**Delinquent**, dē-ling'kwent, *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.—**Delinquent**, dē-ling'kwent, *n.* One who fails to perform his duty; one guilty of a delinquency; an offender; a culprit; a malefactor.—**Delinquently**, dē-ling'kwent-li, *adv.* So as to fail in duty.

Deliquate,† del'i-kwāt, *v.i.* and *t.* [L. *deliquo*, *deliquatum*—*de*, down, and *liquo*, to melt. LIQUID.] To melt or be dissolved; to deliquesce.—**Deliquation**,† del-i-kwā'shon, *n.* A melting.

Deliquesce, del-i-kwes', *v.i.*—*deliquesced*, *deliquescing*. [L. *deliquesco*—*de*, and *liquesco*, to melt, from *liqueo*, to become liquid. LIQUID.] To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies.—**Deliquescence**, del-i-kwes'ens, *n.* The process of deliquescing; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere.—**Deliquescent**, del-i-kwes'ent, *a.* Liquefying in the air; deliquescing.—**Deliquiate**, dē-lik'wi-āt, *v.i.* To deliquesce.—**Deliquiation**, dē-lik'wi-ā"shon, *n.* Deliquescence.—**Deliquium**, dē-lik'wi-um, *n.* [L., a flowing or dropping down—*de*, and *liqueo*, to be liquid.] A melting or dissolution in the air or in a moist place; a liquid state; a swoon or faint; a melting or maudlin mood of mind†.

Delirium, dē-lir'i-um, *n.* [L., from *deliro*, to draw the furrow awry in ploughing, to deviate from the straight line, hence to be crazy, to rave—*de*, from, and *lira*, a furrow.] A temporary disordered state of the mental faculties occurring during illness, either of a febrile or of an exhausting nature; violent excitement; wild enthusiasm; mad rapture.—*Delirium tremens* (trē'menz), an affection of the brain which arises from the inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits.—**Delirious**, dē-lir'i-us, *a.* Affected with delirium; lightheaded; disordered in intellect; crazy; raving; frenzied; characterized by, or proceeding from, delirium.—**Deliriously**, dē-lir'i-us-li, *adv.* In a delirious manner.—**Deliriousness**, dē-lir'i-us-nes, *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

Delitescence, **Delitescency**, del-i-tes'ens, del-i-tes'en-si, *n.* [L. *delitescens*, ppr. of *delitesco*, to lie hid—*de*, and *latesco*, from *lateo*, to lie hid.] The state of being concealed; latent, or not active or manifest.—**Delitescent**, del-i-tes'ent, *a.* Being latent or not active.

Deliver, dē-liv'ėr, *v.t.* [Fr. *délivrer*, from L.L. *delibero*, to set free—L. *de*, from, *libero*, to free, from *liber*, free, whence also *liberal*, *liberate*.] To release, as from restraint; to set at liberty; to free; to rescue or save; to transfer, hand over, or commit (a letter, a person to enemies); to surrender, yield, give up, resign: often followed by *up*; to disburden of a child; to utter, pronounce, speak (a sermon, address, &c.); to direct, send forth, or discharge (a blow, a broadside).—**Deliverable**, dē-liv'ėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being delivered.—**Deliverance**, dē-liv'ėr-ans, *n.* The act of delivering; in modern usage most commonly release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, danger, &c., *delivery* being used in other senses.—**Deliverer**, dē-liv'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver; a saviour.—**Delivery**, dē-liv'ėr-i, *n.* The act of delivering; release; rescue, as from slavery, restraint, oppression, or danger; the act of handing over or transferring; surrender; a giving up; a giving or passing from one to another; specifically, the distribution of letters, &c., from a post-office to a district or districts; utterance; pronunciation, or manner of speaking; childbirth.

Dell, del, *n.* [DALE.] A small narrow valley between hills or rising grounds; a ravine.

Delphian, **Delphic**, del'fi-an, del'fik, *a.* Relating to *Delphi*, a town in Greece, and to the celebrated oracle of that place; hence, oracular; inspired.

Delphine, del'fin, *a.* [L. *delphinus*, a dolphin.] Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes; pertaining to the Dauphin of France, a term applied to a set of Latin classics prepared for the use of the son of Louis XV.

Delta, del'ta, *n.* The name of the Greek letter Δ, answering to the English D; the island formed by the alluvial deposits between the mouths of the Nile, from its resemblance in shape to this letter; any similar alluvial tract at the mouth of a river.—**Deltafication**,† del'ta-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.—**Deltaic**, del-tā'ik, *a.* Relating to or like a delta.—**Deltoid**, del'toid, *a.* Resembling the Greek Δ; triangular; *bot.* expressing the shape of a leaf; *anat.* applied to a muscle of the shoulder.

Delude, dē-lūd', *v.t.*—*deluded*, *deluding*. [L. *deludo*—*de*, and *ludo*, to play, *ludus*, sport, whence also *ludicrous*, *elude*, *illusion*, &c.] To cause to entertain foolish or erroneous notions; to impose on; to befool; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead; to beguile; to cheat: often *refl.* (to *delude one's self* with vain hopes).—**Deludable**, dē-lū'da-bl, *a.* Liable to be imposed on.—**Deluder**, dē-lū'dėr, *n.* One who deludes; a deceiver; an impostor; one who holds out false pretences.—**Delusion**, dē-lū'zhon, *n.* The act of deluding; a misleading of the mind; false impression or belief; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views; the state of being deluded or misled.—**Delusive**, dē-lū'siv, *a.* Apt to delude; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling.—**Delusively**, dē-lū'siv-li, *adv.* In a delusive manner.—**Delusiveness**, dē-lū'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being delusive.—**Delusory**, dē-lū'so-ri, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive.

Deluge, del'ūj, *n.* [Fr. *déluge*, from L. *diluvium*, a flood, a deluge—*di* for *dis*, asunder, away, and *luo*—*lavo*, to wash; akin *lave*, *ablution*, &c.] An inundation; a flood; but specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water in the days of Noah; anything resembling an inundation; anything that overwhelms, as a great calamity.—*v.t. deluged*, *deluging*. To overflow, as with water; to inundate, to drown; to overwhelm.

Delve, delv, *v.t.*—*delved*, *delving*. [A. Sax. *delfan* = D. *delven*, to dig; probably connected with *dell*, a dale, Fris. *dollen*, to dig.] To turn up with a spade; to dig.—*v.i.* To dig; to labour with the spade.—**Delver**, del'vėr, *n.* One who delves.

Demagnetization, dē-mag'net-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act or process of depriving of magnetic or of mesmeric influence.—**Demagnetize**, dē-mag'ne-tīz, *v.t.* To deprive of magnetic polarity or free from mesmeric influence.

Demagogue, dem'a-gog, *n.* [Gr. *dēmagōgos*—*dēmos*, the people, and *agōgos*, a leader, from *agō*, to lead.] A leader of the people; a person who sways the people by his oratory; generally, an unprincipled factious orator; one who acquires influence with the populace by pandering to their prejudices or playing on their ignorance.—**Demagogic**, **Demagogical**, dem-a-goj'ik, dem-a-goj'i-kal, *a.* Relating to or like a demagogue; factious.—**Demagogism**, **Demagogueism**, dem'a-gog-izm, *n.* The practices and principles of a demagogue.

Demain, *n.* DEMESNE.

Demand, dē-mand', *v.t.* [Fr. *demander*, from L. *demando*, in its late sense of to demand, the opposite of *mando*, to commit to, lit. to put into one's hand, from *manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give; akin *mandate*, *command*.] To claim or seek as due by right (to *demand* a thing *of* a person); to ask or claim generally (a price, a reward); to ask (a thing) by authority; to question authoritatively (O.T.); to require as necessary or useful; to necessitate (a task *demands* industry).—*v.i.* To make a demand; to inquire; to ask.—*n.* An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an asking or request with authority; the asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; question; interrogation; the calling for in order to purchase (there is no *demand* for the goods).—*In demand*, in request; much sought after or courted (goods are *in demand*, his company is *in* great *demand*).—*On demand*, on being claimed; on presentation (a bill payable *on demand*).—**Demandable**, dē-man'da-bl, *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required.—**Demander**, dē-man'dėr, *n.* One who demands.

Demarcation, dē-mär-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *démarcation*—*de*, down, and *marquer*, to mark. MARK.] The act or process of marking off, or of defining the limits or boundaries of anything; separation; distinction. Also written *Demarkation*.—**Demarcate**,† dē-mär'kāt, *v.t.* To mark the limits or boundaries of.

Dematerialize, dē-ma-tē'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* To divest of material qualities or characteristics.

Deme, dēm, *n.* [Gr. *dēmos*.] A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township.

Demean, dē-mēn', *v.t.* [Fr. *démener*, formerly to behave—*de*, intens., and *mener*, to lead, to manage, from L. *minare*, to drive with threats, from *mina*, a threat, whence also *menace*, *minatory*.] To behave; to carry; to conduct: used *refl.* From confusion with the adj. *mean* the word is also sometimes used in sense of to lower or degrade (one's self).—**Demeanour**, dē-mē'nėr, *n.* Behaviour, especially as regards air or carriage of the person, coun-

tenance, &c.; carriage; deportment; conduct.

Demented, dē-men'ted, *a.* [L. *demens, dementis*, out of one's mind—*de*, out of, and *mens*, the mind.] Infatuated; mad; insane; crazy.—**Dementia**, dē-men'shi-a, *n.* [L.] A form of insanity in which unconnected and imperfectly defined ideas chase each other rapidly through the mind.

Demerit, de-mer'it, *n.* [Fr. *démérite*—*de*, and *mérite*, merit. MERIT.] Desert, or what one merits (*Shak.*); the opposite or absence of *merit*; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime.

Demesmerize, dē-mes'mer-iz, *v.t.* To relieve from mesmeric influence.

Demesne, Demain, de-mān', *n.* [O.Fr. *demaine, domaine*, from L. *dominus*, a lord; akin *dame, damsel, dominate*, &c.] An estate in land; the land adjacent to a manor-house or mansion kept in the proprietor's own hands, as distinguished from lands held by his tenants.

Demi, dem'i. [Fr. *de ci*, from L. *dimidius*, half—*di* for *dis*, and *medius*, the middle.] A prefix signifying half. The hyphen is not always inserted in all these words.—**Demi-bastion**, dem'i-bas-ti-on, *n.* *Fort.* a bastion that has only one face and one flank. — **Demi-cadence**, dem'i-kā-dens, *n.* *Mus.* an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key-note.—**Demi-devil**, dem'i-dev-il, *n.* Half a devil; one partaking of the diabolic nature.—**Demi-god**, dem'i-god, *n.* Half a god; an inferior deity; one partaking partly of the divine partly of the human nature.—**Demi-lune**, dem'i-lūn, *n.* *Fort.* an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion. — **Demimonde**, dem'i-mond, *n.* [Fr. *monde*, the world, society.] Persons only half acknowledged in society; women that live as ladies of wealth but whose character is equivocal; courtesans.—**Demi-rep**, dem'i-rep, *n.* [A contr. for *demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspicious chastity.—**Demi-semiquaver**, dem'i-sem-i-kwā-vēr, *n.* *Mus.* the half of a semiquaver, or one-fourth of a quaver.—**Demivolt**, dem'i-volt, *n.* A kind of leap or curvet of a horse.—**Demi-wolf**, dem'i-wulf, *n.* A cross between a wolf and a dog. [*Shak.*]

Demijohn, dem'i-jon, *n.* [Fr. *dame-jeanne*, from Ar. *damaqan*, from *Damaghan*, a town in Khorassan once famous for its glass-works.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

Demise, dē-mīz', *n.* [Lit. a laying off or aside, from Fr. *démettre*—*de*, L. *dis*, aside, and *mettre*, to put, L. *mitto*, to send.] The death of a person, especially of a person of distinction; decease: used with possessives; *law*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will.—*v.t.*—*demised, demising.* *Law*, to transfer or convey, as an estate; to bequeath; to grant by will.—**Demisable**, dē-mī'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being demised.

Demit, dē-mit', *v.t.*—*demitted, demitting.* [L. *demitto*—*de*, down, and *mitto* to send.] To lay down formally, as an office to resign; to relinquish; to transfer. — **Demission**, dē-mi'shon, *n.* The act of demitting; a laying down office; resignation; transference.

Demiurge, Demiurgus, dē'mi-ėrj, dē'mi-ėr-gus, *n.* [Gr. *dēmiourgos*, from *dēmos*, the people, and *ergon*, a work.] A maker or framer; the maker of the world; the Creator; specifically, the name given by the Gnostics to the creator or former of the world of sense.—**Demiurgic, Demiurgical**, de-mi-ėr'jik, dē-mi-ėr'ji-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge or to creative power.

Demobilise, dē-mob'il-iz, *v.t.*—*demobilised, demobilising.* [L. *de*, priv., and E. *mobilise*.] To disarm and dismiss (troops) home; to disband.—**Demobilisation**, dē-mob'i-li-zā"shon, *n.* The act of demobilising.

Democracy, dē-mok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *dēmokratia*—*dēmos*, people, and *kratos*, strength, power.] That form of government in which the sovereignty of the state is vested in the people, and exercised by them either directly, or indirectly, by means of representative institutions; in a collective sense, the people or populace, especially the populace regarded as rulers.—**Democrat, Democratist**, dem'ō-krat, dē-mok'ra-tist, *n.* One who adheres to democracy.—**Democratic, Democratical**, dem-ō-krat'ik, dem-ō-krat'i-kal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of democracy.—**Democratically**, dem-ō-krat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a democratical manner.—**Democratise**,† dē-mok'ra-tiz, *v.t.* To render democratic.

Demogorgon, dē-mō-gor'gon, *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, a demon, and *gorgos*, terrible.] A mysterious divinity in classical or ancient mythology, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship. [*Mil.*]

Demoiselle, dē-mwą-zel, *n.* [Fr. DAMSEL.] A young lady; a damsel; a bird, the Numidian crane, so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form.

Demolish, dē-mol'ish, *v.t.* [Fr. *démolir*, *démolissant*, from L. *demolior*—*de*, priv., and *molior*, to build, from *moles*, mass, whence *molecule*.] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy, as a structure or artificial construction; to ruin.—**Demolisher**, dē-mol'ish-ėr, *n.* One who demolishes.—**Demolition**, dem-ō-lish'on, *n.* The act of demolishing; destruction; ruin.

Demon, dē'mon, *n.* [L. *dæmon*, from Gr. *daimōn*, a spirit, evil or good, from a root meaning to know.] A spirit or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans; an evil or malignant spirit; a devil; a very wicked or cruel person.—**Demoniac, Demoniacal**, dē-mō'ni-ak, dē-mō-nī'a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to demons or evil spirits; influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits; extremely wicked or cruel.—**Demoniac**, dē-mō'ni-ak, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon.—**Demoniacally**, dē-mō-nī'a-kal-li, *adv.* In a demoniacal manner. — **Demonian**,† dē-mō'ni-an, *a.* Having the characteristics of a demon. [*Mil.*]—**Demonism**, dē'mon-ism, *n.* The belief in demon. **Demonist**, dē'mon-ist, *n.* A worshipper or believer in demons.—**Demonise**, dē'mon-is, *v.t.* To render demoniacal or diabolical; to control by a demon. — **Demonology**, dē-mon-ol'o-jī, *n.* A treatise on evil spirits and their agency, or knowledge regarding them.

Demonetise, dē-mon'e-tiz, *v.t.* To deprive of standard value, as money; to withdraw from circulation. — **Demonetization**, dē-mon'e-ti-zā"shon, *n.* The act of demonetizing.

Demonstrate, dē-mon'strāt, *v.t.*—*demonstrated, demonstrating.* [L. *demonstro*—*de*, intens., and *monstro*, to show, from *monstrum*, a portent, a monster.] To point out with perfect clearness; to show clearly; to make evident; to exhibit; to exhibit the parts of when dissected, as of a dead body; to show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt. — **Demonstrable**, dē-mon'stra-bl, *a.* Capable of being demonstrated, proved, or exhibited.—**Demonstrableness, Demonstrability**, dē-mon'stra-bl-nes, dē-mon'stra-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being demonstrable.—**Demonstrably**, dē-mon'stra-bli, *adv.* In a manner so as to preclude doubt.—**Demonstration**, dem-on-strā'shon, *n.* The act of demonstrating; an exhibition; a manifestation; an outward show; the act of exhibiting proof beyond the possibility of doubt; a proof by logical or mathematical reasoning; the exhibition of parts dissected for the study of anatomy; *milit.* an operation, such as the massing of men at a certain point, performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him.—**Demonstrative**, dē-mon'stra-tiv, *a.* Serving to demonstrate; showing or proving by certain evidence; invincibly conclusive; characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling; outwardly expressive of feelings or emotions.—*Demonstrative pronoun*, one that clearly indicates the object to which it refers, as *this* man, *that* book. — **Demonstratively**, dē-mon'stra-tiv-li, *adv.* In a demonstrative manner; by demonstration; with proof which cannot be questioned; with the energetic outward exhibition of feeling. — **Demonstrativeness**, dē-mon'stra-tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being demonstrative.—**Demonstrator**, dem'on-strā-tėr, *n.* One who demonstrates; especially, one who exhibits the parts of dead bodies when dissected.

Demoralise, dē-mor'a-liz, *v.t.*—*demoralised, demoralising.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and *moral*.] To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals; *milit.* to deprive (troops) of courage and self-reliance, to render them distrustful and hopeless.—**Demoralisation**, dē-mor'a-li-zā"shon, *n.* The act of demoralising; the state of being.

Demos, dē'mos, *n.* [Gr.] The common people; the populace.—**Demotic**, dē-mot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *dēmotikos*.] Pertaining to the common people; popular; applied to the ordinary alphabet of ancient Egypt, as contradistinguished from that used by the priestly caste, called the *hieratic*.

Demulcent, dē-mul'sent, *a.* [L. *demulcens, demulcentis*, ppr. of *demulceo*, to stroke down—*de*, down, and *mulceo*, to stroke, to soften.] Softening; mollifying; lenient.—*n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation, as gums and other mucilaginous substances.

Demur, dē-mėr', *v.t.*—*demurred, demurring.* [Fr. *demeurer*, to delay, to stay, from L. *demorari*—*de*, and *moru*, delay.] To pause in uncertainty; to hesitate; to have or to state scruples or difficulties; to object hesitatingly; to take exceptions; *law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings.—*n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision; exception taken; objection stated.—**Demurrable**, dē-mur'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be demurred to. — **Demurrage**, dē-mur'āj, *n.* The time during which a vessel is detained by the freighter beyond that originally stipulated, in loading or unloading; the compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detention; applied also to detention of railway wagons, &c.—**Demurrer**, dē-mur'ėr, *n.* One who demurs; *law*, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law.

Demure, dē-mūr', *a.* [From Fr. *de mœurs*, of manners, having manners, from L. *mores*, manners, whence *moral*, &c.] Affectedly modest or coy; making a show of gravity or decorousness; grave or reserved consciously and intentionally.—**Demurely**, dē-mūr'li, *adv.* In a demure manner; with a show of solemn gravity. — **Demureness**, dē-mūr'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being demure; gravity of countenance real or affected.

Demy, dē-mī', *n.* [Fr. *demi*, half.] A particular size of paper: printing demy measures generally 22 inches by 17½, writing 20 inches by 15½, drawing 23 inches by 17; at Magdalen College, Oxford, a term now equivalent to *scholar* in other colleges.

Den, den, *n.* [A.Sax. *denn*, a cave or lurking-place; akin *dens*, E. *dens*, a valley.] A cave or hollow place in the earth; a cave, pit, or subterranean recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security; any squalid place of resort or residence; a dell, wooded hollow, or ravine (Scotch, but used also in English place-names).

Denarius, dē-nā'ri-us, *n.* [L., from *decem*, ten.] An ancient Roman silver coin worth 10 asses or 10 lbs. of copper originally, and latterly equivalent to about 7½d. English money.—**Denary**, dē'na-ri, *a.* Containing ten; tenfold; proceeding by tens.

Denationalise, dē-na'shon-al-iz, *v.t.* To divest of national character or rights.—**Denationalisation**, dē-na'shon-al-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of denationalising.

Denaturalise, dē-nat'ū-ra-liz, *v.t.* To render unnatural; to alienate from nature; to deprive of naturalisation or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

Dendriform, den'dri-form, *a.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree.] Having the form or appearance of a tree.—**Dendrite**, den'drit, *n.* A stone or mineral, on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses, the ap-

pearance being due to arborescent crystallization, resembling the frost-work on our windows. — **Dendritic, Dendritical,** den-drit'ik, den-drit'i-kal, *a.* Resembling a tree; tree-like; marked by figures resembling shrubs, moss, &c.—**Dendroid, Dendroidal,** den'droid, den-droi'dal, *a.* Resembling a small tree or shrub.—**Dendrolite,** den'dro-lit, *n.* A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.—**Dendrology,** den-drol'o-ji, *n.* The natural history of trees.—**Dendrologist,** den-drol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in dendrology.—**Dendrometer,** den-drom'e-tér, *n.* An instrument of various forms for measuring the height and diameter of trees.

Dene, dén, *n.* [A. Sax. *denu.* Den.] A dell or valley: often used as an ending of place-names.

Dengue, deng'gā, *n.* [Sp.] A febrile epidemic disease of the East and West Indies, with symptoms resembling those of scarlet fever and rheumatism combined.

Denial, Denier. Under Deny.

Denier,‡ den'i-ér. [Fr., from L. *denarius* (which see).] An old French copper coin, the twelfth part of a sou. [*Shak.*]

Denitrate, dē-ni'trāt, *v.t.* To set nitric acid free from. — **Denitration,** dē-ni-trā'shon, *n.* A disengaging of nitric acid.—**Denitrify,** dē-nit'ri-fī, *v.t.* To deprive of nitre.

Denizen, den'i-zn, *n.* [O.Fr. *deinzein,* one living within a city, from *deins, dens,* Fr. *dans,* in, within, a contr. of L. *de intus,* from within, and thus opposed to *foreign.*] In England, an alien who is made a subject by the sovereign's letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject; hence, a stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country; a citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant. — *v.t.* To make a denizen. —**Denization,** den-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of making one a denizen.—**Denizenship,** den'i-zn-ship, *n.* State of being a denizen.

Denominate, dē-nom'i-nāt, *v.t.* — *denominated, denominating.* [L. *denomino* — *de,* intens., and *nomino,* to nominate.] To give a name or epithet to; to name, call, style, or designate. — **Denomination,** dē-nom'i-nā"shon, *n.* The act of naming; a name or appellation; a class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; a religious sect. — **Denominational,** dē-nom'i-nā"shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or characterizing a denomination; pertaining to particular religious denominations or bodies. — **Denominationalism,** dē-nom'i-nā"shon-al-izm, *n.* A denominational or class spirit; adherence or devotion to a denomination; the principle or system of religious sects having each their own schools. — **Denominationally,** dē-nom'i-nā"shon-al-li, *adv.* By denomination or sect. — **Denominative,** dē-nom'i-nā-tiv, *a.* Giving or conferring a name or distinct appellation.—*n.* That which has the character of a denomination; *gram.* a verb formed from a noun or an adjective.—**Denominatively,** dē-nom'i-nā-tiv-li, *adv.* By denomination.—**Denominator,** dē-nom'i-nā-tér, *n.* One who or that which denominates; the number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, showing into how many parts the integer is divided.

Denote, dē-nōt', *v.t.*—*denoted, denoting.* [L. *denoto,* to mark, to point out, to denote—*de,* intens., and *noto,* to mark, from *nota,* a mark.] To signify by a visible sign; to indicate, mark, or stand for; to be the name of or express; to be the sign or symptom of; to show; to indicate. ∴ Syn. under Connote.—**Denotable,** dē-nō'ta-bl, *a.* That may be denoted or marked.—**Denotation,** dē-nō-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *denotatio.*] The act of denoting or marking off; what any word or sign denotes. — **Denotative,** dē-nō'ta-tiv, *a.* Having power to denote.

Denouement, de-nō'mon, *n.* [Fr., from *dénouer,* to untie — *de,* priv., and *nouer,* to tie, from L. *nodus,* a knot.] The winding up or catastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, &c.; the solution of any mystery; the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

Denounce, dē-nouns', *v.t.* — *denounced, denouncing.* [Fr. *dénoncer,* from L. *denuntiare*—*de,* and *nuntiare,* to declare, *nuntius,* a messenger; seem also in *announce, pronounce, renounce.*] To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat; to threaten; to inform against; to accuse.—**Denouncement,**‡ dē-nouns'ment, *n.* The act of denouncing; denunciation. — **Denouncer,** dē-nouns'ér, *n.* One who denounces.—**Denunciate,**† dē-nun'shi-āt, *v.t.* To denounce.—**Denunciation,** dē-nun'shi-ā"shon, *n.* The act of denouncing; proclamation of a threat; public menace.—**Denunciative, Denunciatory,** dē-nun'shi-ā-tiv, dē-nun'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Relating to, containing, or implying denunciation; ready or prone to denounce.—**Denunciator,** dē-nun'shi-ā-tér, *n.* One who denounces, or solemnly and publicly threatens.

Dense, dens, *a.* [Fr. *dense,* L. *densus,* thick, whence *condensus.*] Having its constituent parts closely united; close; compact; thick; crass; gross; crowded. — **Densely,** dens'li, *adv.* In a dense manner; compactly.—**Denseness,** dens'nes, *n.* Density.—**Density,** den'si-ti, *n.* [L. *densitas.*] The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness.

Dent, dent, *n.* [A form of *dint.*] A mark made by a blow; especially, a hollow or depression made on the surface of a solid body.—*v.t.* To make a dent on or in.

Dental, den'tal, *a.* [L. *dentalis,* dental, from *dens, dentis,* a tooth, a word akin to E. *tooth.*] Of or pertaining to the teeth; having the characteristic sound given by the teeth and tip of the tongue (*d* and *t* are *dental* letters).—*n.* A dental letter, as *d, t,* and *th.*—*Dental formula,* a formula for showing briefly the number and kinds of teeth of an animal; thus the *dental formula* of cats is: I. $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, C. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, P. M. $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, M. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ = 30; which signifies that they have on each side of each jaw three incisors and one canine tooth, three præmolars in the upper and two in the lower jaw on each side, and behind these one true molar. — **Dentate, Dentated,** den'tāt, den'tā-ted, *a.* [L. *dentatus,* toothed.] Toothed; having sharp teeth, with concave edges, as a leaf.—**Dentately,** den'tāt-li, *adv.* In a dentate manner.—**Denticle,** den'ti-kl, *n.* [L. *denticulus.*] A small tooth or projecting point. —**Denticulate, Denticulated,** den-tik'ū-lāt, den-tik'ū-lā-ted, *a.* Having small teeth, as a leaf, calyx, or seed. — **Denticulation,** den-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* The state of being denticulate. — **Denticule,** den'ti-kūl, *n. Arch.* The flat projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils are cut.—**Dentiform,** den'ti-form, *a.* Having the form of a tooth.—**Dentifrice,** ten'ti-fris, *n.* [L. *dens,* and *frico,* to rub.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth, as pulverized shells and charcoal. — **Dentigerous,** den-tij'ér-us, *a.* Bearing or carrying teeth. — **Dentil,** den'til, *n. Arch.* the name of the little cubes or square blocks often cut for ornament on Greek cornices. — **Dentine,** den'tin, *n.* The ivory tissue lying below the enamel and constituting the body of the tooth. — **Dentirostes,** den-ti-ros'tér, *n.* A member of the Dentirostres (den-ti-ros'trēz), a suborder or tribe of insessorial birds, characterized by having a notch and tooth-like process on each side of the upper mandible, and including the butcher-birds or shrikes, the thrushes, tits, &c. — **Dentirostrate, Dentirostral,** den-ti-ros'trāt, den-ti-ros'tral, *a.* Having a tooth-like process on the beak.—**Dentist,** den'tist, *n.* One who makes it his business to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them when necessary by artificial ones.—**Dentistic,** den-tis'tik, *a.* Relating to dentistry or a dentist.—**Dentistry,** den'tist-ri, *n.* The art or profession of a dentist.—**Dentition,** den-tish'on, *n.* [L. *dentitio.*] The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy; the time of growing teeth; the system of teeth peculiar to an animal.—**Dentoid,** den'toid, *a.* Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth.—**Denture,** den'tūr, *n.* A dentists' term for one or more artificial teeth.

Denude, dē-nūd', *v.t.* — *denuded, denuding.* [L. *denudo*—*de,* and *nudus,* naked.] To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip; to uncover or lay bare.—**Denudation,** dē-nū-dā'shon, *n.* The act of stripping off covering; a making bare; *geol.* the carrying away, by the action of running water, of a portion of the solid materials of the land, by which the underlying rocks are laid bare.

Denunciate, Denunciation, Denunciator, &c. Under Denounce.

Deny, dē-nī', *v.t.* — *denied, denying.* [Fr. *dénier,* from L. *denego*—*de,* intens., and *nego,* to say no, from *ne,* not. Negation.] To declare not to be true; to affirm to be not so; to contradict; to gainsay; to refuse to grant; not to afford; to withhold (Providence *denies* us many things); to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess; to disavow; to disown; to reject.—*To deny one's self,* to decline the gratification of appetites or desires. — *To deny one's self something,* to abstain from it although desiring it.—*v.i.* To answer in the negative; to refuse; not to comply.—**Denyingly,** dē-ni'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner indicating denial.—**Denial,** dē-ni'al, *n.* The act of denying; contradiction; a contradictory statement; refusal; rejection; disownment. —**Deniable,** dē-ni'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being denied. — **Denier,** dē-ni'ér, *n.* One who denies.

Deobstruct, dē-ob-struktʼ, *v.t.* To remove obstructions or impediments from; to clear from anything that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body. — **Deobstruent,** dē-ob'stru-ent, *a. Med.* having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body, as the pores, lacteals, &c.—*n.* A medicine having this effect.

Deodand, dē'ō-dand, *n.* [L. *Deo dandus,* to be given to God.] *Law,* formerly a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature (as a horse that killed a man), and for that reason forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses.

Deodar, dē'ō-dar, *n.* [Skr. *devadāru,* that is, divine tree.] A kind of Indian cedar, closely akin to the cedar of Lebanon, yielding valuable timber, and introduced into Europe and elsewhere as an ornamental tree.

Deodorize, dē-ō'dér-īz, *v.t.* — *deodorized, deodorizing.* To deprive of odour or smell, especially of fetid odour resulting from impurities. — **Deodorizer, Deodorant,** dē-ō'dér-i-zér, dē-ō'dér-ant, *n.* That which deodorizes; a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorine, chloride of lime, &c.—**Deodorization,** dē-ō'dér-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act or process of deodorizing.

Deontology, dē-on-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *deon, deontos,* that which is binding or right, duty, and *logos,* discourse.] The science of duty; that doctrine of ethics which is founded on the principle of judging of actions by their tendency to promote happiness. — **Deontological,** dē-on'to-loj"i-kal, *a.* Relating to deontology.—**Deontologist,** dē-on-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in deontology.

Deoxidate, Deoxidize, dē-ok'si-dāt, dē-ok'si-diz, *v.t.* [Prefix *de,* priv., and *oxide,* or the first part of *oxygen.*] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide; also called *deoxygenate* (dē-ok'si-je-nāt).—**Deoxidation, Deoxidizement,** dē-ok'si-dā"shon, dē-ok'si-diz-ment, *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide; called also *deoxygenation.*—**Deoxidizer,** dē-ok'si-diz, *v.t.* — *deoxidized, deoxidizing.* To deoxidate.

Depart, dē-pärt', *v.i.* [Fr. *départir*—*de,* and *partir,* to separate. Part.] To go or move away; to go elsewhere; to leave or desist, as from a practice; to forsake, abandon, deviate, not to adhere to or follow (commonly with *from* in these senses); to leave this world; to die; to decease.—*v.t.* To leave; to retire from: with ellipsis of *from.*—**Departed,** dē-pärʼted, *p.* and *a.* Gone; vanished; dead: with the definite article used as a noun for a dead person.—**Department,** dē-pärt'ment, *n.* A separate branch of business; a dis-

tinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; a distinct branch, as of science, &c.; a division of territory, as in France; a district into which a country is formed for governmental or other purposes.—**Departmental**, dē-part-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a department, branch, district, &c.—**Departure**, dē-par'tūr, *n.* The act of departing or going away; a moving from or leaving a place; death; decease; a forsaking; abandonment; deviation, as from a standard, rule, or plan.

Depasture, dē-pas'tūr, *v.t.* To put out in order to graze or feed; to pasture; to graze; to eat up by cattle.—*v.i.* To feed or pasture; to graze.

Depauperize, dē-pa'pēr-īz, *v.t.* To raise from a condition of poverty or pauperism; to free from paupers or pauperism; also, to reduce to a state of pauperism.

Depend, dē-pend', *v.i.* [L. *dependeo*, to hang down—*de*, down, and *pendeo*, to hang, seen also in *pendent*, *pendulous*, *impending*, &c.] To be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above; to hang down: followed by *from*; to be related to anything in regard to existence, operation, or effects; to be contingent or conditioned: followed by *on* or *upon* (we *depend on* air for respiration); to rest with confidence; to trust, rely, or confide; to believe fully: with *on* or *upon*.—**Dependable**, dē-pen'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being depended on; trustworthy.—**Dependant**, **Dependent**, dē-pen'dant, dē-pen'dent, *n.* One who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favour; a retainer; a follower; a servant. (The spelling with *-ant* is now the more common in the case of the noun, with *-ent* in the case of the adj. So *dependence* is better than *dependance*.)—**Dependence**, dē-pen'dens, *n.* A state of being dependent; connection and support; mutual connection; inter-relation; a state of relying on another for support or existence; a state of being subject to the operation of any other cause; reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on.—**Dependency**, dē-pen'den-si, *n.* The state of being dependent; dependence; now generally a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion (Malta is a *dependency* of Britain).—**Dependent**, **Dependant**, dē-pen'dent, dē-pen'dant, *a.* Hanging down; subject to the power of or at the disposal of another; not able to exist or sustain itself alone; relying for support or favour (*dependent on* another's bounty).—**Dependently**, **Dependantly**, dē-pen'dent-li, dē-pen'dant-li, *adv.* In a dependent manner.—**Depender**, dē-pen'dēr, *n.* One who depends; a dependant.

Dephlogisticate, dē-flo-jis'ti-kāt, *v.t.* In old chemical term meaning to deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

Depict, dē-pikt', *v.t.* [L. *depingo*, *depictum*—*de*, and *pingo*, to paint. PAINT, PICTURE.] To form a likeness of in colours; to paint; to portray; to represent in words; to describe.—**Depicture**,† dē-pik'tūr, *v.t.* To depict; to picture.

Depilate, dep'i-lāt, *v.t.*—*depilated*, *depilating*. [L. *depilo*, *depilatum*—*de*, priv., and *pilus*, hair.] To strip of hair.—**Depilation**, dep-i-lā'shon, *n.* The removal of hair.—**Depilatory**, dē-pil'a-to-ri, *a.* Having the quality or power to remove hair from the skin.—*n.* An application which is used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin; a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin.

Deplete, dē-plēt', *v.t.*—*depleted*, *depleting*. [L. *deplco*, *depletum*, to empty out—*de*, priv., and *plco*, to fill, as in *complete*, &c.] To empty, reduce, or exhaust by draining away.—**Depletion**, dē-plē'shon, *n.* The act of depleting; med. the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by blood-letting.—**Depletive**, dē-plē'tiv, *a.* Tending to deplete; producing depletion.—*n.* That which depletes; any medical agent of depletion.—**Depletory**, dē-plē'to-ri, *a.* Calculated to deplete.

Deplore, dē-plōr', *v.t.*—*deplored*, *deploring*. [L. *deploro*—*de*, intens., and *ploro*, to wail, to let tears flow (same root as *flow*, *flood*); seen also in *explore*, *implore*.] To feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to lament; to mourn; to grieve for; to bewail; to bemoan.—**Deplorable**, dē-plō'ra-bl, *a.* Lamentable; sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched; contemptible or pitiable.—**Deplorableness**, **Deplorability**, dē-plō'ra-bl-nes, dē-plō'ra-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being deplorable.—**Deplorably**, dē-plō'ra-bli, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably.—**Deplorer**, dē-plō'rer, *n.* One who deplores.—**Deploringly**, dē-plō'ring-li, *adv.* In a deploring manner.

Deploy, dē-ploi', *v.t.* [Fr. *déployer*—*de*, priv., and *ployer* (as in *employ*), equivalent to *plier*, to fold, from L. *plicare*, to fold. PLY.] *Milit.* to extend in a line of small depth, as a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns; to display; to open out.—*v.i.* To form a more extended front or line; to open out.—**Deployment**, dē-ploi'ment, *n.* The act of deploying.

Deplume, dē-plūm', *v.t.*—*deplumed*, *depluming*. [L.L. *deplumo*—L. *de*, priv., and *pluma*, a feather.] To strip of feathers; to deprive of plumage.

Depolarize, dē-pō'lēr-īz, *v.t.* To deprive of polarity.—**Depolarization**, dē-pō'lēr-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of depriving of polarity; the restoring of a ray of polarised light to its former state.

Depone, dē-pōn', *v.i.* [L. *depono*—*de*, down, and *pono*, *positum*, to place. POSITION.] To give testimony; to depose: chiefly a Scots law term.—**Deponent**, dē-pō'nent, *a.* Laying down.—*Deponent verb*, in *Latin gram.* a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification.—*n.* One who deponed; a deponent verb.

Depopulate, dē-pop'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*depopulated*, *depopulating*. [L. *de*, from, and *populus*, people.] To deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion; to dispeople: to greatly diminish the inhabitants of.—**Depopulation**, dē-pop'ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of depopulating.—**Depopulator**, dē-pop'ū-lā-tēr, *n.* One who or that which depopulates.

Deport, dē-pōrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *déporter*, to banish; O.Fr. *se deporter*, to amuse one's self; L. *deporto*, to banish—*de*, down, away, and *porto*, to carry.] To carry, demean, or behave: used *refl.*; also, to transport; to carry away, or from one country to another.—*n.*† Behaviour; carriage; demeanour; deportment. [*Milt.*]—**Deportation**, dē-pōr-tā'shon, *n.* A removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment.—**Deportment**, dē-pōrt'ment, *n.* Manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behaviour; demeanour; carriage; conduct.

Depose, dē-pōz', *v.t.*—*deposed*, *deposing*. [Fr. *déposer*—*de*, from, and *poser*, to place. COMPOSE.] To remove from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to divest of office; to give testimony on oath, especially in a court of law.—**Deposable**, dē-pō'za-bl, *a.* That may be deposed.—**Deposal**, dē-pō'zal, *n.* The act of deposing or divesting of office.—**Deposer**, dē-pō'zēr, *n.* One who deposes.—**Deposition**, dē-pō-zish'on, *n.* The act of deposing or giving testimony under oath; the attested written testimony of a witness; declaration; the act of dethroning a king, or removing a person from an office or station. See also under DEPOSIT.

Deposit, dē-poz'it, *v.t.* [L. *depositum*, something deposited, a deposit, from *depono*, *depositum*. DEPONE, POSITION.] To lay down; to place; to put; to lay in a place for preservation; to lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to intrust; to commit as a pledge.—*n.* That which is laid down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged; matter that settles down and so is separated from a fluid, as (geol.) an accumulation of mud, gravel, stones, &c., lodged by the agency of water; anything intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a thing given as security or for preservation; a sum of money lodged in a bank.—**Depositary**, dē-poz'i-ta-ri, *n.* A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; a guardian.—**Deposition**, dē-pō-zish'on, *n.* [L. *depositio*.] The act of depositing, laying, or setting down; placing; that which is deposited, lodged, or thrown down. See also under DEPOSE.—**Depositor**, dē-poz'i-tēr, *n.* One who makes a deposit.—**Depository**, dē-poz'i-to-ri, *n.* A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping; a person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping.—**Deposit-receipt**, *n.* An acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time and not on a current account.

Depot, dep'ō or dē'pō, *n.* [Fr. *dépôt*, O.Fr. *depost*, from L. *depono*, *depositum*, to deposit.] A place of deposit; a depository; a building for receiving goods for storage or sale; *milit.* the headquarters of a regiment; also a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled; a railway-station (American).

Deprave, dē-prāv', *v.t.*—*depraved*, *depraving*. [L. *depravo*, to make crooked, to deprave—*de*, intens., and *pravus*, crooked, perverse, wicked.] To make bad or worse; to impair the good qualities of; to vitiate; to corrupt.—**Depravation**, dep-ra-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *depravatio*.] The act of depraving or corrupting; the state of being depraved; corruption; deterioration.—**Depraved**, dē-prāvd', *p.* and *a.* Vitiated; tainted; corrupted (*depraved* taste); destitute of good principles; vicious; immoral; profligate; abandoned.—**Depravedly**, dē-prā'ved-li, *adv.* In a depraved manner.—**Depraver**, dē-prā'vēr, *n.* One who depraves.—**Depravingly**, dē-prā'ving-li, *adv.* In a depraving manner.—**Depravity**, dē-prav'i-ti, *n.* The state of being depraved; a vitiated state; especially, a state of corrupted morals; destitution of good principles; sinfulness; wickedness; vice; profligacy.

Deprecate, dep'rē-kāt, *v.t.*—*deprecated*, *deprecating*. [L. *deprecor*, *deprecatus*, to pray against, to ward off by prayer—*de*, off, and *precor*, to pray.] To pray deliverance from, or that something may be averted; to plead or argue earnestly against; to urge reasons against; to express strong disapproval of (as of anger, a scheme, &c.).—**Deprecatingly**, dep'rē-kā-ting-li, *adv.* In a deprecating manner.—**Deprecation**, dep-rē-kā'shon, *n.* The act of deprecating; a praying against; entreaty; disapproval; condemnation.—**Deprecator**, dep'rē-kā-tēr, *n.* One who deprecates.—**Deprecatory**, **Deprecative**, dep'rē-ka-to-ri, dep'rē-kā-tiv, *a.* Serving to deprecate; having the character of deprecation.

Depreciate, dē-prē'shi-āt, *v.t.*—*depreciated*, *depreciating*. [L. *depretio*, to lower the price of—*de*, down, and *pretium*, price. PRICE.] To bring down the price or value of; to cause to be less valuable; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed; to lower in estimation; undervalue, decry, disparage, or underrate.—*v.i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth.—**Depreciation**, dē-prē'shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of depreciating; reduction in value or worth; a lowering or undervaluing in estimation; the state of being undervalued.—**Depreciative**, **Depreciatory**, dē-prē'shi-ā-tiv, dē-prē'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to depreciate.—**Depreciator**, dē-prē'shi-ā-tēr, *n.* One who depreciates.

Depredate, dep'rē-dāt, *v.t.*—*depredated*, *depredating*. [L. *depraedor*, to pillage—*de*, intens., and *praedor*, to plunder, from *praeda*, prey. PREY.] To plunder; to pillage; to waste; to spoil.—**Depredation**, dep-rē-dā'shon, *n.* The act of depredating; a robbing; a pillaging by men or animals; a laying waste.—**Depredator**, dep'rē-dā-tēr, *n.* One who depredates; a spoiler; a waster.—**Depredatory**, dep'rē-dā-to-ri, *a.* Consisting in pillaging.

Depress, dē-pres', *v.t.* [L. *deprimo*, *depressum*, to depress—*de*, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press. PRESS.] To press down; to let fall to a lower state or position; to lower; to render dull or languid; to deject or make sad; to humble, abase, bring into adversity; to lower in value.—**Depressed**, dē-prest', *p.* and *a.* Dejected; dispirited;

discouraged; sad; humbled; languid; dull; *nat. hist.* flattened in shape; flattened as regards the under and upper surfaces.—**Depressingly**, dē-pres'ing-li, *adv.* In a depressing manner.—**Depression**, dē-presh'on, *n.* The act of pressing down or depressing; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a hollow; the state or feeling of being depressed in spirits; a sinking of the spirits; dejection; a low state of strength; a state of debility; a state of dulness or inactivity (as in a trade); a period of commercial dulness; *surg.* an operation for cataract; couching (see under COUCH).—*Angle of depression*, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon.—**Depressive**, dē-pres'iv, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.—**Depressor**, dē-pres'er, *n.* One who or that which depresses; *anat.* a muscle which depresses or draws down the part to which it is attached.

Deprive, dē-prīv', *v.t.*—*deprived*, *depriving.* [L. *de*, intens., and *privo*, to take away. PRIVATE.] To take from; to dispossess; to despoil; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed: followed by *of* (to *deprive* a person *of* a thing); to divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office.—**Deprivation**, dep-ri-vā'shon, *n.* The act of depriving; a taking away; a state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement; the act of divesting a clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition.—**Depriver**, dē-prī'vėr, *n.* One who or that which deprives or bereaves.

Depth, depth, *n.* [From *deep*; comp. *width*, *breadth*, *length*, &c.] The distance or measure of a thing from the highest part, top, or surface to the lowest part or bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward; the measure from the anterior to the posterior part; deepness: in a vertical direction opposed to *height*; a deep place; an abyss; a gulf; the inner, darker, or more concealed part of a thing; the middle, darkest, or stillest part (the *depth* of winter or of a wood); abstruseness; obscurity; immensity; infinity; intensity (the *depth* of despair or of love); extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating; profoundness.

Depurate, dep'ū-rāt, *v.t.*—*depurated*, *depurating.* [L.L. *depuro*, *depuratum*, to purify—L. *de*, intens., and *puro*, *puratum*, to purify, from *purus*, pure.] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; to purify; to clarify.—**Depuration**, dep-ū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of depurating; the cleansing of a wound.—**Depurator**, dep'ū-rā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which depurates.—**Depuratory**, dep'ū-ra-to-ri, *a.* Having the effect of purifying; purifying the blood.

Depute, dē-pūt', *v.t.*—*deputed*, *deputing.* [Fr. *députer*, from L. *deputo*, to destine, allot—*de*, and *puto*, to prune, set in order, reckon, as in *compute*, *dispute*, &c.] To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act for the sender.—*n.* (dep'ut). A deputy; as, a sheriff-*depute*. [Scotch.]—**Deputation**, dep-ū-tā'shon, *n.* The act of deputing or sending as a deputy; a special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another; the person or persons deputed to transact business for another.—**Deputy**, dep'ū-ti, *n.* [Fr. *député*.] A person appointed or elected to act for another; a representative, delegate, agent, or substitute.

Deracinate,† dē-ras'i-nāt, *v.t.* [Fr. *déraciner*—*de*, from, and *racine*, a root, from L. *radix*, a root.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [*Shak.*]

Derange, dē-rānj', *v.t.*—*deranged*, *deranging.* [Fr. *déranger*—*de*, priv., and *ranger*, to set in order, to range. RANGE.] To put out of order; to throw into confusion; to disorder; to confuse; to disturb; to unsettle; to embarrass; to discompose.—**Derangement**, dē-rānj'ment, *n.* The act of deranging or state of being deranged; a putting out of order; embarrassment; confusion; disorder; delirium; insanity; mental disorder.

Derelict, der'e-likt, *a.* [L. *derelictus*, left behind, abandoned—*de*, intens., *re*, behind, and *linquo*, to leave.] Left; abandoned, especially abandoned at sea.—*n.* An article abandoned by the owner, especially a vessel abandoned at sea.—**Dereliction**, der-e-lik'shon, *n.* The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; desertion; relinquishment; abandonment (a *dereliction* of duty).

Deride, dē-rīd', *v.t.*—*derided*, *deriding.* [L. *derideo*—*de*, intens., and *rideo*, to laugh.] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to treat with scorn by laughter; to mock; to ridicule.—**Derider**, dē-rī'dėr, *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.—**Deridingly**, dē-rī'ding-li, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.—**Derision**, dē-rizh'on, *n.* [L. *derisio*.] The act of deriding, or the state of being derided; contempt manifested by laughter; mockery; ridicule; scorn.—**Derisive**, dē-rī'siv, *a.* Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.—**Derisively**, dē-rī'siv-li, *adv.* With mockery or contempt.—**Derisiveness**, dē-rī'siv-nes, *n.* The state of being derisive.

Derive, de-rīv', *v.t.*—*derived*, *deriving.* [L. *derivo*, to divert a stream from its channel, to derive—*de*, from, and *rivus*, a stream, whence also *rivulet*, *rival*.] To divert or turn aside from a natural course†; to draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source or as from a source or origin (to *derive* power, knowledge, facts); to deduce or draw from a root or primitive word; to trace the etymology of.—*v.i.*† To come or proceed. [*Tenn.*]—**Derivable**, de-rī'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being derived.—**Derivably**, dē-rī'va-bli, *adv.* By derivation.—**Derivation**, der-i-vā'shon, *n.* The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source; the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or origin; etymology.—**Derivational**, der-i-vā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to derivation.—**Derivative**, de-riv'a-tiv, *a.* Taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; derived; secondary.—*n.* That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it.—**Derivatively**, de-riv'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.—**Derivativeness**, de-riv'a-tiv-nes, *n.*—**Deriver**, de-rī'vėr, *n.* One who derives.

Derm, **Derma**, **Dermis**, dėrm, dėr'ma, dėr'mis, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin.] The true skin, or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf skin.—**Dermal**, dėr'mal, *a.* Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin.—**Dermatic**, dėr-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the skin.—**Dermatography**, dėr-ma-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The anatomical description of the skin.—**Dermatoid**, dėr'ma-toid, *a.* Resembling skin; skin-like.—**Dermatologist**, dėr-ma-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in dermatology.—**Dermatology**, dėr-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of science which treats of the skin and its diseases.—**Dermatophyte**, dėr'ma-tō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant.] A parasitic plant, infesting the cuticle and epidermis of men and animals, and giving rise to various forms of skin-disease, as ring-worm.—**Dermic**, dėr'mik, *a.* Relating to the skin.—**Dermoid**, dėr'moid, *a.* Resembling skin: applied to tissues which resemble skin.—**Dermo-skeleton**, *n.* The hard leathery, horny, shelly, or bony integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals, taking the form of scales, plates, shells, &c. (as in crabs, crocodiles, &c.).

Derogate, der'ō-gāt, *v.t.*—*derogated*, *derogating.* [L. *derogo*, *derogatum*, to repeal part of a law, to restrict, to modify—*de*, priv., and *rogo*, to ask, to propose.] To repeal, annul, or revoke partially, as a law: distinguished from *abrogate*; to lessen the worth of; to disparage†.—*v.i.* To detract; to have the effect of lowering or diminishing, as in reputation; to lessen by taking away a part: with *from* (something *derogates* from a person's dignity).—**Derogation**, der-ō-gā'shon, *n.* The act of derogating; a taking away from, or limiting in extent or operation; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.—**Derogatory**, dē-rog'a-to-ri, *a.* Having the effect of derogating or detracting from; lessening the extent, effect, or value: with *to*.—**Derogatoriness**, dē-rog'a-to-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of being derogatory.—**Derogatorily**, dē-rog'a-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

Derrick, der'ik, *n.* [The name of a London hangman of the 17th century, applied first to the gallows, and hence to a contrivance resembling it.] An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, usually consisting of a boom supported by a central post which is steadied by stays and guys, and furnished with a purchase, either the pulley or the wheel and axle and pulley combined.—*Derrick-crane*, a kind of crane with a movable jib, combining the advantages of the derrick and of the crane.

Derringer, der'in-jėr, *n.* [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.] A short-barrelled pistol of large calibre, now usually breech-loading.

Dervish, dėr'vish, *n.* [Turkish *dervish*, Per. *darwesh*, poor, indigent, a dervish.] A Mohammedan friar or monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life, partly in monasteries, partly itinerant.

Descant, des'kant, *n.* [O.Fr. *deschant*, from L.L. *discantus*—L. *dis*, and *cantus*, singing, a song.] A discourse, discussion, or disputation; *mus.* an addition of a part or parts to a subject or melody; a song or tune with various modulations.—*v.i.* (des-kant'). To discourse, comment, or animadvert freely; to add a part or variation to a melody.—**Descanter**, des-kan'tėr, *n.* One who descants.

Descend, dē-send', *v.i.* [Fr. *descendre*, L. *descendere*—*de*, down, *scando*, to climb. SCAN.] To move from a higher to a lower place; to move, come, or go downward; to sink; to run or flow down; to invade or fall upon hostilely; to proceed from a source or origin; to be derived; to pass from one heir to another; to pass, as from general to particular considerations; to lower or degrade one's self; to stoop.—*v.t.* To walk, move, or pass downward upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of.—**Descendable**, dē-sen'da-bl, *a.* Capable of descending by inheritance; descendible.—**Descendant**, dē-sen'dant, *n.* An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; offspring.—**Descendent**, dē-sen'dent, *a.* Descending.—**Descender**, dē-sen'dėr, *n.* One who descends.—**Descendible**, dē-sen'di-bl, *a.* Capable of being descended or passed down; capable of descending from an ancestor to an heir.—**Descendibility**, dē-sen'di-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being descendible.—**Descending**, dē-sen'ding, *p.* and *a.* Moving downward.—*Descending series*, *math.* a series in which each term is less than that preceding it.—**Descension**, dē-sen'shon, *n.* [L. *descensio*.] Descent; degradation.—**Descensional**, dē-sen'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to descension.—**Descensive**, dē-sen'siv, *a.* Descending; tending downward.—**Descent**, dē-sent', *n.* [Fr. *descente*.] The act of descending or passing from a higher to a lower place; inclination downward; slope; declivity; decline, as in station, virtue, quality, or the like; an incursion, invasion, or sudden attack on a country; transmission by succession or inheritance; a proceeding from a progenitor; extraction; lineage; pedigree; a generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; issue†; descendants†.

Describe, dē-skrīb', *v.t.*—*described*, *describing.* [L. *describo*, to write down, to delineate—*de*, down, and *scribo*, to write, as in *ascribe*, *inscribe*, &c.; akin *scribe*, *scripture*.] To delineate or mark the form or figure of; to trace out; to form or trace by motion; to show or represent orally or by writing; to depict or portray in words.—*v.i.* To use the power of describing.—**Describable**, dē-skrī'ba-bl, *a.* Capable of being described.—**Describent**, dē-skrī'bent, *n.* *Geom.* the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or solid is supposed to be generated or described.—**Describer**, dē-skrī'bėr, *n.* One who de-

scribes.—**Description**, dē-skrip′shon, *n.* [L. *descriptio*, *descriptionis*.] The act of describing; delineation; an account of the properties or appearance of a thing, so that another may form a just conception of it; the combination of qualities which constitute a class, species, or individual; hence, class, species, variety, kind (a person of this *description*).—**Descriptive**, dē-skrip′tiv, *a.* Containing description; having the quality of representing.—**Descriptively**, dē-skrip′tiv-li, *adv.* In a descriptive manner.—**Descriptiveness**, dē-skrip′tiv-nes, *n.* State of being descriptive.

Descry, dē-skrī′, *v.t.*—*descried*, *descrying*. [O.Fr. *descrier*, to decry, to make an outcry on discovering something. DECRY.] To espy; to discover by the sight; to see or behold from a distance; to examine by the sight (O.T.).—**Descrier**, dē-skrī′ėr, *n.* One who descries.

Desecrate, des′ē-krāt, *v.t.*—*desecrated*, *desecrating*. [From L. *de*, from, away, and *sacer*, sacred, being thus the opposite of *consecrate*.] To divert from a sacred purpose or sacred character; to render unhallowed; to profane.—**Desecration**, des-ē-krā′shon, *n.* The act of desecrating; profanation.

Desert, dez′ėrt, *a.* [L. *desertus*, pp. of *desero*, *desertum*, to forsake—*de*, priv., and *sero*, *sertum*, to unite, to join together, from root seen in *series*.] Lying waste; uncultivated and uninhabited; in the natural state and unimproved by man; pertaining to a wilderness (the *desert* air).—*n.* An uninhabited tract of land; a wilderness; a solitude; often a vast sandy, stony, or rocky expanse, almost destitute of moisture and vegetation.—*v.t.* (dē-zėrt′). To forsake; to leave utterly; to abandon; to quit, leave, or depart from in defiance of duty.—*v.i.* To quit a service or post without permission; to run away.—**Deserter**, dē-zėr′tėr, *n.* One who deserts; particularly, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission.—**Desertion**, dē-zėr′shon, *n.* The act of deserting; the state of being deserted or forsaken.

Desert, dē-zėrt′, *n.* [O.Fr. *deserte*, merit, from *deservir*, to deserve. DESERVE.] The quality of deserving either reward or punishment; merit or demerit; what is deserved on account of good or evil done; reward or punishment merited; due return.—**Desertless**, dē-zėrt′les, *a.* Without merit or claim to favour or reward; undeserving.

Deserve, dē-zėrv′, *v.t.*—*deserved*, *deserving*. [O.Fr. *deservir*, *deservir*, from L. *deservio*, to serve diligently—*de*, intens., and *servio*, to serve.] To merit; to be worthy *of*, whether of good or evil; to merit by labour, services, or qualities; to be worthy of or call for on account of evil acts or qualities (actions that *deserve* censure).—*v.i.* To merit; to be worthy *of* or deserving (to *deserve* well of a person).—**Deservedly**, dē-zėr′ved-li, *adv.* According to desert, whether of good or evil; justly.—**Deserver**, dē-zėr′vėr, *n.* One who deserves or merits: used generally in a good sense.—**Deserving**, dē-zėr′ving, *a.* Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious.—**Deservingly**, dē-zėr′ving-li, *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

Deshabille, dez-a-bēl′, *n.* [Fr.—*des*=prefix *dis*, and *habiller*, to dress; akin *habiliment*.] The state of being in undress, or of not being properly or fully dressed.

Desiccate, dē-sik′āt, *v.t.*—*desiccated*, *desiccating*. [L. *desicco*, to dry up—*de*, intens., and *sicco*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry.] To exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from; to dry.—*v.i.* To become dry.—**Desiccant**, **Desiccative**, dē-sik′ant, dē-sik′a-tiv, *a.* Drying.—*n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore.—**Desiccation**, des-ik-kā′shon, *n.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

Desiderate, dē-sid′ėr-āt, *v.t.* [L. *desidero*, *desideratum*, to long for, to feel the want of, whence also *desire*.] To feel the want of; to miss; to want; to desire.—**Desiderative**, dē-sid′ėr-ā-tiv, *a.* Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire.—*n.* A verb formed from another verb and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb.—**Desideratum**, dē-sid′ėr-ā″tum, *n.* pl. **Desiderata**, dē-sid′ėr-ā″ta. [L.] That which is not possessed, but which is desirable; something much wanted.

Design, dē-sīn′ or dē-zīn′, *v.t.* [L. *designo*, to mark out, point out, contrive—*de*, and *signo*, to seal or stamp, from *signum*, a sign. SIGN.] To plan and delineate by drawing the outline or figure *of*; to sketch, as for a pattern or model; to project or plan; to contrive for a purpose; to form in idea (a scheme); to set apart in intention; to intend; to purpose.—*v.i.* To intend; to purpose.—*n.* A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; first idea represented by lines, as in painting or architecture; a sketch; a drawing; a tracing; a scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim; the adaptation of means to a preconceived end; contrivance.—**Designable**, dē-sī′na-bl or dē-zī′na-bl, *a.* Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable.—**Designate**, des′ig-nāt, *v.t.*—*designated*, *designating*. To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, description, &c.; to name and settle the identity of; to denominate; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to appoint, name, or assign.—**Designation**, des-ig-nā′shon, *n.* The act of designating; a distinguishing from others; indication; appointment; assignment; distinctive appellation.—**Designative**, **Designatory**, des′ig-nā-tiv, des′ig-na-to-ri, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate.—**Designator**, des′ig-nā-tėr, *n.* One who designates or points out.—**Designedly**, dē-sī′ned-li or dē-zī′ned-li, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.—**Designer**, dē-sī′nėr or dē-zī′nėr, *n.* One who designs.—**Designing**, dē-sī′ning or dē-zī′ning, *pp.* and *a.* Artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes of mischief.

Desire, dē-zīr′, *v.t.*—*desired*, *desiring*. [Fr. *désirer*, from L. *desidero*, *desideratum*, to desire (*desiderate* being thus the same word)—prefix *de*, and *sidero*, as in *consider*. CONSIDER.] To wish for the possession or enjoyment of; to long for; to hanker after; to covet; to express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.—*v.i.* To be in a state of desire or anxiety.—*n.* [Fr. *désir*, from the verb.] An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure is expected; a wish, craving, or longing to obtain or enjoy; the object of desire; that which is desired.—**Desirability**, **Desirableness**, dē-zī′ra-bil″i-ti, dē-zī′ra-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being desirable.—**Desirable**, dē-zī′ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of desire; calculated or fitted to excite a wish to possess.—**Desirably**, dē-zī′ra-bli, *adv.* In a desirable manner.—**Desirer**, dē-zī′rėr, *n.* One who desires.—**Desirous**, dē-zī′rus, *a.* Filled with a desire; wishing to obtain; wishful; covetous: often with *of*.—**Desirously**, dē-zī′rus-li, *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.

Desist, dē-sist′, *v.i.* [L. *desisto*, to desist—*de*, away from, and *sisto*, to stand, as in *assist*, *consist*, *persist*, &c. STAND.] To cease to act or proceed; to forbear; to leave off; to discontinue; to cease.—**Desistance**, **Desistence**,† dē-sis′tans, dē-sis′tens, *n.* A ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

Desk, desk, *n.* [A.Sax. *disc*, a table, a dish; L.L. *discus*, a desk, from L. *discus*, Gr. *diskos*, a disc, a quoit; *dais*, *dish*, *disk* are the same word.] A kind of table or piece of furniture with a sloping upper surface for the use of writers and readers; a frame or case to be placed on a table for the same purpose.

Desman, des′man, *n.* The European musk-rat.

Desmography, des-mog′ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *desmos*, a ligament.] A description of the ligaments of the body.—**Desmology**, des-mol′o-ji, *n.* That branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments and sinews.

Desolate, des′ō-lāt, *v.t.*—*desolated*, *desolating*. [L. *desolo*, *desolatum*, to leave alone, to forsake—*de*, intens., and *solo*, to lay waste, from *solus*, alone. SOLE, *a.*] To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage.—*a.* [L. *desolatus*, pp. of *desolo*, *desolatum*.] Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; uninhabited; laid waste; in a ruinous condition; without a companion; solitary; forsaken; forlorn; lonely.—**Desolately**, des′ō-lāt-li, *adv.* In a desolate manner.—**Desolateness**, des′ō-lāt-nes, *n.* A state of being desolate.—**Desolater**, **Desolator**, des′ō-lā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which desolates.—**Desolation**, des-ō-lā′shon, *n.* The act of desolating; devastation; havoc; ravage; a place depopulated, ravaged, or laid waste; the state of being desolate; gloominess; sadness; melancholy; destitution; ruin.

Despair, dē-spār′, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *desperer* (now *désespérer*), from L. *despero*—*de*, priv., and *spero*, to hope, allied to Skr. root *sprih*, to desire. *Prosper* is from same root.] To give up all hope or expectation; followed by *of*; to be sunk in utter want of hope.—*n.* The state of being without hope, combined with a dread of coming evil; hopelessness; desperation; that which causes despair; theol. loss of hope in the mercy of God.—**Despairer**, dē-spā′rėr, *n.* One who despairs.—**Despairing**, dē-spā′ring, *a.* Indulging in despair; prone to despair; indicating despair.—**Despairingly**, dē-spā′ring-li, *adv.* In a despairing manner.

Despatch, des-pach′, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *despescher*, Fr. *dépêcher*, to despatch, to expedite, from L.L. *dispedico*—L. *dis*, apart, and *pedica*, a snare, or from a L.L. *dispactare*, from L. *dis*, and *pango*, *pactum*, to fasten, as in *compact*, *a.*] To send or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents, and letters on special business, and often implying haste; to hasten; to expedite; to speed; to send out of the world; to put to death; to slay; to kill; to perform or execute speedily; to finish.—*n.* The act of despatching; the getting rid of or doing away with something; dismissal; riddance; speedy performance; speed; haste; expedition; a letter sent or to be sent with expedition by a special messenger; a letter on some affair of state or of public concern; a letter, message, or document, sent by some public officer on public business.—**Despatcher**, des-pach′ėr, *n.* One who despatches.—**Despatchful**, des-pach′ful, *a.* Full of despatch or haste; bent on haste; indicating haste.

Desperado, des-pėr-ā′dō, *n.* [Old Sp.] A desperate fellow; one fearless or regardless of safety; a reckless ruffian.

Desperate, des′pėr-āt, *a.* [L. *desperatus*, pp. of *despero*, to despair. DESPAIR.] Without hope; regardless of safety; fearless of danger; reduced to extremity and reckless of consequences; frantic; proceeding from despair; reckless; beyond hope; irretrievable; past cure; hopeless (desperate disease, situation, undertaking).—**Desperately**, des′pėr-āt-li, *adv.* In a desperate manner; recklessly; violently; furiously; madly.—**Desperateness**, des′pėr-āt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being desperate.—**Desperation**, des-pėr-ā′shon, *n.* The state of being desperate; a giving up of hope; disregard of safety or danger; fury; rage; violence.

Despicable, des′pi-ka-bl, *a.* [L.L. *despicabilis*, from L. *despicor*, *despicatus*, to despise, from *despicio*. DESPISE.] Deserving of being despised; contemptible; base; mean; vile; worthless. ∴ Syn. under CONTEMPTIBLE.—**Despicableness**, des′pi-ka-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being despicable.—**Despicably**, des′pi-ka-bli, *adv.* In a despicable manner; basely; vilely.

Despise, dē-spīz′, *v.t.*—*despised*, *despising*. [O.Fr. *despis*, pp. of *despire*, to despise, from L. *despicere*, to despise—*de*, down, and *specio*, to look. SPECIES. Akin *despicable*, *despite*.] To look down upon; to have the lowest opinion of; to contemn; to disdain; to scorn.

Despite, dē-spīt′, *n.* [O.Fr. *despit*, Mod. Fr. *dépit*, from L. *despectus*, a looking down upon, a despising, from *despicio*, to despise. DESPISE. Hence the shorter form *spite*.] Extreme malice; malignity; contemptuous hate; aversion; spite; defiance with contempt, or contempt of opposition; contemptuous defiance; an act of malice or contempt.—*v.t.*† To vex; to offend;

to spite; to tease.—prep. In spite of; notwithstanding.—Despitefull, de-spit'ful, a. Full of despite or spite; malicious; malignant. — Despitefully, de-spit'ful-li, adv. With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.—Despitefulness, de-spit'ful-nes, n.

Despoil, de-spoil', v.t. [O.Fr. *despoiller*, L. *despoliare*, to rob, plunder—*de*, intens., and *spolio*, to spoil. SPOIL.] To take from by force; to rob; to strip; to divest; to deprive (to *despoil* a person *of* a thing).—Despoiler, de-spoil'er, n. One who despoils; a plunderer. — Despoilation, de-spoil-a'shon, n. The act of despoiling; a stripping.

Despond, de-spond', v.i. [L. *despondeo*, to promise in marriage, to promise away, to give up, to despond—*de*, away, and *spondeo*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly, whence *sponsor*, *spouse*, *respond*.] To be quite cast down; to feel depressed or dejected in mind; to lose hope, heart, or resolution. — Despondency, de-spon'den-si, n. The state or quality of being despondent.—Despondent, de-spon'dent, a. Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection.—Despondently, Despondingly, de-spon'dent-li, de-spon'ding-li, adv. In a despondent manner.—Despondor, de-spon'der, n. One who despends.

Despot, des'pot, n. [Gr. *despotis*, *potis* being from same root as Gr. *posis*, Lith and Slav *pats*, lord, husband; L. *potior*, to be master of, *potis*, able, *potestas*, power; Slav. *hospodar*, *gospodar*, lord, master.] A sovereign or monarch ruling absolutely or without control; a tyrant; one who enforces his will regardless of the interests or feelings of others.—Despotic, Despotical, des-pot'ik, des-pot'i-kal, a. Absolute in power; unrestrained by constitution, laws, or men; arbitrary; tyrannical.—Despotically, des-pot'i-kal-li, adv. In a despotic manner. — Despotism, des'pot-izm, n. Absolute power; unlimited or uncontrolled authority; an arbitrary government; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy; tyranny.

Despumate,† de-spu'mát, v.t. and i. [L. *despumo*, *despumatum*—*de*, off, and *spuma*, froth, scum. SPUM.] To throw off or remove froth or scum.—Despumation, despu-má'shon, n. The act of despumating.

Desquamate,† de-skwá'mát, v.t. [L. *desquamo*, *desquamatum*—*de*, off, and *squama*, a scale.] To scale off; to peel off.—Desquamation, des-kwa-má'shon, n. A scaling off. — Desquamative, Desquamatory, des-kwam'a-ti- [illegible] kwam'a-to-ri, a. Relating to desqua-

Dessert, de-zert', n. [illegible] rt, from *desservir*, to clear the tab[illegible] —L. *dis*), and *servir*, to serve.] A [illegible] of fruits or sweetmeats at the clos[illegible] dinner or entertainment.—Dessert-spoon, n. A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and tea-spoon, used for dessert.

Destine, des'tin, v.t. — *destined*, *destining*. [L. *destino*, to place down, to make firm or secure—*de*, and a root *stem*, a stronger form of *sta*, root of *stare*, to stand, E. *stand*, *stay*, being of the same root.] To set, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, state or place; to fix unalterably, as by a divine decree; to doom; to devote; to appoint inevitably.—Destination, des-ti-ná'shon, n. [L. *destinatio*.] The act of destining; the purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; predetermined object or use; the place to which a thing is appointed; the predetermined end of a journey or voyage.—Destinist, des'ti-nist, n. A believer in destiny.—Destiny, des'tini, n. A person's destined fate or lot; ultimate fate; doom; fortune; invincible necessity; fate; order of things fixed or established by divine decree, or by connection of causes and effects.—pl. the Fates.

Destitute, des'ti-tút, a. [L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituo*, *destitutum*, to set down, to forsake—*de*, down, and *statuo*, to set. STATE, STATUE, &c.] Not having or possessing; wanting: with *of*; not possessing the necessaries of life; in abject poverty; entirely without the means of subsistence.—Destitution, des-ti-tú'shon, n. The state of being destitute; a state of utter want; poverty; indigence; deprivation†.

Destroy, de-stroi', v.t. [O.Fr. *destruire* (now *détruire*), from L. *destruo*, to destroy—*de*, priv., and *struo*, to pile, to build. STRUCTURE.] To pull down; to knock to pieces; to demolish; to ruin; to annihilate; to put an end to; to cause to cease; to kill or slay; to ravage; to spoil. — Destroyer, de-stroi'er, n. One who or that which destroys. — Destructible, de-struk'ti-bl, a. Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.—Destructibility, Destructibleness, de-struk'ti-bil'i-ti, de-struk'ti-bl-nes, n. The state of being destructible.—Destruction, de-struk'shon, n. [L. *destructio*.] The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down; subversion; overthrow; ruin, by whatever means; extermination; death; murder; slaughter; the state of being destroyed; cause of destruction; a destroyer (O.T.).—Destructive, de-struk'tiv, a. Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; having a tendency to destroy; delighting in destruction; ruinous; mischievous; fatal; deadly: with *of* or *to*.—*Destructive distillation*, the distillation of organic products at high temperatures, by which the elements are separated or evolved in new forms, as in making gas from coal.—Destructively, de-struk'tiv-li, adv. In a destructive manner.—Destructiveness, de-struk'tiv-nes, n. The quality of being destructive; a propensity to destroy. — Destructor, de-struk'tér, n. A destroyer; a furnace for burning refuse.

Desudation, de-sú-dá'shon, n. [L. *desudo*—*de*, and *sudo*, to sweat.] *Med.* a sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating.

Desuetude, des'wé-túd, n. [L. *desuetudo*—*de*, priv., and *suesco*, to accustom one's self. CUSTOM.] A state of being no longer practised or customary; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion.

Desulphurate, **Desulphurize**, de-sul'fú-rát, de-sul'fú-riz, v.t. To deprive of sulphur.—Desulphuration, Desulphurization, de-sul'fú-rá'shon, de-sul'fú-ri-zá'shon, n. The act of depriving of sulphur.

Desultory, des'ul-to-ri, a. [L. *desultorius*, pertaining to a *desultor*, or rider in the circus, from *desilio*, *desul um*, to leap down—*de*, down, and *salio*, to leap.] Leaping or hopping about; passing from one thing or subject to another without order or natural connection; rambling; unconnected; immethodical; inconstant; unsettled; hasty.—Desultorily, des'ul-to-ri-li, adv. In a desultory manner; without method; loosely. — Desultoriness, des'ul-to-ri-nes, n. The character of being desultory.

Desynonymize, dé-si-non'i-mīz, v.t. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *synonym*.] To give a turn of meaning to so as to prevent from being absolutely synonymous; to use with kindred but not the same meanings.—Desynonymization, dé-si-non'i-mi-zá'shon, n. The act of desynonymizing.

Detach, dé-tach', v.t. [Fr. *détacher*—*de*, priv., and the root from which the English noun *tack* is derived. TACK, ATTACH.] To separate or disunite; to disengage; to part from; to sever; to separate for a special purpose or service, especially some military purpose. — Detached, de-tacht', a. Separated; disunited; standing apart or separately; drawn and sent on a separate service. — Detachment, dé-tach'ment, n. The act of detaching; a body of troops or number of vessels selected or taken from the main army or fleet and employed on some special service or expedition.

Detail, dé-tal', v.t. [Fr. *détailler*, to cut in pieces—*de*, and *tailler*, L.L. *talearo*, *taliare*, to cut, from L. *talea*, a cutting. RETAIL, TAILOR.] To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; *milit.* to appoint to a particular service —n. An individual fact, circumstance, or portion going along with others; an item; a particular; a minute account; a narrative or report of particulars.—*In detail*, circumstantially; item by item; individually; part by part.—Detailed, dé-taild', p. and a. Related in particulars; minutely recited; exact; minute; particular.—Detailer, dé-ta'lér, n. One who details.

Detain, dé-tán', v.t. [Fr. *détenir*, L. *detineo*, to detain—*de*, off, and *teneo*, to hold, as in *contain*, *retain*, &c., seen also in *tenant*, *tenacious*. TENANT.] To keep back or from; to withhold; to retain or keep what belongs to another; to keep or restrain from proceeding; to hinder; to stay or stop; to hold in custody.—Detainer, dé-tá'nér, n. One who detains; *law*, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another.—Detainment, dé-tán'ment, n. The act of detaining; detention.—Detent, dé-tent', n. [L. *detentus*, a keeping back.] A pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine; a click or pawl.—Detention, dé-ten'shon, n. The act of detaining; a wrongful keeping of what belongs to another; state of being detained; confinement; restraint; delay from necessity or from accident.

Detect, dé-tekt', v.t. [L. *detego*, *detectum*, to uncover, expose—*de*, priv., and *tego*, to cover. DECK.] To discover; to find out; to bring to light (an error, crime, criminal).—Detectable, Detectible, dé-tek'ta-bl, dé-tek'ti-bl, a. Capable of being or liable to be detected.—Detection, dé-tek'shon, n. The act of detecting; the finding out of what is concealed, hidden, or formerly unknown; discovery.—Detective, dé-tek'tiv, a. Fitted for or skilled in detecting; employed in detecting crime.—n. A species of police officer, having no specific beat nor uniform, whose special duty it is to detect offences and to apprehend criminals; also a private person who engages to investigate cases, often of a delicate nature, for hire.—Detector, dé-tek'tér, n. One who, or that which, detects or brings to light; a revealer; a discoverer.

Detent, **Detention**. Under DETAIN.

Deter, dé-tér', v.t.—*deterred*, *deterring*. [L. *deterreo*, to frighten from, to prevent—*de*, from, and *terreo*, to frighten. TERROR.] To discourage and prevent from acting or proceeding, the preventing agency being something anticipated as difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant.—Determent, dé-tér'ment, n. The act or cause of deterring; that which deters.—Deterrent, dé-tér'ent, a. Having the power or tendency to deter.—n. That which deters or tends to deter.—Deterrer, dé-tér'ér, n. One who or that which deters.

Deterge, dé-térj', v.t.—*deterged*, *deterging*. [L. *detergeo*—*de*, from, and *tergeo*, *tersum*, to wipe. TERSE.] To cleanse (a sore); to clear away foul or offending matter from.—Detergence, Detergency, dé-tér'jens, dé-tér'jen-si, n. The state or quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.—Detergent, dé-tér'jent, a. Cleansing; purging.—n. Anything that has a strong cleansing power.—Detersion, dé-tér'shon, n. The act of cleansing.—Detersive, dé-tér'siv, a. Having power to cleanse; cleansing.—n. That which has the power of cleansing; a detergent.—Detersively, dé-tér'siv-li, adv. In a detersive manner.—Detersiveness, dé-tér'siv-nes, n.

Deteriorate, dé-té'ri-ō-rát, v.t.—*deteriorated*, *deteriorating*. [L. *deterioro*, *deterioratum*, from *deterior*, worse, from *de*, as *exterior* from *ex*, *interior* from *in*.] To grow worse or inferior in quality; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.—v.i. To make worse; to reduce in quality.—Deterioration, dé-té'ri-ō-rá'shon, n. The process or state of growing worse.—Deteriority,† dé-té'ri-or'i-ti, n. Deterioration.

Determine, dé-tér'min, v.t.—*determined*, *determining*. [L. *determino*, to bound, to limit—*de*, intens., and *terminus*, a boundary, whence *terminate*, *term*.] To fix the bounds of; to set bounds or limits to; to mark off, settle, fix, establish; to end or settle conclusively, as by the decision of a doubtful or controverted point; to settle ultimately; to come to a fixed resolution and intention in respect of; to give a bent or direction to; to influence the choice of; to cause to come to a conclusion or resolution.—v.i. To resolve; to conclude; to decide; to settle on some line of conduct; to cease; to terminate.—Determinability, dé-tér'mi-na-bil'i-ti, n. Quality of being determinable.—Determinable, dé-tér'mi-na-bl, a. Capable of being determined, ascertained, decided, brought to a conclusion.—

Determinant, dē-tėr′mi-nant, *a.* Serving to determine; determinative.—*n.* That which determines or causes determination; *math.* the sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws.—**Determinate**, dē-tėr′mi-nāt, *a.* [L. *determinatus.*] Limited; fixed; definite; established; settled; positive; decisive; conclusive; fixed in purpose; resolute.—*Determinate inference*, in *bot.* same as *centrifugal inflorescence.*—*v.t.*† To bring to an end; to terminate (*Shak.*).—**Determinately**, dē-tėr′mi-nāt-li, *adv.* In a determinate manner; precisely; with exact specification; resolutely.—**Determinateness**, dē-tėr′mi-nāt-nes, *n.* The state of being determinate.—**Determination**, dē-tėr′mi-nā″shon, *n.* The act of determining or deciding; decision in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; the mental habit of settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to adhere to it; adherence to aims or purposes; resoluteness; *chem.* the ascertainment of the exact proportion of any substance in a compound body; *med.* afflux; tendency of blood to flow to any part more copiously than is normal.—**Determinative**, dē-tėr′mi-nā-tiv, *a.* Having power to determine or direct to a certain end; directing; conclusive; limiting; bounding; having the power of ascertaining precisely; employed in determining.—**Determinator**, dē-tėr′mi-nā-tėr, *n.* One who determines.—**Determined**, dē-tėr′mind, *a.* Having a firm or fixed purpose; manifesting firmness or resolution; resolute.—**Determinedly**, dē-tėr′mind-li, *adv.* In a determined manner.—**Determiner**, dē-tėr′mi-nėr, *n.* One who decides or determines.—**Determinism**, dē-tėr′mi-nizm, *n.* A system of philosophy which denies liberty of action to man, holding that the will is not free, but is invincibly determined by motives.

Deterrent. Under DETER.

Detersion, Detersive, &c. Under DETERGE.

Detest, dē-test′, *v.t.* [L. *detestor*, to invoke a deity in cursing, to detest—*de*, intens., and *testor*, to call to witness, from *testis*, a witness; so *attest*, *contest*, also *testify*, *testament.*] To abhor; to abominate; to hate extremely.—**Detestable**, dē-tes′ta-bl, *a.* Extremely hateful; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence.—**Detestableness, Detestability**, dē-tes′ta-bl-nes, dē-tes′ta-bil″i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness.—**Detestably**, dē-tes′ta-bli, *adv.* In a detestable manner.—**Detestation**, dē-tes-tā′shon, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence; loathing.—**Detester**, dē-tes′tėr, *n.* One who detests.

Dethrone, dē-thrōn′, *v.t.*—*dethroned*, *dethroning.* [Prefix *de*, from, and *throne.*] To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity; to divest of rule or power, or of supreme power.—**Dethronement**, dē-thrōn′ment, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition.—**Dethroner**, dē-thrō′nėr, *n.* One who dethrones.

Detonate, det′ō-nāt, *v.t.* and *i.*—*detonated*, *detonating.* [L. *detono*, *detonatum*, to thunder—*de*, and *tono*, to thunder.] To explode or cause to explode; to burn with a sudden report.—**Detonating**, det′ō-nā-ting, *p.* and *a.* Exploding; explosive.—*Detonating powders*, or *fulminating powders*, certain chemical compounds, which, on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck, explode with a loud report, owing to one or more of the constituent parts suddenly assuming the gaseous state.—**Detonation**, det-ō-nā′shon, *n.* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies.—**Detonator**, det′ō-nā-tėr, *n.* That which detonates.—**Detonization**, det′ō-ni-zā″shon, *n.* The act of exploding.—**Detonize**, det′ō-nīz, *v.t.* and *i.*—*detonized*, *detonizing.* To cause to explode; to detonate.

Detort, dē-tort′, *v.t.* [L. *detorqueo*, *detortum*—*de*, intens., and *torqueo*, to twist, whence *contort*, *extort*, *torture.*] To distort; to twist, wrest, pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning.—**Detortion, Detorsion**, dē-tor′shon, *n.* A turning or wresting; perversion.

Detour, dē-tör′, *n.* [Fr. *détour*—prefix *dé*, and *tour*—E. *turn.*] A roundabout or circuitous way; a going round instead of by a direct road or route.

Detract, dē-trakt′, *v.t.* [L. *detracto*—*de*, from, and *tracto*, to draw, from *traho*, *tractum*, to draw, whence *tract*, *trace*, &c.] To take away from a whole; to withdraw; to disparage.—*v.i.* To take away a part; especially, to take away reputation; to derogate; followed by *from* (this detracts from his merit).—**Detracter**, dē-trak′tėr, *n.* One who detracts; a detractor.—**Detraction**, dē-trak′shon, *n.* [L. *detractio.*] The act of detracting; an attempt, by calumny, or injurious or carping statements, to take something from the reputation of another; envious or malicious depreciation of a person, or denial of his merits.—**Detractive**, dē-trak′tiv, *a.* Having the quality or power to take away; having the character of detraction.—**Detractiveness**, dē-trak′tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being detractive.—**Detractor**, dē-trak′tėr, *n.* One who uses detraction; one who tries to take somewhat from the reputation of another injuriously; a muscle that draws the part to which it is attached away from some other part.—**Detractory**, dē-trak′to-ri, *a.* Containing detraction; depreciatory.

Detrain, dē-trān′, *v.t.* To remove from a railway train; to cause to leave a train: said especially of bodies of men (to detrain troops).—*v.i.* To quit a railway train.

Detriment, det′ri-ment, *n.* [L. *detrimentum*, from *detero*, *detritum*, to rub off or down, to wear—*de*, down, and *tero*, to rub, whence *trite.*] A certain degree of loss, damage, or injury; injurious or prejudicial effect; harm; diminution.—**Detrimental**, det-ri-men′tal, *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.

Detritus, dē-trī′tus, *n.* [L. *detritus*, worn down. DETRIMENT.] *Geol.* a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition; disintegrated materials of rocks.—**Detrital**, dē-trī′tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to detritus; composed of detritus, or partaking of the nature of detritus.

Detrude, dē-tröd′, *v.t.*—*detruded*, *detruding.* [L. *detrudo*—*de*, down, and *trudo*, to thrust.] To thrust down; to push down.—**Detrusion**, dē-trö′zhon, *n.* The act of thrusting or driving down.

Detruncate, dē-trung′kāt, *v.t.*—*detruncated*, *detruncating.* [L. *detrunco*—*de*, and *trunco*, to maim, *truncus*, cut short. TRUNK.] To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.—**Detruncation**, dē-trung-kā′shon, *n.* The act of detruncating.

Deuce, dūs, *n.* [Fr. *deux*, two.] A playing card or a die with two spots.

Deuce, dūs, *n.* [Perhaps from L. *deus*, God, used as an interjection; but comp. L.G. *duus*, G. *daus*, used similarly; Armor. *dus*, *teus*, a goblin.] The devil; perdition: used only in exclamatory or interjectional phrases.—**Deuced**, dū′sed or dūst, *a.* and *adv.* Devilish; excessive; confounded. [Slang.]—**Deucedly**, dū′sed-li, *adv.* Confoundedly.

Deuterogamy, dū-tėr-og′a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *gamos*, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife.—**Deuterogamist**, dū-tėr-og′a-mist, *n.* One who marries a second time.

Deuteronomy, dū-tėr-on′o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *nomos*, law.] Lit. the second law or second statement of the law, the fifth book of the Pentateuch: hence **Deuteronomist**, its writer.

Deuteropathy, dū-tėr-op′a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *pathos*, suffering.] *Med.* a secondary disease or sympathetic affection of one part with another.—**Deuteropathic**, dū′tėr-ō-path″ik, *a.* Pertaining to deuteropathy.

Deutoplasm, dū′tō-plazm, *n.* *Biol.* that portion of the yolk of ova which furnishes nourishment for the embryo (the *protoplasm*).—**Deutoplastic**, dū-tō-plas′tik, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of deutoplasm.

Devaporation, dē-vap′o-rā″shon, *n.* The change of vapour into water, as in the formation of rain.

Devastate, dev′as-tāt, *v.t.*—*devastated*, *devastating.* [L. *devasto*, *devastatum*, to lay waste—*de*, intens., and *vasto*, to lay waste. WASTE.] To lay waste; to ravage; to desolate.—**Devastation**, dev-as-tā′shon, *n.* [L. *devastatio.*] The act of devastating; the state of being devastated; ravage; havoc; desolation.—**Devastator**, dev-as-tā′tėr, *n.* One who or that which devastates.

Develop, dē-vel′up, *v.t.* [Fr. *développer*, O.Fr. *desveloper*—prefix *des*, L. *dis*, apart, and a Teut. verb—O.E. *wlappe*, E. *wrap*; similarly *envelop.*] To unfold gradually; to lay open part by part; to disclose or show all the ramifications of; *biol.* to make to pass through the process of natural evolution.—*v.i.* To be unfolded; to become manifest in all its parts; to advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution; to grow or expand by a natural process; to be evolved; to proceed or come forth naturally from some vivifying source.—**Developable**, dē-vel′up-a-bl, *a.* Capable of developing or of being developed.—**Developer**, dē-vel′up-ėr, *n.* One who or that which develops or unfolds.—**Development**, dē-vel′up-ment, *n.* The act or process of developing; unfolding; the unravelling of a plot; a gradual growth or advancement through progressive changes; the organic changes which take place in animal and vegetable bodies, from their embyro state until they arrive at maturity; *photog.* the process following exposure, by which the image on the plate is rendered visible.—*Development theory*, *biol.* the theory that plants and animals are capable of advancing, in successive generations and through an infinite variety of stages, from a lower to a higher state of existence, and that the more highly organized forms at present existing are not the result of special creations, but are the descendants of lower forms.—**Developmental**, dē-vel′up-men-tal, *a.* Pertaining to development; formed or characterised by development.

Deviate, dē′vi-āt, *v.i.*—*deviated*, *deviating.* [L. *devio*, *deviatum*—*de*, from, and *via*, way; seen also in *convey*, *devious*, *voyage*, &c.] To turn aside or wander from the common or right way, course, or line; to diverge; to err; to swerve; to vary from uniform state.—*v.t.* To cause to deviate.—**Deviation**, dē-vi-ā′shon, *n.* A turning aside from the right way, course, or line; variation from a common or established rule or standard.—*Deviation of the compass*, the deviation of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian, caused by the near presence of iron.

Device, dē-vīs′, *n.* [O.Fr. *devise*, a device; Fr. *deviser*, to imagine, devise; from L. *divido*, *divisum*, to divide. DIVIDE.] That which is formed by design or invented; a scheme, contrivance, stratagem, project; invention or faculty of devising (*Shak.*); something fancifully conceived, as an ornamental design; an emblem or figure representative of a family, person, action, or quality, with or without a motto.

Devil, dev′il, *n.* [A. Sax. *deófol*, from L. *diabolus*, Gr. *diabolos*, the accuser, from *diaballō*, to accuse.] An evil spirit or being; the evil one, represented in Scripture as the traducer, father of lies, tempter, &c.; a very wicked person; a ferocious marsupial animal of Tasmania; a printer's errand-boy; a machine through which cotton or wool is first passed to prepare it for the carding machines; a teasing machine; a machine for cutting up rags and old cloth into flock and for other purposes; *cookery*, a dish, as a bone with some meat on it, grilled and seasoned with pepper.—*The devil*, is used as an expletive and also in various colloquial expressions, being equivalent to ruin or destruction, something very annoying or harassing, the deuce.—*Devil's advocate*, *R. Cath. Ch.* a person appointed to raise doubts against the claims of a candidate for canonization.—*v.t.*—*devilled*, *devilling.* To pepper or season excessively and broil; to tease or cut up by an instrument called a devil.—**Devilish**, dev′il-ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; pertaining to the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous.—**Devilishly**, dev′il-ish-li, *adv.* In a dev-

ilish manner. — **Devilishness**, dev'il-ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being devilish.—**Devilment**, dev'il-ment, *n.* Trickery; roguishness; devilry; prank. [Colloq.]—**Devilry**, dev'il-ri, *n.* Devilment; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief.—**Devil-may-care**, *a.* Rollicking; reckless. [Slang.] — **Devil's-bit**, *n.* A common British plant allied to the teasel, having heads of blue flowers nearly globular, and a fleshy root, which is, as it were, cut or bitten off abruptly.—**Devil's-dust**, *n.* The name given to flock made by the machine called the *devil* out of old woollen materials; shoddy.

Devious, dē'vi-us, *a.* [L. *devius—de*, and *via*, way. DEVIATE.] Out of the common way or track; following circuitous or winding paths; rambling; erring; going astray. —**Deviously**, dē'vi-us-li, *adv.* In a devious manner. — **Deviousness**, dē'vi-us-nes, *n.* The character or state of being devious.

Devise, dē-vīz', *v.t.—devised, devising.* [Fr. *deviser*, to devise or invent, to dispose of. See DEVICE.] To invent, contrive, or form in the mind; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to excogitate; *law*, to give or bequeath by will.—*v.i.* To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme. — *n.* The act of bequeathing by will; a will or testament; a share of estate bequeathed. — **Devisable**, dē-vī'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being devised.—**Devisee**, dev-i-zē', *n.* The person to whom a devise is made. — **Deviser**, dē-vī'zėr, *n.* One who devises; a contriver; an inventor. — **Devisor**, dē-vī'zėr, *n.* One who gives by will.

Devitalize, dē-vī'tal-īz, *v.t.* To deprive of vitality; to take away life from.

Devitrify, dē-vit'ri-fī, *v.t.*—*devitrified, devitrifying.* To deprive of the character or appearance of glass.—**Devitrification**, dē-vit'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of devitrifying.

Devoid, dē-void', *a.* [Prefix *de*, out, from, and *void*.] Destitute; not possessing: with *of* before the thing absent.

Devoir, dev-wär', *n.* [Fr., from L. *debere*, to owe, whence *debt*.] Service or duty; an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another.

Devolve, dē-volv', *v.t.—devolved, devolving.* [L. *devolvo, devolutum—de*, and *volvo*, to roll, seen also in *revolve, convolve, volume, voluble*, &c.] To roll down; to move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor.—*v.i.* To roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor. — **Devolvement**, dē-volv'ment, *n.* The act of devolving.—**Devolution**, dev-ō-lū'shon, *n.* [L.L. *devolutio*.] The act of rolling down; the act of devolving, transferring, or handing over; a passing to or falling upon a successor.

Devonian, de-vō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Devonshire* in England; *geol.* a term applied to a great portion of the palæozoic strata of North and South Devon, lying between the Silurian and carboniferous rocks, and sometimes used as synonymous with 'old red sandstone.'

Devonport, dev'on-pōrt, *n.* A sort of small, generally ornamental, writing-table, fitted up with drawers and other conveniences.

Devote, dē-vōt', *v.t.—devoted, devoting.* [L. *devoveo, devotum*, to vow anything to a deity, to devote—*de*, intens., and *voveo*, to vow. VOW, VOTE.] To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate; to give up wholly; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly (to *devote* one's self or one's time to science); to give up; to doom; to consign over (to *devote* one to destruction). — **Devoted**, dē-vō'ted, *a.* Strongly attached to a person or cause; ardent; zealous. — **Devotedness**, dē-vō'ted-nes, *n.* The state of being devoted.—**Devotee**, dev'ō-tē, *n.* One who is wholly devoted; a votary; particularly, one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies. — **Devotement**, dē-vōt'-ment, *n.* The act of devoting.—**Devoter**, dē-vō'tėr, *n.* One that devotes.—**Devotion**, dē-vō'shon, *n.* The state of being devoted or set apart for a particular purpose; a yielding of the heart and affections to God, with reverence, faith, and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; devoutness; performance of religious duties: now generally used in the plural; ardent attachment to a person or a cause; attachment manifested by constant attention; earnestness; ardour; eagerness. — **Devotional**, dē-vō'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion.—**Devotionalist, Devotionist**, dē-vō'shon-al-ist, dē-vō'shon-ist, *n.* A person excessively given to devotions; a religious devotee. — **Devotionally**, dē-vō'-shon-al-li, *adv.* In a devotional manner; towards devotion.

Devour, dē-vour', *v.t.* [Fr. *dévorer*, L. *devorare—de*, intens., and *voro*, to eat greedily, whence *voracious*.] To eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat ravenously; to destroy or consume; to waste. — *v.i.*† To act as a devourer; to consume (O.T.).—**Devourable**, dē-vou'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of or fit for being devoured. — **Devourer**, dē-vou'rėr, *n.* One who devours.—**Devouring**, dē-vou'ring, *a.* Consuming; wasting; destroying. — **Devouringly**, dē-vou'ring-li, *adv.* In a devouring manner.

Devout, dē-vout', *a.* [Fr. *dévot*, devout; L. *devotus*. DEVOTE.] Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises; pious; devoted to religion; religious; expressing devotion or piety; solemn; earnest. — **Devoutly**, dē-vout'li, *adv.* In a devout manner; piously; religiously; earnestly.—**Devoutness**, de-vout'-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being devout.

Dew, dū, *n.* [A. Sax. *deáw*, D. *dauw*, Dan. *dug*, G. *thau*—dew; akin *dazzle, dank*.] The aqueous vapour or moisture which is deposited in small drops, especially during the night, from the atmosphere, on the surfaces of bodies when they have become colder than the surrounding atmosphere. —*v.t.* To wet with dew; to bedew.—**Dewberry**, *n.* A species of bramble, the fruit of which is black, with a bluish bloom, and an agreeable acid taste. — **Dew-claw**, *n.* The uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not touching the ground. — **Dewdrop**, dū'drop, *n.* A drop or spangle of dew. — **Dewfall**, dū'fal, *n.* The falling of dew, or the time when dew begins to fall. — **Dewiness**, dū'i-nes, *n.* State of being dewy. — **Dewlap**, dū'lap, *n.* The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows, or a similar appendage in other animals. — **Dewlapt**, dū'-lapt, *a.* Furnished with a dewlap, or similar appendage. [*Shak.*] — **Dew-point**, *n.* The temperature when dew begins to be deposited, varying with the humidity of the atmosphere.—**Dewy**, dū'i, *a.* Of or pertaining to dew; partaking of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew; moist with, or as with, dew; accompanied with dew; abounding in dew; falling gently, or refreshing, like dew (*dewy* sleep).

Dexter, deks'tėr, *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, on the right side, akin to Gr. *dexios*, Skr. *daksha*, on the right hand.] Pertaining to or situated on the right hand; right as opposed to left. — **Dexterity**, deks-ter'i-ti, *n.* [L. *dexteritas*.] Ability to use the right hand more readily than the left†; right-handedness†; expertness; skill; that readiness in performing an action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion; readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients. — **Dexterous**, deks'tėr-us, *a.* Characterized by dexterity; skilful and active with the hands; adroit; prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients; skilful; done with dexterity. Sometimes written **Dextrous**, deks'trus. — **Dexterously**, deks'tėr-us-li, *adv.* With dexterity; adroitly. — **Dexterousness**, deks'tėr-us-nes, *n.* Dexterity.—**Dextral**, deks'tral, *a.* Right as opposed to left.—**Dextrine**, deks'trin, *n.* The gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible,—remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its name.—**Dextrorse, Dextrorsal**, deks-trors', deks-tror'sal, *a.* [L. *dextrorsum*, towards the right side—*dexter*, right, and *versum*, for *versum*, turned.] Turned towards the right; rising from left to right, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing plant.—**Dextrose**, deks'trōs, *n.* A name for grape-sugar, from its solution rotating the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right.

Dey, dā, *n.* [Turk. *dâi*, an uncle.] The title of the old governors or sovereigns of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, under the Sultan of Turkey.

Dhole, dōl, *n.* The Cingalese name for the wild dog of India.

Dhow, dou, *n.* An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, from 150 to 250 tons burden, employed in mercantile trading, and also in carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Dhurra, dur'ra, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of millet largely cultivated in Africa and elsewhere.

Diabetes, dī-a-bē'tēs, *n.* [Gr. *diabētēs*, from *diabainō*, to pass through—*dia*, and *bainō*, to go or pass.] *Med.* a disease characterized by great augmentation and often manifest alteration in the secretion of urine, one variety of it being incurable.—**Diabetic, Diabetical**, dī-a-bē'tik, dī-a-bē'-ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.

Diablerie, Diablery, dī-ab'lėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *diablerie*, from *diable*, devil.] Devilry; mischief; wickedness; sorcery; witchcraft.

Diabolic, Diabolical, dī-a-bol'ik, dī-a-bol'-i-kal, *a.* [L. *diabolus*, the devil. DEVIL.] Devilish; pertaining to the devil; infernal; impious; atrocious.—**Diabolically**, dī-a-bol'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a diabolical manner.—**Diabolicalness**, dī-a-bol'i-kal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being diabolical.

Diabrosis, dī-a-brō'sis, *n.* [Gr., corrosion—*dia*, intens., and *bibrōskō*, to eat.] *Surg.* the action of corrosive substances intermediate between caustics and escharotics.

Diacaustic, dī-a-kas'tik, *a.* [Gr. prefix *dia*, through, and E. *caustic*.] *Math.* belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. — *n.* *Math.* a diacaustic curve; *med.* cautery by a burning-glass.

Diachylon, Diachylum, dī-ak'i-lon, dī-ak'i-lum, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *chylos*, juice.] *Med.* a plaster originally composed of the juices of herbs, now made of olive-oil and finely pounded litharge.

Diaconal, dī-ak'o-nal, *a.* [L. *diaconus*, Gr. *diakonos*, a deacon.] Pertaining to a deacon. — **Diaconate**, dī-ak'o-nāt, *n.* The office or dignity of a deacon; a body of deacons.

Diacoustic, dī-a-kous'tik, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *akouō*, to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds. — **Diacoustics**, dī-a-kous'tiks, *n.* The science or doctrine of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums; diaphonics.

Diacritical, Diacritic, dī-a-krit'i-kal, dī-a-krit'ik, *a.* [Gr. *diakritikos—dia*, and *krinō*, to separate.] Separating or distinguishing; distinctive.—*Diacritical mark*, a mark used in some languages to distinguish letters which are similar in form.

Diactinic, dī-ak-tin'ik, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *aktis, aktinos*, a ray.] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.

Diadelph, dī'a-delf, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *adelphos*, a brother.] *Bot.* a plant the stamens of which are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.—**Diadelphous**, dī-a-del'fus, *a.* *Bot.* having the stamens united in two bundles.

Diadem, dī'a-dem, *n.* [Gr. *diadēma—dia*, and *deō*, to bind.] A head-band or fillet formerly worn as a badge of royalty; anything worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty; a crown; a coronet.—*v.t.*† To adorn with or as with a diadem; to crown.

Diæresis, dī-ē're-sis, *n.* [Gr. *diairesis*, from *diaireō*, to divide.] Separation of one syllable into two; a mark which signifies such a division, as in naïf, aërial.

Diaglyph, dī'a-glif, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *glyphō*, to carve.] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio.—**Diaglyphic**, dī-a-glif'ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of a diaglyph.

Diagnosis, di-ag-nō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *diagnosis*—*dia*, through, and *gignōskō*, to know.] Scientific discrimination of any kind; *med.* the discrimination of diseases by their distinctive marks or symptoms.—**Diagnose**, di-ag-nōz', *v.t.*—*diagnosed*, *diagnosing*. To discriminate or ascertain from symptoms the true nature of.—**Diagnostic**, di-ag-nos'tik, *a.* Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.—*n.* A sign or symptom by which a disease is known—*pl.* The department of medicine which treats of the diagnosis of diseases; symptomatology.

Diagonal, di-ag'o-nal, *a.* [Gr. *diagōnios*, from angle to angle—*dia*, and *gōnia*, an angle or corner.] Extending from one angle to the opposite of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts; lying in this direction.—*n.* A straight line drawn between the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure.—**Diagonally**, di-ag'o-nal-li, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

Diagram, di'a-gram, *n.* [Gr. *diagramma*—*dia*, and *graphō*, to write.] A figure or drawing for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any geometrical figure, as a triangle, circle, &c.; any illustrative figure wherein the outlines are exclusively or chiefly delineated.—**Diagrammatic**, di'a-gram-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining or partaking of the nature of a diagram.—**Diagrammatically**, di'a-gram-mat''i-kal-li, *adv.* After the manner of a diagram.

Diaheliotropic, di-a-hē'li-o-trop'ik, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropē*, a turning.] *Bot.* turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diaheliotropism.—**Diaheliotropism**, di-a-hē'li-ot''ro-pizm, *n.* *Bot.* the disposition or tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light.

Dial, di'al, *n.* [L.L. *dialis*, daily, from L. *dies*, a day, whence also *diary*, *diurnal*, *journal*, &c.] An instrument for showing the hour of the day from the shadow thrown by means of a *stile* or *gnomon* upon a surface; the face of a watch, clock, or other timekeeper; any somewhat similar plate or face on which a pointer or index moves, as in a gas-meter or telegraphic instrument.—*v.t.*—*dialled*, *dialling*. To measure with, or as with, a dial.—**Dialist**, di'al-ist, *n.* A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialling.—**Dialling**, di'al-ing, *n.* The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial.—**Dial-plate**, *n.* The plate or face of a dial of a clock or watch, &c.

Dialect, di'a-lekt, *n.* [Gr. *dialektos*—*dia*, and *legō*, to speak; Fr. *dialecte*.] The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province or to a limited region or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the whole people; language; speech or manner of speaking.—**Dialectal**, di-a-lek'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect.—**Dialectic**, **Dialectical**, di-a-lek'tik, di-a-lek'tikal, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect or dialects; pertaining to dialectics.—**Dialectically**, di-a-lek'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a dialectic manner.—**Dialectician**, di'a-lek-tish''an, *n.* One skilled in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.—**Dialectics**, di-a-lek'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *dialektikē* (*technē*), the art of discussing.] The art of reasoning or disputing; that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning, or of distinguishing truth from error; the art of using forms of reasoning so as to make fallacies pass for truth; word-fence. Also **Dialectic** in same sense.

Diallage, di'a-lāj, *n.* [Gr. *diallagē*, an interchange, difference.] A silico-magnesian mineral of a lamellar or foliated structure, akin to augite and exhibiting sometimes a beautiful green colour, at other times greyish or yellowish; it includes bronzite and hypersthene.—**Diallogite**, di-al'o-jit, *n.* A mineral of a rose-red colour with a laminar structure and vitreous lustre.

Dialogue, di'a-log, *n.* [Fr. *dialogue*, from Gr. *dialogos*, dialogue, from *dialegomai*, to dispute—*dia*, and *legō*, to speak.] A conversation between two or more persons; a formal conversation in theatrical performances; a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic.—**Dialogical**, **Dialogistic**, **Dialogistical**, di-a-loj'i-kal, di-al'o-jis''tik, di-al'o-jis''ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a dialogue; having the form of a dialogue.—**Dialogically**, **Dialogistically**, di-a-loj'i-kal-li, di-al'o-jis''ti-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue.—**Dialogism**, di-al'o-jizm, *n.* Dialogue in the third person; oblique or indirect narrative.—**Dialogist**, di-al'o-jist, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues.—**Dialogize**, di-al'o-jiz, *v.t.* To discourse in dialogue.

Dialycarpous, di'a-li-kär''pus, *a.* [Gr. *dialyō*, to separate, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* composed of distinct carpels.—**Dialypetalous**, di'a-li-pet'a-lus, *a.* Polypetalous.—**Dialysepalous**, di'a-li-sep''a-lus, *a.* Polysepalous.

Dialysis, di-al'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *dialysis*, a separation—*dia*, and *lyō*, to dissolve.] *Chem.* the act or process of separating the crystalloid elements of a body from the colloid by diffusion through a parchment paper septum; *med.* debility; also, a solution of continuity; in *writing* or *printing*, same as *Diæresis*.—**Dialyse**, di'a-liz, *v.t.* To separate by a dialyser.—**Dialyser**, di'a-li-zer, *n.* The parchment paper, or septum, stretched over a ring used in the operation of dialysis.—**Dialytic**, di-a-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to dialysis.

Diamagnetic, di'a-mag-net''ik, *a.* [Prefix *dia*, and *magnetic*.] Applied to a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian, that is, point east and west.—**Diamagnetism**, di-a-mag'netism, *n.* The characteristic phenomena of diamagnetic bodies.

Diamesogamous, di'a-me-sog''a-mus, *a.* [Fr. *dia*, through, *mesos*, middle, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* requiring an intermediate agent to produce fertilization.

Diameter, di-am'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *diametros*—*dia*, and *metron*, measure.] A straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts; a straight line through the centre of any body; the measure transversely through a cylindrical body; thickness.—**Diametric**, **Diametrical**, **Diametral**, di-a-met'rik, di-a-met'ri-kal, di-a-met'ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to a diameter; directly opposed.—**Diametrically**, **Diametrally**, di-a-met'ri-kal-li, di-a-met'ral-li, *adv.* In a diametrical direction or position.

Diamond, di'a-mond, *n.* [Fr. *diamant*, corrupted from *adamant* (which see).] A most valuable gem of extreme hardness, usually clear and transparent, but sometimes yellow, blue, green, black, &c., consisting of pure carbon; a small diamond fixed to a handle and used for cutting glass; a very small variety of printing type; a four-sided figure with the sides equal or nearly so, and having two obtuse and two acute angles, called also a lozenge or rhomb; one of a set of playing-cards marked with one or more such figures in red.—*Black diamond*, a term applied colloquially to coal.—*a.* Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds.—**Diamond-borer**, **Diamond-drill**, *n.* A metal bar or tube, armed at the boring extremity with one or more small diamonds, by the action of which, as it rapidly revolves, rocks, gems, &c., are speedily perforated.

Diander, di-an'der, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* a plant having two stamens.—**Diandrian**, **Diandrous**, di-an'dri-an, di-an'drus, *a.* *Bot.* having two stamens.

Dianoetic, di'a-nō-et''ik, *a.* [Gr. *dianoētikos*, from *dia*, and *noeō*, to revolve in the mind.] Capable of thought; thinking; intellectual.

Diapason, di-a-pā'son, *n.* [Gr. *diapasōn*, lit. through all (notes).] *Mus.* an old Greek term for the octave; proportion in the constituent parts of an octave; harmony; the entire compass of a voice or an instrument; a rule or scale by which the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., are correctly adjusted; a name of certain stops in the organ, given because they extend through the scales of the instrument.

Diaper, di'a-pér, *n.* [Fr. *diaprē*, pp. of *diaprer*, to variegate with colours; from L.L. *diasprus*, a kind of precious cloth, from It. *diaspro*, jasper. JASPER.] A fabric, either linen or cotton, or a mixture of the two, upon the surface of which a figured pattern is produced; flowering either of sculpture in low relief, or of painting or gilding used to ornament a flat surface.—*v.t.* To variegate or diversify with figures; to flower.

Diaphane, di'a-fān, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *phainō*, to show.] A woven silk stuff with transparent and colourless figures.—**Diaphanie**, di-af'a-ni, *n.* [Fr.] The art or process of fixing transparent pictures on glass to resemble stained glass.—**Diaphanous**, di-af'a-nus, *a.* Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.—**Diaphanously**, di-af'a-nus-li, *adv.* In a diaphanous manner.

Diaphonic, di-a-fon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *phōnē*, sound.] Diacoustic.—**Diaphonics**, di-a-fon'iks, *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; diacoustics.

Diaphoresis, di'a-fo-rē''sis, *n.* [Gr. *diaphoresis*, perspiration—*dia*, and *phoreō*, to carry.] *Med.* a greater degree of perspiration than is natural.—**Diaphoretic**, **Diaphoretical**, di'a-fo-ret''ik, di'a-fo-ret''i-kal, *a.* Having the power to increase perspiration.—**Diaphoretic**, *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

Diaphragm, di'a-fram, *n.* [Gr. *diaphragma*, a partition—*dia*, and *phrassō*, to break off, to defend.] The midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen; a partition or dividing substance, as a circular ring used in telescopes, &c., to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light; a calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain molluscous shells.—**Diaphragmatic**, di'a-fragmat''ik, *a.* Appertaining to or having the character of a diaphragm.—**Diaphragmatitis**, di-a-frag'ma-tī''tis, *n.* *Med.* inflammation of the diaphragm.

Diarchy, di'ar-ki, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *archē*, rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

Diarrhœa, di-a-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *diarrhoia*—*dia*, through, and *rheō*, to flow.] An ailment consisting in a morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.—**Diarrhœtic**, di-a-rē'tik, *a.* Producing diarrhœa.

Diarthrosis, di-är-thrō'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *dia*, through, asunder, and *arthron*, a joint.] *Anat.* a joint in which the bones revolve freely in every direction, as in the shoulder joint.

Diary, di'a-ri, *n.* [L. *diarium*, a daily allowance of food, a journal, from *dies*, a day, whence also *dial*, *diurnal*, *journal*.] A book in which daily events or transactions are noted; a journal; a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda.—**Diarial**, **Diarian**, di-ā'ri-al, di-ā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a diary.—**Diarist**, di'a-rist, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

Diastase, di'as-tās, *n.* [Gr. *diastasis*, separation—*dia*, asunder, and root *sta*, to stand.] A substance existing in barley and oats after germination: so called because in solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at 150° Fahr., transforming it first into dextrine and then into sugar.—**Diastema**, di-as-tē'ma, *n.* [Gr.] The natural interval between some of the series of teeth in animals.

Diastole, di-as'to-lē, *n.* [Gr. *diastolē*, a drawing asunder—*dia*, and *stellō*, to set.] *Physiol.* the dilatation of the heart with blood: opposed to *systole*, or contraction; *gram.* the lengthening of a syllable that is naturally short.—**Diastolic**, di-a-stol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by the diastole.

Diastyle, di'a-stil, *n.* [Gr. *diastylion*—*dia*, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* that mode of arranging columns in which three dia-

meters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

Diathermal, Diathermic, Diathermous, di-a-ther'mal, di-a-ther'mik, di-a-ther'mus, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *thermé*, heat.] Freely permeable by heat.—**Diathermanous,** di-a-ther'ma-nus, *a.* Having the property of transmitting or suffering radiant heat to pass through.—**Diathermancy,** di-a ther'man-si, *n.* The property of transmitting radiant heat.—**Diathermanism,** di-a-ther'ma-nizm, *n.* The doctrine or phenomena of the transmission of radiant heat.

Diathesis, di-ath'e-sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Med.* particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad; predisposition to certain diseases rather than to others.

Diatom, di'a-tom, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *tomé*, a cutting, from forming often loosely connected chains.] One of a natural order of microscopic vegetable organisms with siliceous coverings, found in fresh and salt water, and in moist places.

Diatomic, di-a-tom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *atomos*, an atom.] *Chem.* consisting of two atoms.

Diatonic, di-a-ton'ik, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, by or through, and *tonos*, sound.] *Mus.* applied to the major or minor scales, or to chords, intervals, and melodic progressions belonging to one scale.—**Diatonically,** di-a-ton'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

Diatribe, di'a-trib, *n.* [Gr. *diatribé*, a discussion, amusement, passing of time—*dia*, through, and *tribó*, to rub.] A continued disputation; a lengthy invective; a harangue in which a person inveighs against something. — **Diatribist,** di-at'ri-bist, *n.* The author of a diatribe.

Dibble, dib'l, *n.* [From *dib*, a form of *dip*.] A pointed instrument used in gardening and agriculture to make holes for planting seeds, bulbs, &c. Also called *Dibber* (dib'er).—*v.t.*—*dibbled, dibbling.* To plant with a dibble; to dig with a dibble.—**Dibbler,** dib'ler, *n.* One who dibbles.

Dibranchiate, di-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *branchia*, gills.] Having two gills.—*n.* A member of an order of cephalopods in which the branchiæ are two in number, one situated on each side of the body.

Dicast, di'kast, *n.* [Gr. *dikastés*, from *diké*, justice.] *Greek antiq.* an officer answering nearly to the modern juryman.—**Dicastery,** di-kas'tér-i, *n.* *Greek antiq.* a court of justice in which dicasts used to sit.

Dice, dis, *n.* pl. of *die*, for gaming. DIE.—*v.t.*—*diced, dicing.* To play with dice.—**Diced,** dist, *a.* Ornamented with square or diamond-shaped figures.—**Dice-box,** *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.—**Dicer,** di'sér, *n.* A player at dice.

Dicephalous, di-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, *kephalé*, head.] Having two heads on one body.

Dichlamydeous, di-kla-mid'ē-us, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, *chlamys*, a garment.] *Bot.* having both a calyx and a corolla.

Dichogamy, di-kog'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *dicha*, in two parts, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization, as where the stamens and pistils within the same flower are not matured at the same time. — **Dichogamous,** di-kog'a-mus, *a.* *Bot.* exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

Dichotomous, di-kot'o-mus, *a.* [Gr. *dicha*, doubly, by pairs, and *temnó*, to cut.] *Bot.* regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.—**Dichotomously,** di-kot'o-mus-li, *adv.* In a dichotomous manner.—**Dichotomy,** di-kot'o-mi, *n.* A cutting in two†; division†; division or distribution of ideas by pairs; *bot.* a mode of branching by constant forking, as when the stem of a plant divides into two branches, each branch into two others, and so on.

Dichroism, di'krō-izm, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *chroa*, colour.] *Optics*, a property possessed by several crystallized bodies of appearing under two distinct colours according to the direction in which light is transmitted through them.—**Dichroic,** di-krō'ik, *a.* Characterized by dichroism.—**Dichroite,** di'krō-it, *n.* A mineral generally of a blue colour, but exhibiting different colours in different positions.—**Dichromatic,** di-krō-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *di*, and *chrōma*, colour.] Having or producing two colours.—**Dichroscope,** di'krō-sköp, *n.* [Gr. *di*, *chroa*, and *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument in which a prism of Iceland-spar is used for testing the dichroism of crystals.—**Dichroscopic,** di-krō-skop'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the dichroscope.

Dickens, dik'enz, *interj.* [Probably a fanciful euphemism for *devil*; comp. L.G. *dāker*, *duks*, the deuce.] Devil; deuce: used interjectionally. [*Shak.*]

Dicker, dak'er, *n.* [L.G. and Sw. *deker*, *decher*, ten hides, from L.L. *decra*, *decara*, L. *decem*, ten.] The number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins.

Dickey, Dicky, dik'i, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] An article of dress like the front of a dress-shirt, and worn instead; the seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not.—**Dicky-bird,** *n.* A pet name for a little bird.

Dielit'c, di-klin'ik, *a.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *klinō*, to incline.] Applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined.

Diclinous, di'kli-nus, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *klinē*, a bed.] *Bot.* having the stamens in one flower and the pistil in another.

Dicoelous, di-sē'lus, *a.* [Gr. *di*, two, and *koilos*, hollow.] *Anat.* characterized by having two cavities; amphicœlous.

Dicotyledon, di'kot-i-lē"don, *n.* [Gr. *di*, and *kotylēdōn*.] A plant whose seeds contain a pair of cotyledons or seed-leaves, which are always opposite to each other.—**Dicotyledonous,** di'kot-i-lē"do-nus, *a.* Having two cotyledons.

Dictate, dik'tāt, *v.t.*—*dictated, dictating.* [L. *dicto*, *dictatum*, a freq. of *dico*, *dictum*, to say. DICTION.] To deliver or enounce with authority, as an order, command, or direction; to instruct to be said or written; to utter, so that another may write out; to direct by impulse on the mind (an action *dictated* by fear); to instigate.—*n.* An order delivered; a command; a rule, maxim, or precept, delivered with authority; rule or direction suggested to the mind (the *dictates* of reason). — **Dictation,** dik-tā'shon, *n.* The act of dictating; the act or practice of speaking or reading that another may write down what is spoken. —**Dictator,** dik'ta-tèr, *n.* [L., a supreme magistrate appointed on special occasions with unlimited power.] One invested with absolute authority; a supreme leader or guide to direct the conduct or opinion of others. — **Dictatorial,** dik-ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a dictator; imperious; overbearing. — **Dictatorially,** dik-ta-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In an imperious manner.—**Dictatorship, Dictature,** dik'ta-tèr-ship, dik'ta-tūr, *n.* The office of a dictator; authority; imperiousness. — **Dictatory,** dik'ta-to-ri, *a.* Overbearing; dictatorial.—**Dictatress, Dictatrix,** dik-tā'tres, dik-tā'triks, *n.* A female dictator.

Diction, dik'shon, *n.* [L. *dictio*, from *dico*, *dictum*, to speak, appearing in a great many English words, as *dictate*, *addict*, *contradict*, *edict*, *condition*, *preach*, &c.] A person's choice or selection of words in speaking or writing; general mode of expressing one's self; style. ∴ *Diction* refers chiefly to the words used; *phraseology* refers more to the manner of framing the phrases, clauses, and sentences; *style* includes both, referring to the thoughts as well as the words, and especially comprehends the niceties and beauties of a composition. — **Dictionary,** dik'shon-a-ri, *n.* [L.L. *dictionarium*.] A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations or definitions of their meanings; a lexicon; a wordbook; any work which communicates information on an entire subject or branch of a subject, under entries or heads arranged alphabetically.—*a.* Pertaining to, contained in, or given by a dictionary or dictionaries.—**Dictum,** dik'tum, *n.* pl. **Dicta,** dik'ta. [L.] A positive assertion; an authoritative saying or decision.

Dictyogen, dik'ti-o-jen, *n.* [Gr. *diktyon*, network, and root *gen*, to produce.] *Bot.* the name given to a group of monocotyledonous plants, with net-veined leaves, intermediate between the monocotyledons and dicotyledons. — **Dictyogenous,** dik-ti-oj'e-nus, *a.* *Bot.* having the character of a dictyogen.

Did, did, pret. of *do*.

Didactic, Didactical, di-dak'tik, di-dak'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *didaktikos*, from *didaskō*, to teach.] Adapted to teach; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; intended to instruct.—**Didactically** di-dak'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a didactic manner; in a for to teach. — **Didactics,** di-dak'tiks, *n.* The art or science of teaching.

Didactyl, Didactyle, di-dak'til, *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *daktylos*, the finger.] Having two toes or two fingers.—*n.* An animal having two toes only. — **Didactylous,** di-dak'ti-lus, *a.* Two-toed or two-fingered.

Didapper, did'a-pèr, *n.* [For *divedapper* (*Shak.*), from *dive*, and *dap* = *dip*. DABCHICK.] The dab-chick or little grebe.

Diddle, did'l, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *dyderian*, to deceive or delude, originally perhaps by rapid movements or sleight of hand.] To cheat or trick, especially in money matters (slang); to dandle (provincial).

Didelphia, di-del'fi-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *delphys*, womb.] One of the three sub-classes of Mammalia (the other two being Ornithodelphia and Monodelphia), founded on the nature of the female reproductive organs, the young being born in an immature state and carried in a pouch or second womb till perfect; they include the marsupials, as the kangaroos, opossums, &c.—**Didelphian, Didelphic,** di-del'fi-an, di-del'fik, *a.* Pertaining to the Didelphia.—**Didelphid,** di-del'fid, *n.* A member of the Didelphia.

Diduction,† di-duk'shon, *n.* [L. *diductio*—*di* for *dis*, and *duco*, to draw.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

Didymium, di-dim'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *didymos*, double, twin.] A rare metal discovered in 1841 in the oxide of cerium, and so named from being, as it were, the twin-brother of lanthanium, which was previously found in the same body. — **Didymous,** did'i-mus, *a.* *Bot.* twin; growing double.

Didynam, did'i-nam, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *dynamis*, power, from the two larger stamens appearing to domineer over the shorter.] *Bot.* a plant of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.—**Didynamous, Didynamic,** di-din'a-mus, did-i-nam'ik, *a.* *Bot.* having four stamens disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

Die, di, *v.i.*—*died, dying.* [Not an A. Sax. word; closely allied to the O.Fris. *deja*, *deya*, Icel. *deya*, *deyja*, Dan. *döe*, to die; A. Sax. *dead*, dead, a kind of participial form; *death*, death.] To cease to live; to expire; to decease; to perish; to become dead; to lose life: said of both animals and plants; to come to an end; to cease to have influence or effect (his fame will not *die*); to sink; to faint (his heart *died* within him); to languish with pleasure, tenderness, affection, or the like; to become gradually less distinct or perceptible to the sight or hearing: generally followed by *away* (the sound *died away*); *theol.* to suffer divine wrath and punishment in the future world.—*To die out*, to become extinct gradually.

Die, di, *n.* [Fr. *dé*, O.Fr. *det*, from L. *datum*, something given, hence what is thrown or laid on the table.] A small cube marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box; a square body: in the above senses the plural is *dice*; *arch.* the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice; a stamp used in coining money, in foundries, &c.: in the last two senses the plural is regular, *dies*.—*The die is cast*, everything is now put to hazard; all will depend upon fortune. — **Die-sinker,** *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing. —**Die-sinking,** *n.* The process of engraving dies.

Dielectric, di-ē-lek'trik, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and E. *electric*.] *Elect.* any medium through or across which electric induction takes place between two conductors.

Dieresis, di-ē're-sis, *n.* Same as *Diæresis.*

Diet, di'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *diete*, L.L. *dieta*, Gr. *diaita*, a way of living, diet.] A person's regular food or victuals; manner of living as regards food and drink; course of food prescribed and limited in kind and quantity; allowance of provision.—*v.t.* To furnish diet or meals for; to prescribe a particular diet for.—*v.i.* To eat according to rules prescribed; to eat; to feed.—**Dietarian**, di-e-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet; a dietetist.—**Dietary**, di'e-ta-ri, *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.—*n.* A system or course of diet; allowance of food.—**Dieter**, di'et-ėr, *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating. [*Shak.*]—**Dietetic**, **Dietetical**, di-e-tet'ik, di-e-tet'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating diet.—**Dietetically**, di-e-tet'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a dietetical manner.—**Dietetics**, di-e-tet'iks, *n.* That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.—**Dietist**, **Dietetist**, di'e-tist, di-e-tet'ist, *n.* One skilled in regulating diet.

Diet, di'et, *n.* [Fr. *diète*, from L.L. *dieta*, the space of a day, from L. *dies*, a day, whence also *dial*, *diary*.] A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, ecclesiastical, or other purposes; session; specifically, the legislative or administrative assemblies in the German Empire, Austria, &c.

Differ, dif'ėr, *v.i.* [L. *differo*—prefix *dif*, *dis*, and *fero*, to bear, to carry, seen also in *confer*, *offer*, *refer*, *suffer*, *infer*, &c.; root also in *ferilis*.] To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various, in nature, condition, form, or qualities (men and things *differ* greatly; they *differ from* each other); to disagree; not to accord; to be of another opinion (we *differ with* or *from* a person); to contend; to be at variance; to dispute; to quarrel.—**Difference**, dif'ėr-ens, *n.* The state or condition in virtue of which things differ from each other; a point or feature of disagreement; the being different; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity; distinction; a dispute, contention, quarrel, controversy; the point in dispute; the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted; the quantity by which one quantity differs from another.—*v.t.*—*differenced*, *differencing*. To cause a difference or distinction in; to distinguish; to discriminate.—**Different**, dif'ėr-ent, *a.* Distinct; separate; not the same; various; of various natures, forms, or qualities; unlike; dissimilar.—**Differentia**, dif-ėr-en'shi-a, *n.* *Logic*, the characteristic attribute of a species; specific difference.—**Differential**, dif-ėr-en'shal, *a.* Making a difference; discriminating; distinguishing; *math.* an epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity by which two variable quantities differ; pertaining to mathematical processes in which such quantities are employed.—*Differential calculus*, an important branch of the higher mathematics which deals largely with the infinitely small differences of variable and mutually dependent quantities.—*Differential duties*, *pol. econ.* duties which are not levied equally upon the produce or manufactures of different countries, as when a heavier duty is laid on certain commodities from one country than on the same commodities from another country.—*n.* *Math.* an infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity.—**Differentiate**, dif-ėr-en'shi-āt, *v.t.* To produce, or lead to, a difference in or between; to mark or distinguish by a difference; to set aside for a definite or specific purpose; *math.* to obtain the differential of.—*v.i.* To acquire a distinct and separate character.—**Differentiation**, dif-ėr-en'shi-ā"shon, *n.* The act of differentiating; the production or discrimination of differences or variations; the assignment of a specific agency to the discharge of a specific function; *biol.* the formation of different parts, organs, species, &c., by the production or acquisition of a diversity of new structures, through a process of evolution or development; *math.* the operation of finding the differential of any function.—**Differently**, dif'ėr-ent-li, *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

Difficulty, dif'i-kul-ti, *n.* [Fr. *difficulté*; L. *difficultas*, from *difficilis*, difficult—*dis*, priv., and *facilis*, easy to be made or done, from *facio*, to make, whence *facile*, *fact*, &c.] Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of anything which renders its performance laborious or perplexing: opposed to *easiness* or *facility*; that which is hard to be performed or surmounted; perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; objection; cavil; obstacle to belief; an embroilment; a falling out; a controversy; a quarrel.—**Difficult**, dif'i-kult, *a.* Hard to make, do, or perform; not easy; attended with labour and pains; arduous; hard to understand.—**Difficultly**, dif'i-kult-li, *adv.* Hardly; with difficulty.

Diffidence, dif'i-dens, *n.* [L. *diffidentia*, *diffidens*, ppr. of *diffido*, to distrust—*dis*, priv., and *fido*, to trust. FAITH.] Distrust; want of confidence; especially distrust of one's self; a doubt respecting some personal qualification; modest reserve.—**Diffident**, dif'i-dent, *a.* Characterized by diffidence; distrustful of one's self; not confident; backward; bashful.—**Diffidently**, dif'i-dent-li, *adv.* In a diffident manner.

Diffluent, dif'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *diffluens*, *diffluentis*, ppr. of *diffluo*—*dis*, asunder, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing or falling away on all sides.

Difform, dif'form, *a.* [Fr. *difforme*, from L. *dif* for *dis*, and *forma*, shape.] Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; dissimilar.—**Difformity**, dif-for'mi-ti, *n.* Irregularity of form; want of uniformity.

Diffract, dif-frakt', *v.t.* [L. *diffringo*, *diffractum*—prefix *dif*, *dis*, and *frango*, to break.] To break; to bend from a straight line; to deflect.—**Diffraction**, dif-frak'shon, *n.* *Optics*, the peculiar modifications which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body; deflection.—**Diffractive**, dif-frak'tiv, *a.* Causing diffraction.

Diffuse, dif-fūz', *v.t.*—*diffused*, *diffusing*. [L. *diffundo*, *diffusum*—prefix *dif*, *dis*, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour, whence *fusion*.] To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread; to send out or extend in all directions (light, information, happiness).—*a.* (dif-fūs'). Widely spread; using too many words to express meaning; wanting conciseness and due condensation; verbose; prolix; *bot.* spreading widely, horizontally, and irregularly.—**Diffused**, dif-fūzd', *p.* and *a.* Spread; dispersed; loose; flowing.—**Diffusedly**, dif-fū'zed-li, *adv.* In a diffused manner.—**Diffusedness**, dif-fū'zed-nes, *n.* The state of being diffused.—**Diffusely**, dif-fūs'li, *adv.* In a diffuse manner; widely; extensively; with too many words.—**Diffuseness**, dif-fūs'nes, *n.* The quality of being diffuse; want of conciseness or due concentration in expressing one's meaning.—**Diffuser**, dif-fū'zėr, *n.* One who or that which diffuses.—**Diffusibility**, **Diffusibleness**, dif-fū'zi-bil"i-ti, dif-fū'zi-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being diffusible.—**Diffusible**, dif-fū'zi-bl, *a.* Capable of being diffused or spread in all directions.—**Diffusion**, dif-fū'shon, *n.* The act of diffusing or process of being diffused; a spreading abroad or scattering; dispersion; dissemination; extension; propagation.—**Diffusive**, dif-fū'siv, *a.* Having the quality of diffusing or becoming diffused; extending in all directions; widely reaching (*diffusive* charity); diffuse as regards expression.—**Diffusively**, dif-fū'siv-li, *adv.* In a diffusive manner; widely; extensively.—**Diffusiveness**, dif-fū'siv-nes, *n.* The character of being diffusive.—**Diffusivity**,† dif-fū-siv'i-ti, *n.* The power of diffusion.

Dig, dig, *v.t.*—*digged* or *dug*, *digging*. [Probably connected with *dike* or *dyke*, *ditch*; A. Sax. *dic*, a dike or a ditch, *dician*, Dan. *dige*, to make a ditch.] To open and break, or turn up, with a spade or other sharp instrument; to excavate; to form in the ground by digging and removing the loose soil; to raise from the earth by digging (to *dig* coals, fossils, &c.).—*v.i.* To work with a spade or other similar instrument.—**Diggable**, dig'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being digged.—**Digger**, dig'ėr, *n.* One who or that which digs; specifically, one who digs for gold.—**Digging**, dig'ing, *n.* The act of one who digs; *pl.* a word applied to the different localities in California, Australia, New Zealand, &c., where gold is obtained by excavations in the earth.

Digamma, di-gam'ma, *n.* [Gr., lit. double gamma (gamma=E. *g* hard), because in form it resembled two gammas, the one set above the other, somewhat like our F.] A letter which once belonged to the alphabet of the Greeks, and appears to have had the force of *v* or *f*.

Digastric, di-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *gastēr*, belly.] Having a double belly.—*Digastric muscle*, a double muscle that pulls the lower jaw downwards and backwards.

Digest, di-jest', *v.t.* [L. *digero*, *digestum*, to distribute, dispose, digest food—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *gero*, *gestum*, to bear; also in *compest*, *suggest*, *gesture*, &c.] To arrange in suitable divisions or under proper heads or titles; to dispose in due method for being conveniently studied or consulted; to arrange methodically in the mind; to think out; to separate or dissolve in the stomach, preparing the nutritious elements for entering the system; *chem.* to soften and prepare by a heated liquid; *fig.* to bear with patience or with an effort; to brook; to put up with.—*v.i.* To undergo digestion, as food.—*n.* (di'jest). A collection of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian; any orderly or systematic summary, as of laws.—**Digester**, di-jes'tėr, *n.* One who digests or disposes in order; that which assists the digestion of food; a vessel in which bones or other substances may be subjected to heat in water or other liquid.—**Digestibility**, di-jes'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being digestible.—**Digestible**, di-jes'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being digested.—**Digestibleness**, di-jes'ti-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being digestible.—**Digestion**, di-jes'tyon, *n.* [L. *digestio*.] The act of methodising or disposing in order; the process which food undergoes in the stomach, by which it is prepared for nourishing the body; *chem.* the operation of exposing bodies to heat in a liquid to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance.—**Digestive**, di-jes'tiv, *a.* Having the power to promote digestion in the stomach.—*n.* Any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion; a stomachic.

Digger, **Digging**. Under DIG.

Dight, dit, *v.t.*—*dight*. [A. Sax. *dihtan*, from L. *dictare*, to dictate. DICTATE.] To put in order; to dress; to array. [Now only poet.]

Digit, dij'it, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger; akin Gr. *daktylos*, a finger; root *dik*, to point out, as in Gr. *deiknymi*, to show, L. *dico*, to say.] A finger: sometimes used scientifically to signify toe, when speaking of animals; the measure of a finger's breadth or ¾ inch; *astron.* the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; *arith.* any integer under 10: so called from counting on the fingers.—**Digital**, dij'i-tal, *a.* [L. *digitalis*.] Pertaining to the fingers or to digits.—*n.* One of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.—**Digitalin**, dij'i-ta-lin, *n.* A strong poison obtained from digitalis.—**Digitalis**, dij-i-tā'lis, *n.* [Suggested by the popular name *foxglove*.] A genus of plants one species of which, the foxglove, is a common wild flower in Britain.—**Digitate**, **Digitated**, dij'i-tāt, dij'i-ta-ted, *a.* *Bot.* branched out into divisions like fingers.—**Digitately**, dij'i-tāt-li, *adv.* In a digitate manner.—**Digitation**, dij-i-tā'shon, *n.* A division into finger-like processes.—**Digitiform**, dij'i-ti-form, *a.* Formed like fingers.—**Digitigrade**, dij'i-ti-grād, *n.* [L. *digitus*, and *gradior*, to go.] An animal that walks on his toes, as the lion, wolf, &c.—*a.* Walking on the toes.—**Digiterium**, dij-i-tē'ri-um, *n.* A small portable instrument for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers for piano playing; a dumb piano.

Diglyph, di'glif, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *glyphō*, to carve.] *Arch.* a projecting face with two panels or channels sunk in it.

Dignify, dig'ni-fī, *v.t.*—*dignified*, *dignifying*.

Fr. *dignifier*—L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facere*, to make.] To invest with honour or dignity; to exalt in rank; to elevate to a high office; to honour; to make illustrious.—**Dignification**,† dig'ni-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of dignifying.—**Dignified**, dig'ni-fid, *p.* or *a.* Invested with dignity; honoured; marked with dignity or loftiness; noble; stately in deportment.—**Dignitary**, dig'ni-ta-ri, *n.* One who holds an exalted rank or office.—**Dignity**, dig'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *dignitas*.] Nobleness or elevation of mind; loftiness; honourable place or rank; degree of elevation; elevation of aspect; grandeur of mien; height or importance; an elevated office; one who holds high rank; a dignitary.

Digraph, di'graf, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *graphō*, to write.] A union of two vowels or of two consonants, representing a single sound of the voice (as *ea* in head).

Digress, di-gres', *v.i.* [L. *digredior*, *digressus*, to step apart—prefix *dis*, apart, and *gradior*, to step. GRADE.] To depart or wander from the main subject or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration.—**Digression**, di-gresh'on, *n.* [L. *digressio*.] The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject; the part or passage of a discourse, &c., which deviates from the main subject; transgression (*Shak.*).†.—**Digressional**, **Digressive**, di-gresh'on-al, di-gres'iv, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression.—**Digressively**, di-gres'iv-li, *adv.* By way of digression.

Digyn, di'jin, *n.* [Gr. prefix *di*, twice, and *gynē*, a female.] A plant having two pistils.—**Digynian**, **Digynous**, di-jin'i-an, di'ji-nus, *a.* Having two pistils.

Dihedral, di-hē'dral, *a.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *hedra*, a seat or face.] Having two plane faces, as a crystal.—**Dihedron**, di-hē'dron, *n.* A figure with two plane sides or surfaces.

Dijudicate, di-jū'di-kāt, *v.t.*—*dijudicated*, *dijudicating*. [L. *dijudico*, *dijudicatum*, to judge between—prefix *di* for *dis*, apart, and *judico*, to judge.] To judge, determine, or decide.—**Dijudicant**, di-jū'di-kant, *n.* One who dijudicates.—**Dijudication**, di-jū'di-kā'shon, *n.* The act of adjudicating.

Dike, **Dyke**, dik, *n.* [A. Sax. *dic*, D. *dijk*, Dan. *dige*, a bank of earth, a ditch, the ditch being excavated and the bank formed by the same operation. *Ditch* is a softened form of this.] A ditch or channel for water; a barrier of earth, stones, or other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; a low wall forming a fence; *geol.* a vein of igneous rock which has intruded in a melted state into rents or fissures of other rocks.—*v.t.*—*diked*, *diking*. To surround with a dike; to secure by a bank; to drain by one or more dikes or ditches.

Dilacerate, di-las'ér-āt, *v.t.* [L. *dilacero*—prefix *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *lacero*, to tear.] To tear; to rend asunder.—**Dilaceration**, di-las'ér-ā"shon, *n.* The act of dilacerating.

Dilapidate, di-lap'i-dāt, *v.t.*—*dilapidated*, *dilapidating*. [L. *dilapido*, *dilapidatum*—prefix *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.]—*v.t.* To suffer to go to ruin (buildings) by misuse or neglect; to waste; to squander.—*v.i.* To fall to ruin.—**Dilapidated**, di-lap'i-dā-ted, *p.* and *a.* In a ruinous condition; suffered to go to ruin.—**Dilapidation**, di-lap'i-dā"shon, *n.* The act of dilapidating; *scots.* a wasting or suffering to go to decay any building or other property in possession of an incumbent.—**Dilapidator**, di-lap'i-dā-ter, *n.* One who dilapidates.

Dilate, di-lāt', *v.t.*—*dilated*, *dilating*. [L. *dilato*, to make wider—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *latus*, broad.] To expand or swell out, especially by filling; to distend; to enlarge in all directions; opposed to *contract*; to tell copiously or diffusely (*Shak.*).†.—*v.i.* To expand, swell, or extend in all directions; to speak largely and copiously; to dwell in narration; to descant: with *on* or *upon*.—**Dilatability**, di-lā'ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being dilatable.—**Dilatable**, di-lā'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being dilated; possessing elasticity; elastic.—**Dilatation**, **Dilation**, dil-e-tā'shon, di-lā'shon, *n.* The act of expanding, dilating, or state of being expanded or distended.—**Dilater**, **Dilator**, di-lā'ter, *n.* One who or that which dilates.—**Dilative**, di-lā'tiv, *a.* Tending to dilate.

Dilatory, dil'a-to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *dilatoire*, L. L. *dilatorius*, from L. *differo*, *dilatum*. DELAY.] Marked with or given to procrastination or delay; making delay or resulting in delay; slow; tardy; not proceeding with diligence: of persons or things.—**Dilatorily**, dil'a-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a dilatory manner; tardily.—**Dilatoriness**, dil'a-to-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of being dilatory; delay in proceeding; tardiness.

Dilemma, di-lem'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dilēmma*—prefix *di* for *dis*, double, and *lēmma*, an assumption, from *lambanō*, to take.] *Logic*, an argument in which the adversary is caught between two difficulties, by having two alternatives presented to him, each of which is equally conclusive against him; hence, a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

Dilettante, dil-e-tan'tā, *n.* pl. **Dilettanti**, dil-e-tan'tē. [It., from L. *delectare*, to delight. DELIGHT.] An admirer or lover of the fine arts; an amateur or trifler in art; one who pursues an art desultorily and for amusement.—**Dilettantism**, dil-e-tan'tizm, *n.* The quality characteristic of a dilettante.

Diligence, dil'i-jens, *n.* [L. *diligentia*, carefulness, diligence, from *diligo*, to love earnestly—*di* for *dis*, intens., and *lego*, to choose.] Steady application in business of any kind; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; due attention; industry; assiduity; care; heed; heedfulness; *Scots law*, a kind of warrant, and also a process by which persons or effects are attached.—**Diligent**, dil'i-jent, *a.* [L. *diligens*, *diligentis*.] Steady in application to business; constant in effort to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous; attentive; industrious; not idle or negligent: of persons or things.—**Diligently**, dil'i-jent-li, *adv.* In a diligent manner.

Diligence, dē-lē-shäns, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of four-wheeled stage-coach.

Dill, dil, *n.* [A. Sax. *dil*, Sw. *dill*, G. *dill*, dill; probably from its soothing qualities in *dilling* or *dulling* pain. Comp. prov. E. *dill*, Icel. *dilla*, to lull a child.] An umbelliferous European plant, the fruits or seeds of which are moderately pungent and aromatic, and are used as a carminative.

Dilly-dally, dil'i-dal-i, *v.i.* [A reduplication of *dally*.] To loiter; to delay; to trifle.

Dilucidate,† di-lū'si-dāt, *v.t.* [L. *dilucidus*—*di* for *dis*, and *lucidus*, shining.] To make clear; to elucidate.

Dilute, di-lūt', *v.t.*—*diluted*, *diluting*. [L. *diluo*, *dilutus*—prefix *di* for *dis*, and *luo*, to wash, as in *ablution*. DELUGE.] To render liquid or more liquid, especially by mixing with water; to weaken (spirit, acid, &c.) by an admixture of water.—*a.* Diluted; reduced in strength by intermixture.—**Dilutedly**, di-lū'ted-li, *adv.* In a diluted form.—**Dilutedness**, **Diluteness**, di-lū'ted-nes, di-lūt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being diluted.—**Diluter**, di-lū'ter, *n.* One who or that which dilutes.—**Dilution**, di-lū'shon, *n.* The act of diluting.—**Diluent**, dil'ū-ent, *a.* [L. *diluens*, *diluentis*.] Having the effect of diluting.—*n.* That which dilutes; *med.* a substance which increases the proportion of fluid in the blood.

Diluvial, **Diluvian**, di-lū'vi-al, di-lū'vi-an, *a.* [L. *diluvium*, a deluge, from *diluo*. DILUTE.] Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days.—*Diluvial formation*, *geol.* a name of superficial deposits of gravel, clay, sand, &c., conveyed to their present sites by any unusual or extraordinary rush of water.—**Diluvialist**, di-lū'vi-al-ist, *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the Noachian deluge.—**Diluvion**, **Diluvium**, di-lū'vi-on, di-lū'vi-um, *n.* [L.] A deluge or inundation; *geol.* a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by the extraordinary action of water.

Dim, dim, *a.* [A. Sax. *dim*, dark, obscure—O.Fris. *dim*, Icel. *dimmr*, dim; comp. Lith. *tamsa*, Skr. *tamas*, darkness.] Not seeing clearly; having the vision indistinct; not clearly seen; obscure; faint; vague; somewhat dark; not luminous; dull of apprehension; having the lustre obscured; tarnished.—*v.t.*—*dimmed*, *dimming*. To render dim or less clear or distinct; to becloud; to obscure; to tarnish or sully.—**Dimly**, dim'li, *adv.* In a dim manner.—**Dimmish**, **Dimmy**, dim'ish, dim'i, *a.* Somewhat dim; obscure.—**Dimness**, dim'nes, *n.* The state of being dim.

Dime, dim, *n.* [Fr. *dime*, a tenth, a tithe, O.Fr. *disme*, from L. *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] A silver coin of the United States, value ten cents; the tenth of a dollar, or about 5*d.*

Dimension, di-men'shon, *n.* [L. *dimensio*, from *dimetior*, to measure—*di* for *dis*, and *metior*, *mensus*, to mete. METE, MEASURE.] Extension in a single direction, as length, breadth, and thickness or depth, a solid body having thus three dimensions; *pl.* measure, size, extent, capacity; *fig.* consequence; importance; *alg.* same as *degree*.

Dimerous, dim'ér-us, *a.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *meros*, part.] Having its parts in pairs; composed of two unrelated pieces or parts; *entom.* having the tarsi two-jointed.

Dimeter, dim'e-tér, *a.* [Gr. *dimetros*—*di*, twice, and *metron*, a measure.] Having two poetical measures.—*n.* A verse of two measures.—**Dimetric**, di-met'rik, *a.* *Crystal.* a term applied to crystals whose vertical axis is unequal to the lateral.

Dimidiate, di-mid'i-āt, *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*, from *dimidium*, half—*dis*, asunder, and *medius*, the middle.] Divided into two equal parts; halved; *bot.* applied to an organ when half of it is so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing; *zool.* having the organs of one side of different functions from the corresponding organs on the other.

Diminish, di-min'ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *demenuiser*, from L. *diminuo*, to lessen—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *minuere*, to lessen, from root *min*, in *minor*, less.] To lessen; to make less or smaller by any means: opposed to *increase* and *augment*; to impair, degrade, or abase (O.T.).—*v.i.* To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller; decrease.—**Diminishable**, di-min'ish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being diminished.—**Diminished**, di-min'ish, *p.* and *a.* Lessened; reduced in size or importance; degraded.—**Diminisher**, di-min'ish-ér, *n.* One who or that which diminishes.—**Diminuendo**, di-min'ū-en"dō. [It.] *Mus.* an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound from loud to soft: opposite of *crescendo*.—**Diminution**, dim-i-nū'shon, *n.* [L. *diminutio*.] The act of diminishing; a making smaller; the state of becoming or appearing less; discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.—**Diminutive**, di-min'ū-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *diminutif*.] Considerably smaller than the normal size; small; little.—*n.* Anything of very small size (*Shak.*).†; *gram.* a word formed from another word to express a little thing of the kind (as *manikin*, a little man).—**Diminutively**, di-min'ū-tiv-li, *adv.* In a diminutive manner.—**Diminutiveness**, di-min'ū-tiv-nes, *n.* State of being diminutive; smallness; littleness.

Dimissory, di-mis'o-ri, *a.* [L. L. *dimissorius*. DISMISS.] Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.

Dimity, dim'i-ti, *n.* [It. *dimito*, L. L. *dimitum*, from Gr. *dimitos*, dimity—*di*, double, and *mitos*, a thread.] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom by raised stripes or fancy figures, rarely dyed, but usually employed white for beds, &c.

Dimly, **Dimmish**, **Dimness**. Under DIM.

Dimorphism, di-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *morphē*, form.] The property shown by some mineral bodies of crystallizing in two distinct forms not derivable from each other; the condition when analogous organs of plants of the same species appear under two very dissimilar forms; difference of form between animals of the same species.—**Dimorphous**, **Dimorphic**, di-mor'-

fus, di-mor'fik, *a.* Characterised by dimorphism.

Dimple, dim'pl, *n.* [Probably a diminutive form connected with *dip* or *deep*; comp. G. *dumpel*, *tumpel*, a pool.] A small natural depression in the cheek or other part of the face, as the chin; a slight depression or indentation on any surface.—*v.i.*—*dimpled*, *dimpling*. To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.—*v.t.* To mark with dimples.—**Dimpled**, dim'pld, *a.* Set with dimples; having cheeks marked by dimples.—**Dimply**, dim'pli, *a.* Full of dimples.

Dimyary, dim'i-a-ri, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *myē*, a muscle.] A bivalve mollusc which closes its shell by means of two adductor muscles.

Din, din, *n.* [A. Sax. *dyn*, *dynn*, noise, thunder; Icel. *dynr*, din, *dynia*, to resound; from same root as Skr. *dhvan*, to sound.] Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued.—*v.t.*—*dinned*, *dinning*. To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

Dine, din, *v.i.*—*dined*, *dining*. [Fr. *dîner*, O.Fr. *disner*, L.L. *disnare*—L. *de*, intens. (as in *devour*), and *comare*, to dine, from *coena*, dinner.] To eat the chief meal of the day; to take dinner.—*To dine out*, to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence.—*v.t.* To give a dinner to; to supply with dinner; to afford convenience for dining.—**Diner-out**, *n.* One who is in the habit of dining from home; one who receives and accepts many invitations to dinner.—**Dinette**, dē-net', *n.* A sort of preliminary dinner; a luncheon.—**Dining-room**, *n.* A room to dine in; a place for public dining.—**Dinner**, din'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *dîner*.] The principal meal of the day, taken between morning and evening, or in the afternoon or evening.—**Dinner-hour**, *n.* The hour at which dinner is taken; the hour spent in dining.—**Dinnerless**, din'ėr-les, *a.* Having no dinner.—**Dinner-table**, *n.* A table at which dinner is taken.—**Dinner-time**, *n.* The usual time of dining.

Ding, ding, *v.t.*—*dung* or *dinged*. [Icel. *dengja*, Dan. *dænge*, Sw. *dänga*, to knock, to beat.] To throw or dash with violence (*Mul.*); to dash; to drive; to break. [O.E. & Sc.]—**Ding-dong**, ding'dong, *n.* The sound of bells, or any similar sound of continuous strokes.

Dinghy, **Dingey**, ding'gi, *n.* An East Indian boat varying in size in different localities; a small boat used by a ship.

Dingle, ding'gl, *n.* [Apparently a form of O.E. *dimble*, a dell or dingle, and *dimple*.] A narrow dale or valley between hills; a small secluded and embowered valley.

Dingo, ding'gō, *n.* The wild Australian dog, of a wolf-like appearance, and extremely fierce.

Dingy, din'ji, *a.* [Probably connected with *dung*.] Of a dirty white or dusky colour; soiled; sullied; dusky.—**Dinginess**, din'jines, *n.* The quality of being dingy.

Dinornis, di-nor'nis, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, a bird.] An extinct running bird of gigantic size (some of them being 14 feet high) which formerly inhabited New Zealand, called by the natives *moa*.—**Dinosaur**, **Dinosaurian**, di'nō-sar, di-nō-sa'ri-an, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, and *sauros*, a lizard.] One of a group of huge, terrestrial, fossil reptiles peculiar to the upper secondary formations, some of them carnivorous.—**Dinothere**, **Dinotherium**, di'nō-thēr, di-nō-thē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, and *thērion*, wild beast.] A gigantic extinct mammal allied to the elephant, occurring in the strata of the tertiary formation, with two tusks curving downwards. These words are also spelled *Dei-*.

Dint, dint, *n.* [A. Sax. *dynt*, a blow, O.E. and Sc. *dunt*, Icel. *dyntr*, a stroke; perhaps akin to *din* and *ding*. *Dent* is the same word.] [illegible] blow or stroke]; the mark [illegible] blow; a cavity or impression [illegible] by a [illegible] by pressure on a sub[illegible]nce; a dent.—*By dint of*, by the force power of; by means of.—*v.t.* To make a [illegible]nt in; to dent.

Diocese, di'ō-sēs, *n.* [Gr. *diokēsis*, administration, a province or jurisdiction—*dia*, and *oikēsis*, residence, from *oikeō*, to dwell, *oikos*, a house.] The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a state, subject to the authority of a bishop.—**Diocesan**, di-os'es-an or di'ō-sē-san, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.—*n.* A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

Diodon, di'o-don, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A name of certain fishes having each jaw appearing as a single bony piece, some of them covered with prickles, and capable of inflating themselves.

Diœcious, **Diœcian**, di-ē'shus, di-ē'shi-an, *a.* *Bot.* having stamens on one plant and pistils on another; *zool.* having the germ-cell or ovum produced by one individual (female), and the sperm-cell, or spermatozoid, by another (male).—**Diœciousness**, **Diœcism**, di-ē'shus-nes, di-ē'sizm, *n.* The character of being diœcious.

Diopside, di-op'sid, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *opsis*, a view, from being sometimes transparent.] A variety of augite, of a vitreous lustre and greenish or yellowish colour.

Dioptase, di-op'tās, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *optasō*, from *optomai*, to see.] Emerald copper ore, a translucent mineral of a beautiful green, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

Dioptric, **Dioptrical**, di-op'trik, di-op'tri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *dioptrikos*, from *dia*, through, and the root *op*, to see.] Pertaining to dioptrics, or to the passing of light through instruments or substances.—*Dioptric system*, the mode of illuminating lighthouses in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, sending its rays through a combination of lenses surrounding it.—**Dioptrics**, di-op'triks, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses.

Diorama, di-ō-ra'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *horama*, a view.] A scenic contrivance in which the scenes are viewed through a large aperture, partly by reflected and partly by transmitted light, the light and shade being produced by coloured screens or blinds.—**Dioramic**, di-ō-ram'ik, *a.* Pertaining to diorama.

Diorism,† di'ō-rizm, *n.* [Gr. *diorismos*—*dia*, through, and *horos*, a boundary.] Distinction; definition.—**Dioristic**,† **Dioristical**,† di-ō-ris'tik, di-ō-ris'ti-kal, *a.* Distinguishing; defining.

Diorite, di'o-rit, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *horos*, boundary, the stone being formed of distinct portions.] A tough crystalline trap-rock of a whitish colour, speckled with black or greenish black.

Dioxide, di-ok'sid, *n.* [Prefix *di*, double, and *oxide*.] An oxide consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen.

Dip, dip, *v.t.*—*dipped* or *dipt*, *dipping*. [A. Sax. *dippan*, *deppan*, to dip; Fris. *dippa*, D. *doopen*, G. *taufen*, to dip, to baptise; akin *deep*, *dive*.] To plunge or immerse in water or other liquid; to put into a fluid and withdraw; to lift with a ladle or other vessel: often with *out*; to baptise by immersion.—*v.i.* To plunge into a liquid and quickly emerge; to engage in a desultory way; to concern one self to some little extent (to *dip* into a subject); to read passages here and there (to *dip* into a volume); to sink, as below the horizon; *geol.* to incline or slope.—*n.* An immersion in any liquid; a plunge; a bath; a candle made by dipping the wick in tallow; inclination or slope.—*Dip of the needle*, the angle which the magnetic needle makes with the plane of the horizon.—*The dip of strata*, in *geol.* the inclination or angle at which strata slope or dip downwards into the earth.—**Dipper**, dip'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dips; one of a sect of American Baptists; a name given to the water-ousel.

Dipetalous, di-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *petalon*, a petal.] Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled.

Diphtheria, dif-thē'ri-a, *n.* [Gr. *diphthera*, a membrane.] An epidemic inflammatory disease of the air-passages, and especially of the throat, characterized by the formation of a false membrane.—**Diphtheritic**, dif-the-rit'ik, *a.* Connected with, relating to, or formed by diphtheria.

Diphthong, dif'thong or dip'thong, *n.* [Gr. *diphthongos*—*di*, twice, and *phthongos*, sound.] A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable (as in *bound*, *oil*).—**Diphthongal**, dif-thong'gal or dip-, *a.* Belonging to a diphthong.—**Diphthongally**, dif-thong'gal-li or dip-, *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.—**Diphthongation**, **Diphthongization**, dif-thong-gā'shon or dip-, dif'thong-gi-zā'shon or dip-, *n.* The formation of a diphthong; the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong.—**Diphthongize**, dif'thong-giz or dip'-, *v.t.* To form into a diphthong.

Diphycerc, **Diphycercal**, di'fi-sėrk, di-fi-sėr'kal, *a.* [Gr. *diphyēs*, of a double nature, and *kerkos*, a tail.] Applied to those fishes whose vertebral column extends into the upper lobe of the tail.

Diphyllous, di-fil'us, *a.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having two leaves, as a [illegible]lyx, &c.

Di[illegible]odont, di'fi-o-dont, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, [illegible]yō, to produce, and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.] One of that group of the mammalia which possess two successive sets of teeth—a deciduous or milk set, and a permanent set.

Diploe, dip'lō-ē, *n.* [Gr. *diploos*, double.] *Anat.* the soft medullary substance or porous part existing between the plates of the skull.

Diploma, di-plō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *diplōma*, a paper folded double, a license, from *diploō*, to fold, *diploos*, double.] A letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some power, privilege, or honour, as that given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees, to physicians who are licensed to practise their profession, and the like.—*v.t.* To furnish with a diploma; to fortify by a diploma.—**Diplomacy**, di-plō'ma-si, *n.* The science or art of conducting negotiations, arranging treaties, &c., between nations; the forms of international negotiations; dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management or manœuvring with the view of securing advantages.—**Diplomat**, **Diplomate**, dip'lō-mat, dip'lō-māt, *n.* A diplomatist.—**Diplomatize**, di-plō'ma-tīz, *v.t.* To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma.—**Diplomatic**, **Diplomatical**, dip-lō-mat'ik, dip-lō-mat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to diplomacy, or to the management of any negotiations; skilful in gaining one's ends by tact and cleverness; conferred by diploma; relating to diplomatics.—**Diplomatically**, dip-lō-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a diplomatic manner; artfully.—**Diplomatics**, dip-lō-mat'iks, *n.* The science of deciphering old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, date, &c.; paleography.—**Diplomatism**, di-plō'ma-tizm, *n.* Diplomacy.—**Diplomatist**, di-plō'ma-tist, *n.* A person skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.

Diplopia, **Diplopy**, di-plō'pi-a, dip'lo-pi, *n.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *ōpe*, the eye.] A disease of the eye, in which the patient sees an object double or even triple.

Dipper, **Dipping**. Dir.

Diprismatic, di-priz-mat'ik, *a.* [Prefix *di*, twice, and *prismatic*.] Doubly prismatic.

Diprotodon, di-prō'to-don, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, *protos*, first, and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.] An extinct gigantic marsupial mammal, found in the pleistocene or recent beds of Australia.

Dipsomania, dip-sō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*, madness.] That morbid condition to which habitual drunkards of a nervous and sanguine temperament are liable to reduce themselves, and in which they manifest an uncontrollable craving for stimulants.—**Dipsomaniac**, dip-sō-mā'ni-ak, *n.* A victim of dipsomania.—**Dipsomaniacal**, dip-sō-mā'ni-a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to dipsomania.

Dipteral, dip'tėr-al, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *pteron*, a wing.] *Bot.* having two wings only; dipterous; *arch.* a term applied to a temple having a double row of

columns on each of its flanks.—*n. Arch.* a dipteral temple.—**Dipteran**, dip'tér-an, *n.* A dipterous insect.—**Dipterous**, dip'tér-us, *a. Entom.* having two wings; *bot.* a term applied to seeds which have their margins prolonged in the form of wings.

Diptych, dip'tik, *n.* [Gr. *diptychos—di*, double, and *ptysso*, to fold.] Anciently a kind of register or list as of magistrates or bishops, consisting usually of two leaves folded; a design, as a painting or carved work, on two folding compartments or tablets.

Dire, dir, *a.* [L. *dirus*, terrible.] Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.—**Direful**, dir'ful, *a.* Same as *Dire.*—**Direfully**, dir'ful-li, *adv.* In a direful manner.—**Direfulness**, dir'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being direful.—**Direly**, dir'li, *adv.* In a dire manner.—**Direness**, dir'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dire. [*Shak.*]

Direct, di-rekt', *a.* [L. *dirigo, directum*, to set in a straight line, to direct—*di* for *dis*, intens., and *rego, rectum*, to make straight. RIGHT, REGENT.] Straight; right: opposite to *crooked, circuitous, winding, oblique; astron.* appearing to move from west to east: opposite to *retrograde;* in the line of father and son: opposed to *collateral;* straightforward; open; ingenuous; plain; not ambiguous.—*v.t.* To point or aim in a straight line toward something; to make to act, or work, towards a certain end or object; to show the right road or course to; to prescribe a course to; to regulate, guide, lead, govern, to order or instruct; to prescribe to; to inscribe (a letter) with the address.—*v.i.* To act as a guide; to point out a course.—*n. Mus.* the sign 𝄆 placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave.—**Direction**, di-rek'shon, *n.* The act of directing; the course or line in which anything is directed; a being directed towards a particular end; the line in which a body moves, or to which its position is referred; course; the act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence; instruction in what manner to proceed; order; behest; the address on a letter, parcel, &c.; a body or board of directors; directorate.—**Directive**, di-rek'tiv, *a.* Having the power of directing.—**Directly**, di-rekt'li, *adv.* In a direct manner; in a straight line or course; straightway; immediately; instantly; soon; without delay; openly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity.—**Directness**, di-rekt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being direct.—**Director**, di-rek'tér, *n.* One who or that which directs; one who superintends, governs, or manages; specifically, one of a body appointed to direct, control, or superintend the affairs of a company.—**Directorate**, di-rek'tér-at, *n.* The office of a director; a body of directors.—**Directorship**, di-rek'tér-ship, *n.* The condition or office of a director.—**Directory**, di-rek'to-ri, *n.* A rule to direct; a book containing directions for public worship or religious services; a book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, &c., with their places of business and abode; board of directors; directorate.—**Directress**, di-rek'tres, *n.* A female who directs or manages.—**Directrix**, di-rek'triks, *n.* A directress; *geom.* a straight line of importance in the doctrine of conic sections.

Direful. Under DIRE.

Dirge, dérj, *n.* [A contraction of L. *dirige* ('direct,' imperative of *dirigere*, to direct), the first word in a psalm or hymn formerly sung at funerals.] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning.

Dirigible, di'ri-ji-bl, *a.* That may be directed, turned, or guided in any direction.

Dirk, dérk, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A kind of dagger or poniard; a dagger worn as essential to complete the Highland costume.—*v.t.* to poniard; to stab.

Dirt, dert, *n.* [Icel. *drit*, dirt, excrement, *drita*, Sc. *drite*, A. Sax. (*ge*)*dritan*, to go to stool.] Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, mire, dust; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean; a gold-miner's name for the material, as earth, gravel, &c., put into his cradle to be washed.—*v.t.* To soil; to dirty.—**Dirtily**, der'ti-li, *adv.* In a dirty manner; nastily; filthily; meanly; sordidly.—**Dirtiness**, der'ti-nes, *n.* The condition of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness.—**Dirty**, der'ti, *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; impure; turbid; mean; base; despicable; sleety, rainy, or sloppy (weather).—*v.t.*—*dirtied, dirtying.* To defile; to make dirty or filthy; to soil.—**Dirt-bed**, *n. Geol.* a bed or layer of mould with the remains of trees and plants, found especially in working the freestone in the oolite formation of Portland.—**Dirt-pie**, *n.* Clay moulded by children in the form of a pie.

Disable, dis-ā'bl, *v.t.*—*disabled, disabling.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *able.*] To render unable; to deprive of competent strength or power, physical or mental; to injure so as to be no longer fit for duty or service; to deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources; to impair; to deprive of legal qualifications; to incapacitate; to render incapable.—**Disability**, dis-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being disabled or unable; weakness; impotence; incapacity; inability; want of legal qualifications.—**Disablement**, dis-ā'bl-ment, *n.* The act of disabling; disability.

Disabuse, dis-a-būz', *v.t.*—*disabused, disabusing.* [Fr. *désabuser*, to disabuse.] To free from mistaken or erroneous notions or beliefs; to undeceive; to set right.

Disaccustom, dis-ak-kus'tum, *v.t.* To destroy the force of habit in by disuse; to render unaccustomed.

Disadvantage, dis-ad-van'taj, *n.* Absence or deprivation of advantage; that which prevents success or renders it difficult; any unfavourable circumstance or state; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; loss; injury; harm; damage.—**Disadvantageous**, dis-ad'van-tā'jus, *a.* Attended with disadvantage; unfavourable to success or prosperity; prejudicial.—**Disadvantageously**, dis-ad'van-tā"jus-li, *adv.* In a disadvantageous manner.—**Disadvantageousness**, dis-ad'van-tā"jus-nes, *n.*

Disaffect, dis-af-fekt', *v.t.* To alienate the affection of; to make less friendly or faithful, as to a person, party, or cause; to make discontented or unfriendly.—**Disaffected**, dis-af-fek'ted, *p.* and *a.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favour or support; unfriendly; hostile to the governing power.—**Disaffectedly**, dis-af-fek'ted-li, *adv.* In a disaffected manner.—**Disaffectedness**, dis-af-fek'ted-nes, *n.* The quality of being disaffected.—**Disaffection**, dis-af-fek'shon, *n.* Alienation of affection, attachment, or good-will; disloyalty.

Disaffirm, dis-af-férm', *v.t.* To deny; to contradict; to annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

Disafforest, dis-af-for'est, *v.t.* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

Disagree, dis-a-gré', *v.i.*—*disagreed, disagreeing.* To be not accordant or coincident; to be not exactly similar; to differ; to be of an opposite or different opinion; to be unsuitable to the stomach; to be in opposition; not to accord or harmonize; to become unfriendly; to quarrel.—**Disagreeable**, dis-a-gré'a-bl, *a.* The reverse of agreeable; unpleasing; offensive to the mind or to the senses; repugnant; obnoxious.—**Disagreeableness**, dis-a-gré'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable.—**Disagreeably**, dis-a-gré'a-bli, *adv.* In a disagreeable manner; unpleasantly.—**Disagreement**, dis-a-gré'ment, *n.* Want of agreement; difference, as of form or character; difference of opinion or sentiments; a falling out; a quarrel; discord.

Disallow, dis-al-lou', *v.t.* To refuse permission or sanction for; not to grant; not to authorise; to disapprove of; to reject, as being illegal, unnecessary, unauthorized, and the like.—**Disallowable**, dis-al-lou'a-bl, *a.* Not allowable; not to be permitted.—**Disallowance**, dis-al-lou'ans, *n.* Disapprobation; refusal; prohibition; rejection.

Disanimate, dis-an'i-māt, *v.t.* To discourage; to dishearten.

Disannul, dis-an-nul', *v.t.* To make void; to annul; to deprive of force or authority; to cancel. [*Shak.*]—**Disannulment**, dis-an-nul'ment, *n.* Annulment.

Disapparel, dis-ap-par'el, *v.t.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment.

Disappear, dis-ap-pér', *v.i.* To cease to appear or to be perceived; to vanish from the sight; to go away or out of sight; to cease, or seem to cease, to be or exist.—**Disappearance**, dis-ap-pē'rans, *n.* Act of disappearing; removal from sight.

Disappoint, dis-ap-point', *v.t.* [Fr. *désappointer*, originally to remove from an appointment or office.] To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was hoped or expected (*disappointed* of the expected legacy).—**Disappointed**, dis-ap-poin'ted, *p.* and *a.* Having suffered disappointment; balked; unprepared (*Shak.*).—**Disappointedly**, dis-ap-poin'ted-li, *adv.* With a feeling of disappointment.—**Disappointment**, dis-ap-point'ment, *n.* The act of disappointing or feeling of being disappointed; defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention.

Disapprobation, dis-ap'rō-bā"shon, *n.* The reverse of approbation; disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.—**Disapprove**, dis-a-prov', *v.t.*—*disapproved, disapproving.* To censure; to regard as wrong or objectionable.—*v.i.* To express or feel disapproval: with *of* before the object.—**Disapproval**, dis-a-prō'val, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.—**Disapprovingly**, dis-a-prō'ving-li, *adv.* In a disapproving manner.

Disarm, dis-ärm', *v.t.* To take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority; to reduce to a peace footing, as an army or navy; to deprive of means of attack or defence, or of annoyance, or power to terrify; to render harmless.—*v.i.* To lay down arms; to disband armed forces.—**Disarmament**, dis-är'ma-ment, *n.* Act of disarming.

Disarrange, dis-a-rānj', *v.t.* To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of.—**Disarrangement**, dis-a-rānj'ment, *n.* The act of disarranging; disorder.

Disarray, dis-a-rā', *v.t.* To undress; to divest of clothes; to throw into disorder.—*n.* Disorder; confusion; disordered dress.

Disaster, dis-as'tér, *n.* [Fr. *désastre—dis*, and L. *astrum*, a star; a word of astrological origin. Compare the adj. *disastrous* with *ill-starred.*] Any unfortunate event, especially a great and sudden misfortune; mishap; calamity; adversity; reverse.—**Disastrous**, dis-as'trus, *a.* Occasioning or accompanied by disaster; calamitous.—**Disastrously**, dis-as'trus-li, *adv.* In a disastrous manner.—**Disastrousness**, dis-as'trus-nes, *n.*

Disavow, dis-a-vou', *v.t.* To deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; to disown; to repudiate; to deny.—**Disavowal**, dis-a-vou'al, *n.* Denial; repudiation.—**Disavower**, dis-a-vou'ér, *n.* One who disavows.

Disband, dis-band', *v.t.* To dismiss from military service; to break up, as a band or body of men; to disperse.—*v.i.* To break up and retire from military service.—**Disbandment**, dis-band'ment, *n.* The act of disbanding.

Disbar, dis-bär', *v.t.*—*disbarred, disbarring.* To expel from being a member of the bar; to remove from the list of barristers.

Disbelief, dis-be-lēf', *n.* Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief; unbelief; infidelity; scepticism.—**Disbelieve**, dis-be-lēv', *v.t.*—*disbelieved, disbelieving.* To refuse belief to; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit.—*v.i.* To deny the truth of any position; to refuse to believe.—**Disbeliever**, dis-be-lē'vér, *n.* One who disbelieves or refuses belief; an unbeliever.

Disburden, dis-bér'den, *v.t.* To remove a burden from; to lay off or aside as oppressive; to get rid of.

Disburse, dis-bérs', *v.t.*—*disbursed, disbursing.* [O.Fr. *desbourser*—prefix *dis*, and L.L. *bursa*, a purse. PURSE.] To pay out,

as money; to spend or lay out; to expend. —**Disbursement**, dis-bèrs'ment, *n.* The act of disbursing; a sum paid out.—**Disburser**, dis-bèr'sèr, *n.* One who disburses.

Disburthen, dis-bèr'then, *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Disburden.*

Disc, Disk, disk, *n.* [L. *discus*, a quoit. DISH, DESK.] A kind of ancient quoit; any flat circular plate or surface, as of a piece of metal, the face of the sun, moon, or a planet as it appears to our sight, &c.; *bot.* the whole surface of a leaf; also, the central part of a radiate compound flower, the part surrounded by what is called the ray.—**Disciform**, dis'si-form, *a.* Having the form or shape of a disc.—**Discoid, Discous**, dis'koid, dis'kus, *a.* Shaped like a disc; resembling a disc.

Discard, dis-kärd', *v.t.* and *i.* To throw out of the hand such cards as are not played in the course of the game; to dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off.

Discern, dis-zèrn', *v.t.* [L. *discerno—dis*, and *cerno*, to separate or distinguish, akin to Gr. *krinō*, to judge (whence *critic*); Skr. *kri*, to separate. CRIME.] To perceive or note as being different; to discriminate by the eye or the intellect; to distinguish or mark as being distinct; to discover by the eye; to see.—*v.i.* To see or understand differences; to make distinction; to have clearness of mental vision.—**Discerner**, dis-zèr'nèr, *n.* One who discerns; a clear-sighted observer; one who knows and judges; one who has the power of distinguishing.—**Discernible, Discernable**, dis-zèr'ni-bl, dis-zèr'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being discerned; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; distinguishable.—**Discernibleness**, dis-zèr'ni-bl-nes, *n.*—**Discernibly**, dis-zèr'ni-bli, *adv.* So as to be discerned.—**Discerning**, dis-zèr'ning, *p.* and *a.* Having power to discern; capable of discriminating, knowing, and judging; sharp-sighted; acute.—**Discerningly**, dis-zèr'ning-li, *adv.* In a discerning manner.—**Discernment**, dis-zèrn'ment, *n.* The act of discerning; the power or faculty of discerning by the mind; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations; penetration.

Discharge, dis-chärj', *v.t.—discharged, discharging.* To unload (a ship); to take out (a cargo); to free from any load or burden; to free of the missile with which anything is charged or loaded; to fire off; to let fly; to shoot; to emit or send out; to give vent to, *lit.* or *fig.*; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing; to pay (a debt); to free from an obligation, duty, or labour; to relieve (to *discharge* a person from a task); to clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free; to perform or execute (a duty or office); to divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service (a servant, a soldier, a jury); to release; to liberate from confinement.—*v.i.* To get rid of or let out a charge or contents.—*n.* The act of discharging, unloading, or freeing from a charge; a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out; emission; that which is thrown out; matter emitted; dismissal from office or service; release from obligation, debt, or penalty; absolution from a crime or accusation; ransom; price paid for deliverance; performance; execution, as of an office, trust, or duty; liberation; release from confinement; payment of a debt; a written acknowledgment of payment; a substance used in calico-printing to remove colour, and so form a pattern. —**Discharger**, dis-chär'jèr, *n.* One who or that which discharges.

Disciform. Under DISC.

Disciple, dis-si'pl, *n.* [F. *disciple*, from *disco*, to learn.] One who receives instruction from another; a learner; a scholar; a pupil; a follower; an adherent.—**Discipleship**, dis-si'pl-ship, *n.* The state of being a disciple.

Discipline, dis'si-plin, *n.* [L. *disciplina*, from *discipulus*, a disciple, from *disco*, to learn.] Training; education; instruction and the government of conduct or practice; the training to act in accordance with rules; drill; method of regulating principles and practice; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; instruction by means of misfortune, suffering, and the like; correction; chastisement.—*v.t.—disciplined, disciplining.* To subject to discipline; to apply discipline to; to train; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; to drill; to correct, chastise, punish.—**Disciplinar**, dis'si-plin-èr, *n.* One who disciplines.—**Disciplinable**, dis'si-plin-a-bl, *a.* Capable of instruction and improvement in learning; capable of being made matter of discipline; subject or liable to discipline.—**Disciplinableness**, dis'si-plin-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Disciplinarian**, dis'si-pli-nä''ri-an, *n.* One who disciplines; one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvres; one who enforces rigid discipline; a martinet.—*a.* Pertaining to discipline.—**Disciplinary**, dis'si-pli-na-ri, *a.* Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline; promoting discipline.

Disclaim, dis-klām', *v.t.* To deny or relinquish all claim to; to reject as not belonging to one's self; to renounce; to deny responsibility for or approval of; to disavow; to disown.—**Disclaimer**, dis-klā'mèr, *n.* A person who disclaims; an act of disclaiming; abnegation of pretensions or claims; *law*, a renunciation, abandonment, or giving up of a claim.

Disclose, dis-klōz', *v.t.—disclosed, disclosing.* To uncover and lay open to the view; to cause to appear; to allow to be seen; to bring to light; to make known, reveal, tell, utter.—**Discloser**, dis-klō'zèr, *n.* One who discloses.—**Disclosure**, dis-klō'zhūr, *n.* The act of disclosing; exhibition; the act of making known or revealing; utterance of what was secret; a telling; that which is disclosed or made known.

Discoid. Under DISC.

Discolour, dis-kul'èr, *v.t.* To alter the hue or colour of; to change to a different colour or shade; to stain; to tinge.—**Discoloration**, dis-kul'èr-ä''shon, *n.* The act of discolouring; alteration of colour; a discoloured spot or marking.

Discomfit, dis-kum'fit, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *desconfire, desconfit*—L. *dis*, priv., and *conficere*, to achieve. COMFIT.] To rout, defeat, or scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish; to disconcert, foil, or frustrate the plans of.—*n.* A defeat; an overthrow. [*Mil.*] —**Discomfiture**, dis-kum'fi-tūr, *n.* Rout; defeat; overthrow; frustration; disappointment.

Discomfort, dis-kum'fèrt, *n.* Absence or opposite of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain, annoyance, or inquietude.—*v.t.* To disturb the peace or happiness of; to make uneasy; to pain.—**Discomfortable**,† dis-kum'fèr-ta-bl, *a.* Wanting in comfort; uncomfortable.

Discommend,†dis-kom-mend'.*v.t.* To blame; to censure; to expose to censure or bad feeling.

Discommode, dis-kom-mōd', *v.t.—discommoded, discommoding.* To put to inconvenience; to incommode.

Discommon, dis-kom'on, *v.t.* To make to cease to be common land; to deprive of the right of a common.

Discompose,dis-kom-pōz',*v.t.—discomposed, discomposing.* To disorder, disturb, or disarrange; to disturb the peace and quietness of; to agitate, ruffle, fret, or vex.—**Discomposure**, dis-kom-pō'zhūr, *n.* The state of being discomposed; a certain agitation or perturbation of mind.

Disconcert, dis-kon-sèrt', *v.t.* To throw into disorder or confusion; to undo, as a concerted scheme or plan; to defeat; to frustrate; to discompose or disturb the self-possession of, to confuse.—**Disconcertion**, dis-kon-sèr'shon, *n.* The act of disconcerting; the state of being disconcerted.

Disconformable, dis-kon-for'ma-bl, *a.* Not conformable.—**Disconformity**, dis-kon-for'mi-ti, *n.* Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

Discongruity, dis-kon-grō'i-ti, *n.* Want of congruity; incongruity.

Disconnect, dis-kon-nekt', *v.t.* To separate or sever the connection between; to disunite; to detach.—**Disconnection**, dis-kon-nek'shon, *n.* The act of disconnecting; separation; want of union.

Disconsolate, dis-kon'sō-lāt, *a.* [L. *dis*, priv., and *consolatus*, pp. of *consolor*, to console, to be consoled. CONSOLE.] Destitute of consolation; hopeless; sad; dejected; melancholy; cheerless; saddening; gloomy.—**Disconsolately**, dis-kon'sō-lāt-li, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.—**Disconsolateness**, dis-kon'sō-lāt-nes, *n.*

Discontent, dis-kon-tent', *n.* Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction; one who is discontented; a malcontent (*Shak.*).—*a.*‡ Uneasy; dissatisfied.—*v.t.* To make dissatisfied.—**Discontented**, dis-kon-ten'ted, *a.* Not contented; dissatisfied; not pleased with one's circumstances; given to grumble.—**Discontentedly**, dis-kon-ten'ted-li, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.—**Discontentedness**, dis-kon-ten'ted-nes, *n.* The state of being discontented; dissatisfaction.—**Discontentment**,dis-kon-tent'ment, *n.* The state of being discontented; discontent.

Discontinue, dis-kon-tin'ū, *v.t.—discontinued, discontinuing.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *continue*.] To continue no longer; to leave off or break off; to give up, cease from, or abandon; to stop; to put an end to.—*v.i.* To cease; to stop.—**Discontinuable**, dis-kon-tin'ū-a-bl, *a.* That may be discontinued.—**Discontinuance**, dis-kon-tin'ū-ans, *n.* Want of continuance; a breaking off; cessation; intermission; interruption.—**Discontinuation**, dis-kon-tin'ū-ä''shon, *n.* Discontinuance.—**Discontinuity**, dis-kon'ti-nū''i-ti, *n.* Want of continuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts; want of cohesion.—**Discontinuous**, dis-kon-tin'ū-us, *a.* Broken off; interrupted.

Discophora, dis-kof'o-ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. *diskos*, a disc, and *phero*, to carry.] A group of animals, comprising most of the organisms known as sea-jellies, jelly-fishes, or sea-nettles.

Discord, dis'kord, *n.* [Fr. *discorde*, L. *discordia*, disagreement, from *discors*, discordant—*dis*, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart, as in *concord*, *accord*, *cordial*.] Want of concord or agreement; opposition of opinions; difference of qualities; disagreement; variance; contention; strife; *mus.* a union of sounds disagreeable or grating to the ear; dissonance; each of the *two* sounds forming a dissonance.—*v.i.* (dis-kord'). To disagree; to be out of harmony or concord; to clash.—**Discordance, Discordancy**, dis-kor'dans, dis-kor'dan-si, *n.* Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.—**Discordant**, dis-kor'dant, *a.* Disagreeing; incongruous; being at variance; dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant; harsh; jarring.—**Discordantly**, dis-kor'dant-li, *adv.* In a discordant manner.

Discount, dis'kount, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *count*; O.Fr. *descompte*.] A certain sum deducted from the credit price of goods sold on account of prompt payment, or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time; a charge made to cover the interest of money advanced on a bill or other document not presently due; the act of discounting.—*At a discount*, below par; hence, in low esteem; in disfavour.—*v.t.* (dis-kount'). To lend or advance the amount of (a bill or similar document), deducting the interest or other rate per cent from the principal; to leave out of account or disregard; to estimate or take into account beforehand; to enjoy or suffer by anticipation.—**Discountable**, dis-koun'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being discounted.—**Discounter**, dis'koun-tèr, *n.* One who discounts bills, &c.

Discountenance, dis-koun'te-nans, *v.t.* To put out of countenance; to put to shame; to abash; to set one's countenance against; to discourage, check, or restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, cold treatment, &c. —*n.* Cold treatment; disapprobation.—**—countenancer**, dis-koun'te-nan-sèr, *n.* One who discountenances.

Discourage, dis-kur'āj, *v.t.—discouraged,*

discouraging. To check the courage of; to dishearten; to deprive of self-confidence; to attempt to repress or prevent by pointing out difficulties, &c.; to dissuade.—**Discouragement**, dis-kur'ăj-ment, *n.* The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; that which discourages or damps ardour or hope; the state of being discouraged.—**Discourager**, dis-kur'a-jer, *n.* One who or that which discourages.—**Discouraging**, dis-kur'ă-jing, *a.* Tending to discourage or dishearten; disheartening.—**Discouragingly**, dis-kur'ă-jing-li, *adv.* In a discouraging manner.

Discourse, dis-kōrs', *n.* [Fr. *discours*, from L. *discursus*, a running about, a conversation, from *discurro*, to ramble—*dis*, and *curro*, to run. CURRENT.] A running over a subject in speech; hence, a talking together or discussing; conversation; talk; speech; a treatise; a dissertation; a homily, sermon, or other production.—*v.i.*—*discoursed*, *discoursing*. To communicate thoughts or ideas orally or in writing, especially in a formal manner; to hold forth; to expatiate; to converse.—*v.t.* To talk over or discuss; to utter or give forth.—**Discourser**, dis-kōr'ser, *n.* One who discourses.—**Discursive**, dis-kōr'siv, *a.* Having the character of discourse; conversable; communicative.

Discourteous, dis-kōr'tē-us, *a.* Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude.—**Discourteously**, dis-kōr'tē-us-li, *adv.* In a discourteous manner.—**Discourteousness**, dis-kōr'tē-us-nes, *n.*—**Discourtesy**, dis-kōr'te-si, *n.* Want of courtesy; incivility; rudeness of manner; act of disrespect.

Discous, *a.* Under DISC.

Discover, dis-kuv'er, *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *cover*; O.Fr. *descouvrir*.] To lay open to view; to disclose or reveal; to espy; to have the first sight of; to find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of; to detect. ∴ We *discover* what before existed, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist.—**Discoverable**, dis-kuv'er-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being discovered, brought to light, exposed, found out, or made known.—**Discoverer**, dis-kuv'er-er, *n.* One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something.—**Discovery**, dis-kuv'er-i, *n.* The act of discovering; a disclosing or bringing to light; a revealing or making known; a finding out or bringing for the first time to sight or knowledge; what is discovered or found out.

Discredit, dis-kred'it, *n.* Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem; disrepute; want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief.—*v.t.* To give no credit to; not to credit or believe; to deprive of credit or good reputation; to bring into some degree of disgrace or disrepute; to deprive of credibility.—**Discreditable**, dis-kred'i-ta-bl, *a.* Injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.—**Discreditably**, dis-kred'i-ta-bli, *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

Discreet, dis-kret', *a.* [Fr. *discret*, from L. *discretus*, pp. of *discerno*, to discern. DISCERN.] Wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best course or means; prudent in conduct; circumspect; cautious; heedful; guarded.—**Discreetly**, dis-kret'li, *adv.* In a discreet manner; prudently.—**Discreetness**, dis-kret'nes, *n.* The quality of being discreet.—**Discretion**, dis-kresh'on, *n.* [Fr. *discrétion*, L. *discretio*.] The quality or attribute of being discreet; discernment to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; prudence; sound judgment; circumspection; wariness; caution; liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment (to leave an affair to one's *discretion*, to surrender at *discretion*, that is without stipulating for terms).—**Discretionarily**, dis-kresh'on-a-ri-li, *adv.* At discretion; according to discretion.—**Discretionary**, dis-kresh'on-a-ri, *a.* Left to a person's own discretion or judgment; to be directed according to one's own discretion (*discretionary* powers).

Discrepance, **Discrepancy**, dis-krep'ans, dis-krep'an-si, *n.* [L. *discrepantia*, from *discrepo*, to give a different sound, to vary—*dis*, and *crepo*, to creak. CREPITATE.] A difference or inconsistency between facts, stories, theories, &c.; disagreement; divergence.—**Discrepant**, dis-krep'ant, *a.* Differing or diverging; not agreeing or according; disagreeing; dissimilar.

Discrete, dis'krēt, *a.* [L. *discretus*, separated, set apart. DISCREET.] Separate; distinct; disjunct; disjunctive.—*A discrete quantity*, quantity not continued in its parts, as any number, since a number consists of units.—**Discretive**, dis-kre'tiv, *a.* Disjunctive; denoting separation or opposition.

Discretion. Under DISCREET.

Discriminate, dis-krim'i-nāt, *v.t.*—*discriminated*, *discriminating*. [L. *discrimino*, *discriminatum*, to distinguish, from *discrimen*, difference—*dis*, asunder, and the root seen in *crimen*, accusation, *cerno*, to sift or separate. CRIME, DISCERN, DISCREET.] To distinguish from other things by observing differences; to perceive by a distinction; to discern; to separate; to select; to distinguish by some note or mark.—*v.i.* To make a difference or distinction; to observe or note a difference; to distinguish.—**Discriminately**, dis-krim'i-nāt-li, *adv.* With minute distinction; particularly.—**Discriminating**, dis-krim'i-nā-ting, *p.* and *a.* Serving to discriminate; distinguishing; distinctive; able to make nice distinctions.—**Discrimination**, dis-krim'i-nā"shon, *n.* The act of discriminating; the faculty of distinguishing or discriminating; penetration; discernment; the state of being discriminated or set apart.—**Discriminative**, dis-krim'i-nā-tiv, *a.* Discriminating or tending to discriminate; forming the mark of distinction or difference; characteristic.—**Discriminatively**, dis-krim'i-nā-tiv-li, *adv.* By discrimination.—**Discriminator**, dis-krim'i-nā-ter, *n.* One who discriminates.—**Discriminatory**, dis-krim'i-na-to-ri, *a.* Discriminative.

Discrown, dis-kroun', *v.t.* To deprive of a crown.

Discursive, dis-kēr'siv, *a.* [Fr. *discursif*, from L. *discursus*. DISCOURSE.] Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional; argumentative; reasoning; rational.—**Discursively**, dis-kēr'siv-li, *adv.* In a discursive manner.—**Discursiveness**, dis-kēr'siv-nes, *n.*

Discus, dis'kus, *n.* Disc.

Discuss, dis-kus', *v.t.* [L. *discutio*, *discussum*, to scatter, dissipate—*dis*, asunder, and *quatio*, to shake, as in *concussion*. QUASH.] To drive away, dissolve, or resolve (a tumour, &c.: a medical use); to agitate by argument; to examine by disputation; to reason on; to debate; to argue; to make an end of, by eating or drinking; to consume (colloq.).—**Discussable**, dis-kus'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being discussed or debated.—**Discusser**, dis-kus'er, *n.* One who discusses.—**Discussion**, dis-ku'shon, *n.* The act of discussing; debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth.—**Discussive**, dis-kus'iv, *a.* Having the power to discuss.—*n.* A medicine that discusses; a discutient.—**Discutient**, dis-ku'shent, *n.* A medicine or application which disperses a tumour or morbid matter.

Disdain, dis-dān', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *desdaigner*, Fr. *dédaigner*, from L. *dis*, priv., and *dignor*, to deem worthy, from *dignus*, worthy. DEIGN.] To deem or regard as worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn.—*n.* A feeling of contempt, mingled with indignation; the looking upon anything as beneath one; haughtiness; contempt; scorn.—**Disdainer**, dis-dā'ner, *n.* One who disdains.—**Disdainful**, dis-dān'ful, *a.* Full of or expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty.—**Disdainfully**, dis-dān'ful-li, *adv.* In a disdainful manner.—**Disdainfulness**, dis-dān'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of of being disdainful; haughty scorn.

Disease, di-zēz', *n.* Want or absence of ease]; uneasiness, distress, or discomfort]; any morbid state of the body, or of any particular organ or part of the body; ailment; distemper; malady; disorder; any morbid or depraved condition, moral, mental, social, political, &c.—**Diseased**, di-zēzd', *a.* Affected with disease; having the vital functions deranged; disordered; deranged; distempered; sick.—**Diseasedness**, di-zēzd-nes, *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state.

Disembark, dis-em-bärk', *v.t.* To remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore; to land.—*v.i.* To leave a ship and go on shore; to land.—**Disembarkation**, dis-em-bar-kā'shon, d em-bärk'ment, *n.* The act of disembarking.

Disembarrass, dis-em-bar'as, *v.t.* To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.—**Disembarrassment**, dis-em-bar'as-ment, *n.* The act of disembarrassing.

Disembitter, dis-em-bit'ér, *v.t.* To free from bitterness or acrimony.

Disembody, dis-em-bod'i, *v.t.* To divest of the body (a *disembodied* spirit=a ghost); to set free from the flesh; to disband (military).—**Disembodiment**, dis-em-bod'i-ment, *n.* The act of disembodying; the condition of being disembodied.

Disembogue, dis-em-bōg', *v.t.* and *i.*—*disembogued*, *disembouguing*. To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to discharge water into the ocean or a lake.—**Disembouchement**, dis-em-bōg'ment, *n.* Discharge of waters by a stream.

Disembowel, dis-em-bou'el, *v.t.*—*disembowelled*, *disembowelling*. To deprive of the bowels or of parts analogous to the bowels; to eviscerate; to gut.

Disenchant, dis-en-chant', *v.t.* To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or pleasing delusion.—**Disenchanter**, dis-en-chan'tér, *n.* One who or that which disenchants.—**Disenchantment**, dis-en-chant'ment, *n.* Act of disenchanting.

Disencumber, dis-en-kum'bér, *v.t.* To free from encumbrance, clogs, and impediments.—**Disencumbrance**, dis-en-kum'brans, *n.* Deliverance from encumbrance.

Disendow, dis-en-dou', *v.t.* To deprive of an endowment or endowments, as a church or other institution.—**Disendowment**, dis-en-dou'ment, *n.* The act of disendowing.

Disenfranchise, dis-en-fran'chiz, *v.t.* To disfranchise.

Disengage, dis-en-gāj', *v.t.*—*disengaged*, *disengaging*. To separate or set free from union or attachment; to detach; to disunite; to free; to disentangle; to extricate; to clear, as from difficulties or perplexities; to free, as from anything that occupies the attention; to set free by dissolving an engagement.—**Disengaged**, dis-en-gājd', p. and *a.* Being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.—**Disengagedness**, dis-en-gā'jed-nes, *n.*—**Disengagement**, dis-en-gāj'ment, *n.* The act or process of disengaging; the state of being disengaged; freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure.

Disennable, dis-en-nā'bl, *v.t.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to degrade.

Disenroll, dis-en-rōl', *v.t.* To erase from a roll or list.

Disentail, dis-en-tāl', *v.t.* To free from being entailed; to break the entail of.

Disentangle, dis-en-tang'gl, *v.t.* To free from entanglements; to unravel; to extricate from perplexity or complications; to disengage.—**Disentanglement**, dis-en-tang'gl-ment, *n.* Act of disentangling.

Disenthrall, dis-en-thral', *v.t.* To liberate from slavery bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.—**Disenthralment**, dis-en-thral'ment, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation.

Disenthrone, dis-en-thrōn', *v.t.* To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority. [*Mil.*]

Disentomb, dis-en-tōm', *v.t.* To take out of a tomb; to disinter.

Disestablish, dis-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* To cease to cease to be established; to withdraw (a church) from its connection with the state.—**Disestablishment**, dis-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* The act of disestablishing; the act of withdrawing a church from its connection with the state.

Disesteem, dis-es-tēm', n. Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.—v.t. To dislike in a moderate degree; to regard as unworthy of esteem.

Disfavour, dis-fā'vur, n. A feeling of some dislike or slight displeasure; unfavourable regard; disesteem; a state of being unacceptable, or not favoured, patronized, or befriended; a disobliging act.—v.t. To withdraw or withhold favour, friendship, or support from.

Disfigure, dis-fig'ūr, v.t.—*disfigured*, *disfiguring*. To mar the external figure of; to impair the shape or form of; to injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; to deface; to deform.—**Disfiguration**, dis-fig'ū-rā'shon, n. The act of disfiguring; disfigurement.—**Disfigurement**, dis-fig'ūr-ment, n. The act of disfiguring or state of being disfigured; that which disfigures.—**Disfigurer**, dis-fig'ū-rer, n. One who disfigures.

Disforest, dis-for'est, v.t. Same as *Disafforest*.

Disfranchise, dis-fran'chīz, v.t.—*disfranchised*, *disfranchising*. To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of any franchise, more especially of the right of voting in elections, &c.—**Disfranchisement**, dis-fran'chīs-ment, n. The act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised.

Disgorge, dis-gorj', v.t.—*disgorged*, *disgorging*. [O.Fr. *desgorger*, to vomit—*dis*, and *gorge*. GORGE.] To eject or discharge from, or as from, the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit; to belch; to discharge violently (a volcano *disgorges* lava); to yield up, as what has been taken wrongfully; to give up; to surrender.—v.i. To give up plunder or ill-gotten gains.—**Disgorgement**, dis-gorj'ment, n. The act of disgorging.

Disgrace, dis-grās', n. A state of being out of favour; disfavour; state of ignominy; dishonour; shame; infamy; cause of shame.—v.t.—*disgraced*, *disgracing*. To bring into disgrace; to put out of favour; to dismiss with dishonour; to treat ignominiously; to bring shame or reproach on; to humiliate or humble; to dishonour.—**Disgraceful**, dis-grās'ful, a. Entailing disgrace; shameful; infamous; dishonourable.—**Disgracefully**, dis-grās'ful-li, adv. In a disgraceful manner.—**Disgracefulness**, dis-grās'ful-nes, n. The state or quality of being disgraceful.—**Disgracer**, dis-grā'sér, n. One who disgraces.

Disguise, dis-gīz', v.t.—*disguised*, *disguising*. [O.Fr. *desguiser*, Fr. *déguiser*—prefix *dis*, and *guise*, way, fancy, manner. GUISE.] To conceal the ordinary guise or appearance of by an unusual habit or mask; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show, false language, or an artificial manner (anger, intentions, &c.); to change in manners or behaviour by the use of spirituous liquor; to intoxicate.—n. A counterfeit dress; a dress intended to conceal the identity of the person who wears it; a counterfeit show; artificial or assumed language or appearance intended to deceive.—**Disguisedly**, dis-gī'zed-li, adv. With disguise.—**Disguisedness**, dis-gī'zed-nes, n. The state of being disguised.—**Disguisement**, dis-gīz'ment, n. The act of disguising.—**Disguiser**, dis-gī'zér, n. One who disguises.

Disgust, dis-gust', n. [O.Fr. *desgoust*, Fr. *dégoût*, from L. *dis*, priv., and *gustus*, taste.] Aversion to the taste of food or drink; distaste; disrelish; nausea; aversion in the mind excited by something offensive in the manners, conduct, language, or opinions of others; loathing; repugnance; strong dislike.—v.t. To cause to feel disgust; to excite aversion in the stomach or; to offend the taste of; to stir up loathing or repugnance in.—**Disgustful**, dis-gust'ful, a. Exciting the feeling of disgust.—**Disgusting**, dis-gus'ting, a. Producing or causing disgust; nauseous; loathsome; nasty.—**Disgustingly**, dis-gus'ting-li, adv. In a disgusting manner.—**Disgustingness**, dis-gus'ting-nes, n. State of being disgusting.

Dish, dish, n. [A. Sax. *disc*, a dish; like D. *disch*, G. *tisch*, a table, from L. *discus*, Gr. *diskos*, a quoit or disc. DISC, DISCUS.] A broad open vessel made of various materials, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table; the meat or provisions served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food; the concavity of certain wheels, as those of vehicles.—v.t. To put in a dish after being cooked; to make (a wheel) concave in the centre; to damage, ruin, completely overthrow (slang).—**Dish-cloth**, **Dish-clout**, n. A cloth used for washing and wiping dishes.—**Dish-water**, n. Water in which dishes are washed.

Dishabille, dis'a-bil, n. Same as *Deshabille*.

Dishearten, dis-har'tn, v.t. To discourage; to deprive of courage; to depress the spirits of; to deject; to dispirit.

Dishevel, di-shev'el, v.t.—*dishevelled*, *dishevelling*. [O.Fr. *deschevesler*, Fr. *décheveler*, to put the hair out of order—*des* for *dis*, priv., and O.Fr. *chevel*, Fr. *cheveu*, hair, from L. *capillus*, the hair of the head.] To spread the locks or tresses of loosely and negligently; to suffer (the hair) to hang negligently and uncombed.

Dishonest, dis-on'est, a. Void of honesty, probity, or integrity; not honest; fraudulent; inclined or apt to deceive, cheat, pilfer, embezzle, or defraud; proceeding from or marked by fraud; knavish; unchaste.—**Dishonestly**, dis-on'est-li, adv. In a dishonest manner; fraudulently; knavishly.—**Dishonesty**, dis-on'es-ti, n. The opposite of honesty; want of probity or integrity; a disposition to cheat, pilfer, embezzle, or defraud; violation of trust; fraud; treachery; deviation from probity or integrity; unchastity or incontinence.

Dishonour, dis-on'ér, n. The opposite of honour; want of honour; disgrace; shame; anything that disgraces.—v.t. To disgrace; to bring shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen in reputation; to treat with indignity; to violate the chastity of; to debauch; to refuse or decline to accept or pay (a bill of exchange).—**Dishonourable**, dis-on'ér-a-bl, a. Shameful; disgraceful; base; bringing shame; staining the character and lessening reputation; unhonoured (*Shak.*).—**Dishonourableness**, dis-on'ér-a-bl-nes, n. Quality of being dishonourable.—**Dishonourably**, dis-on'ér-a-bli, adv. In a dishonourable manner.—**Dishonourer**, dis-on'ér-ér, n. One who dishonours or disgraces.

Dishorse, dis-hors', v.t. To dismount from horseback; to unhorse. [*Tenn.*]

Disillusionize, dis-il-lū'shon-īz, v.t. To free from illusion; to disenchant.

Disincline, dis-in-klīn', v.t. To excite slight aversion in; to make unwilling; to cause to hang back; to alienate.

Disincorporate, dis-in-kor'po-rāt, v.t. To deprive of corporate powers; to cause to cease from being incorporated.—**Disincorporation**, dis-in-kor'po-rā'shon, n. The act of so depriving.

Disinfect, dis-in-fekt', v.t. To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.—**Disinfectant**, dis-in-fek'tant, n. A substance that disinfects, or is used for destroying the power or means of propagating diseases which spread by infection or contagion.—**Disinfection**, dis-in-fek'shon, n. Purification from infecting matter.

Disingenuous, dis-in-jen'ū-us, a. Not ingenuous; not open, frank, and candid; meanly artful; insincere; sly; uncandid.—**Disingenuously**, dis-in-jen'ū-us-li, adv. In a disingenuous manner.—**Disingenuousness**, dis-in-jen'ū-us-nes, n. The state or quality of being disingenuous.

Disinherit, dis-in-her'it, v.t. To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of the right to an inheritance.—**Disinheritance**, **Disinheritance**, dis-in-her'i-tans, dis-in-her'i-sens, n. Act of disinheriting.

Disintegrate, dis-in'tē-grāt, v.t. [L. *dis*, priv., and *integer*, entire, whole.] To separate the component particles of; to reduce to powder or to fragments.—**Disintegrable**, dis-in'tē-gra-bl, a. Capable of being disintegrated.—**Disintegration**, dis-in'tē-grā'shon, n. The act of separating the component particles of a substance; the gradual wearing down of rocks by atmospheric influence.

Disinter, dis-in-ter', v.t.—*disinterred*, *disinterring*. To take out of a grave or out of the earth; to take out, as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view.—**Disinterment**, dis-in-ter'ment, n. The act of disinterring; exhumation.

Disinterested, dis-in'ter-es-ted, a. Free from self-interest; having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair; not influenced or dictated by private advantage; unselfish; uninterested.—**Disinterestedly**, dis-in'ter-es-ted-li, adv. In a disinterested manner.—**Disinterestedness**, dis-in'ter-es-ted-nes, n. The state or quality of being disinterested.

Disinthrall, **Disinthralment**, dis-in-thral', dis-in-thral'ment. DISENTHRALL.

Disjoin, dis-join', v.t. To part asunder; to disunite; to separate; to detach; to sunder.—v.i. To be separated; to part.—**Disjoint**, dis-joint', v.t. To separate, as parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to dislocate; to break the natural order and relations of; to put out of order; to derange; to render incoherent.—v.i. To fall in pieces.—**Disjointed**, dis-join'ted, a. Unconnected; incoherent; out of joint; out of order; ill-joined together.—**Disjointedness**, dis-join'ted-nes, n. State of being disjointed.—**Disjointly**, dis-joint'li, adv. In a disjointed manner or state.

Disjunct, dis-jungkt', a. [L. *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungo*—*dis*, and *jungo*, to join.] Disjoined; separated.—**Disjunction**, dis-jungk'shon, n. The act of disjoining; disunion; separation.—**Disjunctive**, dis-jungk'tiv, a. Tending to disjoin or separate; *gram.* marking separation or opposition, a term applied to a word or particle which unites words or sentences in construction, but differs in the sense (as *neither*, *nor*); *logic*, applied to a proposition in which the parts are opposed to each other by means of disjunctives.—n. *Gram.* a word that disjoins (as *or*, *nor*, *neither*); *logic*, a disjunctive proposition.—**Disjunctively**, dis-jungk'tiv-li, adv. In a disjunctive manner.

Disk, n. DISC.

Dislike, dis-lik', n. A feeling the opposite of liking; disinclination; aversion; distaste; antipathy; repugnance.—v.t.—*disliked*, *disliking*. To feel dislike towards; to regard with some aversion; to have a feeling against; to disrelish.—**Dislikable**, dis-lī'ka-bl, a. Worthy of, or liable to dislike; distasteful; disagreeable.

Dislimb, dis-lim', v.t. To tear the limbs from.

Dislink, dis-lingk', v.t. To unlink; to disjoin; to separate. [*Tenn.*]

Dislocate, dis'lō-kāt, v.t.—*dislocated*, *dislocating*. To displace; to shift from the original site; particularly, to put out of joint; to move (a bone) from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.—**Dislocation**, dis-lō-kā'shon, n. The act of dislocating; particularly, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation; *geol.* the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied.

Dislodge, dis-loj', v.t.—*dislodged*, *dislodging*. To drive from the fixed position or place occupied; to drive (enemies) from any place of hiding or defence, or from a position seized.—v.i. To go from a place of rest.—**Dislodgment**, dis-loj'ment, n. The act of dislodging.

Disloyal, dis-loi'al, a. Not loyal or true to allegiance; false to a sovereign or country; faithless; false; perfidious; treacherous; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love.—**Disloyally**, dis-loi'al-li, adv. In a disloyal manner.—**Disloyalty**, dis-loi'al-ti, n. The character of being disloyal; want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance; want of fidelity in love.

Dismal, dis'mal, a. [Etym. doubtful. According to one derivation, from L. *dies malus*, an evil day; according to another, from O.Fr. *dismal*, L. *decimalis*, decem, ten, referring to the day of paying tithes.] Dark, gloomy, or cheerless to look at; depressing; sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; calamitous; unfortunate; fright-

ful; horrible. — **Dismally**, dis'mal-li, *adv.* In a dismal manner. — **Dismalness**, dis'mal-nes, *n.* The state of being dismal; gloominess; horror.

Dismantle, dis-man'tl, *v.t.*—*dismantled*, *dismantling*. [O.Fr. *desmanteler*, *desmentiller*, lit. to deprive of cloak or mantle.] To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest; more generally, to deprive or strip (a thing) of furniture, equipments, fortifications, and the like.

Dismast, dis-mast', *v.t.* To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from.

Dismay, dis-mā', *v.t.* [Same word as Sp. and Pg. *desmayar*, to fall into a swoon, but no doubt directly from the French; from prefix *dis*, and O.H.G. *magan*, to be able (= E. *may*).] To deprive entirely of strength or firmness of mind; to discourage, with some feeling of dread or consternation; to confound; to daunt; to strike aghast. — *v.i.* To be daunted; to stand aghast. [*Shak.*]—*n.* A complete giving way of boldness or spirit; loss of courage together with consternation; a yielding to fear.

Disme, dēm, *n.* [O.Fr. DIME.] A tenth part; the number ten. [*Shak.*]

Dismember, dis-mem'bér, *v.t.* To divide limb from limb; to separate the members of; to mutilate; to sever and distribute the parts of; to divide into separate portions (a kingdom, &c.). — **Dismemberment**, dis-mem'bér-ment, *n.* The act of dismembering.

Dismiss, dis-mis', *v.t.* [From L. *dimitto*, *dimissum*, to dismiss—*di*, *dis*, and *mitto*, as in *admit*, *commit*, &c.] To send away; to permit to depart, implying authority in a person to retain or keep; to discard; to remove from office, service, or employment; *law*, to reject as unworthy of notice, or of being granted. — **Dismissal**, dis-mis'al, *n.* The act of dismissing; dismission; discharge; liberation; manumission. — **Dismission**, dis-mish'on, *n.* The act of dismissing or sending away; leave to depart; removal from office or employment; discharge; *law*, rejection of something as unworthy of notice or of being granted.

Dismount, dis-mount', *v.t.* To alight from a horse or other animal; to come or go down. — *v.t.* To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; to throw or remove (cannon or other artillery) from their carriages.

Disobedience, dis-ō-bē'di-ens, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid.—**Disobedient**, dis-ō-bē'di-ent, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; guilty of disobedience; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority. —**Disobediently**, dis-ō-bē'di-ent-li, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.—**Disobey**, dis-ō-bā', *v.t.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse obedience to; to transgress or violate an order or injunction.—*v.i.* To refuse obedience; to disregard orders.

Disoblige, dis-ō-blij', *v.t.* To offend by acting counter to the will or desires of; to offend by failing to oblige or do a friendly service to; to be unaccommodating to.—**Disobligement**, dis-ō-blij'ment, *n.* The act of disobliging.—**Disobliger**, dis-ō-blij'jér, *n.* One who disobliges.—**Disobliging**, dis-ō-blij'jing, *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating.—**Disobligingly**, dis-ō-blij'jing-li, *adv.* In a disobliging manner.—**Disobligingness**, dis-ō-blij'jing-nes, *n.*

Disorder, dis-or'dér, *n.* Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion; tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; disturbance or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; distemper; sickness; derangement. — *v.t.* To break the order of; to derange; to throw into confusion; to disturb or interrupt the natural functions of; to produce sickness or indisposition in; to disturb as regards the reason or judgment; to craze. — **Disordered**, dis-or'dérd, *p.* and *a.* Disorderly; irregular; deranged; crazed.—**Disorderliness**, dis-or'dér-li-nes, *n.* State of being disorderly. — **Disorderly**, dis-or'dér-li, *a.* Being without proper order; marked by disorder; confused; immethodical; irregular; tumultuous; unruly; violating law and good order. — *adv.* In a disorderly manner.

Disorganize, dis-or'ga-nīz, *v.t.* To disturb or destroy organic structure or connected system in; to throw out of regular system; to throw into confusion or disorder (a government, society, &c.). — **Disorganization**, dis-or'ga-nī-zā'shon, *n.* The act of disorganizing; the state of being disorganized. — **Disorganizer**, dis-or'ga-nī-zér, *n.* One who disorganizes.

Disown, dis-ōn', *v.t.* To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; to refuse to own; to deny; to repudiate (a child, a written work).

Disparage, dis-par'aj, *v.t.*—*disparaged*, *disparaging*. [O.Fr. *desparager*, to offer to a woman, or impose on her as husband, a man unfit or unworthy; to impose unworthy conditions—prefix *des* for *dis*, and *parage*, equality, from L. *par*, equal, whence also *peer*, *pair*.] To dishonour by a comparison with something of less value or excellence; to treat with detraction or in a depreciatory manner; to undervalue; to decry; to vilify; to lower in estimation. —**Disparagement**, dis-par'aj-ment, *n.* The act of disparaging; the act of undervaluing or depreciating; detraction; what lowers in value or esteem; disgrace; dishonour.—**Disparager**, dis-par'a-jér, *n.* One who disparages.—**Disparagingly**, dis-par'a-jing-li, *adv.* In a manner to disparage.

Disparate, dis'pa-rāt, *a.* [L. *disparatus*, pp. of *disparo*, to part, separate—*dis*, asunder, and *paro*, to prepare.] Unequal; unlike; dissimilar.—*n.* One of two or more things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

Disparity, dis-par'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *disparité*, from L. *dispar*, unequal—*dis*, and *par*, equal. DISPARAGE.] Inequality; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Dispart, dis-pärt', *v.t.* To divide into parts; to separate, sever, burst, rend. — *v.i.* To separate; to open; to cleave.—*n.* (dis'part). The difference between the semi-diameter of the base ring at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle.

Dispassionate, dis-pash'on-āt, *a.* Free from passion; calm; composed; unmoved by feelings; not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial.—**Dispassionately**, dis-pash'on-āt-li, *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly. — **Dispassioned**, dis-pash'ond, *a.* Free from passion.

Dispatch, dis-pach'. DESPATCH.

Dispauper, dis-pa'pér, *v.t.* To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support.—**Dispauperise**, dis-pa'pér-īz, *v.t.* To free from the state of pauperism; to free from paupers.

Dispeace, dis-pēs, *n.* Want of peace or quiet; dissension.

Dispel, dis-pel', *v.t.*—*dispelled*, *dispelling*. [L. *dispello*—*dis*, asunder, and *pello*, to drive, as in *compel*, *repel*, &c.] To scatter by force; to disperse; to dissipate; to drive away (clouds, doubts, fears, &c.).—*v.i.* To be dispersed; to disappear. — **Dispeller**, dis-pel'ér, *n.* One who or that which dispels.

Dispense, dis-pens', *v.t.*—*dispensed*, *dispensing*. [L. *dispenso*, to weigh out or pay, to manage, to act as steward—*dis*, distrib., and *penso*, freq. of *pendo*, to weigh, whence *pension*, *poise*, *expend*, *spend*.] To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute; to administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to grant dispensation to; to relieve, excuse, or set free from an obligation.—*v.i.* To bargain for, grant, or receive a dispensation; to compound.—*To dispense with*, to permit the neglect or omission of, as a ceremony, an oath, and the like; to give up or do without, as services, attendance, articles of dress, &c.—**Dispenser**, dis-pen'sér, *n.* One who or that which dispenses or distributes; one who administers. — **Dispensing**, dis-pen'sing, *a.* Granting dispensation; granting license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids; dealing out or distributing. — **Dispensable**, dis-pen'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being dispensed or administered; capable of being spared or dispensed with. — **Dispensableness**, dis-pen'sa-bl-nes, *n.* The capability of being dispensed with.—**Dispensary**, dis-pen'sa-ri, *n.* A shop in which medicines are compounded and sold; a house in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis. —**Dispensation**, dis-pen-sā'shon, *n.* The act of dispensing or dealing out; the distribution of good and evil in the divine government; system established by God settling the relations of man towards him as regards religion and morality (the Mosaic *dispensation*); the granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded. — **Dispensative**, dis-pen'sa-tiv, *a.* Granting dispensation. — **Dispensatively**, **Dispensatorily**, dis-pen'sa-tiv-li, dis-pen'sa-to-ri-li, *adv.* By dispensation.—**Dispensator**, dis-pen'sa-tér, *n.* [L.] A dispenser.—**Dispensatory**, dis-pen'sa-to-ri, *a.* Having power to grant dispensations.—*n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy; a pharmacopœia.

Dispeople, dis-pē'pl, *v.t.* To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants. — **Dispeopler**, dis-pē'plér, *n.* One who or that which dispeoples.

Dispermous, di-spér'mus, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* two-seeded; containing two seeds only.

Disperse, dis-pérs', *v.t.*—*dispersed*, *dispersing*. [Fr. *disperser*, L. *dispersus*, from *dispergo*—*di* for *dis*, distrib., and *spargo*, to scatter, whence also *sparse*.] To scatter; to cause to separate and go far apart; to dissipate; to cause to vanish. *Dissipate* is said of things that vanish or are not afterwards collected: *disperse* and *scatter* are applied to things which do not necessarily vanish, and which may again be brought together. — *v.i.* To scatter; to separate or move apart; to break up; to vanish, as fog or vapours.—**Dispersed**, dispérst', *p.* and *a.* Scattered.—**Dispersedly**, dis-pér'sed-li, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. — **Dispersedness**, dis-pér'sed-nes, *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.—**Disperser**, dis-pér'sér, *n.* One who disperses.—**Dispersion**, **Dispersal**, dis-pér'shon, dis-pér'sal, *n.* The act of dispersing or scattering; the state of being scattered or separated into remote parts; *optics*, the separation of the different coloured rays of a beam of light by means of a prism, prisms of different materials causing greater or less dispersion. — **Dispersive**, dis-pér'siv, *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate.

Dispirit, dis-pir'it, *v.t.* To depress the spirits of; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down. — **Dispirited**, dis-pir'i-ted, *p.* and *a.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; spiritless; tame. — **Dispiritedly**, dis-pir'i-ted-li, *adv.* Dejectedly.—**Dispiritedness**, dis-pir'i-ted-nes, *n.* Want of courage; depression of spirits.—**Dispritment**, dis-pir'it-ment, *n.* The act of dispiriting.

Displace, dis-plās', *v.t.*—*displaced*, *displacing*. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; to remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity.—**Displaceable**, dis-plā'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being displaced or removed.—**Displacement**, dis-plās'ment, *n.* The act of displacing; removal; the quantity of water displaced by a body floating at rest, as a ship.

Displant, dis-plant', *v.t.* To pluck up what is planted; to drive away or remove from residence; to strip of what is planted or settled.—**Displantation**, dis-plan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of displanting.

Display, dis-plā', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *desployer*, Fr. *déployer*—*des*, equal to L. *dis*, priv., and *ployer*, same as *plier*, from L. *plicare*, to fold, as in *deploy*, *employ*.] To spread before the view; to set in view ostentatiously; to show; to exhibit to the eyes or to the mind; to make manifest.—*v.t.* To

make a show or display.—*n.* An unfolding; an exhibition of anything to the view; ostentatious show; exhibition; parade.—**Displayer**, dis-plā'ér, *n.* One who or that which displays.

Displease, dis-plēz', *v.t.*—*displeased*, *displeasing*. To offend somewhat; to dissatisfy; to annoy; to make angry, usually in a slight degree; to excite aversion in; to be disagreeable to (the taste, the senses).—**Displeased**, dis-plēzd', *p.* and *a.* Not well-pleased; offended; annoyed (to be *displeased with* a person).—**Displeasedly**, dis-plē'zed-li, *adv.* In a displeased manner.—**Displeasedness**, dis-plē'zed-nes, *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness.—**Displeaser**, dis-plē'zér, *n.* One who displeases.—**Displeasing**, dis-plē'zing, *a.* Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; disagreeable.—**Displeasingness**, dis-plē'zing-nes, *n.*—**Displeasure**, dis-plezh'úr, *n.* The feeling of one who is displeased; dissatisfaction; anger; vexation; annoyance; that which displeases; offence.

Displode,† dis-plōd', *v.t.* and *i.*—*disploded*, *disploding*. [L. *displodo*—*dis*, asunder, and *plaudo*, to clap, beat.] To burst with a loud noise; to explode. [*Mil.*]

Dispondee, di-spon'dē, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *spondeo*.] *Pros.* a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

Dispone, dis-pōn', *v.t.*—*disponed*, *disponing*. [L. *dispono*, to dispose—*dis*, distrib., and *pono*, to place.] *Scots law*, to make over or convey (property) to another in a legal form.—**Disponee**, dis-pō-nē', *n.* *Scots law*, one to whom anything is disponed.—**Disponer**, dis-pō'nér, *n.* *Scots law*, one who disponed.

Disport, dis-pōrt', *n.* [O.Fr. *desport*, Fr. *déport*, properly diversion resorted to in order to divert the thoughts—prefix *dis*, and L. *porto*, to carry (whence *export*, &c.). *Sport* is an abbrev. of *disport*.] Play; sport; pastime.—*v.t.* To play; to sport.—**Disportment**, dis-pōrt'ment, *n.* Act of disporting; play.

Dispose, dis-pōz', *v.t.*—*disposed*, *disposing*. [Fr. *disposer*, to dispose, arrange—prefix *dis*, and *poser*, to place (E. *pose*). Compos.] To arrange, place out, or distribute; to set in a particular order; to apply to a particular end or purpose; to set the mind of in a particular frame; to incline.—*v.i.* To regulate, determine, or settle; to bargain or make terms (*Shak.*).—*To dispose of*, to part with; to alienate; to sell; to put into another's hand or power; to bestow; to do with, make use of, use, or employ (one's self, one's time, &c.); to put away or get rid of.—**Disposable**, dis-pōz'a-bl, *a.* Subject to disposal; free to be used or employed as occasion may require.—**Disposal**, dis-pōz'al, *n.* The act of disposing; a setting or arranging; power of ordering, arranging, or distributing; government; management; power or right of bestowing; the act of selling or parting with; alienation.—**Disposed**, dis-pōzd', *p.* and *a.* Inclined; minded.—**Disposer**, dis-pō'zér, *n.* One who or that which disposes.—**Disposition**, dis-pō-zish'on, *n.* [L. *dispositio*, arrangement.] The act of disposing or state of being disposed; manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged; order; method; distribution; arrangement; natural fitness or tendency; temper or natural constitution of the mind; inclination; propensity; *Scots law*, disposal or settlement of property or effects.—**Dispositional**, dis-pō-zish'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to disposition.—**Disposure**,† dis-pō'zhúr, *n.* Disposal; management; distribution; allotment.

Dispossess, dis-poz-zes', *v.t.* To put out of possession; to deprive of the occupancy or ownership; to dislodge; with *of* before the thing taken away.—**Dispossession**, dis-poz-zesh'on, *n.* The act of dispossessing.—**Dispossessor**, dis-poz-zes'ér, *n.* One who dispossesses.

Dispraise, dis-prāz', *n.* The opposite of praise; blame; censure.—*v.t.*—*dispraised*, *dispraising*. To blame; to censure.—**Dispraiser**, dis-prā'zér, *n.* One who dispraises.

Disprejudice, dis-prej'u-dis, *v.t.* To free from prejudice.

Disproof, dis-prōf', *n.* Under Disprove.

Disproportion, dis-prō-pōr'shon, *n.* Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed; want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality.—*v.t.* To violate due proportion or symmetry in.—**Disproportionable**, **Disproportional**, **Disproportionate**, dis-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl, dis-prō-pōr'shon-al, dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt, *a.* Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unequal; inadequate.—**Disproportionableness**, **Disproportionalness**, **Disproportionateness**, dis-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl-nes, dis-prō-pōr'shon-al-nes, dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-nes, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness in form, bulk, or value to something else.—**Disproportionably**, **Disproportionally**, **Disproportionately**, dis-prō-pōr'shon-ab-li, dis-prō-pōr'shon-al-li, dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-li, *adv.* With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value; inadequately; unequally.—**Disproportionality**, dis-prō-pōr'shon-al''i-ti, *n.* The state of being disproportional.

Disprove, dis-prōv', *v.t.*—*disproved*, *disproving*. To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to refute.—**Disprovable**, dis-prō'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted.—**Disproval**, dis-prō'val, *n.* Act of disproving; disproof.—**Disprover**, dis-prō'vér, *n.* One that disproves or confutes.—**Disproof**, dis-prōf', *n.* Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous.

Dispute, dis-pūt', *v.i.*—*disputed*, *disputing*. [L. *disputo*, to compute, to weigh, examine, investigate, discuss—*dis*, asunder, apart, and *puto*, to clean, prune, clear up, reckon. Computr.] To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercate; to wrangle; to contend in opposition to a competitor.—*v.t.* To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning; to controvert (an assertion, a claim, &c.); to call in question; to strive to maintain; to contest (to *dispute* every inch of ground).—*n.* Strife or contest in words or by arguments; a difference of opinion vigorously maintained; controversy in words; a wordy war; contention; strife; contest.—**Disputer**, dis-pū'tér, *n.* One who disputes or who is given to disputes.—**Disputable**, dis-pū'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible; disputatious (*Shak.*).—**Disputableness**, dis-pū'ta-bl-nes, *n.* State of being disputable.—**Disputant**, dis-pū-tant, *n.* One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a reasoner in opposition.—*a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.—**Disputation**, dis-pū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *disputatio*.] The act of disputing; controversy; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument.—**Disputatious**, **Disputative**, dis-pū-tā'shus, dis-pū'ta-tiv, *a.* Inclined to dispute; fond of arguing; characterised by disputes.—**Disputatiously**, dis-pū-tā'shus-li, *adv.* In a disputatious manner.—**Disputatiousness**, dis-pū-tā'shus-nes, *n.*

Disqualify, dis-kwol'i-fī, *v.t.*—*disqualified*, *disqualifying*. To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose (weakness *disqualifies* a person *for* labour); to deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to incapacitate.—**Disqualification**, dis-kwol'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of disqualifying; the state of being disqualified; disability; legal disability or incapacity; that which disqualifies or incapacitates.

Disquiet, dis-kwī'et, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; anxiety.—*v.t.* To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to disturb, harass, fret, or vex.—*a.* Unquiet; restless. [*Shak.*]—**Disquieter**, dis-kwī'e-tér, *n.* One who or that which disquiets.—**Disquietful**, dis-kwī'et-ful, *a.* Producing inquietude.—**Disquieting**, **Disquietive**, dis-kwī'e-ting, dis-kwī'e-tiv, *a.* Tending to disquiet; disturbing the mind.—**Disquietly**,† dis-kwī'et-li, *adv.* Unquietly; in a disquieting manner.—**Disquietude**, **Disquietness**, dis-kwī'e-tūd, dis-kwī'et-nes, *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disquiet.

Disquisition, dis-kwi-zish'on, *n.* [L. *disquisitio*, from *disquiro*, *disquisitum*, to investigate—*dis*, distrib., and *quæro*, *quæsitum*, to ask, whence *query*, *question*, *inquire*, &c.] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by discussion of the facts and circumstances bearing on it; an argumentative inquiry; a formal discussion or treatise on any matter; dissertation; essay.—**Disquisitive**, dis-kwiz'i-tiv, *a.* Relating to disquisition; fond of disquisition or investigation.—**Disquisitional**, **Disquisitionary**, **Disquisitory**, dis-kwi-zish'on-al, dis-kwi-zish'on-a-ri, dis-kwiz'i-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to disquisition; partaking of the nature of a disquisition.

Disregard, dis-rē-gārd', *n.* Want of regard, notice, or attention; neglect; slight.—*v.t.* To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to pay no heed to; to treat as unworthy of regard or notice.—**Disregarder**, dis-rē-gār'dér, *n.* One who disregards.—**Disregardful**, dis-rē-gārd'ful, *a.* Neglectful; heedless.—**Disregardfully**, dis-rē-gārd'ful-li, *adv.* Negligently; heedlessly.

Disrelish, dis-rel'ish, *n.* Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust; dislike of the mind; aversion; antipathy.—*v.t.* To dislike the taste of; to feel some disgust at.

Disrepair, dis-rē-pār', *n.* A state of being not in repair or good condition; state of requiring to be repaired.

Disreputable, dis-rep'ū-ta-bl, *a.* Not reputable; disgracing reputation; dishonourable; discreditable; low; mean.—**Disreputability**, dis-rep'ū-ta-bil''i-ti, *n.* The state of being disreputable.—**Disreputably**, dis-rep'ū-ta-bli, *adv.* In a disreputable manner.—**Disrepute**, dis-rē-pūt', *n.* Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonour.

Disrespect, dis-rē-spekt', *n.* Want of respect or reverence; incivility, irreverence, or rudeness; a slight or neglect.—*v.t.* To have no respect or esteem for; to show disrespect to.—**Disrespectability**, dis-rē-spek'ta-bil''i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being disrespectable.—**Disrespectable**, dis-rē-spek'ta-bl, *a.* Not respectable; unworthy of respect.—**Disrespectful**, dis-rē-spekt'ful, *a.* Wanting in respect; manifesting disrespect; irreverent; uncivil.—**Disrespectfully**, dis-rē-spekt'ful-li, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner.—**Disrespectfulness**, dis-rē-spekt'ful-nes, *n.*

Disrobe, dis-rōb', *v.t.*—*disrobed*, *disrobing*. To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress; to strip of covering; to uncover.

Disroot, dis-rūt', *v.t.* To tear up the roots of, or by the roots; to uproot.

Disrupt,† dis-rupt', *v.t.* [L. *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpo* (*dirumpo*), to break or burst asunder—*dis*, asunder, and *rumpo*, to burst, whence *rupture*, &c.] To tear or rive away; to rend; to sever; to break asunder.—**Disruption**, dis-rup'shon, *n.* [L. *disruptio*.] The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating; breach; rent; break-up; the rupture which took place in the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, resulting in the foundation of the Free Church.—**Disruptive**, dis-rup'tiv, *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, disruption; produced by or following on disruption.—**Disrupture**, dis-rup'túr, *n.* Disruption; a rending asunder.

Dissatisfaction, dis-sat'is-fak''shon, *n.* The feeling caused by want of satisfaction; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.—**Dissatisfactoriness**, dis-sat'is-fak''to-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being dissatisfactory.—**Dissatisfactory**, dis-sat'is-fak''to-ri, *a.* Causing dissatisfaction; giving discontent; mortifying; displeasing.—**Dissatisfied**, dis-sat'is-fīd, *p.* and *a.* Not satisfied; not pleased; discontented.—**Dissatisfy**, dis-sat'is-fī, *v.t.*—*dissatisfied*, *dissatisfying*. To fail to satisfy; to render discontented; to displease; to excite displeasure in by frustrating wishes or expectations.

Dissect, dis-sekt', *v.t.* [L. *dissecco*, *dissec-*

tum—dis, asunder, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut, whence *section*, *segment*, *intersect*, &c.] To divide (an animal body) with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints; to cut up (an animal or vegetable) for the purpose of examining the structure and character of the several parts, or to observe morbid affections; to anatomise; *fig.* to analyse for the purpose of criticism; to describe with minute accuracy.—**Dissectible**, dis-sek'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being dissected. —**Dissecting**, dis-sek'ting, *a.* Used in dissecting.—**Dissection**, dis-sek'shon, *n.* The act or art of dissecting or anatomising.—**Dissector**, dis-sek'tėr, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

Disseize, dis-sēz', *v.t.*—*disseized*, *disseizing*. [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *seize*; Fr. *dessaisir*, to dispossess.] *Law*, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizin or possession: with *of* before the thing.—**Disseizee**, dis-sē-zē', *n.* One who is disseized.—**Disseizin**, dis-sē'zin, *n.* The act of disseizing. —**Disseizor**, dis-sē-zor', *n.* One who dispossesses another.

Dissemble, dis-sem'bl, *v.t.*—*dissembled*, *dissembling*. [O.Fr. *dissembler* (Fr. *dissimuler*), from L. *dissimulo—dis*, and *simulo*, to make like, to simulate, from *similis*, like. ASSEMBLE, SIMILAR. *Dissimulate* is the same word.] To hide under an assumed manner; to conceal or disguise by a false outward show; to hide by false pretences (to *dissemble* love, hate, opinions, &c.).—*v.i.* To try to appear other than reality; to put on an assumed manner or outward show; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretence.—**Dissembler**, dis-sem'blėr, *n.* One who dissembles; one who conceals his real thoughts or feelings.

Disseminate, dis-sem'i-nāt, *v.t.*—*disseminated*, *disseminating*. [L. *dissemino*, *disseminatum*, to scatter seed—*dis*, and *semen*, seed.] To spread by diffusion or dispersion; to diffuse; to spread abroad among people; to cause to reach as many persons as possible (religious doctrines, knowledge, &c.).—**Dissemination**, dis-sem'i-nā"shon, *n.* The act of disseminating.—**Disseminative**, dis-sem'i-nā-tiv, *a.* Tending to disseminate or become disseminated.—**Disseminator**, dis-sem'i-nā-tėr, *n.* One who disseminates.

Dissent, dis-sent', *v.i.* [L. *dissentio*, to think otherwise, to dissent—*dis*, asunder, and *sentio*, to perceive, as in *consent*, *resent*, &c. SENSE.] To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner: with *from*; *eccles.* to differ from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.—*n.* Difference of opinion; disagreement; declaration of disagreement in opinion; *eccles.* separation from an established church.—**Dissension**, dis-sen'shon, *n.* [L. *dissensio.*] Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement producing warm debates or angry words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.—**Dissensious**, **Dissentious**, dis-sen'shus, *a.* Disposed to dissension or discord.—**Dissentaneous**, dis-sen-tā'nē-us, *a.* Disagreeing; inconsistent.—**Dissentation**,† dis-sen-tā'shon, *n.* Act of dissenting.—**Dissenter**, dis-sen'tėr, *n.* One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement; *eccles.* one who separates from the service and worship of any established church.—**Dissenterism**, dis-sen'tėr-izm, *n.* The spirit or the principles of dissent or dissenters.—**Dissentient**, dis-sen'shi-ent, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent; voting differently.—*n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.—**Dissenting**, dis-sen'ting, *p.* and *a.* Disagreeing in opinion; having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters.

Dissepiment, dis-sep'i-ment, *n.* [L. *dissepimentum—dis*, asunder, and *sepio*, to inclose, from *sepes*, a hedge.] A kind of small partition in certain hollow parts of animals and plants; one of the partitions in the ovary of some plants formed by the sides of cohering carpels.

Dissertation, dis-sėr-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *dissertatio*, from *disserto*, a freq. of *dissero*, to argue, discuss—*dis*, asunder, and *sero*, to join, from root of *series*.] A formal discourse, intended to illustrate or elucidate a subject; a written essay, treatise, or disquisition.—**Dissertational**, dis-sėr-tā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to dissertations; disquisitional.—**Dissertationist**, **Dissertator**, dis-sėr-tā'shon-ist, dis'sėr-tā-tėr, *n.* One who writes dissertations.

Disserve, dis-sėrv', *v.t.* To do the reverse of a service to; to do an injury or ill turn to.—*n.* An ill turn or injury; something done to one's injury.—**Disserviceable**, dis-sėr'vi-sa-bl, *a.* Injurious.

Dissever, dis-sev'ėr, *v.t.* To part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite. —**Disseverance**, **Disseverment**, dis-sev'ėr-ans, dis-sev'ėr-ment, *n.* The act of dissevering; separation.

Dissident, dis'si-dent, *a.* [L. *dissidens*, *dissidentis*, ppr. of *dissideo*, to disagree—*dis*, asunder, and *sedeo*, to sit; seen also in *supersede*, *sedentary*, *session*, &c.] Dissenting; specifically, dissenting from an established church.—*n.* One who dissents from others; a dissenter; one who separates from an established religion.—**Dissidence**, dis'si-dens, *n.* Disagreement; dissent; nonconformity.

Dissilience, dis-sil'i-ens, *n.* [L. *dissilio*, to leap asunder—*dis*, and *salio*, to leap, whence *salient*.] The act of leaping or starting asunder.—**Dissilient**, dis-sil'i-ent, *a.* Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant.

Dissimilar, dis-sim'i-lėr, *a.* Not similar; unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form.—**Dissimilarity**, dis-sim'i-lar"i-ti, *n.* Want of similarity; unlikeness; want of resemblance.—**Dissimilarly**, dis-sim'i-lėr-li, *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.—**Dissimilation**, dis-sim'i-lā-shon, *n.* The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different; *philol.* the change of a sound to another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other.—**Dissimilitude**, dis-si-mil'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *dissimilitudo.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Dissimulation, dis-sim'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *dissimulatio*, from *dissimulo*, *dissimulatum*, to feign that a thing is not what it is—*dis*, and *simulo*, to make like, from *similis*, like. DISSEMBLE.] The act or practice of dissembling, usually from a mean or unworthy motive; a hiding under a false appearance; false pretension; hypocrisy.—**Dissimulate**, dis-sim'ū-lāt, *v.i.* To dissemble; to make pretence; to feign.—**Dissimulator**, dis-sim'ū-lā"tėr, *n.* One who dissimulates or dissembles.

Dissipate, dis'si-pāt, *v.t.*—*dissipated*, *dissipating*. [L. *dissipo*, *dissipatum*—*dis*, asunder, and the rare *sipo*, *supo*, to throw, allied probably to E. verb to *sweep*.] To scatter, to disperse, to drive away (mist, care, energy, &c.); to scatter in wasteful extravagance; to waste. ∴ Syn. under DISPERSE.—*v.i.* To scatter, disperse, separate into parts and disappear; to vanish; to be wasteful or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure.—**Dissipable**, dis'si-pa-bl, *a.* Liable to be dissipated; capable of being scattered or dispersed.—**Dissipated**, dis'si-pā-ted, *a.* Given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; dissolute.—**Dissipation**, dis-si-pā'shon, *n.* The act of dissipating; the insensible loss of the minute particles of a body, which fly off, so that the body is diminished or may altogether disappear; indulgence in dissolute and irregular courses; a reckless and vicious pursuit of pleasure; dissolute conduct.

Dissociate, dis-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.*—*dissociated*, *dissociating*. [L. *dissocio*, *dissociatum*—*dis*, and *socio*, to unite, from *socius*, a companion. SOCIAL.] To separate or take apart; to disunite; to part.—**Dissociability**,† dis-sō'shi-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* Want of sociability.—**Dissociable**,† dis-sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* Not well associated, united, or assorted; not sociable; incongruous; not reconcilable.—**Dissocial**, dis-sō'shal, *a.* Disinclined to or unsuitable for society; not social.—**Dissocialize**, dis-sō'sha-līz, *v.t.* To make unsocial.—**Dissociation**, dis-sō'shi-ā"shon, *n.* The act of dissociating; a state of separation; disunion; *chem.* the decomposition of a compound substance into its primary elements.—**Dissociative**, dis-sō'shi-ā-tiv, *a.* Tending to dissociate; *chem.* resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements.

Dissoluble, dis'so-lū-bl, *a.* [L. *dissolubilis*. DISSOLVE.] Capable of being dissolved or melted; having its parts separable, as by heat or moisture; susceptible of decomposition or decay.—**Dissolubility**, **Dissolubleness**, dis'so-lū-bil"i-ti, dis'so-lū-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dissoluble.

Dissolute, dis'sō-lūt, *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvo*. DISSOLVE.] Loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice or profligacy; debauched; devoted to or occupied in dissipation.—**Dissolutely**, dis'sō-lūt-li, *adv.* In a dissolute manner; profligately; in dissipation or debauchery.—**Dissoluteness**, dis'sō-lūt-nes, *n.* The state or character of being dissolute; looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation.—**Dissolution**, dis-sō-lū'shon, *n.* [L. *dissolutio*, a breaking up, a loosening, from *dissolvo*.] The act of dissolving, liquefying, or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; liquefaction; the reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts; the separation of the parts of a body by natural decomposition; decomposition; death; the separation of the soul and body; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; the breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence.

Dissolve, dis-solv', *v.t.*—*dissolved*, *dissolving*. [L. *dissolvo*, to break up, to separate —*dis*, asunder, and *solvo*, *solutum*, to loose, to free, whence also *solve*, *soluble*, *solution*, *absolve*, &c.] To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state, by means of heat or moisture; to disunite, break up, separate, or loosen; to destroy any connected system or body (parliament, a government); to break or make no longer binding (an alliance, &c.); to solve, explain, or resolve (doubts); to destroy the power of or render ineffectual (a spell or enchantment); to destroy or consume (O.T.).—*v.i.* To melt; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; to fall asunder; to crumble; to waste away; to be decomposed; to be dismissed; to separate; to break up.—*Dissolving views*, views painted on glass slides, which, by a particular arrangement and manipulation of two magic lanterns, can be made to appear and vanish at pleasure, others replacing them.—**Dissolvability**, **Dissolvableness**, dis-sol'va-bil"i-ti, dis-sol'va-bl-nes, *n.* Capability of being dissolved; solubility.—**Dissolvable**, dis-sol'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being dissolved or melted; capable of being converted into a fluid.—**Dissolvent**, dis-sol'vent, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve.—*n.* Anything that dissolves; a substance that has the power of converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating its parts so that they mix with a liquid.—**Dissolver**, dis-sol'vėr, *n.* One who or that which dissolves.

Dissonance, dis'sō-nans, *n.* [Fr. *dissonance*, L. *dissonantia*, discordance—*dis*, asunder, and *sono*, to sound. SOUND.] Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, inharmonious sounds; incongruity; inconsistency.—**Dissonant**, dis'sō-nant, *a.* Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; disagreeing; incongruous.

Disspirit, *v.t.* Same as *Dispirit*.

Dissuade, dis-swād', *v.t.*—*dissuaded*, *dissuading*. [L. *dissuadeo*, to advise against —*dis*, priv., and *suadeo*, to advise.] To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure by reasons or offering motives; to divert by persuasion; to turn from a purpose by argument; to render averse: the opposite of *persuade*. —**Dissuader**, dis-swā'dėr, *n.* One who dissuades.—**Dissuasion**, dis-swā'zhon, *n.* Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; dehortation: the opposite of *persuasion*.—**Dissuasive**, dis-swā'siv, *a.*

Tending to dissuade.—*n.* Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which tends to dissuade.—**Dissuasively**, dis-swā'siv-li, *adv.* In a dissuasive manner.—**Dissuasory**, dis-swā'so-ri, *n.* A dissuasion.—*a.*† Dissuasive.

Dissyllable, dis'sil-la-bl, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only.—**Dissyllabic**, dis-sil-lab'ik, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.—**Dissyllabification**, dis-sil-lab'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of forming into two syllables.—**Dissyllabify**, **Dissyllabize**, dis-sil-lab'i-fi, dis'sil-la-biz, *v.t.* To form into or express in two syllables.

Distaff, dis'taf, *n.* [A. Sax. *distæf*, that is, *dis-* or *diss-staf*—*dis-*=O.E. *dise*, to put the flax on the distaff; allied to L.G. *diesse*, the flax on the distaff; G. *dusse*, tow, oakum.] The staff to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn to be spun by the spindle.

Distain, dis-tān', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *desteindre*, Fr. *déteindre*, to cause to lose colour—*des* for L. *dis*, priv., and *teindre*, from L. *tingere*, to stain.] To stain; to discolour; to sully, defile, tarnish.

Distal, dis'tal, *a.* [From *distant*; formed on the type of *central*.] Applied to the end of a bone, limb, or organ in plants and animals farthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion; situated away from or at the extremity most distant from the centre.—**Distally**, dis'tal-li, *adv.* Towards the distal end; towards the extremity.

Distance, dis'tans, *n.* [Fr. *distance*, L. *distantia*, from *disto*, to stand apart—*dis*, apart, and *sto*, to stand. STATE, STATUE, &c.] An interval or space between two objects; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between things that are separate; remoteness of place; space of time, past or future; ideal space or separation, as between things that differ from each other; the remoteness or ceremonious avoidance of familiarity which respect requires; the remoteness or reserve which one assumes from being offended, from dislike, &c.; *mus.* the interval between two notes; *horse-racing*, a length of 240 yards from the winning-post, marked by a post.—*v.t.*—*distanced*, *distancing*. To place at a distance or remote; to leave at a great distance behind; to outdo or excel greatly.—**Distance-signal**, *n.* *Rail.* the most distant of the series of signals under the control of a signal-man.—**Distant**, dis'tant, *a.* [L. *distans*, standing apart, ppr. of *disto*.] Separate or apart, the intervening space being of any indefinite extent; remote in place; in time, past or future; in a line of succession or descent; in natural connection or consanguinity; in kind or nature, &c.; as if remote or far off; hence, slight; faint (a *distant* resemblance); characterized by haughtiness, coldness, indifference, or disrespect; reserved; shy.—**Distantly**, dis'tant-li, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

Distaste, dis-tāst', *n.* Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; disrelish; disinclination; a want of liking (a *distaste* for rural sports).—**Distasteful**, dis-tāst'ful, *a.* Causing distaste; unpleasant to the taste or liking; disagreeable; slightly repulsive.—**Distastefully**, dis-tāst'ful-li, *adv.* In a distasteful manner.—**Distastefulness**, dis-tāst'ful-nes, *n.* The state or character of being distasteful.

Distemper, dis-tem'pėr, *n.* Any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it; derangement of the animal economy; a disorder; malady; a disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder.—*v.t.* To derange the bodily functions of; to deprive of temper or moderation; to ruffle; to disturb; to make ill-humoured.—**Distempered**, dis-tem'pėrd, *p.* and *a.* Diseased in body or in mind; disordered; prejudiced or perverted; biased.

Distemper, dis-tem'pėr, *n.* [It. *distemperare*, to dissolve or mix with liquid.] *Painting*, a preparation of opaque colour, ground with size and water; tempera; a kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with size, and chiefly used for scene-painting and interior decoration.

Distend, dis-tend', *v.t.* [L. *distendo*—*dis*, asunder, and *tendo*, to tend, as in *extend*, *contend*. TEND.] To stretch or swell out by force acting from within; to dilate; to expand; to swell; to puff out (a bladder, the lungs).—*v.i.* To become inflated or distended; to swell.—**Distensibility**, dis-ten'si-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible.—**Distensible**, dis-ten'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.—**Distention**, **Distension**, dis-ten'shon, *n.* [L. *distentio*.] The act of distending; the state of being distended; extent or space occupied by the thing distended.

Distich, dis'tik, *n.* [Gr. *distichon*—*di*, twice, and *stichos*, a row, a line, a verse.] A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense.—**Distichous**, dis'ti-kus, *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in two rows, as the grains in an ear of barley.

Distil, **Distill**, dis-til', *v.i.*—*distilled*, *distilling*. [Fr. *distiller*, from L. *destillo*, to trickle down,—*de*, down, and *stillo*, to drop, from *stilla*, a drop.] To drop; to fall in drops or in a small stream; to trickle; to use a still; to practise distillation.—*v.t.* To yield or give forth in drops or a small stream; to let fall in drops; to drop; to obtain or extract by distillation; to subject to the process of distillation.—**Distillable**, dis-til'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being distilled; fit for distillation.—**Distillate**, dis-til'āt, *n.* A fluid distilled, and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.—**Distillation**, dis-ti-lā'shon, *n.* The act of distilling or falling in drops; the volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means an alembic, or still and refrigeratory, or of a retort and receiver; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation.—**Distillatory**, dis-til'a-to-ri, *a.* Belonging to distillation; used for distilling.—*n.* An apparatus used in distillation; a still.—**Distiller**, dis-til'ėr, *n.* One who distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.—**Distillery**, dis-til'ėr-i, *n.* The act or art of distilling; the building and works where distillation is carried on.

Distinct, dis-tingkt', *a.* [L. *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguo*. DISTINGUISH.] Separated or distinguished by some mark, note, or character; marked o… not the same in number or kind; different; having well-marked characteristics; standing clearly or boldly out; well-defined; obvious; plain; unmistakable.—**Distinction**, dis-tingk'shon, *n.* [L. *distinctio*.] The act of separating or distinguishing; that which distinguishes or marks as different; a note or mark of difference; distinguishing quality; eminence or superiority; elevation or honourable estimation; that which confers or marks eminence or superiority; a title or honour of some kind.—**Distinctive**, dis-tingk'tiv, *a.* Marking or indicating distinction or difference.—**Distinctively**, dis-tingk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a distinctive manner.—**Distinctiveness**, dis-tingk'tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being distinctive; distinctive character.—**Distinctly**, dis-tingkt'li, *adv.* In a distinct manner; clearly; obviously; plainly; precisely.—**Distinctness**, dis-tingkt'nes, *n.* The quality or state of being distinct; clearness; precision.

Distinguish, dis-ting'gwish, *v.t.* [L. *distinguo*, to mark off, to distinguish—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *stinguo*, to mark. STIGMA.] To mark or set apart as different or separate from others; to perceive or recognise the individuality of; to note as differing from something else by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference by the senses or the intellect; to classify or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference; to separate by definitions; to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; to make eminent or known; to signalize.—*v.i.* To make a distinction; to find or show the difference.—**Distinguishable**, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being distinguished or recognized; capable of being defined or classified; worthy of note or special regard.—**Distinguishableness**, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being distinguishable.—**Distinguishably**, dis-ting'gwish-a-bli, *adv.* So as to be distinguished.—**Distinguished**, dis-ting'gwisht, *p.* and *a.* Separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated.—**Distinguisher**, dis-ting'gwish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which distinguishes.—**Distinguishing**, dis-ting'gwish-ing, *a.* Constituting difference or distinction from everything else; peculiar; characteristic.—**Distinguishingly**, dis-ting'gwish-ing-li, *adv.* In a distinguishing manner.—**Distinguishment**, dis-ting'gwish-ment, *n.* Distinction; observation of difference.

Distort, dis-tort', *v.t.* [L. *distorqueo*, *distortum*—*dis*, asunder, and *torqueo*, to twist, as in *contort* (which see).] To twist out of natural or regular shape; to force or put out of the true bent or direction; to bias (the judgment); to wrest from the true meaning; to pervert.—**Distorted**, dis-tor'ted, *p.* and *a.* Twisted out of natural or regular shape; shaped abnormally or awry.—**Distortion**, dis-tor'shon, *n.* The act of distorting; a twisting or writhing motion; an unnatural direction of parts from whatever cause, as a curved spine, a wry mouth, squinting, &c.; a perversion of the true meaning of words.—**Distortive**, dis-tor'tiv, *a.* Causing distortion; distorted.

Distract, dis-trakt', *v.t.* [L. *distraho*, *distractum*, to pull asunder, to perplex—*dis*, asunder, and *traho*, to draw; whence *tractable*, *trace*, &c.] To draw apart or pull separate]; to turn or draw from any object or point; to divert toward various other objects (the attention); to perplex, confound, or harass (the mind); to disorder the reason of; to render insane or frantic.—**Distracted**, dis-trak'ted, *p.* and *a.* Disordered in intellect; deranged; perplexed; crazy; frantic.—**Distractedly**, dis-trak'ted-li, *adv.* In a distracted manner; insanely; wildly.—**Distractedness**, dis-trak'ted-nes, *n.* A state of being distracted; madness.—**Distracter**, dis-trak'tėr, *n.* One who or that which distracts.—**Distraction**, dis-trak'shon, *n.* The act of distracting; the state of being distracted; confusion from multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perplexity; embarrassment; madness; frenzy; insanity; extreme folly; extreme perturbation or agony of mind, as from pain or grief; anything giving the mind a new and less onerous occupation; a diversion.—**Distractive**, dis-trak'tiv, *a.* Causing perplexity.

Distrain, dis-trān', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *destraindre*, from L. *distringere*, to draw apart, bind, molest, later to exact a pledge—*dis*, asunder, and *stringere*, to strain (as in *constrain*, *restrain*). STRAIN. Akin *distress*, *district*.] To seize or take possession of (*Shak.*)†; specifically, *law*, to seize, as goods and chattels, for debt.—**Distrainable**, dis-trā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be distrained.—**Distrainer**, **Distrainor**, dis-trā'nėr, *n.* He who seizes goods for debt or service.—**Distraint**, dis-trānt', *n.* A distress or distraining.

Distrait, dis-trā, *a.* [Fr.] Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

Distraught, dis-trat', *a.* [Old pp. of *distract*.] Distracted; perplexed.

Distress, dis-tres', *n.* [O.Fr. *destresse*, *destrece*, oppression, from *destrecer*, to oppress, from a hypothetical L.L. *destrictiare*, from L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringo*, to draw apart, hinder, molest. DISTRAIN.] Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; that which causes suffering; affliction; calamity; adversity; misery; a state of danger; *law*, the act of distraining; the seizure of any personal chattel as a pledge for the payment of rent or debt, or the satisfaction of a claim.—*v.t.* To afflict with pain or anguish; to harass; to grieve; to perplex; to make miserable.—**Distressed**, dis-trest', *p.* and *a.* Suffering distress; harassed with pain or trouble; afflicted.—**Distressful**, dis-tres'ful, *a.* Inflicting or bringing distress; calamitous; proceeding from pain or anguish; indicating distress.—**Distressfully**, dis-tres'ful-li, *adv.* [illegible] a distressful

manner.—**Distressing**, dis-tres'ing, *a.* Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain.—**Distressingly**, dis-tres ing-li, *adv.* In a distressing manner; with great pain.

Distribute, dis-trib'ût, *v.t.*—*distributed*, *distributing*. [L. *distribuo*, *distributum*, to divide, distribute—*dis*, and *tribuo*, to give. TRIBUTE.] To divide among two or more; to deal out; to give or bestow in parts or portions; to dispense; to administer; to divide, as into classes, orders, genera; *printing*, to separate types and place them in their proper boxes or compartments in the cases.—**Distributable**, dis-trib'ù-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being distributed.—**Distributer**, dis-trib'ù-têr, *n.* One who or that which distributes or deals out; a dispenser.—**Distribution**, dis-tri-bù'shon, *n.* [L. *distributio*.] The act of distributing or dealing out; the act of dispensing or administering; the act of separating into distinct parts or classes; *printing*, the separating of the types and arranging of them in their proper places in the case; the manner of being distributed or spread over the earth (the *distribution* of animals or plants).—**Distributive**, dis-trib'ù-tiv, *a.* Serving to distribute; expressing separation or division; specifically, *gram.* an epithet applied to certain words (as *each*, *every*) which denote the persons or things that make a number taken separately and singly.—*n. Gram.* a distributive word, as *each* and *every*.—**Distributively**, dis-trib'ù-tiv-li, *adv.* In a distributive manner.

District, dis'trikt, *n.* [L.L. *districtum*, a district subject to one jurisdiction, from L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringo*. DISTRAIN.] A part of a country, city, &c., distinctly defined or marked out; a portion of country without very definite limits; a tract; a region, locality, quarter.

Distrust, dis-trust', *v.t.* To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, sincerity, reality, sufficiency, or goodness of; to have no faith, reliance, or confidence in; to be suspicious of.—*n.* Doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance.—**Distruster**, dis-trus'têr, *n.* One who distrusts.—**Distrustful**, dis-trust'fùl, *a.* Apt to distrust; wanting confidence; suspicious; mistrustful; apprehensive; not confident; diffident; modest.—**Distrustfully**, dis-trust'fùl-li, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.—**Distrustfulness**, dis-trust'fùl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being distrustful.—**Distrustless**, dis-trust'les, *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion.

Disturb, dis-têrb', *v.t.* [L. *disturbo*, to throw into disorder—*dis*, asunder, and *turbo*, to confuse, from *turba*, a crowd, tumult, whence also *turbid*, *turbulent*.] To excite from a state of rest or tranquillity; to stir; to move; to discompose; to agitate; to throw into confusion or disorder, to excite uneasiness in the mind of; to disquiet; to render uneasy; to ruffle; to move from any regular course, operation, or purpose; to make irregular; to interfere with; to interrupt.—**Disturbance**, dis-têr'bans, *n.* The act of disturbing; interruption of peace or quiet; interruption of a settled state of things; violent change; derangement; perturbation; agitation; disorder of thoughts; confusion; agitation in the body politic; a disorder; a tumult.—**Disturber**, dis-têr'bêr, *n.* One who disturbs; one who causes tumults or disorders.

Disunion, dis-ùn'yon, *n.* A state of not being united; separation; disjunction; a breach of concord and its effect; contention; dissension.—**Disunite**, dis-ù-nit', *v.t.* To separate; to disjoin; to part; to set at variance; to raise dissension between.—*v.i.* To fall asunder; to become separate.—**Disuniter**, dis-ù-ni'têr, *n.* One who or that which disjoins.—**Disunity**, dis-ù'ni-ti, *n.* Want of unity; a state of separation; a want of concord.

Disuse, dis-ùz', *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise.—*v.t.* (dis-ùz'). To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practise; to disaccustom.—**Disusage**, dis-ù'zàj, *n.* Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice.

Disyoke, dis-yôk', *v.t.* To unyoke; to free from any trammel. [*Tenn.*]

Ditch, dich, *n.* [A softened form of *dike* (comp. *church* and *kirk*, &c.), both being formerly applied to the embankment as well as to the ditch. DIKE, DIG.] A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, or for making a fence to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or fortress; any long channel of water dug.—*v.i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.—*v.t.* To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; to surround with a ditch.—**Ditcher**, dich'êr, *n.* One who digs ditches.

Ditheism, dî'thê-izm, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *theos*, a god.] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, especially that on which the old Persian religion was founded, or the opposition of the two (good and evil) principles; dualism; Manicheism.—**Ditheist**, dî'thê-ist, *n.* One who believes in ditheism.—**Ditheistic**, **Ditheistical**, dî-thê-is'tik, dî-thê-is'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to ditheism.

Dithyramb, **Dithyrambic**, dith'i-ramb, dith-i-ram'bik, *n.* [Gr. *dithyrambos*.] A hymn among the ancient Greeks, originally in honour of Bacchus, afterwards of other gods, composed in an elevated or wildly enthusiastic style; hence, any poem of an impetuous and irregular character.—**Dithyrambic**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a dithyramb; wild; enthusiastic.

Ditone, dî'tôn, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *tonos*, tone.] *Mus.* an interval comprehending two tones.

Ditrochee, dî-trô'kê, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *trochaios*, trochee.] *Pros.* a double trochee; a foot made up of two trochees.

Dittany, dit'a-ni, *n.* [L. *dictamnus*, from growing abundantly on Mount *Dicte* in Crete.] A perennial plant found in the Mediterranean region, with large white or rose-coloured flowers in terminal racemes, and having numerous glands containing a fragrant and very volatile oil.

Ditto, dit'tô. [It. *ditto*, from L. *dictum*, something said. DICTION.] A word used chiefly in lists, accounts, &c., to save writing, equivalent to same as above, or aforesaid: often contracted into *Do.*

Ditty, dit'i, *n.* [O.Fr. *ditté*, a story, poem, &c., from L. *dictatum*, pp. of *dictare*, to dictate. DICTION.] A song; a sonnet; a little poem to be sung.—*v.t.* To sing; to warble a little tune.

Diuretic, di-ù-ret'ik, *a.* [Gr. *diourētikos*, from *dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine.] Having the power to excite the secretion of urine; tending to produce discharges of urine.—*n.* A medicine that excites the secretion of urine or increases its discharges.—**Diuresis**, di-ù-rê'sis, *n.* *Med.* an excessive flow of urine.

Diurnal, dî-êr'nal, *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, from *diurnus*, daily, from *dies*, a day, whence also *dial*, *diary*, &c. *Journal* is the same word.] Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night; happening every day; performed every day; daily.—**Diurnally**, dî-êr'nal-li, *adv.* Daily; every day.

Divagation,† di-va-gâ'shon, *n.* [L. *divagor*, *divagatus*, to wander about—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vagor*, to wander.] A going astray; deviation; digression. [*Thack.*]

Divan, di-van', *n.* [Per. *diwân*, a collection of writings, custom-house, council, raised seat.] Among the Turks and other orientals, a court of justice; a council; council-chamber; a state or reception room; a kind of coffee-house; a cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a collection of poems by one author.

Divaricate, di-var'i-kât, *v.t.* [L. *divaricо*, *divaricatum*, to spread asunder—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *varico*, to straddle.] To fork; to part into two branches; *bot.* to diverge at an obtuse angle.—*v.i.* To divide into two branches; to cause to branch apart.—**Divarication**, di-var'i-kâ"shon, *n.* A separation into two branches; a forking.

Dive, div, *v.i.*—*dived*, *diving*. [A. Sax. *dýfan*, to dive—Icel. *dýfa*, to dip, to dive; akin *deep*, *dip*.] To descend or plunge into water head first; to go under water for the purpose of executing some work; to go deep into any subject; to plunge into any business or condition; to sink; to penetrate.—*n.* The act of diving; a plunge.—**Diver**, dî'vêr, *n.* One who dives; one of a family of marine swimming birds, with short wings and tail, legs far back and toes completely webbed, preying upon fish, which they pursue under water.—**Diving**, di-ving, *n.* The act or practice of descending into water; especially, the art of descending below the surface of the water, and remaining there for some time, in order to remove objects from the bottom, &c.—**Diving-bell**, *n.* An apparatus, originally bell-shaped, in which persons descend into the water and remain for a length of time, fresh air being pumped into the bell by assistants above.—**Diving-dress**, *n.* A waterproof dress used by professional divers, variously constructed.

Diverge, di-vêrj', *v.i.*—*diverged*, *diverging*. [L. *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vergo*, to incline. VERGE.] To tend or proceed from a common point in different directions; to deviate from a given course or line: opposed to *converge*; to differ or vary.—**Divergence**, **Divergency**, di-vêr'jens, di-vêr'jen-si, *n.* The act of diverging; a receding from each other; a going farther apart.—**Divergent**, di-vêr'jent, *a.* Diverging; separating or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point.—**Divergingly**, di-vêr'jing-li, *adv.* In a manner so as to diverge.

Divers, di'vêrz, *a.* [Fr. *divers*, from L. *diversus*, diverse, turned away, from *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn. VERSE.] Different; various; several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number.—**Diverse**, di-vêrs' or di'vêrs, *a.* [L. *diversus*.] Different; differing; unlike; not the same.—**Diversely**, di-vêrs'li, *adv.* In a diverse manner; in different directions.—**Diversifiable**, di-vêr'si-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being diversified or varied.—**Diversification**, di-vêr'si-fi-kâ'shon, *n.* The act of diversifying; the state of being diversified.—**Diversified**, di-vêr'si-fid, *p.* and *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects.—**Diversiform**, di-vêr'si-form, *a.* Of a different form; of various forms.—**Diversity**, di-vêr'si-ti, *v.t.*—*diversified*, *diversifying*. [Fr. *diversifier*—L. *diversus*, and *facio*, to make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; to give variety or diversity to; to variegate.—**Diversion**, di-vêr'shon, *n.* The act of diverting or turning aside from any course; that which diverts or turns the mind or thoughts away; what turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; a feint or other movement made to mislead an enemy as to the real point of attack.—**Diversity**, di-vêr'si-ti, *n.* [L. *diversitas*.] The state of being diverse; difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness; multiplicity with difference; variety; distinctness or separateness of being, as opposed to *identity*.—**Divert**, di-vêrt', *v.t.* [L. *diverto*, *diversum*, to turn aside.] To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside (to *divert* a stream, traffic, &c.); to turn from business or study; to turn from care or serious thoughts; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain. ∴ Syn. under AMUSE.—**Diverter**, di-vêr'têr, *n.* One who or that which diverts.—**Diverting**, di-vêr'ting, *a.* Causing diversion; amusing; entertaining.—**Divertingly**, di-vêr'ting-li, *adv.* In a diverting manner.—**Divertisement**, dê-ver-tês-mon, *n.* [Fr.] A short entertainment between the acts of longer theatrical pieces.

Divest, di-vest', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *devestir*, from L. *devestio*, to undress—*de*, priv., and *vestio*, to clothe, from *vestis*, a garment, whence also *vest*, *vesture*.] To strip; to strip of dress or of anything that surrounds or attends; to deprive: with *of* before the thing removed.

Divide, di-vid', *v.t.*—*divided*, *dividing*. [L. *divido*, to divide—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vid*, a root signifying to cut or separate, akin to Skr. *vyadh*, to penetrate.] To part or separate into pieces; to cut or otherwise separate into two or more parts; to cause to be separate; to keep apart, as by a par-

tition or by an imaginary line or limit; to make partition of among a number; to disunite in opinion or interest; to set at variance; to separate (an assembly) into two bodies for the purpose of voting.—*v.i.* To become separated; to part; to open; to cleave; to vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.—*n.* The watershed of a district or region.—**Dividable**, di-vi'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being divided.—**Divided**, di-vi'ded, *p.* and *a.* Parted, separated or disunited; showing divisions; at variance in feeling.—**Dividedly**, di-vi'ded-li, *adv.* In a divided manner; separately.—**Dividend**, div'i-dend, *n.* [L., lit. a thing to be divided.] A sum or a number to be divided; the profit or gain made by a joint-stock company and which falls to be divided among the shareholders according to the stock of each; the sum that falls to the share of each; the share of the fund realized from the effects of a bankrupt, and apportioned according to the amount of the debt of each creditor; the interest due to any holder of a share in the public debt.—**Divider**, di-vi'dėr, *n.* One who or that which divides; a soup-ladle; *pl.* a pair of small compasses.

Divi-divi, div'i-div'i, *n.* The native and commercial name of a tropical American tree and its remarkably curled pods, the latter containing a large proportion of tannic acid, and being used by tanners and dyers.

Divine, di-vin', *a.* [L. *divinus*, divine, religious, divinely inspired, godlike, from *divus*, divine, a deity or divinity. DEITY.] Pertaining to God, or to a heathen deity or false god; partaking of the nature of God; godlike; heavenly; sacred; holy; excellent in the highest degree; apparently above what is human; relating to divinity or theology.—*Divine right*, the claim set up by sovereigns to the unqualified obedience of their subjects on the assumption that they themselves were appointed by God to rule, and responsible to him only for their acts.—*n.* A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman; a theologian.—*v.t.*—*divined*, *divining*. [L. *divino*.] To foretell; to predict; to prognosticate; to conjecture; to guess.—*v.i.* To use or practise divination; to utter presages or prognostications; to bode; to guess.—**Divination**, div-i-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *divinatio*.] The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by certain rites, experiments, observations, &c.—**Divinatory**, di-vin'a-to-ri, *a.* Professing or pertaining to divination.—**Divinely**, di-vin'li, *adv.* In a divine manner; in a manner resembling deity; by the agency or influence of God; in a supreme degree; excellently.—**Divineness**, di-vin'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being divine, likeness to God; sacredness; superexcellence.—**Diviner**, di-vi'nėr, *n.* One who professes divination; a soothsayer; one who guesses or conjectures.—**Divineress**, di-vi'nėr-es, *n.* A female diviner.—**Divining-rod**, *n.* A rod, usually of hazel, which, if carried slowly along in suspension by an adept, dips and points downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over the spot where water or treasure is to be found.—**Divinity**, di-vin'i-ti, *n.* [L. *divinitas*.] The state of being divine; divineness; deity; godhead; divine element; divine nature; God; the Deity; a celestial being; one of the deities belonging to a polytheistic religion; supernatural power or virtue; awe-inspiring character or influence; sacredness; the science of divine things; theology.—**Divinize**,† div'i-niz, *v.t.* To regard as divine.

Divisible, di-viz'i-bl, *a.* [L. *divisibilis*, from *divido*. DIVIDE.] Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable.—**Divisibility**, **Divisibleness**, di-viz'i-bil"i-ti, di-viz'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being divisible; that general property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation.—**Divisibly**, di-viz'i-bli, *adv.* In a divisible manner.—**Division**, di-vizh'on, *n.* [L. *divisio*.] The act of dividing or separating into parts; the state of being divided; separation; a dividing line; a partition; the part separated from the rest, as by a partition, line, &c., real or imaginary; a distinct segment or section; a part or distinct portion; a certain section or portion of an organized whole, as an army, a fleet; disunion; discord; dissension; variance; difference; the separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote; *arith.* one of the four fundamental rules, the object of which is to find how often one number is contained in another.—**Divisional**, di-vizh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to division; noting or making division; belonging to a division or district.—**Divisive**, di-vi'ziv, *a.* Forming division; tending to divide; creating division or discord.—**Divisor**, di-vi'zėr, *n.* *Arith.* the number by which the dividend is divided.

Divorce, di-vōrs', *n.* [Fr. *divorce*, from L. *divortium*, a separation, a divorce, from *divorto*, same as *diverto*, to turn away. DIVERT.] A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage; a legal separation between husband and wife, after which either is free to marry again; the sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved; disunion of things closely united; separation.—*v.t.*—*divorced*, *divorcing*. To dissolve the marriage contract between; to separate from the condition of husband and wife; to separate or disunite from close connection; to force asunder; to put away.—**Divorceable**, di-vōr'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being divorced.—**Divorcee**, di-vōr-sē', *n.* A person divorced.—**Divorcement**, di-vōrs'ment, *n.* Divorce. [O.T.]—**Divorcer**, di-vōr'sėr, *n.* One who or that which divorces.—**Divorcive**,† di-vōr'siv, *a.* Having power to divorce. [*Mil.*]

Divulge, di-vulj', *v.t.*—*divulged*, *divulging*. [L. *divulgo*, to spread among the people—*di* for *dis*, distrib., and *vulgus*, the common people, whence also *vulgar*.] To tell or make known what was before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; to let be known.—**Divulgement**,† di-vulj'ment, *n.* The act of divulging.—**Divulger**, di-vul'jėr, *n.* One who divulges.

Divulsion, di-vul'shon, *n.* [L. *divulsio*, a tearing asunder, from *divello*, *divulsum*, to pluck or pull asunder—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vello*, to pull.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder; violent separation; laceration.—**Divulsive**, di-vul'siv, *a.* Tending or having power to pull asunder or rend.

Dizen,† diz'n, *v.t.* [From the obsolete *dise*, *dyse*, the first part of *distaff*. Hence *bedizen*.] To dress; to attire; especially, to dress gaily or gaudily; to deck; to bedizen.

Dizzy, diz'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *dysig*, foolish; akin to L.G. *dusig*, *dösig*, O.D. *duysigh*, Mod. D. *duizelig*, dizzy, Dan. *dösig*, drowsy. Allied are *daze*, *dazzle*, *doze*.] Having a sensation of whirling in the head with instability or proneness to fall; giddy; vertiginous; causing giddiness (a *dizzy* height); arising from, or caused by, giddiness; thoughtless; heedless; inconstant.—*v.t.*—*dizzied*, *dizzying*. To make dizzy or giddy; to confuse.—**Dizzily**, diz'i-li, *adv.* In a dizzy manner.—**Dizziness**, diz'i-nes, *n.* The state or feeling of being dizzy; giddiness; vertigo.

Djereed, **Djerid**, je-rēd', *n.* [Ar. *jerid*.] A blunt javelin used in oriental military sports, as for hitting a distant mark, or being thrown through as many suspended rings as possible, &c.

Do, dö, *v.t.* or *auxiliary*; pret. *did*; pp. *done*; ppr. *doing*. When transitive the present tense singular is, I *do*, thou *doest* or *dost* (do'est, dust), he *does* or *doth* (duz, duth); when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *dost*. [A. Sax. *dón*, to do, *dó*, I do = D. *doen*, G. *thun*, to do, L. *do* in *abdo*, I put away, *condo*, I put together, Skr. *dhā*, to place. From same stem are *deed*, *deem*, *doom*.] To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to bring about, produce, effect; to give, confer, or pay (to *do* honour, reverence, &c.); to transact; to finish or complete; to hoax, cheat, swindle (colloq.); to inspect the sights or objects of interest in (colloq.); to prepare; to cook.—*To do away*, to remove; to put away; to annul; to put an end to.—*To do into*, to translate or render (in another language).—*To do over*, to perform again; to repeat; put a coating, as of paint, upon.—*To do up*, to put up, as a parcel; to tie up; to pack.—*To do with*, to dispose of; to employ; to occupy; to deal with; to get on with (as in what shall I *do with* it? I can *do* nothing *with* him, &c.).—*v.i.* [In this usage *do* is partly the intransitive form of the preceding verb, partly from A. Sax. *dugan*, to avail, be worth, same word as Icel. *duga*, Dan. *due*, D. *deugen*, Goth. *dugan*, G. *taugen*, to be worth, but the senses are so intermingled that it would be difficult to separate them.] To act or behave in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self; to fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health (how do you *do*?); to succeed; to accomplish a purpose; to serve an end; to suffice (will this plan *do*?); to find means; to contrive; to shift (how shall we *do* for money?).—*To do for*, to suit; to be adapted for; to answer in place of; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; to ruin; to put an end to (vulg.); attend on or do household duties for (colloq.).—*To do without*, to shift without; to put up without; to dispense with.—*To have done*, to have made an end; to have finished.—*To have done with*, to have finished; to cease to have part or interest in or connection with.—*Do* is often used for a verb to save the repetition of it; as, I shall probably come, but if I *do* not, you must not wait; that is, if I *come* not.—As an auxiliary it is used most commonly in forming negative and interrogative sentences; as, *do* you intend to go? *does* he wish me to come? *Do* is also used to express emphasis; as, I *do* love her. In the imperative, it expresses an urgent request or command; as, *do* come; help me, *do*; make haste, *do*. In the past tense it is sometimes used to convey the idea that what was once true is not true now. 'My lord, you once *did* love me.' *Shak.*—The past participle *done*, besides being used for all the ordinary meanings of the verb, has some colloquial or familiar uses; as *done!* an exclamation expressing agreement to a proposal, that is, it is agreed or I accept; *done up*, ruined in any manner, completely exhausted, very tired or fatigued.—**Doable**, dö'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being done or executed.—**Doer**, dö'ėr, *n.* One who does, executes, performs, or acts; one who performs what is required: as opposed to a mere talker or theorizer.—**Doings**, dö'ingz, *n. pl.* Things done; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad; behaviour; conduct.

Do, dō, *n.* *Mus.* the name given to the first of the syllables used in solmization; the first or key note of the scale.

Doab, **Dooab**, dō'ab, dö'ab, *n.* In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers.

Docile, dō'sil or dos'il, *a.* [L. *docilis*, from *doceo*, to teach, whence also *doctor*, *document*.] Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed.—**Docility**, dō-sil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being docile.

Docimasy, dos'i-ma-si, *n.* [Gr. *dokimasia*, from *dokimazō*, to try, examine, from *dokimos*, proved, tested.] The art or practice of assaying metals; metallurgy.—**Docimastic**, dos-i-mas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *dokimastikos*.] Proving by experiments or tests; relating to the assaying of metals; metallurgic.

Dock, dok, *n.* [A. Sax. *docce*, G. *docke*.] The common name of various species of perennial herbs, most of them troublesome weeds with stout rootstalks, erect stems, and broad leaves.

Dock, dok, *n.* [Icel. *dockr*, a short tail; G. *docke*, a thick short piece; Fris. *dok*, a small bundle, bunch; comp. also W. *toc*, anything short, *tociaw*, to curtail.] The tail of a beast cut short; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail.—*v.t.* To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; to shorten.

Dock, dok, *n.* [D. *dok*, G. *docke*, Sw. *docka*, a dock, Flem. *docke*, a kind of cage; perhaps from L. *doga*, a kind of vessel; from Gr. *dochē*, receptacle, from *dechomai*, to receive.] The place where a criminal stands in court; a place artificially formed on the side of a harbour or the bank of a

river for the reception of ships, the entrance of which is generally closed by gates. —*Dry* or *graving dock*, a dock so constructed that the water may be excluded at pleasure, allowing the bottom of a vessel to be inspected and repaired.—*Wet dock*, a dock in which there is always water; a dock in which the water is kept at about a uniform level by means of gates, so that vessels are always kept afloat, and can be loaded or unloaded at any state of the tide. —*Floating dock*, a structure which serves as a graving dock, being constructed so that it may be sunk beneath a vessel and raised with it when the water is pumped out of the tanks round its sides.—*v.t.* To bring, draw, or place in a dock.—**Dockage**, dok'áj, *n.* Charges for the use of docks.—**Dock-master**, *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.—**Dock-warrant**, *n.* A certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks.—**Dockyard**, dok'-yárd, *n.* A yard or repository near a harbour for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

Docket, Docquet, dok'et, *n.* [A dim. of *dock*, anything curtailed or cut short.] A summary of a larger writing; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the heads of a writing; an alphabetical list of cases in a court of law; a ticket attached to goods, containing the name of the owner, the place to which they are to be sent, or specifying their measurement, &c.—*v.t.* To make an abstract of, and enter, or write it down; to mark the contents of papers on the back; to add a docket to.—**Docketed**, dok'et-ed, *p.* and *a.*

Doctor, dok'tér, *n.* [L., from *doceo*, *doctum*, to teach. DOCILE.] A teacher‡; an instructor‡; a learned man; a person who has received the degree of this name from a university, being thus a *doctor* of divinity, laws, medicine, &c., and supposed capable of teaching the particular subject; a person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one who cures diseases.—*v.t.* To treat medically; hence, to repair or patch up; to drug or adulterate (wine); to falsify; to cook (in all senses colloq.).—**Doctoral**, dok'tér-al, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.—**Doctorate**, dok'tér-át, *n.* The university degree of doctor.—**Doctorship**, dok'tér-ship, *n.* The degree of a doctor; doctorate.—**Doctress, Doctoress**, dok'tres, dok'tér-es, *n.* A female physician.

Doctrine, dok'trin, *n.* [L. *doctrina*, instruction, learning, from *doceo*, to teach, whence *doctor*, *docile*, &c.] In a general sense, whatever is taught; hence, a principle, view, or set of opinions maintained by any person or set of persons; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; often instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel; one or more of the truths of the gospel.—**Doctrinaire**, dok'-tri-nár', *n.* [Fr., from L. *doctrina*; the name was originally given to certain French politicians after the restoration of 1815.] One who theorizes or advocates important changes in political or social matters without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist.—**Doctrinal**, dok'tri-nal, *a.* Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.—**Doctrinally**, dok'tri-nal-li, *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction.—**Doctrinarian**, dok-tri-ná'ri-an, *n.* A doctrinaire.—**Doctrinarianism**, dok-tri-ná'ri-an-izm, *n.* The principles or doctrines of doctrinaires.

Document, dok'ú-ment, *n.* [L. *documentum*, a lesson, a proof, from *doceo*, to teach. DOCTRINE.] Any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information, establishment of facts, and the like; any written or printed paper.—**Documentary, Documental**, dok'ú-men-ta-ri, dok'ú-men-tal, *a.* Pertaining to documents or written evidence; consisting in documents.

Dodder, dod'ér, *n.* [Dan. *dodder*, Sw. *dodra*, G. *dotter*, of unknown derivation.] The name of certain slender, twining, leafless pink or white parasitic plants, the common English species of which are found on nettles, vetches, furze, flax, &c.—**Doddered**, dod'érd, *a.* Overgrown with dodder.

Dodecagon, dō-dek'a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles.—**Dodecagyn**, dō-dek'a-jin, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* a plant having twelve styles.—**Dodecagynian, Dodecagynous**, dō-dek'a-jin''i-an, dō-de-kaj'i-nus, *a.* *Bot.* having twelve styles. —**Dodecahedral**, dō-dek'a-hē''dral, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.—**Dodecahedron**, dō-dek'a-hē''dron, *n.* [Gr. *hedra*, a base or side.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases.—**Dodecander**, dō-de-kan'dér, *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* a plant having twelve stamens.—**Dodecandrian, Dodecandrous**, dō-de-kan'dri-an, dō-de-kan'drus, *a.* Pertaining to the dodecanders.—**Dodecapetalous**, dō-dek'a-pet''a-lus, *a.* *Bot.* having twelve petals.—**Dodecasyllable**, dō-dek'a-sil-la-bl, *n.* A word of twelve syllables.

Dodge, doj, *v.i.*—*dodged*, *dodging*. [Perhaps connected with *duck*, to stoop or bend down the head, G. *ducken*, to bow, to stoop.] To start suddenly aside; to follow the footsteps of a person, but so as to escape his observation; to play tricks; to play fast and loose; to quibble.—*v.t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; to pursue by rapid movements in varying directions; to baffle by shifts and pretexts; to overreach by tricky knavery.—*n.* A trick; an artifice; an evasion.—**Dodger**, doj'ér, *n.* One who dodges or evades; one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

Dodo, dō'dō, *n.* [Pg. *doudo*, silly.] An extinct bird of Mauritius, having a massive, clumsy body, covered with down, short and extremely strong legs, and wings and tail so short as to be useless for flight.

Doe, dō, *n.* [A. Sax. *dā*, Dan. *daa*.] The female of the fallow-deer, the goat, the sheep, the hare, and the rabbit: corresponding to the masculine *buck*.—**Doe-skin**, *n.* The skin of a doe; a compact twilled woollen cloth.

Doff, dof, *v.t.* [Contr. for *do off*, like *don* for *do on*.] To put, take, or lay off, as dress; to lay aside.—*v.i.* To lay off some article of dress; to take off the hat.

Dog, dog, *n.* [A. Sax. *dogga* (very rare), a dog; same as D. *dog*, Dan. *dogge*, Sw. *dogg*, a large kind of dog. *Hound* (A. Sax. *hund*) was originally and long the common English word for dog.] A well-known domesticated carnivorous quadruped, closely allied to the wolf and the fox, noted for its sagacity, acute senses, and great attachment to man; a term of reproach or contempt given to a man; a mean, worthless fellow; a gay young man; a buck; a name applied to several tools, articles, &c., generally iron; as, an andiron, or kind of trestle to lay wood upon in a fireplace, an iron bar, with one or more sharp fangs or claws at one end, for fastening into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of dragging or raising it, and the like. ∴ *Dog* is often used in composition for male; as, *dog*-fox, *dog*-otter, &c.; as also to denote meanness, degeneracy, or worthlessness; as, *dog*-Latin, *dog*-rose.—*To give* or *throw to the dogs*, to throw away as useless.—*To go to the dogs*, to go to ruin in life.—*v.t.*—*dogged*, *dogging*. To follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to hunt; to worry with importunity. —**Dogged**, dog'ed, *a.* Having the bad qualities of a dog; sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe; obstinate.—**Doggedly**, dog'-ed-li, *adv.* In a dogged manner.—**Doggedness**, dog'ed-nes, *n.* The quality of being dogged.—**Doggish**, dog'ish, *a.* Snappish; surly; brutal.—**Doggishness**, dog'ish-nes, *n.* —**Dog-berry**, *n.* The berry of the dogwood. —**Dog-brier**, *n.* A brier; the dog-rose.—**Dog-cart**, *n.* A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; a sort of double-seated gig, the occupants before and behind sitting back to back.—**Dog-cheap**, *a.* Cheap or worthless as a dog; very cheap; in little estimation.—**Dog-days**, *n. pl.* The days when Sirius or the Dog-star (whence the term) rises and sets with the sun, extending from about the 3d of July to about the 11th of August.—**Dog-eared**, *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down from careless handling (a *dog-eared* book).—**Dog-fancier**, *n.* One who has a taste for dogs and who keeps them for sale.—**Dog-fish**, *n.* A name given to several species of fishes closely allied to the sharks, but of no great size.—**Dog-grass**, *n.* [Supposed to be eaten by dogs.] A grass common in woods and waste places, having stems from 1 to 3 feet high.—**Dog-Latin**, *n.* Barbarous Latin; a jargon having a superficial resemblance to Latin.—**Dog-louse**, *n.* A parasitic insect which infests dogs.—**Dog-parsley**, *n.* A common British umbelliferous weed in cultivated grounds, having a nauseous smell, and being a virulent poison; fool's parsley.—**Dog-rose**, *n.* A common British wild rose; the wild brier, the fruit of which is known as the hip.—**Dog's-ear**, *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down, especially by careless handling.—*v.t.* To turn down in dog's ears. —**Dog's-fennel**, *n.* A weed found in cultivated fields, with acrid emetic properties, and with leaves having some resemblance to those of fennel.—**Dog-sick**, *a.* Sick as a dog that has eaten till compelled to vomit. —**Dog's-tail Grass**, *n.* The popular name of several species of grasses common in Britain.—**Dog-star**, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dog-days.—**Dog's-tooth Violet**, *n.* A bulbous garden plant with spotted leaves and purple flowers.—**Dog-tired**, *a.* Quite tired.—**Dog-tooth**, *n.* A sharp-pointed human tooth situated between the foreteeth and grinders; a canine tooth; an eye-tooth.—**Dog-trick**, *n.* A churlish trick; an ill-natured practical joke.—**Dog-trot**, *n.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.—**Dog-vane**, *n.* *Naut.* a small vane placed on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.—**Dog-watch**, *n.* *Naut.* the name of the two watches of two hours each instead of four (between 4 and 8 p.m.) arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each portion of the crew, otherwise the same men would form the watch during the same hours for the whole voyage.—**Dog-weary**, *a.* Quite tired; much fatigued.—**Dogwood**, dog'wud, *n.* A name of several trees or shrubs, one of them common in copses and hedges in England, with small cream-white flowers borne in dense roundish clusters. CORNEL.

Doge, dōj, *n.* [It.] The chief magistrate of the former republics of Venice (697–1797) and Genoa (1339–1797).—**Dogal**, dō'gal, *a.* Pertaining to a doge.—**Dogate**, dō'gát, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge.

Dogger, dog'ér, *n.* [D. *dogger-boot*—*dogger*, a codfish, and *boot*, a boat.] A Dutch fishing vessel having two masts, employed in the German Ocean especially in the cod and herring fisheries.

Doggerel, dog'ér-el, *a.* [Possibly from *dog*.] An epithet originally applied to a kind of loose irregular measure in burlesque poetry, but now more generally to mean verses defective in rhythm and sense.—*n.* Doggerel or mean verses.

Dogma, dog'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dogma*, that which seems true, an opinion, from *dokeō*, to seem.] A settled opinion or belief; a tenet; an opinion or doctrine received on authority, as opposed to one obtained from experience or demonstration.—**Dogmatic, Dogmatical**, dog-mat'ik, dog-mat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a dogma or dogmas; having the character of a dogma; disposed to assert opinions with overbearing or arrogance; dictatorial; arrogant; authoritative; positive.—**Dogmatically**, dog-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a dogmatic manner.—**Dogmatics**, dog-mat'iks, *n.* Doctrinal theology; the essential doctrines of Christianity.—**Dogmatism**, dog'ma-tizm, *n.* The quality of being dogmatic; arrogant assertion.—**Dogmatist**, dog'ma-tist, *n.* One who is dogmatic; an upholder of dogmas; an arrogant advancer of principles or opinions.—**Dogmatize**, dog'ma-tiz, *v.i.* To teach opinions with bold and undue confidence; to assert principles arrogantly or authoritatively.

—**Dogmatizer**, dog'ma-ti-zêr, *n.* One who dogmatizes.

Dohl, dōl, *n.* A kind of foreign pulse resembling dried pea.

Doily, doi'li, *n.* [Said to be named from the first maker.] A small ornamental mat used at table to put glasses on during dessert.

Doit, doit, *n.* [D. *duit*, from Fr. *d'huit*, of eight, as the eighth part of stiver.] A small Dutch copper coin, being the eighth part of a stiver, in value half a farthing; the ancient Scottish penny piece, which twelve were equal to a penny sterling, any small piece of money; a trifle.

Dolabra, do-lā'bra, *n.* [L., from *dolo*, to chip, to hew.] A variety of celt or ancient hatchet. — **Dolabriform**, dō-lab'ri-form, *a.* Having the form of an axe or hatchet.

Dolce, Dolcemente, dol'chā, dol-chā-men'tā. [It.] *Mus.* an instruction that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

Doldrums, dōl'drumz, *n. pl.* *Naut.* the parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; low spirits; the dumps (colloq.).

Dole, dōl, *n.* [Deal.] That which is dealt out or distributed; a part, share, or portion; lot; fortune; that which is given in charity; gratuity.—*v.t.*—*doled*, *doling*. To deal out; to distribute; especially, to deal out niggardly or in small quantities.

Dole, dōl, *n.* [O.Fr. *dole*, Fr. *deuil*, mourning, from L. *doleo*, to grieve.] Grief; sorrow.—**Doleful**, dōl'ful, *a.* Full of dole or grief; sorrowful; expressing grief; mournful; melancholy; sad; dismal; gloomy.—**Dolefully**, dōl'ful-li, *adv.* In a doleful manner.—**Dolefulness**, dōl'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being doleful.—**Dolesome**,† dōl'sum, *a.* Doleful.

Dolerite, dol'êr-it, *n.* [Gr. *doleros*, deceptive.] A variety of trap-rock composed of augite and labradorite; so named from the difficulty of discriminating its component parts.

Dolichocephalic, Dolichocephalous, dol'i-kō-se-fal''ik, dol'i-kō-sef''a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *kephalē*, the head.] A term used in ethnology to denote skulls in which the diameter from side to side bears a less proportion to the diameter from front to back than 8 to 10, as seen in the West African negro tribes.—**Dolichocephalism**, dol'i-kō-sef''a-lizm, *n.* The condition of being dolichocephalic.

Doll, dol, *n.* [Of doubtful origin; perhaps for *Doll*, contr. of *Dorothy*.] A puppet or small image in the human form for the amusement of children; a girl or woman more remarkable for good looks than intelligence.

Dollar, dol'êr, *n.* [D. Dan. and Sw. *daler*, from G. *thaler*, from *thal*, a dale, because first coined in Joachim's-*Thal*, in Bohemia, in 1518.] A coin (formerly silver, now gold) of the United States, of the value of 100 cents, or about 4s. 2d. sterling; also a silver coin of the same general value current in Mexico, South America, Singapore, the Philippine Islands, &c.

Dolman, dol'man, *n.* [Fr. *dolman*, *doliman*, from Turk. *dōlāman*.] A long outer robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by Turks; a kind of garment somewhat of the nature of a wide jacket, worn by ladies.

Dolmen, dol'men, *n.* [Armor. *dolmen*; Gael. *tolmen*—*dol*, *tol*, a table, and *men*, a stone.] A rude ancient structure (probably of sepulchral origin) consisting of one large unhewn stone resting on two or more others placed erect; also applied to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery; a cromlech.

Dolomite, dol'o-mit, *n.* [After the French geologist *Dolomieu*.] A granular, crystalline, or schistose stone or rock, being a compound of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime.—**Dolomitic**, dol-o-mit'ik, *a.* Containing dolomite; of the nature of dolomite.

Dolour, dō'lêr, *n.* [O.Fr. *dolour*, Fr. *douleur*, from L. *dolor*, *doloris*, grief, pain, from *doleo*, to grieve. Akin *dole*, *doleful*.] Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [Now only poetical.]—**Doloriferous**, dō-lo-rif'êr-us, *a.* Producing pain.—**Doloriific**,† dō-lo-rif'ik, *a.* Causing pain or grief.—**Dolorous**, dol'êr-us, *a.* Sorrowful; doleful; exciting sorrow or grief; painful; expressing pain or grief.—**Dolorously**, dol'êr-us-li, *adv.* In a dolorous manner.—**Dolorousness**, dol'êr-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dolorous.

Dolphin, dol'fin, *n.* [O.Fr. *daulphin*, Mod. Fr. *dauphin*, a dolphin, the dauphin, from L. *delphinus*, a dolphin.] A name of several species of cetaceous mammals having numerous conical teeth in both jaws, as the dolphin proper, a peculiarly agile animal, the grampus, &c.; a fish about 5 feet long, celebrated for its swiftness and the brilliant and beautiful colours which it assumes in the act of dying; a spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it; a mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock or along a quay or wharf.—**Dolphinet**, dol'fi-net, *n.* A female dolphin.

Dolt, dōlt, *n.* [Probably connected with E. *dull*, A. Sax. *dol*, dull, stupid; *dwelan*, to err, to be stupid.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickskull.—**Doltish**, dōl'tish, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid.—**Doltishly**, dōl'tish-li, *adv.* In a doltish manner.—**Doltishness**, dōl'tish-nes, *n.*

Domain, dō-mān', *n.* [Fr. *domaine*, from L.L. *domanium*, a form of L. *dominium*, ownership, property, from *dominus*, a lord.] The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over; a dominion; an estate in land; the land about a mansion-house and in the immediate occupancy of the owner; a demesne.—**Domanial**, dō-mā'ni-al, *a.* Relating to domains or landed estates.

Dome, dōm, *n.* [Fr. *dôme*, from Eccles. L. *doma*, a house, from Gr. *dōma*, a house, from *demō*, to build.] A roof rising up in the form of an inverted cup; a large cupola; the hemispherical roof of a building; anything shaped like a dome, as the steam-chamber of a locomotive, rising above it with a rounded top, &c.—**Domed**, dōmd, *a.* Furnished with a dome.—**Domical**, dō'mi-kal, *a.* Shaped like a dome or cupola.

Domestic, dō-mes'tik, *a.* [L. *domesticus*, from *domus*, a house; from root seen in Gr. *demō*, to build, and in E. *timber*; akin *domicile*.] Belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence and to the family; devoted to home duties or pleasures; living in or about the habitations of man; kept for the use of man; tame; not wild; pertaining to one's own country; intestine; not foreign.—*Domestic economy*, the economical management of all household affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.—*n.* One who lives in the family of another, and is paid for some service; a household servant. — **Domestically**, dō-mes'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a domestic manner. — **Domesticate**, dō-mes'ti-kāt, *v.t.*—*domesticated*, *domesticating*. To make domestic; to accustom to remain much at home; to accustom (animals) to live near the habitations of man; to tame; to reduce from a wild to a cultivated condition (plants).—**Domestication**, dō-mes'ti-kā''shon, *n.* The act of domesticating; the state of being domesticated.—**Domesticity**, dō-mes-tis'i-ti, *n.* State of being domestic.

Domicile, dom'i-sil, *n.* [L. *domicilium*, a mansion, from *domus*, a house, and root of *cella*, a cell. Domestic.] A place of residence; a dwelling-house; the place where one lives in opposition to the place where one only remains for a time.—*v.t.*—*domiciled*, *domiciling*. To establish in a fixed residence. — **Domiciliary**, dom-i-sil'i-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a domicile.—*Domiciliary visit*, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it under authority.—**Domiciliate**, dom-i-sil'i-āt, *v.t.* — *domiciliated*, *domiciliating*. To domicile. — **Domiciliation**, dom-i-sil i-ā''shon, *n.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

Dominant, dom'i-nant, *a.* [L. *dominans*, ppr. of *dominor*, to rule, from *dominus*, lord, master. Dame.] Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant. — *Dominant chord*, *mus.* that which is formed by grouping three tones, rising gradually by intervals of a third from the dominant or fifth tone of the scale.—*n.* *Mus.* the fifth tone of the diatonic scale; thus G is the dominant of the scale of C, and D the dominant of the scale of G.—**Dominance**, **Dominancy**, dom'i-nans, dom'i-nan-si, *n.* Ascendency; rule; authority. — **Dominate**, dom'i-nāt, *v.t.* — *dominated*, *dominating*. To have power or sway over; to govern; to prevail or predominate over.—*v.i.* To predominate. — **Domination**, dom-i-nā'shon, *n.* The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government; arbitrary authority; tyranny.—**Dominative**, dom'i-nā-tiv, *a.* Presiding; governing; imperious; insolent. — **Dominator**, dom'i-nā-têr, *n.* One that dominates; a ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power.—**Domineer**, dom-i-nēr', *v.i.* To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to bluster; to hector.—*v.t.* To govern harshly or overbearingly; to order or command insolently. — **Domineering**, dom-i-nē'ring, *p.* and *a.* Given to domineer; overbearing.—**Dominical**, dō-min'i-kal, *a.* [L.L. *dominicalis*, connected with Sunday, from L. *dominicus* (*dies dominica*, Sunday), pertaining to a lord or master, from *dominus*, lord. Dominant.] Noting or marking the Lord's day or Sunday; relating to our Lord.—*Dominical letter*, one of the seven letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in almanacs, &c., to mark the Sundays throughout the year.

Dominican, dō-min'i-kan, *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the order founded by him.—*n.* A member of a religious order instituted in 1216 at Toulouse, by Dominic de Guzman (afterwards St. *Dominic*) with the special purpose of combating the doctrines of the Albigenses: called also *Black-friar*, from the colour of the dress.

Dominie, dom'i-ni, *n.* [From L. *domine*, vocative case of *dominus*, a lord or master.] A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Scotch.]

Dominion, dō-min'yon, *n.* [L. *dominium*. See Domain.] Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; government; sway; rule; ascendency; predominance; territory under a government; country or district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; *pl.* an order of angels (N.T.).

Domino, dom'i-nō, *n.* pl. **Dominoes**, dom'i-nōz. [Fr., a covering for the head worn by priests, from *dominus*, lord.] A masquerade dress, consisting of an ample cloak or mantle, with a cap and wide sleeves; a half-mask formerly worn by ladies as a partial disguise for the features; a person wearing a domino; *pl.* a game played with twenty-eight flat, oblong pieces of ivory or bone, dotted, after the manner of dice, with a certain number of points.

Don, don. [From L. *dominus*, a lord. The feminine is *donna* or *doña*.] A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now used much more widely; a fellow or one holding high office in an English college (colloq.).

Don, don, *v.t.*—*donned*, *donning*. [To *do on*; opposed to *doff*.] To put on; to invest one's self with.

Donation, dō-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *donatio*, an offering, from *dono*, to give; *donum*, a gift, from *do*, to give.] The act of giving or bestowing; that which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift. — **Donative**, don'a-tiv, *n.* A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole; *law*, a benefice given to a person by the founder or patron, without presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary. — *a.* Vested or vesting by donation.—**Donee**, dō-nē', *n.* The recipient of a gift or grant.—**Donor**, dō'nêr, *n.* One who gives, grants, or bestows; a giver.

Done, dun, pp. of *do*.

Donga, dong'ga, *n.* A South African name for a gulley or ravine.

Donjon, don'jon, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *donnio*, *donnionis*, for L. *dominio*, dominion.] The principal tower of a castle, which was usually situated in the innermost court, and into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity, the lower part of it

being commonly used as a prison: also called the *Keep*.

Donkey, dong'ki, *n.* [Lit. a little *don* animal, from *don* and diminutive term *-key*.] An ass; a stupid or stubborn and wrong-headed fellow. —**Donkey-engine**, *n.* A small steam-engine used where no great power is required and often to perform some subsidiary operation, as on board ships.

Donna, don'na, *n.* [It., from L. *domina*, a lady or mistress.] A lady; as, *prima donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, &c.

Donor. Under DONATION.

Doob. DOAB.

Doom, dōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *dóm*=O. Sax. O. Fris. *dom*, Goth. *doms*, Icel. *dómr*, the same word as the suffix *-dom* in *kingdom*, &c., and derived probably from verb *to do*. Akin *deem*.] A judgment or judicial sentence; passing of sentence; the final judgment; the state to which one is doomed or destined; fate; fortune, generally evil; adverse issue; ruin; destruction. — *Crack of doom*, dissolution of nature.—*v.t.* To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence; to pronounce sentence or judgment on; to ordain as a penalty; to decree; to destine. — **Doomer**, do'mér, *n.* One who dooms.—**Doomsday**, dom'zdā, *n.* The day of doom or final judgment; a day of sentence or condemnation (*Shak.*).—*Doomsday Book*, a book compiled by order of William the Conqueror containing a survey of all the lands in England, giving the areas of estates, the amount of land under tillage, pasture, woods, &c., the number of villeins, &c.—**Doomsman**, doms'man, *n.* A judge; an umpire.

Doom Palm. DOUM PALM.

Doonga, don'ga, *n.* A canoe made out of a single piece of wood, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges.

Door, dōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *dór*, *dúru*=O. Sax. *dur*, *dor*, Icel. *dyr*, Goth. *daur*, G. *thur*, L. *foris*, Gr. *thura*, Ir. *dorus*, Skr. *dvāra*, door.] An opening or passage into a house or apartment by which persons enter; the frame of boards or other material that shuts such an opening, and usually turns on hinges; means of approach or access.—*To lie* or *be at one's door* (*fig.*), to be imputable or chargeable to one.—*Next door to* (*fig.*), near to; bordering on (colloq.).—*Out of door* or *doors*, out of the house; in the open air: abroad.—*In doors*, within the house; at home.—**Door-keeper**, *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.—**Door-nail**, *n.* The nail on which, in ancient doors, the knocker struck.—**Door-plate**, *n.* A plate upon a door bearing the name of the resident.—**Door-step**, **Door-stone**, *n.* The stone at the threshold.—**Doorway**, dōr'wā, *n.* The passage of a door; the entrance-way into a room or house.

Doquet, dok'et, *n.* DOCKET.

Dor, **Dorr**, dor, *n.* [A. Sax. *dora*, drone, a humble-bee.] A common British beetle, of a stout form and black colour, often heard droning through the air towards the close of the summer twilight.—**Dor-hawk**, *n.* A name sometimes given to the common goat-sucker.

Dorea, dō'rē, *n.* Same as *Dory* (the fish).

Doric, **Dorian**, dor'ik, dō'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Dorians, a people of ancient Greece. —*Doric order*, *arch.* the oldest and simplest of the three orders of Grecian architecture, characterized by the columns having no base, and the flutings few, large, and not deep, the capital of simple character.—*Dorian* or *Doric mode*, *mus.* a composition in which the second note of the normal scale acquires something of the dignity or force of a tonic, and upon it the melody closes.—**Doric**, *n.* The language of the Dorians, a Greek dialect characterized by broadness and hardness; hence, any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scottish.—**Doricism**, dor'i-sizm, *n.* A peculiarity of the Doric dialect.

Dorking, dor'king, *n.* A species of domestic fowl, distinguished by having five claws on each foot, so named because bred largely at *Dorking* in Surrey.

Dormant, dor'mant, *a.* [Fr., from *dormir*, L. *dormio*, to sleep.] Sleeping; sunk in the winter sleep or torpid state of certain animals; at rest; not in action (*dormant* energies); neglected; not claimed, asserted, or insisted on (a *dormant* title or privileges). —*Dormant partner*, a partner who takes no active part in a commercial concern.—**Dormancy**, dor'man-si, *n.* State of being dormant.—**Dormer**, **Dormer-window**, dor'mér, *n.* [Lit. the window of a sleeping apartment.] A window standing vertically on a sloping roof of a dwelling-house, and so named because such windows are found chiefly in attic bed-rooms.—**Dormitive**, dor'mi-tiv, *n.* A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; a soporific.—*a.* Causing or tending to cause sleep. — **Dormitory**, dor'mi-to-ri, *n.* [L. *dormitorium*.] A place, building, or room to sleep in.—**Dormouse**, dor'mous, *n.* pl. **Dormice**, dor'mis. [Prov. E. *dorm*, to sleep, and *mouse*, lit. the sleeping-mouse.] A small rodent animal which passes the winter in a lethargic or torpid state, only occasionally waking and applying to its stock of provisions hoarded up for that season.

Dornick, **Dornic**, dor'nik, *n.* A species of figured linen of stout fabric, so called from *Dornick*, the Flemish name for *Tournay* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

Dorsal, dor'sal, *a.* [From L. *dorsum*, the back.] Of or pertaining to the back.—**Dorsibranchiate**, dor-si-brang'ki-āt, *a.* Having the branchiæ along the back, as certain mollusca.—**Dorsi-spinal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the back and the spine.

Dory, dō'ri, *n.* [Also called *John-Dory*, probably from Fr. *jaune dorée*, golden yellow, from its colour.] A European fish of a beautiful yellow colour, with a curious protrusible mouth, valued as food.

Dory, dō'ri, *n.* A canoe or small boat.

Dose, dōs, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *dosis*, a giving, from *didōmi*, to give.] The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time; anything given to be swallowed; as much as a man can take; a quantity in general.—*v.t.*—*dosed*, *dosing*. To form into suitable doses; to give a dose or doses to; to physic.

Dossal, dos'al, *n.* [L.L. *dorsale*, from L. *dorsum*, back.] An ornamental cloth hung at the back of an altar or a seat.

Dossil, dos'il, *n.* [O.Fr. *dossil*, *dousil*, a spigot, L.L. *ducículus*, from L. *duco*.] *Surg.* a pledget or plug of lint for a wound.

Dot, dot, *n.* [A. Sax. *dott*, a spot or speck (whence Sc. *dottle*, a small lump): comp. L.G. *dutte*, a plug, a stopper; D. *dot*, a small bundle.] A small point or spot made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, used in marking a writing or other thing; a spot.—*v.t.*—*dotted*, *dotting*. To mark with dots; to mark or diversify with small detached objects (as clumps of trees).—*v.i.* To make dots or spots.

Dotal, dō'tal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *dotalis*, from *dos*, dower. DOWER.] Pertaining to dower or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.—**Dotation**, dō-tā'shon, *n.* The act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman; endowment; establishment of funds for the support of an hospital or other eleemosynary corporation.

Dote, dōt, *v.i.*—*doted*, *doting*. [The same word as O.D. *doten*, to dote; akin to D. *dut*, a nap, *dutten*, to take a nap; Icel. *dotta*, to nod with sleep.] To have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be in a state of senile silliness; to be excessively in love; to love to excess or extravagance (*to dote on* a person).—**Doter**, dō'tér, *n.* One who dotes. —**Dotage**, dō'taj, *n.* Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; senility; weak and foolish affection.—**Dotard**, dō'térd, *n.* A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood. —**Dotardly**, dō'térd-li, *a.* Like a dotard; weak.—**Dotingly**, dō'ting-li, *adv.* In a doting manner; foolishly; in a manner characterized by excessive fondness.—**Dotish**, dō'tish, *a.* Childishly fond; weak; stupid.—**Dottarel**, **Dottrel**, dot'ér-el, dot'rel, *n.* [From the bird's supposed stupidity.] A species of plover, breeding in the highest latitudes of Asia and Europe, and migrating to the shores of the Mediterranean; a booby; a dupe; a gull.

Double, dub'l, *a.* [Fr. *double*, from L. *duplus*, double—*duo*, two, and term. *-plus*, from root of *pleo*, to fill. FILL.] Forming a pair; consisting of two in a set together; coupled; composed of two corresponding parts; twofold; twice as much; multiplied by two (a *double* portion); acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret; deceitful; *bot.* having two or more rows of petals produced by cultivation from stamens and carpels.—*v.t.*—*doubled*, *doubling*. To make double or twofold; to fold one part upon another part of; to increase by adding an equal sum, value, or quantity; to contain twice as much as; to pass round or by; to march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of (to *double* a cape).—*v.i.* To increase or grow to twice as much; to turn back or wind in running.—*n.* Twice as much; a turn in running to escape pursuers; a trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive; something precisely equal to, like; a counterpart; a duplicate; a copy; a person's apparition or likeness; a wraith; a fold or plait; *milit.* the quickest step in marching next to the run.—**Double-acting**, *p.* and *a.* *Mach* acting, or applying power in two directions; producing a double result.—**Double-barrelled**, *a.* Having two barrels, as a gun.—**Double-bass**, *n.* The largest musical instrument of the viol kind.—**Double-breasted**, *a.* Applied to a waistcoat or coat, either side of which may be made to lap over the other and button.—**Double-dealer**, *n.* One who deceitfully acts two different parts; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity.—**Double-dealing**, *n.* Duplicity; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.—*a.* Given to duplicity; deceitful.—**Double-dye**, *v.t.* To dye twice over.—**Double-dyed**, *p.* and *a.* Twice dyed; thorough; complete; utter (a *double-dyed* villain).—**Double-eagle**, *n.* A gold coin of the United States, worth $20; the representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia.—**Double-edged**, *a.* Having two edges; *fig.* applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it.—**Double-elephant**, *n.* A large size of writing, drawing, and printing paper, 40 inches by 26½.—**Double-entendre**, do-bl-an-tan'dr, *n.* [Spurious Fr. form.] A phrase with a double meaning, one of which is often somewhat indelicate.—**Double-entry**, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, one on the Dr. side of one account, and the other on the Cr. side of another account, in order that the one may check the other. —**Double-faced**, *a.* Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces.—**Double-gloster**, *n.* A rich kind of English cheese, made in Gloucestershire from new milk.—**Double-lock**, *v.t.* To lock with two bolts; to fasten with double security.—**Doubleness**, dub'l-nes, *n.* The state of being double; duplicity.—**Double-quick**, *n.* *Milit* the quickest step next to the run.—*a.* Pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick; very quick or rapid.—**Doubler**, dub'lér, *n.* One who or that which doubles. —**Double-security**, *n.* Two securities held by a creditor for the same debt.—**Double-shuffle**, *n.* A shuffling, noisy dance by one person.—**Double-star**, *n.* *Astron.* two stars so near each other that they are distinguishable only by the help of a telescope. —**Doublet**, dub'let, *n.* [Dim. of *double*.] A close-fitting garment covering the body from the neck to a little below the waist, now superseded by the vest or waistcoat; one of a pair; a simple form of microscope consisting of a combination of two plano-convex lenses; one of two (or more) words really the same but different in form (as *aut* and *emmet*).—**Double-tongued**, *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject to different persons from deceitful motives.—**Doubling**, dub'ling, *n.* The act of making double; a fold, plait, lining,

&c.; the winding course of a hare or fox; an artifice; a shift.—**Doubloon**, dub-loⁿ', *n.* [Fr. *doublon*, Sp. *doblon*.] A coin of Spain and the Spanish American States, value about 21*s.* sterling; so called because originally double the value of the pistole.—**Doubly**, dub'li, *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Doubt, dout, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *doubter*, from L. *dubitare*, to doubt, from same stem as *dubius*, doubtful, from *duo*, two. Akin *dubious*, *dual*, &c.] To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to be in uncertainty respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined. —*v.t.* To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; to suspect; to be inclined to think (governing clauses: I *doubt* you are wrong); to distrust; to be diffident of (to *doubt* a person's ability). —*n.* A fluctuation of mind respecting the truth or correctness of a statement or opinion, or the propriety of an action; uncertainty of mind; want of belief; unsettled state of opinion; suspicion; apprehension.—**Doubtable**, dout'ta-bl, *a.* Liable to be doubted.—**Doubter**, dout'er, *n.* One who doubts.—**Doubtful**, dout'ful, *a.* Entertaining doubt; not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable; not without suspicion; not confident; not without fear; not certain or defined.—**Doubtfully**, dout'ful-li, *adv.* In a doubtful manner.—**Doubtfulness**, dout'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being doubtful; uncertainty; suspense; ambiguity.—**Doubtingly**, dou'ting-li, *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.—**Doubtless**, dout'les, *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.—**Doubtlessly**, dout'les-li, *adv.* Unquestionably.

Douceur, dö'sér, *n.* [Fr., from *doux*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A present, gift, or gratuity; a bribe.

Douche, döush, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of bath consisting in a jet or current of water or vapour directed upon some part of the body.

Dough, dō, *n.* [A. Sax. *dág*, *dáh* = D. *deeg*, Icel. and Dan. *deig*, Goth. *daigs*, G. *teig*, dough; akin Goth. *deigan*, to mould, to form.] Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.—**Dough-nut**, *n.* A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and cooked in lard.—**Doughy**, dō'i, *a.* Like dough; yielding to pressure; flabby and pale.

Doughty, dou'ti, *a.* [A. Sax. *dohtig*, *dyhtig*, from *dugan* (Sc. *dow*), to be able; Dan. *dygtig*, G. *tuchtig*, able, fit. Do, *v.t.*] Brave; valiant; noble; illustrious: now seldom used except in irony or burlesque.—**Doughtily**, dou'ti-li, *adv.* With doughtiness.—**Doughtiness**, dou'ti-nes, *n.* The character of being doughty; valour; bravery.

Doum, Doum Palm, dóm, *n.* A palm-tree, the fruit of which is about the size of an apple and tastes like gingerbread, and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of Upper Egypt, where the tree grows.

Douse, Dowse, dous, *v.t.*—*doused*, *dousing*. [Origin doubtful; comp. Sw. *dunsa*, to plump; D. *dossen*, to strike.] To thrust or plunge into water; to immerse; to dip; *naut.* to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly; to put out or extinguish (slang). —*v.i.* To fall or be plunged suddenly into water.

Dout, dout, *v.t.* [Contr. for *do out*. Comp. *doff*, *don*.] To put out; to quench; to extinguish (*Shak.*).

Dove, duv, *n.* [A. Sax. *dúfa*, *dúfe*, from *dúfan*, to dive, to dip, probably from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight; D. *duif*, Dan. *due*, Sc. *doo*, G. *taube*.] A pigeon, some varieties being distinguished by an additional term prefixed, as *ring-dove*, *turtle-dove*, &c.; a word of endearment.—**Dove-cot**, **Dovecote**, *n.* A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed; a house for doves. —**Dove-eyed**, *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, gentleness, or tenderness.—**Dovetail**, *n.* *Carp.* a method of fastening the ends of boards together at right angles by letting one piece, cut into projections somewhat like a dove's tail spread, into corresponding cavities in another.—*v.t.* *Carp.* to unite by the above method; *fig.* to fit or adjust exactly and firmly.

Do-ager, dou'a-jér, *n.* [From a form *douage*, from Fr. *douer*, to endow. Dower.] A name given to the widow of a person of title, as a prince or nobleman, to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same title; thus when a duke dies leaving a widow, and his successor in the title has a wife, the widow becomes the duchess-*dowager*.

Dowdy, dou'di, *n.* [Akin to O.E. *dowde*, *dowd*, dull, sluggish; E. *dawtle*, L.G. *dödeln*, to be slow; Prov. E. *daw*, a sluggard.] An awkward, ill-dressed woman; a woman with no elegance or grace.—*a.* Awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking: applied to females.—**Dowdyish**, dou'di-ish, *a.* Like a dowdy.

Dowel, dou'el, *n.* [Fr. *douille*, a groove or socket; L.L. *ductile*, a gutter, from L. *duco*, to lead.] A wooden or iron pin or tenon used in joining together two pieces of any substance edgewise (as the pieces of a barrel-end); a piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, &c.—*v.t.*—*dowelled*, *dowelling*. To fasten by means of dowels, as two boards together by pins inserted in the edges.—**Dowel-joint**, *n.* A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels.—**Dowel-pin**, *n.* A pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.

Dower, dou'er, *n.* [Fr. *douaire*, from L.L. *dotarium*, from L. *dotio*, *dotatum*, to endow, from *dos*, *dotis*, a dower, whence also *dotal*, *dowager*.] That with which one is endowed; the property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; *law*, the right which a wife has in the third part of the real estate of which her husband died possessed.—*v.t.* To furnish with dower or a portion; to endow.—**Dowerless**, dou'er-les, *a.* Destitute of dower.—**Dowry**, dou'ri, *n.* The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; dower.

Dowlas, dou'las, *n.* [Perhaps from *Doulens* in France.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

Dowle, Dowl, doul, *n.* [O.Fr. *douille*, *doille*, soft, L. *ductilis*, from *duco*, to lead.] One of the filaments of a feather; a fibre of down; down.

Down, doun, *n.* [A. Sax. *dún*, a hill; L.G. *dünen*, Fris. *dunen*, D. *duin*, a dune; O.H.G. *dún*, *dúna*, promontory, Sw. dial. *dun*, a hill; also W. Ir. and Gael. *dun*, a hill, hillock.] A hill or rising ground; a low, rounded, grassy hill; a tract of naked, hilly land, used chiefly for pasturing sheep: a term commonly used in the south of England; also a dune or sand-hill near the sea.

Down, doun, *prep.* [A. Sax. *adúna*, *adown*, for *of-dúne*, off or down the hill. Down, a hill.] Along in descent; from a higher to a lower part of; toward the mouth of and in the direction of the current.—*adv.* In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower position, degree, or place in a series; from the metropolis of a country to the provinces, or from the main terminus of a railway to the subordinate stations; on the ground, or at the bottom; in a low condition; in humility, dejection, calamity, &c.; below the horizon (the sun is *down*); into disrepute or disgrace (to write *down* folly, vice, an author); from a larger to a less bulk (to boil *down*); from former to more recent times; extended or prostrate on the ground or on any flat surface; paid or handed over in ready money (a thousand pounds *down*). It is often used elliptically or interjectionally for go down, kneel down, &c. (*down! dog, down!*); also with *with*, in energetic commands; as, *down with* the sail, that is, take it down. —*Up and down*, here and there; everywhere.—*Down in the mouth*, dispirited; dejected. [Colloq.]—*To be down at heel*, to have the back part of the upper, or heel, turned down, or to have on shoes with the heel turned down; to be slipshod or slovenly.—*n.* A downward fluctuation (ups and *downs*).—**Down-bear**, *v.t.* To bear down; to depress.—**Downcast**, doun'kast, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground (*downcast* eyes); in low spirits; dejected.—*n.* *Mining*, the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.—**Downcastness**, doun'kast-nes, *n.* State of being downcast; sadness.—**Downcome**, doun'kum, *n.* A tumbling or falling down; a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.—**Down-draught**, *n.* A draught or current of air down a chimney, shaft of a mine, &c.—**Downfall**, doun'fal, *n.* A falling down; a sudden descent or fall from a position of power, honour, wealth, fame, or the like; loss of rank, reputation, or fortune; loss of office; ruin; destruction.—**Downfallen**, doun'fa-ln, *a.* Fallen; ruined. —**Downhearted**, doun'har-ted, *a.* Dejected in spirits.—**Downhill**, doun'hil, *n.* A declivity; slope.—*a.* Sloping downwards; descending; sloping.—*adv.* Down a hill or slope.—**Down-line**, *n.* The line of a railway leading from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces.—**Downlying**, doun'li-ing, *n.* The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.—**Downpour**, doun'pör, *n.* A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower.—**Downright**, doun'rit, *adv.* Right down; perpendicularly; in plain terms; completely; thoroughly.—*a.* Directed straight or right down; coming down perpendicularly; directly to the point; plain; open; mere; sheer (*downright* nonsense); straightforward; unceremonious; blunt (a *downright* man).—**Downrightly**, doun'rit-li, *adv.* Plainly; in plain terms.—**Downrightness**, doun'rit-nes, *n.*—**Down-rush**, *n.* A rush downward or towards a centre.—**Downsitting**, *n.* The act of sitting down.—**Downstairs**, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the lower flat of a house.—**Down-stroke**, *n.* A downward stroke or blow; a line drawn downward with the pen; a thick stroke of a letter.—**Downthrow**, doun'thrō, *n.* A throwing down; *geol.* a fall or sinking of strata below the level of the surrounding beds: opposed to *upheaval* or *upthrow*.—**Down-train**, *n.* A train proceeding from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces.—**Down-trodden**, **Downtrod**, *a.* Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannised over.—**Downward**, **Downwards**, doun'wérd, doun'wérdz, *adv.* From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course; in a course or direction from a spring or source; in a course of descent from an ancestor.—**Downward**, *a.* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place (a *downward* course); descending from a head, origin, or source; tending to a lower condition or state.—**Downweigh**, doun-wā', *v.t.* To weigh or press down; to depress; to cause to sink or prevent from rising.

Down, doun, *n.* [Same word as Icel. *dún*, Dan. *dun*, G. *daune*, down.] The fine soft covering of birds under the feathers, particularly on the breasts of water-fowl, as the duck and swan; the soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear; the pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance; any fine feathery or hairy substance of vegetable growth.—*v.t.* To cover, stuff, or line with down.—**Downiness**, dou'ni-nes, *n.* The quality of being downy; knowingness or cuteness (slang).—**Downy**, dou'ni, *a.* Covered with down or nap; covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant; made of down; soft, calm, soothing (sleep); knowing, cunning, or artful (slang).

Dowry, *n.* Under Dower.

Doxology, dok-sol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *doxologia*, a praising—*doxa*, praise, glory, and *logō*, to speak.] A short hymn or form of words ascribing glory to God, and used in worship.—**Doxological**, dok-so-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to doxology.—**Doxologize**, dok-sol'o-jiz, *v.t.* To give glory to God, as in doxology.

Doxy, dok'si, *n.* [Comp. G. *docke*, Sw. *docka*, a doll, a plaything.] An old low term for a sweetheart or mistress.

Doyley, doi'li, *n.* Same as *Doily*.

Doze, dōz, *v.i.*—*dozed*, *dozing*. [Akin to Dan. *döse*, to doze; *dos*, drowsiness; G. *dösen*, *dössln*, to doze; Prov. G. *dosen*, to slumber; allied to *dizzy* and to *dass*.] To slumber; to sleep lightly; to live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep.—*v.t.* To pass or spend in drowsiness; to make dull; to stupefy.—*n.* A light sleep; a slumber.—**Dozer**, dō'zér, *n.* One that dozes or slumbers.—**Doziness**, dō'zi-nes, *n.* Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.—**Dozy**, dō'zi, *a.* Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy.

Dozen, duz'n, *n.* [Fr. *douzaine*, from *douze*, twelve, from L. *duodecim*—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.] A collection of twelve things of a like kind, or regarded as forming an aggregate for the time being; an indefinite or round number comprising more or less than twelve units, as the case may be.

Drab, drab, *n.* [A Celtic word; Ir. *drabhog*, a slut, dregs, from *drab*, a spot, a stain; Gael. *drabach*, dirty, slovenly; *drabag*, a drab; akin to *draf*.] A strumpet; a prostitute; a low, sluttish woman; a slattern. *v.t.* To associate with strumpets.—**Drabber**, drab'ér, *n.* One who keeps company with drabs.—**Drabbish**, drab'ish, *a.* Having the quality of a drab; sluttish.—**Drabble**, drab'l, *v.t.*—*drabbled*, *drabbling*. To draggle; to make dirty; to wet and befoul.

Drab, drab, *n.* [Fr. *drap*, L.L. *drappus*, cloth, from a Teut. root seen in E. *trappings*, horse furniture.] A thick woollen cloth of a dun or dull-brown colour; a dull brownish-yellow colour.—*a.* Being of a dull brown or pale brown colour, like the cloth so called.

Drachma, drak'ma, *n.* [L., from Gr. *drachmé*, a drachm, from *drassomai*, to grasp with the hand. *Dram* is the same word.] A Grecian coin, the average value of the Attic drachma being 9½d.; a weight among the Greeks of about 2 dwt. 7 grains troy.—**Drachm**, dram, *n.* A dram or three scruples.

Draconic, **Draconian**, drā-kon'ik, drā-kō'ni-an, *a.* Relating to *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver; hence (applied to laws), extremely severe; sanguinary.

Draff, draf, *n.* [Icel. *draf*, D. *draf*, also *drab*, Dan. *drav*, dregs, hog's-wash; allied to *drab*, a slut.] Refuse; dregs; hog's-wash; the refuse of malt which has been brewed or distilled from, given to swine and cows.—**Draffy**, draf'i, *a.* Like, or consisting of draff; waste; worthless.

Draft, draft, *n.* [A form of *draught*.] A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; a body of men drawn from a larger body; an order from one man to another directing the payment of money; an order authorising a man to draw a certain sum of money; the first outlines of any writing, embodying an exposition of the purpose, as well as of the details, of the document; a drawing, delineation, or sketch in outline.—*v.t.* To make a draft of; to compose and write the first outlines of; to delineate in outline; to draw from a larger body; to select.

Drag, drag, *v.t.*—*dragged*, *dragging*. [A. Sax. *dragan*, to drag, to draw; Icel. *draga*, to drag, to carry; Goth. *dragan*, to draw, to carry; D. *dragen*, G. *tragen*, to carry, to bear. *Draw* is another form of the same word, *draggle* is a dim., and *drawl*, *dray*, *dredge*, are akin.] To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; to draw along slowly or heavily, as anything burdensome or troublesome; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty; to search (a river, pond, &c.) with a net, hooked instrument, &c., for drowned persons, &c.—*To drag the anchor*, to draw or trail it along the bottom when it will not hold: said of a ship.—*v.i.* To be drawn along or trail on the ground, as a dress or as an anchor that does not hold; to move or proceed slowly, heavily, or laboriously; to move on lingeringly or with effort.—*n.* A net or a kind of grapnel for recovering the bodies of drowned persons; an apparatus used to recover articles lost in the water, or to dredge up oysters, &c.; a kind of heavy harrow for breaking up ground; a long coach or carriage, generally drawn by four horses, uncovered and seated round the sides; an apparatus for retarding or stopping the rotation of one wheel, or of several wheels of a vehicle, in descending hills, slopes, &c.; a person or thing forming an obstacle to one's progress or prosperity; slow and difficult motion.—**Dragnet**, *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

Draggle, drag'l, *v.t.*—*draggled*, *draggling*. [Dim. from *drag*, or, as some think, a form of *drabble*.] To wet and dirty by drawing on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.—*v.i.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.—**Draggle-tail**, *n.* A slut.—**Draggle-tailed**, *a.* Untidy; sluttish.

Dragoman, drag'ō-man, *n.* pl. **Dragomans**. [Sp. *dragoman*, from Ar. *tarjumān*, an interpreter, from *tarjama*, to interpret; Chal. *targem*, to interpret.] An interpreter and travellers' guide or agent in Eastern countries; an interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate: a term in general use in the Levant.

Dragon, drag'on, *n.* [Fr. *dragon*, from L. *draco*, Gr. *drakōn*, from root *drak* or *derk*, as in *derkomai*, to see; Skr. *darç*, to see; so called from its fiery eyes.] A fabulous animal, conceived as a sort of winged crocodile, with fiery eyes, crested head, and enormous claws, spouting fire, and often regarded as an embodiment of watchfulness; a kind of small lizard, having an expansion of the skin on each side, which forms a kind of wing, serving to sustain the animal when it leaps from branch to branch; a fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent (*Shak.*); a fierce, violent person, male or female; more generally now, a spiteful, watchful woman; a short carbine, carried by the original dragoons, having the representation of a dragon's head at the muzzle; a variety of carrier pigeons.—**Dragonet**, drag'o-net, *n.* A little dragon; a small fish of the goby family.—**Dragon-fish**, *n.* The dragonet.—**Dragon-fly**, *n.* The popular name of a family of insects, having large strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, a long body, and strong horny mandibles.—**Dragonish**, drag'o-nish, *a.* Pertaining to or like a dragon.—**Dragon's-blood**, *n.* The popular name of the inspissated juice of various plants, used for colouring spirit and turpentine varnishes, for tooth-tinctures and powders, for staining marble, &c.—**Dragon-shell**, *n.* A name given to a species of limpet.—**Dragon-tree**, *n.* An evergreen tree of the Canary Islands, one of the plants that produce dragon's-blood.

Dragoon, dra-gōn', *n.* [From *dragon*, the carbine carried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1660, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked.] Originally a soldier serving both on foot and horseback; now a cavalry soldier, there being in the British army *heavy* and *light dragoons*, now nearly alike in weight of men, horses, and appointments.—*v.t.* To harass with or abandon to the rage of soldiers; to harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures.—**Dragonade**, **Dragoonade**, drag-o-nād', dra-gō'nād, *n.* A persecution of French Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV., from dragoons generally leading the persecuting force; a military attack upon civilians.

Drain, drān, *v.t.* [Probably from A. Sax. *drehnigean*, to strain, and allied to *drag*.] To cause to pass through some porous substance; to filter; to exhaust any body of a liquid; to exhaust (land) of excessive moisture by causing it to flow off in channels; to exhaust; to deprive by drawing off gradually (to *drain* a country *of* men).—*v.i.* To flow off gradually; to be emptied or deprived of liquor by flowing or dropping.—*n.* The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or [illegible] flow or withdrawal; a channel through which water or other liquid flows off; a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; pl. the grain from the mash-tub.—**Drainable**, drā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being drained.—**Drainage**, drā'nāj, *n.* A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid; the system of drains and other works by which any town, surface, and the like, is freed from water; the mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers; the water carried away from a district by natural or other channels.—**Drainer**, drā'nér, *n.* One who or that which drains; one who constructs channels for draining land; *cookery*, a perforated plate for letting fluids escape.—**Drain-tile**, **Draining-tile**, *n.* A hollow tile employed in the formation of drains.—**Drain-trap**, *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, but to allow the passage of water into them.

Drake, drāk, *n.* [Contr. from a form *enedrace*, *endrake* (Icel. *andrika*, O.H.G. *antrecho*, *antricho*), a hypothetical masculine of A. Sax. *ened*, a duck, the termination *ric*, being the same as that in *bishopric*, and akin to Goth. *reiks*, ruling, G. *reich*, empire. *Ened* is cog. with L. *anas*, *anatis*, a duck.] The male of the duck kind; a species of fly used as bait in angling.

Dram, dram, *n.* [Contr. from *drachma*.] *Apothecaries' weight*, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or 60 grains; *avoirdupois weight*, the sixteenth part of an ounce; as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once.—**Dram-shop**, *n.* A shop where spirits are sold in small quantities.

Drama, drā'ma, *n.* [Gr. *drama*, from *draō*, to do, to act.] A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action, generally designed to be spoken in character and represented on the stage; a series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest; dramatic composition or literature; dramatic representation and all that is connected with it.—**Dramatic**, **Dramatical**, dra-mat'ik, dra-mat'i-kal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the drama or plays represented on the stage; appropriate to or in the form of a drama; theatrical; characterized by the force and fidelity appropriate to the drama (a *dramatic* description).—**Dramatically**, dra-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of the drama; vividly and strikingly.—**Dramatist**, dram'a-tist, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.—**Dramatizable**, dram'a-ti-za-bl, *a.* Capable of being dramatized.—**Dramatize**, dram'a-tiz, *v.t.*—*dramatized*, *dramatizing*. To compose in the form of the drama; to adapt to the form of a play.—**Dramaturgy**, dram'a-tér-ji, *n.* [Gr. *dramatourgia*, dramatic composition—*drama*, and *ergon*, work.] The science which treats of the rules of composing dramas and representing them on the stage.—**Dramaturgic**, dram-a-tér'jik, *a.* Pertaining to dramaturgy; theatrical; hence, unreal.—**Dramaturgist**, dram-a-tér'jist, *n.* One skilled in dramaturgy.

Drank, pret. of *drink*.

Drape, drāp, *v.t.*—*draped*, *draping*. [Fr. *draper*, to drape, from *drap*, cloth. DRAB.] To cover or invest with clothing or cloth; to dispose drapery about for use or ornament.—**Draper**, drā'pér, *n.* [Fr. *drapier*.] One who sells cloths; a dealer in cloths.—**Draperied**, drā'pér-id, *a.* Furnished with drapery.—**Drapery**, drā'pér-i, *n.* [Fr. *draperie*.] The occupation of a draper; fabrics of wool or linen; the clothes or hangings with which any object is draped or hung.

Drastic, dras'tik, *a.* [Gr. *drastikos*, from *draō*, to do, to act.] Acting with strength or violence; powerful; efficacious.—*n.* A strong purgative.

Draught, draft, *n.* [From *draw*, *drag*.] The act of drawing; the capacity of being drawn (a cart or plough of easy *draught*); the drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking; the quantity of liquor drunk at once; the act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines; a drawing or first sketch; an outline; a sweeping of the water for fish with a net; that which is taken by sweeping with a net (a *draught* of fishes); the depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; a current of

air moving through an inclosed or confined space, as through a room or up a chimney; *pl.* a game resembling chess played on a board divided into sixty-four checkered squares. — *On draught*, drawn or to be had directly from the cask, as ale, porter, &c. — *v.t.* To draw out; to sketch roughly; to draft.—*a.* Used for drawing; drawn from the barrel or other receptacle in which it is kept (*draught* ale).—**Draught-bar**, *n.* A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses for draught purposes; a swing-tree or swingle-tree.—**Draught-board**, *n.* A checkered board for playing draughts. — **Draught-compasses**, *n. pl.* Compasses with movable points used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, &c. — **Draughtsman**, drafts'man, *n.* A man who draws plans or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings.—**Draughtsmanship**, drafts'man-ship, *n.* The office or work of a draughtsman.—**Draughty**, draf'ti, *a.* Of or pertaining to draughts of air; exposed to draughts.

Drave, drav, old and poetical pret. of *drive*.

Dravidian, dra-vid'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Dravida*, the name of an old province of India; applied to a distinct family of tongues spoken in South India, Ceylon, &c.

Draw, dra, *v.t.*—*drew* (drö), *drawn* (dran), *drawing*. [A softened form of *drag* (which see).] To pull along after one; to haul; to cause to advance by force applied in front of the thing moved or at the fore end; to pull out; to unsheath; to bring out from some receptacle (to *draw* water); to let run out; to extract (blood, wine); to attract; to cause to move or tend toward; to allure; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to lead, as a motive; to induce to move; to inhale; to take into the lungs; to pull more closely together, or apart (to *draw* a curtain); to lengthen; to extend in length; to form by extension (to *draw* wire); to form (a line) between two points; to represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image; to describe in words or to represent in fancy; to derive, deduce, have, or receive from some source; to receive from customers or patrons; to receive or take (to *draw* money from a bank); to extort; to force out (groans, tears); to write in due form; to form in writing; to take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery; to receive or gain by such drawing; to require (so many feet of water) for floating; to bend (to *draw* the bow); to eviscerate; to finish, as a game, battle, &c., so as neither party can claim the victory. — *To draw a badger, fox*, &c., to drag or force it from its cover. — *To draw in*, to contract; to pull back; to collect or bring together; to entice, or inveigle.—*To draw off*, to draw away; to withdraw; to abstract (the mind); to draw or take from; to cause to flow from. — *To draw on*, to allure; to entice; to occasion; to cause. — *To draw over*, to persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party. — *To draw out*, to lengthen; to extend; to compose or form in writing; to cause to issue forth; to elicit, by questioning or address; to cause to be declared; to call forth.—*To draw together*, to collect or be collected.—*To draw up*, to raise; to lift; to form in order of battle; to array; to compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing.—*v.i.* To pull; to exert strength in drawing; to act or have influence, as a weight; to shrink; to contract; to advance; to approach; to resort or betake one's self to; to unsheathe a sword; to use or practice the art of delineating figures; to form a picture; to make a draft or written demand for payment of a sum of money upon a person.—*To draw back*, to retire; to move back; to withdraw.—*To draw near* or *nigh*, to approach; to come near.—*To draw off*, to retire; to retreat. — *To draw on*, to advance; to approach.—*To draw up*, to form themselves in regular order (as troops); to assume a certain order or arrangement; to stop a horse by pulling the reins. — *n.* The act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn; a drawn game.—**Drawable**, dra'abl, *a.* Capable of being drawn.—**Drawback**, dra'bak, *n.* What detracts from profit or pleasure; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage; a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted, as duty on spirits when they are sent abroad.—**Draw-bolt**, *n.* A coupling-pin. — **Drawbridge**, dra'brij, *n.* A bridge which may be drawn up or let down or opened or shut horizontally, to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river.—**Draw-cut**, *n.* A single cut with a knife in a plant, &c.—**Drawee**, dra-ē', *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn.—**Drawer**, dra'er, *n.* One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquor from a cask; a waiter (*Shak.*); one who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money; a sliding box in a table, desk, &c., which is drawn out at pleasure; one of a set of such boxes in a case or bureau; *pl.* an under garment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes. CHEST.—**Draw-gate**, *n.* The valve of a sluice.—**Draw-gear**, *n.* A harness adapted for draught-horses; the apparatus or parts by which railway carriages are coupled together, &c.—**Drawing**, dra'ing, *n.* The act of one who draws; the representation or delineation of an object on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, &c.; the amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment. — **Drawing-board**, *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for drawing on or for painting in water-colours, &c.—**Drawing-master**, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.—**Drawing-paper**, *n.* A large-sized variety of stout paper, used for making drawings on. — **Drawing-pen**, *n.* A pen used in drawing lines. — **Drawing-pencil**, *n.* A black-lead pencil used in drawing.—**Drawing-room**, *n.* [For *withdrawing-room*, a room to which the company withdraws from the dining-room.] A room in a house appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties; the formal reception of evening company at a royal court.—**Drawn**, dran, *p.* and *a.* Pulled, hauled, allured; unsheathed; extended; delineated, &c.; not decided, from both parties having equal advantage and neither a victory (a *drawn* battle). — **Draw-net**, *n.* A net for catching birds.—**Draw-plate**, *n.* A stout plate of steel, pierced with a graduated series of conical holes, for drawing wire through in order to reduce and elongate it. — **Draw-well**, *n.* A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket.

Drawl, dral, *v.t.* [A dim. form from *draw* or *drag*. DRAG.] To utter or pronounce in a slow lengthened tone; to while away in an indolent manner. — *v.i.* To speak with slow utterance. — *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.—**Drawlingly**, dra'ling-li, *adv.* In a drawling manner.

Dray, drā, *n.* [A. Sax. *drage*, from *dragan*. DRAG, DRAW.] A low cart or carriage on heavy wheels, such as those used by brewers. — **Drayage**, drā'aj, *n.* The use of a dray; charge for the use of a dray.—**Dray-horse**, *n.* A horse used in a dray.—**Dray-man**, *n.* A man who attends a dray.

Dread, dred, *n.* [A. Sax. *dræsdan*, *on-dræsdan*, to fear.] Great fear or apprehension of evil or danger; terror; awe, fear united with respect; the cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded (O.T.). — *a.* Exciting great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful; awful; venerable in the highest degree.—*v.t.* To fear in a great degree. — *v.i.* To be in great fear.—**Dreader**, dred'er, *n.* One that dreads.—**Dreadful**, dred'ful, *a.* Impressing dread or great fear; terrible; formidable; awful; venerable. — *n.* A print chiefly devoted to the narration of stories of criminal life, frightful accidents, &c. [Colloq.]—**Dreadfully**, dred'ful-li, *adv.* In a manner to be dreaded.—**Dreadfulness**, dred'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being dreadful.—**Dreadless**, dred'les, *a.* Free from fear or dread; undaunted; intrepid.—**Dreadlessness**, dred'les-nes, *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness. — **Dreadnought**, dred'nat, *n.* A person that fears nothing; a thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or to keep off rain; a garment made of such cloth.

Dream, drēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *dream*, joy, melody; O. Fris. *drâm*, D. *droom*, G. *traum*, O. Sax. *drôm*, dream.] The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep; *Scrip.* impressions on the minds of sleeping persons made by divine agency; a matter which has only an imaginary reality; a visionary scheme or conceit; a vain fancy; an unfounded suspicion. — *v.i.* — *dreamed* or *dream't* (dremt), *dreaming*. To have ideas or images in the mind in the state of sleep; with *of* before a noun; to think; to imagine; to think idly.—*v.t.* To see in a dream.—*To dream away*, to pass in reverie or inaction; to spend idly.—**Dreamer**, drē'mer, *n.* One who dreams; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes.—**Dreamery**, drē'mer-i, *n.* A habit of dreaming or musing.—**Dreamful**, drem'ful, *a.* Full of dreams. [*Tenn.*]—**Dreaminess**, drē'mi-nes, *n.* State of being dreamy.—**Dreamland**, drēm'land, *n.* The land of dreams; the region of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie.—**Dreamless**, drēm'les, *a.* Free from dreams.—**Dreamlessly**, drēm'les-li, *adv.* In a dreamless manner.—**Dreamy**, drē'mi, *a.* Full of dreams; associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams; dream-like.

Dreary, drē'ri, *a.* [A. Sax. *drêorig*, bloody, sad, sorrowful, *drêor*, blood, from *drêosan* (Goth. *driusan*), to fall, with common conversion of *s* into *r*; akin to G. *traurig*, sad, *trauern*, to mourn.] Dismal; gloomy; waste and desolate; distressing; oppressively monotonous.—**Drear**, drēr, *a.* Dismal; gloomy with solitude.—**Drearily**, drē'ri-li, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally.—**Dreariness**, drē'ri-nes, *n.* The state of being dreary. —**Dreariness**,† drē'ri-sum, *a.* Very dreary.

Dredge, drej, *n.* [From the stem of *drag*, the *g* being softened as in *b*[illegible] from older *brig*.] A drag-net for tak[illegible]ters, &c.; an apparatus for bringing u[illegible]ells, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation; a machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbours, &c.—*v.t.*—*dredged*, *dredging*. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; to remove sand, silt, &c., from by the use of a dredge.—**Dredger**, dref'er, *n.* One who or that which dredges.—**Dredging-machine**, **Dredging-vessel**, *n.* A machine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c.

Dredge, drej, *n.* [Fr. *dragée*, mixed provender for horses and cattle; It. *treggia*, from Gr. *tragêmata*, dried fruits.] A mixture of oats and barley sown together.—*v.t.* To sprinkle flour on roast meat.—**Dredge-box**, **Dredging-box**, **Dredger**, dref'er, *n.* A utensil for scattering flour on meats when roasting.

Dregs, dregs, *n. pl.* [Icel. *dregg*, Sw. *dragg*, dregs, lees; probably connected with *drag*, *drain*—the dregs being what remains after the liquor is drained off.] The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel; dross; sweepings; refuse; hence, the most vile and worthless among men. *Dreg*, in the singular, is found in Spenser and Shakspere.—**Dregginess**, dreg'i-nes, *n.* State of being dreggy. —**Dreggy**, **Dreggish**, dreg'i, dreg'ish, *a.* Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

Drench, drensh, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *drencan*, *drencean*, to give to drink, to drench, from *drincan*, to drink. DRINK.] To wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate; to purge violently (an animal) with medicine. — *n.* [A. Sax. *drenc*, a draught.] A draught; a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.—**Drencher**, drensh'ér, *n.* One who drenches.

Dress, dres, *v.t.*—*dressed* or *drest*, *dressing*. [Fr. *dresser*, to make right, prepare, from a L.L. verb *directiare*, *directare*, to make straight, from L. *directus*, straight. Di-

nacy.] To make straight or in a straight line (troops); to put to rights; to put in good order; to till or cultivate; to treat (a wound or sore) with remedies or curative appliances; to prepare, in a general sense; to make suitable or fit for something (leather, a lamp, &c.); to put clothes on; to invest with garments; to adorn; to deck.—*To dress up* or *out*, to clothe elaborately, pompously, or elegantly.—*v.i. Milit.* to arrange one's self in proper position in a line; to clothe one's self; to put on garments.—*n.* Clothes, garments, or apparel; collectively, a suit of clothes; a costume; a lady's gown.—**Dress-circle**, *n.* A portion of a theatre, concert-room, or other place of entertainment set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress.—**Dress-coat**, *n.* A coat with narrow pointed tails; a swallow-tailed coat, being the coat in which gentlemen go to full-dress parties, operas, &c.—**Dresser**, dres'er, *n.* One who dresses; one employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting anything; a hospital assistant, whose office is to dress wounds, ulcers, &c.—[Fr. *dressoir.*] A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use; a kind of low cupboard for dishes and cooking utensils.—**Dressing**, dres'ing, *n.* The act of one who dresses; what is used to dress; an application to a wound or sore; manure spread over land; gum, starch, paste, and the like, used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics; *cookery*, the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c., or the unctuous ingredients to complete a salad; *arch.* mouldings round doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.—**Dressing-case**, *n.* A box containing requisites for the toilet, such as combs, brushes, &c.—**Dressing-gown**, *n.* A light gown or wide and flowing coat worn by a person while dressing, in the study, &c.—**Dressing-room**, *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.—**Dressing-table**, *n.* A table provided with conveniences for the toilet; a toilet-table.—**Dressmaker**, dres'mak-ér, *n.* A maker of ladies' dresses.—**Dressy**, dres'i, *a.* Very attentive to dress; wearing rich or showy dresses. [Colloq.]

Drew, drö, pret. of *draw.*

Drey, drā, *n.* A squirrel's nest.

Dribble, drib'l, *v.t.*—*dribbled*, *dribbling.* [A dim. from *drip*, and properly *drippla.*] To give out or let fall in drops.—*v.i.* To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops.—**Dribblet**, **Dribbleet**, drib'let, *n.* One of a number of small pieces or parts; a small sum doled out as one of a series.

Driar, dri'ér, *n.* Under Dry.

Drift, drift, *n.* [From *drive*; A. Sax. *drifan* = Icel. *drift*, a snow-drift; Dan. *drift*, impulse, drove; D. *drift*, drove, course. Drive, and comp. *rise*, *rift*; *shrive*, *shrift*; *thrive*, *thrift.*] A drove or flock; a heap of matter driven together by the wind or water (a snow-*drift*); a driving or impulse; overbearing power or influence; course of anything; tendency; aim (the *drift* of one's remarks); intention; design; purpose; a name in South Africa for a ford; *mining*, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; *naut.* the distance which a vessel drives through wind or current when lying-to or hove-to during a gale; *geol.* earth and rocks which have been conveyed by icebergs and glaciers and deposited over a country while submerged.—*Drift of a current*, the rate at which it flows.—*v.t.* To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; to float or be driven along by a current of water or air; to be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; *mining*, to make a drift; to search for metals or ores.—*v.i.* To drive into heaps.—*n.* Drifted by wind or currents (*drift* sand, *drift* ice).—**Drifter**, drif'tér, *n.* A boat that uses drift-nets.—**Driftless**, drift'les, *a.* Without drift; purposeless; aimless.—**Drift-net**, *n.* A large fishing net that hangs upright and catches herring, mackerel, &c., by the gills.—**Drift-sail**, *n.* A sail used under water to keep the ship's head right, and prevent her driving too fast.—**Drift-weed**, *n.* Same as *Gulf-weed.*—**Drift-wood**, *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.—**Drifty**, drif'ti, *a.* Forming or characterised by drifts, especially of snow.

Drill, dril, *v.t.* [From D. *drillen*, to bore, to drill soldiers; G. *drillen*, to bore; from same root as *through*, *thrill*, *-tril* in *nostril.* (In the agricultural sense, however, perhaps of different origin.)] To pierce or perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument; *agri.* to sow in rows, drills, or channels; to teach and train soldiers or others to their duty by frequent exercises; hence, to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts.—*v.i.* To go through the exercises prescribed to recruits, &c.—*n.* A pointed instrument used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances; the act of training soldiers, &c., to their duty, or the exercises by which they are trained; *agri.* a row of seeds deposited in the earth, or the trench or channel in which the seed is deposited; also a machine for sowing seeds in rows.—**Drill-barrow**, *n. Agri.* an implement for forming drills, sowing the seed, and covering it with earth.—**Drill-bow**, *n.* A small bow, the string of which is used for rapidly turning a drill.—**Drill-harrow**, *n.* A small harrow employed in drill-husbandry.—**Drill-plough**, *n.* A plough for sowing grain in drills.—**Drill-press**, **Drilling-machine**, *n.* A machine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal.—**Drill-sergeant**, *n.* A sergeant who drills soldiers.

Drill, **Drilling**, dril, dril'ing, *n.* [G. *drillich*, from *drei*, three, a fabric in which the threads are divided in a threefold way.] A kind of coarse linen or cotton cloth.

Drily. Under Dry.

Drink, dringk, *v.i.*—*drank* or *drunk* (pret.), *drunk* or *drunken* (pp.). [A. Sax. *drincan* = D. *drinken*, Icel. *drekka*, G. *trinken*, Goth. *drigkan*, to drink. Hence *drench* and *drown.*] To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose; especially, to take intoxicating liquor; to be intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquors; to be an habitual drunkard.—*To drink to*, to salute in drinking; to drink in honour of; to wish well to, in taking the cup.—*To drink deep*, to drink a deep draught; to indulge in liquor to excess.—*v.t.* To swallow (liquids); to imbibe; to suck in; to absorb; to take in through the senses (to *drink* delight); to inhale.—*To drink down*, to take away thought or consideration of (care, &c.) by drinking.—*To drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught.—*To drink in*, to absorb; to take or receive into.—*To drink up*, to drink the whole.—*To drink the health*, or *to the health of*, to drink while expressing good wishes for; to signify good-will to by drinking; to pledge.—*n.* Liquor to be swallowed; a draught of liquor; intoxicating liquors.—*In drink*, drunk; tipsy.—**Drinkable**, dring'ka-bl, *a.* Fit or suitable for drink; potable.—*n.* A liquor that may be drunk.—**Drinkableness**, dring'ka-bl-nes, *n.*—**Drinker**, dring'kér, *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who practises drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard.—**Drinking**, dring'king, *a.* Connected with the use of intoxicating liquors.—**Drinking-bout**, *n.* A convivial revel; a set-to at drinking.—**Drinking-fountain**, *n.* A public fountain for supplying water to quench thirst.—**Drinking-horn**, *n.* A cup or goblet made of horn.—**Drinking-song**, *n.* A song in praise of drinking; a bacchanalian song.—**Drink-money**, *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drink.—**Drink-offering**, *n.* A Jewish offering of wine, &c.

Drip, drip, *v.t.*—*dripped*, *dripping.* [A. Sax. *drypan*, to drip, to drop = Dan. *dryppe*, Icel. *drjúpa*, D. *druipen*, G. *triefen.* Akin *drop.*] To fall in drops; to have any liquid falling from it in drops.—*v.t.* To let fall in drops.—*n.* A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping: that which falls in drops; dripping, or melted fat from meat while roasting; the edge of a roof; the eaves; *arch.* a large flat member of the cornice projecting so as to throw off water; a drip-stone.—**Dripping**, drip'ing, *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting.—**Drip-stone**, *n. Arch.* a projecting moulding or cornice over doorways, windows, &c., to throw off the rain.

Drive, driv, *v.t.*—*drove* (formerly *drave*); *driven*, *driving.* [A. Sax. *drifan* = Goth. *dreiban*, D. *drijven*, Dan. *drive*, G. *treiben*, to drive, to urge or carry on. *Drift* and *drove* are derivatives.] To impel or urge forward by force; to force or move by physical means; to propel; to compel or urge by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; to constrain; to press or carry to a great length (an argument); to chase or hunt; to keep horses or other animals moving onward while directing their course; to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them; to guide or regulate a machine; to convey in a carriage or other vehicle; to carry on, prosecute, engage in (a trade, a bargain); *mining*, to dig horizontally; to cut a horizontal gallery or tunnel.—*v.i.* To be forced along or impelled (a ship *drives* before the wind); to rush and press with violence (a storm *drives* against the house); to go in a carriage; to travel in a vehicle drawn by horses or other animals; to aim or tend; to aim a blow; to make a stroke.—*To let drive*, to aim a blow; to strike.—*n.* A journey or airing in a vehicle; a course on which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving; a strong or sweeping blow or impulsion.—**Driver**, dri'vér, *n.* One who or that which drives; the person who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team; *naut.* a large fore-and-aft quadrilateral sail, called also the *Spanker*, on the mizzen mast; *mach.* the main wheel by which motion is communicated to a train of wheels; a driving-wheel.—**Driver-ant**, *n.* A singular species of ant in West Africa, so named from its *driving* before it almost every animal that comes in its way.—**Driving**, dri'ving, *p.* and *a.* Having great force of impulse; rushing with force; communicating force or power.—**Driving-shaft**, *n.* A shaft from a driving-wheel communicating motion to a machine.—**Driving-wheel**, *n. Mech.* a wheel that communicates motion to another or to others; the large wheel in a locomotive engine which is fixed upon the crank-axle or main-shaft.

Drivel, driv'el, *v.i.*—*drivelled*, *drivelling.* [A modification of *dribble*, from root of *drib.*] To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard; to be weak or foolish; to dote.—*n.* Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth; silly unmeaning talk; senseless twaddle.—**Driveller**, driv'el-ér, *n.* One who drivels; an idiot; a fool.

Drizzle, driz'l, *v.t.*—*drizzled*, *drizzling.* [A dim. from A. Sax. *drósian*, Goth. *driusan*, to fall; like Prov. G. *driesela*, to dizzle. Dreary.] To rain in small drops; to fall from the clouds in very fine particles.—*v.t.* To shed in small drops or particles.—*n.* A small or fine rain; mizzle.—**Drizzly**, driz'li, *a.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

Droger, **Drogher**, drō'gér, *n.* A small West Indian coasting craft, for carrying goods.

Droit, droit, *n.* [Fr., from L. *directus.*] Right; law; justice; a fiscal charge or duty.—*Droits of admiralty*, perquisites attached to the office of admiral of England, or lord high-admiral.

Droll, drōl, *a.* [Same word as Fr. *drôle*, D. *drol*, G. *droll*, a rogue, short person, a droll; Gael. *droll*, a low, awkward person; perhaps from Icel. and Sw. *troll*, a kind of imp or hobgoblin.] Odd; merry; facetious; comical; ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous.—*n.* One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.—*v.i.* To jest; to play the buffoon.—**Drollery**, drō'lér-i, *n.* The quality of being droll; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun; comicalness; humour.—**Drollish**, drō'lish, *a.* Somewhat droll.

Dromedary, drum'e-da-ri, *n.* [L. *dromedarius*, a dromedary, formed from Gr. *dromas*, *dromados*, running, from stem of *dramein*, to run.] A species of camel,

called also the Arabian camel, with one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two humps.

Drone, drōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *drāna*, the drone-bee; L.G. and Dan. *drone*, Sw. *dron*, *dronje*, Ger. *drohne*, from the sound it makes; comp. *humble-bee*, G. *hummel*, and the verb *hum*.] The male of the honey-bee; an idler; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry; a humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming; one of the largest tubes of the bagpipe, which emit a continued deep tone.—*v.i.*—*droned*, *droning*. [Dan. *drone*, Sw. *dröna*, to drone; akin Goth. *drunjus*, a sound.] To give forth a low, heavy, dull sound; to hum; to more; to make use of a dull monotonous tone; to live in idleness.—*v.t.* To read or speak in a dull, monotonous, droning manner.—**Dronish**, drō'nish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a drone; sluggish; lazy; inactive; slow.—**Dronishly**, drō'nish-li, *adv.* In a dronish manner.—**Dronishness**, drō'nish-nes, *n.*—**Drony**, drō'ni, *a.* Like a drone; dronish.

Droop, drōp, *v.i.* [A form of *drip*, *drop*.] To sink or hang down; to bend downward, as from weakness or exhaustion; to languish from grief or other cause; to fail or sink; to decline; to be dispirited; to come towards a close (*Tenn.*).—*v.t.* To let sink or hang down.—*n.* The act of drooping or of falling or hanging down; a drooping position or state.—**Droeper**, drō'per, *n.* One who or that which droops.—**Droopingly**, drō'ping-li, *adv.* In a drooping manner.

Drop, drop, *n.* [A. Sax. *dropa*, O. Sax. *dropo*, Icel. *dropi*, D. *drop*, G. *tropfe*, a drop; akin *dribble*, *drip*, *droop*.] A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, falling or pendant, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; what resembles or hangs in the form of a drop, as a hanging diamon ornament, a glass pendant of a chandelier, &c.; a very small quantity of liquor; a small quantity of anything (a *drop* of pity: *Shak.*); that part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped; also the distance which he has to fall; the curtain which conceals the stage of a theatre from the audience; *pl.* a liquid medicine, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.—*v.t.*—*dropped*, *dropping*. [A.Sax. *dropian*, from the noun = D. *droppen*, G. *tropfen*.] To pour or let fall in drops; to let fall, lower, or let down (to *drop* the anchor); to let go, dismiss, lay aside, break off from; to quit, leave, omit; to utter (words) slightly, briefly, or casually; to send in an off-hand informal manner (*drop* me a few lines).—*v.i.* To fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid; to let drops fall; to drip; to discharge itself in drops; to fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly; to sink lower; to cease; to die suddenly; to fall, as in battle; to come to an end; to be allowed to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; to come unexpectedly: with *in* or *into*.—*To drop astern* (*naut.*), to slacken speed so as to let another vessel get ahead.—*To drop down*, to sail, row, or move down a river.—*Dropping fire* (*milit.*), a continuous irregular discharge of small arms.—**Drop-drill**, *n.* *Agri.* an agricultural implement which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously.—**Droplet**, drop'let, *n.* A little drop.—**Dropper**, drop'er, *n.* One who or that which drops.—**Dropping**, drop'ing, *n.* The act of one who drops; a falling in drops; that which drops; *pl.* the dung of animals.—**Droppingly**, drop'ing-li, *adv.* In drops.—**Drop-hammer**, **Drop-press**, *n.* A machine worked by the foot, consisting of a weight raised vertically by a cord and pulley, and allowed to drop suddenly on an anvil: used for embossing, punching, &c.—**Drop-scene**, *n.* A scenic picture, suspended by pulleys, which descends or *drops* in front of the stage in theatres.—**Drop-tin**, *n.* Fine tin.

Dropsy, drop'si, *n.* [Formerly *hydropsy*, from Gr. *hydrōps*, dropsy, from *hydōr*, water.] *Med.* an unnatural collection of water in any cavity of the body, or in the cellular tissue.—**Dropsical**, drop'si-kal, *a.* Diseased with dropsy; inclined to dropsy; resembling or partaking of the nature of dropsy.—**Dropsicalness**, drop'si-kal-nes, *n.*—**Dropsied**, drop'sid, *a.* Affected with dropsy; exhibiting an unhealthy inflation.

Droshy, dros'ki, *n.* [Rus. *droshki*.] A kind of light four-wheeled carriage used in Russia and Prussia.

Drosometer, dro-som'et-ēr, *n.* [Gr. *drosos*, dew, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew that condenses on a body which has been exposed to the open air during the night.

Dross, dros, *n.* [A. Sax. *dros*, *droson*, from *drōsean*, to fall; D. *droes*, Icel. *tros*, rubbish; Sc. *drush*, dregs; Dan. *dryss*, to fall. DREARY.] The refuse or impurities of metals; rust; waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part.—**Drossiness**, dros'i-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being drossy.—**Drossy**, dros'i, *a.* Like dross; pertaining to dross; full of or abounding with refuse matter; worthless; foul; impure.

Drought, drout, *n.* [Contr. from A. Sax. *drugath*, *drugoth*, from *drūge*, *drygo*, dry; like D. *droogte*, from *droog*, dry. DRY.] Dry weather; want of rain; such a continuance of dry weather as affects the crops; aridness; thirst; want of drink; scarcity; lack.—**Droughtiness**, drou'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being droughty.—**Droughty**, drou'ti, *a.* Characterized by drought or the absence of rain or moisture; arid; thirsty.—**Drouth**, drouth, *n.* Drought; aridity; dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.—**Drouthiness**, drou'thi-nes, *n.*—**Drouthy**, drou'thi, *a.* Devoid of moisture; droughty; thirsty, especially for strong drink.

Drove, drōv, pret. of *drive*.

Drove, drōv, *n.* [A. Sax. *drif*, from *drifan*, to drive.] A number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body; a collection of animals moving forward; a crowd of people in motion; a flock.—**Drover**, drō'vēr, *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market, or from one locality to another.

Drown, droun, *v.i.* [From A. Sax. *drunenian*, to sink in water, to be drunk, from *drunean*, pp. of *drincan*, to drink; Dan. *drukne*, to drown. DRINK, DRENCH.] To deprive of life by immersion in water or other fluid; to overflow, overwhelm, or inundate; to put an end to, as if by drowning or overwhelming; to overpower (to *drown* care; to *drown* one's voice).—*v.i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

Drowse, drouz, *v.i.*—*drowsed*, *drowsing*. [A. Sax. *drūsian*, *drūsian*, to be slow, to languish; allied to *drōsean*, to fall, to droop; D. *droosen*, to doze, to slumber. DREARY.] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness; to be heavy or dull.—*v.t.* To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid.—*n.* A slight sleep; a doze; slumber.—**Drowsily**, drou'zi-li, *adv.* In a drowsy manner.—**Drowsiness**, drou'zi-nes, *n.* State of being drowsy.—**Drowsy**, drou'zi, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; sluggish; stupid; disposing to sleep; lulling.

Drub, drub, *v.t.*—*drubbed*, *drubbing*. [Prov. E. *drab*; akin to Icel. and Sw. *drabba*, to beat; G. *trafen*, to hit.] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.—*n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.—**Drubber**, drub'ēr, *n.* One who drubs or beats.—**Drubbing**, drub'ing, *n.* A cudgelling; a sound beating.

Drudge, druj, *v.i.*—*drudged*, *drudging*. [Softened form of O.E. *drowge*, *drug*, to work laboriously; origin doubtful.] To work hard; to labour in mean offices; to labour with toil and fatigue.—*n.* One who labours hard in servile employments; a slave.—**Drudgery**, druj'ēr-i, *n.* Ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.—**Drudgingly**, druj'ing-li, *adv.* With labour and fatigue; laboriously.

Drug, drug, *n.* [Fr. *drogue*; Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *droga*; all from D. *droog*, the same word as A. Sax. *drygo*, dry—because the ancient medicines were chiefly dried herbs.] Any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, used in the composition or preparation of medicines; any commodity that lies on hand or is not saleable; an article of slow sale or in no demand in the market.—*v.t.*—*drugged*, *drugging*. To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.—*v.i.* To mix with drugs; to introduce some narcotic into with the design of rendering the person who drinks the mixture insensible; to dose to excess with drugs or medicines; to administer narcotics to; to render insensible with a narcotic drug.—**Druggist**, drug'ist, *n.* One who deals in drugs; properly, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation.

Drugget, drug'et, *n.* [Fr. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash. DRUG.] A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, used for covering carpets, and also as an article of clothing.

Druid, dru'id, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *druidh*, W. *derwydd*.] A priest or minister of religion who superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany.—**Druidess**, dru'i-des, *n.* A female druid.—**Druidic**, **Druidical**, dru-id'ik, dru-id'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the druids.—*Druidical stones*, the name popularly given to large upright stones, found in various localities and sometimes forming circles, from the uncertain assumption that they were druidical places of worship.—**Druidism**, dru'i-dism, *n.* The doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the druids.

Drum, drum, *n.* [Probably, like *drone*, a word of imitative origin; Dan. *tromme*, G. *trommel*, a drum, Dan. *drum*, a booming sound; Goth. *drunjus*, a sound.] An instrument of music commonly in the form of a hollow cylinder, covered at the ends with vellum, the ends being beaten with sticks to produce the sound; a mechanical contrivance resembling a drum in shape, and used in connection with machinery of various kinds, &c.; the tympanum or barrel of the ear; a quantity packed in the form of a drum; a round box containing figs; a tea before dinner; a kettle-drum; a name formerly given to a fashionable and crowded evening party; a storm-drum.—*v.i.*—*drummed*, *drumming*. To beat a drum; to beat with rapid movements of the fingers; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; to throb; to resound dully.—*v.t.* To perform on a drum; to expel with beat of drum (he was *drummed out* of the regiment); to summon by beat of drum; to din.—*To drum up*, to assemble or call together by beat of drum.—**Drum-head**, *n.* The head or top of a drum; a variety of cabbage having a large, rounded, or flattened head.—*Drumhead court-martial*, a court-martial called suddenly on the field.—**Drum-major**, *n.* The chief or first drummer of a regiment.—**Drummer**, drum'ēr, *n.* One who drums; one whose office is to beat the drum.—**Drum-stick**, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten; what resembles a drum-stick, as the upper joint of the leg of a turkey.

Drunk, drungk, *a.* [From *drunken*. DRINK.] Intoxicated; inebriated; overcome, stupefied, or frenzied by alcoholic liquor.—**Drunkard**, drung'kērd, *n.* One given to an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.—**Drunken**, drung'ken, *a.* [Part. of *drink*, but now used chiefly as an adjective.] Intoxicated; drunk; given to drunkenness; proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness (a *drunken* quarrel).—**Drunkenly**,† drung'ken-li, *adv.* In a drunken manner. [*Shak.*]—**Drunkenness**, drung'ken-nes, *n.* The state of being drunk; the habit of indulging in intoxication; intoxication; inebriety.

Drupe, drop, *n.* [Fr. *drupe*, L. *drupa*, Gr. *druppa*, an over-ripe olive.] *Bot.* a stone fruit, such as the cherry or plum; a fruit in which the outer part is fleshy while the inner hardens like a nut, forming a stone with a kernel.—**Drupaceous**, dru-pā'shus, *a.* Producing drupes; pertaining to drupes, or consisting of drupes.—**Drupel**, dru'pel, *n.* *Bot.* a little drupe.

Druse, drus, *n.* [G. *druse*, a gland.] A cavity in a rock or mineral having its interior surface studded with crystals.—**Drusy**, dru'si, *a.* Pertaining to a druse; having the surface composed of very small prominent crystals nearly equal in size.

Dry, dri, *a.* [A. Sax. *dryge*, *drige*, *dri*; D. *droog*, G. *trocken*), dry, whence *dryan*, *drigan*, to dry. *Drought* and *drug* are derivatives.] Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; not moist; arid; not giving milk; thirsty; craving drink; barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of interest; quietly sarcastic; caustic; discouraging; expressive of a degree of displeasure; cold and not friendly (a *dry* reception).—*Dry goods*, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, ribbons, &c., in distinction from groceries.—*Dry steam*, superheated steam.—*Dry stone walls*, walls built of stone without mortar.—*Dry wines*, those in which no sweetness is perceptible.—*v.t.*—*dried*, *drying*. To make dry; to free from water or from moisture of any kind; to desiccate; to expose in order to evaporation of moisture; to deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness.—*To dry up*, to deprive wholly of water; to scorch or parch with thirst.—*v.i.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice; to evaporate wholly; sometimes with *up*.—**Dryer**, **Drier**, dri'er, *n.* One who or that which dries or makes dry; a desiccative; specifically a preparation to increase the hardening and drying properties of paint.—**Drying**, dri'ing, *a.* Adapted to exhaust moisture; having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard.—**Dryly**, **Drily**, dri'li, *adv.* Without moisture; coldly; frigidly; without affection; severely; sarcastically; barrenly; without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain.—**Dryness**, dri'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dry.—**Dry-beat**,† dri'bet, *v.t.* To beat severely. [*Shak.*]—**Dryfoot**, dri'fut, *adv.* Pursuing game by the scent.—**Dry-measure**, *n.* The measure for dry goods, by quarters, bushels, pecks, &c.—**Dry-nurse**, *n.* A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast; one who stands to another in a somewhat similar relationship to that of a dry-nurse; *milit. slang*, an inferior officer who instructs his superior in his duties.—*v.t.* To act as dry-nurse to; to feed, attend, and bring up without the breast.—**Dry-pile**, *n.* A form of the ordinary voltaic pile, in which the liquid is replaced by some hygrometric substance, as paper which has been moistened with sugar and water and allowed to dry.—**Dry-point**, *n.* A sharp etching needle, used to cut fine lines in copper without the plate being covered with etching-ground or the lines bit in by acid.—**Dry-rot**, dri'rot, *n.* A well-known disease affecting timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycelium of which penetrates the timber, destroying it.—**Drysalter**, dri'sal-ter, *n.* Formerly, a dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c., but now a dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical products, &c.—**Drysaltery**, dri'sal-ter-i, *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter; the business of a drysalter.—**Dry-shod**, *adv.* Without wetting the feet.—**Dry-stone**, *a.* A term applied to a wall not cemented with mortar.

Dryad, dri'ad, *n.* [Gr. *dryas*, *dryados*, from *drys*, an oak, a tree.] *Myth.* a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods.—**Dryite**, dri'it, *n. Geol.* fragments of petrified or fossil wood in which the structure of the wood is recognized.

Dual, dû'al, *a.* [L. *dualis*, from *duo*, two; akin *duel*, *double*, *doubt*, *dubious*, &c.] Expressing the number two; existing as two; consisting of two; twofold; a term applied to a special form of a noun or verb used in some languages when two persons or things are spoken of.—*n. Gram.* that number which is used when two persons or things are spoken of.—**Dualism**, dû'a-lism, *n.* A twofold division; a system founded on a double basis or based in belief of two fundamental existences; the belief in two antagonistic supernatural beings, the one good, the other evil; the philosophical exposition of the nature of things by the adoption of two dissimilar primitive principles not derived from each other; the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of spirit and matter as distinct substances, in opposition to idealism, which maintains we have no knowledge or assurance of the existence of anything but our own ideas or sensations.—**Dualist**, dû'a-list, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of dualism in any of its forms.—**Dualistic**, dû-a-lis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to dualism; characterised by duality.—**Duality**, dû-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being two or of being divided into two.—**Duarchy**, dû'ar-ki, *n.* [Gr. *duo*, two, and *archê*, rule.] Government by two persons.

Duan, dû'an, *n.* [Gael. and Ir.] A division of a poem; a canto; a poem; a song.

Dub, dub, *v.t.*—*dubbed*, *dubbing*. [A. Sax. *dub'an*, to strike, to dub knight; Icel. *dubba*, to dub.] To strike with a sword and make a knight; to give the accolade to, to confer any dignity or new character on; to entitle; to speak of as; to make smooth, or of an equal surface, by some operation; to smooth with an adze; to rub with grease, as leather when being curried; to raise a nap on cloth by striking it with teasles.—*n.* A blow.

Dub, dub, *n.* [Probably of same root as *dip* and *deep*.] A puddle; a small pool of foul stagnant water.

Dubious, dû'bi-us, *a.* [L. *dubius*, moving alternately in two opposite directions, from root of *duo*, two. DUAL.] Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; uncertain; not ascertained or known exactly; not clear or plain; occasioning or involving doubt; of uncertain event or issue.—**Dubiously**, dû'bi-us-li, *adv.* In a dubious manner.—**Dubiousness**, dû'bi-us-nes, *n.* The state of being dubious.—**Dubiety**, dû-bi-[illegible] [L. *dubietas*.] Doubtfulness; a feeling of doubt.—**Dubiosity**, dû-bi-os'i-ti, *n.* [illegible]ousness; doubtfulness.—**Dubitable**, dû'bi-ta-bl, *a.* [L. *dubito*, to waver in opinion.] Liable to be doubted; doubtful; uncertain.—**Dubitancy**,† dû'bi-tan-si, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty.—**Dubitate**,† dû'bi-tat, *v.i.* To hesitate.—**Dubitation**,† dû-bi-ta'shon, *n.* [L. *dubitatio*.] The act of doubting or hesitating; doubt.

Ducal, dû'kal, *a.* [L. *ducalis*, pertaining to a leader, from *dux*, *ducis*, a leader. DUKE.] Pertaining to a duke.—**Ducally**, dû'kal-li, *adv.* After the manner of a duke; in relation with a duke or a ducal family.—**Ducat**, du'kat, *n.* [Fr. *ducat*, It. *ducato*, from L. *ducatus*, a duchy (the particular duchy originating the name being uncertain), from L. *dux*. DUKE.] A coin formerly common in several continental states, either of silver or gold: average value of the former, 3*s.* to 4*s.*, and of the latter about 9*s.* 4*d.*—**Ducatoon**, duk a-ton', *n.* [Fr. *ducaton*, from *ducat*.] A silver coin once common on the Continent, of different values.—**Duchess**, duch'es, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse*, from *duc*, duke.] The consort or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.—**Duchy**, duch'i, *n.* [Fr. *duché*.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.

Duck, duk, *n.* [Same word as D. *doek*, Sw. *duk*, G. *tuch*, cloth.] A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c.

Duck, duk, *n.* [Same word as Dan. *dukke*, G. *docke*, a baby or puppet; or the name of the bird used as a term of endearment.] A word of endearment or fondness.

Duck, duk, *v.i.* [Akin to D. *duiken*, to bend the head, duck, dive, Dan. *dukke*, to dive, G. *tauchen*, to dip, to dive.] To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw; to bow, stoop, or nod in order to escape a blow or the like.—*v.t.* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid; to drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.—*n.* [From the verb to *duck*.] A name of various water-fowls akin to, but distinguished from swans and geese by having broader bills, a more waddling gait from their legs being placed further back, there being also a marked difference in the plumage of the sexes; a term of endearment (colloq.); an inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.—*To make ducks and drakes*, to throw a flat stone, piece of slate, &c., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly; hence, *to make ducks and drakes of one's money*, to squander it in a foolish manner.—**Duck-bill**, **Duck-mole**, *n.* A remarkable Australian animal with jaws which resemble the bill of a duck. ORNITHORHYNCHUS.—**Duck-billed**, *a.* Having a bill like a duck.—**Ducker**, duk'er, *n.* One who ducks; a plunger; a diver; a cringer; a fawner.—**Duck-hawk**, *n.* The marsh-harrier or moor-buzzard.—**Ducking-stool**, *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water.—**Duckling**, duk'ling, *n.* A young duck.—**Duck-meat**, **Duck's-meat**, **Duck-weed**, *n.* The popular name of several species of plants growing in ditches and shallow water, and floating on the surface, serving for food for ducks and geese.—**Duck-shot**, *n.* Large shot used for shooting wild ducks.

Duct, dukt, *n.* [L. *ductus*, a leading, conducting, from *duco*, *ductum*, to lead. DUKE.] Any tube or canal by which a fluid is conveyed, used especially of canals in the bodies of animals or in plants.—**Ductile**, duk'til, *a.* [L. *ductilis*.] Easy to be led or influenced (persons); tractable; yielding to persuasion or instruction; capable of being drawn out into wire or threads (used of metals).—**Ductilely**, duk'til-li, *adv.* In a ductile manner.—**Ductileness**, duk'til-nes, *n.* The quality of being ductile.—**Ductility**, duk-til'i-ti, *n.* The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, while their thickness or diameter is diminished, without any actual separation of their parts; a yielding disposition of mind; ready compliance.

Dudgeon, duj'on, *n.* [Perhaps akin to G. *degen*, a sword, a dagger.] A small dagger; the haft or handle of a dagger (*Shak.*).

Dudgeon, duj'on, *n.* [W. *dygen*, anger, grudge; *dygn*, severe, hard, painful.] Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

Due, dû, *a.* [O.Fr. *deu*, Fr. *dû*, pp. of *devoir*, from L. *debere*, to owe. DEBT.] Falling to be paid or done to another; owed by one to another, and by contract, justice, or propriety required to be paid; liable or meriting to be given or devoted; owing to (the attention *due* to one's studies); proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; seasonable; required by the circumstances (to behave with *due* gravity); exact; correct; owing origin or existence; to be attributed or assigned as causing (an effect *due to* the sun's attraction); that ought to have arrived or to be present; bound or stipulated to arrive (the mails are *due*).—*adv.* Directly; exactly (to sail *due* east).—*n.* What is owed or ought to be paid or done to another; that which justice, office, rank, or station, social relations or established rules of decorum, require to be given, paid, or done; a toll, tribute, fee, or other legal exaction.—**Duly**, dû'li, *adv.* In a due, fit, or proper manner; fitly; suitably; properly; at the proper time.—**Dueness**, dû'nes, *n.* State of being due; fitness; propriety; due quality.

Duel, dû'el, *n.* [Fr. *duel*, It. *duello*, from L. *duellum*, old form of *bellum*, war, from *duo*, two.] A premeditated combat between two persons with deadly weapons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel; a single combat; a fight between two forty-seses, two encamped armies, and the like, carried on without the tactics of a pitched battle or an assault.—*v.i.*—*duelled*, *duelling*. To engage in a duel.—**Duelling**, dû'el-ing, *n.* The practice of engaging in duels.—**Duellist**, dû'el-ist, *n.* One who engages in a duel or in duels.—**Duelle**, dû-el'lo, *n.* A duel; the art or practice of duelling, or the code of laws which regulate it (*Shak.*).

Duenna, dû-en'na, *n.* [Sp. *duenna*, *dueña*, a form of *doña*, fem. of *don*, from L. *domina*, a mistress.] An elderly female appointed to take charge of the younger female members of Spanish and Porte-

guese families; an elderly woman who is kept to guard a younger.

Duet, Duetto, dū-et', dụ-et'tō, *n.* [It. *duetto*, from *duo*, two.] A musical composition for two voices or two instruments.

Duffel, Duffle, duf'el, duf'l, *n.* [From *Duffel*, a Belgian manufacturing town.] A kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap; frieze.

Duffer, duf'ėr, *n.* A pedlar; a hawker of cheap, flashy articles; a hawker of sham jewelry; a person who is a sham; a useless character; a stupid person; a fogey (colloq.).

Dug, dug, *n.* [Akin to Sw. *dägga*, Dan. *dægge*, to suckle; from root seen in Skr. *duh*, to milk, *daughter* also being from this root.] The pap or nipple of a woman or (now generally) of an animal.

Dug, dug, pret. & pp. of *dig*.

Dugong, dū'gong, *n.* [Malayan.] A herbivorous mammal of the Indian Seas, allied to the manatee or sea-cow, and sometimes attaining a length of 20 feet, though generally about 7 or 8.

Duke, dūk, *n.* [Fr. *duc*, from L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader, from *duco*, to lead (seen also in *duct*, *ducat*, *conduct*, *produce*, *educate*, &c.); cog. A. Sax. *toga*, a leader, E. *tug* and *tow*.] A chief, prince, or leader‡; in Great Britain, one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honour or nobility next below that of a prince; in some countries on the Continent, a sovereign prince, the ruler of a state.—**Dukedom**, dūk'dum, *n.* The seigniory or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.—**Dukeship**, dūk'ship, *n.* The state or dignity of a duke.

Dulcamara, dul-ka-mā'ra, *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter. Lit. bitter-sweet.] A common British hedge-plant, the bitter-sweet or woody nightshade, the root and twigs of which have a peculiar bitter sweet taste.

Dulcet, dul'set, *a.* [O.Fr. *dolcet*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweet to the taste; luscious; exquisite; sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious; agreeable to the mind.—**Dulcification**, dul'si-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of dulcifying.—**Dulcifluous**, dul-sif'lu-us, *a.* [L. *dulcis*, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing sweetly.—**Dulcify**, dul'si-fī, *v.t.*—*dulcified*, *dulcifying*. [Fr. *dulcifier*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony; to render more agreeable to the taste.

Dulcimer, dul'si-mėr, *n.* [Sp. *dulcemele*, It. *dolcimello*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A musical instrument consisting in its modern form of a shallow quadrilateral box without a top, across which runs a series of wires, tuned by pegs at the sides, and played on by being struck by two cork-headed hammers.

Dulia, dū'li-a, *n.* [Gr. *douleia*, service, from *doulos*, a slave.] An inferior kind of worship or adoration, as that paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church.

Dull, dul, *a.* [A. Sax. *dol*, *dwol*, erring, dull, from *dwelan*, to be torpid or dull; akin Goth. *dvals*, foolish; Icel. *dul*, foolishness; D. *dol*, L.G. *dull*, G. *toll*, mad.] Stupid; doltish; slow of understanding; heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; slow of motion; wanting sensibility or keenness in some of the senses (sight, hearing); not quick; sad; melancholy; depressing; dismal; gross; inanimate; insensible; not pleasing; not exhilarating; cheerless; not bright or clear; tarnished; dim; obscure; blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge; cloudy; overcast.—*v.t.* To make dull; to stupefy; to blunt; to render less acute; to make less eager; to make sad or melancholy; to make insensible or slow to perceive; to render dim; to sully; to tarnish or cloud.—*v.i.* To become dull.—**Dullard**, dul'ėrd, *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.—**Dullardism**,† dul'ėr-dizm, *n.* Stupidity; doltishness.—**Dull-brained**, *a.* Stupid.—**Dull-browed**, *a.* Having a gloomy brow or look.—**Dull-eyed**, *a.* With eyes dull in expression.—**Dull-head**, *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.—**Dullish**, dul'ish, *a.* Somewhat dull; somewhat stupid; tiresome.—**Dully**, dul'i, *a.* Somewhat dull. [*Tenn.*]—*adv.* (dul'li). Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.—**Dulness, Dullness**, dul'nes, *n.* The state or character of being dull.

Dulse, duls, *n.* [Gael. *duileasg*, Ir. *duileasg*, dulse.] A kind of edible sea-weed having a reddish-brown, or purple, frond, several inches long, found at low water adhering to the rocks.

D[illegible] Under Dun.

Dumb, dum, *a.* [A. Sax. *dumb* = Goth. *dumbs*, Dan. *dum*, G. *dumm*, dumb, stupid; allied to *dim*, and perhaps Goth. *daubs*, deaf.] Mute; silent; not speaking; destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; not accompanied with speech; effected by signs (*dumb show*).—*To strike dumb*, to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment.—*v.t.* To silence; to overpower with sound (*Shak.*).—**Dumbly**, dum'li, *adv.* Mutely; silently; without words or speech.—**Dumbness**, dum'nes, *n.* State of being dumb.—**Dumb-bells**, *n. pl.* Weights, usually consisting of two iron balls with a short piece for grasping between them, swung in the hands for developing the chest, the muscles of the arms, &c.—**Dumb-show**, *n.* A sort of dramatic representation performed pantomimically; gesture without words; pantomime.—**Dumb-waiter**, *n.* A framework with shelves, made to move between a kitchen and dining-room for conveying food, &c.; a side table or other piece of furniture in a dining-room, on which dessert, &c., is placed until required.—**Dumfound, Dumbfound**, dum-found', *v.t.* To strike dumb; to confuse. [Colloq.]—**Dumfounder**, dum-foun'dėr, *v.t.* To confuse; to stupefy; to strike dumb; to confound. [Colloq.]—**Dummy**, dum'i, *n.* One who is dumb; the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist; also, a game at whist when there are only three playing; a sham object doing service for a real one, as sham packages, &c., in shops; a lay-figure in drapers' shops, &c.—*a.* Silent; mute; sham; fictitious.—*Double dummy*, whist with only two players, each having a hand exposed.

Dumous, Dumose, dū'mus, dū'mōs, *a.* [L. *dumosus*, from *dumus*, a bush.] Having a bushy form; abounding with bushes.

Dump, dump, *v.t.* [Akin to *bump*, *thump*.] To put or throw down with a bang; to deposit carelessly; to sell cheaply abroad through protection in the home market.

Dump, dump, *n.* [Allied to *damp*; Dan. *dump*, dull; G. *dampf*, steam, vapour; comp. *dumps*, melancholy, with *vapours*, in the sense of nervousness or depression.] A dull gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; low spirits; heaviness of heart: generally in the plural, and now used only when a ludicrous effect is intended; a melancholy tune (*Shak.*)‡.—**Dumpish**, dum'pish, *a.* Sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits.—**Dumpishly**, dum'pish-li, *adv.* In a moping manner.—**Dumpishness**, dum'pish-nes, *n.* State of being dumpish.

Dumpling, dump'ling, *n.* [Connected with Prov. E. *dump*, a clumsy leaden counter, a lump; also perhaps prov. *dump*, to knock.] A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, with or without fruit in it.—**Dumpy**, dum'pi, *a.* Short and thick.—**Dumpy-level**, *n.* A spirit-level having a short telescope with a large aperture, and a compass, used in surveying.

Dun, dun, *a.* [A. Sax. *dunn*, perhaps from W. *dwn*, Gael. *donn*, dun.] Of a grayish brown or dull brown colour; of a smoky colour.—**Dunnish**, dun'ish, *a.* Inclined to a dun colour; somewhat dun.

Dun, dun, *v.t.*—*dunned*, *dunning*. [A form of *din*.] To clamour for payment of a debt from; to demand a debt in a pressing manner from; to call on for payment repeatedly; to urge importunately.—*n.* One who duns.

Dunce, duns, *n.* [From *Duns Scotus*, the leader of the Schoolmen of the fourteenth century, opposed to the revival of classical learning; hence this name was given to his followers in contempt by their opponents.] An ignoramus; a pupil too stupid to learn; a dullard; a thick-skull.—**Duncedom**, duns'dum, *n.* The realm or domain of dunces.—**Duncery**, dun'sėr-i, *n.* Dulness; stupidity.—**Duncish**, dun'sish, *a.* Like a dunce.—**Duncishness**, dun'sish-nes, *n.*

Dunderhead, Dunderpate, dun'dėr-hed, dun'dėr-pāt, *n.* [Comp. Dan. *dummerhoved*, a dunderhead, lit. stupid-head, from *dum*, stupid.] A dunce; a dull-head.—**Dunderheaded**, dun'dėr-hed-ed, *a.* Stupid; thick-skulled.

Dune, dūn, *n.* [A. Sax. *dūn*. Down.] A low hill of sand accumulated on the sea-coast; a name given to some ancient forts in Scotland with a hemispherical or conical roof.

Dung, dung, *n.* [A. Sax. *dung*, G. *dung*, Sw. *dynga*; connected with verb to *ding*.] The excrement of animals.—*v.t.* To manure with dung.—*v.i.* To void excrement.—**Dung-fork**, *n.* A fork with three or more prongs used to lift dung.—**Dunghill**, dung'hil, *n.* A heap of dung; the place where dung is kept collected; a mean or vile abode or situation.—*a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; vile.—**Dungmeer**, dung'mėr, *n.* A pit where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed to lie and rot.—**Dungy**, dung'i, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile.

Dungaree, dun-ga-rē', *n.* [Anglo-Indian, low, common, vulgar.] A coarse unbleached Indian calico, generally blue, worn by sailors.

Dungeon, dun'jon, *n.* [Fr. *dongeon*, *donjon*. Donjon.] The innermost and strongest tower of a castle; the donjon; a close prison; a deep, dark place of confinement.—*v.t.* To confine in a dungeon.

Duniwassal, Dunniewassal, du-ni-was'sal, *n.* [Gael. *duin' uasal*, from *duine*, a man, and *uasal*, gentle.] A gentleman of secondary rank among the Scottish Highlanders; a cadet of a family of rank.

Dunker, dung'kėr, *n.* A member of a sect of Baptists originating in Philadelphia; a tunker.

Dunlin, dun'lin, *n.* [From *dune* with dim. termination *-ling*; or from *dun*, adj.] A species of sandpiper, about 8 inches in length, occurring in vast flocks along the sandy shores of Britain; remarkable for the variations its plumage undergoes in summer and winter.

Dunnage, dun'āj, *n.* [For *downage*, from *down*.] Faggots, boughs, or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom to prevent injury from water; also loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady.

Dunnock, dun'ok, *n.* [From *dun*, *a.*] The common hedge-sparrow.

Duodecimal, dū-ō-des'i-mal, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve.] Proceeding in computation by twelves.—*n. pl.* An arithmetical method of ascertaining the number of square feet and square inches in a rectangular area or surface, whose sides are given in feet and inches.—**Duodecimo**, dū-ō-des'i-mō, *a.* Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet.—*n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves; the size of a book consisting of sheets so folded: usually indicated thus, *12mo*.

Duodenum, dū-ō-dē'num, *n.* [From L. *duodeni*, twelve each, so called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth.] The first portion of the small intestines; the twelve-inch intestine.—**Duodenal**, dū-ō-dē'nal, *a.* Connected with or relating to the duodenum.—**Duodenary**, dū-ō-den'a-ri, *a.* [L. *duodenarius*.] Relating to the number twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves.—*Duodenary arithmetic*, that system in which the local value of the figures increases twelvefold from right to left, instead of tenfold.

Duoliteral, dū-ō-lit'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *duo*, two, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

Duologue, dū'o-log, *n.* [L. *duo*, two, *-logue*, from *dialogue*.] A dialogue between two.

Dup,‡ dup, *v.t.* [For *do up*.] To open. [*Shak.*]

Dupe, dūp, *n.* [Fr. *dupe*, a name sometimes given to the hoopoe, and hence, from the bird being regarded as stupid, applied to a stupid person. Comp. *pigeon*.] A person who is deceived, or one easily led astray by his credulity.—*v.t.*—*duped*, *duping*. [Fr. *duper*.] To make a dupe of; to trick; to

mislead by imposing on one's credulity.—**Dupeability**, dū-pe-bil'i-ti, *n.* Liability to be duped; gullibility. — **Dupable, Dupeable**, dū'pa-bl, *a.* Liable to be or capable of being duped. — **Duper**, dū'per, *n.* One who dupes; a cheat; a swindler.—**Dupery**, dū'per-i, *n.* The art or practice of duping.

Duple, dū'pl, *a.* [L. *duplus*, double. DOUBLE.] Double.—*Duple ratio*, that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, &c.—*Sub-duple ratio* is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, &c. — *v.t.*† To double. — **Duplet**,† dūp'let, *n.* Doublet. — **Duplex**, dū'pleks, *a.* [L.] Double; twofold.

Duplicate, dū'pli-kāt, *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, from *duplico*, to double, from *duplex*, double, twofold—*duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold. DUAL, PLY.] Double; twofold.—*Duplicate proportion* or *ratio*, the proportion or ratio of squares.—*n.* Another corresponding to the first; a second thing of the same kind; another example or specimen of the same kind of object; a copy; a transcript; a pawnbroker's ticket.—*v.t.*—*duplicated, duplicating.* To double; to fold.—**Duplication**, dū-pli-kā'shon, *n.* The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2; a folding; a doubling; a fold.—*Duplication of the cube, math.* a problem for determining the side of a cube which shall be exactly the double in solid contents of a given cube. — **Duplicative**, dū'pli-kā-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of duplicating or doubling. — **Duplicature**, dū'pli-kā-tūr, *n.* A doubling; a fold.—**Duplicity**, dū-plis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *duplicité*; L. *duplicitas*, from *duplex*, *duplicis*.] The state of being double; doubleness; especially, doubleness of heart or speech; the act or practice of exhibiting a different or contrary conduct, or uttering different or contrary sentiments at different times in relation to the same thing; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.

Durable, dū'ra-bl, *a.* [L. *durabilis*, from *duro*, to last, *durus*, hard.] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being without perishing or wearing out; not perishable or changeable.—**Durability, Durableness**, dū-ra-bil'i-ti, dū'ra-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being durable. — **Durably**, dū'ra-bli, *adv.* In a durable manner.

Dura-mater, dū'ra-mā-tèr. [L.; lit. hard mother: called *mother* as protecting the brain.] The outer membrane of the brain: so named from its hardness compared with the membrane which lies under it, called *pia-mater* (pious mother), and which also surrounds the brain.

Duramen, dū-rā'men, *n.* [L. *duramen*, hardness, *durus*, hard.] The central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree.

Durance, dū'rans, *n.* [In the common sense apparently shortened from *endurance*, from the hardships of imprisonment; comp. *duress*.] Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody; duration†.—**Duration**, dū-rā'shon, *n.* Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely; power of continuance.

Durbar, der'bar, *n.* [Hind. and Per. *darbār*—Per. *dar*, door, and *bār*, court, assembly.] An audience room in the palaces of the native princes of India; state levee or audience held by the governor-general of India, or by a native prince; an official reception.

Dure,† dūr, *v.i.* [Fr. *durer*, L. *durare*, *durus*, hard.] To endure; to continue. [N.T.]

Duress, dū'res, *n.* [O.Fr. *duresse*, hardship, constraint, from L. *duritia*, harshness, hardness, from *durus*, hard.] Imprisonment; restraint of liberty; *law*, also restraint or constraint by threats of personal injury.

Durian, Durion, dū'ri-an, dū'ri-on, *n.* [The Malay name.] A tree of the Malayan Archipelago; also its fruit, which is extremely luscious and enticing to eat, but has an abominably offensive odour.

During, dū'ring, ppr. of *dure*, used as a preposition. Continuing; lasting; in the time of; throughout the course of.

Durmast, der'mast, *n.* A highly valued species of oak, closely allied to the common oak.

Durra, dur'a, *n.* [Ar.] A species of grain much cultivated in Africa, Asia, and the south of Europe; Indian millet; Guinea corn.

Durst, dèrst, *pret. of dare.*

Dusk, dusk, *a.* [Probably akin to Sw. *dusk*, dull weather; Icel. *doska*, to dawdle; L.G. *dusken*, to slumber, perhaps also to *dose*.] Tending to darkness, or moderately dark; tending to a dark or black colour; moderately black; swarthy.—*n.* An approach to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; darkness of colour.—*v.t.*† To make dusky, or somewhat dark.—*v.i.*† To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark; to cause a dusky appearance.—**Dusken**, dus'kn, *v.i.* To grow dusk; to become dark.—*v.t.* To make dusk, or somewhat dark.—**Duskily**, dus'ki-li, *adv.* In a dusky manner.—**Duskiness**, dus'ki-nes, *n.* The state of being dusky.—**Duskish**, dus'kish, *a.* Moderately dusky.—**Dusky**, dus'ki, *a.* Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; shading to blackness in colour; dark-coloured; not bright; gloomy.

Dust, dust, *n.* [A. Sax. *dust*, dust; same word as Icel. and L.D. *dust*, D. *duist*, dust; akin to G. *dunst*, vapour.] Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that they may be raised and wafted by the wind; hence, *fig.* commotion and confusion accompanying a struggle; earth or earthy matter as symbolic of mortality; the body when it has mouldered in the grave; the grave; a low condition; money (colloq.).—*To throw dust in one's eyes*, to mislead; to blind as to the true character of something.—*v.t.* To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust; to beat; to sprinkle with dust.—**Dust-ball**, *n.* A disease in horses, in which a hard ball is formed in the intestinal canal. — **Dust-brand**, *n.* Smut, a disease of cereals.—**Dust-brush**, *n.* A brush for removing dust, as from articles of furniture. — **Dust-cart**, *n.* A cart for conveying dust and refuse from the streets.—**Duster**, dus'tèr, *n.* One who or that which clears from dust; a light overcoat worn to protect the clothing from dust.—**Dustiness**, dus'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being dusty.—**Dust-man**, *n.* One whose employment is to remove dirt and filth.—**Dust-pan**, *n.* A utensil to convey dust brushed from the floor, furniture, &c.—**Dusty**, dus'ti, *a.* Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; reduced to dust; like dust; of the colour of dust.

Dutch, duch, *n.* [G. *deutsch*, German, Germanic, pertaining to the Germanic or Teutonic race; O.H.G. *diutisc*, from *diot*, A.Sax. *theod*, Goth. *thiuda*, people. The word has latterly been narrowed from its original meaning. The term *Low Dutch* means Dutch or Low German (*Plattdeutsch*), as opposed to *High Dutch* (*Hochdeutsch*), or German proper.] *Pl.* originally, the Germanic race; the German peoples generally: now only applied to the people of Holland; *sing.* the language spoken in Holland.—*a.* Pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants.—*Dutch auction*, an auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder; a mock auction.—*Dutch courage*, false or artificial courage; boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits.—*Dutch clover*, white clover, a valuable pasture plant.—*Dutch concert*, a concert in which a company join, each singing his own song at the same time as his neighbour, or in which each member sings a verse of a song, some well-known chorus being used as the burden after each verse. —*Dutch gold, Dutch metal*, an alloy of eleven parts copper and two of zinc.—*Dutch leaf*, false gold-leaf.—*Dutch mineral*, copper beaten out into very thin leaves.—*Dutch myrtle*, sweet gale; a fragrant shrub found in bogs and moors. — *Dutch oven*, a tin hanging screen for cooking before a kitchen range or ordinary fire-grate. —*Dutch pink*, chalk or whiting dyed yellow with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum.—**Dutchman**, duch man, *n.* A native of Holland; a Hollander.

Duty, dū'ti, *n.* [From *due*.] That which a person is bound by any natural, moral, or legal obligation to do or perform; what has to be done as being due towards another; obligation to do something; obedience; submission; act of reverence or respect; any service, business, or office; particularly, military or similar service; a tax, toll, or impost; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.—**Duteous**, dū'te-us, *a.* Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; dutiful; obedient; enjoined by duty (*Shak.*).†—**Duteously**, dū'te-us-li, *adv.* In a duteous manner. — **Duteousness**, dū'te-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being duteous.—**Dutiable**, dū'ti-a-bl, *a.* Subject to the imposition of duty or customs. — **Dutiful**, dū'ti-ful, *a.* Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; obedient; submissive to superiors; expressive of respect or a sense of duty; respectful; reverential; required by duty.—**Dutifully**, dū'ti-ful-li, *adv.* In a dutiful manner.—**Dutifulness**, dū'ti-ful-nes, *n.* The state or character of being dutiful.—**Duty-free**, *a.* Free from tax or duty.

Dux, duks, *n.* [L., a leader, a chief. DUKE.] The head or chief pupil of a class or division in a public school.

D-valve, *n.* A valve for opening and closing the induction and eduction passages of a steam-engine cylinder, so called from its plan resembling the letter D.

Dwale, dwal, *n.* [A. Sax. *dwala*, *dwola*, error, from *dwelian*, to err, to be torpid or dull.] The deadly nightshade, which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties.

Dwarf, dwarf, *n.* [A. Sax. *dwerg*, *dweorg*, D. *dwerg*, Sw. *dverg*, *dvarf*, L.G. *dwarf*, a dwarf.] A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind; a very diminutive man or woman.—*v.t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; to prevent the due development of; to stunt; to cause to look small or insignificant by comparison. —*v.i.* To become less; to become dwarfish or stunted.—**Dwarfish**, dwar'fish, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable.—**Dwarfishly**, dwar'fish-li, *adv.* In a dwarfish manner. — **Dwarfishness**, dwar'fish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dwarfish.—**Dwarf-wall**, *n.* A wall of less height than a story of a building.

Dwell, dwel, *v.i.*—*dwelled*, usually contracted into *dwelt*, *dwelling*. [From A. Sax. *dwellan*, to deceive, prevent, hinder; Icel. *dvelja*, to hinder, to delay; Dan. *dvæle*, to loiter, delay, dwell; akin *dull*.] To abide as a permanent resident; to live in a place; to have a habitation for some time or permanently; to be in any state or condition; to continue.—*To dwell on* or *upon*, to keep the attention fixed on; to hang upon with fondness; to occupy a long time with; to be tedious over.—**Dweller**, dwel'èr, *n.* One who dwells; an inhabitant. — **Dwelling**, dwel'ing, *n.* Habitation; place of residence; abode, continuance; residence.—**Dwelling-house**, *n.* A house intended to be occupied as a residence, in contradistinction to a place of business, office, or other building.—**Dwelling-place**, *n.* The place of residence.

Dwindle, dwin'dl, *v.i.*—*dwindled*, *dwindling*. [Freq. from O.E. and Sc. *dwine*; A. Sax. *dwinan*, to pine, waste away; D. *dwynen*, Icel. *dvina*, Dan. *tvine*, to pine.] To diminish gradually; to become small and insignificant; to shrink; to waste or consume away; to degenerate. — *v.t.* To cause to dwindle. — *n.* The process of dwindling; decline. — **Dwindled**, dwin'dld, *p.* and *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size. — **Dwindlement**, dwin'dl-ment, *n.* The act or state of dwindling.

Dyad, di'ad, *n.* [Gr. *dyas*, *dyados*, from *dyo*, two.] Two units treated as one; a pair; a couple; *chem.* an elementary substance, each atom of which, in combining with other bodies, is equivalent to two atoms of hydrogen.—**Dyadic**, di-ad'ik, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the number two, or to a dyad; consisting of two parts or elements.—**Dyas**, di'as, *n.* [Gr.] *Geol.* a term sometimes applied to the Permian system from its being divided into two principal groups.

Dye, di, *v.t.*—*dyed*, *dyeing*. [A. Sax. *deágan*,

deágian, from *deág*, dye, colour, perhaps akin to *dew*.] To give a new and permanent colour to; applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth, as wool, cotton, silk, and linen; also to hair, skins, &c.; to stain; to colour; to tinge.—*n.* A colouring liquor; colour; stain; tinge.—**Dyer**, dī'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.—**Dye-house**, *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.—**Dyer's-moss**, *n.* Same as *Archil.*—**Dyer's-weed**, *n.* A British plant of the same genus as mignonette, affording a beautiful yellow dye.—**Dye-stuff**, *n.* Materials used in dyeing.—**Dye-wood**, *n.* A general name for any wood from which dye is extracted.—**Dye-work**, *n.* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

Dying, dī'ing, *a.* Mortal; destined to death; given, uttered, or manifested just before death (*dying* words); pertaining to or associated with death (*dying* hour); drawing to a close; fading away.—*n.* The act of expiring; death.—**Dyingly**, dī'ing-li, *adv.* In an expiring manner.—**Dyingness**, dī'ing-nes, *n.* The state of dying; affected languor or faintness; languishment.

Dyke, *n.* and *v.* Same as *Dike*.

Dynam, dī'nam, *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, power.] A term proposed to express a unit of work equal to a weight of 1 lb raised through 1 foot in a second; a foot-pound.—**Dynameter**, dī-nam'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.—**Dynametric**, **Dynametrical**, din-a-met'rik, din-a-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.—**Dynamic**, **Dynamical**, dī-nam'ik, dī-nam'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to strength, power, or force; relating to dynamics; relating to the effects of the forces or moving agencies in nature.—*Dynamical electricity*, current electricity.—**Dynamically**, dī-nam'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a dynamical manner.—**Dynamics**, dī-nam'iks, *n.* The science which investigates the action of force, now usually divided into *Statics* and *Kinetics*, the former dealing with forces such as compel rest or prevent change of motion, the latter with forces that cause motion or change of motion. [Formerly the term was used as equivalent to the modern *Kinetics*, *Mechanics* being then equivalent to *Dynamics* as now used.]—**Dynamism**, din'a-mizm, *n.* The doctrine that all substance involves force.—**Dynamite**, din'a-mīt, *n.* An explosive substance consisting of a siliceous earth, and sometimes of charcoal, sawdust, &c., impregnated with nitro-glycerine, and having a disruptive force estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder.—**Dynamitard**, **Dynamiter**, din'a-mit-ärd, din'a-mīt-ėr, *n.* One who uses dynamite for destroying public buildings or other criminal purposes.—**Dynamometer**, dī-na-mom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of men, animals, machines, the strength of materials, &c.—**Dynamometric**, **Dynamometrical**, din'a-mo-met"rik, din'a-mo-met"ri-kal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a dynamometer, or to the measurement of force.—**Dynamo-electric**, dī-nam'ō-ē-lek"-trik, *a.* Producing force by means of electricity.

Dynasty, din'as-ti, *n.* [Gr. *dynasteia*, sovereignty, from *dynastēs*, a lord or chief, from *dynamai*, to be strong, *dynamis*, power.] A race or succession of rulers of the same line or family, who govern a particular country; the period during which they rule.—**Dynastic**, dī-nas'tik, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

Dyne, dīn, *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, power.] *Physics*, a unit of force, being that force which, acting on a gramme for one second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second.

Dysæsthesia, dis-ēs-thē'si-a, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, with difficulty, *aisthēsis*, perception.] *Pathol.* impaired feeling; insensibility.

Dyschroa, dis'kro-a, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, and *chroa*, colour.] *Med.* a discoloured state of the skin.

Dyscrasia, **Dyscrasy**, dis-krā'si-a, dis'kra-si, *n.* [Gr. *dyskrasia*—*dys*, and *krasis*, habit.] *Med.* a bad habit of body.

Dysentery, dis'en-te-ri, *n.* [Gr. *dysenteria*—*dys*, bad, and *entera*, intestines.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, accompanied generally with much fever and great prostration, frequent stools, the discharges being mixed with blood and mucus or other morbid matter, griping of the bowels, and tenesmus.—**Dysenteric**, **Dysenterical**, dis-en-ter'ik, dis-en-ter'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or afflicted with dysentery.

Dyslogistic, dis-lō-jis'tik, *a.* [Formed on the model of *eulogistic*, *dys* signifying ill, and the word having therefore the opposite signification of *eulogistic*.] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.—**Dyslogistically**, dis-lō-jis'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a dyslogistic manner; so as to convey censure or disapproval.—**Dyslogy**, dis'lo-ji, *n.* Dispraise; opposite of *eulogy*.

Dysodile, dis'ō-dil, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, bad, and *oz*ō, to smell, and *hylē*, matter.] A species of coal, of a greenish or yellowish gray colour, in masses composed of thin layers, which, when burning, emits a very fetid odour.

Dysorexia, **Dysorexy**, dis-o-rek'si-a, dis'o-rek-si, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, bad, and *orexis*, appetite.] *Med.* a bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite.

Dyspepsia, **Dyspepsy**, dis-pep'si-a, dis-pep'si, *n.* [Gr. *dyspepsia*—*dys*, bad, and *peptō*, to concoct, to digest.] Indigestion, or difficulty of digestion; a state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if they are present, they are but of minor importance.—**Dyspeptic**, **Dyspeptical**, dis-pep'tik, dis-pep'ti-kal, *a.* Afflicted with dyspepsia; pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy.—**Dyspeptic**, *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsy.

Dysphagia, **Dysphagy**, dis-fā'ji-a, dis'fa-ji, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, ill, and *phagō*, to eat.] *Med.* difficulty of swallowing.

Dysphonia, **Dysphony**, dis-fō'ni-a, dis'fo-ni, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, bad, and *phōnē*, voice.] *Med.* a difficulty of speaking occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.

Dyspnœa, disp-nē'a, *n.* [Gr. *dyspnoia*—*dys*, ill, and *pneō*, to breathe.] *Med.* difficulty of breathing.—**Dyspnoic**, disp-nō'ik, *a.* Affected with or resulting from dyspnœa.

Dysthymic, dis-thim'ik, *a.* [Gr. *dysthymikos*, melancholy—*dys*, bad, and *thymos*, the soul or spirit.] *Med.* affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected.

Dysuria, **Dysury**, dis-ū'ri-a, dis'ū-ri, *n.* [Gr. *dysouria*—*dys*, ill, and *ouron*, urine.] *Med.* difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.—**Dysuric**, dis-ū'rik, *a.* Pertaining to dysury.

Dziggetai, dzig'ge-tā, *n.* The wild ass of Central Asia, a fine swift animal, intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and ass.

E.

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet, occurring more frequently than any other letter of the alphabet; *mus.* the third note or degree of the natural or diatonic scale.

Each, ēch, *distrib. a.* and *pron.* [O.E. *eche*, *ech*, *ych*, *uch*, *elch*, *elc*, *ilk*; A. Sax. *ǽlc*, from *á*=*aye*, ever, and *lic*, like; similar to D. and L.G. *elk*, G. *jeglich*. Comp. *such* and *which*.] Every one of any number separately considered or treated; every one of two or more considered individually. With *other* it is used reciprocally; as, it is our duty to assist *each other* (that is, each to assist the other).

Eager, ē'gėr, *a.* [O.E. *egre*, O.Fr. *aigre*, Mod. Fr. *aigre*, eager, sharp, biting, from L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp, from root which appears in *acute*, *acid*, *acrid*, &c.] Sharp, sour, acid (*Shak.*); excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; ardently wishing or longing; vehement; fervid; earnest; impetuous; keen.—**Eagerly**, ē'gėr-li, *adv.* In an eager manner.—**Eagerness**, ē'gėr-nes, *n.* The state or character of being eager; keenness; ardour; zeal.

Eagle, ē'gl, *n.* [Fr. *aigle*, from L. *aquila*, an eagle, fem. of the rare adj. *aquilus*, dark-coloured, swarthy.] A common name of many large birds of prey, characterised by a hooked beak and curved, sharp, and strong claws (talons), and by its great powers of flight and vision, often regarded as a symbol of royalty; a military standard having the figure of an eagle, such as that of ancient Rome and modern France; a gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars, or about forty-two shillings sterling; a reading-desk in churches in the form of an eagle with expanded wings.—**Eaglet**, ē'glet, *n.* A small or young eagle.—**Eagle-eyed**, *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute sight.—**Eagle-owl**, *n.* A horned owl little inferior in size to the golden eagle.—**Eagle-stone**, *n.* A variety of argillaceous iron ore occurring in spherical, oval, or reniform masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head: so called from an ancient notion that they were often found in the nests of eagles.—**Eagle-wood**, *n.* A highly fragrant wood, much esteemed by Asiatics for burning as incense.

Eagre, **Eager**, ē'gėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *edgor*, *égor*, Icel. *ægir*, the sea.] A tidal wave moving up a river or estuary at spring-tide, as in the Severn, Solway, &c.; a bore.

Ealdorman. ALDERMAN.

Eanling,† ēn'ling, *n.* [A. Sax. *eánian*, to bring forth, and *ling*, dim term.] A lamb just brought forth. [*Shak.*]

Ear, ēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *eáre*=D. *oor*, Icel. *eyra*, Dan. *öre*, G. *ohr*, L. *auris*, Gr. *ous*.] The organ of hearing, which in man and higher animals is composed of the external ear, a cartilaginous funnel for collecting the sound waves and directing them inwards; the middle ear, tympanum or drum; and the internal ear or labyrinth; the sense of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds; the power of nice perception of the differences of musical sounds; a favourable hearing; attention; heed; a part of any inanimate object resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of anything; a handle of a tub, pitcher, &c.—*All ear*, all attention.—*To set by the ears*, to make strife between; to cause to quarrel.—*Up to the ears*, *over head and ears*, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed.—**Eared**, ērd, *a.* Having ears: usually in compounds, as *long-eared*.—**Earless**, ēr'les, *n.* Having no ears; wanting the external ear.—**Ear-ache**, *n.* Pain in the ear.—**Ear-cockle**, *n.* A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of a microscopic worm.—**Ear-drop**, *n.* An ornamental pendant for the ear.—**Ear-drum**, *n.* The tympanum (which see).—**Ear-hole**, *n.* The aperture or opening of the external ear.—**Ear-mark**, *n.* A mark on the ear for distinguishing sheep, pigs, cattle, &c.; hence any mark for distinction or identification.—*v.t.* To distinguish by putting an ear-mark on.—**Ear-pick**, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.—**Ear-piercing**, *a.* Piercing the ear; sharp; shrill; acute.—**Ear-ring**, *n.* An ornament ring worn hanging from the lobe of the ear, and usually carrying a jewelled pendant.—**Ear-shell**, *n.* One of a genus of gasteropodous molluscs, so called from the flatness and smallness of the spire of the shell giving it some resemblance to an ear.—

Ear-shot, *n.* The distance the ear can perceive sound; hearing distance.—**Ear-trumpet**, *n.* An instrument, usually in the shape of a conoidal tube, used to enable persons somewhat deaf to hear more readily.—**Ear-wax**, *n.* The waxy or viscous substance secreted by the ear; cerumen.—**Earwig**, ér'wig, *n.* [A. Sax. *wicga*, a beetle.] One of a family of insects having a long narrow body and a pair of nippers at the extremity of the abdomen: so called from a popular delusion that they have a propensity to creep into the ear. — **Ear-witness**,† *n.* One able to give evidence from his own hearing; an auditor.

Ear, ér, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *erian*, O.Fris. *era*, Icel. *erja*, Goth. *arjan*, L. *aro*, Gr. *aroô*, to plough.] To plough or till. [O.T.]—**Earing**, ér'ing, *n.* A ploughing of land; tilling. [O.T.]

Ear, ér, *n.* [A. Sax. *ear*, D. *aar*, G. *ähre*, an ear.] A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of cereal plants which contains the flowers and seeds.—*v.i.* To shoot, as an ear; to form ears, as corn.

Earl, érl, *n.* [A. Sax. *eorl*, Icel. Dan. and Sw. *jarl*, an earl.] In Britain a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount.—**Earldom**, érl'dum, *n.* The jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.—**Earl-marshal**, *n.* An officer of state in Great Britain, who, as the head of the College of Arms, determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-of-arms.

Early, ér'li, *a.* [A. Sax. *aerlice* (adv.), from *aer*, soon, *lic*, like. Ere.] In advance of something else as regards time; sooner than ordinary; produced or happening before the usual time (*early* fruit, *early* maturity); forward; being at the beginning; first (in *early* manhood, *early* times). —*Early English architecture*, the style of architecture into which the Norman passed, the distinctive features of which are pointed arches, long, narrow, lancet-shaped windows without mullions, and a peculiar projecting ornament in the hollows of the mouldings, called the dog-tooth ornament: called also the *First Pointed* or *Lancet Style*.—*adv.* Soon, or sooner than usual or than others; in good season; betimes.—**Earliness**, ér'li-nes, *n.* The state of being early.

Earn, érn, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *earnian*, to earn, to reap the fruit of one's labours; O.D. *erne*, G. *ernte*, harvest.] To merit or deserve by labour or by any performance; to gain by labour, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation.—**Earnings**, ér'nings, *n. pl.* That which is earned; what is gained or deserved by labour, services, or performance; wages; reward; recompense.

Earnest, ér'nest, *a.* [A. Sax. *eornest*, earnestness, *eornestе* (adj.), earnest, serious; cog. D. and G. *ernst*, earnest, D. *ernsten*, to endeavour.] Ardent in the pursuit of an object, eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited; warm; zealous; intent; serious; grave.—*n.* Seriousness; a reality; a real event, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.—**Earnestly**, ér'nest-li, *adv.* In an earnest manner.—**Earnestness**, ér'nest-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being earnest.

Earnest, ér'nest, *n.* [From W. *ernes*, earnest or pledge, from *ern*, a pledge.] Something given by way of token or pledge, to bind a bargain and prove a sale; a part paid or delivered beforehand, as a pledge and security for the whole, or as a token of more to come; *fig.* anything which gives assurance, promise, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits; token.—**Earnest-money**, *n.* Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and prove a sale.

Earth, érth, *n.* [A. Sax. *eorthe*; Goth. *airtha*, Icel. *jörth*, Sw. and Dan. *jord*, G. *erde*, allied to A. Sax. *eard*, soil, home, dwelling, and perhaps to Gr. *era*, Skr. *irá* —earth, and to L. *aro*, to plough.] The particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly the particles which form the mould on the surface of the globe; the globe which we inhabit; the planet third in order from the sun; the world, as opposed to other scenes of existence; the inhabitants of the globe; dry land, as opposed to the sea; the ground; the hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself; *chem.* the name given to certain tasteless, inodorous, dry, and uninflammable substances, the most important of which are lime, baryta, strontia, magnesia, alumina, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina.—*v.t.* To hide in the earth; to cover with earth or mould. —*v.i.* To retire under ground; to burrow. —*Earth currents*, in *elect.* strong irregular currents, which disturb telegraphic lines of considerable length, flowing from one part of the line to another, affecting the instruments and frequently interrupting telegraphic communication. — **Earthen**, érth'n, *a.* Made of earth; composed of clay or other like substance. — **Earthly**, érth'li, *a.* Pertaining to the earth or this world; worldly; temporal; gross; vile; carnal; mean; composed of earth; among the things of this earth; possible; conceivable.—**Earthliness**, érth'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being earthly.—**Earthling**, érth'ling, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature; one much attached to worldly affairs; a worldling.—**Earthy**, érthi, *a.* Of or pertaining to earth; composed of earth; partaking of the nature of earth; like earth or having some of its properties. — **Earthiness**, érthi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being earthy.—**Earth-born**, *a.* Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth; relating to or occasioned by earthly objects; of low birth; meanly born. — **Earth-bound**, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth; firmly fixed in the earth.—**Earth-closet**, *n.* A night-stool or convenience of the same kind, in which the fæces are received in a quantity of earth. — **Earthenware**, érth'n-wär, *n.* Every sort of household utensil made of clay hardened in the fire; crockery; pottery.—**Earth-flax**, *n.* A fine variety of asbestos, whose long flexible parallel filaments are so delicate as to resemble flax.—**Earthly-minded**, *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.—**Earthly-mindedness**, *n.* The state of being earthly-minded. — **Earth-nut**, *n.* An umbelliferous plant common in woods and fields in Britain, producing a brown sweetish farinaceous tuber or nut about the size of a chestnut, formed 4 to 6 inches below the surface, and of which swine are fond; also a name given to the ground-nut.—**Earth-oil**, *n.* Petroleum.—**Earth-plate**, *n.* *Teleg.* a buried plate of metal connected with the battery or line wire, by means of which the earth itself is made to complete the circuit, so that a return wire is unnecessary.—**Earthquake**, érth'kwāk, *n.* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth, sometimes a slight tremor, at other times a violent shaking or convulsion, in which vast chasms open, swallowing up sometimes whole cities; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth: probably due to internal igneous forces.—**Earth-shine**, *n.* A name given to the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun, due to the illumination of that portion by the light which the earth reflects on her. —**Earth-work**, *n.* A term applied to all operations where earth has to be removed or collected together, as in cuttings, embankments, &c.; a fortification constructed of earth.—**Earth-worm**, *n.* The common worm found in the soil, characterized by a long body divided by transverse furrows into a great number of rings, and destitute of legs, visible appendages, and organs of sight; a mean sordid wretch.

Ease, ēz, *n.* [Fr. *aise*, ease; O.Fr. *eise*, *ayse*, *aise*, ease; Pr. *aise*, It. *agio*, O.It. *asio*, ease; all words of very doubtful origin.] Freedom from labour or exertion, or from physical pain, disturbance, excitement, or annoyance; freedom from concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind; tranquillity; repose; freedom from difficulty or great labour; facility; freedom from constraint, formality, stiffness harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; unaffectedness.—*v.t.*—*eased*, *easing*. To free from pain, suffering, anxiety, care, or any disquiet or annoyance; to relieve; to give rest to; to mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to allay; to abate or remove in part (to *ease* pain, grief, a burden, &c.); to render less difficult; to facilitate; to release from pressure or restraint by moving gently; to shift a little.—**Easeful**, ēz'ful, *a.* Giving ease. [Poet.]—**Easement**, ēz'ment, *n.* Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease or relief; *law*, a privilege without profit which one proprietor has in the estate of another proprietor, distinct from the ownership of the soil, as a way, water-course, &c. — **Easy**, ē'zi, *a.* Being at rest; having ease; free from pain, disturbance, suffering, annoyance, care, trouble, concern, anxiety, or the like; quiet; tranquil; giving no pain or disturbance; requiring no great labour or exertion; not difficult; not steep, rough, or uneven; gentle; not unwilling, ready; not constrained, stiff, or formal; not rigid or strict; smooth; flowing; not straitened or restricted as regards money or means; affluent; comfortable.—**Easily**, ē'zi-li, *adv.* In an easy manner.—**Easiness**, ē'zi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being easy.

Easel, ē'zel, *n.* [G. *esel*, an ass, a wooden horse or stand.] The wooden frame on which painters place pictures while at work upon them.

East, ēst, *n.* [A. Sax. *east* = D. *oost*, G. *ost*, Icel. *austr*; connected with L. *aurora* (anc. *ausosa*), Lith. *auszra*, the red of morning, Skr. *ushas*, the dawn, from a root *us*, to burn, as in L. *urere*, to burn.] One of the four cardinal points, being the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; that point of the horizon lying on the right hand when one's face is turned towards the north pole; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe; the oriental countries.—*a.* Toward or in the direction of the rising sun; opposite from west.—*v.i.* To move in the direction of the east; to veer from the north or south toward the east.—*adv.* In an easterly direction; eastwards.—**Easterling**, ēs'tér-ling, *n.* An old name for a native of some country lying eastward of Britain, especially a trader from the shores of the Baltic.—**Easterly**, ēs'tér-li, *a.* Coming from the east; moving or directed eastward; situated or looking toward the east.—*adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.—**Eastern**, ēs'térn, *a.* [A. Sax. *edstern*.] Being or dwelling in the east; oriental; situated toward the east; on the east part; going toward the east, or in the direction of east.—**Easting**, ēs'ting, *n.* The distance made good or gained by a ship to the eastward. — **Eastward**, **Eastwards**, ēst'wérd, ēst'wérds, *adv.* Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.—**Eastward**, *a.* Facing, pointing, or having its direction towards the east.

Easter, ēs'tér, *n.* [A. Sax. *edstre*, Easter, from A. Sax. *Edstre*, *Eostre*, O.H.G. *Ostarâ*, a goddess of light or spring, in honour of whom a festival was celebrated in April, whence this month was called *eastermônath*; connected with *east*.] A movable festival of the Christian church observed in March or April in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection.

Easy. Under Ease.

Eat, ēt, *v.t.* pret. *eat* or *ate* (*et*, āt); pp. *eat* or *eaten* (et, ē'tn). [A. Sax. *etan* = D. *eten*, Icel. *eta*, Dan. *ede*, Goth. *itan*, G. *essen*; from root seen also in L. *edo*, Gr. *edô*, Skr. *ad*, to eat.] To masticate and swallow; to partake of as food: said especially of solids; to corrode; to wear away; to gnaw into gradually. — *To eat one's heart*, to brood over one's sorrows or disappointments.—*To eat one's words*, to retract one's assertions.—*v.i.* To take food; to feed; to take a meal; to have a particular taste or character when eaten; to make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance.—**Eatable**, ē'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being eaten; esculent.—*n.* Anything that may be eaten; that which is used as food; an edible or comestible. — **Eater**, ē'tér, *n.* One who

eats; that which eats or corrodes.—**Eating-house**, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

Eatage, ē'taj, *n.* Same as *Eddish*.

Eau, ō, *n.* [Fr., from L. *aqua*, water.] A word used with some other words to designate several spirituous waters, particularly perfumes.—*Eau de Cologne*, ō dē ko-lōn, *n.* A perfumed spirit, originally invented at *Cologne*, and consisting of spirits of wine flavoured by a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragrant scent.—*Eau de vie*, ō dē vē, *n.* [Lit. water of life.] The French name for brandy.

Eaves, ēvz, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *efes*, *yfes* (sing.), the eave, the edge, whence *efesian*, to shave, to trim; same word as Goth. *ubizwa*, O.H.G. *obisa*, a portico, a hall; from root of *over*.] That part of the roof of a building which projects beyond the wall and casts off the water that falls on the roof.—**Eaves-drop**, *v.i.*—*eaves-dropped*, *eaves-dropping*. To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors; to watch for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others. —*n.* The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.—**Eaves-dropper**, *n.* One who stands near the window or door of a house to catch what is said within doors; one who tries to hear private conversation.

Ebb, eb, *n.* [A. Sax. *ebbe*, *ebba*; D. *eb*, *ebbe*, G. and Dan. *ebbe*, Sw. *ebb*; allied to E. *even*, G. *eben*, to fall off, to sink. EVENING.] The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea: opposed to *flood* or *flow*; a flowing backward or away; decline; decay (the *ebb* of prosperity or of life).—*v.i.* To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean: opposed to *flow*; to recede; to decrease; to decay; to decline.—**Ebb-tide**, *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

Ebionite, ē'bi-o-nit, *n.* [Heb. *ebionim*, the poor, the name given by the Jews to the Christians.] One of a sect of Jewish Christians who united the ceremonies of the law with the precepts of the gospel, but denied the divinity of Christ.

Ebony, eb'o-ni, *n.* [L. *ebenus*, Gr. *ebenos*, from Heb. *eben*, a stone, from its hardness and weight.] A black-coloured wood of great hardness, heavier than water, and capable of taking on a fine polish, being much used in inlaid work and turnery; the most valuable variety is the heart-wood of a large tree growing in Ceylon.—**Ebon**, eb'on, *a.* Consisting of ebony; black like ebony; dark. — **Ebonite**, eb'o-nit, *n.* Same as *Vulcanite*.—**Ebonize**, eb'o-niz, *v.t.* To make black or tawny; to tinge with the colour of ebony.

Ebracteate, ē-brak'tē-āt, *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *bractea*, a thin plate.] *Bot.* without bracts. — **Ebracteolate**, ē-brak'tē-ō-lāt, *a.* Without bracteoles.

Ebriety, ē-bri'ē-ti, *n.* [L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, drunk.] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.

Ebullition, ē-bul-lish'on, *n.* [L. *ebullitio*, from *ebullio*—*e*, *ex*, out, up, and *bullio*, to boil, from *bulla*, a bubble. BOIL.] The operation or phenomenon of boiling; the bubbling up of a liquor by heat; the agitation produced in a fluid by the escape of a portion of it converted into an aeriform state by heat; effervescence; an outward display of feeling, as of anger; a sudden burst; a pouring forth; an overflowing.—**Ebullience**, **Ebulliency**, ē-bul'yens, ē-bul'yen-si, *n.* A boiling over; a bursting forth; overflow.—**Ebullient**, ē-bul'yent, *a.* Boiling over; hence, over-enthusiastic; over-demonstrative.

Eburnean, ē-bèr'nē-an, *a.* [L. *eburneus*, from *ebur*, ivory.] Relating to or made of ivory.—**Eburnine**, ē-bèr'nin, *a.* Made of ivory.

Ecarté, ā-kär-tā, *n.* [Fr., discarded.] A game of cards for two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six being excluded: so called because the players may discard or exchange their cards for others.

Ecclesiobion, ek'kal-ē-ō"bi-on, *n.* [Gr. *ekkaleō*, to call out, and *bios*, life.] A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

Eccentric, ek-sen'trik, *a.* [L. *eccentricus*—*ex*, from, and *centrum*, centre.] Deviating or departing from the centre; not having the same centre; not concentric though situated one within the other; having the axis out of the centre; deviating from usual practice; given to act in a way peculiar to one's self and different from other people; anomalous; singular; odd.—*n.* An eccentric person; a term applied to several mechanical contrivances for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion, consisting of variously shaped discs, attached to a revolving shaft.—**Eccentrically**, ek-sen'tri-kal-li, *adv.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.—**Eccentricity**, ek-sen-tris'i-ti, *n.* The state of having a centre different from that of another related circle; the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun; that is, the distance between the centre of an ellipse and one of its foci; eccentric conduct; departure or deviation from what is regular or usual; oddity; whimsicalness.

Ecchymosis, ek-ki-mō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ekchymōsis*, from *ek*, out, and *chymos*, juice, from *cheō*, to pour.] *Med.* a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by extravasated blood caused by a contusion, as a blow on the eye.

Ecclesiastic, **Ecclesiastical**, ek-klē'zi-as"tik, ek-klē'zi-as"ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *ekklēsiastikos*, from *ekklēsia*, an assembly, the church, from *ekkaleō*, to call forth or convoke—*ek*, and *kaleō*, to call.] Pertaining or relating to the church; not civil or secular. — **Ecclesiastic**, *n.* A person in orders or consecrated to the services of the church and the ministry of religion.—**Ecclesiastically**, ek-klē'zi-as"ti-kal-li, *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner.—**Ecclesiast**, ek-klē'zi-ast, *n.* An ecclesiastic; a preacher. **Ecclesiastes**, ek-klē'zi-as'tēz, *n.* A canonical book of the Old Testament, placed between the book of Proverbs and the Song of Solomon. — **Ecclesiasticism**, ek-klē'zi-as"ti-sizm, *n.* Strong adherence to the principles of the church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, &c.—**Ecclesiasticus**, ek-klē'zi-as"ti-kus, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.—**Ecclesiology**, ek-klē'zi-ol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ekklēsia*, the church, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of antiquities as applied to churches and other ecclesiastical foundations; the science and theory of church building and decoration.—**Ecclesiologist**, ek-klē'zi-ol"o-jist, *n.* One versed in ecclesiology.

Ecocprotic, ek-ko-prot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ek*, out, from, and *kopros*, dung.] Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; gently cathartic.—*n.* A medicine which purges gently; a mild cathartic.

Ecderon, ek'de-ron, *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out, and *deros*, skin.] The outer layer of the integument; the epithelial layer of mucous membrane; the epidermal layer of the skin.

Ecdysis, ek'di-sis, *n.* [Gr., from *ekdyō*, to strip off—*ek*, out of, and *dyō*, to enter.] The act of shedding or casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents, certain insects, &c.

Echelon, esh'e-lon, *n.* [Fr., from *échelle*, a ladder, from L. *scala*, a ladder.] *Milit.* the position of an army in the form of steps, or in parallel lines, each line being a little to the left or right of the preceding one. —**Echeloned**, esh'e-lond, *a.* Formed in echelon.

Echidna, ē-kid'na, *n.* [Gr., an adder, a fabulous monster.] A burrowing mammal of Australia belonging to the Monotremata and resembling the hedgehog, except that the muzzle is protracted and slender, with a small aperture at the extremity for the protrusion of a long flexible tongue, by means of which it catches its insect prey; the porcupine ant-eater.—**Echidnine**, ē-kid'nin, *n.* Serpent poison; the secretion from the poison glands of the viper and other serpents.

Echinate, **Echinated**, ē-ki'nāt, ē-ki'nā-ted, *a.* [L. *echinus*, Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, a sea-urchin.] Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points.—**Echinite**, ē-ki'nit, *n.* A fossil sea-urchin. —**Echinoderm**, ē-ki'nō-dèrm, *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, and *derma*, skin.] An animal of the class Echinodermata. — **Echinodermal**, **Echinodermatous**, ē-ki'nō-dèr-mal, ē-ki'nō-dèr"ma-tus, *a.* Relating to the Echinodermata. — **Echinodermata**, ē-ki'nō-dèr'ma-ta, *n. pl.* A class of marine invertebrate animals of the annuloid type, characterized by having a tough integument in which lime is deposited as granules (as in the star-fish and sea-cucumber), or so as to form a kind of shell like that of the sea-urchin; and by the rayed arrangement of the parts of the adult; it includes the sea-urchins, star-fishes, sand-stars, brittle-stars, feather-stars, sea-cucumbers, &c.—**Echinoeoa**, ē-ki'nō-zō"a, *n. pl.* Same as *Annuloida*.—**Echinus**, ē-ki'nus, *n.* The generic name of the sea-urchin; *arch.* an egg-shaped moulding or ornament, alternating with an anchor-shaped or dart-shaped body.

Echo, ek'ō, *n.* pl. **Echoes**, ek'ōz. [L. *echo*, from Gr. *ēchō*, an echo, a nymph who, for love of Narcissus, pined away till nothing remained of her but her voice; a sound: this word is also seen in *catechise*.] A sound reflected or reverberated from a distant surface; sound returned; repercussion of sound; repetition with assent; close imitation either in words or sentiments; a person who slavishly follows another in uttering sentiments.—*v.i.* To give forth an echo; to resound; to reflect sound; to be sounded back; to produce a sound that reverberates; to give out a loud sound.—*v.t.* To reverberate or send back the sound of; to repeat with assent; to adopt as one's own sentiments or opinion.

Éclaircissement, ā-klär-sēs-mań, *n.* [Fr., from *éclaircir*—L. *ex*, and *clarus*, clear.] The clearing up of a plot, mystery, or the like; explanation.

Eclampsy, ek-lamp'si, *n.* [Gr. *eklampsia*—*ek*, out, and *lampō*, to shine.] A flashing of light before the eyes; convulsive motions; convulsions; epilepsy.

Éclat, ā-klä, *n.* [Fr., a splinter, noise, brightness, magnificence, from *éclater*, to split, to shiver, to glitter; from O.H.G. *skizzan*, G. *schleissen*, *schlitzen*, to split; E. *slit*, *slice*, *slate*.] A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation; brilliancy of success; splendour of effect; lustre; renown; glory.

Eclectic, ek-lek'tik, *a.* [Gr. *eklektikos*—*ek*, and *legō*, to choose.] Proceeding by the method of selection; choosing what seems best from others; not original nor following any one model or leader, but choosing at will from the doctrines, works, &c., of others; specifically applied to certain philosophers of antiquity who selected from the opinions and principles of various schools what they thought solid and good. —*n.* One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, science, religion, and the like. —**Eclectically**, ek-lek'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In an eclectic manner.—**Eclecticism**, ek-lek'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrine or practice of an eclectic.

Eclipse, ē-klips', *n.* [L. *eclipsis*, from Gr. *ekleipsis*, defect, from *ekleipō*, to fail—*ek*, out, and *leipō*, to leave.] An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body either between it and the eye or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; an eclipse of the moon, for instance, being caused by the earth coming between it and the sun; *fig.* a darkening or obscuring of splendour, brightness, or glory.—*v.t.*—*eclipsed*, *eclipsing*. To cause the eclipse or obscuration of; to cloud; to darken, obscure, throw into the shade; to cloud the glory of.—*v.i.* To suffer an eclipse.—**Ecliptic**, ē-klip'tik, *n.* [L. *linea ecliptica*, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses take place.] A great circle of the celestial sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 27'; the path which the sun, owing to the annual revolution of the earth, appears to describe among the fixed stars; a great circle

on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.—*a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic; pertaining to an eclipse.

Eclogue, ek'log, *n.* [L. *ecloga*, Gr. *eklogē*, selection, from *eklegō*, to select. ECLECTIC.] A poetical composition in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic.

Economy, ē-kon'o-mi, *n.* [L. *œconomia*, Gr. *oikonomia*—*oikos*, house, and *nomos*, law, rule.] The management, regulation, and government of a household; especially, the management of the pecuniary concerns of a household; hence, a frugal and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage and incurs no waste; a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; a judicious application of time, of labour, and of the instruments of labour; the disposition or arrangement of any work or the system of rules and regulations which control it; the operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed; the regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.—*Domestic economy*. DOMESTIC.—*Political economy*. POLITICAL.—**Economic, Economical**, ē-ko-nom'ik, ē-ko-nom'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns; managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; frugal; thrifty; saving; not wasteful or extravagant; relating to the science of economics, or the pecuniary and other productive resources of a country; relating to the means of living.—**Economically**, ē-ko-nom'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an economical manner.—**Economics**, ē-ko-nom'iks, *n.* The science of household affairs or of domestic management; the science of the useful application of the wealth or material resources of a country; political economy.—**Economist**, ē-kon'o-mist, *n.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who practises economy; one versed in economics or the science of political economy.—**Economization**, ē-kon'o-mi-zā"-shon, *n.* The act or practice of economizing or managing frugally; the result of economizing; economy; saving.—**Economize**, ē-kon'o-miz, *v.i.*—*economized*, *economizing*. To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of having or acquiring property.—*v.t.* To use with prudence; to expend with frugality.

Ecorché, ā-kor-shā, *n.* [Fr.] *Paint.* and *sculp.* the subject, man or animal, flayed or deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purposes of study.

Ecossaise, ā-kos-āz, *n.* [Fr.] Dance music in the Scotch style; a schottische

Ecostate, ē-kos'tāt, *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *costa*, a rib.] *Bot.* a term applied to leaves that have no central rib.

Ecraseur, ā-krā-zėr, *n.* [Fr., from *écraser*, to crush to pieces.] A surgical instrument for removing tumours or malignant growths.

Ecstasy, ek'sta-si, *n.* [Gr. *ekstasis*, a standing out, a displacement, distraction, astonishment—*ek*, out, and *histēmi*, to stand (from root of *stand*).] A state in which the mind is carried away as it were from the body; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object; a kind of trance; excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; extreme delight; madness or distraction (*Shak.*).—**Ecstatic, Ecstatical**, ek-stat'ik, ek-stat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or resulting from ecstasy; suspending the senses; entrancing; rapturous; transporting; delightful beyond measure.—**Ecstatically**, ek-stat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an ecstatic manner.

Ecthlipsis, ek-thlip'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ekthlipsis*, a squeezing out—*ek*, out, and *thlibō*, to press.] *Latin pros.* the elision of the final syllable of a word ending in *m*, when the next word begins with a vowel.

Ectoblast, ek'tō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *ektos*, outside, and *blastos*, bud, germ.] *Physiol.* the membrane composing the walls of a cell, as distinguished from *mesoblast*, the nucleus, and *entoblast*, the nucleolus.—**Ectoderm**, ek'tō-dėrm, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin.] *Anat.* an outer layer or membrane, as the epidermal layer of the skin.—**Ectodermal, Ectodermic**, ek-tō-dėr'mal, ek-tō-dėr'mik, *a.* Belonging to the ectoderm.—**Ectoparasite**, ek-tō-par'a-sit, *n.* A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals; as opposed to *endoparasite*, which lives in the body.—**Ectosarc**, ek'tō-sark, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] *Zool.* the outer transparent sarcode-layer of certain Protozoa, such as the Amœba.—**Ectozoa**, ek'tō-zō-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *zōon*, a living being.] Parasites (as lice, &c.) which infest the external parts of other animals: opposed to *Entozoa*.

Ectropical, ek-trop'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *ek*, out, and *tropikos*, turning. TROPIC.] Belonging to parts outside the tropics; being outside the tropics.

Ectype, ek'tip, *n.* [Gr. *ektypos*, worked in high relief—*ek*, out, and *typos*, type.] A reproduction of, or very close resemblance to, an original: opposed to *prototype*; a copy in relief or embossed.—**Ectypal**, ek-ti'pal, *a.* Taken from the original; imitated.—**Ectypography**, ek-ti-pog'ra-fi, *n.* A method of etching in which the lines are in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it.

Ecumenic, Ecumenical, ek-ū-men'ik, ek-ū-men'i-kal, *a.* [L. *œcumenicus*, Gr. *oikoumenē*, the habitable earth, from *oikos*, a habitation.] General; universal; specifically, an epithet applied to an ecclesiastical council regarded as representing the whole Christian Church, or the whole Catholic Church.

Eczema, ek'zē-ma, *n.* [Gr., from *ekzeō*, to boil out—*ek*, out, and *zeō*, to boil.] An eruptive disease of the skin, characterized by minute vesicles which burst and discharge a thin acrid fluid, often giving rise to excoriation; one form is popularly known as grocers' itch.—**Eczematous**, ek-zem'a-tus, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by eczema.

Edacious, ē-dā'shus, *a.* [L. *edax*, from *edo*, to eat.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.—**Edaciously**, ē-dā'shus-li, *adv.* Greedily; voraciously.—**Edacity**, ē-das'i-ti, *n.* [L. *edacitas*.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

Edda, ed'a, *n.* [Icel., great-grandmother; a name given to indicate that it is the mother of all Scandinavian poetry.] The name of two Scandinavian books, dating from the eleventh to the thirteenth century: first, the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, a collection of pagan poems or chants of a mythic, prophetic, mostly all of a religious character; second, the *Younger* or *Prose Edda*, a kind of prose synopsis of Scandinavian mythology.

Eddish, ed'ish, *n.* [A. Sax. *edisc*, aftermath, probably from *ed*, a prefix signifying again, anew.] The latter pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping.

Eddy, ed'i, *n.* [From Icel. *itha*, an eddy, from prefix *ith*, Goth. *id*, A. Sax. *ed*, again, back.] A current of air or water turning round in a direction contrary to the main stream; a whirlpool; a current of water or air moving circularly.—*v.i.*—*eddied*, *eddying*. To move circularly, or as an eddy.—*v.t.* To cause to move in an eddy; to collect as into an eddy.

Edema, Edematous. ŒDEMA.

Eden, ē'den, *n.* [Heb. and Chal. *eden*, delight, pleasure, a place of pleasure.] The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God; hence, a delightful region or residence.

Edentate, ē-den'tāt, *a.* [L. *edentatus*—*e*, *ex*, out of, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Destitute or deprived of teeth; pertaining to the Edentata.—*n.* An animal belonging to the order Edentata.—**Edentata**, ē-den-tā'ta, *n. pl.* An order of mammals, including the sloths, armadillos, pangolins, and ant-eaters, and so called from some of the genera being absolutely toothless, while the remainder have teeth of a rudimentary structure, with no enamel or root, whilst incisors are rarely present.—**Edentulous**, ē-den'tū-lus, *a.* Without teeth; toothless.

Edge, ej, *n.* [A. Sax. *ecg*, edge, whence *ecgian*, *eggian*, to sharpen, to egg = D. *egge*, Icel. and Sw. *egg*, G. *ecke*, edge, corner; from an Indo-European root *ak*, seen in L. *acies*, an edge, *acus*, a needle, *acuo*, to sharpen; akin *acid*, *acute*, *eager*.] The thin cutting side of an instrument; the abrupt border or margin of anything; the brink; the border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; sharpness; acrimony.—*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.—*v.t.*—*edged*, *edging*. To sharpen; to furnish with an edge, fringe, or border; to exasperate; to embitter; to incite; to provoke; to instigate; to move sideways; to move by little and little.—*v.i.* To move sideways or gradually; to advance or retire gradually.—**Edged**, ejd, *p.* and *a.* Furnished with an edge; having an edge of this or that kind; bordered; fringed.—**Edgeless**, ej'les, *a.* Not having a sharp edge; blunt.—**Edgewise**, ej'wiz, *adv.* With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge; sideways; with the side foremost.—**Edging**, ej'ing, *n.* That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament; a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed.—**Edge-bone**, *n.* AITCH-BONE.—**Edge-tool**, *n.* An instrument having a sharp or cutting edge; *fig.* something dangerous to deal or sport with.

Edible, ed'i-bl, *a.* [L.L. *edibilis*, from L. *edo*, to eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent.—*n.* Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food; a comestible.—**Edibility, Edibleness**, ed-i-bil'i-ti, ed'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being edible.

Edict, ē'dikt, *n.* [L. *edictum*, from *edico*, to utter or proclaim—*e*, out, and *dico*, to speak. DICTION.] An order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition; a decree.—**Edictal**, ē-dik'tal, *a.* Pertaining to an edict.

Edify, ed'i-fi, *v.t.*—*edified*, *edifying*. [Fr. *édifier*, from L. *ædificare*, to build, erect, construct—*ædes*, a house, and *facio*, to make.] To build or construct; to instruct and improve in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, or in faith and holiness.—*v.i.* To cause or tend to cause a moral or intellectual improvement.—**Edifier**, ed'i-fi-ėr, *n.* One who edifies.—**Edifying**, ed'i-fi-ing, *a.* Adapted to edify; having the effect of instructing and improving.—**Edification**, ed'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of edifying; improvement and progress of the mind in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness.—**Edifice**, ed'i-fis, *n.* [L. *ædificium*, a building. EDIFY.] A building; a structure; a fabric: chiefly applied to houses and other large structures.—**Edificial**, ed-i-fish'al, *a.* Pertaining to an edifice or structure; structural.—**Edifyingly**, ed'i-fi-ing-li, *adv.* In an edifying manner.—**Edifyingness**, ed'i-fi-ing-nes, *n.*

Edile, ē'dil, *n.* [L. *ædilis*, from *ædes*, a building.] A magistrate of ancient Rome who had the superintendence of buildings of all kinds, especially public edifices, and also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c.—**Edileship**, ē'dil-ship, *n.* The office of an edile.

Edit, ed'it, *v.t.* [L. *edo*, *editum*, to give forth, to publish—*e*, forth, and *do*, *datum*, to give, whence *date*, *dative*.] To superintend the publication of; to prepare, as a book or paper, for the public eye, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter; to conduct or manage as regards literary contents or matter; to publish.—**Edition**, ē-dish'on, *n.* A literary work as bearing a special stamp or form when first published or subsequently; a work as characterised by editorial labours; the whole number of copies of a work published at once.—**Editor**, ed'i-tėr, *n.* One who edits; a person who superintends, revises, corrects,

and prepares a book, newspaper, or magazine for publication.—**Editorial**, ed-i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or written by an editor.—*n.* An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor; a leading article. — **Editorially**, ed-i-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or character of an editor.—**Editorship**, ed'i-tēr-ship, *n.* The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication.

Educate, ed'ū-kāt, *v.t.*—*educated*, *educating*. [L. *educo*, *educatum*, from *educo*, *eductum*, to lead forth, to bring up a child—*e*, out, and *duco*, to lead. DUKE.] To inform and enlighten the understanding of; to cultivate and train the mental powers of; to qualify for the business and duties of life; to teach; to instruct; to train; to rear.—**Education**, ed-ū-kā'shon, *n.* The act of educating, teaching, or training; the act or art of developing and cultivating the various physical, intellectual, æsthetic, and moral faculties; instruction and discipline; tuition; nurture; learning; erudition. — **Educational**, ed-ū-kā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to education; derived from education.—**Educationalist**, **Education'ist**, ed-ū-kā'shon-al-ist, ed-ū-kā'shon-ist, *n.* One who is versed in or who advocates or promotes education. — **Educationally**, ed-ū-kā'shon-al-li, *adv.* By means of education; by way of instruction; with regard to education.—**Educative**, ed'ū-kā-tiv, *a.* Tending or having the power to educate.—**Educator**, ed'ū-kā-tēr, *n.* One who or that which educates.

Educe, ē-dūs', *v.t.*—*educed*, *educing*. [L. *educo*, *eductum*—*e*, out, and *duco*, to lead. EDUCATE.] To bring or draw out; to cause to appear; to extract. — **Educible**, ē-dū'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being educed. — **Educt**, ē'dukt, *n.* Extracted matter; a substance brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition; anything educed or drawn from another; an inference.—**Eduction**, ē-duk'shon, *n.* The act of educing, drawing out, or bringing into view.—**Eduction-pipe**, *n.* The pipe by which the exhaust steam is led from the cylinder of a steam-engine into the condenser or the atmosphere, according as the engine may be of the low or high pressure kind.—**Eductor**,† ē-duk'tēr, *n.* That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts.

Edulcorate, ē-dul'kō-rāt, *v.t.*—*edulcorated*, *edulcorating*. [L. *e*, out, and *dulcoro*, *dulcoratum*, to sweeten, from *dulcor*, sweetness, *dulcis*, sweet.] To remove acidity from; to sweeten†; *chem.* to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.—**Edulcorant**, ē-dul'kō-rant, *a.* Edulcorative.—*n.* A substance that edulcorates.—**Edulcoration**, ē-dul'kō-rā"shon, *n.* The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance†; *chem.* the act of freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water. — **Edulcorative**, ē-dul'kō-rā-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening or removing acidity

Eel, ēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *æl*=Dan. D. and G. *aal*, Icel. *ál*; not connected with Gr. *echis*, Skr. *ahi*, a serpent; L. *anguilla*, an eel, *anguis*, a snake.] A fish characterised by its slimy serpent-like elongated body, by the absence of ventral fins, and the continuity of the dorsal and anal fins round the extremity of the tail; some species are marine, some fresh-water; all are remarkable for their voracity and tenacity of life, many are considered excellent food.—**Eel-basket**, **Eel-buck**, ēl'buk, *n.* A kind of basket, usually attached to a framework set in a river, for catching eels, having a sort of funnel-shaped entrance fitted into the mouth of it, and composed of flexible willow rods converging inwards to a point, so that eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape.—**Eel-pout**, *n.* [A. Sax. *æle-pute*.] The local name of two different species of fish—the viviparous blenny and the burbot.—**Eel-spear**, *n.* A forked instrument used for catching eels.

E'en, ēn, *adv.* A contraction for *Even*.

E'er, ār, *adv.* Contraction for *Ever*.

Eerie, ē'ri, *a.* [A. Sax. *earh*, timid.] Calculated to inspire fear; dreary; lonely; weird; superstitiously affected by fear, especially when lonely. — **Eeriness**, ē'ri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being eerie.

Efface, ef-fās', *v.t.*—*effaced*, *effacing*. [Fr. *effacer*—L. *e*, out, and *facies*, a face. Comp. *deface*.] To destroy, as a figure, on the surface of anything, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; to blot out; to erase, strike, or scratch out; to remove from the mind; to wear away.—**Effaceable**, ef-fā'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being effaced.—**Effacement**, ef-fās'ment, *n.* Act of effacing; state of being effaced.

Effect, ef-fekt', *n.* [L. *effectus*, from *efficio*—*ex*, and *facio*, to make. FACT.] That which is produced by an operating agent or cause; the result or consequence of the action of a cause or agent; consequence; result; power to produce consequences or results; force, validity, or importance; purport, import, tenor, or general intent; reality and not mere appearance; fact; preceded by *in*; the impression produced on the mind, as by natural scenery, a picture, musical composition, or other work of art, by the object as a whole, before its details are examined; *pl.* goods; movables; personal estate.—*v.t.* To produce, as a cause or agent; to bring about or cause to be; to bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish.—**Effecter**, **Effector**, ef-fek'tēr, *n.* One who effects, produces, causes, or brings about.—**Effectible**,† ef-fek'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being effected.—**Effection**,† ef-fek'shon, *n.* Act of effecting; production.—**Effective**, ef-fek'tiv, *a.* Having the power to cause or produce effect; efficacious; operative; active; efficient; having the power of active operation; fit for duty.—**Effectively**, ef-fek'tiv-li, *adv.* In an effective manner. — **Effectiveness**, ef-fek'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being effective. — **Effectless**, ef-fekt'les, *a.* Without effect; without advantage; useless.—**Effectual**, ef-fek'tū-al, *a.* Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; having adequate power or force to produce the effect.—**Effectually**, ef-fek'tū-al-li, *adv.* In an effectual manner. — **Effectualness**, ef-fek'tū-al-nes, *n.* — **Effectuate**, ef-fek'tū-āt, *v.t.*—*effectuated*, *effectuating*. [Fr. *effectuer*.] To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil.—**Effectuation**, ef-fek'tū-ā"shon, *n.* Act of effectuating.

Effeminate, ef-fem'i-nāt, *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, from *effeminor*, to grow or make womanish, from *ex*, out, and *femina*, a woman.] Having the qualities of a woman instead of those of a man; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; weak and unmanly; womanish; voluptuous.—*v.t.*—*effeminated*, *effeminating*. To make womanish or effeminate.—*v.i.* To grow womanish or weak. —**Effeminacy**, ef-fem'i-na-si, *n.* The state or character of being effeminate.—**Effeminately**, ef-fem'i-nāt-li, *adv.* In an effeminate manner.—**Effeminateness**, ef-fem'i-nāt-nes, *n.* Effeminacy.

Effendi, ef-fen'di, *n.* [Turk.] A title of respect frequently attached to the official title of certain Turkish officers, especially learned men and ecclesiastics.

Efferent, ef'fēr-ent, *a.* [L. *ef* for *ex*, out of, and *fero*, to carry.] *Physiol.* conveying outwards or discharging.

Effervesce, ef-fēr-ves', *v.i.*—*effervesced*, *effervescing*. [L. *effervesco*—*ef*, *ex*, out of, and *fervesco*, to begin boiling, from *ferveo*, to be hot. FERVENT.] To bubble and hiss or froth and sparkle, as fermenting liquors or any fluid when some part escapes in a gaseous form; to work, as new wine; *fig.* to exhibit signs of excitement; to exhibit feelings which cannot be suppressed.—**Effervescence**, ef-fēr-ves'ens, *n.* That commotion, bubbling, frothing, or sparkling of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles; strong excitement or manifestation of feeling; flow of animal spirits. — **Effervescent**, ef-fēr-ves'ent, *a.* Effervescing.—**Effervescible**, ef-fēr-ves'i-bl, *a.* Having the quality of effervescing.

Effete, ef-fēt', *a.* [L. *effetus*, exhausted, worn out by bearing—*ex*, and *fetus*, fruitful, pregnant.] Having the energies worn out or exhausted; having the vigour lost or dissipated; barren.

Efficacious, ef-fi-kā'shus, *a.* [L. *efficax*, efficacious, from *efficio*. EFFECT.] Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended.—**Efficaciously**, ef-fi-kā'shus-li, *adv.* In an efficacious manner.—**Efficaciousness**, ef-fi-kā'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being efficacious.—**Efficacy**, ef'fi-ka-si, *n.* [L. *efficacia*, efficacy.] Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; effectiveness; efficiency; virtue; energy. — **Efficiency**, ef-fish'en-si, *n.* [L. *efficientia*.] The state or character of being efficient; effectual agency; power of producing the effect intended; active competent power; competence for one's duties —**Efficient**, ef-fish'ent, *a.* Causing effect; causing anything to be what it is; efficacious; effectual; competent; able; operative.—*n.* One who is competent to perform the duties of a service.—**Efficiently**, ef-fish'ent-li, *adv.* In an efficient manner.

Effigy, ef'fi-ji, *n.* [L. *effigies*, from *effingo*, to fashion—*ef* for *ex*, and *fingo*, to form or devise. FEIGN.] The image, likeness, or representation of a person or thing; a likeness in sculpture, painting, or otherwise; an image: frequently applied to the figures on sepulchral monuments.—**Effigial**,† ef-fij'i-al, *a.* Exhibiting or pertaining to an effigy.—**Effigiate**, ef-fij'i-āt, *v.t.*—*effigiated*, *effigiating*. [L. *effigio*, *effigiatum*.] To make like; to form of a like figure.—**Effigiation**,† ef-fij'i-ā"shon, *n.* The act of forming in resemblance; an image or effigy.

Effloresce, ef-flo-res', *v.i.* — *effloresced*, *efflorescing*. [L. *efforesco*—*ef* for *ex*, and *floresco*, from *floreo*, to blossom, from *flos*, a flower. FLOWER.] To burst into bloom, as a flower; to break out into florid or excessive ornamentation; *chem.* to change over the surface or throughout to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, on simple exposure to the air; to become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change. — **Efflorescence**, ef-flo-res'ens, *n.* The act or process of efflorescing; bot. the time of flowering; the production of blossoms; *med.* a redness of the skin; eruption; *chem.* the formation of a whitish substance on the surface of certain bodies, as salts; the powder or crust thus formed.—**Efflorescent**, ef-flo-res'ent, *a.* Showing efflorescence; incrusted or covered with efflorescence; liable to efflorescence.

Effluence, **Effluency**, ef'flu-ens, ef'flu-en-si, *n.* [Fr. *effluence*, from L. *effluo*, to flow out —*e*, *ex*, and *fluo*, to flow.] The act of flowing out; that which flows out or issues; an emanation.—**Effluent**, ef'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing out; emanating; emitted.—*n.* *Geog.* a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake.

Effluvium, ef-flū'vi-um, *n.* pl. **Effluvia**, ef-flū'vi-a. [L., from *effluo*, to flow out. FLOW.] Something flowing out in a subtle or invisible form; exhalation; emanation: especially applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations.—**Effluviable**, ef-flū'vi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being given off in the form of effluvium.—**Effluvial**, ef-flū'vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to or containing effluvia.—**Effluviate**, ef-flū'vi-āt, *v.i.* To throw off effluvium.

Efflux, ef'fluks, *n.* [L. *effluo*, *effluxum*, to flow out. EFFLUENCE.] The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; outflow; that which flows out; emanation.—**Effluxion**, ef-fluk'shon, *n.* The act of flowing out; that which flows out; emanation.

Effodient, ef-fō'di-ent, *a.* [L. *effodiens*, *effodientis*, ppr. of *effodio*, to dig out—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fodio*, to dig.] Digging; accustomed to dig.

Effoliation, ef-fō'li-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *ef* for *ex*, out, and *folium*, a leaf.] *Bot.* deprivation of a plant of its leaves.

Effort, ef'fērt, *n.* [Fr. *effort*—L. *ef* for *ex*, out, and *fortis*, strong.] An exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; a straining to do something; endeavour.—**Effortless**, ef'fērt-les, *a.* Making no effort.

Effranchise, ef-fran'chīz, *v.t.* [L. *ef* for *ex*, out, and E. *franchise*.] To invest with franchises or privileges.

Effrontery, ef-frun'tēr-i, *n.* [Fr. *effronterie*, from L. *effrons*, *effrontis*, barefaced,

shameless—*ef* for *ex*, and *frons*, the forehead. FRONT.] Audacious impudence or boldness; assurance entirely unabashed; shamelessness; brazenness.

Effulge, ef-fulj′, *v.i.*—*effulged*, *effulging*. [L. *effulgeo*—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fulgeo*, to shine.] To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendour.—**Effulgence**, ef-ful′-jens, *n.* A flood of light; a shining forth of light or glory; great lustre or brightness; splendour.—**Effulgent**, ef-ful′jent, *a.* Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.—**Effulgently**, ef-ful′jent-li, *adv.* In a bright or splendid manner.

Effuse, ef-fūz′, *v.t.*—*effused*, *effusing*. [L. *effundo*, *effusum*, to pour out—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour. FUSE.] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed. —*v.i.* To emanate; to come forth.—*a.* (ef-fūs). *Bot.* applied to a kind of panicle with a very loose one-sided arrangement; *conch.* applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove.—**Effusion**, ef-fū′zhon, *n.* The act of pouring out; that which is poured out; *pathol.* the escape of any fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part; cordiality of manner; overflowing or demonstrative kindness.—**Effusive**, ef-fū′siv, *a.* Pouring out; pouring forth largely; showing overflowing kindness or cordiality of manner.—**Effusively**, ef-fū′siv-li, *adv.* In an effusive manner.—**Effusiveness**, ef-fū′siv-nes, *n.*

Efreet, ef′rēt, *n.* AFRIT.

Eft, eft, *n.* [O.E. *evete*, *ewte*, A. Sax. *efete*. *Newt* is from *ewte*, the *n* of the art. *an* having adhered to the noun.] A newt.

Egad, ē-gad′, *exclam.* [Probably a euphemistic corruption of 'by God.'] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.

Egence, ē′jens, *n.* [L. *egens*, ppr. of *egeo*, to suffer want.] The state of suffering from the need of something; a desire for something wanted.

Eger, ē′gėr, *n.* Same as *Eagre*.

Egest, ē-jest′, *v.t.* [L. *egero*, *egestum*, to carry or bear out—*e*, out, and *gero*, to carry.] To cast or throw out; to void excrement.—**Egestion**, ē-jest′yon, *n.* The act of voiding excrement.

Egg, eg, *n.* [A. Sax. *æg*=Icel. *egg*, Dan. *æg*, Sw. *ägg*, G. and D. *ei*; allied in origin to L. *ovum*, Gr. *ōon*, Ir. *ugh*, Gael. *ubh*, an egg.] A roundish body covered with a shell or membrane, formed in a special organ of many female animals besides birds, and in which the development of the young animal takes place; an ovum. [Animals whose young do not leave the egg till after it is laid are called *oviparous*; those in which the eggs are retained within the parent body until they are hatched are called *ovoviviparous*.]—*Egg and anchor*, *egg and dart*, *egg and tongue*, *arch.* same as *Echinus*.—**Egger**, **Eggler**, eg′ėr, eg′lėr, *n.* A collector of or dealer in eggs. —**Eggery**, eg′ėr-i, *n.* A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are deposited, as those of sea-birds.—**Egg-apple**, *n.* The fruit of the egg-plant.—**Egg-bird**, *n.* A species of tern the eggs of which are of considerable commercial importance in the West Indies.—**Egg-cup**, *n.* A cup used to hold an egg at table.—**Egg-flip**, *n.* A drink made of warmed beer, flavoured with a little sugar, spirit, spices, and eggs beaten with it.—**Egg-glass**, *n.* A sand-glass running about three minutes, for regulating the boiling of eggs.—**Egg-plant**, *n.* A plant of the potato family, with white egg-shaped fruits, which are boiled, stewed in sauces, &c.—**Egg-shell**, *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg; *fig.* anything very brittle, easily broken, or destroyed. —**Egg-slice**, *n.* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan. —**Egg-spoon**, *n.* A small spoon for eating eggs with.

Egg, eg, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ecgian*, *eggian*, to incite, to sharpen; Icel. *eggja*, to egg. EDGE.] To incite or urge on; to stimulate; to instigate; to provoke.—**Egger**, eg′ėr, *n.* One who eggs or incites.

Egis, ē′jis, *n.* Same as *Ægis*.

Eglandulose, **Eglandulous**, ē-glan′dū-lōs, ē-glan′dū-lus, *a.* [L. *e*, out, and *glandulosus*, glandulous.] Destitute of glands.

Eglantine, eg′lan-tin, *n.* [Fr. *églantine*, O.Fr. *aiglent*, from a form *aculentus*, prickly, from L. *aculeus*, a spine, a prickle, *acus*, a needle. ACID.] An old and poetical name for the sweet-brier or wild-rose.

Ego, ē′gō, *n.* [L., I.] *Philos.* the conscious thinking subject; the subject, as opposed to the *non-ego*, the not-self, the object.—**Egoism**, ē′gō-izm, *n.* [Fr. *égoïsme*.] *Philos.* the doctrine which refers the elements of all knowledge to the phenomena of personal existence; subjective idealism; a passionate love of self; egotism; selfishness.—**Egoist**, ē′gō-ist, *n.* [Fr. *égoïste*, an egotist.] An egotist; a selfish person; one holding the doctrine of egoism.—**Egoistic**, **Egoistical**, ē-gō-is′tik, ē-gō-is′ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to egoism; addicted to or manifesting egoism; egotistic. —**Egoistically**, ē-gō-is′ti-kal-li, *adv.* In an egoistic manner.—**Egoity**,† ē-gō′i-ti, *n.* Personality; individuality.—**Egotheism**, ē′gō-thē-izm, *n.* [Gr. *egō*, I, and *theos*, a god.] The deification of self; self-worship. —**Egotism**, eg′o-tizm, *n.* The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; a passionate and exaggerated love of self, leading one to refer all things to one's self, and to judge of everything by its relation to one's interests or importance. ∴ *Egotism* and *self-conceit* are based on what we think of ourselves, the former being the more deep-seated and powerful; *vanity*, on what we believe others think of us.—**Egotist**, eg′o-tist, *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself or magnifies his own achievements.—**Egotistic**, **Egotistical**, eg-o-tis′tik, eg-o-tis′ti-kal, *a.* Addicted to egotism; manifesting egotism.—**Egotistically**, eg-o-tis′ti-kal-li, *adv.* In an egotistical or self-conceited manner.—**Egotize**, **Egoize**, eg′o-tīz, ē′gō-īz, *v.i.*—*egotised*, *egotising*. To talk or write much of one's self; to exhibit egotism.

Egregious, ē-grē′ji-us, *a.* [L. *egregius*, lit. out of the common flock or herd—*e* or *ex*, out, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock (whence *gregarious*).] Extraordinary; remarkable; enormous: now mostly used in a bad or ironical sense (an *egregious* fool, blunder, impudence).—**Egregiously**, ē-grē′ji-us-li, *adv.* In an egregious manner.—**Egregiousness**, ē-grē′ji-us-nes, *n.*

Egress, ē′gres, *n.* [L. *egressus*, from *egredior*—*e*, and *gradior*, to step. GRADE.] The act of going or issuing out; the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place; *astron.* the passing of an inferior planet from the disc of the sun in a transit.—*v.i.* (ē-gres′). To go out; to depart; to leave.—**Egression**,† ē-gresh′on, *n.* [L. *egressio*.] Egress.—**Egressor**, ē-gres′ėr, *n.* One who goes out.

Egret, ē′gret, *n.* [Fr. *aigrette*, a dim. from an old form *aigre*, from O.H.G. *heigro*, a heron, Sw. *häger*, Icel. *hegri*, a heron. *Heron* has the same origin.] A name of those species of herons which have the feathers on the lower part of the back lengthened and the barbs loose, so that this part of the plumage is very soft and flowing; the small white heron; a plume of heron's feathers, or of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an aigret; *bot.* the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.

Egriot, ē′gri-ot, *n.* [Fr. *aigre*, sour.] A kind of sour cherry.

Egyptian, ē-jip′shan, *a.* [From *Egypt*, Gr. *Aigyptos*; akin *Gypsy*.] Pertaining to Egypt.—*Egyptian vulture*, a vulture, about the size of a raven, which frequents the streets of eastern towns, where it is protected on account of its services as a scavenger. Called also *Pharaoh's Chicken*.— *n.* A native of Egypt; an old designation for a gypsy, so called because believed to have come from Egypt.—**Egyptologer**, **Egyptologist**, ē-jip-tol′o-jėr, ē-jip-tol′o-jist, *n.* One well acquainted with the antiquities of Egypt, especially the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents.—**Egyptological**, ē-jip′to-loj″i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology.—**Egyptology**, ē-jip-tol′o-ji, *n.* The science of Egyptian antiquities; that branch of knowledge which treats of the ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt.

Eh! ā or e, an *interj.* expressive of doubt, inquiry, slight surprise.

Eider, **Eider-duck**, ī′dėr, *n.* [G. *eider*, Sw. *eider*, Icel. *ædr*, Dan. *eder*.] A species of large duck, with down that is much valued, from its warmth, lightness, and elasticity.

Eidograph, ī′do-graf, *n.* [Gr. *eidos*, likeness, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument for copying designs on a larger or smaller scale than the original.

Eidolon, ī-dō′lon, *n.* [IDOL.] An unreal or spectral form; a phantom.

Eight, āt, *a.* [A. Sax. *eahta*=G. and D. *acht*, Icel. *átta*, Dan. *aatte*, L. *octo*, Gr. *oktō*, Ir. and Gael. *ochd*, Skr. *ashtan*, *ashtau*.] One of the cardinal numeral adjectives; one more than seven and less than nine.—*n.* The number composed of seven and one; the symbol representing this number.—**Eight-day**, *a.* That goes for eight days (an *eight-day* clock).—**Eighteen**, ā′tēn, *a.* and *n.* Eight and ten; the sum of ten and eight; the symbol representing this sum.—**Eighteenmo**, ā′tēn-mō, *n.* [From *eighteen* and *-mo*, in L. *decimo*, tenth.] The size of a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves: written often *18mo*.—**Eighteenth**, ā′tēnth, *a.* and *n.* Next in order after the seventeenth; one of eighteen equal parts of a thing.—**Eightfold**, āt′fōld, *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.—**Eighth**, ātth, *a.* and *n.* Next in order after the seventh; one of eight equal parts of anything; an octave. —**Eighthly**, ātth′li, *adv.* In the eighth place.—**Eightieth**, ā′ti-eth, *a.* and *n.* Next in order to the seventy-ninth; one of eighty equal parts of anything.—**Eighty**, ā′ti, *a.* and *n.* Eight times ten; fourscore; a symbol representing this number.

Eikon, ī′kōn, *n.* [Gr.] A likeness; an image; a statue.

Eisteddfod, is-teth′vōd, *n.* [W.] A meeting of bards and minstrels in Wales; a periodical Welsh festival for the recitation of prize poems and performances on the harp.

Either, ē′ᴛʜėr or ī′ᴛʜėr; the former is more in accordance with analogy, *a.* or *pron.* [A. Sax. *ægther*; contracted from [illegible] *wæther*, compounded of *á*=*aye*, the augment *ge*, and *hwæther*. EACH, WHETHER.] One or the other; one of two things; each of two; the one and the other; both.— *conj.* A disjunctive conjunction always used as correlative to and preceding *or* (*either* the one *or* the other).

Ejaculate, ē-jak′ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*ejaculated*, *ejaculating*. [L. *ejaculor*, *ejaculatus*—*e*, out, and *jaculum*, a dart, from *jacio*, to throw, seen also in *reject*, *project*, &c.] To throw out, as an exclamation; to utter suddenly and briefly.—*v.i.*† To utter ejaculations.— **Ejaculation**, ē-jak′ū-lā″shon, *n.* The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation; the exclamation uttered; a prayer consisting of a few words.—**Ejaculatory**, ē-jak′ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Of the nature of an ejaculation.

Eject, ē-jekt′, *v.t.* [L. *ejicio*, *ejectum*—*e*, and *jacio*, to throw, as in *dejected*, *project*, &c.] To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out; to drive away; to expel; to dismiss from office; to turn out.—**Ejection**, ē-jek′-shon, *n.* [L. *ejectio*.] The act of ejecting; dismissal; dispossession; expulsion; rejection.—**Ejectment**, ē-jekt′ment, *n.* A casting out; a dispossession; *law*, the removal of a person from the wrongful possession of land or tenements.—**Ejector**, ē-jek′tėr, *n.* One who ejects.

Eke, ēk, *v.t.*—*eked*, *eking*. [A. Sax. *ēcan*, to increase, to eke, Icel. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*, L. *augeo* (whence *augment*), Gr. *auxanō*, to increase.] To add to; to enlarge by addition: sometimes with *out* (he *eked out* his income by odd jobs).—*n.* Something added to another; an addition.—*adv.* [A. Sax. *ēac*, D. *ook*, Sw. *och*, Dan. *og*, G. *auch*, and.] Also; likewise; in addition.—[illegible] *eking*, *n.* That which is added.

Elaborate, ē-lab′o-rāt, *v.t.*—*elaborated*, *elaborating*. [L. *elaboro*, *elaboratum*—*e*, out, and *laboro*, to labour, from *labor*, labour.] To produce with labour; to work out or complete with great care; to work out fully or perfectly.—*a.* Wrought with

labour; finished with great care; executed with exactness; highly finished. — **Elaborately**, ē-lab'o-rāt-li, *adv.* In an elaborate manner.—**Elaborateness**, ē-lab'o-rāt-nes, *n.* The quality of being elaborate.—**Elaboration**, ē-lab'o-rā"shon, *n.* The act of elaborating; careful or laborious finish bestowed; *physiol.* the process performed by the living organs in animals and plants by which something is produced (the *elaboration* of sap). — **Elaborative**, ē-lab'o-rā-tiv, *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate.—**Elaborator**, ē-lab'o-rā-tēr, *n.* One who or that which elaborates.

Elæoptene, el-ē-op'tēn, *n.* [Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil, and *pitnos*, winged.] The liquid portion of volatile oils, as distinguished from the solid portion called *stearoptene*.

Elaine, ē-lā'in, *n.* [Gr. *elainos*, pertaining to the olive, from *elaia*, the olive.] The liquid principle of oils and fats; oleine.—**Elaic**, ē-lā'ik, *a.* Same as *Oleic*.

Elan, ā-lan, *n.* [Fr.] Ardour inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; unhesitating dash resulting from an impulsive imagination.

Eland, ē'land, *n.* [D. *eland*, an elk.] An African species of antelope, the largest of all antelopes; a name sometimes given to the moose.

Elapse, ē-laps', *v.i.*—*elapsed*, *elapsing*. [L. *elabor elapsus*, to slip away—*e*, out, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to glide. LAPSE.] To slip or glide away; to pass away silently: said of time. — **Elapsion**, ē-lap'shon, *n.* The act of elapsing; lapse.

Elasmobranchiate, ē-las'mō-brang"ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *elasmos*, a plate, and *branchia*, gills.] Of or belonging to an order of fishes including the sharks, dog-fishes, rays, *&c.*

Elastic, Elastical, ē-las'tik, ē-las'ti-kal, *a.* [Fr. *elastique*, L.L. *elasticus*, from Gr. *elastos*, beaten out, extensible, from *elauno*, to drive, to beat out.] Having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent or extended; having the property of recovering its former figure or volume after being altered by pressure; rebounding; flying back; *fig.* possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion.—**Elastically**, ē-las'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In an elastic manner; by elastic power.—**Elasticity**, ē-las-tis'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being elastic.

Elate, ē-lāt', *a.* [L. *ecatus*, pp. of *efero*—*e*, out, and *latus*, borne or carried.] Raised or lifted up; having the spirits lifted up; flushed, as with success; exultant; haughty. — *v.t.* — *elated*, *elating*. To raise; to exalt; to elevate with success; to cause to exult; to make proud.—**Elatedly**, ē-lā'ted-li, *adv.* With elation.—**Elatedness**, ē-lā'ted-nes, *n.*—**Elation**, ē-lā'shon, *n.* Elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; haughtiness; pride of prosperity.

Elater, el'a-tēr, *n.* [Gr. *elatēr*, a driver.] An elastic spiral filament generated in tubes in certain liverworts and scale-mosses, and supposed to assist in the dispersion of spores; a name of various small leaping beetles.

Elaterium, ē-la-tē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *elatērion*, from *elatērios*, driving, purgative, from *elatēr*, a driver, from *elauno*, to drive.] A substance obtained from the fruit of the squirting cucumber, serving as a drastic purge, and administered in dropsy.

Elbow, el'bō, *n.* [A. Sax. *elboga*, *elnboga*—*el*, *eln*, forearm, an ell (akin to L. *ulna*, Gr. *ōlenē*, the forearm), and *boga*, a bow; D. *elleboog*, G. *ellbogen*, *ellenbogen*, Icel. *alnbogi*. ELL, Bow.] The outer angle made by the bend of the arm; the joint which unites the upper arm with the forearm; a flexure, angle, or part of a structure somewhat resembling an elbow, or which supports the arm or elbow, as the raised arm of a chair or sofa.—*Out at elbows*, having holes in the elbows of one's clothes; shabbily dressed.—*v.t.* To push or jostle with the elbow; to make or gain (a path through a crowd) by pushing with the elbow.—*v.i.* To jut into an elbow or angle; to project; to bend; to push one's way. — **Elbow-chair**, *n.* An arm-chair.—**Elbow-grease**, *n.* A colloquial or vulgar expression for energetic and continuous hand-labour, as rubbing, scouring, *&c.*—**Elbow-room**, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, ample room for motion or action.

Eld, eld, *n.* [A. Sax. *eld*, an age, *eldo*, old age. OLD.] Old age; decrepitude; old time; former ages. [Poet.]

Elder, el'dēr, *a.* [A. Sax. *yldra*, *eldra*, the compar. degree of *eald*, old. OLD.] Having lived a longer time; of greater age; born, produced, or formed before something else: opposed to *younger*; prior in origin; senior; pertaining to earlier times; earlier. —*n.* [A. Sax. *ealdor*, an ancestor, a chief, a prince.] One who is older than another or others; an ancestor; a person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office; a lay official in Presbyterian churches, who acts along with the minister in the administration of discipline and government, having an equal vote with the latter in all church courts.—**Elderly**, el'dēr-li, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.—**Eldership**, el'dēr-ship, *n.* The office of an elder; elders collectively; order of elders.—**Eldest**, el'dest, *a.* [A. Sax. *yldest*, superl. of *eald*, *ald*, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others.

Elder, Elder-tree, el'dēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *ellern*, *ellen*; the *d* has been inserted in later times; D. *elleorn*, the elder; perhaps akin to *alder*.] A well-known British tree or shrub of rapid growth with white flowers and purple berries, and containing an unusual quantity of pith.—**Elder-berry**, *n.* The fruit of the elder.—**Elder-wine**, **Elder-flower Wine**, *n.* A wine made of elder-berries.—**Elderwort**, eld'er-wert, *n.* A fetid herbaceous plant found in waste places in Britain.

El Dorado, el dō-rā'dō or el dō-rā'dō, *n.* [Sp. the golden—*el*, the, and *dorado*, gilt.] A country formerly reputed to exist in South America, and possessing immense stores of gold; hence, any region rich in gold or treasure of any kind.

Eleatic, ē-lē-at'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Elea*, an ancient Greek town in Southern Italy, or to a sect of philosophers that originated there.—*n.* An adherent of the Eleatic philosophy.

Elecampane, el'ē-kam-pān", *n.* [Fr. *inule-campane*, from L. *inula*, elecampane, and (probably) *campus*, a field.] A British perennial plant which grows in moist meadows and pastures near houses, formerly regarded as expectorant; a coarse candy, professedly made from the root of the plant, but really composed of little else than coloured sugar.

Elect, ē-lekt', *v.t.* [L. *eligo*, *electum*—*e*, out, and *lego*, *lectum*, to pick, choose, as in *collect*, *select*, *&c.*; *legend*, *lecture*, *&c.*, being also akin.] To pick out or select; especially, to select or take for an office or employment; to choose from among others; to appoint to an office by vote or designation; to choose; to determine in favour of (often with an infinitive: he *elected* to go). —*a.* Chosen or elected; especially, chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office (bishop-*elect*); *theol.* chosen, selected, or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels. —*n.* *sing.* or *pl.* One or several chosen or set apart; *theol.* those especially favoured by God.—**Election**, ē-lek'shon, *n.* [L. *electio*.] The act of electing; the act of selecting one or more from others; the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference, as by vote, uplifted hands, *viva voce*, or ballot: power of choosing or selecting; choice; voluntary preference; liberty to choose or act (it is at his *election* to accept or refuse); *theol.* predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven.—**Electioneer**, ē-lek'shon-ēr", *v.i.* To work or exert one's self in any way to obtain the election of a candidate. —**Electioneerer**, ē-lek'shon-ēr"rēr, *n.* One who electioneers.—**Electioneering**, ē-lek'sho-nē"ring, *a.* Of or pertaining to an electioneerer.—**Elective**, ē-lek'tiv, *a.* Chosen by election; dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; exerting the power of choice.—**Electively**, ē-lek'tiv-li, *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.—**Elector**, ē-lek'tēr, *n.* One who elects or has the right of electing; a person who has the right of voting for any functionary; specifically, one who has the right of voting for a representative in parliament; a voter. [In Germany certain princes were formerly electors of the emperor, and *elector* was one of their titles.]—**Electoral**, **Electorial**, ē-lek'tēr-al, ē-lek-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.—**Electorate**, ē-lek'tēr-āt, *n.* A body of electors; the dignity or territory of an elector.—**Electorship**, ē-lek'tēr-ship, *n.* The office of an elector.

Electric, Electrical, ē-lek'trik, ē-lek'tri-kal, *a.* [Fr. *électrique*, from L. *electrum*, Gr. *ēlektron*, amber, from the fact that the earliest electric phenomenon observed was the attraction of amber for light substances when rubbed.] Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; pertaining to electricity; derived from or produced by electricity; conveying electricity; communicating a shock by electricity; *fig.* full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others.—*Electric battery*, a number of electric jars connected with each other, for obtaining a powerful discharge of electricity. — *Electric bridge*. Under BRIDGE.—*Electric clock*, a clock in which the moving power is the action of a current of electricity; or one in which electricity is only used for controlling or governing the motion.—*Electric condenser*, an instrument by which small quantities of electricity may be accumulated and rendered apparent; an accumulator.—*Electric current*, a current or stream of electricity traversing a closed circuit formed of conducting substances, or passing by means of conductors from one body to another.—*Electric eel*, a fish resembling the eel, which is capable of giving electric shocks.—*Electric jar*, a glass jar partly coated both outside and inside with tin-foil; a Leyden jar.—*Electric lamp*, the contrivance by which the electric light is produced.—*Electric light*, a brilliant light, the result of heat produced by the force of electricity, either evoked by the chemical reaction of a metal and an acid, or generated by a magneto-electric or other machine.—*Electric machine*, a machine for generating electricity by friction, by the revolution near the poles of a magnet or magnets of one or more soft-iron cores, surrounded by coils of wire, *&c.*—*Electric railway*, a railway on which electricity is the motor.—*Electric spark*, one of the forms in which accumulated electricity discharges itself. — *Electric telegraph*. TELEGRAPH.—**Electrically**, ē-lek'tri-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of electricity or by means of it.—**Electricalness**, ē-lek'tri-kal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being electrical.—**Electrician**, ē-lek-trish'an, *n.* One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.—**Electricity**, ē-lek-tris'i-ti, *n.* A name for the cause or agent underlying certain phenomena, called *electric*, and usually spoken of as a fluid; the force that manifests itself in lightning, in the attraction of amber and sealing-wax when rubbed for light substances, and in many other phenomena; the science which deals with these phenomena. Besides friction there are various other sources of electricity, such as chemical action, the contact of metals, change of temperature, *&c.* GALVANISM, MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, THERMO-ELECTRICITY. — *Atmospheric electricity*, the electricity which is produced in the atmosphere, and which becomes visible in the form of lightning. — **Electrifiable**, ē-lek'tri-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being electrified. — **Electrification**, ē-lek'tri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of electrifying, or state of being electrified. —**Electrify**, ē-lek'tri-fī, *v.t.*—*electrified*, *electrifying*. To communicate electricity

to; to charge with electricity; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; *fig.* to give a sudden shock (as of surprise) to; to surprise with some sudden and brilliant effect; to thrill.—*v.i.* To become electric.—**Electro**, ē-lek'trō, *n.* A contraction for *Electrotype*.—**Electro-ballistic**, *a.* Applied to an instrument for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight.—**Electro-biologist**, *n.* One versed in electro-biology.—**Electro-biology**, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms; also mesmerism or animal magnetism or a phase of this.—**Electro-chemistry**, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes. —**Electrode**, ē-lek'trōd, *n.* [-*ode* is from Gr. *hodos*, a way.] One of the terminals or poles of the voltaic circle.—**Electro-dynamic**, **Electro-dynamical**, *a.* Pertaining to electro-dynamics.—**Electro-dynamics**, *n.* The science which treats of mechanical actions exerted on one another by electric currents.—**Electro-dynamometer**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action.—**Electro-gild**, *v.t.* To gild by means of the electric current.—**Electro-gilt**, *a.* Gilded by means of the electric current.—**Electro-kinetics**, *n.* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents in motion. —**Electro-kinetic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-kinetics or electricity in motion.—**Electrolyse**, ē-lek'tro-līz, *v.t.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *lyō*, to dissolve.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.—**Electrolysable**, ē-lek'tro-li-za-bl, *a.* Susceptible of being electrolysed.—**Electrolysation**, ē-lek'tro-li-zā"shon, *n.* The act of electrolysing.—**Electrolysis**, ē-lek-trol'i-sis, *n.* The resolution of compound bodies into their elements, or, in some cases, into groups of elements, under the action of a current of electricity.—**Electrolyte**, ē-lek'tro-līt, *n.* A compound which is decomposable, or is subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.—**Electrolytic**, **Electrolytical**, ē-lek'tro-lit"-ik, ē-lek'tro-lit"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis.—**Electro-magnet**, *n.* A bar of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by a current of electricity having been caused to pass through a wire coiled round it.—**Electro-magnetic**, *a.* Designating what pertains to magnetism; occasioned by electricity.—**Electro-metallurgy**, *n.* The art of depositing metals, as gold, silver, copper, &c., from solutions of their salts upon metallic or other conducting surfaces by the agency of electric currents.—**Electrometer**, ē-lek-trom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring electricity, or differences of electric potential between two conductors.—**Electrometric**, **Electrometrical**, ē-lek'tro-met"rik, ē-lek'tro-met"-ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an electrometer, or the measurement of electricity.—**Electrometry**, ē-lek-trom'et-ri, *n.* That branch of electric science which treats of the measurement of electricity.—**Electro-motion**, *n.* The motion of electricity; mechanical motion produced by electricity.—**Electro-motive**, *a.* Producing or pertaining to electro-motion.—*Electro-motive force*, the power which maintains electric currents.—**Electromotor**, ē-lek'-tro-mō-tėr, *n.* Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current; an engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effect.—**Electron**, ē-lek'tron, *n.* An ultimate atom or corpuscle of electricity.—**Electro-negative**, *a.* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.—**Electrophorus**, ē-lek-trof'o-rus, *n.* An instrument for collecting electricity, and showing the phenomena of induction.—**Electro-physiological**, *a.* Pertaining to electro-physiology.—**Electro-physiology**, *n.* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.—**Electro-plate**, *v.t.* To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal by means of electric currents.—*n.* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electro-plating.—**Electro-plater**, *n.* One who practises electro-plating.—**Electro-polar**, *a.* A term applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive and the other negative.—**Electro-positive**, *a.* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement.—**Electroscope**, ē-lek'-tro-skōp, *n.* An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind.—**Electroscopic**, ē-lek'tro-skop"ik, *a.* Of or belonging to the electroscope.—**Electro-silver**, *v.t.* To deposit a coating of silver on by means of voltaic electricity; to electro-plate.—**Electro-statics**, *n.* The science which treats of the phenomena occasioned by electricity at rest, and of the production and discharge of stationary charges of electricity.—**Electro-tint**, *n.* An art by which drawings are traced by the action of electricity on a copper plate. —**Electrotype**, ē-lek'tro-tīp, *n.* The act of producing copies of types, wood-cuts, medals, &c., by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original; a copy thus produced.—*v.t.*—*electrotyped*, *electrotyping*. To electrotype or take copies of by electrotype.—**Electrotypic**, ē-lek'tro-ti"pik, *a.* Pertaining to, or effected by means of, electrotype. —**Electrotypist**, ē-lek'tro-ti-pist, *n.* One who practises electrotypy.—**Electrotypy**, ē-lek'tro-ti-pi, *n.* The process of electrotype.

Electuary, ē-lek'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L.L. *electuarium*, a word of doubtful origin.] A medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup.

Eleemosynary, el-ē-moz'i-na-ri, *a.* [L.L. *eleemosynarius*, from Gr. *eleēmosynē*, alms, from *eleeō*, to pity, *eleos*, compassion. ALMS.] Given in charity or alms; appropriated to charity; founded by charity (an *eleemosynary* institution); relating to charitable donations; supported by charity.—*n.* One who lives by receiving alms or charity.—**Eleemosynarily**, el-ē-moz'i-na-ri-li, *adv.* In an eleemosynary manner.

Elegance, el'ē-gans, *n.* [Fr. *élégance*, from L. *elegantia*, from *elegans*, for *eligens*, from *eligo*—*e*, *ex*, out, and *lego*, to pick, to choose. ELECT.] The quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety, or from the absence of anything calculated to produce a disagreeable sensation; refinement; an elegant characteristic or feature.—**Elegancy**, el'ē-gan-si, *n.* Elegance. —**Elegant**, el'ē-gant, *a.* [Fr *élégant*, L. *elegans*.] Having beauty or a pleasing effect resulting from grace, refinement, or polish; pleasing to good taste; graceful; refined (a lady with an *elegant* figure); having the words or style polished and appropriate (an *elegant* speech); giving expression to thought with propriety and grace; pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of colour; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; showing fine harmony or symmetry.—**Elegantly**, el'ē-gant-li, *adv.* In an elegant manner.

Elegy, el'ē-ji, *n.* [L. *elegia*, from Gr. *elegeia*, from *elegos*, a lament.] A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a dirge; *class. poetry*, any poem written in elegiac verse.—**Elegiac**, el-ē-jī'ak, *a.* Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; used in elegies: said especially of a style of verse commonly used by the Greek and Latin poets, and composed of couplets consisting of alternate hexameter and pentameter lines.—**Elegiast**, **Elegist**, e-lē'ji-ast, el'ē-jist, *n.* A writer of elegies.—**Elegize**, el'ē-jīz, *v.t.* and *i.* To write or compose elegies; to celebrate or lament in an elegy; to bewail.

Element, el'ē-ment, *n.* [L. *elementum*, an element, a first principle; same root as *aliment*.] One of the simplest constituent principles, or parts, of which anything consists, or upon which its constitution is based; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle, by the combination or aggregation of which anything is composed; an ingredient; *chem.* one of the sixty-four simple substances which hitherto have resisted resolution by chemical analysis; one of the ultimate, indecomposable constituents of any kind of matter: *pl.* the first or simplest rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; one of the four constituents of the material world according to an old and still popular classification—fire, air, earth, water (hence such expressions as 'war of the *elements*' for a storm); the state or sphere natural to anything or suited to its existence (hence, *out of one's element*, out of one's natural sphere or position); a datum or value necessary to be taken into consideration in making a calculation or coming to a conclusion; *pl.* the bread and wine used in the eucharist.—*v.t.* To constitute; to be an element in; to make a first principle.—**Elemental**, el-ē-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by elements or primary ingredients; pertaining to the four so-called elements of the material world or some of them (hence '*elemental* war,' applied to a tempest); arising from or pertaining to first principles; elementary†.—**Elementalism**, el-ē-men'tal-izm, *n.* The theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers.—**Elementality**,† el'ē-men-tal"i-ti, *n.* State of being elemental or elementary.—**Elementally**, el-ē-men'tal-li, *adv.* In an elemental manner; according to elements.—**Elementarity**, **Elementariness**, el'ē-men-tar"i-ti, el-ē-men'ta-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being elementary.—**Elementary**, el-ē-men'ta-ri, *a.* Having the character of an element or primary substance; primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; initial; rudimentary; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments. —*Elementary analysis*, *chem.* the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body.—*Elementary substances*, the elements or substances which have hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means.—**Elementoid**, el-ē-men'toid, *n.* Like an element; having the appearance of a simple substance.

Elemi, el'ē-mi, *n.* The resinous exudation from various trees, used in plasters and ointments and the manufacture of varnish.

Elenchus, ē-leng'kus, *n.* [L. *elenchus*; Gr. *elenchos*.] *Logic*, a syllogism by which an opponent is made to contradict himself; a fallacious argument; a sophism.

Elephant, el'ē-fant, *n.* [L. *elephas*, *elephantis*, from Gr. *elephas*, *elephantos*, an elephant; probably from Heb. *eleph*, an ox.] The name of two species of huge quadrupeds, one inhabiting India, the other Africa, and both remarkable for having their nose prolonged into a long proboscis or trunk with the nostrils at its extremity, and for their large tusks.—**Elephantiac**, el-ē-fan'ti-ak, *a.* Affected with elephantiasis. —**Elephantiasis**, el'ē-fan-tī"a-sis, *n.* [Gr., from *elephas*, elephant.] *Med.* a skin disease in which the limbs, from their enlargement and the changed condition of the skin, have a slight resemblance to those of the elephant.—**Elephantine**, el-ē-fan'tin, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant; hence, huge; immense.—**Elephantoid**, el-ē-fan'toid, *a.* Having the form of an elephant.—**Elephant-paper**, *n.* A writing, printing, and drawing paper, of the size of 28 inches by 23.

Eleusinian, el-ū-sin'i-an, *a.* Relating to *Eleusis* in Greece; as, *Eleusinian mysteries* or *festivals*, the mysteries and festivals of Demeter (Ceres), celebrated there.

Eleutheromania, e-lū'thėr-ō-mā"ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *eleutheros*, free, and *mania*, madness.] A mania for freedom; excessive zeal for freedom.—**Eleutheromaniac**, e-lū'thėr-ō-mā"ni-ak, *n.* A fanatic on the subject of freedom.

Elevate, el'ē-vāt, *v.t.*—*elevated*, *elevating*. [L. *elevo*, *elevatum*, to lift up—*e*, out, up, and *levo*, to raise, from *levis*, light in weight, whence *levity*, *lever*, *levy*, &c.] To raise; in a literal sense, to raise from a low or deep place to a higher; to raise to a higher state or station; to improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from a low or common

state, as by training or education; to exalt; to excite, cheer, animate; to render somewhat tipsy (colloq.); to augment or swell; to make louder.—**Elevated**, el'ē-vā-ted, *a.* Raised; exalted; dignified; elated; excited; slightly tipsy (colloq.); raised above the natural pitch; somewhat loud.—**Elevatedness**, el'ē-vā-ted-nes, *n.*—**Elevating**, el'ē-vāting, *a.* Exalting; elating. — **Elevation**, el-ē-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *elevatio.*] The act of elevating; the act of raising or conveying from a lower place or degree to a higher; the state of being raised or elevated; exaltation; that which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; height; degree of height; height above the surface of the earth; altitude; *astron.* altitude; *gun.* the angle which the axis of the bore of a firearm makes with the plane of the horizon; *arch.* a geometrical representation of a building in vertical section, as opposed to *ground-plan.*—**Elevator**, el'ē-vāter, *n.* One who or that which elevates, raises, lifts, or exalts; a mechanical contrivance for raising passengers or goods from a lower place to a higher; a hoist.—**Elevatory**, el'ē-va-to-ri, *a.* Tending or having power to elevate.

Eleve, ā-lāv, *n.* [Fr.] A pupil; a scholar; one brought up or protected by another.

Eleven, ē-lev'n, *a.* [A. Sax. *endleofan, endlufon*=Icel. *ellifu*, Dan. *elleve*, D. *elf*, Goth. *ainlif*; compounded of two elements meaning one and ten, A. Sax. *-leofan*, Goth. *lif*, being allied to L. *decim*, Gr. *deka*, ten. So *twelve*=two-ten.] Ten and one added.—*n.* The sum of ten and one; a symbol representing eleven units; *cricket*, the number of players selected from the members of a club to play in a match.—**Eleventh**, ē-lev'nth, *a.* and *n.* Next in order after the tenth; one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided.

Elf, elf, *n.* pl. **Elves**, elvz. [A. Sax. *ælf, elf*=L.G. *elf*, Dan. *alf*, Icel. *álfr*, O.H.G. *alp*, an elf. Probably of same origin as L. *albus*, white, and the name *Alps.*] A kind of inferior spiritual being formerly believed in; a fairy; a goblin; a mischievous person; a pet name for a child.—**Elf-arrow**, **Elf-bolt**, *n.* Names popularly given in the British Islands to the ancient flint arrow-heads still often found. Also called *Elf-dart.*—**Elfin**, el'fin, *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves.—*n.* A little elf; a little urchin.—**Elfish**, el'fish, *a.* Of or pertaining to elves; resembling an elf; suggestive of elves.—**Elf-land**, *n.* The region of the elves; fairy-land.—**Elf-lock**, *n.* A knot of hair twisted as if by elves.

Elicit, ē-lis'it, *v.t.* [L. *elicio, elicitum*—*e*, out, and *lacio*, to allure; akin *delicate, delight.*] To bring or draw out by reasoning, discussion, examination, or the like; to deduce or educe (as truth, facts, &c.).

Elide, ē-lid', *v.t.* [L. *elido*—*e*, out, and *laedo*, to strike.] *Gram.* to cut off or suppress, as a syllable.—**Elision**, ē-lish'on, *n.* *Gram.* the act of eliding; the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable.

Eligible, el'i-ji-bl, *a.* [Fr. *éligible*, from L. *eligo*—*e*, out, and *lego*, to choose. ELECT.] Fit to be chosen for some purpose or duty; worthy of choice; desirable; legally qualified to be chosen.—**Eligibility**, el'i-ji-bil''i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being eligible; capability of being chosen.—**Eligibleness**, el'i-ji-bl-nes, *n.* Eligibility.—**Eligibly**, el'i-ji-bli, *adv.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

Eliminate, ē-lim'i-nāt, *v.t.*—*eliminated, eliminating.* [L. *eliminо, eliminatum*—*e*, out, and *limen*, threshold.] To discharge or throw off (as a secretion of the human body); to take out or separate as not being an element of value or necessary; to set aside as unimportant or not to be considered; to leave out of consideration; *alg.* to cause to disappear from an equation; to deduce or elicit† (incorrect in this sense).—**Elimination**, ē-lim'i-nā''shon, *n.* The act of eliminating.

Eliquation, ē-li-kwā'shon, *n.* [L. *eliquo*—*e*, out, and *liquo*, to melt.] An operation, now seldom employed, for the separation of silver from copper by means of lead.

Elision. Under ELIDE.

Elite, ā-lēt, *n.* pl. [Fr., lit. elected or select.] Those who are choice or select; the best; the flower.

Elixate,† ē-lik'sāt, *v.t.*—*elixated, elixating.* [L. *elixo*, to boil thoroughly, from *elixus*, thoroughly boiled—*e*, and *lix*, an ancient word which, according to Nonius, signified ashes, or lye mixed with ashes.] To boil; to seethe; to extract by boiling.—**Elixation**, ē-lik-sā'shon, *n.* The act of boiling or seething; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

Elixir, ē-lik'ser, *n.* [Fr. *élixir*, from *Sp. elixir*, from Ar. *al-iksir*, the philosopher's stone, from Gr. *xēros*, dry.] A liquor sought for by the alchemists for transmuting metals into gold or for prolonging life; quintessence; a cordial; *med.* a tincture composed of various substances held in solution by alcohol in some form.

Elizabethan, ē-liz'a-beth'an, *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her period.—*Elizabethan architecture*, the architectural style of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the debased Gothic and Italian were combined, characterized by large windows, tall and highly decorated chimneys, and much ornament.

Elk, elk, *n.* [Icel. *elgr*, O.H.G. *elaho*, Sw. *elg*; akin to L. *alces*, an elk.] The largest existing species of the deer family, measuring 7 feet high at the shoulders, and found in Europe and Asia, but chiefly in North America, where it is called the *Moose.*

Ell, el, *n.* [A. Sax. *eln*; D. *el, elle*, G. *elle*, O.H.G. *elna*, Sw. *aln*, Icel. *alin*, Goth. *aleina*; akin to L. *ulna*, Gr. *ōlenē*, the forearm, and hence, a measure of length. Comp. *cubit.*] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth; the English ell being 45 inches, the Flemish ell 27, the Scotch 37·2, and the French 54.

Ellagic, el-laj'ik, *a.* [From Fr. *galle*, gall, reversed.] Pertaining to or derived from gall-nuts.

Ellipse, el-lips', *n.* [Gr. *ellipsis*, an omission or defect, from *elleipō*, to leave out—*en*, out, and *leipō*, to leave.] *Geom.* an oval figure produced when any cone is cut by a plane which passes through it, not parallel to nor cutting the base; a closed curve in which the distances of any point from two points called the *foci* have always the same sum. — **Ellipsis**, el-lip'sis, *n.* *Gram.* the omission of one or more words which the hearer or reader may supply; *printing*, the marks, thus — or * * * or . . . . , denoting the omission or suppression of letters or words: *geom.* an ellipse†. **Ellipsograph**, **Ellipsograph**, el-lip'so-graf, el-lip'to-graf, *n.* An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel. — **Ellipsoid**, el-lip'soid, *n.* *Geom.* a solid figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. — **Ellipsoidal**, el-lip-soi'dal, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.—**Elliptic**, **Elliptical**, el-lip'tik, el-lip'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse; pertaining to ellipsis; having a word or words left out.—**Elliptically**, el-lip'ti-kal-li, *adv.* According to the form of an ellipse; with a word or words left out.—**Ellipticity**, el-lip-tis'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being elliptical or having the form of an ellipse.

Elm, elm, *n.* [A. Sax. *elm*, D. *olm*, Icel. *almr*, Dan. *elm, alm*; akin to L. *ulmus*, Bohem. *ilm* (pron. *yilm*). elm.] A valuable European timber tree, species of which are also found in America.—**Elmen**, el'men, *a.* Made of elm.—**Elmy**, el'mi, *a.* Abounding with elms.

Elmo's-fire, el'mōz-fir, *n.* [After Saint *Elmo*, whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] A popular name for a meteoric appearance seen playing about the masts of a ship.

Elocular, ē-lok'ū-ler, *a.* [L. *e*, without, and *loculus*, cell.] *Bot.* having but one cell; not divided by partitions.

Elocution, el-ō-kū'shon, *n.* [L. *elocutio*, from *eloquor, elocutus*, to speak out—*e*, out, and *loquor*, to speak, seen in *colloquy, eloquent, loquacious, &c.*] The art by which, in delivering a discourse before an audience, the speaker is enabled to render it effective and impressive; mode of utterance or delivery of an address, accompanied by gestures.—**Elocutionary**, el-ō-kū'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to elocution.—**Elocutionist**, el-ō-kū'shon-ist, *n.* One who is versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution.

Elogy, ē-lōsh, *n.* [Fr., from L. *elogium.*] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead; a discourse pronounced in public in honour of an illustrious person recently deceased.—**Elogist**, el'ō-jist, *n.* [Fr. *élogiste.*] One who delivers an eloge.—**Elogy**, **Elogium**, el'ō-ji, ē-lō'ji-um, *n.* A panegyric; an eloge.

Elohim, el-ō'him, *n.* One of the Hebrew names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Bible, used both of the true God and of false gods, while *Jehovah* is used only of the true God.—**Elohist**, el-ō'hist, *n.* The supposed writer of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to the *Jehovist.*—**Elohistic**, ē-lō-his'tik, *a.* A term applied to certain passages in Scripture, especially in the Pentateuch, in which the Almighty is always spoken of as *Elohim.*

Elongate, ē-long'gāt, *v.t.* — *elongated, elongating.* [L.L. *elongo, elongatum* — L. *e*, out, and *longus*, long.] To lengthen; to extend.—*v.i.* To recede apparently from the sun; said of a planet in its orbit.—**Elongation**, ē-long-gā'shon, *n.* The act of elongating or lengthening; the state of being stretched out or lengthened; *astron.* the angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth.

Elope, ē-lōp', *v.i.*—*eloped, eloping.* [From D. *loopen*, the same word as G. *laufen*, Goth. *hlaupan*, to run, to leap, E. *leap*, with prefix *e*, out, away.] To run away; to run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of duty or social restraints: said especially of a woman.—**Elopement**, ē-lōp'ment, *n.* The act of eloping; the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

Eloquence, el'ō-kwens, *n.* [Fr. *éloquence*, from L. *eloquentia.* ELOCUTION.] The art of expressing thoughts in such language and in such a way as to produce conviction or persuasion; oratory; that which is expressed with eloquence. — **Eloquent**, el'ō-kwent, *a.* Having the power of expressing strong emotions vividly and appropriately; adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power; characterized by eloquence. — **Eloquently**, el'ō-kwent-li, *adv.* In an eloquent manner.

Else, els, *a.* or *adv.* [A. Sax. *elles, else*, otherwise; akin to O.H.G. *eli, ali*, Goth. *aliis*; L. *alius* (see ALIEN), Gr. *allos*, another.] Other; besides; in addition; as in who *else*? nothing or nobody *else*, nowhere *else.*—*conj.* Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different; as, he was ill, *else* he would have come. — **Elsewhere**, els'whār, *adv.* In another place; somewhere else.

Elchi, elt'shē, *n.* An ambassador or envoy: a Persian or Turkish name.

Elucidate, ē-lū'si-dāt, *v.t.*—*elucidated, elucidating.* [L.L. *elucido, elucidatum*—L. *e*, out, and *lucidus*, bright. LUCID.] To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from and render intelligible; to illustrate. — **Elucidation**, ē-lū'si-dā''shon, *n.* The act of elucidating; explanation; exposition; illustration. — **Elucidative**, ē-lū'si-dā-tiv, *a.* Making or tending to elucidate; explanatory.—**Elucidater**, ē-lū'si-dā-ter, *n.* One who elucidates or explains.—**Elucidatory**,† ē-lū'si-da-to-ri, *a.* Tending to elucidate.

Elude, ē-lūd', *v.t.* — *eluded, eluding.* [L. *eludo*—*e*, and *ludo*, to play, as in *alludo, colludo, deludo, &c.*] To evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; to remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by (*to elude* scrutiny).—**Eludible**, ē-lū'di-bl, *a.* Capable of being eluded or escaped.—**Elusion**, ē-lū'shon, *n.* An escape by artifice or deception; an evasion. — **Elusive**, ē-lū'siv, *a.* Practising elusion; using arts to escape.—**Elusively**, ē-lū'siv-li, *adv.* With or by elusion.—**Elusiveness**, ē-lū'si-nes, *n.* The state of being elusory. — **Elusory**, ē-lū'so-ri, *a.*

Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fallacious.

Elul, e'lul, *n.* [Heb.] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, corresponding nearly to our August.

Elutriate, ē-lū'tri-āt, *v.t.*—*elutriated*, *elutriating*. [L. *elutrio*, *elutriatum*, from *eluo*, *elutum*, to wash off—*e*, off, and *luo*, to wash.] To purify (ores) by washing and straining off or decanting the liquid from the substance washed, the lighter matters being then separated from the heavier.—**Elutriation**, ē-lū'tri-ā"shon, *n.* The operation of elutriating.

Elvan, el'van, *n.* A kind of rock in Cornwall, often forming dikes in other rocks; a granitic and felspar porphyritic rock.

Elves, elvz, pl. of *elf*. — **Elvish**, el'vish, *a.* Pertaining to elves or fairies; mischievous, as if done by elves; elfish.—**Elvishly**, el'vish-li, *adv.* In an elvish manner.

Elysium, ē-lis'i-um, *n.* [L., from Gr. *elysion*, (*pedion*), the Elysian fields.] *Myth.* a place assigned to happy souls after death; the seat of future happiness; hence, any place exquisitely delightful.—**Elysian**, ē-lis'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to elysium; exceedingly delightful.

Elytron, **Elytrum**, el'i-tron, el'i-trum, *n.* pl. **Elytra**, el'i-tra. [Gr., a cover, sheath, from *elyō*, to roll round.] The wing-sheath or coriaceous membrane which forms the superior wing in beetles, serving to cover and protect the true wing. — **Elytriform**, e-lit'ri-form, *a.* In the form of a wing-sheath. — **Elytrine**, el'i-trin, *n.* The substance of which the horny covering of crustaceous insects is composed. — **Elytroid**, el'i-troid, *a.* Like an elytron.

Elzevir, el'ze-vēr, *a.* Of or belonging to the *Elzevir* family: applied to editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1595 to 1680, and highly prized for their accuracy and elegance; a term applied to a variety of printing type consisting of tall thin letters.

Em, em, *n.* *Print.* the unit of measurement, being a type whose breadth is equal to its depth.

Emaciate, ē-mā'shi-āt, *v.t.*—*emaciated*, *emaciating*. [L. *emacio*, *emaciatum*—*e*, intens., and *macies*, leanness.] To lose flesh gradually; to become lean from loss of appetite or other cause.—*v.t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; to reduce to leanness.—*a.* Thin; wasted. — **Emaciation**, ē-mā'shi-ā"shon, *n.* The act of making or becoming lean or thin in flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

Emanate, em'a-nāt, *v.i.*—*emanated*, *emanating*. [L. *emano*, *emanatum*—*e*, out, and *mano*, to flow.] To flow forth or issue from a source: said of what is intangible, as light, heat, odour, power, &c.; to proceed from something as the source, fountain, or origin; to take origin; to arise; to spring. —**Emanant**, em'a-nant, *a.* Emanating, issuing, or flowing from something else.—**Emanation**, em-a-nā'shon, *n.* The act of emanating; that which emanates, issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux; effluvium.—**Emanative**,† em'a-nā-tiv, *a.* Tending to emanate. — **Emanatively**, em'a-nā-tiv-li, *adv.* After the manner of an emanation.

Emancipate, ē-man'si-pāt, *v.t.* — *emancipated*, *emancipating*. [L. *emancipo*, *emancipatum*—*e*, out, *manus*, the hand, and *capio*, to take.] To set free from servitude or slavery by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to restore from bondage to freedom; to free from bondage, restriction, or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence. —**Emancipation**, ē-man'si-pā"shon, *n.* The act of emancipating; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation.—**Emancipationist**, ē-man'si-pā"shonist, *n.* An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.—**Emancipator**, ē-man'si-pā-tēr, *n.* One who emancipates.

Emarginate, **Emarginated**, ē-mär'ji-nāt, ē-mär'ji-nā-ted, *a.* [L. *emarginatus*—*e*, priv., and *margo*, *marginis*, border, margin.] Having the margin or extremity taken away; having a blunt or obtuse notch in the margin; notched at the blunt apex: applied most commonly in bot. to a leaf, petal, &c.—**Emarginately**, ē-mär'ji-nāt-li, *adv.* In the form of notches.—**Emargination**, ē-mär'ji-nā"shon, *n.* The condition of being emarginate; a blunt notch in the extremity or margin.

Emasculate, ē-mas'kū-lāt, *v.t.*—*emasculated*, *emasculating*. [L. *e*, priv., and *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male. MASCULINE.] To deprive of the properties of a male; to castrate; to geld; to deprive of masculine vigour; to render effeminate; to expurgate by removing coarse passages from (a book). —**Emasculation**, ē-mas'kū-lā"shon, *n.* The act of emasculating; the state of being emasculated. — **Emasculatory**, ē-mas'kū-la-to-ri, *a.* Serving to emasculate.

Embalm, em-bäm', *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *balm*, balsam.] To preserve (a dead body) from decay by removing the intestines and filling their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs; to preserve from loss or decay; to cherish tenderly the memory of. — **Embalmer**, em-bä'mer, *n.* One who embalms.

Embank, em-bangk', *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bank*.] To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes; to bank up. —**Embankment**, em-bangk'ment, *n.* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank; a mound or bank raised to protect land from being overflowed by a river or the sea, or to enable a road or railway to be carried over a valley.

Embarcation, *n.* EMBARKATION.

Embargo, em-bär'gō, *n.* [Sp. *embargo*, an embargo, embarrassment, lit. what serves as a bar—prefix *em* for *in*, and L.L. *barra*, a bar; akin *embarrass*.] A restraint or prohibition imposed by the public authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, sometimes amounting to an entire interdiction of commercial intercourse; a restraint or hindrance imposed on anything.—*v.t.* To put an embargo on; to subject to an embargo.

Embark, em-bärk'. *v.t.* [Fr. *embarquer*—*en*, in, and *barque*, a bark. BARQUE.] To put or cause to enter on board a ship or boat; to engage, invest, or make to enter on in any affair.—*v.i.* To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel; to engage or take a share in any affair; to enlist. — **Embarkation**, em-bär-kā'shon, *n.* The act of embarking; that which is embarked or put on board.

Embarrass, em-bar'as, *v.t.* [Fr. *embarrasser*, to embarrass, *embarras*, embarrassment—prefix *em*, and L.L. *barra*, a bar; akin *embargo* BAR.] To derange, confuse, or entangle (affairs, business, &c.), so as to make a course of action difficult; to involve in pecuniary difficulties; to perplex, disconcert, or abash.—**Embarrassed**, em-bar'ast, p. and *a.* Entangled; involved; confused; disconcerted. — **Embarrassing**, em-bar'as-ing, *a.* Perplexing; adapted to perplex or embarrass. — **Embarrassingly**, em-bar'as-ing-li, *adv.* In an embarrassing manner. — **Embarrassment**, em-bar'asment, *n.* The state of being embarrassed; entanglement; perplexity arising from inability to pay one's debts; confusion of mind; abashment.

Embassador, em-bas'sa-dor, *n.* An ambassador. [This spelling is not now used, though *embassy* and not *ambassy* is the correct form.]—**Embassage**,† em'bas-aj, *n.* An embassy; a message (*Shak.*). — **Embassy**, em'bas-si, *n.* [O.E. and Fr. *ambassade*.] The mission of an ambassador; the charge or employment of an ambassador or envoy; the message of an ambassador; a message, especially a solemn or important message; the persons intrusted with ambassadorial functions; a legation; the official residence of an ambassador.

Embattle, em-bat'l, *v.t.* — *embattled*, *embattling*. [Prefix *em*, and *battle*.] To arrange in order of battle; to array for battle; to furnish with battlements.—*v.i.* To be ranged in order of battle. — **Embattled**, em-bat'ld, p. and *a.* Arrayed in order of battle; furnished with battlements; indented like a battlement. — **Embattlement**, em-bat'l-ment, *n.* An indented parapet; a battlement (which see).

Embay, em-bā', *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bay*.] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock. —**Embayment**, em-bā'ment, *n.* A portion of the sea closed in and sheltered by capes or promontories.

Embed, em-bed', *v.t.*—*embedded*, *embedding*. [Prefix *em*, and *bed*.] To lay in or as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter.—**Embedment**, em-bed'ment, *n.* Act of embedding; state of being embedded.

Embellish, em-bel'lish, *v.t.* [Fr. *embellir*—prefix *em*, and *belle*, L. *bellus*, pretty, beautiful.] To make beautiful; to adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to deck. — **Embellisher**, em-bel'lish-ēr, *n.* One who or that which embellishes.—**Embellishment**, em-bel'lish-ment, *n.* The act of embellishing or adorning, or state of being embellished; that which embellishes or adorns; that which renders anything pleasing to the eye or agreeable to the taste; adornment; ornament; decoration.

Ember, em'bēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *æmyrian*, cinders; Dan. *emmer*, Icel. *eimyrja*, embers.] A small live coal, glowing piece of wood, &c.: used chiefly in the plural to signify live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

Ember-days, *n.* pl. [A. Sax. *ymbrine*, *ymbren*, *embren*, the circle or course of the year, from *ymb* or *emb*, round, and *rinnan*, to run.] Days returning at certain seasons, being the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood-day (September 14), and after St. Lucia's day (December 13), appointed in the Church of England for fasting and abstinence: called also *Embering-days*†.—**Ember-tide**, *n.* The season at which ember-days occur. —**Ember-week**, *n.* A week in which ember-days occur.

Ember-goose, *n.* [N. *ember-gaas*, G. *taucher*; etym. uncertain.] A swimming bird, known also as the great northern diver.

Embezzle, em-bez'l, *v.t.* — *embezzled*, *embezzling*. [O.Fr. *embesiler*, to filch, *besler*, to deceive; origin doubtful.] To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care; to apply to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant who misappropriates his employer's money or valuables. — **Embezzlement**, em-bez'l-ment, *n.* The act by which a clerk, servant, or person acting as such, fraudulently appropriates to his own use the money or goods intrusted to his care. —**Embezzler**, em-bez'lēr, *n.* One who embezzles.

Embitter, em-bit'ēr, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bitter*.] To make bitter or more bitter; to make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing; to make more severe, poignant, or painful; to render more violent or malignant; to exasperate. — **Embitterer**, em-bit'ēr-ēr, *n.* One who or that which embitters. — **Embitterment**, em-bit'ēr-ment, *n.* The act of embittering.

Emblaze,† em-blāz', *v.t.*—*emblazed*, *emblazing*. [Prefix *em*, and *blaze*.] To kindle; to set in a blaze; to make to glitter or shine; to display or set forth conspicuously or ostentatiously; to blazon.

Emblazon, em-blā'zon, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *blazon*.] To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial; to depict or represent, as an armorial ensign on a shield; to set off with ornaments; to celebrate in laudatory terms; to sing the praises of. — **Emblazoner**, em-blā'zon-ēr, *n.* One that emblazons. — **Emblazonment**, em-blā'zonment, *n.* The act of emblazoning; that which is emblazoned.—**Emblazonry**, em-blā'zon-ri, *n.* The act or art of emblazoning; blazonry; heraldic decoration, as pictures or figures on shields, standards, &c.

Emblem, em'blem, *n.* [Fr. *emblème*; Gr. *emblēma*, from *emballō*—*em*, in, and *ballō*, to cast.] A kind of inlaid work or mosaic†; a picture, figure, or other work of art representing one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; any object or its figure whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality or state; a symbolic figure; a type; a symbol; a device, as a balance used to sym-

bolize justice.—**Emblematic, Emblematical**, em-ble-mat'ik, em-ble-mat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or comprising an emblem; serving as an emblem or symbolic figure; symbolic.—**Emblematically**, em-ble-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an emblematic manner.—**Emblematist**, em-blem'a-tist, *n.* An inventor of emblems.—**Emblematize, Emblemize**, em-blem'a-tiz, em'blem-iz, *v.t.*—*emblematised, emblematising; emblemised, emblemising.* To represent by an emblem; to serve as the emblem of.

Emblement, em'ble-ment, *n.* [From O.Fr. *emblaer*, to sow with corn—prefix *em*, and *bld, bled*, L.L. *bladum*, corn.] *Law*, the produce or fruits of land sown or planted; growing crops annually produced: used chiefly in the plural.

Embody, em-bod'i, *v.t.*—*embodied, embodying.* [Prefix *em*, and *body*.] To lodge in a material body; to invest with a body; to incarnate; to clothe with a material form; to render obvious to the senses or mental perception (to *embody* thought in words); to form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole.—*v.i.* To unite into a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce.—**Embodier**, em-bod'i-ėr, *n.* One who embodies.—**Embodiment**, em-bod'i-ment, *n.* Act of embodying or investing with a body; the state of being embodied; bodily or material representation; the act of collecting or forming into a body or united whole.

Embogue, em-bōg', *v.i.* [Prefix *em*, and O.Fr. *bogue*, a mouth, Fr. *bouche*, from L. *bucca*, the cheek.] To discharge itself, as a river, into the sea or another river.

Embolden, em-bōl'dn, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bold*.] To give boldness or courage to; to encourage.—**Emboldener**, em-bōl'dn-ėr, *n.* One who emboldens.

Embolism, em'bol-izm, *n.* [Gr. *embolismos*, from *emballō*, to throw in, to insert.] The insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time, to produce regularity; intercalation; *surg.* the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrine, a frequent cause of paralysis, and of gangrene of the part beyond the obstacle.—**Embolismal, Embolismic**, em-bo-liz'mal, em-bo-liz'mik, *a.* Pertaining to embolism or to intercalation; intercalated; inserted.

Embonpoint, äṅ-boṅ-pwaṅ, *n.* [Fr., from *en*, in, *bon*, good, and *point*, condition.] Plumpness; fleshiness; rotundity of figure; stoutness.

Emborder, em-bor'dėr, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *border*.] To adorn with a border; to imborder.

Embosom, em-bö'zum, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bosom*.] To take into or hold in the bosom; to admit to the heart or affection; to cherish; to inclose in the midst; to surround.

Emboss, em-bos', *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *boss*.] To form bosses on; to fashion relief or raised work on; to cover with protuberances; to represent in relief or raised work; to represent in worked figures.—**Embosser**, em-bos'ėr, *n.* One who embosses.—**Embossment**, em-bos'ment, *n.* The act of embossing; work in relief.

Embouchure, äṅ-bö-shür, *n.* [Fr., from prefix *em*, and *bouche*, mouth.] A mouth of a river; the mouth-hole of a wind-instrument of music; the shaping of the lips to the mouth-piece.

Embow, em-bō', *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bow*.] To form like a bow; to vault. [*Mil.*]

Embowel, em-bou'el, *v.t.*—*embowelled, embowelling.* [Prefix *em*, and *bowel*.] To take out the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; to take out the internal parts of; to sink or inclose in; to imbed; to bury.—**Emboweller**, em-bou'el-ėr, *n.* One who embowels.—**Embowelment**, em-bou'el-ment, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels; evisceration.

Embower, em-bou'ėr, *v.i.* [Prefix *em*, and *bower*.] To lodge or rest in a bower.—*v.t.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with, or as with, trees; to form a bower for.

Embrace, em-brās', *v.t.*—*embraced, embracing.* [Fr. *embrasser*, to embrace—*em*, in, and *bras*, the arm. BRACE.] To take, clasp, or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom in token of affection; to inclose, encompass, or contain; to encircle; to seize eagerly, in a figurative sense; to accept with cordiality (doctrines, religion); to comprehend, include, or take in; to comprise; to submit to (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* To join in an embrace.—*n.* Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms; sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.—**Embracement**, em-brās'ment, *n.* A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace; sexual commerce (*Shak.*).—**Embraceor, Embracer**, em-brā'sėr, *n.* *Law*, one who practises embracery.—**Embracer**, em-brā'sėr, *n.* One who embraces.—**Embracery**, em-brā'sėr-i, *n.* *Law*, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like.

Embrasure, em-brā'zhūr, *n.* [Fr., prefix *em*, and *braser*, to slope the edge of a stone.] *Fort.* an opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are pointed and fired; the indent or crenelle of an embattlement; *arch.* the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall to give more room or admit more light.

Embrocate, em'brō-kāt, *v.t.*—*embrocated, embrocating.* [L.L. *embroco, embrocatum*, from Gr. *embrochē*, a fomentation, from *embrechō*, to foment—prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *brechō*, to wet.] *Med.* to moisten and rub, as a diseased part, with a liquid substance, as with spirit, oil, &c.—**Embrocation**, em-brō-kā'shon, *n.* The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge, dipped in some liquid substance, as spirit, oil, &c.; the liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

Embroglio, em-brōl'yō, *n.* IMBROGLIO.

Embroider, em-broi'dėr, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *broider*. BROIDER.] To adorn with figures of needle-work, often raised above the surface.—**Embroiderer**, em-broi'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who embroiders.—**Embroidery**, em-broi'dėr-i, *n.* Work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin into various figures; variegated needle-work; hence, variegated or diversified ornaments.

Embroil, em-broil', *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *broil*, a noisy quarrel.] To mix up or entangle in a quarrel or disturbance; to intermix confusedly; to involve in contention or trouble.—**Embroilment**, em-broil'ment, *n.* The act of embroiling; a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion.

Embrown, em-broun', *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *brown*.] To make brown; to imbrown.

Embrue, em-brö'. IMBRUE.

Embryo, em'bri-ō, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*—*em*, in, and *bryō*, to be full of anything.] The first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed, after which it is called a *fœtus*; the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, produced by the action of the pollen on the ovule; the beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition; rudimentary state.—*Embryo buds*, spheroidal solid bodies formed in the bark of trees, and capable of developing into branches under favourable circumstances.—**Embryogeny**, em-bri-oj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, and root *gen*, to produce.] The formation and development of embryos; that department of science that treats of such formation and development.—**Embryogenic**, em'bri-ō-jen"ik, *a.* Pertaining to embryogeny.—**Embryology**, em-bri-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the development of embryos, whether in plants or animals.—**Embryologic, Embryological**, em'bri-ō-loj"ik, em'bri-ō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Of or belonging to embryology.—**Embryon**,† em'bri-on, *n.* An embryo [*Mil.*].—**Embryonal, Embryonic**, em'bri-on-al, em-bri-on'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to an embryo, or the embryo stage. Also **Embryonary**, em'bri-o-na-ri, and **Embryotic**, em-bri-ot'ik.—**Embryotomy**, em-bri-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The division of the fœtus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery.

Emend, ē-mend', *v.t.* [L. *emendo*, to correct—*e*, priv., and *menda*, a spot or blemish. *Amend* and *mend* are virtually the same as this.] To remove faults or blemishes from; to amend; especially to amend by criticism of the text; to improve the reading of (an *emended* text of Vergil).—**Emendation**, ē-men-dā'shon, *n.* The act of emending; removal of errors or corruptions from the text of a book or writing; a textual alteration or correction.—**Emendator**, ē'men-dā-tėr, *n.* One who emends.—**Emendatory**, ē-men'da-to-ri, *a.* Contributing to emendation or correction.

Emerald, em'e-rald, *n.* [Fr. *émeraude*, Sp. *esmeralda*, It. *smeraldo*; from L. *smaragdus*, Gr. *smaragdos*, an emerald.] A precious stone whose colours are a pure lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green, akin to the beryl, found especially in South America; a variety of printing type intermediate between minion and nonpareil.—*a.* Of a bright green, like emerald; printed with the size of type known as emerald.—*Emerald green*, a durable pigment of a vivid light-green colour, prepared from the arseniate of copper.

Emerge, ē-mėrj', *v.i.*—*emerged, emerging.* [L. *emergo, emersum*—*e*, out, and *mergo*, to plunge, as in *immerge, submerge*. MERGE.] To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; to issue or proceed from something; to reappear after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object; to rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to come to notice.—**Emergence**, ē-mėr'jens, *n.* The act of emerging.—**Emergency**, ē-mėr'jen-si, *n.* The act of emerging; sudden occasion; unexpected casualty; unforeseen occurrence; any event or combination of circumstances calling for immediate action; pressing necessity.—**Emergent**, ē-mėr'jent, *a.* Emerging; rising into view or notice; coming suddenly; unexpected; calling for immediate action; urgent; pressing.—**Emergently**, ē-mėr'jent-li, *adv.* In an emergent manner.—**Emersion**, ē-mėr'shon, *n.* The act of emerging or rising out of a fluid or other substance; the act of coming forth to view; the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation.

Emeritus, ē-mer'i-tus, *a.* [L. *emeritus*, having served out his time—*e*, out, and *mereor, meritus*, to merit, earn, serve.] Discharged from the performance of public duty with honour, on account of infirmity, age, or long service; as, a professor *emeritus*. Sometimes used as a noun.

Emerods, em'e-rodz, *n. pl.* [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*.] Hemorrhoids; piles. [O.T.]

Emersion. Under EMERGE.

Emery, em'ė-ri, *n.* [Fr. *émeri*, O.Fr. *esmeril*, from It. *smeriglio*, from Gr. *smyris, smiris, smēris*, from *smaō*, to rub.] A mineral substance, an amorphous variety of corundum and sapphire, varying in colour from deep gray to bluish or blackish gray, sometimes brownish, used for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones, and glass.—**Emery-cloth, Emery-paper**, *n.* Cloth or paper which has been first covered with a thin coating of glue and then dusted with emery powder, used for polishing.

Emetic, ē-met'ik, *a.* [Gr. *emetikos*, from *emeō*, to vomit.] *Med.* inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the mouth.—*n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting.—**Emetically**, ē-met'i-kal-li, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.—**Emetin**, em'e-tin, *n.* The active principle of ipecacuanha.

Emeu, Emew, ē'mū, *n.* EMU.

Emeute, e-mūt', *n.* [Fr. *émeute*, from L. *ex*, intens., and *moveo, motum*, to move.] A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

Emiction, ē-mik'shon, *n.* [L. *e*, and *mictio*, a making water.] The discharging of urine; urine.—**Emictory**, ē-mik'to-ri, *a.* Causing or promoting the flow of urine; diuretic.—*n.* A diuretic.

Emigrate, em'i-grāt, *v.i.*—*emigrated, emigrating.* [L. *emigro, emigratum*, to migrate, to emigrate—*e*, out, and *migro*, to migrate.] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.—**Emigrant**, em'-

i-grant, *a.* Emigrating; pertaining to emigration or emigrants.—**Emigrant**, em'i-grant, *n.* One who emigrates.—**Emigration**, em-i-grā'shon, *n.* The act of emigrating; departure of inhabitants from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence; a body of emigrants.—**Emigrational**, em-i-grā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to emigration.—**Emigrationist**, em-i-grā'shon-ist, *n.* An advocate for or promoter of emigration.—**Emigré**, a-mē-grā, *n.* [Fr.] One of the French nobles who became refugees during the revolution which commenced in 1789.

Eminence, em'i-nens, *n.* [Fr. *éminence*, from L. *eminentia*, from *eminens*, *eminentis*, from *emineo*—*e*, out, and *mineo*, to project, to jut.] A rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; a projection; a prominence; an elevated situation among men; station above men in general; rank; distinction; celebrity; conspicuousness; a title of honour given to cardinals and others.—**Eminency**,† em'i-nen-si, *n.* Same as *Eminence*.—**Eminent**, em'i-nent, *a.* Standing out above other things‡; prominent‡; lofty‡; exalted in rank; high in office or public estimation; conspicuous; remarkable; distinguished.—**Eminently**, em'i-nent-li, *adv.* In an eminent manner or position.

Emir, em'ēr, *n.* [Ar. *amir*, a commander; from *amara*, Heb. *āmar*, to command.] The title given by Mohammedans to all independent chiefs, to the heads of certain departments, and to all the real or supposed descendants of Mohammed, through his daughter Fatimah.

Emissary, em'is-sa-ri, *n.* [L. *emissarius* from *emitto*, *emissum*, to send out—*e*, out, and *mitto*, to send. EMIT.] A person sent on a mission; particularly, a secret agent, or one who carries on private negotiations or business; a spy; an outlet or channel by which water is drawn from a lake.—**Emissory**, ē-mis'o-ri, *a.* Sending or conveying out; excretory.—**Emit**, ē-mit', *v.t.*—*emitted*, *emitting*. [L. *emitto*—*e*, out, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send, whence *mission*, *missile*, *missive*, *message*, &c.] To throw or give out (light, heat, steam, &c.); to send forth; to vent; to cause or allow to issue or emanate.—**Emission**, ē-mish'on, *n.* [L. *emissio*.] The act of emitting or of sending or throwing out; that which is emitted, issued, sent, or thrown out.

Emmenagogue, em-mē'na-gog, *n.* [Gr. *emmēna*, the menses—*em*, in, *mēn*, *mēnos*, month, and *agō*, to lead.] A medicine taken to promote the menstrual discharge.—**Emmenagogic**, em-mē'na-goj"ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to an emmenagogue; promoting the menstrual discharge.

Emmet, em'met, *n.* [A. Sax. *æmette*, *æmete*, O.E. *emet*, *amet*, *amt*, and finally *ant*; G. *ameise*, *âmes*, an ant. Comp. *aunt*, from L. *amita*.] An ant or pismire.

Emollescence, em-ol-les'ens, *n.* [L. *e*, and *mollesco*, to grow soft, from *mollis*, soft.] That degree of softness in a body beginning to melt which alters its shape; the first stage of fusibility.—**Emolliate**, ē-mol'li-āt, *v.t.*—*emolliated*, *emolliating*. [L. *emollio*, to soften.] To soften; to render effeminate.—**Emollient**, ē-mol'li-ent, *a.* [L. *emolliens*, *emollientis*, ppr. of *emollio*.] Softening; making supple; relaxing the solids.—*n.* A medicine which softens and relaxes living tissues that are inflamed or too tense.

Emolument, ē-mol'ū-ment, *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, a working out, from *e*, and *molior*, to exert one's self, from *moles*, a heavy mass.] The profit arising from office or employment; compensation for services; remuneration; salary; income; profit; advantage or gain in general.—**Emolumental**,† ē-mol'ū-men"tal, *a.* Producing profit; profitable; advantageous.

Emotion, ē-mō'shon, *n.* [L. *emotio*, from *emoveo*, *emotum*—*e*, out, up, and *moveo*, to move.] A moving of the mind or soul; a state of excited feeling of any kind, as pleasure, pain, grief, joy, astonishment; one of the three fundamental properties of the human mind, the other two being *volition* and *intellect*.—**Emotional**, ē-mō'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by emotion; attended by or producing emotion; liable to emotion.—**Emotionalism**, ē-mō'shon-al-izm, *n.* The character of being emotional; tendency to emotional excitement.—**Emotive**,† ē-mō'tiv, *a.* Emotional; indicating or exciting emotion.—**Emotively**,† ē-mō'tiv-li, *adv.* In an emotive manner.—**Emotiveness**,† ē-mō'tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being emotive.

Empale, em-pāl', *v.t.*—*empaled*, *empaling*. [Fr. *empaler*, from L.L. *impalare*—L. *in*, and *palus*, a pale, a stake.] To fence or fortify with stakes or otherwise‡; to put to death by fixing on a stake set upright.—**Empalement**, em-pāl'ment, *n.* A fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.

Empannel, **Empannelment**, em-pan'el, em-pan'el-ment. IMPANEL.

Emperor, em'pėr-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*, from L. *imperator*, from *impero*, *imperatum*, to command—prefix *im*, and *paro*, to prepare, to order.] The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king.—**Empress**, em'pres, *n.* The consort or spouse of an emperor; a woman who rules an empire.—**Empery**, em'pe-ri, *n.* Empire; power. [Poet.]

Emphasis, em'fa-sis, *n.* [Gr. *emphasis*, a setting forth, from *emphainō*, to indicate—*em*, in, and *phainō*, to show (whence *phenomenon*).] A particular stress of utterance or force of voice given to the words or parts of a discourse whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience; a peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought; impressiveness; vividness.—**Emphasize**, em'fa-siz, *v.t.*—*emphasized*, *emphasizing*. To utter or pronounce with emphasis; to lay particular stress upon; to render emphatic.—**Emphatic**, **Emphatical**, em-fat'ik, em-fat'i-kal, *a.* Having emphasis; uttered with emphasis; forcible; expressive.—**Emphatically**, em-fat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an emphatic manner.—**Emphaticalness**,† em-fat'i-kal-nes, *n.*

Emphractic, em-frak'tik, *a.* [Gr. *emphraktikos*, obstructing, from *emphrassō*, to block up.] *Med.* having the quality of closing the pores of the skin.

Emphysema, em-fi-sē'ma, *n.* [Gr. *emphysēma*, from *emphysaō*, to inflate.] *Med.* any white, shining, elastic, indolent tumour of the integuments, caused by the introduction of air into the cellular tissue.—**Emphysematous**, **Emphysematose**, em-fi-sē'ma-tus, em-fi-sē'ma-tōs, *a.* Pertaining to emphysema; swelled; *bot.* resembling a bladder.

Empire, em'pīr, *n.* [Fr. *empire*, from L. *imperium*. EMPEROR.] Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power; the territory or countries under the dominion of an emperor or other powerful sovereign: usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom; supreme control; rule; sway.

Empiric, em-pir'ik, *n.* [L. *empiricus*, from Gr. *empeirikos*, experienced—*en*, in, and *peira*, a trial.] One who relies only on experience and observation, as opposed to theory based on scientific conclusions; specifically, a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education; an ignorant pretender to medical skill; a quack; a charlatan.—**Empiric**, **Empirical**, em-pir'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to experiments or experience; depending altogether upon the observation of phenomena; depending upon experience or observation alone, without due regard to science and theory.—**Empirically**, em-pir'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an empirical manner.—**Empiricism**, em-pir'i-sizm, *n.* The quality or method of being empirical; the practice of an empiric; quackery.

Employ, em-ploi', *v.t.* [Fr. *employer*, from L. *implicare*, to enfold, involve, engage—*in*, and *plicare*, to fold, seen also in *deploy*, *display*. PLY.] To occupy the time, attention, and labour of; to keep busy or at work; to make use of; to use as an instrument or means to, or as materials in forming anything; to engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to apply or devote to an object; to occupy.—*n.* That in which one is employed; a state of being engaged by a master; occupation; employment.—**Employable**, em-ploi'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being employed.—**Employee**, em-ploi'ē, *n.* [The English form of the Fr. *employé*, one who is employed, especially a clerk.] One who works for an employer or master; a clerk, workman, or other person working for salary or wages.—**Employer**, em-ploi'ėr, *n.* One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps servants in employment.—**Employment**, em-ploi'ment, *n.* The act of employing or using; the state of being employed; occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands; vocation; trade; profession; work.

Empoison, em-poi'zn, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *poison*.] To poison; to taint with poison or venom; to embitter; to destroy all pleasure in.—**Empoisoner**, em-poi'zn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which empoisons.

Emporium, em-pō'ri-um, *n.* [L., from Gr. *emporion*, an emporium or mart, from *emporos*, a merchant—*en*, in, and *poros*, a way, of same root as A. Sax. *faran*, to go, E. *fare*.] A town or city which is a centre of commerce, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries; a commercial centre; a warehouse or shop.

Empoverish, em-pov'ėr-ish, *v.t.* Same as *Impoverish*.

Empower, em-pou'ėr, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *power*.] To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, as by law, commission, letter of attorney, verbal license, &c.; to warrant; to license.

Empress. Under EMPEROR.

Empressement, än-präs-män, *n.* [Fr.] Eagerness; cordiality.

Emprise, **Emprize**, em-prīz', *n.* [O.Fr. *emprise*—prefix *em*, and *prise*, a taking, from *prendre*, to take.] An undertaking; an enterprise; adventure. [Poet.]

Empty, em'ti, *a.* [A. Sax. *æmti*, *æmtig*, *æmtig*, vacant, free, idle; *æmtian*, to be at leisure, to be vacant; from *æmta*, *æmta*, quiet, leisure.] Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void of contents or appropriate contents; destitute of solid matter; not filled; void; devoid; destitute of force or effect, or of sense or sincerity; wanting substance or solidity; wanting reality; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires; destitute of sense, knowledge, or judgment; vain; ignorant; unfruitful, or producing nothing (O.T.); without effect (O.T.)‡.—*n.* An empty packing-case or the like.—*v.t.*—*emptied*, *emptying*. To remove the contents from; to discharge; to render void.—*v.i.* To pour out or discharge contents; to become empty.—**Emptier**, em'ti-ėr, *n.* One who or that which empties.—**Emptiness**, em'ti-nes, *n.* A state of being empty.

Empyema, em-pi-ē'ma, *n.* [Gr. *empyēma*, from *em*, in, and *pyon*, pus.] *Med.* a collection of pus, blood, or other fluid matter, in some cavity of the body, especially in the cavity of the chest.

Empyreal, em-pir'ē-al or em-pi-rē'al, *a.* [L.L. *empyreus*, from Gr. *empyros*, prepared by fire, fiery, scorched—*en*, and *pyr*, fire.] Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.—**Empyrean**, em-pi-rē'an, *a.* Empyreal.—*n.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist.—**Empyreuma**, em-pi-rū'ma, *n.* [Gr. *empyreuō*, to set on fire—*en*, in, and *pyr*, fire.] *Chem.* the odour of some oily animal or vegetable substances, when burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation.—**Empyreumatic**, **Empyreumatical**, em-pi'rū-mat"ik, em-pi'rū-mat"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or having the taste or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances.

Emu, **Emeu**, ē-mū', *n.* A large cursorial bird, closely allied to the ostrich and the cassowary, but differing from the former in having three toes, found in Australia.

Emulate, em'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*emulated*, *emulating*. [L. *æmulor*, *æmulatus*, to make one's self a rival, from *æmulus*, a rival.] To

strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to vie with; to come forward as a rival of.—**Emulation**, em-ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of emulating; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain it; ambition to equal or excel; envy, jealousy, or malicious rivalry (*Shak.*).—**Emulative**, em'ū-lā-tiv, *a.* Inclined to emulation; striving to emulate.—**Emulatively**, em'ū-lā-tiv-li, *adv.* In an emulative manner.—**Emulator**, em'ū-lā-tėr, *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.—**Emulatory**, em'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Arising out of emulation; indicating emulation; of or belonging to emulation.—**Emulous**, em'ū-lus, *a.* Desirous or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another (*emulous of* another's prowess); rivalling; engaged in competition; factious; contentious (*Shak.*).—**Emulously**, em'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In an emulous manner.—**Emulousness**, em'ū-lus-nes, *n.*

Emulsion, ē-mul'shon, *n.* [From L. *emulgeo*, *emulsum*, to milk out—*e*, out, and *mulgeo*, to milk.] A soft liquid remedy of a colour and consistence resembling milk; any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous.—**Emulsive**, ē-mul'siv, *a.* Softening; milk-like; yielding oil by expression (*emulsive seeds*); producing a milk-like substance.

Emunctory, ē-mungk'to-ri, *n.* [L. *emungo*, *emunctum*, to wipe.] *Anat.* any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious or waste matter; an excretory duct.

Enable, en-ā'bl, *v.t.*—*enabled*, *enabling*. [Prefix *en*, and *able*.] To make able; to supply with power, physical, moral, or legal; to furnish with sufficient power, ability, or authority; to render fit or competent; to authorize.

Enact, en-akt', *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *act*.] To pass into an act or established law; to give sanction to (a bill or legislative proposal); to decree; to act or perform (*Shak.*)†; to act the part of on the stage (*Shak.*)†.—**Enactive**, en-ak'tiv, *a.* Having power to enact, or establish as a law.—**Enactment**, en-akt'ment, *n.* The passing of a bill or legislative proposal into a law; a law enacted; a decree; an act.—**Enactor**, en-ak'tėr, *n.* One who enacts.

Enaliosaur, **Enaliosaurian**, en-al'i-o-sar, en-al'i-o-sa"ri-an, *n.* [Gr. *enalios*, living in the sea, and *sauros*, lizard.] A fossil marine reptile of great size, such as the ichthyosaurus.

Enallage, en-al'la-jē, *n.* [Gr. *enallagē*, change.] *Gram.* a figure consisting in the change of one word for another, or the substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, &c., of the same word for another, as 'We, the king.'

Enamel, en-am'el, *n.* [Prefix *en*, and old *amel*, *ammel*, *amile*, enamel, from O.Fr. *esmail*, Mod. Fr. *émail*, enamel, from G. *schmelzen*, to smelt. SMELT.] A coloured substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity, used as an ornamental coating for various articles; a smooth, glossy surface of various colours, resembling enamel; the smooth hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth, overlying the dentine.—*v.t.*—*enamelled*, *enamelling*. To lay enamel on; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface like enamel upon; to variegate or adorn with different colours.—*v.i.* To practise the use of enamel or the art of enamelling.—**Enameller**, **Enamellist**, en-am'el-ėr, en-am'el-ist, *n.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay on enamels.

Enamour, en-am'ėr, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *enamourer*—*en*, and *amour*, L. *amor*, love.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate: commonly in the past participle, and with *of* or *with* before the person or thing that captivates.

Enantiosis, ē-nan'ti-ō"sis, *n.* [Gr., contradiction, from *enantios*, opposite.] *Rhet.* a figure of speech by which what is meant to be conveyed in the affirmative is stated in the negative, and *vice versâ*.

Enarthrosis, en-ār-thrō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *enarthrōsis*—*en*, in, and *arthron*, a joint.] *Anat.* a ball-and-socket joint; an articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another.

Encage, en-kāj', *v.t.*—*encaged*, *encaging*. [Prefix *en*, and *cage*.] To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop up.

Encamp, en-kamp', *v.i.* [Prefix *en*, and *camp*.] To take up position in a camp; to make a camp.—*v.t.* To form into or place in a camp (*Shak.*)†.—**Encampment**, en-kamp'ment, *n.* The act of encamping; the place where a body of men is encamped, together with the tents or other conveniences set in order for their accommodation; a camp.

Encaustic, en-kas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *enkaustikos*—*en*, and *kaustikos*, caustic, from *kaiō*, to burn.] Pertaining to the art of enamelling and to painting in colours that are fixed by burning.—*Encaustic painting*, a kind of painting in which, by heating or burning, the colours are rendered permanent in all their original splendour.—*Encaustic tiles*, decorated tiles of baked pottery, used in ornamental pavements, to cover parts of walls, &c.

Enceinte, añ-sañt, *n.* [Fr., pp. of *enceindre*, from L. *incingere*, to gird in—*in*, and *cingere*, to gird.] *Fort.* the wall or rampart which surrounds a place; the area thus surrounded.

Enceinte, añ-sañt, *a.* [Fr., L. *in*, not, and *cinctus*, pp. of *cingo*, to gird.] Pregnant with child.

Encephalon, **Encephalos**, en-sef'a-lon, en-sef'a-los, *n.* [Gr. *enkephalos*, within the head—*en*, in, and *kephalē*, the head.] The contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes; the brain.—**Encephalic**, en-se-fal'ik, *a.* Situated in the head; belonging to the head or brain.—**Encephalalgia**, en'se-fa-lal"ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *en*, *kephalē*, and *algos*, pain.] *Med.* headache; cephalalgy.—**Encephalitis**, en-sef'a-li"tis, *n.* Inflammation of the brain.—**Encephaloid**, en-sef'a-loid, *a.* Resembling the matter of the brain.—**Encephalous**, en-sef'a-lus, *a.* *Zool.* possessing a distinct head: opposed to *acephalous*.

Enchain, en-chān', *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *chain*.] To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage; to hold fast, restrain, confine; to link together; to connect†.—**Enchainment**, en-chān'ment, *n.* The act of enchaining or state of being enchained; concatenation.

Enchant, en-chant', *v.t.* [Fr. *enchanter*—*en*, and *chanter*, to sing; L. *incanto*—*in*, and *canto*, freq. of *cano*, to sing. CHANT, CANT.] To practise sorcery or witchcraft on; to subdue by charms or spells; to hold as by a spell; to fascinate; to delight in a high degree; to charm, captivate, or enrapture.—**Enchanter**, en-chan'tėr, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who practises enchantment or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons; one who charms or delights.—**Enchanting**, en-chan'ting, *a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing.—**Enchantingly**, en-chan'ting-li, *adv.* In an enchanting manner.—**Enchantment**, en-chant'ment, *n.* The act of enchanting; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation; that which enchants; an influence or power which fascinates or delights; overpowering influence of delight.—**Enchantress**, en-chant'res, *n.* A female enchanter.

Enchase, en-chās', *v.t.*—*enchased*, *enchasing*. [Fr. *enchâsser*—*en*, and *châsse*, a frame, from L. *capsa*, a chest, a case, from *capio*, to take or receive.] To incase or inclose in a border or rim; to surround with an ornamental setting, as a gem with gold; to adorn by embossed work; to beautify by some design or figure in low relief.

Enchorial, **Enchoric**, en-kō'ri-al, en-kor'ik, *a.* [Gr. *enchōrios*, in or of the country—*en*, in, and *chōra*, a country.] Belonging to or used in a country; native; indigenous; demotic (which see).

Encircle, en-sėr'kl, *v.t.*—*encircled*, *encircling*. To form a circle about; to inclose or surround; to encompass; to environ; to embrace.

Enclasp, en-klasp', *v.t.* To clasp; to embrace.

Enclave, añ-klāv, *n.* [Fr.—*en*, in, and L. *clavus*, a key.] A place or country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power.

Enclitic, **Enclitical**, en-klit'ik, en-klit'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *enklitikos*, inclined, from *enklinō*, to incline—*en*, in, and *klinō*, to lean.] *Gram.* subjoined, and as it were leaning: said of a word or particle which always follows another word, and is so closely connected with the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it.—**Enclitic**, *n.* *Gram.* an enclitic word.—**Enclitically**, en-klit'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an enclitic manner.

Enclose, **Enclosure**, en-klōz', en-klō'zhūr. INCLOSE.

Encomium, en-kō'mi-um, *n.* [Gr. *enkōmion*, a laudatory ode, an encomium—*en*, in, and *kōmos*, a revel, a procession in honour.] A eulogy or commendation; a statement in praise of something or somebody; a panegyric.—**Encomiast**, en-kō'mi-ast, *n.* [Gr. *enkōmiastēs*.] One who praises another; a panegyrist.—**Encomiastic**, **Encomiastical**, en-kō'mi-as"tik, en-kō'mi-as"ti-kal, *a.* Bestowing praise; laudatory.—**Encomiastically**, en-kō'mi-as"ti-kal-li, *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.

Encompass, en-kum'pas, *v.t.* To form a circle about; to encircle; to environ, inclose, or surround; to shut in; to go or sail round.—**Encompassment**, en-kum'pas-ment, *n.* The act of encompassing or state of being encompassed.

Encore, añ-kōr, *adv.* [Fr., from L. (*in*) *hanc horam*, (to) this hour.] Again; once more: used by the auditors and spectators in calling for a repetition of a particular performance, song, or the like.—*v.t.*—*encored*, *encoring*. To call for a repetition of; to call upon to repeat.

Encounter, en-koun'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *encontre*—*en*, and *contre*, L. *contra*, against.] A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons; a meeting in contest; a fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; an intellectual or moral conflict or contest; controversy; debate.—*v.t.* To meet face to face; to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; to meet in opposition or in a hostile manner; to engage with in battle; to come upon or light upon; to meet with; to meet and oppose; to resist.—*v.i.* To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly; to meet in hostile fashion; to come together in combat; to conflict.—**Encounterer**, en-koun'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who encounters.

Encourage, en-kur'āj, *v.t.*—*encouraged*, *encouraging*. [Fr. *encourager*—*en*, and *courage*.] To give courage to; to inspire with courage; to embolden; to animate or inspirit; to help forward; to support or countenance.—**Encouragement**, en-kur'āj-ment, *n.* The act of encouraging; that which encourages; incitement; incentive.—**Encourager**, en-kur'ā-jėr, *n.* One who encourages.—**Encouraging**, en-kur'ā-jing, *p.* and *a.* Exciting courage; furnishing ground to hope for success.—**Encouragingly**, en-kur'ā-jing-li, *adv.* In an encouraging manner.

Encrinite, en'kri-nīt, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *krinon*, a lily.] A crinoid, lily-star, or stone-lily; a common name for those fossil echinodermata that have long many-jointed stalks supporting the somewhat flower-like animal.—**Encrinal**, **Encrinic**, en-kri'nal, en-krin'ik, *a.* Relating to or containing encrinites. Also **Encrinital**, en-kri-ni'tal, and **Encrinitic**, en-kri-nit'ik.

Encroach, en-krōch', *v.i.* [Prefix *en*, and Fr. *crocher*, to hook on, from *croc*, a hook; E. *crook* (which see).] To trespass or intrude on the rights and possessions of another; to take possession of what belongs to another by gradual advances into his limits or jurisdiction (to *encroach* on one's privileges); to make inroads (the sea sometimes *encroaches* on the land); to assail gradually and stealthily.—**Encroacher**, en-krō'chėr, *n.* One who encroaches.—**Encroachingly**, en-krō'ching-li, *adv.* By way of encroachment.—**Encroachment**, en-krōch'ment, *n.* The act of encroaching; undue or unlawful trespass on the privileges, jurisdiction, &c., of another; that which is taken by encroaching.

Encrust, en-krust', *v.t.* To incrust.
Encumber, en-kum'bėr, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *cumber*; Fr. *encombrer*.] To impede the motion of with a load, burden, or anything inconvenient; to clog; to load; to embarrass; to load, as an estate, with debts.—**Encumberingly**, en-kum'bėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to encumber or impede.—**Encumbrance**, en-kum'brans, *n.* Anything that impedes action or renders it difficult and laborious; clog, load, burden, impediment; liability resting on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable, as a mortgage, &c.—**Encumbrancer**, en-kum'bran-sėr, *n.* One who holds an encumbrance on an estate.
Encyclic, Encyclical, en-si'klik, en-si'kli-kal, *a.* [Gr. *enkyklios*—*en*, in, and *kyklos*, a circle.] Sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men; circular: used often as a substantive in both forms, and generally applied to a letter on some important occasion sent by the pope to the bishops.
Encyclopedia, en-si'klō-pē"di-a, *n.* [Gr. *enkyklopaideia*—*en*, in, *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, instruction.] A work in which various branches of knowledge are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order; a kind of dictionary of things, not words; a cyclopædia.—**Encyclopedic, Encyclopedical, Encyclopedian**, en-si'klō-pē'dik, en-si'klō-pē"di-kal, en-si'klō-pē'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopædia; such as is embraced in an encyclopædia; universal as regards knowledge and information.—**Encyclopedism**, en-si'klō-pē-dizm, *n.* The making of encyclopedias; the possession of a wide range of information; extensive learning.—**Encyclopedist**, en-si'klō-pē-dist, *n.* The compiler of an encyclopædia, or one who assists in such compilation; a person whose knowledge is of a very wide range. These words are also spelled *Encyclopædia*, &c.
Encyst, en-sist', *v.t.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *kystis*, a bladder, a pouch.] To inclose in a cyst, sac, or vesicle.—**Encystation, Encystment**, en-sis-tā'shon, en-sist'ment, *n.* A process undergone by certain Protozoa and Infusoria previous to fission, in which they become coated with a secretion of gelatinous matter, ultimately inclosing the body in a hard cyst.—**Encysted**, en-sis'ted, *p.* and *a.* Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle: applied to tumours which consist of a fluid or other matter inclosed in a sac or cyst.
End, end, *n.* [A. Sax. *ende*=Icel. *endi*, Dan. and G. *ende*, Goth. *andeis*, the end; Skr. *anta*, end, death.] The extreme point of a line, or of anything that has more length than breadth; the termination, conclusion, or last part of anything, as of a portion of time, of an action, of a state of things, of a quantity of materials; the close of life; death; consequence; issue; result; the ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift.—*On end*, resting on one end; upright; also, continuously; uninterruptedly.—*To make both ends meet*, to keep one's expenditure within one's income, or at least to keep them equal.—*v.t.* To put an end to or be the end of; to finish; to close, conclude, terminate; to destroy; to put to death.—*v.i.* To come to an end; to terminate; to close; to conclude; to cease.—**Ender**, en'dėr, *n.* One who or that which ends or finishes.—**Ending**, en'ding, *n.* The act of putting or coming to an end; conclusion; termination; the last part; the final syllable or letter of a word.—**Endless**, end'les, *a.* Without end; having no end or conclusion: applied to length and duration; perpetually recurring; interminable; incessant; continual; without object, purpose, or use; fruitless; forming a closed loop and working continuously round two wheels or pulleys in the same plane (an *endless* rope, chain, saw).—*Endless screw*, a screw on a revolving shaft, the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth.—**Endlessly**, end'les-li, *adv.* In an endless manner.—**Endlessness**, end'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being endless.—**Endlong**, end'long, *a.* or *adv.* With the end forward; lengthwise.—**Endways, Endwise**, end'wāz, end'wiz, *adv.* On the end; erectly; in an upright position; with the end forward.—**End-all**, *n.* What ends all; conclusion. [*Shak.*]
Endamage, en-dam'āj, *v.t.*—*endamaged*, *endamaging*. To bring loss or damage to; to damage; to harm; to injure.—**Endamagement**, en-dam'āj-ment, *n.* Act of endamaging. [*Shak.*]
Endanger, en-dān'jėr, *v.t.* To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury.—**Endangerment**, en-dān'jėr-ment, *n.* Act of endangering or state of being endangered. [*Mil.*]
Endear, en-dēr', *v.t.* To make dear, to make more beloved; to bind by ties of affection and love.—**Endearedness**, en-dē'red-nes, *n.* State of being endeared.—**Endearing**, en-dēr'ing, *a.* Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; tender; affectionate.—**Endearment**, en-dēr'ment, *n.* The act of endearing; the state of being beloved; tender affection, a caress (in this sense chiefly plural).
Endeavour, en-dev'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *en*, in, and *devoir*, duty, from the use of these words in such expressions as *se mettre en devoir*, to try to do, to set about; *devoir* whence *due*, *duty* is from L. *debere*, to owe, to be under obligation (whence *debt*).] An exertion of physical strength or the intellectual powers toward the attainment of an object; an effort; an essay, an attempt.—*v.i.* To labour or exert one's self for the accomplishment of an object; to strive; to try; to attempt; to essay.—*v.t.* To try to effect, to strive after: often governing an infinitive.—**Endeavourer**, en-dev'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who endeavours.
Endecagon, en-dek'a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.
Endeictic, en-dik'tik, *a.* [Gr. *endeiktikos*, from *endeiknymi*, to display.] Displaying; exhibiting: in the Platonic philosophy an *endeictic* dialogue is one which exhibits a specimen of skill.
Endemic, Endemical, en-dem'ik, en-dem'i-kal, *a.* [Fr. *endémique*, from Gr. *endēmios*—*en*, in, among, and *dēmos*, people.] Peculiar to a people, locality, or region: a term applied to diseases to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject.—*n.* A disease of an endemic nature.—**Endemically**, en-dem'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an endemic manner.
Endermatic, Endermic, en-dėr-mat'ik, en-dėr'mik, *a.* [Gr. *en*, and *derma*, skin.] *Med.* applied or effected by rubbing into the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed, as by a blister.
Enderon, en'de-ron, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *deros*, skin.] The inner surface of the outer layer of the skin (viz. the ectoderm or epidermis).
Endive, en'div, *n.* [Fr. *endive*, from L. *intybum*; probably from Ar. *hindeb*.] A composite plant, used as a salad; garden succory.
Endocardium, en-dō-kär'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *kardia*, the heart.] *Anat.* a colourless transparent membrane which lines the interior of the heart.—**Endocardiac**, en-dō-kär'di-ak, *a.* Relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart.—**Endocarditis**, en'dō-kär-dī"-tis, *n.* An inflammatory disease of the internal parts of the heart, ending in the deposit of fibrin upon the valves.
Endocarp, en'dō-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* the inner layer of the pericarp of fruits, when its texture differs from the outer layer, as the stone of a plum or the flesh of an orange.
Endochrome, en'dō-krōm, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *chrōma*, colour.] *Bot.* the colouring matter which fills vegetable cells, except the green.
Endocyst, en'dō-sist, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *kystis*, a bag.] *Zool.* the inner membrane or layer of the body-wall of a polyzoon.
Endoderm, en'dō-dėrm, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *derma*, skin.] *Zool.* the inner skin or layer of some simple animals, as the Cœlenterata.
Endogamy, en-dog'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *gamos*, marriage.] A custom among some savage peoples of marrying only within their own tribe.—**Endogamous**, en-dog'a-mus, *a.* Pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endogamy.
Endogen, en'dō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, root *gen*, to produce.] Any plant, the stem of which grows by additions developed from the inside and does not increase much in thickness, and in which there is no distinction into bark, wood, and pith, the leaves also being commonly parallel-veined, as in the grasses, lilies, and palms. Endogens form a primary class of the vegetable kingdom, which contrasts with the exogens.—**Endogenous**, en-doj'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to endogens; growing, developing, originating from within.—**Endogenously**, en-doj'e-nus-li, *adv.* In an endogenous manner; internally.
Endolymph, en'dō-limf, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, E. *lymph*.] *Anat.* a limpid fluid ... the labyrinth of the ...
Endomorph, en'dō-morf, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *morphē*, form.] *Mineral.* a mineral inclosed in a crystal of another mineral.
Endoparasite, en-dō-par'a-sit, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and E. *parasite*.] A parasite living on the internal organs of animals, as opposed to an *ectoparasite*.
Endophlœum, en-dō-flē'um, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *phloios*, bark.] *Bot.* the inner layer or liber of bark containing woody tissue lying next the wood.
Endophyllous, en-dō-fil'lus, *a.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* applied to the young leaves of monocotyledons, from their being formed within a sheath.
Endopleura, en-dō-plū'ra, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *pleura*, the side.] *Bot.* the innermost skin of a seed-coat.
Endorhiza, en-dō-rī'za, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* the radicle of the embryo of monocotyledonous plants, which is developed inside a sheath, from which it issues in germination.—**Endorhizal, Endorhizous**, en-dō-rī'zal, en-dō-rī'zus, *a.* *Bot.* having the radicle protected in its early stage by a sheath.
Endorse, en-dors', *v.t.*—*endorsed*, *endorsing*. [Prefix *en*, and L. *dorsum*, a back.] To write something on the back of, as one's name on the back of a bill; hence, to assign by writing one's name on the back; to assign or transfer by endorsement; to sanction, ratify, or approve.—**Endorsable**, en-dor'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being endorsed.—**Endorsement**, en-dors'ment, *n.* The act of endorsing; a note or docket of the contents of any paper on its back; ... ture of the holder of a cheque ... exchange written on its back; ... sanction, or approval.—**Endorser**, ... sėr, *n.* One who endorses.
Endosarc, en'dō-sārk, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *sarx*, flesh.] The inner molecular ... tion of sarcode in the Amœba and ... allied rhizopods.
Endoskeleton, en'dō-skel-e-ton, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *skeleton*.] The ... bony structure of man and other animals, in contradistinction to *exoskeleton*, the outer hard covering of such animals as the crab, &c.
Endosmose, Endosmosis, en-dos-mōs', en-dos-mō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *ōsmos*, impulsion, from *ōtheō*, to push.] The transmission of fluids or gases through porous septa or partitions, from the exterior to the interior.—**Endosmometer**, en-dos-mom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.—**Endosmotic, Endosmosmic**, en-dos-mot'ik, en-dos-mos'mik, *a.* Of or pertaining to endosmose; of the nature of or acting by endosmose.
Endosperm, en'dō-spėrm, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* ... ous tissue which surrounds the ... many seeds, and which contains ... for the germination ... *Perisperm* ... **Endospermic** ... *a.* ... containing ...
Endostome, en'd... ... *stoma*, the ...

sage through the inner integument of a seed [illegible].

Endothecium, en-dō-thē'si-um, n. [Gr. endon, w[illegible] thēkē, a cell.] *Bot.* the fibrous [illegible] tissue lining an anther.

Endow, [illegible]-dou', v.t. [Prefix *en*, and Fr. *douer*, to endow, from L. *doo*, *dotu* [illegible] from root seen in L. *do*, Gr. *d*[illegible] to give.] To furnish with a port[illegible] goods or estate, called *dower*; [illegible] dower on; to furnish with a pe[illegible] fund or provision for support; [illegible] or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue (*endowed with genius*). —**Endowment**, en-dou'ment, n. The act of endowing; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; that which is given or bestowed on the [illegible] mind; gift of nature; natural capacity.

Endue, en-dū', v.t.—*endued*, *enduing*. [L. [illegible], to put [illegible] invest, to [illegible] as wit[illegible] or other qual[illegible] [illegible]ment, n. *Indument*.

Endure, en-dūr', v.i.—*endured*, *enduring*. [Fr. *endurer*—*en*, and *durer*, L. *durare*, to last.] To continue in the same state without perishing; to last; to remain; abide [illegible] suffer without resistance [illegible] without yielding; [illegible] hold out; to [illegible] suffer.—v.t. To [illegible] sustain, or [illegible] without breaking [illegible] yielding; [illegible] with patience; to [illegible] without [illegible] or sink [illegible] under [illegible] pressure [illegible] [illegible] **Endurable** [illegible] [illegible] being en[illegible] [illegible]rableness, en-[illegible]-ness, n. [illegible] endurable [illegible]—**Endurably** [illegible] In a[illegible] [illegible]rable man[illegible] [illegible]ance, en-[illegible] A [illegible] lasting [illegible]ation; [illegible] con[illegible]ance; a [illegible] con[illegible] [illegible] without sinking [illegible] fortitude.—**Endurer**, [illegible] n. One who endures.—**Enduring**, en-dū'ring, a. Lasting long; permanent.—**Enduringly**, en-dū'ring-li, adv. Lastingly; for [illegible] time.—**Enduringness**, en-dū'ring-nes [illegible]

Enema, [illegible]-ma or [illegible]-ma [illegible] Gr. *enema*, fr[illegible], to send [illegible] and *hiēmi*, to se[illegible] A liquid [illegible] substance thrown [illegible] the rectum.

Enemy, en'ē-mi, n. [Fr. [illegible], fro[illegible] *inimicus*—*in*, neg[illegible] a friend.] [illegible] one hostile to an[illegible] hat[illegible] an[illegible]ther; a foe; an [illegible] antagonist; a hostile force, a[illegible] the like.

Energy, en'ėr-ji, [illegible] [illegible] *en*, and *ergon*, work.] [illegible] inherent power; the [illegible] of [illegible] whether exerted or [illegible] power ex[illegible] vigorous operation; force [illegible] efficacy; strength [illegible] force [illegible] producing the effect; strength [illegible] expression; force of utterance; [illegible] emphasis [illegible] *Mech.* capability for performing work; the action of a power to [illegible] machine.—*Conservation of energy*. [illegible]—**Energetic**, **Energetical**, [illegible]-jet'i-kal, a. [Gr. *energ*[illegible]] [illegible] with or exhibiting energy; [illegible] with force, vigour, and effect; [illegible] [illegible]cious; working; [illegible].—**Energetical**[illegible] In an energetic manner; [illegible] and effect.—**Energic**, **Energical**, [illegible], e-nėr'ji-kal, a. Exerting energy [illegible] force; producing direct[illegible] a certain physical effect.—**Energise**, en'ėr-jiz, v.i.—*energised*, *energising*. To act with energy or force; to act in producing an effect.—v.t. To give strength or force to; to give active vigour to.

Enervate, ē-nėr'vāt, v.t.—*enervated*, *enervating*. [L. *enervo*, *enervatum*—*e*, out, away, and *nervus*, a nerve.] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to render feeble; to debilitate.—a. Without strength or force; weakened; debilitated.—**Enervation**, ē-nėr-vā'shon, n. The act of enervating; the state of being enervated; effeminacy.

Enfeeble, en-fē'bl, v.t.—*enfeebled*, *enfeebling*. To make feeble; to deprive of strength; to weaken; to debilitate or enervate.—**Enfeeblement**, en-fē'bl-ment, n. The act of enfeebling or state of being enfeebled.—**Enfeebler**, en-fē'blėr, n. One who or that which makes feeble or weakens.

Enfeoff, en-fef', v.t. [Prefix *en*, and L.L. *feoffo*, to confer a fief or feud. FIEF.] *Law*, to give a fief or feud to; to invest with the fee of an estate; to give any corporeal hereditament to in fee.—**Enfeoffment**, en-fef'ment, n. *Law*, the act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed.

Enfilade, en-fi-lād', v.t.—*enfiladed*, *enfilading*. [Fr. *en*, and *file*, a row, a rank, from *fil*, a thread, L. *filum*.] *Milit.* to rake or sweep with shot through the whole length of, as through a work or line of troops; to fire in the flank of a line.—n. A firing in such a manner; the line of fire.

Enfold, en-fōld', v.t. To infold. [*Tenn.*]—**Enfoldment**, en-fōld'ment, n. The act of [illegible]ing.

Enforce, en-[illegible], v.t.—*enforced*, *enforcing*. [Prefix *en*, [illegible] *force*; Fr. *enforcir*.] To give strength [illegible]; to add force, emphasis, [illegible]siveness to; to inculcate, urge, [illegible] earnestly; to make or gain by [illegible] compulsion; to force; to compel, [illegible]; to put in execution; [illegible] effect (to *enforce* the [illegible]).—**Enforceable**, **Enforcible**, en-fōr'[illegible] a. Capable of being en[illegible]—**Enforcement**, en-fōrs'ment, n. [illegible]ing; compulsion; that [illegible], energy [illegible] effect; sanc[illegible] [illegible] urges or constrains; constraining power; a putting in execution (the *enforcement* of law).—**Enforcer**, en-fōr'sėr, n. One who enforces.—**Enforcive**, en-fōr'siv, a. Serving or tending to enforce; compulsive.—**Enforcively**, en-fōr'siv-li, adv. Of or by compulsion.

Enforest, en-for'est, v. To turn into or lay under forest.

Enfranchise, en-fran'chiz, v.t.—*enfranchised*, *enfranchising*. To set free; to liberate from slavery; to free or release, as from custody, bad habits, or any restraining power; to confer the franchise on; to endow with the right of voting for a member of parliament.—**Enfranchisement**, en-fran'chiz-ment, n. The act of enfranchising or the state of being enfranchised.—**Enfranchiser**, en-fran'chi-zėr, n. One who enfranchises.

Engage, en-gāj', v.t.—*engaged*, *engaging*. [Fr. *engager*—*en*, and *gager*, from *gage*, a pledge. GAGE.] To bind or bring under an obligation, as by oath, pledge, contract, or promise: generally with reflexive pron.; to pawn, stake, or pledge; to enlist; to bring into a party; to bespeak, as for service or the like; to win and attach (to *engage* one's affections); to attract and fix (attention); to occupy (to *engage* a person in conversation); to employ the attention or efforts of (to make to embark or take concern in); to enter into contest with; to bring to conflict (to *engage* an enemy).—v.i. To promise or pledge one's word; to become bound; to embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake; to attack in conflict; to [illegible] mutually a hostile encounter.—**Engaged**, en-gājd', pp. or a. Pledged; affianced; enlisted; attracted; occupied; earnestly employed.—*Engaged column*, *arch.* a column attached to a wall so that part of it is concealed.—**Engagedly**, en-gā'jed-li, adv. In an engaged or occupied manner.—**Engagedness**, en-gā'jed-nes, n. The state of being engaged.—**Engagement**, en-gāj'ment, n. The act of engaging; obligation by agreement or contract; the act of betrothing or state of being betrothed; occupation; employment of the attention; affair of business; an appointment; a combat between bodies of troops or fleets; a fight; a conflict.—**Engaging**, en-gā'jing, a. Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing.—**Engagingly**, en-gā'jing-li, adv. In an engaging manner.—**Engagingness**, en-gā'jing-nes, n.

Engender, en-jen'dėr, v.t. [Fr. *engendrer*, from L. *ingenero*—*in*, and *genero*, to beget, from *genus*, *generis*, birth, descent. GENUS.] To beget between the different sexes; more generally, to produce; to cause to exist; to cause, excite, stir up.—v.i. To be caused or produced†; to meet in sexual embrace.—**Engenderer**, en-jen'dėr-ėr, n. One who or that which engenders.

Engine, en'jin, n. [Fr. *engin*, a machine, a tool, ingenuity, from L. *ingenium*, disposition, ability, invention—*in*, and root *gen*, to produce, as in *genius*. INGENIOUS.] Any instrument in any degree complicated; a tool, instrument, or appliance by which any effect is produced, as a musket, a cannon, the rack, a battering-ram, &c.; a person regarded as a tool or instrument†; any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine; especially, a machine for applying steam to drive machinery, to propel vessels, railway trains, &c.; a steam-engine.—v.t. To furnish (a steam-vessel) with an engine or engines.—**Engine-driver**, n. One who drives or manages an engine, especially a locomotive engine.—**Engineer**, en-ji-nēr', n. [Formed on type of *charioteer*, *musketeer*, &c. Originally one who managed military engines or artillery; now one who manages a steam-engine or has to do with the construction of steam-engines and steam-machinery; or a person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military.—v.t. To direct or superintend the making of in the capacity of engineer; to perform the office of an engineer in respect of (to *engineer* a canal).—**Engineering**, en-ji-nē'ring, n. The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing such works as are the objects of civil and military architecture, in which machinery is in general extensively employed.—*Military engineering*, that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and the surveying of a country for the various operations of war.—*Civil engineering* relates to the forming of roads, bridges, and railroads, the formation of canals, aqueducts, harbours, drainage of a country, &c.—*Mechanical engineering* refers strictly to machinery, such as steam-engines, machine-tools, mill-work, &c.—**Engineman**, en'jin-man, n. A man who manages a steam-engine.—**Enginery**,† en'jin-ri, n. Engines in general; artillery or instruments of war (*Mil.*); mechanism; machinery.—**Engine-turning**, n. A method of turning [illegible] ornamental work, such as the [illegible] of curved lines on the backs of [illegible].

Engirdle, [illegible], v.t. To inclose; to surround.

Engiscope, en'ji-skōp, n. [Gr. *engys*, near, and *skopeō*, to view.] A kind of reflecting microscope.

English, ing'glish, a. [A. Sax. *Englisc*, from the *Engle* or *Angles*, a North German tribe who settled in Britain, giving to the south part of it the name of *Engla-land* or *England*.] Belonging to England or to its inhabitants.—n. One of the Low German group of languages, spoken by the people of England and the descendants of natives of that country, as the Americans, Canadian and Australian colonists, &c.; as a collective noun, the people of England; *print.* a size of type between great-primer and pica.—v.t. To translate into the English language; to represent or render in English.—**Englishman**, ing'glish-man, n. A native or naturalised inhabitant of England.—**Englishry**, ing'glish-ri, n. A population of English descent; especially the persons of English descent in Ireland.

Engorge, en-gorj', v.t.—*engorged*, *engorging*. [Fr. *engorger*—prefix *en*, and *gorge*, the throat.] To swallow; to gorge; to swallow with greediness or in large quantities.—v.i. To devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity.—**Engorged**, en-gorjd', p. and a. Gulped down; *med.* filled to excess with blood; congested.—**Engorgement**, en-gorj'ment, n. The act of swallowing greedily; *med.* congestion.

Engraft, en-graft', v.t. To ingraft.—**Engraftation**, **Engraftment**, en-graf-tā'shon, en-graft'ment, n. Ingraftment.

Engrail, en-grāl', v.t. [Fr. *engrêler*, to engrail, from *grêle*, *gresle*, hail.] To variegate; to spot, as with hail; to indent in curved lines.—**Engrailed**, en-grāld', p. and

a. Variegated; spotted; having an indented outline; indented by curves with the points outwards.—**Engrailment**, en-grāl'ment, *n.* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal; indentation in curved lines.

Engrain, en-grān', *v.t.* To dye with grain or kermes; hence, from the permanence and excellence of this dye, to dye in any deep, permanent, or enduring colour; to dye deep; to incorporate with the grain or texture of anything; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain.—**Engrainer**, en-grā'nėr, *n.* A person who paints articles in imitation of wood.

Engrave, en-grāv', *v.t.*—*engraved*, pp. *engraved* or *engraven*, *engraving*. [Prefix *en*, and *grave*, to carve.] To cut figures, letters, or devices on, as on stone, metal, &c.; to delineate, copy, picture, or represent by incisions, as on stone, metal, wood, &c.; to imprint; to impress deeply; to infix.—**Engraver**, en-grā'vėr, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood.—**Engraving**, en-grā'ving, *n.* In its widest sense, the art of cutting designs, writing, &c., on any hard substance; specifically, the art of forming designs on the surface of metal plates or of blocks of wood for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of these designs on paper; that which is engraved; an engraved plate; an impression taken from an engraved plate; a print.

Engross, en-grōs', *v.t.* [Fr. *en*, and *grossir*, to enlarge, from *gros*, big. GROSS.] To increase in bulk or quantity (*Shak.*)†; to seize, occupy, or take up the whole of (cares or duties *engross* one's time or attention); to purchase, with the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price; to take or assume in undue quantity, proportion, or degree; to write a fair correct copy of in large or distinct legible characters (to *engross* a legal document).—*v.i.* To be employed in engrossing, or making fair copies of writings.—**Engrosser**, en-grō'sėr, *n.* One who or that which engrosses; one who takes or assumes in undue quantity, proportion, or degree; one who copies a writing in large fair characters.—**Engrossment**, en-grōs'ment, *n.* The act of engrossing or state of being engrossed; the copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters.

Engulf, en-gulf', *v.t.* To ingulf.

Enhance, en-hans', *v.t.*—*enhanced*, *enhancing*. [Pr. *enansar*, to advance, enhance, from *enant*, *enans*, forward, from L. *in*, in, to, *ante*, before.] To heighten; to make greater; to increase (price, pleasure, difficulty, beauty, evil, or other non-physical object).—*v.i.* To increase or grow larger.—**Enhancement**, en-hans'ment, *n.* The act of enhancing or state of being enhanced; rise; augmentation; aggravation.—**Enhancer**, en-han'sėr, *n.* One who or that which enhances.

Enharmonic, **Enharmonical**, en-här-mon'ik, en-här-mon'i-kal, *a.* [Fr. *enharmonique*, Gr. *enarmonikos*, in harmony—*en*, in, and *harmonia*, harmony.] *Mus.* of or pertaining to that one of the three ancient Greek scales which consisted of quarter tones; pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognises intervals less than semitones.—**Enharmonically**, en-här-mon'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the enharmonic style or system; with perfect intonation.

Enhydrite, en-hī'drit, *n.* [Gr. *en*, and *hydōr*, water.] A mineral containing water.—**Enhydrous**, en-hī'drus, *a.* Having water within; containing water or other fluid; not *anhydrous*.

Enigma, ē-nig'ma, *n.* [L. *ænigma*, from Gr. *ainigma*, from *ainissomai*, to speak darkly, from *ainos*, a tale, a story.] A dark saying, in which something is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle; something containing a hidden meaning which is proposed to be guessed; anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which anything is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of any phenomenon, &c.; a person whose conduct or disposition is inexplicable.—**Enigmatic**, **Enigmatical**, ē-nig-mat'ik, ē-nig-mat'i-kal, *a.* Relating to or containing an enigma; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous.—**Enigmatically**, ē-nig-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an enigmatic manner.—**Enigmatist**, ē-nig'ma-tist, *n.* A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles.—**Enigmatise**, ē-nig'ma-tīz, *v.i.* To utter or talk in enigmas; to deal in riddles.

Enjoin, en-join', *v.t.* [Fr. *enjoindre*, from L. *injungo*—*in*, and *jungo*, to join.] To prescribe or impose with some authority; to lay, as an order or command; to put by way of injunction; to order, direct, or urge (to *enjoin* submission or obedience *upon* a person; duties *enjoined* by law); to admonish or instruct with authority; to command.—**Enjoiner**, en-joi'nėr, *n.* One who enjoins.—**Enjoinment**, en-join'ment, *n.* The act of enjoining.

Enjoy, en-joi', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *enjoier*, to receive with joy—prefix *en*, and *joie* = E. *joy*.] To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable.—*To enjoy one's self*, to experience delight from the pleasures in which one partakes; to be happy.—**Enjoyable**, en-joi'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment.—**Enjoyer**, en-joi'ėr, *n.* One who enjoys.—**Enjoyment**, en-joi'ment, *n.* The condition of enjoying; the possession or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; that which gives pleasure or satisfaction in the possession; cause of joy or gratification; delight.

Enkindle, en-kin'dl, *v.t.*—*enkindled*, *enkindling*. [Prefix *en*, and *kindle*.] To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; to excite; to rouse into action.—*v.i.* To take fire.

Enlace, en-lās', *v.t.*—*enlaced*, *enlacing*. To fasten with or as with a lace; to lace; to encircle.—**Enlacement**, en-lās'ment, *n.* Act of enlacing; state of being enlaced; an encircling.

Enlarge, en-lärj', *v.t.*—*enlarged*, *enlarging*. To make larger or greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend; to expand; to augment; to increase; to make more comprehensive (to *enlarge* the mind); to magnify to the eye; to set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure.—*v.i.* To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand; to expatiate in speaking or writing; to speak or write at length or in full detail.—**Enlarged**, en-lärjd', *a.* Not narrow nor confined; expansive; broad; comprehensive; liberal (*enlarged* views of a question).—**Enlargement**, en-lärj'ment, *n.* The act of enlarging or state of being enlarged; augmentation; dilatation; expansion; something added on; an addition; expansion or extension, as applied to the mind or the intellectual powers; release from confinement; deliverance; a detailed discourse or argument.—**Enlarger**, en-lär'jėr, *n.* One who or that which enlarges.

Enlighten, en-lī'tn, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *lighten*, to make light, to illumine.] To shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate; to give intellectual light to; to impart knowledge or practical wisdom to; to inform; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend.—**Enlightener**, en-lī'tn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which enlightens.—**Enlightenment**, en-lī'tn-ment, *n.* Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened.

Enlist, en-list', *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *list*.] *Lit.* to enroll or enter on a list; to hire for the public service, especially military service, by entering the name in a register; to employ in advancing some interest; to engage the services of (to *enlist* a person in the cause of truth).—*v.i.* To engage in public service, especially military service, voluntarily; to enter heartily into a cause, as being devoted to its interests.—**Enlistment**, en-list'ment, *n.* The act of enlisting; the raising of soldiers by enlisting.

Enliven, en-lī'vn, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and adj. *live*.] To give life, action, or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to stimulate; to give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful.—**Enlivener**, en-lī'vn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which enlivens or animates.

Enmity, en'mi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *inimitié*, O.Fr. *enemistie*, corresponding to a L. form *inimicitas*, from *inimicus*, unfriendly—*in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend.] The quality or state of being an enemy; hostile or unfriendly disposition; hostility; ill-will.

Enneagon, en'nē-a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *gōnia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles.—**Enneagonal**, en-nē-ag'o-nal, *a.* *Geom.* having nine angles.—**Enneagynous**, en-nē-aj'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *gynē*, female.] *Bot.* having nine pistils or styles: said of a flower or plant.—**Enneahedral**, en'nē-a-hē"dral, *a.* [Gr. *hedra*, seat, base.] *Geom.* having nine sides.—**Enneahedria**, **Enneahedron**, en'nē-a-hē"dri-a, en'nē-a-hē"dron, *n.* *Geom.* a figure have nine sides; a nonagon.—**Enneander**, en-nē-an'dėr, *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* a plant having nine stamens and hermaphrodite flowers.—**Enneandrian**, **Enneandrous**, en-nē-an'dri-an, en-nē-an'drus, *a.* Having nine stamens.—**Enneapetalous**, en'nē-a-pet"a-lus, *a.* Having nine petals or flower-leaves.—**Enneaspermous**, en'nē-a-spėr"mus, *a.* [Gr. *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* having nine seeds.

Ennoble, en-nō'bl, *v.t.*—*ennobled*, *ennobling*. [Prefix *en*, and *noble*; Fr. *ennoblier*.] To make noble; to raise to nobility; to dignify; to exalt; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence.—**Ennoblement**, en-nō'bl-ment, *n.* The act of ennobling; the state of being ennobled; exaltation; elevation.

Ennui, än-nwē, *n.* [Fr., O.Fr. *anoi*, annoy, like O.Venet. *inodio*, from L. *in odio*, in hate, in disgust. ODIUM, ANNOY.] Languor of mind arising from lack of occupation; want of interest in present scenes and surrounding objects; listlessness; weariness; tedium.—**Ennuyé**, än-nwē-yā, *a.* [Fr.] Affected with ennui; bored; sated with pleasure.—*n.* One affected with ennui; one indifferent to or bored by ordinary pleasures or occupations.—**Ennuyée**, än-nwē-yā, *n.* A female affected with ennui.

Enormous, ē-nor'mus, *a.* [L. *enormis*—*e*, out of, and *norma*, a rule. NORMAL.] Great beyond or exceeding the common measure; excessively large; excessively wicked; flagitious; atrocious. ∴ *Enormous*, *lit.* out of rule, hence great, far beyond common: used especially of magnitude; *immense*, that cannot be measured: used especially of quantity, extent, and number; *excessive*, beyond bounds, beyond what is fit and right: said especially of degree.—**Enormously**, ē-nor'mus-li, *adv.* Excessively; beyond measure.—**Enormousness**, ē-nor'mus-nes, *n.* The state of being enormous.—**Enormity**, ē-nor'mi-ti, *n.* [L. *enormitas*.] The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or excessive; excessive degree; atrociousness; a very grave offence against order, right, or decency; an atrocious crime; an atrocity.

Enough, ē-nuf', *a.* [O.E. *inoh*, *enow*, A. Sax. *genōh*, *genōg* = D. *genoeg*, Icel. *gnógr*, O.Fris. *enoch*, Goth. *ganohs*, G. *genug*, enough, from a verb meaning to suffice.] Satisfying desire or giving content; meeting reasonable expectations; answering the purpose; adequate to want or demand. [*Enough* usually follows the noun with which it is connected.]—*n.* A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire or is adequate to the wants; what is equal to the powers or abilities.—*Enough!* an exclamation denoting sufficiency.—*adv.* Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies or is equal to the desires or wants; fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree (he was ready *enough* to embrace the offer); in a tolerable or passable degree (the performance is well *enough*).—**Enow**, ē-nou'. An old form of *Enough*.

Enounce, ē-nouns', *v.t.*—*enounced*, *enouncing*. [Fr. *énoncer*, L. *enuncio*—*e*, out, and *nuncio*, to declare, as in *announce*, *denounce*, *renounce*.] To declare; to enunciate; to state, as a proposition or argument.—**Enouncement**, ē-nouns'ment, *n.* Act of enouncing; enunciation; distinct statement.

Enquire, en-kwīr', *v.t.* and *i.* **Enquirer**, en-kwī'rėr, *n.* **Enquiry**, en-kwī'ri, *n.* Same as *Inquire*, *Inquirer*, *Inquiry*.

Enrage, en-rāj', *v.t.*—*enraged*, *enraging*. To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke

to fury or madness; to make furious.—**Enraged**, en-rājd', *p.* and *a.* Angry; furious; exhibiting anger or fury (an *enraged* countenance).

Enrapture, en-rap'tūr, *v.t.*—*enraptured*, *enrapturing*. To transport with rapture; to delight beyond measure.

Enravish, en-rav'ish, *v.t.* To transport with delight; to enrapture. — **Enravishment**, en-rav'ish-ment, *n.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture.

Enregister, en-rej'is-tēr, *v.t.* To register; to enroll or record.

Enrich, en-rich', *v.t.* To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; to supply with abundant property; to fertilize; to supply with an abundance of anything desirable; to fill or store; to supply with anything splendid or ornamental; to adorn.—**Enrichment**, en-rich'ment, *n.* The act of enriching; something that enriches or adorns.

Enring, en-ring', *v.t.* To form a circle about; to encircle; to inclose.

Enrip, en-rip'n, *v.t.* To ripen; to bring to perfection.

Enrobe, en-rōb', *v.t.*—*enrobed*, *enrobing*. To clothe with attire; to attire; to invest.

Enrockment, en-rok'ment, *n.* A mass of large stones thrown in at random to form the bases of piers, quays, breakwaters, &c.

Enroll, **Enrol**, en-rōl', *v.t.*—*enrolled*, *enrolling*. To write in a roll or register; to insert or enter the name of in a list or catalogue; to record; to insert in records; to leave in writing.—**Enroller**, en-rōl'er, *n.* One who enrolls or registers.—**Enrolment**, en-rōl'ment, *n.* The act of enrolling or registering; a register.

Ens, enz, *n.* [L. *ens*, being or thing, originally neuter of ppr. of verb *esse*, to be, whence *essence*.] Entity; being, existence; an actually existing being.

Ensample, en-sam'pl, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *exemplum*, example. EXAMPLE.] An example; a pattern or model for imitation.

Ensanguine, en-sang'gwin, *v.t.* — *ensanguined*, *ensanguining*. [Prefix *en*, and L. *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood.] To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore.

Ensate, en'sāt, *a.* [L. *ensis*, a sword.] *Bot.* ensiform.

Ensconce, en-skons', *v.t.* — *ensconced*, *ensconcing*. To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to hide securely; to take shelter behind something; to hide; with the reflexive pronoun.

Ensemble, an-sam-bl, *n.* [Fr., from L. *insimul*, at the same time—*in*, and *simul*, together.] All the parts of anything taken together so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; the general effect of a whole work of art, as a picture, piece of music, drama, &c.

Enshrine, en-shrīn', *v.t.* — *enshrined*, *enshrining*. To inclose in or as in a shrine or chest; to preserve with care and affection; to cherish.

Enshroud, en-shroud', *v.t.* To cover with or as with a shroud; to envelop with anything which conceals from observation.

Ensiform, en'si-form, *a.* [L. *ensiformis*—*ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a sword; sword-shaped: said of leaves of plants, also of a cartilage at the lower part of the human sternum or breast-bone.

Ensign, en'sin, *n.* [Fr. *enseigne*, a sign, an ensign, from L. *insignia*, a sign, a badge—*in*, and *signum*, a mark, a sign. SIGN, SIGNAL.] A sign or token; a badge or mark of distinction, rank, or office; a symbol; a flag or standard; the flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or vessel; the colours; in the British navy, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the union in the upper corner, next the staff; formerly a commissioned officer of lowest rank in a British regiment of infantry, the equivalent rank now being that of second lieutenant.—**Ensign-bearer**, *n.* One who carries the flag; an ensign.—**Ensigncy**, **Ensignship**, en'sin-si, en'sin-ship, *n.* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

Ensilage, en'sil-āj, *n.* [Fr. *ensilage*, from Sp. *ensilar*, to store grain in an underground receptacle, from *en*, in, and *silo*, from L. *sirus*, a pit.] A mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, &c., by burying in pits or silos dug or built, the substance stored being pressed down with heavy weights, and undergoing a slight fermentation; the substance thus treated.—**Ensile**, en-sīl', *v.t.* To store by this process.

Ensky, en-skī', *v.t.* To place in heaven or among the gods. [*Shak.*]

Enslave, en-slāv', *v.t.*—*enslaved*, *enslaving*. To make a slave of; to reduce to slavery or bondage; to subject to the dominant influence of; to master or overpower (*enslaved* by his passions).—**Enslavedness**, en-slā'ved-nes, *n.* — **Enslavement**, en-slāv'ment, *n.* The act of enslaving or state of being enslaved. — **Enslaver**, en-slā'vēr, *n.* One who or that which enslaves.

Ensnare, en-snār', *v.t.*—*ensnared*, *ensnaring*. To take in a snare; to entrap; to insnare.

Ensue, en-sū', *v.t.*—*ensued*, *ensuing*. [Prefix *en*, and *sue*; O.Fr. *ensuir*, from L. *insequor*, to follow upon.] To follow as a consequence; to follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after.—*v.i.* To follow after. ∴ Syn. under FOLLOW.

Ensure, en-shōr', *v.t.* — *ensured*, *ensuring*. To make sure or secure; to make certain to turn out, arise, or follow (to *ensure* peace, to *ensure* a good crop).

Entablature, en-tab'la-tūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *entablature*—*en*, and *table*; L. *tabula*, a board, plank.] The superstructure which lies horizontally upon the columns in *class. arch.*, and consists of three principal divisions, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice.

Entail, en-tāl', *n.* [Fr. *entaille*, a cutting, incision, from *entailler*, to cut in—*en*, and *tailler*, to cut, as in *detail*, *retail*, *tailor*.] *Law*, an estate or fee entailed or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs, male or female; rule of descent settled for an estate.—*v.t.* *Law*, to settle the descent of (lands and tenements) by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it; to transmit in an unalterable course; to devolve as a consequence or of necessity (crimes *entail* punishment).—**Entailer**, en-tā'lēr, *n.* One who executes an entail.—**Entailment**, en-tāl'ment, *n.* The act of entailing or state of being entailed.

Entangle, en-tang'gl, *v.t.*—*entangled*, *entangling*. [TANGLE.] To interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; to involve in anything complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; to involve in difficulties or embarrassments; to puzzle; to perplex; to involve in contradictions; to hamper.—**Entanglement**, en-tang'gl-ment, *n.* The act of entangling or state of being entangled.—**Entangler**, en-tang'glēr, *n.* One who entangles.

Entasis, en'ta-sis, *n.* [Gr., a stretching—*en*, and *teinō*, to stretch.] *Arch.* the almost imperceptible swelling of the lower part of the shaft of a column; *pathol.* constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, lockjaw, &c.—**Entastic**, en-tas'tik, *a.* *Med.* relating to diseases characterised by tonic spasms.

Entellus, en-tel'lus, *n.* [Fr. *entelle*, from Gr. *entelē*, to command.] An East Indian species of monkey, the sacred monkey of the Hindus.

Enter, en'tēr, *v.t.* [Fr. *entrer*, from L. *intrare*, to enter, from *intro*, into the inside—*in*, in, and root seen in *trans*, across (a common prefix), and in Skr. *tri*, to pass.] To come or go into in any manner whatever; to pierce; to penetrate; to begin or commence upon, as a new period or stage in the progress of life, a new state of things, &c.; to engage or become involved in; to join; to become a member of (an army, a profession, a college); to initiate into a business, service, society, method, &c.; to set down in a book or other record; to enroll; to inscribe; to report (a ship) at the custom-house on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest; law, to go in or upon and take possession of (lands); to place in regular form before a court.—*v.i.* To come in; to go or pass in: sometimes with *in*; to embark or enlist in an affair; to become a member.—*To enter into*, to get into the inside or interior of; to penetrate; to engage in (to *enter into* business); to deal with or treat by way of discussion, argument, and the like; to be an ingredient in; to form a constituent part in.—*To enter on* or *upon*, to begin; to commence; to treat or deal with; to discuss or talk of; to examine.

Enteric, en-ter'ik, *a.* [Gr. *enterikos*, from *enteron*, intestine.] Belonging to the intestines.—*Enteric fever*, same as *Typhoid Fever*.—**Enteritis**, en-tēr-ī'tis, *n.* *Med.* inflammation of the intestines.—**Enterocele**, en-ter'ō-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *enterokēlē*—*enteron*, and *kēlē*, tumour.] A hernial tumour in any situation, whose contents are intestine. — **Enterography**, en-tēr-og'ra-fi, *n.* The anatomical description of the intestines.—**Enterolite**, **Enterolith**, en'tēr-ō-lit, en'tēr-ō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, and *lithos*, a stone.] An intestinal concretion or calculus.—**Enterology**, en-tēr-ol'o-ji, *n.* A treatise or discourse on the viscera or internal parts of the body.—**Enteropathy**, en-tēr-op'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, and *pathos*, disease.] Disease of the intestines.—**Enterotomy**, en-tēr-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Dissection of the bowels or intestines; incision of the bowels for the removal of strangulation, &c.

Enterprise, en'tēr-priz, *n.* [Fr., from *entreprendre*, pp. *entrepris*, *entreprise*—*entre*, between, and *prendre*, to take, to lay hold of, from L. *prehendo*, *prendo*, as in *apprehend*, *comprehend*.] That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed; a project attempted; particularly, a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking; an active and enterprising spirit; readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger. — *v.t.*† — *enterprised*, *enterprising*. To undertake. — **Enterpriser**, en'tēr-prī'zēr, *n.* An adventurer; one who engages in an enterprise. — **Enterprising**, en'tēr-prī-sing, *a.* Having a disposition for or tendency to engage in enterprises; ready to start and carry on untried schemes.—**Enterprisingly**, en'tēr-prī-singli, *adv.* In an enterprising manner.

Entertain, en-tēr-tān', *v.t.* [Fr. *entretenir*, to maintain—*entre*—L. *inter*, between, and *tenir*—L. *tenere*, to hold.] To receive into the house and treat with hospitality; to receive as a host his guests; to engage the attention of agreeably; to amuse with anything that causes the time to pass pleasantly; to take into consideration; to hold or maintain in the mind with favour; to harbour; to cherish (to *entertain* charitable sentiments). ∴ Syn. under AMUSE.—*v.i.* To give entertainments; to receive company. — **Entertainer**, en-tēr-tā'nēr, *n.* One who entertains. — **Entertaining**, en-tēr-tā'ning, *a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting.—**Entertainingly**, en-tēr-tā'ning-li, *adv.* In an amusing manner. — **Entertainingness**, en-tēr-tā'ning-nes, *n.* The quality of being entertaining. — **Entertainment**, en-tēr-tān'ment, *n.* The act of entertaining; the receiving and accommodating of guests; food, lodging, or other things required by a guest; a hospitable repast; the pleasure which the mind receives from anything interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention; that which entertains; that which serves for amusement, as a dramatic or other performance; reception; admission.

Enthrall, en-thral', *v.t.* To reduce to the condition of a thrall or bondsman; to enslave. — **Enthralment**, en-thral'ment, *n.* The act of enthralling, or state of being enthralled; anything that enthralls.

Enthrone, en-thrōn', *v.t.* — *enthroned*, *enthroning*. To place on a throne; to invest with sovereign authority; to exalt to an elevated place or seat; to induct or install (a bishop) into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.—**Enthronement**, en-thrōn'ment, *n.* Act of enthroning, or state of being enthroned. — **Enthronization**, en-thrō'nī-zā'shon, *n.* The act of enthroning; the placing of a bishop on his throne in his cathedral.

En'thusiasm, en-thū'zi-azm, *n.* [Gr. *enthousiasmos*, from *enthousiazō*, to infuse a divine spirit, from *enthous*, *entheos*, inspired, divine—*en*, and *theos*, god (whence *theatri*.)] An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; complete possession of the mind by any subject; ardent zeal in pursuit of an object; predominance of the emotional over the intellectual powers; elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. — **Enthusiast**, en-thū'zi-ast, *n.* [Gr. *enthousiastēs*.] One full of enthusiasm; one whose mind is completely possessed by any subject; one who is swayed to a great or undue extent by his feelings in any pursuit; a person of ardent zeal; one of elevated fancy; a highly imaginative person. — **Enthusiastic**, **Enthusiastical**, en-thū'zi-as"tik, en-thū'zi-as"ti-kal, *a.* Filled with or characterised by enthusiasm; prone to enthusiasm; ardent; devoted.—**Enthusiastically**, en-thū'zi-as"ti-kal-li, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

Enthymeme, en'thi-mēm, *n.* [Gr. *enthymēma*—*en*, and *thymos*, mind.] *Rhet.* an argument consisting of only two premises or propositions, a third proposition required to complete the syllogism being suppressed or kept in mind; as, 'we are dependent, therefore we should be humble'—the proposition omitted being 'all dependent creatures should be humble.'—**Enthymematical**, en'thi-mē-mat"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an enthymeme.

Entice, en-tīs', *v.t.*—*enticed*, *enticing*. [O.Fr. *enticer*, *entiser* = Mod. Fr. *attiser*, from *tison*, L. *titio*, a firebrand.] To draw on by exciting hope or desire; to allure, attract, invite; to lead astray; to induce to evil. — **Enticement**, en-tīs'ment, *n.* The act or means of enticing; allurement; attraction; seduction.—**Enticer**, en-tī'sér, *n.* One who or that which entices.—**Enticing**, en-tī'sing, *p.* and *a.* Alluring; attracting; attractive.—**Enticingly**, en-tī'sing-li, *adv.* In an enticing manner.

Entire, en-tīr', *a.* [Fr. *entier*, from L. *integer*, whole (whence *integer*, *integrity*, *&c.*).] Whole; unbroken; complete in its parts; perfect; not mutilated; not participated with others; mere; sheer. ∴ Syn. under COMPLETE.—*Entire horse*, an uncastrated horse; a stallion.—*n.* That kind of malt liquor known also as porter or stout: so called because it combined the qualities of various sorts of beer, and did not necessitate mixing. — **Entirely**, en-tīr'li, *adv.* Wholly; completely; fully; altogether.—**Entireness**, en-tīr'nes, *n.* Completeness; unbroken form or state.—**Entirety**, en-tīr'ti, *n.* The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness; the whole.

Entitle, en-tī'tl, *v.t.* — *entitled*, *entitling*. [O.Fr. *entituler*, Fr. *intituler*—L. *in*, and *titulus*, a title.] To give a name or title to; to affix a name or appellation to; to designate; to denominate; to call; to name; to furnish with a title, right, or claim (a railway ticket *entitles* a person to travel).

Entity, en'ti-ti, *n.* [L.L. *entitas*, from *ens*, *entis*, a thing. EYE.] Being; character of existence; essence; a being or species of being; an existing thing. — **Entitative**,† en'ti-tā-tiv, *a.* Considered as an entity or independent existence.

Entoblast, en'to-blast, *n.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and *blastos*, bud.] *Physiol.* the nucleolus of a cell.

Entomb, en-tōm', *v.t.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter. — **Entombment**, en-tōm'ment, *n.* The act of entombing; burial; sepulture.

Entomology, en-to-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *entomon*, an insect, from *entomos*, cut in—*en*, in, and *temnō*, to cut; from the thorax being almost divided from the abdomen.] That branch of zoology which treats of the structure, habits, and classification of insects. — **Entomic**, **Entomical**, en-tom'ik, en-tom'i-kal, *a.* Relating to insects.—**Entomoid**, en'to-moid, *a.* Like an insect.—**Entomoline**, en-tom'o-lin, *n.* Same as *Chitin*.—**Entomologic**, **Entomological**, en'to-mo-loj"ik, en'to-mo-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to entomology.—**Entomologically**, en'to-mo-loj"i-kal-li, *adv.* In an entomological manner. — **Entomologist**, en-to-mol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in entomology.—**Entomophagan**, en-to-mof'a-gan, *n.* [Gr. *entomon*, and *phagein*, to eat.] An insectivorous animal.—**Entomophagous**, en-to-mof'a-gus, *a.* Feeding on insects; insectivorous.—**Entomophilous**, en-to-mof'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *entomon*, and *philos*, love.] *Bot.* applied to flowers whose pollen is conveyed from the anther to the stigma by the agency of insects. — **Entomostraca**, en-to-mos'tra-ka, *n. pl.* [Gr. *entomon*, and *ostrakon*, a shell.] A division of the crustaceous animals containing a number of the lower forms, as brine-shrimps, water-fleas, *&c.*

Entonic, en-ton'ik, *a.* [Gr. *entonos*, strained—*en*, and *teinō*, to stretch.] *Med.* strained; intense as regards physiological action.

Entoperipheral, en'to-pe-rif"ér-al, *a.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and E. *peripheral*.] Within the periphery or external surface of a body.

Entophyte, en'to-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant growing in the interior of animal or vegetable structures; a plant growing on or in living animals.—**Entophytic**, en-to-fit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to entophytes.

Entozoon, en-to-zō'on, *n. pl.* **Entozoa**, en-to-zō'a. [Gr. *entos*, within, and *zōion*, an animal.] An intestinal worm; an animal living in some part of another animal.—**Entozoal**, **Entozoic**, en-to-zō'al, en-to-zō'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Entozoa.—**Entozoologist**, en'to-zō-ol"o-jist, *n.* A student of entozoology. — **Entozoology**, en'to-zō-ol"o-ji, *n.* That branch of zoology which treats of the Entozoa.

Entr'acte, äñ-trākt, *n.* [Fr.] The interval between the acts of a drama; a short musical entertainment performed during such interval.

Entrails, en'trālz, *n. pl.* [Fr. *entrailles*; from L.L. *intralia*, from L. *inter*, within.] The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; the viscera; the guts.

Entrain, en-trān', *v.t.* To put on board a railway train: opposed to *detrain*.—*v.i.* To take places in a railway train.

Entrammel, en-tram'el, *v.t.*—*entrammelled*, *entrammelling*. To trammel; to entangle.

Entrance, en'trans, *n.* [From *enter*.] The act of entering into a place; the power or liberty of entering; admission; the doorway or passage by which a place may be entered; initiation; beginning; the act of taking possession, as of property or an office. — **Entrant**, en'trant, *n.* One who enters; one who begins a new course of life; one becoming a member for the first time of any association or body.

Entrance, en-trans', *v.t.* or *i.*—*entranced*, *entrancing*. To throw into a trance; to put into an ecstasy; to ravish with delight or wonder; to enrapture.—**Entrancement**, en-trans'ment, *n.* The act of entrancing or state of being entranced.

Entrap, en-trap', *v.t.*—*entrapped*, *entrapping*. To catch as in a trap; to insnare; to catch by artifices; to entangle.

Entreat, en-trēt', *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *treat*; O.Fr. *entraiter*, to treat of.] To ask earnestly (a person or a thing); to beseech; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune; to treat, handle, or deal with.—**Entreatable**, en-trē'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being entreated or influenced by entreaty.—**Entreater**, en-trē'tér, *n.* One that entreats. — **Entreatingly**, en-trē'ting-li, *adv.* In an entreating manner.—**Entreaty**, en-trē'ti, *n.* Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

Entree, äñ-trā, *n.* [Fr.] Entry; freedom of access; a made-dish served between courses at dinner.—**Entremets**, äñ-tr-mā, *n.* [Fr.—*entre*, between, and *mets*, a dish.] A side-dish or minor dish at table, as an omelet, a jelly, *&c.*

Entrench, en-trensh', *v.t.*; **Entrenchment**, en-trensh'ment, *n.* Same as *Intrench*, *Intrenchment*.

Entrepôt, äñ-tr-pō, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inter*, between, *positum*, placed.] A warehouse for the depositing of goods; an emporium or centre for the distribution of merchandise.

Entresol, en'tér-sol or äñ-tr-sol, *n.* [Fr.] *Arch.* a low story between two others of greater height.

Entrochite, en'tro-kit, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *trochos*, a wheel.] A term applied to the wheel-like joints of encrinites, which frequently occur in great profusion in certain limestones.—**Entrochal**, en'tro-kal, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of entrochite.

Entrust, en-trust', *v.t.* INTRUST.

Entry, en'tri, *n.* [Fr. *entrée*. ENTER.] The act of entering; entrance; ingress; the act of recording in a book; any single item entered or set down; the passage into a house or other building or into a room; a beginning; a first attempt; the giving an account of a ship's cargo or exhibition of her papers, and obtaining permission to land goods; *law*, the act of taking possession of lands or tenements.—**Entry-money**, *n.* Money paid for entry; money paid when a person becomes a member of a society, or that he may be allowed to take part in a competition.

Entwine, en-twīn', *v.t.*—*entwined*, *entwining*. To twine; to twist round.—*v.i.* To become twisted or twined.—**Entwinement**, en-twīn'ment, *n.* A twining or twisting round or together.

Enucleate,† ē-nū'klē-āt, *v.t.* — *enucleated*, *enucleating*. [L. *enucleo*, *enucleatum*—*e*, priv, and *nucleus*, a kernel.] To make manifest or plain; to disentangle; to solve. —**Enucleation**,† ē-nū'klē-ā"shon, *n.* The act of enucleating; explanation.

Enumerate, ē-nū'me-rāt, *v.t.*—*enumerated*, *enumerating*. [L. *enumero*, *enumeratum*—*e*, out, and *numerus*, number.] To count or tell, number by number; to number; to count; to mention one by one; to recount. —**Enumeration**, ē-nū'me-rā"shon, *n.* The act of enumerating; an account of a number of things each by each.—**Enumerative**,† ē-nū'me-rā-tiv, *a.* Counting; reckoning up.—**Enumerator**, ē-nū'me-rā-tér, *n.* One who enumerates.

Enunciate, ē-nun'shi-āt, *v.t.*—*enunciated*, *enunciating*. [L. *enuncio*, *enunciatum*—*e*, out, and *nuncio*, to tell. NUNCIO.] To utter, as words or syllables; to pronounce; to declare; to proclaim; to announce; to state.—*v.i.* To utter words or syllables.—**Enunciable**, ē-nun'shi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being enunciated or expressed.—**Enunciation**, ē-nun'shi-ā"shon, *n.* The act of enunciating; declaration; expression; utterance; announcement; statement.—**Enunciative**, ē-nun'shi-ā-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to enunciation; declarative.—**Enunciatively**, ē-nun'shi-ā-tiv-li, *adv.* Declaratively. — **Enunciator**, ē-nun'shi-ā-tér, *n.* One who enunciates.—**Enunciatory**, ē-nun'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to enunciation or utterance.

Enure, en-ūr, *v.t.* [Same as *inure*.] To take or have effect; to be available or of benefit.

Enuresis, en-ū-rē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *ouron*, urine.] *Pathol.* incontinence or involuntary discharge of urine.

Envelop, en-vel'up, *v.t.* [Fr. *envelopper*, It. *inviluppare*, to envelop—prefix *en*, *in*, and verb equivalent to E. *wrap*, an old form of which is *wlap*; so also *develop*.] To cover, as by wrapping or folding; to enwrap or wrap up; to surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to form a covering about; to lie around and conceal.—**Envelope**, en'vē-lōp, *n.* What is wrapped around or envelops something; a wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument; *bot.* one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils. — **Envelopment**, en-vel'up-ment, *n.* The act of enveloping; that which envelops.

Envenom, en-ven'om, *v.t.* To taint or impregnate with venom; to poison; to imbue with bitterness or malice; to exasperate.

Enviable, **Envious**, *&c.* See ENVY.

Environ, en-vī'ron, *v.t.* [Fr. *environner*—*en*, and O.Fr. *veronner*, to veer, to environ, from *virer*, to veer. VERA.] To surround, encompass, or encircle; to hem in; to involve; to envelop.—**Environment**, en-vī'ron-ment, *n.* Act of surrounding; state of being environed; that which environs; surroundings. — **Environs**, en-vī'rons, *n. pl.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood, on different sides.

Envisage, en-viz'āj, *v.t.* [Fr. *envisager*—

en, in, and *visage*, face.] To look in the face of; to face.—**Envisagement**, en-viz'āj-ment, *n.* The act of envisaging.

Envoy, en'voi, *n.* [Fr. *envoyer*, to send—*en*, and *voie*, L. *via*, a way, as in *convoy*, *voyage*, &c. WAY.] One despatched upon an errand or mission; a messenger; a person deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government; a diplomatic agent sent on a special occasion.—**Envoyship**, en'voi-ship, *n.* The office of an envoy.

Envy, en'vi, *n.* [Fr. *envie*, from L. *invidia*, envy, from *invidus*, envious—*in*, against, and root *vid*, to look. VISION.] Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success; a feeling that makes a person begrudge another his good fortune; malice; object of envy.—*v.t.*—*envied*, *envying*. [Fr. *envier*.] To feel envy towards or on account of; to repine at; to regard with malice and longing; to desire earnestly.—*v.i.* To be affected with envy; to have envious feelings.—**Enviable**, en'vi-a-bl, *a.* Exciting or capable of exciting envy.—**Enviableness**, en'vi-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being enviable.—**Enviably**, en'vi-a-bli, *adv.* In an enviable manner.—**Envious**, en'vi-us, *a.* [Fr. *envieux*.] Feeling or harbouring envy; tinctured with envy; excited or directed by envy.—**Enviously**, en'vi-us-li, *adv.* In an envious manner.—**Enviousness**, en'vi-us-nes, *n.*

Enwrap, en-rap', *v.t.* To envelop; to inwrap.

Enzootic, en-zō-ot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *en*, among, and *zōon*, an animal.] Limited to the animals of a district: specifically applied to diseases.—*n.* A disease restricted to the animals of a district.

Eocene, ē'ō-sēn, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn, and *kainos*, recent.] *Geol.* a term applied to the series of strata at the base of the tertiary formations, so called from the small proportion of living species found in it.

Eolian, **Eolic**, ē-ō'li-an, ē-ol'ik, *a.* A name of one of the ancient Greek races.—*Eolian mode*, *mus.*, the fifth of the authentic Gregorian modes; it consists of the natural notes A B C D E F G.—*n.* The Eolian dialect; one of the Eolian race.

Eolian, ē-ō'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Æolus*, the god of the winds.—*Eolian lyre* or *harp*, a simple instrument that sounds by the air sweeping across its strings.

Eolipile, ē-ol'i-pil, *n.* [L. *Æolus*, the deity of the winds, and *pila*, a ball.] A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck, used for exhibiting the elastic power of steam.

Eolithic, ē-ō-lith'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn, and *lithos*, a stone.] *Archæol.* of or pertaining to the early part of the palæolithic period.

Eon, **Æon**, ē'on, *n.* [Gr. *aiōn*, age, duration, eternity.] A long indefinite space of time; a great cycle of years; an age; an era; *Platonic philos.* a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity; a sort of divine beings believed in by the Gnostics.

Eozoic, ē-ō-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, and *zoē*, life.] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, from their being supposed to contain the first or earliest traces of life in the stratified systems.—**Eozoon**, ē-ō-zō'on, *n.* The name given to a supposed fossil [illegible] low type, found in the Lau[illegible]s of Canada and in the quar[illegible] Germany.—**Eozoonal**, ē-ō-zō'o-n[illegible] of belonging to the eozoon.

Epact, [illegible], *n.* [Gr. *epaktos*, brought in or on—*epi*, on, and *agō*, to lead.] *Chron.* the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months.

Epanthous, e-pan'thus, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *anthos*, flower.] *Bot.* growing upon flowers.

Eparch, ep'ärk, *n.* [Gr. *eparchos*—*epi*, and *archē*, dominion.] In Greece, the governor of a province or eparchy.—**Eparchy**, ep'är-ki, *n.* [Gr. *eparchia*.] The territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

Epaule, e-pal', *n.* [Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder, O.Fr. *espaule*, from L. *spatula*, *spathula*, a broad, flat thing; dim. of *spatha*, a broad blade; allied to *spade*.] *Fort.* the shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.—**Epaulement**, e-pal'ment, *n.* *Fort.* a mass of earth, &c., raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dism[illegible]ted by an enfilading fire; a kind of parapet.—**Epaulet**, **Epaulette**, ep'a-let, *n.* [Fr. *épaulette*.] A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder, especially by military and naval officers.—**Epauletted**, ep'a-let-ed, *a.* Furnished with epaulets.

Epencephalon, ep-en-sef'a-lon, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, near, and *enkephalon*, the brain.] *Anat.* the hindmost of the four divisions or segments of the brain.—**Epencephalic**, ep'en-se-fal"ik, *a.* *Anat.* of or belonging to the epencephalon.

Epenthesis, e-pen'the-sis, *n.* [Gr.—*epi*, on, *en*, in, and *tithēmi*, to put.] *Gram.* the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.—**Epenthetic**, ep-en-thet'ik, *a.* *Gram.* inserted in the middle of a word.

Epergne, e-pern', *n.* [Apparently from Fr. *épargne*, thrift, economy.] An ornamental stand with a large dish and branches for the centre of a table.

Epexegesis, e-pek'se-jē"sis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *exegesis*. EXEGESIS.] A full explanation or interpretation of something immediately preceding; exegesis.—**Epexegetical**, e-pek'se-jet"i-kal, *a.* Explanatory; exegetical.

Epha, **Ephah**, ē'fa, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing, according to one estimate, 8·6696 gallons; according to another, 4·4286.

Ephemeral, e-fem'e-ral, *a.* [Gr. *ephemeros*, lasting but a day, short-lived—*epi*, and *hēmera*, a day.] Beginning and ending in a day; continuing or existing one day only; short-lived; fleeting.—**Ephemera**, e-fem'e-ra, *n.* A small fly that lives but for a day or for a very short time; the day-fly.—**Ephemerality**, e-fem'e-ral"i-ti, *n.* The state of being ephemeral; that which is ephemeral.—**Ephemeridian**, e-fem'e-rid"i-an, *a.* Relating to an ephemeris.—**Ephemeris**, e-fem'e-ris, *n.* pl. **Ephemerides**, e-fe-mer'i-dēz. [Gr., a diary.] A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary; *astron.* a publication exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them; an astronomical almanac; a collective name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature.—**Ephemerist**, e-fem'e-rist, *n.* One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; one who keeps an ephemeris.—**Ephemeron**, e-fem'e-ron, *n.* Anything ephemeral.

Ephesian, e-fē'zhi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Ephesus in Asia Minor.

Ephod, ef'od, *n.* [Heb., from *aphad*, to put on.] A species of vestment worn by the Jewish high-priest over the second tunic, and consisting of two main pieces, one covering the back, the other the breast and upper part of the body.

Ephor, ef'or, *n.* [Gr. *ephoros*.] A name of certain magistrates among the ancient Spartans.

Epiblast, ep'i-blast, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *blastos*, a bud.] *Bot.* a second cotyledon, consisting of a small transverse plate, found on some grasses; *anat.* the upper of the two layers of cells (the under being the *hypoblast*) forming the blastoderm.

Epic, ep'ik, *a.* [L. *epicus*, from Gr. *epikos*, from *epos*, a word, a song.] Composed in a lofty narrative style of poetry; pertaining to such a style; narrative; heroic.—*n.* A narrative poem of elevated character, describing often the exploits of heroes.

Epicalyx, ep-i-kā'liks, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *calyx*.] *Bot.* the outer calyx in plants with two calyces, formed either of sepals or bracts.

Epicarp, ep'i-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* the outer skin of fruits, the fleshy substance or edible portion being termed the *mesocarp*, and the inner portion the *endocarp*.

Epicene, ep'i-sēn, *a.* [Gr. *epikoinos*, common to a number—*epi*, and *koinos*, common.] *Gram.* a term applied to nouns which have but one form of gender, either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes.

Epiclinal, ep-i-klī'nal, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *klinē*, a bed.] *Bot.* placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower.

Epicure, ep'i-kūr, *n.* [After *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher who taught that pleasure and pain are the chief good and chief evil.] One devoted to sensual enjoyments; especially one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.—**Epicurean**, ep'i-kū-rē"an, *a.* Pertaining to Epicurus or his teaching; luxurious; given to luxury.—*n.* A follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual pleasures or luxuries; an epicure.—**Epicureanism**, ep'i-kū-rē"an-izm, *n.* The principles or philosophical doctrines of Epicurus; attachment to luxurious habits.—**Epicurism**, ep'i-kū-rizm, *n.* The practices of an epicure.—**Epicurize**, ep'i-kū-riz, *v.i.*—*epicurised*, *epicurising*. To indulge one's self like an epicure.

Epicycle, ep'i-si-kl, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *kyklos*, a circle.] In old astronomy, a little circle, whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle.—**Epicyclic**, ep-i-si'klik, *a.* Pertaining to an epicycle.—**Epicycloid**, ep-i-si'kloid, *n.* *Geom.* a curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the convex or concave side of another fixed curve.—**Epicycloidal**, ep'i-si-kloi"dal, *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties.—*Epicycloidal wheel*, a fixed wheel or ring toothed on its inner side, and having in gear with it another toothed wheel of half the diameter, fitted so as to revolve about the centre of the larger.

Epideictic, **Epideictical**, ep-i-dik'tik, ep-i-dik'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *epideiktikos*—*epi*, and *deiknymi*, to show.] Serving to display or show off; having a rhetorical or declamatory character; demonstrative.

Epidemic, **Epidemical**, ep-i-dem'ik, ep-i-dem'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *dēmos*, people.] Common to or affecting a whole people, or a great number in a community: said of diseases; prevalent; general; generally prevailing.—**Epidemic**, *n.* A disease which, arising from a wide-spread cause, attacks many people at the same period and in the same country.—**Epidemically**, ep-i-dem'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an epidemic manner.—**Epidemiological**, ep-i-dē'mi-o-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to epidemiology.—**Epidemiologist**, ep-i-dē'mi-ol"o-jist, *n.* One skilled in epidemiology.—**Epidemiology**, ep-i-dē'mi-ol"o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of or method of investigating epidemic diseases.—**Epidemy**,† ep'i-de-mi, *n.* An epidemic.

Epidermis, **Epiderm**, ep-i-dėr'mis, ep'i-dėrm, *n.* [Gr. *epidermis*—*epi*, and *derma*, skin.] *Anat.* the cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the true skin of animals; *bot.* the cellular integument, or the exterior cellular coating of the leaf or stem of a plant.—**Epidermal**, ep-i-dėr'mal, *a.* Relating to the epidermis; epidermic.—**Epidermatoid**, **Epidermoid**, ep-i-dėr'ma-toid, ep-i-dėr'moid, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the epiderm.—**Epidermic**, **Epidermical**, ep-i-dėr'mik, ep-i-dėr'mi-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or like the epidermis.

Epidictic, **Epidictical**, ep-i-dik'tik, ep-i-dik'ti-kal, *a.* Same as EPIDEICTIC.

Epidote, ep'i-dōt, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *epi*, over and above, and *didōmi*, to give, from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary forms.] A mineral of a green or gray colour, vitreous lustre, and partial transparency, a member of the garnet family.

Epigæous, **Epigeous**, ep-i-jē'us, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gē*, *gaia*, the earth.] *Bot.* growing on or close to the earth.

Epigastric, ep-i-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *gastēr*, belly.] Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.—**Epigastrium**, ep-i-gas'tri-um, *n.* The upper part of the abdomen.

Epigea, **Epigeum**, ep'i-jē, ep-i-jē'um, *n.* [EPIGÆOUS.] Same as *Perigee*.

Epigene, ep'i-jēn, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and

root *gen*, to produce.] *Geol.* formed or originating on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene*.

Epigenesis, ep-i-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *genesis*, generation.] The biological theory that organic bodies and parts are produced by superadded vital activity and not merely developed from pre-existing bodies. — **Epigenesist**, ep-i-jen'e-sist, *n.* One who supports the theory of epigenesis. —**Epigenetic**, ep'i-je-net'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by epigenesis.—**Epigenous**, ep-ij'e-nus, *a.* *Bot.* growing upon the surface of a part.

Epiglottis, ep-i-glot'is, *n.* [Gr. *epiglottis*—*epi*, upon, and *glottis*.] *Anat.* a cartilaginous plate behind the tongue, which covers the glottis like a lid during the act of swallowing.—**Epiglottic**, ep-i-glot'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the epiglottis.

Epigram, ep'i-gram, *n.* [Gr. *epigramma*, an inscription—*epi*, upon, and *gramma*, a writing, from *graphō*, to write.] A short poem usually keenly satirical, the last line of which generally contains the sting or pointed allusion; also an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying. — **Epigrammatic**, **Epigrammatical**, ep'i-gram-mat"ik, ep'i-gram-mat"i-kal, *a.* Relating to, characterised by, or producing epigrams; like an epigram; antithetical; pointed.—**Epigrammatically**, ep'i-gram-mat"i-kal-li, *adv.* In an epigrammatic manner or style; tersely and pointedly. — **Epigrammatist**, ep-i-gram'ma-tist, *n.* One who composes epigrams or deals in them.—**Epigrammatise**, ep-i-gram'ma-tiz, *v.t.* To represent or express by epigrams.

Epigraph, ep'i-graf, *n.* [Gr. *epigraphē*—*epi*, and *graphō*, to write.] An inscription on a building, tomb, monument, statue, &c., denoting its use or appropriation; a quotation or motto at the commencement of a work, or at its separate divisions.—**Epigraphic**, ep-i-graf'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to an epigraph.—**Epigraphics**, **Epigraphy**, ep-i-graf'iks, e-pig'ra-fi, *n.* That branch of knowledge which deals with the deciphering and explaining of inscriptions.—**Epigraphist**, e-pig'ra-fist, *n.* One versed in epigraphics.

Epigynous, e-pij'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gynē*, female.] *Bot.* growing or appearing to grow upon the top of the ovary.

Epilepsy, ep'i-lep-si, *n.* [Gr. *epilēpsia*—*epi*, upon, and *lambanō*, *lēpsomai*, to take, to seize.] The falling-sickness; a spasmodic disease in which the sufferer suddenly falls down without sensation or consciousness, and commonly recurring at intervals.—**Epileptic**, **Epileptical**, ep-i-lep'tik, ep-i-lep'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or indicating epilepsy; affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy.—**Epileptic**, *n.* One affected with epilepsy; a medicine for the cure of epilepsy.—**Epileptoid**, ep-i-lep'toid, *a.* Of or pertaining to epilepsy; resembling epilepsy.

Epilogue, ep'i-log, *n.* [L. *epilogus*, from Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion—*epi*, and *legō*, to speak.] A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of a drama.—**Epilogic**, **Epilogical**, ep-i-loj'ik, ep-i-loj'i-kal, *a.* Relating to or like an epilogue. Also **Epilogistic**, e-pil'o-jis"tik.—**Epiloguise**, **Epilogise**, e-pil'o-giz, e-pil'o-jiz, *v.i.* To pronounce an epilogue. — **Epiloguiser**, **Epiloguizer**, ep'i-lo-gi"zer, *n.* One who epiloguises.

Epimera, ep-i-mē'ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *mēron*, thigh.] The lateral pieces of the dorsal surface of the segment of a crustacean.—**Epimeral**, ep-i-mē'ral, *a.* A term applied to that part of the segment of a crustaceous animal which is above the joint of the limb.

Epiperipheral, ep'i-pe-rif"e-ral, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and E. *peripheral*.] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface.

Epipetalous, ep-i-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *petalon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* inserted in or growing on the petal.

Epiphany, ē-pif'a-ni, *n.* [Gr. *epiphaneia*, appearance, from *epiphainō*, to appear—*epi*, upon, and *phainō*, to show.] An appearance or a becoming manifest; specifically, a Christian festival celebrated on the sixth day of January in commemoration of the manifestation of our Saviour's birth to the wise men of the East.

Epiphloeum, ep-i-flē'um, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phloios*, bark.] *Bot.* the layer of bark immediately below the epiderm; the cellular integument.

Epiphyllous, ep-i-fil'us, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* inserted or growing upon a leaf.

Epiphysis, e-pif'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *epiphysis*—*epi*, upon, and *phyō*, to grow.] *Anat.* any portion of a bone separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage which becomes converted into bone by age.—**Epiphyseal**, **Epiphysial**, ep-i-fiz'ē-al, ep-i-fiz'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphysis.

Epiphyte, ep'i-fit, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant growing upon another plant, but not deriving its nourishment from it; an air-plant.—**Epiphytic**, **Epiphytical**, ep-i-fit'ik, ep-i-fit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte. Also **Epiphytal**, ep-i-fi'tal.—**Epiphytically**, ep-i-fit'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an epiphytic manner.

Epiplerosis, ep'i-plē-rō"sis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *plērōsis*, repletion.] In *pathol.* excessive repletion; distension.

Epiploon, e-pip'lō-on, *n.* [Gr. *epiploon*—*epi*, upon, and *pleō*, to swim.] The caul or omentum, a membranous expansion which floats upon the intestines. — **Epiploic**, ep-i-plō'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the caul or omentum.

Epirhizous, ep-i-ri'zus, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* growing on a root.

Epirrheology, e-pir'ē-ol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *rheō*, to flow, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of botany which treats of the effects of external agents upon plants.

Episcopacy, ē-pis'kō-pa-si, *n.* [L. *episcopatus*, from Gr. *episkopos*, a bishop. BISHOP.] That form of ecclesiastical government in which bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters; the collective body of bishops. —**Episcopal**, ē-pis'kō-pal, *a.* Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops. — **Episcopalian**, ē-pis'kō-pā"li-an, *a.* Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal. —*n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church or favours episcopacy.—**Episcopalianism**, ē-pis'kō-pā"li-an-izm, *n.* The system of episcopal religion, or government of the church by bishops. —**Episcopally**, ē-pis'kō-pal-li, *adv.* In an episcopal manner. — **Episcopate**, ē-pis'kō-pāt, *n.* A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop; the collective body of bishops.

Episode, ep'i-sōd, *n.* [Gr. *epeisodion*, from *epi* and *eisodos*, an entrance—*eis*, to, in, and *hodos*, a way.] A separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in a poem, romance, tale, &c.; an incident or action more or less connected with a complete series of events. — **Episodic**, **Episodical**, ep-i-sod'ik, ep-i-sod'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an episode; contained in an episode or digression. Also **Episodal**, **Episodial**, ep-i-sō'dal, ep-i-sō'di-al. — **Episodically**, ep-i-sod'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an episodic manner.

Epispastic, ep-i-spas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *epispaō*, to draw.] *Med.* drawing; blistering.—*n.* A vesicatory; a blister.

Episperm, ep'i-sperm, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *sperma*, a seed.] *Bot.* the testa or outer integument of a seed.—**Epispermic**, ep-i-spėr'mik, *a.* Pertaining to the episperm.

Epistaxis, ep-i-stak'sis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *staxis*, a dropping.] Bleeding from the nose.

Episterna, ep-i-stėr'na, *n. pl.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *sternon*, the breast-bone.] The lateral pieces of the lower surface of the segment of a crustacean.—**Episternal**, ep-i-stėr'nal, *a.* *Anat.* a term applied to two bones forming part of the sternum, and situated upon its superior and lateral part.

Epistle, ē-pis'l, *n.* [L. *epistola*, Gr. *epistolē*, from *epistellō*, to send to—*epi*, on, and *stellō*, to send.] A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter: applied particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of the letters of the apostles or of the ancients. —**Epistler**, ē-pis'lėr, *n.* A writer of epistles; one who reads the epistle in a church service.—**Epistolary**, ē-pis'tō-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters; contained in or consisting of letters. — **Epistolic**, **Epistolical**, ē-pis-tol'ik, ē-pis-tol'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to letters or epistles. — **Epistolist**, ē-pis'to-list, *n.* A writer of letters or epistles. — **Epistolise**, ē-pis'to-liz, *v.i.* — *epistolised*, *epistolising*. To write epistles or letters.

Epistoma, **Epistome**, e-pis'to-ma, ep'i-stōm, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *stoma*, mouth.] A valve-like organ which arches over the mouth in many species of Polyzoa.

Epistrophe, ē-pis'tro-fi, *n.* [Gr. *epistrophē*—*epi*, upon, and *strophē*, a return.] *Rhet.* a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation.

Epitaph, ep'i-taf, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *taphos* or *taphē*, a tomb.] An inscription on a tomb or monument in honour or memory of the dead; or a composition such as might be so used.—**Epitaphian**, **Epitaphic**, ep-i-taf'i-an, ep-i-taf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph; of the nature of or serving as an epitaph.—**Epitaphist**, ep'i-taf-ist, *n.* A writer of epitaphs.

Epithalamium, ep'i-tha-lā"mi-um, *n.* [Gr. *epithalamion*—*epi*, upon, and *thalamos*, a bed-chamber.] A nuptial song or poem, in praise of a bride and bridegroom; a poem in honour of a newly-married pair. — **Epithalamic**, ep'i-tha-lam"ik, *a.* Pertaining to an epithalamium.

Epithelium, ep-i-thē'li-um, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thēlē*, the nipple.] *Anat.* a thin and delicate kind of cuticle, like that which covers the nipple; the thin cellular layer which lines the internal cavities and canals of the body, as the mouth, nose, respiratory organs, blood-vessels, &c.; *bot.* an epidermis consisting of young thin-sided cells, filled with homogeneous transparent colourless sap. — **Epithelial**, ep-i-thē'li-al, *a.* Pertaining to the epithelium.

Epithem, ep'i-them, *n.* [Gr. *epithēma*—*epi*, and *tithēmi*, to place.] A kind of fomentation or poultice.

Epithet, ep'i-thet, *n.* [Gr. *epitheton*, a name added, from *epi*, upon, and *tithēmi*, to place.] An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or some quality ascribed to it; any word or name implying a quality attached to a person or thing.—**Epithetic**, **Epithetical**, ep-i-thet'ik, ep-i-thet'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an epithet or epithets; containing or consisting of epithets; abounding with epithets.

Epitome, e-pit'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *epitomē*, from *epi*, upon, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut, seen also in *anatomy*, *entomology*, &c.] A brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium; an abridgment; a summary; *fig.* anything which represents another or others in a condensed form.∴Syn. under ABRIDGE.—**Epitomist**, **Epitomiser**, e-pit'o-mist, e-pit'o-mi-zėr, *n.* One who epitomizes; the writer of an epitome. Also **Epitomator**, ē-pit'o-mā-tėr.—**Epitomise**, e-pit'o-miz, *v.t.* —*epitomised*, *epitomising*. To make an epitome of; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of.

Epizoon, ep-i-zō'on, *n.* pl. **Epizoa**, ep-i-zō'a. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *zōon*, animal.] A term applied to those parasitic animals which live on or in the skin of other animals. Also **Epizoan**, ep-i-zō'an.—**Epizootic**, ep'i-zō-ot"ik, *a.* Applied to diseases prevalent among the lower animals, corresponding to *epidemic* among men. — *n.* A pestilence among animals prevailing over a district.

Epoch, ē'pok, *n.* [L. *epocha*, from Gr. *epochē*, retention, delay, from *epechō*, to hold back —*epi*, upon, and *echō*, to hold.] A fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years begins; any fixed time or period; a memorable term of years; era; age; date.—**Epochal**, ē'po-kal, *a.* Be-

longing to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch.

Epode, ep'ōd, *n.* [Gr. *epōidē*—*epi*, upon, and *ōidē*, a song, an ode.] The third or last part of the ode, the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode; a species of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one. —**Epodic**, e-pō'dik, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an epode.

Eponym, ep'o-nim, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *onoma*, a name.] A name of a place or people derived from that of a person; a name of a personage called into existence to account for the name of a country or people, as *Italus*, *Romulus*, for *Italy*, *Rome*. —**Eponymic**, **Eponymous**, ep-o-nim'ik, e-pon'i-mus, *a.* Of or relating to or connected with an eponym.

Epopee, **Epopœia**, ep-o-pē', ep-o-pē'ya, *n.* [Fr. *epopée*, Gr. *epopoiia*—*epos*, a word, an epic poem, and *poieō*, to make.] An epic poem; the subject of an epic poem.—**Epos**, ep'os, *n.* [Gr.] An epic poem or its subject; an epopee; epic poetry.

Eprouvette, ā-prō-vet, *n.* [Fr., from *éprouver*, to try, assay, prove.] An instrument for ascertaining the explosive force of gunpowder.

Epsom-salt, ep'som-salt, *n.* The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic producing watery discharges: so named from its being formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of *Epsom*, but now prepared otherwise.

Epulotic, ep-ū-lot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *epoulōtikos*, from *epi*, upon, and *oulē*, a scar.] *Med.* healing; cicatrising.

Epyornis. See ÆPYORNIS.

Equable, ē'kwa-bl, *a.* [L. *æquabilis*, from *æquo*, to make equal, from *æquus*, equal.] Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; uniform in action or intensity; not varying; steady; even.—**Equability**, **Equableness**, ē-kwa-bil'i-ti, ē'kwa-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being equable.—**Equably**, ē'kwa-bli, *adv.* In an equable manner.

Equal, ē'kwal, *a.* [L. *æqualis*, from *æquus*, equal (seen also in *equity*, *adequate*, *iniquity*, *&c.*); same root as Skr. *eka*, one, the same.] The same in size, value, qualities, or degree; neither inferior nor superior, greater nor less, better nor worse; uniform; not variable; being in just relation or proportion; of the same interest or importance; not unduly favourable to any party; just; equitable; fair; having competent power, ability, or means; adequate. —*n.* One not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, *&c.*; a compeer.—*v.t.*—*equalled*, *equalling*. To make equal; to make of the same quantity or quality; to cause to be commensurate with or unsurpassed by; to equalize; to be equal to; to be adequate to; to be commensurate with; to rise to the same state, rank, estimation, or excellence with; to become equal to.—**Equality**, ē-kwol'i-ti, *n.* [L. *æqualitas*.] The state of being equal; likeness in size, number, quantity, value, qualities, or degree; the condition in which things or persons cannot be said to be inferior or superior, greater or less, one than another; parity; sameness in state or continued course.—**Equalize**, ē'kwa-liz, *v.t.*—*equalized*, *equalizing*. To make equal; to cause to be equal in amount or degree; to adjust so that there shall be equality between.—**Equalization**, ē'kwal-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized. —**Equalizer**, ē'kwa-li-zér, *n.* One who or that which equalizes.—**Equally**, ē'kwal-li, *adv.* In an equal manner or degree; in the same degree with another; alike; in equal shares or proportions; impartially.—**Equalness**, ē'kwal-nes, *n.* A state of being equal; equality.

Equanimity, ē-kwa-nim'i-ti, *n.* [L. *æquanimitas*—*æquus*, equal, and *animus*, mind.] Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed.

Equate, ē-kwāt', *v.t.*—*equated*, *equating*. [L. *æquo*, *æquatum*, to make equal, from *æquus*, equal.] To make equal; to reduce to an average; to make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring to a true result.—**Equation**, ē-kwā'shon, *n.* The act of equating; *alg.* a statement or expression asserting the equality of two quantities, equality being denoted by the sign = (equal to) between them; *astron.* a quantity which from some imperfect method has to be taken into account in order to give a true result.—*Equation of time*, the difference between mean and apparent time, or the difference between the time given by a dial and that given by a clock. —*Personal equation*, in astronomical observations the quantity of time by which a person is in the habit of noting a phenomenon wrongly.—**Equator**, ē-kwā'tér, *n.* [L.L. *æquator*, from L. *æquo*, *æquatum*, to make equal.] That great circle of our globe which divides it into two hemispheres (the northern and southern), and every point of which is 90° from the poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth; also, the equinoctial or celestial equator.—**Equatorial**, ē-kwa-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.—*n.* An astronomical instrument, contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time, notwithstanding the diurnal motion.—**Equatorially**, ē-kwa-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In an equatorial manner; in a line with the equator.

Equerry, **Equery**, ek'we-ri, *n.* [Fr. *écurie*, a stable, so that the word means really stable (man); from L.L. *scuria*, a stable; from O.H.G. *skiuru*, the Mod. G. *scheuer*, a barn or shed.] An officer of nobles or princes who has the care and management of their horses; in England, equerries are certain officers of the royal household in the department of the master of the horse.

Equestrian, ē-kwes'tri-an, *a.* [L. *equestris*, from *eques*, horseman, from *equus*, horse; akin Gr. *hippos*, Skr. *aśva*, horse; Gr. *ōkys*, swift.] Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback; representing a person on horseback (an *equestrian* statue); pertaining to the class or rank of knights in ancient Rome.—*n.* A rider on horseback; one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.—**Equestrianism**, ē-kwes'tri-an-izm, *n.* The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship.—**Equestriennne**, ē-kwes'tri-en, *n.* [Spurious French form.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

Equiangular, ē-kwi-ang'gū-lér, *a.* *Geom.* consisting of or having the angles all equal.

Equidifferent, ē-kwi-dif'er-ent, *a.* Having equal differences: arithmetically proportional.

Equidistance, ē-kwi-dis'tans, *n.* Equal distance.—**Equidistant**, ē-kwi-dis'tant, *a.* Being at an equal distance from some point or place.—**Equidistantly**, ē-kwi-dis'tant-li, *adv.* At an equal distance.

Equilateral, ē-kwi-lat'ér-al, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having all the sides equal.

Equilibrate, ē-kwi-li'brāt, *v.t.*—*equilibrated*, *equilibrating*. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *libra*, to poise, from *libra*, a balance.] To balance equally; to keep in equipoise.—**Equilibration**, ē'kwi-li-brā'shon, *n.* Equipoise; the state of being equally balanced.—**Equilibrist**, ē-kwil'i-brist, *n.* One that balances equally; one who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer.—**Equilibrity**, ē-kwi-lib'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *æquilibritas*.] Equilibrium.—**Equilibrium**, ē-kwi-lib'ri-um, *n.* [L. *æquilibrium*.] Equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by two or more weights or forces counterbalancing each other, as the state of the two ends of a balance when both are charged with equal weights, and they maintain an even or level position; a state of just poise; a position of due balance.

Equimultiple, ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *multiplex* to multiply.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity. —*n.* A number multiplied by the same number or quantity as another.

Equine, **Equinal**, ē'kwin, ē-kwī'nal, *a.* [L. *equinus*, from *equus*, a horse.] Pertaining to or resembling a horse.

Equinox, ē'kwi-noks, *n.* [L. *æquinoctium*, from *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.] The time when the sun reaches one of the two equinoctial points, or points in which the ecliptic and celestial equator intersect each other, the *vernal equinox* being about the 21st of March, the *autumnal equinox* about the 22d of September, the day and the night being then of equal length all over the world.—**Equinoctial**, ē-kwi-nok'shal, *a.* Pertaining to the equinoxes; occurring or manifested about that time (*equinoctial* gales); pertaining to the regions or climate under the equinoctial line or about the equator.—*Equinoctial points*, the two points of the heavens at which the equator and ecliptic intersect each other.—*n.* The celestial equator, so called because, when the sun is on it, the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

Equip, ē-kwip', *v.t.*—*equipped*, *equipping*. [Fr. *équiper*, O.Fr. *esquiper*, to equip, to fit out a ship, from the Teut. stem *skip*, to provide, arrange, *&c.*, as in Icel. *skipa*, to arrange; akin E. *ship*, *shape*.] To dress; to accoutre; to prepare for some particular duty or service; specifically, to furnish with arms and munitions of war; to provide with everything necessary for an expedition or voyage; to fit out for sea, as a ship.—**Equipage**, ek'wi-pāj, *n.* [Fr. *équipage*.] Materials with which a person or thing is equipped; accoutrements; equipment; the furniture and supplies of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; a train of dependants accompanying or following a person; a carriage with the horse or horses, harness, *&c.*; retinue.—**Equipment**, ē-kwip'ment, *n.* The act of equipping or fitting out; anything that is used in equipping; necessaries for an expedition, a voyage, *&c.*; equipage.

Equipendent, ē-kwi-pen'dent, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, *pendeo*, to hang.] Hanging in equipoise; evenly balanced.

Equipoise, ē'kwi-poiz, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and E. *poise*.] Equality of weight or force; due balance; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced.

Equipollence, **Equipollency**, ē-kwi-pol'lens, ē-kwi-pol'len-si, *n.* [Fr. *équipollence*—L. *æquus*, equal, and *polleo*, to be able.] Equality of power or force; *logic*, an equivalence between two or more propositions.—**Equipollent**, ē-kwi-pol'lent, *a.* Having equal power, force, or signification; equivalent.

Equiponderate, ē-kwi-pon'dér-āt, *v.t.*—*equiponderated*, *equiponderating*. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondero*, to weigh, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.] To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing.—*v.i.* To weigh equally in an opposite scale; to counterbalance.—**Equiponderance**, **Equiponderancy**, ē-kwi-pon'dér-ans, ē-kwi-pon'dér-an-si, *n.* Equality of weight; equipoise.—**Equiponderant**, ē-kwi-pon'dér-ant, *a.* Being of the same weight.

Equisetum, ek-wi-sē'tum, *n.* [L. *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle.] The generic and common name of many cryptogamous plants, popularly known as horse-tails, having hollow jointed stems, leaves in the form of whorls of teeth terminating the joints, and growing in marshy places.—**Equisetaceous**, ek-wis'e-tā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to the nat. order of equisetums or horse-tails.

Equitable, ek'wi-ta-bl, *a.* [Fr. *équitable*, from L. *æquitas*, equity, from *æquus*, equal.] Possessing or exhibiting equity; equal in regard to the rights of persons; giving each his due; just; fair; impartial; pertaining to a court of equity.—**Equitableness**, ek'wi-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being equitable.—**Equitably**, ek'wi-ta-bli, *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially.—**Equity**, ek'wi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *équité*, L. *æquitas*.] The giving or disposition to give to each man his due; justice;

impartiality; fairness; uprightness; less, a doing justice between parties where there is no guidance or remedy in strict law; more strictly, a system of supplemental law founded upon defined rules, recorded precedents, and established principles, the judges, however, liberally expounding and developing these to meet new exigencies.

Equitant, ek'wi-tant, *a.* [L. *equitans*, ppr. of *equito*, to ride, from *equus*, *equitis*, a horseman, from *equus*, a horse.] *Bot.* a term applied to unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud, that overlap each other entirely without any involution, as in the iris.—**Equitation**, ek-wi-tā'shon, *n.* The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

Equivalent, ē-kwiv'a-lent, *a.* [Fr. *équivalent*—L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens*, *valentis*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be worth (seen also in *avail*, *prevail*, &c.).] Equal in value, force, power, effect, excellence, import, or meaning; interchangeable.—*n.* Something that is equivalent; that which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force with something else; something given as a fair exchange; compensation; *chem.* the quantity by weight in which an element combines with or replaces a unit of hydrogen; *geol.* a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different character in a different region, and holding a similar place.—**Equivalently**, ē-kwiv'a-lent-li, *adv.* In an equivalent manner.—**Equivalence**, ē-kwiv'a-lens, *n.* The condition of being equivalent; equality of value, signification, or force.—**Equivalency**, ē-kwiv'a-len-si, *n.* Same as *Equivalence*; *chem.* the quality in chemical elements of combining with or displacing one another in certain definite proportions.

Equivalve, Equivalved, ē'kwi-valv, ē'kwi-valvd, *a.* A term applied to bivalve shells in which the valves are equal in size and form. Also **Equivalvular**, ē-kwi-val'vū-lēr.

Equivocal, ē-kwiv'ō-kal, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *voz*, *vocis*, voice.] Being of doubtful signification; capable of being or liable to be understood in different senses; ambiguous; uncertain; dubious; unsatisfactory; deserving to be suspected; capable of being ascribed to different motives; doubtful; questionable.—**Equivocally**, ē-kwiv'ō-kal-li, *adv.* In an equivocal manner.—**Equivocalness**, ē-kwiv'ō-kal-nes, *n.* State of being equivocal.—**Equivocate**, ē-kwiv'ō-kāt, *v.i.*—*equivocated*, *equivocating*. To use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; to prevaricate; to quibble.—**Equivocation**, ē-kwiv'ō-kā'shon, *n.* The act of equivocating; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead; prevarication; quibbling.—**Equivocator**, ē-kwiv'ō-kā-tēr, *n.* One who equivocates; a prevaricator; a quibbler.—**Equivocatory**, ē-kwiv'ō-ka-to-ri, *a.* Indicating or characterized by equivocation.—**Equivoque**, **Equivoke**, ē-kē-vōk, ē'kwi-vōk, *n.* [Fr. *équivoque*.] An ambiguous term or expression; a quirk or quibble.

Era, ē'ra, *n.* [L.L. *æra*, a date, an item of an account, from L. *æra*, counters, pl. of *æs*, brass.] A fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; a succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points; an age or period.

Eradicate, ē-rad'i-kāt, *v.t.*—*eradicated*, *eradicating*. [L. *eradico*, *eradicatum*—*e*, out, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root (whence *radical*).] To pull up by the roots; to destroy at the roots; to root out; to destroy thoroughly; to extirpate.—**Eradicable**, ē-rad'i-ka-bl, *a.* That may be eradicated.—**Eradication**, ē-rad'i-kā'shon, *n.* The act of eradicating.—**Eradicative**, ē-rad'i-kā-tiv, *a.* Serving to eradicate, uproot, extirpate, or destroy.

Erase, ē-rāz', *v.t.*—*erased*, *erasing*. [L. *erado*, *erasum*—*e*, out, and *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape, to scratch. HAZE.] To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; to obliterate; to expunge; to remove or destroy, as by rubbing or blotting out.—**Erasable**, **Erasible**, ē-rā'sa-bl, ē-rā'si-bl, *a.* That may or can be erased.—**Erasement**, ē-rāz'ment, *n.* The act of erasing.—**Eraser**, ē-rā'zēr, *n.* One who or that which erases; a sharp instrument, prepared caoutchouc and the like, used to erase writing, &c.—**Erasion**,† ē-rā'shon, *n.* The act of erasing; obliteration.—**Erasure**, ē-rā'shūr, *n.* The act of erasing or scratching out; obliteration; the place where a word or letter has been erased.

Erastian, ē-ras'ti-an, *n.* One whose opinions are the same or akin to those of Thomas *Erastus*, a German divine of the sixteenth century, who maintained the complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power.—*a.* Pertaining to the doctrines of Erastus or his followers.—**Erastianism**, ē-ras'ti-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines or principles of Erastus or his followers; in a loose and inaccurate sense, the doctrine that an established church should be under the complete control of the state.

Erbium, ēr'bi-um, *n.* [From *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and other rare elements, in some minerals.

Ere, ār, *adv.* or *conj.* [A. Sax. *ær*—D. *eer*, Icel. *ár*, Goth. *air*, before, sooner, earlier. It is the positive form, of which *erst* is the superlative.] Before; sooner than.—*prep.* Before, in respect of time.—**Ereleng**, ār-long', *adv.* Before the lapse of a long time; before long; soon.—**Erenow**, ār-nou', *adv.* Before this time.—**Erewhile**, ār-whīl', *adv.* Some time ago; a little time before.

Erebus, er'ē-bus, *n.* [L. *erebus*, Gr. *erebos*.] According to the belief of the Greeks and Romans a dark and gloomy region under the earth, through which the shades passed into Hades.

Erect, ē-rekt', *a.* [L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigo*, to erect—*e*, out, and *rego*, to straighten. REGENT.] In a perpendicular posture; upright; directed upward; raised; uplifted; firm; bold; unshaken.—*v.t.* To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position, or nearly so; to set upright; to raise up; to construct; to set up; to build; to establish; to found; to form; to elevate; to exalt; to lift up; to encourage.—**Erectable**, ē-rek'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being erected.—**Erecter**, ē-rek'tēr, *n.* One who or that which erects.—**Erectile**, ē-rek'til, *a.* Susceptible of erection.—**Erectility**, ē-rek-til'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being erectile.—**Erection**, ē-rek'shon, *n.* The act of erecting; a raising and setting perpendicular; a setting upright; the act of constructing or building; establishment; settlement; formation; anything erected; a building of any kind.—**Erective**, ē-rek'tiv, *a.* Setting upright; raising.—**Erectly**, ē-rekt'li, *adv.* In an erect posture.—**Erectness**, ē-rekt'nes, *n.* The state of being erect.—**Erector**, ē-rek'tēr, *n.* One who or that which erects.

Eremacausis, er'ē-ma-ka'sis, *n.* [Gr. *eremos*, slowly, gently, and *kausis*, burning.] A slow combustion or oxidation; the gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air.

Eremite, er'ē-mit, *n.* [L. *eremita*; Late Gr. *erēmitēs*, from Gr. *erēmos*, alone, desert.] One who lives in a wilderness or in retirement; a hermit.—**Eremitic**, **Eremitical**, er-ē-mit'ik, er-ē-mit'i-kal, *a.* Relating to, having the character of, or like an eremite or hermit.—**Eremitism**, er'ē-mi-tizm, *n.* A living in seclusion from social life.

Erethism, er'ē-thizm, *n.* [Gr. *erethismos*, irritation, from *erethizō*, to stir.] *Med.* a morbid energy or excitement in any organ or tissue.—**Erethistic**, er-e-this'tik, *a.* Relating to erethism.

Erg, erg, *n.* [Gr. *ergon*, work.] *Physics*, a unit of work, being the work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme (15·4 grains troy), produces a velocity of a centimetre (·3937 inch) per second.—**Ergometer**, er-gom'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring work.

Ergo, er'gō, *adv.* [L.] Therefore.

Ergot, er'got, *n.* [Fr. *ergot*, *argot*, a spur, ergot.] A diseased state of rye and other grasses, caused by the attack of a minute fungus on the seeds or grains; the diseased grain itself.—**Ergoted**, er'go-ted, *a.* Diseased with ergot.—**Ergotine**, **Ergotin**, er'go-tin, *n.* The narcotic and poisonous principle of the ergot of rye, obtained as a brown powder of a pungent and bitter taste.—**Ergotism**, er'go-tizm, *n.* An epidemic occurring in moist districts from the use of ergoted rye in food.

Ericaceous, er-i-kā'shus, *a.* [L. *erica*, heath.] Of or belonging to the nat. order of heaths.

Eringo, ē-ring'gō, *n.* Same as *Eryngo*.

Erinnys, e-rin'nis, *n.* pl. **Erinnyes**, e-rin'ni-ēz. *Greek myth.* one of the Furies; a goddess of discord.

Eriometer, er-i-om'e-tēr, *n.* [Gr. *erion*, wool, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres.

Eristic, **Eristical**, ē-ris'tik, ē-ris'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *eristikos*, contentious, from *eris*, strife.] Pertaining to disputation or controversy; controversial; captious.

Ermine, er'min, *n.* [O.Fr. *ermine*, Mod. Fr. *hermine*, from the Teut.; comp. Dan. Sw. and G. *hermelin*, O.G. *harm*, *harmo*, an ermine.] A quadruped of the weasel tribe found over temperate Europe, but common only in the north, much sought after in the winter on account of its fur, which is white at that season: known also as the *stoat*; the fur of the ermine, long considered as an emblem of purity; *fig.* the office or dignity of a judge, from his state robe being ornamented or bordered with ermine.—**Ermined**, er'mind, *a.* Clothed or adorned with ermine.

Erne, ērn, *n.* [A. Sax. *earn*=Dan. and Sw. *arn*, an eagle, allied to G. *aar*, an eagle, and to Skr. *aru*, swift, from *ri*, to go.] A name sometimes given to the white-tailed sea-eagle, the bald-eagle, and other allied species.

Erode, ē-rōd', *v.t.*—*eroded*, *eroding*. [L. *erodo*—*e*, and *rodo*, to gnaw, whence *rodent*.] To eat into or away; to corrode.—**Erodent**, ē-rō'dent, *n.* A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths; a caustic.—**Erose**, ē-rōs', *a.* [L. *erosus*.] *Bot.* having small irregular sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed.—**Erosion**, ē-rō'shon, *n.* [L. *erosio*.] The act or operation of eating or wearing away; *geol.* the wearing away of soil or rock by the influence of water and ice (especially in the form of glaciers).—**Erosive**, ē-rō'siv, *a.* Having the property of eating or wearing away.

Erotic, ē-rot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *erōtikos*, from *erōs*, *erōtos*, love.] Pertaining to or prompted by love; treating of love.—*n.* An amorous composition or poem.—**Erotomania**, **Erotomany**, e-rō'to-ma'ni-a, er-o-tom'a-ni, *n.* [Gr. *erōs*, *erōtos*, and *mania*, madness.] Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love.

Erpetology, **Erpetological**, **Erpetologist**, er-pe-tol'o-ji, er'pet-o-loj'i-kal, er-pe-tol'o-jist. Same as HERPETOLOGY, &c.

Err, er, *v.i.* [L. *erro*, *erratum*, to wander, to err; allied to G. *irren*, to wander, to go astray.] To wander from the right way; to go astray; to deviate from the path of duty; to fall morally; to transgress; to mistake in judgment or opinion; to blunder; to misapprehend.—**Errant**, er'rant, *a.* [L. *errans*, *errantis*, ppr. of *erro*, to err.] Wandering; roving; rambling: applied particularly to the knights of yore who wandered about to seek adventures.—**Errantry**, er'rant-ri, *n.* A wandering; a roving or rambling about; the condition or way of life of a knight-errant.—**Erratic**, **Erratical**, er-rat'ik, er-rat'i-kal, *a.* [L. *erraticus*.] Wandering; devious; having no certain course; irregular or peculiar in movements or actions; eccentric; peculiar; queer.—*Erratic blocks*, or *Erratics*, in *geol.* boulders or fragments of rocks which appear to have been transported from their original sites by ice in the pleistocene period, and carried often to great distances.—**Erratically**, er-rat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an erratic manner.—**Erraticalness**, er-rat'i-kal-nes, *n.* State of being erratic.—**Erratum**, er-rā'tum, *n.* pl. **Errata**, er-rā'ta. [L. *erratum*, a blunder.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.—**Erroneous**, er-rō'nē-us, *a.* [L. *erroneus*.] Characterised by or containing error or errors; wrong; mistaken; false; inaccurate.—**Erroneously**, er-rō'nē-us-li, *adv.* In an erroneous manner.—**Erroneousness**, er-rō'-

ne-us-nes, *n.* The state of being erroneous.—**Error**, er'rėr, *n.* [L. *error.*] An unintentional wandering or deviation from truth or what is right; a going wrong; a mistake; a misapprehension; a mistake made in writing, printing, calculation, or other performance; an inaccuracy; an oversight; a transgression of law or duty; a fault; a sin.

Errand, er'rand, *n.* [A. Sax. *aerend*, *aerynd*; Dan. *ærende*, Icel. *eyrendi*, *erendi*, O.G. *ârunti*, *ârunti*, an errand, a message; Goth. *airus*, a message, a messenger.] A special business intrusted to a messenger; something to be told or done by one expressly sent.

Errhine, er'rin, *n.* [Gr. *errhinon*—*en*, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose.] A medicine to be snuffed up the nose to promote discharges of mucus.

Erse, ėrs, *n.* [A corruption of *Irish.*] The Celtic language spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, of Irish origin; Gaelic.

Ersh, **Earsh**, ėrsh, *n.* [Contracted and corrupted form of *eddish.*] Stubble of grain.

Erst, ėrst, *adv.* [A. Sax. *aerest*, superl. of *aer*, now *ere*, early, before.] At first; at the beginning; once; formerly; long ago.—**Erstwhile**, ėrst'whil, *adv.* Till then or now; formerly.

Erubescence, **Erubescency**, er-ū-bes'ens, er-ū-bes'en-si, *n.* [L. *erubesco*, to become red—*e*, and *ruber*, red (whence *rubric*).] A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.—**Erubescent**, er-ū-bes'ent, *a.* Red or reddish; blushing.

Eructate, ē-ruk'tāt, *v.t.* [L. *eructo*, *eructatum*—*e*, out, and *ructo*, to belch.] To eject, as wind from the stomach; to belch.—**Eructation**, ē-ruk-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *eructatio.*] The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch; a violent bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth.

Erudite, er'ū-dit, *a.* [L. *eruditus*, from *erudio*, to polish, to instruct—*e*, out, and *rudis*, rough, rude.] Fully instructed; learned; deeply read; characterized by erudition.—**Eruditely**, er'ū-dit-li, *adv.* In an erudite manner.—**Eruditeness**, er'ū-dit-nes, *n.* The quality of being erudite.—**Erudition**, er-ū-dish'on, *n.* Knowledge gained by study or from books and instruction; learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences; scholarship.

Eruginous, ē-rū'ji-nus, *a.* Same as *Æruginous.*

Erumpent, ē-rum'pent, *a.* [L. *erumpens*, *erumpentis*, ppr. of *erumpo.* ERUPT.] *Bot.* prominent, as if bursting through the epidermis.

Erupt, ē-rupt', *v.t.* [L. *erumpo*, *eruptum*, to break out—*e*, out, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to burst or break, as in *corrupt*, *disrupt*, &c.] To throw out or emit by internal and especially by volcanic action; to cast out, as lava from a volcano.—**Eruption**, ē-rup'shon, *n.* The act of breaking or bursting forth from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission of flames, lava, &c., from a volcano; a sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops; the breaking out of a cutaneous disease; the rash, pustules, vesicles, &c., accompanying the disease.—**Eruptional**, ē-rup'shon-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to eruptions.—**Eruptive**, ē-rup'tiv, *a.* Bursting forth; attended with eruption or rash, or producing it; *geol.* produced by eruption.

Ervalenta, ėr-va-len'ta, *n.* [From *Ervum lens*, botanical name of the lentil.] A dietetic substance consisting of the farina or meal of the common lentil.

Eryngo, ē-ring'gō, *n.* [Gr. *ēryngion*, a prickly plant.] An umbelliferous plant of many species, found on the sandy shores of Britain, and having thick and fleshy roots which were formerly candied as a sweetmeat: called also *Sea Holly.*

Erysipelas, er-i-sip'e-las, *n.* [Gr.—*erythros*, red, and *pella*, skin.] A disease characterized by diffused inflammation with fever; an eruption of a fiery acrid humour on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face and head; rose; St. Anthony's fire.—**Erysipelatous**, er'i-si-pel"a-tus, *a.* Resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

Erythema, er-i-thē'ma, *n.* [Gr., from *erythros*, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin without blisters and uninfectious.—**Erythematic**, **Erythematous**, er'i-thē-mat"ik, er-i-them'a-tus, *a.* Of the nature of erythema.

Erythrosis, er-ith-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *erythros*, red.] *Pathol.* a form of plethora, in which the blood is rich in bright red pigment.

Escalade, es-ka-lād', *n.* [Fr., from L. *scala*, a ladder. SCALE.] A furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.—*v.t.*—*escaladed*, *escalading.* To mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; to scale.

Escallop, es-kal'op, *n.* [O.Fr. *escalope.* SCALLOP.] A kind of bivalve; a scallop.

Escape, es-kāp', *v.t.*—*escaped*, *escaping.* [O.Fr. *escaper*, Fr. *échapper*, Sp. Pg. Pr. *escapar*, to escape; from *ex*, out, and L.L. *cappa*, *capa*, a mantle (comp. *cape*, *cap*), lit. to slip out of one's mantle.] To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way of; to shun; to be unnoticed by; to obtain security from; to evade; to elude.—*v.i.* To flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to be free, or get free, from any injury; to hasten or get away; to free one's self from custody or restraint; to regain one's liberty.—*n.* Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger or imprisonment; the condition of being passed by without receiving injury, when danger threatens.—**Escapable**, es-kā'pa-bl, *a.* Capable of being escaped; avoidable.—**Escapade**, es-ka-pād', *n.* [Fr.] A freak; a mad prank; a wild adventure.—**Escapement**, es-kāp'ment, *n.* The general contrivance in a time-piece by which the rotatory motion of the wheels gives rise to or maintains the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel.—**Escaper**, es-kā'pėr, *n.* One who or that which escapes.

Escarp, es-kärp', *v.t.* [Fr. *escarper*, to cut steep, as rocks or slopes. SCARP.] *Fort.* to slope; to form a slope to.—*n.* Same as *Scarp.*—**Escarpment**, es-kärp'ment, *n.* *Fort.* ground cut away nearly vertically about a position in order to make it inaccessible to an enemy; also, the precipitous side of any hill or rock; a steep ridge of land; a cliff.

Eschalot, esh-a-lot', *n.* Same as *Shallot.*

Eschar, es-kär', *n.* [Gr. *eschara*, a fireplace, a scab.] The crust or scab occasioned on the skin by burns or caustic applications.—**Escharotic**, es-ka-rot'ik, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.—*n.* An application which sears or destroys flesh.

Eschatology, es-ka-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *eschatos*, last, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, &c.

Escheat, es-chēt', *n.* [O.Fr. *eschet*, from *eschoir*, *escheoir*, Mod. Fr. *échoir*, from L. *excadere*—*ex*, and *cadere*, to fall (whence *cadence*, *decay*, &c.). *Cheat* is shortened from this.] The resulting back or reverting of any land or tenements to the state or sovereign through failure of heirs, and formerly also by forfeiture or attainder; the property which falls to the state in this way.—*v.i.* To become an escheat.—*v.t.* To cause to be an escheat; to forfeit.—**Escheatable**, es-chē'ta-bl, *a.* Liable to escheat.—**Escheatage**, es-chē'tāj, *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat.—**Escheator**, es-chē'tėr, *n.* An officer anciently appointed to look after the escheats of the sovereign.

Eschew, es-chö', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *eschever*, Fr. *esquiver*, to avoid, to shun, from O.G. *skiuhan*, G. *scheuen*, to avoid; akin to E. *shy.*] To flee from; to shun; to seek to avoid; to avoid.—**Eschewance**, es-chö'ans, *n.* The act of eschewing.—**Eschewer**, es-chö'ėr, *n.* One who eschews.

Escort, es'kort, *n.* [Fr. *escorte*, from It. *scorta*, a guard or guide, from *scorgere*, to guide, from L. *ex*, and *corrigere*, to correct.] A body of armed men appointed to guard an officer, or stores, money, baggage, &c., when being conveyed from place to place; a person or persons attending one as a mark of respect, honour, or attention; protection or safeguard on a journey or excursion.—*v.t.* (es-kort'). To attend and guard on a journey; to accompany as a guard or protector.

Escritoire, es-kri-twar', *n.* [O.Fr. *escriptoire*, from L. *scriptorius*, connected with writing, *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write. SCRIBE.] A desk or chest of drawers with an apartment for writing materials; a writing-desk.

Escuage, es'kū-āj, *n.* [O.Fr. *escuage*, from *escu*, L. *scutum*, a shield.] *Feudal law*, a species of tenure by which a military tenant was bound to follow his lord to war, afterward exchan[illegible] a pecuniary satisfaction; scutag[illegible]

Esculapian, es-[illegible], *a.* Of or pertaining to *Escu*[illegible] god of medicine; pertaining to t[illegible] art.

Esculent, es'kū-l[illegible] *esculentus*, from *esca*, food, from *ed*[illegible] eat.] Capable of or fit for being used by man for food; edible.—*n.* Something that is eatable; an edible.

Escutcheon, es-kuch'on, *n.* [O.Fr. *escusson*, from L. *scutum*, a shield. ESQUIRE.] The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door, or to which the handle is attached; a scutcheon.—**Escutcheoned**, es-kuch'ond, *a.* Having a coat of arms.

Eskar, **Esker**, es'kėr, *n.* A term for a late geological formation in the superficial drift, generally consisting of a long linear ridge of sand and gravel, including pieces of considerable size.

Eskimo, **Esquimau**, es'ki-mō, *n.* pl. **Eskimos**, **Esquimaux**, es'ki-mōz. One of a race of men, generally short in stature, with broad oval faces and small oblique eyes, inhabiting the northern parts of North America and Greenland.

Esodic, es-od'ik, *a.* [Gr. *es*, into, and *hodos*, a way.] *Physiol.* conducting influences to the spinal marrow: said of certain nerves.

Esophagus, **Esophageal**, &c. Under ŒSOPHAGUS.

Esopian, ē-sō'pi-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Esop*, an ancient Greek writer of fables; composed by him or in his manner.

Esoteric, **Esoterical**, es-ō-ter'ik, es-ō-ter'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *esōterikos*, from *esō*, within.] Taught only to a select number, and not intelligible to a general body of disciples; designed for, and understood only by, the initiated; private; opposed to *exoteric* or public.—**Esoterically**, es-ō-ter'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

Espalier, es-pal'yėr, *n.* [Fr., from It. *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders, from *spalla*, a shoulder, L. *spathula*, *spatula*, a broad blade, dim. of *spatha.* EPAULET.] A broad piece of trellis-work on which the branches of fruit trees or bushes are trained; a row of trees so trained.—*v.t.* To form an espalier of, or to train as an espalier.

Esparto, es-pär'tō, *n.* [Sp., from L. *spartum*, Gr. *sparton*, *spartos.*] A name of two or three species of grass found in southern Spain and North Africa, and extensively exported to be used in the manufacture of paper, matting, baskets, &c.

Especial, es-pesh'al, *a.* [O.Fr. *especial*, Fr. *spécial*, L. *specialis*, of particular sort or kind, special, from *species*, kind. SPECIES.] Of a distinct sort or kind; special; particular; marked; peculiar.—**Especially**, es-pesh'al-li, *adv.* In an especial manner; particularly; specially; peculiarly.

Espial, **Espier**, **Espionage.** Under ESPY.

Esplanade, es-pla-nād', *n.* [Fr., from the old verb *esplaner*, to make level, from L. *explanare*—*ex*, and *planus*, plain, level.] *Fort.* a wide open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town; any open level space near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the sea-side, for public walks or drives.

Espouse, es-pouz', *v.t.*—*espoused*, *espousing.* [O.Fr. *espouser* (Fr. *épouser*), from L. *sponsare*, to betroth, to espouse, freq. of *spondeo*, *sponsum*, to pledge one's self, whence *despond*, *respo*[illegible].] To give or take in marriage; to promise, engage, or bestow in marriage by contract or pledge; to betroth; to marry; to wed; to become a partisan in; to embrace or to adopt (a cause, a quarrel).—**Espousal**, es-pou'zal, *n.* [O.Fr.

espousailles, L. *sponsalia*, espousals, pl. n. of *sponsalis*, relating to betrothal.] The act of espousing or betrothing: frequently used in the plural; the adopting or taking up of a cause.—**Espousement**, es-pouz'ment, *n.* Act of espousing.—**Espouser**, es-pou'zėr, *n.* One who espouses.

Esprit, es-prē, *n.* [Fr.] Soul; spirit; intellect; mind; wit.—*Esprit de corps*, an attachment to the class or body of which one is a member; the common spirit or disposition formed by men in association.

Espy, es-pī', *v.t.*—*espied*, *espying*. [O.Fr. *espier*, It. *spiare*; same word as *spy*.] To see at a distance; to have the first sight of; to descry; to discover, as something concealed, or as if unexpectedly or unintentionally; to inspect; to spy.—**Espial**, es-pī'al, *n.* The act of espying; observation; discovery.—**Espier**, es-pī'ėr, *n.* One who espies.—**Espionage**, es'pi-o-nāj, *n.* The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the conduct and words of others as a spy.

Esquimaux, *n.* Eskimo.

Esquire, es-kwīr' or es', *n.* [O.Fr. *escuyer*, Fr. *écuyer*, lit. a shield-bearer, from L. *scutarius*, a soldier armed with a *scutum*, or shield, from root *sku*, to cover or protect.] Originally, a shield-bearer or armour-bearer; an attendant on a knight; hence, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight; a title properly given to the younger sons of noblemen, to justices of the peace, sheriffs, landed proprietors, &c.; now used as a complimentary adjunct to a name in addressing letters, &c., to almost any person of respectable standing.

Essay, es-sā' *v.t.* [Fr. *essayer*. Assay.] To exert one's power or faculties on; to make an effort to perform; to try; to attempt; to endeavour to do; to make experiment of.—*n.* (es'sā). An effort made for the performance of anything; a trial, attempt, or endeavour; a test or experiment; a literary composition intended to prove some particular point or illustrate a particular subject, not having the importance of a regular treatise; a short disquisition on a subject of taste, philosophy, or common life.—**Essayer**, *n.* One who essays (pronounced es-sā'ėr); one who writes essays; an essayist (pronounced es'sā-ėr).†—**Essayist**, es'sā-ist, *n.* A writer of an essay or of essays.

Essence, es'sens, *n.* [Fr., from L. *essentia*, from *esse*, to be; akin *entity*.] That which constitutes the particular nature of a thing, and which distinguishes it from all others; that which makes a thing what it is; existence; a being having existence; constituent substance; the predominant elements or principles of any plant or drug extracted, refined, or rectified from grosser matter; an extract; perfume; odour; scent; the most important or fundamental doctrines, facts, ideas, or conclusions (the *essence* of a lecture, a statement).—*v.t.* To perfume; to scent.—**Essential**, es-sen'shal, *a.* Being of or pertaining to the essence; necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; constituting a thing what it is; important in the highest degree; indispensable; volatile; diffusible (*essential* oils).—*n.* What is essential; fundamental or constituent principle; distinguishing characteristic.—**Essentiality**, **Essentialness**, es-sen'shi-al"i-ti, es-sen'shal-nes, *n.* The quality of being essential.—**Essentially**, es-sen'shal-li, *adv.* In an essential manner; fundamentally.

Essene, es-sēn', *n. pl.* [Gr. *Essēnoi*, L. *Esseni*.] Among the Jews, a member of a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

Establish, es-tab'lish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *establir* (Fr. *établir*), from L. *stabilio*, to make firm, to establish, from *sta*, root of *sto*, to stand. Stand.] To make steadfast, firm, or stable; to settle on a firm or permanent basis; to set or fix unalterably; to institute and ratify; to enact or decree authoritatively and for permanence; to ordain; to strengthen; to prove; to confirm; to originate and secure the permanent existence of; to found permanently; to set up in connection with the state and endow (a church); to set up in business.—**Establisher**, es-tab'lish-ėr, *n.* One who establishes.—**Establishment**, es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* The act of establishing; the state of being established; settlement; fixed state; confirmation; a permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government; that form of doctrine and church government established by the legislature in any country; the place where a person is settled either for residence or for transacting business; a person's residence and everything connected with it, such as furniture, servants, carriages, &c.; an institution, whether public or private; the quota or number of men in an army, regiment, &c.—**Establishmentarian**, es-tab'lish-men-tā"ri-an, *n.* One who supports the doctrine of establishment in religion.

Estafet, **Estafette**, es-ta-fet', *n.* [Fr. *estafette*, from It. *staffetta*, a courier, from *staffa*, a stirrup, from O.H.G. *stapho*=E. *step*.] A military courier; an express of any kind.

Estaminet, ās-tam-i-nā, *n.* [Fr.] A coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

Estate, es-tāt', *n.* [O.Fr. *estat*, Fr. *état*, from L. *status*, a standing, state, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand. Stand.] Condition or circumstances of any person or thing; state; rank; quality; possessions; property; a piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one; an order or class of men constituting a state; one of the classes of the nation invested with political rights, the *three estates of the realm*, in Britain, being the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons.—*The fourth estate*, the newspaper press; journalists.—*v.t.* To settle an estate upon (*Tenn.*)†; to bestow (*Shak.*)†.

Esteem, es-tēm', *v.t.* [Fr. *estimer*, L. *aestimare*, *estimatum*, from same root as Skr. *esha*, a wish, G. *heischen*, to desire. Akin *aim*.] To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship; to prize.—*n.* Opinion or judgment of merit or demerit; estimation; high value or estimation; great regard; favourable opinion, founded on supposed worth.—**Esteemable**, es-tē'ma-bl, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.—**Esteemer**, es-tē'mėr, *n.* One who esteems.—**Estimable**, es'ti-ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being estimated or valued; worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.—**Estimableness**, es'ti-ma-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being estimable.—**Estimably**, es'ti-ma-bli, *adv.* In an estimable manner.—**Estimate**, es'ti-māt, *v.t.*—*estimated*, *estimating*. [L. *aestimare*, *aestimatum*.] To form a judgment or opinion regarding: especially applied to value, size, weight, degree, extent, quantity, &c.; to rate by judgment, opinion, or a rough calculation; to fix the worth of; to compute; to calculate; to reckon.—*n.* A valuing or rating in the mind; an approximate judgment or opinion as to value, degree, extent, quantity, &c.—**Estimation**, es-ti-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *aestimatio*.] The act of estimating; calculation; computation; an estimate; esteem; regard; favourable opinion; honour.—**Estimative**, es'ti-mā-tiv, *a.* Having the power of estimating.—**Estimator**, es'ti-mā-tėr, *n.* One who estimates or values.

Esthete, **Esthetic**, &c. Same as *Æsthete*.

Estival,† es-tī'val, *a.* [L. *aestivus*, from *aestas*, summer.] Pertaining to summer.—**Estivate**,† es'ti-vāt, *v.i.* [L. *aestivo*, *aestivatum*.] To pass the summer.—**Estivation**, **Æstivation**, es-ti-vā'shon, *n.* *Bot.* the manner in which the parts of a flower-bud are arranged with respect to each other before opening; the disposition of the petals within the flower-bud—*vernation* being the disposition of leaves.

Estop, es-top', *v.t.*—*estopped*, *estopping*. [O.Fr. *estoper*, Fr. *étouper*, to stop with tow, from L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow.] *Law*, to impede or bar by one's own act.—**Estoppel**, es-top'el, *n.* *Law*, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act.

Estovers, es-tō'vėrz, *n. pl.* [O.Fr. *estovoir*, *estovoir*, to be needful.] *Law*, the right of taking the necessary amount of wood from an estate for fuel, fences, repairs, and other reasonable purposes.

Estrade, es-trād, *n.* [Fr.] An elevated part of the floor of a room; a platform.

Estrange, es-trānj', *v.t.*—*estranged*, *estranging*. [O.Fr. *estranger*, from L.L. *extraneus*, foreign, strange. Strange.] To keep apart or out of friendly relations; to make to cease from being familiar; to alienate; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence; to apply to a purpose foreign from its original or customary one.—**Estrangedness**, es-trān'jed-nes, *n.* The state of being estranged.—**Estrangement**, es-trānj'ment, *n.* The act of estranging or state of being estranged; alienation.

Estray, es-trā', *n.* A stray, or animal that has strayed from the custody of its owner.

Estreat, es-trēt', *n.* [O.Fr. *estraite*, from L. *extraho*, *extractum*, to draw out.] *Law*, a true copy of an original writing, under which fines are to be levied.—*v.t.* *Law*, to levy (fines) under an estreat.

Estuary, es'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *aestuarium*, from *aestuo*, to boil or foam, *aestus*, heat, tide.] The wide mouth of a river where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs; a firth.—**Estuarian**, **Estuarine**, es-tū-ā'ri-an, es'tū-a-rin, *a.* Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

Etaerio, e-tē'ri-ō, *n.* [Gr. (*h*)*etairos*, a companion.] *Bot.* a kind of aggregate fruit, as that of the strawberry and raspberry.

Etat-major, ā-tä-mä-zhor, *n.* [Fr.] The staff of an army or regiment.

Et cætera, et set'ėr-a. [L. *et*, and, *cetera*, other things.] And others of the like kind, an expression used after the mention of certain individuals of a class, to indicate that others might also have been mentioned by name: written also *Etcetera*, *Etcetera*, and commonly contracted *etc.*, *&c.* It is sometimes treated as a noun, forming the plural with *s*.

Etch, ech, *v.t.* and *i.* [From D. *etsen*, G. *ätzen*, to corrode by acids, to etch; lit. to bite into; O.H.G. *ezan*, to eat. Eat.] To produce figures or designs upon a plate of steel, copper, glass, or the like, by means of lines drawn through a thin coating or ground covering the plate and corroded or bitten in by some strong acid, which can only affect the plate where the coating has been removed by the etching instrument.—**Etcher**, ech'ėr, *n.* One who etches.—**Etching**, ech'ing, *n.* The art or operation of an etcher; a design or picture produced by an etcher.—**Etching-ground**, *n.* The varnish or coating with which plates to be etched are covered.—**Etching-needle**, *n.* An instrument of steel with a fine point, for tracing outlines, &c., in etching.

Eternal, ē-tėr'nal, *a.* [Fr. *éternel*; L. *aeternus*, *aeviternus*, from *aevum*, an age, and adj. suffix *-ternus*. Age.] Having no beginning or end of existence; everlasting; endless; continued without intermission; ceaseless; perpetual.—*The Eternal*, an appellation of God.—**Eternalist**, ē-tėr'nal-ist, *n.* One who holds the existence of the world to be infinite.—**Eternalise**, ē-tėr'nal-īz, *v.t.*—*eternalised*, *eternalising*. To make eternal; to give endless duration to.—**Eternally**, ē-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* In an eternal manner; without beginning or end of duration; perpetually; unceasingly; continually.—**Eternity**, ē-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being eternal; duration or continuance without beginning or end; endless past time or endless future time; the state or condition which begins at death.—**Eternise**, ē-tėr'nīz, *v.t.*—*eternised*, *eternising*. [Fr. *éterniser*.] To make eternal or endless; to perpetuate; to make for ever famous; to immortalise.

Etesian, ē-tē'zi-an, *a.* [L. *etesius*, from Gr. *etēsios*, annual, from *etos*, a year.] Recurring every year; blowing at stated times of the year: applied to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean.

Etheling, eth'el-ing, *n.* Same as *Atheling*.

Ether, ē'thėr, *n.* [L. *aether*, from Gr. *aithēr*, from *aithō*, to light up, to kindle, to burn or blaze; cog. L. *aestus*, summer heat, *Ætna*, Skr. *indh*, to set on fire, *iddhas*, bright.] The supposed subtle atmosphere in space beyond the earth's atmosphere;

a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space (as well as among the molecules of which solid bodies are composed), and to be the medium of the transmission of light and heat; a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, obtained from alcohol, an excellent solvent of fats and resins, and used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and anæsthetic. — **Ethereal**, ē-thē′rē-al, *a.* Formed of ether or the fine atmosphere pervading all space; containing or filled with ether; belonging to the sky regions; heavenly; celestial.—**Etherealism, Ethereality**, ē-thē′rē-al-izm, ē-thē′rē-al″i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being ethereal. — **Etherealise**, ē-thē′rē-al-īz, *v.t.*—*etherealised, etherealising.* To convert into ether; to purify and refine; to render spirit-like or ethereal.—**Etherealisation**, ē-thē′rē-al-i-zā″shon, *n.* An ethereal or subtle spirit-like state or condition.—**Ethereally**, ē-thē′rē-al-li, *adv.* In an ethereal, celestial, or heavenly manner.—**Ethereous**, ē-thē′rē-us, *a.* Ethereal.—**Etherification**, ē-thē′ri-fi-kā″shon, *n.* The process of ether formation.—**Etheriform**, ē′thėr-i-form, *a.* Having the form of ether.—**Etherism**, ē′thėr-izm, *n.* *Med.* the aggregate of the phenomena produced by administering ether.—**Etherization**, ē′thėr-i-zā″shon, *n.* The act of administering ether to a patient; the state of the system when under the influence of ether.—**Etherise**, ē′thėr-īz, *v.t.*—*etherised, etherising.* To convert into ether; to subject to the influence of ether.

Ethic, Ethical, eth′ik, eth′i-kal, *a.* [L. *ethicus*, from Gr. *ēthikos*, from *ēthos*, custom, habit.] Relating to morals; treating of morality; containing precepts of morality; moral. — **Ethically**, eth′i-kal-li, *adv.* In an ethical manner.—**Ethicist**, eth′i-sist, *n.* A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science.—**Ethics**, eth′iks, *n.* The science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation; moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it; the science of duty.

Ethiop, Ethiopian, ē′thi-op, ē-thi-ō′pi-an, *n.* [Gr. *Aithiops*—*aithō*, to burn, and *ōps*, countenance.] A native of Ethiopia; a Negro or black man.—**Ethiopian**, *a.* Relating to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants.—**Ethiopian, Ethiopic**, ē-thi-op′ik, *n.* The language of Ethiopia; the literary and ecclesiastical language of Abyssinia, one of the Semitic tongues.—*a.* Relating to Ethiopia.

Ethmoid, Ethmoidal, eth′moid, eth-moi′dal, *a.* [Gr. *ēthmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a sieve.—*Ethmoid bone*, a light spongy bone situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose, its pores forming passages for the olfactory nerves.

Ethnic, Ethnical, eth′nik, eth′ni-kal, *a.* [L. *ethnicus*, from Gr. *ethnikos*, from *ethnos*, nation, pl. *ta ethnē*, the nations, heathens, gentiles.] Pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan; pertaining to race; ethnological.—**Ethnically**, eth′ni-kal-li, *adv.* In an ethnical manner.—**Ethnographer**, eth-nog′ra-fėr, *n.* One who cultivates ethnography. — **Ethnographic, Ethnographical**, eth-no-graf′ik, eth-no-graf′i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to ethnography.—**Ethnographically**, eth-no-graf′i-kal-li, *adv.* In an ethnographic manner.—**Ethnography**, eth-nog′ra-fi, *n.* That branch of science which has for its subject the description of the different races of men, or the manners, customs, religion, &c., peculiar to different nations. —**Ethnologic, Ethnological**, eth-no-loj′ik, eth-no-loj′i-kal, *a.* Relating to ethnology.—**Ethnologist**, eth-nol′o-jist, *n.* One skilled in ethnology; a student of ethnology.—**Ethnology**, eth-nol′o-ji, *n.* That branch of science which investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind and the organic laws on which they depend.

Ethology, eth-ol′o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ethos* or *ēthos*, manners, morals, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of ethics; the science of character.—**Ethologic, Ethological**, eth-o-loj′ik, eth-o-loj′i-kal, *a.* Treating of or pertaining to ethology.—**Ethologist**, eth-ol′o-jist, *n.* One versed in ethology.

Ethyl, ē′thil, *n.* [*Ether*, and Gr. *hylē*, matter.] The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether.—**Ethylene**, ē′thi-lēn, *n.* A gas to which is largely due the illuminating power of coal-gas.

Etiolate, ē′ti-ō-lāt, *v.i.*—*etiolated, etiolating.* [Fr. *étioler*, to blanch, from *éteule*, stubble, from L. *stipula*, a straw.] To grow white from absence of the normal amount of green colouring matter in the leaves or stalks; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants.—*v.t.* To blanch or whiten by excluding the light or by disease.—**Etiolation**, ē′ti-ō-lā″shon, *n.* The act of etiolating or state of being etiolated or blanched.

Etiology, ē-ti-ol′o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *aitia*, cause, and *logos*, discourse.] An account of the causes of anything, particularly of diseases. —**Etiological**, ē′ti-ō-loj″i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to etiology.

Etiquette, et′i-ket, *n.* [Fr.; O.Fr. *estiquette*, a thing attached, a label, from G. *stecken*, to stick, to put. *Ticket* is same word.] Conventional forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed toward particular persons, or in particular places; social observances required by good breeding.

Etna, et′na, *n.* [From *Etna*, the Sicilian volcano.] A table cooking-utensil, heated by a spirit-lamp.

Etruscan, ē-trus′kan, *a.* Relating to Etruria, an ancient country in Central Italy. —*n.* A native of ancient Etruria.

Etude, ā-tūd, *n.* [Fr.] A musical or artistic composition designed to serve as a study.

Etui, Etwee, et-wē′, *n.* [Fr. *étui*.] A pocket-case for small articles, such as needles, pins, &c.; a ladies' reticule.

Etymology, et-i-mol′o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *etymos*, true or real, *to etymon*, the true or literal signification of a word, its root, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words; derivation; that part of grammar which comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words.—**Etymologic, Etymological**, et′i-mo-loj″ik, et′i-mo-loj″i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or treating of etymology or the derivation of words.—**Etymologically**, et′i-mo-loj″i-kal-li, *adv.* In an etymological manner. — **Etymologist**, et-i-mol′o-jist, *n.* One versed in etymology; one who searches into the origin of words. —**Etymologise**, et-i-mol′o-jīz, *v.i.* To search into the origin of words.—*v.t.* To trace the etymology of; to give the etymology of.—**Etymon**, et′i-mon, *n.* The root of a word.

Eucalyptus, ū-ka-lip′tus, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *kalyptō*, to cover—referring to the cover of the flower-bud.] The eucalypts, a genus of very large trees of the myrtle order, natives of Australia, called gum-trees, from the gum that exudes from them, also stringy-bark, iron-bark, &c.

Eucharist, ū′ka-rist, *n.* [Gr. *eucharistia*, thanksgiving, the Lord's supper, *eucharistos*, grateful—*eu*, well, good, and *charis*, grace, favour.] The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the Communion; the consecrated elements, and especially the bread; thanksgiving.—**Eucharistic, Eucharistical**, ū-ka-ris′tik, ū-ka-ris′ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the eucharist.

Euchre, Eucre, ū′kėr, *n.* A game of cards, a modified form of the game of *écarté*, played by two, three, or four players with the thirty-two highest cards of the pack.

Euclase, ū′klās, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, and *klaō*, to break.] A mineral of the beryl family, of a pale-green colour and very brittle.

Eudæmonism, Eudemonism, ū-dē′mon-izm, *n.* [Gr. *eudaimōn*, happy.] The system of philosophy which makes human happiness the highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the foundation of virtue. — **Eudæmonist, Eudemonist**, ū-dē′mon-ist, *n.* A believer in eudæmonism.

Eudiometer, ū-di-om′e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *eudios*, serene, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument usually in the form of a glass siphon with a graduated limb, originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the air, but now employed generally in the analysis of gases by the electric spark.—**Eudiometric, Eudiometrical**, ū′di-o-met″rik, ū′di-o-met″ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer or to eudiometry. — **Eudiometry**, ū-di-om′et-ri, *n.* The art or practice of using the eudiometer.

Euhemerism, ū-hem′ėr-izm, *n.* [After the Greek *Euemeros*, who explained myths in this way.] That system of interpreting myths by which the gods are regarded as representing distinguished men who formerly lived, and so the myths are considered as founded on real histories.—**Euhemerist**, ū-hem′ėr-ist, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of euhemerism.—**Euhemeristic**, ū-hem′ėr-is″tik, *a.* Of or belonging to euhemerism. — **Euhemerise**, ū-hem′ėr-īz, *v.t.* To treat or explain in the manner of Euemeros. Also written *Euemerism*, &c.

Eulogy, ū′lo-ji, *n.* [Gr. *eulogia*—*eu*, well, and *logos*, speech, from *legō*, to speak.] Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person on account of his valuable qualities or services.—**Eulogic, Eulogical**, ū-loj′ik, ū-loj′i-kal, *a.* Containing or pertaining to eulogy or praise; commendatory.—**Eulogically**, ū-loj′i-kal-li, *adv.* In a eulogic manner.—**Eulogist**, ū′lo-jist, *n.* One who praises and commends another; one who pronounces a eulogy. — **Eulogistic, Eulogistical**, ū-lo-jis′tik, ū-lo-jis′ti-kal, *a.* Containing or pertaining to eulogy or praise; laudatory. — **Eulogistically**, ū-lo-jis′ti-kal-li, *adv.* With commendation or eulogy.—**Eulogium**, ū-lō′ji-um, *n.* A formal eulogy. —**Eulogise**, ū′lo-jīz, *v.t.*—*eulogised, eulogising.* To speak or write in commendation of another; to extol in speech or writing; to praise.

Eumenides, ū-men′i-dēz, *n. pl.* *Lit.* the gracious goddesses, a Greek name of the Furies, because it was considered unlawful and dangerous to name them under their true designation *Erinnyes*.

Eunuch, ū′nuk, *n.* [Gr. *eunouchos*—*eunē*, a bed, and *echō*, to keep, to have charge of.] A castrated male of the human species; hence, from the employment to which eunuchs were commonly put, a chamberlain. — **Eunuch, Eunuchate**, ū′nu-kāt, *v.t.* To make a eunuch of. — **Eunuchism**, ū′nuk-izm, *n.* The state of being a eunuch.

Eupepsia, Eupepsy, ū-pep′si-a, ū-pep′si, *n.* [Gr. *eupepsia*—*eu*, and *pepsis*, digestion, from *peptō*, to digest.] Good digestion; the opposite of dyspepsia. — **Eupeptic**, ū-pep′tik, *a.* Having good digestion; easy of digestion.

Euphemism, ū′fem-izm, *n.* [Gr. *euphēmismos*—*eu*, well, and *phēmi*, to speak.] A figure of speech in which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears.—**Euphemistic, Euphemistical**, ū-fem-is′tik, ū-fem-is′ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or containing euphemism. — **Euphemise**, ū′fem-īz, *v.t.* To express by a euphemism.

Euphony, ū′fo-ni, *n.* [Gr. *euphōnia*—*eu*, well, and *phōnē*, voice.] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters, syllables, and words which is pleasing to the ear. — **Euphonic, Euphonical**, ū-fon′ik, ū-fon′i-kal, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterised by, euphony; agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear.—**Euphonious**, ū-fō′ni-us, *a.* Agreeable in sound; euphonic.—**Euphoniously**, ū-fō′ni-us-li, *adv.* In a euphonious manner. — **Euphonium**, ū-fō′ni-um, *n.* A brass bass instrument with three or four valves, used in military bands, and frequently in the orchestra as a substitute for the trombone. — **Euphonise**, ū′fo-nīz, *v.t.* To make agreeable in sound.

Euphorbia, ū-for′bi-a, *n.* [Gr. *euphorbion*, from the name of an ancient Greek physician.] A genus of exogenous plants, some of which are found in Britain, and are popularly called *spurges*, while the most remarkable are tropical shrubs or trees, often large, fleshy, and leafless, having the habit of a cactaceous plant. — **Euphorbium**, ū-for′bi-um, *n.* A substance obtained from several species of Euphorbia, virulently purgative and emetic.

Euphrasy, ū′fra-si, *n.* [Gr. *euphrasia*, delight.] The herb popularly called eyebright, formerly a specific for diseases of the eye.

Euphuism, ū'fū-izm, *n.* [From the name of the hero of two works by John Lyly, written in a strange and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth. *Euphues* is the Gr. *euphuēs*, well-shaped—*eu*, well, and *phyō*, growth, stature.] Affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language; high-flown artificial diction.—**Euphuist,** ū'fū-ist, *n.* One addicted to euphuism: applied particularly to certain writers, at the head of which stood John Lyly.—**Euphuistic,** ū-fū-is'tik, *a.* Belonging to the euphuists or to euphuism.

Eurasian, ū-rā'shi-an, *n.* [A contraction of *European* and *Asian*.] One born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and European father.

Eureka, ū-rē'ka. [Gr. (*h*)*euriskō*, I have found, perf. ind. act. of (*h*)*euriskō*, to find.] The exclamation of Archimedes, when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown; hence, a discovery; especially, one made after long research; an expression of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery.

European, ū-rō-pē'an, *a.* [L. *Europa*, Gr. *Europē*, Europe.] Pertaining to Europe; native to Europe.—*n.* A native of Europe.—**Europeanize,** ū-rō-pē'an-iz, *v.t.* To cause to become European; to assimilate to Europeans in manners, character, and usages.

Eustachian, ū-stā'ki-an, *a.* Named after *Eustachius* or *E'ustachi*, an Italian physician, who died 1574.—*Eustachian tube*, the tube which forms a communication between the internal ear and the back part of the mouth.—*Eustachian valve*, a valve which separates the right auricle of the heart from the interior vena cava.

Euthanasy, ū'thak-si, *n.* [Gr. *euthanasia*, good arrangement—*eu*, well, and *thanatos*, order.] Good or established order.

Euthanasia, ū-tha-nā'zi-a, *n.* [Gr.—*eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death.] An easy death; a putting to death by painless means; a means of putting to a painless death.

Eutrophy, ū'tro-fi, *n.* [Gr. *eutrophia*, from *eutrophos*, healthy—*eu*, well, and *trephō*, to nourish.] *Med.* healthy nutrition; a healthy state of the nutritive organs.—**Eutrophic,** ū-trof'ik, *a.* An agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition.

Evacuate, ē-vak'ū-āt, *v.t.*—*evacuated, evacuating.* [L. *evacuo, evacuatum*—*e*, out, and *vacuus*, empty, from *vaco*, to be empty. VACANT.] To make empty; to make empty by removing one's self from (an army *evacuates* a town or a country); to void or discharge from the bowels.—**Evacuant,** ē-vak'ū-ant, *a.* Producing evacuation; purgative.—*n.* A medicine which promotes the natural secretions and excretions.—**Evacuation,** ē-vak'ū-ā'shon, *n.* The act of evacuating; that which is evacuated or discharged, especially from the bowels.—**Evacuative,** ē-vak'ū-ā-tiv, *a.* Serving or tending to evacuate; purgative.—**Evacuator,** ē-vak'ū-ā-tēr, *n.* One who or that which evacuates.

Evade, ē-vād', *v.t.*—*evaded, evading.* [L. *evado*—*e*, and *vado*, to go, as in *invade, pervade*; akin to E. *wade*. WADE.] To avoid, escape from, or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, sophistry, address, or ingenuity; to slip away from; to elude; to escape the grasp or comprehension of; to baffle or foil.—*v.i.* To escape; to slip away; to practise artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding.—**Evadible,** ē-vā'di-bl, *a.* Capable of being evaded.—**Evasion,** ē-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *evasio*.] The act of evading, eluding, avoiding, or escaping; shift; subterfuge; equivocation; prevarication; shuffling.—**Evasive,** ē-vā'siv, *a.* Using evasion or artifice to avoid; shuffling; equivocating; containing or characterised by evasion.—**Evasively,** ē-vā'siv-li, *adv.* In an evasive manner.—**Evasiveness,** ē-vā'siv-nes, *n.*

Evaluation,† ē-val'ū-ā'shon, *n.* Exhaustive valuation or appraisement.

Evanesce,† ev-a-nes', *v.i.*—*evanesced, evanescing.* [L. *evanesco*—*e*, and *vanesco*, to vanish, from *vanus*, vain, empty. VAIN.] To vanish; to disappear; to be dissipated, as vapour.—**Evanescence,** ev-a-nes'ens, *n.* The state or character of being evanescent.—**Evanescent,** ev-a-nes'ent, *a.* Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to disappear or come to an end.—**Evanescently,** ev-a-nes'ent-li, *adv.* In an evanescent manner.

Evangel, ē-van'jel, *n.* [L. *evangelium*, the gospel; Gr. *euangelion*, good tidings, the gospel—*eu*, well, good, and *angellō*, to announce.] The gospel; one of the gospels or four New Testament books under the names of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.—**Evangelical, Evangelic,** ē-van-jel'i-kal, ē-van-jel'ik, *a.* [L.L. *evangelicus*.] According to the gospel, or religious truth taught in the New Testament; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; adhering closely to the letter of the gospel; fervent and devout; *eccles.* a term applied to a section in the Protestant churches who give special prominence to the doctrines of the corruption of man's nature by the fall, of his regeneration and redemption through our Saviour, and of free and unmerited grace; applied in Germany to Protestants as distinguished from Roman Catholics, and more especially to the national Protestant church formed in Prussia in 1817 by a union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches.—**Evangelicalism,** ē-van-jel'i-kalizm, *n.* Adherence to evangelical doctrines.—**Evangelically,** ē-van-jel'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an evangelical manner.—**Evangelicism,** ē-van-jel'i-sizm, *n.* Evangelical principles.—**Evangelist,** ē-van'jel-ist, *n.* One of the four writers of the gospels; a layman engaged in preaching or missionary work.—**Evangelistic,** ē-van'jel-is'tik, *a.* Evangelical; tending or designed to evangelise.—**Evangelization,** ē-van'jel-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of evangelizing.—**Evangelise,** ē-van'jel-iz, *v.t.*—*evangelised, evangelising.* To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to and convert.—*v.i.* To preach the gospel.

Evanish,† ē-van'ish, *v.i.* To vanish; to disappear.

Evaporate, ē-vap'er-āt, *v.i.*—*evaporated, evaporating.* [L. *evaporo, evaporatum*—*e*, out, and *vapor*, vapour. VAPOUR.] To pass off in vapour; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapour or in particles too minute to be visible; *fig.* to escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted.—*v.t.* To convert or resolve into vapour; to cause to evaporate; to vaporize.—**Evaporable,** ē-vap'er-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapour or of being dissipated by evaporation.—**Evaporation,** ē-vap'er-ā'shon, *n.* The act or process of evaporating; the conversion of a liquid by heat into vapour or steam, which becomes dissipated in the atmosphere in the manner of an elastic fluid; vaporization; the matter evaporated; vapour.—**Evaporative,** ē-vap'er-ā-tiv, *a.* Causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation.—**Evaporometer,** ē-vap'er-om"et-ēr, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

Evasion, Evasive. Under EVADE.

Eve, ēv, *n.* [Short for *even*, *evening*.] The close of the day; the evening; the day or the latter part of the day before a church festival; the period just preceding some event (on the *eve* of a revolution).

Even, ē'vn, *a.* [A. Sax. *efen*, even, level, equal = D. *even*, Dan. *jevn*, *jævn*, Icel. *jafn*, Goth. *ibns*, G. *eben*, even, level.] Level; smooth; flat; devoid of irregularities; straight or direct; uniform; equal; not easily ruffled; on a level or on the same level; in the same or in an equally favourable position; on a level in advantage; having accounts balanced; square; adjusted; fair; equitable; capable of being divided by 2 without a remainder: opposed to *odd*.—*v.t.* To make even; to level; to lay smooth; to place in an equal state; to balance.—*adv.* Expressing a level or equality; hence, just; exactly in consonance; according (*even* as he wished); expressing equality or sameness of time (I knew it *even* then); expressing, emphatically, identity of person (*even* he did it); expressing a strong assertion; not only this or so, but more, or but also.—**Evenly,** ē'vn-li, *adv.* In an even manner; smoothly; equally; uniformly; impartially.—**Evenness,** ē'vn-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being even.—**Even-handed,** *a.* Impartial; equitable; just.—**Even-handedness,** *n.*

Even, ē'vn, *n.* [A. Sax. *æfen*, *æfn*. Evening.] Evening. [*Poet.*]—**Evenfall,** ē'vn-fal, *n.* The fall of evening; early evening; twilight.—**Evensong,** ē'vn-song, *n.* A form of worship for the evening; vespers.—**Eventide,** ē'vn-tīd, *n.* Evening.

Evening, ēv'ning, *n.* [A. Sax. *æfnung*, verbal noun (like *morning*), from *æfen*, *æfn*, evening; cog. G. *abend*, Sw. *afton*, Icel. *aftan*, Dan. *aften*, evening. The root meaning seems to be retiring, the word being akin to A. Sax. *af*, *of*, off; G. *ab*, of, from, L. *ab*, Skr. *apa*, from.] The close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the time from sunset till darkness; the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night; the decline or latter part of life, strength, or glory; often used as an adjective.—**Evening-star,** *n.* The planet Venus when visible in the evening.

Event, ē-vent', *n.* [L. *eventus*, from *evenio*, *eventum*, to come out—*e*, out, and *venio*, to come, seen also in *advent, convene, prevent, venture*, &c.] That which happens or falls out; any incident good or bad; an occurrence; the consequence of anything; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates; the issue, conclusion, end.—**Eventful,** ē-vent'ful, *a.* Full of events or incidents; characterised by great changes either in public or private affairs.—**Eventual,** ē-ven'tū-al, *a.* Coming or happening as a consequence or final result; consequential; final; ultimate.—**Eventuality,** ē-ven'tū-al"i-ti, *n.* That which eventuates or happens; a contingent result.—**Eventually,** ē-ven'tū-al-li, *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue.—**Eventuate,** ē-ven'tū-āt, *v.i.*—*eventuated, eventuating.* To issue as an event or consequence; to fall out; to happen; to come to pass.

Ever, ev'ēr, *adv.* [A. Sax. *æfre*, always; allied to Goth. *aiew*, time. *aiv*, ever; Icel. *ævi*, an age, the space of life; L. *aevum*, Gr. *aiōn*, Skr. *ayus*, an age. Akin *aye*, *agency*.] At any time past or future; at all times; always; eternally; constantly; incessantly; continually; in any degree.—*For ever*, eternally; to perpetuity; sometimes with a repetition for the sake of emphasis (*for ever and ever*).—*Ever and anon*, now and then; again and again; time after time.—*Ever*, in *composition*, signifies always or continually, without intermission, or to eternity; as, *ever-active*; *ever-living*.—**Evergreen,** ev'er-grēn, *a.* Always green; having verdant leaves throughout the year; *fig.* always fresh, vigorous, or in a good condition.—*n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.—**Everlasting,** ev-er-las'ting, *a.* Lasting or enduring for ever; existing or continuing without beginning or end; eternal; perpetual; endless; continual.—*n.* Eternity; a plant whose flowers retain their form, colour, and brightness for many months after being gathered.—*The Everlasting*, the Eternal Being; God.—**Everlastingly,** ev-er-las'ting-li, *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually.—**Everlastingness,** ev-er-las'ting-nes, *n.*—**Evermore,** ev'er-mōr, *adv.* Always; eternally; for ever; at all times; continually.

Evert, ē-vert', *v.t.* [L. *everto, eversum*—*e*, and *verto*, to turn, as in *convert, invert, revert, verse*, &c.] To overturn; to overthrow; to turn outward, or inside out.—**Eversion,** ē-vēr'shon, *n.* The act of everting; an overthrowing; destruction.—*Eversion of the eyelids*, a disease in which the eyelids are turned outward, so as to expose the red internal tunic.

Every, ev'er-i, *a.* [O.E. *everich*, *everilk*, from A. Sax. *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each. EVER, EACH.] Each individual of the whole number; each of a number singly or one by one.—**Everybody,** ev'er-i-bod-i, *n.* Every person.—**Everyday,** ev'er-i-dā, *a.* Used, occurring, or that may be seen

or met with every day; common; usual; ordinary.—**Everywhere**, ev'ér-i-whār, *adv.* In every place; in all places.

Evict, ē-vikt', *v.t.* [L. *evinco*, *evictum*, to vanquish utterly—*e*, intens., and *vinco*, to overcome, as in *convince*, *convict*, *evince*. VICTOR.] To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; to expel from lands or tenements by law.—**Eviction**, ē-vik'shon, *n.* The act of evicting; the expulsion of a tenant from lands or tenements by law.

Evidence, ev'i-dens, *n.* [Fr. *évidence*, from L. *evidentia*—*e*, and *video*, *visum*, to see. VISION.] That which demonstrates or makes clear that a fact is so; that which makes evident or enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason; testimony; *law*, that which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation.—*King's* or *Queen's evidence*, evidence given by an accomplice, when the ordinary evidence is defective, on the understanding that he himself shall go free for his share of the crime.—*v.t.*—*evidenced*, *evidencing*. To render evident; to prove; to make clear to the mind.—**Evident**, ev'i-dent, *a.* [L. *evidens*.] Open to be seen; clear to the mental or physical eye; manifest; obvious; plain.—**Evidential**, ev-i-den'shal, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving.—**Evidentiary**, ev-i-den'shi-a-ri, *a.* Evidential.—**Evidently**, ev'i-dent-li, *adv.* In an evident manner; clearly; manifestly.—**Evidentness**, ev'i-dent-nes, *n.*

Evil, ē'vil, *a.* [A. Sax. *yfel*, *yfel*; D. *euvel*, O.Fris. *evel*, G. *übel*, Goth. *ubils*. *Ill* is a contracted form of *evil*.] Having bad qualities of a natural kind; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief; injurious; pernicious; mischievous; having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong; vile; vicious; unfortunate; unpropitious; calamitous.—*The evil one*, the devil.—*n.* Anything that causes injury, pain, or suffering; misfortune; calamity; mischief; injury; depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity; the negation or contrary of good.—*adv.* Not well; ill.—**Evildoer**, ē'vil-dö-ėr, *n.* One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.—**Evil-eye**, *n.* A kind of influence superstitiously ascribed in former times to certain persons, their glance being supposed to injure.—**Evil-eyed**, *a.* Having the evil-eye; looking with envy, jealousy, or bad design.—**Evil-favoured**, *a.* Having a bad countenance or external appearance.—**Evil-minded**, *a.* Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin.—**Evilness**, ē'vil-nes, *n.* Badness; viciousness; malignity of sin.—**Evil-starred**, *a.* Destined to misfortune, as if through the influence of an adverse star or planet; ill-starred.

Evince, ē-vins', *v.t.*—*evinced*, *evincing*. [L. *evinco*, to vanquish, to prove or show. EVICT.] To show; to prove; to manifest; to make evident; to display as something belonging to one's own nature or character (to *evince* fear).—**Evincement**, ē-vins'ment, *n.* Act of evincing.—**Evincible**, ē-vin'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being evinced.—**Evincibly**, ē-vin'si-bli, *adv.* In a manner to evince.

Eviscerate, ē-vis'ėr-āt, *v.t.*—*eviscerated*, *eviscerating*. [L. *eviscero*—*e*, and *viscera*, the bowels.] To take out the entrails of; to disembowel.—**Evisceration**, ē-vis'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of eviscerating.

Evoke, ē-vōk', *v.t.*—*evoked*, *evoking*. [L. *evoco*—*e*, out, and *voco*, to call.] To call or summon forth.—**Evocation**, ev-ō-kā'shon, *n.* The act of evoking; a calling forth.

Evolution, ev-ō-lū'shon, *n.* [L. *evolutio*, from *evolvo*, *evolutum*, to unroll, to unfold. EVOLVE.] The act of unfolding, unrolling, or expanding; a gradual development or working out; the extraction of arithmetical or algebraic roots—the reverse of involution; a regulated or systematic series of movements which a body of troops, a fleet, or a ship makes when changing a previous formation or position; that theory which sees in the history of all things, organic and inorganic, a development from simplicity to complexity, a gradual advance from a simple or rudimentary condition to one that is more complex and of a higher character.—**Evolutional**, **Evolutionary**, ev-ō-lū'shon-al, ev-ō-lū'shon-a-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to evolution; produced by or due to evolution.—**Evolutionist**, ev-ō-lū'shon-ist, *n.* One skilled in evolutions, specifically in military evolutions; a believer in the doctrine of evolution.

Evolve, ē-volv', *v.t.*—*evolved*, *evolving*. [L. *evolvo*—*e*, and *volvo*, to roll, which is cog. with E. to *wallow*, and is seen also in *convolve*, *devolve*, *revolve*, *voluble*, *volume*, &c.] To unfold; to open and expand; to disentangle; to unravel; to develop; to cause to pass from a simple to a complex state.—*v.i.* To open or disclose itself.—**Evolvement**,† ē-volv'ment, *n.* Act of evolving.—**Evolvent**, ē-vol'vent, *n.* *Geom.* the involute of a curve.—**Evolver**, ē-vol'vėr, *n.* One who or that which evolves.

Evulsion, ē-vul'shon, *n.* [L. *evulsio*—*e*, out, and *vello*, *vulsum*, to pluck.] The act of plucking or pulling out by force.

Ewe, ū, *n.* [A. Sax. *eowu*; allied to Fris. *ei*, O.H.G. *awi*, *ou*, Icel. *á*, L. *ovis*, Gr. *ois*, Skr. *avi*, a sheep.] A female sheep.

Ewer, ū'ėr, *n.* [From O.Fr. *ewe*, Mod. Fr. *eau*, water, from L. *aqua*, water (whence *aquatic*, &c.).] A large pitcher or jug with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands; a sort of pitcher that accompanies a wash-hand basin for holding the water.

Exacerbate, ek-sas'ėr-bāt, *v.t.*—*exacerbated*, *exacerbating*. [L. *exacerbo*, *exacerbatum*—*ex*, intens., and *acerbus*, harsh, sharp, sour.] To irritate, exasperate, or inflame; to increase the malignant qualities of; to increase the violence of (a disease).—**Exacerbation**, ek-sas'ėr-bā"shon, *n.* The act of exacerbating; increase of malignity; a periodical increase of violence in a disease. Termed also **Exacerbescence**, ek-sas'ėr-bes"ens, *n.*

Exact, eg-zakt', *a.* [L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigo*, to drive out, to measure—*ex*, out, and *ago*, to drive, to do, as in *agent*, *act*, *agitate*, &c.] Closely correct or regular; accurate; conformed to rule; precise; not different in the least; methodical; careful; observing strict method, rule, or order; punctual; strict.—*v.t.* [Fr. *exacter*, L.L. *exactare*.] To force or compel to be paid or yielded; to extort by means of authority or compulsion; to enforce a yielding of; to enjoin with pressing urgency.—**Exacter**, eg-zak'tėr, *n.* One who exacts.—**Exacting**, eg-zak'ting, *p.* and *a.* Demanding or disposed to demand without pity or justice; extorting; making unreasonable claims.—**Exaction**, eg-zak'shon, *n.* The act of exacting; extortion; a wresting of contributions unjustly; that which is exacted; fees, rewards, or contributions levied with severity or injustice.—**Exactitude**, eg-zak'ti-tūd, *n.* Exactness; accuracy; nicety.—**Exactly**, eg-zakt'li, *adv.* In an exact manner.—**Exactness**, eg-zakt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being exact; accuracy; correctness; preciseness; regularity.—**Exactor**, eg-zak'tėr, *n.* One who exacts.

Exaggerate, eg-zaj'ėr-āt, *v.t.*—*exaggerated*, *exaggerating*. [L. *exaggero*, *exaggeratum*—*ex*, intens., and *aggero*, to heap, from *agger*, a heap—*ad*, to, and *gero*, to carry.] To represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant; to heighten unduly; to magnify.—**Exaggeration**, eg-zaj'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of exaggerating; a representation of things beyond the truth or reality.—**Exaggerative**, eg-zaj'ėr-ā-tiv, *a.* Having the tendency to exaggerate.—**Exaggerator**, eg-zaj'ėr-ā-tėr, *n.* One who exaggerates.—**Exaggeratory**, eg-zaj'ėr-a-to-ri, *a.* Containing exaggeration.

Exalbuminous, eks-al-bū'mi-nus, *a.* *Bot.* having no albumen about the embryo, or no albumen but that of the cotyledons.

Exalt, eg-zalt', *v.t.* [Fr. *exalter*, from L. *exaltare*—*ex*, and *altus*, high (whence *altitude*, *haughty*).] To raise high; to lift up; to elevate in power, wealth, rank, or dignity, character, and the like; to elevate with joy, pride, or confidence; to elate; to praise highly; to magnify; to extol; to elevate the tone of; to elevate in diction or sentiment.—**Exaltation**, eg-zal-tā'shon, *n.* The act of exalting or state of being exalted; elevated state; state of greatness or dignity; a state of great elation; mental elevation.—**Exaltedness**, eg-zal'ted-nes, *n.* The state of being exalted.—**Exalter**, eg-zal'tėr, *n.* One who exalts.

Examine, eg-zam'in, *v.t.*—*examined*, *examining*. [L. *examino*, *examinatum*, from *examen*, *examinis*, the tongue of a balance, for *exagmen*, from *ex*, out, and *ago*, to bring, to do (whence *agent*, &c.).] To inspect or observe carefully; to look into the state of; to view and consider in all its aspects; to question, as a witness or an accused person; to put judicial inquiries to; to inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, or progress of, by interrogatories; to try or test.—**Examinant**, eg-zam'i-nant, *n.* An examiner.—**Examinee**, eg-zam'i-nē", *n.* One who undergoes an examination.—**Examiner**, eg-zam'i-nėr, *n.* One who examines; one who inspects; a person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a university.—**Examinable**, eg-zam'i-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being examined.—**Examen**,† eg-zam'en, *n.* An examination.—**Examination**, eg-zam'i-nā"shon, *n.* The act of examining or state of being examined; a careful search or inquiry; careful and accurate inspection; a legal inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; a process for testing qualifications, knowledge, progress, of students, candidates, &c.; investigation; scrutiny; trial.—**Examinator**, eg-zam'i-nā-tėr, *n.* An examiner.

Example, eg-zam'pl, *n.* [L. *exemplum*, from *eximo*, to take out or away—*ex*, out, and *emo*, *emptum*, to take, to purchase (as in *exempt*). *Sample* is the same word.] A sample or specimen; a pattern, in morals or manners, worthy of imitation; a copy or model; one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated; a former instance, to be followed or avoided; one held out as a caution or warning to others; a particular case illustrating a general rule, position, or truth.

Exanthema, ek-san-thē'ma, *n.* pl. **Exanthemata**, ek-san-them'a-ta. [Gr. *exanthēma*, from *exanthēo*, to blossom—*ex*, and *anthos*, a flower.] *Med.* an eruption or breaking out, as in measles, small-pox, &c.; frequently limited to such eruptions as are accompanied with fever.—**Exanthematous**, **Exanthematic**, ek-san-them'a-tus, ek-san'the-mat"ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to exanthema; eruptive.—**Exanthesis**, ek-san-thē'sis, *n.* *Med.* an eruption.

Exarch, ek'särk, *n.* [Gr. *exarchos*—*ex*, and *archos*, a chief.] A viceroy or governor of an Italian or African province under the Byzantine Empire.—**Exarchate**, ek'sär-kāt, *n.* The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch.

Exarticulation, ek-sär-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *ex*, out, and *articulus*, a small joint.] Dislocation of a joint.

Exasperate, eg-zas'pėr-āt, *v.t.*—*exasperated*, *exasperating*. [L. *exaspero*, *exasperatum*, to irritate—*ex*, and *asper*, rough, harsh.] To irritate in a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to anger; to excite or inflame.—**Exasperation**, eg-zas'pėr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of exasperating or state of being exasperated.

Excamb, **Excambie**, eks-kamb', eks-kam'bi, *v.t.* [L.L. *excambio*, to exchange. CHANGE, EXCHANGE.] To exchange; applied specifically to the exchange of land. [Scotch.]—**Excambion**, **Excambium**, eks-kam'bi-on, eks-kam'bi-um, *n.* Exchange of pieces of land. [Scotch.]

Excandescence, eks-kan-des'ens, *n.* [L. *excandescentia*—*ex*, and *candesco*, *candeo*, to be hot.] A growing hot; glowing heat; heat of passion.

Excarnate, eks-kär'nāt, *v.t.*—*excarnated*, *excarnating*. [L. *ex*, priv., and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] To deprive or clear of flesh.—**Excarnation**,† eks-kär-nā'shon, *n.* The act of divesting of flesh; the opposite of incarnation.

Ex-cathedra, eks-ka-thed'ra, a. [L. *ex*, from, and *cathedra*, Gr. *kathedra*, a chair (whence *cathedral*).] *Lit.* from the chair, as of authority or instruction; hence, applied to any decision, order, &c., given in an authoritative and dogmatic manner.

Excavate, eks'ka-vāt, v.t.—*excavated*, *excavating*. [L. *excavo*, *excavatum*—*ex*, out, and *cavus*, hollow. CAVE.] To cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything and make it hollow; to hollow; to form by scooping or hollowing out.—**Excavation**, eks-ka-vā'shon, n. The act of excavating; a hollow or a cavity formed by removing substance.—**Excavator**, eks'ka-vā-ter, n. One who or that which excavates; a machine for excavating.

Exceed, ek-sēd', v.t. [L. *excedo*—*ex*, out, and *cedo*, to go. CEDE.] To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of; to outgo; to surpass; to excel.—v.i. To go too far; to pass the proper bounds or limits.—**Exceeding**, ek-sē'ding, a. Great in extent, quantity, degree, or duration; very large.—*adv.* In a very great degree; unusually. [O.T.]—**Exceedingly**, ek-sē'ding-li, *adv.* In an exceeding manner or degree; very greatly; very much.

Excel, ek-sel', v.t.—*excelled*, *excelling*. [L. *excello*—*ex*, and root seen in Gr. *kellō*, to impel, L. *celsus*, raised high.] To surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo in comparison; to surpass, to transcend; to exceed.—v.i. To be eminent or distinguished; to surpass others; to take a high rank.—**Excellence**, ek'sel-lens, n. The state of excelling in anything; the state of possessing good qualities in an eminent or unusual degree; superiority; eminence; any valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or esteemed; a title of honour given to persons of high rank; excellency.—**Excellency**, ek'sel-len-si, n. Valuable quality; excellence; a title of honour given to governors, ambassadors, ministers, and the like: with *your*, *his*, &c.—**Excellent**, ek'sel-lent, a. Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; virtuous; good; worthy; excelling or surpassing in any quality, power, or attainment; being of great value or use; remarkable for good properties.—**Excellently**, ek'sel-lent-li, *adv.* In an excellent manner; in an eminent degree.

Excentral, eks-sen'tral, a. *Bot.* out of the centre.

Excentric, **Excentricity**. ECCENTRIC.

Except, ek-sept', v.t. [Fr. *excepter*, L. *excipio*, *exceptum*—*ex*, out, and *capio*, to take, seen also in *captious*, *capacious*, *capable*, *accept*, *conceive*, &c.] To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude.—v.i. To object; to take exception: usually followed by *to*.—*prep.* Being excepted or left out; with exception of; excepting.—*conj.* excepting; unless.—**Excepted**, ek-sep'ted, p. and a. Left out; specially excluded.—**Excepting**, ek-sep'ting, *ppr.* used as a *prep.* and *conj.* With exception of; excluding; unless; except.—**Exception**, ek-sep'shon, n. The act of excepting or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion; that which is excepted or excluded; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; an objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation; offence; slight anger or resentment (to *take exception at* a severe remark; to *take exception to* what was said).—**Exceptionable**, ek-sep'shon-a-bl, a. Liable to exception or objection; objectionable.—**Exceptionableness**, ek-sep'shon-a-bl-nes, n.—**Exceptional**, ek-sep'shon-al, a. Out of the ordinary course; relating to or forming an exception.—**Exceptionally**, ek-sep'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an exceptional manner; unprecedentedly; extraordinarily; especially.—**Exceptive**, ek-sep'tiv, a. Including an exception; making exception.—**Excepter**, ek-sep'tėr, n. One who makes exceptions.

Excerpt, ek-serpt', v.t. [L. *excerpo*, *excerptum*—*ex*, out, and *carpo*, to pick.] To pick out or extract from a book or other literary composition; to cull; to select; to cite.—n. An extract from an author or from a writing of any kind.—**Excerption**, ek-serp'shon, n. [L. *excerptio*.] The act of excerpting; a gleaning; selection.

Excess, ek-ses', n. [L. *excessus*, from *excedo*, to exceed. EXCEED.] That which exceeds any measure or limit; that which is beyond measure, proportion, or due quantity; superfluity; superabundance; any transgression of due limits; extravagance; wastefulness; riotous living; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence; the amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another.—**Excessive**, ek-ses'iv, a. Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; immoderate; extravagant; extreme. ∴ *Enormous*, *Excessive*. Syn. under ENORMOUS.—**Excessively**, ek-ses'iv-li, *adv.* In an excessive manner or degree; exceedingly; vehemently; violently.—**Excessiveness**, ek-ses'iv-nes, n. The state or quality of being excessive.

Exchange, eks-chānj', v.t.—*exchanged*, *exchanging*. [O.Fr. *exchanger*—*ex*, and *changer*, to change. CHANGE.] To give or take in return for another thing; to barter; to lay aside, quit, or resign (a thing, state, or condition), and take something else; to give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; to interchange.—v.i. To make an exchange; to pass or to be taken as an equivalent.—n. The act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffic by interchange of commodities; the act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another; the act of giving and receiving reciprocally; the thing given or the thing received in return; the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business: often contracted into *'Change*; the difference of value in the respective currencies of different countries.—**Exchangeable**, eks-chān'ja-bl, a. Capable of being exchanged; estimated by what may be procured in exchange.—**Exchangeableness**, **Exchangeability**, eks-chān'ja-bl-nes, eks-chān'ja-bil"i-ti, n. The quality or state of being exchangeable.—**Exchanger**, eks-chān'jėr, n. One who exchanges; one who deals in exchanging the money of one country for that of another.—**Exchange-broker**, n. One who negotiates foreign bills, for which he receives a small commission.

Exchequer, eks-chek'ėr, n. [O.Fr. *eschequier*, Fr. *échiquier*, a chess-board: the term was applied to a court of finance from its having at first held its meetings round a table covered with *checked cloth*, because accounts were taken by means of counters on the checks. CHECK, CHEQUER, CHESS.] A state treasury; hence, pecuniary property in general; a person's finances or pecuniary resources; an ancient English tribunal and court, founded chiefly for the collection and care of the royal revenues, now a division of the High Court of Justice.—*Exchequer bills*, bills for money, or bills of credit issued from the exchequer, and pledging the government to repay the sum with a certain rate of interest; a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government, and in Britain forming a principal part of the public unfunded debt.—v.t.† To institute a process against in the court of exchequer.

Excipient, ek-sip'i-ent, n. [L. *excipiens*, *excipientis*, ppr. of *excipio* to take out. EXCEPT.] *Med.* an inert or slightly active substance employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of the active medicine, as bread-crust, sugar, jelly, &c.

Excise, ek-sīz', n. [From O.D. *aksijs*, G. *accise*, excise, corruption of O.Fr. *assise*, an assize, a tax. ASSIZE.] A tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as beer, spirits, &c.; or levied on persons for licenses to pursue certain callings, deal in certain commodities, as well as use certain things (armorial bearings, carriages, plate, &c.), or the like; that branch of the civil service which is connected with the collecting of such duties.—v.t.—*excised*, *excising*. To levy an excise on.—**Excisable**, ek-sī'za-bl, a. Liable or subject to excise.—**Exciseman**, ek-sīz'man, n. An inferior officer of the excise.

Excise, ek-sīz', v.t.—*excised*, *excising*. [From L. *excido*, *excisum*—*ex*, out, and *caedo*, to cut, as in *concise*, *circumcise*.] To cut out or off; to remove by cutting, as in surgery; to delete or expunge.—**Excision**, ek-sizh'on, n. The act of cutting out; removal by cutting; amputation; deletion.

Excite, ek-sīt', v.t.—*excited*, *exciting*. [Fr. *exciter*, from L. *excito*—*ex*, and *cito* (as in *cite*, *incite*, *recite*), intens. of *cieo* or *cio*, to excite, call; akin to Gr. *kiō*, to go, *kineō*, to move.] To call into action; to animate; to rouse, provoke, or to stir up; to cause to act, as that which is dormant, sluggish, or inactive; to give new or increased action to; to stimulate; to call forth or increase the vital activity of; to raise, create, or set afoot.—**Excitable**, ek-sī'ta-bl, a. Susceptible of excitement; capable of being excited; easily excited or stirred up; prone to or characterised by excitement.—**Excitability**, **Excitableness**, ek-sī'ta-bil"i-ti, ek-sī'ta-bl-nes, n. The state or quality of being excitable.—**Excitant**, ek'si-tant, n. That which produces or may produce increased action in a living organism; an agent or influence which arouses the vital activity of the body or of any of the tissues or organs; a stimulant.—**Excitation**, ek-si-tā'shon, n. The act of exciting; excitement.—**Excitative**, **Excitatory**, ek-sī'ta-tiv, ek-sī'ta-to-ri, a. Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite.—**Excitement**, ek-sīt'ment, n. The act of exciting; stimulation; the state of being excited; agitation; sensation; commotion; a state of aroused or increased vital activity in the body or any of its tissues or organs; a vitiated and abnormal state of the actions and sensations, or both, produced by stimulants, irritants, or the like; that which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action.—**Exciter**, ek-sī'tėr, n. One who or that which excites.—**Exciting**, ek-sī'ting, p. and a. Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; deeply interesting; thrilling.—**Excitingly**, ek-sī'ting-li, *adv.* So as to excite.—**Excitive**, ek-sī'tiv, a. Tending to excite.

Exclaim, eks-klām', v.i. [L. *exclamo*—*ex*, and *clamo*, to call. CLAIM.] To utter with vehemence; to cry out; to shout; to declare with loud vociferation.—**Exclaimer**, eks-klā'mėr, n. One who exclaims.—**Exclamation**, eks-kla-mā'shon, n. The act of exclaiming or making an outcry; noisy talk; vehement vociferation; clamour; an emphatical or passionate utterance; the mark or sign in printing ! by which emphatical utterance or interjectional force is marked; *gram.* a word expressing outcry; an interjection.—**Exclamatory**, **Exclamative**, eks-klam'a-to-ri, eks-klam'a-tiv, a. Pertaining to or characterised by exclamation; expressing exclamation.—**Exclamatorily**, **Exclamatively**, eks-klam'a-to-ri-li, eks-klam'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In an exclamatory manner.

Exclude, eks-klūd', v.t.—*excluded*, *excluding*. [L. *excludo*, to shut out—*ex*, out, and *claudo*, to shut, whence *clause*, *close*, &c.] To hinder from entering or from admission; to shut out; to hinder from participation or enjoyment; to debar; to except; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, argument, description, &c.; to thrust out; to eject.—**Exclusion**, eks-klū'zhon, n. The act of excluding, shutting out, debarring, expelling, excepting, or rejecting; the state of being excluded.—**Exclusionary**, eks-klū'zhon-a-ri, a. Tending to exclude or debar.—**Exclusionism**, eks-klū'zhon-izm, n. Exclusive principles or practice.—**Exclusionist**, eks-klū'zhon-ist, n. One who is in favour of exclusion.—**Exclusive**, eks-klū'siv, a. Having the power or effect of excluding; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others (an *exclusive* privilege); not taking into account something or certain individuals; not including or comprehending certain things (an *exclusive* estimate): often with *of* (500 men *exclusive of* officers); excluding from or chary in admitting to society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates; illiberal; narrow.—n. One very fastidious as to the social

position of breeding of his associates.—**Exclusively**, eks-klō'siv-li, *adv.* Without admission of others; with the exclusion of all others, without comprehension in a number; not inclusively.—**Exclusiveness**, eks-klō'siv-nes, *n.* State or quality of being exclusive. — **Exclusivism**, eks-klō'siv-izm, *n.* Act or practice of being exclusive or fastidious in the choice of associates. — **Exclusory**, eks-klō'so-ri, *a.* Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude.

Excogitate, eks-koj'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*excogitated*, *excogitating*. [L. *excogito*—*ex*, out, and *cogito*, to think.] To strike out by thinking; to think out; to devise; to contrive.—**Excogitation**, eks-koj'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of excogitating.

Excommunicate, eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt, *v.t.*—*excommunicated*, *excommunicating*. [L. *ex*, out, and *communico*, *communicatum*, to communicate, from *communis*, common.] To expel or eject from the communion of the church and deprive of spiritual advantages; hence, to expel from any association and deprive of the privileges of membership. — *n.* One who is excommunicated; one cut off from any privilege. — **Excommunicable**, eks-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl, *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated; punishable by excommunication. — **Excommunication**, eks-kom-mū'ni-kā"shon, *n.* The act of excommunicating, or state of being excommunicated; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges, and advantages.—**Excommunicator**, eks-kom-mū'ni-kā-ter, *n.* One who excommunicates.—**Excommunicatory**, eks-kom-mū'ni-ka-to-ri, *a.* Relating to or causing excommunication.

Excoriate, eks-kō'ri-āt, *v.t.*—*excoriated*, *excoriating*. [L. L. *excorio*—L. *ex*, and *corium*, skin, hide.] To break or wear off the cuticle of; to abrade a part of the skin so as to reach the flesh; to gall.—**Excoriation**, eks-kō'ri-ā"shon, *n.* The act of excoriating; a galling; abrasion.

Excorticate, eks-kor'ti-kāt, *v.t.* [L. *ex*, priv., and *cortex*, *corticis*, the bark.] To strip of the bark or rind.—**Excortication**, eks-kor'ti-kā"shon, *n.* The act of excorticating.

Excrement, eks'krē-ment, *n.* [L. *excrementum*, from *excerno*, *excretum*, to sift out—*ex*, out, and *cerno*, to separate. Discern.] Matter discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharge.—**Excremental**, **Excrementitial**, **Excrementitious**, eks-krē-men'tal, eks'krē-men-tish"al, eks'krē-men-tish"us, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of excrement; consisting of matter excreted from the animal body.

Excrement,† eks'krē-ment, *n.* [L. *excrescere*, *excretum*, to grow out or forth. Excrescence.] Anything growing out of the body, as hair, nails, feathers, &c. [*Shak.*]

Excrescence, **Excrescency**, eks-kres'ens, eks-kres'en-si, *n.* [Fr. *excrescence*, from L. *excrescens*, pp. of *excresco*, to grow out—*ex*, out, and *cresco*, to grow (in *crescent*, *concrete*, *increase*, &c.).] Anything which grows out of something else and is useless or disfiguring (as a wart or tumour); a useless or troublesome outgrowth; hence, a troublesome superfluity.—**Excrescent**, eks-kres'ent, *a.* Growing out of something else in an abnormal manner, as a wart or tumour.

Excrete, eks-krēt', *v.t.*—*excreted*, *excreting*. [L. *excerno*, *excretum*. Excrement.] To separate and throw off from the body by vital action; to discharge. — **Excretion**, eks-krē'shon, *n.* A separation of some fluid from the blood by means of the glands; a discharge of animal fluids from the body; that which is discharged.—**Excretive**, **Excretory**, eks'krē-tiv, eks'krē-to-ri, *a.* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter. — *n.* *Anat.* a duct or vessel destined to receive secreted fluids and to excrete them.

Excruciate, eks-krō'shi-āt, *v.t.*—*excruciated*, *excruciating*. [L. *excruciо*, *excruciatum*—*ex*, and *cruciо*, to torment, from *crux*, a cross. Cross.] To cause extreme pain or torture to; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on.—**Excruciating**, eks-krō'shi-ā-ting, *p.* and *a.* Extremely painful; distressing; torturing; tormenting.—**Excruciatingly**, eks-krō'shi-ā-ting-li, *adv.* In an excruciating manner.—**Excruciation**, eks-krō'shi-ā"shon, *n.* The act of excruciating; torture; extreme pain; vexation.

Exculatory, **Exculatorium**, eks-kū'la-to-ri, eks-kū'la-tō"ri-um, *n.* [L. *exculator*, a watchman—*ex*, out, and *culo*, to lie.] *Arch.* a gallery in a church where public watch was kept at night on the eve of some festival, and from which the great shrines were observed; a watching-loft.

Exculpate, eks-kul'pāt, *v.t.*—*exculpated*, *exculpating*. [L. L. *exculpo*, *exculpatum*—L. *ex*, and *culpa*, *culpatum*, to blame, from *culpa*, a fault.] To clear from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to vindicate from a charge of fault or crime; to relieve of or free from blame; to regard as innocent; to exonerate; to absolve; to excuse.—**Exculpation**, eks-kul-pā'shon, *n.* The act of exculpating; what exculpates; an excuse.—**Exculpatory**, eks-kul'pa-to-ri, *a.* Able to exculpate; containing exculpatory evidence.

Excurrent, eks-kur'ent, *a.* [L. *excurrens*, *excurrentis*, pp. of *excurro*—*ex*, out, and *curro*, to run.] *Bot.* projecting or running beyond the edge or point, as when the midrib of a leaf projects beyond the apex.

Excursion, eks-kēr'shon, *n.* [L. *excursio*, from *excurro*—*ex*, out, and *curro*, to run.] Act of running out or forth; a deviation from a fixed or usual course; a wandering from a subject or main design; digression; a journey for pleasure or health, with the view of return; a trip.—*Excursion train*, a railway train specially put on for carrying passengers on a pleasure trip for a certain distance and at a low fare.—**Excursionist**, eks-ker'shon-ist, *n.* One who makes an excursion; specifically, one who travels by an excursion train; one who professionally provides the public with facilities for making excursions. — **Excursionize**, eks-ker'shon-iz, *v.i.* To make an excursion; to take part in an excursion. — **Excursive**, eks-ker'siv, *a.* Given to making excursions; rambling; wandering.—**Excursively**, eks-ker'siv-li, *adv.* In an excursive manner.—**Excursiveness**, eks-ker'siv-nes, *n.* The condition or character of being excursive.—**Excursus**, eks-ker'sus, *n.* [L.] A dissertation appended to a book, discussing an important point or topic more fully than can be done in the body of the work.

Excuse, eks-kūz', *v.t.*—*excused*, *excusing*. [L. *excusо*—*ex*, out, and *causa*, a cause, a suit.] To free from accusation or the imputation of fault or blame; to relieve from blame; to exculpate; to absolve; to justify; to pardon (a fault), to forgive, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook; to free from an obligation or duty; to release by favour. — *n.* (eks-kūs'). A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; that which extenuates or justifies a fault.—**Excusable**, eks-kū'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being excused; pardonable; admitting of excuse.—**Excusableness**, eks-kū'za-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being excusable.—**Excusably**, eks-kū'za-bli, *adv.* In an excusable manner; pardonably. — **Excusatory**, eks-kū'za-to-ri, *a.* Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical.—**Excuseless**, eks-kūz'les, *a.* Having no excuse; such as to exclude excuse or apology. — **Excuser**, eks-kū'zer, *n.* One who excuses.

Exeat, ek'se-at. [L., let him depart.] Leave of absence given to a student in the English universities; the permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

Execrate, ek'se-krāt, *v.t.*—*execrated*, *execrating*. [Fr. *exécrer*, from L. *execror*—*ex*, and *ager*, consecrated or dedicated to a deity, accursed. Sacred.] To denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on; to curse; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.—**Execrable**, ek'se-kra-bl, *a.* Deserving to be execrated or cursed; very hateful; detestable; abominable.—**Execrably**, ek'se-kra-bli, *adv.* In a manner deserving of execration; detestably. — **Execration**, ek-se-krā'shon, *n.* The act of execrating; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation; the object execrated. — **Execrative**, **Execratory**, ek'se-krā-tiv, ek'se-kra-to-ri, *a.* Denouncing evil; cursing; vituperating. — **Execratory**, *n.* A formulary of execration.

Execute, ek'se-kūt, *v.t.*—*executed*, *executing*. [Fr. *exécuter*, from L. *exsequor*, *executus*, to follow to the end—*ex*, and *sequor*, to follow, as in *sequence*, *prosecute*, *persecute*, *pursue*, *ensue*, &c.] To follow out; to perform; to do; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to accomplish; to finish; to give effect to; to put in force (a law or measure); to inflict; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; to perform what is required to give validity to (a writing), as by signing and sealing; to perform (a piece of music) on an instrument or with the voice.—**Executable**, ek-se-kū'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being executed.—**Executant**, eg-zek'ū-tant, *n.* One who executes or performs; a performer.—**Executer**, ek'se-kū-ter, *n.* One who performs or carries into effect.—**Execution**, ek-se-kū'shon, *n.* The act of executing; performance; the mode of producing or performing an artistic work, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished; the carrying out of the sentence of the law by putting a criminal to death; a case of the infliction of capital punishment; the carrying out of the sentence of a court by arresting the goods or body of a debtor.—*To do execution*, to cause great damage; to have a destructive effect (as a storm or a cannon-ball).—**Executioner**, ek-se-kū'shon-er, *n.* One who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant.—**Executive**, eg-zek'ū-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing; designed or fitted for execution, administering, or carrying into effect, laws; governing.—*n.* The person (or body of persons) who superintends the execution of the laws; the person or persons who administer the government.—**Executively**, eg-zek'ū-tiv-li, *adv.* In the way of executing or performing.—**Executor**, ek'se-kū-ter, *n.* One who executes or performs; a performer or doer; law, the person appointed by a testator to execute his will or to see it carried into effect; in this sense pronounced eg-zek'ū-tēr.—**Executorial**, eg-zek'ū-tō"ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an executor.—**Executorship**, eg-zek'ū-ter-ship, *n.* The office of an executor.—**Executory**, eg-zek'ū-to-ri, *a.* Performing official duties; carrying laws into effect; executive. — **Executrix**, **Executress**, eg-zek'ū-triks, eg-zek'ū-tres, *n.* A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

Exegesis, ek-se-jē'sis, [Gr. *exēgēsis*, from *exēgeomai*, to explain—*ex*, and *hēgeomai*, to lead, to guide.] The exposition or interpretation of any literary production, but more particularly the exposition or interpretation of Scripture; also the principles of the art of sacred interpretation; exegetics; hermeneutics.—**Exegetic**, **Exegetical**, ek-se-jet'ik, ek-se-jet'i-kal, *a.* Explanatory; tending to illustrate or unfold; expository.—**Exegetically**, ek-se-jet'i-kal-li, *adv.* By way of exegesis or explanation.—**Exegetics**, ek-se-jet'iks, *n.* The science which lays down the principles of the art of scriptural interpretation; exegesis; hermeneutics.—**Exegetist**, **Exegete**, ek-se-jē'tist, ek'se-jēt, *n.* One skilled in exegesis; an expounder or interpreter.

Exemplar, eg-zem'plēr, *n.* [L. Example.] A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated; a person who serves as a pattern.—**Exemplary**, eg'zem-pla-ri, *a.* Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation; such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter.—**Exemplarily**, eg'zem-pla-ri-li, *adv.* In an exemplary manner.—**Exemplariness**, eg'zem-pla-ri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary.

Exemplify, eg-zem'pli-fī, *v.t.*—*exemplified*, *exemplifying*. [L. L. *exemplificо*, to exemplify—L. *exemplum*, an example, and *facio*, to make.] To show or illustrate by example; to serve as an example or instance of; to make an attested copy or transcript of.—**Exemplifiable**, eg-zem'pli-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being exemplified.—**Exemplification**, eg-zem'pli-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of

exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example; that which exemplifies.—**Exemplifier**, eg-zem'pli-fi-ėr, *n.* One that exemplifies.

Exempt, eg-zemt', *v.t.* [Fr. *exempter;* L. *eximo, exemptum*, to take out, to remove—*ex*, out, and *emo*, to buy, to take.] To free or permit to be free from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, &c., to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity (no man is *exempted* from suffering).—*a.* Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, requisition, or evil of any kind to which others are subject; not subject; not liable; not included; freed; free.—*n.* One who is exempted; one not subject.—**Exemption**, eg-zem'shon, *n.* The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; immunity; privilege.

Exequatur, ek-sē-kwā'tėr, *n.* [L., let him perform or execute.] A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent; an official permission to perform some act.

Exequies, ek'sē-kwiz, *n. pl.* [L. *exequiæ*, from *exequor, exsequor*—*ex*, out of, and *sequor*, to follow. Execute.] Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies.—**Exequial**,† ek-sē'kwi-al, *a.* Pertaining to funeral ceremonies.

Exercise, ek'sėr-sīz, *n.* [Fr. *exercice*, from L. *exercitium*, exercise, from *exerceo, exercitum*, to exercise—*ex*, out, and *arceo*, to inclose, to hinder.] A putting in action the powers or faculties of (the eyes, the limbs, the mind); use; employment; practice or performance; a carrying out in action, or performing the duties of anything (the *exercise* of an art, trade, occupation); exertion of the body as conducive to health; bodily exertion as a part of regimen; systematic exertion of the body for amusement or in order to acquire some art, dexterity, or grace; any such art or dexterity acquired by bodily training; training to acquire skill in the management of arms and in military evolutions; drill; moral training; discipline; a lesson or example for the practice of learners; a school task.—*v.t.*—*exercised, exercising.* To set in exercise or operation; to employ; to set or keep in a state of activity; to exert (the body, the mind) to put in practice; to carry out in action (to *exercise* authority); to train, discipline, or improve by practice; to task; to keep employed or busy; to cause to think earnestly and laboriously; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy; to task or try with something grievous; to pain or afflict.—*v.i.* To exercise one's self; to take exercise.—**Exerciser**, ek'sėr-si-zėr, *n.* One who or that which exercises.—**Exercisible**, ek'sėr-si-zi-bl, *a.* Capable of being exercised, enjoyed, or enforced.—**Exercitation**, ek-sėr'si-tā"shon, *n.* [L. *exercitatio.*] Exercise; practice; use.

Exergue, eg-zėrg', *n.* [Gr. *ex*, out, and *ergon*, work.] The small space beneath the base-line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, left for the date, engraver's name, or something of minor importance.

Exert, eg-zėrt', *v.t.* [L. *exerto, exserto*, to stretch out, to thrust forth, freq. from *exsero, exsertum*, to thrust out or forth—*ex*, out, and *sero*, to join. Series.] To put forth (strength, force, ability); to put in action; to bring into active operation (the mind, the bodily powers): *refl.* to use efforts; to strive; to put forth one's powers.—**Exertion**, eg-zėr'shon, *n.* The act of exerting; a putting forth of power; an effort; a striving or struggling; endeavour; trial.

Exeunt. Exit.

Exfoliate, eks-fō'li-āt, *v.i.*—*exfoliated, exfoliating.* [L. *exfolio, exfoliatum*, to strip of leaves—*ex*, and *folium*, a leaf.] To separate and come off in scales; to split into scales.—*v.t.* To free from scales or splinters.—**Exfoliation**, eks-fō'li-ā"shon, *n.* The process of exfoliating or separation in scales; desquamation; separation into scales or laminæ, as in a mineral.—**Exfoliative**, eks-fō'li-ā-tiv, *a.* Having the power of causing exfoliation.

Exhale, egz-hāl', *v.t.*—*exhaled, exhaling.* [L. *exhalo*—*ex*, out, and *halo*, to breathe.] To breathe or send out (something of a vaporous or gaseous character); to emit, as vapour; also, to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles.—*v.i.* To rise or pass off, as vapour; to vanish.—**Exhalable**, egz-hā'la-bl, *a.* Capable of being exhaled or evaporated.—**Exhalant**, **Exhalent**, egz-hā'lant, egz-hā'lent, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.—**Exhalation**, egz-ha-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *exhalatio.*] The act or process of exhaling; evaporation; that which is exhaled; that which is emitted or which rises in the form of vapour; emanation; effluvium.

Exhaust, egz-hast', *v.t.* [L. *exhaurio, exhaustum*—*ex*, out, up, and *haurio*, to draw, to draw water.] To draw out or drain off the whole of; to consume or use up; to empty by drawing out the contents; to use or expend the whole of by exertion; to wear out; to tire; to treat thoroughly; to leave nothing unsaid regarding.—**Exhauster**, egz-has'tėr, *n.* One who or that which exhausts.—**Exhaustible**, egz-has'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being exhausted, drained off, consumed, or brought to an end.—**Exhaustibility**, egz-has'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* Capability of being exhausted; the state of being exhaustible.—**Exhausting**, egz-has'ting, *a.* Tending to exhaust, weaken, or fatigue.—**Exhaustion**, egz-has'tyon, *n.* The act of exhausting; the state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits; a state of complete fatigue and bodily weakness.—**Exhaustive**, egz-has'tiv, *a.* Causing exhaustion; tending to exhaust; treating of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined; thorough.—**Exhaustively**, egz-has'tiv-li, *adv.* In an exhaustive manner.—**Exhaustless**, egz-hast'les, *a.* Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible.—**Exhaust-pipe**, *n.* The pipe of a steam-engine that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.—**Exhaust-steam**, *n.* The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder after it has produced motion of the piston.—**Exhaust-valve**, *n.* The valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder.

Exhibit, egz-hib'it, *v.t.* [L. *exhibeo, exhibitum*—*ex*, out, and *habeo, habitum*, to hold, as in *prohibit*, &c. Habit.] To hold out or present to view; to present for inspection; to show; to manifest publicly (to *exhibit* a noble example); *med.* to administer by way of medicine or remedy.—*v.i.* To show one's self in some particular capacity or character; to exhibit one's manufactures or productions at a public exhibition.—*n.* Anything exhibited, as at a public exhibition; a document or other thing shown to a witness when giving evidence, and referred to by him in his evidence.—**Exhibiter**, egz-hib'i-tėr, *n.* One who exhibits; one who presents a petition.—**Exhibition**, eks-hi-bish'on, *n.* [L. *exhibitio.*] The act of exhibiting; a showing or presenting to view; that which is exhibited; especially a public display, as of works of art, natural products, manufactures, feats of skill, and the like; formerly an allowance, pension, or salary; hence, a benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities; *med.* the act of administering a remedy.—**Exhibitioner**, eks-hi-bish'on-ėr, *n.* In English universities, one who has a pension or allowance granted for his maintenance.—**Exhibitive**,† egz-hib'i-tiv, *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative.—**Exhibitor**, egz-hib'i-tėr, *n.* One who exhibits.—**Exhibitory**, egz-hib'i-to-ri, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; intended to exhibit or display.

Exhilarate, egz-hil'a-rāt, *v.t.*—*exhilarated, exhilarating.* [L. *exhilaro*—*ex*, and *hilaro*, to make merry, from *hilaris*, merry, jovial.] To make cheerful or merry; to inspire with hilarity; to make glad or joyous; to inspirit; to gladden; to cheer.—**Exhilarant**, egz-hil'a-rant, *a.* Exhilarating.—*n.* That which exhilarates.—**Exhilarating**, egz-hil'a-rā-ting, *a.* Such as to exhilarate or make cheerful.—**Exhilaratingly**, egz-hil'a-rā-ting-li, *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.—**Exhilaration**, egz-hil'a-rā"shon, *n.* The act of exhilarating; cheerfulness; enlivenment; gladness; gaiety.

Exhort, egz-hort', *v.t.* [L. *exhortor*—*ex*, and *hortor*, to encourage, to advise.] To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to laudable conduct or course of action; to advise, warn, or caution; to admonish.—*v.i.* To use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.—**Exhortation**, eks-hor-tā'shon, *n.* The act or practice of exhorting; language intended to incite and encourage; a persuasive discourse; a homily; an admonition.—**Exhortative**, **Exhortatory**, egz-hor'ta-tiv, egz-hor'ta-to-ri, *a.* Containing exhortation; tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.—**Exhorter**, egz-hor'tėr, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

Exhume, eks-hūm', *v.t.*—*exhumed, exhuming.* [Fr. *exhumer*, to dig out of the ground—L. *ex*, out, and *humus*, earth, ground (akin *humble*).] To dig up after having been buried; to disinter.—**Exhumation**, eks-hū-mā'shon, *n.* The act of exhuming.

Exigence, **Exigency**, ek'si-jens, ek'si-jen-si, *n.* [Fr. *exigence*, from L. *exigo*, to drive out or forth, to demand, to exact. Exact.] The state of being urgent or pressing; urgent demand; urgency; a pressing necessity; emergency.—**Exigent**, ek'si-jent, *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate aid or action.—**Exigible**, ek'si-ji-bl, *a.* That may be exacted; demandable; requirable.

Exiguous, ek-sig'ū-us, *a.* [L. *exiguus*, scanty.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive.—**Exiguity**, ek-si-gū'i-ti, *n.* [L. *exiguitas.*] Smallness; slenderness.

Exile, eg'zīl, *n.* [Fr. *exil*, banishment, *exilé*, an exiled person, from L. *exsilium*, banishment, *exsul*, a banished person—*ex*, out, and root of *salio*, to leap (whence *salient, sally*); Skr. *sar*, to go.] The state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbidden to return, either for a limited time or for perpetuity; banishment; a removal to a foreign country for residence; a separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity; the person banished or expelled from his country, or who leaves his country and resides in another.—*v.t.*—*exiled, exiling.* To banish; to cause to be an exile.—**Exilement**,† eg-zīl'ment, *n.* Banishment.

Exist, eg-zist', *v.i.* [Fr. *exister*, from L. *existo*—*ex*, and *sisto*, to stand, as in *assist, consist*, &c. State, Stand.] To have actual existence or being, whether in the form of matter or of spirit; to be; to live; to continue to have life or animation; to continue to be.—**Existence**, eg-zis'tens, *n.* The state of being or existing; continuance of being; that which exists; an entity.—**Existent**, eg-zis'tent, *a.* Having existence; being.—**Existential**, eg-zis-ten'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting in existence.

Exit, ek'sit, *n.* [L., he goes out, from *exeo*, to go out—*ex*, out, and *eo*, to go.] The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part; a direction in a play to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage; any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease; a way of departure; passage out of a place.—**Exeunt**, ek'sē-unt. They go out: a common direction in plays, referring to more of the actors than one.

Exodic, ek-sod'ik, *a.* [Exodus.] *Physiol.* a term applied to certain nerves which conduct influences from the spinal marrow outward to the body; motor.

Exodus, ek'sō-dus, *n.* [Gr. *exodos*—*ex*, and *hodos*, way.] Departure from a place; especially, the emigration of large bodies of people from one country to another; the second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

Exogamy, ek-sog'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *exō*, without, and *gamos*, marriage.] A custom among certain savage tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe, and so leads the men to capture their wives from among other tribes.—**Exogamous**, ek-sog'a-mus, *a.* Of or belonging to exogamy; characterized by exogamy.

Exogen, ek'sō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *exō*, without, and root *gen*, to produce.] One of those plants forming a large primary class of the vegetable kingdom, so named because the growth of the stem takes place by a succession of rings of new wood externally, or from the central pith outwards to the bark or circumference.—**Exogenous**, ek-soj'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the class Exogens.

Exon, ek'son, *n.* [O.Fr. *exoine*, excused, exempt.] In England the name given to four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard.

Exonerate, eg-son'er-āt, *v.t.* — *exonerated*, *exonerating*. [L. *exonero*, *exoneratum*—*ex*, priv., and *onus*, *oneris*, a load (whence also *onerous*).] To relieve of a charge or of blame; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; to discharge of responsibility, obligation, duty, or liability.—**Exoneration**, eg-son'er-ā"shon, *n.* The act of exonerating.—**Exonerative**, eg-son'er-ā-tiv, *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation.

Exorable, ek'so-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, from *ex*, and *oro*, to pray.] That may be moved or persuaded by entreaty.

Exorbitance, **Exorbitancy**, eg-sor'bi-tans, eg-sor'bi-tan-si, *n.* [L.L. *exorbitantia*, from *exorbito*, to go out of the track—L. *ex*, out, and *orbita*, a rut made by a wheel, from *orbis*, a circle. Oak.] A going beyond rule or ordinary limits; excess; extravagance (*exorbitance* of demands, of prices).—**Exorbitant**, eg-zor'bi-tant, *a.* Going beyond the established limits of right or propriety; excessive; extravagant; enormous.—**Exorbitantly**, eg-sor'bi-tant-li, *adv.* In an exorbitant manner.

Exorcise, ek'sor-siz, *v.t.*—*exorcised*, *exorcising*. [Fr. *exorciser*, from Gr. *exorkizō*—*ex*, intens., and *horkizō*, to bind by oath, from *horkos*, an oath.] To expel or cast out by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence or presence of malignant spirits or demons.—**Exorciser**, **Exorcist**, ek'sor-sīzer, ek'sor-sist, *n.* One who exorcises.—**Exorcism**, ek'sor-sizm, *n.* The act of exorcising; a prayer or charm used to expel evil spirits.

Exordium, eg-sor'di-um, *n.* [L., from *exordior*, to begin a web, to lay the warp—*ex*, and *ordior*, to begin a web, to begin.] The beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject.—**Exordial**, eg-sor'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

Exorhiza, ek-sō-ri'za, *n.* [Gr. *exō*, outside, and *rhiza*, a root.] The rootlet of an exogenous plant.—**Exorhizal**, **Exorhizous**, ek-sō-ri'zal, ek-sō-ri'zus, *a.* *Bot.* a term applied to exogenous roots because they push out directly in a tapering manner, and do not come out in the form of numerous rootlets through sheaths, as in monocotyledons.

Exoskeleton, ek'sō-skel-e-ton, *n.* [Gr. *exō*, without, and *skeleton*.] The external skeleton; all those structures which are produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of the crustacea, the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles; dermoskeleton.

Exosmose, **Exosmosis**, ek'sos-mōz, ek-sosmō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *exō*, outside, and *ōsmos*, impulsion, from *ōthō*, to thrust, to push.] The passage of gases or liquids through membranes or porous media, from within outward, the reverse process being called *endosmose*.—**Exosmotic**, ek-sos-mot'ik, *a.* Pertaining or relating to exosmose.

Exostome, ek'sos-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *ex*, and *stoma*, a mouth.] *Bot.* the aperture through the outer integument of an ovule.

Exostosis, ek-sos-tō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ex*, and *ostoon*, a bone.] Any protuberance or enlargement of a bone which is not natural; a disease of trees, in which knots or large tumours are formed.

Exoteric, **Exoterical**, ek-sō-ter'ik, ek-sō-ter'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *exōterikos*, external, from *exōteros*, exterior—*exō*, without.] Suitable to be imparted to the public; hence, capable of being readily or fully comprehended; public; opposed to *esoteric* or secret.—**Exoterically**, ek-sō-ter'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an exoteric manner.—**Exoterism**, ek-sō-ter'i-zim, *n.* Exoteric doctrines or principles, or the profession or teaching of such.

Exothecium, ek-sō-the'shi-um, *n.* [Gr. *exō*, outside, and *thēkē*, a case.] *Bot.* the coat of an anther.

Exotic, **Exotical**, eg-sot'ik, eg-sot'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *exotikos*, from *exō*, outward.] Introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign; extraneous.—**Exotic**, *n.* Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, introduced from a foreign country.—**Exoticism**, eg-sot'i-sizm, *n.* The state of being exotic; anything exotic, as a foreign word or idiom.

Expand, eks-pand', *v.t.* [L. *expando*—*ex*, and *pando*, to spread out, to extend, to open (seen also in *pace*, *pass*, &c.).] To spread out so as to give greater extent to; to open out; to cause the particles or parts of to spread or stand apart, thus increasing the bulk; to dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; to widen or extend.—*v.i.* To become opened, spread apart, dilated, distended, or enlarged.—**Expanse**, eks-pans', *n.* [L. *expansum*.] A widely expanded surface or space; a wide extent of space.—**Expansible**, eks-pan'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being expanded, extended, dilated, or diffused.—**Expansibility**, eks-pan'si-bil"i-ti, *n.* The capacity of being expanded.—**Expansibly**, eks-pan'si-bli, *adv.* In an expansible manner.—**Expansile**, eks-pan'sil, *a.* Capable of expanding or of being dilated.—**Expansion**, eks-pan'shon, *n.* The act of expanding or spreading out; the state of being expanded; the increase of bulk which a body undergoes by the recession of its particles from one another so that it occupies a greater space, its weight remaining still the same; enlargement; dilatation; distention; an expanse or extended surface; extension.—**Expansive**, eks-pan'siv, *a.* Having the power of expanding or dilating; having the capacity of being expanded; embracing a large number of objects; wide-extending.—**Expansively**, eks-pan'siv-li, *adv.* In an expansive manner.—**Expansiveness**, eks-pan'siv-nes, *n.*

Ex-parte, eks-pär'te, *a.* [L.] Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question; one-sided; partial; *law*, made or done by or on behalf of one party in a suit.

Expatiate, eks-pā'shi-āt, *v.i.* — *expatiated*, *expatiating*. [L. *expatior*, *expatiatus*—*ex*, and *spatior*, to walk about, from *spatium*, space. Brace.] To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion.—**Expatiation**, eks-pā'shi-ā"shon, *n.* Act of expatiating.—**Expatiator**, eks-pā'shi-ā-tor, *n.* One who expatiates.—**Expatiatory**, eks-pā'shi-a-tori, *a.* Expatiating; amplificatory.

Expatriate, eks-pā'tri-āt, *v.t.*—*expatriated*, *expatriating*. [L. *ex*, out, and *patria*, one's fatherland, from *patrius*, fatherly, from *pater*, a father.] To banish from one's native country; to exile; often *refl.*—**Expatriation**, eks-pā'tri-ā"shon, *n.* The act of banishing or state of being banished; banishment; exile.

Expect, eks-pekt', *v.t.* [L. *expecto*, *expectatum*—*ex*, and *specto*, to behold, from *specio*, to look. Bacon.] To wait for; to await; to look forward to in the future; to look for to happen; to entertain at least a slight belief in the happening of; to anticipate; to reckon or count upon.—**Expectance**, **Expectancy**, eks-pek'tans, eks-pek'tan-si, *n.* The act or state of expecting; expectation; something on which expectations or hopes are founded; the object of expectation or hope.—**Expectant**, eks-pek'tant, *a.* Expecting; looking for.—*n.* One who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.—**Expectation**, eks-pek-tā'shon, *n.* The act of expecting or looking forward to an event as about to happen; the state of being expected or awaited; prospect of future possessions, wealth, or other good fortune; wealth in prospect: in this sense usually in the plural; the value of anything depending on the happening of some uncertain event; prospect of reaching a certain age.—**Expectative**, eks-pek'ta-tiv, *a.* Giving rise to expectation; anticipatory.—**Expectedly**, eks-pek'ted-li, *adv.* In an expected manner.—**Expectingly**, eks-pek'ting-li, *adv.* In an expecting manner.

Expectorate, eks-pek'tō-rāt, *v.t.* — *expectorated*, *expectorating*. [L. *expectoro*, *expectoratum*—*ex*, and *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast (whence *pectoral*).] To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; to spit out.—*v.i.* To eject matter by coughing and spitting; to spit.—**Expectorant**, **Expectorative**, eks-pek'tō-rant, eks-pek'tō-rā-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of promoting discharges from the mucous membrane of the lungs or trachea.—*n.* A medicine which promotes such discharges.—**Expectoration**, eks-pek'tō-rā"shon, *n.* The act of expectorating; the matter expectorated.

Expediency, **Expedience**, eks-pē'di-en-si, eks-pē'di-ens, *n.* [L. *expediens*, pp. of *expedio*, to set free. Expedite.] Propriety under the particular circumstances of a case; advisability, all things being duly considered or taken into account; the seeking of immediate or selfish gain or advantage at the expense of genuine principle; time-servingness.—**Expedient**, eks-pē'dient, *a.* Tending to promote the object proposed; proper under the circumstances; conducive or tending to selfish ends.—*n.* That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end; means devised or employed in an exigency; shift; contrivance; resort; plan; device.

Expedite, eks'pē-dit, *v.t.* — *expedited*, *expediting*. [L. *expedio*, *expeditum*, to free one caught by the feet in a snare—*ex*, out, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, seen also in *pedal*, *pedestal*, *pedestrian*, *despatch*, &c.] To free from impediments; to accelerate or facilitate the motion or progress of; to render quicker or easier in progress.—*a.* Clear of impediments; *easy*; expeditious.—**Expeditely**, eks'pē-dit-li, *adv.* In an expedite manner.—**Expedition**, eks-pē-dish'on, *n.* Promptness in action from being free from encumbrance; speed; quickness; despatch; the march of an army or the voyage of a fleet to a distant place for hostile purposes; any important journey or voyage made by an organised body of men for some valuable end; such a body of men, together with their equipments, &c.—**Expeditionary**, eks-pē-dish'on-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or composing an expedition.—**Expeditious**, eks-pē-dish'us, *a.* Performed with expedition or celerity; quick; hasty; speedy; nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity.—**Expeditiously**, eks-pē-dish'us-li, *adv.* In an expeditious manner.—**Expeditiousness**, eks-pē-dish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being expeditious.

Expel, eks-pel', *v.t.*—*expelled*, *expelling*. [L. *expello*—*ex*, out, and *pello*, to drive, as in *impel*, *repel*, *compel*, &c.] To drive or force out from any inclosed place, or from that within which anything is contained or situated; to cast or thrust out; to banish; to exclude; to drive out, as from any society or institution.—**Expellable**, expel'a-bl, *a.* That may be expelled or driven out.—**Expeller**, eks-pel'er, *n.* One who or that which expels.

Expend, eks-pend', *v.t.* [L. *expendo*—*ex*, out, and *pendo*, to weigh out, to pay. The same word takes another form in *spend*.] To lay out in paying, purchasing, &c.; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations; to use, employ, consume (time, labour, material).—**Expenditure**, eks-pen'di-tūr, *n.* The act of expending or laying out; disbursement; that which is expended; expense.—**Expense**, eks-pens', *n.* [L. *expensum*, from *expensus*, pp. of *expendo*.] A laying out or expending; that which is expended, laid out, or consumed; especially, money expended; cost; charge; cost, with the idea of loss, damage, or disgrace (he did this at the expense of his character).—**Expensive**, eks-pen'siv, *a.* Requiring much ex-

pense; costly; dear; extravagant; lavish. —**Expensively**, eks-pen'siv-li, *adv* In an expensive manner. —**Expensiveness**, eks-pen'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being expensive.

Experience, eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* [Fr. *expérience*, L. *experientia*, from *experior*, to try, to prove—*ex*, and a root *per*, to try, to pass through, same as in E. *ferry*, &c.] Personal trial, proof, or test; frequent trial; continued and varied observation; the knowledge gained by trial, or repeated trials, or observation; practical wisdom taught by the changes and trials of life.—*v.t.*—*experienced*, *experiencing*. To make practical acquaintance with; to try, or prove, by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; to have happen to or befall.—**Experienced**, eks-pē'ri-enst, *p.* and *a.* Taught by experience; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation.—**Experiential**, eks-pē'ri-en"shal, *a.* Relating to experience; derived from or based on experience, trial, or observation; empirical.—**Experientialism**, eks-pē'ri-en"shal-izm, *n.* The doctrine that all our knowledge or ideas are derived from the experience of ourselves or others, and that none of them are intuitive.—**Experientialist**, eks-pē'ri-en"shal-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of experientialism.

Experiment, eks-per'i-ment, *n.* [L. *experimentum*, from *experior*. EXPERIENCE.] An act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered; a trial. —*v.i.* To make trial; to make an experiment. —**Experimental**, eks-per'i-men"tal, *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or skilled in experiment.—**Experimentalise**, **Experimentalize**, eks-per'i-men"tal-iz, *v.i.* To make experiments.—**Experimentalist**, eks-per'i-men"tal-ist *n.* One who makes experiments.—**Experimentally**, eks-per'i-men"tal-li, *adv.* In an experimental manner; by experiment. —**Experimentation**, eks-per'i-men-tā"shon, *n.* The act or practice of making experiments.—**Experimenter**, **Experimentist**, eks-per'i-men-tėr, eks-per'i-men-tist, *n.* One who makes experiments.

Expert, eks-pert', *a.* [L. *expertus*, having made trial, experienced, from *experior*, to try. EXPERIENCE.] Experienced; taught by use or practice; skilful; dexterous; adroit; having a facility of operation or performance from practice.—*n.* A skilful or practised person; a scientific or professional witness who gives evidence on matters connected with his profession. —**Expertly**, eks-pert'li, *adv.* In an expert manner. —**Expertness**, eks-pert'nes, *n.* The quality of being expert.

Expiate, eks'pi-āt, *v.t.*—*expiated*, *expiating*. [L. *expio*, *expiatum*, to make satisfaction—*ex*, out, and *pio*, to appease, to propitiate, from *pius*, pious.] To atone for; to make satisfaction or reparation for.—**Expiable**, eks'pi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being expiated.—**Expiation**, eks-pi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction or reparation for an offence; atonement; satisfaction; the means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation is made.—**Expiator**, eks'pi-ā-tėr, *n.* One who expiates.—**Expiatory**, eks'pi-a-to-ri, *a.* Having the power to make atonement or expiation.

Expire, eks-pīr', *v.t.*—*expired*, *expiring*. [L. *exspiro*—*ex*, out, and *spiro*, to breathe. SPIRIT.] To breathe out; to expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration: opposed to *inspire*; to emit in minute particles; to exhale.—*v.i.* To emit breath; to emit one's last breath; to die; to come to an end; to close or conclude, as a given period; to terminate; to end.—**Expiration**, eks-pi-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *exspiratio*.] The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs; emission of breath; exhalation; close, end, conclusion, or termination; expiry.—**Expiratory**, eks-pī'ra-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath.—**Expiring**, eks-pī'ring, *p.* and *a.* Breathing out air from the lungs; breathing the last breath; dying; pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying.—**Expiry**, eks'pi-ri, *n.* Expiration; termination.

Expiscate, eks-pis'kāt, *v.t.* [L. *expiscor*, *expiscatus*—*ex*, out, and *piscor*, to fish, from *piscis*, a fish.] To fish out; to discover by artful means or by strict examinations.—**Expiscation**, eks-pis-kā'shon, *n.* The act of expiscating; the act of getting at the truth of any matter by strict inquiry and examination. —**Expiscatory**, eks-pis'ka-to-ri, *a.* Calculated to expiscate.

Explain, eks-plān', *v.t.* [L. *explano*—*ex*, and *plano*, to make plain, from *planus*, level, plain. PLAIN.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to make clear or evident; to expound; to give or show the meaning or reason of.—*v.i.* To give explanations.—**Explainable**, eks-plā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being explained.—**Explainer**, eks-plā'nėr, *n.* One who explains.—**Explanation**, eks-pla-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *explanatio*.] The act of explaining; a making clear or understood; exposition; interpretation; the clearing up of matters between parties who have been at variance.—**Explanatory**, eks-plan'a-to-ri, *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.

Expletive, eks'ple-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *explétif*, from L. *expleo*, *expletum*, to fill full—*ex*, intens., and *pleo*, to fill (as in *complete*, &c.).] Added to fill a vacancy; superfluous: said of words.—*n.* A word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy; an oath or a needless interjection. —**Expletively**, eks'ple-tiv-li, *adv.* In the manner of an expletive.—**Expletory**, eks'ple-to-ri, *a.* Expletive.

Explicate, eks'pli-kāt, *v.t.*—*explicated*, *explicating*. [L. *explico*, *explicatum*, to unfold—*ex*, priv., and *plico*, to fold, as in *complicate*, *implicate*, *apply*, &c. PLY.] To unfold the meaning or sense of; to explain; to interpret.—**Explicable**, eks'pli-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being explicated or explained.—**Explication**, eks-pli-kā'shon, *n.* The act of explicating or explaining; explanation. —**Explicative**, **Explicatory**, eks'pli-ka-tiv, eks'pli-ka-to-ri, *a.* Serving to unfold or explain.—**Explicator**, eks'pli-kā-tėr, *n.* One who explains.

Explicit, eks-plis'it, *a.* [L. *explicitus*, disentangled, from *explico*, *explicitum*, to unfold, to disentangle. EXPLICATE.] Not implied only, but distinctly stated; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; open; unreserved; outspoken.—**Explicitly**, eks-plis'it-li, *adv.* In an explicit manner; expressly; plainly.—**Explicitness**, eks-plis'it-nes, *n.* The quality of being explicit.

Explode, eks-plōd', *v.i.*—*exploded*, *exploding*. [L. *explodo*, to hoot off the stage, to cast out, reject—*ex*, and *plaudo*, to clap, as in *applaud*, *plaudit*, &c.] To burst with a loud report; to burst and expand with force and noise; to detonate; to burst into activity or into a passion.—*v.t.* To cause to explode or burst with a loud report; to drive from notice or practice and bring into disrepute; to cause to be no longer practised, held, or believed in (generally in pp.; an *exploded* custom or theory).—**Explodent**, eks-plō'dent, *n.* *Philol.* same as *explosive*. —**Exploder**, eks-plō'dėr, *n.* One who or that which explodes.—**Explosion**, eks-plō'zhon, *n.* [L. *explosio*.] The act of exploding; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid with force and a loud report; a sudden and loud discharge caused by the application of fire, as of gunpowder or an inflammable gas; *fig.* a violent outburst of feeling, as of rage, generally accompanied by excited language or by violent actions.—**Explosive**, eks-plō'siv, *a.* Causing explosion; readily exploding; *philol.* mute, forming a complete vocal stop: said of certain consonants.—*n.* Anything liable or with a tendency to explode, as gunpowder, dynamite, &c.; *philol.* a mute or non-continuous consonant, as *k*, *t*, *b*. —**Explosively**, eks-plō'siv-li, *adv.* In an explosive manner.

Exploit, eks-ploit', *n.* [Fr. *exploit*, O.Fr. *exploiet*, from L. *explico*, *explicatum*, *explicitum*, to unfold, finish. EXPLICATE.] A deed or act of note; a heroic act; a deed of renown; a notable feat; a great or noble achievement. —*v.t.* † [Fr. *exploiter*.] To make use of; to cultivate; to work up; to utilise.—**Exploitation**, eks-ploi-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr.] The act or process of exploiting or employing successfully; utilization; the successful application of industry on any object, as in the cultivation of land, the working of mines, &c.

Explore, eks-plōr', *v.t.*—*explored*, *exploring*. [L. *exploro*, to cry aloud, to explore—*ex*, out, and *ploro*, to bewail, as in *deplore*.] To travel or range over with the view of making discovery, especially geographical discovery; to search by any means; to scrutinise; to inquire into with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth.—**Explorable**, eks-plō'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being explored. —**Exploration**, eks-plō-rā'shon, *n.* The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination.—**Explorative**, **Exploratory**, eks-plō'ra-tiv, eks-plō'ra-to-ri, *a.* Serving or tending to explore; searching; examining.—**Explorator**, eks'plō-rā-tėr, *n.* One who explores.—**Explorer**, eks-plō'rėr, *n.* One who explores.—**Exploring**, eks-plō'ring, *p.* and *a.* Employed in or designed for exploration.

Explosion. Under EXPLODE.

Exponent, eks-pō'nent, *n.* [L. *exponens*, *exponentis*, ppr. of *expono*, to expose or set forth—*ex*, out, and *pono* to place.] One who expounds or explains anything; one who stands forth to explain the principles or doctrines of a party; *alg.* a small number placed above a quantity at the right hand to denote to what power the quantity must be understood to be raised; thus a^2 denotes *a* raised to the second power.—**Exponential**, eks-pō-nen'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents.

Export, eks-pōrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *exporter*, from L. *exporto*—*ex*, out, and *porto*, to bear, to carry, as in *import*, *report*, *support*, *sport*.] To send for sale or consumption in foreign countries; to send or furnish for conveyance to distant places, either by water or land.—*n.* (eks'pōrt). The act of exporting; exportation; the gross quantity of goods exported; that which is exported; a commodity that is exported. —**Exportable**, eks-pōr'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being exported.—**Exportation**, eks-pōr-tā'shon, *n.* The act of exporting; the act of conveying or sending abroad commodities in the course of commerce. —**Exporter**, eks-pōr'tėr, *n.* One who exports; the person who ships goods, commodities, or merchandise to a foreign country.

Expose, eks-pōz', *v.t.* [Fr. *exposer*—prefix *ex*, and *poser*, to set, to place. POSE; also COMPOSE, DEPOSE, &c.] To set out or leave in a place unprotected and uncared for; to abandon; to make bare; to uncover; to disclose; to put forward or place in a position to be seen; to exhibit; to set out to view; to lay open to examination; to subject or place in the way of something to be avoided (this *exposed* him to danger); to put in danger; to hold up to censure by disclosing the faults of; to show the folly or ignorance of. —**Exposé**, eks-po-zā, *n.* [Fr.] Exposure; the exposure of something which it was desirable to keep concealed.—**Exposed**, eks-pōzd', *p.* and *a.* Put in danger; unprotected; liable; subject; open to the wind or the cold; unsheltered. —**Exposedness**, eks-pō'zed-nes, *n.* A state of being exposed.—**Exposer**, eks-pō'zėr, *n.* One who exposes. —**Exposition**, eks-pō-zish'on, *n.* [Fr. *exposition*, L. *expositio*.] A laying open; a setting out to public view; explanation; interpretation; a laying open the sense or meaning; an exhibition or show. —**Expositor**, eks-poz'i-tėr, *n.* One who expounds or explains; an interpreter.—**Expository**, eks-poz'i-to-ri, *a.* Serving to explain; tending to illustrate. —**Exposure**, eks-pō'zhūr, *n.* The act of exposing; abandonment; the state of being exposed; openness to view; openness or liability to danger, inconvenience, &c.; position in regard to the free access of light, air, &c.

Ex-post-facto, eks-pōst-fak'tō, *a.* [L.] *Law*,

done after another thing; after the deed is done; retrospective.

Expostulate, eks-pos'tū-lāt, *v.i.* — *expostulated*, *expostulating*. [L. *expostulo*, *expostulatum*, to demand vehemently, to find fault—*ex*, and *postulo*, to demand, from *posco*, to ask urgently, to beg. POSTULATE.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct; to remonstrate.—*v.t.* To reason about; to discuss. [*Shak.*] — **Expostulation**, eks-pos'tū-lā"shon, *n.* The act of expostulating; the act of pressing on a person reasons or arguments against the impropriety of his conduct; an address containing expostulation. —**Expostulator**, eks-pos'tū-lā-tėr, *n.* One who expostulates. — **Expostulatory**, eks-pos'tū-la-to-ri, *a.* Consisting of or containing expostulation.

Exposure. Under EXPOSE.

Expound, eks-pound', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *expondre*, from L. *exponere*, to set forth, to explain —*ex*, out, and *pono*, to place. *Compound* is similarly formed.] To explain; to lay open the meaning of; to clear of obscurity; to interpret. — **Expounder**, eks-poun'dėr, *n.* One who expounds.

Express, eks-pres', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *expresser*; L. *exprimo*, *expressum*—*ex*, out, and *premo*, to press. PRESS.] To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; to give utterance to or declare by words; to represent in words; to intimate; to indicate; to make known; to tell; to represent; to exhibit; to denote; *refl.* to speak what one has got to speak. — *a.* Given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference; clearly expressed; not ambiguous; plain; explicit; intended or sent for a particular purpose or on a particular errand; travelling with special speed (an *express* train).—*n.* A messenger sent with haste on a particular errand or occasion; any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages; any vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; a railway train which travels at a specially high rate of speed; the message sent by an express.—**Expressed**, eks-prest', *p.* and *a.* Squeezed or forced out, as juice or liquor; uttered in words; set down in writing (well *expressed* sentiments).—**Expressible**, eks-pres'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being expressed.—**Expression**, eks-presh'on, *n.* The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants; the act of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; power of expressing one's thoughts, feelings, ideas, &c.; something uttered; a phrase or mode of speech; the peculiar manner of utterance suited to the subject and sentiment; cast of countenance, as indicative of character; play of features, as expressive of feeling or any emotion; the natural and lively representation of any state or condition, as in a picture by the pose of the figure, the conformation of the features, &c.; the power or quality in a picture or other work of art of suggesting an idea; *mus.* the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; *alg.* any algebraic quantity, simple or compound, as $3a$, $\sqrt{4a+b}$, &c.—**Expressional**, eks-presh'on-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to expression. — **Expressionless**, eks-presh'on-les, *a.* Destitute of expression. —**Expressive**, eks-pres'iv, *a.* Serving to express, utter, or represent (words *expressive of* gratitude); full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed; emphatical.—**Expressively**, eks-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an expressive manner. — **Expressiveness**, eks-pres'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being expressive.—**Expressly**, eks-pres'li, *adv.* In an express manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly.—**Expressness**, eks-pres'nes, *n.*

Expropriate, eks-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *proprius*, one's own. PROPER, PROPRIETY.] To disengage from appropriation; to give up a claim to the exclusive property of.—**Expropriation**, eks-prō'pri-ā"shon, *n.* The act of expropriating; the act of dispossessing the owner of a property wholly or to a great extent of his proprietary rights.

Expulsion, eks-pul'shon, *n.* [L. *expulsio*, a driving out, from *expello*, to expel.] The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; the state of being expelled, driven out, or away. — **Expulsive**, eks-pul'siv, *a.* Having the power of expelling.

Expunge, eks-punj', *v.t.*—*expunged*, *expunging*. [L. *expungo*, to prick out, to cross or blot out—*ex*, out, and *pungo*, to prick. POINT.] To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface; to erase; to obliterate; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate.

Expurgate, eks-pėr'gāt, *v.t.* — *expurgated*, *expurgating*. [L. *expurgo*, *expurgatum*—*ex*, and *purgo*, to purge. PURGE, PURE.] To purify from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to purge; to cleanse; to strike obscene, coarse, or offensive passages out of (a book).—**Expurgation**, eks-pėr-gā'shon, *n.* The act of expurgating, purging, or cleansing; purification. — **Expurgator**, eks-pėr'gā-tėr, *n.* One who expurgates.—**Expurgatory**, eks-pėr'ga-to-ri, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; serving to expurgate.

Exquisite, eks'kwi-zit, *a.* [L. *exquisitus*, carefully sought out, exquisite, from *exquiro*, *exquisitum*—*ex*, out, and *quæro*, to seek, whence *question*, *quest*, *query*, &c.] Of great excellence or fineness; choice; select; consummate; perfect; of keen or delicate perception; keen; nice; refined; delicate; pleasurable or painful in the highest degree; extreme.—*n.* One excessively nice in his dress; a dandy; a swell; a fop; a coxcomb.—**Exquisitely**, eks'kwi-zit-li, *adv.* In an exquisite manner.—**Exquisiteness**, eks'kwi-zit-nes, *n.*

Exsangueous, **Exsanguinous**, **Exsanguineous**, eks-sang'gwē-us, eks-sang'gwi-nus, eks-sang-gwin'ē-us, *a.* [L. *exsanguis*—*ex*, priv., and *sanguis*, blood.] Destitute of blood, or rather of red blood, as an animal. —**Exsanguinity**, eks-sang-gwin'i-ti, *n.* Destitution of blood.

Exsert, **Exserted**, ek-sėrt', ek-sėr'ted, *a.* [L. *exsertus*, from *exsero*, to stretch out or forth. EXERT.] Standing out; projected beyond some other part. — **Exsertile**, ek-sėr'til, *a.* Capable of being protruded.

Exsiccate, ek-sik'kāt, *v.t.* — *exsiccated*, *exsiccating*. [L. *exsicco*, *exsiccatum*, to dry up—*ex*, intens., and *sicco*, to dry.] To exhaust of moisture; to dry up completely. —**Exsiccant**, ek-sik'kant, *a.* Having the quality of drying.—*n.* A drug having drying properties. — **Exsiccation**, ek-sik-kā'shon, *n.* The act or operation of exsiccating or drying; dryness.—**Exsiccative**, ek-sik'ka-tiv, *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying.—**Exsiccator**, ek-sik'kā-tėr, *n.* An apparatus or contrivance for drying moist substances.

Exstipulate, eks-tip'ū-lāt, *a.* *Bot.* having no stipules.

Extant, eks'tant, *a.* [L. *extans*, *exstans*, *extantis*, *exstantis*, ppr. of *exsto*, to stand out—*ex*, out, and *sto*, to stand. STATE.] Still existing; in being; now subsisting; not destroyed or lost.

Extasy, **Extatic**, eks'ta-si, eks-tat'ik. See ECSTASY, ECSTATIC.

Extemporaneous, **Extemporary**, eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-us, eks-tem'po-ra-ri, *a.* [L. *extemporaneus*—*ex*, priv., and *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Performed, uttered, or made at the time without previous thought or study; unpremeditated; off-hand. — **Extemporaneously**, **Extemporarily**, eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-li, eks-tem'po-ra-ri-li, *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner. — **Extemporaneousness**, eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being extemporaneous.—**Extempore**, eks-tem'po-rē, *adv.* [L. phrase *ex tempore*, same meaning.] Without previous thought, study, or meditation; without preparation.—*a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous.—**Extemporization**, eks-tem'po-ri-zā"shon, *n.* The act of extemporizing. —**Extemporize**, eks-tem'po-rīz, *v.i.*—*extemporized*, *extemporizing*. To speak without previous thought, study, or preparation; to discourse without notes or written composition. — *v.t.* To make without forethought; to provide for the occasion; to prepare in great haste with the means within one's reach (to *extemporize* a speech or a dinner).—**Extemporizer**, eks-tem'po-rī-zėr, *n.* One who extemporizes.

Extend, eks-tend', *v.t.* [L. *extendo*, to stretch out—*ex*, out, and *tendo*, to stretch (as in *contend*, *pretend*, *tend*); same root as L. *tenuis*, thin, *tenax*, tenacious, E. *thin*.] To stretch in any direction; to carry forward or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size; to hold out or reach forth; to expand; to enlarge; to widen; to diffuse; to continue; to prolong; to communicate, bestow, or impart.—*v.i.* To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth; to become larger or more comprehensive. — **Extendedly**, eks-ten'ded-li, *adv.* In an extended manner. — **Extender**, eks-ten'dėr, *n.* He who or that which extends or stretches.—**Extendible**, eks-ten'di-bl, *a.* Capable of being extended. — **Extensibility**, eks-ten'si-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being extensible.—**Extensible**, **Extensile**, eks-ten'si-bl, eks-ten'sil, *a.* Capable of being extended. —**Extension**, eks-ten'shon, *n.* The act of extending; the state of being extended; enlargement; expansion; prolongation; that property of any body by which it occupies a portion of space, being one of the properties of matter; *logic*, the extent of the application of a general term, that is, the objects collectively which are included under it; compass. — **Extensive**, eks-ten'siv, *a.* Having great or considerable extent; wide; large; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive.—**Extensively**, eks-ten'siv-li, *adv.* In an extensive manner.—**Extensiveness**, eks-ten'siv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being extensive.—**Extensor**, eks-ten'sėr, *n.* *Anat.* a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger: opposed to *flexor*.—**Extent**, eks-tent', *n.* [L.L. *extentus*, a stretching out; L. *extentus*, extended.] Space or degree to which a thing is extended; extension; length; compass; bulk; size.

Extenuate, eks-ten'ū-āt, *v.t.* — *extenuated*, *extenuating*. [L. *extenuo*, *extenuatum*, to make thin or small, to lessen—*ex*, and *tenuis*, thin, fine (whence *tenuity*); same root as E. *thin*.] To lessen or diminish; to weaken the import or force of; to palliate; to mitigate. — **Extenuation**, eks-ten'ū-ā"shon, *n.* The act of extenuating; palliation; mitigation, as opposed to *aggravation*.—**Extenuator**, eks-ten'ū-ā-tėr, *n.* One who extenuates.—**Extenuatory**, eks-ten'ū-a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to extenuate.

Exterior, eks-tē'ri-ėr, *a.* [L., compar. of *exter* or *exterus*, on the outside, outward, from *ex*, out of; akin *external*, *extreme*, *estrange*, *strange*.] External; outer; outward; bounding or limiting outwardly; situated beyond the limits of; on the outside; not arising or coming from within.—*n.* The outer surface; the outside; the external features. **Exteriority**, eks-tē'ri-or"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being exterior; externality.—**Exteriorly**, eks-tē'ri-ėr-li, *adv.* In an exterior manner; outwardly; externally.

Exterminate, eks-tėr'mi-nāt, *v.t.*—*exterminated*, *exterminating*. [L. *extermino*, *exterminatum*, to remove far, and *termino*, to terminate, from *terminus*, a limit. TERM.] To destroy utterly; to extirpate; to root out; to eradicate. — **Exterminable**, eks-tėr'mi-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being exterminated.—**Extermination**, eks-tėr'mi-nā"shon, *n.* The act of exterminating; destruction; eradication; extirpation.—**Exterminator**, eks-tėr'mi-nā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which exterminates. — **Exterminatory**, eks-tėr'mi-na-to-ri, *a.* Serving or tending to exterminate.

External, eks-tėr'nal, *a.* [L. *externus*, from *exter*, on the outside. EXTERIOR.] On the outside; opposite to *internal*; on the exterior; superficial; visible; apparent; existing or situated outside; not being or arising within; outside of ourselves; relating to or connected with foreign nations; foreign.—*n.* An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior; an outward rite or ceremony.—**Externality**, eks-tėr-nal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being external; separation from the perceiving mind; exteriority.—**Externalize**, eks-tėr'nal-īz, *v.t.* To embody in an outward form; to give shape and form to. — **Externally**, eks-tėr'nal-li, *adv.*

Outwardly; on the outside; apparently; exteriorly.

Exterritorial, eks-ter'i-tō'ri-al, *a.* [Prefix *ex*, and *territorial*.] Beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides. — **Exterritoriality**, eks-ter'i-tō'ri-al"i-ti, *n.* Immunity from a country's laws, such as that enjoyed by an ambassador.

Extinct, eks-tingkt', *a.* [L. *extinctus*, pp. of *extinguo*, *exstinguo*. EXTINGUISH.] Extinguished; quenched; having ceased; being at an end; no longer in existence; having died out (a family or race is *extinct*).—**Extinction**, eks-tingk'shon, *n.* The act of putting out or quenching flame or fire; the state of being extinguished; a putting an end to, or a coming to an end.

Extine, eks'tin, *n.* [L. *exter*, outside.] *Bot.* the outer coat of the pollen-grain in plants.

Extinguish, eks-ting'gwish, *v.t.* [L. *extinguo*, *exstinguo*—*ex*, and *stinguo*, to scratch out, as in *distinguish*.] To put out; to quench; to stifle; to put an end to; to suppress; to destroy; to crush; to eclipse.—**Extinguishable**, eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being quenched, destroyed, or suppressed. — **Extinguisher**, eks-ting'gwish-ér, *n.* One who or that which extinguishes; a hollow conical utensil to put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.—**Extinguishment**,† eks-ting'gwish-ment, *n.* The act of extinguishing; extinction.

Extirpate, eks-tér'pāt, *v.t.*—*extirpated*, *extirpating*. [L. *extirpo*, *exstirpo*, *exstirpatum*—*ex*, out, and *stirpe*, the trunk of a tree.] To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally; to exterminate.—**Extirpable**, eks-tér'pa-bl, *a.* Capable of being extirpated.—**Extirpation**, eks-tér-pā'shon, *n.* The act of rooting out; eradication; total destruction. — **Extirpator**, eks-tér'pā-tér, *n.* One who or that which extirpates.—**Extirpatory**, eks-tér'pa-to-ri, *a.* Serving or tending to extirpate.

Extol, eks-tol', *v.t.*—*extolled*, *extolling*. [L. *extollo*, to raise up—*ex*, out, up, and *tollo*, to raise; from same root as in *tolero*, to endure, to tolerate.] To speak in laudatory terms of; to praise; to laud; to applaud; to eulogise; to magnify; to celebrate; to glorify.—**Extoller**, eks-tol'ér, *n.* One who extols; a praiser or magnifier.

Extort, eks-tort', *v.t.* [L. *extorqueo*, *extortum*—*ex*, and *torqueo*, to twist, seen in *contort*, *distort*, *retort*, *torture*, &c.] To obtain from a person by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring by physical force, by menace, torture, or authority (to *extort* contributions, a confession, a promise, &c.).—**Extorter**, eks-tor'tér, *n.* One who extorts.—**Extorsive**, eks-tor'siv, *a.* Serving to extort.—**Extorsively**, eks-tor'siv-li, *adv.* In an extorsive manner.—**Extortion**, eks-tor'shon, *n.* The act of extorting; the act or practice of extorting or wringing money from people by any undue exercise of power; illegal compulsion to pay money; rapacity; that which is extorted.—**Extortionary**, eks-tor'shon-a-ri, *a.* Practising extortion; containing extortion.—**Extortionate**, eks-tor'shon-āt, *a.* Characterised by extortion; oppressive in exacting money.—**Extortioner**, **Extortionist**, eks-tor'shon-ér, eks-tor'shon-ist, *n.* One who practises extortion.

Extra, eks'tra, *a.* [Contr. from *extraordinary*, or directly from L. *extra*, beyond.] Extraordinary; more than what is usual; beyond what is due, appointed, or expected; supplementary; additional. — *n.* Something in addition to what is due, expected, or usual; something over and above.

Extract, eks-trakt', *v.t.* [L. *extractus*, from *extraho*—*ex*, and *traho*, to draw; seen also in *contract*, *detract*, *retract*, *trace*, *tract*, &c.] To draw out; to take out; to pull out or remove from a fixed position; to draw out by distillation or other chemical process; to select as a specimen or sample; to take (a passage or passages) from a book or writing; to ascertain the root of a number.—*n.* (eks'trakt). That which is extracted or drawn from something; a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt; a quotation; anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, or a chemical process, as an essence, a tincture, and the like.—**Extractable**, **Extractible**, eks-trak'ta-bl, eks-trak'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being extracted. — **Extraction**, eks-trak'shon, *n.* [L. *extractio*.] The act of extracting or drawing out; descent; lineage; derivation of persons from a stock or family; the stock or family from which one has descended; *arith.* and *alg.* the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity. — **Extractive**, eks-trak'tiv, *a.* Capable of being extracted; tending or serving to extract; extracting. —*n.* A peculiar base or principle supposed to exist in all vegetable extracts.—**Extractor**, eks-trak'tér, *n.* One who or that which extracts; a forceps or instrument used in lithotomy and midwifery, or in extracting teeth.

Extradition, eks-tra-dish'on, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *traditio*, a giving up, surrender, from *trado*, *traditum*, to give up.] Delivery of a criminal or fugitive from justice by one nation to another, on sufficient grounds shown.—An *extradition treaty* is a treaty by which either nation becomes bound to give up criminal refugees to the other.—**Extradite**, eks'tra-dit, *v.t.* To deliver or give up (a criminal) to the authorities of the country from which he has come.

Extrados, eks-trā'dos, *n.* [Fr., from L. *extra*, without, and *dorsum*, the back.] The exterior curve of an arch; the outer curve of a voussoir.

Extraforaneous,† eks'tra-fo-rā"nē-us, *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond, and *foras*, doors.] Out-door; out-of-door.

Extrajudicial, eks'tra-jū-dish"al, *a.* Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure.—**Extrajudicially**, eks'tra-jū-dish"al-li, *adv.* In an extrajudicial manner; out of court.

Extramundane, eks-tra-mun'dān, *a.* Beyond the limit of the material world or mundane affairs.

Extramural, eks-tra-mū'ral, *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond, and *murus*, a wall.] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city or a university.

Extraneous, eks-trā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *extraneus*, from *extra*, without, beyond; akin *strange*.] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic.—**Extraneously**, eks-trā'nē-us-li, *adv.* In an extraneous manner.

Extraofficial, eks'tra-of-fish"al, *a.* Not within the limits of official duty.

Extraordinary, eks-tra-or'di-na-ri, *a.* [L. *extraordinarius*—*extra*, and *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] Beyond or out of the ordinary or common order or method; not in the usual, customary, or regular course; not ordinary; exceeding the common degree or measure; remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful; special; particular; sent for a special purpose or on a particular occasion (an ambassador *extraordinary*). — **Extraordinarily**, eks-tra-or'di-na-ri-li, *adv.* In an extraordinary manner; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; exceedingly; eminently. — **Extraordinariness**, eks-tra-or'di-na-ri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being extraordinary; remarkableness.

Extraparochial, eks'tra-pa-rō"ki-al, *a.* Not within or reckoned within the limits of any parish.—**Extraparochially**, eks'tra-pa-rō"ki-al-li, *adv.* Out of a parish.

Extraphysical, eks-tra-fiz'i-kal, *a.* Not subject to physical laws or methods.

Extraprofessional, eks'tra-prō-fesh"on-al, *a.* Not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.

Extratropical, eks-tra-trop'i-kal, *a.* Beyond the tropics; without the tropics, north or south.

Extravagance, **Extravagancy**, eks-trav'a-gans, eks-trav'a-gan-si, *n.* [Fr. *extravagance*—L. *extra*, beyond, and *vagans*, ppr. of *vago*, *vagor*, to wander. VAGABOND.] A wandering beyond proper bounds; want of restraint; wildness; irregularity; unreasonableness; prodigality; lavish spending or waste; excess; profusion; bombast. —**Extravagant**, eks-trav'a-gant, *a.* Wandering beyond bounds (*Shak.*); exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; excessive; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability or other usual bounds; unrestrained; irregular; wild; wasteful; prodigal; profuse in expenses.—**Extravagantly**, eks-trav'a-gant-li, *adv.* In an extravagant manner; unreasonably; excessively; wastefully. — **Extravaganza**, eks-trav'a-gan"za, *n.* A literary or musical composition noted for its wildness and incoherence; a burlesque.

Extravasate, eks-trav'a-sāt, *v.t.* — *extravasated*, *extravasating*. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *vas*, a vessel.] To force or let out of the proper vessels, as out of the blood-vessels. — **Extravasation**, eks-trav'a-sā"shon, *n.* The act of extravasating; the state of being forced or let out of the vessels or ducts of the body that contain it; effusion. — **Extravascular**, eks-tra-vas'kū-lér, *a.* Being out of the proper vessels.

Extreme, eks-trēm', *a.* [Fr. *extrême*, from L. *extremus*, superl. of *exter* or *exterus*, on the outside, external. EXTERIOR.] Outermost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border; worst or best that can exist or be supposed; greatest; most violent or urgent; utmost; last; beyond which there is none; carrying principles to the uttermost; holding the strongest possible views; ultra.—*Extreme unction*, in the *Roman ritual*, the anointing of a sick person with oil when on the point of death.—*n.* The utmost point of a thing; extremity; utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible; height or extravagant pitch; *math.* the first or the last term of a proportion.—**Extremely**, eks-trēm'li, *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point.—**Extremist**, eks-trēm'ist, *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.—**Extremity**, eks-trem'i-ti, *n.* [L. *extremitas*.] The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; the highest degree; the most aggravated or intense form; extreme or utmost distress, straits, or difficulties; a limb or organ of locomotion, as opposed to the trunk of the body and the head.

Extricate, eks'tri-kāt, *v.t.* — *extricated*, *extricating*. [L. *extricatus*, *extricatum*—*ex*, and *tricæ*, trifles, perplexity. See INTRICATE.] To free, as from difficulties or perplexities; to disembarrass; to disengage; to disentangle; to clear; to relieve.—**Extricable**, eks'tri-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being extricated. — **Extrication**, eks-tri-kā'shon, *n.* The act of extricating, disentangling, or setting free.

Extrinsic, **Extrinsical**, eks-trin'sik, eks-trin'si-kal, *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*, from without—*exter*, outward (as in *exterior*), and *secus*, by, along with.] External; outward; coming from without; not intrinsic; not contained in or belonging to a body.—**Extrinsically**, eks-trin'si-kal"i-ti, *n.* The state of being extrinsical; externality.—**Extrinsically**, eks-trin'si-kal-li, *adv.* In an extrinsic manner; from without.

Extrorsal, **Extrorse**, eks-tror'sal, eks-trors', *a.* [Fr. *extrorse*, from L. *extra*, on the outside, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] *Bot.* turned or directed outwards, or turned away from the axis: opposed to *introrse*.—**Extroversion**, eks-trō-vér'shon, *n.* *Path.* a malformation consisting in an organ being turned inside out, as the bladder.

Extrude, eks-tröd', *v.t.*—*extruded*, *extruding*. [L. *extrudo*—*ex*, and *trudo*, to thrust, as in *intrude*.] To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel; to drive away; to displace. — **Extrusion**, eks-trö'shon, *n.* The act of extruding; expulsion.

Exuberance, **Exuberancy**, eks-ū'bér-ans, eks-ū'bér-an-si, *n.* [Fr. *exubérance*, from L. *exuberantia*—*ex*, intens., and *uber*, to be fruitful, from *uber*, rich, fruitful.] The state of being exuberant; superfluous abundance; an overflowing quantity; richness; excess; redundance; copiousness.—**Exuberant**, eks-ū'bér-ant, *a.* [L. *exuberans*, *exuberantis*, ppr. of *exubero*.] Characterised by abundance, richness, or luxuriance; plenteous; rich; overflowing; overabundant; superfluous. — **Exuberantly**, eks-ū'bér-ant-li, *adv.* In an exuberant manner.

Exude, eks-ūd', *v.t.*—*exuded*, *exuding*. [L.

exsudo, to discharge by sweating—*ex*, and *sudo*, to sweat, from same root as E. *sweat*.] To discharge through the pores, as moisture or other liquid matter; to give out, like sweat or juice; to let come out.—*v.i.* To flow from a body through the pores; to come out like sweat.—**Exudation**, eks-ū-dā'shon, *n.* The act of exuding; a discharge of humours or moisture; that which is exuded.

Exulcerate, eg-zul'sér-āt, *v.t.* [L. *exulcerare*, *exulceratum*—*ex*, intens., and *ulcus*, *ulceris*, an ulcer.] To produce an ulcer or ulcers on; to ulcerate.

Exult, eg-sult', *v.i.* [L. *exulto*, *exsultio*, to leap or jump about—*ex*, and *salio*, *saltum*, to leap, seen also in *insult*, *result*, *salient*, &c.] To rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly; to be glad above measure; to triumph.—**Exultant**, eg-zul'tant, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly. — **Exultation**, eg-zul-tā'shon, *n.* The act of exulting; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph.—**Exultingly**, eg-zul'ting-li, *adv.* In an exulting manner.

Exuvia, eg-zū'vi-ā, *n. pl.* [L., from *exuo*, to put off, to strip.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents, &c.—**Exuvial**, eg-zū'vi-al, *a.* Relating to or containing exuvia.—**Exuviation**, eg-zū'vi-ā'shon, *n.* The rejection or casting off of exuviæ.

Ex-voto, eks-vō'tō, *a.* [L., in consequence of a vow.] Vowed; offered in consequence of a vow: applied to votive offerings, as of a picture for a chapel, &c., presented by Roman Catholics. Used also as a noun.

Eyalet, ī'a-let, *n.* A Turkish province under the administration of a vizier or pasha of the first class.

Eyas, ī'as, *n.* [Fr. *niais*, lit. a nestling falcon, from L. L. *nidax*, *nidacis*, still in the nest, L. *nidus*, a nest; with loss of *n* as in *adder*.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. [*Shak.*]—*Eyas-musket*, a young sparrow-hawk.

Eye, ī, *n.* [O.E. *ye*, *eighe*, A. Sax. *éage*, Dan. *öie*, D. *oog*, Icel. *auga*, G. *auge*, Goth. *augo*; cog. L. *oculus*, Skr. *akshi*—eye; from a root meaning sharp. Acus.] The organ of vision, which in man and the higher animals consists of a ball or globular body set in an orbit or socket and forming an optical apparatus by means of which the figures of external objects form sensible impressions; power of seeing; delicate or accurate perception; sight; ocular perception; notice; observation; regard; respect; anything resembling or suggesting an eye in shape or general appearance, as the bud or shoot of a plant or tuber, the hole or aperture in a needle, the circular catch of a hook-and-eye, the loop or ring on a rope; arch, the centre of something; thus, the *eye* of a dome is the circular aperture at its apex.—*The wind's eye*, the direction right opposite to that of the wind.—*v.t.*—*eyed*, *eying*. To fix the eye on; to look on; to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.—**Eyed**, īd, *p.* and *a.* Furnished with eyes; having eyes of this or that character: used most frequently in composition.—**Eyeless**, ī'les, *a.* Without eyes.—**Eyeball**, ī'bal, *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.—**Eyebright**, ī'brīt, *n.* A pretty little annual herb common in meadows, heaths, &c., throughout Britain, which formerly enjoyed a great reputation in diseases of the eyes.—**Eyebrow**, ī'brou, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.—**Eye-glass**, *n.* A glass to assist the sight; the lens of a telescope, microscope, &c., to which the eye is applied.—**Eyelash**, ī'lash, *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.—**Eyelet**, **Eyelet-hole**, ī'let, *n.* A small hole or perforation to receive a lace or small rope or cord, or for other purposes.—**Eyelid**, ī'lid, *n.* That portion of movable skin that serves as a cover for the eyeball.—**Eye-piece**, *n.* In an optical instrument the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye is applied. — **Eye-servant**, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched. — **Eye-service**, *n.* Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.—**Eyeshot**, ī'shot, *n.* Range of vision; sight; view.—**Eyesight**, ī'sīt, *n.* The sight of the eye; view; observation; the sense of seeing. — **Eyesore**, ī'sōr, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.—**Eyetooth**, ī'tōth, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a fang; a canine tooth. — **Eye-witness**, *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of anything.

Eyot, ī'ot, *n.* [O.E. *ey*, Icel. *ey*, A. Sax. *ēg*, an island, and dim. term. *-ot*.] A little isle; a small river islet with willows growing on it; an ait.

Eyre, ār, *n.* [O.Fr. *ayre*, *eire*, a journey, from L. *iter*, *itineris*, a journey.] A journey or circuit of a court; a court of itinerant justices.—*Justices in eyre*, itinerant justices who formerly travelled to hold courts in the different English counties.

Eyry, **Eyrie**, ī'ri, *n.* Same as Aerie.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant, formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper front teeth; *mus.* the fourth note of the diatonic scale.

Fa, fä, *n.* *Mus.* the Italian name of the fourth note of the diatonic scale.

Faam-tea, fā'am-tē, *n.* The dried leaves of an orchid indigenous to Bourbon, used as a stomachic and in pulmonary complaints.

Fabaceous, fa-bā'shus, *a.* [L. *faba*, a bean.] Having the nature of the bean; like the bean.

Fabian, fā'bi-an, *a.* Like the generalship of *Fabius* Maximus, who harassed the troops of Hannibal but took care to avoid a battle (*Fabian* strategy).

Fable, fā'bl, *n.* [Fr. *fable*, L. *fabula*, from *fari*, to speak; akin *fata*.] A fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; a fabricated story; a fiction; the plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem; subject of talk (*Tenn.*).—*v.i.*—*fabled*, *fabling*. To tell fables or falsehoods.—*v.t.* To invent or fabricate; to speak of as true or real.—**Fabled**, fā'bld, *p.* and *a.* Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.—**Fabler**, fā'bler, *n.* One who fables; a writer of fables.—**Fabliau**, fab-lē-ō, *n. pl.* **Fabliaux**, fab-lē-ō, [Fr.] A kind of metrical tale common in French literature of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. — **Fabulist**, fab'ū-list, *n.* The inventor or writer of fables.—**Fabulist**, fab'ū-lis, *v.i.*—*fabulized*, *fabulizing*. To invent, compose, or relate fables.—**Fabulosity**, fab-ū-los'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness; a fable. — **Fabulous**, fab'ū-lus, *a.* Having the nature of a fable; fictitious; invented; not real; mythical; hardly to be received as truth; incredible.—**Fabulously**, fab'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a fabulous manner.—**Fabulousness**, fab'ū-lus-nes, *n.* The quality of being fabulous.

Fabric, fab'rik, *n.* [Fr. *fabrique*, L. *fabrica*, from *faber*, a worker; same root as *facio*, to make. *Forge* is really the same word.] A structure; a building, edifice, or construction; the frame of a building; cloth manufactured; the structure of anything; the manner in which the parts are put together; texture. — **Fabricant**, fab'ri-kant, *n.* [Fr.] A manufacturer.—**Fabricate**, fab'ri-kāt, *v.t.*—*fabricated*, *fabricating*. [L. *fabricor*, *fabricatum*.] To frame, build, make, or construct; to form into a whole by connecting the parts; to form by art and labour; to invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely. —**Fabrication**, fab-ri-kā'shon, *n.* The act of fabricating; construction; making; the act of devising falsely; forgery; that which is fabricated; a falsehood.—**Fabricator**, fab'ri-kā-tér, *n.* One who fabricates.

Facade, fa-säd' or fa-säd', *n.* [Fr., from It. *facciata*, a façade, from *faccia*, L. *facies*, the face.] The face or front view or elevation of an edifice; exterior front or face.

Face, fās, *n.* [Fr., from L. *facies*, face, figure, form, from *facio*, to make.] The front part of an animal's head, particularly of the human head, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, &c.; the visage; aspect or air of the face; cast of features; look; countenance; expression of the face; the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of the spectator; the front; the forepart; a plane surface of a solid; one of the sides bounding a solid; appearance; aspect; effrontery; boldness; assurance; the dial of a clock, watch, compass-card, or other indicator; the sole of a plane; operating edge or surface in certain implements.—*To make a face*, to distort the countenance; to make a grimace.—*To fly in the face of*, to act in direct opposition to or disregard of; to defy. — *Face to face*, both parties being present and confronting each other.—*v.t.*—*faced*, *facing*. To turn the face or front full toward; to meet in front; to stand up against in hostile encounter; to confront; to stand with the face or front toward; to finish or protect with a thin external covering over the front of; to smooth or dress the face of (a stone, &c.).—*To face down*, to oppose boldly or impudently.—*To face out*, to persist in, especially to persist in an assertion which is not true; to brave (an accusation) with effrontery.—*To face to*, to adulterate it by mixing it with colouring matter and other substances.—*v.i.* To turn the face (to *face* to the right or left).—**Face-ache**, *n.* Tic-douloureux: a kind of neuralgia in the face.—**Faced**, fāst, *a.* Having a face; marked with a face (as a court-card).—**Facial**, fā'shi-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the face.—*Facial angle*, the angle formed by the plane of the face with a certain other plane; an angle formed by lines drawn to show to what extent the jaws are protruding and the forehead receding. — **Facially**, fā'shi-al-li, *adv.* In a facial manner; considered in regard to the features.—**Facing**, fās'ing, *n.* A covering in front for ornament, protection, defence, or other purposes; a mode of adulterating tea by mixing with colouring matter and other substances; the movement of soldiers in turning round to the left, right, &c.; *pl.* the distinctive trimmings on a regimental coat or jacket.—**Facingly**, fās'ing-li, *adv.* In a fronting position.

Facet, **Facette**, fas'et, fa-set', *n.* [Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face*.] A small flat portion of a surface; one of the small smooth surfaces on a gem or crystal.—*v.t.* To cut a facet or facets on.—**Faceted**, fas'et-ed, *a.* Having facets; formed into facets.

Facetiæ, fa-sē'shi-ē, *n. pl.* [L., from *facetus*, merry, elegant, from root of *facio*, to make.] Witty or humorous sayings; jests; witticisms.—**Facetious**, fa-sē'shus, *a.* Merry; jocular; witty; full of pleasantry; playful exciting laughter.—**Facetiously**, fa-sē'shus-li, *adv.* In a facetious manner.—**Facetiousness**, fa-sē'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being facetious; pleasantry.

Facial. Under Face.

Facies, fā'shi-ēz, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* the face; *zool.* and *geol.* the general aspect presented by an assemblage of animals and plants, characteristic of a particular locality or period.

Facile, fas'il, *a.* [L. *facilis*, easy to be done or made, from *facio*, to make.] Easy to be done or performed; not difficult; easy to be dealt with; easy of access or converse; not haughty or distant; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault;

ready; dexterous (an artist's *facile* pencil). —**Facileness**,† fas'il-nes, *n.* The state of being facile.—**Facilitate**, fa-sil'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*facilitated, facilitating.* [Fr. *faciliter*, from L. *facilitas*, easiness.] To make easy or less difficult; to lessen the labour of.—**Facilitation**, fa-sil'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of facilitating.—**Facility**, fa-sil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *facilité*, L. *facilitas*. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease; ease in performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; pliancy or ductility in character; easiness to be persuaded, usually implying a disposition to yield to solicitations to evil; the means by which the accomplishment of anything is rendered more easy: in this sense usually in the *pl.*

Facsimile, fak-sim'i-lē, *n.* [L. *facio*, to make, and *similis*, like.] An exact copy or likeness; an imitation of an original in all its proportions, traits, and peculiarities.—**Facsimilist**, fak-sim'i-list, *n.* The producer of a facsimile or of facsimiles.

Fact, fakt, *n.* [L. *factum*, a thing done, a deed, a fact, from *facio*, to do or make, a stem which appears in many words, as *affect, affair, counterfeit, defeat, difficult, faculty, profits, &c.*] Anything done or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event; reality; truth; a true statement.

Faction, fak'shon, *n.* [L. *factio*, from *facio*, *factum*, to do. FACT.] A party combined or acting in union, in opposition to another party or a government; a party unscrupulously promoting their private ends at the expense of the public good; discord; dissension.—**Factionary**,† fak'shon-a-ri, *n.* A party man; one of a faction.—**Factionist**, fak'shon-ist, *n.* One who promotes faction.—**Factious**, fak'shus, *a.* Given to faction; prone to clamour against public measures or men; pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction.—**Factiously**, fak'shus-li, *adv.* In a factious, turbulent, or disorderly manner. — **Factiousness**, fak'shus-nes, *n.* The state or character of being factious; disposition to clamour and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

Factitious, fak-tish'us, *a.* [L. *factitius*, made by art, from *facio*, to make. FACT.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; conventional.—**Factitiously**, fak-tish'us-li, *adv.* In a factitious manner.—**Factitiousness**, fak-tish'us-nes, *n.*

Factitive, fak'ti-tiv, *a.* [From L. *facio*, *factum*, to make. FACT.] Causative; tending to make or cause; *gram.* expressing the result of an action that produces a new condition in the object (in 'he struck him dead,' *struck* is factitive).

Factor, fak'tėr, *n.* [L., a maker, doer, from *facio*, *factum*, to do. FACT.] An agent employed by merchants residing in other places to buy and sell or transact other business on their account; in Scotland, a person appointed by a landholder or house proprietor to manage an estate, collect rents, &c.; *arith.* the multiplier or multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product; *alg.* any expression considered as part of a product; hence, generally, one of several elements or influences which tend to the production of a result. —**Factorage**, fak'tėr-āj, *n.* The allowance to a factor for his services; commission.—**Factorial**, fak-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a factor or factors.—**Factorship**, fak'tėr-ship, *n.* The business of a factor. —**Factory**, fak'to-ri, *n.* A name given to establishments of merchants and factors resident in foreign countries; (contr. from *manufactory*) a building or collection of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.

Factotum, fak-tō'tum, *n.* [L. *facio*, to do, and *totum*, the whole.] A confidential agent that manages all kinds of matters for his employer.

Faculæ, fak'ū-lē, *n. pl.* [L. *facula*, a little torch, dim. of *fax*, a torch.] *Astron.* spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface.—**Facular**, fak'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining or relating to faculæ.

Faculty, fak'ul-ti, *n.* [Fr. *faculté*, L. *facultas*, from *facio*, to do, to make. FACT.] Any mental or bodily power; capacity for any action or function; skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; special power or endowment; a right or power granted to a person by favour or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do; the body of individuals constituting one of the learned professions, and more specifically the medical profession; the masters and professors of the several departments of a university, or one of the departments themselves.

Fad, fad, *n.* [Perhaps from A. Sax. *fadian*, to arrange.] A favourite theory; crotchet; hobby. [Colloq.]—**Faddy**, fad'i, *a.* Given to fads or crotchets. [Colloq.]

Fade, fād, *v.i.*—*faded, fading.* [O.E. *vade*, to fade; comp. Fr. *fade*, insipid, from L. *vapidus*, vapid.] To wither; to lose strength, health, or vigour gradually; to decay; to lose freshness, colour, or brightness; to tend from a stronger or brighter colour to a more faint shade of the same colour, or to lose colour entirely; to grow dim or indistinct to view.—*v.t.* To cause to wither; to deprive of freshness or vigour. —**Fadedly**, fād'ed-li, *adv.* In a faded or decayed manner.—**Fadeless**, fād'les, *a.* Unfading.—**Fading**, fād'ing, *p.* and *a.* Liable to fade or lose freshness and vigour; not durable; transient.—**Fadingly**, fād'ing-li, *adv.* In a fading manner. — **Fadingness**, fād'ing-nes, *n.*

Fadge, faj, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *fægian*, to fit, akin to *fæger*, fair; comp. G. *fügen*, D. *voegen*, Sw. *foga*, to fit.] To suit; to fit; to be found suitable or successful.

Fæces, fē'sēz, *n. pl.* [L.] Excrement; also, settlings; dregs; sediment.—**Fæcal**, fē'kal, *a.* Pertaining to fæces.

Faery, fā'ėr-i, *a.* Pertaining to fairies; fairy.

Fag, fag, *v.i.*—*fagged, fagging.* [Probably from verb to *flag*, by omission of *l.*] To become weary; to fail in strength; to be faint with weariness; to labour hard or assiduously; to work till wearied; to act as a fag.—*v.t.* To use or treat as a fag or drudge; to tire by labour; to exhaust.—*n.* A laborious drudge; a school-boy who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class: a custom in some great English schools.—**Fag-end**, *n.* [The end which *flags* or hangs loose.] The end of a web of cloth; the latter or meaner part of anything.

Faggot, **Fagot**, fag'ot, *n.* [Fr. *fagot*, It. *fagotto*, a faggot, from L. *fax*, *facis*, a faggot, a torch.] A bundle of sticks or small branches used for fuel, or for filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification; a fascine; a bundle of pieces of iron or steel in bars; a person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company or to hide deficiency in its number; a term of contempt for a dry, shrivelled old woman.—*v.t.* To bind in a faggot or bundle; to collect promiscuously. —**Faggot-vote**, *n.* A vote procured by the purchase of property under mortgage or otherwise, which is divided among a number so as to constitute a nominal qualification without a substantial basis.—**Faggot-voter**, *n.* One who holds a faggot-vote.

Fagotto, fa-got'tō, *n.* [It. *fagotto*, the name being given, it is said, from its faggot-like appearance.] The Italian name of the instrument otherwise called the bassoon.

Faham-tea. FAAM-TEA.

Fahlerz, Fahlore, fäl'ėrts, fäl'ōr, *n.* [G. *fahl*, yellowish, and *erz*, ore.] Gray copper or gray copper ore.

Fahrenheit, fä'ren-hīt, *a.* [After *Fahrenheit*, who first employed quicksilver in thermometers about 1720.] The name distinguishing that kind of thermometer in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water is divided into 180°; the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°.

Faience, fā-i-ens' or fā-yäns, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of fine pottery or earthenware glazed with a fine varnish, and painted in various designs, named from *Faenza* in Italy.

Fail, fāl, *v.i.* [Fr. *faillir*, to fail, from L. *fallere*, to deceive, whence also *false*, *fallible, fault, falter.*] To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; to come short; not to have the due measure or degree; to decay, decline, sink, or be diminished; to become weaker; to become extinct; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced, furnished, or supplied; not to produce the effect; to miscarry; to be unsuccessful; to be guilty of omission or neglect; to become insolvent or bankrupt.—*v.t.* To cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid or strength to; to be wanting to; to disappoint; to desert; not to be at hand when required.—*n.* Miscarriage; failure; deficiency; want.—*Without fail*, without omission to perform something; without doubt; certainly.—**Failing**, fāl'ing, *n.* Imperfection; a weakness in character or disposition; foible; fault.—**Failingly**, fāl'ing-li, *adv.* By failing.—**Failure**, fāl'ūr, *n.* A failing; deficiency; cessation of supply or total defect; omission; non-performance; decay, or defect from decay; the act of failing or state of having failed to attain an object; want of success; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt.

Faille, fi-yė or fāl, *n.* [Fr.] A heavy silk fabric of superior quality.

Fain, fān, *a.* [A. Sax. *fægen*, joyful, *fægnian*, to rejoice; Goth. *faginon*, Icel. *fagna*, to be glad. *Fawn* (verb) is of same origin, and *fair* (adj.) is akin.] Glad or pleased under some kind of necessity; inclined; content to accept of or do something for want of better.—*adv.* Gladly; with joy or pleasure: with *would*.—**Fainness**, fān'nes, *n.* State of being fain.

Faint, fānt, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *faint*, sluggish, negligent, pp. of *faindre*, L. *fingere*, to feign, whence also *feign, fiction, &c.*] To become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigour; to become temporarily unconscious, powerless, and motionless; to swoon; to sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit; to become gradually weak or indistinct; to decay; to fade, disappear, or vanish. — *a.* Weak; languid; feeble; exhausted; inclined to swoon; hardly perceptible by or feebly striking the senses; indistinct; wanting in brightness or vividness, loudness, sharpness, or force; not well defined; feeble; slight; imperfect; not carried on with vigour or energy; dejected; depressed; dispirited.—*n.* A fainting fit; a swoon; *pl.* the impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky. — **Faint-hearted**, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; having lost courage; yielding to fear.—**Faint-heartedly**, *adv.* In a faint-hearted manner. — **Faint-heartedness**, *n.* Want of courage. — **Faintish**, fān'tish, *a.* Slightly faint.—**Faintishness**, fān'tish-nes, *n.* A slight degree of faintness.—**Faintly**, fānt'li, *adv.* In a faint, weak, feeble, or languid manner; without vigour or activity; without vividness or distinctness. —**Faintness**, fānt'nes, *n.* The state of being faint.

Fair, fãr, *a.* [A. Sax. *fæger*, fair, pleasant, beautiful; Icel. *fagr*, Dan. *feir*, Sw. *fager*, Goth. *fagrs*, bright. FAIN.] Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; handsome; white or light coloured in respect of skin or complexion; not dark or swarthy; not stormy or wet; not cloudy or overcast; clear (*fair* weather); free from obstruction, obstacle, or anything to impede (on the *fair* way to success); open, frank, or honest; not resorting to anything tricky or underhand; just; equitable; free from unfair or unfavourable circumstances or influences; civil, pleasing, or courteous (*fair* words); free from deletions, blots, and the like; perfectly or easily legible (a *fair* copy); free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished (one's *fair* fame); passably or moderately good; better than indifferent. —*Fair way*, the track or course that is clear of obstacles and is therefore taken by vessels in navigating a narrow bay, river, or harbour.—*adv.* Openly; frankly; civilly; complaisantly (especially in 'to speak a person *fair*'); on good terms (to keep *fair* with the world).—*To bid fair*, to promise well; to be in a fair way; to be likely.—*n.* Elliptically, a fair woman; a handsome female. [Poet.]—*The fair*, the female sex;

specifically, the loveliest of that sex.—*v.t.* To make fair or beautiful.—**Fairish**, fär'ish, *a.* Reasonably fair.—**Fairishly**, fär'ish-li, *adv.* In a tolerably fair manner.—**Fairly**, fär'li, *adv.* In a fair manner; beautifully; handsomely; honestly; justly; equitably; tolerably.—**Fairness**, fär'nes, *n.* The quality or character of being fair; lightness of complexion, beauty honesty; justice.—**Fair-play**, *n.* Equitable dealing or treatment; justice.—**Fair-spoken**, *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil, courteous; plausible.—**Fair-weather**, *a.* In pleasant weather; showing only in fair weather or in favourable circumstances (a *fair-weather* friend).

Fair, fär, *n.* [Fr. *foire*, a fair, market; It. *feria*; L. *feria*, holidays, festivals.] A stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade.—**Fairing**, fär'ing, *n.* A present given at a fair.

Fairy, fä'ri, *n.* [O.Fr. *faerie*, Fr. *féerie*, the power of a fairy, enchantment; from O.Fr. *fae*, Fr. *fée*, It. *fata*, a fairy, lit. a fate, from L. *fatum*, fate. FATE.] An imaginary being or spirit having a human form, though of a stature much below human and with sundry superhuman attributes; an elf or fay; any personage with superhuman power; fairy-land.—*a.* Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies; coming from fairies; resembling a fairy.—*Fairy ring* or *circle*, a ring formed by the grass in certain places growing noticeably greener than that around, long popularly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances.—**Fairily**, fä'ri-li, *adv.* In a fairy-like manner; in a manner or fashion suggestive of the handiwork of fairies.—**Fairy-king**, *n.* The king of the fairies.—**Fairy-land**, *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.—**Fairy-queen**, *n.* The queen of the fairies.—**Fairy-tale**, *n.* A tale pointing to fairies.

Faith, fäth, *n.* [O.E. *feid*, *feith*, O.Fr. *feid*, from L. *fides*, faith; akin *fidelity*, *confide*, *defy*, *infidel*, &c.] The assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another; firm and earnest belief on probable evidence of any kind; belief; belief in what is given forth as a revelation of man's relation to God and the infinite; a settled conviction in regard to religion; a system of religious belief; that which is believed on any subject, whether in science, politics, or religion; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; faithfulness; fidelity; word or honour pledged; promise given.—*In good faith*, in real honesty; with perfect sincerity.—**Faithful**, fäth'ful, *a.* Firm in faith; firmly adhering to religious or other duty, of true fidelity; loyal; true and constant to a person to whom one is bound; true to one's word; in conformity to the letter and spirit; conformable to truth; conformable to a prototype; true or exact; worthy of belief.—*The faithful*, those who adhere to the true faith, as contrasted with the adherents of another faith.—**Faithfully**, fäth'ful-li, *adv.* In a faithful manner; sincerely; with strong assurance; earnestly; conformably to truth or fact; conformably to an example or prototype.—**Faithfulness**, fäth'ful-nes, *n.* The quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.—**Faithless**, fäth'les, *a.* Without faith; not adhering to allegiance, vows, or duty; disloyal; not observant of promises.—**Faithlessly**, fäth'les-li, *adv.* In a faithless manner.—**Faithlessness**, fäth'les-nes, *n.* State of being faithless.—**Faithworthiness**,† fäth'wer-thi-nes, *n.* Trustworthiness.—**Faithworthy**,† fäth'wer-thi, *a.* Worthy of faith or belief; trustworthy.

Fake, fäk, *n.* [A. Sax. *fæc*, a space or interval.] One of the circles or windings of a rope as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

Fakir, **Fakeer**, fa-kēr', *n.* [Ar., lit. a poor man.] An oriental ascetic or begging monk.

Falcate, **Falcated**, fal'kāt, fal'kāt-ed, *a.* [L. *falcatus*, from *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.] Hooked; in shape like a sickle or scythe.—**Falcation**, fal-kā'shon, *n.* A bending or bend in the form of a sickle.—**Falciform**, fal'si-form, *a.* In the shape of a sickle or reaping-hook.—**Falcula**, fal'kū-la, *n.* [L., a small sickle.] *Zool.* a compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed claw.—**Falculate**, fal'kū-lāt, *a.* *Zool.* having the shape of a falcula.

Falchion, fal'shon, *n.* [It. *falcione*, L.L. *falcio*, from L. *falx*, *falcis*, a scythe.] A broad short sword with a slightly curved point.

Falcon, fa'kn, *n.* [O.Fr. *falcon*, Fr. *faucon*, L.L. *falco*, probably from L. *falx*, a reaping-hook, from the curved claws and beak.] The common name of various raptorial birds inferior in size to the eagles and vultures, and remarkable for their elegant form and powers of flight; especially, one trained to hunt wild fowl or other game; a hawk. [The term falcon is by sportsmen restricted to the female, the male, which is smaller and less courageous, being called *tercel* or *tiercel*.]—**Falconer**, fa'kn-er, *n.* A person who breeds and trains falcons or hawks for sport; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.—**Falcon-gentle**, *n.* The female of the goshawk.—**Falconine**, fa'kon-in, *a.* Of or pertaining to the falcons.—**Falconry**, fa'kn-ri, *n.* The art of training falcons to attack wild birds or game; the sport of pursuing wild fowls or game by means of falcons or hawks.

Faldstool, fald'stol, *n.* [*Fald* or *fold*, and *stool*.] A folding-stool similar to a camp-stool; a kind of stool at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; a small desk at which in churches litany is said.

Falernian, fa-lēr'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Mount *Falernus* in Campania, in Italy.—*n.* The ancient wine made from grapes from Mount Falernus.

Fall, fal, *v.i.*—*fell* (pret.), *fallen* (pp.). [A. Sax. *feallen*=D. *vallen*, Dan. *falde*, Icel. *falla*, G. *fallen*, to fall. *Fell* is the causal of this.] To sink from a higher to a lower position; to descend by the power of gravity; to drop down; to sink; to ebb; to drop from an erect posture; to empty, disembogue, or discharge itself: said of a stream; to depart from the faith or from rectitude; to sink into sin; to die, particularly by violence; to come to an end suddenly; to perish, be overthrown, or ruined; to sink into weakness; to become faint or feeble (our hopes *fall*); to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to decline in power, wealth, or glory; to pass into a new state, especially with suddenness or through inadvertence or ignorance (to *fall* asleep, to *fall* into error); to decrease; to be diminished in weight, size, value, or intensity (the price *falls*, the wind *falls*); to assume an expression of dejection, discontent, sorrow, shame, &c.: applied to the countenance; to happen; to befall; to take place; to pass or be transferred by lot, inheritance, or otherwise (something *falls* to one's share); to belong or appertain; to have to be reckoned to; to be dropped or uttered carelessly; to sink in tone or loudness.—*To fall among*, to come among or into the society of, accidentally and unexpectedly.—*To fall away*, to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty; to revolt or rebel; to apostatize; to decline gradually; to languish or become faint.—*To fall back*, to recede; to give way; to go from better to worse; to retrograde; to fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfil.—*To fall back upon*, to have recourse to, generally to some support or expedient formerly tried.—*To fall down*, to prostrate one's self in worship or supplication; to sink; to come to the ground.—*To fall foul of*, to attack; to make an assault upon.—*To fall from*, to recede from; to depart; not to adhere to.—*To fall in*, to take one's place in an organized body of men, as soldiers; to terminate or lapse (an annuity *falls in* when the annuitant dies.—*To fall in with*, to meet casually; to happen to meet; to concur, agree, or comply with.—*To fall off*, to be broken or detached from something; to apostatize; to fall away; to get into disuse; to decline from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting; to become less; to decrease; naut. to deviate from the course in which the head of the ship was before directed.—*To fall on* or *upon*, to begin suddenly and eagerly; to begin an attack on; to assault; to assail; to come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; to drop on; to light on; to come upon.—*To fall out*, to quarrel; to begin to contend; to happen; to befall; to chance; to turn out; to prove.—*To fall short*, to be deficient.—*To fall to*, to begin hastily and eagerly; to apply one's self to.—*To fall under*, to come under or within the limits of; to be subjected to; to become the subject of.—*n.* The act of one who or that which falls; a dropping or descending; descent; a tumble; death; destruction; overthrow; downfall; degradation; declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; diminution; decrease of price or value; a sinking of tone; cadence; descent of water; a cascade or cataract; extent of descent; the distance through which anything falls or may fall; amount of slope; declivity; the season when leaves fall from trees; autumn; that which falls; a shower; a kind of ladies' veil; lapse or declension from innocence or goodness, *the fall* being specifically the lapse into sin of our first parents Adam and Eve; *naut.* the part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.—*To try a fall*, to try a bout at wrestling.—**Fallen**, fal'en, *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; degraded; sunk in vice; lost to virtue; ruined; overthrown.—**Falling-in**, *n.* An indentation or hollow.—**Falling-sickness**, *n.* Epilepsy, a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls.—**Falling-star**, *n.* A meteor appearing as a luminous point darting through the sky, and followed by a long train of light.—**Fall-trap**, *n.* A trap in which a part of the apparatus descends and imprisons or kills the victim.

Fallacious, fal-lā'shus, *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux*, from L. *fallax*, *fallacis*, deceitful, from *fallo*, to deceive. FAIL.] Pertaining to or embodying something deceptive or misleading; producing error or mistake; tending to mislead.—*Fallacious* reasoning consists of arguments that deceive or mislead one, though not necessarily purposely. *Sophistical* reasoning is intendedly false reasoning, consisting of arguments so subtle as not to be easily detected and controverted, advanced purposely to mislead.—**Fallaciously**, fal-lā'shus-li, *adv.* In a fallacious manner; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.—**Fallaciousness**, fal-lā'shus-nes, *n.* State of being fallacious.—**Fallacy**, fal'la-si, *n.* [L. *fallacia*, deceit.] A misleading or mistaken argument; an argument or proposition apparently sound but really containing some undetected error, and therefore misleading; any unsound but specious mode of arguing.

Fallible, fal'i-bl, *a.* [L.L. *fallibilis*, from L. *fallo*, to deceive. FALLACIOUS, FAIL.] Liable to fail or mistake; liable to deceive or to be deceived; liable to error or going astray.—**Fallibility**, fal-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being fallible; liableness to deceive or to be deceived.—**Fallibly**, fal'i-bli, *adv.* In a fallible manner.

Fallopian, fal-lō'pi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Fallopius*, an Italian anatomist of the 16th century.—*Fallopian tubes*, the two canals or tubes which arise at each side of the uterus, and pass towards the ovarium.

Fallow, fal'ō, *a.* [A. Sax. *falo*, *fealwe*, pale red or pale yellow; akin to G. *fahl*, *falb*; L.G. and D. *waal*, fallow; same root as L. *pallidus*, pallid, pale. The term was applied to land from the colour of ploughed land.] Pale red or pale yellow; left to rest without a crop after tillage; untilled; uncultivated; neglected; unoccupied; unused.—*n.* Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unsown; land ploughed without being sowed; the ploughing of land, without sowing it, for a season.—*v.t.* To leave fallow or ploughed but not sown in crop.—**Fallow-deer**, *n.* [From its *fallow* or pale-yellow colour.] A European deer smaller than the stag, of a brownish-bay colour, whitish beneath.—**Fallow-chat**, **Fallow-finch**, *n.* The bird otherwise called the wheat-ear.

False, fals, *a.* [L. *falsus*, false, from *fallo*, *falsum*, to deceive. FAIL.] Not true; not

conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said, or thought; intended to mislead; counterfeit; forged; not real or genuine; hypocritical; feigned; not agreeable to rule or propriety (*false* construction in language); not honest or just; fraudulent; not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; unfaithful; inconstant; not well founded or based (*false* hopes); constructed for show or a subsidiary purpose (a *false* bottom, a *false* keel).—**False-faced**, *a.* Hypocritical.—**False-hearted**, *a.* Treacherous; deceitful; perfidious.—**False-heartedness**, *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.—**Falsehood**, fals'hụd, *n.* Contrariety or want of conformity to fact or truth; falseness; want of truth or veracity; untruthfulness; what is false or untrue; a lie; an untrue assertion; want of honesty; deceitfulness; perfidy; imposture.—**Falsely**, fals'-li, *adv.* In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; untruly.—**Falseness**, fals'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being false; untruthfulness; want of veracity; duplicity; deceit; unfaithfulness; perfidy.—**Falsify**, fal'si-fī, *v.t.*—*falsified*, *falsifying*. [Fr. *falsifier*, from L. *falsus*, and *facio*, to make.] To represent falsely; to vitiate with false and misleading elements; to garble; to make not genuine; to disprove; to prove to be false; to cause to turn out false (to *falsify* a prediction); to violate or break by falsehood. —*v.i.* To violate the truth.—**Falsifiable**, fal'si-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being falsified.—**Falsification**, fal'si-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of falsifying; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not.—**Falsifier**, fal'si-fī-ėr, *n.* One who falsifies; one who counterfeits or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance. — **Falsism, Falseism**, fal'sizm, *n.* A statement or assertion the falsity of which is plainly apparent: opposed to *truism*.—**Falsity**, fal'si-ti, *n.* The quality of being false; that which is false; a falsehood; a false assertion.

Falsetto, fal-set'tō, *n.* [It., from L. *falsus*, false.] The tones above the natural compass of the voice.

Falter, fal'tėr, *v.i.* [A freq. connected with *fault*, from a supposed Fr verb corresponding to Sp. *faltar*, It. *faltare*, to fail, from L. *fallere*, to deceive. FAULT, FAIL.] To hesitate in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer; not to be firm and steady; to tremble.—*n.* The act of faltering; hesitation; trembling; quavering. — **Faltering**, fal'tėr-ing, *a.* Trembling; hesitating.—**Falteringly**, fal'tėr-ing-li, *adv.* With hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice.

Fama, fā'ma, *n.* [L. FAME.] A widely prevailing rumour affecting the character of any one; in *Rom. myth.* the deified personification of fame or rumour.

Fame, fām, *n.* [Fr. *fame*, from L. *fama*, fame, renown, from *fari*, to speak; whence also *fate*. FATE.] Public report or rumour; report or opinion widely diffused; renown; notoriety; celebrity.—**Famed**, fāmd, *p.* and *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated.—**Fameless**, fām'les, *a.* Without renown. — **Famous**, fā'mus, *a.* [L. *famosus*, Fr. *fameux*.] Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of; distinguished in story.—**Famously**, fā'-mus-li, *adv.* In a famous manner.—**Famousness**,† fā'mus-nes, *n.* The state of being famous; renown; celebrity.

Familiar, fa-mil'yėr, *a.* [L. *familiaris*, from *familia*, a household, the servants of a family, from *famulus*, a servant. FAMILY.] Well acquainted; closely intimate; well versed (in a subject of study); exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; affable; accessible; characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry; easy; well known; well understood; of everyday occurrence or use.—*Familiar spirit*, a spirit or demon supposed to be constantly at the command of some person.—*n.* An intimate; a close companion; a familiar spirit; an officer of the Inquisition employed in apprehending and imprisoning persons accused. — **Familiarity**, fa-mil'i-ar"i-ti, *n.* The state of being familiar; unconstrained intercourse; intimate acquaintance or knowledge; intimacy; *pl.* actions characterized by too much license; liberties. — **Familiarization**, fa-mil'yėr-i-zā"shon, *n.* Act or process of making or becoming familiar.—**Familiarize**, fa-mil'-yėr-iz, *v.t.* — *familiarized*, *familiarizing*. To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make intimately acquainted; to render conversant or fully acquainted by practice or customary use, or by intercourse. — **Familiarly**, fa-mil'-yėr-li, *adv.* In a familiar manner.—**Familiarness**, fa-mil'yėr-nes, *n.* Familiarity.

Family, fam'i-li, *n.* [L. *familia*, a household, the slaves or servants of a house; from *famulus*, a servant, a slave, from Oscan *famel*, a servant, from *faama*, Skr. *dhâman*, a house.] The body of persons who live in one house and under one head; the parents and children alone; the children as distinguished from the parents; those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage; line of ancestors; honourable descent; noble or respectable stock (a man of *family*); in scientific classifications, a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus, and less so than an order.—**Family-man**, *n.* One who has a family or household; a married man.—**Family-way**, *n.* State of pregnancy.

Famine, fam'in, *n.* [Fr. *famine*, from L. *fames*, hunger.] Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions; destitution. —**Famish**, fam'ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *famis*, starving, from L. *fames*.] To kill or destroy with hunger; to starve; to cause to suffer from hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger; to force or compel by famine.—*v.i.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to suffer by the deprivation of any necessary.

Famous. Under FAME.

Fan, fan, *n.* [A. Sax. *fann*, *fan*, from L. *vannus*, a fan for winnowing; akin to L. *ventus*, wind, and E. *wind*, *winnow*.] The name of various instruments for exciting a current of air by the agitation of a broad surface, vanes or discs; a machine for winnowing grain; an instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face; anything resembling this; what fans or excites.—*v.t.*—*fanned*, *fanning*. To move or agitate as with a fan; to cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan; to winnow; to separate chaff from, and drive it away by a current of air; *fig.* to produce effects on analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; to excite or stir up to activity; to stimulate.—**Fan-blower**, *n.* A fan for driving a current of air into a furnace by the quick revolution of a wheel with vanes.—**Fan-light**, *n.* A fan-shaped window situated over a door in a circular-headed opening; also any window over a door.—**Fanner**, fan'ėr, *n.* One who fans; a rotatory contrivance with vanes for ventilating the interior of a chamber; an arrangement of vanes for blowing fires; *pl.* a fan or machine for winnowing grain. —**Fan-tail**, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon; a form of gas-burner.—**Fan-tailed**, *a.* Having a tail expanding like a fan.—**Fan-window**, *n.* A window having a semi-circular outline and a sash formed of radial bars.

Fanatic, Fanatical, fa-nat'ik, fa-nat'i-kal, *a.* [L. *fanaticus*, inspired, enthusiastic, from *fanum*, a place dedicated to some deity, a temple. FANE.] Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions.—*n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion.—**Fanatically**, fa-nat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a fanatical manner; with wild enthusiasm.—**Fanaticalness**, fa-nat'i-kal-nes, *n.* Fanaticism.—**Fanaticism**, fa-nat'i-sizm, *n.* The state or character of a fanatic; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy; fervid zeal.—**Fanaticize**, fa-nat'i-siz, *v.t.* To make fanatic.

Fancy, fan'si, *n.* [Contr. for *fantasy*, *phantasy*, from L. and Gr. *phantasia*, a fancy, from Gr. *phantazō*, to make visible, from *phainō*, to show; akin *phantom*, *phenomenon*.] A phase of the intellectual faculty of a lighter and less impressive cast than the imagination, or the active play of this lighter faculty; a new and pleasing thought or conception due to this faculty; the happy and poetical embodiment of such conception in words; a poetical illustration or ornament, as a simile, metaphor, and the like; an opinion or notion; an impression or supposition; a whim or conceit; inclination; liking; fondness; preference.—*The fancy*, a name for sporting characters, especially prize-fighters. — *a.* Fine; elegant; ornamental (*fancy goods*); beyond intrinsic value; extravagant (a *fancy* price).—*v.i.*—*fancied*, *fancying*. To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof. —*v.t.* To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with.—**Fancied**, fan'sid, *p.* and *a.* Portrayed or formed by the fancy; imaginary; attracting one's fancy; liked; in esteem; sought after. — **Fancier**, fan'si-ėr, *n.* One who fancies; one who is influenced by his fancies. — **Fanciful**, fan'si-fụl, *a.* Guided by fancy rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical: applied to persons; dictated or produced by fancy; appealing to or pleasing the fancy; full of wild images; curiously shaped: applied to things.—**Fancifully**, fan'si-fụl-li, *adv.* In a fanciful manner. — **Fancifulness**, fan'si-fụl-nes, *n.* The quality of being fanciful.—**Fancyless**, fan'si-les, *a.* Destitute of fancy.—**Fancy-ball**, *n.* A ball in which persons appear in fancy dresses, imitations of antique costumes, &c.—**Fancy-fair**, *n.* A kind of temporary market in which ladies sell various light wares, usually of their own make, for some benevolent or charitable purpose; a bazaar.—**Fancy-free**, *a.* Free from the power of love.—**Fancy-work**, *n.* Ornamental knitting, embroidery, &c., performed by ladies.

Fandango, fan-dang'gō, *n.* A lively Spanish dance borrowed from the Moors, danced by two persons, male and female, the music being in triple time.

Fane, fān, *n.* [L. *fanum*, a place dedicated to a deity, from *fari*, to speak; akin *fame*, *fate*.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church. [Poet.]

Fanfare, fan'fār, *n.* [Fr.] A flourish of trumpets; a short tune of a cheerful cast, played with hunting horns; an ostentatious parade or boast, bravado.—**Fanfaron**, fan'fa-ron, *n.* [Fr.] A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster.—**Fanfaronade**, fan-far'o-nād", *n.* [Fr.] A swaggering; ostentation; bluster.

Fang, fang, *n.* [A. Sax. *fang*, a taking, grasp, from *fōn* (for *fahan*), to seize (pret. *fēng*, pp. *fangen*)=G. *fangen*, Goth. *fahan*, D. *vangen*, to take.] The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a long pointed tooth; the hollow poison tooth of a serpent; a claw or talon.—**Fanged**, fangd, *p.* and *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something resembling them.—**Fangless**, fang'les, *a.* Having no fangs or tusks.

Fangled, fang'gld, *a.* [From old *fangle*, a gewgaw, something to catch the eye, from old *fangen*, to catch.] Gaudy; showy; fond of finery. [Used by Shakspere, but now only in the compound *new-fangled*.]

Fanon, fan'on, *n.* [Fr. *fanon*, from Goth. *fana*, cloth, a banner.] *Eccles.* a kind of napkin or handkerchief used by the priest at mass; also an ornament attached to a priest's left arm.

Fantasia, fan-tä'zē-a, *n.* [It., lit. a fantasy or fancy, from L. and Gr. *phantasia*, a fancy, whence also E. *fancy*. FANCY.] A species of musical composition having no particular theme, but ranging amidst various airs and movements. — **Fantasm**, fan'tazm, *n.* Same as *Phantasm*. — **Fantast**, fan'tast, *n.* One whose mind is full of fantastic notions. — **Fantastic, Fantastical**, fan-tas'tik, fan-tas'ti-kal, *a.* [Fr. *fantastique*, from Gr. *phantastikos*, from *phantasia*, vision, fancy.] Fanciful; existing only in imagination; imaginary; chimerical; whimsical; capricious; indulging the vagaries of imagination; having oddness of figure or appearance; whimsi-

cally shaped; grotesque.—*n.* A whimsical person; a fop.—**Fantasticality**, fan-tas'ti-kal"i-ti, *n.* Fantasticalness.—**Fantastically**, fan-tas'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsically.—**Fantasticalness, Fantasticism**, fan-tas'ti-kal-nes, fan-tas'ti-sizm, *n.* State of being fantastical.—**Fantasy**, fan'ta-si, *n.* Same as *Fancy*.

Fantoccini, fan-to-chē'nē, *n. pl.* [It.] Puppets worked by concealed wires or strings; a puppet-show; marionettes.

Fantom, fan'tom, *n.* Same as *Phantom*.

Far, fär, *a.* [A. Sax. *feor*; D. *ver*, Icel. *fjarri*, Goth. *fairra*, G. *fern*, far—allied to *fare*, *ferry*, *fare*; the root being same as that of L. *per*, through; G. *pera*, beyond; Skr. *para*, other.] Distant; separated by a wide space; hence, remote as regards wishes, feelings, affections; more distant of the two: applied to the right side of a horse.—*adv.* To a great extent or distance of space; to a remote period; in great part (the day *far* spent); in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much (*far* better or higher); to whatever point, degree, or distance (as *far* as).—*By far*, in a great degree; very much.—*From far*, from a great distance; from a remote place.—*Far other*, very different.—**Far-fetched**, *p.* and *a.* Brought from a remote place; not easily or naturally introduced; elaborately strained (a *far-fetched* explanation).—**Farmost**, fär'mōst, *a. superl.* Most distant or remote.—**Farness**, fär'nes, *n.* The state of being far off; distance; remoteness.—**Far-off**, *a.* Far-away; distant; remote in space or time.—**Far-sighted**, *a.* Seeing to a great distance; calculating carefully the distant results of present conduct or action; not capable of perceiving objects near at hand distinctly.—**Far-sightedness**, *n.* The state or quality of being far-sighted.—**Far-sought**, *a.* Sought at a distance; forced.—**Farther**, fär'ᴛʜėr, *a. compar.* [Not the original compar. of *far*, which was *far-er* (*ferrer*), but assimilated to *further*.] More remote; more distant than something else; tending to a greater distance; additional.—*adv.* At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; by way of progression in a subject; moreover.—**Farther**,† fär'ᴛʜėr, *v.t.* To promote; to further.—**Fartherance**,† fär'ᴛʜėr-ans, *n.* A helping forward; furtherance.—**Farthermore**, fär'ᴛʜėr-mōr, *adv.* Besides; moreover; furthermore.—**Farthermost**, fär'ᴛʜėr-mōst, *a. superl.* Being at the farthest distance; most remote.—**Farthest**, fär'ᴛʜest, *a. superl.* At the greatest distance either in time or place.—*adv.* At or to the greatest distance.—**Far-west**, *n.* That portion of the United States lying beyond the Mississippi.

Farad, far'ad, *n.* [In honour of Prof. Faraday.] The unit of quantity in electrometry; the quantity of electricity with which an electro-motive force of one volt would flow through the resistance of one megohm in one second.—**Faradic**, fa-rad'ik, *a.* Applied to induction electricity.—**Faradisation, Faradism**, far'a-di-zā"shon, far'ad-izm, *n.* The medical application of the magneto-electric currents which *Faraday* discovered in 1837.

Farce, färs, *v.t.*—*farced*, *farcing*. [Fr. *farcir*, L. *farcio*, to stuff.] To stuff with force-meat; to fill with mingled ingredients.—*n.* [Fr. *farce*, It. *farsa*, from L. *farcio*, to stuff, from being stuffed or crammed with humour.] A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character; a comedy full of extravagant drollery; ridiculous parade; empty pageantry; mere show.—**Farceur**, far-sėr, *n.* [Fr.] A writer or player of farces; a joker.—**Farcical**, fär'si-kal, *a.* Belonging to a farce; of the character of a farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous.—**Farcically**, fär'si-kal-li, *adv.* In a farcical manner.—**Farcicalness**, fär'si-kal-nes, *n.* Quality of being farcical.—**Farcing**, fär'sing, *n.* Stuffing; force-meat.

Farcy, Farcin, fär'si, fär'sin, *n.* A disease of horses intimately connected with glanders, the two diseases generally running into each other.—**Farcy-bud**, *n.* A tumour which appears early in the disease farcy.

Fardage, fär'dāj, *n.* [Fr. FARDEL.] *Naut.* same as *Dunnage*.

Fardel, fär'del, *n.* [O.Fr. *fardel*, Fr. *fardeau*, a bundle, from the Arabic. Hence *fard*.] A bundle or pack; a burden; anything cumbersome or irksome.—**Fardel-bound**, *a.* A term applied to cattle and sheep affected with a disease caused by the retention of food in the manyplies or third stomach.

Fare, fār, *v.i.*—*fared*, *faring*. [A. Sax. *faran*, to go—Icel. Sw. *fara*, Dan. *fare*, D. *varen*, G. *fahren*, to go, same root as L. *per*, through, *porta*, gate, Gr. *poros*, passage, *peirō*, to pierce; E. *far*, *ferry*, &c.] To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel; to be in any state, good or bad; to be in a certain condition as regards bodily or social comforts; to be entertained with food; to happen; to turn out or result; to be: with *it* impersonally.—*n.* The sum paid or due for conveying a person by land or water; food; provisions of the table; condition; treatment by circumstances; fortune; the person or persons conveyed in a vehicle.—**Farewell**, fār'wel. [From *fare*, in the imper., and *well*.] May you fare or prosper well; a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left: it sometimes has the pronoun inserted between its two elements; as *fare you well*. Sometimes it is an expression of mere separation (like 'good-bye' or 'adieu').—*n.* Good-bye; adieu; leave; departure; final look, reference, or attention.—*a.* Leave-taking; valedictory.

Farina, fa-rī'na, *n.* [L. *farina*, flour, from *far*, a sort of grain.] Meal or flour; a soft, tasteless, and commonly white powder, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato.—**Farinaceous**, far-i-nā'shus, *a.* Consisting or made of meal or flour; containing or yielding farina or flour; mealy.—**Farinaceously**, far-i-nā'shus-li, *adv.* After the manner of farinaceous substances.—**Farinose**, far'i-nōs, *a.* Yielding farina.

Farm, färm, *n.* [A. Sax. *feorm*, *fyrm*, food, provisions, a feast, entertainment; hence, a piece of land that has to supply a certain quantity of provisions; from L.L. *firma* (from L. *firmus*, firm, established), farm, rent, sum settled or fixed.] A tract of land cultivated either by the owner of the land or a tenant, and usually divided into fields.—*v.t.* To let to a tenant on condition of paying rent; to hold and cultivate either as tenant or as owner; to lease or let, as taxes or other duties, at a certain sum or a certain rate per cent.—*v.i.* To be employed in agriculture; to cultivate the soil.—**Farmable**, fär'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being farmed.—**Farm-bailiff**, *n.* An overseer appointed to direct and superintend farming operations.—**Farmer**, fär'mėr, *n.* One who farms; one who cultivates a farm; an agriculturist; a husbandman; one who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain gross sum or a rate per cent.—**Farmership**, fär'mėr-ship, *n.* Skill in farming.—**Farmery**, fär'mėr-i, *n.* A farmyard.—**Farmhouse**, färm'hous, *n.* A house attached to a farm for the residence of a farmer.—**Farming**, fär'ming, *a.* Pertaining to agriculture.—*n.* The business of a farmer; husbandry.—**Farmstead**, färm'sted, *n.* The system of buildings connected with a farm; a homestead.—**Farmyard**, färm'yärd, *n.* The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm buildings.

Faro, fā'rō, *n.* [Said to be from *Pharaoh* having formerly been depicted on one of the cards.] A game at cards in which a person plays against the bank.—**Faro-bank**, *n.* A bank or establishment where persons play at the game of faro.

Farrago, fa-rā'gō, *n.* [L., from *far*, meal.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.—**Farraginous**, fa-raj'i-nus, *a.* Formed of various materials mixed.

Farrier, far'i-ėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *ferrier*, from *ferrer*, to shoe a horse, from L. *ferrum*, iron.] A shoer of horses; one who combines the art of horse-shoeing with the profession of veterinary surgery.—*v.i.* To practise as a farrier.—**Farriery**, far'i-ėr-i, *n.* The art of shoeing horses; the art of curing the diseases of horses, oxen, sheep, pigs, &c.; veterinary surgery.

Farrow, far'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *fearh*, a little pig; akin to O.H.G. *farah*, G. *ferkel*, D. *varken*, a pig; L. *porcus*, a pig, being also allied.] A litter of pigs.—*v.t.* and *i.* To bring forth pigs.

Farther. Under FAR.

Farthing, fär'ᴛʜing, *n.* [A. Sax. *feorthing*, *feorthung*, the fourth part of a thing, from *feorth*, fourth, from *feower*, four.] The fourth of a penny, a small copper coin of Britain, the fourth of a penny in value.

Farthingale, Fardingale, fär'ᴛʜing-gāl, fär'ding-gāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *vertugalle*, *verdugade*, from Sp. *verdugo*, a rod or shoot of a tree, hence a hoop.] A hoop petticoat formerly worn by ladies, or the circles of hoops used to extend the petticoat.

Fasces, fas'ēz, *n. pl.* [L.] A bundle of rods, with an axe bound in along with them, anciently borne before the superior Roman magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb.—**Fascial**, fas'si-al or fash'i-al, *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

Fascia, fash'i-a, *n.* pl. **Fasciæ**, fash'i-ē. [L.] A band, sash, or fillet, or something resembling this in shape; a surgical bandage; *arch.* a long band of stone or brick forming a slight projection.—**Fasciate**, fash'i-āt, *a.* Banded or bound together; fasciated.—**Fasciated**, fash'i-ā-ted, *a.* Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage; *bot.* applied to the peculiar flattened stems or branches which occur occasionally in trees.—**Fasciation**, fash-i-ā'shon, *n.* The state of being fasciated; the act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage.

Fascicle, fas'si-kl, *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, from *fascis*, a bundle.] A little bundle or collection; *bot.* a form of cyme in which the flowers are clustered together in a more or less compact bundle.—**Fasciculate, Fasciculated, Fascicled, Fascicular**, fas-sik'ū-lāt, fas-sik'ū-lā-ted, fas'si-kld, fas-sik'ū-lėr, *a.* *Bot.* growing in bundles or bunches from the same point: said of leaves, stems, roots, &c.—**Fasciculately, Fascicularly**, fas-sik'ū-lāt-li, fas-sik'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a fasciculate manner.—**Fascicule**, fas'si-kūl, *n.* A fascicle.—**Fasciculus**, fas-sik'ū-lus, *n.* A fascicle; one of the separate divisions or numbers in which a book is published.

Fascinate, fas'si-nāt, *v.t.*—*fascinated*, *fascinating*. [Fr. *fasciner*, L. *fascino*, *fascinatum*, to fascinate, bewitch.] To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to charm; to captivate; to allure irresistibly or powerfully.—*v.i.* To exercise a bewitching or captivating power.—**Fascinating**, fas'si-nā-ting, *p.* and *a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating.—**Fascination**, fas-si-nā'shon, *n.* The act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting; enchantment; a charm; that which fascinates.

Fascine, fas-sēn', *n.* [Fr., from L. *fascis*, a bundle; akin *fascicle*, *fasces*.] *Fort.* a faggot or bundle of rods or small sticks, used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, &c.

Fash, fash, *v.t.* [Fr. *fâcher*, to offend, annoy, from L. *fastidium*, disgust.] To trouble; to annoy.—*n.* Trouble; annoyance.

Fashion, fash'on, *n.* [O.Fr. *fachon*, *facion*, from L. *factio*, a making, from *facio*, to make. FACT.] The make or form of anything; external form; shape; pattern; make according to the custom of the time; the prevailing mode of dress or ornament; manner, sort, way, or mode; custom; prevailing practice; genteel life or good breeding; genteel society.—*v.t.* To form; to give shape or figure to; to mould.—**Fashionable**, fash'on-a-bl, *a.* Conforming to the fashion or established mode; taking the public taste and being in vogue; established by custom; current; prevailing; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; genteel; well-bred.—*n.* A person of fashion.—**Fashionableness**, fash'on-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being fashionable.—**Fashionably**, fash'on-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner according to fashion; according to the prevailing mode.—**Fashioner**, fash'on-ėr, *n.* One who fashions.

Fassaite, Fassite, fas'sa-it, fas'sit, *n.* A mineral, a variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of *Fassa*, in the Tyrol.

Fast, fast, *a.* [A. Sax. *fæst, fest, fast,* firm—D. *vast,* Icel. *fastr,* Dan. *fast,* G. *fest,* firm, solid. Hence *fast,* quick, and verb to *fast.*] Firmly fixed; close; tight; closely adhering; made close; strong against attack; firm in adherence; not easily alienated (a *fast* friend); steadfast; faithful; lasting; durable (a *fast* colour).—*adv.* Firmly; immovably.—*To play fast and loose,* to act in an inconstant manner; to say one thing and do another.—**Fasten,** fas'n, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fæstenan,* to secure.] To fix firmly; to make fast or close; to secure, as by lock, bolt, or the like; to join in close union; to unite closely; to attach; to affix.—*v.i.* To fix one's self or itself; to become attached.—**Fastener,** fas'n-er, *n.* One who or that which fastens.—**Fastening,** fas'n-ing, *n.* Anything that fastens, binds, attaches, &c.—**Fastly,** fast'li, *adv.* In a fast, firm, or secure manner.—**Fastness,** fast'nes, *n.* [A. Sax. *fæstnes,* firmness, a fortification.] The state of being fast, firm, or secure; strength; security; a stronghold; a fortified place; a castle; a fortress.

Fast, fast, *a.* [The same word as *fast,* fixed firm or steadfast (one who runs fast runs steadfastly)—Icel. *fast,* rapidly, quickly, from *fastr,* firm.] Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion; rapid; dissipated; devoted to pleasure; indulging in sensual vices: said of a man; imitating the manners or habits of a man: said of a female.—*adv.* In a fast or quick manner; swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression; prodigally and wasterully; with dissipation.—**Fastness,** fast'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fast.

Fast, fast, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *fæstan,* to fast; probably from *fast,* firm, steadfast, the meaning being to be steadfast in abstaining—D. *vasten,* Dan. *faste,* Icel. and Sw. *fasta,* G. *fasten,* Goth. *fasten,* to fast.] To abstain from food beyond the usual time; to go hungry; to abstain from food, or particular kinds of food, voluntarily, especially for religious reasons.—*n.* Abstinence from food; a withholding from the usual quantity of nourishment; voluntary abstinence from food as a religious mortification or humiliation; the time of fasting.—**Faster,** fas'ter, *n.* One who fasts.—**Fast-day,** *n.* A day on which fasting is observed.

Fastidious, fas-tid'i-us, *a.* [L. *fastidiosus,* from *fastidium,* loathing, fastidiousness, from *fastus,* haughtiness.] Hard or difficult to please; squeamish; delicate to a fault; overnice; difficult to suit.—**Fastidiously,** fas-tid'i-us-li, *adv.* In a fastidious manner.—**Fastidiousness,** fas-tid'i-us-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being fastidious.

Fastigiate, Fastigiated, fas-tij'i-at, fas-tij'i-a-ted, *a.* [L. *fastigiatus,* pointed, from *fastigium,* a top or peak.] Peaked or pointed at top; *bot.* tapering to a narrow point like a pyramid, as a plant when the branches become gradually shorter from the base to the apex.

Fat, fat, *a.* [A. Sax. *fæt*—D. *vet,* Dan. *fed,* Icel. *feitr,* G. *fett,* fat. Hence, to *fatten, fatting.*] Fleshy; plump; obese; corpulent; the contrary to *lean;* oily; greasy; unctuous; coarse; heavy; dull; stupid (especially in such compounds as *fat*-brained, *fat*-witted); producing a large income; rich; fertile; nourishing.—*n.* A solid oily substance of whitish or yellow colour, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, found in certain parts of animal bodies, lard and tallow being varieties of it; the best or richest part of a thing.—*v.t.*—*fatted, fatting.* To make fat; to fatten.—*v.i.* To grow fat.—**Fatling,** fat'ling, *n.* Any young animal fattened for slaughter, as a lamb, kid, or the like.—**Fatly,** fat'li, *adv.* In a fat manner; grossly; greasily.—**Fatness,** fat'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fat; corpulence; plumpness; unctuousness; oiliness; richness; fertility.—**Fatten,** fat'n, *v.t.* To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to enrich; to make fertile.—*v.i.* To grow fat; to become plump or fleshy.—**Fattener,** fat'n-er, *n.* One who or that which fattens; that which gives fatness, richness, or fertility.—**Fattiness,** fat'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fatty; greasiness.—**Fatty,** fat'i, *a.* Having the nature or qualities of fat; oily; greasy; composed of, or containing much, fat.—**Fat-lute,** *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil for filling joints, holes, &c.

Fat, fat, *n.* [VAT.] A large tub or vessel; a vat. [O.T.]

Fatal, fā'tal, *a.* [L. *fatalis,* from *fatum,* fate. FATE.] Proceeding from fate or destiny; fraught with fate; fateful; causing death or destruction; deadly, mortal; destructive; calamitous; disastrous.—**Fatalism,** fā'tal-ism, *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity.—**Fatalist,** fā'tal-ist, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.—**Fatalistic,** fā-tal-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism.—**Fatality,** fa-tal'i-ti, *n.* [L. *fatalitas.*] The state of being fatal; a fixed unalterable course of things; a fatal occurrence; a calamitous accident.—**Fatally,** fā'tal-li, *adv.* In a fatal manner.—**Fatalness,** fā'tal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fatal.

Fata Morgana, fa'ta mor-gā'na, *n.* [It., because supposed to be the work of a *fata* or fairy called *Morgana.*] A striking optical illusion principally remarked in the Strait of Messina, between the coasts of Sicily and Calabria—a variety of mirage.

Fate, fāt, *n.* [L. *fatum* (lit. that which has been spoken), destiny as pronounced by the gods, fate, from *fari,* to speak (whence also *fama,* fame, and *fanum,* a fane), from a root which appears also in Gr. *phanai,* to speak, and *phaos,* light; akin *fable, fairy, fay, affable,* &c.] A fixed decree or sentence, by which the order of things is prescribed; inevitable necessity settling how events are to befall; unavoidable concatenation and succession of events; destiny; predetermined lot; human destiny; the final fortune of anything; final event; death; destruction; *pl.* (*myth.*) the Destinies or Parcæ; the three goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men, called Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos.—**Fated,** fā'ted, *a.* Assigned or gifted with a certain fate; doomed; destined; regulated by fate.—**Fateful,** fāt'ful, *a.* Bringing or deciding fate or destiny; fatal.

Father, fa'ther, *n.* [A. Sax. *fader*—D. *vader,* Icel. *faðir,* Dan. and Sw. *fader,* Goth. *fadar,* G. *vater,* L. *pater,* Gr. *pater,* Per. *pedar,* Skr. *pitri*—father; probably from a root *pa,* to feed.] He who begets a child; a male parent; a male ancestor more remote than a parent, especially the first ancestor; the founder of a race, family, or line; a respectful mode of address to an old man; one who exercises paternal care over another; a guardian, protector, or preserver; the first to practise any art; a distinguished example; a teacher; originator; cause; the appellation of the first person in the Trinity; the title given to dignitaries of the church, superiors of convents, confessors, and priests; the eldest member of a profession, or other body.—*Fathers of the Church,* the name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, whose writings have thrown light upon the history, doctrines, and observances of the Christian church in the early ages.—*v.t.* To beget as a father; to assume as one's own work; to profess or acknowledge one's self to be the author of; to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production (*to father* a book on a person).—**Fatherhood,** fa'ther-hud, *n.* The state of being a father; the character or authority of a father.—**Father-in-law,** *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.—**Fatherland,** fa'ther-land, *n.* [A literal translation of the G. *Vaterland.*] One's native country; the country of one's fathers or ancestors.—**Fatherlasher,** fa'ther-lash-er, *n.* A fish; the bull-head (which see).—**Fatherless,** fa'ther-les, *a.* Destitute of a living father; without a known author.—**Fatherliness,** fa'ther-li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fatherly; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.—**Fatherly,** fa'ther-li, *a.* Like a father in affection and care; paternal; protecting; pertaining to a father.—*adv.* In the manner of a father.—**Fathership,** fa'ther-ship, *n.* State of being a father.

Fathom, fath'um, *n.* [A. Sax. *fadem,* the bosom, the space of both arms extended; Icel. *faðmr,* D. *vadem,* Sw. *famn,* to fadem, from a root meaning to stretch.] A measure of length containing 6 feet, being originally the space to which a man may extend his arms.—*v.t.* To try the depth of; to find the bottom or extent of; to sound; *fig.* to penetrate or comprehend.—**Fathomable,** fath'um-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being fathomed or comprehended.—**Fathomless,** fath'um-les, *a.* That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless; not to be penetrated or comprehended.

Fatigue, fa-tēg', *v.t.*—*fatigued, fatiguing.* [Fr. *fatiguer,* from L. *fatigo,* to weary.] To weary with labour or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued exertion; to tire or wear out.—*n.* Weariness from bodily labour or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength; the cause of weariness; labour undergone; toil; the labours of military men distinct from the use of arms.—**Fatigue-dress,** *n.* The working dress of soldiers.—**Fatigue-duty,** *n.* The work of soldiers distinct from the use of arms.—**Fatiguing,** fa-tēg'ing, *p.* and *a.* Inducing fatigue or weariness, tiring; exhausting.

Fatling, Fatten, &c. Under FAT.

Fatuity, fa-tū'i-ti, *n.* [L. *fatuitas,* from *fatuus,* silly.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.—**Fatuous,** fat'ū-us, *a.* [L. *fatuus.*] Feeble in mind; weak; idiotically silly; foolish.

Faubourg, fō'borg, *n.* [Fr.] A suburb in French cities; also a district within a city which was formerly a suburb.

Fauces, fa'sēz, *n. pl.* [L., the throat, the gullet.] *Anat.* the gullet or windpipe; the posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.—**Faucal,** fa'kal, *a.* Pertaining to the fauces.

Faucet, fa'set, *n.* [Fr. *faucet,* from L. *falsus,* false.] A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot; the peg or spigot itself.

Fauch, fa. Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

Fault, falt, *n.* [O.Fr. *faulte,* Fr. *faute,* It. and Sp. *falta,* fault, defect, from a Romance verb (not recorded in French), from a L. freq. *fallitare,* from *fallo,* to deceive. FAIL.] A slight offence; a neglect of duty or propriety; something worthy of some blame or censure; a defect; a blemish; a flaw; among *sportsmen,* the act of losing the scent; a lost scent; *geol.* and *mining,* a break or dislocation of strata; an interruption in the continuity of strata such that the strata on either side appear elevated or depressed.—*At fault,* puzzled; in some difficulty or perplexity; also, to blame; deserving censure.—*To find fault,* to express blame; to take exception.—*To find fault with,* to take exception to; to censure.—**Faulted,** fal'ted, *p.* and *a. Geol.* exhibiting a fault.—**Faultily,** fal'ti-li, *adv.* In a faulty manner.—**Faultiness,** fal'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous.—**Faultless,** falt'les, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish, vice, or offence; perfect.—**Faultlessly,** falt'les-li, *adv.* In a faultless manner.—**Faultlessness,** falt'les-nes, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.—**Faulty,** fal'ti, *a.* Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect; guilty of a fault or of faults; blamable.—**Fault-finder,** *n.* One who censures or objects.

Faun, fan, *n.* [L. *faunus,* a deity of the woods and fields; *Rom. myth.* one of a kind of demigods or rural deities, differing little from satyrs.—**Fauna,** fa'na, *n.* [A Roman goddess of fields, cattle, &c.] A collective term for the animals peculiar to a region or epoch, corresponding to the word *flora* in respect of plants.—**Faunist,** fa'nist, *n.* One who treats of the fauna of a country or district.

Faussebraye, fōs'brā, n. [Fr.] *Fort.* A small mound of earth thrown up about a rampart.

Fauteuil, fō'tēl or fō-tė-yė, n. [Fr., from O.H.G. *faltstuol*, lit. a folding-stool.] An arm-chair; an easy-chair.

Faux-pas, fō-pä, n. [Fr.] A false step; a breach of manners or moral conduct; a lapse from chastity.

Faveolate, fa-vē'o-lāt, a. [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.] Formed like a honey-comb; alveolate; cellular.

Favonian, fa-vō'ni-an, a. [L. *favonius*, the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind.

Favor, fā'vėr. An old and common American way of spelling *Favour*.

Favose, fa-vōs', a. [L. *favosus*, from *favus*, a honey-comb.] Resembling a honey-comb.

Favour, fā'vėr, n. [Fr. *faveur*, from L. *favor*, *favoris*, from *faveo*, to favour, to befriend.] Kind regard; friendly disposition; a state of being looked on with good-will or kindness; a kind act or office; kindness done or granted; an act of grace or good-will; leave; good-will; pardon; a token of love; a knot of ribbons worn at a marriage or on other festive occasions; something worn as a token of affection; convenience afforded for success (under *favour* of darkness); partiality; bias; aspect, look, or appearance (*Shak.*).—v.t. To regard with favour or kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid; to be propitious to; to befriend; to show favour or partiality to; to afford advantages for success to; to render easier; to facilitate.—**Favourable**, fā'vėr-a-bl, a. Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate; manifesting partiality; conducive; contributing; tending to promote; advantageous; affording facilities.—**Favourableness**, fā'vėr-a-bl-nes, n. The condition or quality of being favourable.—**Favourably**, fā'vėr-a-bli, adv. In a favourable manner.—**Favoured**, fā'vėrd, a. Regarded or treated with favour; having special advantages or facilities; featured, now only in the compounds *well-favoured*, *ill-favoured*.—**Favouredness**, fā'vėrd-nes, n. State of being favoured; appearance; cast of countenance (with *well* or *ill* prefixed).—**Favourer**, fā'vėr-ėr, n. One who favours.—**Favourite**, fā'vėr-it, n. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved; often one unduly favoured; one treated with undue partiality.—a. Regarded with particular affection or preference.—**Favouritism**, fā'vėr-it-izm, n. The disposition to patronize favourites, or to promote the interest of a person or persons to the neglect of others having equal claims.—**Favourless**, fā'vėr-les, a. Not regarded with favour.

Favus, fā'vus, n. [L., a honey-comb.] A kind of ringworm, a disease attacking the scalp, and characterised by yellowish dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honey-comb.

Fawn, fan, n. [Fr. *faon*, from a form *fetonus*, from L. *fetus*, progeny.] A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.—v.i. To bring forth a fawn.—a. Resembling a fawn in colour; light brown.

Fawn, fan, v.i. [A. Sax. *fægnian*, Icel. *fagna*, to rejoice, flatter. FAIN.] To show a servile attachment; to court favour by low cringing, and the like; to flatter meanly; to cringe and bow to gain favour; to cringe and frisk about a person (as a dog).—n. A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.—**Fawner**, fa'nėr, n. One who fawns.—**Fawning**, fa'ing, p. and a. Servilely courting or caressing; meanly flattering; cajoling in an abject manner.—**Fawningly**, fa'ning-li, adv. In a fawning, servile way; with mean flattery.

Fay, fā, n. [Fr. *fée*, L.L. *fata*, a fairy. FAIRY.] A fairy; an elf.

Fay, fā, v.t. [A. Sax. *fēgian*, to fit.] To fit two pieces of timber together so that they lie close and fair.

Fayalite, fā'yal-it, n. [*Fayal*, one of the Azores, where it is found.] A black, greenish, or brownish mineral, consisting mainly of silicate of iron.

Fayence, n. Same as *Faience*.

Fealty, fē'al-ti, n. [O.Fr. *fealté*, *feauté*, fealty, from L. *fidelitas*, faithfulness, fidelity; it is thus the same word as *fidelity*.] Fidelity to a superior; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; faithfulness of any person to another; faith.

Fear, fēr, n. [A. Sax. *fǣr*, fear, peril; Icel. *fár*, harm, mischief; O.H.G. *fâra*, danger, fright; Mod. G. *gefahr*, danger; from root of E. *fare*, to travel; seen also in L. *periculum*, danger (E. *peril*).] A painful emotion excited by an expectation of evil or the apprehension of impending danger; anxiety; solicitude; holy awe and reverence for God and his laws; respect; due regard, as for persons of authority or worth.—v.t. To feel fear or a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of; to suspect; to doubt; to reverence; to have a reverential awe of; to venerate; to affright or to terrify (*Shak.*).—v.i. To be in fear; to be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid.—**Fearer**, fēr'ėr, n. One who fears.—**Fearful**, fēr'ful, a. Affected by fear; apprehensive with solicitude; afraid; timorous; wanting courage; impressing fear; terrible; dreadful; awful.—**Fearfully**, fēr'ful-li, adv. In a fearful manner.—**Fearfulness**, fēr'ful-nes, n. The quality of being fearful.—**Fearless**, fēr'les, a. Free from fear; bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted.—**Fearlessly**, fēr'les-li, adv. In a fearless manner.—**Fearlessness**, fēr'les-nes, n. The state or quality of being fearless.

Feasible, fē'zi-bl, a. [Fr. *faisible*, from *faire*, *faisant*, to do or make, L. *facere*, to do, to make. FACT.] Capable of being done, performed, executed, or effected; practicable.—**Feasibility**, **Feasibleness**, fē-zi-bil'i-ti, fē'zi-bl-nes, n. The quality of being feasible.—**Feasibly**, fē'zi-bli, adv. In a feasible manner.

Feast, fēst, n. [O.Fr. *feste* (Fr. *fête*) from L. *festum*, a holiday, a feast, from *festus*, solemn, festive.] A sumptuous repast or entertainment of which a number of guests partake; a banquet; a delicious meal; something particularly gratifying to the palate or the mind; a festival in commemoration of some great event, or in honour of some distinguished personage; a periodical or stated celebration of some event.—v.i. To take a meal of rich or sumptuous viands; to dine or sup on rich provisions; to be highly gratified or delighted.—v.t. To entertain with sumptuous food; to treat at the table magnificently; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.—**Feaster**, fēs'tėr, n. One who feasts.

Feat, fēt, n. [Fr. *fait*, from L. *factum*, a deed, from *facio*, *factum*, to do. FACT.] An act; a deed; an exploit; in particular, any extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning.—a. [Fr. *fait*, made.] Neat; skilful; ingenious; deft. [*Shak.*]—**Featly**, fēt'li, adv. Neatly; dexterously.

Feather, feth'ėr, n. [A. Sax. *fether* = D. *veder*, Sw. *fjäder*, Icel. *fjöthr*, G. *feder*; same root as L. *penna* (=*petna*), a feather, Skr. *pattra*, a wing, from root *pat*, to fly.] One of the growths which form the distinguishing covering of birds; a plume, consisting usually of a stem hollow at the lower part (called the quill), and having on each side of the upper part (called the shaft) the barbs, which with the shaft constitute the vane; something resembling a feather; a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board.—*A feather in the cap*, an honour or mark of distinction.—*To be in high feather*, to appear in high spirits; to be elated.—*To show the white feather*, to give indications of cowardice (a white feather in the tail of a fighting cock showed that it was not of the true game breed).—v.t. To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to cover with feathers.—*To feather one's nest*, to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies for others.—*To feather an oar*, to turn the blade horizontally, with the upper edge pointing aft as it leaves the water, to lessen the resistance of the air upon it.—**Feathered**, feth'ėrd, a. Clothed or covered with feathers; fitted or furnished with feathers; furnished with wings; winged.—**Feather-edge**, n. *Carp.* the thinner edge of a board or plank.—**Feather-edged**, a. Having one edge thinner than the other and overlapping.—**Feathering**, feth'ėr-ing, n. *Arch.* an arrangement of small arcs or curves separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the heads of windows, &c., in Gothic architecture.—**Featherless**, feth'ėr-les, a. Destitute of feathers; unfledged.—**Feathery**, feth'ėr-i, a. Clothed or covered with feathers; resembling feathers in appearance, softness, or lightness.—**Feather-grass**, n. A wiry grass whose flowers are produced in loose panicles, which, when dried and coloured, form ornaments for rooms.—**Feather-spray**, n. The foamy ripple thrown from the bows of fast-sailing vessels.—**Feather-star**, n. A beautiful crinoid, consisting of a central body or disc, from which spring slender radiating arms furnished on both sides with processes that give a feather-like appearance.—**Feather-weight**, n. A weight as light as a feather; the lightest weight that is placed on a racing-horse.

Feature, fē'tūr, n. [O.Fr. *faiture*, *faicture*, from L. *factura*, a making, from *facio*, *factum*, to make. FACT.] The shape or make of the body (*Shak.*); the make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; the make or form of any part of the surface of a thing, as of a country or landscape; a prominent part.—**Featured**, fē'tūrd, a. Having a certain cast of features.—**Featureless**, fē'tūr-les, a. Having no distinct features; ugly.

Feaze, fēz, v.t. [A. Sax. *fæs*, a fringe; G. *faseln*, to ravel out.] To untwist the end of anything made of threads or fibres; to ravel out.

Febricula, fe-brik'ū-la, n. [L., dim. of *febris*, fever.] A slight fever.—**Febriculose**, fe-brik'ū-lōs, a. Affected with slight fever.—**Febrifacient**, feb-ri-fā'shi-ent, a. [L. *febris*, and *facio*, to make.] Causing fever.—**Febriferous**, fe-brif'ėr-us, a. [L. *febris*, and *fero*, to bring.] Producing fever.—**Febrifuge**, feb'ri-fūj, n. [L. *febris*, and *fugo*, to drive away.] Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever.—a. Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever.—**Febrile**, fē'bril, a. [L. *febrilis*.] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

February, feb'rū-a-ri, n. [L. *februarius*, from *februa*, purification, because a great feast of purification was held on the 15th.] The second month in the year, consisting in common years of twenty-eight days, in leap-year of twenty-nine.

Feces, **Fecal**. FÆCES.

Fecula, fek'ū-la, n. [L. *faecula*, lees of wine, dim. of *faex*, *faecis*, dregs.] Powdery matter obtained from plants by crushing, washing with water, and subsidence; starch or farina.—**Feculence**, **Feculency**, fek'ū-lens, fek'ū-len-si, n. [L. *faeculentia*.] The quality or state of being feculent; sediment; dregs.—**Feculent**, fek'ū-lent, a. [L. *faeculentus*.] Abounding with sediment, dregs, or impure and extraneous matter; dreggy; muddy; turbid; foul.

Fecund, fē'kund, a. [L. *fecundus*, fruitful, from root *fe* (as in *fetus*), meaning to produce or bring forth.] Fruitful in children; prolific.—**Fecundate**, fē'kun-dāt, v.t.—*fecundated*, *fecundating*. To make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.—**Fecundation**, fē-kun-dā'shon, n. The act of fecundating.—**Fecundity**, fē-kun'di-ti, n. [L. *fecunditas*.] The state or quality of being fecund or of bringing forth young abundantly; fertility; richness of invention.

Fed, fed, pret. & pp. of *feed*.

Federal, fed'ėr-al, a. [Fr. *fédéral*, from L. *foedus*, *foederis*, a league, seen also in *confederate*.] Pertaining to a league or contract, particularly between states or nations; united in a federation; founded on alliance between several states which unite for national or general purposes, each state retaining control of its home affairs, civil and criminal law, &c. (a *federal* republic).—n. A member of the Northern party in the United States who during the civil war of 1861-5 maintained the integrity of the Union, in opposition to the *Confederates*, or the Southern party, who desired to secede.—**Federalism**, fed'ėr-al-izm, n. The

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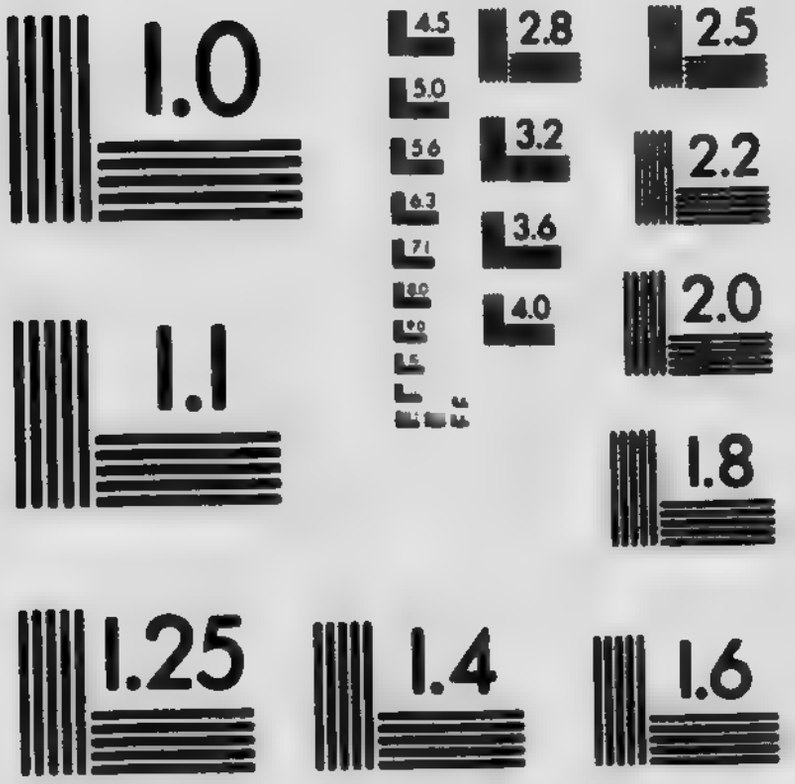

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principles of federal government; the upholding and strengthening of the central government in a federal republic.—**Federalist**, fed'ér-al-ist, *n.* One who upholds federalism; a federal.—**Federalise**, fed'ér-al-iz, *v.t.* or *i.*—*federalised*, *federalising*. To unite in a federal compact.—**Federate**, fed'ér-āt, *a.* [L. *fœderatus*.] Leagued; united by compact, as states or nations.—**Federation**, fed'ér-ā'shon, *n.* The act of uniting in a league; a federal government; a league. Also **Federacy**, fed'ér-a-si.—**Federative**, fed'ér-ā-tiv, *a.* Uniting or joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

Fee, fē, *n.* [A. Sax. *feoh*, *fed*, cattle, property, money = D. *vee*, Icel. *fé*, G. *vieh*, cattle; Goth. *faihu*, goods, money—allied to L. *pecus*, cattle (whence *pecuniary*). *Fief* is really the same word.] A reward or compensation for services; recompense: applied particularly to the reward of professional services; a fief or piece of land held of a superior on certain conditions; a feud; *law*, a freehold estate liable to alienation at the pleasure of the proprietor, who is absolute owner of the soil; hence, absolute property, possession, or ownership.—*v.t.*—pret. & pp. *feed* or *fee'd*. To give a fee to; to pay for services; to reward; to hire; to bribe.—**Fee-simple**, *n.* An estate in lands or tenements liable to alienation at the will of the owner: also called a *Fee*.—**Fee-tail**, *n.* An estate limited to a man and the heirs of his body, or to himself and particular heirs of his body.

Feeble, fē'bl, *a.* [Fr. *faible*, O.Fr. *feble*, *foible*, *fieble*, It. *fievole*, from L. *flebilis*, lamentable, from *fleo*, to weep.] Destitute of physical strength; infirm; debilitated; weak; wanting force, vigour, vividness, or energy.—**Feebleness**, fē'bl-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being feeble.—**Feebly**, fē'bli, *adv.* In a feeble manner.—**Feeble-minded**, *a.* Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.—**Feeble-mindedness**, *n.*

Feed, fēd, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *fed*. [A. Sax. *fédan*, to feed, from *fóda*, food. FOOD.] To give food to; to supply with nourishment; *fig.* to entertain, indulge, delight (to *feed* one's self with hopes); to furnish with anything of which there is constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose (to *feed* a lake, a fire); to supply.—*v.i.* To take food; to eat; to subsist by eating; to pasture; to graze; to satisfy a longing or craving.—*n.* That which is eaten; food; fodder; an allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.; the material supplied at once to a machine or other contrivance to make it act.—**Feeder**, fē'dér, *n.* One who feeds; one who gives food or nourishment; one who eats; that which supplies something (the *feeder* of a lake).—**Feeding**, fē'ding, *n.* Food; that which furnishes food, especially for animals.—**Feeding-bottle**, *n.* A bottle for supplying milk or liquid nutriment to an infant.—**Feed-pipe**, *n.* The pipe that carries water to the boiler of a steam-engine or for some other purpose.—**Feed-pump**, *n.* The pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water.

Feel, fēl, *v.t.*—*felt*, *feeling*. [A. Sax. *félan*, D. *voelen*, G. *fühlen*, to feel; root and connections doubtful.] To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of with the body or limbs; to have a sense of; to be affected by; to be sensitive of (pain, pleasure, disgrace); to experience; to suffer; to examine by touching.—*v.i.* To have perception by the touch, or by the contact of any substance with the body; to have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited; to produce an impression on the nerves of sensation (iron *feels* cold); to perceive one's self to be (to *feel* sick or well); to know certainly or without misgiving.—*n.* The act of feeling; sensation or impression on being touched.—**Feeler**, fē'lér, *n.* One who feels; an organ of touch in insects and others of the lower animals, as antennæ, palpi, &c.; any device for the purpose of ascertaining the designs, opinions, or sentiments of others.—**Feeling**, fē'ling, *a.* Expressive of great sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the passions; possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved.—*n.* The sense of touch; the sense by which we perceive external objects which come in contact with the body, and obtain ideas of their tangible qualities; the sensation conveyed by the sense of touch; physical sensation not due to sight, hearing, taste, or smell (a *feeling* of warmth, pain, or drowsiness); mental sensation or emotion; mental state or disposition; mental perception; consciousness; conviction; tenderness of heart; nice sensibility; the quality of exciting or expressing emotion; *pl.* the emotional part of our nature; sensitiveness; susceptibility.—**Feelingly**, fē'ling-li, *adv.* In a feeling manner; tenderly; acutely; keenly.

Feet, fēt, *n. pl.* of *foot*. FOOT.—**Feetless**, fēt'les, *a.* Destitute of feet.

Feign, fān, *v.t.* [Fr. *feindre*, from L. *fingere*, to shape, invent, feign, from root seen also in *figment*, *figure*, *fiction*, *faint*, &c.] To invent or imagine; to make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance of; to counterfeit.—*v.i.* To represent falsely; to pretend.—**Feigned**, fānd, *p.* and *a.* Devised; assumed; simulated; counterfeit.—**Feignedly**, fā'ned-li, *adv.* In a feigned manner.—**Feignedness**, fā'ned-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being feigned.—**Feigner**, fā'nér, *n.* One who feigns.—**Feigningly**, fā'ning-li, *adv.* In a feigning manner; with pretence.—**Feint**, fānt, *n.* [Fr. *feinte*, from *feindre*.] A pretence; a mock attack; an appearance of aiming or thrusting at one part when another is intended to be struck.—*v.i.* To make a feint or mock attack.

Feldspar, feld'spär. FELSPAR.—**Feldspathic**, feld-spath'ik. FELSPATHIC.

Felicitate, fē-lis'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*felicitated*, *felicitating*. [Fr. *féliciter*; L.L. *felicito*, from L. *felix*, *felicis*, happy.] To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to another at his good fortune; *refl.* to congratulate one's self.—**Felicitation**, fē-lis'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of felicitating; expression of joy at another's good fortune.—**Felicitous**, fē-lis'i-tus, *a.* Happy; extremely appropriate, suitable, or well expressed; managed with extreme skill and success.—**Felicitously**, fē-lis'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a felicitous manner.—**Felicitousness**, fē-lis'i-tus-nes, *n.* The state of being felicitous.—**Felicity**, fē-lis'i-ti, *n.* [L. *felicitas*, from *felix*, happy.] The state of being happy or in extreme enjoyment; happiness; bliss; blissfulness; blessing; source of happiness; skilfulness; a skilful or happy turn; appropriateness.

Feline, fē'lin, *a.* [L. *felinus*, from *felis*, a cat.] Pertaining to cats or to their species; like a cat; belonging to the family Felidæ.—**Felidæ**, fē'li-dē, *n. pl.* A family of carnivorous quadrupeds, including the lion, tiger, cat, leopard, panther, &c.

Fell, fel, pret. of *fall*.

Fell, fel, *a.* [A. Sax. *fell*, D. *fel*, O.Fr. *fel*, *felle*, sharp, fierce, cruel, a word perhaps of Celtic origin.] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; rancorous; bloody.—**Fellness**, fel'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fell; cruelty; ruthlessness.

Fell, fel, *n.* [A. Sax. *fell* = Icel. *fell*, G. *fell*, D. *vel*, Goth. *fill*, skin. Cog. L. *pellis*, skin.] A skin or hide of an animal; a seam or hem sewed down level with the cloth.—*v.t.* To lay a seam or hem and sew it down level with the cloth.—**Fellmonger**, fel'mung-gér, One who deals in fells or hides.

Fell, fel, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fellan*, from *feallan*, to fall; causative form of *fall*. Comp. *sit*, *set*; *lie*, *lay*; *rise*, *raise*; &c.] To cause to fall; to bring to the ground, either by cutting or by striking; to hew down; to knock down.—**Feller**, fel'ér, *n.* One who fells or knocks or hews down.

Fell, fel, *n.* [Icel. *fell*, a hill, *fjall*, a mountain; Dan. *fjeld*, *field*, a mountain, a rock; G. *fels*, a rock, a cliff.] A barren or stony hill; high land not fit for pasture.

Fellah, fel'lä, *n.* [Ar., a peasant; pl. *fellahin*.] An Egyptian peasant or agricultural labourer.

Felloe, fel'ō. FELLY.

Fellow, fel'ō, *n.* [Icel. *félagi*, a partner, a sharer in goods, from *félag*, a community of goods (lit. a *fee-laying*), from *fé*, money, fee, and *lag*, partnership, a laying.] A companion; an associate; one of the same kind; an equal in rank, endowments, character, qualifications, &c.; a peer; a compeer; one of a pair, or of two things used together and suited to each other; an appellation of contempt for a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; also, familiar for person, individual; a member of a college that shares its revenues; a member of any incorporated society (as of the Royal Society of London). [Used in composition to denote community in nature, station, or employment; mutual association on equal or friendly terms; as, *fellow*-citizen, *fellow*-labourer; bed-*fellow*, school-*fellow*.]—**Fellowship**, fel'ō-ship, *n.* The condition of being a fellow or associate; mutual association on equal and friendly terms; companionship; partnership; joint interest; an association of persons having the same tastes, occupations, or interests; a brotherhood; an establishment in some colleges (as those in Cambridge and Oxford) which entitles the holder (called a fellow) to a share in their revenues.—**Fellow-commoner**, *n.* In Cambridge University, one who dines with the fellows.—**Fellow-creature**, *n.* One made by the same Creator.—**Fellow-feeling**, *n.* Sympathy; a like feeling.

Felly, fel'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *felg*, *felge* = Dan. *fælge*, D. *velg*, G. *felge*, a felly.] One of the curved pieces of wood which, joined together, form the circumference or circular rim of a wheel; the circular rim of a wheel. Written also *Felloe*.

Felo de se, fē'lō dē sē. [L.L., lit. a felon upon himself.] *Law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life.

Felon, fel'on, *n.* [Fr. *félon*, a traitor, from L.L. *felo*, a felon; origin doubtful.] A person who has committed felony; a person guilty of heinous crimes; a criminal; a malefactor; a whitlow.—*a.* Malignant; fierce; traitorous; disloyal.—**Felonious**, fe-lō'ni-us, *a.* Villainous; traitorous; perfidious; *law*, done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime.—**Feloniously**, fe-lō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a felonious manner.—**Feloniousness**, fe-lō'ni-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being felonious.—**Felony**, fel'o ni, *n.* A crime which occasions the forfeiture of lands or goods, or both; a serious crime.

Felspar, fel'spär, *n.* [G. *feldspath*—*feld*, field, and *spath*, spar.] A mineral widely distributed, and usually of a foliated structure, consisting of silica and alumina, with potash, soda, or lime; it is a principal constituent in granite, gneiss, porphyry, &c. Called also *Feldspar*, *Felspath*.—**Felspathic**, **Felspathose**, fel-spath'ik, fel-spath'ōs, *a.* Pertaining to felspar or containing it; written also *Feldspathic*, *Feldspathose*.—**Felstone**, fel'stōn, *n.* [*Fel* in *felspar*, and *stone*.] Compact felspar occurring in amorphous or vitreous rock masses.

Felt, felt, pret. & pp. of *feel*.

Felt, felt, *n.* [A. Sax. *felt* = D. *vilt*, G. *filz*, felt; allied to Gr. *pilos*, wool wrought into felt, and to L. *pileus*, a felt hat or cap. Akin *filter*.] A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and hair or fur, matted or wrought into a compact substance by rolling, beating, and pressure; a hat made of wool felted.—*v.t.* To make into felt; to cover with felt.—**Felter**, fel'tér, *n.* One who makes felt, or who covers with felt.—**Felting**, fel'ting, *n.* The process by which felt is made; the materials of which felt is made, or the felt itself.

Felucca, fe-luk'a, *n.* [It. *felucca*, *feluca*, from Ar. *felûkah*, from *fulk*, a ship.] A long, narrow vessel, once common in the Mediterranean, with two large lateen sails, and capable of being propelled by oars.

Female, fē'māl, *n.* [Fr. *femelle*, L. *femella*, a young girl, from *femina*, a woman, from the root *fe*, as in *fetus*, *fecundus*.] An animal of that sex which conceives and brings forth young; that plant which produces fruit; the flower that bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers.—*a.* Belonging to the sex which produces young; feminine; delicate; weak; *bot.* pistil-bearing; producing pistillate

flowers.—*Female rhymes*, double rhymes, such as *motion*, *notion*, the second syllable being short.—*Female screw*, a concave screw, corresponding to the convex or male screw which works in it.—**Feminine**, fem'in-in, *a.* [L. *femininus*, feminine, from *femina*, a woman.] Pertaining to a woman or to women, or to the female sex; having the qualities belonging to a woman; womanly; effeminate; womanish; *gram.* denoting the gender of words which signify females, or the terminations of such words.—**Femininely**, fem'in-in-li, *adv.* In a feminine manner.—**Feminineness**, **Femininity**, fem'in-in-nes, fem-in-in'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being feminine.

Feme-covert, **Femme-covert**, fem-kuv'ert, *n.* [Norm. Fr.] *Law*, a married woman who is under covert of her husband.—**Feme-sole**, **Femme-sole**, fem-sōl', *n.* An unmarried woman.

Femme-de-chambre, fam-dė-shoṅ-br, *n.* [Fr.] A lady's-maid; a chambermaid.

Femoral, fem'o-ral, *a.* [L. *femoralis*, from *femur*, the thigh.] Belonging to the thigh.—**Femur**, fē'mer, *n.* [L.] The first bone of the leg or pelvic extremity; the thigh-bone.

Fen, fen, *n.* [A. Sax. *fen*, *fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt; D. *veen*, G. *fenne*, Icel. *fen*, fen, peat-bog, Goth. *fani*, mud, clay.] Low land covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other plants; boggy land; a marsh.—**Fenny**, fen'i, *a.* Having the character of a fen; marshy; boggy; inhabiting or growing in fens.

Fence, fens, *n.* [Abbrev. from *defence*.] A wall, hedge, bank, railing, or paling forming a boundary to or inclosing some area; that which defends; defence; the art of fencing; skill in fencing or swordsmanship; hence, skill in argument and repartee; a purchaser or receiver of stolen goods (slang).—*v.t.*—*fenced*, *fencing*. To inclose with a fence; to secure by an inclosure; to guard; to hedge in; to ward off or parry by argument or reasoning.—*v.i.* To use a sword or foil for the purpose of learning the art of attack and defence; to practise fencing; to fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts; to parry arguments; to equivocate; to prevaricate.—**Fenced**, fenst, *p.* and *a.* Inclosed with a fence; guarded; fortified.—**Fenceless**, fens'les, *a.* Without a fence; uninclosed; open.—**Fencer**, fen'sėr, *n.* One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil.—**Fencible**, fen'si-bl, *n.* A soldier for defence of the country against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad.—**Fencing**, fen'sing, *n.* The art of using skilfully a sword or foil in attack or defence; material used in making fences; that which fences; a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery.

Fend, fend, *v.t.* [Contr. from *defend*, from *de*, and obs. L. *fendo*, to thrust, to strike; seen also in *offendo*, to offend.] To keep off; to ward off; to shut out: usually followed by *off* (to *fend off* blows).—**Fender**, fen'dėr, *n.* One who or that which fends or wards off; a utensil employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor; also, a piece of timber, bundle of rope, &c., hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against any body.

Fenestra, fe-nes'tra, *n.* [L.] A window; an aperture; a foramen.—**Fenestral**, fe-nes'tral, *a.* [L. *fenestralis*, from *fenestra*, a window.] Pertaining to a window.—**Fenestrate**, fe-nes'trāt, *a.* Having windows or openings; *bot.* applied to leaves in which the cellular tissue does not completely fill up the interstices between the veins, thus leaving openings.—**Fenestration**, fen-es-trā'shon, *n.* The series or arrangement of windows in a building.

Fengite, fen'jīt, *n.* [Gr. *phengos*, light.] A kind of transparent alabaster or marble.

Fenian, fē'ni-an, *n.* [A name assumed from Ir. *Fionna*, a race of superhuman heroes in Irish legendary history.] A person belonging to a secret society having for its principal object the erection of Ireland into an independent republic.—*a.* Of or belonging to the Fenians.—**Fenianism**, fē'ni-an-izm, *n.* The principles or politics of the Fenians.

Fennec, fen'ek, *n.* [Moorish name.] A North African animal allied to the fox.

Fennel, fen'el, *n.* [A. Sax. *finol*, *finugl*, like G. *fenchel*, borrowed from the L. *fœniculum*, fennel, dim. from *fœnum*, hay.] A fragrant, umbelliferous, perennial, cultivated plant, having seeds which are carminative, and frequently employed in medicine, and leaves that are used in sauces.

Fent, fent, *n.* [Fr. *fente*, a slit.] The opening left in an article of dress, as at the top of the shirt in a gown, &c., for the convenience of putting it on; a placket.

Fenugreek, fe'nū-grēk, *n.* [L. *fœnum græcum*, Greek hay.] A leguminous annual plant resembling clover, and whose bitter and mucilaginous seeds are used in veterinary practice.

Feod, **Feodal**, **Feodary**, fūd, fū'dal, fū'da-ri. Same as *Feud*, &c.

Feoff, fef, *n.* [A form of *fief*.] A fief or fee.—**Feoffee**, fef-fē, *n.* A person who is invested with land in fee.—**Feoffer**, **Feoffor**, fef'ėr, *n.* One who enfeoffs or grants a fee.—**Feoffment**, fef'ment, *n.* The legal gift or transference to a person of a fee or freehold estate; the instrument or deed by which such property is conveyed.

Feracious,† fe-rā'shus, *a.* [L. *ferax*, *feracis*, from *fero*, to bear.] Fruitful; producing abundantly.—**Feracity**,† fe-ras'i-ti, *n.* Fruitfulness.

Feral, fē'ral, *a.* [L. *fera*, a wild beast.] Having become wild from a state of domestication, as animals, or from a state of cultivation, as plants.

Fer-de-lance, fer-de-läṅs, *n.* [Fr., iron of a lance, lance-head.] The lance-headed viper, a very venomous serpent of Brazil and the West Indies.

Feretory, fer'ē-to-ri, *n.* [From L. *feretrum*, a bier or litter, from *fero*, to bear.] A shrine or repository for the relics of saints, variously adorned, and usually in the shape of a chest, with a roof-like top.

Ferial, fē'ri-al, *a.* [L. *ferialis*, from *feriæ*, holidays.] Pertaining to holidays or days in which business is not transacted.

Ferine, fē'rin, *a.* [L. *ferinus*, from *fera*, a wild beast.] Relating to or resembling a wild beast; wild; untamed; savage.

Feringee, **Feringhee**, fe-ring'gē, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *Frank*.] The name given to Europeans by the Hindus.

Ferment, fėr'ment, *n.* [L. *fermentum*, for *fervimentum*, from *ferveo* or *fervo*, to boil, to foam. FERVENT.] Any substance, as a fungus, whose presence in another body produces the peculiar effervescence and decomposition called fermentation; commotion; heat; tumult; agitation (as of a crowd, of the feelings, &c.).—*v.t.* (fėr-ment'). To cause fermentation in; to set in brisk motion or agitation; to warm; to excite.—*v.i.* To undergo fermentation; to work; to be in agitation or excited, as by violent emotions.—**Fermentable**, fėr-men'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of fermentation.—**Fermentability**, fėr-men'ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* Capability of being fermented.—**Fermentation**, fėr-men-tā'shon, *n.* The act or process of fermenting; the decomposition or conversion of an organic substance into new compounds in presence of a ferment, generally indicated by a sensible internal motion, the development of heat, and the liberation of bubbles of gas; in common language, the process by which grape juice is converted into wine, and the wort of malt into beer; *fig.* the state of being in high activity or commotion; agitation; excitement.—**Fermentative**, fėr-men'ta-tiv, *a.* Causing fermentation; consisting in or produced by fermentation.—**Fermentativeness**, fėr-men'ta-tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being fermentative.—**Fermentescible**, fėr-men-tes'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being fermented.

Fern, fėrn, *n.* [A. Sax. *fearn*, *farn*, *farn*, D. *varen*—fern; allied to Skr. *parna*, a wing or feather.] The name of many vascular cryptogams, consisting of herbaceous, shrubby, or arborescent plants, producing leaves called fronds, which are simple or more or less divided, and bear on their under surface or edge the capsules containing the minute spores.—**Fernery**, fėr'ner-i, *n.* A place where ferns are artificially grown.—**Fern-owl**, *n.* The common goat-sucker or night-jar.—**Fern-seed**, *n.* The seed, or more correctly the spores, of fern.—**Ferny**, fėr'ni, *a.* Abounding in or overgrown with fern.

Ferocious, fe-rō'shus, *a.* [Fr. *féroce*; L. *ferox*, *ferocis*, fierce, allied to *ferus*, wild. FIERCE.] Fierce; savage; barbarous; ravenous; rapacious; indicating, or expressive of, ferocity.—**Ferociously**, fe-rō'shus-li, *adv.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.—**Ferociousness**, fe-rō'shus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being ferocious; ferocity.—**Ferocity**, fe-ros'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *férocité*, L. *ferocitas*.] State of being ferocious; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty.

Ferrandine, fer'an-din, *n.* [Fr. *ferrandine*.] A stuff made of wool and silk.

Ferrara, fer-rä'rä, *n.* A broadsword of peculiarly excellent quality, named after the famous swordsmith Andrea *Ferrara*.

Ferreous, fer'ē-us, *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron.] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing iron.—**Ferric**, fer'ik, *a.* *Chem.* pertaining to or extracted from iron (*ferric* acid and *ferric* oxide).—**Ferricalcite**, fer-i-kal'sīt, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, and *calx*, lime.] A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large portion of iron.—**Ferriferous**, fe-rif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *ferrum*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or yielding iron.—**Ferrocyanic**, fer'ō-si-an"ik, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from iron and cyanogen.—**Ferrotype**, fer'ō-tīp, *n.* *Photog.* a term applied to some photographic processes in which the salts of iron are the principal agents; a photograph taken on japanned sheet-iron by a collodion process.—**Ferruginous**, **Ferrugineous**,† fe-rū'ji-nus, fe-ru-jin'ē-us, *a.* [L. *ferrugineus*, rusty, from *ferrugo*, *ferruginis*, iron rust, from *ferrum*, iron.] Partaking of iron; irony; of the colour of the rust or oxide of iron.—**Ferruginated**, fe-rū'ji-nā-ted, *a.* Having the colour or properties of the rust of iron.—**Ferrugo**, fe-rū'gō, *n.* *Bot.* a disease of plants, commonly called *Rust*.—**Ferruminate**, fe-rū'mi-nāt, *v.t.* [L. *ferrumino*, to cement, from *ferrumen*, cement.] To unite or solder, as metals.—**Ferrumination**, fe-rū'mi-nā"shon, *n.* The soldering or uniting of metals.

Ferret, fer'et, *n.* [Fr. *furet*, It. *furetto*, a ferret, from L. *fur*, a thief.] A domesticated variety of the polecat, usually of a pale yellow colour, with red eyes—used to drive rabbits out of their holes and to kill rats.—*v.t.* To hunt with ferrets; to drive out of a lurking-place (with *out*); to search out by perseverance and cunning.—**Ferreter**, fer'e-tėr, *n.* One who ferrets.

Ferret, fer'et, *n.* [Older *foret*, from It. *fioretti*, floss silk, from L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.] A kind of narrow tape, made of woollen thread, sometimes of cotton or silk.

Ferriage, fer'i-āj, *n.* Under FERRY.

Ferril, fer'il, *n.* Same as *Ferrule*.

Ferro-, from L. *ferrum*, iron, a prefix in various words naming substances that contain iron or form compounds with this metal. See FERREOUS.

Ferruginous, &c. Under FERREOUS.

Ferrule, fer'ul, *n.* [Formerly *verril*, from Fr. *virole*, ferrule, from *virer*, to veer, the form having been modified by the influence of L. *ferrum*, iron. VEER.] A ring of metal put round the end of a walking-stick or other thing to strengthen it or prevent its splitting.

Ferry, fer'i, *v.t.*—*ferried*, *ferrying*. [A. Sax. *ferian*, *farian*, to carry, to convey, causative of *faran*, to go. FARE.] To carry or transport over a river, strait, &c., in a boat or other conveyance.—*v.i.* To pass over a ferry.—*n.* The place or passage where boats pass over a narrow piece of water to convey passengers; the boat itself.—**Ferry-boat**, *n.* A boat that plies at a ferry.—**Ferryman**, *n.* One who keeps a ferry.—**Ferriage**, fer'i-āj, *n.* The price or fare to be paid at a ferry.

Fertile, fėr'til or fėr'tīl, *a.* [Fr. *fertile*, from L. *fertilis*, from *fero*, to bear, to produce; same root as E. *bear* (BEAR); seen also in *confer*, *differ*, *refer*, &c.] Fruitful; producing fruit

or crops in abundance; the opposite of barren; prolific or productive of anything, as of ideas, poetry, &c.; inventive; able to produce abundantly; *bot.* capable of producing fruit; fruit-bearing.—**Fertilely**, fer'til-li, *adv.* In a fertile manner; fruitfully.—**Fertileness**, fer'til-nes, *n.* Fertility. —**Fertility**, fer-til'i-ti, *n.* [L. *fertilitas.*] The state of being fertile or fruitful; fruitfulness; fecundity; productiveness; richness; fertile invention.—**Fertilization**, fer'til-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act or process of rendering fertile, fruitful, or productive; *bot.* the application of the pollen to the stigma of a plant, by means of which a perfect seed containing an embryo is produced; fecundation.—**Fertilize**, fer'ti-līz, *v.t.*—*fertilized*, *fertilizing*. To make fertile; to make fruitful or productive; to enrich, to fecundate.—**Fertilizer**, fer'ti-lī-zėr, *n.* One who or that which fertilizes.

Ferule, fer'ūl, *n.* [L. *ferula*, a twig, a cane, a switch, from *ferio*, to strike.] A flat piece of wood used to punish children by striking them on the palm of the hand; a cane or rod for the same purpose.—*v.t.*—*feruled*, *feruling*. To punish with a ferule.

Fervent, fer'vent, *a.* [L. *fervens*, *ferventis*, ppr. of *ferveo*, to boil, to ferment; akin *ferment*.] Hot; glowing; intensely warm; hot in temper; vehement; ardent; earnest; excited; animated; glowing with religious feeling; zealous.—**Fervently**, fer'vent-li, *adv.* In a fervent manner or degree; earnestly; ardently; vehemently.—**Ferventness**, **Fervency**, fer'vent-nes, fer'ven-si, *n.* The state of being fervent; heat of mind; ardour; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.—**Fervescent**, fer-ves'ent, *a.* [L. *fervescens*, *fervescentis*, from *ferveo*.] Growing hot.—**Fervid**, fer'vid, *a.* [L. *fervidus*, from *ferveo*.] Very hot; burning; glowing; fervent; very warm in zeal; vehement; ardent.—**Fervidity**, fer-vid'i-ti, *n.* Heat; fervency.—**Fervidly**, fer'vid-li, *adv.* Very hotly; with glowing warmth.—**Fervidness**, fer'vid-nes, *n.* Glowing heat; ardour.—**Fervour**, fer'vėr, *n.* [L. *fervor*, heat.] Heat or warmth; intensity of feeling; ardour; burning zeal; extreme earnestness in religion, particularly in prayer.

Fescue, fes'kū, *n.* [O.E. *festue*, from O.Fr. *festu* (Fr. *fétu*), a straw; L. *festuca*, a shoot or twig.] A straw, wire, pin, or the like, used to point out letters to children; a kind of grass, some species being excellent meadow and pasture grasses.

Fesse, fes, *n.* [O.Fr. *fesse*, Fr. *fasce*, L. *fascia*, a band.] *Her.* a band or girdle comprising the centre third part of the escutcheon, which it crosses horizontally. —**Fesse-point**, *n.* The exact centre of the escutcheon.

Festal, fes'tal, *a.* [From L. *festum*, a feast. Feast.] Pertaining to a feast; festive.—**Festally**, fes'tal-li, *adv.* Joyfully; mirthfully.—**Festival**, fes'ti-val, *a.* [L. *festivus.*] Pertaining to or befitting a feast; joyous; mirthful.—*n.* A time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious; a festive celebration.—**Festive**, fes'tiv, *a.* [L. *festivus.*] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous gay; mirthful.—**Festively**, fes'tiv-li, *adv.* In a festive manner.—**Festivity**, fes-tiv'i-ti, *n.* [L. *festivitas.*] The condition of being festive; social joy or exhilaration at an entertainment; something forming part of a festal celebration.

Fester, fes'tėr, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *festrir*, to fester.] To suppurate; to discharge or become full of pus or purulent matter; to rankle (passions, a sense of wrong, &c.).—*n.* Act of festering or rankling.

Festinate,† fes'ti-nāt, *a.* [L. *festino*, *festinatum*, to hasten.] Hasty; hurried. [*Shak.*]

Festoon, fes-tön', *n.* [Fr. *feston*, lit. a festal garland; It. *festone*, from L. *festum*, a feast.] A string, chain, or garland of flowers, foliage, &c., suspended so as to form one or more depending curves; *arch.* a sculptured ornament in imitation of this.—*v.t.* To adorn with festoons; to connect by festoons.—**Festoony**,† fes-tö'ni, *a.* Of or belonging to festoons.

Fetal, *a.* **Fetation**, *n.* Under Fetus.

Fetch, fech, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *feccan*, *gefeccan*, to fetch, to draw, to take, to seek; akin to O.Fris. *faka*, to prepare.] To go and bring; to bring; to bear toward the person speaking; to recall or bring back; to make or perform, with certain objects (to *fetch* a blow or stroke, to *fetch* a sigh); to bring or obtain as its price.—*To fetch out*, to bring or draw out.—*To fetch to*, to restore; to revive, as from a swoon; to bring up; to stop suddenly in any course; to overtake.—*v.i.* To bring things; to move or turn.—*To fetch and carry*, to perform menial services; to become a servile drudge.—*n.* A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass; a trick; an artifice; the apparition of a living person; a wraith.—**Fetch-candle**, *n.* A light seen at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death.—**Fetcher**, fech'ėr, *n.* One who fetches.

Fête, fāt, *n.* [Fr., from L. *festum*, a feast.] A feast; a holiday; a festival-day.—*v.t.*—*fêted*, *fêting*. To entertain with a feast; to honour with a festive entertainment.—**Fête-champetre**, fāt-shän-pātr, *n.* [Fr.] A festival or entertainment in the open air.

Fetich, fē'tish, *n.* Same as *Fetish*.

Feticide, **Fœticide**, fē'ti-sīd, *n.* Under Fetus.

Fetid, fē'tid, *a.* [L. *fœtidus*, from *fœteo*, to stink.] Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent.—**Fetidness**, fē'tid-nes, *n.* The quality of smelling offensively.—**Fetor**, fē'tėr, *n.* [L. *fœtor.*] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

Fetish, fē'tish, *n.* [Fr. *fétiche*, Pg. *feitiço*, sorcery, witchcraft, from L. *factitius*, artificial, from *facio*, to make. Fact.] Any object, animate or inanimate, natural or artificial, regarded by some uncivilized races with a feeling of awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or as being the representative or habitation of a deity; hence, any object of exclusive devotion.—**Fetishism**, **Feticism**, fē'tish-izm, fē'ti-sizm, *n.* The practice of worshipping fetishes practised by some African tribes. —**Fetishistic**, fē-tish-is'tik, *a.* Of or pertaining to fetishism.

Fetlock, fet'lok, *n.* [From *foot* or *feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of horses; the joint on which the hair grows; an instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when put to pasture for the purpose of preventing him from running off.—**Fetlocked**, fet'lokt, *a.* Having a fetlock; tied by the fetlock.—**Fetlock-joint**, *n.* The joint of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

Fetlow, fet'lō, *n.* A whitlow in cattle.

Fetor. Under Fetid.

Fetter, fet'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *feter*, *fetor*, a fetter; O.G. *fezzera*, G. *fessel*, Icel. *fjöturr*. Probably connected with *foot*.] A chain for the feet; a chain by which a person or animal is confined by the foot; anything that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint.—*v.t.* To put fetters on; to bind; to confine; to restrain.—**Fetterless**, fet'ėr-les, *a.* Free from fetters or restraint.—**Fetterlock**, fet'ėr-lok, *n.* An instrument for confining a horse's leg; a fetlock.

Fettle, fet'l, *v.t.* [Akin to Icel. *fitla*, to touch lightly; L.G. *fisseln*, to be occupied in cleaning.] To put in right order or trim. [Provincial.]

Fetus, **Fœtus**, fē'tus, *n.* [L., from a root *fe*, implying fruitfulness, productiveness, as in *fecund*.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed; before which time it is called *Embryo*.—**Fetal**, **Fœtal**, fē'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a fetus.—**Fetation**, **Fœtation**, fē-tā'shon, *n.* The formation of a fetus.—**Feticide**, **Fœticide**, fē'ti-sīd, *n.* [L. *fetus*, and *cædo*, to kill.] The destruction of the fetus in the womb; the act by which criminal abortion is produced.—**Fetiferous**, **Fœtiferous**, fē-tif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *fetus*, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing young.

Feu, fū, *n.* [O.Fr. *feu*, *fief*, a fief.] In Scotland a piece of ground (usually small) granted by a superior in perpetuity in consideration of an annual payment called *feu-duty*, and certain other contingent burdens.—*v.t.* To give or take in feu, or by the payment of feu-duty.—**Feuar**, fū'ėr, *n.* One who holds a feu.

Feud, fūd, *n.* [L.L. *feudum*, a fief; from O.Fr. or O.G., like *fief*, *feu*, *fee*.] A fief.—**Feudal**, fū'dal, *a.* [L.L. *feudalis*, from *feudum*.] Pertaining to feuds or fiefs; founded upon or pertaining to the system of holding lands by military services.—*Feudal system*, a system according to which grants of land were made by the sovereign to the nobles, and by them to an inferior class, on the condition that the possessor should take an oath of fealty, and do military service to him by whom the grant was made.—**Feudalism**, fū'dal-izm, *n.* The feudal system and its belongings; the system of holding lands by military services.—**Feudalist**, fū'dal-ist, *n.* A supporter of the feudal system; one versed in feudal law.—**Feudality**, fū-dal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal. —**Feudalization**, fū'dal-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of feudalizing.—**Feudalize**, fū'dal-īz, *v.t.*—*feudalized*, *feudalizing*. To reduce to a feudal tenure; to conform to feudalism. —**Feudally**, fū'dal-li, *adv.* In a feudal manner; by feudal tenure.—**Feudary**, fū'da-ri, *a.* Held by or pertaining to feudal tenure.—*n.* A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory.—**Feudatory**, **Feudatary**, fū'da-to-ri, fū'da-ta-ri, *a.* Holding from another by feudal tenure.—*n.* A tenant or vassal holding his lands on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief.

Feud, fūd, *n.* [O.E. *feide*, from A. Sax. *fæhth*, hostility, from *fáh*, hostile (whence *foe*); D. *veede*, G. *fehde*, Dan. *feide*, a feud; the spelling being modified through confusion with L.L. *feudum*, a feud or fief. Akin *fiend*.] A contention or quarrel; hostility; often, hostility or declared warfare between families or parties in a state.

Feu de joie, fėd-zhwa. [Fr., fire of joy.] A bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.

Feuilleton, fwėl-toṅ, *n.* [Fr., from *feuille*, a leaf; lit. a small leaf.] That part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature or criticism.

Fever, fē'vėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *fefer*, from L. *febris*, a fever; or from O. Fr. *fevre*, Mod. Fr. *fièvre*, of same origin.] A diseased state of the system, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, deranged functions, diminished strength, and often with excessive thirst; agitation or excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions.—*v.t.* To put in a fever.—*v.i.* To be seized with fever.—**Feverish**, fē'vėr-ish, *a.* Having fever; affected with fever, especially with a slight degree of fever; indicating or pertaining to fever.—**Feverishly**, fē'vėr-ish-li, *adv.* In a feverish manner.—**Feverishness**, fē'vėr-ish-nes, *n.* The state of being feverish; anxious, heated excitement.—**Feverous**, fē'vėr-us, *a.* Affected with fever or ague; feverish.—**Feverously**,† fē'vėr-us-li, *adv.* In a feverous manner.—**Feverfew**, fē'vėr-fū, *n.* [A. Sax. *feferfuge*, from L. *febrifugia*, from *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, to drive away.] A European composite plant with much-divided leaves, and white flowers, once supposed to be a valuable febrifuge, hence the name.

Few, fū, *a.* [A. Sax. *feáwe*, *feáwa*, Dan. *faa*, Goth. *faus*, pl. *fawai*, little, few; of cognate origin with L. *paucus*, few, *paulus*, Gr. *pauros*, little.] Not many; small in number: used frequently, by ellipsis of a noun, for not many persons or things. *A few* is often used and generally means more than *few* alone.—**Fewness**, fū'nes, *n.* The state of being few; paucity.

Fey, fē'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *fæge*, Icel. *feigr*, near to death.] On the verge of a sudden or violent death; fated soon to die, and often showing this in some peculiar way.

Fez, fez, *n.* [From *Fez*, the principal town in Morocco, where such caps are largely manufactured.] A red cap of fine cloth, fitting closely to the head, with a tassel of blue silk or wool at the crown, much worn in Turkey, on the shores of the Levant, in Egypt, and North Africa generally.

Fiacre, fē-ä-kr, *n.* [Fr., from the Hotel St. *Fiacre*, where the inventor of these carriages established in 1640 an office for the hire of them.] A small four-wheeled carriage; a hackney-coach or similar vehicle plying for hire.

Fiancé, Fiancée, fē-äṅ-sā, n. masc. and fem. [Fr.] An affianced or betrothed person.

Fiars, fē'ärz, n. pl. [From Icel. *fiár*, genitive of *fé*, money, fee; as *fiár-lag*, fixed value, *fiár-mat*, valuation of property, &c.; or from O. Fr. *feire*, a fair or market.] The prices of grain for the current year in the different counties of Scotland, fixed by the sheriffs and juries to regulate payments in certain circumstances.

Fiasco, fē-as'kō, n. [It. *fiasco*, a flask or bottle, a cry in Italy when a singer fails to please, perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle.] A failure in a musical performance; an ignominious and notorious failure generally.

Fiat, fī'at, n. [L., let it be done, 3d pers. sing. subj. of *fio*, to be done.] A command to do something; a decisive or effective command; an order of a judge.

Fib, fib, n. [Probably an abbreviation and corruption from *fable*.] A lie or falsehood: a word used as a softer expression than lie.—v.i.—*fibbed*, *fibbing*. To lie; to speak falsely.—**Fibber, Fibster**, fib'ėr, fib'stėr, n. One who tells lies or fibs.

Fibre, fī'bėr, n. [Fr. *fibre*, L. *fibra*, allied to *filum*, a thread.] A thread or filament; one of the fine slender threadlike or hairlike bodies of which the tissues of animals and plants are partly constituted; the small slender root of a plant.—**Fibred**, fī'bėrd, a. Having fibres.—**Fibreless**, fī'bėr-les, a. Having no fibres.—**Fibriform**, fī'bri-form, a. Like a fibre or fibres.—**Fibril**, fī'bril, n. [Fr. *fibrille*.] A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.—**Fibrilla**, fī-bril'la, n. pl. **Fibrillæ**, fī-bril'lē. [Dim. of L. *fibra*.] One of the elements or components of fibre; *bot.* one of the hairs produced from the epidermis which covers the young roots of plants.—**Fibrillated**, fī-bril'ā-ted, a. Furnished with fibrils or fibrillæ; fringed.—**Fibrillation**, fī-bri-lā'shon, n. The state of being reduced to fibrils or fibrillæ.—**Fibrillose**, fī-bril'ōs, a. *Bot.* covered with or composed of little strings or fibres.—**Fibrillous**, fī-bril'us, a. In the form of fibrils.—**Fibrin, Fibrine**, fī'brin, n. A peculiar organic substance found in animals and vegetables, and readily obtained from fresh blood.—**Fibrination**, fī-bri-nā'shon, n. *Med.* the acquisition of an excess of fibrine.—**Fibrinous**, fī'bri-nus, a. Having or partaking of the nature of fibrine.—**Fibrocartilage**, fī-brō-kär'ti-lāj, n. A substance intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament.—**Fibrocellular**, fī-brō-sel'lū-lėr, a. Partaking of the characters of fibrous and cellular tissues.—**Fibrous**, fī'brus, a. Containing or consisting of fibres.—**Fibrousness**, fī'brus-nes, n.

Fibula, fib'ū-la, n. pl. **Fibulæ**, fib'ū-lē. [L., a clasp, a brace, a pin.] An ancient clasp or buckle; *anat.* the outer and lesser bone of the lower leg; *surgery*, a needle for sewing up wounds.—**Fibular**, fib'ū-lėr, a. Of or pertaining to the fibula.

Fichu, fi-shö', n. [Fr.] A light piece of dress worn by ladies covering the neck, throat, and shoulders.

Fickle, fik'l, a. [A. Sax. *ficol*, inconstant; akin to G. *ficken*, to move quickly to and fro.] Wavering; inconstant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute: not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious; liable to change or vicissitude.—**Fickleness**, fik'l-nes, n. The state or quality of being fickle; inconstancy; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; changeableness.—**Fickly**, fik'li, adv. In a fickle manner.

Fictile, fik'til, a. [L. *fictilis*, from *fingo*, *fictum*, to form. Feign.] Moulded into form by art; manufactured by the potter; suitable for the potter.—**Fictileness, Fictility**, fik'til-nes, fik-til'i-ti, n. The quality of being fictile.

Fiction, fik'shon, n. [L. *fictio*, a shaping, a fashioning, from *fingo*, *fictum*, to fashion. Feign.] The act of inventing or imagining; that which is feigned, invented, or imagined; a feigned or invented story; a tale or story composed for amusement or entertainment; fictitious literature; prose narrative in the form of romances, novels, tales, and the like.—**Fictional**, fik'shon-al, a. Pertaining to or characterised by fiction.—**Fictionist**, fik'shon-ist, n. A writer of fiction.—**Fictitious**, fik-tish'us, a. [L. *fictitius*.] Feigned; imaginary; not real; counterfeit; false; not genuine; invented to give literary pleasure; dealing with imaginary characters and events.—**Fictitiously**, fik-tish'us-li, adv. In a fictitious manner; falsely.—**Fictitiousness**, fik-tish'us-nes, n.—**Fictive**, fik'tiv, a. Feigned; imaginary; hypothetical.

Fiddle, fid'l, n. [A. Sax. *fithele*; L.G. *fidel*, Dan. *fiddel*, Icel. *fiðla*, D. *vedel*; perhaps borrowed from L.L. *vidula*, a viol. Viol.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.—v.i.—*fiddled*, *fiddling*. To play on a fiddle or violin; to trifle.—**Fiddle-bow**, n. The bow strung with horse hair for playing the fiddle.—**Fiddle-faddle**, a. Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [Colloq.]—v.i. To trifle.—**Fiddler**, fid'lėr, n. One who plays on a fiddle.—**Fiddle-stick**, n. A fiddle-bow: used often as an interjection equivalent to nonsense! pshaw! &c.—**Fiddle-string**, n. The string of a fiddle.—**Fiddle-wood**, n. A tropical American timber tree which yields a hard wood valuable for carpenter work.—**Fiddling**, fid'ling, a. Trifling; trivial; fussily busy with nothing.

Fidelity, fi-del'i-ti, n. [L. *fidelitas*, from *fidelis*, faithful, from *fides*, trust, faith, *fido*, to trust. Faith.] Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations; firm adherence to a person or to a party; loyalty; honesty; veracity; adherence to truth.

Fidget, fij'et, v.i. [Dim. of provincial *fidge*, *fike*, *fyke*, to be restless; akin to Icel. *fika*, to hasten; G. *ficken*, O.Sw. *fika*, to move quickly to and fro.] To move uneasily one way and the other; to move irregularly or in fits and starts.—n. Irregular motion; restlessness.—**Fidgetiness**, fij'et-i-nes, n. The state or quality of being fidgety.—**Fidgety**, fij'et-i, a. Given to fidget; restless; uneasy.

Fiducial, fi-dū'shal, a. [L.L. *fiducialis*, from L. *fiducia*, trust, trustiness, from *fido*, to trust. Faith.] Confident in trust or belief; undoubting; fiduciary.—**Fiducially**, fi-dū'shal-li, adv. With confidence.—**Fiduciary**, fi-dū'shi-a-ri, a. [L. *fiduciarius*, held in trust.] Confident in belief; trustful; undoubting; having the nature of a trust; held in trust.—n. One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.

Fie, fī, interj. [Interjectional expression corresponding to Sc. *feigh*, Fr. *fi*, G. *pfui*, *fi*, Dan. *fy*, &c.] An exclamation denoting contempt, dislike, or impatience.

Fief, fēf, n. [Fr. *fief*, from O.H.G. *fihu*, property, lit. cattle. Fee, Feud.] An estate held of a superior on condition of military or other service; an estate held on feudal tenure.

Field, fēld, n. [A. Sax. *feld*, a field=D. *veld*, Dan. *felt*, G. *feld*; allied to *fold*, an inclosure, *fell*, a hill; Dan. *fælled*, greensward; Sc. *fale*, *feal*, a turf.] A piece of land suitable for tillage or pasture; a distinct or separate division of a farm; cleared land; cultivated ground; the open country; the ground where a battle is fought or military operations carried on; hence, a battle or action (the *field* is lost); open space, or unrestricted opportunity, for action or operation; scope; compass; extent; sphere (a wide *field* for conjecture); the ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; the general surface of a heraldic shield or escutcheon; *cricket*, the fielders collectively; *sporting*, those taking part in a hunt; all the horses, dogs, or the like, taking part in a race.—*Field of vision* or *view*, in a telescope or microscope, the space or range within which objects are visible to an eye looking through the instrument.—*To keep the field*, to continue active military operations in the field.—*To take the field*, to begin military operations.—v.i. *Cricket*, to be one of the field whose duty is to watch and catch or recover the ball as it is driven by the batsman.—**Fielder**, fēl'dėr, n. A player who fields at cricket.—**Field-allowance**, n. A small extra payment to troops on active service in the field.—**Field-artillery**, n. Light ordnance fitted for active operations in the field.—**Field-day**, n. A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions; any day of unusual display.—**Fieldfare**, fēld'fär, n. [*Field*, and *fare*, to go, to wander.] A bird of the thrush family, a winter visitant to Great Britain.—**Field-glass**, n. A kind of binocular telescope or opera-glass for looking at objects at a considerable distance from the spectator.—**Field-gun**, n. A small cannon for use in the field.—**Field-marshal**, n. The highest rank conferred on general officers in the British and some foreign armies.—**Field-marshalship**, n. The office or dignity of a field-marshal.—**Field-mouse**, n. One of several species of rodent animals that live in the field, burrowing in banks, &c.—**Field-officer**, n. A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a major or colonel.—**Field-preacher**, n. One who preaches in the open air.—**Field-train**, n. A department of artillery that has to attend to the supply of ammunition on the field.—**Field-work**, n. All the out-of-doors operations of a surveyor, engineer, geologist, &c.; a temporary fortification thrown up.

Fiend, fēnd, n. [A. Sax. *feond*, *fiond*, a fiend, an enemy, from *feón*, to hate; like D. *vijand*, Icel. *fjandi*, Goth. *fijands*, G. *feind*, originally a present participle. Akin *foe*.] An infernal being; a demon; the devil; a person with devilish qualities; a wicked, cruel, or malicious person.—**Fiendish**, fēn'dish, a. Having the qualities of a fiend; infernal; excessively cruel; diabolic; devilish.—**Fiendishly**, fēn'dish-li, adv. In a fiendish manner.—**Fiendishness**, fēn'dish-nes, n. The quality of being fiendish.

Fierce, fērs, a. [O.Fr. *fers*, *fiers*, from L. *ferus*, wild, rude, cruel, whence *fera*, a wild beast; akin *feral* and *ferocious*.] Vehement; violent; furious; savage; ferocious; easily enraged; indicating ferocity or a ferocious disposition; very eager; vehement in anger or cruelty.—**Fiercely**, fērs'li, adv. In a fierce manner; furiously; with rage; with a fierce expression or aspect.—**Fierceness**, fērs'nes, n. The quality of being fierce, furious, or angry; violence; fury; ferocity; savageness.

Fiery, fī'ėr-i, a. Under Fire.

Fife, fīf, n. [Fr. *fifre*, a fife, from G. *pfeife* (=E. *pipe*), a word of onomatopoetic origin. Pipe.] A small musical instrument of the flute kind, having but one key, and a compass of two octaves.—v.i. To play on a fife.—**Fife-major**, n. A non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a battalion.—**Fifer**, fīf'ėr, n. One who plays on a fife.

Fifteen, fif'tēn, a. [A. Sax. *fīftyne*, lit. five-ten.] Five and ten.—n. The number which consists of five and ten; a symbol representing this number, as 15 or XV.—**Fifteenth**, fif'tēnth, a. The fifth in order after the tenth; being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.—n. A fifteenth part.—**Fifth**, fifth, a. The ordinal of five; next after the fourth; being one of five equal parts of a whole.—n. One of five equal parts into which anything is divided; *mus.* an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone.—**Fifthly**, fifth'li, adv. In the fifth place.—**Fiftieth**, fif'ti-eth, a. Next in order after the forty-ninth; being one of fifty equal parts of a whole.—n. One of fifty equal parts of a whole.—**Fifty**, fif'ti, a. [A. Sax. *fīftig*.] Five times ten.—n. The number which consists of five times ten; a symbol representing this number.

Fig, fig, n. [Fr. *figue*, like D. *vijg*, G. *feige*, from L. *ficus*, fig.] A fruit consisting of a hollow receptacle containing a great multitude of minute flowers, the ripe carpels of which, erroneously called the seed, are embedded in the pulp; the tree that bears this fruit; used also as a term of scorn or contempt (I do not care a *fig* for him; in this usage perhaps from O. Sp. *figo*, a motion denoting contempt).—**Fig-cake**, n. A preparation of figs and almonds pressed into round cakes.—**Fig-eater**, n. Same as *Beccafico*.

Fig, fig, n. [A contr. for *figure*.] Dress: employed chiefly in the colloquial phrase *in full fig*, in full or official dress.

Fight, fīt, v.i. pret. & pp. *fought*. [A. Sax.

fechtan=G. *fechten*, D. *vechten*, Dan. *fegte*, Icel. *fikta*, to fight.] To contend for victory in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms or otherwise; to carry on active opposition; to strive or struggle to resist: with *with* or *against* before an object. —*To fight shy of*, to avoid from a feeling of dislike, fear, mistrust, &c.—*v.t.* To carry on or wage (a battle); to win or gain by struggle (to *fight* one's way); to contend with; to war against; to manage or manœuvre in a fight (to *fight* one's ship).—*To fight it out*, to struggle till a decisive result is attained.—*n.* A contest; a battle; an engagement; a struggle for victory.—Syn. under BATTLE.—**Fighter**, fī'tėr, *n.* One that fights; a combatant.—**Fighting**, fī'ting, *p.* and *a.* Qualified or trained for war; fit for battle.

Figment, fig'ment, *n.* [L. *figmentum*, from *fingo*, to feign. FEIGN.] An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined.

Figuline, fig'ū-lin, *a.* [L. *figulus*, a potter, from *fingo*, to fashion.] Made of potter's clay; made by a potter.

Figure, fig'ūr, *n.* [Fr. *figure*, from L. *figura*, figure, shape, from *fig*, root of *fingo*, to fashion, to shape; whence also *feign*, *fiction*, &c. FEIGN.] The form of anything as expressed by the outline or contour; shape; fashion; form; any form made by drawing, painting, carving, embroidering, &c.; especially the human body so represented; appearance or impression made by the conduct of a person (to cut a poor *figure*); *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term; *arith.* a character denoting or standing for a number; hence, value, as expressed in numbers; price; *theol.* type or representative; *rhet.* a mode of speaking or writing in which words are deflected from their ordinary use or signification; a trope; a peculiar expression used for impressiveness as a metaphor, antithesis, &c.—*To cut a figure*, to make one's self celebrated or notorious; to appear to advantage or disadvantage.—*v.t.* —*figured*, *figuring*. To make a figure or likeness of; to represent by drawing, sculpture, carving, embroidery, &c.; to cover or adorn with figures or ornamental designs; to mark with figures; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to typify; to imagine; to image in the mind. —*v.i.* To make a figure; to be a prominent figure or personage.—**Figurable**, fig'ū-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being figured.—**Figural**, fig'ū-ral, *a.* Represented by figure or pertaining to figures; figurate.—**Figurant**, fig'ū-rant, *n. masc.*, **Figurante**, fig'ū-rant, *n. fem.* [Fr.] One who dances at the opera in groups or figures; a character on the stage who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say.—**Figurate**, fig'ū-rāt, *a.* [L. *figuro*, *figuratum*, to form, to fashion.] Of a certain determinate form or shape.—*Figurate numbers*, such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, being thus called triangular, square, pentagonal, &c., numbers.—**Figuration**, fig-ū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of giving figure or determinate form.—**Figurative**, fig'ū-ra-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *figuratif*.] Representing by means of a figure or type; typical; symbolical; used in a metaphorical sense; having the character of a figure or trope; metaphoric; not literal.—**Figuratively**, fig'ū-ra-tiv-li, *adv.* In a figurative manner; by a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; in a metaphorical sense.—**Figurativeness**, fig'ū-ra-tiv-nes, *n.* State of being figurative. —**Figured**, fig'ūrd, *a.* Adorned with figures.—**Figure-head**, *n.* The ornamental figure on a ship immediately under the bowsprit.

Filament, fil'a-ment, *n.* [L.L. *filamentum*, a slender thread, from L. *filum*, a thread, whence also *file* (a line), *fillet*, *profile*.] A thread; a fibre; a fine thread, of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c., and also some minerals, are composed.—**Filaceous**,† fi-lā'shus, *a.* Composed or consisting of threads.—**Filamentary**, fil-a-men'ta-ri, *a.* Having the character of or formed by a filament.—**Filamentose**, **Filamentous**, fil-a-men'tōs, fil-a-men'tus, *a.* Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments; *bot.* bearing filaments.—**Filar**, fī'lėr, *a.* Pertaining to a thread: applied to a microscope or other optical instrument, into whose construction one or more threads or fine wires are introduced.—**Filatory**, fil'a-to-ri, *n.* A machine which forms or spins threads.—**Filature**, fil'a-tūr, *n.* A forming into threads; the reeling off silk from cocoons; a filatory.—**Filiferous**, fi-lif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing threads.—**Filiform**, fil'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a thread or filament.—**Filose**, fī'lōs, *a.* *Zool.* and *bot.* applied to a part when it ends in a thread-like process.

Filbert, fil'bert, *n.* [For *fill-beard*, because the nut just fills the cup made by the beards of the calyx.] The fruit of a cultivated variety of hazel.

Filch, filch, *v.t.* [For *filk*, from O.E. *fele*, Icel. *fela*, to steal, like *talk* and *tell*, *stalk* (verb) and *steal*.] To steal, especially something of little value; to pilfer; to take in a thievish manner.—**Filcher**, filch'ėr, *n.* One who filches.—**Filchingly**, filch'ing-li, *adv.* In a thievish manner.

File, fīl, *n.* [Fr. *file*, from L. *filum*, a thread. FILAMENT.] A line or wire on which papers are strung that they may be conveniently found when wanted; the papers so strung; a collection of papers arranged for ready reference; a row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; hence, *rank and file* (*milit.*), the lines of soldiers from side to side, and from front to back. —*v.t.*—*filed*, *filing*. To arrange or place in a file; to bring before a court by presenting the proper papers (to *file* a bill in chancery).—*v.i.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one by one.

File, fīl, *n.* [A. Sax. *feol*=D. *vijl*, Dan. *vil*, G. *feile*, O.H.G. *vihila*, a file.] A steel instrument, having minute teeth upon the surface for cutting, abrading, and smoothing metal, ivory, wood, &c.—*v.t.*—*filed*, *filing*. To rub smooth, or cut with a file, or as with a file; to polish.—**File-cutter**, *n.* A maker of files.—**File-fish**, *n.* A name given to certain fishes from their skins being granulated like a file.—**Filing**, fī'ling, *n.* A particle rubbed off by a file.

Filial, fil'i-al, *a.* [Fr. *filial*, from L.L. *filialis*, from L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter.] Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents; bearing the relation of a child.—**Filially**, fil'i-al-li, *adv.* In a filial manner.—**Filiate**, fil'i-āt, *v.t.* To adopt as a son or daughter. —**Filiation**, fil-i-ā'shon, *n.* The relation of a child to a father; adoption; the fixing of the paternity of a child.—**Filiety**, fi-lī'e-ti, *n.* The relation of a son to a parent; sonship.

Filibeg, fil'i-beg, *n.* Same as *Fillibeg*.

Filibuster, fil'i-bus-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *flibustier*, formerly *fribustier*, a form of D. *vrijbuiter*, G. *freibeuter*, E. *freebooter*.] Originally, a buccaneer of the West Indies, now applied to any lawless adventurers who invade, with the view of occupying, a foreign country.—*v.i.* To act as a filibuster.—**Filibusterism**, fil'i-bus-tėr-izm, *n.* The act or practice of filibustering.

Filical, fil'i-kal, *a.* [L. *filix*, *filicis*, a fern.] Belonging to the family of ferns.—**Filiciform**, fi-lis'i-form, *a.* Fern-shaped.—**Filicite**, fil'i-sit, *n.* A fossil fern or filicoid plant.—**Filicoid**, fil'i-koid, *a.* Fern-like; having the form of a fern.—*n.* A plant resembling a fern.—**Filicology**, fil-i-kol'o-ji, *n.* The study of ferns.

Filiferous, **Filiform**. Under FILAMENT.

Filigree, fil'i-grē, *n.* [Formerly *filigrane*, from Fr. *filigrane*, It. *filigrana*, from L. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain: originally it is said to have had beads in it.] Ornamental open work executed in fine gold or silver wire, formed into flowers and arabesques.—**Filigreed**, fil'i-grēd, *a.* Ornamented with filigree.

Fill, fil, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fyllan*, to fill, from the adjective *ful*, full=Icel. and Sw. *fylla*, Goth. *fulljan*, G. *füllen*, D. *vullen*, to fill.] To make full; to cause to be occupied so that no space is left vacant; to put in so as to occupy a space; to occupy the whole space or capacity of; to occupy to a great extent; to pervade; to satisfy; to content; to glut; to press and dilate (a ship's sails); to supply with an occupant or holder; to possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in; to hold or occupy.—*To fill in*, to pour or put in for the purpose of filling something; to write in (items in a list).—*To fill out*, to distend or enlarge from within.—*To fill up*, to make quite full; to occupy or take up; to occupy the whole extent of; to engage or employ (time).—*v.i.* To grow or become full; to make something full.—*To fill out*, to become enlarged or distended.—*To fill up*, to grow or become full.—*n.* As much as fills or quite supplies; as much as gives complete satisfaction.—**Filler**, fil'ėr, *n.* One who or that which fills; a utensil for conveying a liquid into a bottle, cask, &c.—**Filling**, fil'ing, *a.* Calculated to fill, satisfy or satiate.—*n.* Materials used for occupying some vacant space, stopping up a hole, or the like.

Fillet, fil'et, *n.* [Fr. *filet*, a thread, a band, the chine of an animal, &c., dim. of *fil*, thread, from L. *filum*, a thread. FILE.] A little band to tie about the hair of the head; a band or narrow strip on various things and for various purposes; the fleshy part of a calf's thigh cut for cooking; meat rolled together and tied round; *arch.* a small moulding having the appearance of a narrow band, generally used to separate ornaments and mouldings; also the ridge between the flutes of a column.—*v.t.* To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet or little band.—**Filleting**, fil'et-ing, *n.* Material of which fillets are made; fillets collectively.

Fillibeg, fil'i-beg, *n.* [Gael. *feileadh-beag*, lit. little-plaid—*feileadh*, a plaid, and *beag*, little.] The Gaelic name of the kilt worn by the Highlanders of Scotland.

Fillibuster, fil'i-bus-tėr, *n.* A filibuster.

Fillip, fil'ip, *v.t.* [Same as *flip*.] To strike with the fore or middle finger by jerking it away from the ball of the thumb; to strike with a smart stroke.—*n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb; a smart blow or stroke; something which sharply rouses or stimulates.

Fillister, fil'is-tėr, *n.* A kind of plane used for grooving timber.

Filly, fil'i, *n.* [A dim. form of *foal*=Icel. *fylja*, a filly, from *foli*, a foal. FOAL.] A female or mare foal; a young mare; a young girl (colloq.).

Film, film, *n.* [A. Sax. *filmen*, a skin; allied to *fell*, a skin.] A thin skin or membrane; a pellicle; a lamina; a thin layer for receiving a photographic negative; a fine thread.—*v.t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.—*v.i.* To be or become covered as by a film.—**Filminess**, fil'mi-nes, *n.* State of being filmy.—**Filmy**, fil'mi, *a.* Forming or like a film; showing films or fine threads.

Filose, *a.* Under FILAMENT.

Filter, fil'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *filtre*, from L.L. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt or fulled wool, used originally as a strainer. FELT.] A strainer; any substance or apparatus through which liquors are passed for defecation.—*v.t.* To purify by passing through a filter, or a porous substance that retains feculent matter.—*v.i.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.—**Filtrate**, fil'trāt, *v.t.*—*filtrated*, *filtrating*. [L.L. *filtro*, *filtratum*.] To filter.—*n.* The liquid which has been passed through a filter.—**Filtration**, fil-trā'shon, *n.* The act or process of filtering.

Filth, filth, *n.* [A. Sax. *fylth*, from *fûl*, foul. FOUL.] Anything that soils or defiles; dirt; foul matter; nastiness; corruption; pollution.—**Filthily**, filth'i-li, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully.—**Filthiness**, filth'i-nes, *n.* The state of being filthy; filth; foul matter; impurity.—**Filthy**, filth'i, *a.* Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty; morally impure; licentious.

Fimbriate, fim'bri-āt, *a.* [L. *fimbria*, threads, a fringe.] Fringed; having a sort of fringe or border; having the edge surrounded by fibres, hairs, or bristles.—*v.t.* To hem; to fringe.—**Fimbriated**, fim'bri-ā-ted, *a.* Fimbriate.

Fimetarious, fi-mē-tā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *fimetum*, a dunghill, from *fimus*, dung.] *Bot.* growing on or amidst dung.

Fin, fin, *n.* [A. Sax. *fin*, *finn*, L.G. and Dan. *finne*, D. *vin*, Sw. *fena*; allied to L. *pinna*,

penna, a feather.] One of the projecting wing-like organs which enable fishes to balance themselves in an upright position, and assist in regulating their movements in the water.—**Fin-footed**, *a.* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane. — **Finless**, fin'les, *a.* Destitute of fins. — **Finned**, find, *a.* Having a fin or fins or anything resembling a fin.—**Finner**, **Finback**, fin'er, fin'bak, *n.* A name given to several whales from their possessing a dorsal hump or fin. — **Finny**, fin'i, *a.* Furnished with fins; relating to or abounding with fins. — **Fin-pike**, *n.* A name of certain ganoid fishes, the long dorsal fin of which is separated into twelve or sixteen strong *spines*. — **Fin-spine**, *n.* A spine-shaped ray in the fin of a fish.—**Fin-spined**, *a.* Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

Finable. Under FINE, *a.* and *n.*

Final, fi'nal, *a.* [L. *finalis*, from *finis*, end; seen also in *fine*, adj. and noun, *confine*, *define*, *affinity*, *finance*, *finish*, &c.] Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; conclusive; decisive; respecting a purpose or ultimate end in view (a *final* cause). — **Finale**, fé-na'lé, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* the last part of a concerted piece, sonata, symphony, or opera; hence, the last part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition. — **Finality**, fi-nal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being final; *philos.* the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end.—**Finally**, fi'nal-li, *adv.* At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly; completely; beyond recovery.

Finance, fi-nans', *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *financia*, a money payment, from *finare*, to pay a fine, from L. *finis*, in late sense of a sum paid in final settlement of a claim. FINE, *n.*] The system or science of public revenue and expenditure; *pl.* funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money; also the income or pecuniary resources of individuals. — *v.i.* To conduct financial operations.—**Financial**, fi-nan'shal, *a.* Pertaining to finance or public revenue; having to do with money matters. — **Financialist**, fi-nan'shal-ist, *n.* One skilled in financial matters; a financier.—**Financially**, fi-nan'shal-li, *adv.* In relation to finances or public funds.—**Financier**, fi-nan'sér, *n.* One who is skilled in financial matters or in the principles or system of public revenue.

Finch, finsh, *n.* [A. Sax. *finc*=G. Dan. and Sw. *fink*, *finke*, D. *vink*; comp. W. *pinc*, a finch, Prov. E. and Sc. *pink*, *spink*.] The popular name given to a large family of small conirostral singing birds belonging to the insessorial order.

Find, find, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *found*. [A. Sax. *finden*, to find=D. *vinden*, G. *finden*, Dan. *finde*, Icel. *finna* (for *finda*), Goth. *finthan*, to find. From same root as in L. *peto*, to aim at, to seek.] To discover; to gain first sight or knowledge of (something lost); to recover; to get; to meet; to come or light upon; to gain, acquire, or procure (leisure, happiness); to supply, provide, or furnish (to *find* money for a purpose); to catch; to detect; *law*, to determine and declare by verdict. — *To find one's self*, to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; to provide one's necessaries at one's own expense.—*To find one* (something), to supply, furnish, or provide one with (something).—*To find out*, to detect; to discover, as something before unknown, a mystery, secret, trick, &c.; to solve.—*To find fault with*, to censure.—*v.i.* *Law*, to give judgment on the merits or facts of a case.—*n.* A discovery of anything valuable; the thing found.—**Findable**, fin'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being found. — **Finder**, fin'dér, *n.* One who or that which finds; *astron.* a smaller telescope attached to a larger, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.—**Finding**, fin'ding, *n.* Discovery; that which is found; *law*, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

Fine, fin, *a.* [Fr. *fin*, fine, delicate, &c.; G. *feiu*, D. *fijn*, Dan. *fin*, Sw. *fin*, Icel. *finn*, from L. *finitus*, finished, perfect, pp. of *finio*, to finish, from *finis*, an end. FINAL.] Slender; minute; very small; of very small diameter; not coarse; in very small grains or particles; thin; keen; sharp; made of fine threads or material; delicate; pure; of excellent quality; refined; elegant; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities (*fine* taste); handsome; beautiful; accomplished (a *fine* gentleman); elegant; showy; splendid; free from clouds or rain; sunshiny (*fine* weather); finically or affectedly elegant; aiming too much at show or effect.—*Fine arts*, the arts which depend chiefly on the labours of the mind or imagination, generally restricted to the imitative arts which appeal to us through the eye, such as painting and sculpture.—*v.t.*—*fined*, *fining*. To refine; to purify; to free from foreign matter.—**Finable**, fi'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being refined or purified. —**Finer**, fi'nér, *n.* One who refines or purifies. [O.T.]—**Fining**, fi'ning, *n.* The process of refining or purifying; the clarifying of wines, malt liquors, &c.; the preparation used to fine or clarify. — **Finingpot**, *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.—**Finedraw**, fin'dra, *v.t.* To sew up with so much nicety that the rent is not perceived.—**Finedrawn**, fin'dran, *a.* Drawn out to too great a degree of fineness or tenuity; drawn out with too much subtlety.—**Fine-fingered**, *a.* Nice in workmanship; dexterous at fine work. — **Finely**, fin'li, *adv.* In a fine or finished manner; admirably; beautifully; delicately.—**Fineness**, fin'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fine.—**Finery**, fi'nér-i, *n.* Fineness; ornament; showy or excessive decoration; the forge in iron-works at which the iron is hammered into what is called a bloom or square bar.—**Finespoken**, fin'spō-kn, *a.* Using fine phrases. — **Finespun**, fin'spun, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; hence, over-refined; over-elaborated; subtile.

Fine, fin, *n.* [From L. *finis*, an end, and in later times and in a feudal sense, a final settlement of a claim by composition or agreement. FINANCE, FINAL.] A payment of money imposed upon a person as a punishment for an offence.—*In fine*, in conclusion; to conclude; to sum up all.—*v.t.*—*fined*, *fining*. To set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine. — **Finable**, fi'na-bl, *a.* Admitting of a fine; capable of being subjected to a fine or penalty.

Finesse, fi-nes', *n.* [Fr., lit. fineness.] Artifice; stratagem; subtlety of contrivance to gain a point.—*v.t.* To use finesse.

Finger,† fin'jent, *a.* [L. *fingo*, to make, to form. FEIGN.] Making; forming; fashioning.

Finger, fing'gér, *n.* [A. Sax. *finger*=D. *vinger*, G. Sw. and Dan. *finger*, Goth. *figgrs*; same root as in *fang*.] One of the five extreme members of the hand or any of them but the thumb; a digit; something resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.—*To have a finger in*, to be concerned in.—*To have at one's finger ends*, to be quite familiar with; to be able to make available readily.—*v.t.* To touch with the fingers; to handle; to toy or meddle with; to touch or take thievishly; to apply the fingers to in order to produce musical effects. — *v.i.* To use the fingers in playing on an instrument.—**Finger-alphabet**, *n.* Certain positions and motions of the hands and fingers answering to the common written alphabet, and used by deaf-mutes.—**Finger-and-toe**, *n.* A disease in turnips.—**Finger-board**, *n.* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings; also the whole range of keys of a piano, organ, &c.; a key-board.—**Fingered**, fing'gérd, *pp.* or *a.* Having fingers; *bot.* digitate; having leaflets like fingers; *mus.* touched or played on; produced by pressing the finger on a particular key, string, or hole.—**Fingerer**, fing'gér-ér, *n.* One who fingers or handles; a pilferer.—**Finger-glass**, *n.* A glass introduced at table in which to rinse the fingers after dinner. — **Fingering**, fing'gér-ing, *n.* The act of touching lightly or handling; *mus.* the management of the fingers in playing on an instrument of music; the marking of the notes of a piece of music to guide the fingers in playing; a thick loose worsted used for knitting stockings —**Finger-plate**, *n.* A plate fixed on the edge of a door where the handle is.—**Finger-post**, *n.* A post set up to guide travellers, generally where roads cross or divide. —**Fingerprint**, *n.* An impression made by fingers, often serving to identify the person.—**Finger-stall**, *n.* A cover of leather, &c., for protection of a finger when injured.

Finial, fin'i-al, *n.* [From L. *finis*, to finish, FINAL.] The ornamental termination of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like.

Finical, fin'i-kal, *a.* [From *fine*.] Affecting great nicety or elegance; overnice; unduly particular about trifles.—**Finicality**, fin-i-kal'i-ti, *n.* State of being finical; something finical.—**Finically**, fin'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a finical manner. — **Finicalness**, fin'i-kal-nes, *n.* Quality of being finical.—**Finicking**, **Finikin**, fin'i-king, fin'i-kin, *a.* [Equivalent to *finical*.] Precise in trifles; idly busy.

Finis, fi'nis, *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion; often placed at the end of a book.

Finish, fin'ish, *v.t.* [Fr. *finir*, ppr. *finissant*, from L. *finio*, *finitum*, to finish, from *finis*, end. FINAL.] To bring to an end; to make an end of; to arrive at the end of; to bestow the last required labour upon; to perfect; to polish to a high degree; to elaborate carefully.—*v.i.* To come to an end; to terminate; to expire.—*n.* The last touch to a work; polish; careful elaboration; a name for methylated spirit.—**Finished**, fin'isht, *p.* and *a.* Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect.—**Finisher**, fin'ish-ér, *n.* One who finishes; something that gives the finishing touch to or settles anything (colloq.).

Finite, fi'nit, *a.* [L. *finitus*, from *finio*, to finish, from *finis*, limit. FINAL.] Having a limit; limited; bounded; opposed to *infinite*; *gram.* a term applied to those moods of a verb which are limited by number and person, as the indicative, subjunctive, and imperative. — **Finitely**, fi'nit-li, *adv.* In a finite manner; limitedly; to a certain degree only. — **Finiteness**, fi'nit-nes, *n.* State of being finite.—**Finitude**, fin'i-tud, *n.* State of being finite; limitation.

Finn, fin, *n.* A native of Finland, or person of the same race.—**Finnish**, fin'ish, *a.* Relating to the Finns or Finland. — *n.* A language, allied to the Turkish and Hungarian, spoken by the Finns.

Fiord, **Fjord**, fyord, *n.* [Dan. *fiord*; Icel. *fjörthr*. FIRTH.] An inlet from the sea, usually long, narrow, and very irregularly shaped, such as are common on the coast of Norway.

Fir, fér, *n.* [A. Sax. *furh*=Icel. Sw. *fura*, Dan. *fyr*, *fyrre*, G. *föhre*. *Fir* represents an ancient word, which appears in L. as *quercus*, an oak, and probably meant originally tree in general.] A general name for several species of coniferous trees, sometimes used as co-extensive with the term pine (Pinus), but often restricted to trees of the section Abies, which differ from the true pines in their leaves growing singly on the stem, and the scales of the cones being smooth, round, and thin.—**Firry**, fér'i, *a.* Of or pertaining to fire; consisting of fir; abounding in fir.

Fire, fir, *n.* [A. Sax. *fyr*=Icel. *fyri*, Dan. and Sw. *fyr*, G. *feuer*, fire; cog. Gr. *pyr*, fire; allied to Skr. *pu*, to purify, as fire is the great purifying element.] The evolution of heat and light during combustion; fuel in combustion; the burning of a house or town; a conflagration; the discharge of a number of firearms; a spark from hot iron accidentally lodged in the eye; light; lustre; splendour; ardour of passion, whether of love, hate, anger, &c.; consuming violence of temper; liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; animation; vivacity; force of sentiment or expression.—*On fire*, ignited, burning; hence, *fig.* eager; ardent.—*St. Anthony's fire*, erysipelas.—*v.t.*—*fired*, *firing*. To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame or irritate; to animate; to give life or spirit to; to cause to explode; to discharge (a gun, a shot).—*v.i.* To take fire; to be irritated or inflamed with passion; to discharge artillery or firearms.—*To fire away*, to begin; to go on. [Colloq.]—*To fire up*, to become irritated or angry; to fly into a passion. [Colloq.]—**Fiery**, fi'er-i, *a.* Consisting of fire; burning; flaming; blaz-

ing; highly inflammable; hot; ardent; vehement; impetuous; passionate; irritable; fierce; like fire; bright; glaring.—*Fiery cross*, a light wooden cross, the extremities of which were set fire to and then extinguished in blood; used in ancient times in Scotland as a signal to assemble under arms.—**Fierily**, fī'ėr-i-li, *adv.* In a fiery manner.—**Fieriness**, fī'ėr-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fiery.—**Fireless**, fīr'les, *a.* Destitute of fire.—**Firer**, fī'rėr, *n.* One who fires or sets on fire.—**Firing**, fī'ring, *n.* The act of discharging firearms; a setting on fire; material for burning; fuel.—**Fire-alarm**, *n.* An apparatus for instantaneously communicating information of fire, as by telegraphic signal.—**Firearm**, fīr'ärm, *n.* A weapon whose charge is expelled by the combustion of powder, as cannon, pistols, muskets, &c.—**Fireball**, fīr'bal, *n.* A ball filled with combustibles to be thrown among enemies; a meteor having the appearance of a globular mass of light.—**Fire-balloon**, *n.* A balloon sent up through the buoyancy of air rarefied by means of a fire in connection with it.—**Fire-blast**, *n.* A disease in hops, in which they appear as if burned by fire.—**Fire-box**, *n.* The box (generally made of copper) in which the fire in a locomotive is placed.—**Firebrand**, fīr'brand, *n.* A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary; one who inflames factious, or causes contention and mischief.—**Fire-brick**, *n.* A brick of clay that will sustain intense heat without fusion.—**Fire-brigade**, *n.* A body of firemen organized to work in extinguishing fires in towns.—**Fire-bucket**, *n.* A bucket to convey water for extinguishing fire.—**Fire-clay**, *n.* A kind of clay capable of sustaining intense heat, and used in making fire-bricks, gas-retorts, crucibles, &c.—**Fire-cock**, *n.* A cock to let out water for extinguishing fire.—**Fire-damp**, *n.* Light carburetted hydrogen gas, sometimes very abundantly evolved in coal-mines, and productive of the most dreadful results when brought into contact with a naked flame, being highly explosive.—**Fire-dog**, *n.* An andiron.—**Fire-eater**, *n.* A juggler who pretends to eat fire; a fighting character or duellist.—**Fire-engine**, *n.* An engine, acting on the force-pump principle, for throwing jets of water to extinguish fire and save buildings.—**Fire-escape**, *n.* An apparatus for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire; a common form consisting of an arrangement of long ladders capable of being drawn out after the manner of a telescope.—**Fire-flaire**, *n.* A fish; a British species of sting-ray.—**Firefly**, fīr'flī, *n.* A name for any winged insect which possesses much luminosity.—**Fire-guard**, *n.* A framework of iron wire, to be placed in front of a fireplace to protect against fire.—**Fire-irons**, *n. pl.* Poker, tongs, and shovel.—**Fire-light**, **Fire-lighter**, *n.* A composition of very inflammable material, as pitch and sawdust, for lighting fires.—**Firelock**, fīr'lok, *n.* A musket or other gun with a lock furnished with a flint and steel.—**Fire-main**, *n.* A pipe for water, to be employed in case of conflagration.—**Fireman**, fīr'man, *n.* A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns; a member of a fire-brigade; a man employed in tending fires, as of a steam-engine.—**Fire-new**, *a.* Fresh from the forge; bran-new. [*Shak.*]—**Fire-pan**, *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire.—**Fireplace**, fīr'plās, *n.* The lower part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; a hearth.—**Fire-plug**, *n.* A plug for drawing water from the pipes in the street to extinguish fire.—**Fire-pot**, *n.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations.—**Fireproof**, fīr'prōf, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible; rendered incombustible by some process.—**Fire-raising**, *n.* The name given in Scotland to the crime of arson.—**Fire-screen**, *n.* A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat.—**Fire-ship**, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles to be set on fire for burning an enemy's ships.—**Fireside**, fīr'sīd, *n.* The side of the fireplace; the hearth; home: often used adjectively.—**Firestone**, fīr'stōn, *n.* Any kind of stone which resists the action of fire.—**Fire-weed**, *n.* A North American plant which appears abundantly on land over which a fire has passed.—**Firewood**, fīr'wụd, *n.* Wood for fuel.—**Firework**, fīr'wėrk, *n.* A preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials to be let off for the purpose of making a show.—**Fire-worship**, *n.* The worship of fire, the highest type being the adoration of the sun, a species of worship practised by the ancient Persians or Magians, and continued by the modern Parsees.—**Fire-worshipper**, *n.* A worshipper of fire; a Guebre or Parsee.

Firkin, fėr'kin, *n.* [From *four*, with dim. suffix *-kin*, being the fourth of a barrel.] An old measure of capacity equal to 7½ gallons; a small wooden vessel or cask.

Firlot, fėr'lot, *n.* [From *four*, and *lot*, part.] A former dry measure used in Scotland equal to the fourth part of a boll.

Firm, fėrm, *a.* [L. *firmus*, firm, seen also in *affirm*, *confirm*, *firmament*, *farm*.] Closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken in purpose or will; resolute in mind; not easily moved; not giving way.—*n.* [Originally a signature by which a writing was *firmed* or rendered valid.] A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; the name or title under which a company transact business.—*v.t.* To make firm or solid; to solidify.—*v.i.* To become firm or solid.—**Firmly**, fėrm'li, *adv.* In a firm manner.—**Firmness**, fėrm'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being firm; compactness; solidity; stability; steadfastness; resolution.—**Firmament**, fėr'ma-ment, *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, from *firmo*, *firmatum*, to make firm.] The region of the air; the sky or heavens.

Firman, fėr'man or fėr-män', *n.* [Per. *fermân*, *farmân*, a decree]. A decree, order, or grant of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, &c., issued for various special purposes; a license or grant of privileges.

First, fėrst, *a.* [A superlative, of which *fore* may be regarded as the positive. A. Sax. *fyrst*, first, most to the fore. FORE.] The ordinal of *one*; preceding all others in a series; advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place; preceding all others in time, rank, dignity, or excellence.—*First floor*, the floor or story of a house next above the ground-floor.—*adv.* Before all others in place, progression, rank, order of time, &c.—*At first*, *at the first*, at the beginning or origin.—*First and last*, within the whole time or period; altogether.—*First or last*, at one time or another.—**Firstling**, fėrst'ling, *n.* The first produce or offspring of a beast.—**Firstly**, fėrst'li, *adv.* In the first place; first.—**First-born**, *a.* First brought forth; eldest.—**First-class**, *a.* First-rate; of the highest excellence or quality. [Colloq.]—**First-fruit**, **First-fruits**, *n.* The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season; the first profits of anything; the first or earliest effect of anything, in a good or bad sense.—**First-hand**, *a.* Obtained direct from the first source; obtained direct from the producer, maker, &c.—*At first-hand*, directly; without the intervention of an agent.—**First-rate**, *a.* Of the first class or rate; of the highest excellence.—*n.* A war-ship of the first or most powerful class.—**First-water**, *n.* The first or highest quality; purest lustre: applied principally to diamonds and pearls.

Firth, fėrth, *n.* [From Icel. *fjörthr*, Dan. *fiord*, N. *fjord*, a firth; same root as *fare*, *ferry*.] A name given to several estuaries or bays into which rivers discharge themselves in Scotland; a channel or arm of the sea (the Pentland *Firth*): written also *Frith*.

Fiscal, fis'kal, *a.* [From L. *fiscus*, the state treasury.] Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.—*n.* In Scotland a colloquial abbreviation of *Procurator-fiscal* (which see).

Fish, fish, *n.* pl. **Fishes**, fish'es, instead of which the sing. is often used collectively. [A. Sax. *fisc*=Icel. *fiskr*, Dan. and Sw. *fisk*, D. *visch*, G. *fisch*, Goth. *fisks*; cog. L. *piscis*, W. *pysg*, Gael. and Ir. *iasg*, fish.] A vertebrate animal that lives in water, breathes by gills, and has cold blood, with limbs in the form of fins: popularly applied also to whales and various other marine animals; a contemptuous or familiar term for a person (in such phrases as, a queer or strange *fish*; a loose *fish*); the flesh of fish used as food; *naut.* a purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the gunwale.—*Neither fish nor fish*, neither one thing nor another; having no decided character or qualities; nondescript.—*v.i.* To employ one's self in catching fish; to endeavour to take fish by a rod and line or other means; to seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly (to *fish* for compliments).—*v.t.* To catch or attempt to catch fish; to draw out or up, especially when in water; to search by dragging, raking, or sweeping; to strengthen or unite by a piece that extends on both sides of a joint ... a crack.—**Fish-beam**, *n.* A beam ... bellies out usually on the under ... **Fish-carver**, *n.* A broad knife, ge... silver, for carving fish at table ... fish-slice.—**Fisher**, fish'ėr, *n.* One ... fishes; one employed in catching fish.—**Fisherman**, fish'ėr-man, *n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish.—**Fishery**, fish'ėr-i, *n.* The business of catching fish; a place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea or rivers are taken from the water.—**Fish-fag**, *n.* A woman who sells fish; a fishwife.—**Fish-garth**, *n.* A garth or weir for the taking and retaining of fish.—**Fishgig**, **Fizgig**, fish'gig, fiz'gig, *n.* [From *fish*, and *gig*, a dart.] A kind of harpoon.—**Fish-glue**, *n.* Isinglass.—**Fish-guano**, *n.* Fish or fish-offal dried and used as manure.—**Fish-hook**, *n.* A hook for catching fish.—**Fishiness**, fish'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fishy.—**Fishing**, fish'ing, *n.* The art or practice of catching fish.—*a.* Used or employed in fishery or by fishermen.—**Fishing-frog**, *n.* A fish, the angler.—**Fishing-rod**, *n.* A long slender rod to which a line is fastened for angling.—**Fish-joint**, *n.* A railway contrivance for connecting two rails meeting end to end.—**Fish-kettle**, *n.* A kettle made long for boiling fish whole.—**Fish-knife**, *n.* A fish-carver or fish-slice.—**Fish-louse**, *n.* A name for several crustaceans parasitic on fishes.—**Fishmonger**, fish'mung-gėr, *n.* A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.—**Fish-oil**, *n.* Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes, whales, porpoises, &c.—**Fish-plate**, *n.* One of the plates composing a fish-joint in a rail.—**Fish-salesman**, *n.* One who receives consignments of fish for sale, generally by auction, to retail dealers.—**Fish-sauce**, *n.* Sauce to be eaten with fish.—**Fish-slice**, *n.* Same as *Fish-carver*.—**Fish-strainer**, *n.* A utensil to drain the water from cooked fish.—**Fishtail**, fish'tāl, *a.* Shaped like a fish's tail.—*Fishtail burner*, a gas-burner whose jet takes the form of a fish's tail.—**Fish-torpedo**, *n.* A kind of torpedo or explosive apparatus for use under water, self-propelling and shaped like a fish.—**Fishwife**, **Fishwoman**, fish'wīf, fish'wụ-man, *n.* A woman who hawks or retails fish.—**Fishy**, fish'i, *a.* Pertaining to fishes; consisting of fish; inhabited by fish; having the qualities of fish; as a slang term, worn out, as if by dissipation; seedy: applied to persons; equivocal; unsafe; unsound: applied to a project or speculation.

Fish, fish, *n.* [Fr. *fiche*, a dibble, a peg to mark distances.] A counter used in various games.

Fissile, fis'sil, *a.* [L. *fissilis*, from *findo*, *fissum*, to split or cleave, whence also *fissure*, the root being same as in E. *bite*.] Capable of being split in the direction of the grain (like wood), or in certain planes; readily splitting in flakes or plates.—**Fissility**, fis-sil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being fissile.—**Fission**, fish'on, *n.* [L. *fissio*.] The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts; *biol.* a species of reproduction or multiplication by means of a process of self-division seen in animals of a low type, the body becoming divided into two parts, each of which then becomes a separate and independent in-

dividual. — **Fissiparism, Fissiparity,** fis-sip'ar-izm, fis-si-par'i-ti, *n.* [L. *fissus*, split, and *pario*, to produce.] Reproduction by fission. — **Fissiparous,** fis-sip'a-rus, *a.* Reproducing by fission or spontaneous division. — **Fissiparously,** fis-sip'a-rus-li, *adv.* In a fissiparous manner.

Fissirostral, fis-si-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *findo*, *fissum*, to divide, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Belonging to the Fissirostres (fis-si-ros'trēz), a sub-order of insessorial birds characterized by a deeply-cleft bill, as swallows, goat-suckers, &c., in which the gape is extended beneath the eyes.

Fissure, fish'ur, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fissura*, from *findo*, to split. FISSILE.] A cleft; a crack; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening.—*v.t.*—*fissured, fissuring.* To cleave or make a fissure in; to crack or fracture.

Fist, fist, *n.* [A. Sax. *fyst*=G. *faust*, D. *vuist*, Rus. *pjast*; same root as L. *pugnus*, Gr. *pygmē*, the fist.] The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.—*v.t.* To strike or gripe with the fist. [*Shak.*]—**Fistic,** fis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to boxing; pugilistic.—**Fisticuffs,** fis'ti-kufs, *n. pl.* Blows or a combat with the fist.—**Fisty,** fis'ti, *a.* Pertaining to the fist or fists, or to pugilism; fistic.

Fistula, fis'tū-la, *n.* [L., a pipe.] A musical pipe; *surg.* a channel excavated between an internal part (as the rectum) and the skin-surface, showing no tendency to heal, and generally arising from an abscess.—**Fistular,** fis'tū-lér, *a.* Hollow, like a pipe or reed.—**Fistulose, Fistulous,** fis'tū-lōs, fis'tū-lus, *a.* Formed like a fistula; fistular.

Fit, fit, *n.* [Of doubtful origin; comp. A. Sax. *fit*, *fitt*, a song, a struggle, Icel. *fet*, a pace, a step.] A sudden effort, activity, or motion followed by an interval of relaxation; a temporary but violent mental affection or attack; a paroxysm; a temporary attack of a disease or pain; particularly a sudden and violent attack, accompanied with convulsions and loss of consciousness, as in hysteria, apoplexy, &c.—**Fitful,** fit'ful, *a.* Full of fits; varied by paroxysms; spasmodic; varied by events; chequered.—**Fitfully,** fit'ful-li, *adv.* In a fitful manner; by fits; at intervals.—**Fitfulness,** fit'ful-nes, *n.* The state of being fitful: impulsiveness; waywardness.

Fit, fit, *a.* [Allied to Icel. *fitja*, to knit together, Goth. *fetjan*, to arrange, [illegible] E. *fettle*; or equivalent to *feat* (= *feti*, L. *factum*, made.] Conformable to the standard of right, duty, taste, or [illegible] of suitable kind; meet; becoming; [illegible] priate; adapted to an end, object [illegible] suitable; qualified; competent; [illegible] ready.—*v.t.*—*fitted, fitting.* To make [illegible] suitable; to bring into some required form; to adapt; to suit; to furnish or accommodate with anything; to prepare; to put in order for; to qualify; to be properly fitted for or adjusted to; to suit; to become.—*To fit out*, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means.—*To fit up*, to furnish (a house, &c.) with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person.—*v.i.* To be proper or becoming; to be adjusted to the shape intended; to suit or be suitable; to be adapted.—*n.* Nice adjustment; adaptation.—**Fitly,** fit'li, *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly.—**Fitness,** fit'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fit; suitableness; adaptation; preparation; qualification.—**Fittedness,** fit'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being fitted.—**Fitter,** fit'ér, *n.* One who fits; one who puts the parts of machinery together.—**Fitting,** fit'ing, *a.* Fit or appropriate; suitable; proper.—*n.* Something fitted on or attached as subsidiary to another thing.—**Fittingly,** fit'ing-li, *adv.* In a fitting manner; suitably.

Fitch, fich, *n.* [VETCH.] A chick-pea; a vetch; a kind of cummin; also a kind of bearded wheat or spelt. [O.T.]

Fitch, fich, *n.* [O.D. *vitsche*, O.Fr. *fisseu*, a pole-cat; akin *foisel*.] The pole-cat; also its fur.—**Fitchet, Fitchew,** fich'et, fich'ū, *n.* The pole-cat.

Five, fiv, *a.* [A. Sax. *fif*=Goth. *fimf*, Icel. *fimm*, Sw. and Dan. *fem*, D. *vijf*, G. *fünf*, Lith. *penki*, W. *pump*, Gael. *coig*, L. *quinque*, Gr. *pempe*, *pente*, Skr. *panchan*.—Ive.] Four and one added; the half of ten.—*n.* The number which consists of four and one; the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand; a symbol representing this number.—**Fivefold,** fiv'fōld, *a.* Consisting of five in one; five times repeated; in fives.—**Fives,** fivs, *n.* A kind of play with a ball, originally called hand-tennis; so named probably because the ball is struck with the hand or five fingers.

Fix, fiks, *v.t.* [Fr. *fixer*, from L. *figo*, *fixum*, to fasten, seen also in *affix*, *prefix*, *suffix*.] To make stable, firm, or fast; to set or place permanently; to establish firmly or immovably; to fasten; to attach firmly; to direct steadily, as the eye, the mind, the attention, &c.; to make solid; to congeal; to deprive of volatility; to stop or keep from moving.—*v.i.* To settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering; to become firm, so as to resist volatilization; to cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal.—*n.* A condition of difficulty; dilemma. [Colloq.]—**Fixable,** fik'sa-bl, *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.—**Fixation,** fik-sā'shon, *n.* The act of fixing; that process by which a gaseous body becomes fixed or solid.—**Fixed,** fikst, *pp.* or *a.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable; not volatile or easily volatilized.—*Fixed oils*, oils obtained by simple pressure and not readily volatilized.—*Fixed stars*, such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets.—**Fixedly,** fik'sed-li, *adv.* In a fixed manner.—**Fixedness,** fik'sed-nes, *n.* A state of being fixed.—**Fixity,** fik'si-ti, *n.* State of being fixed; fixed character; fixedness; stability.—**Fixture,** fiks'tūr, *n.* Anything placed in a firm or fixed position; that which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, &c.

Fizgig, Fizkigig. Under FIZZ.

Fizz, Fizzle, fiz, fiz'l, *v.i.* [Imitative.] To make a hissing sound.

Flabby, flab'i, *a.* [Akin to *flap*, and to G. *flabbe*, Sw. *flabb*, Dan. *flab*, hanging lips.] Soft and yielding to the touch; easily moved or shaken; hanging loose by its own weight; flaccid; said especially of flesh.—**Flabbily,** flab'i-li, *adv.* In a flabby manner.—**Flabbiness,** flab'i-nes, *n.* State of being flabby.

Flabellum, fla-bel'lum, *n.* [L.] A fan; specifically, an ecclesiastical fan anciently used to drive away flies from the chalice during the eucharist.—**Flabellate, Flabelliform,** fla-bel'lāt, fla-bel'li-form, *a.* Fan-shaped.

Flaccid, flak'sid, *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, from *flaccus*, flabby; comp. W. *llac*, slack, loose; Ir. *flaick*, flabby.] Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight.—**Flaccidly,** flak'sid-li, *adv.* In a flaccid manner.—**Flaccidness, Flaccidity,** flak'sid-nes, flak-sid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being flaccid.

Flag, flag, *n.* [Not found in A. Sax.; same as D. *vlag*, Sw. *flagg*, *flagga*, Dan. *flag*, G. *flagge*, banner; connected with *flag*, to hang loose.] A cloth, usually bearing emblems or figures, borne on a staff, and employed to distinguish one party or nationality from another; a standard on which are certain emblems expressive of nationality, party, or opinion; a banner.—*Black flag*, a flag of a black colour displayed on a piratical vessel as a sign that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished.—*White flag*, a flag of truce.—*Flag of truce*, a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, and in the meantime as a notification that the fighting shall cease.—*To strike or lower the flag*, to pull it down in token of respect or submission.—*To hang the flag half mast high*, to raise a flag halfway to the top of the mast or staff, as a token or signal of mourning.—**Flag-officer,** *n.* A general distinguishing title for an admiral of any grade; the commanding officer of a squadron.—**Flag-ship,** *n.* The ship which bears the flag-officer, and on which his flag is displayed.—**Flag-staff,** *n.* The staff or pole on which a flag is displayed.

Flag, flag, *v.i.*—*flagged, flagging.* [Formerly written *flack*, and connected with Icel. *flaka*, to hang loosely, G. *flacken*, to become languid, O.D. *flaggeren*, to be loose; akin also *flicker*.] To hang loose without stiffness; to be loose and yielding, to grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid; to grow stale or rapid; to lose interest or relish.—**Flagging,** flag'ing-li, *adv.* In a drooping or listless manner.

Flag, flag, *n.* [From Icel. *flaga*, a flake, Sw. *flaga*, a flake or scale; allied to L.G. *flage*, a flat marshy place and Gr. *plax*, a tablet.] A flat stone used for paving.—*v.t.*—*flagged, flagging.* To lay with flags or flat stones.—**Flag-stone,** *n.* Any fissile sandstone that splits up into flags; a large flat paving-stone; a flag.

Flag, flag, *n.* [Probably named from its broad leaves resembling flags or standards.] A popular name for many endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, mostly growing in moist situations; particularly appropriated to a species of iris.—**Flaggy,** flag'i, *a.* Abounding in or resembling flags.

Flagellate, flaj'el-lāt, *v.t.* [L. *flagello*, *flagellatum*, to beat or whip, from *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, dim. of *flagrum*, a whip, a scourge; akin *fligo*.] To whip; to scourge.—**Flagellant,** flaj'el-lant, *a.* One who whips himself in religious discipline; specifically, one of a fanatical sect founded in Italy A.D. 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and other sacraments.—**Flagellation,** flaj-el-lā'shon, *n.* A flogging; the discipline of the scourge.—**Flagellifform,** fla-jel'li-form, *a.* [L. *flagelliformis*.] Long, narrow, and flexible, like the thong of a whip.—**Flagellum,** fla-jel'lum, *n.* [L.] **Flagella,** fla-jel'la. *Bot.* a runner or creeping branch sent out from the bottom of a stem, as in the strawberry; *zool.* the lash-like appendage exhibited by many infusoria.

Flageolet, flaj'el-et, *n.* [Fr. *flageolet*, dim. of O.Fr. *flajol*, from L.L. *flauta*, *flautus*, flute. FLUTE.] A small wind-instrument of music, played by a mouthpiece inserted in the bulb-shaped head of the pipe, which is holed and keyed like the flute.

Flagitious, fla-jish'us, *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, from *flagitium*, a shameful act, from *flagito*, to demand or urge hotly or violently, from root *flag*, whence *flagro*, to burn (as in *flagrans*).] Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; vicious; abandoned; profligate; heinous; flagrant.—**Flagitiously,** fla-jish'us-li, *adv.* In a flagitious manner.—**Flagitiousness,** fla-jish'us-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being flagitious.

Flagon, flag'on, *n.* [Fr. *flacon*, *flascon*, L.L. *flasco*, a flask. FLASK.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

Flagrant, flā'grant, *a.* [L. *flagrans*, *flagrantis*, ppr. of *flagro*, to burn (seen in *conflagration*), the root being same as in *flamma*, flame, *flagitium*, a flagitious act.] Flaming into notice; glaring; notorious; enormous.—**Flagrantly,** flā'grant-li, *adv.* In a flagrant manner.—**Flagrancy,** flā'gran-si, *n.* The quality of being flagrant; heinousness; enormity.

Flail, fāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *fael*, *faiel*, *faial*, from L. *flagellum*, a whip or scourge, whence also *flagellate*.] An instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear, consisting of the hand-staff, which is held in the hand; the swiple, which strikes the corn; and a thong which connects the two.

Flake, flāk, *n.* [Allied to Icel. *flakna*, to flake off, *flaka*, a flake; E. *flag*, a stone for paving, and *flaw*; Sw. *flaga*, a flake.] A loose flimsy or scale-like mass of anything; a scale; a small fleecy or feathery particle; a flock.—*v.t.*—*flaked, flaking.* To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off.—**Flaky,** flā'ki, *a.* Consisting of flakes or small loose masses; lying in flakes or layers; flake-like.—**Flakiness,** flā'ki-nes, *n.* The state of being flaky.—**Flake-white,** *n.* The purest white-lead, a fine white pigment in the form of scales or flakes.

Flambeau, flam'bō, *n.* pl. **Flambeaux,** flam'bōz. [Fr., from *flamble*, a blaze, for *flamble*,

from L. *flammula*, dim. of *flamma*, a name.] A flaming torch; a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable material.—**Flamboyant**, flam-boi'ant, *a.* [Fr., flaming.] A term applied to that style of Gothic architecture whose chief characteristic is a wavy flame-like tracery in the windows.

Flame, flām, *n.* [Fr. *flamme*, from L. *flamma*, a flame, for *flagma*, from the root *flag*, whence *flagro*, to burn, to blaze, as in *flagrant*, *conflagration*; root also in Gr. *phlegō*, to burn.] A blaze; burning vapour or gas rising from matter in a state of rapid combustion; fire in general; heat of passion; violent contention; passionate excitement or strife; a state of ardour; warmth of affection; the passion of love; one beloved. —*v.i.*—*flamed*, *flaming*. To blaze; to send out a flame or blaze; to shine like burning gas or any other luminous body; to break out in violence of passion.—**Flaming**, flā'ming, *a.* Of a bright red or yellow colour; burning; ardent; violent; vehement.—**Flamingly**, flā'ming-li, *adv.* In a flaming manner.—**Flamy**, flā'mi, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like flame.

Flamen, flā'men, *n.* [L.] The name in ancient Rome for any priest devoted to the service of one particular deity.—**Flaminean**, **Flaminical**, fla-min'ē-an, fla-min'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a flamen.

Flamingo, fla-ming'gō, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *flamenco*, from L. *flamma*, flame, from its red colour.] A web-footed tropical bird, with long neck and long slender legs, standing from 3 to 6 feet high, and having scarlet plumage.

Flanch, flanch, *n.* Same as *Flange*.

Flaneur, flā-nēr, *n.* [Fr., from *flâner*, to saunter about.] A lounger; a gossiper.

Flange, flanj, *n.* [A form of *flank*.] A projecting edge or rim on any object, as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together, or those round the wheels of railway-carriages to keep them on the rails.—*v.t.*—*flanged*, *flanging*. To furnish with a flange; to make a flange on.

Flank, flangk, *n.* [Fr. *flanc*, sp. and Pg. *flanco*, It. *fianco*, the flank; of Germanic origin ultimately, same as O.H.G. *hlanca*, side, loin, flank; akin G. *gelenk*, joint.] The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; the side of anything, particularly the extreme right or left of an army, brigade, regiment, &c., the outer ships of a fleet, or the place occupied by such forces; any part of a fortified work defending another work by a fire along its face.—*v.t.* To stand or be at the flank or side of; to place troops so as to command or attack the flank of; to pass round or turn the flank of.—**Flanker**, flangk'ér, *n.* One who or that which flanks; one employed on the flank of an army.

Flannel, flan'el, *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *flannen*, from W. *gwlanen*, from *gwlan*, wool.] A soft nappy woollen cloth of loose texture, used for articles of underclothing, &c.—**Flannelled**, flan'eld, *a.* Covered with or wrapped in flannel.—**Flannelette**, flan-el-et', *n.* A cotton cloth with a soft nap.

Flap, flap, *n.* [Probably onomatopoetic, being imitative of a blow with a pliant flat surface; *flabby* is a kindred form.] Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose or is attached by one end or side and easily moved; a lappet, a lobe, a skirt or tail of a coat; the motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it.—*v.t.*—*flapped*, *flapping*. To beat with or as with a flap; to move, as something broad or flap-like.—*v.i.* To move as wings, or as something broad or loose; to wave loosely or flutter.—**Flap-dragon**, *n.* A play in which the players snatch raisins out of burning brandy; snap-dragon.—**Flap-eared**, *a.* Having broad loose ears. [*Shak.*]—**Flap-jack**, *n.* A sort of broad flat pancake; a fried cake; an apple-puff.—**Flap-mouthed**, *a.* Having loose hanging lips.—**Flapper**, flap'ér, *n.* One who or that which flaps; a young wild duck.

Flare, flār, *v.i.*—*flared*, *flaring*. (Comp. Dan. *flagre*, G. *flackern* (freq. of *flackeln*), to flicker, to flare; perhaps akin to *flash*.] To waver or flutter in burning; to burn with an unsteady light; hence, to flutter with gaudy show; to shine out with sudden and unsteady light or splendour; to give out a dazzling light.—*To flare up*, to become suddenly angry or excited.—*n.* A bright unsteady light.—**Flaringly**, flā'ring-li, *adv.* Flutteringly; showily.

Flash, flash, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *flaes*, to rush, *flas*, a rush; also E. *flare*.] A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a gleam; a sudden burst of something regarded as resembling light, as wit, merriment, passion, &c.; a short and brilliant burst; momentary brightness or show; the time occupied by a flash of light; an instant. —*v.i.* To break or burst forth with a flash or flame; to give out a flash or gleam; to break forth into some new and dazzling condition; to burst out violently; to come, appear, or pass suddenly; to dart (a thought *flashes* through the mind).—*v.t.* To emit or send forth in a sudden flash or flashes; to convey or send instantaneously or startlingly.—*a.* Vulgarly showy or gaudy; forged; counterfeit (*flash* notes).—**Flashy**, flash'i, *a.* Showy or gaudy; tawdry; impulsive; fiery.—**Flashily**, flash'i-li, *adv.* In a flashy manner.—**Flashiness**, flash'i-nes, *n.* The state of being flashy.

Flask, flask, *n.* [A. Sax. *flaxe*, *flaxea*, *flaxra*, Dan. *flaske*, Sw. *flaska*; ultimate origin doubtful; comp. O.Fr. *flasche*, *flascon*, Sp. *frasco*, It. *fiasco*, L.L. *flasco*, *flascu*, a flask; L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel; also W. *fflasg*, a vessel of wicker-work, a basket.] A kind of bottle; a narrow-necked globular glass bottle; a metal or other pocket dram-bottle; a vessel for containing gunpowder, carried by sportsmen.—**Flasket**, flas'ket, *n.* A vessel in which viands are served up; a long shallow basket.

Flat, flat, *a.* [Not in A. Sax.—Icel. *flatr*, Sw. *platt*, Dan. *fladt*, G. *flach*, flat; akin Gr. *platys*, Skr. *prithus*, broad.] Having an even and horizontal, or nearly horizontal surface, without elevations or depressions, hills or valleys; level without inclination; level with the ground; prostrate; fallen; laid low; tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; depressed; without interest, point, or spirit; frigid; dull; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright (a *flat* denial); *mus.* below the natural or the true pitch; not sharp or shrill; not acute; *gram.* applied to consonants, in the enunciation of which voice (in contradistinction to breath) is heard: opposed to *sharp*; as, *b*, *d*, *g*, *v*, *z*.—*n.* A flat surface; a surface without relief or prominences; a level; a plain; a low tract of land; a shoal; a shallow; a sandbank under water; the flat part or side of anything (the *flat* of the hand, of a sword); *mus.* a mark (♭) placed on a line or in a space of the staff, which indicates that all notes on the same degree (or their octaves) are lowered a semitone; a story or floor of a building; a foolish fellow; a simpleton; one of the halves of such stage scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal portions pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the centre.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*flatted*, *flatting*. To flatten.—**Flat-fish**, *n.* One of those fish which have their body of a flattened form, swim on the side, and have both eyes on one side, as the flounder, turbot, and sole.—**Flat-iron**, *n.* An iron with a flat face for smoothing cloth. —**Flatly**, flat'li, *adv.* In a flat manner; horizontally; evenly; positively; plainly.—**Flatness**, flat'nes, *n.* State or quality of being flat (in all its senses).—**Flat-race**, *n.* A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a *hurdle-race* or *steeple-chase*.—**Flatten**, flat'n, *v.t.* To make flat or level; to lay flat; *mus.* to lower in pitch; to render less acute or sharp.—*v.i.* To grow or become flat.—**Flatting**, flat'ing, *n.* A mode of house-painting, in which the paint, from its mixture with turpentine, leaves the work without gloss.—**Flattish**, flat'ish, *a.* Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.—**Flatwise**, flat'wīz, *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward or next to another thing: opposed to *edgewise*.

Flatter, flat'ér, *v.t.* [Fr. *flatter*, Pr. *flatar*, to pat, stroke, caress, flatter; perhaps from Icel. *flatr*, E. *flat*; comp. also Icel. *flathra*, to fawn or flatter, *flattr*, flattery.] To gratify by praise or obsequiousness; to please by applause, favourable notice, respectful attention, or anything that confirms one's good opinion of one's self; to encourage by favourable notice or by favourable representations or indications (to *flatter* hopes); to inspire with false hopes.—**Flatterer**, flat'ér-ér, *n.* One who flatters; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favour, or to accomplish some purpose.—**Flatteringly**, flat'ér-ing-li, *adv.* In a flattering manner.—**Flattery**, flat'ér-i, *n.* [Fr. *flatterie*.] The act of one who flatters; false, insincere, or venal praise; adulation; cajolery.

Flatulent, flat'ū-lent, *a.* [L.L. *flatulentus*, from L. *flatus*, a blowing, from *flo*, *flatum*, to blow (as in *inflate*).] Affected with gases generated in the alimentary canal; generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach; windy.—**Flatulence**, **Flatulency**, flat'ū-lens, flat'ū-len-si, *n.* [L.L. *flatulentia*.] The state of being flatulent, or affected with an accumulation of gases in the alimentary canal.—**Flatulently**, flat'ū-lent-li, *adv.* In a flatulent manner.

Flaunt, flant, *v.i.* [Connected with prov. G. *flander*, a rag or tatter, *flandern*, to flutter, G. *flattern*, to flirt, to flutter.] To make an ostentatious display; to move or act ostentatiously; to be glaring or gaudy. —*v.t.* To display ostentatiously; to display impudently or offensively.—*n.* The act of flaunting; bold or impudent parade.—**Flaunter**, flan'ter, *n.* One who flaunts.—**Flauntingly**, flan'ting-li, *adv.* In a flaunting way.—**Flaunty**, **Flaunting**, flan'ti, flan'ting, *a.* Ostentatious; vulgarly or offensively showy; gaudy.

Flautist, flā'tist, *n.* [It. *flauto*, a flute.] A player on the flute; a flutist.

Flavescent, flā-ves'ent, *a.* [L. *flavescens*, to become yellow, from *flavus*, yellow.] *Bot.* yellowish or turning yellow.—**Flavicomous**, flā-vik'o-mus, *a.* [L. *flavus*, and *coma*, hair.] Having yellow hair.—**Flavine**, flav'in, *n.* A yellow dye-stuff imported from America.

Flavour, flā'vér, *n.* [From L.L. *flavor*, yellowness, the meaning of colour being changed to that of taste or smell, from L. *flavus*, yellow.] The quality of any substance which affects the taste; that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest; the quality of a substance which affects the smell; odour; fragrance.—*v.t.* To communicate flavour or some quality of taste or smell to.—**Flavoured**, flā'vérd, *a.* Having the quality that affects the sense of taste or smell.—**Flavourless**, flā'vér-les, *a.* Without flavour; tasteless.—**Flavorous**, flā'vér-us, *a.* Having a rich or pleasant flavour.

Flaw, flā, *n.* [A. Sax. *flāh*, that which has flown off, a fragment; Goth. *flaga*, a fragment; Sw. *flaga*, a flaw, *flaga sig*, to scale off, akin to *flake* and *flag*; comp. also W. *ffaw*, a splinter, *ffa*, a parting from.] A crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a gap or fissure; any blemish or imperfection; a defect; a fault; a sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration.—*v.t.* To make or produce a flaw in.—**Flawless**, flā'les, *a.* Without flaw or defect. —**Flawy**, flā'i, *a.* Full of flaws; defective; faulty; subject to sudden gusts.

Flax, flaks, *n.* [A. Sax. *flaxe*=D. *vlas*, Fris. *flax*, G. *flachs*, flax; allied to Bohem. *vlas*, Rus. *volos*, Lith. *plaukas*, hair, from a root meaning to comb, weave, or twist, seen in L. *plecto*, Gr. *plekō*, to weave or plait.] A wiry, erect-stemmed annual plant, the fibre of which is used for making linen thread and cloth, lace, &c.; the fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned by scutching and hackling.—**Flax-dresser**, *n.* One who breaks and scutches flax, and so prepares it for the spinner.—**Flaxen**, flak'sn, *a.* Made of flax; resembling flax; of the colour of flax; fair.—**Flax-mill**, *n.* A mill where flax is spun; a mill for the manufacture of linen goods. —**Flaxy**, flak'si, *a.* Like flax; flaxen.

Flay, flā, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *flēan*, to flay; O.D. *vlaegen*, *vlaen*, to flay; akin to *flake*, *flaw*.] To skin; to strip off the skin of.—**Flayer**, flā'ér, *n.* One who flays.

Flea, flē, n. [A. Sax. *fleá*, from *fleón*, *fleógan*, to fly; D. *vloo*, Icel. *flö*, Sc. *flech*, G. *floh*, a flea.] An insect remarkable for its agility and its very troublesome bite.—*A flea in the ear*, an annoying, unexpected hint or reply.—v.t. To clean from fleas.—**Fleabane**, flē'bān, n. A name popularly given to several composite plants from their supposed power of destroying or driving away fleas.—**Fleabite**, flē'bīt, n. The bite of a flea; a trifling wound or pain; a slight inconvenience; a thing of no moment.

Fleam, flēm, n. [D. *vlijm*, Fr. *flamme*, O.H.G. *fliedimá*, from L.L. *flevotomum*, *flebotomum*, from Gr. *phlebs*, *phlebos*, a vein, and *tomos*, a cutting. PHLEBOTOMY.] A sharp farrier's instrument for opening veins for letting blood; a lancet.

Fleck, flek, n. [Icel. *flekkr*, D. *vlek*, G. *fleck*, a spot; allied to *flick*.] A spot; a streak; a dapple; a stain.—v.t. To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.—**Flecker**, flek'ėr, v.t. Same as *Fleck*.—**Fleckless**, flek'les, a. Spotless; blameless.

Flected, flek'ted, p. and a. [L. *flecto*, to bend.] Bent.—*Flected and reflected*, bowed or bent in a serpentine form like the letter S.—**Flection**, flek'shon, n. [L. *flectio*.] The act of bending or state of being bent; inflection.—**Flector**, flek'tėr, n. A flexor.

Fled, fled, pret. & pp. of *flee*.

Fledge, flej, v.t.—*fledged*, *fledging*. [Icel. *fleygr*, able to fly, from *fljúga*, to fly; comp. G. *flück*, *flügge*, feathered, from *fliegen*, to fly.] To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight; chiefly in pp.—**Fledgeling**, flej'ling, n. A young bird just fledged.

Flee, flē, v.i. pret. and pp. *fled*; ppr. *fleeing*. [A. Sax. *fleón*, to flee, to fly, I flee; akin to *fleógan*, to fly, Icel. *flýja*, Dan. *flye*, Sw. *fly*, G. *fliehen*, to flee. FLY.] To hasten or run away, as from danger or evil; to resort to shelter; sometimes apparently transitive, *from* being omitted before the object.

Fleece, flēs, n. [A. Sax. *fleós*, *flýs*, a fleece, wool = D. *vlies*, G. *fliess*; root meaning doubtful.] The coat of wool that covers a sheep or that is shorn from a sheep at one time; any covering resembling wool.—v.t.—*fleeced*, *fleecing*. To deprive of the fleece; to strip of money or property; to rob or cheat heartlessly.—**Fleecer**, flē'sėr, n. One who fleeces or strips of money.—**Fleece-wool**, n. Wool that is shorn from the living sheep: opposed to *skin-wool*, from the skins of dead animals.—**Fleecy**, flē'si, a. Covered with wool; woolly; resembling wool or a fleece.

Fleer, flēr, v.i. [Comp. Dan. dial. *flire*, to laugh, to sneer, N. *flira*, to titter.] To make a wry face in contempt; to grin, sneer, mock, or gibe.—v.t. To mock; to flout at.—n. The act of one who fleers.—**Fleerer**, flē'rėr, n. One who fleers.

Fleet, flēt, n. [A. Sax. *fleót*, *flíét*, a ship, from *fleótan*, to float; akin D. *vloot*, G. *flotte*, fleet. FLOAT.] A body or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company, more especially ships of war.

Fleet, flēt, a. [Icel. *fljótr*, A. Sax. *fleótig*, quick; allied to *flit*, and *float*. FLIT, FLOAT.] Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion.—v.i. To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit, as a light substance.—v.t. To skim over the surface; to pass over rapidly.—**Fleet-footed**, a. Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.—**Fleeting**, flē'ting, p. and a. Passing rapidly; transient; not durable (the *fleeting* moments). . . Syn. under TRANSIENT.—**Fleetingly**, flē'ting-li, adv. In a fleeting manner.—**Fleetly**, flēt'li, adv. In a fleet manner; rapidly; swiftly.—**Fleetness**, flēt'nes, n. The quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed.

Fleming, flem'ing, n. A native of Flanders.—**Flemish**, flem'ish, a. Pertaining to Flanders.—n. The language of the Flemings, closely akin to Dutch; pl. the people of Flanders.

Flense, flens, v.t.—*flensed*, *flensing*. [Dan. *flense*; D. *vlensen*.] To cut up and obtain the blubber of a whale.

Flesh, flesh, n. [A. Sax. *flæsc*=D. *vleesch*, G. *fleisch*, flesh; Icel. and Dan. *flesk*, bacon or pork; further connections are doubtful.] The substance which forms a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones, the skin, and the fluids; animal food, in distinction from vegetable; beasts and birds used as food, in distinction from fish; the body, as distinguished from the soul; the bodily frame; the human race; mankind; human nature; bodily appetite; kindred; family; the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.—*Flesh and blood*, the entire body; man in his physical personality.—v.t. To initiate to the taste of flesh (as dogs used in hunting); to accustom to flesh.—**Flesh-brush**, n. A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.—**Flesh-colour**, n. The colour of flesh; carnation.—**Flesh-coloured**, a. Being of the colour of flesh.—**Fleshed**, flesht, p. and a. Fat; fleshy; having flesh of a particular kind.—**Flesher**, flesh'ėr, n. A butcher. [Scotch.]—**Flesh-fly**, n. Same as *Blow-fly*.—**Fleshful**, flesh'ful, a. Plump; abounding in flesh.—**Flesh-hook**, n. A hook to drag flesh from a pot or caldron. [O.T.]—**Fleshiness**, flesh'i-nes, n. State of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence.—**Fleshing**, flesh'ing, n. [Generally in plural.] A kind of drawers worn by actors, dancers, &c., resembling the natural skin.—**Fleshless**, flesh'les, a. Destitute of flesh; lean.—**Fleshliness**, flesh'li-nes, n. State of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.—**Fleshly**, flesh'li, a. Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal; carnal; worldly; lascivious; human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.—**Flesh-meat**, n. Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food.—**Fleshpot**, flesh'pot, n. A vessel in which flesh is cooked. [O.T.]—**Flesh-tint**, n. *Painting*, a colour which best serves to represent that of the human body.—**Flesh-wound**, n. A wound which does not reach beyond the flesh.—**Fleshy**, flesh'i, a. Characterised by or consisting of flesh, full of flesh; plump; fat; corpulent; corporeal; human; pulpy, as fruit.

Fleur-de-lis, flėr-de-lē, n. [Fr., flower of the lily.] A heraldic figure representing either a lily or the head of a lance or some such weapon; the distinctive bearing of the kingdom of France; *bot.* the iris.

Flew, flū, pret. of *fly*.

Flex, fleks, v.t. [From L. *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend: seen also in *deflect*, *inflect*, *reflect*, &c.] To bend.—**Flexed**, flekst, p. and a. Bent; having a bent shape.—**Flexible**, flek'si-bl, a. [L. *flexibilis*, from *flecto*, *flexum*.] Capable of being flexed or bent; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; manageable; tractable; easy and compliant; capable of being moulded into different forms or styles; plastic; capable of being adapted or accommodated.—**Flexibility**, **Flexibleness**, flek-si-bil'i-ti, flek'si-bl-nes, n. The quality of being flexible; pliancy; easiness to be persuaded; readiness to comply; facility.—**Flexibly**, flek'si-bli, adv. In a flexible manner.—**Flexile**, flek'sil, a. [L. *flexilis*.] Pliant; pliable; flexible.—**Flexion**, flek'shon, n. [L. *flexio*.] The act of bending; a bending; a part bent; *gram.* an inflection.—**Flexor**, flek'sėr, n. *Anat.* a muscle whose office is to produce flexion.—**Flexuous**, flek'sū-us, a. [L. *flexuosus*.] Winding or bending; having turns or windings; *bot.* changing its direction in a curve, from joint to joint, from bud to bud, or from flower to flower: in this sense written also *Flexuose*.—**Flexure**, flek'sūr, n. [L. *flexura*.] A bending; the form in which a thing is bent; part bent; a bend.

Flick, flik, n. [Akin to *flip*, *flap*.] A sharp sudden stroke, as with a whip; a flip.—v.t. To strike with a flick; to flip.

Flicker, flik'ėr, v.i. [A. Sax. *flicerian*, to flutter or move the wings; G. *flackern*, to flare, to blaze, to flutter; D. *flikkeren*, to twinkle; Icel. *flaka*, to flap.] To flutter or flap the wings; to fluctuate or waver, as a flame in a current of air or about to expire.—n. A wavering or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle; a flutter.—**Flickeringly**, flik'ėr-ing-li, adv. In a flickering manner.

Flier, flī'ėr, n. Under FLY.

Flight, flīt, n. [A. Sax. *fliht*, from *fleógan*, to fly. FLY.] The act of fleeing; hasty or precipitate departure; the act or power of flying; volitation; the manner or mode of flying; a flock of birds flying in company; the birds produced in the same season; a discharge; a volley; a shower, as of arrows; a mounting or soaring; an extravagant excursion or sally, as of the imagination.—*Flight of stairs*, the series of steps or stairs from one platform or landing to another.—**Flightily**, flī'ti-li, adv. In a flighty, wild, capricious, or imaginative manner.—**Flightiness**, flī'ti-nes, n. The state of being flighty; extreme volatility.—**Flight-shot**, n. The distance which an arrow flies; bow-shot.—**Flighty**, flī'ti, a. Fleeting; indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humour, caprice, &c.; volatile; giddy; fickle.

Flimsy, flim'zi, a. [Origin doubtful.] Without strength or solid substance; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility.—n. A thin sort of paper; a slang term for a bank-note.—**Flimsily**, flim'zi-li, adv. In a flimsy manner.—**Flimsiness**, flim'zi-nes, n. State or quality of being flimsy.

Flinch, flinsh, v.i. [Perhaps corrupted from *blench*, or from O.E. *flecche*, Fr. *fléchir*, L. *flectere*, to bend.] To draw back from pain or danger; to show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; to wince.—**Flincher**, flinsh'ėr, n. One who flinches or fails.—**Flinchingly**, flinsh'ing-li, adv. In a flinching manner.

Fling, fling, v.t.—*flung*, *flinging*. [Akin to O.Sw. *flenga*, to strike or beat; Dan. *flenge*, to slash.] To cast, send, or throw; to hurl; to send or shed forth; to emit; to scatter; to throw to the ground; to prostrate.—v.i. To flounce; to throw out the legs violently; to start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; to rush away angrily.—n. A throw; a gibe; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark; enjoyment of pleasure to the full extent of one's opportunities (to take one's *fling*: colloq.); a Scotch dance, the Highland *fling*.

Flint, flint, n. [A. Sax. and Dan. *flint*, Sw. *flinta*; same root as Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.] A species of quartz, of a yellowish or bluish-gray or grayish-black colour, very hard and used to form an ingredient in fine pottery; a piece of flint used to strike fire with steel or in a flint-lock.—**Flinty**, flin'ti, a. Consisting or composed of flint; containing flints; like flint; very hard; cruel; unmerciful.—**Flintiness**, flin'ti-nes, n. The quality of being flinty.—**Flint-glass**, n. A species of glass, of which flint was formerly an ingredient, now made with quartz and fine sand, and used for table-ware, &c.—**Flint-lock**, n. A musket-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking on the steel pan.

Flip, flip, n. [A form of *flap*.] A smart blow, as with a whip; a flick; a drink consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and heated by a hot iron.—v.t. To flick.

Flippant, flip'ant, a. [Formed from *flip*, *flap*; comp. Icel. *fleipr*, tattle, *fleipinn*, pert, petulant.] Speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration; heedlessly pert; showing undue levity.—**Flippancy**, **Flippantness**, flip'an-si, flip'ant-nes, n. The state or quality of being flippant.—**Flippantly**, flip'ant-li, adv. In a flippant manner; volubly.

Flipper, flip'ėr, n. [Equivalent to *flapper*, from *flap*.] The paddle of a sea-turtle; the broad fin of a fish; the arm of a seal.

Flirt, flėrt, v.t. [A. Sax. *fleard*, trifle, folly; *fleardian*, to trifle; comp. G. *flirren*, trifles, *flirren*, to make a confused noise.] To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion; to fling suddenly; to move with short, quick movements; to make coquettish motions with (a fan).—v.i. To run and dart about; to act with levity or giddiness; to play the coquette.—n. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; one who flirts; a woman who plays at courtship; a coquette.—**Flirtation**, flėr-tā'shon, n. A flirting; a playing at courtship; coquetry.—**Flirtatious**, flėr-tā'shus, a. Given to flirtation.—**Flirtingly**, flėr'ting-li, adv. In a flirting manner.

Flit, flit, *v.i.*—*flitted*, *flitting*. [Dan. *flytte*, Sw. *flytta*, to remove; akin to *flee*, *fleet*, *flutter*, &c.] To fly away with a rapid motion; to move with celerity through the air; to move rapidly about; to flutter; to migrate; to remove from one habitation to another (Scotch).—**Flitting**, flit'ing, *n.* The act of one who flits; a removal from one habitation to another (Scotch). — **Flitty**, flit'i, *a.* Fluttering; restless.

Flitch, flich, *n.* [A. Sax. *flicce*, a flitch of bacon; Icel. *flikki*, a flitch.] The side of a hog salted and cured; *carp.* a plank fastened side by side with others to form a compound beam.

Flittern, flit'ern, *a.* The bark of young oak-trees used in tanning.

Float, flōt, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *flotian*, to float, *flotan*, to fleet; *fleet*, *flow*, *flood* are closely allied. FLOW.] To rest or glide on the surface of a fluid; to swim or be buoyed up; to move as if supported by a fluid; to move gently and easily through the air.—*v.t.* To cause to float; to cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a fluid; to flood; to inundate; to overflow.—*To float a scheme*, to bring it prominently before public notice; to raise funds for carrying it on.—*n.* That which floats on the surface of a fluid; a collection of timber fastened together and floated down a stream; a raft; a buoy; the cork or quill on an angling line, to support it and indicate the bite of a fish; a plasterer's tool for producing a plane surface; the float-board of a water-wheel or paddle-wheel.—**Floatage**, **Flotage**, flōt'āj, *n.* Anything that floats on the water. **Floatation**, flō-tā'shon, *n.* The science of floating bodies.—**Float-board**, *n.* One of the boards of an undershot water-wheel which receive the impulse of the stream; one of the boards of a paddle-wheel.—**Floater**, flōt'er, *n.* One that floats.—**Floating**, flōt'ing, *p.* and *a.* Resting on and buoyed up by a fluid; circulating; not fixed or invested: opposed to *sunk* (*floating* capital; *floating* debt); disconnected; unattached (*floating* ribs in fishes); fluctuating; unsettled (a *floating* population).—*Floating breakwater*, a series of floating frames of timber, connected by mooring chains or cables, to protect vessels from the violence of the waves. — *Floating bridge*, a bridge of timber supported wholly by the water; a large flat-bottomed steam ferry-boat, in harbours or rivers, generally running on chains laid across the bottom.—*Floating dock*. Under Dock. —*Floating light*, a light borne on a buoy or carried by a vessel moored on sunken rocks, shoals, &c. — *Floating pier*, a pier which rises and falls with the tide.—**Floaty**, flōt'i, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light

Flocciliation, flok-sil-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.] A delirious picking of the bed-clothes by a sick person. — **Flocconse**, flok-ōs', *a.* [L. *floccosus*.] *Bot.* composed of or bearing tufts of woolly, or long and soft, hairs. — **Flocculence**, flok'ū-lens, *n.* The state of being flocculent; adhesion in small flakes. — **Flocculent**, flok'ū-lent, *a.* Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.

Flock, flok, *n.* [From O Fr. *floc*, L. *floccus*, a lock of wool; comp. G. *flocke*, O.G. *floccho*, D. *vlok*, Sw. *flocka*, Dan. *flokke*.] A lock of wool or hair; the refuse of cotton and wool, or shreds of woollen goods, used for stuffing mattresses, &c.—**Flock-bed**, *n.* A bed stuffed with flocks or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine.—**Flock-paper**, *n.* A wall-paper having raised figures resembling cloth made of powdered wool attached by size or varnish.—**Flocky**, flok'i, *a.* Abounding with flocks; floccose.

Flock, flok, *n.* [A. Sax. *floc*, *flocc*, a flock, a company of men = Dan. *flok*, Sw. *flock*, Icel. *flokkr*, flock; perhaps same as *folk*.] A company or collection of living creatures: especially applied to birds and sheep; a Christian congregation in relation to their pastor, who takes charge of them in spiritual things.—*v.i.* To gather in flocks or crowds.—**Flock-master**, *n.* An owner or overseer of a flock; a sheep-farmer.

Floe, flō, *n.* [Dan. *flage*, Sw. *flaga*, a floe; akin to *flake*.] A large mass of ice floating in the ocean.

Flog, flog, *v.t.*—*flogged*, *flogging*. [Allied to Prov. E. *flock*, to float; *flocket*, to flap about; perhaps also to *flap* or *flag*.] To beat or whip; to chastise with repeated blows.—*To flog a dead horse*, to try to revive interest in a stale subject.—**Flogger**, flog'er, *n.* One who flogs.

Flood, flud, *n.* [A. Sax. *flōd*, a flood = Frie. Dan. and Sw. *flod*, Icel. *flōd*, D. *vloed*; from the root of *flow*.] A great flow of water; a body of water rising and overflowing the land; a river (poet.); the flowing in of the tide: opposed to *ebb*; a flow or stream of anything fluid; a great quantity; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance.—*The Flood*, the deluge in the days of Noah. —*v.t.* To overflow; to inundate; to cause to be covered with water.—**Flood-gate**, *n.* A gate to be opened for letting water flow, or to be shut to prevent it.—**Flooding**, flud'ing, *n.* The act of overflowing or inundating; a morbid discharge of blood from the uterus.—**Flood-mark**, *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark. —**Flood-tide**, *n.* The rising tide.

Floor, flōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *flōr*, a floor = D. *vloer*, a floor; G. *flur*, a field, a floor; W. *llawr*, the ground, a floor.] That part of a building or room on which we walk; a platform; a story in a building; a suite of rooms on a level.—*v.t.* To furnish with a floor; to strike or knock down level with the floor (colloq.).—**Floorer**, flōr'er, *n.* One who or that which floors; a blow which floors a person (colloq.).—**Flooring**, flōr'ing, *n.* A floor; materials for floors.—**Floor-cloth**, *n.* Oil-cloth for covering floors.

Flop, flop, *v.t.* [A form of *flap*.] To clap; to flap; to let fall or sink down suddenly. —*v.i.* To strike about with something broad and flat; to flap; to plump down suddenly.—*n.* A sudden sinking to the ground.—**Floppy**, flop'i, *a.* Having a tendency to flop.

Flora, flō'ra, *n.* [L., from *flos*, *floris*, a flower (whence also *flower*, *flour*, *florrish*, &c.).] The Roman goddess of flowers; a work describing the plants of a certain district or region; a collective term for the plants indigenous to any district, region, or period.—**Floral**, flō'ral, *a.* Containing or belonging to the flower; pertaining to flowers in general; made of flowers.—**Florally**, flō'ral-li, *adv.* In a floral manner.—**Florated**, flō're-ā-ted, *a.* Decorated with floral ornament; having florid ornaments. — **Florescence**, flō-res'ens, *n.* [L. *florescens*, pp. of *floresco*.] *Bot.* a bursting into flower; the season when plants expand their flowers; inflorescence.—**Florescent**, flō-res'ent, *a.* Bursting into flower; flowering. — **Floret**, flō'ret, *n.* A single small flower in a compact inflorescence.—**Floriage**, flō'ri-āj, *n.* Bloom; blossom.—**Floriculture**, flō'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, and *cultura*.] The culture or cultivation of flowers or flowering plants.—**Floricultural**, flō-ri-kul'tūr-al, *a.* Relating to floriculture.—**Floriculturist**, flō-ri-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* One interested in floriculture.—**Florid**, flor'id, *a.* [L. *floridus*, from *flos*, *floris*.] Flowery; bright in colour; flushed with red; of a lively red colour; embellished with profuse ornamentation, especially with flowers of rhetoric, or high-flown or elaborately elegant language.—**Floridity**, **Floridness**, flo-rid'i-ti, flor'id-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being florid.—**Floridly**, flor'id-li, *adv.* In a showy imposing way.—**Floriferous**, flō-rif'er-us, *a.* Producing flowers.—**Florification**, flō'ri-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act, process, or time of flowering.—**Floriform**, flō'ri-form, *a.* In the form of a flower.—**Florist**, flor'ist, *n.* [Fr. *fleuriste*, a florist.] A cultivator of flowers; one who deals in flowers; one who writes a flora.—**Floreon**, flo-rōn', *n.* [Fr. *fleuron*.] A border worked with flowers.

Florence, flor'ens, *n.* A kind of wine from *Florence* in Italy; a gold coin of the reign of Edward III., value 6*s.*—*Florence flask*, a globular bottle of thin transparent glass with a long neck, in which Florence oil (a fine kind of olive oil) comes to England. —**Florentine**, flor'en-tin, *a.* Of or pertaining to Florence.—*n.* A native of Florence; a kind of silk cloth.

Florin, flor'in, *n.* [Fr. *florin*, from It. *fiorino*, first applied to a Florentine coin, because stamped with a lily; It. *fiore*, a flower, from L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] A name given to different coins of gold or silver, of different values, and to a money of account, in different countries; an English coin, value 2*s.* or one-tenth of a pound sterling.

Floscular, **Flosculous**, **Flosculose**, flos'kū-ler, flos'kū-lus, flos'kū-lōs, *a.* [L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower.] *Bot.* applied to composite flowers, which consist of many florets.—**Flosculo**, flos'kūl, *n.* A small flower; a floret.

Floss, flos, *n.* [It. *floscio*, *fiosco*, soft, flaccid, from L. *fluxus*, flowing, loose.] A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants; untwisted filaments of the finest silk, &c.—**Floss-silk**, *n.* Floss; silk fibres broken off in unwinding the cocoons, and used for coarser fabrics.—**Flossy**, flos'i, *a.* Composed of or resembling floss.

Flotation. See FLOATATION, under FLOAT.

Flotilla, flō-til'la, *n.* [Sp. dim. of *flota*, a fleet.] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

Flotsam, **Flotson**, flōt'sam, flōt'son, *n.* [From *float*.] Such a portion of the wreck of a ship and the cargo as continues floating on the surface of the water.

Flounce, flouns, *v.i.*—*flounced*, *flouncing*. [Akin N. and O. Sw. *flunsa*, to plunge about in water.] To throw one's self about with jerks, as if in displeasure or agitation.—*n.* A sudden jerking motion of the body.

Flounce, flouns, *n.* [Originally *frounce*, from Fr. *fronce*, a plait, from *froncer*, *fronser*, to wrinkle, from L. *frons*, *frontis*, the front or forehead. FRONT.] A strip of cloth sewed horizontally round a frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading. —*v.t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces.

Flounder, floun'dér, *n.* [G. *flunder*, Sw. *flundra*, Dan. *flynder*, flounder.] One of the most common of the flat-fishes, found in the sea and near the mouths of rivers.

Flounder, floun'dér, *v.i.* [Akin to D. *modderen*, to flap like a loose garment.] To make violent motions with the limbs and body when hampered in some manner; to roll or tumble about.

Flour, flour, *n.* [Fr. *fleur*, a flower, *fleur de farine*, flour, lit. 'flour of meal,' the finest part of the meal; comp. *flowers of sulphur*. *Flower* is merely another form.] The finely ground meal of wheat or of any other grain; the finer part of meal separated by bolting; the fine and soft powder of any substance.—*v.t.* To convert into flour; to sprinkle with flour.—**Flour-box**, **Flour-dredge**, **Flour-dredger**, *n.* A tin box for scattering flour.—**Flour-mill**, *n.* A mill for grinding and sifting flour.—**Floury**, flou'ri, *a.* Consisting of or resembling flour; covered with flour.

Flourish, flur'ish, *v.i.* [Fr. *fleurir*, *fleurissant*, L. *florere*, to flower, to bloom, from *flos*, *floris*, a flower. FLORA.] To grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge; to thrive; to be prosperous; to increase in wealth, comfort, happiness, or honour; to prosper; to live at a certain period (said of authors, painters, &c.); to use florid language; to make ornamental strokes in writing; to move or be moved in fantastic irregular figures; to play a bold prelude or fanfare.—*v.t.* To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures; to ornament with anything showy; to give a fair appearance to (*Shak.*); to make bold or irregular movements with; to hold in the hand and swing about; to brandish.—*n.* An ostentatious embellishment; parade of words and figures; show; a fanciful stroke of the pen or graver; a brandishing; the waving of a weapon or something held in the hand; the decorative notes which a singer or instrumental performer adds to a passage.—*Flourish of trumpets*, a trumpet-call, fanfare, or prelude performed on the approach of any person of distinction; hence, any ostentatious preliminary sayings or doings.—**Flourisher**, flur'ish-ér, *n.* One who flourishes.—**Flourishing**, flur'ish-ing, *p.* and *a.* Prosperous; thriving.—**Flourishingly**, flur'ish-ing-li, *adv.* In a flourishing manner.

Flout, flout, *v.t.* [D. *fluiten*, *fluyten*, to play on the flute, to whistle, to jeer, from *fluit*,

a flute. FLOUT.] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt or disrespect; to jeer at; to jibe.—v.i. To behave with contempt: often with at.—n. A mock; an insult.—Flouter, flou'tėr, n. One who flouts.

Flow, flō, v.i. [A. Sax. *flówan*, to flow = D. *vloeijen*, to flow; Icel. *flóa*, to flood; O.H.G. *flawen*, to wash; from a root seen in L. *pluvius*, rain, Gr. *pleō*, to swim; Skr. *plu*, to flow. Akin are *flood*, *float*, *fleet*, &c.] To move along in the manner of liquids; to run like water; to melt; to proceed or issue as from a source; to abound; to have or be in abundance; to glide along smoothly, without harshness or roughness; to be smooth or pleasant to the ear; to be easily or smoothly uttered; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as the tide, opposed to *ebb*.—v.t. To cover with water; to overflow.—n. A stream of water or other fluid; a current; an outflow; the rise of the tide; abundance; copiousness, undisturbed and even movement.—**Flowage**, flō'āj, n. Act of flowing; state of being flowed.—**Flowing**, flō'ing, p. and a. Moving as a fluid; fluent; smooth.—**Flowingly**, flō'ing-li, adv. In a flowing manner.—**Flowingness**, flō'ing-nes, n.

Flower, flou'ėr, n. [O.Fr. *flour*, Mod. Fr. *fleur*, from L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower, whence also *floral*, *florid*, *florin*, &c. *Flour* is really the same word though it has taken a different signification and spelling.] The delicate and gaily-coloured leaves or petals on a plant; a circle of leaves or leaflets of some other colour than green; a bloom or blossom; more strictly, in *bot.* the organs of reproduction in a phenogamous plant, consisting of, when complete, stamens and pistils together with two sets of leaves which surround and protect them, the calyx and corolla; the early part of life or of manhood; the prime; youthful vigour; youth; the best or finest part; a figure of speech; an ornament of style; *pl.* a powdery or mealy substance (as *flowers of sulphur*); the menstrual discharge.—v.i. To blossom; to bloom; to flourish.—v.t. To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.—**Flowerage**, flou'ėr-āj, n. Flowers in general.—**Flower-bud**, n. The bud which produces a flower.—**Flower-clock**, n. A means of measuring time by a collection of growing flowers that open and shut at certain hours of the day.—**Flower-de-lis**, **Flower-de-luce**, flou'ėr-de-lē, flou'ėr-de-lūs, n. [Fr. *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily.] Same as *Fleur-de-lis*.—**Flowered**, flou'ėrd, p. and a. Embellished with figures of flowers.—**Floweret**, flou'ėr-et, n. A small flower; a floret.—**Flowerful**, flou'ėr-ful, a. Abounding with flowers.—**Flower-garden**, n. A garden in which flowers chiefly are cultivated.—**Flower-head**, n. *Bot.* a capitulum or head of sessile flowers, as in the daisy.—**Floweriness**, flou'ėr-i-nes, n. The state of being flowery; floridness of speech.—**Flowering**, flou'ėr-ing, p. and a. Having or producing flowers.—**Flowering-ash**, n. A deciduous tree of Southern Europe which yields manna.—**Flowering-fern**, n. A fine British fern, so called from the upper pinnæ of the fronds being transformed into a handsome panicle covered with sporangia.—**Flowering-rush**, n. A beautiful British plant, having leaves 2 or 3 feet long, and a large umbel of rose-coloured flowers.—**Flower-leaf**, n. The leaf of a flower; a petal.—**Flowerless**, flou'ėr-les, a. Having no flowers.—**Flowerlessness**, flou'ėr-les-nes, n. State of being without flowers.—**Flower-maker**, n. A maker of artificial flowers.—**Flower-piece**, n. A painting or picture of flowers.—**Flower-pot**, n. A pot in which flowering-plants or other plants are grown.—**Flower-show**, n. An exhibition of flowers, generally competitive.—**Flower-stalk**, n. *Bot.* the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification.—**Flowery**, flou'ėr-i, a. Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms; richly embellished with figurative language; florid.

Flown, flōn, pp. of verb to *fly*.

Fluctuate, fluk'tū-āt, v.i.—*fluctuated*, *fluctuating*. [L. *fluctuo*, *fluctuatum*, from *fluctus*, a wave, from *fluo*, to flow, whence *fluent*, &c. FLUENT.] To move as a wave; to wave; to float backward and forward, as on waves; to be wavering or unsteady; to be irresolute; to rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state.—v.t. To put into a state of fluctuating or wave-like motion.—**Fluctuability**, fluk'tū-a-bil"i-ti, n. The quality of being fluctuable.—**Fluctuable**, fluk'tū-a-bl, a. Capable of fluctuating; liable to fluctuation.—**Fluctuant**, fluk'tū-ant, a. [L. *fluctuans*, *fluctuantis*.] Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady.—**Fluctuating**, fluk'tū-ā-ting, p. and a. Wavering; moving in this and that direction; rising and falling; changeable.—**Fluctuation**, fluk-tū-ā'shon, n. [L. *fluctuatio*.] A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; a rising and falling; a wavering; unsteadiness.

Flue, flö, n. [Comp. O.Fr. *flue*, a flowing, from *fluer*, L. *fluere*, to flow.] A passage for smoke in a chimney; a pipe or tube for conveying heat, as in certain kinds of steam-boilers.—**Flue-boiler**, n. A steam-boiler with flues running through the part that contains the water.

Flue, flö, n. [FLUFF.] Downy matter; fluff.—**Fluey**, flö'i, a. Downy; fluffy.

Fluent, flu'ent, a. [L. *fluens*, *fluentis*, ppr. of *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow, as in *affluence*, *confluence*, *influence*, *flux*, &c.; akin Gr. *phlyō*, to bubble over.] Flowing; ready in the use of words; having words at command and uttering them with facility and smoothness; voluble; smooth.—n. *Math.* the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing.—**Fluently**, flu'ent-li, adv. In a fluent manner.—**Fluentness**, flu'ent-nes, n. State of being fluent; fluency.—**Fluency**, flu'en-si, n. The quality of being fluent; readiness of utterance; volubility.

Fluff, fluf, n. [Also *flue*; akin to *flock*, L.G. *flog*, *flok*, flue.] Light down or nap such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.; flue.—**Fluffy**, fluf'i, a. Containing or resembling fluff; giving off fluff; fluey.

Flugelman. Same as *Fugleman*.

Fluid, flu'id, a. [L. *fluidus*, from *fluo*, to flow. FLUENT.] Capable of flowing or moving like water; liquid or gaseous.—n. A fluid body or substance; a body whose particles on the slightest pressure move and change their relative position without separation; a liquid or a gas: opposed to a *solid*.—**Fluidity**, flu-id'i-ti, n. The quality of being fluid; a liquid, aeriform, or gaseous state.—**Fluidize**, flu'id-iz, v.t. To convert into a fluid.—**Fluidness**, flu'id-nes, n. The state of being fluid; fluidity.

Fluke, flök, n. [Akin to G. *flunk*, a wing, the fluke of an anchor; comp. also Sw. *flik*, Dan. *flig*, a flap or lappet; Dan. *anker-flig*, anchor-fluke.] The part of an anchor which catches in the ground; one of the two triangular divisions constituting the tail of a whale; *billiards*, an accidental successful stroke; hence, any unexpected or accidental advantage.—**Fluky**, flö'ki, a. Formed like or having a fluke.

Fluke, flök, n. [A. Sax. *flóc*, a flat fish.] A flounder.—**Fluke-worm**, n. A species of entozoon which infests the ducts of the liver of various animals, especially those of the sheep: also called simply *fluke*.

Flume, flöm, n. [Connected with *flow*.] The passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel; an artificial channel for gold-washing.

Flummery, flum'ėr-i, n. [W. *llymry*, flummery, oatmeal steeped till sour, from *llymyr*, harsh, *llym*, sharp.] A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; flour from oats steeped in water till sour and then boiled; flattery; empty compliment; nonsense.

Flung, flung, pret. & pp. of *fling*.

Flunkey, **Flunky**, flung'ki, n. [L.G. *flunkern*, to flaunt; D. *flonkeren*, *flinkeren*, to glitter; or from *flank*, one that keeps at his master's flank.] A male servant in livery; a term of contempt for a cringing flatterer and servile imitator of the aristocracy; a male toady.—**Flunkeydom**, **Flunkydom**, flung'ki-dum, n. Flunkeys collectively; the grade or condition of flunkeys.—**Flunkeyism**, **Flunkyism**, flung'ki-izm, n. Servility; toadyism.

Fluor-spar, flu'or-spär, n. [L. *fluor*, a flowing (from *fluo*, to flow), and *spar*, as in *feldspar*; named from its fusibility and from being used as a flux.] A mineral sometimes colourless and transparent, but more frequently exhibiting tints of yellow, green, blue, and red, found in great beauty in Derbyshire; hence, often known under the name of *Derbyshire Spar*, manufactured into various ornamental articles. Sometimes called simply *Fluor*.—**Fluorescence**, flu-o-res'ens, n. The emission of bluish or greenish light by certain substances caused by the invisible rays of the solar spectrum at the violet end.—**Fluorescent**, flu-o-res'ent, a. Possessing fluorescence.—**Fluoric**, flu-or'ik, a. Pertaining to or obtained from fluor-spar.—**Fluorin**, **Fluorine**, flu'o-rin, n. An element existing in fluor-spar of which in a free state we know but little.—**Fluorous**, flu'o-rus, a. Obtained from or containing fluor.

Flurry, flur'i, n. [Of doubtful origin and connections; comp. Sw. *flurig*, disordered, *flur*, disordered hair.] A sudden blast or gust of wind; a short sudden shower; agitation; commotion; bustle.—v.t. To put in agitation; to excite or alarm.—**Flurried**, flur'id, p. and a. Put in agitation; agitated; discomposed; excited.

Flush, flush, v.i. [Perhaps akin to *flash*; or from O.Fr. *flux*, a flowing, a flush at cards, from L. *fluxus*. FLUX.] To flow and spread suddenly, as the blood to the face; to become suffused; to become suddenly red; to blush.—v.t. To cause to blush or redden suddenly; to elate; to excite; to animate with joy; to wash out by drenching with copious supplies of water; *sporting*, to cause to start up or fly off; to spring.—n. A sudden flow of blood to the face; the redness so produced; any warm colouring or glow; sudden thrill or shock of feeling; bloom; vigour; a rush or flow of water; a run of cards of the same suit in cribbage.

Flush, flush, a. [Origin doubtful.] Fresh; full of vigour; well-supplied with money (slang); having the surface even or level with the adjacent surface.—**Flushness**, flush'nes, n. State of being flush.

Fluster, flus'tėr, v.t. [Icel. *flauster*, fluster, *flaustra*, to be in a fluster; Norweg. *flosa*, passion.] To make hot with drinking; to heat; to agitate; to confuse.—n. Heat; glow; agitation; confusion of mind.—**Flustrated**, flus'trā-ted, a. Flustered.

Flute, flöt, n. [Fr. *flûte*, O.Fr. *flaüte*, from *flauter*, from a L.L. *flatuare* (as if *flautare* by metathesis), from L. *flatus*, a blowing, from L. *flo*, *flatum*, to blow (as in *inflate*); akin *flageolet*.] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a tapering tube with six holes for the fingers, and from one to fourteen keys which open other holes; a perpendicular furrow or channel cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster; any similar groove or channel in any material.—v.i.—*fluted*, *fluting*. To play on a flute.—v.t. To play or sing in notes resembling those of a flute; to form flutes or channels in.—**Fluted**, flö'ted, p. and a. Channelled; furrowed; *mus.* clear and mellow; flute-like.—**Fluter**, flö'tėr, n. A flutist; one who makes grooves or flutes.—**Flutina**, flö-tē'na, n. A musical instrument of the accordion kind.—**Fluting**, flö'ting, n. The act of forming a groove or flute; fluted work.—**Flutist**, flö'tist, n. A performer on the flute.—**Fluty**, flö'ti, a. Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

Flutter, flut'ėr, v.i. [A. Sax. *floterian*, to fluctuate, from *flot*, the sea; allied to *float*, and to L.G. *fluttern*, G. *flattern*, to flutter.] To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to move about with bustle; to move with quick vibrations or undulations; to be in agitation.—v.t. To agitate; to disorder; to throw into confusion.—n. Quick and irregular motion; vibration; agitation of the mind; confusion; disorder.—**Flutterer**, flut'ėr-ėr, n. One who flutters.—**Flutteringly**, flut'ėr-ing-li, adv. In a fluttering manner.

Fluvial, **Fluviatic**, **Fluviatile**, flu'vi-al, flu-vi-at'ik, flö'vi-a-til, a. [L. *fluvialis*, *fluviaticus*, *fluviatilis*, from *fluvius*, a river, from *fluo*, to flow.] Belonging to rivers; produced by river action; growing or liv-

ing in fresh-water rivers.—**Fluviomarine**, flō'vi-ō-ma-rēn", *a.* *Geol.* formed or deposited in estuaries or on the bottom of the sea at the embouchure of a river.

Flux, fluks, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fluxus*, from *fluo*, to flow. FLUENT.] The act of flowing; a flow; the flow of the tide, in opposition to the ebb; *med.* an extraordinary evacuation from the bowels or other part; that which flows or is discharged; *metal.* any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals; a liquid state from the operation of heat.—*v.t.* To melt or to fuse; *med.* to cause a flux or evacuation from; to purge.—**Fluxation**, fluk-sā'shon, *n.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.—**Fluxibility, Fluxibleness**,† fluk'si-bil-i-ti, fluk'si-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being fluxible or admitting fusion.—**Fluxible**, fluk'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.—**Fluxility**, fluk-sil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of admitting fusion.—**Fluxion**, fluk'shon, *n.* A flux or flowing; *med.* a flow or determination of blood or other fluid towards any organ with greater force than natural; *math.* a differential, *fluxions* being an old method of mathematical analysis superseded by the differential calculus.—**Fluxional, Fluxionary**, fluk'shon-al, fluk'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to fluxions; variable.—**Fluxionist**, fluk'shon-ist, *n.* One skilled in fluxions.

Fly, flī, *v.i.*—pret. *flew*, pp. *flown*, ppr. *flying*. [A. Sax. *fleógan*, G. *fliegen*, Icel. *fljúga*, Dan. *flyve*, to fly; akin, *flee*, *flight*, *fledge*, &c.] To move through air by the aid of wings; to move through the air by the force of wind or other impulse; to rise in air, as light substances; to run or pass with swiftness; to depart swiftly; to run away; to flee; to escape; to become diffused or spread rapidly; to pass quickly from mouth to mouth; to burst in pieces; to flutter, vibrate, or play, as a flag in the wind.—*To fly at*, to rush on; to fall on suddenly.—*To fly in the face of*, to set at defiance; to act in direct opposition to.—*To fly open*, to open suddenly or with violence.—*To let fly*, to discharge; to throw or drive with violence.—*v.t.* To flee from; to shun; to avoid; to cause to fly or float in the air.—*n.* [The noun is partly from A. Sax. *fleóge*, the insect, from *fleógan*, to fly, like G. *fliege*, from *fliegen*, partly from the verb directly.] A winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristics are that the wings are transparent and have no cases or covers; a hook dressed so as to resemble a fly or other insect used by anglers to catch fish; an arrangement of vanes upon a revolving axis or other contrivance to regulate the motion of machinery; a flier; one of the arms that revolve round the bobbin in a spinning-frame, and twist the yarn as it is wound on the bobbin; a light carriage formed for rapid motion; a hackney-coach; a cab; a gallery in a theatre running along the side of the stage at a high level, where the ropes for drawing up parts of the scenes, &c.; are worked.—**Flier, Flyer**, flī'ėr, *n.* One that flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive; a part of a machine which by moving rapidly equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole; a contrivance for taking off or delivering the sheets from a printing machine.—**Flybitten**, flī'bit-n, *a.* Marked by the bite of flies.—**Flyblow**, flī'blō, *n.* The egg of a fly.—*v.t.* To deposit a fly's egg in; to taint with eggs which produce maggots.—**Flyblown**, flī'blōn, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted with maggots.—**Fly-boat**, *n.* A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel with a high stem; a long narrow passage boat, swifter than the cargo boats, formerly much used on canals.—**Fly-catcher**, *n.* One who or that which catches flies; especially, a name of various insessorial birds which feed on flies, and two species of which are British.—**Fly-fishing**, *n.* The art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial.—**Fly-paper**, *n.* A kind of porous paper impregnated with poison for destroying flies.—**Fly-trap**, *n.* A trap to catch or kill flies; an American sensitive plant, the leaves of which close upon and capture insects.—**Flying-buttress**, *n.* A buttress in the form of an arch springing from a solid mass of masonry, and abutting against and serving to support another part of the structure.—**Flying-fish**, *n.* One of those fishes which have the power of sustaining themselves for a time in the air by means of their large pectoral fins.—**Flying-fox**, *n.* A bat found in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, so named from the resemblance of its head to that of a fox.—**Flying-jib**, *n.* *Naut.* a sail extended outside of the jib, upon a boom called the flying-jib boom.—**Flying-lemur**, *n.* An insectivorous mammal having the limbs connected by wide lateral folds of skin, which serve to bear it up when taking great leaps from tree to tree.—**Flying-phalanger**, *n.* A nocturnal marsupial of New Guinea and Australia, having a wing-like fold of skin similar to that of the flying-lemur.—**Flying-shot**, *n.* A shot fired at something in motion.—**Flying-squid**, *n.* A cephalopod having two large lateral fins, which enable it to leap high out of the water.—**Flying-squirrel**, *n.* One of those squirrels that have a fold of skin extending between the fore and hind legs, so as to bear them up for a moment in the air, and enable them to make very great leaps; also a name of the flying-phalanger.—**Fly-leaf**, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book, pamphlet, &c.—**Fly-man**, *n.* One who drives a fly.—**Fly-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum.

Foal, fōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *fola*, a foal; Icel. *foli*, Dan. *fole*, D. *veulen*, G. *fohlen*, *füllen*; Cog. Gr. *pōlos*, a foal; L. *pullus*, a young animal. *Filly* is a dim. from *foal*.] The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt; a filly.—*v.t.* To bring forth her young: said of a mare or a she-ass.—*v.i.* To bring forth a foal.—**Foal-foot**, *n.* Same as *Colt's-foot*.

Foam, fōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *fám*=G. *feim*, and dial. *faum*, foam; allied to L. *spuma*, foam, from *spuo*, to spit.] Froth; spume; the aggregation of bubbles which is formed on the surface of liquids by fermentation or violent agitation.—*v.i.* To gather foam; to froth; to be in a violent rage.—*v.t.* To cause to foam; to throw out with rage or violence: with *out* (N.T.).—**Foamy**, fō'mi, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

Fob, fob, *n.* [Allied to Prov. G. *fuppe*, a pocket.] A little pocket made in men's breeches or trowsers, as a receptacle for a watch.

Fob, fob, *v.t.*—*fobbed*, *fobbing*. [Comp. G. *foppen*, to mock, to banter.] To cheat; to trick; to impose on. [*Shak.*]

Focus, fō'kus, *n.* pl. **Focuses**, fō'kus-es, or **Foci**, fō'si. [L. *focus*, a fire, the hearth, whence also *fuel*, *fusil*.] A point of concentration; a central point; a centre of special activity; *optics*, a point in which any number of rays of light meet after being reflected or refracted; *geom.* a name of two important points on the principal axis of the ellipse (which see).—*v.t.* To bring to a focus; to adjust to a focus; to focalise.—**Focal**, fō'kal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a focus.—**Focalise**, fō'kal-iz, *v.t.* To bring to a focus; to focus.—**Focimeter**, fō-sim'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for finding the focus of a lens.

Fodder, fod'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *fodder*, *fóder*, from *fóda*, food=Icel. *fóthr*, L.G. *foder*, D. *voeder*, G. *futter*, fodder. FOOD.] Food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables.—*v.t.* To feed with fodder.—**Fodderer**, fod'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who fodders cattle.

Foe, fō, *n.* [A. Sax. *fá*, *fáh*, an enemy, from same stem as *fiend*. FIEND, FEUD.] An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity; an enemy in war; a hostile or opposing army; an adversary; one who opposes anything (a *foe* to virtue).—**Foeman**, fō'man, *n.* pl. **Foemen**, fō'men. An enemy in war; a personal antagonist.

Foetal, Foetus, &c. FETAL, FETUS.

Fog, fog, *n.* [Comp. Dan. *snee-fog*, a snow-storm, *fyge*, to drive with the wind, Dan. dial. *foge*, to rain fine and blow, Icel. *fok*, snow-storm.] A dense watery vapour exhaled from the earth or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth; a state of mental confusion or uncertainty.—*v.t.*† To envelop with or as with fog.—**Fog-bank**, *n.* At sea a bank of fog sometimes resembling land at a distance.—**Foggily**, fog'i-li, *adv.* In a foggy manner.—**Fogginess**, fog'i-nes, *n.* The state of being foggy.—**Foggy**, fog'i, *a.* Filled or abounding with fog; damp with humid vapours; misty; dull; stupid; beclouded.—**Fog-horn**, *n.* A horn to sound as a warning signal in foggy weather; a sounding instrument for warning vessels of their proximity to the coast during a fog.—**Fog-signal**, *n.* Any signal made during fog to prevent accidents; *rail.*, a detonating body placed on the rails, which explodes on the engine passing over it, and gives warning of danger ahead, &c.

Fog, fog, *n.* [W. *ffwg*, dry grass.] Aftermath; a second growth of grass; long grass that remains on land through the winter.

Fogey, Fogy, fō'gi, *n.* [Lit one who is in a *fog*; or from *fog*, after-grass.] A stupid fellow; an old-fashioned or singular person. [Colloq.]—**Fogeyism, Fogyism**, fō'gi-ism, *n.* The habits or practices of a fogey.

Foh, fo, *interj.* An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt, like *poh* and *fie*.

Foible, foi'bl, *n.* [O.Fr. weak. FEEBLE.] The weak part of a sword; opposed to *forte*; a particular moral weakness; a weak point; a fault of not a very serious character.

Foil, foil, *v.t.* [Fr. *fouler*, to press, to crush, to oppress, from stem of L. *fullo*, a fuller.] To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; to baffle; to balk.—*n.* Defeat; frustration; a blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end, used in fencing.—**Foilable**, foi'la-bl, *a.* Capable of being foiled.—**Foiler**, foil'ėr, *n.* One who foils or frustrates.

Foil, foil, *n.* [Fr. *feuille*, L. *folium*, a leaf (whence *foliage*).] A leaf or thin plate of metal; a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to improve their appearance; anything of a different character which serves to set off something else to advantage; that which, by comparison or contrast, sets off or shows more conspicuously the superiority of something else; *arch.* one of the small arcs or hollow curves in the tracery of a Gothic window, panel, &c.—**Foiled**, foild, *a.* *Arch.* having foils (a *foiled* arch).

Foin, foin, *v.i.* [From Fr. *fouine*, a fish-spear; or O.Fr. *foigner*, to feign, to make a feint.] To push in fencing. [*Shak.*]

Foison,† foi'zn, *n.* [Fr *foison*, from L. *fusio*, *fusionis*, outpouring, from *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour. FUSE.] Plenty; abundance. [*Shak.*]

Foist, foist, *v.t.* [D. *vuist*, fist; originally, it would appear, to insert by clever movements of the *fist*; compare to *palm off*.] To insert surreptitiously, or without warrant; to pass off as genuine, true, or worthy.—*n.* A trick; an imposition.—**Foister**, fois'tėr, *n.* One who foists.

Fold, fōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *fald*, *feald*, a plait, a fold, *fealdan*, to fold; cog Fris. *fald*, G. *falte*, Goth. *faltha*, a doubling, a plait; Icel. *falda*, Dan. *folde*, Goth. *falthan*, to fold; same as *-fold* in *twofold*, *fivefold*.] The doubling or double of any flexible substance, as cloth; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another; a clasp; an embrace (*Shak.*). [Often used following a numeral in compounds, and then signifying 'times,' as in two*fold*, four*fold*, ten*fold*.]—*v.t.* To lap or lay double or in plaits; to lay one part over another part of; to lay one over the other, as the hands or arms; to enfold; to embrace.—*v.i.* To become folded or doubled.—**Folder**, fōl'dėr, *n.* One who or that which folds; a flat knife-like instrument used in folding paper.—**Folding-door**, *n.* *pl.* A door in two upright pieces which meet in the middle.—**Folding-stool**, *n.* A camp-stool, or similar stool.—**Foldless**, fōld'les, *a.* Having no fold.

Fold, fōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *fald*=Dan. *fold*, Sw. *falla*, a fold, a pen.] A pen or inclosure

for sheep or like animals; a flock of sheep; hence, *Scrip.* the church, the flock of Christ.—*v.t.* To confine in a fold.

Foliaceous, fō-li-ā'shus, *a.* [*L. foliaceus,* from *folium,* a leaf, akin to *Gr. phyllon,* a leaf.] Leafy; of the nature or form of a leaf; consisting of leaves or thin laminæ. —**Foliage,** fō'li-āj, *n.* [*Fr. feuillage,* from *feuille, L. folium.*] Leaves collectively; the leaves of a plant; leaves or leafy growths, represented by sculpture, &c.—**Foliar,** fō'li-ėr, *a. Bot.* inserted in or proceeding from a leaf.—**Foliate,** fō'li-āt, *v.t.* To beat into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina; to cover with tin-foil, &c.—*a. Bot.* leafy; furnished with leaves.—**Foliated,** fō'li-āted, *p.* and *a.* Consisting of plates or laminæ; lamellar; *arch.* containing foils (a *foliated* arch).—**Foliation,** fō-li-ā'shon, *n.* [*L. foliatio.*] The leafing of plants; vernation; the act of beating metal into a thin plate or foil; the operation of spreading foil over a surface; the property in certain rocks of dividing into laminæ or plates; *arch.* the foils, cusps, &c., in the tracery of Gothic windows.—**Foliferous,** Foliliferous, fō-lif'ėr-us, fō-li-if'ėr-us, *a. Bot.* producing leaves.—**Foliiparous,** fō-li-ip'a-rus, *a. Bot.* producing leaves only.—**Foliolate,** fō'li-o-lāt, *a. Bot.* pertaining to or consisting of leaflets.—**Foliole,** fō'li-ōl, *n. Bot.* a leaflet; a separate piece of a compound leaf.—**Folious,** fō'li-us, *a. Bot.* covered closely with leaves.

Folio, fō'li-ō, *n.* [Ablative case of *L. folium,* a leaf, short for *in folio.*] A book of the largest size, formed of sheets of paper once doubled, each sheet thus containing four pages; *book-keeping,* a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages, of an account-book, expressed by the same figure; *printing,* the number appended to each page; *law,* a written page of a certain number of words.

Folk, fōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *folc,* folk, a people or nation=L.G. Fris. Dan. and Sw. *folk;* Icel. *fólk;* D. and G. *volk;* probably connected with E. *fleet;* Lith. *pulkas,* multitude, crowd; but further connections doubtful.] People in general; a separate class of people: though plural in signification it is frequently used with the plural form especially with a qualifying adjective (rich *folks,* young *folks*).—**Folk-land,** *n.* Public land in ancient England held by the people in common or granted for a term to individuals.—**Folk-lore,** *n.* Rural superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends. —**Folk-speech,** *n.* The dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district.

Follicle, fol'li-kl, *n.* [*L. folliculus,* dim. of *follis,* a bag or bellows.] A little bag or vesicle in animals and plants; a dry seed-vessel or pod opening on one side only; a vessel distended with air; a gland; a minute secreting cavity.—**Follicular, Folliculous,** fol-lik'ū-lėr, fol-lik'ū-lus, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of follicles.—**Folliculated,** fol-lik'ū-lā-ted, *a.* Having follicles; follicular.

Follow, fol'ō, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *folgian, fylgean* =O. *folgen,* Dan. *følge,* Icel. *fylgja,* to follow. By some regarded as connected with *folk, full,* &c.] To go or come after or behind; to move behind in the same direction; to pursue; to chase; to pursue as an object of desire; to go with (a leader); to be led or guided by; to accept as authority; to take as an example; to copy; to come after in order of time, rank, or office; to result from, as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; to keep the attention fixed upon while in progress (a speech, piece of music, &c.); to understand the meaning, connection, or force of, to walk in (a road or course); to practise (a trade or calling).—*To follow suit,* in *card-playing,* to play a card of the same suit as that first played; hence, to follow the line of conduct adopted by a predecessor. —*v.i.* To go or come after another; to be posterior in time; to result as an effect or an inference. ∴ *Follow* and *succeed* are applied to persons or things; *succeed,* in modern literature, to things only. *Succeed* implies a coming into the place previously occupied by another; *follow,* generally that what follows is an effect or result.—**Follower,** fol'ō-ėr, *n.* One who follows; an adherent; a disciple; an imitator; a dependant.—**Following,** fol'ō-ing, *n.* A body of followers or retainers.—*p.* Being next after; succeeding; related, described, or explained next after.

Folly, fol'i, *n.* [*Fr. folie,* folly, from *fol,* a fool. Foot.] Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; a weak or foolish act; foolish, weak, or light-minded conduct; criminal weakness.

Foment, fō-ment', *v.t.* [*Fr. fomenter, L. fomento,* from *fomentum,* for *fovimentum,* a warm application, from *foveo,* to warm, to cherish.] To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm medicated liquids or warm water; to encourage; to abet, used especially in a bad sense (to *foment* quarrels).—**Fomentation,** fō-men-tā'shon, *n.* The act of fomenting; encouragement; what is used to foment; a warm lotion.—**Fomenter,** fō-men'tėr, *n.* One who foments.

Fond, fond, *a.* [O.E. *fonne,* to be foolish, fond, stupid; *fon,* a fool; akin to Icel. *finna,* to play the fool; Sw. *finn,* fatuous. The word is properly a kind of past participle, whence the final *d.*] Foolish; indiscreet; imprudent; foolishly tender and loving; doting; relishing highly; loving ardently; delighted with; followed by *of;* foolishly or extravagantly prized (*Shak.*). —**Fondle,** fon'dl, *v.t.* [*fondled, fondling.* To treat with tenderness; to caress.—**Fondling,** fond'ling, *n.* A person or thing fondled or caressed.—**Fondly,** fond'li, *adv.* In a fond manner; with indiscreet or excessive affection; affectionately; tenderly. —**Fondness,** fond'nes, *n.* The state of being fond; great affection or liking.

Font, font, *n.* [From *L. fons, fontis,* a fountain. Found.] The vessel used in churches as the receptacle of the baptismal water. —**Fontal,** fon'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a fount, source, or origin.

Font, font, *n.* [*Fr. fonte,* from *fondre,* to melt or found, from *L. fundo,* to pour out, whence also *found, foundry.*] A complete assortment of printing types of one size.

Fontanel, fon'ta-nel, *n.* [*Fr. fontanelle,* lit. a little fountain, from *L. fons,* a fountain.] *Anat.* a vacancy in the infant cranium between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital.

Food, fūd, *n.* [A. Sax. *fōda,* food, whence *fēdan,* to feed; Dan. *føde,* Sw. *föda,* food; from root meaning to feed, seen in *L. pasco,* to feed, *pastor,* a shepherd.] Whatever supplies nourishment to organic bodies; nutriment; aliment; victuals; provisions; whatever feeds, sustains, or nourishes.—**Foodless,** fūd'les, *a.* Not having or not supplying food.

Fool, fōl, *n.* [*Fr. fol, fou,* foolish, a fool, from *L.L. follis,* from *L. follis,* bellows, cheeks puffed out, the *follis* or fool being originally one who made grimaces.] One who is destitute of reason or the common powers of understanding; an idiot; a natural; a person who acts absurdly, irrationally, or unwisely; one who does not exercise his reason; a professional jester or buffoon.—*To make a fool of,* to cause to appear ridiculous.—*v.t.* To act like a fool. —*v.t.* To make a fool of; to befool; to deceive; to impose on; to cheat.—*To fool away,* to waste or squand foolishly.—**Foolery,** fōl'ėr-i, *n.* Folly; the practice of folly; an act of folly; object of folly.—**Foolhardiness, Foolhardihood,** fōl'hār-di-nes, fōl'hār-di-hud, *n.* Quality of being foolhardy; mad rashness.—**Foolhardily,** fōl'hār-di-li, *adv.* With foolhardiness.—**Foolhardy,** fōl'hār-di, *a.* [O Fr. *fol-hardi.*] Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold. Syn. under RASH.—**Foolish,** fōl'ish, *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting folly; weak in intellect; unwise; silly; vain; trifling; ridiculous.—**Foolishly,** fōl'ish-li, *adv.* In a foolish manner.—**Foolishness,** fōl'ish-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being foolish; folly.—**Foolscap,** fōls'kap, *n.* Paper of the smallest regular size but one, the water-mark in early times being the outline of a fool's head and cap.—**Fool's-errand,** *n.* An absurd or fruitless search or enterprise.—**Fool's-parsley,** *n.* A British plant resembling parsley, commonly believed to be poisonous, but if so only in certain localities.

Foot, fut, *n.* pl. **Feet,** fēt. [A. Sax. *fōt,* pl. *fēt*=Icel. *fótr,* Sw. *fot,* Goth. *fōtus,* G. *fuss,* the same word also as L. *pes, pedis,* Gr. *pous, podos,* Skr. *pāda,* a foot, from a root *pad,* to go.] The lower extremity of an animal's leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking; that surface of the body by which progression is effected among the mollusca; step; tread; footfall; the part of a stocking, boot, &c., which receives the foot; the lower end of anything that supports a body; the part opposite to the head or top; the bottom; soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry, as distinguished from cavalry; a measure consisting of 12 inches, taken from the length of a man's foot; *pros.* a certain number of syllables forming a distinct part of a verse.—*Square foot,* a square whose side is one foot or any equivalent area; 144 square inches.—*Cubic foot,* a cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1728 cubic inches or any equivalent solid.—*By foot, on foot,* by walking.—*To set on foot,* to originate; to begin; to put in motion.—*To put one's best foot foremost,* to adopt all the means at command.—*Foot-and-mouth disease,* a highly contagious affection which attacks the feet and mouths of cattle.—*v.t.* To dance; to walk, commonly followed by *it.*—*v.t.* To kick or spurn (*Shak.*); to *tread;* to add or make a foot to (to *foot* a stocking or hoot).—**Football,** fut'bal, *n.* A ball made of an inflated ox-bladder, or a hollow globe of india-rubber, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot; a game played with a football by two parties of players.—**Footbridge,** fut'brij, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers.—**Foot-cloth,** fut'kloth, *n.* A sumpter cloth, or housings of a horse, covering his body and reaching to his heels.—**Footed,** fut'ed, *a.* Provided with a foot or feet: usually in composition.—**Footfall,** fut'fal, *n.* A foot-step; tread of the foot.—**Footgear,** fut'gėr, *n.* The covering of the feet; shoes or boots. —**Foot-guards,** *n.* pl. A body of infantry so called.—**Foothold,** fut'hōld, *n.* That on which one may tread or rest securely; firm standing; footing; stable position; settlement.—**Footing,** fut'ing, *n.* Ground for the foot; established place; permanent settlement; foothold; basis; foundation; tread; walk (*Shak.*); relative condition; state (on a *footing* of equality).—*To pay one's footing,* to pay something by way of entrance money, as on entering a new place to prosecute one's trade.—**Foot-iron,** *n.* A carriage-step; a fetter for the foot.—**Foot-jaw,** *n.* The limb of a crustacean, modified so as to serve in mastication.—**Foot-lights,** *n.* pl. A row of lights in a theatre on the front of the stage, and serving to light it up.—**Footman,** fut'man, *n.* An infantry soldier; a male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, &c.; a man in waiting. —**Footmark,** fut'märk, *n.* A track; mark of a foot.—**Foot-note,** *n.* A note of reference at the bottom of a page.—**Foot-pace,** *n.* A slow step, as in walking.—**Footpad,** fut'pad, *n.* A highwayman that robs on foot.—**Foot-passenger,** *n.* One who travels on foot.—**Footpath,** fut'path, *n.* A narrow path for foot-passengers only.—**Foot-pavement,** *n.* A paved way for passengers on foot; a footway.—**Foot-pound,** *n. Physics,* one pound weight raised through a height of one foot: the unit selected in measuring the work done by a mechanical force.—**Footprint,** fut'print, *n.* The mark of a foot.—**Foot-race,** *n.* A race performed by men on foot.—**Foot-rest,** *n.* A disease in the feet of sheep.—**Foot-rule,** *n.* A rule of 12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches.—**Footsoldier,** *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.—**Foot-sore,** *a.* Having the feet rendered sore or tender, as by much walking.—**Footstalk,** fut'stąk, *n. Bot.* a petiole; the stalk supporting a leaf; *zool.* a process resembling the footstalk in botany; a peduncle.—**Footstep,** fut'step, *n.* The mark or impression of the foot; footprint; tread;

footfall; sound of the step. — **Footstool**, fut'stöl, *n.* A stool for the feet when sitting.—**Foot-warmer**, *n.* A contrivance for warming or keeping warm the feet.—**Footway**, fut'wā, *n.* A path for passengers on foot.—**Foot-worn**, *p.* and *a.* Worn by the feet; foot-sore.

Fop, fop, *n.* [D. *foppen*, to banter, to make a fool of, *fopper*, a wag.] A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb; a dandy.—**Fopling**, fop'ling, *n.* A petty fop. —**Foppery**, fop'ėr-i, *n.* The characteristics of a fop; showy folly; idle affectation; dandyism.—**Foppish**, fop'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a fop; vain of dress; dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected in manners. —**Foppishly**, fop'ish-li, *adv.* In a foppish manner.—**Foppishness**, fop'ish-nes, *n.*

For, for, *prep.* [A. Sax. *for*, for, because of, instead of; D. *voor*, G. *für*, Goth. *faur*, for—allied to E. *fore*, *far*, *fare*; L. *pro*, for or in place of; Skr. *pra*, before: before, in advance, is the root-meaning. The prefix *for-* in *forbid*, &c., is different from this.] In the place of; instead of: indicating substitution or equivalence; corresponding to; accompanying (groan *for* groan); in the character of; as being (he took it *for* truth); toward; with the intention of going to; with a tendency to (an inclination *for* drink); conducive to; tending towards; in expectation of; with a view to obtain; in order to arrive at, get, or procure (to wait *for* money, he writes *for* money); suitable or proper to; against; with a tendency to resist and destroy (a remedy *for* the headache); because of; on account of; by reason of (*for* want of time) [in this usage *but* comes very often before the *for*]; on the part of; in relation to (easy *for* you, but difficult *for* me); in proportion to (tall *for* his age); through a certain space; during a certain time; according to; as far as; so far as concerns; notwithstanding (it may be so *for* anything I know); in favour of; on the part or side of (to vote *for* a person; desirous to have; willing to receive [in this sense often in interjections: O *for* revenge!]; to take up the part or character of (nature intended him *for* a usurer); having so much laid to one's account; to the amount of (he failed *for* ten thousand).∴*For* was at one time common before the infinitives of verbs to denote purpose; but this usage is now vulgar.—*For all the world*, of everything else in the world; in every respect; exactly (an animal *for all the world* like a mouse).—*For ever.* EVER.—*conj.* For the cause or reason that; because: a word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced, being really a preposition governing a clause.—*For as much as*, or *forasmuch as*, in consideration that; seeing that; since.

Forage, for'āj, *n.* [Fr. *fourrage*, O.Fr. *forrage*, from *forre*, forage; from the old German or Scandinavian word equivalent to E. *fodder*.] Food of any kind for horses and cattle; the act of searching for provisions.—*v.i.*—*foraged*, *foraging*. To collect forage; to roam in search of food or provender.—*v.t.* To collect forage from; to supply with forage.—**Forage-cap**, **Foraging-cap**, *n.* A military cap worn by soldiers sent out to forage, or when in fatigue-dress. —**Forager**, for'ā-jėr, *n.* One that forages.

Foramen, fō-rā'men, *n.* pl. **Foramina**, fō-ram'i-na. [L., from *foro*, to bore.] A small natural opening or perforation in parts of animals or plants; an opening by which nerves or blood-vessels obtain a passage through bones.—**Foraminated**, fō-ram'i-nā-ted, *a.* Having foramina or little holes.—**Foraminifer**, fō-ra-min'i-fėr, *n.* [L. *foramen*, *foraminis*, a hole, and *fero*, to bear.] An individual of the Foraminifera. —**Foraminifera**, fō-ram'i-nif"ėr-a, *n. pl.* An order of minute animals belonging to the protozoa, furnished with a shell, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (whence the name).—**Foraminiferal**, **Foraminiferous**, fō-ram'i-nif"ėr-al, fō-ram'i-nif"ėr-us, *a.* Belonging to the Foraminifera.—**Foraminule**, fō-ram'i-nūl, *n.* A minute foramen.

Forasmuch, for-as-much', *conj.* Under FOR.

Foray, for'ā, *v.t.* [A form of *forage*.] To ravage; to pillage.—*n.* The act of foraging; a predatory excursion; booty.—**Forayer**, for'ā-ėr, *n.* One who takes part in a foray; a marauder.

Forbade, for-bad', pret. of *forbid*.

Forbear, for-bār', *v.i.*—*forbore* (pret.), *forborne* (pp.). [Prefix *for*, intens., and *bear*; A. Sax. *forberan*, *forbæran*.] To cease; to refrain from proceeding; to pause; to delay; to be patient; to restrain one's self from action or violence.—*v.t.* To avoid voluntarily; to abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing; to treat with indulgence.—**Forbearance**, for-bār'ans, *n.* The act of forbearing; restraint of passions; long-suffering; indulgence towards those who injure us; lenity.—**Forbearer**, for-bār'ėr, *n.* One who forbears.—**Forbearing**, for-bār'ing, *p.* and *a.* Having forbearance; long-suffering.—**Forbearingly**, for-bār'ing-li, *adv.* In a forbearing manner.

Forbid, for-bid', *v.t.*—pret. *forbade*; pp. *forbid*, *forbidden*; *forbidding*. [Prefix *for*, implying negation, and *bid*.] To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do; to refuse access; to command not to enter or approach; to oppose; to hinder; to obstruct (a river *forbids* approach).—**Forbiddance**,† for-bid'ans, *n.* Prohibition; command or edict against a thing.—**Forbidden**, for-bid'n, *p.* and *a.* Prohibited; interdicted.—**Forbidden-fruit**, *n.* The fruit of the tree of knowledge prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise; the fruit of the shaddock when of small size.—**Forbidder**, for-bid'ėr, *n.* One who forbids.—**Forbidding**, for-bid'ing, *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike.—**Forbiddingly**, for-bid'ing-li, *adv.* In a forbidding manner; repulsively.—**Forbiddingness**, for-bid'ing-nes, *n.*

Forçat, for-sä, *n.* [Fr., from *forcer*, to force.] A French convict condemned to forced labour; a galley-slave.

Force, fōrs, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *forcia*, *fortia*, from L. *fortis*, strong; seen also in *fort*, *fortitude*, *fortress*, *comfort*, *effort*, &c.] Active power; vigour; might; strength; energy; that which is the source of all the active phenomena occurring in the material world; that which produces or tends to produce change; one of the modes or forms in which energy is exhibited in nature, as heat or electricity; momentum; the quantity of energy or power exerted by a moving body; violence; power exerted against will or consent; moral power to convince the mind; influence; validity; power to bind or hold (the *force* of an agreement); a military or naval armament; a body of troops; an army or navy; a body of men prepared for action in other ways (a police *force*).—*v.t.*—*forced*, *forcing*. To compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible; to impel; to press, drive, draw, or push by main strength; to compel by strength of evidence (to *force* conviction on the mind); to ravish; to violate (a female); to twist, wrest, or overstrain; to assume, or compel one's self to give utterance or expression to (to *force* a smile); to ripen or bring to maturity by heat artificially applied.—**Forced**, fōrst, *p.* and *a.* Unnaturally assumed; constrained; affected; overstrained; unnatural.—**Forcedly**, fōr'sed-li, *adv.* In a forced manner; constrainedly; unnaturally.—**Forcedness**, fōr'sed-nes, *n.* The state of being forced.—**Forceful**, fōrs'ful, *a.* Possessing force; powerful; driven with force; acting with power; impetuous (*Shak.*).—**Forcefully**, fōrs'ful-li, *adv.* Violently; impetuously.—**Forceless**, fōrs'les, *a.* Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.—**Force-pump**, **Forcing-pump**, *n.* A pump which delivers the water by means of pressure or force directly applied, so as to eject it forcibly to a great elevation; in contradistinction to a pump that raises water by the pressure of the air simply.—**Forcer**, fōr'sėr, *n.* One who or that which forces.—**Forcible**, fōr'si-bl, *a.* Having force; exercising force; powerful; strong; marked by force or violence; violent.—**Forcible-feeble**, *a.* [From Shakspere's character *Feeble*—'most *forcible* *Feeble*.'] Striving to be or appear vigorous but in reality feeble.—*n.* A feeble writer who wants to appear vigorous.—**Forcibleness**, fōr'si-bl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being forcible.—**Forcibly**, fōr'si-bli, *adv.* In a forcible manner. —**Forcing**, fōr'sing, *n.* *Hort.* the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits at an earlier season than the natural one by artificial heat.

Force, fōrs, *n.* [Icel. *fors*, Dan. *fos*, a waterfall.] A waterfall. [North of England.]

Force, fōrs, *v.t.* [Same as *farce*; or perhaps from *force*, in old sense of to season, *forcemeat* being thus highly seasoned meat.] To stuff; to farce.—**Forcemeat**, fōrs'mēt, *n.* *Cookery*, meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone or used as stuffing.

Forceps, for'seps, *n.* [L., from *for* in *formus*, warm, and *capio*, to take.] A two-bladed instrument on the principle of pincers or tongs for holding anything difficult to be held by the hand: used by surgeons, dentists, jewellers, &c.—**Forcipate**, **Forcipated**, for'si-pāt, for'si-pā-ted, *a.* Formed like a forceps.—**Forcipation**, for-si-pā'shon, *n.* Torture by pinching with forceps or pincers.

Forclose, **Forclosure**. Same as *Foreclose*, *Foreclosure*.

Ford, fōrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *ford*, connected with *faran*, to go, to fare; comp. G. *furt*, a ford, *fahren*, to go; allied to Gr. *poros*, a passage; E. *ferry*.] A place in a river or other water where it may be passed by man or beast on foot or by wading.—*v.t.* To pass or cross (a stream) by wading; to wade through.—**Fordable**, fōr'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being forded.—**Fordableness**, fōr'da-bl-nes, *n.* State of being fordable.

Fordo, for-dö', *v.t.*—*fordid* (pret.), *fordone* (pp.). [Prefix *for-*, intens., and *do*.] To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to exhaust, overpower, or overcome, as by toil.

Fore, fōr, *a.* [A. Sax. *fore*, *foran*, before; D. *voor*, Dan. *for*, G. *vor*, before; Goth. *faura*, for; L. *præ*, before, *pro*, for, *por* (as in *porrigere*, to extend), Gr. *paros*, Skr. *pra*, *puras*—before. Akin *far*, *for*, *fare*. *First* and *foremost* are its superlatives.] Advanced, or, locally, in advance of something; opposed to *hind* or *hinder*; coming first in time: opposed to *after*; anterior; prior; antecedent; in front or toward the face; situated towards the stem of a ship. —*Fore and aft* (*naut.*), in a direction from stem to stern: *fore-and-aft* sail, a sail, such as a jib or spanker, that has a position more or less in this direction.—*n.* Used in the phrase *to the fore*, that is, alive; remaining still in existence; not lost, worn out, or spent.

Foreadmonish, fōr-ad-mon'ish, *v.t.* To admonish beforehand.

Forearm, fōr-ärm', *v.t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

Forearm, fōr'ärm, *n.* That part of the arm which is between the elbow and the wrist.

Forebode, fōr-bōd', *v.t.*—*foreboded*, *foreboding*. To bode beforehand; foretell; to presage; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of, as of a calamity about to happen. —**Forebodement**, fōr-bōd'ment, *n.* The act of foreboding.—**Foreboder**, fōr-bō'dėr, *n.* One who forebodes.

Forecast, fōr-kast', *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *forecast*. To cast or scheme beforehand; to plan before execution; to calculate beforehand; to estimate in the future.—*v.i.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand.—*n.* (fōr'kast). Previous contrivance or determination; foresight; a guess or estimate of what will happen.—**Forecaster**, fōr-kas'tėr, *n.* One who forecasts.

Forecastle, fōr'kas-l; sailors' pronunciation, fōk'sl, *n.* A short raised deck in the forepart of a ship; the forepart of a vessel where the sailors live.

Forechosen, fōr-chō'zn, *a.* Chosen or elected beforehand.

Forecited, fōr-sī'ted, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

Foreclose, fōr-klōz', *v.t.*—*foreclosed*, *foreclosing*. [*Fore* for Fr. prefix *for* (as in *forfeit*), from L. *foris*, away, out of doors.] To

preclude; to stop; to prevent.—*To foreclose a mortgage*, to compel the mortgager to pay the money due on it, or forfeit his right to the estate.—**Foreclosure**, fōr-klō'zūr, *n.* The act of foreclosing.

Foredate, fōr-dāt', *v.t.* To date before the true time; to antedate.

Foredeck, fōr'dek, *n.* The forepart of a deck of a ship.

Foredesign, fōr-dē-sīn' or dē-sīn', *v.t.* To design or plan beforehand; to intend previously.

Foredetermine, fōr-dē-tēr'min, *v.t.* To determine beforehand.

Foredispose, fōr-dis-pōz', *v.t.* To dispose or bestow beforehand.

Foredo, fōr-dō', *v.t.*—*foredid* (prret.), *foredone* (pp.). To do beforehand.

Foredoom, fōr-dōm', *v.t.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

Foredoor, fōr'dōr, *n.* The door in the front of a house; in contradistinction to *backdoor*.

Fore-end, fōr'end, *n.* The end in front; the anterior part.

Forefather, fōr'fä-ther, *n.* An ancestor.

Forefend, fōr-fend', *v.t.* To fend off; to avert; to prevent the approach of; to forbid or prohibit.

Forefinger, fōr'fing-gēr, *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index.

Forefoot, fōr'fut, *n.* One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.

Forefront, fōr'frunt, *n.* The foremost part or place.

Foregather, fōr-gaxn'ēr, *v.i.* Same as *Forgather*.

Forego, fōr-gō', *v.t.* To forgo (which see).

Forego, fōr-gō', *v.t.*—*forewent* (prret.), *foregone* (pp.). To go before; to precede.—**Foregoer**, fōr-gō'ēr, *n.* One who goes before another; an ancestor; a progenitor.—**Foregoing**, fōr-gō'ing or fōr'gō-ing, *p.* and *a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent.—**Foregone**, fōr-gon' or fōr'gon, *p.* and *a.* Past; preceding; predetermined; made up beforehand.

Foreground, fōr'ground, *n.* The part of a picture which is represented so as to appear nearest the eye of the observer.

Forehand, fōr'hand, *n.* The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part (*Shak.*); advantage; superiority (*Shak.*).—*a.* Done sooner than is regular; anticipative; done or paid in advance.

Forehead, fōr'hed or for'ed, *n.* The part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow.

Foreign, for'in, *a.* [Fr. *forain*, from L.L. *foranus*, from L. *foras*, out of doors (also in *forest*)—same root as E. *door*. As in *sovereign* the *g* has been improperly inserted.] Belonging or relating to another nation or country; not of the country in which one resides; alien; extraneous; not our own; remote; not belonging; not connected; irrelevant; not to the purpose: with *to* or *from*.—**Foreigner**, for'in-ēr, *n.* A person born in or belonging to a foreign country; an alien.—**Foreignism**, for'in-izm, *n.* Foreignness; a foreign idiom or custom.—**Foreignness**, for'in-nes, *n.* The quality of being foreign.

Forejudge, fōr-juj', *v.t.* To judge beforehand or before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge.—**Forejudgment**, fōr-juj'ment, *n.* Judgment previously formed.

Foreknow, fōr-nō', *v.t.*—*foreknew* (prret.), *foreknown* (pp.). To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand.—**Foreknowable**, fōr-nō'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being foreknown.—**Foreknowingly**, fōr-nō'ing-li, *adv.* With foreknowledge; deliberately.—**Foreknowledge**, fōr-nol'ej, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

Foreland, fōr'land, *n.* A promontory or cape; a headland.

Foreleg, fōr'leg, *n.* One of the front or anterior legs, as of an animal, a chair, &c.

Forelock, fōr'lok, *n.* The lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head.—*To take time by the forelock*, to make prompt use of anything; to let no opportunity escape.

Foreman, fōr'man, *n.* pl. **Foremen**, fōr'men. The first or chief man; the chief man of a jury who acts as their speaker; a chief workman who superintends others.

Foremast, fōr'mast, *n.* The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed before the other or the others.

Forementioned, fōr'men-shond, *a.* Mentioned before; mentioned in a former part of the same writing or discourse.

Foremost, fōr'mōst or fōr'most, *a.* [Should have been *formost* (to correspond with *former*), being the A. Sax. *formest*, a double superlative, from *forme*, first, foremost (itself a superlative), and the *-est* of superlatives: the spelling has been modified by confusion with *most*; so also *hindmost*, *inmost*, *outmost*.] First in place, station, honour, or dignity; most advanced; first in time.

Forename, fōr'nām, *n.* A name that precedes the family name or surname.—**Forenamed**, fōr'nāmd, *a.* Named or mentioned before.

Forenoon, fōr'nōn, *n.* The part of the day that comes before noon; the part from morning to mid-day.

Forensic, **Forensical**, fō-ren'sik, fō-ren'si-kal, *a.* [From L. *forensis*, from *forum*, a court, a forum; akin *foras*.] Belonging to courts of justice or to public discussion and debate; used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions.—*Forensic medicine*, medical jurisprudence.

Foreordain, fōr'or-dān, *v.t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate.—**Foreordination**, fōr-or'di-nā'shon, *n.* Predetermination; predestination.

Forepart, fōr'pärt, *n.* The most advanced part, or the first in time or place; the anterior part; the beginning.

Forepayment, fōr'pā-ment, *n.* Payment beforehand; prepayment.

Forepeak, fōr'pēk, *n.* *Naut.* the part of a vessel in the angle of the bow.

Forerun, fōr-run' *v.t.*—*foreran* (prret.), *forerun* (pp.), *forerunning* (ppr.). To run before; to come before, as an earnest of something to follow.—**Forerunner**, fōr-run'ēr, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; a sign foreshowing something to follow.

Foresaid, fōr'sed, *a.* Spoken of or mentioned before.

Foresail, fōr'sāl, *n.* *Naut.* the principal sail set on the foremast.

Foresee, fōr-sē', *v.t.*—*foresaw* (prret.), *foreseen* (pp.). To see beforehand; to see or know before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.—*v.i.* To exercise foresight.—**Foreseeing**, fōr-sē'ing, *p.* and *a.* Prescient; foresighted.—**Foreseer**, fōr-sē'ēr, *n.* One who foresees.

Foreshadow, fōr-shad'ō, *v.t.* To shadow or typify beforehand.

Foreshew, fōr-shō', *v.t.* Same as *Foreshow*.

Foreshore, fōr'shōr, *n.* The sloping part of a shore between high and low water-mark.

Foreshorten, fōr-shor'tn, *v.t.* *Persp.* to represent or depict (as an arm, a branch, directed towards the spectator) with the due impression of length, prominence, and relative position.

Foreshot, fōr'shot, *n.* The coarse spirit that first comes over in distilling.

Foreshow, fōr-shō', *v.t.*—*foreshowed* (prret.), *foreshown* (pp.). To show, represent, or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate; to foretell.—**Foreshower**, fōr-shō'ēr, *n.* One who foreshows.

Foreside, fōr'sīd, *n.* The front side.

Foresight, fōr'sīt, *n.* The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge; provident care for the future; prudence in guarding against evil; wise forethought; the sight on the muzzle of a gun.—**Foresighted**, fōr'sī-ted, *a.* Having foresight; prescient; provident.

Foreskin, fōr'skin, *n.* The fold of skin that covers the anterior extremity of the male member of generation; the prepuce.

Forespend, fōr-spend', *v.t.* [*Fore*, for prefix *for*, intens.] To weary out; to exhaust.—**Forespent**, fōr-spent', *p.* and *a.* Tired out; exhausted.

Forest, for'est, *n.* [O.Fr. *forest*, Mod. Fr. *forêt*, from L.L. *foresta*, a forest, from L. *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, abroad; akin *forum*, *foreign*, *forensic*.] An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees; a tract of mingled woodland and open uncultivated ground; a district wholly or chiefly devoted to the purposes of the chase; a royal domain kept separate for such purposes, and subject to its own laws, courts, and officers.—*a.* Of or pertaining to a forest; sylvan; rustic.—*v.t.* To convert into a forest.—**Forestage**, for'es-tāj, *n.* *Law*, a duty payable in connection with a royal forest.—**Forestal**, for'es-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a forest.—**Forester**, for'es-tēr, *n.* An officer appointed to watch or attend to a forest; one who has the charge of a forest or forests; one whose occupation is to manage the timber on an estate.—**Forestine**, for'es-tin, *a.* Pertaining to forests; living in forests.—**Forest-marble**, *n.* *Geol.* an argillaceous laminated shelly limestone: so called from Whichwood *Forest*, in Oxfordshire, where the finer sorts are quarried as marble.—**Forest-oak**, *n.* The commercial term for the timber of the beef-wood trees of Australia.—**Forestry**, for'est-ri, *n.* The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber.—**Forest-tree**, *n.* A tree of the forest, not a fruit-tree.

Forestall, fōr-stal', *v.t.* [A. Sax. *foresteall*, an intercepting, a placing before, from *fore*, before, and *steall*, a place, a stall.] To take too early action regarding; to realize beforehand; to anticipate; to take possession of in advance of something or somebody else; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention.—*To forestall the market*, to buy up merchandise on its way to market with the intention of selling it again at a higher price: formerly an offence at law.—**Forestaller**, fōr-stal'ēr, *n.* One who forestalls.

Forestaste, fōr'tāst, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation; enjoyment in advance.—*v.t.* (fōr-tāst'). To taste before possession; to have a foretaste of.—**Forestaster**, fōr-tas'tēr, *n.* One that forestastes.

Foretell, fōr-tel', *v.t.*—*foretold* (pret. & pp.). To tell before happening; to predict; to prophesy; to foretoken or foreshow; to prognosticate.—*v.i.* To utter prediction or prophecy.—**Foreteller**, fōr-tel'ēr, *n.* One who foretells.

Forethought, fōr'that, *n.* A thinking beforehand; provident care; foresight.

Foretoken, fōr-tō'kn, *v.t.* To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to presignify; to prognosticate.

Foretooth, fōr'tōth, *n.* pl. **Foreteeth**, fōr'tēth. One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

Foretop, fōr'top, *n.* Hair on the forepart of the head; *naut.* the platform erected at the head of the foremast.—**Foretop-mast**, *n.* The mast above the foremast, and below the foretop-gallant mast.

Forewarn, fōr-warn', *v.t.* To warn beforehand; to give previous notice to.

Forewoman, fōr'wu-man, *n.* A woman who superintends others in a workshop or other establishment.

Forfeit, for'it, *v.t.* [Fr. *forfait*, a crime, misdeed, from *forfaire*, to transgress, L.L. *foris facere*, to offend—L. *foris*, out of doors, beyond (seen also in *foreclose*, *forest*), and *facere*, to do.] To lose the right to by some fault, crime, or neglect; to become by misdeed liable to be deprived of (an estate, one's life).—*n.* The act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; a fine; a penalty; a sportive fine or penalty, whence the game of *forfeits*.—*p.* and *a.* Forfeited or subject to be forfeited; liable to deprivation or penal seizure.—**Forfeitable**, for'it-a-bl, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.—**Forfeiter**, for'it-ēr, *n.* One who forfeits.—**Forfeiture**, for'it-ūr, *n.* The act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honour, &c., by an offence, crime, breach of condition, or other act; that which is forfeited.

Forfend, for-fend'. Same as *Forefend*.

Forgat, for-gat'. Old form of the pret. of *forget*. [O.T.]

Forgather, for-gaxn'ēr, *v.i.* [*For*, intens., and *gather*; comp. O.Fris. *forgaethera*, to assemble.] To meet; to convene; to come or meet together accidentally.

Forgave, for-gāv′, pret. of *forgive*.

Forge, fōrj, *n.* [Fr. *forge*, It. *forgia*, from L. *fabrica*, a workshop, from *faber*, a workman, a smith. So that *forge*=*fabric*.] A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated to be hammered into form; a workshop for this purpose; a smithy.—*v.t.*—*forged*, *forging*. To work into shape in a forge; to form or shape out in any way; to invent; to produce, as that which is counterfeit or not genuine; to counterfeit, as a signature or document.—*v.i.* To commit forgery.—**Forger**, fōr′jėr, *n.* One who forges; especially, a person guilty of forgery.—**Forgery**, fōr′jėr-i, *n.* The act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; the crime of counterfeiting a person's signature on a document; that which is forged, fabricated, or counterfeited.—**Forging**, fōr′jing, *n.* The act of one who forges; an article of metal forged.

Forge, fōrj, *v.t.*—*forged*, *forging*. [Perhaps from Icel. *farga*, to press.] *Naut.* to move on slowly and laboriously; to work one's way: usually with *ahead*, *off*, *past*, &c.

Forget, for-get′, *v.t.*—*forgot* (pret.), *forgot*, *forgotten* (pp.), *forgetting* (ppr.). [A. Sax. *forgitan*—*for*, priv. or neg., and *gitan*, to get. GET.] To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to cease to have in mind; not to remember or think of; to slight; to neglect; *refl.* to be guilty of something unbecoming; to commit an oversight.—**Forgetable**, **Forgettable**, for-get′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being forgotten.—**Forgetful**, for-get′ful, *a.* Apt to forget; easily losing remembrance; careless; neglectful; inattentive.—**Forgetfully**, for-get′ful-li, *adv.* In a forgetful manner.—**Forgetfulness**, for-get′ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being forgetful; a ceasing to remember; oblivion; neglect; negligence; inattention.—**Forgetter**, for-get′ėr, *n.* One who forgets.—**Forget-me-not**, *n.* A well-known plant, having bright blue flowers with a yellow eye, and considered to be the emblem of friendship in almost every part of Europe.

Forgive, for-giv′, *v.t.*—*forgave* (pret.), *forgiven* (pp.), *forgiving* (ppr.). [A. Sax. *forgifan*—*for* intens., and *gifan*, to give.] To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of; to remit, as an offence, debt, fine, or penalty; to pardon; to cease to feel resentment against; to free from a claim or the consequences of an injurious act or crime. Syn. under PARDON.—**Forgivable**, for-giv′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being forgiven; pardonable.—**Forgiveness**, for-giv′nes, *n.* The act of forgiving; disposition or willingness to forgive.—**Forgiver**, for-giv′ėr, *n.* One who forgives.—**Forgiving**, for-giv′ing, *p.* and *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offences; mild; merciful; compassionate.—**Forgivingness**, for-giv′ing-nes, *n.*

Forgo, for-gō′, *v.t.*—*forwent* (pret.), *forgone* (pp.). [Also spelled less correctly *forego*; from prefix *for*, intens., or with sense of away, and *go*; A. Sax. *forgân*, to forgo, pass over, neglect.] To forbear to enjoy or possess; to voluntarily avoid enjoying or possessing; to give up, renounce, resign.—**Forgoer**, for-gō′ėr, *n.* One who forgoes.

Forisfamiliate, fō′ris-fa-mil″i-āt, *v.t.* [L. *foris*, out of doors, and *familia*, family.] To emancipate or free from parental authority; to put a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime.—**Forisfamiliation**, fō′ris-fa-mil-i-ā″shon, *n.* The act of forisfamiliating.

Fork, fork, *n.* [A. Sax. *forc*, *force*, from L. *furca*, a fork, which is also the parent of G. *furke*, D. *vork*, Fr. *fourche*.] An instrument, consisting of a handle with a shank, terminating in two or more parallel prongs, used for holding or lifting something; anything similar in shape; one of the parts into which anything is bifurcated; a prong.—*Forks of a road* or *river*, the point where a road parts into two, the point where two rivers meet and unite in one stream.—*v.i.* To divide into forks or branches.—*v.t.* To raise or pitch with a fork; to dig and break with a fork.—**Forked**, forkt, *a.* Having prongs or divisions like a fork; opening into two or more prongs, points, or shoots; furcated.—**Forkedly**, for′ked-li, *adv.* In a forked form.—**Forkedness**, for′ked-nes, *n.* The quality of being forked.—**Forkiness**, for′ki-nes, *n.* The state of being forky.—**Forky**, for′ki, *a.* Forked; furcated.

Forlorn, for-lorn′, *a.* [A. Sax. *forloren*, pp. of *forleósan*, to lose; prefix *for*, intens., *leósan*, to lose; comp. D. and G. *verloren*, forlorn, lost. LOSE.] Deserted; forsaken; abandoned; lost; helpless; wretched; solitary; bereft; destitute.—*Forlorn hope*. [D. *verloren hoop*—*hoop*, a troop.] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.—**Forlornly**, for-lorn′li, *adv.* In a forlorn manner.—**Forlornness**, for-lorn′nes, *n.*

Form, form, *n.* [Fr. *forme*, form, shape, manner, bench, bed of a hare, from L. *forma*, form, whence *conform*, *inform*, *reform*, &c.] The shape or external appearance of a body, as distinguished from its material; the figure, as defined by lines and angles; appearance to the eye; configuration; a shape; a phantom; manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things (a *form* of words); general system or arrangement (a particular *form* of government); something on or after which things are fashioned; a model, draught, pattern; proper shape or trim; high condition or fitness for any undertaking; external appearance without the essential qualities; stated method; established practice; ceremony; a long seat; a bench; a bench or class of pupils in a school; the bed of a hare; *printing*, the pages of type or stereotype plates arranged for printing a sheet, and fastened in an iron frame or chase.—*v.t.* To give form or shape to; to shape; to mould; to arrange to combine in any particular manner; to model by instruction and discipline; to mould; to train; to devise; to contrive; to frame; to create; to be an element or constituent of; to combine to make up; to answer as; to take the shape of.—*v.i.* To take a form.—**Formal**, for′mal, *a.* Given to outward forms, observances, or ceremonies; strictly ceremonious; done or made in due form or according to regular method; acting according to rule or established mode; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; conventional; formative.—**Formalism**, for′mal-izm, *n.* The quality of being formal or addicted to mere forms; outside and ceremonial religion.—**Formalist**, for′mal-ist, *n.* One given to formalism.—**Formality**, for-mal′i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being formal; form without substance; established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; customary ceremony; ceremonial; conventionality.—**Formalise**, for′mal-iz, *v.t.*—*formalised*, *formalising*. To reduce to a form; to give a certain form to; to render formal.—**Formally**, for′mal-li, *adv.* In a formal manner; ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.—**Formation**, for-mā′shon, *n.* The act of forming, making, creating, composing, shaping, &c.; production; the manner in which a thing is formed; *geol.* any series of rocks referred to a common origin or period; *milit.* an arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.—**Formative**, for′ma-tiv, *a.* Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; *gram.* serving to form; inflexional.—*n.* *Gram.* that which gives form to a word and is no part of the root.—**Forme**, form, *n.* *Printing*, see FORM.—**Former**, for′mėr, *n.* One who forms.—**Formless**, form′les, *a.* Wanting form or shape; shapeless.—**Formlessness**, form′les-nes, *n.*—**Format**, for-ma, *n.* [Fr.] Size of a book as regards length and breadth.

Former, for′mėr, *a.* *compar.* [A compar. from A. Sax. *forma*, first. FOREMOST.] Before or preceding another in time: opposed to *latter*; ancient; long past (*former* ages); preceding; earlier. as between two things mentioned together; first mentioned.—**Formerly**, for′mėr-li, *adv.* In time past, either in time immediately preceding or at an indefinite distance; of old; heretofore.∴*Formerly* means before the present time; *previously*, before some particular event.

Formic, for′mik, *a.* [L. *formica*, an ant.] Pertaining to or produced by ants.—*Formic acid*, a pungent acid with a peculiar odour, and acting as a corrosive on the skin, originally obtained from ants.—**Formicary**, for′mi-ka-ri, *n.* A colony of ants; an ant-hill.—**Formicate**, for′mi-kāt, *a.* Pertaining to an ant.—**Formication**, for-mi-kā′shon, *n.* [L. *formicatio*.] *Med.* a sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

Formidable, for′mi-da-bl, *a.* [L. *formidabilis*, from *formido*, fear.] Exciting fear or apprehension; adapted to excite fear or deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking.—**Formidableness**, for′mi-da-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being formidable.—**Formidably**, for′mi-da-bli, *adv.* In a formidable manner.

Formula, for′mū-la, *n.* pl. **Formulæ**, for′mū-lē, or **Formulas**. [L. *formula*, dim. of *forma*, a form.] A prescribed form; a prescribed form of words in which something is stated; *med.* a prescription; *eccles.* a written confession of faith; a formal enunciation of doctrines; *math.* a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols; *chem.* an expression by means of symbols and letters of the constituents of a compound.—**Formular**, for′mū-lėr, *a.* Of or pertaining to a formula.—**Formularisation**, for′mū-lėr-i-zā″shon, *n.* The act of formularising.—**Formularise**, for′mū-lėr-iz, *v.t.*—*formularised*, *formularising*. To reduce to a formula; to formulate.—**Formulary**, for′mū-la-ri, *n.* A book containing stated and prescribed forms; a book of precedents.—*a.* Prescribed; ritual.—**Formulate**, for′mū-lāt, *v.t.*—*formulated*, *formulating*. To reduce to or express in a formula; to put into a precise and comprehensive statement; to state precisely.—**Formulation**, for-mū-lā′shon, *n.* The act of formulating.—**Formulisation**, for′mū-li-zā″shon, *n.* The act of formulising.—**Formulise**, for′mū-liz, *v.t.* To reduce to a formula or formulas; to formulate.

Fornicate, for′ni-kāt, *v.i.* [L. *fornicor*, *fornicatus*, from *fornix*, a vault, a brothel, brothels in Rome being generally in vaults or cellars.] To have unlawful sexual intercourse.—**Fornication**, for-ni-kā′shon, *n.* [L. *fornicatio*.] The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female.—**Fornicator**, for′ni-kā-tėr, *n.* One guilty of fornication.—**Fornicatress**, for′ni-kā-tres, *n.* An unmarried female guilty of fornication.

Forsake, for-sāk′, *v.t.*—*forsook* (pret.), *forsaken* (pp.), *forsaking* (ppr.). [A. Sax. *forsacan*, to oppose, to renounce; prefix *for*, intens., and *sacan*, to contend; Dan. *forsage*, D. *versaken*, to deny. SAKE.] To quit or leave entirely, often to leave that to which we are bound by duty or natural affection; to desert; to abandon; to depart or withdraw from; to renounce; to reject.—**Forsaker**, for-sā′kėr, *n.* One that forsakes.

Forsooth, for-söth′, *adv.* [*For* and *sooth*, that is, for or in truth. A. Sax. *forsóth*.] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well; often in ironical expressions

Forswear, for-swār′, *v.t.*—*forswore* (pret.), *forsworn* (pp.). [Prefix *for* with negative sense.] To reject or renounce upon oath; to renounce earnestly or with protestations; *refl.* to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.—*v.i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.—**Forswearer**, for-swā′rėr, *n.* One who forswears; one who is perjured.

Fort, fōrt, *n.* [Fr. *fort*, lit. strong place from *fort*, L. *fortis*, strong. FORCE.] A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place, occupied only by troops.—**Fortalice**, fōr′ta-lis, *n.* [O. Fr. *fortelesce*, L.L. *fortalitium*.] A small outwork of a fortification.—**Forte**, fōr′tā, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* direction to sing or play with force of tone.—**Forte**, fōrt, *n.* [Fr. *fort*, strong part, also a person's forte (the final *e* being an English insertion).] The strong portion of a sword-blade or rapier; peculiar talent or faculty a person has; a strong point; chief excellence.—**Fortress**, fort′res, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse*, O. Fr. *forteleece*; same word as *fortalice*.] A fortified place, especially one of considerable extent and complication; a stronghold; a place of security.

Forth, fōrth, *adv.* [A. Sax. *forth*, from *fore*, before; G. *fort*, on, further; D. *voord*, forward. FORE.] Onward in time, place, or order (from that time *forth*); in advance from a given point; forward; out; abroad; from a state of concealment; from an interior; out into view.—**Forthcoming**, fōrth'kum-ing, *a.* Ready to appear; making appearance.—**Forthgoing**, fōrth'gō-ing, *a.* Going forth.—*n.* A going forth or utterance; a proceeding from.—**Forthright**, fōrth'rīt, *adv.* Straight forward; straightway.—*a.* Straightforward; direct; immediate.—**Forthwith**, fōrth'with, *adv.* [*Forth* and *with*, forth along with that.] Immediately; without delay; directly.

Fortify, for'ti-fī, *v.t.*—*fortified*, *fortifying*. [Fr. *fortifier*, from L.L. *fortifico*—L. *fortis*, strong, and *facio*, to make.] To add strength to; to strengthen (an argument, resolution); to furnish with strength or means of resisting (to *fortify* one against cold); to surround with a wall, ditch, palisades, or other works, with a view to defend against the attacks of an enemy; to increase the alcoholic strength of (wine) by means of adventitious spirit.—**Fortifiable**, for'ti-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being fortified.—**Fortification**, for'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of fortifying; the art or science of strengthening military positions in such a way that they may be readily defended; the works constructed for the purpose of strengthening a position; a fortified place; a fort.—**Fortifier**, for'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* One who fortifies.

Fortissimo, for-tis'sē-mō, *adv.* *Mus.* a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.

Fortitude, for'ti-tūd, *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong. FORCE.] That strength or firmness of mind or soul which enables a person to encounter danger or to bear pain with coolness and courage; passive courage; resolute endurance.

Fortnight, fort'nīt, *n.* [Contr. from *fourteen nights*, time being formerly often reckoned by nights.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.—**Fortnightly**, fort'nīt-li, *adv.* Once a fortnight; every fortnight.—*a.* Occurring or appearing once a fortnight.

Fortress. Under FORT.

Fortuitous, for-tū'i-tus, *a.* [L. *fortuitus*, from *fors*, *fortis*, chance. FORTUNE.] Accidental; happening by chance; occurring without any known cause.—**Fortuitously**, for-tū'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a fortuitous manner; accidentally; by chance.—**Fortuitousness**, for-tū'i-tus-nes, *n.* **Fortuity**, for-tū'i-ti, *n.* Accident; chance; casualty.

Fortune, for'tūn, *n.* [L. *fortuna*, a lengthened form from stem of *fors*, *fortis*, chance, hap, luck, from *fero*, to bring (as in *fertile*).] Chance; accident; luck; fate; also, the personified or deified power regarded as determining the lots of life; the good or ill that befalls or may befall man; success, good or bad; what the future may bring; good success; prosperity; good luck; estate; possessions; especially, large estate; great wealth.—*v.t.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.—**Fortunate**, for'tū-nāt, *a.* [L. *fortunatus*.] Coming by good fortune or favourable chance; bringing some unexpected good; having good fortune; lucky; successful. ∴ *Fortunate* refers to that which is deemed beyond our own control; *successful* denotes that effective effort has been made to gain the object; *prosperous* leaves both these notions out of account, simply conveying the fact of there being a flourishing state of matters.—**Fortunately**, for'tū-nāt-li, *adv.* In a fortunate manner; luckily; happily.—**Fortunateness**, for'tū-nāt-nes, *n.*—**Fortune-hunter**, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large fortune, with a view to enrich himself.—**Fortune-hunting**, *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.—**Fortuneless**, for'tūn-les, *a.* Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or wealth.—**Fortune-teller**, *n.* One who pretends to tell people their fortune in life.—**Fortune-telling**, *n.* The act or practice of telling fortunes.

Forty, for'ti, *a.* [A. Sax. *feowertig*—*feower*, four, and *tig*, ten. FOUR.] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one added.—*n.* The number which consists of four times ten; or a symbol expressing it.—**Fortieth**, for'ti-eth, *a.* Following the thirty-ninth; being one of forty equal parts into which anything is divided.—*n.* One of forty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Forum, fō'rum, *n.* [L., connected with *foris*, out of doors; hence *forensic*.] A public place in Rome where causes were judicially tried and orations delivered to the people; a tribunal; a court.

Forward, for'wėrd, *adv.* [A. Sax. *foreweard*—*fore*, before, and *weard*, used to signify direction. Comp. G. *vorwärts*.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively; opposed to *backward*.—*a.* Being at the front; anterior; fore; ready; prompt; ardent; eager; over bold; self-assertive; pert; saucy; advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season.—*n.* One in advance; a front player in football.—*v.t.* To advance or help onward; to further, promote, accelerate, hasten; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit; *bookbinding*, to prepare for the finisher.—**Forwarder**, for'wėr-dėr, *n.* One who forwards.—**Forwardly**, for'wėrd-li, *adv.* In a forward manner; eagerly; pertly; saucily.—**Forwardness**, for'wėrd-nes, *n.* The quality of being forward; promptitude; pertness.—**Forwards**, *adv.* Forward; toward the front.

Fosse, **Foss**, fos, *n.* [Fr. *fosse*, L. *fossa*, a ditch, a trench, from *fodio*, *fossum*, to dig, whence also *fossil*.] *Fort.* a ditch or moat, commonly full of water, outside the walls or rampart of a fortified place or post to be defended; *anat.* a kind of cavity in a bone with a large aperture.

Fossil, fos'sil, *a.* [Fr. *fossile*, L. *fossilis*, from *fodio*, *fossum*, to dig. FOSSE.] Dug out of the earth; petrified and preserved in rocks.—*n.* Originally any substance dug out of the earth; now specifically applied to the petrified remains of plants and animals which occur in the strata that compose the surface of our globe.—**Fossil-cork**, **Fossil-flax**, *n.* Popular names for special varieties of asbestos.—**Fossiliferous**, fos-si-lif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing or containing fossils.—**Fossilification**, fos-sil'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Act of fossilizing, or of becoming fossil.—**Fossilify**, fos-sil'i-fī, *v.t.* To convert into a fossil; to fossilize.—*v.i.* To become a fossil.—**Fossilist**, fos'sil-ist, *n.* One who is versed in fossils; a palæontologist.—**Fossilization**, fos'sil-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act or process of fossilizing; the state of being fossilized.—**Fossilize**, fos'sil-īz, *v.t.*—*fossilized*, *fossilizing*. To convert into a fossil; *fig.* to render permanently antiquated; to cause to be out of harmony with present time and circumstances.—*v.i.* To become a fossil; to become antiquated, rigid, and fixed.

Fossorial, fos-sō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *fossor*, a digger, from *fodio*, *fossum*, to dig.] Pertaining to animals which dig dwellings and seek their food in the earth; adapted for digging.—**Fossulate**, fos'sū-lāt, *a.* [L. *fossula*, dim. of *fossa*, a ditch.] *Nat. hist.* presenting small, long, and narrow superficial depressions.

Foster, fos'tėr, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fóstrian*, to nourish, from *fóster*, nourishment, from *fóda*, food. FOOD, FODDER.] To nourish or nurture; to bring up; to cherish; to promote the growth of; to encourage; to sustain and promote.—**Foster-brother**, *n.* One who is a brother only by being nursed at the same breast.—**Foster-child**, *n.* A child nurtured by one who is not its mother or father.—**Foster-daughter**, *n.* One who is a daughter only by nursing.—**Fosterer**, fos'tėr-ėr, *n.* One that fosters.—**Foster-father**, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in bringing up and educating a child.—**Fosterling**, fos'tėr-ling, *n.* A foster-child.—**Foster-mother**, *n.* A woman who takes the place of a mother in bringing up a child.—**Foster-parent**, *n.* A foster-father or foster-mother.—**Foster-sister**, *n.* A female, not a sister, nursed by the same person.—**Foster-son**, *n.* One brought up like a son, though not the person's son by birth.

Fother, foth'ėr, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fodder*, a covering or case; G. *futter*, lining.] To stop a leak by letting down a sail over it lined with oakum, spun yarn, &c.

Fother, foth'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *fóther*, a cart-load; D. *voeder*, G. *fuder*.] A weight for lead = 19½ cwts.

Fougade, **Fougasse**, fö-gäd', fö-gäs', *n.* [Fr., from L. *focus*, a fire.] *Milit.* a little mine in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide and 10 or 12 deep, dug under some work or post.

Fought, fat, pret. & pp. of *fight*.

Foul, foul, *a.* [A. Sax. *fúl*, foul = Icel. *fúll*, Dan. *fuul*, D. *vuil*, G. *faul*, Goth. *fuls*, putrid, corrupt; same root as L. *puteo*, Skr. *pûy*, to be putrid.] Covered with or containing extraneous matter, which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean; turbid; muddy; scurrilous; obscene or profane; abusive; stormy, rainy, or tempestuous (*foul* weather); detestable; vile; shameful; odious; unfair; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; *naut.* entangled or in collision; opposed to *clear*.—*To run* or *fall foul of*, to rush upon; to attack, to run against; to stumble over or upon.—*v.t.* To make filthy; to defile; to dirty; to soil.—*v.i.* To become foul or dirty; *naut.* to come into collision; to become entangled or clogged. *n.* The act of fouling; a colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or progress.—**Foully**, foul'li, *adv.* In a foul manner; filthily; scandalously; shamefully; dishonestly.—**Foulness**, foul'nes, *n.* The quality or state of being foul or filthy; filthiness.—**Foul-mouthed**, *a.* Using foul or vile language; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words.—**Foulspoken**, foul'spō-kn, *a.* Using foul language.

Foumart, fö'märt, *n.* [Lit. foul marten, from *foul*, and Fr. *marte*, a marten; comp. G. *stinkmarder*, stinking marten.] The polecat.

Found, found, pret. and pp. of *find*.

Found, found, *v.t.* [Fr. *fonder*, from L. *fundo*, to found, from *fundus*, the bottom of anything; hence also *fund*, *foundation*.] To lay the basis of; to base; to establish on a basis literal or figurative; to take the first steps in erecting or building up; to originate.—*v.i.* To rest or rely: followed by *on* or *upon* (I *found* upon my own observation).—**Foundation**, foun-dā'shon, *n.* The act of founding, establishing, or beginning to build; the masonry or the solid ground on which the walls of a building rest; the basis or groundwork of anything; that on which anything stands and is supported; fund invested for a benevolent purpose; endowment; an endowed institution or charity.—**Foundationer**, foun-dā'shon-ėr, *n.* One who derives support from the foundation or endowment of a college or endowed school.—**Foundationless**, foun-dā'shon-les, *a.* Having no foundation.—**Foundation-stone**, *n.* A stone of a public building, laid in public with some ceremony.—**Founder**, foun'dėr, *n.* One who founds; one who fixes, originates, or establishes.—**Foundress**, foun'dres, *n.* A female founder.

Found, found, *v.t.* [Fr. *fondre*, to melt, to cast, from L. *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out (hence *fuse*, &c.).] To form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould; to cast.—**Founder**, foun'dėr, *n.* One who founds; one who casts metals in various forms.—**Foundry**, **Foundery**, foun'dri, foun'dėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *fonderie*.] The art of casting metals; the buildings and works occupied for casting metals.

Founder, foun'dėr, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *fondrer*, *afondrer*, to founder—*fond*, ground, bottom, from L. *fundus*, bottom. FOUND, to establish.] To fill or be filled and sink; to go down: said of a ship; to fail; to miscarry; to go lame: said of a horse.—*n.* *Farriery*, a lameness occasioned by inflammation within the hoof of a horse; an inflammatory fever or acute rheumatism.

Foundling, found'ling, *n.* [Dim. formed from *found*, as *beetling* from *beat*, *darling* from *dear*.] A child found without a parent or any one to take care of it.

Fount, fount, *n.* [L. *fons*, *fontis*. FONT.] A spring of water; a fountain.—*Fount of types*. FONT, in this sense.—**Fountain**, foun'tān, *n.* [Fr. *fontaine*, L.L. *fontana*, from L. *fons*, *fontis*.] A spring or natural

source of water; the head or source of a river; an artificial spout, jet, or shower of water; a basin or other structure kept constantly supplied with water for use or for ornament; the origin or source of anything.—**Fountain-head**, *n.* Primary source; origin. — **Fountainless**, foun′tān-les, *a.* Having no fountain or springs. — **Fountain-pen**, *n.* A writing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

Four, fōr, *a.* [A. Sax. *feówer*=Fris. *fiower*, Icel. *fjórir*, Dan. *fire*, G. and D. *vier*, Goth. *fidwor*, L. *quatuor*, Gr. *tettares*, Russ. *cetvero*, W. *pedwar*, Ir. *ceathair*, Skr. *chatvār*.] Twice two; three and one.—*n.* The number consisting of twice two; the symbol representing this number.—*On all four*, or *on all fours*. *All-fours*, under ALL.—**Fourfold**, fōr′fōld, *a.* Four times told; quadruple. — **Four-horse**, *a.* Drawn by four horses.—**Four-in-hand**, *n.* A vehicle drawn by four horses and guided by one driver holding all the reins.—**Fourpence**, **Fourpenny**, fōr′pens, fōr′pen-i, *n.* A small silver coin worth four pence.—**Four-poster**, *n.* A large bed having four posts or pillars for the curtains. — **Fourscore**, fōr′skōr, *a.* Four times twenty; eighty: often elliptically for fourscore years.—*n.* Twenty taken four times; eighty units. — **Foursquare**, fōr′skwār, *a.* Square.—**Fourteen**, fōr′tēn, *n.* [A. Sax. *feówer-týne*.] The number consisting of ten and four, or the symbol representing it. — *a.* Four and ten; twice seven. — **Fourteenth**, fōr′tēnth, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.—*n.* One of fourteen equal parts in which a whole is divided.—**Fourth**, fōrth, *a.* [A. Sax. *feórtha*.] The ordinal of four; the next after the third.—*n.* One of four equal parts into which a whole is divided; *mus.* an interval composed of two tones and a semitone. — **Fourthly**, fōrth′li, *adv.* In the fourth place. — **Four-wheeled**, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.—**Four-wheeler**, *n.* A coach, cab, &c., with four wheels.

Fourgon, fōr-gon, *n.* [Fr.] An ammunition wagon; a baggage cart.

Fourierism, fō′ri-ėr-izm, *n.* A socialistic system or form of communism propounded by Charles *Fourier*, a Frenchman.—**Fourierist**, **Fourierite**, fō′ri-ėr-ist, fō′ri-ėr-it, *n.* An adherent of this system.

Foveate, **Foveolate**, fō′vē-āt, fō′vē-ō-lāt, *a.* [L. *fovea*, a pit.] *Bot.* Marked by little depressions or pits; pitted.

Fovilla, fō-vil′la, *n.* [Dim. formed from L. *foveo*, to warm, to nourish.] *Bot.* the minute powder or semi-fluid matter contained in the interior of the pollen grain and which is the immediate agent in fertilization.

Fowl, foul, *n.* [A. Sax. *fugel*, *fugol*, a fowl, a bird = D. and G. *vogel*, Icel. and Dan. *fugl*, Goth. *fugls*, a bird; can hardly be connected with *fly*.] A bird: often unchanged in the plural (the *fowl* of the air); now very commonly a cock or hen; a barn-door or domestic fowl.—*v.i.* To catch or kill wild fowls. — **Fowler**, fou′lėr, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls.—**Fowling-piece**, *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls or birds of any kind.

Fox, foks, *n.* [A. Sax. *fox*; G. *fuchs*, L.G. *voss*, *vos*, Prov. E. *fai s*, Goth. *fauho*, fox. *Fixen* (E. *vixen*) was the A. Sax. for she-fox.] A carnivorous animal closely allied to the dog, remarkable for his cunning, and preying on lambs, geese, hens, or other small animals; a sly, cunning fellow.—*v.t.* and *i.* To turn sour: applied to beer when it sours in fermenting.—**Fox-bat**, *n.* A name for some of the largest of the bat tribe inhabiting the Australian region.—**Fox-brush**, *n.* The tail of a fox. — **Fox-earth**, *n.* A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide itself.—**Foxed**, fokst, *p.* and *a.* Marked with brownish stains or spots, as paper. — **Foxglove**, foks′gluv, *n.* [A. Sax. *foxes glofa*, lit. fox's glove.] A common British plant, conspicuous by its tall spike of large showy flowers in long one-sided racemes; digitalis. — **Fox-hound**, *n.* A hound for chasing foxes, of great fleetness, strength, and perseverance, and with a keen scent.—**Fox-hunt**, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox with hounds. — **Fox-hunter**, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.—**Fox-hunting**, *n.* The pursuit of the fox. — **Foxish**, foks′ish, *a.* Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning.—**Fox-shark**, *n.* A kind of shark, the *Sea-fox* or *Thresher*.—**Fox-sleep**, *n.* A feigned sleep.—**Foxtail-grass**, *n.* A name of various grasses from the close cylindrical panicle in which the spikelets of flowers are arranged. — **Foxy**, fok′si, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily; suggestive of a fox or of cunning; sour: said of wine, beer, &c., which has soured in fermenting.

Foyer, fwa-yā, *n.* [Fr., L.L. *focarium*, a hearth, L. *focus*.] A crush-room or green-room in a theatre.

Fracas, fra-kä′, *n.* [Fr., from *fracasser*, to crash; It. *fracassare*, to break.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

Fracid, fras′id, *a.* [L. *fracidus*, mellow, soft.] Rotten from being too ripe; over-ripe; *bot.* of a pasty texture, between fleshy and pulpy.

Fraction, frak′shon, *n.* [Fr. *fraction*, from L. *fractio*, a breaking, from *frango*, *fractum*, to break; akin *frail*, *fragile*, *fragment*, *fracture*, *infringe*, &c.] The act of breaking‡; a fragment; a portion; a very small part; *arith.* and *alg.* one or more of the equal parts into which a unit or whole number is divided or supposed to be divided (as ⅖, two fifths, ¼ one fourth, which are called *vulgar fractions*; ·56, ·004, *decimal* fractions).—**Fractional**, frak′-shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to fractions; constituting a fraction. — **Fractionary**, frak′-shon-a-ri, *a.* Fractional; pertaining to a fraction or small portion of a thing.

Fractious, frak′shus, *a.* [From Prov. E. *fratch*, to quarrel or chide.] Apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; peevish; fretful. — **Fractiously**, frak′shus-li, *adv.* In a fractious manner; snappishly.—**Fractiousness**, frak′-shus-nes, *n.* A fractious temper.

Fracture, frak′tūr, *n.* [L. *fractura*, from *frango*, *fractum*, to break. FRACTION.] A breakage; a breach in a body, especially caused by violence; a crack; a rupture; *surg.* the breaking of a bone; *mineral.* the characteristic manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed. — *v.t.* — *fractured*, *fracturing*. To cause fracture in; to break; to crack.

Fragile, fraj′il, *a.* [L. *fragilis*, from *frango*, to break. FRACTION. *Frail* is the same word.] Brittle; easily broken; easily destroyed; frail.—**Fragilely**, fraj′il-li, *adv.* In a fragile manner.—**Fragileness**, **Fragility**, fraj′il-nes, fra-jil′i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being fragile; brittleness; delicacy of substance.

Fragment, frag′ment, *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, from *frango*, to break. FRACTION.] A part broken off; a piece separated from anything by breaking; anything left uncompleted; a part separated from the rest.—**Fragmental**, frag-men′tal, *a.* Consisting of fragments; fragmentary. — **Fragmentarily**, frag′men-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a fragmentary manner; by piecemeal. — **Fragmentariness**, frag′men-ta-ri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fragmentary.—**Fragmentary**, frag′men-ta-ri, *a.* Composed of fragments or broken pieces; broken up; not complete or entire; disconnected.

Fragrant, frā′grant, *a.* [L. *fragrans*, *fragrantis*, ppr. of *fragro*, to emit a scent.] Sweet of smell; affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably; having an agreeable perfume; odoriferous.—**Fragrantly**, frā′grant-li, *adv.* With sweet scent. — **Fragrance**, **Fragrancy**, frā′grans, frā′gran-si, *n.* The quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; perfume.

Frail, frāl, *a.* [Fr. *frêle*, O.Fr. *fraile*, L. *fragilis*, fragile. FRAGILE.] Easily broken; fragile; liable to fail and decay; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable; not strong against temptation to evil; liable to fall from virtue.—**Frailly**, frāl′li, *adv.* In a frail manner; weakly. — **Frailness**, frāl′nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being frail. — **Frailty**, frāl′ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being frail; weakness of resolution; infirmity; liableness to be deceived or seduced; a fault proceeding from weakness; a foible.

Frail, frāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *frael*, *frayel*.] A basket made of rushes, in which dried fruit is occasionally imported.

Fraise, frāz, *n.* [Fr., same word as *frieze* (on a building).] *Fort.* a defence consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position. — **Fraised**, frāzd, *a.* Fortified with a fraise.

Framboesia, fram-bē′zi-a, *n.* [Fr. *framboise*, a raspberry.] The yaws, a contagious disease prevalent in the Antilles and some parts of Africa, characterized by raspberry-like excrescences: whence the name.

Frame, frām, *v.t.*—*framed*, *framing*. [A. Sax. *fremman*, to form, make, effect, from *fram*, *from*, strong, forward = *from*, prep.; O.Sax. *fremmian*, O.Fris. *frema*, Icel. *fremja*, to accomplish.] To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts; to make, compose, contrive, devise, invent, fabricate; to fit, as for a specific end; to adjust, shape, conform; to surround or provide with a frame, as a picture. — *n.* Anything composed of parts fitted and united; fabric; structure; specifically, bodily structure; make or build of a person; the main timbers of a structure fitted and joined together for the purpose of supporting and strengthening the whole; framework; some kind of case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things; particular state, as of the mind; temper or disposition.—**Framable**, frā′ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being framed.—**Frame-bridge**, *n.* A bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together.—**Frame-house**, *n.* A house constructed with a wooden skeleton.—**Framer**, frā′mėr, *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.—**Frame-saw**, *n.* A thin saw stretched on a frame, without which it would not have sufficient rigidity for working.—**Framework**, frām′-wėrk, *n.* A structure or fabric for supporting anything; a frame; fabric; structure. —**Framing**, frā′ming, *n.* A framework or frame; a system of frames.

Frampold, fram′pōld, *a.* [Comp. W. *frwmmol*, peevish, testy; *frwmi*, to grow angry.] Unruly; peevish; quarrelsome. [*Shak.*]

Franc, frangk, *n.* [Fr., from the device *Francorum rex*, king of the French, on the coin when first struck by King John in 1360.] A French silver coin and money of account of the value of a little over 9½d. English money, and divided into 100 centimes.

Franchise, fran′chiz, *n.* [Fr., from *franc*, free. FRANK.] A particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign or government; the right of voting for a parliamentary or other representative.—*v.t.* To enfranchise. [*Shak.*]

Franciscan, fran-sis′kan, *n.* A mendicant friar of the order founded by St. *Francis* of Assisi about 1210, and otherwise called *Minorites*, or from the colour of their habit *Gray Friars*.—*a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

Francolin, frang′ko-lin, *n.* [Dim. of Pg. *frango*, a hen.] A bird closely allied to the partridges, found throughout the warmer parts of Europe, as well as in Asia.

Franc-tireur, fräṅ-tē-rėr, *n.* [Fr., lit. a free-shooter.] One of a body of irregular sharp-shooters organised in France in the war of 1870, and employed in guerrilla warfare.

Frangible, fran′ji-bl, *a.* [From L. *frango*, to break. FRACTION.] Capable of being broken; brittle. — **Frangent**, fran′jent, *a.* Causing fractures.—**Frangibility**, **Frangibleness**, fran-ji-bil′i-ti, fran′ji-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being frangible.

Frangipanni, fran-ji-pan′ni, *n.* A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odour of, the flower of a West Indian tree.

Frank, frangk, *a.* [Fr. *franc*, free, originally free like the *Franks*, the word being from the name of this old Germanic tribe or nation.] Free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; open; candid; ingenuous; using no disguise; generous or liberal‡.—*n.* The signature of a member of parliament or other specially privileged person formerly securing transmission of a letter free of postage.—*v.t.* To send by means of a frank; to transmit free of expense. — **Frankly**, frangk′li, *adv.* In a frank manner; openly;

candidly.—**Frankness**, frangk'nes, n. The state or quality of being frank.—**Frank-hearted**, a. Having a frank, open disposition.—**Frank-heartedness**, n.—**Frank-pledge**, n. [A pledge given by free men.] An institution in early England by which the members of a tithing, composed of ten households, were made responsible for each other, so that if one committed an offence the others were bound to make reparation.

Frank, frangk, n. One of the ancient German race of the Franks; a native of Franconia; a name given by the Orientals to the inhabitants of western Europe.—**Frankish**, frang'kish, a. Relating or pertaining to the Franks.

Frankfort-black, frangk'fort, n. A fine black pigment used in copperplate printing.

Frankincense, frangk'in-sens, n. [That is, pure, unadulterated incense.] A gum resin obtained from a tree somewhat resembling the sumach, inhabiting the mountains of India, which, when burned, exhales a strong aromatic odour.

Franklin, frangk'lin, n. [O.Fr. *frankeleyn*, *franchelayn*, from L.L. *franchilanus*, from *francus*, free. FRANK, a.] A freeholder; a yeoman; one whose estate was free of any feudal superior.

Frantic, fran'tik, a. [Fr. *frénétique*, from L. *phreneticus*, from Gr. *phrenitis*, mental disorder, frenzy, from *phrēn*, the mind. FRENZY.] Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; distracted (a *frantic* person); characterized by violence, fury, and disorder (a *frantic* outburst).—**Frantically**, **Franticly**, fran'ti-kal-li, fran'tik-li, adv. In a frantic or furious manner.—**Franticness**, fran'tik-nes, n.

Frap, frap, v.t.—*frapped*, *frapping*. [Fr. *frapper*, to strike, to frap, of Scandinavian origin.] *Naut.* to make fast or tight, as by passing ropes round a sail or a weakened vessel, or by binding tackle with yarn.

Fraternal, fra-tėr'nal, a. [Fr. *fraternel*; L. *fraternus*, from *frater*, brother; a word cog. with E. *brother*.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming or proceeding from brothers.—**Fraternally**, fra-tėr'nal-li, adv. In a fraternal manner.—**Fraternity**, fra-tėr'ni-ti, n. [Fr. *fraternité*; L. *fraternitas*.] The state or relationship of a brother; a body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood; a society; a class or profession of men.—**Fraternization**, frat'ėr-ni-zā"shon, n. The act of fraternizing.—**Fraternize**, **Fraternise**, frat'ėr-nīz, v.i. To associate or hold fellowship; to hold sympathetic intercourse; to have congenial sympathies and intercourse.—**Fraternizer**, frat'ėr-ni-zėr, n. One who fraternizes.—**Fratricide**, frat'ri-sīd, n. [L. *fratricidium*, the crime, *fratricida*, the criminal—*frater*, and *cædo*, to kill.] The crime of murdering a brother; one who murders or kills a brother.—**Fratricidal**, frat-ri-sī'dal, a. Pertaining to or involving fratricide.

Fraud, frąd, n. [L. *fraus*, *fraudis*, Fr. *fraude*; hence *defraud*.] An act or course of deception deliberately practised with the view of gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; deceit; deception; imposition. ∴ *Deceit* is used of the mental process which underlies any proceeding intended to deceive; *deception* signifies the procedure by which deceit is carried out, and also that which deceives, misleads, or imposes on; while *fraud* is an act, or a series of acts of *deceit*, by which we attempt to benefit ourselves at the expense of another.—**Fraudful**, frąd'ful, a. Full of or characterized by fraud; containing fraud or deceit.—**Fraudfully**, frąd'ful-li, adv. In a fraudful manner.—**Fraudless**, frąd'les, a. Free from fraud.—**Fraudlessly**, frąd'les-li, adv. In a fraudless manner.—**Fraudlessness**, frąd'les-nes, n. State or quality of being fraudless.—**Fraudulence**, **Fraudulency**, fra'dū-lens, fra'dū-len-si, n. [L. *fraudulentia*.] The quality of being fraudulent.—**Fraudulent**, fra'dū-lent, a. [L. *fraudulentus*.] Using fraud in making bargains, contracts, &c.; given to using fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud.—**Fraudulently**, fra'dū-lent-li, adv. In a fraudulent manner.—**Fraudulentness**, fra'dū-lent-nes, n.

Fraught, frąt, a. [A participial form from old verb *fraught*, to load, a form of *freight*. FREIGHT.] Freighted†; fig. filled, stored, charged, abounding, pregnant (a scheme *fraught* with mischief).—**Fraughtage**,† fra'tāj, n. Loading; cargo. [*Shak.*]

Fray, frā, n. [Abbrev. of *affray*.] An affray; a broil, quarrel, or violent riot.—v.t. To fright; to terrify.

Fray, frā, v.t. [Fr. *frayer*, from L. *fricare*, to rub (whence also *friction*).] To rub; to rub away the surface of; to fret, as cloth by wearing or the skin by friction.—n. A frayed or rubbed place.

Freak, frēk, n. [A. Sax. *frec*, greedy, bold=Icel. *frekr*, greedy, exorbitant; Dan. *fræk*, bold, G. *frech*, saucy.] A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank.—**Freakish**, frēk'ish, a. Addicted to freaks; whimsical; capricious; fanciful; grotesque.—**Freakishly**, frēk'ish-li, adv. In a freakish manner.—**Freakishness**, frēk'ish-nes, n. Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

Freak, frēk, v.t. [Connected with *freckle*, *fleck*.] To variegate; to checker.

Freckle, frek'l, n. [O.E. *freckens*, *frekens*, freckles (akin to *freak*, to variegate); Icel. *freknur*, Dan. *fregner*, freckles; comp. G. *fleck*, a spot.] A spot of a yellowish colour in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and hands; any small spot or discoloration.—v.t. and i. To mark or become marked with freckles.—**Freckled**, frek'ld, pp. and a. Marked with freckles.—**Freckledness**, frek'ld-nes, n. The state of being freckled.—**Freckly**, frek'li, a. Covered with freckles.

Free, frē, a. [A. Sax. *frí*, *freó*=Icel. *frí*, Dan. and Sw. *fri*, D. *vrij*, G. *frei*, Goth. *freis*, free; allied to *friend*, Goth. *frijon*, to love; Skr. *pri*, to love; perhaps also to L. *privus*, one's own, *privatus*, private.] Not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; exempt from subjection to the will of others; being at liberty; not in confinement; not under an arbitrary or despotic government; instituted by a free people; capable of being used, enjoyed, or taken advantage of without charge; unrestricted; open; not obstructed; going beyond due limits in speaking or acting; open; candid; frank; without care; unconcerned; liberal; not parsimonious; profuse; gratuitous; given with readiness or good-will; clear; exempt; having got rid; not encumbered, affected, or oppressed: with *from*, and sometimes *of*; invested with or enjoying certain immunities; having certain privileges: with *of* (a man *free of* the city of London); *bot.* applied to parts which are not united together; *chem.* not chemically combined with any other body.—*Free agency*, the state of acting freely or without necessity or constraint of the will.—*Free Church of Scotland*, that ecclesiastical body which seceded from the Established Church at the Disruption in 1843.—*Free labour*, labour performed by free persons in contradistinction to that of slaves.—*Free love*, the right to consort with those we have conceived a passion for, regardless of the shackles of matrimony.—*To make free with*, to intermeddle with; to use liberties with; to help one's self to.—*Free and easy*, unconstrained; regardless of conventionalities.—v.t.—*freed*, *freeing*. To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disentangle; to disengage; to rid; to strip; to clear; to set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity, or confinement; to manumit; to loose; to exempt, as from some oppressive condition or duty; to clear from stain; to absolve from some charge.—**Free-and-easy**, n. A sort of club held in public-houses, in which the members meet to drink, smoke, sing, &c.—**Free-board**, n. *Naut.* the part of a ship's side between the gunwale and the line of flotation.—**Freebooter**, frē'bö-tėr, n. [D. *vrijbuiter*, G. *freibeuter*. BOOTY.] One who wanders about for booty or plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.—**Freebooting**, frē'bö-ting, a. Living or acting as a freebooter; pertaining to or like freebooters.—n. Robbery; plunder; pillage.—**Freebooty**, frē'bö-ti, n. Pillage or plunder by freebooters.—**Freeborn**, frē'born, a. Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.—**Freedman**, frēd'man, n. A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.—**Freedom**, frē'dum, n. The state of being free; exemption from slavery, servitude, confinement, or constraint; liberty; independence; frankness; openness; outspokenness; unrestrictedness; permission; liberality; particular privileges (the *freedom of a city*); ease or facility of doing anything; license; improper familiarity (in this sense with a plural).—**Free-grace**, n. Voluntary and unmerited favour.—**Free-hand**, frē'hand, a. Applied to drawing in which the hand is not assisted by any guiding or measuring instruments.—**Free-handed**, a. Open-handed; liberal.—**Free-hearted**, a. Open; frank; unreserved; liberal; charitable; generous.—**Free-heartedly**, adv. In a free-hearted manner.—**Free-heartedness**, n.—**Freehold**, frē'hōld, n. *Law*, an estate in real property, held either in fee simple or fee tail or for life; an estate for which the owner owes no duty or service except to the crown; the tenure by which such an estate is held.—**Freeholder**, frē'hōl-dėr, n. *Law*, the possessor of a freehold.—**Free-lance**, n. One of the mercenary soldiers of the middle ages; one unattached to any party; one who fights for his own hand.—**Freeliver**, frē'liv-ėr, n. One who eats and drinks abundantly; one who gives free indulgence to his appetites.—**Freely**, frē'li, adv. In a free manner.—**Freeman**, frē'man, n. A man who is free; one not a slave or vassal; one who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege.—**Freemartin**, frē'mär-tin, n. A cow-calf twin born with a bull-calf: generally barren.—**Freemason**, frē'mā-sn, n. A person belonging to a society or organization the members of which call themselves *free* and accepted *masons*.—**Freemasonry**, frē'mā-sn-ri, n. The mysteries in which freemasons are initiated.—**Freeness**, frē'nes, n. The state or quality of being free.—**Free-pass**, n. A permission to pass free, as by railway, &c.—**Free-port**, n. A port where ships may be unloaded and goods deposited without payment of customs.—**Freer**, frē'ėr, n. One who frees.—**Free-school**, n. A school in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition.—**Freespoken**, frē'spō-kn, a. Accustomed to speak without reserve.—**Freespokenness**, frē-spō'kn-nes, n. The quality of being freespoken.—**Freestone**, frē'stōn, n. Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.—**Freethinker**, frē'thingk-ėr, n. One who is free from the common modes of thinking in religious matters; a deist; an unbeliever; a sceptic.—**Freethinking**, frē'thingk-ing, n.—a. Holding the principles of a freethinker.—**Freethought**, frē'that, n. The beliefs or ways of thinking of freethinkers.—**Free-trade**, n. Trade or commerce free from restrictions, and in particular from customs duties levied on foreign commodities.—**Free-trader**, n. An advocate of free-trade.—**Free-will**, n. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness; spontaneousness.—a. Voluntary; spontaneous.

Freeze, frēz, v.i.—*froze* (pret.), *frozen* or *froze* (pp.), *freezing* (ppr.). [A. Sax. *freósan*, *frosen*=D. *vriezen*, Icel. *frjósa*, Dan. *fryse*, G. *frieren*; same root as L. *pruina*, hoarfrost. Akin *frore*, *frost*.] To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice; to be of that degree of cold at which water congeals: used impersonally (*it freezes* hard); to become chilled in body with cold.—v.t. To congeal or cause to freeze; to harden into ice; to chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering.—n. The act of freezing; frost. [Colloq.]—**Freezable**, frēz'a-bl, a. Capable of being frozen.—**Freezer**, frēz'ėr, n. One who or that which freezes.—**Freezing-point**, n. That degree of a thermometer at which a liquid begins to freeze; the temperature at which ordinarily water freezes. By the

Centigrade thermometer the freezing-point of water is 0° or zero; by Fahrenheit's thermometer 32° above zero. — **Freezing-mixture**, *n.* A mixture such as produces a degree of cold sufficient to freeze liquids. —**Frozen**, fro'zn, *p.* and *a.* Congealed by cold; frosty; subject to severe frost; void of sympathy; wanting in feeling or interest; unsympathetic. — **Frozenness**, fro'zn-nes, *n.* A state of being frozen.

Freight, frāt, *n.* [Formerly *fraht*=D. *vracht*, Dan. *fragt*, Sw. *fraht*, G. *fracht*, a freight or cargo. FRAUGHT.] The cargo of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water; the price paid for the use of a ship or part of a ship to transport goods; the sum charged or paid for the transportation of goods.—*v.t.* To load (a ship) with goods; to hire for the transportation of goods.—**Freightage**, frā'tāj, *n.* The act or process of freighting; money paid for freight; freight or lading (*Mil.*).—**Freighter**, frā'ter, *n.* One who freights.—**Freightless**, frāt'les, *a.* Destitute of freight.

Fremescence, fre[illegible]'sens, *n.* [From L. *fremo*, to roar.] [illegible]multuous noise.—**Fremescent**, fre-mes'ent, *a.* Noisy and tumultuous; raging.

French, frensh, *a.* [O.Fr. *franchois*, *françois*, Mod.Fr. *français*, from *France*, which received its name from the *Franks*.] Pertaining to France or its inhabitants. —*n.* The language spoken by the people of France; collectively the French people.—**French-bean**, *n.* A species of bean; the kidney-bean.—**French-chalk**, *n.* A variety of talc resembling chalk, of a pearly white or grayish colour. — **French-horn**, *n.* A musical instrument of brass having several curves, and gradually widening from the mouth-piece to the other end.—**Frenchify**, frensh'i-fī, *v.t.* To make French; to infect with French tastes or manners.—**Frenchman**, frensh'man, *n.* A man of the French nation; a native or naturalised inhabitant of France. — **French-polish**, *n.* Gumlac dissolved in spirits of wine, used for coating wood with a fine glossy surface. —**French-white**, *n.* Finely pulverised talc.

Frenetic, **Frenetical**, fre-net'ik, fre-net'i-kal, *a.* [Same word as *frantic*. FRENZY.] Frenzied; frantic.—**Frenetically**, fre-net'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a frenetic or frenzied manner.

Frenzy, fren'zi, *n.* [O.Fr. *frenesie*, Mod. Fr. *phrénésie*; from Gr. *phrenēsis*, *phrenitis*, mental derangement, from *phrēn*, the mind. FRANTIC.] Distraction; delirium; madness; any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction or temporary derangement of the mental faculties.—*v.t.* —*frenzied*, *frenzying*. To drive to madness; to render frenzied.—**Frenzical**, fren'zi-kal, *a.* Pertaking of frenzy.—**Frenzied**, fren'zid, *p.* and *a.* Affected with frenzy or madness; maddened; frantic.—**Frenzisdly**, fren'zid-li, *adv.* Madly; distractedly.

Frequent, fre'kwent, *a.* [Fr. *fréquent*, from L. *frequens*, *frequentis*, common, usual, full, crowded; same root as *farcio*, to cram (whence *farcs*).] Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring; doing a thing often; inclined to indulge in any practice.—*v.t.* (fre-kwent'). [L. *frequento*; Fr. *fréquenter*.] To visit often; to resort to often or habitually.—**Frequence**,† fre'kwens, *n.* [L. *frequentia*.] A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly.—**Frequency**, fre'kwen-si, *n.* The state of being frequent; a frequent return or occurrence; the condition of being often repeated at short intervals. — **Frequentation**, fre-kwen-tā'shon, *n.* The act or custom of frequenting.—**Frequentative**, fre-kwen'ta-tiv, *a.* *Gram.* serving to express the frequent repetition of an action: applied to certain verbs.—*n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action.—**Frequenter**, fre-kwen'ter, *n.* One who frequents.—**Frequently**, fre'kwent-li, *adv.* Often; many times, at short intervals, repeatedly; commonly.—**Frequentness**,† fre'kwent-nes, *n.*

Fresco, fres'kō, *n.* pl. **Frescoes** and **Frescos**, fres'kōs. [It., fresh, from being executed on fresh plaster. FRESH.] A method of painting on walls with mineral and earthy pigments on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry.—*v.t.* To paint in fresco, as walls.

Fresh, fresh, *a.* [A. Sax. *fersc*, whence *fresh* by a common metathesis=D. *versch*, Icel. *ferskr*, *friskr*, Dan. *fersk*, *frisk*, G. *frisch*; hence It. Sp. and Pg. *fresco*, Fr. *frais*, *fraîche*, *frais*. *Frisk* is a form of the same word.] Full of health and strength; vigorous; strong; brisk; lively; bright; not faded; undecayed; unimpaired by time; in good condition; not stale; not exhausted with labour or exertion; renewed in strength; reinvigorated; refreshing; health-giving: applied to pure cool water, and also to a rather strong wind; vivid; clearly remembered; new; recently grown, made, or obtained; not salt or salted.—*n.* A freshet; a spring of fresh water; a flood; an overflowing; an inundation.—**Freshen**, fresh'n, *v.t.* To make fresh; to give a fresh appearance or character to; to make to feel fresh; to refresh; to revive.—*v.i.* To grow fresh; to grow strong (the wind *freshens*). —**Freshet**, fresh'et, *n.* A small stream of fresh water; a flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains or melted snow.—**Freshly**, fresh'li, *adv.* In a fresh manner. — **Freshman**, fresh'man, *n.* A novice; a student of the first year in a university.—**Freshness**, fresh'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being fresh.—**Freshwater**, *a.* Pertaining to, produced by, or living in water that is fresh or not salt.

Fret, fret, *v.t.*—*fretted*, *fretting*. [A. Sax. *fretan*, to eat, to gnaw, devour; D. *vreten*, G. *fressen*, O.H.G. *frezzen*. Goth. *fretan*, to eat, all from prefix=E. *for*, intens., and verb to *eat*.] To gnaw; to eat into; to rub or wear away; to fray; to chafe; to gall; to wear away so as to diminish; to impair; to agitate; to disturb (to *fret* the surface of the sea); *fig.* to chafe the mind of; to irritate; to tease; to make angry.—*v.i.* To become frayed or chafed; to be chafed or irritated; to become vexed or angry; to utter peevish expressions; to boil or work as angry feelings; to rankle.—*n.* A state of chafing or irritation; vexation; anger.—**Fretful**, fret'ful, *a.* Disposed to fret; ill-humoured; peevish; in a state of vexation. —**Fretfully**, fret'ful-li, *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly.—**Fretfulness**, fret'fulnes, *n.* Peevishness; ill-humour.—**Fretter**, fret'er, *n.* One who frets.

Fret, fret, *n.* [O.Fr. *frette*, to interlace, *frettes*, a grating; from L. *ferrum*, iron. Comp. also A. Sax. *fretwe*, ornaments.] A kind of ornament formed of bands or fillets variously combined, but most frequently arranged in rectangular forms; a piece of perforated ornamental work; one of the small cross-bars or ridges on the finger-boards of some stringed instruments, to regulate the pitch of the notes. —*v.t.* To ornament or furnish with frets; to variegate; to diversify.—**Fretted**, fret'ed, *a.* Adorned with frets or fretwork; exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular or other forms.—**Fretter**, fret'er, *n.* One who or that which frets.—**Fretty**, fret'i, *a.* Adorned with fretwork. —**Fretwork**, fret'werk, *n.* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets; designs cut through a thin plate of wood.—**Fret-saw**, *n.* A small saw for cutting fretwork.

Friable, fri'a-bl, *a.* [L. *friabilis*, from *frio*, *friatum*, to crumble down.] Easily crumbled or pulverised; easily reduced to powder.—**Friability**, **Friableness**, fri-a-bil'i-ti, fri'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being friable.

Friar, fri'er, *n.* [Formerly *frere*, Fr. *frère*, O.Fr. *freire*, a brother, from L. *frater*, *fratris*, a brother. BROTHER.] A person belonging to one of the Roman Catholic mendicant religious orders or brotherhoods—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, Augustines, &c.; a monk.—**Friarly**, fri'er-li, *a.* Like or pertaining to friars. **Friary**, fri'er-i, *n.* A convent of friars; a monastery.

Fribble, frib'l, *a.* [Perhaps corrupted from Fr. *frivole*, frivolous.] Frivolous; trifling; silly.—*n.* A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow.—*v.i.*—*fribbled*, *fribbling*. To act the fribble; to trifle.—**Fribbler**, frib'ler, *n.* A trifler; a coxcomb.—**Fribbling**, frib'ling, *a.* Frivolous; trifling.

Fricandeau, frik-an-dō', *n.* [Fr., etymology doubtful.] A fricassee or other preparation of veal.

Fricassee, frik-as-ē', *n.* [Fr. *fricassée*, from *fricasser*, to cook in this way: etymology doubtful.] A dish of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them with a strong sauce in a frying-pan or a like utensil.—*v.t.*—*fricasseed*, *fricasseeing*. To dress in fricassee.

Friction, frik'shon, *n.* [L. *frictio*, *frictionis*, from *frico*, *frictum*, to rub, to rub down.] The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; *mech.* the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.—**Frication**,† fri-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *fricatio*.] The act of rubbing; friction.—**Frictative**, frik'a-tiv, *a.* A term applied to certain letters produced by the friction of the breath issuing through a narrow opening of the organs, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, &c.—**Frictional**, frik'shon-al, *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction.—**Frictionless**, frik'shon-les, *a.* Having no friction.—**Friction-clutch**, *n.* A species of loose coupling much used for connecting pieces in machines which require to be frequently engaged and disengaged. — **Friction-powder**, *n.* A composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction.—**Friction-rollers**, *n.* pl. Small rollers or cylinders placed under heavy bodies when they are required to be moved a short distance on the surface of the ground.—**Friction-tube**, *n.* A small tube used in firing cannon, heat being generated in it by friction. — **Friction-wheel**, *n.* *Mech.* one of two simple wheels or cylinders intended to assist in diminishing the friction of a horizontal axis.

Friday, fri'dā, *n.* [A. Sax. *Frige-dæg*, G. *Freytag*, the day sacred to *Frigga*, or *Freya*, the Teutonic goddess.] The sixth day of the week.—*Good Friday*, the Friday immediately preceding Easter, kept sacred as the day of Christ's crucifixion.

Friend, frend, *n.* [A. Sax. *freond*, virtually a pres. part. of *freón*, to love; like Goth. *frijonds*, from *frijon*, to love; D. *vriend*, Icel. *frændi*, G. *freund*, a friend. *Fiend* is similarly formed. FREE.] One who is attached to another by affection; one who has esteem and regard for another and loves his society; one not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; one who looks with favour upon a cause, institution, or the like; also a term of salutation or familiar address.—*Society of Friends*, the name assumed by the society of dissenters commonly called Quakers.—*To be friends with*, to feel as a friend towards; to be friendly towards; may be used when a single person is the friend of another.—*v.t.* To befriend; to support or aid.—**Friendless**, frend'les, *a.* Destitute of friends.—**Friendlessness**, frend'les-nes, *n.* The state of being friendless. — **Friendlike**, frend'lik, *a.* Like a friend; like what marks a friend.—**Friendlily**, frend'li-li, *adv.* In a friendly manner.—**Friendliness**, frend'li-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favour or befriend; good-will; exercise of benevolence or kindness.—**Friendly**, frend'li, *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend; disposed to promote the good of another; kind; amicable; befitting friends; not hostile; favourable; propitious. — *Friendly societies*, associations chiefly among tradesmen and mechanics, for the purpose of forming a fund for the assistance of members in sickness, or of their relatives or others in case of death. ∴ Syn. under AMICABLE. — *adv.*† In the manner of friends; amicably. [*Shak.*]—**Friendship**, frend'ship, *n.* The feeling that subsists between friends or binds them to one another; attachment to a person; mutual attachment; kind regard; intimacy; kindness.

Frier, frī'er, *n.* Under FRY.

Frieze, frēz, *n.* The language of Friesland; **Frisian**.—**Frieslic**, fre'sik, *a.* Frisian.

Frieze, frēz, *n.* [Fr. *frise*=It. *fregio*, Sp. *friso*, probably from Ar. *ifrīz*, a ledge or

a wall.] *Arch.* that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice, usually enriched with figures or other ornaments.

Frieze, frēz, *n.* [Fr. *frise*, probably from *Friesland*, once the principal seat of its manufacture.] A coarse woollen cloth having a shaggy nap on one side.—*v.t.*—*friezed*, *friezing*. To form a shaggy nap on; to frizzle; to curl.—**Friezed**, frēzd, *a.* Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze.

Frigate, frig'āt, *n.* [Fr. *frégate*, It. *fregata*; Sp. and Pg. *fragata*; origin doubtful.] Among ships of war of the older class, a vessel of a size larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line; a ship of war with a high speed and great fighting power.—**Frigate-bird**, *n.* A tropical sea-bird allied to the cormorants, remarkable for its powers of flight.

Fright, frīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *fyrhto*, *fyrhto*, fear; Dan. *frygt*, G. *furcht*, D. *vrucht*, fear. *Fear* is probably akin in origin.] Sudden and violent fear; a sudden fit of fear or dread; terror; a person of a shocking, disagreeable, or ridiculous appearance in person or dress.—*v.t.* To frighten; to affright; to scare.—**Frighten**, frī'tn, *v.t.* To strike with fright; to terrify; to scare; to alarm suddenly.—**Frightenable**,† frī'tn-a-bl, *a.* That may be frightened.—**Frightful**, frīt'ful, *a.* Causing fright; terrible; dreadful; awful; horrid; terrific.—**Frightfully**, frīt'ful-li, *adv.* In a frightful manner; dreadfully; horribly; terribly; shockingly.—**Frightfulness**, frīt'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being frightful.—**Frightless**, frīt'les, *a.* Free from fright.

Frigid, frij'id, *a.* [L. *frigidus*, from *frigeo*, to be cold, akin to *rigeo*, to be numb or stiff; Gr. *rigos*, cold. *Frill* is of same origin.] Cold; wanting heat or warmth; of a very low temperature; cold in feeling or manner; wanting warmth of affection; wanting zeal, fire, energy, spirit, or animation; stiff; haughty; forbidding; lifeless.—*Frigid zones*, in *geog.* the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are about 23° 28' from the poles.—**Frigidity**, fri-jid'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being frigid; coldness; want of warmth; coldness of feeling or manner; want of animation, ardour, or vivacity.—**Frigidly**, frij'id-li, *adv.* In a frigid manner.—**Frigidness**, frij'id-nes, *n.* The state of being frigid.—**Frigorific**, **Frigorifical**, frig-o-rif'ik, frig-o-rif'i-kal, *a.* [L. *frigorificus*—*frigus*, *frigoris*, cold, and *facio*, to make.] Causing cold.

Frill, fril, *n.* [Originally the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold; from Fr. *friller*, to shiver, from L. *frigidulus*, dim. from *frigidus*, cold. FRIGID.] A crimped or ornamental edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt; a somewhat similar trimming on something else; a ruffle.—*v.t.* To decorate with a frill.—**Frilled**, frild, *pp.* or *a.* Decked with a frill or frills, or something similar.—**Frilling**, fril'ing, *n.* Frills; ruffles.

Fringe, frinj, *n.* [Fr. *frange*, fringe, It. *frangia*, from L. *fimbria*, fringe; akin to *fibra*, a fibre.] An ornament to the borders of garments, furniture, &c., consisting of threads attached at one end, the other hanging loose; something resembling a fringe; an edging; margin; extremity; *optics*, one of the coloured bands of light in the phenomena of diffraction.—*v.t.* To adorn or border with or as with a fringe.—**Fringed**, frinjd, *pp.* and *a.* Bordered or ornamented with a fringe or fringes.—**Fringe-tree**, *n.* A small American tree having snow-white flowers, which hang down like a fringe.—**Fringy**, frin'ji, *a.* Adorned with fringes.

Fringillaceous, frin-jil-lā'shus, *a.* [L. *fringilla*, a finch.] Pertaining to the finches.

Frippery, frip'ėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *friperie*, old clothes, from *friper*, to rumple, to spoil; from O.Fr. *frepe*, rag, tatter.] Old or cast-off clothes; waste matter; useless things; trifles; traffic in old clothes.—*a.* Trifling; contemptible.

Frisian, friz'i-an, *a.* Belonging to Friesland.—*n.* A native of Friesland; the language of Friesland.

Frisk, frisk, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *frisque*, brisk, lively, from the Germanic adjective corresponding to E. *fresh*. FRESH.] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, as in gaiety or frolic; to frolic.—*n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.—**Frisker**, fris'kėr, *n.* One who frisks.—**Frisket**, fris'ket, *n.* [Fr. *frisquette*, from the frequency of its motion.] *Print.* a light frame hinged to the tympan for keeping the sheet in proper position while being printed.—**Friskful**, frisk'ful, *a.* Frisky; frolicsome.—**Friskily**, fris'ki-li, *adv.* In a frisky manner.—**Friskiness**, fris'ki-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being frisky.—**Frisky**, fris'ki, *a.* Fond of frisking or capering; lively; frolicsome.

Frit, frit, *n.* [Fr. *fritte*, from *frit*, fried, pp. of *frire*, from L. *frigo*, *frictum*, to roast. FRY.] The matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace.

Frith, frith, *n.* Same as *Firth*.

Fritillary, frit'il-la-ri, *n.* [L. *fritillus*, a dice-box: from chequered markings.] The popular name of a genus of herbaceous bulbous plants, natives of north temperate regions; also of several British butterflies.

Fritter, frit'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *friture*, lit. a frying, from L. *frigo*, *frictum*, to fry. FRY.] A small piece of anything cut to be fried; also a fragment or shred.—*v.t.* To cut into small pieces to be fried; to break into small pieces or fragments.—*To fritter away*, to waste or expend by little and little; to spend frivolously or in trifles.

Frivolous, friv'o-lus, *a.* [L. *frivolus*, frivolous, silly, trifling; same root as *frico*, to rub (whence *friction*).] Of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; trifling; trivial; given to trifling; characterised by unbecoming levity; silly; weak.—**Frivolity**, **Frivolism**,† fri-vol'i-ti, friv'ol-izm, *n.* The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling; insignificance; also, the act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity of mind or disposition.—**Frivolously**, friv'o-lus-li, *adv.* In a frivolous manner.—**Frivolousness**, friv'o-lus-nes, *n.* The quality of being frivolous.

Frizz, **Friz**, friz, *v.t.*—*frizzed*, *frizzing*. [Fr. *friser*, O.Fr. *frizer*, to curl, *frise*, frieze cloth. FRIEZE.] To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls or into little burs, as the nap of cloth.—*n.* That which is frizzed or curled.—**Frizzle**, friz'l, *v.t.*—*frizzled*, *frizzling*. [Dim. from *frizz*.] To curl or crisp, as hair; to frizz.—*n.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped.—**Frizzler**, friz'lėr, *n.* One who frizzles.—**Frizzly**, **Frizzy**, friz'li, friz'i, *a.* Curly.

Fro, frō, *adv.* [A. Sax. or Icel. *frā*, from; short form of *from*.] From; away; back or backward; as in the phrase *to and fro*.

Frock, frok, *n.* [Fr. *froc*, a monk's habit; L.L. *frocus*, *floccus*, so called because *floccosus*, woolly, from L. *floccus*, a flock of wool.] Primarily, an ecclesiastical garment with large sleeves worn by monks; a kind of gown which opens behind, worn by females and children.—**Frock-coat**, *n.* A coat with full skirts having the same length before and behind; a surtout.—**Frocked**, frokt, *a.* Clothed in a frock.

Frog, frog, *n.* [A. Sax. *frogga*, *froga*, *frosc*, *frox*; D. *vorsch*, G. *frosch*, Dan. *frö*, Icel. *froskr*.] The name of various amphibians, having four legs with four toes on the fore feet and five on the hind, more or less webbed, a naked body, no ribs, and no tail, and with great powers of leaping; a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot.—**Frog-eater**, *n.* One who eats frogs: a term of contempt for a Frenchman.—**Froggery**,† frog'ėr-i, *n.* A place abounding in frogs.—**Frog-fish**, *n.* A fish with a wide and flattened head, larger than the body, a gaping mouth with many teeth, and spacious gill-covers.—**Frog-fly**, **Frog-hopper**, *n.* A small leaping insect, the larvæ of which are found on plants inclosed in a frothy liquid known as cuckoo-spit.—**Frog-spit**, **Frog-spittle**, *n.* The frothy liquid of the larvæ of the frog-hopper.—**Froggy**, frog'i, *a.* Having or abounding in frogs.

Frog, frog, *n.* [Pg. *froco*, a frog or tag on a coat.] A fastening for a frock or coat in the form of a tassel or large button passed through a loop on the breast; the loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.—*v.t.*—*frogged*, *frogging*. To ornament or fasten with a frog.

Frolic, frol'ik, *a.* [From D. *vrolijk*, from *vro*=O.Fris. *fro*, Dan. *fro*, glad, and *lijk*=E. *like*; so G. *fröhlich*, from *froh*, joyful, and *lich*, like.] Gay; merry; full of mirth; dancing, playing, or frisking about.—*n.* A wild or merry prank; a flight of levity or gaiety and mirth; a scene of gaiety and mirth; a merry-making.—*v.i.*—*frolicked* (frol'ikt), *frolicking*. To play merry pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gaiety.—**Frolicsome**, **Frolicful**, frol'ik-sum, frol'ik-ful, *a.* Full of gaiety and mirth; given to frolics; sportive.—**Frolicsomely**, frol'ik-sum-li, *adv.* In a frolicsome manner.—**Frolicsomeness**, frol'ik-sum-nes, *n.*

From, from, *prep.* [A. Sax. *fram*, *from*, O. Sax. O.H.G. and Goth. *fram*, from; Icel. *fram*, forward, *frá*, from; Dan. *fram*, *fra*, from; cog. with L. *perendie* in *perendie*, the day after to-morrow, Gr. *peran*, Skr. *param*, beyond. Allied to *far*, *forth*, &c.] Out of the neighbourhood of; leaving behind; by reason of; out of; by aid of; denoting source, beginning, distance, absence, privation, or departure, sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively: the antithesis and correlative of *from* is *to*.

Frond, frond, *n.* [L. *frons*, *frondis*, a leaf.] *Bot.* a term used to designate the leaves of ferns and other cryptogamous plants.—**Frondent**,† fron'dent, *a.* Covered with leaves.—**Frondesce**, fron-des', *v.i.* [L. *frondesco*.] To unfold leaves or become leafy.—**Frondescence**, fron-des'ens, *n.* *Bot.* the precise time in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves; the act of bursting into leaf.—**Frondiferous**, fron-dif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing fronds.—**Frondlet**, frond'let, *n.* A little frond.—**Frondose**, fron'dōs, *a.* *Bot.* covered with leaves; bearing a great number of leaves.—**Frondous**, fron'dus, *a.* *Bot.* producing leaves and flowers on one part.

Front, frunt, *n.* [Fr. *front*, L. *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead (allied to E. *brow*), seen also in *affront*, *confront*, &c.] The forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; the whole face; boldness of disposition; impudence; the part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the face or fore part; the foremost rank; the van; position directly before the face of a person or the foremost part of anything; a set of false hair or curls for a lady.—*To come to the front*, to take a high rank in one's profession, in society, &c.—*a.* Relating to the front or face; having a position in the front.—*v.t.* To oppose face to face; to stand in front of or over against; to face; to appear in the presence of; to confront; to supply with a front; to adorn in front.—*v.i.* To have the face or front in some direction.—**Frontage**, frun'tāj, *n.* The front part of any structure or object; extent of front.—**Frontal**, fron'tal, *n.* Something worn on the forehead; a frontlet; an ornamental band for the hair; *arch.* a little pediment over a door or window.—*a.* Belonging to the forehead.—**Front-door**, *n.* The door in the front wall of a building, generally the principal entrance.—**Frontier**, fron'tēr, *n.* [Fr. *frontière*, a frontier, a border.] That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country; the marches; the border.—**Frontispiece**, fron'tis-pēs, *n.* [L.L. *frontispicium*, from L. *frons*, and *specio*, to view.] An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book or at the beginning.—**Frontless**, frunt'les, *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; of unblushing front.—**Frontlet**, frunt'let, *n.* A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead.

Frore, frōr, *a.* [A. Sax. *froren*, pp. of *freosan*, to freeze. FREEZE.] Frozen; frosty: a poetic word.

Frost, frost, *n.* [A. Sax. *frost*, *forst*, from *freosan*, to freeze; Icel. Dan. Sw. and G. *frost*, D. *vorst*. FREEZE.] That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the

congelation of water; freezing weather; frozen dew; rime; hoar-frost; coldness or severity of manner or feeling.—*v.t.* To injure by frost; to cover or ornament with anything resembling hoar-frost, as with white sugar; to furnish with frost-nails.—*Frosted glass*, glass roughened on the surface, so as to destroy its transparency.—**Frost-bite**, *n.* A state of insensibility or deadness with arrested circulation in any part of the body, such as the nose and ears, occasioned by exposure to severe frost.—*v.t.*—*frost-bit* (pret.), *frost-bitten*, *frost-bit* (pp.); *frost-biting* (ppr.). To affect with frost-bite.—**Frostily**, fros'ti-li, *adv.* In a frosty manner; with frost or excessive cold; without warmth of affection; coldly.—**Frostiness**, fros'ti-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being frosty.—**Frosting**, fros'ting, *n.* A coating resembling frost; the composition resembling hoar-frost used to cover cake, &c.—**Frost-nail**, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.—**Frostwork**, frost'werk, *n.* The beautiful covering of hoar-frost deposited on shrubs or other natural objects.—**Frosty**, fros'ti, *a.* Attended with frost; of a freezing temperature; affected by frost; without warmth of affection or courage; resembling hoar-frost; gray-haired.

Froth, froth, *n.* [A Scandinavian word=Icel. *frotha*, *frauth*, Dan. *fraade*, froth, foam.] The bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam; empty talk; mere words without sense; light, unsubstantial matter.—*v.t.* To cause to foam or produce froth; to vent, or give expression to what is light, unsubstantial, or worthless.—*v.i.* To foam; to throw up or out froth.—**Frothily**, froth'i-li, *adv.* In a frothy manner.—**Frothiness**, froth'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being frothy.—**Frothy**, froth'i, *a.* Full of or accompanied with froth; consisting of froth or light bubbles; foamy; light, empty, or unsubstantial; given to empty display.

Frounce, frouns, *v.t.*—*frounced*, *frouncing*. [Fr. *froncer*, D. *fronsen*, to wrinkle, from a hypothetical L.L. *frontiare*, to wrinkle the brows, from L. *frons*, the forehead (whence *front*). *Flounce* (of a dress) is the same word.] To form into plaits or wrinkles; to adorn with fringes, plaits, &c.—*n.* A wrinkle, plait, or curl; a flounce.

Frouzy, **Frowzy**, frou'zi, *a.* [Comp. Prov. E. *frousi*, a musty smell, also Prov. E. *frow*, a slattern, from D. *vrouw*, G. *frau*, a woman.] Fetid; musty; rank; dingy; ill-coloured; in a state of disorder; slovenly; slatternly.

Frow, frō, *n.* A wedge-shaped tool with a handle used for splitting wood.

Froward, frō'wėrd, *a.* [From *fro*=from, and *-ward*, denoting direction, being thus the reverse of *to-ward*, and nearly equivalent to *way-ward* (*awayward*); A. Sax. *from-weard*, turned away, about to depart.] Not willing to comply with what is right or reasonable; perverse; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; peevish.—**Frowardly**, frō'wėrd-li, *adv.* In a froward manner.—**Frowardness**, frō'wėrd-nes, *n.* The quality of being froward.

Frown, froun, *v.i.* [Fr. *frogner*, in *se refrogner*, to knit the brow, to frown; of doubtful origin.] To express displeasure, severity, or sternness by contracting the brow; to put on a stern look; to scowl; to show displeasure or disapprobation; to be ominous of evil; to lower (the clouds *frown*).—*n.* A contraction or wrinkling of the brow, or a severe or stern look expressive of displeasure.—**Frowningly**, frou'ning-li, *adv.* In a frowning manner.—**Frowny**, frou'ni, *a.* Given to frown; scowling.

Froze, frōz, **Frozen**, frō'zn. FREEZE.

Fructescence, fruk-tes'ens, *n.* [From L. *fructus*, fruit. FRUIT.] *Bot.* the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.—**Fructiculose**, fruk-tik'ū-lōs, *a.* *Bot.* producing much fruit.—**Fructiferous**, fruk-tif'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing or producing fruit.—**Fructification**, fruk'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of forming or producing fruit; the act of fructifying or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation; the organs concerned in the production of the fruit of a plant.—**Fructify**, fruk'ti-fi, *v.t.* [Fr. *fructifier*.] To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize.—*v.i.* To bear or produce fruit.—**Fructose**, fruk'tōs, *n.* A variety of sugar from fruit.—**Fructuary**, fruk'tū-a-ri, *n.* One who enjoys the produce or profits of anything.

Frugal, frö'gal, *a.* [L. *frugalis*, from *frugi*, lit. fit for food, hence, worthy, temperate, dative case of *frux*, *frugis*, fruit; akin to *fruit*.] Economical in regard to expenditure; thrifty; sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish; saving.—**Frugality**, frö-gal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being frugal; a prudent and sparing use of anything.—**Frugally**, frö'gal-li, *adv.* In a frugal manner.—**Frugalness**, frö'gal-nes, *n.* Frugality.

Frugiferous, frö-jif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *frugifer*—*frux*, *frugis*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing fruit or crops; fruitful; fructiferous.—**Frugivorous**, frö-jiv'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *frux*, *frugis*, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds and other animals.

Fruit, fröt, *n.* [Fr. *fruit*, from L. *fructus*, fruit, from *fruor*, *fructus*, to enjoy, from a root seen in E. verb to *brook*, originally to enjoy; akin *frugal*, *fruition*.] Whatever vegetable products the earth yields for the use of man and the lower animals (in this sense generally in the plural); in a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a tree or other plant; especially, the edible succulent products of certain plants, generally covering and including their seeds; such products collectively; *bot.* the seed of a plant, or the mature ovary, composed essentially of two parts, the pericarp and the seed; the produce of animals; offspring; young; something that results; effect, result, or consequence.—*v.i.* To produce or yield fruit.—**Fruitage**, frö'tāj, *n.* Fruit collectively; product or produce.—**Fruit-bearing**, *a.* Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit.—**Fruit-bud**, *n.* The bud that produces fruit.—**Fruiterer**, frö'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.—**Fruiteress**, frö'tėr-es, *n.* A female who sells fruit.—**Fruitery**, frö'tėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *fruiterie*.] Fruit collectively; a repository for fruit.—**Fruitful**, fröt'ful, *a.* Producing fruit in abundance; very productive; prolific; bearing children; not barren; producing or presenting in abundance; productive (*fruitful* in expedients).—**Fruitfully**, fröt'ful-li, *adv.* In a fruitful manner; plenteously; abundantly.—**Fruitfulness**, fröt'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fruitful; productiveness; fertility; fecundity.—**Fruit-knife**, *n.* A knife, generally with a silver or plated blade, for paring and cutting fruit.—**Fruitless**, fröt'les, *a.* Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit or offspring; productive of no advantage or good effect; vain.—**Fruitlessly**, fröt'les-li, *adv.* In a fruitless manner.—**Fruitlessness**, fröt'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fruitless or unprofitable.—**Fruit-pigeon**, *n.* A pigeon of very brilliant plumage, occurring in India, the warmer parts of Australia, &c.; so called because they feed entirely on fruit.—**Fruit-sugar**, *n.* Fructose.—**Fruit-tree**, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or whose principal value consists in its fruit.—**Fruity**, frö'ti, *a.* Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavour of fruit.

Fruition, frö-ish'on, *n.* [From L. *fruor*, *fructus* or *fruitus*, to use or enjoy. FRUIT.] Use or possession of anything, especially when accompanied with pleasure; the pleasure derived from use or possession; enjoyment.

Frumentaceous, frö-men-tā'shus, *a.* [L. *frumentaceus*, from *frumentum*, corn; same root as *fructus*, fruit. FRUIT.] Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal.—**Frumentarious**, frö-men-tā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *frumentarius*.] Pertaining to wheat or grain.—**Frumenty**, frö'men-ti, *n.* [L. *frumentum*, wheat.] A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned; furmenty.

Frump, frump, *n.* [Connected with *frampold*, or with Prov. E. *frumple*, D. *frompelen*, to wrinkle or crumple.] A cross-tempered, old-fashioned female.—**Frumpish**, frump'ish, *a.* Cross-tempered; cross-grained; scornful; old-fashioned as to dress.—**Frumpishness**, frump'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being frumpish.—**Frumpy**, frump'i, *a.* Cross-tempered; frumpish.

Frush,† frush, *v.t.* [Fr. *froisser*, to crush, to break, from L. *frustum*, a fragment.] To crush; to break in pieces. [*Shak.*]—*a.* Easily broken; brittle. [Provincial.]—*n.*† Noise of objects coming into collision and breaking.

Frustrate, frus'trāt, *v.t.*—*frustrated*, *frustrating*. [L. *frustror*, *frustratus*, from *frustra*, in vain, same root as *fraus*, fraud.] To make to be in vain or of no avail; to bring to nothing; to prevent from taking effect; to defeat; to balk.—**Frustrable**, frus'tra-bl, *a.* Capable of being frustrated or defeated.—**Frustration**, frus-trā'shon, *n.* The act of frustrating.—**Frustrative**, frus'tra-tiv, *a.* Tending to frustrate or defeat.—**Frustratory**, frus'tra-to-ri, *a.* Tending to frustrate; making void or of no effect; rendering null.

Frustum, frus'tum, *n.* [L., a piece, same root as *frustra*, in vain, *fraus*, fraud, &c.] *Geom.* the part of a solid (as a cone or a pyramid) left by cutting off the top portion by a plane; a truncated solid.—**Frustule**, frus'tūl, *n.* [L. *frustulum*, dim. of *frustum*.] One of the cells into which certain sea-weeds, as the diatoms, divide.—**Frustulent**,† frus'tū-lent, *a.* Abounding in fragments.—**Frustulose**, frus'tū-lōs, *a.* Consisting of small fragments or frustums.

Frutescent, frö-tes'ent, *a.* [From L. *frutex*, *fruticis*, a shrub.] *Bot.* having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby.—**Fruticous**, **Fruticose**, frö'ti-kus, frö'ti-kōs, *a.* [L. *fruticosus*.] Pertaining to shrubs; shrubby.—**Fruticulose**, frö-tik'ū-lōs, *a.* Branching like a small shrub.

Fry, fri, *v.t.*—*fried*, *frying*. [Fr. *frire*, to fry from L. *frigo*, to fry, roast, or parch; Skr. *bhrij*, to parch.] To cook by roasting in a pan over a fire along with fat or butter.—*v.i.* To be cooked as above; to simmer; to ferment or be agitated in feelings as if in being fried.—*n.* That which is fried; a dish of anything fried; state of mental ferment or agitation.—**Frier**, fri'ėr, *n.* One who or that which fries.—**Frying-pan**, *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

Fry, fri, *n.* [Icel. *frae*, *frjó*, spawn; Goth. *fraiv*, seed.] Young of fishes at a very early stage; a swarm of little fishes; a swarm of small animals, or of young people; small or insignificant objects collectively.

Fucate, **Fucated**, fū'kāt, fū'kā-ted, *a.* [L. *fucatus*, from *fuco*, to stain, *fucus*, paint for the face, deceit.] Painted; disguised with paint or with any false show.

Fuchsia, fū'shi-a, *n.* [From the discoverer Leonard *Fuchs* (=*Fox*), a German botanist.] A genus of beautiful flowering shrubs, natives of South America, Mexico, and New Zealand, having a funnel-shaped, coloured, deciduous, four-parted calyx.—**Fuchsine**, fök'sin, *n.* [From resembling the *fuchsia* in colour.] A beautiful aniline colour; magenta.

Fucivorous, fū-siv'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *fucus*, sea-weed, and *voro*, to eat.] A term applied to animals that subsist on sea-weed.—**Fucoid**, fū'koid, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling sea-weed.

Fuddle, fud'l, *v.t.*—*fuddled*, *fuddling*. [From a form *fussle*, akin to L.G. *fusslig*, G. *fusselig*, drunk.] To make foolish or stupid by drink; to make tipsy or intoxicated; to spend in drinking.—*v.i.* To drink to excess.—**Fuddler**, fud'lėr, *n.* A drunkard.

Fudge, fuj, *v.t.*—*fudged*, *fudging*. [Probably connected with *fadge* (which see).] To make up or invent (a false story); to fabricate; to foist; to interpolate.—*n.* A made-up story; stuff; nonsense.

Fuel, fū'el, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *fuayl*, *fouayle*, *fouaile*, from L.L. *focale*, from L. *focus*, a hearth, a fireplace. FOCUS.] That which is used to feed fire, as wood, coal, peat, &c.; what serves to feed or increase heat, anger, or excitement.—*v.t.*—*fuelled*, *fuelling*. To

feed with fuel; to store or furnish with fuel.

Fugacious, fū-gā'shus, *a.* [L. *fugax, fugacis*, from *fugio*, to flee.] Flying or disposed to fly; volatile; fleeting.—*Fugacious corolla*, *bot.* one that is soon shed.—**Fugaciousness**, fū-gā'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being fugacious.—**Fugacity**, fū-gas'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being fugacious; fugaciousness; volatility; instability; transitoriness.—**Fugitive**, fū'ji-tiv, *a.* [*Fr. fugitif*, L. *fugitivus*, from L. *fugio*, to flee.] Apt to flee away or be dissipated; volatile; staying or lasting but a short time, fleeting; not fixed or durable (*fugitive dyes*); fleeting or running from danger or pursuit, duty or service; as a literary term, applied to compositions which are short, unimportant, and published at intervals.—*n.* One who flees; a deserter; one who flees from danger or duty; one who flees for refuge.—**Fugitively**, fū'ji-tiv-li, *adv.* In a fugitive manner.—**Fugitiveness**, fū'ji-tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fugitive.

Fugleman, **Flugelman**, fū'gl-man, flo'gl-man, *n.* [G. *flugelmann*, a man at the head of a file or a wing, from *flugel*, a wing.] A soldier especially expert and well drilled, who takes his place in front of soldiers, as an example or model to the others in their exercises; a file-leader; hence, any one who sets an example for others to follow.

Fugue, fūg, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fuga*, a flight.] *Mus.* a composition in parts that do not all begin at once, but as it were follow or pursue each other successively.—**Fugal**, fū'gal, *a.* *Mus.* like a fugue; containing repetitions or imitations of a given theme or melody.—**Fugualist**, fū'ist, *n.* A composer or performer of fugues.

Fulcrum, ful'krum, *n.* L. pl. **Fulcra**, E. pl. **Fulcrums**. [L., the post or foot of a couch, from *fulcio*, to support.] A prop or support; *mech.* that by which a lever is sustained; the point about which a lever turns in lifting a body; *bot.* an additional or supplementary organ, as a stipule, a bract, a tendril, a gland, &c.—**Fulcrate**, ful'krāt, *a.* Having a fulcrum or fulcrums; having the character of a fulcrum.

Fulfill, **Fulfill**, ful-fil', *v.t.*—*fulfilled, fulfilling.* [A compound of *full* and *fill*; A. Sax. *fullfyllan*.] To accomplish or carry into effect, as a prophecy, promise, intention, design, desire, prayer, bargain, &c.; to perform; to complete by performance; to complete (a term of years).—**Fulfiller**, ful-fil'er, *n.* One that fulfils or accomplishes.—**Fulfilment**, ful-fil'ment, *n.* Accomplishment; completion; execution; performance.

Fulgent, ful'jent, *a.* [L. *fulgens, fulgentis*, from *fulgeo*, to shine.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.—**Fulgency**, ful'jen-si, *n.* Brightness; splendour; glitter.—**Fulgently**, ful'jent-li, *adv.* In a fulgent manner; dazzlingly; glitteringly.—**Fulgid**, ful'jid, *a.* [L. *fulgidus*.] Shining; splendid.—**Fulgidity**, ful-jid'i-ti, *n.* Splendour.

Fulguration, ful-gū-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *fulguratio*, from *fulgur*, lightning.] The flashing of lightning; *assaying*, the sudden brightening of the melted globules of gold and silver in the cupel.—**Fulgurite**, ful'gū-rit, *n.* Any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning.—**Fulgurous**, ful'gū-rus, *a.* Flashing like lightning.

Fuliginous, **Fuliginose**, fū-lij'i-nus, fū-lij'i-nōs, *a.* [L. *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, soot.] Pertaining to soot; sooty; smoky; resembling smoke; dusky.—**Fuliginously**, fū-lij'i-nus-li, *adv.* In a smoky manner; duskily.—**Fuliginosity**, fū-lij'i-nos'i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being fuliginous.

Full, ful, *a.* [A. Sax. *ful*=Icel. *fullr*, Sw. *full*, Dan. *fuld*, Goth. *fulls*, G. *voll*; same root as L. *plenus*, full, *pleo*, to fill (as in *complete*). *Full* is a derivative.] Having within its limits all that it can contain; replete; completely or largely supplied or furnished; abounding; supplied; occupied; not vacant; plump; filled out; inclined to be stout or corpulent; saturated; sated; abundant in quantity; plenteous; not defective or partial; entire; adequate; mature; perfect (*full* supply, accomplishment, age; a *full* stop); loud, clear, and distinct (voice); giving ample details or arguments; copious (a *full* account; the speech was *full*.—*Full brothers or sisters*, children of the same father and the same mother.—*Full cousin*, the son or daughter of an aunt or uncle.—*Full cry*, a term in *hunting* signifying that all the hounds have caught the scent and give tongue in chorus; hence, hot pursuit; hard chase.—*Full dress*, a dress which etiquette requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony and the like.—*Full moon*, the moon with its whole disk illuminated; also, the time when the moon is in this position.—*n.* The state or being full; complete measure; utmost extent; highest state or degree (fed to the *full*; the *full* of the moon).—*Written in full*, written without contractions; written in words, not in figures.—*adv.* Quite; fully; equally; completely; altogether; exactly (*full* in the centre); directly; straight (he looked him *full* in the face); to satiety (to sup *full* of horrors).—*Full* is often used, especially in poetry, to heighten or strengthen the signification of adjectives and adverbs (*full* sad), and is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express utmost extent or degree (*full-blown*, *full-grown*).—**Full-blooded**, *a.* Having a full supply of blood; of pure blood or extraction; thorough-bred.—**Full-blown**, *a.* Fully expanded, as a blossom; mature (*full-blown* beauty).—**Full-bottomed**, *a.* Having a large bottom, as a wig.—**Full-bound**, *a.* *Book-binding*, bound entirely in leather.—**Full-eyed**, *a.* Having large prominent eyes.—**Full-fed**, *a.* Fed to fulness; plump with fat.—**Full-grown**, *a.* Grown to full size; accompanying fulness of growth.—**Full-handed**, *a.* Bearing something valuable, especially a gift.—**Full-length**, *a.* Embracing the whole length or figure; extending the whole length (a *full-length* portrait).—**Fulness**, **Fullness**, ful'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being full or filled.—*In the fulness of time*, at the proper or destined time.—**Full-swing**, *adv.* With eager haste; with violence and impetuosity. [Colloq.]—**Fully**, ful'li, *adv.* In a full manner; to the full extent; so as to be full; without lack or defect; completely; entirely.

Full, ful, *v.t.* [Partly from A. Sax. *fullian*, to whiten, *fullere*, a fuller, a bleacher, from L. *fullo*, a fuller; partly from Fr. *fouler*, to tread, to full or felt, from L.L. *fullare*, to full, also from L. *fullo*.] To thicken and condense the fibres of (woollen cloth) by wetting and beating; to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.—*v.i.* To become fulled or felted.—**Fullage**, ful'aj, *n.* Money paid for fulling cloth.—**Fuller**, ful'er, *n.* One who fulls; one whose occupation is to full cloth; one who bleaches or whitens (N.T.).—**Fuller's-earth**, *n.* A variety of clay or marl, useful in scouring and cleansing cloth.—**Fuller's-thistle**, **Fuller's-weed**, *n.* A common name of the teasel, the burs of which are used in dressing cloth.—**Fulling-mill**, *n.* A mill for fulling cloth.

Fulmar, ful'mar, *n.* [Icel. *fúlmár*, lit. foul mew, from its feeding on putrid substances.] A marine swimming bird which inhabits the northern seas in prodigious numbers, and is valued for its feathers, down, and the oil it yields.

Fulminate, ful'mi-nāt, *v.t.*—*fulminated, fulminating.* [L. *fulmino, fulminatum*, from *fulmen*, lightning, contr. for *fulgimen*, from *fulgeo*, to flash, whence *fulgent*.] To thunder; to explode with a loud noise; to detonate; to issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like.—*v.i.* To cause to explode; to utter or hurl out (denunciation).—*n.* A kind of explosive compound.—**Fulminant**, ful'mi-nant, *a.* [L. *fulminans, fulminantis*.] Thundering; making a loud noise.—**Fulminating**, ful'mi-nā-ting, *p.* and *a.* Thundering; exploding; detonating.—*Fulminating powder*, a mixture of nitre, sulphur, and potash.—**Fulmination**, ful-mi-nā'shon, *n.* The act of fulminating; that which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure.—**Fulminatory**, ful'mi-na-to-ri, *a.* Sending forth thunders or fulminations.—**Fulmine**, ful'min, *v.t.*—*fulmined, fulmining.* To fulminate or give utterance to in an authoritive or vehement manner.—*v.i.* To thunder; to fulminate or send forth denunciations, &c.—**Fulminic**, ful-min'ik, *a.* Capable of detonation; applied to an acid.

Fulness. Under FULL.

Fulsome, ful'sum, *a.* [Partly from *full*, and term. *-some*, partly from old *ful*, foul.] Cloying; surfeiting; offensive from excess of praise; gross (flattery, compliments); nauseous; disgusting.—**Fulsomely**, ful'sum-li, *adv.* In a fulsome manner.—**Fulsomeness**, ful'sum-nes, *n.*

Fulvous, ful'vus, *a.* [L. *fulvus*, yellow.] Yellow; tawny; of a tawny yellow colour.

Fumarole, fū'ma-rōl, *n.* [It. *fumarola*, from L. *fumus*, smoke.] A hole from which smoke or gases issue (in a volcanic locality).

Fumble, fum'bl, *v.i.* [From D. *fommelen*, L.G. *fummeln*, to fumble, Sw. *fumla*, to handle feebly, Dan. *fumle*, to grope, Icel. *fálma*, to fumble; akin to A. Sax. *fâm*, the hand; cog. L. *palma*, the palm.] To feel or grope about; to grope about in perplexity; to seek or search for something awkwardly; to employ the hands or fingers in an awkward fashion.—**Fumbler**, fum'bler, *n.* One who fumbles.

Fume, fūm, *n.* [L. *fumus*, smoke, vapour, fume; akin to Skr. *dhûma*, smoke, the root being that of E. *dust*.] Smoky or vaporous exhalation, especially if possessing narcotic or other remarkable properties; volatile matter arising from anything; exhalation: generally in the plural; mental agitation clouding or affecting the understanding; an idle conceit or vain imagination (*Shak.*).—*v.t.*—*fumed, fuming.* To yield fumes or exhalations; to pass off in vapours: with *away*; to be in a rage; to be hot with anger.—*v.t.* To fumigate; to perfume; to offer incense to.—**Fumeless**, fūm'les, *a.* Free from fumes.—**Fumette**, fū-met', *n.* [Fr. *fumet*, from L. *fumus*.] The scent of meat, as venison or game when kept too long; the scent from meats cooking.—**Fumid**, fū'mid, *a.* [L. *fumidus*.] Smoky; vaporous.—**Fumidity**, **Fumidness**, fū-mid'i-ti, fū'mid-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fumid; smokiness.—**Fumiferous**, fū-mif'er-us, *a.* [L. *fumifer*.] Producing smoke.—**Fumigate**, fū'mi-gāt, *v.t.*—*fumigated, fumigating.* [L. *fumigo, fumigatum*.] To apply smoke to; to expose to fumes or vapours (as of sulphur) in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, &c.—**Fumigation**, fū-mi-gā'shon, *n.* The act of fumigating.—**Fumigatory**, fū'mi-ga-to-ri, *a.* Having the quality of fumigating.—**Fumily**, fū'mi-li, *adv.* With fumes.—**Fumy**, fū'mi, *a.* Producing fumes; vaporous; apt to fume or fret.

Fumitery, fū'mi-to-ri, *n.* [O.E. *fumeterre*, Fr. *fumeterre*, from L. *fumus*, smoke, and *terra*, the earth, because said to make the eyes water like smoke.] A common garden and field plant with much-divided leaves and purplish flowers, formerly much used in medicine.

Fun, fun, *n.* [Perhaps connected with *fond*, O.E. *fon*, foolish, *fonne*, to be foolish; or Ir. *fonn*, delight.] Sport; mirthful drollery; frolicsome amusement.—*To make fun of*, to turn into ridicule.—*Not to see the fun*, to be unwilling to regard something in the light of a joke.—**Funally**, fun'i-li, *adv.* In a funny, droll, or comical manner.—**Funning**, fun'ing, *n.* Jesting; joking; the playing of sportive tricks.—**Funny**, fun'i, *a.* Making fun; droll; comical; odd.

Funambulate, fū-nam'bū-lāt, *v.i.* [L. *funambulus*, a rope-walker, *funis*, rope, and *ambulo, ambulatum*, to walk.] To walk on a rope.—**Funambulation**, fū-nam'bū-lā'shon, *n.* Rope-dancing.—**Funambulatory**, fū-nam'bū-la-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a rope-dancer or rope-dancing.—**Funambulist**, fū-nam'bū-list, *n.* A rope-walker or rope-dancer.

Function, fungk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *function*, L. *functio*, from *fungor, functus*, to perform, to execute; same root as Skr. *bhuj*, to enjoy; akin *defunct*.] Office, duty, or business belonging to a person in virtue of a particular station or character; what a person or body of persons has specially to perform in some capacity (the *functions* of a bishop, of a parent); the specific office or action which any organ or system of

organs performs in the animal or vegetable economy, as the body, the mind, or a faculty of the mind (the *function* of memory), of nutrition; a formal or ceremonious meeting; *math.* a quantity so connected with another that no change can be made in the latter without producing a corresponding change in the former. — **Functional**, fungk'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a function or functions; thus a *functional* disease is one in which some one or other of the animal functions is deranged, and is often opposed to an *organic* disease, in which an organ is directly affected.— **Functionally**, fungk'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a functional manner; by means of functions. — **Functionary**, fungk'shon-a-ri, *n.* One who holds an office or trust; one who has a special office or duties.

Fund, fund, *n.* [Fr. *fond*, land, fund, a merchant's stock, from L. *fundus*, foundation, a piece of land, estate, whence also *found*, *founder*, *profound*.] A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation; money which an individual may possess or can employ for carrying on trade; money lent to government and constituting part of the national debt; a special branch or stock of a national debt; money set apart for any object more or less permanent; a store laid up from which one may draw at pleasure; stock; supply (a *fund* of amusement, of anecdote).—*Sinking fund*, a fund or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for the reduction of a debt of a government or corporation.—*Consolidated fund.* Under CONSOLIDATE.—*v.t.* To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to put into the form of bonds or stocks bearing regular interest; to place in a fund.—*Funded debt*, a debt existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; a debt forming part of the permanent debt of a country at a fixed rate of interest.—**Fundable**, fun'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being funded or converted into a fund.—**Fundholder**, *n.* One who has property in the public funds.—**Fundless**, fund'les, *a.* Destitute of funds.

Fundament, fun'da-ment, *n.* [L. *fundamentum*, a groundwork or foundation, from *fundo*, *fundatum*, to found. FUND, FOUND.] The part of the body on which one sits; the anus.—**Fundamental**, fun-da-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a groundwork, root, or basis; at the root or foundation of something; essential; elementary (a *fundamental* truth or principle).—*n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article; something essential.—**Fundamentality**, **Fundamentalness**, fun'da-men-tal'i-ti, fun-da-men'tal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fundamental.—**Fundamentally**, fun-da-men'tal-li, *adv.* In a fundamental manner.

Fundi, fun'di, *n.* A kind of grain allied to millet, cultivated in the west of Africa.

Funeral, fū'ner-al, *n.* [Fr. *funérailles*, from L. *funus*, *funeris*, a burial.] The ceremony of burying a dead human body; interment; burial; obsequies.—*a.* Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead. **Funereal**, fū-nē'rē-al, *a.* [L. *funereus*.] Suiting a funeral; pertaining to or calling up thoughts of death or the grave; dismal; mournful; gloomy.—**Funereally**, fū-nē'rē-al-li, *adv.* In a funereal manner.

Fungi, fun'ji, *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fungus*, a mushroom.] A large natural order of cryptogamous plants, typical forms of which are seen in the numerous species of the mushroom tribe, and in the growths known as moulds, mildew, smut, rust, dry-rot, &c.—**Fungaceous**, fung-gā'shus, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Fungi.—**Fungal**, fung'gal, *a.* A plant of the class of fungi and lichens.—*a.* Relating to Fungi.—**Fungic**, fun'jik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from fungi.—**Fungiform**, **Fungilliform**, fun'ji-form, fun-jil'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a fungus; having a termination similar to the head of a fungus.—**Fungivorous**, fun-jiv'er-us, *a.* [L. *fungus*, and *voro*, to devour.] Feeding on mushrooms or fungi.—**Fungoid**, fung'goid, *a.* Having the appearance or character of a fungus.—**Fungology**, fung-gol'o-ji, *n.* [L. *fungus*, Gr. *logos*.] A treatise on or the science of the fungi; mycology.—**Fungosity**, fung-gos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being fungous; fungous excrescence.—**Fungous**, fung'gus, *a.* Like a fungus; having the character of one of the fungi; hence, growing or springing up suddenly, but not substantial or durable.—**Fungus**, fung'gus, *n.* A member of the Fungi; *med.* a spongy morbid excrescence; a diseased state dependent on the growth of vegetable parasites.

Funicle, fū'ni-kl, *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a cord.] A small cord; a small ligament; *bot.* the little stalk by which a seed is attached to the placenta.—**Funicular**, fū-nik'ū-lér, *a.* Consisting of a funicle or small cord; dependent upon the tension of a cord.—**Funiliform**, fū-nil'i-form, *a.* *Bot.* formed of tough, flexible cordlike fibres.

Funnel, fun'el, *n.* [Prov. Fr. *infundil*, a funnel, from L. *infundibulum*, a funnel—*in*, into, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour, whence *fuse*, to melt. FUSE.] A utensil for conveying fluids into vessels with small openings, being a kind of hollow cone with a pipe issuing from its apex; the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney; a cylindrical iron chimney in steam-ships for the furnaces, rising above the deck.—**Funnelled**, fun'eld, *a.* Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.—**Funnel-net**, *n.* A net shaped like a funnel.

Funny, fun'i, *a.* Under FUN.

Fur, fér, *n.* [Fr. *fourrure*, fur, O. Fr. *forre*, *fourre*, a case or cover, from an old German word corresponding to modern G. *futter*, covering, case, lining, *fur* being so called from the skins of animals being used for lining or trimming clothes.] The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser; the skin of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; a coating regarded as resembling fur, as morbid matter collected on the tongue.—*a.* Made of fur.—*v.t.*—*furred*, *furring.* To line, face, or cover with fur.—**Furrier**, fér'i-er, *n.* A dealer in or dresser of furs.—**Furriery**, fér'i-er-i, *n.* Furs in general; the trade of a furrier.—**Furry**, fér'i, *a.* Covered with fur; dressed in fur; consisting of fur or skins; resembling fur; coated with a deposit of morbid matter.

Furbelow, fér'be-lō, *n.* [Fr. *falbala*, *farbala*, Pg. *falbala*, Sp. also *farfala*, fl[illegible] origin unknown.] A kind of flounce; a plaited border of a petticoat or gown.—*v.t.* To furbelow, fér'be-lō, *a.* Having furbelows; ornamented with furbelows.

Furbish, fér'bish, *v.t.* [Fr. *fourbir*, from O.H.G. *furbon*, to clean, to furbish, G. *furben*, to sweep.] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish up; to burnish; *fig.* to clear from taint or stain; to brighten.—**Furbishable**, fér'bish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being furbished.—**Furbisher**, fér'bish-er, *n.* One who or that which furbishes.

Furcate, **Furcated**, fér'kāt, fér'kā-ted, *a.* [L. *furca*, a fork.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.—**Furcation**, fér-kā'shon, *n.* A forking or branching.—**Furcula**, fér'kū-la, *n.* [L., dim. of *furca*.] The forked bone formed by the union of the collar-bones in many birds; the merry-thought.

Furfur, fér'fér, *n.* [L.] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran.—**Furfuraceous**, **Furfurous**, fér-fér-ā'shus, fér'fér-us, *a.* [L. *furfuraceus*.] Branny; scurfy; like bran.—**Furfuration**, fér-fér-ā'shon, *n.* The falling of scurf from the head.

Furious. Under FURY.

Furl, férl, *v.t.* [Contr. from *fardle*, for *fardle*, *fardel*, to make up in fardels or bundles. FARDEL.] *Naut.* to wrap or roll (a sail) close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten; to draw into close compass.

Furlong, fér'long, *n.* [A. Sax. *furlang*—*furh*, a furrow, and *lang*, long.] A measure of length, being the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles, or perches.

Furlough, fér'lō, *n.* [Dan. *forlov*, D. *verlof*, G. *urlaub*, leave, furlough, lit. leave off or away—*for* being equivalent to *for-* in *forbear*, and *laugh*, akin to *leave*, *lief*.] Leave or license given to a soldier to be absent from service for a certain time.—*v.t.* To furnish with a furlough.

Furmenty, **Furmity**, fér'men-ti, fér'mi-ti, *n.* same as **Frumenty**.

Furnace, fér'nās, *n.* [Fr. *fournaise*, from L. *fornax*, an oven.] An inclosed structure in which is kept up a strong fire for melting ores or metals, heating the boiler of a steam-engine, and other such purposes; *fig.* an occasion of severe torture or trial.

Furnish, fér'nish, *v.t.* [Fr. *fournir*, to furnish; It. *fornire*, *fronire*, Pr. *fornir*, *furnir*, to finish, perfect, to furnish; from O.H.G. *frumjan*, to perfect, of kindred origin with E. *frame*.] To supply with anything necessary or useful; to equip; to offer for use; to afford; to fit up; to supply with furniture.—**Furnisher**, fér'nish-er, *n.* One who furnishes.—**Furnishing**, fér'nishing, *n.* Something that serves to equip or fit up; an appendage.—**Furniture**, fér'ni-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *fourniture*, from *fournir*, to furnish.] That with which anything is furnished; equipment, specifically, the seats, tables, utensils, &c., necessary or convenient for housekeeping; the necessary appendages in various employments or arts.

Furor, fū'ror, *n.* Under FURY.

Furrier. Under FUR.

Furrow, fur'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *furh*=O.H.G. *furich*, G. *furche*, furrow; cog. with L. *porca*, a ridge between furrows.] A trench in the earth made by a plough; a narrow trench or channel; a groove; a wrinkle in the face.—*v.t.* To make furrows in; to plough; to mark with or as with wrinkles.—**Furrow-drain**, *v.t.* To drain by a drain at each furrow.—**Furrowed**, fur'ōd, *a.* Having furrows, channels, or grooves.—**Furrowy**, fur'ō-i, *a.* Furrowed; full of furrows.

Furry, fér'i, *a.* Under FUR.

Further, fér'ther, *adv.* [A. Sax. *further*, *further*, further, more, besides, compar. of *forth*, or of *fore*, before.] More in advance; still onwards; moreover; besides; farther: this word can hardly be said to differ in meaning from *farther*.—*a.* More distant; farther.—*v.t.* To help forward; to promote; to forward or assist.—**Furtherance**, fér'ther-ans, *n.* The act of furthering; promotion; advancement.—**Furtherer**, fér'ther-er, *n.* One who furthers; a promoter.—**Furthermore**, fér'ther-mōr, *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.—**Furthersome**, fér'ther-sum, *a.* Tending to further or promote.—**Furthest**, fér'thest, *a.* Most distant; farthest.

Furtive, fér'tiv, *a.* [L. *furtivus*, from *furtum*, theft, from *fur*, a thief.] Stolen; obtained by theft; stealthy; thief-like.—**Furtively**, fér'tiv-li, *adv.* In a furtive manner; stealthily.

Fury, fū'ri, *n.* [Fr. *furie*, L. *furia*, fury, one of the three goddesses of vengeance, from *furo*, to rage.] Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence; a violent rushing; impetuous motion; inspired or supernatural excitement of the mind; *class. myth.* one of the avenging deities, the daughters of Earth or of Night, three in number, and called respectively Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra.—**Furious**, fū'ri-us, *a.* [L. *furiosus*.] Exhibiting fury; raging; violent; transported with passion; mad; frenzied; rushing with impetuosity; violent; boisterous.—**Furiously**, fū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a furious manner.—**Furiousness**, fū'ri-us-nes, *n.*—**Furor**, fū'ror, *n.* [L.] Fury; rage; mania.—**Furore**, fo-rō'rē, *n.* [It.] Rage; fury; great excitement; intense commotion; enthusiasm.

Furze, férz, *n.* [A. Sax. *fyrs*.] Whin or furze, a spiny, almost leafless shrub, with yellow papilionaceous blossoms, growing abundantly in gravelly waste grounds in Western Europe.—**Furzy**, fér'zi, *a.* Overgrown with furze.

Fuscous, fus'kus, *a.* [L. *fuscus*, dark-coloured.] Brown; of a dark colour.

Fuse, fūz, *v.t.*—*fused*, *fusing.* [L. *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out, to melt, to cast; hence *found* (to cast), also *confound*, *confuse*, *diffuse*, *refuse*, &c.; akin to *futile*.] To melt or liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dis-

solve; to blend or unite as if melted together.—*v.i.* To melt by heat; to become intermingled and blended.—**Fusibility**, fū-zi-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being fusible.—**Fusible**, fū'zi-bl, *a.* Capable of being fused or melted.—*Fusible metal*, an alloy, usually of lead, tin, and bismuth, compounded in such definite proportions as to melt at a given temperature.—*Fusil.*—**Fusile**, fū'zil, *a.* [*Fr. fusile*, L. *fusilis*.] Capable of being melted; fusible.—**Fusion**, fū'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *fusion*, L. *fusio*.] The act or operation of fusing; the state of being melted or dissolved by heat; the act or process of uniting or blending as if melted together; complete union.

Fuse, **Fuze**, fūz, *n.* [A shortened form of *fusil*, a musket.] A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c.—**Fusee**, fū-zē', *n.* [From *Fr. fusil*, which is pronounced *fuzē*. Fusil.] A small musket or firelock; a fusil; a kind of match; a fuse.

Fusee, fū-zē', [*Fr. fusée*, a spindleful, from L.L. *fusata* (same sense), L. *fusus*, a spindle.] The cone or conical piece in a watch or clock round which is wound the chain or cord.—**Fusiform**, fū'zi-form, *a.* Shaped like a spindle.

Fusel-oil, fū'zel, *n.* [G. *fusel*, coarse spirits.] A colourless oily spirit, of a strong and nauseous odour, separated in the rectification of ordinary distilled spirits.

Fusil, fū'zil, *n.* [*Fr. fusil*, originally the part of the lock that struck fire, L.L. *focile*, from L. *focus*, a fire (whence also *fuel*).] A light musket or firelock formerly used.—**Fusileer**, **Fusilier**, fū-zi-lēr', *n.* Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; an infantry soldier who bore firearms, as distinguished from a pikeman and archer.—**Fusillade**, fū'zi-lād, *n.* [Fr., from *fusil*.] A simultaneous discharge of musketry.—*v.t.*—*fusilladed*, *fusillading*. To shoot down by a fusillade.

Fuss, fus, *n.* [From A. Sax. *fūs*, quick, ready; Icel. *fūss*, eager.] A tumult; a bustle; unnecessary bustle in doing anything; much ado about nothing.—*v.i.* To make much ado about trifles; to make a fuss or bustle.—**Fussily**, fus'i-li, *adv.* In a fussy manner.—**Fussiness**, fus'i-nes, *n.* The state of being fussy; needless bustle.—**Fussy**, fus'i, *a.* Moving and acting with fuss; bustling; making more ado than is necessary.

Fust, fust, *n.* [O.Fr. *fust*, tasting or smelling of the cask, *fust*, a cask, from L. *fustis*, a stick.] A strong musty smell.—*v.i.* To become mouldy or musty; to smell ill.—**Fusted**, fus'ted, *a.* Mouldy; ill smelling.—**Fustiness**, fus'ti-nes, *n.* State or quality of being fusty.—**Fusty**, fus'ti, *a.* Mouldy; musty; ill-smelling, rank; rancid.

Fustet, fus'tet, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *fustete*, from L. *fustis*, a stick, staff.] The wood of Venice sumach, a South European shrub which yields a fine orange colour.

Fustian, fus'tyan, *n.* [O.Fr. *fustaine*, Fr. *futaine*, It. *fustagno*, from *Fostat*, the name of a suburb of Cairo, whence this fabric was first brought.] A coarse cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen, with a pile like velvet, but shorter, such as corduroy, moleskin, &c.; an inflated style of writing; bombast.—*a.* Made of fustian; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.—**Fustianist**, fus'tyan-ist, *n.* One who writes bombast.

Fustic, fus'tik, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *fustoc*, from Sp. *fuste*, wood, timber, from L. *fustis*, a stick, a staff.] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, extensively used as an ingredient in the dyeing of yellow.

Fustigate,† fus'ti-gāt, *v.t.* [L. *fustigo*, from *fustis*, a stick.] To beat with a cudgel.

Futile, fū'til, *a.* [Fr. *futile*, from L. *futilis*, that easily pours out, vain, worthless, from *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour. Fuse.] Serving no useful end; of no effect; answering no valuable purpose; worthless; trivial.—**Futilely**, fū'til-li, *adv.* In a futile manner.—**Futility**, fū-til'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being futile, or producing no valuable effect; triflingness; unimportance.—**Futilitarian**, fū-til'i-tā"ri-an, *a.* [Formed on the type of *utilitarian*.] Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits or aims.

Futtock, fut'ok, *n.* [Corrupted from *foot-hook*.] *Naut.* one of those timbers raised over the keel which form the breadth of the ship.—*Futtock shrouds*, small shrouds leading from the shrouds of the main, mizzen, and fore masts to the shrouds of the top-masts.

Future, fū'tūr, *a.* [*Fr. futur*, from L. *futurus*, future part. of *esse*, *fui*, to be.] That which is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present.—*Future tense*, that tense of a verb which expresses that something is yet to take place.—*n.* Time to come; time subsequent to the present; all that is to happen after the present time; the future tense.—**Futurist**, fū'tūr-ist, *n.* One who has regard to the future; one who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be fulfilled.—**Futurity**, fū-tū'ri-ti, *n.* The state of being future or yet to come; future time; time or event to come.

Fuze, fūz, *n.* Fuse.

Fuzee, fū-zē', *n.* A kind of match; a fusee.

Fuzz, fuz, *v.i.* [Comp. prov. E. *fozy*, spongy, soft and woolly; D. *voos*, spongy.] To fly off in minute particles.—*n.* Fine, light particles; loose volatile matter.—**Fuzzball**, fuz'bal, *n.* A fungus which, after it becomes dry, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust; a puff-ball.—**Fuzzy**, fuz'i, *a.* Light and spongy or rough and shaggy.

Fy, fī, *exclam.* Same as *Fie*.

Fylfot, fil'fot, *n.* A rectangular cross with arms of equal length and each bent at right angles at the end.

G.

G, the seventh letter in the English alphabet, with two sounds, a hard (guttural), as in *good*; a soft (=j) as in *gem*, the former being the original sound; *mus.* the fifth note and dominant of the normal scale of C, called also *sol*.

Gab, gab, *v.i.* [Icel. *gabb*, mockery, *gabba*, to mock; akin D. *gabberen*, to joke, to chatter; Fr. *gaber*, to deceive; E. *gabble*, *gaps*.] To talk much; to prate; to talk idly. [Colloq.]—*n.* [Dan. *gab*, Sw. *gap*, the mouth.] The mouth; idle talk; chatter. [Colloq.]

Gabardine, **Gaberdine**, gab'ār-dēn, gab'ėr-dēn, *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*, akin to Sp. and O.Fr. *gaban*, Fr. *caban*, a greatcoat, a cape.] A coarse frock or loose upper garment formerly worn.

Gabble, gab'l, *v.i.*—*gabbled*, *gabbling*. [Freq. from *gab*; akin to *gobble*.] To talk noisily and rapidly, or without meaning; to prate; to utter rapid inarticulate sounds.—*n.* Loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.—**Gabbler**, gab'ler, *n.* One who gabbles.

Gabel, **Gabelle**, ga-bel', *n.* [Fr. *gabelle*, O.It. *cabella*, *caballa*, from Ar. *kabāla*, tax.] A tax, impost, or excise duty in some continental countries.

Gaberdine. Gabardine.

Gabion, gā'bi-on, *n.* [Fr. *gabion*, It. *gabbione*, a large cage, from *gabbia*, a cage, from L.L. *gabia* (=L. *cavea*), a cage. Cage.] *Fort.* a large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form, but without a bottom, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire.—**Gabionage**, gā'bi-on-āj, *n.* Gabions collectively.—**Gabioned**, gā'bi-ond, *a.* *Fort.* furnished with or formed of gabions.—**Gabionnade**, gā'bi-on-ād, *n.* A work consisting of gabions.

Gable, gā'bl, *n.* [O.Fr. *gable*, L.L. *gabulum*, from the Teut.; comp. Dan. *gavl*, D. *gevel*, Icel. *gafl*, G. *giebel*, Goth. *gibla*, a gable.] *Arch.* the triangular end of a house from the level of the eaves to the top; also the end wall of a house.—**Gablet**, gā'blet, *n.* *Arch.* a small gable or gable-shaped decoration.—**Gable-window**, *n.* A window in the end or gable of a building.

Gaby, gā'bi, *n.* [Akin to *gape*, *gab*.] A silly, foolish person; a dunce; a simpleton.

Gad, gad, *n.* [Icel. *gaddr*, Sw. *gadd*, Goth. *gazds*, a goad, a spike, a sting; akin to *goad*; comp. also Ir. *gada*, a bar or ingot of metal.] A spike, style, or other sharp thing; a wedge or ingot of steel or iron; a pointed wedge-like tool used by miners.—**Gad-steel**, *n.* Flemish st[illegible]: so called from its being wrought in [illegible]—**Gadfly**, gad'flī, *n.* [From *gad*, for [illegible] *fly*.] A two-winged insect which [illegible] cattle, and deposits its eggs in th[illegible] called also *Botfly* and *Breeze*; an [illegible] hat bites and annoys cattle.

Gad, gad, *v.i.*—*gadded*, *gadding*. [Probably from the restless running about of animals stung by the *gadfly*.] To rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose; to act or move without restraint; to wander, as in thought or speech.—**Gadabout**, gad'a-bout, *n.* One who walks about idly. [Colloq.]—**Gadder**, gad'ėr, *n.* One that gads.—**Gaddish**, gad'ish, *a.* Disposed to gad.—**Gaddishness**, gad'ish-nes, *n.*

Gadhelic, gad-he'lik or gal'lik, *a.* [Gaelic.] Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man.—*n.* The language of the Gadhelic Celts.

Gadoid, gad'oid, *a.* [Gr. *gados*, a cod.] Relating to the family of fishes of which the codfish is the type.

Gadwall, gad'wal, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A duck belonging to Europe, Asia, and North America, not so large as the common wild duck.

Gaelic, gāl'ik, *a.* [Gael. *Gaidhealach*, Gaelic, from *Gaidheal*, a Gael.] Of or pertaining to the Gaels, a Celtic race inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland.—*n.* The language of the Celts inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland.—**Gael**, gāl, *n.* A Scottish Highlander.

Gaff, gaf, *n.* [Fr. *gaffe*, Sp. and Pg. *gafa*, a hook; of Celtic origin; akin L.G. D. Dan. and Sw. *gaffel*, a fork.] A harpoon; a gaff-hook; *naut.* a spar with a forked end used to extend the upper edge of some fore-and-aft sails.—*v.t.* To strike or secure (a salmon) by means of a gaff-hook.—**Gaff-hook**, *n.* An iron hook used to assist in landing large fish when they have been brought near the side by the angler.

Gaff, gaf, *n.* A theatre of the lowest class, the admission to which is a copper or two.

Gaffer, gaf'ėr, *n.* [Contr. from *grandfather* or *good father*.] An old rustic; a word originally of respect, now rather of familiarity or contempt; the foreman of a squad of workmen; an overseer.

Gag, gag, *v.t.*—*gagged*, *gagging*. [Perhaps from W. *cegiaw*, to choke, from *ceg*, a choking. Or it may be onomatopoetic; comp. *gaggle*.] To stop the mouth of by thrusting something into it so as to hinder speaking but permit breathing; hence, to silence by authority or violence.—*n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking.

Gage, gāj, *n.* [Fr. *gage*, from L.L. *gadium*, *vadium*, from Goth. *vadi*, pledge, G. *wette*, a bet; or from L. *vas*, *vadis*, a surety, a pledge. Akin *wage*.] Something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act by the person giving the gage; a pledge; something thrown down as a token of challenge to combat.—*v.t.*—*gaged*, *gaging*. To give or deposit as a pledge or security for some act; to pledge or pawn; to bind by pledge.

Gage, gāj, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as Gauge.

Gage, gāj, *n.* [The name of the person who first introduced them.] A name of several varieties of plum.

Gaggle, gag'l, *v.i.*—*gaggled*, *gaggling*. [Formed from the sound.] To make a noise like a goose.

Gaiety, **Gaily**. Under GAY.

Gain, gān, *v.t.* [Fr. *gagner*, anciently, to earn profit from pasturage, hence, to gain; from O.H.G. *weidanjan*, to pasture; partly also from Icel. and Sw. *gagn*, gain, profit.] To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get as profit or advantage; to acquire: opposed to *lose*; to win or obtain by superiority or success (to *gain* a battle, a prize); to obtain in general; to procure (fame, favour); to win to one's side; to conciliate; to reach, attain to, arrive at (to *gain* a mountain top).—*To gain over*, to draw to another party or interest; to win over.—*To gain ground*, to advance in any undertaking; to make progress.—*To gain time*, to obtain a longer time for a particular purpose.—*v.i.* To reap advantage or profit; to acquire gain.—*To gain on* or *upon*, to encroach on (the sea *gains on* the land); to advance nearer to, as in a race; to gain ground on.—*n.* Something obtained as an advantage; anything opposed to loss; profit; benefit derived.—**Gainable**, gā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being gained, obtained, or reached.—**Gainer**, gā'nér, *n.* One that gains or obtains profit or advantage.—**Gainful**, gān'ful, *a.* Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.—**Gainfully**, gān'ful-li, *adv.* In a gainful manner.—**Gainfulness**, gān'fulnes, *n.* The state or quality of being gainful.—**Gaining**, gā'ning, *n.* That which one gains: usually in the plural; earnings.—**Gainless**, gān'les, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable.—**Gainlessness**, gān'lesnes, *n.*

Gainly, gān'li, *a.* Handsome: now only in the compound *ungainly* (which see).

Gainsay, gān'sā, *v.t.*—*gainsaid*, *gainsaying*. [A. Sax. *gegn*, against (as in *again*), and E. *say*.] To contradict; to deny or declare not to be true; to controvert; to dispute.—*n.* Opposition in words; contradiction.—**Gainsayer**, gān'sā-ér, *n.* One who gainsays.

'Gainst, **'gainst**. Contr. for *Against*.

Gair-fowl, gār'foul, *n.* [Prov. E. *gare*, *gair*, to stare.] The great auk, a bird now extinct.

Gairish, *a.* GARISH.

Gait, gāt, *n.* [Akin Icel. *gata*, a way.] Walk; manner of walking or stepping; carriage.—**Gaited**, gāt'ed, *a.* Having a particular gait: used in compounds (*slow-gaited*, *heavy-gaited*).

Gaiter, gā'tér, *n.* [Fr. *guêtre*, a gaiter—origin unknown.] A covering of cloth for the leg, fitting over the shoe; a spatterdash.—*v.t.* To dress with gaiters.

Gala, gal'a or gā'la, *n.* [Fr., show, pomp; It. *gala*, finery; of Teut. origin; akin *gallant*. GALLANT.] An occasion of public festivity.—**Gala-day**, *n.* A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.—**Gala-dress**, *n.* A holiday dress.

Galactic, ga-lak'tik, *a.* [Gr. *galaktikos*, milky, from *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.] Of or belonging to milk; obtained from milk; lactic; *astron.* pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way.—**Galactine**, ga-lak'tin, *n.* A substance obtained from milk.—**Galactogogue**, **Galactagogue**, ga-lak'tō-gog, ga-lak'ta-gog, *n.* [Gr. *gala*, and *agō*, to induce.] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk.—**Galactometer**, gal-ak-tom'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *gala*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument to test the quality of milk; a lactometer.—**Galactopoietic**, ga-lak'to-poi-et'ik, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. *gala*, and *poieō*, to make.] Applied to substances which increase the flow of milk.

Galanga, **Galangal**, ga-lang'ga, ga-lang'gal, *n.* [Fr. *galanga*, O.Fr. *garingal*; of Eastern origin.] A dried rhizome brought from China and used in medicine, being an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger.

Galantine, gal-an-tēn', *n.* [Fr.] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones and served cold.

Galatian, ga-lā'shi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galatia, in Asia Minor.—*a.* Of or pertaining to Galatia or the Galatians.

Galaxy, gal'ak-si, *n.* [Fr. *galaxie*, from Gr. *galaxias* (*kyklos*, circle, being understood), from *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.] The Milky Way, that long, white, luminous tract which is seen at night stretching across the heavens, and which is formed by a multitude of stars so distant and blended as to be distinguishable only by powerful telescopes; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

Galbanum, gal'ba-num, *n.* [L., from Heb. *chelbnah*, galbanum, from *cheleb*, fat.] A fetid gum resin brought from the Levant, Persia, and India, used in the arts, as in the manufacture of varnish, and also as a medicine.

Galbulus, gal'bū-lus, *n.* [L., the nut of the cypress.] *Bot.* a cone or strobilus, the scales of which are fleshy and combined into a uniform mass.

Gale, gāl, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *gal*, a gale or puff of wind; or connected with Icel. *gol*, *gola*, a breeze.] A wind; a breeze; a wind between a breeze and a storm or tempest.

Gale, gāl, *n.* [O.E. *gawl*, A. Sax. D. and G. *gagel*, wild-myrtle.] A small shrub with a pleasant aromatic odour found in bogs and wet heaths.

Gale, gāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *gafol*, rent, tribute, probably from W. *gafael*, Gael. *gabhail*, a taking, a lease.] A periodical payment of rent.

Galea, gā'lē-a, *n.* [L., a helmet.] *Bot.* parts of a calyx or corolla when with the form of a helmet.—**Galeated**, **Galeate**, gā'lē-ā-ted, gā'lē-āt, *a.* [L. *galeatus*.] Covered as with a helmet; shaped like a helmet.

Galena, ga-lē'na, *n.* [Gr. *galēnē*, tranquillity—so named from its supposed effect upon diseases.] The principal ore of lead, of a lead-gray colour, with a metallic lustre, found massive, or sometimes granular or crystallized.—**Galenic**, **Galenical**, ga-len'ik, ga-len'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or containing galena.

Galenic, **Galenical**, ga-len'ik, ga-len'i-kal, *a.* Relating to *Galen*, the celebrated Greek physician of the second century.—**Galenism**, gā'len-ism, *n.* The doctrines of Galen.—**Galenist**, gā'len-ist, *n.* A follower of Galen.

Galilean, gal-i-lē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or invented by *Galileo*, the Italian astronomer.

Galilee, gal'i-lē, *n.* [Named after the scriptural *Galilee*.] A portico or chapel annexed to some old churches, and used for various purposes.—**Gallilean**, gal-i-lē'an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea.—*a.* Relating to Galilee.

Galimatias, gal-i-mā'shi-as, *n.* [Fr., origin doubtful.] Confused talk; nonsense; absurd nature.

Galingale, gal'in-gāl, *n.* [GALANGA.] A rare marsh plant which occurs in the south of England; formerly used as a synonym of *Galanga*.

Galiot, **Galliot**, gal'i-ot, *n.* [Fr. *galiote*, dim. of *galie*, a galley. GALLEY.] A small galley, or sort of brigantine, moved both by sails and oars; a two-masted Dutch cargo vessel, with very rounded ribs and flattish bottom.

Galipot, gal'i-pot, *n.* [Fr., perhaps from being sold in *gallipots*.] The French name for the resin which is obtained by incisions in the stems of the maritime pine.

Gall, gal, *n.* [A. Sax. *gealla* = Icel. *gall*, D. *gal*, G. *galle*; cog. with Gr. *cholē*, L. *fel*, bile.] A bitter fluid secreted in the liver of animals; bile; *fig.* bitterness of mind; rancour; malignity; the gall-bladder.—**Gall-bladder**, *n.* *Anat.* a small membranous sac shaped like a pear, which receives the gall or bile from the liver.—**Gall-stone**, *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder, used as a yellow colouring matter.

Gall, gal, *n.* [Fr. *gale*, It. *galla*, from L. *galla*, an oak-gall, a gall-nut.] A vegetable excrescence produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, especially the oak, very extensively used in dyeing and in the manufacture of ink.—**Gall-fly**, **Gall-insect**, *n.* An insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls.—**Gallic**, gal'ik, *a.* Belonging to galls; derived from galls.—**Gall-nut**, *n.* A vegetable excrescence in plants.—**Gall-oak**, *n.* The oak from which the galls of commerce are obtained.

Gall, gal, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *galler*, to gall or fret, *galle*, an itching, scurf, perhaps L. *galla*, the diseased vegetable excrescence. Comp. also Armor. *gôl*, eruption.] To make a sore in the skin of by rubbing, fretting, and wearing away; to excoriate; to vex; to chagrin; to cause to have a feeling of bitterness or annoyance; to hurt the feelings of; to harass; to annoy (as by a musketry fire).—*n.* A sore place caused by rubbing.—**Galling**, gal'ing, *a.* Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing; harassing; annoying.—**Gallingly**, gal'ing-li, *adv.* In a galling manner.

Gallant, gal'ant, *a.* [Fr. *galant*, ppr. of O.Fr. verb *galer*, to rejoice, from the Teutonic; comp. G. *geil*, wanton, Goth. *gaijan*, to rejoice, A. Sax. *gil*, merry.] Gay, showy, or splendid in attire or outward appearance; handsome, fine; brave; high-spirited; courageous; magnanimous; noble; chivalrous; (in the following senses pron. also ga-lant') courtly; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous.—*n.* A gay sprightly man; a high-spirited brave young fellow; a daring spirit; (in the following senses pron. also ga-lant') a man who is polite and attentive to ladies; a wooer; a suitor.—*v.t.* (ga-lant'). To act the gallant towards; to wait on or be very attentive to (a lady).—**Gallantly**, gal'ant-li, *adv.* In a gallant manner; gaily; splendidly; bravely; nobly.—**Gallantness**, gal'antnes, *n.* The state or quality of being gallant.—**Gallantry**, gal'ant-ri, *n.* [Fr. *galanterie*.] Show; ostentatious finery; bravery; dash; intrepidity; polite attention to ladies; court paid to females for the purpose of winning illicit favours.

Galleass, gal'ē-as, *n.* [Fr. *galeasse*, It. *galeassa*; akin to *galley*.] A large kind of galley formerly used in the Mediterranean.

Galleon, gal'ē-un, *n.* [Sp. *galeon*, It. *galleone*, augmentatives from L.L. *galea*, a galley.] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with America.

Gallery, gal'ér-i, *n.* [Fr. *galerie*, It. *galleria*, L.L. *galeria*, perhaps from L.Gr. *galē*, a gallery.] An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between different rooms of a building; a room or building for the exhibition of paintings, statues, and other works of art; a collection of paintings, statues, &c.; a platform projecting from the walls of a building, and overlooking a ground-floor, as in a church, theatre, and the like; *fort.* any communication covered in both above and at the sides; *mining*, a narrow passage; *naut.* a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship.

Galley, gal'i, *n.* [O.Fr. *galie*, It. and L.L. *galea*—probably from Gr. *galē*, a kind of gallery, or *galeos*, *galē*, a sea-fish, a kind of shark, which might suggest a swift-sailing vessel. Akin are *galleon*, *galleass*, *galiot*.] A low flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars, once commonly used in the Mediterranean; a ship of the ancient Greeks and Romans, propelled chiefly by oars; the boat of a warship appropriated for the captain's use; the cook-room or kitchen on board ship; *printing*, a movable frame or tray on which the types are placed when composed.—*The galleys*, certain galleys on the Mediterranean which were worked by convicts; hence, a synonym for a place of forced and severe toil.—**Galley-fire**, *n.* A ship's fireplace.—**Galley-slave**, *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

Galliard, gal'yard, *n.* [Sp. *gallarda*.] A lively dance, originally Spanish.

Gallic, *a.* Under GALL, a vegetable excrescence.

Gallic, **Gallican**, gal'ik, gal'i-kan, *a.* [L. *Gallicus*, from *Gallia*, Gaul, France.] Pertaining to Gaul or France (the *Gallican* church or clergy).—**Gallicise**, **Gallicize**, gal'i-sīz, *v.t.*—*gallicised*, *gallicising*. To render con-

formable to the French idiom or language.—Gallicism, gal'i-sizm, n. [Fr. gallicisme.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; a custom or mode of thought peculiar to the French.

Galligaskins, gal-i-gas'kinz, n. pl. [From Fr. greguesques, O.Fr. guarguesques, garguesques, from It. grechesco, Grecian (through such forms as gregguesques, galligaskis).] Large open breeches; wide hose; leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.

Gallimaufry, gal-i-ma'fri, n. [Fr. galimafrée, a ragout; of uncertain origin.] A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge.

Gallinaceous, gal-i-nā'shus, a. [L. gallinaceus, from gallina, a hen, gallus, a cock.] Pertaining to the order of birds which includes the domestic fowls, pheasants, &c.—Gallinacean, gal-i-nā'shē-an, n. One of the gallinaceous birds.—Gallinule, gal'i-nūl, n. [L. gallinula, dim. of gallina, a hen.] A grallatorial bird closely allied to the coots; the water-hen or moor-hen.

Gallipot, gal'i-pot, n. [Corrupted from O.D. gleypot, an earthen pot—gley, clay, and pot.] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

Gallium, gal'i-um, n. [From Gallia, France.] A rare metal, of a grayish-white colour and brilliant lustre, exceedingly fusible, discovered in 1875.

Gallivant, Gallavant, gal-i-vant', gal-a-vant', v.i. [Probably a corrupt form of gallant.] To gad or run about; to flirt.

Galliwasp, gal'i-wasp, n. A species of West Indian lizard, about 1 foot in length.

Gallomania, gal-ō-mā'ni-a, n. [See GAUL, MANIA.] A mania for imitating French manners, dress, literature, &c.

Gallon, gal'un, n. [O.Fr. galon, jalon; Fr. jale, a jar, a bowl; origin unknown.] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid goods, but usually for liquids, containing 4 quarts; the English imperial gallon contains 277·274 cubic inches.

Galloon, ga-lön', n. [Fr. and Sp. galon; It. galone, from gala, show. GALA.] A kind of narrow close lace made of cotton, silk, gold, or silver threads, &c.—Gallooned, ga-lönd', a. Furnished or adorned with galloon.

Gallop, gal'up, v.i. [Fr. galoper, from O.Flem. walop, a galop, an extension of wallen, A. Sax. weallan, to boil.] To move or run with leaps, as a horse; to run with speed; to ride a horse that is galloping; to ride at a rapid pace; to scamper.—n. the movement or pace of a horse, by springs or leaps.—Gallopade, gal-up-ād', n. [Fr. galopade.] A sidelong or curvetting kind of gallop; a sprightly kind of dance; a galop; the music adapted to it.—v.i.—gallopaded, gallopading. To gallop; to perform the dance called a gallopade.—Galloper, gal'up-ėr, n. One who or that which gallops.

Galloway, gal'ō-wā, n. A species of horses of small size but great endurance, first bred in Galloway in Scotland.

Gallowglass, Gallowglas, gal'ō-glas, n. [Ir. galloglach—gall, a foreigner, an Englishman, and oglach, a youth; from being armed after the English model.] An ancient heavy-armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles.

Gallows, gal'ōz, n. sing. or pl.; also Gallowses in pl. [A plural form: A. Sax. galga, gealga (sing.), a gallows=Dan. and Sw. galge, Icel. gálgi, Goth. galga, G. galgen, gallows.] An instrument of punishment on which criminals are executed by hanging; also, a contrivance for suspending anything; one of a pair of braces for the trowsers (colloq., always with plural gallowses).—Gallows-bird, n. A person that deserves the gallows.

Galoche, Galoshe, ga-losh', n. [Fr. galoche, from L.L. calopedia (through the corruptions calop'dia, calopdia), from Gr. kalopodion, a wooden shoe—kalon, wood, and pous, podos, a foot.] A shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry; also a kind of gaiter.

Galop, ga-lop', n. [Fr. GALLOP.] A quick, lively kind of dance, somewhat resembling a waltz; the music for the dance.

Galore, ga-lōr', n. [Ir. and Gael. go leór, enough—go, to, and leór, enough.] Abundance; plenty. [Colloq.]

Galvanic, Galvanical,† gal-van'ik, gal-van'i-kal, a. [From Galvani, an Italian physiologist, an early investigator of galvanism.] Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting galvanism.—Galvanic electricity, electricity arising from chemical action.—Galvanic pair or cell, a combination of two substances in an exciting liquid which acts chemically upon one more than on the other.—Galvanic battery, an association of galvanic pairs for the production of current electricity.—Galvanism, gal'van-izm, n. That branch of the science of electricity which treats of the electric currents arising from chemical action, more particularly from that accompanying the decomposition of metals.—Galvanist, gal'van-ist, n. One versed in galvanism.—Galvanization, gal'van-i-zā"shon, n. The act of affecting with galvanism; the state of being affected.—Galvanize, gal'van-iz, v.t.—galvanised, galvanising. To affect with galvanism; to electroplate by galvanism; to coat (sheets of iron) with tin or zinc in this way; to restore to consciousness by galvanic action, as from a state of suspended animation.—Galvanizer, gal'van-i-zėr, n. One who or that which galvanizes.—Galvanologist, gal-van-ol'o-jist, n. One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.—Galvanology, gal-van-ol'o-ji, n. A description of the phenomena of galvanism.—Galvano-magnetic, gal-van'ō-mag-net"ik, a. Same as Electro-magnetic.—Galvanometer, gal-van-om'et-ėr, n. An instrument for detecting the existence and determining the strength and direction of an electric current.—Galvanometry, gal-van-om'et-ri, n. The art or process of determining the force of electric or galvanic currents.—Galvanoplastic, gal-van'ō-plas"tik, a. Pertaining to the art or process of electrotyping.—Galvanoplasty, gal-van'ō-plas-ti, n. Same as Electrotypy.—Galvanoscope, gal-van'ō-skōp, n. An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current.—Galvanoscopic, gal-van'ō-skop"ik, a. Of or pertaining to a galvanoscope.

Gama-grass, gä'ma, n. A tall, strong, and exceedingly productive grass cultivated in the warm parts of America and to some extent in Europe.

Gambeson, Gambison, gam'bē-son, gam'bi-son, n. [O.Fr. gambeson, from O.H.G. wamba, A. Sax. wambe, womb, stomach; comp. G. wams, doublet.] A stuffed and quilted tunic, fitting the body, and formerly worn under the habergeon.

Gambier, Gambir, gam'bēr, gam'bir, n. [Malayan.] An earthy-looking substance of light-brown hue, procured from the leaves of a Malayan shrub, and used medicinally as an astringent, but far more extensively employed in tanning and dyeing.

Gambit, gam'bit, n. [Fr., from It. gambetto, a tripping up of one's legs, from gamba, the leg.] Chess, the sacrifice of a pawn early in the game, for the purpose of taking up an attacking position.

Gamble, gam'bl, v.i.—gambled, gambling. [Freq. of game, with b inserted, as in number, humble.] To play or game for money or other stake, especially to be in the habit of doing so.—v.t. To lose or squander by gaming: with away.—Gambler, gam'blėr, n. One who gambles.—Gambling-house, n. A gaming-house.

Gamboge, gam-böj', n. [From Camboja, Cambodia, a portion of the empire of Anam, in Asia.] The hardened juice or sap yielded by several species of trees, and used as a purgative in medicine, and also in the arts, chiefly in water-colour painting.—Gambogic, gam-bō'jik, a. Pertaining to gamboge.

Gambol, gam'bol, v.i.—gambolled, gambolling. [O.E. gambolde, gambaude, from Fr. gambade, gambol, gambiller, to wag the leg or kick, O.Fr. gambe, It. gamba, the leg, Fr. jambe.] To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolic.—n. A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip, frisk, leap, prank.

Gambrel, Gambril, gam'brel, gam'bril, n. [From It. gamba, the leg.] The hind-leg of a horse; a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for suspending animals.—Gambrel roof, a hipped-roof; a mansard roof.

Game, gām, n. [A. Sax. gamen, joy, pleasure; Icel. gaman, Dan. gammen, delight, gratification; O.G. gaman, jest, sport. Gamble is a derivative, and gammon, humbug, is of same origin.] Sport of any kind; jest; play; some contrivance or arrangement for sport, recreation, testing skill, and the like (the game of cricket or of bowls); a single contest in any such game; specifically (pl.), diversions or contests, as in wrestling, running, and other athletic exercises; a scheme pursued or measures planned; such animals, collectively, as are usually pursued or taken in the chase or in the sports of the field: in this sense without a plural; the animals enumerated in the game-laws.—To make game of, to turn into ridicule; to delude or humbug.—v.i.—gamed, gaming. [A. Sax. gamenian.] To gamble; to play at cards, dice, billiards, &c., for money; to be in the habit of so doing.—a. Having the courageous spirit of a game-cock; courageous. [Colloq.]—To die game, to maintain a bold, resolute, courageous spirit to the last.—Game-bag, n. A bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman.—Game-cock, n. A cock bred or used to fight; a cock of a good fighting breed.—Game-fowl, n. A variety of the common fowl bred for fighting.—Gameful, gām'ful, a. Full of sport or games; sportive; full of game or beasts of sport (Pope).—Gamekeeper, n. One who has the care of game; one who is employed to look after animals kept for sport.—Game-laws, n. pl. Laws enacted with regard to, or for the preservation of, the animals called game.—Gamely, gām'li, adv. In a game or courageous manner. [Colloq.]—Gameness, gām'nes, n. The quality of being game; pluckiness. [Colloq.]—Game-preserver, n. One who strictly preserves for his own sport or profit such animals as are game.—Gamesome, gām'sum, a. Sportive; playful; frolicsome.—Gamesomely, gām'sum-li, adv. Sportively; playfully.—Gamesomeness, gām'sum-nes, n. The quality of being gamesome.—Gamester, gām'stėr, n. [Game, and the suffix -ster.] One who games; a person addicted to gaming; a gambler; one skilled in games.—Gamey, gā'mi, a. Having the flavour of game.—Gaming-house, n. A house where gaming is practised; a gambling-house.—Gaming-table, n. A table appropriated to gaming.

Gamin, gam'in, ga-man, n. [Fr.] A neglected street boy; an Arab of the streets.

Gammer, gam'ėr, n. [Contr. for good-mother or grandmother. Comp. gaffer.] An old wife: the correlative of gaffer.

Gammon, gam'un, n. [O.Fr. gambon, It. gambone, a big leg, a gammon, from gamba, a leg.] The thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.—v.t. To make into bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke.

Gammon, gam'un, n. [Connected with game; comp. Dan. gammen, sport.] An imposition or hoax; humbug. [Colloq.]—v.t. To delude; to hoax or humbug. [Colloq.]

Gamogenesis, gam-o-jen'e-sis, n. [Gr. gamos, marriage, and genesis.] Generation by copulation of the sexes; sexual generation.—Gamogenetic, gam'o-je-net"ik, a. Of or relating to gamogenesis.—Gamopetalous, gam-o-pet'a-lus, a. [Gr. gamos, and petalon, a flower-leaf.] Bot. monopetalous.—Gamophyllous, ga-mof'i-lus or gam-o-fil'lus, a. [Gr. gamos, and phyllon, a leaf.] Bot. having a single perianth-whorl with coherent leaves.—Gamosepalous, gam-o-sep'a-lus, a. [Gr. gamos, and E. sepal.] Bot. monosepalous.

Gamut, gam'ut, n. [Gr. gamma, the letter G, the last note of the scale, and L. ut, the syllable formerly used in singing the first note of the scale, the mode of music.] Mus. a scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

Gander, gan'dėr, n. [A. Sax. gandra, for ganra, from the root gan seen in G. gans, a

goose, *gänserich*, a gander. Goose.] The male of the goose.

Gang, gang, *n.* [A. Sax. *gang*, a way, a passage, *genge*, a gang, a company, from *gangan*, to go. Go.] A number going in company; hence, a company or number of persons associated for a particular purpose: used especially in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons; a number of workmen or labourers engaged on any piece of work under the supervision of one person; a squad. — **Gangar**, gang'-ér, *n.* One who superintends a gang of labourers.—**Gangway**, gang'wā, *n.* A temporary means of access to some position, formed of planks or boards; a narrow framework or platform leading into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another: an opening in a ship's bulwarks and the steps leading to it.

Gangetic, gan-jet'ik, *a.* Relating to the river *Ganges*.

Ganglion, gang'gli-on, *n.* pl. **Ganglia** or **Ganglions**. [Gr. *ganglion*, a sort of swelling or excrescence, a tumour under the skin.] *Anat.* an enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve; a mass of nervous matter containing nerve-cells, and giving origin to nerve-fibres; *surg.* an encysted tumour situated somewhere on a tendon.—**Ganglia**, **Ganglial**, gang'gli-ak, gang'gli-al, *a.* Relating to a ganglion. —**Ganglia**, gang'gli-ät-ed, *a.* Having ganglions. — **Ganglioform**, **Ganglioform**, gang'gli-form, gang'gli-o-form, *a.* Having the shape of a ganglion. — **Ganglionary**, gang'gli-on-a-ri, *a.* Composed of ganglia. —**Ganglionic**, gang-gli-on'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion.

Gangrene, gang'grēn, *n.* [L. *gangræna*, from Gr. *gangraina*, from *graiō*, to gnaw.] The first stage of mortification of living flesh; *bot.* a disease ending in putrid decay.—*v.t.*—*gangrened*, *gangrening*. To produce a gangrene in; to mortify.—*v.i.* To become mortified. Also **Gangrenate**, gang'grē-nāt. — **Gangrenescent**, gang-grē-nes'ent, *a.* Becoming gangrenous. — **Gangrenous**, gang'grē-nus, *a.* Attacked by gangrene; mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

Gangue, gang, *n.* [G. *gang*, a vein.] The stony matrix of metallic ores.

Gangway. Under Gang.

Ganister, **Gannister**, gan'is-tér, *n.* A close-grained hard sandstone or grit found under certain coal-beds in England.

Gannet, gan'et, *n.* [A. Sax. *ganet*, *ganot*, a sea-fowl, a gannet; allied to *gander*, *goose*.] The solan-goose, an aquatic bird of the pelican family, 3 feet in length, common on insular rocks in the northern seas.

Ganoid, gan'oid, *a.* [Gr. *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, appearance.] Belonging to an order of fishes, the majority of them extinct, characterized by scales composed of horny or bony plates, covered with glossy enamel.—*n.* One of these fishes.

Gantlet, gant'let, *n.* A glove. Same as *Gauntlet*.

Gantlet, gant'let, *n.* [From Sw. *gatlopp*, from *gata*, a street, a line of soldiers, and *lopp*, a course, akin to E. *leap*, D. *loopen*, to run.] A punishment in which the culprit was compelled to run between two ranks of men armed with rods, &c., receiving a blow from each. — *To run the gantlet*, to undergo the punishment of the gantlet; hence, to go through much and severe criticism, controversy, or ill-treatment.

Gaol, jāl, **Gaoler**, jā'lér. Jail, Jailer.

Gap, gap, *n.* [Icel. and Sw. *gap*, a gap or hiatus; akin *gape*, *gaby*.] A break or opening, as in a fence, wall, or the like; a breach; a chasm; a hiatus.—*To stop a gap*, to fill it up; hence, to supply a temporary expedient. — *v.t.* To make a gap or gaps in; to notch or jag; to cut into teeth.—**Gap-toothed**, *a.* Having interstices between the teeth (*Tenn.*).

Gape, gāp, *v.i.*—*gaped*, *gaping*. [A. Sax. *gedpan*, to gape or open wide, from *geáp*, wide; I an. *gaba*, Icel. *gapa*, to gape with open mouth; D. *gapen*, G. *gaffen*, to gape; akin *gape*, *gaby*.] To open the mouth wide, as in indicative of drowsiness, dulness, surprise, expectation, &c.; to stand open; to present a gap; to show a fissure or chasm. —*To gape for or after*, to crave; to desire or covet earnestly.—*n.* The act of gaping; *zool.* the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.; *pl.* a disease of young poultry attended with much gaping.—**Gaper**, gā'pér, *n.* One who gapes; a bivalve mollusc with a shell permanently open at the posterior end.

Garb, gärb, *n.* [O.Fr. *garbe*, a garb, appearance, comeliness, from O.H.G. *garawi*, *garwi*, attire; akin to A. Sax. *gearwa*, clothing; E. *gear* and *yare*.] Clothing; vesture; costume; habit; an official or other distinguishing dress; fashion or mode.—*v.t.* To dress; to clothe (*Tenn.*).

Garbage, gär'bāj, *n.* [O.E. *garbaish*, probably from *garble*, to sift; being thus what is sifted out, refuse.] Refuse or offal; refuse animal or vegetable matter; any worthless, offensive matter.

Garble, gär'bl, *v.t.*—*garbled*, *garbling*. [O. Fr. *garbeller*, from Sp. *garbillar*, to sift, *garbillo*, a coarse sieve; from A. *gharbil*, a sieve.] To sift or bolt†; to examine for the purpose of separating the good from the bad†; to falsify by leaving out parts; to mutilate so as to give a false impression (to *garble* historical documents); to sophisticate; to corrupt. — **Garbler**, gär'blér, *n.* One who garbles; formerly an official in London who looked after the purity of drugs and spices.

Garboil,† gär'boil, *n.* [O.Fr. *garboul*, It. *garbuglio*.] Tumult; uproar. [*Shak.*]

Gardant, gär'dant, *a.* [Fr.] *Her.* a term applied to a lion represented as looking with full face at the observer.

Garden, gär'dn, *n.* [O.Fr. *gardin*, Mod. Fr. *jardin*, a word of Teutonic origin; comp. L.G. *garden*, G. *garten*, a garden; Goth. *garda*, A. Sax. *geard*, O.E. *garth*, an inclosed place, a yard. Yard.] A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers, or vegetables; a rich well-cultivated spot or tract of country.—*v.i.* To lay out or cultivate a garden. —**Gardener**, gär'dn-ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to keep a garden. — **Gardening**, gär'dn-ing, *n.* The art or practice of cultivating gardens; horticulture. — *Garden city*, a town laid out with many gardens and open spaces.—*Garden party*, a party held out of doors on the lawn or in the garden of a private residence.

Gardenia, gär-dē'ni-a, *n.* [After Dr. *Garden*, an American botanist.] A name of certain plants of Asia and Africa with large white or yellowish fragrant flowers.

Garfish, gär'fish, *n.* [A. Sax. *gár*, a dart.] A fish with a remarkably elongated body and a long, narrow, beak-like snout; sea-pike or sea-needle.

Gargarism, gär'gar-izm, *n.* [L. *gargarismus*, Gr. *gargarizō*, to wash the mouth.] A gargle.

Gargle, gär'gl, *v.t.*—*gargled*, *gargling*. [A word akin to *gurgle*, *gorge*, *gargoil*; Fr. *gargouiller*, to gargle; L. *gurgulio*, the gullet; Gr. *gargarizō*, to rinse the mouth; G. *gurgel*, the throat, *gurgeln*, to gargle.] To wash or rinse (the mouth or throat) with a liquid preparation.—*n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

Gargoil, **Gargoyle**, gär'goil, *n.* [Fr. *gargouille*, a gargoil or spout. Gargle.] *Arch.* a projecting spout for throwing the water from the gutters of a building, generally carved into a grotesque figure from whose mouth the water gushes.

Garish, **Gairish**, gā'rish, *a.* [From O.E. *gare*, to stare, probably a form of *gaze* with change from *z*-sound to *r*, as in *snore*, *snooze*; *frore*, *freeze*, &c.] Gaudy; showy; staring; overbright; dazzling. — **Garishly**, **Gairishly**, gā'rish-li, *adv.* In a garish manner. — **Garishness**, **Gairishness**, gā'rish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being garish.

Garland, gär'land, *n.* [O.E. *girland*, *garland*, from Fr. *guirlande*, a garland, from O.H.G. *wiera*, a coronet, through a verb *wierelan*, to plait.] A wreath or chaplet made of leaves, twigs, flowers, or the like; a collection of little printed pieces; an anthology.—*v.t.* To deck with a garland or garlands.

Garlic, gär'lik, *n.* [A. Sax. *gárleác*, from *gár*, a dart or lance—from the spear-shaped leaves—and *leác*, a leek, as in *hemlock*, *charlock*, &c.] A plant allied to the onion, leek, &c., having an acrid pungent taste and very strong odour, indigenous to the south of Europe, where it forms a favourite condiment. See also Ramson.

Garment, gär'ment, *n.* [Fr. *garnement*; O.Fr. *garniment*, from *garnir*, to garnish, to deck. Garnish.] Any article of clothing or piece of dress, as a coat, a gown, &c.; a vestment. — **Garmented**,† gär'mented, *a.* Covered with a garment; clothed.

Garner, gär'nér, *n.* [Fr. *grenier*, O.Fr. *gernier*, a corn-loft, from L. *granaria*, a granary, from *granum*, grain. Granary.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.—*v.t.* To store in, or as in, a granary.

Garnet, gär'net, *n.* [Fr. *grenat*, It. *granata*, from L. *granum*, grain, seed, and in later times the cochineal insect and the scarlet dye obtained from it, the stone being so called on account of its fine crimson colour.] The name common to a group or family of precious stones, varying considerably in composition, the prevailing colour being red of various shades, but often brown, and sometimes green, yellow, or black; *naut.* a sort of tackle fixed to a stay, and used to hoist in and out cargo.—**Garnetiferous**, gär-ne-tif'ér-us, *a.* Containing or yielding garnets.

Garnish, gär'nish, *v.t.* [Fr. *garnir*, to provide or equip; It. *guarnire*, *guernire*, O.Sp. *guarnir*; from the German—comp. O.H.G. *warnôn*, G. *warnen*, A. Sax. *warnian*, to take care, to warn. Warn. Akin *garment*, *garrison*.] To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off; *cookery*, to ornament (a dish) with something laid round it.—*n.* Something added for embellishment; ornament; decoration; *cookery*, something round a dish as an embellishment. — **Garnisher**, gär'nish-ér, *n.* One who garnishes or decorates.—**Garnishing**, **Garnishment**, gär'nish-ing, gär'nish-ment, *n.* That which garnishes; ornament.—**Garniture**, gär'ni-tūr, *n.* Ornamental appendages; embellishments.

Garotte, **Garotter**, ga-rot', ga-rot'ér. Garrotte.

Garret, gar'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *garide*, a place of refuge or outlook, from *garer*, to beware, from O.H.G. *werjan*, Goth. *varjan*, to defend. Akin *ward*, *guard*, *wary*, *warn*.] That part of a house which is on the uppermost floor, immediately under the roof; a loft. — **Garreteer**, gar-et-ér', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.—**Garret-story**, *n.* The story of a house in which the garrets are situated.

Garrison, gar'i-sn, *n.* [Fr. *garnison*, from *garnir*, to garnish. Garnish.] A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town; a fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops.—*v.t.* To place a garrison in; to secure or defend by garrisons.

Garrot, gar'ot, *n.* The common name given to several ducks, one of them called also the golden-eye.

Garrotte, **Garrote**, ga-rot', gar-rō'tā, *n.* [Fr. *garrotte*, from Sp. *garrote*.] A mode of capital punishment in Spain by strangling the person by means of an iron collar attached to a post; the instrument of this punishment. — **Garrotte**, Garrote, ga-rot', ga-rō'tā', *v.t.*—*garrotted*, *garroted*, *garrotting*, *garroting*. To strangle by means of the garrotte; to rob by suddenly seizing a person and compressing his windpipe till he become insensible, or at least helpless, usually carried out by two or three accomplices.—**Garrotter**, ga-rot'ér, *n.* One who commits the act of garrotting.

Garrulous, gar'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *garrulus*, from *garrio*, to prate, to chatter; allied to Gr. *gēryō*, *gēryō*, to cry; Ir. *gairim*, to bawl.] Talkative; prating; characterized by long prosy talk, with minuteness and frequent repetition in recording details. — **Garrulity**, ga-rū'li-ti, *n.* The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.—**Garrulously**, gar'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a garrulous or talkative manner.—**Garrulousness**, gar'ū-lus-nes, *n.* Talkativeness; garrulity.

Garter, gär'tér, *n.* [From O.Fr. *gartier*—

Fr. *jarretière*, from *jarret*, O.Fr. *garret*, ham, hough, from the Celtic; Armor. *gar* or *garr*, W. *gar*, the leg, Gael. *gar*, in *gartan*, a garter.] A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called *the order of the Garter*; hence, also, the order itself, and the name given to the principal king-of-arms in England.—*v.t.* To bind with a garter.

Garth, girth, *n.* [Icel. *garðr*, a yard or court—A. Sax. *geard*, a yard. GARDEN, YARD.] A yard or garden†; a small inclosed place; the greensward or grass area within the cloisters of a religious house; a dam or weir for catching fish.

Gas, gas, *n.* [A word formed by the Dutch chemist Van Helmont, who died in 1644; probably suggested by D. *geest*, spirit, G. *geist*.] An elastic aeriform fluid; a substance the particles of which tend to fly apart from each other, thus causing it to expand indefinitely; coal-gas, the common gas used for illuminating purposes.—**Gaseller Gaselier,** gas-a-lēr', gas'e-lēr, *n.* [From *gas*, by an erroneous imitation of *chandelier*.] A hanging apparatus with brackets or branches adapted for burning gas, as a chandelier for burning candles.—**Gas-burner,** *n.* That part of a gas lamp or bracket which gives out the light.—**Gas-coal,** *n.* A coal employed for making gas.—**Gaseity,** ga-sē'i-ti, *n.* The state of being gaseous.—**Gas-engine,** *n.* An engine for utilizing coal-gas as a motive power.—**Gaseous,** gā'zē-us, *a.* In the form of gas; of the nature of gas.—**Gaseousness,** gā'zē-us-nes, *n.*—**Gas-fitter,** *n.* A workman who fixes pipes and fits burners and other appliances for gas.—**Gas-furnace,** *n.* A furnace of which the fuel is gas.—**Gas-holder,** gas'hōl-dēr, *n.* A vessel for storing gas after purification; a gasometer.—**Gasiform,** gā'zi-form, *a.* Gaseous; aeriform.—**Gasify,** gas'i-fi, *v.t.*—*gasified, gasifying.* To convert into gas.—**Gasification,** gas'i-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of converting into gas.—**Gas-jet,** *n.* A spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner; a gas-burner.—**Gas-lamp,** *n.* A lamp, the light of which is supplied by gas.—**Gas-light,** *n.* Light produced by the combustion of coal-gas; a gas-jet.—**Gasmain,** *n.* One of the principal pipes which convey the gas from the gas-works to the place of consumption.—**Gas-meter,** *n.* An instrument through which the gas is made to pass in order to ascertain the quantity which is consumed at a particular place.—**Gasogene, Gasogene,** gas'o-jēn, gas'o-jēn, *n.* [*Gas*, and Gr. root *gen*, to produce.] An apparatus for manufacturing aerated water on a small scale for domestic use.—**Gasolene, Gasoline,** gas'o-lēn, gas'o-lin, *n.* Air-gas.—**Gasometer,** ga-som'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, or mix gases; a reservoir or storehouse for the ordinary illuminating gas produced in gas-works; a gasholder; a gas-tank.—**Gasometry,** ga-som'e-tri, *n.* The art or practice of measuring gases.—**Gasometric,** gas-o-met'rik, *n.* Of or pertaining to gasometry.—**Gas-stove,** *n.* A stove heated by gas.—**Gassy,** *gas'i, a.* Relating to or containing gas; gaseous.—**Gas-tank,** *n.* A gasholder or reservoir for coal-gas.—**Gas-tar,** *n.* Coal-tar.—**Gas-work,** *n.* A work where coal-gas is made for illuminating purposes.

Gascon, gas'kon, *n.* [Fr.; akin to *Basque*.] A native of Gascony in France; hence, a boaster, the Gascons being noted for boasting.—**Gasconade,** gas-ko-nād', *n.* [Fr.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging.—*v.i.*—*gasconaded, gasconading.* To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.—**Gasconader,** gas-ko-nā'dēr, *n.* A great boaster.

Gash, gash, *n.* [Perhaps from O.Fr. *garser*, to scarify, to pierce with a lancet; L.L. *garsa*, scarification.] A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh.—*v.t.* To make a gash or gashes in.

Gasket, gas'ket, *n.* [Fr. *garcette*, Sp. *garceta*, a gasket.] One of the plaited cords fastened to the yard of a ship to tie the sail to it.

Gasp, gasp, *v.i.* [Icel. *geispa*, to yawn; Dan. *gispe*, to gasp; L.G. *gapen*, *japen*; akin to E. *gape*.] To open the mouth wide in laborious respiration; to labour for breath; to respire convulsively; to pant violently.—*v.t.* To emit or utter with gaspings or pantings: with *away, forth, out*, &c.—*n.* A laboured respiration; a short painful catching of the breath.—**Gaspingly,** gas'ping-li, *adv.* In a gasping manner.

Gasteropod, Gasteropod, gas'tēr-o-pod, gas'trō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *gastēr*, the belly, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] One of a class of molluscs, consisting of snails, periwinkles, and other animals inhabiting a univalve shell (although some of them are destitute of a shell), the distinguishing characteristic being the *foot*, a broad muscular organ attached to the ventral surface.—**Gasteropodous,** gas-tēr-op'o-dus, *a.* Belonging to the gasteropods.

Gastly, gast'li, *a.* Same as *Ghastly*.

Gastralgia, Gastralgy, gas-tral'jī-a, gas-tral'ji, *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros*, the belly, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the stomach or belly.

Gastric, gas'trik, *a.* [From Gr. *gastēr, gastros*, the belly or stomach.] Of or pertaining to the belly or stomach.—*Gastric juice*, a fluid secreted in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and the principal agent in digestion.—*Gastric fever*, a popular name for *typhoid* or *enteric fever*, from the manner in which it affects the intestines.—**Gastritis,** gas-tri'tis, *n.* Chronic inflammation of the stomach.—**Gastrocele,** gas'trō-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] *Pathol.* a hernia of the stomach.—**Gastronomy,** gas-tron'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a law.] The art or science of good living; the pleasures of the table; epicurism.—**Gastronomic, Gastronomical,** gas-tro-nom'ik, gas-tro-nom'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.—**Gastronome, Gastronomer, Gastronomist,** gas'tro-nōm, gas-tron'o-mēr, gas-tron'o-mist, *n.* One versed in gastronomy; a judge of the art of cookery; a gourmet; an epicure.—**Gastroscopy,** gas-tros'ko-pi, *n.* [Gr. *skopeō*, to view.] *Med.* an examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease.—**Gastrotomy,** gas-trot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.] *Surg.* the operation of cutting into the abdomen.

Gat, gat, old pret. of *get*.

Gate, gāt, *n.* [A. Sax. *geat*, a gate or door; Icel. *gat*, D. *gat*, a hole; from same root as *get*.] A large door such as gives entrance into a castle, a temple, palace, or other large edifice; the entrance leading into such an edifice; a frame of timber or metal which opens or closes a passage into an inclosure of some kind; the frame which shuts or stops a passage for water, as at the entrance to a dock.—**Gated,** gā'ted, *a.* Having gates.—**Gate-house,** *n.* A house at a gate, as a porter's lodge at the entrance to the grounds of a mansion.—**Gate-man,** *n.* The person who has charge of a gate.—**Gateway,** gāt'wā, *n.* An opening which is or may be closed with a gate; a means of ingress or egress.

Gather, gaw'dēr, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *gaderian*, *gadrian*, from *gador, geador*, together, seen also in *together*; comp. D. *gaderen*, to gather, *te gader*, L.G. *to gader*, together.] To bring together; to collect into one place or one aggregate; to assemble; to congregate; to pick; to pluck; to accumulate; to amass; to draw together; to bring together in folds or plaits, as a garment; hence, to plait; to pucker; to acquire or gain, with or without effort (to *gather strength*); to deduce by inference; to conclude.—*To gather one's self together*, to collect all one's powers for a strong effort.—*To be gathered to one's fathers*, to be interred along with one's ancestors, or simply to die.—*v.i.* To collect; to become assembled; to congregate; to take origin and grow; to come to a head (as a boil).—*n.* A plait or fold in cloth held in position by a thread drawn through it; a pucker.—**Gatherer,** gaw'er-ēr, *n.* One who or that which gathers.—**Gathering,** gaw'er-ing, *n.* The act of collecting or assembling; that which is gathered; a crowd; an assembly; a collection of pus; an abscess.

Gatling-gun, gat'ling-gun, *n.* A form of the mitrailleuse or repeating machine-gun, so named from the inventor.

Gaucherie, gōsh-rē, *n.* [Fr., from *gauche*, left-handed, awkward.] An awkward action; awkwardness.

Gauche, ga-ō'chō, *n.* A native of the Pampas of the La Plata of Spanish descent.

Gaud, Gawd, gad, *n.* [L. *gaudium*, joy, gladness; in later times something showy; akin *joy, jewel*.] Something worn for adorning the person; a piece of showy finery (*Shak.*).—**Gaudery,** † ga'dēr-i, *n.* Finery; fine things.—**Gaudily,** ga'dī-li, *adv.* In a gaudy manner.—**Gaudiness,** ga'dī-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being gaudy.—**Gaudy,** ga'di, *a.* Gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste; showy; tastelessly or glaringly adorned.—*n.* A feast or festival.

Gaudeamus, ga-dē-ā'mus, *n.* [L., let us rejoice.] A rejoicing; a festival.

Gauffer, ga'fēr, *v.t.* [Fr. *gaufrer*, to figure cloth, velvet, &c., from *gaufre*—E. *wafer*.] To plait; to crimp; to flute; to goffer.—**Gauffering-iron,** *n.* An iron used for plaiting or fluting frills, &c.

Gauge, gāj, *v.t.*—*gauged, gauging.* [O.Fr. *gauger*, perhaps of the same origin with *gallon*, and signifying to find the number of measures in a vessel.] To measure or to ascertain the contents or capacity of; to measure in respect to capability, power, character, &c.; to appraise; to estimate.—*n.* A standard of measure; an instrument to determine dimensions or capacity, a measure; means of estimating; the distance between the lines of rails of a railway; *joinery*, a simple instrument made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board, &c.—**Gaugeable,** gā'ja-bl, *a.* Capable of being gauged or measured.—**Gauger,** gā'jēr, *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks; an exciseman.

Gaul, gal, *n.* [L. *Gallus*, a Gaul, an inhabitant of *Gallia*, the country now called France.] An inhabitant of Gaul.—**Gaulish,** ga'lish, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or ancient France.

Gault, galt, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *gald, galdr*, hard snow.] *Geol.* a series of stiff marls or calcareous clays, varying in colour from a light gray to a dark blue, occurring between the upper and lower greensands of the chalk formation.—*v.t. Agri.* to dress land with gault.

Gaunt, gant, *a.* [Comp. N. *gand*, a slender stick, a thin man.] Attenuated, as with fasting or suffering; lean; meagre; thin; slender.—**Gauntly,** gant'li, *adv.* Leanly; meagrely.

Gauntlet, gant'let, *n.* [Fr. *gantelet*, dim. from *gant*, a glove, from the Teut.; D. *want*, Dan. *vante*, Icel. *vettr* (for *vantr*), a glove.] A large iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn as armour; a long glove for a lady, which envelops the hand and wrist. The gauntlet used to be thrown down in token of challenge; hence, *to throw down the gauntlet*, to challenge; *to take up the gauntlet*, to accept the challenge.—**Gauntleted, gant'let-ed,** *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.

Gaur, Gour, gour, *n.* [Indian name; Skr. *go*, a cow.] One of the largest of the ox tribe, inhabiting the mountain jungles of India.

Gauze, gaz, *n.* [Fr. *gaze*, Sp. *gaza*, from the town *Gaza*, whence it was first brought.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk, linen, or cotton; any slight open material resembling this (wire *gauze*).—**Gauzy,** ga'zi, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.

Gave, gāv, pret. of *give*.

Gavelkind, gā'vel-kind, *n.* [A. Sax. *gafol*, payment, *cynd*, kind, offspring.] An old land-tenure in England, still prevailing in Kent, by which land descends to all the sons in equal shares.

Gavial, gā'vi-al, *n.* [Indian name.] A crocodile found in India, with an extremely lengthened muzzle.

Gavotte, ga-vot', *n.* [Fr., from *Gavot*, a native of the Pays de Gap in the Hautes Alpes, where the dance originated.] A sort of French dance; the music to which the dance was performed, or a similar instrumental movement.

Gawk, gak, *n.* [A. Sax. *gāc*, Icel. *gaukr*, Sc. *gowk*, cuckoo, simpleton.] A simple-

ton; a booby.—**Gawky**, gâ'ki, *a.* Awkward; clumsy; clownish.—*n.* A stupid awkward fellow; a clown.

Gay, gâ, *a.* [Fr. *gai*, of Teutonic origin; comp. O.H.G. *gâhi*, swift, excellent, G. *gähe*, *jähe*, quick. *Jay*, the bird, is kin.] Excited with merriment or delight; merry; sportive; frolicsome; fine; showy (a *gay* dress); given to pleasure, often to vicious pleasure; dissipated. — **Gaiety**, gâ'e-ti, *n.* The state of being gay; merriment; mirth; show.—**Gaily**, **Gayly**, gâ'li, *adv.* In a gay manner.—**Gayness**, gâ'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being gay.—**Gaysome**, gâ'sum, *a.* Full of gaiety.

Gayal, **Gyal**, gi'al, *n.* [Indian name.] A species of ox found wild in Burmah and Assam, and also domesticated.

Gaze, gâz, *v.i.*—*gazed*, *gazing*. [Sw. *gasa*, to gaze; allied to E. *agast*, Goth. *usgaistjan*, to terrify.] To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity.—*v.t.* To view with fixed attention (*Mil.*).—*n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration. — *At gaze*, standing gazing; gaping in wonder. — **Gazer**, gâ'zer, *n.* One who gazes.—**Gazing-stock**, gâ'zing-stok, *n.* A person gazed at; an object of curiosity or contempt

Gazelle, ga-zel', *n.* [Fr. *gazelle*, from Sp. *gazela*, from Ar. *ghazal*.] An antelope of North Africa, Syria, Arabia, and Persia, about the size of a roebuck, of a graceful form, and with long slender limbs.

Gazette, ga-zet', *n.* [It. *gazzetta*, a gazette, from *gazzetta*, a small Venetian coin (from L. or rather Per. *gasa*, treasure), the price of the newspaper; or the name may have been equivalent to 'The Chatterer,' *gazzetta* being a dim. of *gazza*, a magpie.] A newspaper; especially an official or government newspaper containing public announcements, such as appointments to civil or military posts, the names of persons who have been declared bankrupt, &c.; hence, *to appear in the gazette* often means to be publicly announced there as a bankrupt.—*v.t.*—*gazetted*, *gazetting*. To insert or publish in a gazette; hence, *to be gazetted*, to have one's name announced in the gazette as appointed to some post or promoted to some rank.—**Gazetteer**, gaz-et-têr', *n.* A manager of a gazette; more commonly a book containing geographical and topographical information alphabetically arranged; a geographical dictionary.

Gazogene. Under GAS.

Gean, gên, *n.* [Fr. *guigne*, O.Fr. *guisne*, a word of Teutonic origin.] A kind of wild cherry-tree common in England and Scotland, with fruit of an excellent flavour.

Gear, gêr, *n.* [A. Sax. *gearwe*, habilitments, equipments, from *gearu*, *gearo*, prepared, ready, where also *yare*, ready; akin *garb*, dress.] Whatever is prepared for use or wear; hence, dress; ornaments; the harness or furniture of domestic animals; *naut.* the ropes, blocks, &c., belonging to any particular sail or spar; *mach.* the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting portions of any piece of mechanism. —*To throw machinery into* or *out of gear*, to connect or disconnect wheelwork or couplings.—*v.t.* To put gear on; to harness. —**Gearing**, gê'ring, *n.* Harness; the parts by which motion is communicated from one portion of a machine to another; a train of connected toothed wheels.

Geck, gek, *n.* [Comp. D. *gek*, G. *geck*, a silly person; also E. *gawk*, a simpleton.] A dupe; a gull. [*Shak.*]

Gecko, **Gekko**, gek'o, *n.* [From the sound of the animal's voice.] A name of various nocturnal lizards of the warm parts of both hemispheres.

Geese, gês, *n.* pl. of *goose*.

Geez, gêz, *n.* The ancient language of Abyssinia, a dialect of Arabic.

Gehenna, gê-hen'na, *n.* [L. *gehenna*, Gr. *geenna*, from the Heb. *ge-hinom*, the valley of Hinom at Jerusalem, where children were 'passed through the fire' to Moloch.] A term used in the New Testament as typical of the place of future punishment and translated hell, hell-fire.

Geisha, gâ'i-sha, *n.* One of the Japanese dancing and singing girls who perform at private parties and elsewhere.

Gelatine, **Gelatin**, jel'a-tin, *n.* [Fr. *gélatine*, It. and Sp. *gelatina*, from L. *gelo*, to congeal. GELID.] A substance obtained from various animal tissues, and employed in the arts and as human food, being known in its coarser forms as *glue*, *size*, and *isinglass*, according to the sources whence it is obtained and the care exercised in its preparation. — **Gelatination**, je-lat'i-nâ"shon, *n.* The act or process of converting into gelatine.—**Gelatinize**, je-lat'i-niz, *v.t.* and *i.* To convert or be converted into gelatine. Also **Gelatinate**, je-lat'i-nât. — **Gelatinous**, je-lat'i-nus, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting of gelatine; resembling jelly; viscous.—**Gelose**, jê'lôs, *n.* Same as *Agar-agar*.

Geld, geld, *v.t.* [From Icel. *gelda*, Dan. *gilde*, G. *gelten*, to geld.] To castrate; to emasculate; to deprive of anything essential (*Shak.*).—**Gelder**, gel'dêr, *n.* One who castrates. — **Gelding**, gel'ding, *n.* A castrated animal; especially a castrated horse. **Gelder-rose**, **Guelder-rose**, gel'dêr, *n.* [Brought from *Gueldre*land in Holland.] A shrub of the woodbine family with handsome flowers.

Gelid, jel'id, *a.* [L. *gelidus*, from *gelo*, to freeze, seen also in *gelatine*, *congeal*, *jelly*, the root being that of *cool*.] Cold; very cold; icy or frosty.—**Gelidity**, je-lid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being gelid; extreme cold.—**Gelidly**, jel'id-li, *adv.* In a gelid manner. —**Gelidness**, jel'id-nes, *n.*

Gem, jem, *n.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, a precious stone.] A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, topaz, emerald, &c., especially when cut or polished; a jewel; anything resembling a gem, or remarkable for beauty, rarity, or costliness. — *v.t.* — *gemmed*, *gemming*. To adorn with gems or what resembles gems; to bespangle.—**Gemmeous**, jem'ê-us, *a.* [L. *gemmeus*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling gems.—**Gemminess**, jem'i-nes, *n.* The state of being gemmy.—**Gemmy**, jem'i, *a.* Glittering with gems; adorned with gems.

Geminate, jem'i-nât, *v.t.* [L. *gemino*, *geminatum*, to double, from *geminus*, twin.] To double.—*a.* *Bot.* twin; combined in pairs; binate. — **Gemination**, jem-i-nâ'shon, *n.* A doubling; duplication; repetition.—**Gemini**, jem'i-ni, *n. pl.* [L., twin brothers, Castor and Pollux.] *Astron.* the third sign of the zodiac, so named from its two brightest stars, Castor and Pollux.

Gemma, jem'a, *n.* pl. **Gemmæ**, jem'ê. [L., a bud. GEM.] *Bot.* a leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower-bud.—**Gemmaceous**, jem-â'shus, *a.* Pertaining to leaf-buds.—**Gemmate**, jem'ât, *a.* [L. *gemmatus*.] *Bot.* having buds; reproducing by buds.—**Gemmation**, jem-â'shon, *n.* [L. *gemmatio*.] *Zool.* the process of reproduction by buds; the formation of a new individual by budding; *bot.* the act of budding; vernation.—**Gemmiferous**, jem-if'er-us, *a.* Producing buds; multiplying by buds.—**Gemmiparity**, jem-i-par'i-ti, *n.* The condition of being gemmiparous. — **Gemmiparous**, jem-ip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *pario*, to produce.] Producing buds; *zool.* reproducing by buds. —**Gemmule**, jem'ûl, *n.* [L. *gemmula*.] *Bot.* the growing point of the embryo in plants; one of the buds of mosses; a reproductive spore of algæ; *zool.* the ciliated embryo or reproductive body of some of the lowest animals.

Gemsbok, gems'bok, *n.* [D. *gemsbok*, G. *gemsbock*, the male chamois, from *gemse*, chamois, and *bock*, buck.] A fine large antelope inhabiting South Africa.

Genappe, je-nap', *n.* [From *Genappe*, in Belgium.] A worsted yarn well adapted for braids, fringes, &c.

Gendarme, shân-darm, *n.* [Fr., from the pl. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms.] A private in the armed police of France.—**Gendarmerie**, shân-darm-rê, *n.* [Fr. *gendarmerie*.] The body of gendarmes.

Gender, jen'dêr, *n.* [Fr. *genre*, from L. *genus*, *generis*, kind or sort, gender; with *d* inserted as in *tender*, adj. GENUS.] Kind or sort'; a sex, male or female; *gram.* one of those classes or categories into which words are divided according to the sex, natural or metaphorical, of the beings or things they denote; a grammatical category in which words of similar termination are classed together; such a distinction in words. [In English grammar words expressing males are all said to be of the *masculine gender*; those expressing females, of the *feminine gender*; and words expressing things having no sex are of the *neuter gender*; but in other languages gender has a different basis, thus in French it has comparatively little to do with sex, all nouns being either masculine or feminine.]—*v.t.* To beget; to engender. — *v.i.* To copulate; to breed (O.T.).

Genealogy, jê-nê-al'o-ji or jen-ê-al'o-ji, *n.* [L. and Gr. *genealogia* — Gr. *genea*, family (root *gen*, to beget), and *logos*, discourse. GENUS.] An account or synopsis tracing the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; an enumeration or table of ancestors and their children in the order of succession; pedigree; lineage; the study of pedigrees or family history.—**Genealogical**, jê'nê-a-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to genealogy; exhibiting or tracing genealogies.—*Genealogical tree*, the genealogy or lineage of a family drawn out under the form of a tree. — **Genealogically**, jê'nê-a-loj"i-kal-li, *adv.* In a genealogical manner.—**Genealogist**, jê-nê-al'o-jist, *n.* One who traces descents of persons or families. —**Genealogize**, jê-nê-al'o-jiz, *v.t.*—*genealogized*, *genealogizing*. To investigate or study genealogy.

Genera, jen'êr-a, *n.* pl. of GENUS.

General, jen'êr-al, *a.* [Fr. *général*, from L. *generalis*, belonging to a genus, generic, general, from *genus*, *generis*, a kind. GENUS.] Relating to a whole genus, kind, class, or order; relating to, affecting, or comprehending the whole community; public; common to many or the greatest number; extensive, though not universal; common; usual; ordinary (a *general* opinion); not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific (a *general* term); not directed to a single object; taken as a whole; regarded in the gross. ∴ This word affixed to another word is common in names expressive of rank or office, as *adjutant-general*, *attorney-general*, &c. — *General Assembly*, under ASSEMBLY.—*General dealer*, a tradesman who deals in all the articles of daily use. — *General officer*, an officer who commands an army, a division, or a brigade.—*General Post-office*, a principal post-office; the chief post-office of a system. — *n.* The whole community; a general or comprehensive notion; a military officer of the highest rank; the commander of an army or of a division or brigade; the chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule. —*In general*, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally; also in the aggregate, or as a whole.—**Generalissimo**, jen'êr-a-lis"i-mô, *n.* [It.] The chief commander of an army or military force which consists of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders. [Not used in the British army.]—**Generality**, jen-êr-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars; a statement which is general or not specific, or which lacks application to any one case.—*The generality*, the main body; the bulk; the greatest part.—**Generalizable**, jen'êr-al-i"za-bl, *a.* Capable of being generalized.—**Generalization**, jen'êr-al-i-zâ"shon, *n.* The act or process of generalizing; a general inference.—**Generalize**, jen'êr-al-iz, *v.t.*—*generalized*, *generalizing*. To reduce or bring under a general law, rule, or statement; to bring into relation with a wider circle of facts; to deduce from the consideration of many particulars. — *v.i.* To form objects into classes; to bring or classify particulars under general heads or rules.—**Generally**, jen'êr-al-li, *adv.* In general; commonly; ordinarily; extensively, though not universally; most frequently, but not without exceptions; without detail; leaving particular facts out of account; in the whole taken together.—**Generalness**, jen'êr-al-nes, *n.* The state of being general; frequency; commonness — **Generalship**, jen'êr-al-ship, *n.* The office of a general;

the discharge of the functions of a general; military skill exhibited in the judicious handling of troops; management or judicious tactics generally.

Generate, jen'ér-át, *v.t.*—*generated*, *generating*. [L. *genero*, *generatum*, to beget. GENUS.] To procreate (young); to produce; to cause to be; to bring into existence; to cause (heat, vibrations). — **Generability**, jen'ér-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being generated.—**Generable**, jen'ér-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being generated. — **Generant**,† jen'ér-ant, *n.* That which generates.—*a.* Generating; producing.—**Generation**, jen-ér-á'shon, *n.* The act of generating; production; formation; a single succession of the human race in natural descent; the average period of time between one succession of children and the next following; people who are contemporary or living at the same time; a race; progeny; offspring.—*Equivocal* or *spontaneous generation*, in *biol.* the production of animals and plants without previously existing parents; abiogenesis. — *Alternate generation*, under ALTERNATE.—**Generative**, jen'ér-á-tiv, *a.* Having the power of generating; belonging to generation or the act of procreating.—**Generator**, jen'ér-á-tér, *n.* One who or that which begets, causes, or produces; a vessel or chamber in which something is generated.

Generic, j[illegible]nerical, je-ner'ik, je-ner'i-kal, *a.* [Fr. *generique*, from L. *genus*, *generis*, kind. GENUS.] Pertaining to a genus; descriptive of, belonging to, or comprehending the genus, as distinct from the species or from another genus; referring to a large class.—**Generically**, je-ner'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a generic manner; with regard to genus.—**Genericalness**, je-ner'i-kal-nes, *n.*

Generous, jen'ér-us, *a.* [L. *generosus*, of honourable birth, generous, from *genus*, *generis*, birth, extraction, family. GENUS.] Noble; honourable; magnanimous (of persons or things); liberal; bountiful; munificent; free in giving; strong; full of spirit (*generous* wine).—**Generously**, jen'ér-us-li, *adv.* In a generous manner.—**Generosity**, jen-ér-os'i-ti, *n.* [L. *generositas*.] The quality of being generous; nobleness of soul; liberality of sentiment; a disposition to give liberally. — **Generousness**, jen'ér-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being generous; generosity.

Genesis, jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *genesis*, from root *gen*, to beget. GENUS.] The act of producing or giving origin; a taking origin; generation; origination; the first book of the Old Testament, containing the history of the creation of the world and of the human race. — **Genesiology**, je-ne'si-ol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *genesis*, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrines of generation.

Genet, jen'et, *n.* [Fr. *genette*, Sp. *ginete*, from the name of a Berber tribe who supplied the Moorish sultans of Grenada with cavalry.] A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse: spelled also *Jennet*.

Genet, **Genette**, jen'et, je-net', *n.* [Sp. *ginesta*, from Ar. *jerneit*.] A carnivorous animal belonging to the civet family, a native of western Asia; the fur of the genet.

Genetic, **Genetical**, je-net'ik, je-net'i-kal, *a.* [From Gr. *genetes*, a begetter, or *genesis*, generation.] Relating to generation; pertaining to the origin of a thing or its mode of production.—**Genetically**, je-net'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a genetic manner.

Geneva, je-ne'va, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *genièvre*, from L. *juniperus*, juniper; *gin* is a contraction of this.] A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper-berries; gin.

Genevan, je-ne'van, *a.* Pertaining to Geneva.—*n.* An inhabitant of Geneva; a Genevese; a Calvinist.—**Genevese**, jen-é-vēs', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Geneva.—*a.* Relating to Geneva.

Genial, jé'ni-al, *a.* [L. *genialis*, from *genius* social disposition, genius, from root *gen* GENUS.] Characterised by kindness of disposition and manner; promotes cheerfulness on the part of others; cordial; kindly; sympathetic; cheerful; enlivening; warming; contributing to life and cheerfulness (the *genial* sun). — **Geniality**, **Genialness**, jé-ni-al'i-ti, jé'ni-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being genial; sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality.—**Genially**, jé'ni-al-li, *adv.* In a genial manner.

Geniculated, **Geniculate**, je-nik'ú-lá-ted, je-nik'ú-lát, *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, from *geniculum*, a knot or joint, from *genu*, the knee.] *Bot.* knee-jointed; having knots like knees. —**Geniculate**, je-nik'ú-lát, *v.t.* To form joints or knots. — **Geniculation**, je-nik'ú-lá"shon, *n.* Knottiness; a knot or joint like a knee.

Genie, jé'ne, *n.* pl. **Genii**, jé'ne-i. [A form due to the influence of the word *genius*.] Same as *Jinnee*.

Genital, jen'i-tal, *a.* [L. *genitalis*, from *gigno*, *genitum*, to beget. GENUS.] Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.—**Genitals**, jen'i-tals, *n. pl.* The parts of generation; the privates; the sexual organs.

Genitive, jen'i-tiv, *a.* [L. *genitivus*, relating to birth or origin, from *gigno*, *genitum*, to beget.] *Gram.* a term applied to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, &c., in English called the possessive case. —*n.* *Gram.* the genitive case.—**Genitival**, jen'i-ti-val, *a.* Relating to the genitive.

Genius, jé'ni-us, *n.* [L., a genius or tutelary spirit, social disposition, wit or genius, from the root *gen*, to beget. GENUS.] A tutelary deity; an imaginary being ruling or protecting men, places, or things; a good or evil spirit supposed to be attached to a person and to influence his actions; that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; intellectual endowment of the highest kind, particularly the power of invention or of producing original combinations; a man thus intellectually endowed; peculiar character or constitution; pervading spirit or influence from associations or otherwise (the special *genius* of a language). [Plural *Genii* meaning spirits, *Geniuses* meaning men.] ∴ *Genius* implies the possession of high and peculiar natural gifts which enable their possessor to reach his ends by a sort of intuitive power. *Talent* is of a lower order, being less original and inventive.

Genoese, jen'o-ēz, *a.* Relating to Genoa.—*n.* An inhabitant or the people of Genoa in Italy.

Genre, shán-r, *n.* [Fr., from L. *genus*, *generis*, kind.] *Painting*, a term applied to paintings which depict scenes of ordinary life, as domestic, rural, or village scenes.

Gent, jent. A vulgar abbreviation for *Gentleman*.

Genteel, jen-tél', *a.* [Fr. *gentil*, from L. *gentilis*, belonging to the same family or nation, not foreign, latterly also gentile or pagan, from *gens*, *gentis*, race, stock, family. GENUS. *Gentile* and *gentile* are doublets of this.] Having the manners of well-bred people; well-bred; refined; free from anything low or vulgar; of a station above the common people; furnishing a competence (a *genteel* allowance).—**Genteelish**,† jen-tél'ish, *a.* Somewhat genteel. — **Genteelly**, jen-tél'li, *adv.* In a genteel manner.—**Genteelness**, jen-tél'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being genteel. — **Gentility**, jen-til'i-ti, *n.* The state or character of being genteel; the manners or circumstances of genteel people.

Gentian, jen'shi-an, *n.* [L. *gentiana*—said to be named after *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who first experienced the virtue of gentian.] The name of certain bitter herbaceous plants with beautiful blue or yellow flowers, the roots of some species being highly valued as a tonic.

Gentile, jen'til, *n.* [L. *gentilis*, from *gens*, *gentis*, nation, race. GENTEEL.] *Scrip.* any one belonging to the non-Jewish nations; any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen.—*a.* Belonging to the non-Jewish nations; *gram.* denoting a race or country (a *gentile* noun). — **Gentilish**, jen'til-ish, *a.* Heathenish; pagan. — **Gentilism**, jen'til-ism, *n.* Heathenism; paganism. — **Gentilitious**,† jen-ti-lish'us, *a.* [L. *gentilitius*.] Peculiar to a people or nation; national; hereditary.

Gentility. Under GENTEEL.

Gentle, jen'til, *a.* [Fr. *gentil*. GENTEEL.] Well-born; of a good family; soft and refined in manners; mild; meek; not rough, harsh, or severe; not wild, turbulent, or refractory; placid; bland; not rude or violent.—*n.* A person of good birth; a gentleman.—**Gentleness**, jen'til-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being gentle. — **Gently**, jen'til, *adv.* In a gentle manner; mildly; meekly; placidly.—**Gentlefolk**, jen'til-fōk, *n.* Persons of good breeding and family; generally in plural, *gentlefolks*. — **Gentleman**, jen'til-man, *n.* [*Gentle*, that is, well-born, and *man*; Fr. *gentilhomme*. GENTEEL.] A man of good family or good social position; in a somewhat narrow and technical sense, any man above the rank of yeomen, including noblemen; in a more limited sense, a man who without a title bears a coat of arms; as commonly applied, any man whose education, occupation, or income raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade; a man of good breeding and politeness, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish; a man of the highest honour, courtesy, and morality; often used almost as a polite equivalent for 'man': in the plural the appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, whatever may be their condition or character. — **Gentlemanhood**, jen'ti-man-hod, *n.* The condition or attributes of a gentleman.—**Gentlemanism**, jen'ti-man-ism, *n.* The state of being a gentleman; the affectation of gentlemanliness.—**Gentlemanize**, jen'ti-man-iz, *v.t.* To bring or put into the condition of a gentleman. — **Gentlemanliness**, jen'ti-man-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being gentlemanly; gentlemanly behaviour.—**Gentlemanly**, **Gentlemanlike**, jen'ti-man-li, jen'ti-man-lik, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman; like a gentleman.—**Gentleman-at-arms**, **Gentleman-pensioner**, *n.* One of forty gentlemen attached to the English court whose office it is to attend the sovereign to and from the chapel-royal, &c.—**Gentlewoman**, jen'ti-wum-an, *n.* A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

Gentry, jen'tri, *n.* [O. Fr. *genterise*, for *gentilise*, high birth, from *gentil*, L. *gentilis*. GENTEEL.] Rank or good birth (*Shak.*); courtesy (*Shak.*); pl. people of good position; wealthy or well-born people in general, of a rank below the nobility; also ironically applied to disreputable characters.

Genuflect, jen'ú-flekt, *v.i.* [L. *genu*, the knee, and *flecto*, to bend, as in *inflect*, *reflect*, &c.] To kneel, as in worship; to make a genuflection or genuflections.—**Genuflection**, **Genuflexion**, jen-ú-flek'shon, *n.* The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

Genuine, jen'ú-in, *a.* [L. *genuinus*, from root of *gigno*, to beget. GENUS.] Belonging to the original stock; hence, real; natural; true; pure; not spurious, false, or adulterated. ∴ Syn. under AUTHENTIC.—**Genuinely**, jen'ú-in-li, *adv.* In a genuine manner. — **Genuineness**, jen'ú-in-nes, *n.* The state of being genuine.

Genus, jé'nus, *n.* pl. **Genera** or **Genuses**, jen'ér-a, jé'nus-es. [L. *genus*, *generis*, a kind, class—Gr. *genos*, race, family; from root *gen*, Skr. *jan*, to beget, the same as in E. *kin*, *kind*. This root is seen in a great many words, as *gentle*, *gentiel*, *general*, *genius*, *generous*, *genesis*, *genial*, *genital*, *genuine*, *indigenous*, *ingenious*, *progeny*, &c.] A kind, class, or sort, *logic*, a class of a greater extent than a species; a word which may be predicated of several things of different species; in *scientific classifications*, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others: subordinate to *order*, *tribe*, *family*.

Geocentric, **Geocentrical**, jé-ō-sen'trik, jé-ō-sen'tri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *kentron*, centre.] *Astron.* having reference to the earth for its centre; seen from the earth; applied to the place of a planet as seen from the centre of the earth.—**Geocentri-**

cally, jē-ō-sen'tri-kal-li, *adv.* In a geocentric manner.

Geocyclic, jē-ō-sik'lik, *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *kyklos*, a circle.] Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth; circling the earth perpendically.

Geode, jē'ōd, *n.* [Gr. *geōdēs*, earthy, from *gē*, earth.] *Mineral.* a roundish hollow lump of agate or other mineral, having the cavity frequently lined with crystals.—**Geodiferous**, jē-ō-dif'er-us, *a.* Producing geodes.

Geodesy, Geodetics, jē-od'e-si, jē-ō-det'iks, *n.* [Gr. *geōdaisia*—*gē*, the earth, and *daiō*, to divide.] That branch of applied mathematics which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions.—**Geodesian**, jē-ō-dē'si-an, *n.* One versed in geodesy.—**Geodetic, Geodetical**, jē-ō-det'ik, jē-ō-det'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to geodesy; obtained or determined by the operations of geodesy. Also **Geodesic, Geodesical**, jē-ō-des'ik, jē-ō-des'i-kal.—**Geodetically**, jē-ō-det'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a geodetical manner.

Geognosy, jē-og'no-si, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gnōsis*, knowledge.] That part of natural science which treats of the structure of the earth—a term nearly equivalent to *geology*, but having less to do with scientific reasoning and theory.—**Geognost**, jē'og-nost, *n.* One versed in geognosy.—**Geognostic,† Geognostical,†** jē-og-nos'tik, jē-og-nos'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to geognosy.

Geogony, jē-og'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gonē*, generation.] The doctrine of the origin or formation of the earth.—**Geogonic, Geogonical**, jē-ō-gon'ik, jē-ō-gon'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to geogony.

Geography, jē-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *geōgraphia*—*gē*, the earth, and *graphē*, description.] The science or branch of knowledge which treats of the world and its inhabitants, describing more especially the external features of the world, and in its widest scope embracing *mathematical geography*, which deals with the figure and measurement of the earth, latitude and longitude, &c.; *physical geography*, which describes the earth's features and explains their relations to each other, treating also of climate, animals, and plants, and their distribution; the ocean and its phenomena, &c.; and *political geography*, which treats of the states and peoples of the earth and their political and social characteristics; a description of the earth or a certain portion of it; a book containing such a description.—**Geographer**, jē-og'ra-fer, *n.* One who is versed in, or compiles a treatise on, geography.—**Geographic, Geographical**, jē-ō-graf'i[illegible] ō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Relating to geog[illegible]; containing information regarding geography.—**Geographically**, jē-ō-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a geographical manner.

Geology, jē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which deals with the structure, especially the internal structure, of the crust of the globe, and of the substances which compose it; the science which treats of the minerals, rocks, earths, or other substances composing the globe, the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position, and history, together with the successive changes that have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature as illustrated by fossils or otherwise.—**Geologic, Geological**, jē-ō-loj'ik, jē-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to geology.—**Geologically**, jē-ō-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a geological manner.—**Geologist**, jē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in geology. Also **Geologian**, jē-ō-lō'ji-an, *n.*—**Geologize**, jē-ol'ō-jiz, *v.i.* To study geology; to make geological investigations.

Geomancy, jē'ō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth and afterwards on paper.—**Geomancer**, jē'ō-man-ser, *n.* One versed in or who practises geomancy.—**Geomantic, Geomantical**, jē-ō-man'tik, jē-ō-man'ti-kal, *a.* Of or pertaining to geomancy.

Geometry, jē-om'e-tri, *n.* [Gr. *geōmetria*, *gē*, the earth, and *metrōn*, measure—the term being originally equivalent to land-measuring or surveying.] The science of magnitude; that science which treats of the properties of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids; that branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes.—**Geometral,†** jē-om'et-ral, *a.* [Fr. *géométral*.] Pertaining to geometry.—**Geometric, Geometrical**, jē-ō-met'rik, jē-ō-met'ri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *geōmetrikos*.] Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.—*Geometrical elevation*, a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to *perspective* or *natural elevation*.—*Geometrical progression*, progression in which the terms increase or decrease by a common ratio, as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c.—**Geometrically**, jē-ō-met'ri-kal-li, *adv.* In a geometrical manner.—**Geometrician, Geometer**, jē-om'e-trish-an, jē-om'ē-ter, *n.* One skilled in geometry.

Geonomy, jē-on'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *nomos*, law.] The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, including geology and physical geography.

Geophagism, jē-of'a-jizm, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *phagō*, to eat.] The act or practice of eating earth, as clay, chalk, &c.—**Geophagist**, jē-of'a-jist, *n.* One who eats earth.

Geoponic, Geoponical, jē-ō-pon'ik, jē-ō-pon'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *ponos*, labour.] Pertaining to tillage or agriculture.—**Geoponics**, jē-ō-pon'iks, *n.* The art or science of cultivation.

Georama, jē-ō-ra'ma, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *horama*, view.] A large hollow spherical globe or chamber having the geography of the earth's surface depicted on its interior.

George, jorj, *n.* [This proper name is from Gr. *geōrgos*, a husbandman—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, labour.] A figure of St. George on horseback encountering the dragon, worn pendent from the collar by knights of the Garter.—**Georgian**, jor'ji-an, *a.* Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four *Georges*, kings of Great Britain.—**Georgic**, jor'jik, *n.* [Gr. *geōrgikos*, rustic.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry.—**Georgium Sidus**, jor'ji-um si'dus, *n.* [That is 'Georgian star.'] The name given to the planet Uranus by its discoverer Sir William Herschel in honour of George III.

Geoselenic, jē'ō-se-len"ik, *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *selēnē*, the moon.] Relating to the earth and the moon; relating to the joint action or mutual relations of the earth and moon.

Geothermic, jē-ō-ther'mik, *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *thermos*, heat.] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.—**Geothermometer**, jē'ō-ther-mom"e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the heat in mines, artesian wells, &c.

Geotropism, jē-ot'ro-pizm, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *tropos*, a turning.] Disposition or tendency to turn or incline towards the earth, the characteristic exhibited in a young plant when deprived of light.—**Geotropic**, jē-ō-trop'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting geotropism.

Gerah, gē'ra, *n.* [Heb.] The smallest piece of money among the ancient Jews, equal to about three halfpennies.

Geranium, je-rā'ni-um, *n.* [L. *geranium*, Gr. *geranion*, from *geranos*, a crane—on account of the long projecting spike of the seed-capsule.] The crane's-bill genus, a genus of herbaceous plants (rarely undershrubs), natives of the temperate regions of the world, having flowers which are usually blue or red, and often handsome; the geraniums of gardens belong, however, to a different genus (pelargonium).

Gerbil, jer'bil, *n.* [Fr. *gerbille*, from *gerbo*, the Arabic name.] A small burrowing rodent found in the sandy parts of Africa and Asia, one species, inhabiting Egypt, being about the size of a mouse.

Gerfalcon, jer'fa-kn, *n.* The gyrfalcon.

Germ, jerm, *n.* [Fr. *germe*, L. *germen*, an offshoot, a sprout.] *Physiol.* the earliest form under which any organism appears; the rudimentary or embryonic form of an organism; hence, that from which anything springs; origin; first principle.—**Germ-cell**, *n.* *Animal physiol.* the cell which results from the union of the spermatozoon with the germinal vesicle or its nucleus.—**Germinal**, jer'mi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.—*Germinal vesicle, animal physiol.* a cell which floats in the yoke of an egg; *bot.* a cell contained in the embryo sac, from which the embryo is developed.—**Germinant**, jer'mi-nant, *a.* [L. *germinans, germinantis*.] Sprouting; beginning to grow; growing; gradually developing.—**Germinate**, jer'mi-nāt, *v.i.*—*germinated, germinating.* [L. *germino, germinatum*, to bud, from *germen*.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed.—*v.t.*† To cause to sprout or bud.—**Germination**, jer-mi-nā'shon, *n.* The act of germinating; the first act of growth by an embryo plant.—**Germinative**, jer'mi-nā-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to germination.—**Germ-theory**, *n.* The theory that living matter cannot be produced by evolution or development from not-living matter, but is produced from germs or seeds; also the theory that zymotic diseases are caused by the presence in the atmosphere of infinite multitudes of germs of cryptogamic plants ready to become developed and multiply under favourable conditions.

German, jer'man, *a.* [L. *germanus*, a brother, for *germinanus*, from *germen*, an offshoot. GERM.] Sprung from the same father and mother or from members of the same family; germane].—**Germane**, jer'man, *a.* Closely akin; nearly related; allied; relevant; pertinent.

German, jer'man, *n.* [L. *Germanus*, German, *Germani*, the Germans, not a native German appellation, but probably borrowed by the Romans from the Celts; of doubtful origin.] A native or inhabitant of Germany; the language of the higher and more southern districts of Germany, and the literary language of all Germany, called by the people themselves *Deutsch* (= *Dutch*), and also known as *High German*, to distinguish it from the *Low German*, or vernacular of the lowland or northern parts of Germany. See also DUTCH.—*a.* Belonging to Germany.—**Germanic**, jer-man'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Germany; a name of certain languages otherwise called *Teutonic*.—**Germanism**, jer'man-izm, *n.* An idiom or phrase of the German language.—**German-millet**, *n.* A species of grass, producing a nutritious grain.—**German-paste**, *n.* A kind of paste used for feeding singing-birds.—**German-silver**, *n.* A white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel.—**German-tinder**, *n.* Amadou.

Germander, jer-man'der, *n.* [Fr. *germandrée*, corrupted from L. *chamædrys*, Gr. *chamaidrys*, germander—*chamai*, on the ground, and *drys*, an oak.] The common name of certain labiate plants, a few species of which are common in Britain.—*Germander speedwell.* SPEEDWELL.

Germinal, &c. Under GERM.

Gerontocracy, jer-on-tok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *gerōn, gerontos*, an old man, and *kratos*, power.] Government by old men.

Gerund, jer'und, *n.* [L. *gerundium*, from *gero*, to carry on or perform, the ger[illegible] expressing the doing or the necessity of doing somet...ng.] A part of the La[illegible] verb, or a kind of verbal noun, used to express the meaning of the present infinitive active; a term adopted into other languages to indicate various forms or modifications of the verb, in English being applied to verbal nouns such as 'teaching' in expressions like 'fit for teaching boys.'—**Gerundial**, je-run'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gerund.—**Gerundive**, je-run'div, *n.* A name given originally by Latin grammarians to the future participle passive, a form similar to the gerund; sometimes used in regard to other languages.—**Gerundively**, je-run'div-li, *adv.* In the manner of a gerund or gerundive.

Gestation, jes-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *gestatio*, from

gesto, gestatum, freq. from gero, gestum, to carry, seen also in gesture, gesticulate, congest, digest, suggestion &c.] The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.—**Gestatory**, jes'ta-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.—**Gestic**,† jes'tik, *a.* [From old *gest*, a deed or exploit; L. *gestum*, from *gero*.] Pertaining to deeds or exploits. [*Goldsmith*.]

Gesticulate, jes-tik'ū-lāt, *v.i.*—*gesticulated*, *gesticulating*. [L. *gesticulor*, *gesticulatus*, from *gero*, *gestum*, to bear or carry. GESTATION.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures.—*v.t.*† To represent by gesture.—**Gesticulation**, jes-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *gesticulatio*.] The act of gesticulating or making gestures; a gesture.—**Gesticulator**, jes-tik'ū-lā-tėr, *n.* One that gesticulates.—**Gesticulatory**, jes-tik'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to gesticulation.

Gesture, jes'tūr, *n.* [L.L. *gestura*, mode of acting, from L. *gestus*, posture, motion, from *gero*, *gestum*, to bear, to carry. GESTATION.] A motion or action intended to express an idea or feeling, or to enforce an argument or opinion; movement of the body or limbs.—*v.t.*—*gestured*, *gesturing*. To express by gesture.—*v.i.* To make gestures.—**Gestural**, jes'tū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to gesture.—**Gestureless**, jes'tūr-les, *a.* Free from gestures.

Get, get, *v.t.* pret. *got* (*gat*, obs.), pp. *got*, *gotten*, ppr. *getting*. [A. Sax. *gitan*, to obtain; Icel. *geta*, O.H.G. *gezan*, Goth. *gitan*; probably of same root as Gr. *chandanō*, to contain, L. (*pre*)*hendo*, to catch, as in *comprehend*. Hence *beget*, *forget*.] To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of by any means; to beget; to procreate; to commit to memory; to learn; to prevail on; to induce; to persuade; to procure or cause to be or occur (to *get* a letter sent, to *get* things together); *refl.* to carry or betake one's self.—*To get in*, to collect and bring under cover.—*To get off*, to put or be able to put off; to take off.—*To get on*, to be able to put on; to draw or pull on.—*To get out*, to draw or be able to draw forth.—*v.i.* To make acquisition; to gain; to arrive at any place or state; to become: followed by some modifying word, and sometimes implying difficulty or labour.—*To get above*, to surmount; to surpass.—*To get along*, to proceed; to advance.—*To get at*, to reach; to make way to; to come to.—*To get away*, to depart; to leave; to disengage one's self.—*To get back*, to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return.—*To get before*, to advance to the front or so as to be before.—*To get behind*, to fall in the rear; to lag.—*To get clear*, to disengage one's self; to be released.—*To get down*, to descend; to come from an elevation.—*To get drunk*, to become intoxicated.—*To* [illegible]*ward*, to proceed; to advance; also, [illegible].—*To get home*, to arrive at one's [illegible].—*To get in*, to obtain admiss[illegible] insinuate one's self.—*To get loose* [illegible] disengage one's self; to be relea[illegible] confinement.—*To get off*, to esc[illegible]; to get clear; to alight or con[illegible] from a thing.—*To get on*, to proceed [illegible] advance; to succeed; to prosper; to mount.—*To get out*, to depart from an inclosed place or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment.—*To get over*, to pass over; to surmount; to conquer; to recover from.—*To get quit of*, *to get rid of*, to shift off, or to disengage one's self from.—*To get through*, to pass through and reach a point beyond; also, to finish; to accomplish.—*To get to*, to reach; to arrive at.—*To get up*, to rise from a bed or a seat; to ascend; to climb; to originate and prepare or bring forward (to *get up* a concert); to dress; to equip (the actor was well *got up*).—**Gettable**, **Getable**, get'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being obtained; obtainable.—**Getter**, get'ėr, *n.* One who gets; one who begets†.—**Getting**, get'ing, *n.* The act of obtaining; acquisition.—**Get-up**, *n.* Equipment; dress and other accessories (an actor's *get-up*).

Gewgaw, gū'ga, *n.* [Formerly *guegaw*, *gygawe*, for old *givegove*, a reduplicated form from *give*.] A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble.

Geyser, gī'zėr, *n.* [Icel. *geysir*, lit. the gusher, from *geysa*, to gush; allied to E. *gush*.] The name given to springs or fountains of hot water characterized by periodic eruptions, the water rising up in a column.

Ghastly, gast'li, *a.* [A. Sax. *gastlic*, terrible, *gast* being the same as *ghast* in *aghast*; akin Goth. *usgaisjan*, to terrify. AGHAST.] Terrible of countenance; deathlike; dismal; horrible; shocking; dreadful.—*adv.* In a ghastly manner; hideously.—**Ghast**, gast, *a.* [From *ghastly*.] Having a ghastly appearance; weird.—**Ghastliness**, gast'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ghastly.

Ghât, **Ghaut**, gat, gat, *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, a pass through a mountain; a range or chain of hills; a landing-place or stairway to the rivers of India.

Ghawazee, **Ghawazi**, ga-wa'zē, *n.* An Egyptian dancing-girl.

Ghebre, **Gheber**, gā'bėr, *n.* GUEBRE.

Ghee, gē, *n.* [Hind.] In India, the butter made from the milk of the buffalo converted into a kind of oil.

Gherkin, gėr'kin, *n.* [G. *gurke*, D. *agurkje*, Dan. *agurke*, from Ar. *al-khiyār*, Per. *khiyār*, cucumber.] A small-fruited variety of the cucumber used for pickling.

Ghittern, git'ėrn, *n.* Same as *Gittern*.

Ghost, gōst, *n.* [A. Sax. *gāst*, a spirit, a ghost; D. *geest*, G. *geist*, a spirit; from a root seen in Icel. *geisa*, to chafe, to rage as fire; Sw. *gäsa*, to ferment; E. *yeast*.] The soul or spiritual part of man; the visible spirit of a dead person; a disembodied spirit; an apparition; shadow (not the *ghost* of a chance).—*To give up the ghost*, to yield up the spirit; to die.—The *Holy Ghost*, the third person in the Trinity.—**Ghostlike**, gōst'lik, *a.* Like a ghost; spectral.—**Ghostliness**, gōst'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ghostly.—**Ghostly**, gōst'li, *a.* Having to do with the soul or spirit; spiritual; not carnal or secular; pertaining to apparitions (a *ghostly* visitant); suggestive of ghosts (*ghostly* gloom).—**Ghost-seer**, *n.* One who sees ghosts or apparitions.—**Ghost-story**, *n.* A story about a ghost or ghosts.

Ghoul, göl, *n.* [Per. *ghūl*, a kind of demon supposed to devour men.] An imaginary evil being among eastern nations, which is supposed to prey upon human bodies.

Ghyll, gil, *n.* Same as *Gill*, a ravine.

Giant, jī'ant, *n.* [O.E. *geant*, Fr. *géant*, from L. *gigas*, *gigantis*, from Gr. *gigas*, *gigantos*, a giant, formed by reduplication of root *gan*, *gen*, to produce.] A man of extraordinary bulk and stature; a person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual.—*a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength.—**Giantess**, jī'an-tes, *n.* A female giant.—**Giantize**, jī'an-tīz, *v.i.* To play the giant.—**Giantly**, jī'ant-li, *a.* Resembling or appropriate to a giant; characteristic of a giant.—**Giantry**,† jī'ant-ri, *n.* Giants collectively.—**Giantship**, jī'ant-ship, *n.* The state or character of a giant.

Giaour, jour, *n.* [Turk., from Per. *gâwr*, an infidel.] A word used by the Turks to designate the adherents of all religions except the Mohammedan, more particularly Christians; a Frank.

Gibber, gib'ėr, *v.i.* [Akin to *jabber* and *gabble*, perhaps also to *gibe*.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to gabble or jabber.—**Gibberish**, gib'ėr-ish, *n.* Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words.

Gibbet, jib'et, *n.* [Fr. *gibet*, O.Fr. *gibbet*; comp. O.Fr. *gibet*, a large stick.] A kind of gallows; a gallows with a cross-beam or an arm projecting from the top, on which notorious malefactors were hanged; the projecting beam or jib of a crane.—*v.t.* To hang on a gibbet or gallows; to hold up to ridicule, scorn, infamy, &c.

Gibbon, gib'on, *n.* A name of various apes of the Indian Archipelago, slender in form and with very long arms.

Gibbous, gib'us, *a.* [L. *gibbosus*, from *gibbus*, humped, a hump.] Swelling out or protuberant; exhibiting a sort of hump or convex swelling; hunched: applied to the moon when more than half and less than full; bot. more convex or tumid in one place than another.—**Gibbose**, gib-bōs', *a.* Humped; having humps; gibbous.—**Gibbosity**, gib-os'i-ti, *n.* The state of being gibbous or gibbose; a protuberance or round swelling prominence; convexity.—**Gibbously**, gib'us-li, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form.—**Gibbousness**, gib'us-nes, *n.*

Gib-cat, gib'kat, *n.* [*Gib* for *Gilbert*; comp. *Tom-cat*.] A castrated cat.

Gibe, jīb, *v.i.*—*gibed*, *gibing*. [From the same root as *gab*, the mouth, *gabble*, *jabber*, &c.; comp. Sw. *gipa*, to wry the mouth.] To utter taunting sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer.—*v.t.* To assail with contemptuous words; to mock; to flout; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.—*n.* A taunt or sarcastic remark; a mocking jest; a scoff.—**Giber**, jī'bėr, *n.* One who gibes.—**Gibingly**, jī'bing-li, *adv.* In a gibing manner.

Giblets, jib'lets, *n. pl.* [O.Fr. *gibelet*; origin unknown.] The entrails of a goose or other fowl removed before roasting; rags or tatters†.

Giddy, gid'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *gydig*, insane, from *god*, a god, a heathen deity.] Having in the head a sensation of a whirling or reeling about; affected with vertigo; dizzy; reeling; rendering giddy; inducing giddiness (a *giddy* height); suggestive of giddiness from its motion; whirling; inconstant; changeable; flighty; thoughtless; rendered wild by excitement; having the head turned.—*v.t.*—*giddied*, *giddying*. To make giddy.—*v.i.* To turn quickly; to reel.—**Giddily**, gid'i-li, *adv.* In a giddy manner.—**Giddiness**, gid'i-nes, *n.* The state of being giddy.—**Giddy-head**, *n.* A person without thought or judgment.—**Giddy-headed**, *a.* Having a giddy head; unsteady; flighty; volatile.—**Giddy-paced**, *a.* Moving irregularly; reeling; flighty.

Gier-eagle, gēr'ē-gl, *n.* [D. *gier*, G. *geier*, a vulture.] A kind of eagle. [O.T.]

Gift, gift, *n.* [A. Sax. *gift*, from *gifan*, to give. GIVE.] That which is given or bestowed; a present; a donation; the act, right, or power of giving (it is not in his *gift*); a natural quality or endowment regarded as conferred; power; faculty; talent.—*v.t.* To confer as a gift; to make a gift or present to; to endow.—**Gifted**, gif-ted, *pp.* or *a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; largely endowed with intellect or genius; talented.

Gig, gig, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. *jig*.] Any little thing that is whirled round in play; a whirligig (*Shak.*); a light one-horse carriage with two wheels; a long narrow rowing-boat; a ship's boat suited for rowing expeditiously, and generally furnished with sails; a machine for teazling woollen cloth; a kind of harpoon.—**Gigster**, gig'stėr, *n.* A horse suitable for a gig.

Gigantic, **Gigantical**, jī-gan'tik, jī-gan'ti-kal, *a.* [L. *giganticus*, from *gigas*, a giant. GIANT.] Of the size or proportions of a giant; colossal; huge; enormous; immense.—**Gigantesque**, jī'gan-tesk, *a.* Befitting a giant.—**Gigantically**, jī-gan'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a gigantic manner.—**Giganticness**,† jī-gan'tik-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being gigantic.—**Gigantomachy**, jī-gan-tom'a-ki, *n.* [Gr. *gigas*, *gigantos*, giant, and *machē*, fight.] A war of giants.

Giggle, gig'l, *n.* [Imitative, like *cackle*; D. *gicken*, *gickelen*, to cackle; Swiss *gigelen*, to giggle.] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath; a titter.—*v.i.*—*giggled*, *giggling*. To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to titter.—**Giggler**, gig'lėr, *n.* One that giggles.—**Giggling**, gig'ling, *a.* Characterized by giggles; tittering.—**Giglet**, **Giglot**, gig'let, gig'lot, *n.* [From *giggle*, or from *gig* with a diminutive termination.] A light giddy girl; a wanton.—*a.* Giddy; inconstant; wanton (*Shak.*).

Gigot, jig'ot, *n.* [Fr., from O.Fr. *gigue*, the thigh, a fiddle, from O.G. *gige*, G. *geige*, a violin, from its shape.] A leg of mutton.

Gild, gild, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *gilded* or *gilt*. [A. Sax. *gyldan*, from *gold*.] To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksilver; to give a golden

hue to; to illuminate; to brighten; to render bright; to give a fair and agreeable external appearance to.—**Gilder**, gil'dér, n. One who gilds.—**Gilding**, gil'ding, n. The art of a gilder; what is laid on by the gilder; a thin coating of gold-leaf; *fig.* fair superficial show.

Gild, gild, n. Same as *Guild*.

Gilder, gil'dér, n. A Dutch coin; a guilder.

Gill, gil, n. [Not in A. Sax. or German; a Scandinavian word: Dan. *gialle*, Sw. *gäl*, *fisk-gäl*, a fish-gill; comp. Gael. *gial*, a jaw, a gill.] The respiratory organ of fishes and other animals which breathe the air that is mixed in water; *pl.* the flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under or about a person's chin; the radiating plates on the under side of a fungus.

Gill, jil, n. [O.Fr. *gille*, a wine measure; akin to *gallon*.] A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint.

Gill, jil, n. [Abbrev. of *Gillian*, from *Julitta*; hence *jill*.] A sweetheart; a wanton girl.—**Gill-flirt**, n. A sportive or wanton girl.

Gill, gil, n. [Icel. *gil*, a ravine.] A ravine or chasm in a hill; a brook. [Local.]

Gillie, gil'i, n. [Gael. *gille*, a boy, a gillie.] In the Highlands an outdoor male servant, especially one who attends a person while hunting.

Gillyflower, jil'i-flou-ér, n. [Formerly *gilofer*, from Fr. *girofle*, from L. *caryophyllus*, Gr. *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree—*karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] The popular name given to certain plants, as the pink or clove-pink. CLOVE.

Gilt, gilt, pp. of *gild*. Overlaid with gold.—n. Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.—**Gilt-head**, n. The name of two fishes.

Gimbals, jim'balz, n. *pl.* [Formerly *gemmal*, *gimmal-ring*, from Fr. *gemelle*, from L. *geminus*, twin, paired, double, from *gemini*, twin.] A contrivance consisting usually of two movable hoops or rings, supported upon horizontal pivots, the one moving within the other about two axes at right angles to each other and in the same plane; a contrivance such as supports the mariner's compass and causes it to assume a constantly vertical position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship.

Gimcrack, jim'krak, n. [Probably from Prov. E. *gimp*, *gim*, neat spruce, and old *crack*, a part boy; originally applied to a boy.] A trivial piece of mechanism; a toy; a pretty thing.

Gimlet, **Gimblet**, gim'let, n. [O.Fr. *guimbelet*, same word as E. *wimble*, with dim. term.; comp. O.D. *wimpel*, a bore, D. *wemelen*, to move in an undulatory manner.] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning.—*v.t.* To use a gimlet upon; to form by using a gimlet.

Gimmer, gim'ér, n. [Icel. *gymbr*, Dan. *gimmer*, a young ewe.] A ewe that is two years old. [Provincial.]

Gimp, **Gymp**, gimp, n. [Perhaps nasalised from Fr. *guiper*, to whip about with silk, from Goth. *weipan*=E. to *whip*; comp. G. *gimf*, *gimpf*, a loop, lace, &c.] A kind of silk twist or edging.

Gin, jin, n. A contraction of *Geneva*, a distilled spirit.—**Gin-palace**, n. A shop or house where gin is retailed; a dram-shop.

Gin, jin, n. [A contr. of *engine*.] A trap or snare; a kind of whim or windlass worked by a horse, for raising minerals; a contrivance for raising weights, consisting of three upright poles meeting at top with block and tackle; a machine for separating the seeds from cotton; a machine for driving piles.—*v.t.*—*ginned*, *ginning*. To catch in a gin; to clear of seeds by the cotton-gin.

Gin, gin, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ginnan*.] To begin.

Ginger, jin'jér, n. [O.Fr. *gengibre*, Fr. *gingembre*, from L. *zingiber*, ultimately from Skr. *çringa-vêra* — *çringa*, horn, *vêra*, shape.] The rhizome or underground stem of a perennial herb cultivated in most tropical countries, used in medicine and largely as a condiment.—**Gingerade**, jin'jér-ád, n. An aerated beverage flavoured with ginger.—**Ginger-beer**, n. A beverage of sugar and water fermented, and flavoured with ginger.—**Gingerbread**, n. A kind of cake usually sweetened with treacle and variously flavoured.—**Ginger-bread-tree**, n. A name of the doum-palm.—**Ginger-cordial**, n. A liqueur made from raisins, ginger, and spirit.—**Ginger-wine**, n. A sweet beverage flavoured with ginger.

Gingerly, jin'jér-li, *adv.* [Connected with prov. *ging*, *gang*, to go.] Cautiously, daintily (to walk, to handle a thing *gingerly*).

Gingham, ging'am, n. [From Malay *ginggang*, striped.] A kind of striped cotton or linen cloth; an umbrella (colloq.).

Gingili, jin'jil-i, n. [Hindi *jinjali*.] East Indian sesame, and the oil from its seeds.

Ginglymus, ging'gli-mus, n. [Gr. *ginglymos*.] *Anat.* a joint such as that of the elbow or knee, in which there is no rotatory movement.

Gin, jin, n. Same as *Jinn*.

Ginseng, jin'seng, n. [Chinese name.] A name of two plants, the root of which is considered by the Chinese a panacea or remedy for all ailments.

Gipsy, jip'si, n. GYPSY.

Giraffe, ji-raf', n. [Fr. *girafe*, *giraffe*, Sp. *girafa*, from Ar. *zarâfa*, said to mean long-necked.] The camelopard, a ruminant animal inhabiting Africa, the tallest of all animals (owing to the extraordinary length of the neck), a full-grown male reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet.

Girandole, jir'an-dōl, n. [Fr., from It. *girandola*, from *girare*, to turn, from L. *gyrus*, a turn.] A chandelier; a kind of revolving firework.

Girasole, jir'a-sōl, n. [Fr., from It. *girasole*—*girare*, to turn, L. *gyrus*, a turn, and *sole*, L. *sol*, the sun.] A plant, the European heliotrope or turnsole; a variety of opal showing a reddish colour when turned toward the sun or any bright light.

Gird, gérd, n. [A. Sax. *gyrd*, a rod (whence also E. *yard*, a measure); D. *gerde*, G. *gerte*, a twig, a switch.] A stroke with a switch or whip; hence, a twitch or pang; a sneer; a gibe.—*v.t.* To gibe; to lash.—*v.i.* To gibe; to utter severe sarcasms: with *at*.

Gird, gérd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *girded* or *girt*. [A. Sax. *gyrdan*=Goth. *gairdan*, Icel. *gyrtha*, Dan. *giorde*, G. *gürten*, to gird; akin *garth*, *girth*, *yard*, an inclosure.] To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance; to make fast by binding; to tie round: usually with *on*; to clothe, invest, or surround; to encircle; to encompass.—**Girder**, gér'dér, n. One who girds; a main beam, either of wood or iron, resting upon a wall or pier at each end, employed for supporting a superstructure or a superincumbent weight.—**Girder-bridge**, n. A bridge the roadway of which is supported by girders.—**Girdle**, gér'dl, n. [A. Sax. *gyrdel*, from *gyrdan*, to gird; Sw. *gördel*, G. *gürtel*.] A band or belt for the waist; what girds or incloses.—*v.t.*—*girdled*, *girdling*. To bind with a girdle; to inclose or environ.

Girl, gérl, n. [Formerly applied to both sexes, and probably connected with L.G. *gör*, *göre*, a child; Swiss *gurre*, *gurrli*, depreciatory term for girl.] A female child; a female not arrived at puberty; a young woman.—**Girlhood**, gérl'hud, n. The state of being a girl; the earlier stage of maidenhood.—**Girlish**, gér'lish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a girl; befitting a girl.—**Girlishly**, gér'lish-li, *adv.* In a girlish manner.—**Girlishness**, gér'lish-nes, n. The quality of being girlish.

Girt, gért, pret. & pp. of *gird*.

Girth, gérth, n. [From *gird*, *v.t.*, or rather directly from Icel. *garth*, *gjörth*, girth.] The band fastening the saddle on a horse's back; the measure round a person's body or anything cylindrical.—*v.t.* To bind with a girth.

Gist, jist, n. [O.Fr. *giste*, a lying-place, lodging, from *gesir*, L. *jacere*, to lie (as in *adjacent*).] The main point of a question or that on which it rests; the substance or pith of a matter.

Gittern, git'ern, n. [O.D. *ghiterne*, from L. *cithara*, Gr. *kithara*, a kind of lyre.] An instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire; a cittern.

Give, giv, *v.t.*—*gave* (pret.), *given* (pp.), *giving* (ppr.). [A. Sax. *gifan*=Dan. *give*, Icel. *gefa*, D. *geven*, G. *geben*, Goth. *giban*, to give; probably causative from same root as L. *habeo*, to have (whence *habit*, &c.)=to make to have.] To convey to another; to bestow; to communicate (an opinion, advice); to utter; to pronounce (a cry, the word of command); to grant; to cause or enable (he *gave* me to understand); to addict: often with *up*; to excite (to *give* offence); to pledge (one's word); to propose, as a toast; to ascribe; to pay; to yield, as a result or product.—*To give away*, to make over to another; to transfer.—*To give back*, to return; to restore.—*To give birth to*, to bring forth, as a child; to be the origin of.—*To give chase*, to pursue.—*To give ear*, to listen; to pay attention; to give heed.—*To give forth*, to publish; to report publicly.—*To give ground*, to retire before an enemy; to yield.—*To give in*, to yield; to declare; to make known; to tender.—*To give the lie*, to charge with falsehood.—*To give over*, to leave; to cease; to abandon; to regard as past recovery.—*To give out*, to report; to proclaim; to publish; to issue; to declare or pretend to be; to emit; to distribute.—*To give place*, to retire so as to make room.—*To give tongue*, said of dogs, to bark.—*To give up*, to resign; to yield as hopeless; to surrender; to cede; to deliver or hand over.—*To give way*, to yield; to withdraw; to yield to force; to break or break down; *naut.* to row after ceasing, or to increase exertions.—*v.i.* To make gifts; to be liberal; to yield, as to pressure; to recede; to afford entrance or view; to face or be turned (as a house).—*To give in*, to give way; to yield; to confess one's self beaten.—*To give in to*, to yield assent to.—*To give out*, to cease from exertion; to yield.—*To give over*, to cease; to act no more.—**Given**, giv'n, p. and *a.* Bestowed; conferred; admitted or supposed; addicted; disposed (much *given* to carping); *math.* supposed or held to be known.—**Giver**, giv'ér, n. One who gives.

Gizzard, giz'érd, n. [Fr. *gésier*, O.Fr. *gesier*, from L. *gigeria*, entrails of poultry.] The third and principal stomach in birds, often very thick and muscular.

Glabrous, glā'brus, *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth.] Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence.

Glacial, glā'shi-al, *a.* [Fr., from L. *glacialis*, from *glacies*, ice.] Pertaining to ice or to the action of ice; pertaining to glaciers; icy; frozen; having a cold glassy look.—*Glacial period* or *epoch*, in *geol.* that interval of time in the later tertiary period during which both the arctic regions and a great part of the temperate regions were covered with a sheet of ice.—**Glacialist**, glā'shi-al-ist, n. One who studies or writes on glacial phenomena.—**Glaciate**, glā'shi-āt, *v.t.* To be converted into ice.—*v.t.* To convert into or cover with ice; to act upon by glaciers.—**Glaciation**, glā-shi-ā'shon, n. The act of freezing; the process or result of glacial action on the earth's surface; the striation and smoothing of rock-surfaces by glacial action.—**Glacier**, glā'shi-ér, n. [Fr., from *glace*, ice.] An immense accumulation of ice, or ice and snow, formed in lofty valleys above the line of perpetual congelation, and slowly moving downwards into the lower valleys, reaching frequently to the borders of cultivation.—*Glacier-snow*, the coarsely granular snow from which glaciers are formed; névé.—*Glacier tables*, large stones found on glaciers supported on pedestals of ice, formed by the melting away of the ice where it is not shaded from the sun by the stone.—*Glacier theory*, a theory in regard to glaciers; the theory attributing important geological changes (as the erosion of valleys) to the action of glaciers.

Glacis, glā'sis, n. [Fr., from *glace*, ice—from the smoothness of its surface.] *Fort.* a sloping bank so raised as to bring the enemy advancing over it into the most direct line of fire from the fort.

Glad, glad, *a.* [A. Sax. *glad*, glad=Dan. *glad*, glad, D. *glad*, Icel. *glathr*, smooth, polished, cheerful; G. *glatt*, smooth. Allied to *glide* and to *glow*.] Affected with plea-

sure or satisfaction; pleased; joyful; gratified; well contented: often followed by *of* or *at*; cheerful; bright; wearing the appearance of joy (a *glad* countenance).—*v.t.* —*gladded*, *gladding*. To make glad; to gladden. [Poet.]—**Gladden**, glad'n, *v.t.* To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate.—*v.i.* To become glad; to rejoice. —**Gladly**, glad'li, *adv.* With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.—**Gladness**, glad'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being glad.—**Gladsome**, glad'sum, *a.* Glad; cheerful; causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness. [Poet.]

Glade, glad, *n.* [Lit. a light or bright place, a glad place; Icel. *gladhr*, bright, glad. GLAD.] An opening or passage through a wood; a kind of avenue in a wood or forest covered with grass.—**Glady**, gla'di, *a.* Having glades.

Gladiate, gla'di-āt, *a.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.] Sword-shaped.—**Gladiator**, glad'i-ā-tér, *n.* [L., from *gladius*, a sword.] Among the ancient Romans one who fought with deadly weapons in the amphitheatre and other places for the entertainment of the people; hence, a combatant in general; a prize-fighter; a disputant.—**Gladiatorial**, **Gladiatorian**, glad'i-a-tō''ri-al, glad'i-a-tō''ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators; pertaining to combatants in general who fight singly, as to disputants.—**Gladiatorism**, glad-i-ā'tér-ism, *n.* The act or practice of gladiators.—**Gladiatorship**, glad-i-ā'tér-ship, *n.* The state or occupation of a gladiator.—**Gladiolus**, gla-di'o-lus, gladi-ō'lus very common, *n.* pl. **Gladioli**, gla-di'o-li, glad-i-ō'li. [L. *gladiolus*, dim. of *gladius*, a sword, from their leaves.] An extensive and very beautiful genus of bulbous-rooted plants, found most abundantly in South Africa; sword-lily.—**Gladius**, gla'di-us, *n.* The 'pen' or internal bone of some cuttle-fishes.

Glagol, gla'gol, *n.* [Slav., a word.] An ancient Slavonic alphabet, still used in liturgies, &c.—**Glagolitic**, gla-gō-lit'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the G[illegible]l.

Glair, glār, *n.* [Fr. [illegible] from L. *clarus*, clear, the glair of [illegible]ing the clear portion. CLEAR.] [illegible] of an egg used as varnish to [illegible]intings, and as a size in gilding; [illegible]r substance. —*v.t.* To varnish or [illegible]ear with glair.—**Glairy**, **Glaireous**, **Glairous**, gla'ri, gla'rus, gla'rus, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities; covered with glair.

Glaive, **Glave**, glāv, *n.* [Fr. *glaive*, from L. *gladius*, a sword; allied to Gael. *claidheamh*, a sword, *claidheamhmor*, a claymore. GLADIATE.] A sword; a broadsword; a falchion; a cutting weapon formerly used by foot soldiers, fixed to the end of a pole.

Glamour, glam'ér, *n.* [A modified form of *grammar*—*grammer*, *gramarye*, having formerly meant learning, deep learning, magic.] Magical influence causing a person to see objects differently from what they really are; fascination; witchery.

Glance, glans, *n.* [Same word as Sw. *glans*, Dan. *glands*, D. *glans*, G. *glanz*, lustre, splendour; *glint*, *glitter*, *glisten*, *gleam*, &c., are connected.] A sudden dart or flash of light or splendour; a sudden look or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary casting of the eye; a name given to some minerals which possess a metallic lustre.—*v.i.* —*glanced*, *glancing*. To shoot or dart rays of light or splendour; to emit flashes or corruscations of light; to flash; to fly off in an oblique direction; to strike or graze; to dart aside; to look with a sudden cast of the eye.—*v.t.* To shoot or dart suddenly; to cast for a moment (to *glance* the eye).—**Glance-coal**, *n.* Anthracite.—**Glancingly**, glan'sing-li, *adv.* In a glancing manner.

Gland, gland, *n.* [L. *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn.] *Anat.* a distinct soft body, formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, generally destined to secrete some fluid from the blood; *bot.* a secreting organ occurring on the epidermis of plants; also, a kind of one-celled fruit, with a dry pericarp.—**Glanders**, glan'dérz, *n.* A very dangerous and highly contagious disease, chiefly seen in horses, but capable of being transmitted to man, which especially affects the glands (whence the name), the mucous membrane of the nose, the lungs, &c.—**Glander**, glan'dér, *v.t.* To affect with glanders.—**Glandered**, glan'dérd, *p.* and *a.* Affected with glanders.—**Glandiferous**, glan-dif'ér-us, *a.* [L. *glandis*, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing glands; bearing acorns or other nuts.—**Glandiform**, glan'di-form, *a.* Having the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland.—**Glandular**, glan'dū-lér, *a.* Consisting of a gland or glands; pertaining to glands.—**Glandularly**, glan'dū-lér-li, *adv.* In a glandular manner.—**Glandule**, glan'dūl, *n.* [L. *glandula*.] A small gland.—**Glandulferous**, glan-dū-lif'ér-us, *a.* Bearing glandules.—**Glandulosity**, glan-dū-los'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being glandulous.—**Glandulous**, **Glandulose**, glan'dū-lus, glan'dū-lōs, *a.* [L. *glandulosus*.] Glandular.

Glare, glār, *n.* [Akin to A. Sax. *glér*, amber; Dan. *glar*, Icel. *glér*, glass; L.G. *glaren*, to glow; E. *glass*, *glance*, *gleam*, &c.] A bright dazzling light; splendour that dazzles the eyes; a confusing and bewildering light; a fierce, piercing look.—*v.i.*—*glared*, *glaring*. To shine with a bright dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes; to have a dazzling effect; to be ostentatiously splendid.—*v.t.* To shoot out or emit, as a dazzling light.—**Glaringness**, glār'ing-nes, *n.* The state or quality of having a glaring appearance.—**Glaring**, glār'ing, *p.* and *a.* Shining with dazzling lustre; excessively bright; vulgarly splendid; forcing one's notice; notorious; open; barefaced (a *glaring* crime).—**Glaringly**, glār'ing-li, *adv.* In a glaring manner.

Glass, glas, *n.* [A. Sax. *glæs*; L.G. D. G. Sw. and Icel. *glas*: Icel. also *gler*; akin *glisten*, *glance*, *glare*, &c.] A hard, brittle, transparent artificial substance, formed by the fusion of silicious matter (as powdered flint or fine sand) with some alkali; something made of glass; especially, a mirror or looking-glass; a glass vessel filled with running sand for measuring time; a drinking vessel made of glass; the quantity which such a vessel holds (hence, *the glass*—strong drink); an optical instrument, such as a lens or a telescope; a barometer or thermometer; *pl.* spectacles. —*a.* Made of glass.—*v.t.* To reflect; to mirror; to cover with glass.—**Glassful**, glas'ful, *n.* As much as a glass will hold. —**Glassily**, glas'i-li, *adv.* So as to resemble glass.—**Glassiness**, glas'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being glassy.—**Glassy**, glas'i, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; resembling glass; having a lustre or surface like glass.—**Glass-blower**, *n.* One whose business it is to blow and fashion vessels of glass.—**Glass-case**, *n.* A case largely consisting of glass.—**Glass-cutter**, *n.* One who cuts glass, or grinds it into ornamental forms. —**Glass-furnace**, *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted.—**Glass-gall**, *n.* Sandiver.—**Glass-house**, *n.* A manufactory of glass; a house built largely of glass, as a conservatory or greenhouse.—**Glass-painter**, **Glass-stainer**, *n.* One who produces designs in colour on or in glass. —**Glass-paper**, *n.* A polishing paper made by strewing finely-pounded glass on paper besmeared with thin glue.—**Glass-rope**, *n.* A sponge found in Japan, consisting of a cup-shaped body, supported by a rope of twisted siliceous fibres.—**Glass-shade**, *n.* A cover of glass, as for flowers, gas-jets, &c.—**Glass-snake**, *n.* A North American lizard, so called from its brittleness.—**Glass-stopper**, *n.* A stopple of glass for bottles.—**Glass-ware**, *n.* Articles made of glass.—**Glass-work**, *n.* Articles of or in glass; an establishment where glass is made.—**Glasswort**, glas'wert, *n.* A name of various plants common on the Mediterranean coasts yielding ashes containing much soda, and hence used in making glass.

Glauber-salt, gla'bér-salt, *n.* [After *Glauber* (died 1668), a German chemist, who first prepared it.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic.

Glaucous, gla'kus, *a.* [L. *glaucus*, from Gr. *glaukos*, bluish-green or sea-green.] Of a sea-green colour; of a light green or bluish green; *bot.* covered with a fine bluish or greenish powder or bloom.—**Glaucescent**, **Glaucine**, gla-ses'ent, gla'sin, *a.* *Bot.* having a somewhat bluish-green tinge or bloom.—**Glaucescence**, gla-ses'ens, *n.* The state of being glaucescent.—**Glaucoma**, **Glaucosis**, gla-kō'ma, gla-kō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *glaukōma*, from *glaukos*, sea-green.] An almost incurable disease of the eye, being an opacity of the vitreous humour, giving the eye a bluish green tint.—**Glaucomatous**, gla-kō'ma-tus, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling glaucoma.

Glave, glāv, *n.* Same as *glaive*.

Glaze, glāz, *v.t.*—*glazed*, *glazing*. [From *glass*.] To furnish with glass or panes of glass; to incrust or overlay with glass or a vitreous coating; to give a glassy, or smooth, shining surface to.—*v.i.* To assume a dim, glassy lustre: said of the eye.—*n.* That which is used in glazing.—**Glazier**, gla'zér, *n.* One who or that which glazes. —**Glazier**, gla'zhér, *n.* One whose business is to fix panes of glass in windows, &c.—**Glazing**, gla'zing, *n.* The act or art of one who glazes; the substance with which anything is overlaid to give it a glassy appearance; enamel; glaze; *paint.* transparent or semi-transparent colours passed thinly over other colours, to modify the effect.

Gleam, glēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *glæm*, a glittering; comp. O.Sax. *glimo*, splendour, Sw. *glimma*, to flash; allied to *glimmer*, *glow*, *glance*, &c.] A beam or flash of light; a ray; a small stream of light; brightness.—*v.i.* To dart or throw rays of light; to glimmer; to glitter; to shine.—**Gleaming**, glēm'ing, *a.* Beaming; shining clearly and brightly; radiant.—**Gleamy**, glē'mi, *a.* Darting beams or rays of light.

Glean, glēn, *v.t.* [Fr. *glaner*, from L.L. *glenare*, to glean, from W. *glain*, *glân*, clean; comp. A. Sax. *glæn*, a handful.] To gather after a reaper, or on a reaped [illegible]field, the ears of grain left ungathered; hence, to collect in scattered portions; to pick up here and there; to gather slowly and assiduously.—*v.i.* To gather ears of grain left by reapers.—**Gleaner**, glē'nér, *n.* One who gleans.

Glebe, glēb, *n.* [Fr. *glèbe*, from L. *glebe*, a clod or lump of earth.] Soil; ground; earth; the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.—**Glebosity**, glē-bos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being glebous. —**Glebous**, **Gleby**, glē'bus, glē'bi, *a.* Consisting of or relating to glebe or soil; cloddy.

Glede, gled, *n.* [A. Sax. *glida*, the kite, lit. glider, from its gliding flight. GLIDE.] A bird of prey, the common kite of Europe.

Glee, glē, *n.* [A. Sax. *gled*, *glee*, *glig*, music, sport; Icel. *gly*, laughter.] Joy; merriment; mirth; gaiety; a musical composition consisting of two or more contrasted movements, with the parts forming as it were a series of interwoven melodies.—**Gleeman**, glē'man, *n.* [A. Sax. *gleóman*.] A minstrel or musician of former days.—**Gleeful**, **Gleesome**, glē'ful, glē'sum, *a.* Full of glee; merry; gay; joyous.

Gleed,† gled, *n.* [A. Sax. *glód*, a live coal, from root of *glow*.] A burning coal; a blaze.

Gleet, glēt, *n.* [O.Fr. *glette*, slime, phlegm; Sc. *glet*, *glit*, phlegm.] A transparent mucous discharge from the urethra, an effect of gonorrhœa; a thin ichor running from a sore.—**Gleety**, glē'ti, *a.* Of the character of gleet.

Glen, glen, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *gleann*, W. *glyn*, a glen.] A secluded narrow valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.

Glenoid, glē'noid, *a.* [Gr. *glenē*, the pupil, the eyeball.] *Anat.* a term applied to any shallow, articular cavity which receives the head of a bone.

Glib, glib, *a.* [Comp. D. *glibberig*, smooth, slippery; *glibberen*, L.G. *glippen*, to slide; akin to *glide*.] Smooth; slippery; more commonly voluble; fluent; having words always ready.—**Glibly**, glib'li, *adv.* In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly.—**Glibness**, glib'nes, *n.* The quality of being glib.

Glide, glīd, *v.i.*—*glided*, *gliding*. [A. Sax. *glidan* = Dan. *glide*, D. *glijden*, G. *gleiten*, to slide; allied to *glad*.] To flow gently; to move along silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort (a river, a

bird, a skater *glides*).—*n.* The movement of one who or that which glides; the joining or slurring together of two successive sounds. — **Glider**, gli'der, *n.* One who glides. — **Glidingly**, gli'ding-li, *adv.* In a gliding manner.

Glimmer, glim'er, *v.i.* [A freq. of *gleam*—Dan. *glimre*, to glitter, from *glimme*, to gleam; comp. G. *glimmer*, a faint light; *glimmen*, to shine.] To emit feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly; to give a feeble light; to flicker.—*n.* A faint and unsteady light; feeble scattered rays of light; glitter; twinkle; also, a name of mica.—**Glimmering**, glim'er-ing, *n.* A glimmer; a gleam; a faint indication; an inkling; a glimpse.

Glimpse, glimps, *n.* [Formerly *glime*, from the stem of *gleam*, *glimmer*, &c., the *p* being inserted as in *empty*, *sempstress*, &c. Comp. Swiss *glumsen*, to glow; D. *glimpen*, *glinsen*, to sparkle.] A gleam; a momentary flash; a short transitory view; a glance; a faint resemblance; a slight tinge. —*v.i.*—*glimpsed*, *glimpsing*. To appear by glimpses. — *v.t.* To see by a glimpse or glimpses.

Glint, glint, *v.i.* [Of kindred origin with *glimpse*, *glimmer*, *glance*, &c.; comp. Dan. *glint*, a gleam, *glinte*, to flash.] To glance; to gleam; to give a flash of light. — *n.* A glance; a flash; a gleam.

Glisten, glis'n, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *glistian*, akin to G. *glitzern*, Icel. *glysna*, O.G. *glizen*, to shine; same root as *glitter*, *gleam*, &c.] To shine; to sparkle with light; to shine with a scintillating light.—*n.* Glitter; sparkle. —**Glister**, glis'ter, *v.i.* To shine; to glitter. —*n.* Lustre; glitter. — **Glisteringly**, glis'ter-ing-li, *adv.* In a glistering manner.

Glitter, glit'er, *v.i.* [A freq. from stem *glit*, seen in A. Sax. *glitian*, to glitter = Sw. *glittra*, Icel. *glitra* (from *glita*, to shine), G. *glitzern*, to shine; akin to *gleam*, *glance*, &c.] To shine with a broken and scattered light; to emit rapid flashes of light; to gleam; to sparkle; to glisten; to be showy or brilliant. — *n.* Bright sparkling light; brilliancy; splendour; lustre. — **Glitteringly**, glit'er-ing-li, *adv.* In a glittering manner.

Gloaming, glōm'ing, *n.* [A. Sax. *glómung*, twilight, from *glóm*, E. *gloom*.] Fall of the evening; the twilight; closing period; decline. [Scotch, but adopted by English writers.]

Gloat, glōt, *v.i.* [Allied to Sw. *glutta*, *glötta*, to look at with prying eyes; G. *glotzen*, to stare.] To gaze with admiration, eagerness, or desire; to feast the eyes either actually or in thought; to contemplate with evil satisfaction.

Globe, glōb, *n.* [L. *globus*, a ball; Fr. *globe*, Sp. and It. *globo*.] A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; the earth; an artificial sphere on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth (*a terrestrial globe*) or of the heavens (*a celestial globe*). — *v.t.* To gather into a round mass; to conglobate.—**Globate**, **Globated**, glō'bāt, glō'bā-ted, *a.* [L. *globatus*.] Shaped like a globe; spherical.—**Globose**, **Globous**, glō-bōs', glō'bus, *a.* [L. *globosus*.] Spherical; globular.—**Globosity**, glō-bos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being globose.—**Globular**, glob'ū-lér, *a.* Globe-shaped; having the form of a ball or sphere; round; spherical.—**Globularity**, glob-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* State of being globular; sphericity.—**Globularly**, glob'ū-lér-li, *adv.* In a globular or spherical form; spherically. — **Globularness**, glob'ū-lér-nes, *n.* Sphericity.—**Globule**, glō'būl, *n.* [L. *globulus*.] A small particle of matter of a spherical form; a round body or corpuscle found in the blood. —**Globulet**, glob'ū-let, *n.* A minute globule.—**Globulin**, glob'ū-lin, *n.* The main ingredient of blood globules and resembling albumen.—**Globulose**, **Globulous**, glob'ū-lōs, glob'ū-lus, *a.* Having the form of a small sphere; round; globular. — **Globulousness**, glob'ū-lus-nes, *n.*—**Globy**, glō'bi, *a.* Resembling a globe. — **Globe-fish**, *n.* The name of several fishes remarkable for being able to inflate themselves into a globular form.—**Globe-flower**, *n.* A European plant with a globular yellow flower.

Glochidate, glō'ki-dāt, *a.* [Gr. *glōchis*, a point.] *Bot.* barbed at the point like a fish-hook.

Glomerate, glom'er-āt, *v.t.* [L. *glomero*, *glomeratum*, from *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball, as in *conglomerate*.] To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass.—*a.* Congregated; gathered into a round mass or dense cluster. — **Glomeration**, glom-er-ā'shon, *n.* The act of glomerating; conglomeration; an aggregate.—**Glomerule**, glom'er-ūl, *n.* *Bot.* a cluster of flower-heads inclosed in a common involucre.

Gloom, glōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *glóm*, gloom, twilight, *glómung*, gloaming; allied to *glum*, *glow*, *gleam*, *glimmer*, &c.] Obscurity; partial darkness; thick shade; dusk; cloudiness or heaviness of mind; heaviness, dejection, anger, sullenness; a depressing state of affairs; a dismal prospect.—*v.i.* To appear dimly; to be seen in an imperfect or waning light; to look gloomy, sad, or dismal; to frown; to lower. — *v.t.* To make gloomy or dark; to fill with gloom or sadness. — **Gloomily**, glō'mi-li, *adv.* In a gloomy manner.—**Gloominess**, glō'mi-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being gloomy.—**Gloomy**, glō'mi, *a.* Involved in gloom; imperfectly illuminated; dusky or dark; characterised by gloom; wearing the aspect of sorrow; dejected; heavy of heart; dismal; doleful.

Glory, glō'ri, *n.* [L. *gloria*, fame, glory; allied to Gr. *kleos*, fame, *kleō*, to celebrate, *kluō*, to hear.] Praise, honour, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent to a person or thing; honourable fame; renown; celebrity; a state of greatness or renown; pomp; magnificence; brightness; lustre; splendour; brilliancy; the happiness of heaven; celestial bliss; distinguished honour or ornament; an object of which one is or may be proud; *painting*, the radiation round the head or figure of a deity, saint, angel, &c.—*v.i.*—*gloried*, *glorying*. To exult with joy; to rejoice; to be boastful; to have pride.—**Glorification**, glō'ri-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of glorifying or the state of being glorified. — **Glorify**, glō'ri-fī, *v.t.*—*glorified*, *glorifying*. [Fr. *glorifier*, L. *gloria*, glory, and *facio*, to make.] To give or ascribe glory to; to praise; to magnify and honour; to honour; to extol; to make glorious; to exalt to glory.—**Gloriole**, glō'ri-ōl, *n.* [Formed on type of *aureole*.] A circle, as of rays, in ancient paintings surrounding the heads of saints.—**Glorious**, glō'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *glorieux*, L. *gloriosus*, from *gloria*.] Characterised by attributes, qualities, or acts that are worthy of glory; of exalted excellence and splendour; noble; illustrious; renowned; celebrated; magnificent; grand; splendid; hilarious or elated (colloq.).—**Gloriously**, glō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a glorious manner.—**Gloriousness**, glō'ri-us-nes, *n.*

Gloss, glos, *n.* [Akin to Icel. *glossi*, flame, brightness, *glys*, finery, whence *glysligr*, showy or specious; Sw. *glossa*, to glow; G. *glotzen*, to shine, to glance; allied to *glass*, *glow*, *gloom*, *gleam*, &c.] Brightness or lustre of a body proceeding from a smooth and generally a soft surface; polish; sheen (the *gloss* of silk); a specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead.—*v.t.* To give gloss to; to give a superficial lustre to; to make smooth and shining; hence, to give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious representation. — **Glosser**, glos'er, *n.* One who glosses; one who palliates.—**Glossily**, glos'i-li, *adv.* In a glossy manner. — **Glossiness**, glos'i-nes, *n.* The state or character of being glossy; polish or lustre of a surface.—**Glossy**, glos'i, *a.* Having a gloss; having a soft, smooth, and shining surface; lustrous with softness to the touch; specious or plausible.

Gloss, glos, *n.* [L. *glossa*, an obsolete or foreign word that requires explanation, from Gr. *glossa*, the tongue, latterly also an obsolete or foreign word.] A marginal note or interlineation explaining the meaning of some word in a text; a remark intended to illustrate some point of difficulty in an author; comment; annotation; explanation.—*v.t.* To render clear by comments; to annotate; to illustrate. — **Glossarial**, glos-sā'ri-al, *a.* Connected with, or consisting in a glossary. — **Glossarist**, glos'ri-ist, *n.* One who compiles a glossary.—**Glossary**, glos'a-ri, *n.* [L.L. *glossarium*.] A vocabulary of words used by any author, especially by an old author, or one writing in a provincial dialect, or of words occurring in a special class of works, of technical terms, &c. — **Glosser**, **Glossist**, glos'er, glos'ist, *n.* One who writes glosses.—**Glossitis**, glos-ī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the tongue. — **Glossographer**, glos-og'ra-fer, *n.* A writer of glosses; a scholiast. — **Glossographical**, glos-o-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to glossography.—**Glossography**, glos-og'ra-fi, *n.* The writing of glosses; a knowledge of glosses.—**Glossological**, glos-o-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to glossology.—**Glossologist**, glos-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in glossology. — **Glossology**, glos-ol'o-ji, *n.* The definition and explanation of terms, as of a science; terminology; universal grammar; glottology.— **Glossotomy**, glos-ot'o-mi, *n.* *Anat.* dissection of the tongue.

Glottis, glot'is, *n.* [Gr. *glottis*, from *glōtta*, *glōssa*, the tongue, whence also *glossary*, &c.] The opening at the upper part of the windpipe, and between the vocal chords, which, by its dilatation and contraction, contributes to the modulation of the voice. —**Glottal**, glot'al, *a.* Relating to the glottis.—**Glottology**, glot-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *glōtta*, language, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of language; comparative philology; glossology.—**Glottological**, **Glottic**, glot-o-loj'i-kal, glot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to glottology. —**Glottologist**, glot-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in glottology.

Glove, gluv, *n.* [A.Sax. *glóf*; probably from prefix *ge*, and Goth. *lofa*, Sc. *loof*, Icel. *lófi*, the palm of the hand.] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and wrist, with a separate sheath for each finger.—*To throw down the glove.* Same as *to throw down the gauntlet*, under GAUNTLET. — *v.t.*—*gloved*, *gloving*. To cover with or as with a glove. —**Glover**, gluv'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell gloves.

Glow, glō, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *glówan*, to glow—D. *gloeijen*, G. *glühen*, to glow; Icel. *glóa*, to glitter; Sw. *glos*, to sparkle; allied to *gloat*, *gleam*, *gloom*, *gloaming*, *gloss*, &c.] To burn with an intense or white heat, and especially without flame; to give forth bright light and heat; to feel great heat of body; to be hot or flushed in person; to be bright or red, as with animation, blushes, or the like; to exhibit brightness of colour; to feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to burn or be vehement; to rage.—*n.* Shining heat, or white heat; incandescence, brightness of colour; redness; vehemence of passion; ardour; animation. —**Glowing**, glō'ing, *p.* and *a.* Shining with intense heat; bright in colour; red; ardent; vehement; fervid; heated; fiery. — **Glowingly**, glō'ing-li, *adv.* In a glowing manner.—**Glowworm**, glō'werm, *n.* The wingless female of a kind of beetle, emitting a shining green light to attract the male.

Gloss, glōs, *v.t.*—*glossed*, *glossing*. [O.E. *gloss*, a gloss or interpretation; the meaning being influenced by *gloss*, lustre. GLOSS.] To comment or expound; to use specious words; to talk smoothly or flatteringly.—*v.i.* To gloss over; to extenuate.—*n.* Flattery; specious words.—**Glosser**, glō'ser, *n.* One who glosses.

Glucinum, glō-sī'num, *n.* [From Gr. *glykys* or *glukus*, sweet, from its salts having a sweet taste.] A white metal, of specific gravity 2·1, belonging to the group of the alkaline earths, and prepared from beryl, hence its name *Beryllium*.—**Glucina**, glō-sī'na, *n.* The oxide of the metal glucinum. —**Glucose**, glō-kōs', *n.* Grape-sugar, a variety of sugar, less sweet than cane-sugar, produced from grapes, cane-sugar, starch, &c.—**Glucoside**, glō'kō-sīd, *n.* One of those substances that yield glucose.

Glue, glō, *n.* [O.Fr. *glu*, from L.L. *glutis*, L. *gluten*, *glutinis*, glue; comp. W. *glyd*, viscous matter.] Common or impure gelatine, obtained by boiling animal substances, as the skins, hoofs, &c., of animals, with water; used for uniting pieces of wood or other materials.—*v.t.*—*glued*, *gluing*. To join with glue or other viscous

substance; to hold together, as if by glue; to fix; to rivet.—**Gluey**, glö'i, *a.* Having the nature of glue; viscous; glutinous.—**Glueyness**, glö'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being gluey.—**Glue-pot**, *n.* A utensil, usually consisting of two pots—the one within the other—for dissolving glue.

Glum, glum, *a.* [Akin to *gloom*, and Sc. *gloum*, a frown.] Frowning; sullen. [Colloq.]—**Glumly**, glum'li, *adv.* In a glum or sullen manner.—**Glumness**, glum'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being glum; sullenness.—**Glump**, glump, *v.i.* To show sullenness. [Colloq.]—**Glumpy**, glum'pi, *a.* Sullen; sulky. [Colloq.]

Glume, glöm, *n.* [L. *gluma*, a husk, from *glubo*, to peel, akin to Gr. *glyphō*, to hollow out.] The husk or chaff of grain; the palea or pale.—**Glumaceous, Glumiferous**, glö-mā'shus, glö-mif'ér-us, *a.* Having or bearing glumes; of or pertaining to the glumales.—**Glumal**, glö'mal, *a.* *Bot.* possessing or characterised by a glume.—**Glumales**, glö-mā'lēz, *n. pl.* *Bot.* a group of monocotyledons, including the grasses and sedges.—**Glumella**, glö-mel'la, *n.* The inner husk of grasses; the innermost scale-like envelope of the ovarium.—**Glumous**, glö'mus, *a.* *Bot.* having the nature of a glume.

Glut, glut, *v.t.*—*glutted*, *glutting*. [L. *glutio*, *gluttio*, to swallow; whence also *englut*, *glutton*.] To swallow, or to swallow greedily (*Shak.*); to cloy, sate, or disgust; to feast or delight to satiety.—*To glut the market*, to furnish an over supply of any article so that there is no sale for it all.—*n.* Plenty even to loathing; superabundance; an oversupply of any commodity in the market.

Gluteal, glö-tē'al, *a.* [Gr. *gloutos*, the buttock.] *Anat.* of or pertaining to certain parts connected with the buttocks.

Gluten, glö'ten, *n.* [L. See GLUE.] A tough elastic substance of a grayish colour, which becomes brown and brittle by drying, found in the flour of wheat and other grain.—**Glutinate**, glö'ti-nāt, *v.t.*—*glutinated*, *glutinating*. [L. *glutino*, *glutinatum*.] To unite with glue; to cement.—**Glutination**, glö-ti-nā'shon, *n.* The act of glutinating or uniting with glue.—**Glutinative**, glö'ti-nā-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.—**Glutinous, Glutinose**, glö'ti-nus, glö'ti-nōs, *a.* [L. *glutinosus*.] Gluey; viscous; viscid; tenacious; resembling glue; *bot.* besmeared with a slippery moisture.—**Glutinosity, Glutinousness**, glö-ti-nos'i-ti, glö'ti-nus-nes, *n.* The quality of being glutinous; viscosity; viscidity.

Glutton, glut'n, *n.* [Fr. *glouton*, from L. *gluto*, *glutto*, a glutton, from *glutio*, to swallow. GLUT.] One who indulges to excess in eating, or eating and drinking; a gormandizer; a carnivorous quadruped, 2½ feet long, yielding a valuable fur, and inhabiting Northern Europe and America, known also as the *Wolverene*.—**Gluttonish**,† glut'n-ish, *a.* Gluttonous.—**Gluttonize**,† glut'n-īz, *v.i.* To eat gluttonously.—**Gluttonous**, glut'n-us *a.* Characterized by gluttony; given to excessive eating; insatiable.—**Gluttonously**, glut'n-us-li, *adv.* In a gluttonous manner.—**Gluttony**, glut'n-i, *n.* The act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating, or eating and drinking.

Glycerine, glis'ér-in, *n.* [From Gr. *glykeros*, sweet. GLUCINUM.] A transparent colourless liquid with a very sweet taste, obtained from fats.

Glycogen, gli'ko-jen, *n.* [Gr. *glykys*, sweet, and root *gen*, to produce.] A non-nitrogenous principle occurring in the liver.—**Glycogenic**, gli-ko-jen'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to glycogen.

Glyconian, Glyconic, gli-kō'ni-an, gli-kon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *glykōneios*, from the inventor *Glykōn*.] A kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet—a spondee, a choriambus, and a pyrrhic.

Glyph, glif, *n.* [Gr. *glyphē*, carving, from *glyphō*, to carve.] *Sculp.* and *arch.* a channel or cavity, usually vertical, intended as an ornament.—**Glyphic**, glif'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to carving or sculpture.—**Glyphograph**, glif'o-graf, *n.* A plate formed by glyphography.—**Glyphography**, gli-fog'ra-fi, *n.* An electrotype process by which from an etched plate a design in relief is obtained.—**Glyptic**, glip'tik, *a.* [Gr. *glyptikos*.] Pertaining to the art of sculpture or engraving.—**Glyptodon**, glip'to-don, *n.* [Gr. *glyptos*, engraved, and *odous*, tooth—from its fluted teeth.] A gigantic fossil animal, closely allied to the armadilloes, covered with an osseous coat of mail, found in the tertiary strata of South America.—**Glyptograph**, glip'to-graf, *n.* An engraving on a gem or precious stone.—**Glyptographer**, glip-tog'ra-fér, *n.* An engraver on precious stones.—**Glyptographic**, glip-to-graf'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to glyptography.—**Glyptography**, glip-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The art or process of engraving on precious stones.—**Glyptotheca**, glip-to-thē'ka, *n.* [Gr. *glyptos*, and *thēkē*, a repository.] A place for the preservation of works of sculpture.

Gnarl, närl, *n.* [From old *gnar*, a knot, also *knarr*, *knurr*; akin to D. *knorre*, a knot; G. *knorren*, a lump.] A protuberance on the outside of a tree; a knot.—**Gnarled**, närld, *a.* Having many knots or knotty protuberances; cross-grained; perverse.—**Gnarly**, när'li, *a.* Having knots; knotty.

Gnarr, Gnarl, när, närl, *v.i.* [O.E. *gnerr*; found in similar forms in the other Teut. languages, and probably imitative of snarling.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

Gnash, nash, *v.t.* [O.E. *gnaste*, *gnayste*; akin to Dan. *knaske*, D. *knarsen*, G. *knirschen*, Sw. *knastra*, *gnissla*, to gnash.] To strike together (the teeth), as in anger or pain.—*v.i.* To strike or dash the teeth together, as in rage or pain.—**Gnashingly**, nash'ing-li, *adv.* In a gnashing manner.

Gnat, nat, *n.* [A. Sax. *gnæt*, L.G. *gnid*, a gnat; perhaps akin to G. *gnatze*, the itch.] A small two-winged fly whose mouth is furnished with bristly stings which inflict irritating wounds.—**Gnatling**, nat'ling, *n.* A little gnat.

Gnathopodite, na-thop'o-dīt, *n. pl.* [Gr. *gnathos*, a jaw, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A foot-jaw of a crustacean.

Gnaw, na, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *gnagan*=D. *knagen*, G. *gnagen*, Dan. *gnave*, *nage*, Icel. and Sw. *gnaga*, *naga*, to gnaw; akin verb to *nag*.] To bite by little and little; to wear away by biting; to nibble at; to bite in agony or rage; to fret; to corrode.—*v.i.* To use the teeth in biting; to bite with repeated efforts; to cause or be affected with steady annoying pain.—**Gnawer**, na'ér, *n.* One who or that which gnaws; a rodent.

Gneiss, nīs, *n.* [G. *gneiss*, gneiss.] A kind of hard tough crystalline rock, having a structure exhibiting layers either straight or curved, and like granite composed in the main of quartz, felspar, and mica.—**Gneissoid**, nis'oid, *a.* Resembling gneiss; having the characteristics of gneiss. Also **Gneissic, Gneissose**, nis'ik, nis'ōs.

Gnome, nōm, *n.* [Fr. *gnome*, formed from Gr. *gnōmē*, intelligence; see next art.] An imaginary being, fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.; a goblin; a small misshapen person.

Gnome, nōm, *n.* [Gr. *gnōmē*, a maxim, from stem of *gnōnai*, to know. KNOW.] A brief reflection or maxim; a saw; an aphorism.—**Gnomic, Gnomical**, nō'mik, nō'mi-kal, *a.* [Gr. *gnōmikos*.] Containing or dealing in maxims (the ancient Greek *gnomic* poets).

Gnomon, nō'mon, *n.* [Gr. *gnōmōn*, an index, from stem of *gnōnai*, to know; whence also *gnome*, *Gnostic*.] The style or pin of a sun-dial, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; a style consisting of a pillar, pyramid, &c., erected perpendicularly to the horizon, in order to find the altitudes, declinations, &c., of the sun and stars; the index of the hour-circle of a globe.—**Gnomonic, Gnomonical**, nō-mon'ik, nō-mon'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialling; *bot.* bent at right angles.—*Gnomonic projection*, a projection of the surface of the sphere, in which the point of sight is taken at the centre of the sphere.—**Gnomonically**, nō-mon'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a gnomonical manner.—**Gnomonics**, nō-mon'iks, *n.* The art or science of dialling.—**Gnomonist**, nō'mon-ist, *n.* One versed in gnomonics.—**Gnomonology**, nō-mon-ol'o-ji, *n.* Dialling.

Gnostic, nos'tik, *n.* [L. *gnosticus*, Gr. *gnōstikos*, from stem of *gnōnai*, to know (akin L. *gnosco*, *nosco*, to know); cog. with E. *know*.] One of a sect that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended to be the only men who had a true knowledge of the Christian religion, and professed a system of doctrines based partly on Christianity, partly on Greek and Oriental philosophy.—*a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines.—**Gnosticism**, nos'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrines or principles of the Gnostics.

Gnu, Gnoo, nū, nö, *n.* [Hottentot *gnu* or *nju*.] A ruminant quadruped, partaking of the form of the antelope, ox, and horse, inhabiting South Africa.

Go, gō, *v.i.*—pret. *went*, pp. *gone*. [A. Sax. *gān*, *gangan*, O. and Prov. E. and Sc. *gang*, to go; Dan. *gaae*, D. *gaan*, G. *gehen*, Goth. *gaggan* (that is *gangan*), Icel. *ganga*, O.H.G. *gangan*. *Went*, though now used as the pret., is really the past tense of *wend*, A. Sax. *wendan*, to turn, to go.] To walk; to pass, proceed, move, or be in motion; to depart or move from a place: opposed to *come*; to have currency or use; to circulate (the *story goes*); to be reckoned or esteemed; to proceed or happen in a given manner; to have course; to turn out (the case *went* against him); to have recourse (to *go* to law); to be about to (in this usage a kind of auxiliary and usually in ppr.—*going* to say, *going* to begin); to be guided or regulated (to *go* by some rule); to be with young; to be pregnant; to be alienated, sold, or disposed of (it *went* for a trifle); to extend, reach, lead (this road *goes* to London); to extend in effect, meaning, or purport; to be of force or value; to proceed or tend toward a result or consequence; to contribute, conduce, concur (frequently with *to*, *towards*, &c.); to perish; to sink or die; to become (she has *gone* mad).—*To go about*, *naut.* to tack; to turn the head of a ship.—*To go about to*, to set one's self to; to take a circuitous way to.—*To go against*, to march to attack; to be in opposition; to be disagreeable.—*To go ahead*, to make rapid progress; to be enterprising. [Colloq.]—*To go between*, to interpose or mediate between; to attempt to reconcile.—*To go beyond*, to overreach.—*To go by*, to pass near and beyond (*by* being a prep.); to pass away unnoticed or disregarded (*by* adv.).—*To go down*, to descend; to come to nothing; to be received as true or correct.—*To go for nothing*, to have no value, weight, or efficacy.—*To go hard with*, to bring danger of a fatal issue to; to be all but ruinous for: used impersonally.—*To go in for*, to be in favour of; to make the object of acquirement or attainment.—*To go in to* (*Scrip.*), to have sexual commerce with.—*To go off*, to leave a place; to die; to decease; to be discharged, as firearms; to explode; to be sold.—*To go on*, to proceed; to advance forward; to be put on, as a garment.—*To go out*, to issue forth; to go on an expedition: to become extinct, as light or life.—*To go over*, to read; to peruse; to examine; to view or review (*over* being the prep.); to change sides; to pass from one party to another (*over* adv.).—*To go through*, to pass or penetrate through; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to undergo; to sustain to the end.—*To go through with*, to execute effectually.—*To go upon*, to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled.—*To go with*, to accompany; to side with; to be in party or design with; to agree with; to suit.—*It goes ill* or *well with* a person, he has ill or good fortune.—*To go without*, to be or remain destitute.—*To go wrong*, to become unsound, as meat, fruit; to leave the paths of virtue; to take a wrong way.—*Go to!* come; move; begin: a phrase of exhortation; also a phrase of rebuke or reproof; tush; nonsense.—[In the following usages the verb may be construed as transitive.] To undertake (to *go* a journey, to *go* equal risks).—*To go one's way*, to set forth; to depart; to move on.—*To go an errand*, *to go a drive*, *to go*

errand, to go on an errand; to go upon or for a drive; to go upon circuit.—*n.* [As a noun the word is colloq. or slang.] The fashion or mode; a glass or other measure of liquor called in when drinking; stamina, bottom, or power of endurance; spirit; animation; fire.—*Great go, little go*, university cant terms for the examination for degrees and the previous or preliminary examination.—**Goer**, gō'ér, *n.* One who or that which goes; one that has a gait good or bad: often applied to a horse, and to a watch or clock.—**Going**, gō'ing, *n.* The act of moving in any manner; departure; procedure; behaviour, or course of life: chiefly in the *pl.*—*Goings-on*, actions; conduct: used mostly in a bad sense.—**Gone**, gon, *pp.* Passed; vanished away; consumed; finished; dead; lost or destroyed; worn out, exhausted, or overpowered.—**Go-ahead**, *a.* Characterized by or disposed to progress; enterprising.—[Colloq.]—**Go-between**, *n.* An intermediary: often an agent in disreputable negotiations.—**Go-by**, *n.* A passing without notice; an intentional disregard or avoidance.—**Go-cart**, *n.* A small machine with castors or rollers, and without a bottom, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

Goad, gōd, *n.* [A. Sax. *gád*, a point of a weapon, a goad. Gad.] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster; hence, anything that urges or stimulates.—*v.t.* To drive with a goad; hence, to incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward.—**Goadman**, **Goadster**, gōds'man, gōd'stér, *n.* One who drives oxen with a goad.

Goaf, gōf, *n.* [Comp. W. *gob*, a heap.] *Mining*, that part of a mine from which the mineral has been partially or wholly removed; also the waste or rubbish left behind. Called also *Gob*.

Goal, gōl, *n.* [Fr. *gaule*, a pole, a word of Germanic origin, from Goth. *walus*, Fris. *walu*, Icel. *vǫlr*, staff, rod.] The point set to bound a race; the space between the two upright posts in the game of football; also the act of driving the ball through between the posts; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

Goat, gōt, *n.* [A. Sax. *gát*=Icel. L.G. D. and Fris. *geit*, G. *geiss*, goat; cog. with L. *hædus*, a kid.] A well-known horned ruminant quadruped, nearly of the size of a sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile.—**Goatee**, gō-tē', *n.* A beard that hangs down from the chin without whiskers.—**Goatherd**, gōt'hérd, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats.—**Goatish**, gōt'ish, *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in smell or lustfulness.—**Goatishly**, gōt'ish-li, *adv.* In a goatish manner; lustfully.—**Goatishness**, gōt'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being goatish; lustfulness.—**Goat-pepper**, *n.* A species of capsicum or Cayenne pepper.—**Goat's-beard**, *n.* The name of herbaceous perennials, one species of which (*salsify*) is cultivated in gardens for its root, which is used in the same manner as carrot.—**Goat-sucker**, *n.* A name common to various species of birds which feed upon nocturnal insects, given originally from the erroneous opinion that they sucked goats; the fern-owl or night-jar.

Gob, gob, *n.* Same as *Goaf*.

Gobbet, gob'et, *n.* [Fr. *gobet*, from O.Fr. *gob*, a mouthful, from the Celtic=Gael. and Ir. *gob*, the mouth.] A mouthful; a morsel; a lump.—**Gobble**, gob'l, *v.t.*—*gobbled*, *gobbling*. [A freq. from Fr. *gober*, to swallow.] To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily.—*v.i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.—*n.* A noise made in the throat, as that of a turkey-cock.—**Gobbler**, gob'lér, *n.* One who gobbles.

Gobelin, gob'e-lin, *a.* [From the *Gobelins* establishment in Paris, where tapestry, &c., is made, named from, and originally belonging to a family of dyers called *Gobelin*.] A term applied to a species of rich tapestry, also to a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, &c., in imitation of tapestry.

Goblet, gob'let, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet*, dim. of O.Fr. *gobel*, a drinking-glass, from L.L. *gobellus*, from L. *cupa*, a tub, a cask. Cup.] A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

Goblin, gob'lin, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin*, from L. *cobalus*, Gr. *kobalos*, a kind of malignant being or goblin; whence also G. *kobold*.] An evil or mischievous sprite; a gnome; an elf; a malicious fairy.—**Goblinry**, gob'lin-ri, *n.* The acts or practices of goblins.

Goby, gō'bi, *n.* [L. *gobius*, Gr. *kobios*, the gudgeon.] A name given to various rather small fishes.

God, god, *n.* [A. Sax. *god*=D. *god*, Icel. *goth*, *guth*, Dan. and Sw. *gud*, Goth. *guth*, G. *gott*, God; root unknown; not connected with *good*.] A being conceived of as possessing divine power, and therefore to be propitiated by sacrifice, worship, and the like; a divinity; a deity; the Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the universe (in this sense written or printed with a capital letter); any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honoured as the chief good; *pl.* the audience in the upper gallery of a theatre: so called from their elevated position (slang).—**Godchild**, god'child, *n.* A godson or goddaughter.—**Goddaughter**, god'da-tér, *n.* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.—**Goddess**, god'es, *n.* A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex; a woman of superior charms or excellence.—**Godfather**, god fa-ther, *n.* In the *Anglican*, *R. Cath.*, and several other churches, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education: a male sponsor.—*v.t.* To act as godfather to; to take under one's fostering care.—**God-fearing**, *a.* A term applied to one who fears or reverences God.—**Godhead**, god'hed, *n.* [*God*, and suffix *-head*, same as *-hood*.] Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence.—*The Godhead*, the Deity; God; the Supreme Being.—**Godhood**, god'hud, *n.* The state or quality of being a god; divinity.—**Godless**, god'les, *a.* Having or acknowledging no God; impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked.—**Godlessly**, god'les-li, *adv.* In a godless manner.—**Godlessness**, god'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being godless.—**Godlike**, god'lik, *a.* Resembling a god or God; divine; of superior excellence.—**Godlikeness**, god'lik-nes, *n.* The state of being godlike.—**Godlily**, god'li-li, *adv.* In a godly manner; piously; righteously.—**Godliness**, god'li-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being godly.—**Godly**, god'li, *a.* Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; devout; religious; righteous; conformed to or influenced by God's law.—*adv.* Piously; righteously.—**Godmother**, god'muvh-ér, *n.* A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.—**Godsend**, god'send, *n.* Something sent by God; an unlooked-for acquisition or piece of good fortune.—**Godship**, god'ship, *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank or character of a god.—**Godson**, god'sun, *n.* A male for whom one has been sponsor at baptism.—**God-speed**, god'spēd, *n.* [A contraction of 'I wish that *God* may *speed* you.'] Success; prosperity; a prosperous journey: usually in phrase *to bid* a person *god-speed*.—**Godward**, **Godwards**, god'wérd, god'wérds, *adv.* Toward God.

Godwit, god'wit, *n.* [A. Sax. *god*, good, and *wiht*, creature, *wight*, from the excellence of their flesh.] A name of several grallatorial birds of no great size, the flesh of which is highly esteemed.

Goffer, gof'ér, *v.t.* [Gauffer.] To plait or flute; to gauffer.—**Goffer**, **Goffering**, gof'ér, gof'ér-ing, *n.* An ornamental plaiting, used for the frills and borders of women's caps, &c.

Goggle, gog'l, *v.i.* [Of Celtic origin: comp. W. *gogi*, to shake; Ir. *gog*, a nod, a motion; Gael. *gog*, a nod, *gogach*, nodding.] To strain or roll the eyes.—*a.* Full or prominent and rolling or staring: said of the eyes.—*n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye; *pl.* cylindrical tubes in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c., or tubes intended to cure squinting; blinds for horses.—**Goggle-eye**, *n.* A prominent, rolling, or staring eye.

Goitre, **Goiter**, goi'tér, *n.* [Fr. *goitre*, from L. *guttur*, the throat.] Bronchocele or Derbyshire neck, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, forming a tumour or protuberance sometimes of extraordinary size hanging down on the front part of the neck.—**Goitered**, **Goitred**, goi'térd, *a.* Affected with goitre.—**Goitrous**, goi'trus, *a.* Pertaining to goitre; affected with goitre.

Gold, gōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *gold*=D. *goud*, Sc. *gowd*, Sw. *guld*, Icel. *gull*, Goth. *gulth*; from root of *yellow*. Hence *gild*.] A precious metal of a bright yellow colour, and the most ductile and malleable of all the metals, and one of the heaviest; money; riches; wealth; a symbol of what is valuable or much prized; a bright yellow colour, like that of the metal; *archery*, the exact centre of the target, marked with gold, or of a gold colour.—*a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold.—**Gold-beater**, *n.* One whose occupation is to beat gold into thin leaves for gilding.—*Gold-beater's skin*, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used by gold-beaters to lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.—**Gold-digger**, *n.* One who digs for gold.—**Gold-digging**, *n.* The occupation of digging for gold; the locality where it is found.—**Gold-dust**, *n.* Gold in very fine particles.—**Golden**, gōl'dn, *a.* Made of gold; of the colour or lustre of gold; yellow; shining; splendid; excellent; most valuable; precious; happy; marked by the happiness of mankind; pre-eminently favourable or auspicious (a *golden* opportunity).—*Golden age*, an early period in the history of the human race, fabled to have been one of primeval innocence and enjoyment; any period of great brilliancy or prosperity.—*Golden balls*, the three gilt balls placed in front of a pawnbroker's place of business.—*Golden fleece*, in *Greek myth.* the fleece of gold in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition; an order of knighthood, the *toison d'or*.—*Golden legend*, a collection of lives and legends of saints in high repute in the middle ages.—*Golden number*, in *chron.* a number showing the year of the moon's cycle.—**Golden-eye**, *n.* A species of duck; the garrot.—**Golden-pheasant**, *n.* A beautiful species of pheasant belonging to China.—**Gold-fever**, *n.* A mania for digging or otherwise searching for gold.—**Gold-field**, *n.* A district or region where gold is found.—**Goldfinch**, gōld'finsh, *n.* [A. Sax. *goldfinc*.] A British songbird belonging to the finches, so named from the yellow markings on its wings.—**Goldfish**, **Golden-carp**, *n.* A species of carp, so named from its colour, now largely bred in ponds, tanks, or glass vessels.—**Gold-lace**, *n.* A lace wrought with gold or gilt thread.—**Gold-leaf**, *n.* Gold beaten into an exceedingly thin sheet or leaf.—**Goldless**, gōld'les, *a.* Destitute of gold.—**Gold-plate**, *n.* Dishes, spoons, &c., of gold.—**Goldsmith**, gōld'smith, *n.* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.—**Gold-stick**, *n.* A title given to colonels of the British Life Guards and to captains of the gentlemen-at-arms, from the gilt rods which they bear when attending the sovereign on state occasions.—**Gold-thread**, *n.* A thread formed of flattened gold laid over a thread of silk by twisting it.—**Gold-washer**, *n.* One who or that which washes away the refuse from gold ore.

Golf, golf, *n.* [D. *kolf*, a club to drive balls with; Dan. and G. *kolbe*, a club.] A game played with clubs and balls, generally over large commons, downs, or links; the object being to drive the ball, with as few strokes as possible, into holes placed at considerable distances apart.—**Golfer**, gol'fér, *n.* One who plays golf.

Golgotha, gol'go-tha, *n.* [Heb.] A charnel-house.

Goloch, gō-losh', *n.* A galoche.

Gomphosis, gom-fō'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *gomphos*, a nail.] *Anat.* an immovable articulation, as in the insertion of the teeth in their sockets.

Gomuti, gō-mū'ti, *n.* The Malayan name

for the sago-palm, which yields a bristly useful fibre resembling black horsehair, known by the same name.

Gonangium, go-nan'ji-um, n. [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, and *angeion*, a vessel.] Same as *Gonotheca*.

Gondola, gon'dō-la, n. [It.; origin unknown.] A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, and having, towards the centre, a curtained chamber for the passengers, used chiefly at Venice.—**Gondolier**, gon-dō-lēr', n. A man who rows a gondola.

Gone, gon, pp. of *go*.

Gonfalon, Gonfanon, gon'fa-lon, gon'fa-non, n. [Fr. *gonfalon*, O.Fr. *gonfanon*, from O.G. *gundfano*—*gund*, a combat (=A. Sax. *gúth*), and *fano*, a banner.] An ensign or standard, the bearer of which in many of the medieval republican cities of Italy was often the chief personage in the state.—**Gonfalonier**, gon'fal-o-nēr", n. One intrusted with a gonfalon; a chief magistrate in medieval Italian cities.

Gong, gong, n. [Malay.] A Chinese musical instrument of percussion, made of a mixed metal and shaped like a large round flat dish, used for making loud sonorous signals, for adding to the clangour of martial instruments, &c.—**Gong-metal**, n. An alloy consisting of about seventy-eight parts of copper and twenty-two of tin.

Gongylus, gon'ji-lus, n. [Gr. *gongylos*, round.] *Bot.* a spore of certain fungi; a reproductive body in certain sea-weeds.

Gonidia, go-nid'i-a, n. pl. [Gr. *gonē*, generation, and *eidos*, appearance.] *Bot.* the secondary, reproductive, green, spherical cells in the thallus of lichens.

Goniometer, gō-ni-om'et-ėr, n. [Gr. *gōnia*, angle, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, particularly the angles formed by the faces of mineral crystals.—**Goniometric, Goniometrical**, gō'ni-o-met"rik, gō'ni-o-met"ri-kal, a. Pertaining to or determined by a goniometer.—**Goniometry**, gō-ni-om'et-ri, n. The art of measuring solid angles.

Gonoblastidia, gon'o-blas-tid"i-a, n. pl. [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, *blastidion*, dim. of *blastos*, a bud.] The processes which carry the gonophores in many hydrozoa.—**Gonocalyx**, gon-o-kā'liks, n. [Gr. *gonos*, a bud, and *kalyx*, a cup.] *Zool.* the swimming bell of a medusiform gonophore.

Gonophore, gon'o-fōr, n. [Gr. *gonos*, seed, and *phoreō*, to bear.] *Bot.* the short stalk which bears the stamens and carpels in some plants; *zool.* one of the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrozoa.

Gonorrhœa, gon-o-rē'a, n. [Gr. *gonorrhoia*—*gonos*, semen, and *rheō*, to flow.] An inflammatory ailment of the male urethra or the female vagina, attended with secretion of mucus intermingled with pus.

Gonosome, gon'o-sōm, n. [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, and *sōma*, body.] *Zool.* a collective term for the reproductive zooids of a hydrozoon.

Gonotheca, gon-o-thē'ka, n. [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, and *thēkē*, a case.] *Zool.* the receptacle within which the gonophores of certain hydrozoa are produced.

Good, gud, a. [A. Sax. *gód*, good=D. *goed*, Dan. and Sw. *god*, Icel. *góthr*, Goth. *gods*, G. *gut*; not connected with *god*.] The opposite of bad; conducive, in general, to any useful end or purpose; serviceable; advantageous; beneficial; wholesome; suitable; useful; fit; proper; right; possessing desirable or valuable physical or moral qualities; virtuous, righteous, dutiful, pious, or religious; excellent, valuable, precious; kind, benevolent, humane, merciful, or friendly; clever, skilful, or dexterous; adequate, sufficient, or competent; valid; of unimpaired credit; able to fulfil engagements; real, actual, serious (*good* earnest); considerable; more than a little; not deficient; full or complete; not blemished; unsullied; immaculate; honourable.—*Good Friday*, a fast of the Christian church, in memory of our Saviour's crucifixion, kept on the Friday before Easter.—*In good time*, opportunely; not too soon nor too late; in proper time.—*To make good*, to perform; to fulfil; to verify or establish (an accusation); to supply deficiency in; to make up for defect; to maintain or carry out successfully.—*To stand good*, to be firm or valid.—*To think good*, *to see good*, to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient.—*As good as his word*, equalling in fulfilment what was promised.—n. What is good, especially a result that is so (no *good* can come of it); what is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like (to do *good*); benefit; advantage: opposed to *evil*, *ill*, *harm*, &c.; welfare or prosperity (the *good* of the state); a valuable possession or piece of property: almost always in the plural in this sense, and equivalent to wares, commodities, movables, household furniture, chattels, effects.—*For good*, *for good and all*, to close the whole business; for the last time; finally.—**Good-breeding**, n. Polite manners, formed by a good education.—**Good-bye, Good-by**, gud-bī'. [Corruption of *God be with you*.] A form of salutation at parting; farewell.—**Good-day, Good-even, Good-evening, Good-morning, Good-morrow**, n. and *interj.* A kind wish or salutation at meeting or parting.—**Good-night**, n. and *interj.* A kind wish between persons parting for the night.—**Good-fellow**, n. A man esteemed for his companionable or social qualities; a good-natured, pleasant person.—**Good-fellowship**, n. Merry society; companionableness; friendliness.—**Good-folk, Good-neighbours**, n. pl. A euphemism for fairies or elves.—**Good-for-nothing**, n. An idle, worthless person.—a. Worthless.—**Good-humour**, n. A cheerful temper or state of mind.—**Good-humoured**, a. Characterised by good-humour.—**Good-humouredly**, adv. In a good-humoured manner; in a cheerful way.—**Goodish**, gud'ish, a. Pretty good; tolerable; fair.—**Good-lack**, gud-lak', *interj.* [*Good*, and *lack*, a contraction from *lakin* or *ladykin*, a diminutive of *lady*, that is the Virgin Mary ('Our lady').] An exclamation implying wonder, surprise, or admiration.—**Goodliness**, gud'li-nes, n. The quality of being goodly.—**Goodly**, gud'li, a. Being of a handsome form; fair to look on; beautiful; graceful; well-favoured; pleasant; agreeable; large; considerable.—**Goodman**, gud'man, n. A familiar appellation of civility addressed to a man: often used much like *gaffer*; a husband; the head of a family.—**Goodwife**, gud'wīf, n. The mistress of a household: correlative to *goodman*.—**Good-manners**, n. pl. Propriety of behaviour; politeness; decorum.—**Good-nature**, n. Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.—**Good-natured**, a. Having good-nature; naturally mild in temper.—**Good-naturedly**, adv. In a good-natured manner.—**Good-naturedness**, n. The quality of being good-natured.—**Goodness**, gud'nes, n. The state or quality of being good; a euphemism for God (thank *Goodness*).—**Goods-engine**, n. A steam-engine for drawing a goods train, or one carrying goods, not passengers.—**Good-sense**, n. Soundness of understanding; good judgment.—**Good-tempered**, a. Having a good temper; not easily irritated or annoyed.—**Good-Templar**, n. [Name borrowed from the knights of the Temple.]—A member of a certain society established for the promotion of teetotal principles.—**Good-will**, n. Benevolence; kindly feelings; heartiness; earnestness; zeal; *com.* the custom of any trade or business; the right to take up a trade or business connection, purchased of one who gives it up.—**Goody**, gud'i, n. [Probably contr. from *goodwife*.] A term of civility applied to women in humble life.—**Goody**, gud'i, **Goody-good, Goody-goody**, a. Affected with mawkish morality; excessively squeamish in morals.

Googing, Goodgeon, gug'ing, gud'jon, n. One of several clamps of iron or other metal, bolted on the stern-post of a vessel, whereon to hang the rudder.

Goor, gör, n. The Indian name for the concentrated juice or syrup of the date-palm.

Gooroo, gö'rö, n. [Skr. *guru*, a teacher.] A Hindu spiritual guide.

Goosander, gös'an-dėr, n. [Lit. goose-duck, from *goose*, and Icel. *ender*, genit. of *önd*, A. Sax. *ened*, a duck. DRAKE.] A swimming bird allied to the ducks and divers; the merganser. MERGANSER.

Goose, gös, n. pl. **Geese**, gēs. [A. Sax. *gós* (pl. *gés*, *gees*), a goose=Icel. *gás*, Dan. *gaas*, D. and G. *gans*, Rus. *gus*; cog. with L. *anser*, Gr. *chēn*, Skr. *hansa*; from a root meaning to gape, seen in E. *yawn*.] The name of several well-known swimming birds larger than ducks; a silly, stupid person, from the popular notion as to the stupidity of the goose; a tailor's smoothing-iron; a game formerly common in England, played with dice on a card divided into small compartments, on certain of which a goose was figured.—*To cook one's goose*, to do for one; to finish a person (slang).—v.t. To hiss out; to condemn by hissing. [Slang.]—**Goose-flesh, Goose-skin**, n. A peculiar roughness of the human skin produced by cold, fear, and other depressing causes, as dyspepsia.—**Goose-grass**, n. A name given to two British plants.—**Goose-neck**, n. A pipe shaped like the letter S.—**Goose-quill**, n. The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made with it.—**Goosery**, gös'ėr-i, n. A place for geese; silliness or stupidity like that of the goose.—**Goose-step**, n. The act of a soldier marking time by raising the feet alternately without advancing.

Gooseberry, göz'be-ri, n. [A corruption of *gooseberry* for *gorseberry*, from prickles on the bush giving it a resemblance to gorse; or for *grossberry*, from Fr. *groseille*, a gooseberry, from G. *krausebeere*, *kräuselbeere*, a gooseberry—*kraus*, frizzled, curled, crisp, and *beere*, a berry.] The fruit of a prickly shrub either red, yellow, or green in colour, and hairy or smooth on the surface, well-known and much esteemed; also the shrub itself.

Gopher, gō'fėr, n. [Fr. *gaufre*, honeycomb.] The name given in America to several burrowing animals from their honeycombing the earth; also a species of burrowing tortoise of the Southern States.

Gopher-wood, gō'fėr, n. [Heb. *gopher*.] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark, perhaps cypress.

Goramy, Gourami, gō-ra-mī', gö-ra-mī', n. [Javanese name.] A peculiar species of nest-building fishes, natives of China and the Eastern Archipelago, but introduced into the West India Islands and elsewhere on account of the excellence of their flesh.

Gor-belly, gor'bel-li, n. [A. Sax. *gor*, dirt, dung, E. *gore*, and *belly*.] A prominent belly; a person having a big belly.—**Gor-bellied**, a. Big-bellied.—**Gor-cock**, gor'kok, n. [From its red colour, or from *gorse*, furze.] The red grouse.—**Gor-hen**, n. The female of the red grouse.—**Gor-crow**, n. The common or carrion crow.

Gordian, gor'di-an, a. Pertaining to *Gordius*, king of Phrygia, or the knot tied by him, and which could not be untied, but which was ultimately cut by Alexander the Great; hence, the term *Gordian knot* is applied to any inextricable difficulty; and *to cut the Gordian knot* is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.

Gore, gōr, n. [A. Sax. *gor*, gore, filth, Icel. and Dan. *gor*, Sw. *gorr*.] Blood that is shed; thick or clotted blood.—**Gory**, gō'ri, a. Covered with gore; bloody.

Gore, gōr, n. [A. Sax. *gára*, a point or corner of land, from *gár* a spear; like Icel. *geiri*, a triangular piece, from *geirr*, a spear.] A triangular-shaped piece, as of cloth, let into or regarded as let into a larger piece; a gusset.—v.t. To cut a gore in; to piece with a gore.

Gore, gōr, v.t.—*gored*, *goring*. [Directly from A. Sax. *gár*, a spear or dart; Icel. *geirr*.] To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument, as a spear, or with the horns (as an ox).

Gorge, gorj, n. [Fr. *gorge*, from It. *gorgia*, L. *gurges*, a whirlpool; akin *gargle*, *gurgle*, &c.] The throat or gullet; that which is swallowed; food caused to regurgitate through nausea or disgust; a narrow passage between hills or mountains; the entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort; *arch.* the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capital; also, a cavetto.—v.t.—*gorged*, *gorging*. To swallow, es-

pecially with greediness or in large quantities; to fill the stomach of; to satiate: often *ref.*—*v.i.* To feed greedily; to stuff one's self.

Gorgeous, gor'jus, *a.* [O.Fr. *gorgias*, gaudy, flaunting, from *gorgias*, a ruff for the neck, from *gorge*, the throat (which see).] Exceedingly showy; splendid; magnificent; glittering with gay colours.—**Gorgeously**, gor'jus-li, *adv.* In a gorgeous manner.—**Gorgeousness**, gor'jus-nes, *n.*

Gorget, gor'jet, *n.* [Fr. *gorgette*, from *gorge*, the throat. GORGE.] A piece of armour for defending the throat or neck; a small crescent-shaped metallic ornament formerly worn by officers on the breast.

Gorgon, gor'gon, *n.* [Gr. *gorgô*, *gorgôn*, from *gorgos*, fierce, grim.] *Greek myth.* one of several monsters of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone; hence, some one like a gorgon.—*a.* Very ugly or terrific.—**Gorgonean**, **Gorgonian**, gor-gō'nē-an, gor-gō'ni-an, *a.* Like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgons.—**Gorgonize**, gor'gon-iz, *v.t.* To turn into stone; to petrify.

Gorilla, go-ril'la, *n.* [Originally an African name, found in use by the Phoenician navigator Hanno in the fifth century B.C.] The largest of the apes, very strong and fierce, found chiefly in the woody equatorial regions of Africa, living mostly on trees, and feeding on vegetable substances.

Gormand, gor'mand, *n.* [Fr. *gourmand.*] A gourmand.—**Gormandism**, gor'mandizm, *n.* Gluttony.—**Gormandize**, **Gormandise**, gor'man-diz, *v.t.*—*gormandized*, *gormandising.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously.—**Gormandizer**, gor'man-di-zėr, *n.* A voracious eater.

Gorse, gors, *n.* [A. Sax. *gorst*, *gost*, furze; connections doubtful.] The common furze or whin.—**Gorsy**, gor'si, *a.* Abounding in gorse; resembling gorse.

Goshawk, gos'hak, *n.* [A. Sax. *gôshafoc*, goose-hawk—so called from being flown at geese.] A kind of large hawk, formerly much used in falconry.

Gosling, gos'ling, *n.* [A. Sax. *gôs*, goose, and the dim. term. *-ling.*] A young goose; a kind of catkin.

Gospel, gos'pel, *n.* [A. Sax. *godspell*—*gôd*, good, and *spell*, history, narration—answering to the Gr. *euangelion*, L. *evangelium*, a good or joyful message, evangel; or compounded of A. Sax. *god*, God, and *spell*—lit. God's word.] The history of Jesus Christ; any of the four records of Christ's life left by his apostles; the whole scheme of salvation as revealed by Christ and his apostles; system of gospel doctrine or of religious truth; any general doctrine (a political *gospel*); some portion of one of the four gospels appointed to be read in the service of the Anglican Church.—*a.* Accordant with the gospel; relating to the gospel; evangelical.—**Gospellize**,† gos'pel-iz, *v.t.* To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize.—**Gospeller**, gos'pel-ėr, *n.* An evangelist; the priest who reads the gospel in the church service.

Gossamer, gos'a-mėr, *n.* [A name apparently applied originally to the period at which gossamer is commonly observed, and equivalent to *goose-summer*, the term having perhaps arisen from geese being then driven out to the stubble and from their well-known connection with Michaelmas; comp. the German names for gossamer, 'our lady's summer,' 'flying summer,' 'old wives' summer.'] A fine filmy substance, a kind of delicate cobwebs, floating in the air in calm clear weather, especially in autumn, formed by small species of spiders.—**Gossamery**, gos'a-mėr-i, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial.

Gossan, gos'an, *n.* *Mining*, an oxide of iron and quartz, a sure indication of ore at greater depth.—**Gossaniferous**, gos-an-if'ėr-us, *a.* Containing gossan.

Gossip, gos'sip, *n.* [From *God* and prov. E. *sib*, relation, related, lit. related in the service of God.] A godfather or godmother†; a friend or neighbour; an intimate companion; an idle tattler or carrier of tales; mere tattle; groundless rumour.—*v.i.* To prate; to chat; to tell idle tales.—**Gossiper**, gos'sip-ėr, *n.* One who gossips; a gossip.—**Gossipry**, gos'sip-ri, *n.* Relationship by baptismal rites; sponsorship; idle talk or gossip.—**Gossipy**, gos'sip-i, *a.* Full of gossip.

Gossomer, gos'o-mėr. GOSSAMER.

Got, got, pret. of *get*.—**Got**, **Gotten**, got'n, pp. of *get*.

Goth, goth, *n.* [L. *Gothi*, Goths.] One of an ancient Teutonic race of people, first heard of as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, and who afterwards overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman empire; a barbarian; a rude ignorant person; one defective in taste.—**Gothic**, goth'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; rude; barbarous; the term applied to that style of architecture the characteristic feature of which is the pointed arch and the subserviency of the other parts to this feature: originally used in a depreciatory sense.—*n.* The language of the Goths; *printing*, the name of a bold-faced type, used for titling and jobbing work; the Gothic style or order of architecture.—**Gothicism**, goth'i-sizm, *n.* A Gothic idiom; conformity to the Gothic style of architecture; rudeness of manners; barbarousness.—**Gothicise**, goth'i-siz, *v.t.*—*Gothicised*, *Gothicising.* To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism.—**Gothish**, goth'ish, *a.* Gothic.

Gothamist, **Gothamite**, gō'tham-ist, gō'tham-it, *n.* A person deficient in wisdom, so called from *Gotham*, in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders; a term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.

Gouda, gou'da, *a.* A kind of cheese from *Gouda*, a town in Holland.

Gouge, gouj, *n.* [Fr. *gouge*, L.L. *guvia*, a gouge; origin uncertain.] A chisel with a hollow or grooved blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves.—*v.t.*—*gouged*, *gouging.* To scoop out or turn with or as with a gouge.—**Gouge-bit**, *n.* A bit, in the form of a gouge, for boring wood.

Gourd, gōrd, *n.* [Fr. *gourde*, O.Fr. *gouorde*, *gougorde*, from L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.] The popular name of the family of plants represented by the melon, cucumber, pumpkin, vegetable marrow, &c., or for their fruits.—**Gourd-tree**, *n.* A tropical American tree which produces globular or oval gourd-like fruits, the hard woody shell of which is applied to many useful purposes.—**Gourdy**, gōr'di, *a.* Swelled in the legs: said of a horse.—**Gourdiness**, gōr'di-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being gourdy.

Gourmand, gör'mänd, *n.* [Fr., of Celtic origin; comp. W. *gormant*, that which tends to overfill; *gormodd*, excess, from *gor*, excess.] A glutton; a greedy feeder; a dainty feeder; an epicure; a gourmet.—**Gourmandize**, gör'man-diz, *v.t.* To gormandize.

Gourmet, gör-mā or gör'met, *n.* [Fr., a wine-taster, for *grourmet*, from the O.D. word = E. *groom.*] A man of keen palate; a connoisseur in wines and meats; a nice feeder; an epicure.

Gout, gout, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*, L. *gutta*, a drop, from the old medical theory that diseases were due to the deposition of drops of morbid humour in the part.] A disease giving rise to paroxysms of acute pain with inflammation, affecting the small joints, and generally the first joint of the great toe, and often accompanied by calculi or concretions at the joints; a drop; a clot or coagulation (*Shak.*).—**Goutily**, gout'i-li, *adv.* In a gouty manner.—**Goutiness**, gout'i-nes, *n.* The state of being gouty; gouty affections.—**Goutish**, gout'ish, *a.* Having a predisposition to gout; gouty.—**Gouty**, gout'i, *a.* Diseased with or subject to the gout; pertaining to the gout.—**Goutwort**, **Goutweed**, gout'wėrt, gout'wēd, *n.* An umbelliferous British plant which was formerly believed to be a specific for gout; ache-weed.

Gout, gö, *n.* [Fr. *goût*, from L. *gustus*, taste.] Taste; relish.

Govern, guv'ėrn, *v.t.* [Fr. *gouverner*, from L. *gubernare*, to govern, a form of Gr. *kybernaô*, to govern.] To direct and control; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign will; to influence; to direct; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; to steer or regulate the course of; *gram.* to cause to be in a particular case, or to require a particular case.—*v.i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws; to maintain the superiority; to have the control.—**Governable**, guv'ėr-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being governed; submissive to law or rule.—**Governableness**, guv'ėr-na-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being governable.—**Governance**, guv'ėr-nans, *n.* Government, exercise of authority; control; management.—**Governess**, guv'ėr-nes, *n.* A female that governs; a lady who has the care of educating or teaching children in their homes.—**Governing**, guv'ėr-ning, *p.* and *a.* Serving to govern; directing; controlling.—**Government**, guv'ėrn-ment, *n.* The act of governing; regulation; control; restraint; the exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states; the administration of public affairs; the system of polity in a state; the mode or system according to which the sovereign powers of a nation, the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, are vested and exercised; a body politic governed by one authority; a province or division of territory ruled by a governor; the persons or council who administer the laws of a kingdom or state; the administration; the executive power; *gram.* the influence of a word in regard to construction.—**Governmental**, guv'ėrn-men-tal, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government.—**Governor**, guv'ėr-nėr, *n.* One who governs; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation, &c.; a tutor to a boy at home; a contrivance in mills and machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a varying resistance; a contrivance in a steam-engine which automatically regulates the admission of steam to the cylinder.—**Governor-general**, *n.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy.—**Governorship**, guv'ėr-nėr-ship, *n.* The office of a governor.

Gowan, gou'an, *n.* [From *gollan*, a local name for similar yellow flowers; akin to *gold.*] The Scotch name for the daisy.

Gown, goun, *n.* [W. *gwn*, Ir. *gunn*, Gael. *gun*, a gown or robe.] A woman's outer garment; a dress; a dressing-gown; the official dress worn by members of certain professions, as divinity, medicine, law, by magistrates, university professors and students, &c.: sometimes used as the emblem of civil life, as the sword of military.—*v.t.* To put a gown on; to clothe or dress in a gown.—*v.i.* To put on a gown.—**Gownsman**, gounz'man, *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, professor, or student of a university.—**Gown-piece**, *n.* A piece of cloth sufficient to make a gown.

Graafian, grä'fi-an, *a.* [From Regnier de *Graaf*, a Dutch physician.] Applied to certain vesicles developed in the ovaries of mammals for the special purpose of expelling the ovum.

Graal, gräl, *n.* Same as *Grail*.

Grab, grab, *v.t.*—*grabbed*, *grabbing.* [Sw. *grabba*, to grasp; D. *grabbelen*, to snatch; akin *grapple*, *gripe*, *grasp*, *grope*, &c.] To seize; to snatch; to gripe suddenly. [Colloq.]—*n.* A sudden grasp or seizure; a catch; an advantage (colloq.); an implement for clutching objects.—**Grabber**, grab'ėr, *n.* One who or that which grabs.

Grace, grās, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gratia*, favour, from *gratus*, pleasant (seen also in *grateful*, *gratitude*, *agree*, *ingrate*, &c.); from a root seen in Gr. *chairô*, to rejoice, Gael. *gradh*, love, and E. *yearn.*] Favour, goodwill, or kindness; disposition to oblige another; the love and favour of God; divine influence renewing the heart and restraining from sin; a state of reconciliation to God; virtuous or religious affection or disposition proceeding from divine influence; mercy; pardon; favour conferred; a license, dispensation, or peculiar privilege; a short prayer before or after meals acknowledging the grace or goodness of God; (with possessive pronouns) a title used in ad-

dressing or speaking of a duke or duchess; that external element in acting or speaking which renders it appropriate and agreeable; elegance with appropriate dignity; a beauty or element in what pleases the eye; an embellishment; an affectation of elegance, dignity, or refinement (a person's airs and *graces*); *Greek myth.* beauty or elegance deified; one of three goddesses in whose gift were grace, loveliness, and favour; *mus.* a turn, trill, shake, &c., introduced for embellishment.—*Days of grace, com.* three days immediately following the day when a bill becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in.—*A person's good graces,* a person's favour or friendly regard.—*With a good grace,* graciously; with at least an air of graciousness. — *With a bad grace,* ungracefully; ungraciously.—*v.t.*—*graced, gracing.* To lend or add grace to; to adorn; to serve to embellish or dignify; to honour. —**Graced,** grāst, *a.* Endowed with grace; beautiful; graceful; favoured; honoured. —**Graceful,** grās'fūl, *a.* Displaying grace in form or action; possessing a peculiar elegance or attraction in mien or appearance: used particularly of motion, looks, and speech. — **Gracefully,** grās'ful-li, *adv.* In a graceful manner. — **Gracefulness,** grās'fūl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being graceful.—**Graceless,** grās'les, *a.* Void of grace; somewhat careless in regard to religious matters; not at all devout; unregenerate; unsanctified.—**Gracelessly,** grās'les-li, *adv.* In a graceless manner.—**Gracelessness,** grās'les-nes, *n.*—**Grace-note,** *n. Mus.* a note added by way of ornament, and printed or written in smaller characters; an appoggiatura. — **Gracious,** grā'shus, *a.* [Fr. *gracieux,* L. *gratiosus.*] Favourable; benevolent; merciful; benign; kind; friendly; proceeding from, produced by, or associated with divine grace; virtuous; good. — **Graciously,** grā'shus-li, *adv.* In a gracious manner.—**Graciousness,** grā'shus-nes, *n.*

Gracile,† gras'il, *a.* [L. *gracilis,* slender.] Slender.—**Gracility,**† gra-sil'i-ti, *n.* Slenderness.

Grackle, Grakle grak'l, *n.* [L. *graculus,* a jackdaw, imitative of the cry.] A name of various birds inhabiting Asia and Africa, and belonging to the starling family, which birds they much resemble in habits.

Grade, grād, *n.* [Fr. *grade,* from L. *gradus,* a step, from *gradior, gressus,* to go, seen also in *congress, degrade, degree, egress, ingredient, progress, retrograde,* &c.] A degree or rank in order or dignity; a step or degree in any series, rank, or order; relative position or standing (officers, teachers, magnitudes, crimes of every *grade*).—*v.t.*—*graded, grading.* To arrange in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, and the like; to reduce (the line of a railway, &c.) to such levels or degrees of inclination as may make it suitable for being used. —**Gradation,** grā-dā'shon, *n.* [L. *gradatio.*] The act of grading; the state of being graded; arrangement by grades or ranks; a regular advance from step to step; a degree or relative position in any order or series; the gradual blending of one tint into another. — **Gradational,** gra-dā'shon-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or according to gradation.—**Gradatory,** grā'da-to-ri, *a.* Proceeding step by step; marking gradation. — *n. Eccles. arch.* a series of steps leading from the cloisters into the church.—**Gradient,** grā'di-ent, *a.* [L. *gradiens, gradientis,* ppr. of *gradior.*] Moving by steps; walking; rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination.—*n.* The degree of slope or inclination of the ground over which a railway, road, or canal passes; the rate of ascent or descent; the part of a road which slopes.—**Gradual,** grad'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *graduel.*] Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; regular and slow; progressive.—*n.* An ancient service-book of the church: also called *Greil.* —**Graduality,**† grad-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being gradual.—**Gradually,** grad'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a gradual manner; by degrees; step by step; regularly.—**Graduate,** grad'ū-āt, *v.t.* —*graduated, graduating.* [Fr. *graduer,* from L. *gradus.*] To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; to divide into small regular distances (to *graduate* a thermometer); to temper or modify by degrees; to characterise or mark with degrees or grades, as of intensity; to confer a university degree on; to reduce to a certain consistency by evaporation.—*v.i.* To receive a degree from a college or university; to pass by degrees; to change gradually; to shade off.—*n.* One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by a incorporated society.—*a.* Arranged by successive steps or degrees. — **Graduate,** grad'ū-āt-ship, *n.* The state of a graduate. — **Graduation,** grad-ū-ā'shon, *n.* The act of graduating, or state of being graduated; the marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions. — **Graduator,** grad'ū-ā-tér, *n.* One who or that which graduates; an instrument for graduating; a contrivance for accelerating evaporation.

Graf, graf, *n.* [The old and better spelling of *graft.*] A graft.—*v.t.* To graft.

Graffiti, grā-fē'tē, *n. pl.* [Pl. of It. *graffito,* a scribbling, from *graffiare,* to scribble.] A class of rude scribblings or figures on the walls of Pompeii, the Catacombs, &c., dating from ancient Roman times.

Graft, graft, *n.* [O.Fr. *grafe,* Fr. *greffe,* a slip or shoot of a tree for grafting, originally a pointed instrument, from L. *graphium,* a style for writing on waxen tablets, from Gr. *graphō,* to write. According to the etymology *graf* is the proper spelling of the word.] A small shoot or scion of a tree, inserted in another tree and becoming part of it, but retaining the characters of its own parent.—*v.t.* To insert a graft on; to propagate by a graft; to incorporate after the manner of a graft; to join on as if organically a part.—**Grafter,** graf'tér, *n.* One who grafts.

Grail, Greal, gral, *n.* [O.Fr. *graal, greal,* L.L. *gradalis, gradale,* &c.; perhaps from *cratella,* dim. of L. *crater,* Gr. *kratēr,* a cup.] The holy vessel said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who had caught the last drops of Christ's blood in it, and which being afterwards lost the search for it became the great work of King Arthur's Knights. For another *Grail* see under GRADE.

Grain, grān, *n.* [Fr. *grain,* from L. *granum,* a grain, seed, kernel, same root as E. *corn* (which see). Of same origin are *granite, grange, garner,* &c.] A single seed of a plant, particularly of those plants whose seeds are used for food of man or beast; used collectively for corn in general, or the fruits of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c., as also for the plants themselves; *pl.* the husks or remains of grain used in brewing or distilling; any small hard particle, as of sand, sugar, salt, &c.; a minute particle; an atom (not a *grain of sense*); the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth part of a pennyweight troy; the substance of a thing regarded with respect to the size, form, or direction of the constituent particles; the fibres of wood or other fibrous substance, with regard to their arrangement or direction; texture (stone or wood of a fine *grain*); formerly the scarlet dye made from the kermes or cochineal insects, from their round, seed-like form; hence, a red-coloured dye; also, a permanent colour of any kind.—*To dye in grain,* originally, to dye with kermes; then, to dye deeply or permanently; now usually to dye in the fibre or raw material.—*Grain side of leather,* the side from which the hair has been removed.—*Against the grain,* against the fibres of wood; hence, against the natural temper; unwillingly; unpleasantly; reluctantly.—*Grains of Paradise,* the pungent, somewhat aromatic seeds of a plant of the ginger family, a native of tropical Western Africa.—*v.t.* To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like; to paint so as to give the appearance of grains or fibres; *tan.* to give a granular appearance to the surface; to prepare the hairy side as the outer side.—*v.i.* To form grains or to assume a granular form, as the result of crystallization.—**Grained,** grānd, *p.* and *a.* Having a certain grain or texture; having a granular surface (*grained* leather).—**Grainer,** grā'ner, *n.* One who or that which grains; a peculiar brush or a toothed instrument used by painters.—**Grainy,** grā'ni, *n.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels. — **Grain-leather,** *n.* A name for leather blacked on the grain side for shoes, boots, &c. — **Grain-mill,** *n.* A mill for grinding grain; a grist-mill. — **Grain-moth,** *n.* A minute moth whose larvæ devour grain in granaries.—**Granary,** gran'a-ri, *n.* [L. *granarium,* from *granum.*] A storehouse for grain after it is threshed.—**Graniferous,** gra-nif'er-us, *a.* [L. *granum,* and *fero,* to bear.] Bearing grain or seeds like grain. — **Graniform,** gran'i-form, *a. Bot.* formed like grains of corn.—**Granivorous,** gra-niv'ō-rus, *a.* [L. *granum,* and *voro,* to eat.] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds.

Grain, grān, *n.* [Same word as Dan. *gren,* a branch, a prong; Icel. *grein,* a branch; akin *groin.*] A tine, prong, or spike; *pl.* a kind of harpoon with four or more barbed points.

Graip, grāp, *n.* [Same as D. *greep,* Dan. *greb,* a dung-fork; akin to *gripe, grope.*] A dung-fork or fork for digging potatoes.

Graith, grāth, *n.* [Icel. *greitha,* preparation, equipment, *greithr,* ready; A.Sax. *gerede,* trappings; from stem of *ready,* with particle *ge-* prefixed.] Apparatus, equipments, implements, or accoutrements.

Grallatores, Grallæ, gral-a-tō'rēz, gral'ē, *n. pl.* [L. *gralla,* stilts, *grallator* (pl. *grallatores*), one who goes on stilts, from *gradior,* to go. GRADE.] An order of birds generally characterised by very long legs, long necks, and long bills, including the cranes, plovers, snipes, rails, coots, &c. &c.; the waders. — **Grallatorial,** gral-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Grallatores.

Grallock, gral'ok, *n.* [Gael. *grealach,* entrails.] To remove the entrails from a deer.

Graminous, Graminal, Graminaceous, gra-min'ō-us, gra-min'ō-al, gram-i-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *graminous,* from *gramen, graminis,* grass.] Like or pertaining to grass or to the tribe of grasses. — **Graminifolious,** gram'i-ni-fō'li-us, *a.* [L. *folium,* a leaf.] *Bot.* having leaves resembling those of grass. — **Graminivorous,** gram-i-niv'ō-rus, *a.* [L. *voro,* to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on grass, as oxen, &c.

Grammar, gram'mar, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire,* from a hypothetical L.L. form *grammaria,* from Gr. *gramma,* a letter, from *graphō,* to write (whence *graphic,* &c.). GRAVE, *v.t.*] The exposition of the principles which underlie the use of language; a system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; a book containing such principles and rules; language as regulated by rules or usage; propriety of speech (to violate *grammar; good* grammar, *bad* grammar, correct or incorrect language); a treatise on the elements or principles of any science; an outline of the principles of any subject.—*a.* Belonging to or contained in grammar.—**Grammarian,** gram-mā'ri-an, *n.* One versed in grammar. — **Grammatical, Grammatic,** gram-mat'i-kal, gram-mat'ik, *a.* Belonging to grammar; according to the rules of grammar. — **Grammatically,** gram-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a grammatical manner; according to the rules of grammar.—**Grammaticism,** gram-mat'i-sizm, *n.* A point of grammar.—**Grammaticise,** gram-mat'i-siz, *v.t.* To render grammatical.—**Grammar-school,** *n.* A school in which Latin and Greek are more especially taught.

Gramme, gram, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *gramma,* a letter, also the weight of a scruple, from *graphō,* to write.] The French unit of weight, equivalent to a cubic centimetre of water, or equal to 15·43 grains troy.

Gramophone, gram'o-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *gramma,* letter, *phōnē,* sound.] An instrument on the phonograph principle.

Grampus, gram'pus, *n.* [Sp. *grampes,* from L. *grandis,* great, and *piscis,* a fish; comp. *porpeise, porpus.*] A marine mammal of the dolphin family, which grows to the length of 20 feet, and preys on fish.

Granadilla, gran-a-dil'la, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate.] The fruit of a species of passion-flower much esteemed in tropical countries; also the plant.

Granary. Under GRAIN.

Grand, grand, *a.* [Fr. *grand*, from L. *grandis*, great, grand, seen also in *aggrandise*.] Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity; noble; splendid; magnificent; principal or chief: used largely in composition (*grand*-juror, *grand*-master); conceived or expressed with great dignity; implying an additional or second generation, as in *grand*father, *grand*child, &c. —**Grandam**, gran'dam, *n.* [*Grand* and *dame*.] An old woman; a grandmother.—**Grand-aunt**, *n.* The aunt of one's father or mother. —**Grandchild**, grand'child, *n.* A son's or daughter's child or offspring.—**Granddaughter**, grand'da-tėr, *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter. —**Grandfather**, grand'fä-THėr, *n.* A father's or mother's father. —**Grandmother**, grand'muTH-ėr, *n.* A father's or mother's mother. —**Grand-nephew**, *n.* The grandson of a brother or sister. —**Grand-niece**, *n.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister. —**Grandparent**, grand'pā-rent, *n.* The parent of a parent. —**Grandsire**, grand'sir, *n.* A grandfather; any ancestor preceding a father.—**Grandson**, grand'sun, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.—**Grand-uncle**, *n.* The uncle of one's father or mother. —**Grand-duke**, *n.* The title of the sovereign of several of the states of Germany; also applied to members of the imperial family of Russia.—**Grandee**, gran-dē', *n.* [Sp. *grande*, a nobleman.] In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank; hence a nobleman or man of high rank in general.—**Grandeur**, grand'yėr, *a.* [Fr.] The state or quality of being grand. —**Grandiloquence**, gran-dil'o-kwens, *n.* The quality of being grandiloquent. —**Grandiloquent**, **Grandiloquous**, gran-dil'o-kwent, gran-dil'o-kwus, *a.* [L. *grandiloquens*, *grandiloquus*—*grandis*, and *loquor*, to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style; expressed in high-sounding words; bombastic; pompous. —**Grandiose**, gran'di-ōs, *a.* [Fr.] Impressive from inherent grandeur; imposing; commonly, aiming at or affecting grandeur; grandiloquent; bombastic; turgid.—**Grandiosity**, gran-di-os'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being grandiose. —**Grand-juror**, *n.* A member of a grand-jury.—**Grand-jury**, *n.* A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, to find a true bill against them.—**Grandly**, grand'li, *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner.—**Grandness**, grand'nes, *n.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence. —**Grand-piano**, *n.* A large kind of piano, of great compass and strength, usually flat instead of upright. —**Grand-seignior**, *n.* The sultan of Turkey.—**Grand-stand**, *n.* An elevated erection on a race-course or the like, whence a good view can be obtained. —**Grand-vizier**, *n.* The chief minister of the Turkish Empire.

Grange, grānj, *n.* [Fr. *grange*, a barn, from L.L. *granea*, *granica*, a barn, from L. *granum*, grain. GRAIN.] A farm, with the dwelling-house, stables, barns, &c.; the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman-farmer; in the United States a kind of trades-union among farmers.

Graniferous. Under GRAIN.

Granilite, gran'i-lit, *n.* [L. *granum*, a grain, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Indeterminate granite; granite that contains more than three constituent parts.

Granite, gran'it, *n.* [Fr. *granit*, from It. *granito*, lit. grained stone, from L. *granum*, a grain. GRAIN.] An unstratified rock, one of the most abundant in the earth's crust, composed generally of grains or crystals of quartz, felspar, and mica, united without regular arrangement. —**Granitel**, **Granitelle**, gran'i-tel, *n.* A sort of granitic rock containing only two constituent parts, as quartz and felspar, or quartz and hornblende. —**Granitic**, **Granitical**, gra-nit'ik, gra-nit'i-kal, *a.* Of or pertaining to granite; having the nature of granite; consisting of granite. —**Granitification**, gra-nit'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The process of being formed into granite. —**Granitiform**, gra-nit'i-form, *a.* Resembling granite in structure. —**Granitify**, gra-nit'i-fī, *v.t.* To form into granite. —**Granitine**, gran'i-tin, *n.* A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals, not the same as in ordinary granite.—**Granitoid**, gran'i-toid, *a.* Resembling granite.

Granivorous. Under GRAIN.

Grannam, gran'am, *n.* A grandam. Under GRAND.

Grant, grant, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *graanter*, *graunter*, *craanter*, *creanter*, to promise, to agree, to guarantee, from (hypothetical) L.L. *credentare*, to make to believe or trust, from L. *credens*, pp. of *credo*, to believe. CREED.] To transfer the title or possession of; to convey, give, or make over; to bestow or confer, particularly in answer to prayer or request; to admit as true though not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.—*v.i.* To make a grant; to consent (*Shak.*).—*n.* The act of granting, bestowing, or conferring; the thing granted or bestowed. —**Grantable**, gran'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being granted or conveyed.—**Grantee**, gran-tē', *n.* The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made. —**Granter**, gran'tėr, *n.* One who grants. —**Grantor**, gran'tor, *n.* *Law*, the person who makes a grant or conveyance.

Granular, **Granulary**, gran'ū-lėr, gran'ū-la-ri, *a.* [From L. *granum*, grain. GRAIN.] Consisting of or resembling granules or grains. —**Granularly**, gran'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a granular form. —**Granulate**, gran'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*granulated*, *granulating*. [Fr. *granuler*.] To form into grains or small masses; to raise in granules or small asperities; to make rough on the surface. —*v.i.* To collect or be formed into grains; to become granular.—**Granulation**, gran-ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of granulating; a reducing to the form of small grains; *surg.* a process by which little granular fleshy bodies form on sores when healing; the fleshy grains themselves. —**Granule**, gran'ūl, *n.* [Fr., dim. from L. *granum*, a grain.] A little grain; a small particle; a minute round body of vegetable or animal matter. —**Granuliferous**, gran-ū-lif'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing grains or granules. —**Granuliform**, gran'ū-li-form, *a.* Having the form of granules. —**Granulous**, gran'ū-lus, *a.* Abounding with granules. —**Granulite**, gran'ū-lit, *n.* A fine-grained granitic rock.

Grape, grāp, *n.* [O.Fr. *grape*, grape, Mod. Fr. *grappe*, a bunch or cluster, originally a hook (a cluster of grapes being hooked or hung together), from O.G. *krapfe*, a hook; akin to *grab*, *grapple*, *gripe*, &c.] A single berry of the vine; the fruit of the vine which yields wine; *milit.* grape-shot. —*Sour grapes*, things professedly despised because they are beyond our reach: from Æsop's fable of 'The Fox and the Grapes.' —**Grapery**, grā'pėr-i, *n.* A place where grapes are grown; a vinery.—**Grape-fruit**, *n.* The forbidden-fruit or shaddock.—**Grape-shot**, *n.* Iron balls held in a frame and fired from a cannon. —**Grape-stone**, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape. —**Grape-sugar**, *n.* A variety of sugar from grapes; glucose.—**Grape-vine**, *n.* The vine that bears grapes. —**Grapy**, grā'pi, *a.* Composed of or resembling grapes.

Graphic, **Graphical**, graf'ik, graf'i-kal, *a.* [L. *graphicus*, Gr. *graphikos*, from *graphō*, to write—the origin also of *grammar*, *-gram*, *-graphy*, in *diagram*, *geography*, &c., *graft*. GRAVE, to carve.] Pertaining to the art of writing, engraving, or delineating; written; pictorial; describing with accuracy or vividly; vivid; portraying in vivid and expressive language. —*Graphic granite*, a variety of granite which when cut in one direction exhibits markings resembling Hebrew characters. —**Graphically**, graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a graphic manner. —**Graphicness**, **Graphicalness**, graf'ik-nes, graf'i-kal-nes, *n.* The quality of being graphic. —**Graphite**, graf'it, *n.* [Gr. *graphō*, to write, being made into pencils.] One of the forms under which carbon occurs, made into pencils, and called also *Plumbago* and *Black-lead*.—**Grapholite**, graf'o-lit, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A species of slate suitable for writing on. —**Graphotype**, graf'o-tip, *n.* A process by which a drawing made on a chalky surface with special ink forms a relief for printing.—**Graph**, graf, *n.* A diagram showing quantities by means of lines.

Grapnel, grap'nel, *n.* [Dim. from. Fr. *grappin*, a grapnel; of same origin as *grape*.] A small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels; a grappling-iron.

Grapple, grap'l, *v.t.*—*grappled*, *grappling*. [Directly from O.Fr. *grappil*, a grapnel; or from *grab* or *gripe*.] To lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks; to seize and hold. —*v.i.* To contend in close fight, as wrestlers.—*To grapple with*, to contend with; to struggle with; to confront boldly.—*n.* A close seizure or hug; the wrestler's hold; close fight or encounter; a hook by which one ship fastens on another.—**Grappling-iron**, *n.* An instrument consisting of four or more iron claws for grappling and holding fast.

Graptolite, grap'to-lit, *n.* [Gr. *graptos*, written, inscribed, and *lithos*, stone.] A fossil of various species presenting a general resemblance to pens or quills.

Grasp, grasp, *v.t.* [From stem of *grope*, *gripe*, or *grab*; comp. G. *grapsen*, to snatch, from O.G. *grappen*, *grabben*.] To seize and hold by the fingers or arms; to lay hold of; to take possession of; to seize by the intellect; to comprehend.—*v.i.* To make a clutch or catch; to gripe.—*To grasp at*, to catch at; to try to seize.—*n.* The grip or seizure of the hand; reach of the arms; hence, the power of seizing and holding; forcible possession; power of the intellect to seize and comprehend; wide-reaching power of intellect.—**Graspable**, gras'pa-bl, *a.* Capable of being grasped. —**Grasper**, gras'pėr, *n.* One who or that which grasps.—**Grasping**, gras'ping, *a.* Covetous; rapacious; avaricious; greedy; miserly.—**Graspingly**, gras'ping-li, *adv.* In a grasping manner.

Grass, gras, *n.* [A. Sax. *græs*, *gærs* = Goth. Icel. D. and G. *gras*, Dan. *græs*, Sw. *gräs*; probably akin to *grow* and *green*.] In common usage (and without a plural), herbage; the verdurous covering of the soil; also any plant of the family to which belong the grain-yielding and pasture plants.—*China grass*, a Chinese plant of the nettle family, from the fibre of which grass-cloth is made.—*Esparto grass*. ESPARTO.—*v.t.* To cover with grass; to furnish with grass; to bleach on the grass.—**Grass-cloth**, *n.* An oriental cloth made from the fibre of China grass, &c.—**Grass-green**, *a.* Green like the colour of grass. —**Grass-grown**, *a.* Overgrown with grass. —**Grasshopper**, gras'hop-ėr, *n.* A leaping orthopterous insect allied to the locusts, commonly living among grass. —**Grassiness**, gras'i-nes, *n.* The condition of being grassy. —**Grass-land**, *n.* Land kept perpetually under grass.—**Grass-oil**, *n.* A fragrant Indian oil procured from certain scented grasses. —**Grass-tree**, *n.* An Australian plant of the lily family, having shrubby stems with tufts of long grass-like wiry foliage.—**Grass-widow**, *n.* [Originally *grace-widow*, a widow by courtesy.] Formerly, an unmarried woman who had a child: now applied to a wife temporarily separated from her husband. —**Grasswrack**, gras'rak, *n.* A genus of grass-like marine plants widely distributed on various coasts. —**Grassy**, gras'i, *a.* Covered with grass; abounding with grass; resembling grass.

Grate, grāt, *n.* [It. *grata*, a grate, lattice, hurdle, from L.L. *grata*, *crata*, L. *crates*, a hurdle. CRATE.] A series of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work; a grating; a metallic receptacle for holding burning fuel, and formed to a greater or less extent of bars. —*v.t.* To furnish with a grate or grates; to fill in or cover with cross-bars.—**Grating**, grā'ting, *n.* A partition or frame of parallel or cross bars.

Grate, grāt, *v.t.*—*grated*, *grating*. [O.Fr. *grater*, Fr. *gratter*, to scratch, to rub; from the Teutonic; comp. O.H.G. *chrasōn*, G. *kratzen*, to scratch; Dan. *kratte*, *kradse*, to scratch; E. *scratch*.] To rub hard or roughly together, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to wear away in small particles by rubbing with any-

thing rough or indented; to offend or irritate.—*v.i.* To rub roughly with the surface in contact (a body *grates* upon another); to have a galling or annoying effect (to *grate* upon the feelings); to make a harsh sound by friction; to sound disagreeably.—**Grater**, grā'tĕr, *n.* One who or that which grates.—**Grating**, grā'ting, *p.* and *a.* Irritating; harsh.—*n.* The harsh sound or the feeling caused by strong attrition or rubbing.—**Gratingly**, grā'ting-li, *adv.* In a grating manner.

Grateful, grāt'ful, *a.* [From O.Fr. *grat*, L. *gratus*, pleasing, and E. adjectival term. *-ful*. GRACE.] Having a due sense of benefits; having kind feelings and thankfulness toward one from whom a favour has been received; expressing gratitude; indicative of gratitude; affording pleasure; agreeable; pleasing to the taste or the intellect; gratifying.—**Gratefully**, grāt'fulli, *adv.* In a grateful manner.—**Gratefulness**, grāt'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being grateful.—**Gratitude**, grat'i-tūd, *n.* [L.L. *gratitudo.*] The feeling of one who is grateful; a warm and friendly emotion awakened by a favour received; thankfulness.

Graticulation, gra-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *graticulation*, L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a hurdle, wicker-work. GRATE, *n.*] The division of a design or drawing into squares, for the purpose of producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions.—**Graticule**, grat'i-kūl, *n.* [Fr.] A design or drawing so divided.

Gratify, grat'i-fi, *v.t.*—*gratified*, *gratifying.* [Fr. *gratifier*, L. *gratificor*—*gratus*, pleasant, agreeable, and *facio*, to make. GRATEFUL.] To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge, delight, humour, satisfy.—**Gratification**, grat'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *gratificatio.*] The act of gratifying or pleasing; that which affords pleasure; enjoyment; satisfaction; delight.—**Gratifier**, grat'i-fi-ĕr, *n.* One who gratifies.

Gratis, grā'tis, *adv.* [L., from *gratia*, favour. GRACE.] For nothing; freely; without recompense (to give a thing *gratis*).—*a.* Given or done for nothing.

Gratitude. Under GRATEFUL.

Gratuitous, gra-tū'i-tus, *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable. GRATEFUL, GRACE.] Given without an equivalent or recompense; free; voluntary; not required, called for, or warranted by the circumstances; adopted or asserted without any good ground (a *gratuitous* assumption).—**Gratuitously**, gra-tū'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a gratuitous manner.—**Gratuitousness**, gra-tū'i-tus-nes, *n.*—**Gratuity**, gra-tū'i-ti, *n.* A free gift; a present; a donation.

Gratulate,† grat'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*gratulated*, *gratulating.* [L. *gratulor*, *gratulatus*, from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable. GRACE.] To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate.—**Gratulant**, grat'ū-lant, *a.* Congratulatory.—**Gratulation**, grat-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *gratulatio.*] Congratulation.—**Gratulatory**, grat'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Congratulatory.—*n.* A congratulation.

Grauwacke. GRAYWACKE.

Gravamen, gra-vā'men, *n.* [L., from *gravo*, to weigh down, from *gravis*, heavy. GRAVE, *a.*] That part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; ground or burden of complaint in general.

Grave, grāv, *v.t.*—*graved* (pret.), *graven* or *graved* (pp.), *graving* (ppr.). [A. Sax. *grafan*, to dig, to grave or carve=D. *graven*, Dan. *grave*, Icel. *grafa*, G. *graben*, to dig, to engrave; cog. Ir. *grafaim*, to engrave, to scrape; Gr. *graphō*, to grave, to write.] To carve or cut; to form or shape by cutting with a tool; to delineate by cutting; to engrave; hence, to impress deeply.—**Graver**, grā'vĕr, *n.* One who carves or engraves; an engraving tool; a burin.

Grave, grāv, *n.* [A. Sax. *graf*, a grave, a trench, from stem of *grafan*, to dig or grave=Dan. *graf*, Icel. *gröf*, D. *graf*, G. *grab*, Rus. *grob*, a grave. GRAVE, to carve.] An excavation in the earth in which a dead human body is deposited; hence, any place of interment; a tomb; a sepulchre.—**Grave-clothes**, *n. pl.* The clothes in which the dead are interred.—**Grave-digger**, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.—**Graveless**, grāv'les, *a.* Without a grave; unburied.—**Grave-stone**, *n.* A stone placed at a grave as a monument to the dead.—**Grave-yard**, *n.* A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead.

Grave, grāv, *v.t.* [From the *greaves* or dregs of melted tallow with which ships' hulls were formerly smeared.] To clean a ship's bottom of sea-weed, etc., and pay it over with pitch or tar.—**Graves**, **Greaves**, grāvz, grēvz, *n. pl.* [L.G. *greven*, Dan. *grever*, G. *grieben*, graves; hence also *greasy.*] The insoluble parts of tallow gathered from the melting-pots.—**Graving-dock**, *n.* Under DOCK.

Grave, grāv, *a.* [Fr. *grave*, from L. *gravis*, heavy (whence also *grief*, *aggravate*, *gravid*, *gravitate*); allied to Gr. *barys*, heavy, *baros*, weight (in *barometer*); Skr. *guru*, heavy.] Solemn; serious: opposed to *light* or *jovial*; plain; not showy; important; momentous; having a serious and interesting import; *mus.* low; depressed: opposed to *sharp*, *acute*, or *high*.—**Gravely**, grāv'li, *adv.* In a grave manner.—**Graveness**, grāv'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being grave; gravity.

Gravel, grav'el, *n.* [Fr. *gravelle*, from O.Fr. *grave*, sand or gravel, from the Celtic; Armor. *grouan*, sand; W. *grou*, pebbles, coarse gravel.] Small stones or very small pebbles collectively; small stones, sand, &c., combined; *pathol.* small concretions or calculi in the kidneys or bladder; the disease occasioned by such concretions.—*v.t.*—*gravelled*, *gravelling.* To cover with gravel; to cause to stick in the sand or gravel; hence, to perplex and bring to an intellectual standstill; to puzzle; to hurt the foot of (a horse) by gravel lodged under the shoe.—**Gravelliness**, grav'el-i-nes, *n.* The state of being gravelly.—**Gravelling**, grav'el-ing, *n.* The act of laying down gravel; the gravel itself.—**Gravelly**, grav'el-i, *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.—**Gravel-pit**, *n.* A pit from which gravel is dug.—**Gravel-walk**, *n.* A walk covered with gravel.

Graven, grā'vn, pp. of *grave*, to carve.

Graveolent, gra-vē'ō-lent, *a.* [L. *graveolens*, *graveolentis*—*gravis*, heavy, and *oleo*, to smell.] Sending forth a strong and offensive smell.—**Graveolence**, gra-vē'ō-lens, *n.* A strong offensive smell.

Graves. Under GRAVE, to clean a ship's bottom.

Gravid, grav'id, *a.* [L. *gravidus*, from *gravis*, heavy. GRAVE, *a.*] Being with child; pregnant.—**Gravidation**, **Gravidity**, grav-i-dā'shon, gra-vid'i-ti, *n.* Pregnancy; impregnation.

Gravigrade, grav'i-grād, *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, and *gradus*, a step.] An animal that moves slowly, more especially a huge fossil animal, as the megatherium, mylodon, &c.

Gravimeter, gra-vim'et-ĕr, *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, whether liquid or solid, as a hydrometer.

Graving-dock. Under GRAVE (to clean a ship's bottom) and DOCK.

Gravitate, grav'i-tāt, *v.i.*—*gravitated*, *gravitating.* [Fr. *gravitier*, from L. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy. GRAVE, *a.*] To be affected by gravitation; to move under the influence of gravitation; *fig.* to have a tendency towards some attracting influence.—**Gravitation**, grav-i-tā'shon, *n.* The act of gravitating or tending to a centre of attraction; the force by which bodies are drawn, or by which they tend toward the centre of the earth or other centre, or the effect of that force.—**Gravitative**, grav'i-tā-tiv, *a.* Causing to gravitate or tend to a centre.—**Gravity**, grav'i-ti, *n.* The state or character of being grave; solemnity of deportment, character, or demeanour; seriousness; weight or weightiness; enormity (the *gravity* of an offence); the force which causes a mass of matter to tend toward a centre of attraction, especially toward the centre of the earth; the force by which the planets mutually attract each other and are attracted towards the sun; centripetal force.—*Centre of gravity.* Under CENTRE.—*Specific gravity*, the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of pure distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr., which is reckoned unity.

Gravy, grā'vi, *n.* [From *grease*, *greasse*, the dregs of melted tallow. GRAVE, to clean a ship's bottom.] The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in cooking, accompanying the meat when served up; dripping.

Gray, **Grey**, grā, *a.* [A. Sax. *graeg*=D. *graauw*, Icel. *grár*, Dan. *graa*, G. *grau*, gray; other connections are unknown.] Of the colour of hair whitened by age, hoary; white with a mixture of black; of the colour of ashes; having gray hairs; old; mature (*gray* experience).—*Gray cotton*, *gray goods*, a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth.—*n.* A gray colour; a dull or neutral tint; an animal of a gray colour, as a horse.—**Gray-beard**, **Grey-beard**, *n.* A man with a gray beard; an old man; a large earthen jar or bottle for holding liquor.—**Grayish**, grā'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.—**Grayling**, grā'ling, *n.* [From the silvery gray of its back and sides.] A fish of the salmon family, 16 or 18 inches in length, found in streams in the north of Europe.—**Grayly**, **Greyly**, grā'li, *adv.* With a gray colour or colours; with a gray tinge.—**Grayness**, **Greyness**, grā'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being gray.—**Gray-owl**, *n.* The tawny owl, a common British species.—**Gray-pease**, *n. pl.* Common pease in a dried state.—**Gray-stone**, *n.* A grayish or greenish, compact, volcanic rock.—**Graywacke**, **Grauwacke**, grā-wak'e, grou-wak'e, *n.* [G. *grauwacke*—*grau*, gray, and *wacke*, a kind of rock.] A kind of sandstone in which grains or fragments of various minerals or rocks are embedded in an indurated matrix, which may be siliceous or argillaceous.—**Gray-wether**, *n.* A large boulder of siliceous sandstone.

Grayhound. GREYHOUND.

Graze, grāz, *v.t.*—*grazed*, *grazing.* [Perhaps from the combined influence of *grate*, to rub, and *raze*; or perhaps originally meaning to skim along the grass, from *grass*, like *graze*, to pasture.] To rub or touch lightly in passing, as a missile does; to brush lightly the surface of.—*v.i.* To pass so as to touch or rub lightly.—*n.* The act of grazing; a slight rub or brush.

Graze, grāz, *v.t.*—*grazed*, *grazing.* [A. Sax. *grasian*, to graze or feed, from *gras*, grass; comp. D. *grasen*, to graze, and *gras*, grass, G. *grasen* and *gras.*] To feed or supply with growing grass; to furnish pasture for; to feed on; to eat from the ground.—*v.i.* To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage.—*n.* The act of grazing or feeding on grass.—**Grazer**, grā'zĕr, *n.* One that grazes.—**Grazier**, grā'zhĕr, *n.* One who grazes or pastures cattle for the market; a farmer who raises and deals in cattle.—**Grazing**, grā'zing, *n.* The act of feeding on grass; a pasture.

Grease, grēs, *n.* [Fr. *graisse*, O.Fr. *greese*, from L. *crassus*, fat, gross, whence E. *crass*; akin Gael. *creis*, fat.] Animal fat in a soft state; particularly the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals; *farriery*, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin.—*v.t.* (grēs or grēz).—*greased*, *greasing.* To smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat.—**Greasily**, grē'zi-li, *adv.* In a greasy manner.—**Greasiness**, grē'zi-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being greasy.—**Greasy**, grē'zi, *a.* Composed of or characterized by grease; fatty; unctuous; having the appearence of fat or grease; seemingly unctuous to the touch, as some minerals; gross; indecent; *farriery*, affected with the disease called grease.

Great, grāt, *a.* [A. Sax. *great*=L.G. and D. *groot*, G. *gross*, great; perhaps allied to L. *grandis.*] Large in bulk, surface, or linear dimensions; of wide extent; big; large in number; numerous; large, extensive, or unusual in degree; long continued; of long du-

ration; important; weighty; involving important interests; holding an eminent or prominent position in respect of mental endowments or acquirements, virtue or vice rank, office, power, or the like; eminent, distinguished; celebrated; notorious; of elevated sentiments; generous; noble; on an extensive scale; sumptuous; magnificent; wonderful; sublime; grand; pregnant; teeming; filled; denoting a degree of consanguinity in the ascending or descending line (*great* grandfather). — *Great circle.* Under CIRCLE.—*The great, pl.* the powerful, the rich, the distinguished, persons of rank and position. — **Greatcoat,** grāt'kōt, *n.* An overcoat; a topcoat.— **Great-hearted,** *a.* High-spirited; magnanimous.—**Greatly,** grāt'li, *adv.* In a great manner or degree. — **Greatness,** grāt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being great; magnitude; dignity; eminence; distinguished rank or position; nobleness.

Greave, grēv, *n.* [Fr. *grève*, armour for the leg; Sp. and Pg. *greba*, probably of Ar. origin.] Armour worn on the front of the lower part of the leg, across the back of which it was buckled.

Greaves. Under GRAVE, to clean a ship's bottom.

Grebe, grēb, *n.* [Fr. *grèbe*, from Armor. *krib*, W. *crib*, a comb, a crest, one variety having a crest.] An aquatic bird of various species, having no tail, toes separate, but broadly fringed by a membrane, and legs set so far back that on land it assumes the upright position of the penguin.

Grecian, grē'shan, *a.* [GREEK.] Pertaining to Greece; Greek.—*n.* A native of Greece, or a person of the Greek race; one versed in the Greek language.—**Grecism,** grē'sizm, *n.* An idiom of the Greek language.—**Grecize,** grē'siz, *v.t.*—*grecized, grecizing.* To render Grecian; to translate into Greek.—*v.i.* To speak the Greek language.

Greedy, grē'di, *a.* [A. Sax. *grédig, graedig* = Goth. *gredags*, Icel. *gráthugr*, Dan. *graadig*, D. *gretig*, greedy. Hence *greed*, which is quite a modern word in English = Icel. *grithr*, Goth. *gredus*, hunger.] Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very fond of eating; gluttonous; having a keen desire for anything; covetous (*greedy of* gain).—**Greed,** grēd, *n.* An eager desire or longing; greediness. — **Greedily,** grē'di-li, *adv.* In a greedy manner; voraciously; eagerly. — **Greediness,** grē'di-nes, *n.* The quality of being greedy.

Greek, grēk, *a.* [Fr. *grec*, L. *graecus*, Greek, from the *Graikoi*, an insignificant tribe of ancient north-western Greece.] Pertaining to Greece.—*Greek Church*, the eastern church which separated from the Roman or western church in the ninth century, and comprises the great bulk of the Christians of Russia, Greece, Roumania, Turkey, &c. — *Greek fire*, a combustible preparation, the constituents of which are supposed to have been asphalt, nitre, and sulphur.—*n.* A native of Greece; the language of Greece.—**Greekish,** grēk'ish, *a.* Peculiar to Greece; Greek. — **Greekling,** grēk'ling, *n.* A little Greek; a Greek of little importance or repute.

Green, grēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *grene* = Dan. and Sw. *grön*, Icel. *grænn*, G. *grün*; akin to *grow*; L. *holus, olus*, green vegetables; Gr. *chloë*, a young shoot, *chlōros*, pale green; Skr. *hari*, green.] Of the colour of grass or herbage and plants when growing; emerald; verdant; new; fresh; recent; fresh and vigorous; flourishing; undecayed (a *green* old age); containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; unripe; immature (*green* fruit); immature in age; young; raw; inexperienced; easily imposed upon.—*Green cloth* (Board of), a board or court that formerly had jurisdiction in matters connected with the English sovereign's household, sitting at a table covered with green cloth. — *Green tea*, tea of a greenish colour from the mode in which the leaves are treated and having a peculiar flavour.—*Green turtle*, the turtle of which the soup is made.—*Green vitriol*, a name of sulphate of iron in a crystallized form. —*n.* A green colour; a grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage; a name of several pigments; *pl.* the leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery, especially certain plants of the cabbage kind.—*v.t.* To make green.—*v.i.* To grow green.—**Greenback,** grēn'bak, *n.* A note belonging to the paper-money of the United States, first issued in 1862, from the back of the notes being of a green colour.—**Green-crop,** *n.* A crop that is used in its growing or unripe state, as clover, grass, turnips, potatoes, &c.—**Green-earth,** *n.* A species of earth or mineral substance used by artists.—**Green-ebony,** *n.* A cabinet and dye wood obtained from South America.—**Greenery,** grē'nér-i, *n.* A mass of green foliage; the green hue of such a mass.—**Green-eyed,** *a.* Having green eyes; seeing all things discoloured or distorted; jaundiced. — **Green-finch,** *n.* A common British finch of a greenish colour; the green linnet or green-grosbeak. — **Greenfly,** *n.* The name given to various species of Aphides which infest plants.—**Greengage,** *n.* [After a person named *Gage*, who introduced it into England.] A species of plum having a juicy greenish pulp of an exquisite flavour.—**Green-grocer,** *n.* A retailer of greens and other vegetables. — **Green-heart,** *n.* BEBEERU.—**Greenhorn,** grēn'horn, *n.* A person easily imposed upon; a raw inexperienced person. — **Greenhouse,** grēn'hous, *n.* A building principally consisting of glazed frames or sashes for the purpose of cultivating exotic plants which are too tender to endure the open air: often artificially heated up. —**Greening,** grēn'ing, *n.* A name given to certain varieties of apples green when ripe. —**Greenish,** grēn'ish, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; somewhat raw and inexperienced.—**Greenishness,** grēn'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being greenish. **Green-linnet,** *n.* The green-finch.—**Greenly,** grēn'li, *adv.* In a green manner.—**Greenness,** grēn'nes, *n.* The quality of being green.—**Green-room,** *n.* A room near the stage in a theatre, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.—**Green-sand,** *n.* A name given (from the colour of some of the beds) to two groups of strata, the one (lower green-sand) belonging to the lower cretaceous series, the other (upper green-sand) to the upper cretaceous series. — **Green-shank,** *n.* A well-known species of sandpiper with greenish legs.— **Green-sickness,** *n.* CHLOROSIS. — **Greenstone,** grēn'stōn, *n.* [From a tinge of green in the colour.] A general designation for the hard granular crystalline varieties of trap.—**Green-sward,** *n.* Turf green with grass.—**Greenth,** grēnth, *n.* The quality of being green; greenness. — **Greenwood,** grēn'wud, *n.* A wood or forest when green, as in summer.—*a.* Pertaining to a greenwood.—**Greeny,** grēn'i, *a.* Green; greenish; having a green hue.

Greet, grēt, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *grétan*, to salute, hail, bid farewell = G. *grüssen*, D. *groeten*, to greet; comp. A. Sax. *grétan*, Prov. E. and Sc. *greet*, Goth. *gretan*, Icel. *gráta*, to weep.] To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to pay respects or compliments to; to salute; to hail.—*v.i.* To meet and salute each other.—**Greeter,** grēt'er, *n.* One who greets. — **Greeting,** grēt'ing, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment sent by one absent.

Greet, grēt, *v.i.* [GREET, to salute.] To weep. [Old English and Scotch.]

Gregarious, grē-gā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *gregarius*, from *grex, gregis*, a flock or herd; seen also in *aggregate, congregate, egregious.*] Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone. — **Gregariously,** grē-gā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a gregarious manner.—**Gregariousness,** grē-gā'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being gregarious.—**Gregarian,** grē-gā'ri-an, *a.* Gregarious; belonging to the herd or common sort; ordinary.—**Gregarine,** greg'a-rin, *n.* A name of certain minute animals of a low type, having no definite organs observable, found inhabiting the intestines of various animals.

Gregorian, gre-gō'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to Gregory. — *Gregorian calendar*, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582. —*Gregorian year*, the ordinary year, as reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar.—*Gregorian epoch*, the time from which the Gregorian calendar dates.—*Gregorian chant*, a choral melody introduced into the service of the Christian church by Pope Gregory I. about the end of the sixth century. — *Gregorian telescope*, the first and most common form of the reflecting telescope, invented by Prof. James Gregory of Edinburgh.

Grenade, gre-nād', *n.* [Fr. *grenade*, Sp. *granada*, a pomegranate, a grenade (the missile somewhat resembling the fruit), from L. *granatum*, a pomegranate. GRAIN.] A hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, or of annealed glass, filled with powder, fired by means of a fuse, and thrown among enemies.—**Grenadier,** gren-a-dēr', *n.* Originally, a soldier who threw hand-grenades; afterwards a company of tall soldiers distinguished by a particular dress; now the title in the British army for a regiment of guards.

Grenadine, gren'a-dīn, *n.* A thin gauzy silk or woollen fabric, plain, coloured, or embroidered, used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

Grescorial, gres-sō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *gressus*, a going, step. GRADE.] *Ornith.* having three toes forward (two of them connected) and one behind.

Grew, grō, pret. of *grow.*

Grewsome, Gruesome, grō'sum, *a.* [D. *gruwen*, Dan. *gruse*, G. *grauen*, to shudder.] Causing one to shudder; frightful; horrible.

Grey, grā. GRAY.

Greyhound, grā'hound, *n.* [Icel. *grey-hundr*, from *grey*, a greyhound, a bitch; Sc. *grew*, a greyhound; Ir. *grech*, a hound; the name has no reference to the colour.] A dog kept for the chase, remarkable for the symmetry and beauty of its form, and its great fleetness.

Grice, gris, *n.* [Dan. *gris, griis*, Sw. and Icel. *gris*, a pig.] A little pig.

Griddle, grid'l, *n.* [W. *greidell*, from *greidiaw*, to heat, to scorch; Ir. *greadell, greidaim*, to scorch.] A broad disk of iron used for baking oatmeal cakes, &c.

Gride, grīd, *v.i.* [Partly from O.E. *girden*, to strike, pierce, cut, from *gerde*, a rod or yard; partly from O.E. *grede*, A. Sax. *graedan*, to cry.] To pierce; to cut through; to cut (*Mil.*); to give out a harsh creaking sound; to jar harshly (*Tenn.*).—*n.* A grating or harsh sound.

Gridelin, grid'e-lin, *n.* [Fr. *gris de lin*, flax gray.] A colour mixed of white and red, or a gray violet.

Gridiron, grid'i-ern, *n.* [From *grid-* of *griddle*, and *iron.*] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals; a frame of cross-beams upon which a ship rests for inspection or repairs at low water.

Grief, grēf, *n.* [Fr. *grief*, grievance, what oppresses, from L. *gravis*, heavy. GRAVE, *a.*] Pain of mind, arising from any cause; sorrow; sadness; cause of sorrow or pain; that which afflicts; trial; grievance; bodily pain (*Shak.*).—*To come to grief*, to come to a bad end; to come to ruin; to meet with an accident. ∴ Syn. under AFFLICTION.— **Grievable,** grē'va-bl, *a.* Causing grief; lamentable.—**Grievance,** grē'vans, *n.* That which causes grief or uneasiness; wrong done and suffered; injury.—**Grieve,** grēv, *v.t.*—*grieved, grieving.* [O.Fr. *griever*.] To cause to feel grief; to give pain of mind to; to make sorrowful; to afflict; to sorrow over; to deplore.—*v.i.* To feel grief; to sorrow; to mourn: followed by *at, for*, and *over.* — **Griever,** grē'vér, *n.* One who or that which grieves.—**Grievingly,** grē'ving-li, *adv.* In a grieving manner.—**Grievous,** grē'vus, *a.* Causing grief or sorrow; afflictive; hard to bear; heavy; severe; harmful; great; atrocious; aggravated; full of grief; indicating great grief or affliction. —**Grievously,** grē'vus-li, *adv.* In a grievous manner.—**Grievousness,** grē'vus-nes, *n.*

Grieve, Greeve, grēv, *n.* [A. Sax. *gerefa*, a bailiff or reeve. REEVE.] In Scotland, a manager of a farm; a farm-bailiff.

Griffin, Griffon, grif'in, grif'on, *n.* [Fr. *griffon*, It. *grifone*, from L. *gryps, gryphus*, **griffin**, from Gr. *grypo*, a griffon, from

grypos, hook-beaked.] A mythical animal, in the fore part represented as an eagle, in the hinder part as a lion; a species of vulture found in the mountainous parts of Europe and in North Africa.

Grig, grig, n. [Connected with *cricket*; in second sense with Sw. *kräla*, to creep.] A cricket; a grasshopper; the sand-eel; a small eel of lively and incessant motion.

Grill, gril, v.t. [From Fr. *griller*, to broil, from *gril*, a gridiron, *grille*, a grate; O.Fr. *graille*, from L.L. *graticula*, corrupted for L. *craticula*, a small gridiron, dim. of *crates*, a hurdle. GRATE, CRATE.] To broil on a gridiron or similar instrument.—n. A grated utensil for broiling meat, &c., over a fire; a gridiron. — **Grillade**, gril-ād', n. Meat or fish broiled on a grill.—**Grillage**, gril'āj, n. [Fr., from *grille*, a grate, a railing.] A heavy framework of beams used to sustain foundations in soils of unequal compressibility.—**Grille**, gril, n. [Fr.] A lattice or grating; a piece of grated work.

Grilse, grils, n. [Probably a corruption of Sw *grå-lax*, gray salmon.] The young of the salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water.

Grim, grim, a. [A. Sax. *grim*, fierce, ferocious; akin to *grama*, fury; Icel. *grimmr*, savage, angry, *gramr*, wrath; Dan. *grim*, ugly; D. *gram*, angry, *grimmen*, to growl; G. *grimm*, furious, *grimmen*, to rage; comp. W. *grem*, a snarl, *gremiaw*, to snarl.] Of a forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect; fierce; stern; sullen; sour; surly.—v.t. To make grim; to give a forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect to (*Carl.*). — **Grimly**, grim'li, a. Having a grim, hideous, or stern look.—adv. In a grim manner.—**Grimness**, grim'nes, n. The state or quality of being grim.

Grimace, gri-mās', n. [Fr., a wry face, from the Teutonic; comp. D. *grimmen*, to snarl, to make faces. GRIM.] A distortion of the countenance expressive of affectation, scorn, disapprobation, self-satisfaction, or the like; a smirk; a wry face.—v.i.—*grimaced*, *grimacing*. To make grimaces.

Grimalkin, gri-mal'kin, n. [For *graymalkin*—*gray*, and *malkin*, that is *Mollkin*, dim. from *Mary*; comp. *Tom-cat*.] An old cat, especially a female cat.

Grime, grim, n. [Same as Dan. *grime*, a spot or streak, *grim*, soot, lampblack.] Foul matter; dirt; dirt deeply ingrained. —v.t.—*grimed*, *griming*. To sully or soil deeply; to dirt. — **Grimily**, gri'mi-li, adv. In a grimy manner or condition; foully.—**Griminess**, gri'mi-nes, n. The state or quality of being grimy.—**Grimy**, gri'mi, a. Full of grime; foul; dirty.

Grin, grin, v.i.—*grinned*, *grinning*. [A.Sax. *grinnian*, *grennian*, to grin = Dan. *grine*, D. *grijnen*, G. *greinen*, to grin, to cry, to weep; perhaps allied to *groan*.] To snarl and show the teeth, as a dog; to set the teeth together and open the lips; to show the teeth as in laughter, scorn, or pain.—v.t. To show, set, or snap (the teeth), in grinning; to express by grinning.—n. The act of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; a forced or sneering smile.—**Grinner**, grin'ėr, n. One who grins.—**Grinningly**, grin'ing-li, adv. In a grinning manner.

Grin,† grin, n. [A. Sax. *grin*, *gyrn*, Sc. *girn*, a snare.] A snare or trap; a gin. [O.T.]

Grind, grind, v.t. — *ground* (pret. & pp.), very rarely *grinded*. [A. Sax. *grindan*, to grind; same root as Gr. *chriō*, to graze or touch lightly; Skr. *ghrish*, to grind. *Grist* and *ground* (n.) are from this word.] To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction, as in a mill; to comminute by attrition; to triturate; to wear down, smooth, or sharpen by friction; to whet; to oppress by severe exactions; to harass; to prepare for examination in some subject of study, or to study (in these senses university slang).—v.i. To grind corn or other matter; to be rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; to be ground or pulverized; to drudge or perform hard work; to study hard, especially for an examination (slang).—n. The act of one who grinds; a spell of work.—**Grinder**, grin'dėr, n. One who or that which grinds; a molar tooth.—**Grindstone**, grind'stōn, n. A revolving stone used for grinding or sharpening tools.—*To bring or hold a person's nose to the grindstone*, to oppress him; to punish him.

Grip, grip, n. [Directly from Fr. *gripper*, to grasp, which itself is from a Germanic word—E. *gripe*.] The act of grasping by the hand; grasp; the grasp peculiar to any secret fraternity as a means of recognition; a fast hold; a hilt or handle.—v.t.—*gripped*, *gripping*. To grasp by the hand; to gripe; to seize forcibly; to hold fast.—v.i. To take hold; to hold fast.

Grip, **Gripe**, grip, grip, n. [A. Sax. *grep*, a ditch; D. *grop*, *groep*, a ditch or trench.] A small ditch or furrow; a channel to carry off water or other liquid.—v.t. To trench; to drain.

Gripe, grip, v.t.—*griped*, *griping*. [A. Sax. *gripan*, to gripe, to grasp = Icel. *gripa*, D. *grijpen*, Goth. *greipan*, G. *greifen*, to seize; same root as *grab*, *grope*, *grasp*.] To catch with the hand and clasp closely with the fingers; to hold tight or close; to clutch; to seize and hold fast; to clench; to tighten; to give pain in the bowels, as if by pressure or contraction; to straiten or distress.—v.i. To take fast hold with the hand; to clasp closely with the fingers. —n. Grasp; seizure; grip; oppression; affliction; pinching distress; a kind of brake to act on a wheel; pl. a pinching intermittent pain in the intestines, of the character of that which accompanies diarrhœa or colic. — **Griper**, gri'pėr, n. One who gripes. — **Griping**, gri'ping, a. Grasping; greedy; extortionate; causing a pinching feeling in the bowels.—**Gripingly**, gri'ping-li, adv. In a griping manner.

Grisaille, grē-zāl', n. [Fr., from *gris*, gray.] A style of painting in various gray tints employed to represent solid bodies in relief, as friezes, mouldings, bas-reliefs, &c.

Grisette, gri-zet', n. [Fr. Originally, a gray woollen fabric, much used for dresses by women of the inferior classes, from *gris*, gray.] A young woman of the working-class in France; a belle of the working-class given to gaiety and gallantry.

Griskin, gris'kin, n. [Dim. from *grise* or *grice*. GRICE.] The spine of a hog.

Grisled, **Grisly**, griz'ld, griz'li, a. Gray; of a mixed colour; grizzled.

Grisly, griz'li, a. [A. Sax. *grislic*, from *grisan* or *agrisan*, to dread, to fear greatly; allied to G. *grässlich*, horrible, *grausen*, horror; *griessen*, to shudder; E. *gruesome*.] Frightful; horrible; terrible; grim.—**Grisliness**, griz'li-nes, n. Quality of being grisly.

Grist, grist, n. [A. Sax. *grist*, a grinding, from *grindan*, to grind. GRIND.] Corn ground in the mill or to be ground; the grain carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces.—*To bring grist to the mill*, to be a source of profit; to bring profitable business into one's hands.—**Grist-mill**, n. A mill for grinding grain.

Gristle, gris'l, n. [A. Sax. *gristel*, gristle; akin to *grist*, being named from the grinding or crunching it requires; comp. A. Sax. *gristlung*, a gnashing.] Cartilage.—**Gristly**, gris'li, a. Consisting of or like gristle; cartilaginous.

Grit, grit, n. [A. Sax. *greót*, sand; akin to E. *grits*, *grout*, *groats*; comp. Icel. *grjót*, stones, rubble; G. *gries*, grit.] Sand or gravel; rough hard particles; any hard sandstone in which the component grains of quartz are less rounded or sharper than in ordinary sandstones; structure of a stone in regard to fineness and closeness of texture.—**Grittiness**, grit'i-nes, n. Gritty state or quality.—**Gritty**, grit'i, a. Containing or consisting of grit; sandy.

Grits, grits, n. pl. [A. Sax. *grytta*, *gryttan*, grits or groats; akin to *grit*, *grout*, *groat*.] Groats; grain hulled or coarsely ground.

Grivet, griv'et, n. A small green-gray Abyssinian monkey.

Grizzle, v.i. [Origin doubtful.] To fret; to sulk.—n. One who frets or sulks.

Grizzle, griz'l, n. [From Fr. *gris*, gray, from O.G. *gris*, gray.] A gray colour; a mixture of white and black; a mixture of white among dark hairs. — v.i. To grow gray or grizzly; to become gray-haired.—**Grizzled**, griz'ld, a. Of a grayish colour.—**Grizzly**, griz'li, a. Somewhat gray; grayish.—*Grizzly* or *grisly bear*, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

Groan, grōn, v.i. [A.Sax. *grānian*, to groan; perhaps imitative of the sound made in groaning; comp. A. Sax. *grunan*, to grunt; W. *grwn*, a groan.] To utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow; to utter a deep, low-toned, moaning sound.—n. A deep, mournful sound uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; a deep sound uttered in disapprobation or derision. — **Groaner**, grō'nėr, n. One who groans.

Groat, grat, n. [D. *groot*, G. *grot*, that is, *great*, a great piece or coin: so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III. the English had no silver coin larger than a penny.] An old English coin and money of account, equal to fourpence; hence, colloquially, fourpence, or a fourpenny piece.

Groats, grōts, n. pl. [A. Sax. *grātan*, groats; akin *grits*, *grout*.] Oats or wheat with the husks taken off.

Grocer, grō'sėr, n. [Properly a *grosser*, or one who sells things in the *gross*; O.Fr. *grossier*, one who sells by wholesale, from *gros*, great. GROSS.] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.—**Grocer's-itch**, n. A variety of eczema. —**Grocery**, grō'sėr-i, n. A grocer's shop; pl. the commodities sold by grocers.

Grog, grog, n. [From 'Old Grog,' a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage, from his wearing a *grogram* cloak in rough weather.] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; also used as a general term for strong drink. — **Grogginess**, grog'i-nes, n. The state of being groggy.—**Groggy**, grog'i, a. Overcome with grog; tipsy; *farriery*, moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to tenderness of the feet: said of a horse. —**Grog-shop**, n. A dram-shop.

Grogram, **Grogran**, grog'ram, grog'ran, n. [Fr. *grosgrain*, coarse grain, of a coarse texture. GROSS, GRAIN.] A kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair; also, a kind of strong, coarse silk.

Groin, groin, n. [Icel. *grein*, a branch, an arm of the sea, *greina*, to branch off or separate; Sw. *gren*, a branch, *grena*, to divide; Sc. *grain*, a branch, a prong of a fork.] The hollow of the human body in front at the junction of the thigh with the trunk; *arch.* the angular projecting curve made by the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle.—v.t. *Arch.* to form into groins; to ornament with groins. — **Groined**, groind, a. *Arch.* having a groin or groins; formed of groins meeting in a point. — **Groining**, groi'ning, n. *Arch.* the arrangement of groins; groins collectively.

Gromet, **Grommet**, grum'et, n. [Armor. *grom*, a curb.] *Naut.* a ring of rope with or without a thimble; a loop formed at the end of a rope by splicing.

Groom, grōm, n. [From A. Sax. *guma*, O.E. *gome*, man, with an inserted *r*; comp. O.D. *grom*, Icel. *gromr*, a youth. *Guma* (Goth. *guma*, O.H.G. *komo*) is the Teutonic word equivalent to L. *homo*, a man. Hence *bridegroom* (A. Sax. *brydguma*).] A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable; one of several officers in the English royal household; a bridegroom.—v.t. To curry or care for a horse. — **Groom's-man**, **Groomsman**, grōmz'man, n. One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

Groove, grōv, n. [From D. *groeve*, *groef*, a furrow, a ditch, a channel = G. *grube*, a pit, hole, grave; the stem being same as in E. *grave*, v.t.] A furrow or long hollow, such as is cut by a tool; a channel, usually an elongated narrow channel; the fixed routine of one's life.—v.t.—*grooved*, *grooving*. To cut a groove or channel in; to furrow.—**Grooved**, grōvd, p. and a. Channelled; cut with grooves.—**Groover**, grō'vėr, n. One who or that which grooves.

Grope, grōp, v.i.—*groped*, *groping*. [A. Sax. *grāpian*; closely allied to *gripe*, *grab* and *grasp*.] To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to feel one's way; to attempt anything blindly. — v.t. To search out by feeling in or as in the dark (to *grope*

our way).—**Groper**, grō'pėr, *n.* One who gropes.—**Gropingly**, grō'ping-li, *adv.* In a groping manner.

Grosbeak, *n.* GROSSBEAK.

Groschen, grō'shen, *n.* (*pl.* the same). [From L.L. *grossus*, thick—in opposition to ancient thin lead coins.] A German coin equal to a little over 1d. English.

Gross, grōs, *a.* [Fr. *gros*, big, thick, coarse; L.L. *grossus*, thick, crass; of doubtful origin. Hence *grocer*.] Coarse or rough; indelicate, obscene, or impure; sensual; great, palpable or enormous; shameful; flagrant (a *gross* mistake, *gross* injustice); dense; not attenuated; whole; entire; total; bulky‡; of some size‡.—*Gross weight*, the weight of merchandise or goods, with the bag, cask, chest, &c., in which they are contained.—*n.* Main body; chief part; bulk; the number of twelve dozen (being the *gross* or great hundred): has no plural form.—*A great gross*, twelve gross or 144 dozen.—*In the gross*, *in gross*, in the bulk, or the undivided whole; all parts taken together.—**Grossbeak**, **Grosbeak**, grōs'bēk, *n.* A name common to a group of finches distinguished by the thickness and strength of the bill.—**Grossification**, gros'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* *Bot.* the swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization.—**Grossify**, gros'i-fi, *v.t.* and *i.* To make gross or thick; to become gross or thick.—**Grossly**, grōs'li, *adv.* In a gross manner.—**Grossness**, grōs'nes, *n.* The quality of being gross; obscenity; greatness.

Grossulaceous, gros-ū-lā'shus, *a.* [L.L. *grossula*, a gooseberry.] *Bot.* pertaining to the tribe of plants comprehending the gooseberry and currant of gardens.—**Grossular**, gros'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry.

Grot, grot, *n.* Grotto. [Poet.]

Grotesque, grō-tesk', *a.* [Fr., from *grotte*, a grotto, from the style of the paintings found in the ancient crypts and grottos. GROTTO.] Having a wild, extraordinary, or extravagant form: of the utmost oddness; whimsical; extravagant.—*n.* A capricious variety of arabesque ornamentation; a whimsical figure or scenery.—**Grotesquely**, grō-tesk'li, *adv.* In a grotesque manner.—**Grotesqueness**, grō-tesk'nes, *n.*—**Grotesquery**, grō-tes'kėr-i, *n.* Grotesque whims or antics; grotesque conduct.

Grotto, grot'tō, *n.* pl. **Grottos** or **Grottoes**, grot'tōz. [Fr. *grotte*, It. *grotta*, from L. [redacted] Gr. *kryptē*, a cave, a vault, from *kryptō*, to conceal. CRYPT.] A cave or natural cavity in the earth, as in a mountain or rock; an artificial cavern decorated with rock-work, shells, &c., constructed for coolness and pleasure.

Ground, ground, *n.* [A. Sax. *grund*, ground; probably from *grindan*, to grind; G. Dan. and Sw. *grund*, D. *grond*, Icel. *grunnr*, Goth. *grundus*, ground; probably the original meaning was fine dust; similarly, *mould*, earth, is connected with *meal*.] The surface of the earth; the earth we tread on and subject to tillage, &c.; the soil; the soil of a particular country (British *ground*) or belonging to a particular person; land; estate; the place assigned to one in certain games, as cricket; that on which anything may rest, rise, or originate; basis: foundation; support; *painting*, the first layer of colour on which the others are wrought; the primary or predominating colour; a foil or background that sets off anything; *etching*, a composition spread over the surface of the plate to be etched, to prevent the acid from eating into the plate, except where an opening is made with the point of the etching-needle; *pl.* sediment at the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees.—*To break ground*, to penetrate the soil for the first time, as in cutting the first turf of a railway; hence, *fig.* to take the first step; to enter upon an undertaking.—*To fall to the ground*, to come to nought.—*To gain ground*, to advance; to obtain an advantage; to gain credit; to become more general or extensive.—*To lose ground*, to withdraw from the position taken; to lose advantage; to decline; to become less in force or extent.—*To give ground*, to recede; to yield advantage.—*To stand one's ground*, to stand firm; not to recede or yield.—*v.t.* To lay or set on or in the ground; to cause run (a ship) aground; to settle or establish, as on a foundation or basis; to fix or settle firmly; to found; to base; to thoroughly instruct in elements or first principles.—*v.i.* To run aground; to strike the ground and remain fixed (the ship *grounded* in two fathoms of water).—**Groundedly**, groun'ded-li, *adv.* In a grounded or firmly-established manner.—**Groundless**, ground'les, *a.* Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason; baseless; false.—**Groundlessly**, ground'les-li, *adv.* In a groundless manner.—**Groundlessness**, ground'les-nes, *n.*—**Groundling**,‡ ground'ling, *n.* A spectator who stood in the pit of the theatre (*Shak.*).—**Ground-bait**, *n.* Bait dropped to the bottom of the water.—**Ground-floor**, *n.* The floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.—**Ground-game**, *n.* A name given to hares, rabbits, and the like, as distinguished from winged-game.—**Ground-ice**, *n.* Ice formed at the bottom before ice begins to appear on the surface.—**Ground-hog**, *n.* The marmot of North America; also, the aardvark of South Africa.—**Ground-ivy**, *n.* A trailing British plant, formerly held in much repute for its supposed tonic properties; ale-hoof.—**Ground-plan**, *n.* A plan showing the divisions of a building on the same level as the surface of the ground.—**Ground-plane**, *n.* The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.—**Ground-plate**, *n.* Same as *Groundsill*.—**Ground-rent**, *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.—**Groundsill**, ground'sil, *n.* The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; the ground-plate.—**Ground-squirrel**, *n.* The name of several animals allied to the true squirrels, but having cheek-pouches, and living in holes.—**Ground-swell**, *n.* A deep swell or rolling of the sea, occasioned along the shore by a distant storm or gale.—**Ground-tackle**, *n.* *Naut.* the anchors, cables, warps, &c., used for securing a vessel at anchor.—**Groundwork**, ground'wėrk, *n.* The work which forms the foundation of anything; that to which the rest is additional; the basis.

Ground, ground, pret. & pp. of *grind*.

Groundsel, ground'sel, *n.* [O.E. *groundswell*, Sc. *grundie-swallow*, A. Sax. *grundeswelge*, *grunde swelige*, groundsel, lit. ground-swallowing, that is entirely covering.] A common annual weed, much used as food for caged birds.

Group, gröp, *n.* [Fr. *groupe*, a group; allied to *croupe*, the buttocks of a horse; Icel. *croppr*, a hump or bunch. CROUP (rump) and CROP (craw of a bird).] An assemblage, either of persons or things; a number collected; a cluster; an artistic combination of figures; in scientific classifications a number of individuals having some resemblance or common characteristic.—*v.t.* To form into a group; to arrange in a group or in groups.

Grouse, grous, *n.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps erroneously formed as a singular to the old form *grice*, a grouse, on the supposition that this was a plural like *mice*; comp. O.Fr. *poule griesche*, a moor-hen—*poule*, a fowl, and *griesche*, speckled, gray.] The common name of a number of rasorial birds, more particularly applied to the well-known moor-fowl or red grouse of Britai[redacted]

Grout, grout, *n.* [A. Sax. *grūt*, barley or wheat meal; Icel. *grautr*, porridge; akin to *groats*, *grits* (which see).] Coarse meal; pollard; a thin mortar used for pouring into the joints of masonry and brickwork; a kind of thick ale; lees, grounds, dregs.

Grove, grōv, *n.* [A. Sax. *grāf*, a grove, from *grafan*, to dig, a grove being originally an alley cut out in a wood; akin *grave* (*v.* and *n.*).] A cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk; an assemblage of growing trees of no great extent; a small wood.

Grovel, grov'el, *v.i.*—*grovelled*, *grovelling*. [Akin to O.E. *grof*, *gruf*, flat, with the face towards the earth; Icel. *grufa*, to grovel, *gruf*, a grovelling; Sw. *grufa*, prone, with the face towards the earth.] To lie prone or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture; to have a tendency towards or take pleasure in low or base things; to be low, abject, or mean.—**Groveller**, grov'el-ėr, *n.* One who grovels.—**Grovelling**, grov'el-ing, *p.* and *a.* Indulging by preference in what is low or base.

Grow, grō, *v.i.*—*grew* (pret.), [redacted] (pp.). [A. Sax. *g[redacted]*, past *greów*, pp. *growen*= D. *groeijen*, Icel. *gróa*, Dan. *groe*, Sw. *gro*, to grow; allied to *green*.] To become enlarged in bulk or stature, by a natural and organic process: said of animals and vegetables; to increase in any way; to become larger and stronger; to be augmented; to wax; to advance; to extend; to swell (the wind *grew* to a hurricane); to be changed from one state to another; to result, as from a cause or reason; to become (to *grow* pale).—*To grow out of*, to issue from by growth; to result from, as an effect from a cause.—*To grow up*, to advance to full stature or maturity.—*To grow together*, to become united by growth.—*v.t.* To cause to grow; to cultivate; to produce; to raise.—**Grower**, grō'ėr, *n.* One who or that which grows or increases; one who grows, raises, or produces; a cultivator.—**Grown**, grōn, pp. of *grow*. Increased in growth; having arrived at full size or stature.—*Grown over*, covered by the growth of anything; overgrown.—*Grown-up*, full-grown; having attained man's or woman's estate.—**Growth**, grōth, *n.* The process of growing; increase of bulk in animals and plants; gradual increase in any way, as in number, bulk, &c.; that which has grown; something produced by growing.

Growl, groul, *v.i.* [Comp. D. *grollen*, to growl or grumble; G. *grollen*, to roar; perhaps imitative of sound.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.—*v.t.* To express by growling; to utter in an angry or grumbling tone.—*n.* The angry snarl of a dog; the inarticulate grumble of a discontented or angry person.—**Growler**, grou'lėr, *n.* One who.

Groyne, groin, *n.* [GROIN.] A structure projecting into the sea or a river to check its encroachments.

Grub, grub, *v.i.*—*grubbed*, *grubbing*. [O.E. *grubbe*, *grobbe*; akin to *grope*; comp. G. *graben*, to dig.] To dig in or under the ground; to be occupied in digging.—*v.t.* To dig; to dig up by the roots; to root up by digging: generally followed by *up* or *out*.—*n.* [From grubbing in the ground, dirt, &c.] The larva of an insect, especially of beetles; a caterpillar; a maggot.—**Grubber**, grub'ėr, *n.* One who grubs; an instrument for grubbing out roots, weeds, &c.—**Grub-axe**, **Grubbing-hoe**, *n.* An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots; a mattock.

Grudge, gruj, *v.t.*—*grudged*, *grudging*. [Formerly *grucche*, *grutche*, *groche*, &c., from O.Fr. *groucher*, *grouchier*, *groucer*, to grumble; of doubtful origin.] To permit or grant with reluctance; to begrudge.—*v.i.* To be envious; to cherish ill-will.—*n.* Unwillingness to benefit; reluctance felt in giving; ill-will from envy or sense of injury.—**Grudger**, gruj'ėr, *n.* One that grudges.—**Grudgingly**, gruj'ing-li, *adv.* With reluctance or discontent.

Gruel, grö'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *gruel*, for *gruel*, from D. or L.G. *grut* = E. *grout* (which see).] A kind of broth made by boiling ingredients in water: usually made of the meal of oats.

Gruff, gruf, *a.* [Same word as D. *grof*, Dan. *grov*, G. *grob*, coarse, blunt, rude.] Of a rough or stern manner, voice, or countenance; sour; surly.—**Gruffish**, gruf'ish, *a.* Somewhat gruff; rather rough and surly.—**Gruffly**, gruf'li, *adv.* In a gruff manner.—**Gruffness**, gruf'nes, *n.*

Grum, grum, *a.* [Comp. A. Sax. *grom*, *gram*, severe; Dan. *grum*, fell; W. *grwm*, surly; *grwmian*, to grumble.] Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly; glum.—**Grumly**, grum'li, *adv.* In a grum manner.—**Grumness**, grum'nes, *n.*

Grumble, grum'bl, *v.i.*—*grumbled*, *grumbling*. [Perhaps same as D. *grommelen*, *grommen*, Fr. *grommeler*, to grumble; akin to A. Sax. *grimman*, to murmur, to rage; E. *grim*, *grum*. This, like other

words such as *grunt, growl*, may have been partly affected by sound-imitation.] To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint; to give vent to discontented expressions; to growl; to snarl; to rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound.—*v.t.* To express or utter by grumbling.—**Grumbler**, grum'bler, *n.* One who grumbles; a discontented man.—**Grumblingly**, grum'bling-li, *adv.* With grumbling or complaint.

Grume, grum, *n.* [O.Fr. *grume*, Fr. *grumeau*, a clot; from L. *grumus*, a little heap.] A fluid of a thick, viscid consistence; a clot, as of blood.—**Grumose**, gro'mōs, *a.* *Bot.* grumous.—**Grumous**, gro'mus, *a.* Resembling or containing grume; thick; clotted; *bot.* formed of coarse grains, as some clustered tubercular roots.—**Grumousness, Grumosity**, gro'mus-nes, gro-mos'i-ti, *n.*

Grumpy, Grumpish, grum'pi, grum'pish, *a.* [Connected with *grum, grumble.*] Surly; angry; gruff. [Colloq.]—**Grumpily**, grum'pi-li, *adv.* In a grumpy, surly, or gruff manner.

Grunt, grunt, *v.i.* [Probably from an imitative root seen in A. Sax. *grunian*, E. *groan*, Dan. *grynte*, G. *grunzen*, to grunt; comp. also L. *grunnio*, Fr. *grogner*, to grunt; Gr. *gru*, the cry of a pig.] To snort or make a noise like a hog; to utter a short groan or a deep guttural sound.—*n.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog.—**Grunter**, grun'ter, *n.* One that grunts; a fish that makes a grunting sound.

Grype, grip, *n.* A griffin. [*Shak.*]

Guacharo, gwa-cha'rō, *n.* [Sp.] A South American bird of the goatsucker family, valued for its fat.

Guaiacum, gwa'ya-kum, *n.* [Native name.] A South American tree and the resin obtained from it, the latter, as well as the bark and wood, being of medicinal value.

Guan, gwan, *n.* A South American gallinaceous bird, allied to the curassows.

Guanaco, gwa-na'kō, *n.* [Sp., Peruv. *Awanacu.*] A quadruped closely allied to the llama and alpaca.

Guano, gwa'nō, *n.* [Sp. *guano*, *huano*, from Peruv. *Awanu*, dung.] A substance found on many small islands, especially in the Pacific Ocean and on the west coast of South America, chiefly composed of the excrement of sea-fowl in a decomposed state, much used as a manure.—*v.t.* To manure with guano.—**Guaniferous**, gwa-nif'er-us, *a.* Yielding guano.

Guarantee, gar-an-tē', *v.t.*—*guaranteed, guaranteeing.* [O.Fr. *guarantir*, a form of *warranty.* WARRANT, &c.] To warrant; to pledge one's self for; to become bound that an article shall be as good or useful as it is represented; to secure the performance of; to undertake to secure to another (claims, rights, possessions); to undertake to uphold or maintain.—*n.* An undertaking that the engagement or promise of another shall be performed; a pledging of one's self as surety; one who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed; a guarantor.—**Guarantor**, gar-an-tor', *n.* A warrantor; one who gives a guarantee.

Guard, gard, *v.t.* [The form in which the Germanic equivalent of E. *ward* passed into English through the Norman; O.Fr. *guarder*, Fr. *garder*, to guard. WARD. As to change of *w* to *gu* see GUIDE, GUILE.] To secure against injury, loss, or attack; to defend; to keep in safety; to accompany for protection; to provide or secure against objections or attacks.—*To guard one's self against*, to be on one's guard against; to take pains to avoid doing or saying.—*v.i.* To watch by way of caution or defence; to be cautious; to be in a state of caution or defence (to *guard* against mistake).—*n.* A state of caution or vigilance, or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack; defence; attention; watch; heed; *fencing* or *boxing*, a posture of defence; the arms or weapon in such a posture; one who guards or keeps watch; one whose business is to defend or prevent attack or surprise; a person who has charge of a mail-coach or a railway train; *pl.* a body of select troops whose special duty is that of guarding the sovereign's person; that which guards or protects; caution of expression; any appliance or attachment designed to protect or secure against injury; part of a sword-hilt which protects the hand; a chain or cord attached to a person's watch; an ornamental border or the like on one's dress.—*On guard*, acting as a guard or sentinel.—*To be on our (your, my, &c.) guard*, to be in a watchful state; **Guardable**, gar'da-bl, *a.* That may be guarded or protected.—**Guarded**, gar'ded, *p.* and *a.* Protected; defended; cautious; circumspect (*guarded* in language); framed or uttered with caution.—**Guardedly**, gar'ded-li, *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner.—**Guardedness**, gar'ded-nes, *n.*—**Guardian**, gar'di-an, *n.* [Fr. *gardien.*] One who guards; one to whom anything is committed for preservation from injury; one who has the charge or custody of any person or thing.—*a.* Protecting; performing the office of a protector.—**Guardianship**, gar'di-an-sl, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.—**Guard-house, Guard-room**, *n.* A house or room for the accommodation of a guard of soldiers, and where military defaulters are confined.—**Guard-ship**, *n.* A vessel of war for the protection of a harbour, river, &c.—**Guardsman**, gardz'man, *n.* A watchman; an officer or private in a regiment of guards.

Guava, gwa'va, *n.* [The native name in Guiana.] A small tropical tree of the myrtle family, the fruit of which is made into a delicious jelly.

Gubernatorial, gū'ber-na-tō"ri-al, *a.* [L. *gubernator*, a governor. GOVERN.] Pertaining to government or to a governor.

Gudgeon, guj'on, *n.* [Fr. *goujon*, from L. *gobio, gobius*, Gr. *kōbios*, a gudgeon.] A small fresh-water fish which is very easily caught; hence, a person easily cheated or insnared.—*v.t.* To cheat; to impose on.

Gudgeon, guj'on, *n.* [Fr. *goujon*; origin doubtful.] A metallic piece let into the end of a wooden shaft and forming a sort of axle to it; the bearing portion of a shaft.

Guebre, Gueber, gā'ber or ge'ber, *n.* [A Per. form of Turk. *giaour*, Ar. *kafir*, an infidel.] The name given by the Mohammedans to one belonging to the Persian fire-worshippers, called in India *Parsees.*

Guelder-rose, *n.* GELDER-ROSE.

Guerdon, ger'don, *n.* [O.Fr. *guerdon*, It. *guiderdone*, from L.L. *widerdonum*, corrupted from O.G. *widarlôn* (A. Sax. *witherlean*), a recompense, through the influence of the L. *donum*, a gift—from *widar* (G. *wider*), against, and *lôn*, reward (=E. *loan*).] A reward; requital; recompense: used both in a good and bad sense (poet. or rhet.).—*v.t.* To give a guerdon to; to reward.

Guernsey, gern'se, *n.* A sort of close-fitting woollen knitted shirt.

Guerrilla, Guerilla, ge-ril'la; Sp. pron. ger-rēl'ya, *n.* [Sp. *guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra*, Fr. *guerre*, war, from O.H.G. *werra*, war.] A carrying on of war by the constant attacks of independent bands; an irregular petty war; one engaged in this irregular warfare.—**Guerrillero, Guerillist**, ger-rēl-yer'ō, ge-ril'ist, *n.* One who engages in guerrilla warfare.

Guess, ges, *v.t.* [O.E. *gesse* = L.G. and D. *gissen*, Dan. *gisse*, Icel. *giska, gisku*, to guess, lit. to try to *get.* GET.] To form an opinion concerning, without good means of knowledge or sufficient evidence; to judge of at random; to conjecture rightly; to solve by a correct conjecture; to think; to suppose; to imagine: often followed by a clause. [This verb is much used colloquially in the United States in the sense of to believe, to be sure.]—*v.i.* To form a conjecture; to judge at random, or without any strong evidence: with *at.*—*n.* A conjecture.—**Guesser**, ges'er, *n.* One who guesses.—**Guessingly**, ges'ing-li, *adv.* By way of conjecture.—**Guesswork**, ges'werk, *n.* Mere conjecture, the act of working by hazard.

Guest, gest, *n.* [A. Sax. *gest, gest* = Icel. *gestr*, Dan. *giæst*, D. and G. *gast*, Goth. *gasts*, a guest, a stranger; cog. Armor. *hostis*, Rus. *gosty*, a guest; L. *hostis*, an enemy (whence E. *host, hostile*).] A visitor or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another; a lodger at a hotel or lodging-house.—**Guestwise**, gest'wīz, *adv.* In the manner or capacity of a guest. (*Shak.*)

Guffaw, guf-fa', *n.* [Imitative.] A loud or sudden burst of laughter.—*v.i.* To burst into a loud or sudden laugh.

Guggle, gug'l, *v.i.* [Imitative, suggested by *gurgle.*] To make a sound like that of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture; to gurgle.—*n.* A sound of this kind; a gurgle.

Guide, gid, *v.t.*—*guided, guiding.* [Fr. *guider*, It. *guidare*, Sp. *guiar*—of Teutonic origin, and akin to G. *weisen*, to show, to lead, Goth. *witan*, to watch over; A. Sax. *wisan*, to know, to *wit*, with change of *w* to *gu* as in *guile, guard.* WIT.] To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; to direct; to regulate; to influence in conduct or actions; to give direction to; to instruct and direct; to superintend.—*n.* [Fr. *guide*, It. *guida*, Sp. *guia.*] A person who guides; a leader or conductor; one who conducts travellers or tourists in particular localities; one who or that which directs another in his conduct or course of life; a director; a regulator; a guide-book; *technology*, applied to various contrivances intended to direct or keep to a fixed course or motion.—**Guidable**, gi'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being guided.—**Guidance**, gi'dans, *n.* The act of guiding; direction; government.—**Guide-book**, *n.* A book for giving travellers or tourists information about the places they visit.—**Guideless**, gid'les, *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director.—**Guidelessness**, gid'les-nes, *n.*—**Guide-post**, *n.* A post at the parting of roads for directing travellers; a finger-post.

Guidon, gi'don, *n.* [Fr., lit. a *guiding* flag.] The flag of a troop of cavalry; a flag used to direct the movements of infantry; a flag used to signal with at sea, &c.

Guild, gild, *n.* [A. Sax. *gild*, a payment, hence a society where payment was made for its protection and support, from *gildan*, to pay; D. *gild*, a guild. GUILT, YIELD.] An association or incorporation of men belonging to the same class or engaged in similar pursuits, formed for mutual aid and protection.—**Guild-hall**, *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; a town or corporation hall.—**Guildry**, gild'ri, *n.* In Scotland, a guild; the members of a guild.

Guilder, gil'der, *n.* [D. and G. *gulden*, a florin; modified as if meaning a coin of *Gelderes* or *Gueldres.*] A coin of Holland worth 1*s.* 8*d.* English; a florin; in *pl.* formerly=money (*Shak.*).

Guile, gil, *n.* [French form of E. *wile* (which see); O.Fr. *guile*, guile, from a Germanic form, with regular change of G. *w* into Romance *gu* (as in *guide*).] Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit.—**Guileful**, gil'ful, *a.* Full of guile; intended to deceive; crafty; wily; deceitful; insidious; treacherous.—**Guilefully**, gil'ful-li, *adv.* In a guileful manner.—**Guilefulness**, gil'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being guileful.—**Guileless**, gil'les, *a.* Free from guile.—**Guilelessness**, gil'les-nes, *n.*

Guillemot, gil'le-mot, *n.* [Fr. *guillemot*, perhaps from Armor. *gwela*, to weep, and O.Fr. *moette*, a gull.] A marine swimming bird allied to the auks and divers.

Guillotine, gil-o-tēn', *n.* [From Dr. *Guillotin*, the inventor or improver.] An engine for beheading persons by means of a steel blade loaded with a mass of lead, and sliding between two upright posts; a machine which consists of a knife descending between grooved posts, much used for cutting paper, straw, &c.—*v.t.*—*guillotined, guillotining.* To behead by the guillotine.—**Guillotinement**, gil-ō-tēn'ment, *n.* Decapitation by the guillotine. (*Carl.*)

Guilt, gilt, *n.* [A. Sax. *gylt*, a crime, from *gildan, gyldan*, to pay, to requite; akin Icel. *gialda*, payment, retribution, *galda*, to pay, to yield; E. *yield, guild.*] Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his wilful or intentional commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a crime or violation of law.—**Guiltily**, gil'ti-li, *adv.* In a guilty manner.—**Guiltiness**, gil'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt.—**Guiltless**, gilt'les, *a.* Free from guilt.

crime, or offence; innocent; not having experience; ignorant (with *of*; poet.).—**Guiltlessly**, gilt'les-li, *adv.* In a guiltless manner. — **Guiltlessness**, gilt'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being guiltless.— —**Guilty**, gil'ti, *a.* Having incurred guilt; not innocent; criminal; morally delinquent: with *of* before the crime: pertaining to guilt; indicating or expressing guilt (a *guilty* look).

Guinea, gin'ē, *n.* [Because first coined of gold brought from *Guinea*, in Africa.] A gold coin formerly current in Great Britain of the value of 21 shillings sterling; a sum of money of the same amount.—**Guinea-corn**, *n.* A kind of millet cultivated in Guinea and elsewhere.—**Guinea-fowl**, *n.* A fowl of the rasorial order, closely allied to the peacocks and pheasants, common in Guinea.—**Guinea-grass**, *n.* A valuable fodder grass cultivated in the West Indies, &c. — **Guinea-pepper**, *n.* A kind of capsicum; a name of various kinds of pepper.—**Guinea-pig**, *n.* [Perhaps for *Guiana-pig*.] A tailless rodent mammal, about 7 inches in length, belonging to South America, and often kept as a domestic pet.—**Guinea-worm**, *n.* A worm common in hot countries, which often insinuates itself under the human skin, causing intense pain.

Guipure, gē-pūr', *n.* [Fr.] An imitation of antique lace; a kind of gimp.

Guise, gīz, *n.* [Fr. *guise*, the equivalent of E. *wise*, mode, fashion, O.H.G. *wisa*, G. *weise*, with common change from *w* to *gu* in words borrowed into French from the German; comp. *guile*, *wile*.] External appearance; dress; garb; manner; mien; cast or behaviour; custom; mode; practice.—**Guiser**, gi'zėr, *n.* [One who assumes a *guise* other than his own.] A masker; a mummer.

Guitar, gi-tär', *n.* [Fr. *guitare*, It. *chitarra*, from L. *cithara*, Gr. *kithara*, a kind of lyre.] A musical stringed instrument having six strings, which are played by twitching with the fingers of the right hand, while the notes are stopped by the fingers of the left.

Gular, gū'lėr, *a.* [From L. *gula*, the throat or gullet.] Pertaining to the gullet.

Gulch, gulch, *n.* [Allied to Sw. *gölka*, to swallow, D. *gulsig*, greedy.] A deep, abrupt ravine caused by the action of water; the dry bed of a torrent; a gully.

Gulden, gul'den, *n.* The Austro-Hungarian florin, nominally equal to 2s. British money.

Gules, gūlz, *n.* [Fr. *gueules*, from Per. *gul*, a rose.] *Her.* the term employed to indicate red.—**Guly**, gū'li, *a.* Of or pertaining to gules. (*Mil.*)

Gulf, gulf, *n.* [Fr. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, Mod. Gr. *kolphos*, from Gr. *kolpos*, a gulf or bay.] A large indentation on the coast-line of a country and the sea embraced in it; a bay; a bight; an abyss, chasm, or deep opening in the earth; what gulfs or swallows; a wide interval, as in station, education, and the like.—*v.t.* To swallow up; to engulf.—**Gulf-stream**, *n.* A current of warm water which flows from the Gulf of Mexico through the channel between Cuba and America, and sweeps north-eastwards towards Europe.—**Gulf-weed**, *n.* A sea-weed found abundantly in the Atlantic Ocean, where it covers vast areas; drift-weed.

Gull, gul, *n.* [In Old and Prov. E., a young unfledged bird, lit. a yellow bird, from the yellowness of the beak and plumage of young birds, from O.E. *gul*, yellow=Icel. *gulr*, Dan. *gul*, *guul*, yellow. YELLOW. Comp. Fr. *béjaune*, yellow-beak, novice.] A young unfledged bird (*Shak.*); one easily cheated; a simpleton; a trick (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To make a fool of; to mislead by deception; to trick.—**Gullibility**, gul-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being gullible.—**Gullible**, gul'i-bl, *a.* Easily gulled or cheated. — **Gullish**, gul'ish, *a.* Foolish; stupid.

Gull, gul, *n.* [From the Celtic; W. *gwylan*, Armor. *gwelan*, Corn. *gullan*, a gull.] A name for many marine swimming birds found on the shores of all latitudes, and having large wings, slender legs, webbed feet, and a small or no hind toe.

Gullet, gul'et, *n.* [Fr. *goulet*, from L. *gula*, the throat.] The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the œsophagus; something resembling this.

Gully, gul'i, *n.* [Fr. *goulet*, a gullet, a channel for water. GULLET.] A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water; a ravine; a ditch; a gutter.—*v.t.* To wear into a gully or channel.

Gulp, gulp, *v.t.* [A form of *gulf*, to swallow; same as D. *golpen*, to swallow greedily: Dan. *gulpe*, to disgorge.] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts.—*n.* The act of taking a large swallow.

Gum, gum, *n.* [A. Sax. *góma*, Icel. *gómr*, G. *gaum*, palate, gum.] The fleshy substance on the jaws which envelops the neck of the teeth. — **Gum-boil**, *n.* A boil or small abscess on the gum.—**Gum-rash**, *n.* A mild species of papular eruption to which many children are subject soon after birth.

Gum, gum, *n.* [Fr. *gomme*, from L. *gummi*, Gr. *kommi*, gum.] A juice which exudes from trees either spontaneously or after incisions are made, and thickens on the surface, or is obtained from their seeds or roots.—*v.t.*—*gummed*, *gumming*. To smear with gum, to unite or stiffen by gum or a gum-like substance.—*v.i.* To exude or form gum.—**Gum-anime**. ANIME.—**Gum-arabic**, *n.* The juice of various species of acacia, hardened in the air. — **Gum-elastic**, *n.* Caoutchouc; india-rubber. — **Gum-elemi**. ELEMI.—**Gum-juniper**, *n.* The resin of a coniferous tree found in Barbary.—**Gum-lac**, *n.* LAC.—**Gummiferous**, gum-if'ėr-us, *a.* Producing gum. — **Gumminess**, gum'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness. — **Gumming**, gum'ing, *n.* A disease in trees bearing stone fruit, characterized by a morbid exudation of gum, and generally killing the tree.—**Gummous**, gum'us, *a.* Of the nature or quality of gum; gummy.—**Gummy**, gum'i, *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; giving out gum; covered with gum or viscous matter; viscous.—**Gum-resin**, *n.* A mixed juice of plants, consisting of resin and various other substances.—**Gum-sandarach**, *n.* SANDARACH.—**Gum-dragon**, **Gum-tragacanth**, *n.* TRAGACANTH.—**Gum-tree**, *n.* The eucalyptus.

Gumption, gum'shon, *n.* [Perhaps for *gaumishing*, a being *goamish*, from O.E. *gome*, O. Sax. *góma*, Icel. *gaumr*, care.] Understanding; capacity; shrewdness. [Colloq.]

Gun, gun, *n.* [O.E. *gonne*, *gone*, *gunne*, &c.; probably taken from the latter part of O.Fr. *mangonne*, a machine for throwing stones in sieges, a mangonel.] A name applied to every species of firearm for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive.—*Great gun*, a cannon; a person distinguished in any department (colloq.).—*To blow great guns*, to be a tempest.—**Gun-barrel**, *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.—**Gun-boat**, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns of heavy calibre, and from its light draught capable of running close inshore or up rivers.—**Gun-carriage**, *n.* The carriage on which a cannon is mounted or moved, and on which it is fired.—**Gun-cotton**, *n.* A highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or similar vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry.—**Gun-fire**, *n.* *Milit.* the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired. — **Gun-flint**, *n.* A piece of shaped flint, fixed in the lock of a musket or pistol to fire the charge before the introduction of percussion caps.—**Gun-metal**, *n.* An alloy, generally of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for the manufacture of cannon, &c.—**Gunner**, gun'ėr, *n.* One who works a gun or cannon, either on land or sea; a warrant officer in the navy connected with the charge of the ordnance. — **Gunnery**, gun'ėr-i, *n.* The art of firing or managing guns; the science of artillery.—**Gun-port**, *n.* An opening in the side of a ship through which cannon are discharged. —**Gunpowder**, gun'pou-dėr, *n.* An explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried.—*Gunpowder tea*, a fine species of green tea with a granular appearance.—**Gunshot**, gun'shot, *n.* The firing of a gun; the distance to which shot can be thrown so as to be effective.—*a.* Made by the shot of a gun (*gunshot* wounds). — **Gunsmith**, gun'smith, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms. — **Gunsmithery**, gun'smith-ėr-i, *n.* The business of a gunsmith.—**Gun-tackle**, *n.* The blocks and pulleys affixed to the sides of a gun-carriage and the side of a ship by means of which a gun is run up to or drawn back from the port-hole.—**Gun-wadding**, *n.* Circular pieces of card-board, cloth, felt, &c., used to keep down the charge in a gun.—**Gunwale**, **Gunnel**, gun'wāl, gun'el, *n.* [*Gun*, and *wale*, the upper edge of a ship's side.] *Naut.* the upper edge of a ship's or boat's side.

Gunny, gun'i, *n.* [Bengalee.] A strong coarse cloth manufactured of jute in Bengal, for making into bags, sacks, &c.

Gurge,† gėrj, *n.* [L. *gurges*, a whirlpool.] A whirlpool (*Mil.*).

Gurgle, gėr'gl, *v.i.*—*gurgled*, *gurgling*. [Probably imitative or connected with *gorge*; comp. G. *gurgeln*, It. *gorgogliare*, to gurgle. GARGLE.] To run or flow in an irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle; to flow with a purling sound.—*n.* The sound made by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel, or generally through any narrow opening.

Gurgoyle, gėr'goil, *n.* *Arch.* GARGOYLE.

Gurnard, **Gurnet**, gėr'nārd, gėr'net, *n.* [O.Fr. *grougnaut*, probably from [illegible], L. *grunnire*, to grunt or grumble, from the sound these fishes make when taken from the water.] The name of certain marine fishes, having an angular head wholly covered with bony plates.

Gush, gush, *v.i.* [Icel. *gjósa*, to gush, *gusa*, a gush, to gush; a Scandinavian word, allied to A. Sax. *geótan*, Goth. *giutan*, G. *giessen*, to pour; E. *gut*, *gust* (of wind), *geyser*.] To rush forth as a fluid from confinement; to flow suddenly or copiously; to be extravagantly and effusively sentimental.—*v.t.* To emit suddenly, copiously, or with violence. — *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid; an emission of liquor in a large quantity and with force; an outpour; an effusive display of sentiment. —**Gusher**, gush'ėr, *n.* One who or that which gushes; a person who is demonstratively sentimental. — **Gushing**, gush'ing, *ppr.* Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; exuberantly and demonstratively affectionate; extravagantly sentimental. — **Gushingly**, gush'ing-li, *adv.* In a gushing manner.

Gusset, gus'et, *n.* [Fr. *gousset*, a gusset, from *gousse*, a husk or shell.] A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part; something resembling such a piece of cloth in shape or function.

Gust, gust, *n.* [L. *gustus*, taste; *gusto*, to taste (as in *disgust*); from root seen in *choose*.] The sense or pleasure of tasting; gratification of the appetite; relish; gusto; taste.—**Gustable**, gus'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being tasted; having a pleasant relish†.—**Gustation**,† gus-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *gustatio*.] The act of tasting.—**Gustatory**, gus'ta-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to gust or taste.—**Gusto**, gus'tō, *n.* [It.] Nice appreciation or enjoyment; keen relish; taste; fancy.

Gust, gust, *n.* [Icel. *gustr*, a blast of wind; allied to E. *gush*.] A violent blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration; a sudden violent burst of passion.—**Gusty**, gus'ti, *a.* Subject to gusts or sudden blasts of wind; tempestuous; given to sudden bursts of passion.

Gut, gut, *n.* [A. Sax. *gut*, *gutt*, gut, *guttas*, entrails; comp. prov. E. *gut*, a water channel, a drain; O.E. *gote*, a drain; from stem of A. Sax. *geótan*, Goth. *giutan*, to pour out. GUSH.] The intestinal canal of an animal from the stomach to the anus; an intestine; *pl.* the stomach and digestive apparatus generally, the viscera or entrails; a preparation of the intestines of an animal used for various purposes, as for the strings of a fiddle; a channel or passage.—*v.t.*—*gutted*, *gutting*. To take out the entrails of; to eviscerate; to plunder of contents; to destroy or take out the interior of.

Gutta, gut'ta, *n.* pl. **Guttæ**, gut'tē. [L.] A drop; specifically, arch. one of a series of pendent ornaments attached to the under side of the mutules and under the triglyphs of the Doric order.—**Gutta-serena**, gut'ta-sē-rē'na, *n.* An old medical name for *Amaurosis*.—**Guttate**, gut'āt, *a.* *Bot.* spotted, as if discolored by drops.—**Guttiferous**, gut-if'er-us, *a.* Yielding gum or resinous substances.

Gutta percha, gut'ta pēr'cha, *n.* [Malay *gutta*, gum, and *percha*, the tree.] The hardened milky juice of a large tree which grows in the Malayan Peninsula and in some of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, resembling caoutchouc in many of its properties, but stronger, more soluble, and less elastic.

Gutter, gut'ér, *n.* [Fr. *goutière*, from *goutte*. L. *gutta*, a drop.] A channel at the side of a road, street, or the like, also at the eaves of, or on, a roof of a building for conveying away water.—*v.t.* To cut or form gutters in.—*v.i.* To become channelled.—**Guttering**, gut'ér-ing, *n.* A channel or collection of channels to carry off rainwater.

Guttle, gut'l, *v.i.* [A form of *gussle*.] To swallow greedily; to gormandize.—**Guttler**, gut'lér, *n.* A gormandizer.

Guttural, gut'ér-al, *a.* [From L. *guttur*, the throat, whence also *gutta*.] Pertaining to the throat; uttered from the throat.—*n.* A letter or combination of letters pronounced in the throat; any guttural sound.—**Gutturalize**, gut'ér-al-iz, *v.t.* To speak or enunciate gutturally.—**Gutturally**, gut'ér-al-li, *adv.* In a guttural manner.—**Gutturalness**, **Gutturality**,† gut'ér-al-nes, gut-ér-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

Guy, gi, *n.* [Sp. *guia*, a guide, a small rope used on board ship. GUIDE.] A rope used to steady anything; a rope to steady an object which is being hoisted; a rope or rod to steady a suspension-bridge.—*v.t.* To steady or direct by means of a guy.

Guy, gi, *n.* A fright; a person of queer looks or dress: from the effigy of *Guy* Fawkes burned on the 5th November.

Guzzle, guz'l, *v.t.* and *v.i.*—*guzzled*, *guzzling*. [O. Fr. *gosiller*, to gulp down; connected with Fr. *gosier*, the throat.] To swallow liquor greedily; to swill; to drink much.—*n.* A debauch, especially on drink.—**Guzzler**, guz'lér, *n.* One who guzzles.

Gyle, gil, *n.* A brewing; a brewer's vat.

Gymkhana, jim ká'na, *n.* [Of Anglo-Indian origin.] A meeting for athletic or other sports.

Gymnasium, jim-ná'zi-um, *n.* pl. **Gymnasia**, jim-ná'zi-a. [Gr. *gymnasion*, from *gymnos*, naked.] A place where athletic exercises are performed; a school or seminary for the higher branches of education; a school preparatory to the universities.—**Gymnast**, jim'nast, *n.* One who teaches or practises gymnastic exercises.—**Gymnastic**, **Gymnastical**, jim-nas'tik, jim-nas'ti-kal, *a.* [L. *gymnasticus*; Gr. *gymnastikos*.] Pertaining to athletic exercises.—**Gymnastically**, jim-nas'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner.—**Gymnastics**, jim-nas'tiks, *n.* The art of performing athletic exercises; athletic exercises; feats of skill or address.—**Gymnic**,† jim'nik, *a.* Pertaining to gymnastics.

Gymnocarpous, jim-nō-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* having a naked fruit.—**Gymnodont**, jim'nō-dont, *n.* [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] One of those fishes that have a projecting bony beak.—**Gymnogen**, jim'nō-jen, *n.* [Gr. root *gen*, to produce.] *Bot.* a plant with a naked seed; a gymnosperm.—**Gymnogenous**, jim-noj'e-nus, *a.* *Bot.* pertaining to the gymnogens.—**Gymnogynous**, jim-noj'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *gynē*, female.] *Bot.* having a naked ovary.—**Gymnosophist**, jim-nos'o-fist, *n.* [Gr. *sophistēs*, a philosopher.] One of a sect of ancient Hindu ascetics who lived solitarily, and wore little or no clothing.—**Gymnosperm**, jim'nō-spérm, *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, seed.] A plant with a naked seed; a gymnogen.—**Gymnospermous**, jim-nō-spér'mus, *a.* *Bot.* pertaining to the gymnosperms.—**Gymnospore**, jim'nō-spōr, *n.* *Bot.* a naked spore.—**Gymnosperous**, jim-nos'pō-rus, *a.* *Bot.* having naked spores.—**Gymnotus**, jim-nō'tus, *n.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, from having no dorsal fin.] The electric eel.

Gynæcocracy, **Gynæcocracy**, jin-ē-kok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, *gynaikos*, a woman, and *kratos*, power.] Government by a woman; female rule.—**Gynæolatry**, jin-ē-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *latreia*, worship.] The extravagant adoration or worship of woman.—**Gynæcology**, jin-ē-kol'o-ji, *n.* The science of female ailments and bodily peculiarities.

Gynandar, ji-nan'dér, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, a female, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] A plant belonging to the Gynandria (ji-nan'dri-a), the character of which is to have the stamens and pistil consolidated into a single body.—**Gynandrian**, **Gynandrous**, ji-nan'dri-an, ji-nan'drus, *a.* Of or pertaining to.—**Gynarchy**, jin'ár-ki, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, woman, and *archē*, rule.] Government by a female or females.

Gynobase, jin'ō-bās, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, a female, and *basis*, a base.] *Bot.* a central axis to the base of which the carpels are attached.—**Gynobasic**, jin-ō-bā'sik, *a.* *Bot.* pertaining to or having a gynobase.—**Gynophore**, jin'ō-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *phoros*, bearing.] The stalk on which the ovary stands in certain flowers; *zool.* the generative bud of a hydrozoon containing ova.

Gyp, jip, *n.* [Said to be a sportive application of Gr. *gypē*, a vulture, from their alleged rapacity.] A term for a servant at Cambridge University, as *scout* is used at Oxford.

Gypsum, jip'sum, *n.* [L. *gypsum*, from Gr. *gypsos*, chalk.] A mineral which is found in a compact and crystallized state, as alabaster, or in the form of a soft chalky stone which by heat becomes a fine white powder, extensively used under the name of plaster of Paris.—**Gypseous**, jip'sē-us, *a.* Of the nature of gypsum; resembling gypsum.—**Gypsiferous**, jip-sif'er-us, *a.* Producing gypsum.—**Gypsoplast**, jip'so-plast, *n.* [*Gypsum*, and Gr. *plastō*, to mould.] A cast taken in plaster of Paris.

Gypsy, jip'si, *n.* pl. **Gypsies**. [*For Egyptian*, from the belief that the race are descendants of the ancient people of Egypt.] One of a peculiar wandering race deriving their origin from India; a name of slight or humorous reproach to a young woman; the language of the gypsies.—*a.* Pertaining to the gypsies.—**Gypsology**, jip-sol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of knowledge which treats of the gypsies.—**Gypsy-hat**, *n.* A kind of hat worn by women.—**Gypsyism**, jip'si-izm, *n.* The arts of gypsies; deception.

Gyrate, ji'rāt, *v.i.* [L. *gyro*, *gyratum*, from *gyrus*, Gr. *gyros*, a circle.] To turn round circularly; to revolve round a central point; to move spirally.—*a.* Winding or going round, as in a circle.—**Gyral**, ji'ral, *a.* Whirling; moving in a circular form.—**Gyrant**, ji'rant, *a.* Whirling; wheeling. [Post.]—**Gyration**, ji-rā'shon, *n.* A turning or whirling round; a circular motion.—**Gyrational**, ji-rā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to gyration.—**Gyratory**, ji'ra-to-ri, *a.* Moving in a circle or spirally.—**Gyre**, jir, *n.* A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.—**Gyrose**, ji'rōs, *a.* *Bot.* bent round like a crook.

Gyrencephalate, ji-ren-sef'a-lāt, *a.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle and *enkephalos*, the brain.] Belonging to a sub-class of the mammalia having the cerebrum covering the greater part of the cerebellum and the hemispheres of the brain with numerous convolutions.

Gyrfalcon, jér'fa-kn, *n.* [L.L. *gyrofalco*, from *gyrus*, a circle, so called from its flight.] A species of falcon, one of the boldest and most beautiful of the tribe.

Gyroidal, ji-roi'dal, *a.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Spiral in arrangement or action.—**Gyroscope**, ji'rō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *skopeō*, to view.] An apparatus, consisting of a rotating disc mounted by very accurately fitted pivots in a ring or rings, rotating in different ways, for illustrating peculiarities of rotation.—**Gyrostat**, ji'rō-stat, *n.* A modification of the gyroscope.

Gyve, jiv, *n.* [W. *gwyn*; Ir. *geibion*, from *geibhim*, to get, to hold; same root as L. *capio*, to take.] A shackle, usually for the legs; a fetter: commonly in the plural.—*v.t.*—*gyved*, *gyving*. To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H.

H, the eighth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant often called the *aspirate*, as being a mere aspiration or breathing.

Ha, ha. An exclamation, denoting surprise, wonder, joy, or other sudden emotion.

Habeas corpus, hā'bē-as kor'pus. [L., you may have the body.] *Law*, a writ which is the great safeguard of the personal liberties of British subjects, directed to any person who detains another in custody and commanding him to produce the body of this person with a statement of the day and cause of his apprehension and detention that the court may deal with him.

Haberdasher, hab'ér-dash-ér, *n.* [Lit. a seller of *haperias*, from O. Fr. *haperias*, a kind of cloth, a word of doubtful origin.] A dealer in drapery goods of various descriptions, as woollens, linens, silks, ribbons, &c.—**Haberdashery**, hab'ér-dash-ér-i, *n.* The wares sold by a haberdasher.

Haberjeon, ha-bér'jon, *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon*, from *hauberc*, a hauberk. HAUBERK.] A short coat of mail or armour consisting of a jacket without sleeves.

Habiliment, ha-bil'i-ment, *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, from *habiller*, to dress, from L. *habilis*, fit, proper. HABIT.] A garment; clothing; usually in the plural.—**Habilimented**, ha-bil'i-ment-ed, *a.* Having habiliments; clothed.—**Habilable**,† hab'il-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being clothed.—**Habilatory**, hab'il-a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining or relating to habiliments or clothing.

Habit, hab'it, *n.* [Fr. *habit*, from L. *habitus*, state, dress, manner, condition, &c., from *habeo*, *habitum*, to have, to hold: of similar origin are *habiliment*, *habitation*, *inhabit*, *exhibit*, *prohibit*, also *able*, *debt*, *duty*, &c.] The ordinary state or condition of the body, either natural or acquired; the bodily constitution or temperament; tendency or capacity resulting from frequent repetition of the same acts; practice; usage; a way of acting; a peculiar practice or custom; a characteristic item of behaviour; dress; garb; the outer dress worn by ladies while on horseback. ∴*Syn.* under CUSTOM.—*v.t.* To dress; to clothe; to array.—**Habit-maker**, *n.* One who makes habits; a tailor who makes ladies' riding-habits.—**Habit-shirt**, *n.* A thin muslin or lace under-garment worn by females over the breast.—**Habitual**, ha-bit'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *habituel*.] Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom; constantly practised; customary; regular.—**Habitually**, ha-bit'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a habitual manner.—**Habitualness**, ha-bit'ū-al-nes, *n.*—**Habituate**, ha-bit'ū-āt, *v.t.*—*habituated*, *habituating*. [L. *habituo*, *habituatum*.] To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice; to familiarize.—*a.* Formed by habit.—**Habituation**, ha-bit'ū-ā'shon, *n.* The act of habituating, or state of being habituated.—**Habitude**, hab'i-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *habitude*, from L. *habi-*

tudo.] Customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting; long custom; habit. —**Habitue**, a-bē-tü-ā, *n.* [Fr., pp. of *habituer*, to accustom.] A habitual frequenter of any place, especially one of amusement, recreation, and the like.

Habitable, hab'i-ta-bl, *a.* [Fr., from L. *habitabilis*, from *habito*, to dwell, a freq. of *habeo*, to have.] Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings.—**Habitability, Habitableness**, hab'i-ta-bil"i-ti, hab'i-ta-bl-nes, *n.* State of being habitable; capacity of being inhabited.—**Habitably**, hab'i-ta-bli, *adv.* So as to be habitable.—**Habitant**, hab'i-tant, *n.* [L. *habitans*, *habitantis*, ppr. of *habito*.] An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident.—**Habitat**, hab'i-tat, *n.* [L. *habitat*, 'it dwells.'] The natural abode or locality of a plant or animal.—**Habitation**, hab-i-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *habitatio*.] Act of inhabiting; occupancy; place of abode; a settled dwelling; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells.

Habitude, Habitue. Under HABIT.

Habromania, hab-ro-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *habros*, gay, and *mania*, madness.] Insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character.

Hachure, hash'ūr, *n.* [Fr., from *hacher*, to hack. HACK, *v.t.*] Short lines which mark half-tints and shadows in designing and engraving.—*v.t.* To cover with hachures.

Hacienda, a-thē-en'da, *n.* [Sp.] In Spain, Spanish America, &c., a farm-house; a farm.

Hack, hak, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *haccan* or *haccian* = D. *hakken*, Dan. *hakke*, Sw. *hacka*, G. *hacken*, to hack or chop; whence Fr. *hacher*, and from the latter E. *hatch* (in engraving), *hatchet*, *hash*.] To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle.—*n.* A notch; a cut.—**Hacking**, hak'ing, *p.* and *a.* Short and interrupted (a *hacking* cough).

Hack, hak, *n.* [Short for *hackney*.] A horse kept for hire; a horse much worked; a worn-out horse; a person overworked; a writer employed in the drudgery and details of book-making. — *a.* Much used or worn, like a hired horse; hired.—*v.t.* To use as a hack; to let out for hire.—**Hack-watch**, *n.* *Naut.* a watch with a seconds hand, used in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer.

Hack, hak, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæc*, a grating. HATCH, *n.*] A grated frame of various kinds; a frame for drying fish, &c.; a rack for cattle.

Hackberry, hak'be-ri, *n.* [Same as Prov. E. *hag-berry*, bird-cherry=*haw*-berry, *hedge*-berry.] A North American tree bearing sweet edible fruits as large as bird-cherries.

Hackbut, hak'but, *n.* HAGBUT.

Hackee, hak'ē, *n.* The common ground-squirrel of North America.

Hackery, hak'ér-i, *n.* A rude two-wheeled cart of India drawn by oxen.

Hackle, hak'l, *n.* [D. *hekel*, G. *hechel*, Dan. *hegle*, a hackle for flax or hemp; akin to *hook*. The secondary senses are from similarity to tufts of hackled fibres.] A hatchel, heckle, or comb for dressing flax; raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun; a long pointed feather on the neck of a fowl, or any similar feather.—*v.t.* To comb (flax or hemp); to hatchel or heckle. — **Hackler**, hak'lėr, *n.* One who hackles.

Hackmatack, hak'ma-tak, *n.* [Amer. Indian.] The American black larch.

Hackney, hak'ni, *n.* [O.Fr. *haquenee*, a pacing horse, Sp. *hacanea*, a nag; probably from O.D. *hackeneye*, *hakkenei*, a hackney; lit. perhaps a hacked or dock-tailed nag.] A horse kept for riding or driving; a pad; a nag; a horse kept for hire; a hack; a person accustomed to drudgery, often literary drudgery.—*a.* Let out for hire; much used; common; trite.—*v.t.* To use as a hackney; to devote to common or vulgar use.—**Hackney-coach**, *n.* A coach kept for hire. **Hackneyed**, hak'nid, *p.* and *a.* Discussed or talked of without end; in everybody's mouth; trite; commonplace.

Had, had, pret. & pp. of *have*.

Haddock, had'ok, *n.* [Comp. O.Fr. *hadot*, *hadou*, Ir. *codog*, a haddock.] A well-known fish of the cod family, smaller than the cod, and having a dark spot on each side just behind the head.

Hade, hād, *n.* [A. Sax. *heald*, inclined, bent; G. *halde*, declivity.] *Mining*, a slope or inclination; inclination of a vein or bed from a vertical direction.—*v.i.* To slope or incline from the vertical.

Hades, hā'dēz, *n.* [Gr. *Hadēs*, i.e. *aidēs*, invisible, unseen, from *a*, priv., and *idein*, to see.] The invisible abode of the dead; the place or state of departed souls; the world of spirits.

Hadj, haj, *n.* [Ar.] The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.—**Hadji, Hadjee**, haj'ē, *n.* A Mussulman who has performed his pilgrimage to Mecca.

Hadrosaurus, had-ro-sa'rus, *n.* [Gr. *hadros*, thick, large, great, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A huge extinct herbivorous reptile found fossil in North America.

Hæmal, hē'mal, *a.* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood. Some of the words in which this forms part are spelled indifferently *hæ-* or *he-*; in others there is a preference. See also under HE-.] Pertaining to the blood; connected with the blood-vessels or the circulatory system.—*Hæmal arch*, the arch formed by the projections anteriorly of the ribs and the sternum from the vertebræ. —**Hæmapophysis**, hē-ma-pof'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, and *apophysis*, apophysis.] *Compar. anat.* part of the typical vertebra on each side of the hæmal arch. — **Hæmastatic**, hē-ma-stat'ik, *n.* Hemastatic.—**Hæmatemesis**, hē-ma-tem'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *emesis*, a vomiting.] A vomiting of blood from the stomach.—**Hæmatics**, hē-mat'iks, *n.* That branch of physiology which treats of the blood. — **Hæmatin**. HEMATIN.—**Hæmatite**, hē'ma-tit, *n.* HEMATITE.—**Hæmatocryal**, hē-ma-tok'ri-al, *a.* [Gr. *cryos*, cold.] *Zool.* applied to the cold-blooded vertebrates. — **Hæmatoid**, hē'ma-toid, *a.* [Gr. *haimato-eidēs*, *eidos*, r[illegible]ance.] Having the appearance of blo[illegible] —**Hæmatosis**, hē-ma-tō'sis, *n.* [Gr. [illegible]ging into blood.] The arterializatio[illegible] blood; the formation of the blood.—**Hæmatothermal**, hē'ma-to-thėr"mal, *a.* [Gr. *thermos*, warm.] Of or pertaining to the warm-blooded vertebrates. — **Hæmatoxylin**, hē-ma-tok'si-lin. HEMATOXYLIN.—**Hæmatozoa**, hē'ma-to-zō"a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal.] The entozoa which exist in the blood of mammals, birds, reptiles, &c.—**Hæmaturia**, hē-ma-tū'ri-a, *n.* [Gr. *ouron*, urine.] A discharge of bloody uri[illegible]—**Hæmoglobin, Hæmoglobulin**, hē'mo[illegible]bin, hē-mo-glō'bū-lin, *n.* [L. *globus*, [illegible]] The matter of a red colour conta[illegible] in the red corpuscles of the blood.—**Hæmoptysis**, hē-mop'tis-is, *n.* [Gr. *ptysis*, a spitting.] The coughing up of blood.—**Hæmorrhage**, hē'mor-āj, *n.* HEMORRHAGE.—**Hæmorrhoids**, hē'mor-oidz, *n.* HEMORRHOIDS.—**Hæmotrophy**, hē-mot'ro-fi, *n.* [Gr. *trophē*, nourishment.] An excess of sanguineous nutriment.

Haft, haft, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæft*, a haft=D. and G. *heft*, a handle; Icel. *hepti* (=*hafti*), a haft, from the stem of *have* or *heave*.] A handle; that part of an instrument which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used. — *v.t.* To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.

Hag, hag, *n.* [Shortened from A. Sax. *hægtesse*; akin to G. *hexe*, D. *heks*, a witch; probably from A. Sax. *haga*, a hedge, G. *hag*, a wood (the meaning being woman of the woods).] An ugly old woman; a witch; a sorceress; a she-monster; an eel-shaped fish which eats into and devours other fishes.—**Haggish**, hag'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a hag; ugly; horrid.—**Haggishly**, hag'ish-li, *adv.* In a haggish manner.—**Haggishness**, hag'ish-nes, *n.*

Hagbut, hag'but, *n.* Same as *Arquebuss*.

Haggard, hag'ard, *a.* [Fr. *hagard*, originally a wild falcon, from G. *hag*, a wood, and affix *-ard*. In secondary sense perhaps for *hagged*, that is, *hag*-like. HEDGE, HAW.] Wild; intractable (a *haggard* hawk); having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering; having the face worn and pale; lean-faced; gaunt.—*n.* An untrained or refractory hawk.—**Haggardly**, hag'ard-li, *adv.* In a haggard manner.

Haggis, hag'is, *n.* [From *hag*, to chop, a form of *hack*; comp. Fr. *hachis*, a hash.] A Scotch dish, commonly made in a sheep's stomach, of the heart, lungs, and liver of the animal minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, salt, and pepper.

Haggle, hag'l, *v.t.*—*haggled*, *haggling*. [Freq. of *hag*, for *hack*, to hack.] To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskilful manner; to mangle.—*v.i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil; to stick at small matters; to higgle.—**Haggler**, hag'l-ėr, *n.* One who haggles.

Hagiocracy, hā-ji-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *kratos*, rule.] The government of the priesthood; a sacred government; a hierarchy.—**Hagiographa**, hā-ji-og'ra-fa, *n. pl.* [Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *graphē*, a writing.] The last of the three Jewish divisions of the old Testament, comprehending Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes.—**Hagiography**, hā-ji-og'ra-fi. Sacred writing; the lives of the saints or holy men.—**Hagiograph**, hā'ji-o-graf, *n.* A holy writing. — **Hagiographic, Hagiographal**, hā'-ji-o-graf"ik, hā-ji-og'ra-fal, *a.* Pertaining to hagiography. — **Hagiographer**, hā-ji-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One of the writers of the hagiography; a writer of lives of the saints. —**Hagiologist**, hā-ji-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who writes or treats of the sacred writings; a writer of lives of the saints.—**Hagiology**, hā-ji-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *hagios*, and *logos*.] Sacred literature; that branch of literature which has to do with the lives and legends of the saints.

Hah, ha, *interj.* Expression of effort, surprise, &c

Ha-ha, ha'hā, *n.* [Reduplicated form of *haw*, a hedge.] A sunk fence or ditch; a hawhaw.

Hail, hāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hægel*, *hægl*=G. D. Dan. and Sw. *hagel*, Icel. *hagl*, hail; root doubtful.] The small masses of ice or frozen vapour falling from the clouds in showers or storms; frozen rain.—*v.i.* To pour down hail.—**Hailstone**, hāl'stōn, *n.* A single ball or pellet of hail. — **Hail-storm**, *n.* A storm of hail.—**Haily**, hā'li, *a.* Consisting of hail; full of hail. (*Pope.*)

Hail, hāl, *interj.* [Same as *hale*, adj.; Icel. *heill*, Dan. *heel*, hale. HALE, HEALTH.] A term of greeting or salutation expressive of well-wishing.—*v.t.* To call to; to greet from a distance; to call to in order to arrest attention; to designate as; to salute or address as.—*v.i.* Used only in the phrase *to hail from*, originally used of a ship, which is said to *hail from* the port whence she comes; hence, to have as one's residence or birth-place; to belong to. — *n.* Call.—*Within hail*, within call; within reach of the sound of the voice.

Hair, hār, *n.* [A. Sax. *hær*, *hér*=Icel. *hár*, O.D. *hair*, D. Dan. and G. *haar*, hair; perhaps akin to Icel. *hörr*, flax, E. *hards* (which see).] A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root; the collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal and forming an integument or covering; such filaments in the mass; a filament resembling a hair; *bot.* a species of down or pubescence. —*To a hair*, to a nicety.—*To split hairs*, to be unduly nice in making distinctions.—**Hair-breadth, Hair's-breadth**, *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; a minute distance. — *a.* Of the breadth of a hair; very narrow (a *hair-breadth* escape).—**Hair-broom**, *n.* A broom made of hair. —**Hair-brush**, *n.* A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair.—**Hair-cloth**, *n.* A kind of cloth made of hair or in part of hair.—**Hair-dresser**, *n.* One who dresses or cuts people's hair; a barber.—**Haired**, hārd, *a.* Having hair: mostly used in composition (long-*haired*, dark-*haired*, &c.).—**Hair-grass**, *n.* The popular name of various grasses of little or no value. — **Hairiness**, hā'ri-nes, *n.* The state of being hairy.—**Hairless**, hār'les, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald. —**Hair-line**, *n.* A line made of hair; a very slender line made in writing or drawing; a hair-stroke. — **Hair-pencil**, *n.* A fine brush or pencil made of hair and used in painting.—**Hair-pin**, *n.* A pin used to keep the hair in a certain position; especially, a

doubled pin or bent wire used by women. —**Hair powder**, *n.* A fine-scented powder of flour or starch for sprinkling the hair of the head. — **Hair-sieve**, *n.* A strainer or sieve with a hair-cloth bottom. — **Hair-space**, *n.* The thinnest space used by printers. —**Hair-splitting**, *n.* The act or practice of making minute distinctions in reasoning. — **Hair-splitter**, *n.* One given to hair-splitting.—**Hair-spring**, *n.* The fine hair-like spring giving motion to the balance-wheel of a watch.—**Hair-stroke**, *n.* The fine up-stroke in penmanship.—**Hair-trigger**, *n.* A trigger to a gun-lock, so delicately adjusted that the slightest touch will discharge the piece.—**Hair-worker**, *n.* One who works in hair; one who makes bracelets, lockets, *&c.*, of human hair.—**Hair-worm**, *n.* A filiform animal found in fresh water or in the earth.—**Hairy**, hā'ri, *a.* Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair; consisting of hair; resembling hair.

Hake, Haak, hak, *n.* [Prov. E *hake*, a hook, from the hook-shaped jaw of the fish.] A fish of the cod family, one species of which is known as king of the herrings, on which it preys.

Hakim, ha'kēm, *n.* [Ar.] An oriental name for a physician.

Halberd, Halbert, hal'bērd, hal'bērt, *n.* [Fr. *hallebarde*, from O.G. *helmparte, helmburte*, a halberd—*helm*, a handle, a helm, and *parte, barte*, an axe.] An ancient military weapon, a kind of combination of a spear and battle-axe, with a shaft about 6 feet long. — **Halberdier**, hal-ber-dēr', *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.

Halcyon, hal'si-on, *n.* [L. *halcyon*, from Gr. *halkyōn*, a kingfisher, said to be from *hals*, the sea, and *kyō*, to conceive.] An old or poetical name of the kingfisher, which was fabled to have the power of charming the winds and waves during the period of its incubation, so that the weather was then calm.—*a.* Pertaining to or connected with the halcyon; calm; quiet; peaceful. — *Halcyon days*, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood, and the weather was calm; hence, days of peace and tranquillity.—**Halcyonian**, hal-si-ō'ni-an, *a.* Halcyon; calm.

Hale, hāl, *a.* [Same as Icel. *heill*, Dan. *heel*, Goth. *hails*, in good health, sound, *&c.* (hence, *hail* in salutations); closely akin to A. Sax. *hāl*, whole, sound, whence E. *whole*; cog. with Gr. *kalos*, beautiful. Akin *heal, health, hallow, holy.*] Sound; healthy; robust; not impaired in health.—**Haleness**, hāl'nes, *n.* The state of being hale; healthiness; soundness.

Hale, hāl, *v.t.*—*haled, haling.* [HAUL.] To pull or draw with force; to haul.—*n.* A violent pull; a haul.

Half, haf, *n.* pl. **Halves**, havz. [A. Sax. *half* or *healf*—O.Fris. D. and Sw. *half*, Icel. *hálfr*, Goth. *halbs*, G. *halb*, half.] One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts, either in fact or in contemplation; a moiety (we usually say *half* a pound, *half* a mile, *&c.*, omitting *of*). — *To cry halves*, to claim an equal share. — *To go halves*, to agree with another for the division of anything into equal parts.—*adv.* In an equal part or degree; by half; to some extent: much used in composition and often indefinite (*half*-learned, *half*-hatched).—*a.* Consisting of a moiety or half.—**Half-and-half**, *n.* A mixture of two malt liquors, especially porter and sweet or bitter ale.—*a.* Half-binding, *n.* A style of binding books in which the back and corners are in leather and the sides in paper or cloth.—**Half-blood**, *n.* One born of the same mother but not the same father as another, or *vice versâ*; a half-breed. —**Half-bound**, *a.* A term applied to a book in half-binding. —**Half-bred**, *a.* Imperfectly bred; mixed; mongrel; partially or imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding —**Half-breed**, *n.* One born of parents of different races: specifically applied to the offspring of American Indians and whites.—**Half-brother**, *n.* A brother by one parent, but not by both.—**Half-caste**, *n.* One born of a Hindu and a European; a half-blood or half-breed.—**Half-cock**, *n.* The position of the hammer of a gun when it is elevated only half-way and retained by the first notch.—**Half-crown**, *n.* A silver coin of the value of 2*s.* 6*d.*—**Half-dead**, *a.* Almost dead; nearly exhausted. — **Half-dollar**, *n.* A silver coin of the United States, value fifty cents, or about 2*s.* 1*d.* sterling. — **Half-eagle**, *n.* An American gold coin, value five dollars, or 1*l.* 10*d.* sterling.—**Half-educated**, *a.* Imperfectly educated. — **Half-guinea**, *n.* An English gold coin, value 10*s.* 6*d.*, no longer in circulation.—**Half-hatched**, *a.* Imperfectly hatched. — **Half-hearted**, *a.* Devoid of eagerness or enthusiasm; indifferent; lukewarm.—**Half-holiday**, *n.* A day on which work is carried on only during a portion of the usual working hours —**Half-hourly**, *a.* Occuring at intervals of half an hour.—**Half-length**, *n.* Of half the full or ordinary length; showing only the upper half of the body, as a portrait. — *n.* A portrait showing only the upper half of the body. —**Half-measure**, *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a feeble effort.—**Half-moon**, *n.* The moon at the quarters, when half its disc appears illuminated, anything in the shape of a half-moon.—**Half-note**, *n.* *Mus.* a minim, being half a semibreve; a semitone.—**Half-past**, *adv.* Half an hour past (*half-past* six o'clock).—**Half-pay**, *n.* Half wages or salary; a reduced allowance paid to an officer in the army or navy when not in actual service.—*a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay.—**Halfpenny**, hā'pen-i, *n.* pl. **Halfpence**, haf'pens or hā'pens. A copper coin of the value of half a penny.—*a.* Of the price or value of a halfpenny.—**Halfpenny-worth**, *n.* The value of a halfpenny.—**Half-pike**, *n.* A weapon with a shorter shaft than the ordinary pike: a boarding-pike.—**Half-price**, *n.* Half the ordinary price; a reduced charge for admission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over.—**Half-quarter**, *n.* One eighth; one eighth of a year.—**Half-read**, *a.* Superficially informed by reading. — **Half-round**, *n.* *Arch.* a moulding whose profile is a semicircle.—*a.* Semicircular (*Mil.*). — **Half-royal**, *n.* A kind of millboard or pasteboard of which there are two sizes, small 20½ by 13 inches, and large 21 by 14 inches.—**Half-seas-over**, *a.* Pretty far gone in drunkenness; half-drunk; tipsy. [Colloq.]—**Half-sister**, *n.* A sister by the father's side only, or by the mother's side only.—**Half-sovereign**, *n.* A British gold coin, value 10*s.*—**Half-starved**, *a.* Almost starved; very ill fed. — **Half-tide**, *n.* The tide when half-way between ebb and flood.—**Half-timbered**, *a.* Built half of timber, as a dwelling —**Half-timer**, *n.* One who works or goes to school half the usual time.—**Half-tone**, *n.* A tone intermediate between the extreme lights and shades of a picture.—**Half-truth**, *n.* A statement only partially true, or that only conveys part of the truth.—**Half-way**, *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance. —*a.* Midway; equidistant from the extremes.—**Half-witted**, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.—**Half-year**, *n.* Six months.—**Half-yearly**, *a.* Happening in each half of a year; semi-annual.—*adv.* In each half-year; semi-annually.

Halibut, Holibut, hal'i-but, ho'li-but, *n.* [From *hali*, that is, holy, and *but* or *butt*, a flounder—D. *heilbot*, G. *heilbutt, heiligbutte.*] One of the largest of the flat-fish family, allied to the turbot, but much less broad comparatively, valuable as food.

Halidom, hal'i-dom, *n.* [A. Sax. *hāligdom*, holiness, from *hālig*, holy, and term. *-dom.* HOLY.] Holiness; sacred word of honour: formerly used in adjurations.

Haliography, hal-i-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *hals, halos*, the sea, and *graphō*, to describe.] That department of science which treats of the sea; a description of the sea.—**Haliographer**, hal-i-og'ra-fēr, *n.* One who writes about the sea.

Halitus, hal'i-tus, *n.* [L., from *halo*, to breathe out (in *exhale*).] *Physiol.* the breath or moisture of the breath; vapour exhaled from the body.

Hall, hal, *n.* [A. Sax. *heal, heall*=Icel. *höll, hall*, Sw. *hall*, D. *hal*, from root signifying to cover, seen also in E. *hell.*] A large room, especially a large public room; a room or building devoted to public business, or in which meetings of the public or corporate bodies are held; a large room at the entrance of a house; a vestibule; an entrance lobby; a manor-house; the name of certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; also the large room in which the students dine in common; hence, the students' dinner.—**Hall-lamp**, *n.* A lamp suspended in a lobby or hall.—**Hall-mark**, *n.* The official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and certain assay offices to articles of gold and silver, as a mark of their legal quality.

Hallelujah, Halleluiah, hal-lē-lō'ya, *n.* and *interj.* ALLELUIAH.

Halliard, hal'yard, *n.* HALYARD.

Hallo, hal-lō', *interj.* and *n.* [Comp. G. *hallohl* and Fr. *halle*, an exclamation used to cheer on dogs; *haller*, to encourage dogs.] An exclamation, used as a call to invite attention; also, a hunting cry to set a dog on the chase.—*v.i.* To call *hallo*; to shout; to cry, as after dogs.—*v.t.* To shout to.

Hallow, hal'lō, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hālgian*, to hallow, from *hālig*, holy. HOLY.] To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use; to reverence; to honour as sacred.—**Hallow-e'en, Hallowe'en**, *n.* The eve or vigil of All-Hallows or All-Saints' Day. [Sc.]—**Hallowmas, Hallowtide**, hal'lō-mas, hal'lō-tīd, *n.* [A. Sax. *hālga*, a saint, and *massa*, mass, festival.] The feast of All-Saints or the time at which it is held.

Hallucination, hal-lū'si-nā"shon, *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*, from *hallucinor*, to wander in mind, to talk idly.] An unfounded and mistaken notion; an entire misconception; a mere dream or fancy; *med.* a morbid condition of the brain or nerves, in which objects are believed to be seen and sensations experienced; the object or sensation thus erroneously perceived. — **Hallucinatory**, hal-lū'si-na-to-ri, *a.* Partaking of hallucination.

Hallux, hal'uks, *n.* [Erroneous form, for L. A. *hex*, the thumb or great toe.] The great toe or corresponding digit of an animal; the hind toe of a bird.

Halm, ham, *n.* Same as *Haulm.*

Halo, hā'lō, *n.* pl. **Haloes, Halos**, hā'lōz. [Gr. *halōs*, a round floor, the sun's disk, a halo.] A luminous ring, either white or coloured, appearing round the sun or moon; any circle of light, as the glory round the head of saints; a coloured circle round the nipple; an ideal glory investing an object (a *halo* of romance).—*v.t.* To form itself into a halo.—*v.t.* To surround with a halo.—**Haloed**, hā'lōd, *a.* Surrounded by a halo. —**Haloscope**, hā'lo-skōp, *n.* An instrument which exhibits all the phenomena connected with halos.

Halogen, hal'o-jen, *n.* [Gr. *hals*, salt, and root *gen*, to produce.] *Chem.* a name given to substances (such as chlorine or iodine) which form compounds of a saline nature by their union with metals.—**Halogenous**, ha-loj'e-nus, *a.* Having the nature of halogens.

Haloid, hal'oid, *a.* [Gr. *hals*, sea-salt, and *eidos*, resemblance.] *Chem.* resembling common salt in composition; formed by the combination of a halogen and a metal: common salt is a *haloid salt.*—*n.* A haloid salt.—**Haloscal** hal'o-sel, *n.* A haloid.

Halophyte, hal'o-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *hals, halos*, the sea, salt, and *phyton*, a plant.] One of the plants which inhabit salt marshes, and by combustion yield barilla or Spanish soda.

Halt, halt, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *healtian*, to be lame, *healt*, lame, from Icel. *haltr*, Dan. and Sw. *halt*, Goth. *halts*, lame; Dan. and Sw. *halte*, to limp. In sense of to stop in marching, probably of German origin, from *halten*, E. to *hold.*] To limp; to be lame; to limp or be defective in regard to metre, versification, or connection of ideas; to stop in marching or walking: to cease to advance; to stand in doubt whether to proceed or what to do; to hesitate.—*v.t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching.—*a.* Lame; not able to walk without limping. —*n.* Lameness; a limp; a stopping; a stop in walking or marching.—**Halter**, hal'tēr,

n. One who halts or limps.—**Haltingly**, hal'ting-li, *adv.* In a halting manner.

Halter, hal'tėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *halfter*, headstall, noose = D. L.G. and G. *halfter*; origin doubtful.] A cord or strap forming a headstall for leading or confining a horse or other animal; a rope specially intended for hanging malefactors.—*v.t.* To put a halter on.

Halteres, hal-tē'rēz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *halteres*, weights held while leaping, from *hallomai*, to leap.] The balancers of insects; the shorted second pair of wings.

Halve, hav, *v.t.*—*halved*, *halving*. [From *half*.] To divide into two halves or equal parts; to join (timbers) by lapping or letting into each other.—**Halves**, havz, *n. pl.* of *half*.

Halyard, hal'yard, *n.* [*Hale* or *haul*, and *yard*.] *Naut.* a rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering sails, yards, gaffs, &c.; halliard.

Ham, ham, *n.* [A. Sax. *ham*, *hamm*, the ham=D. *ham*, Icel. *hom*, G. *hamme*, a ham, from a root meaning to bend, seen in Gr. *kamptō*, to bend; W. Ir. and Gael. *cam*, crooked, bent.] The inner bend or hind part of the knee; the thigh of an animal, particularly of a hog, salted and cured.—*v.t.* To make into ham.—**Hamcurer**, *n.* One who makes beef, pork, &c., into ham.—**Hamstring**, ham'string, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham.—*v.t.* pret. & pp. *hamstrung* or *hamstringed*. To lame or disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

Hamadryad, ham'a-dri-ad, *n.* [Gr. *hamadryas*, from *hama*, together, and *drys*, a tree.] In classical mythology a wood-nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

Hamal, ham'al, *n.* A porter in Constantinople.

Hamate, hā'māt, *a.* [L. *hamatus*, hooked, from *hamus*, a hook.] Hooked; set with hooks.—**Hamiform**, hā'mi-form, *a.* In the shape of a hook.

Hamburg-lake, ham'bėrg, *n.* A cochineal pigment of a purplish colour, inclining to crimson.—**Hamburg-white**, *n.* A pigment composed of barytes and white-lead.

Hame, hām, *n.* [Same as D. *haam*, a hame.] One of two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draught horse, to which the traces are fastened, and which lie upon the collar or have pads attached to them fitting the horse's neck.

Hamite, ham'īt, *n.* A descendant of *Ham*; an Ethiopian.—**Hamitic**, ham-it'ik, *a.* Relating to *Ham* or his descendants; appellative of a class of African tongues, comprising Coptic, Ethiopian or Abyssinian, &c.

Hamlet, ham'let, *n.* [Dim. of A. Sax. *ham*, dwelling, inclosure; akin *home*.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.—**Hammel**, ham'el, *n.* A small shed and yard used for sheltering fattening cattle.

Hammer, ham'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *hamor*=D. *hamer*, G. and Dan. *hammer*, Icel. *hamarr*; root doubtful.] An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting usually of an iron head fixed crosswise to a handle; a striking piece in the mechanism of a clock and a piano; that part in the lock of a gun, rifle, &c., which when the trigger is pulled falls with a smart blow, and causes the explosion of the detonating substance in connection with the powder.—*To bring to the hammer*, to sell by auction.—*v.t.* To beat, form, or forge with a hammer; to contrive by intellectual labour; to excogitate: usually with *out*.—*v.i.* To strike anything repeatedly, as with a hammer; to work; to labour in contrivance.—**Hammer-beam**, *n.* A short projecting beam attached to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in the place of the tie-beam.—**Hammer-cloth**, *n.* [Probably *hammer*, here=D. *hemel*, top of a coach, cover, canopy.] The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriages.—**Hammer-dressed**, *a.* Dressed or prepared with a pointed hammer or pick.—**Hammerer**, ham'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who works with a hammer.—**Hammer-fish**, *n.* A shark the head of which resembles a hammer.—**Hammer-harden**, *v.t.* To harden (metal) by hammering in the cold state.—**Hammer-head**, *n.* The iron head of a hammer; the hammer-fish.—**Hammerman**, ham'ėr-man, *n.* A smith or other worker in metal.

Hammock, ham'ok, *n.* [Sp. *hamaca*, a word of West Indian origin.] A kind of hanging bed, consisting of a piece of cloth suspended by cords and hooks.

Hamous, Hamose, hā'mus, hā'mōs, *a.* [L. *hamus*, a hook.] *Bot.* hooked; having the end hooked or curved.

Hamper, ham'pėr, *n.* [Contr. from *hanaper* (which see).] A kind of rude basket or wicker-work receptacle, chiefly used as a case for packing articles.—*v.t.* To put into a hamper.

Hamper, ham'pėr, *v.t.* [A nasalized form corresponding to D. *haperen*, to stammer, falter, stick fast; comp. Sc. *hamp*, to stammer; Goth. *hamfs*, *hanfs*, mutilated.] To impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult to; to shackle; to embarrass; to encumber.—*n.* Something that hampers or encumbers; a clog.

Hamster, ham'stėr, *n.* [G.] A burrowing animal of the rat family common in Germany, having a short tail and cheek-pouches.

Hamstring, *n.* and *v.t.* Under HAM.

Hamulus, ham'ū-lus, *n.* [L., a little hook, dim. of *hamus*, a hook.] A little hook; a hook-like process in animals and plants.

Hanaper, han'a-pėr, *n.* [L.L. *hanaperium*, lit. a receptacle for cups, from L.L. *hanapus*, a cup, from O.H.G. *hnap*, A. Sax. *hnæp*, a cup; hence *hamper*, *n.*] A kind of basket used in early days by the kings of England for holding and carrying with them their money; the king's treasury.

Hanch, hanch, *n.* *Arch.* HAUNCH.

Hand, hand, *n.* [Common, in similar forms, to all the Teutonic tongues; allied to Goth. *hinthan*, to capture; O.E. *hent*, to seize; perhaps also *hunt*. *Handsel*, *handle*, *handy*, *handsome* are derivatives.] The extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the corresponding member in certain of the lower animals; a measure of 4 inches; a palm: applied chiefly to horses; side or direction, either right or left (on the one *hand* or the other); handiwork; style of penmanship; power of performance; skill; agency; part in performing (to have a *hand* in mischief); possession; power (in the *hands* of the owner); that which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing (the *hands* of a clock); a male or female in relation to an employer; a person employed on board ship or in manufactories; a person with some special faculty or ability (a good *hand* at a speech); in *card-playing*, the cards held by a single player; one of the players.—*At hand*, near in time or place; within reach or not far distant.—*At first hand*, from the producer or seller directly; *at second hand*, or simply *second hand*, from an intermediate purchaser; old or used.—*By hand*, with the hands and not by the instrumentality of tools, &c.—*For one's own hand*, on one's own account; for one's self.—*From hand to hand*, from one person to another.—*In hand*, in ready-money; in possession; in the state of preparation or execution.—*Off hand*, without hesitation or difficulty; without previous preparation.—*Off one's hands*, out of one's care or attention; ended.—*On hand*, in present possession.—*On one's hands*, under one's care or management; as a burden upon one.—*Out of hand*, at once; directly; without delay or hesitation; off one's hands.—*To one's hand*, already prepared; ready to be received.—*Under one's hand*, with the proper writing or signature of the name.—*Hand in hand*, with hands mutually clasped; hence, in union; conjointly; unitedly.—*Hand to hand*, in close union; close fight.—*Hand to mouth*, as want requires; without making previous provision or having an abundant previous supply.—*Hands off!* keep off; forbear; refrain from blows.—*Clean hands*, innocence; freedom from guilt.—*To ask the hand of*, to ask in marriage.—*To be hand and glove with*, to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates.—*To bear a hand (naut.)*, to give assistance quickly; to hasten.—*To change hands*, to change owners.—*To come to hand*, to be received; to come within one's reach.—*To have one's hands full*, to be fully occupied; to have a great deal to do.—*To lay hands on*, to seize; to assault.—*Laying on of hands*, a ceremony used in consecrating one to office.—*To lend a hand*, to give assistance.—*To set the hand to*, to engage in; to undertake.—*To shake hands*, to clasp the right hand mutually (with or without a shake), as a greeting or in token of friendship or reconciliation.—*To strike hands*, to make a contract or to become surety for another's debt or good behaviour (O.T.).—*To take by the hand*, to take under one's protection.—*To take in hand*, to attempt; to undertake; to seize and deal with (a person).—*To wash one's hands of*, to have nothing more to do with; to renounce all connection with or interest in.—*v.t.* To give or transmit with the hand (*hand me* a book); to lead, guide, and lift with the hand; to conduct.—*To hand down*, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor.—*a.* Belonging to or used by the hand: much used in composition for that which is manageable or wrought by the hand.—**Hand-barrow**, *n.* A kind of litter or stretcher, with handles at each end, carried between two persons.—**Hand-basket**, *n.* A small or portable basket.—**Hand-bell**, *n.* A small bell rung when held by the hand; a table-bell.—**Hand-bill**, *n.* A printed paper or sheet to be circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement.—**Hand-book**, *n.* A small book or treatise such as may be easily held in the hand; a manual or compendium; a guide-book for travellers.—**Hand-breadth**, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.—**Hand-cart**, *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.—**Handcuff**, hand'kuf, *n.* [Modified from A. Sax. *handcops*—*hand*, the hand, *cops*, a fetter.] A manacle or fastening for the hand.—*v.t.* To put a handcuff on; to manacle.—**Handed**, han'ded, *a.* Having a hand possessed of any peculiar property: used especially in compounds (right-*handed*, left-*handed*, empty-*handed*, full-*handed*, &c.).—**Handful**, hand'ful, *n.* As much as the hand will grasp or contain; a small quantity or number.—**Hand-gallop**, *n.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.—**Hand-gear**, *n.* *Steam-engine*, the mechanism used for working the valves by hand.—**Hand-glass**, *n.* *Hort.* a glass used for placing over plants to protect them or forward growth.—**Hand-grenade**, *n.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.—**Handline**, *n.* A small line used in fishing from boats at sea.—**Hand-loom**, *n.* A weaver's loom worked by the hand, as distinguished from a *power-loom*.—**Hand-made**, *a.* Manufactured by the hand and not by a machine.—**Handmaid, Handmaiden**, hand'mād, hand'mā-dn, *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.—**Hand-mill**, *n.* A small mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, &c., moved by hand.—**Hand-organ**, *n.* A portable or barrel organ.—**Hand-press**, *n.* A press worked by the hand, in opposition to one moved by steam-power, &c.—**Handrail, Hand-railing**, hand'rāl, hand-rāl'ing, *n.* A rail or railing to hold by.—**Hand-saw**, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand.—**Hand-screen**, *n.* A screen resembling a fan, used for keeping off the heat of the fire, too glaring light, &c.—**Hand-screw**, *n.* An appliance for raising heavy weights; a jack.—**Handspike**, hand'spīk, *n.* A bar used as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c.—**Handstaff**, hand'staf, *n.* pl. **Handstaves**, hand'stāvz. A javelin (O.T.).—**Hand-vice**, *n.* A small portable vice held in the hand while used.—**Hand-work**, *n.* Work done by the hands.—**Hand-worked, Hand-wrought**, *a.* Made with the hands.—**Handwrite**,† hand'rīt, *v.t.* To express in handwriting; to write out.—**Handwriting**, hand'rīt-ing, *n.* The cast of writing peculiar to each person; chirography; writing.

Handicap, han'di-kap, *n.* [For *hand i' cap*, *hand in the cap*, the allusion being to drawing a lot out of a cap, from the fairness of both principles.] *Racing*, an allowance of a certain amount of time or distance to the inferior competitors in a race to bring all as nearly as possible to an equality, or the extra weight imposed upon the superior competitors with the same object; a race so arranged.—*v.t.*—*handicapped*, *handicapping*. To put a handicap on; to equalise by a handicap.—**Handicapper**, han'di-kap-ėr, *n.* One who handicaps.

Handicraft, han'di-kraft, *n.* [Equivalent to *hand-craft*, the *i* representing old prefix *ge*, as in *handiwork*.] Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.—**Handicraftsman**, han'di-krafts-man, *n.* A man employed in manual occupation; an artisan.—**Handicuff**, **Handycuff**, han'di-kuf, *n.* [Formed in imitation of *handiwork*.] A blow or cuff with the hand.

Handiwork, **Handywork**, han'di-wėrk, *n.* [A. Sax *handgeweorc*, from *hand*, the hand, and *geweorc*=*weorc*, work, with prefix *ge*.] Work done by the hands; hence, the work or deed of any person.

Handkerchief, hang'kėr-chēf, *n.* [*Hand* and *kerchief*. KERCHIEF.] A piece of cloth, usually silk, linen, or cotton, carried about the person for wiping the face, hands, &c.; a similar piece worn round the neck.

Handle, han'dl, *v.t.*—*handled*, *handling*. [A. Sax. *handlian*, to handle, a kind of freq. from *hand*=D. *handelen*, Dan. *handle*, Icel. *höndla*, G. *handeln*.] To bring the hand or hands in frequent contact with; to finger; to touch; to feel; to manage, ply, or wield; to treat of or deal with, as a person or a topic.—*v.i.* To use the hands; to feel with the hands.—*n.* That part of a thing which is intended to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it; the instrument or means of effecting a purpose.—*To give a handle*, to furnish an occasion.—*A handle to one's name*, a title (colloq.).—**Handleable**, han'dl-a-bl, *a.* That may be handled.—**Handler**, han'dlėr, *n.* One who handles.—**Handling**, han'dling, *n.* A touching or using by the hand; a treating in discussion; dealing; action.

Handsel, **Hansel**, hand'sel, han'sel, *n.* [From *hand*, and stem *sell*, *sale*; Icel. *handsal* (from *hand*, and *sal*, sale), a bargain by shaking hands; Dan. *handsel*, hansel, earnest.] An earnest, or earnest penny; a sale, gift, or using, which is regarded as the first of a series; the first money received for the sale of goods.—*v.t.* To give a handsel to; to use or do for the first time.

Handsome, hand'sum, *a.* [From *hand*, and term. *-some*=D. *handsaam*, tractable, serviceable, mild; G. *handsam*, convenient, favourable.] Possessing a form agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; having a certain share of beauty along with dignity; having symmetry of parts; well formed; shapely; becoming; appropriate; ample or large (a *handsome* fortune); characterized by or expressive of liberality or generosity.—**Handsomely**, hand'sum-li, *adv.* In a handsome manner.—**Handsomeness**, hand'sum-nes, *n.*

Handy, han'di, *a.* [From *hand*; comp. the D. and L.G. *handig*, [illegible].] Skilled to use the hands with ease; [illegible]terous; ready; adroit; ready to the [illegible]; near; convenient.—**Handily**, han'di-li, *adv.* In a handy manner.—**Handiness**, han'di-nes, *n.*

Hang, hang, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hung* or *hanged* (the latter being obsolete except in sense to put to death by the rope). [A. Sax. *hangian*, to hang or be suspended, and *hón* (contracted for *hahan*), pret. *hēng*, pp. *hangen*, to suspend; O.H.G. *hahan*, G. *hangen*, *hängen*, Dan. *hænge*, Icel. *hanga*, *hengja*, Goth. *hahan*, to suspend, to hang. Akin *hank*, *hanker*, *hinge*.] To suspend; to fasten to some elevated point without support from below: often with *up*; to put to death by suspending by the neck; to fit up so as to allow of free motion (a door, a gate, &c.); to cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended (to *hang* an apartment with curtains); to cause or suffer to assume a drooping attitude (to *hang* the head).—*To hang fire*, to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge: said of a gun; hence, to hesitate or be slow in acting; to be slow in execution.—*To hang out*, to suspend in open view; to display; to suspend in the open air.—*To hang up*, to suspend; to keep or suffer to remain undecided.—*v.i.* To be suspended; to be sustained wholly or partly by something above; to dangle; to depend; to bend forward or downward; to lean or incline; to be attached to or connected with in various ways; to hover; to impend (dangers *hang* over us); to linger, lounge, loiter; to incline; to have a steep declivity; to be put to death by suspension from the neck.—*To hang back*, to halt; to incline to retire; to go reluctantly forward.—*To hang on* or *upon*, to weigh upon; to drag; to rest; to continue (sleep *hung* on his eyelids); to be dependent on; to regard with the closest attention (he *hung* upon the speaker's words).—*To hang together*, to be closely united; to be self-consistent.—*n.* The way a thing hangs; slope or declivity; inclination, bent, or tendency.—**Hang-dog**, *n.* A base and degraded character, fit only to be the hangman of dogs.—*a.* Of or pertaining to a hang-dog; having a low, degraded, or blackguard-like appearance.—**Hanger**, hang'ėr, *n.* One who hangs; a short broad sword, incurvated at the point, which was suspended from the girdle; that from which something is hung.—**Hanger-on**, *n.* pl. **Hangers-on**. One who hangs on or sticks to a [illegible], a place, society, &c.; a parasite; a dependant.—**Hanging**, hang'ing, *a.* Such as to incur punishment by the halter (a *hanging* matter).—*n.* Death by suspension; what is hung up to drape a room, as tapestry or the like: used chiefly in the plural.—**Hanging-buttress**, *n.* *Arch.* a merely decorative buttress supported on a corbel.—**Hanging-garden**, *n.* A garden formed in terraces rising one above the other.—**Hangman**, hang'man, *n.* One who hangs another; one employed to execute malefactors by the halter.—**Hangmanship**, hang'man-ship, *n.* The office of hangman.

Hangnail, hang'nāl, *n.* Same as *Agnail*.

Hank, hangk, *n.* [Same as Icel. *hönk*, a hank or skein; Dan. *hank*, a hook, a clasp; Sw. *hank*, a band; akin to *hang*.] A parcel consisting of two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together; *naut.* a ring of wood, rope, or iron, fixed to a stay to confine the stay-sails.

Hanker, hang'kėr, *v.i.* [Allied to D. *hunkeren*, to desire, to long after; probably to *hunk* and *hang*.] To long for; to be uneasily desirous; to think of with longing: followed by *after*.—**Hankering**, hang'kėr-ing, *n.* The feeling of one who hankers; longing appetite.—**Hankeringly**, hang'kėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a hankering manner.

Hansard, han'sard, *n.* The published debates of the British parliament, originally issued by the Messrs. *Hansard*.

Hanse, hans, *n.* [G. *hanse*, *hansa*, league.] A league; a confederacy.—**Hanse**, **Hanseatic**, han-sē-at'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to a confederacy of commercial cities, associated together as early as the twelfth century; the name *Hanse towns* is still applied to Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, the three free cities of Germany.—**Hansard**, han'sard, *n.* A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

Hansom, **Hansom-cab**, han'sum, *n.* A two-wheeled cab, so named after the inventor.

Hap, hap, *n.* [Icel. *happ*, good fortune, luck; comp. A. Sax. *gehæp*, fit; D. *happen*, to snatch at; seen also in *mishap*, *perhaps*.] Chance; accident; casual event; vicissitude.—*v.i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance.—**Hap-hazard**, *n.* Chance; accident.—**Hapless**, hap'les, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.—**Haplessly**, hap'les-li, *adv.* In a hapless manner.—**Haplessness**, hap'les-nes, *n.*—**Haply**, **Happily**, hap'li, hap'i-li, *adv.* By hap, accident, or chance; perhaps; it may be.—**Happen**, hap'n, *v.i.* [From *hap*.] To be or be brought about unexpectedly or by chance; to chance; to take place; to occur.—*To happen on*, to meet with; to fall or light upon.—**Happily**, hap'i-li, *adv.* In a happy manner, state, or circumstances; felicitously; prosperously; in happiness.—**Happiness**, hap'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being happy; felicity; contentedness along with actual pleasure; good fortune.—**Happy**, hap'i, *a.* [From *hap*.] Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; contented in mind; highly pleased with one's self and one's position; satisfied; fortunate; successful; secure of good; bringing or attended with good fortune; prosperous; propitious; favourable; well suited for a purpose or occasion; well devised; felicitous; apt; living in concord or friendship (a *happy* family).

Haquebut, hak'but, *n.* [Fr. *haquebute*.] An arquebuse.

Haqueton, hak'ton, *n.* An acton.

Haram, hā'ram, *n.* A harem.

Harangue, ha-rang', *n.* [Fr. *harangue*=Pr. *arengua*, It. *aringa*, a harangue, lit. a speech made to a ring of people, from O.H.G. *hring*, *hrinc*, a circle, a ring. RING.] A loud address to a multitude; a popular oration; a bombastic or pompous address; a tirade or declamation.—*v.i.*—*harangued*, *haranguing*. To make a harangue; to make a bombastic or pretentious speech.—*v.t.* To address by a harangue.—**Haranguer**, ha-rang'ėr, *n.* One who harangues.

Harass, har'as, *v.t.* [Fr. *harasser*; probably connected with Fr. *harier*, to harry, vex; *harer*, to set a dog on.] To weary, fatigue, or tire with bodily labour; to weary with importu[illegible] care, or perplexity; to perplex; [illegible] repeated attacks.—*n.*† Distre[illegible]ion.—**Harasser**, har'as-ėr, *n.* [illegible]arasses.—**Harassment**, har'as-ment, *n.* The act of harassing or state of being harassed.

Harbinger, här'bin-jėr, *n.* [O.E. *herbegier*, *herbergeour*, *harbeker*, &c., one who provides harbourage or lodging, a harbinger; for the insertion of the *n* compare *messenger*, *passenger*. HARBOUR.] One who went before to provide lodgings and other accommodation; hence, a forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.—*v.t.* To precede as harbinger; to presage or predetermine, as a harbinger.

Harbour, här'bėr, *n.* [Same as L.G. *herberge*, D. *herberg*, Icel. *herbergi*, lit. army-shelter, the elements being the same as A.Sax. *here*, an army, and *beorgan*, *bergan*, to shelter or protect. BOROUGH.] A place of shelter, protection, or refuge; a port or haven for ships.—*v.t.* To shelter or take under protection; to protect; to entertain or cherish in the mind (to *harbour* malice).—*v.i.* To lodge or abide for a time for shelter or protection; to take shelter.—**Harbourage**, här'bėr-āj, *n.* State of being harboured; shelter; lodgment.—**Harbour-dues**, *n. pl.* Charges on a ship or cargo for the use of a harbour, &c.—**Harbourer**, här'bėr-ėr, *n.* One who harbours.—**Harbourless**, här'bėr-les, *a.* Without a harbour; destitute of shelter.—**Harbour-light**, *n.* A light or lighthouse to guide ships in entering a harbour.—**Harbour-master**, *n.* An officer who attends to the berthing, &c., of ships in a harbour.

Hard, härd, *a.* [A. Sax. *heard*=Goth. *hardus*, Icel. *harðr*, Dan. *haard*, D. *hard*, G. *hart*; cog. Gr. *kratos*, *kartos*, strength (as in *aristocrat*, *democrat*, &c.). Hence *hardy*.] Not easily penetrated or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure: applied to material bodies, and opposed to *soft*; difficult to the understanding; not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed; laborious; fatiguing; difficult to endure; oppressive; severe; cruel; distressing; painful; unfeeling; insensible; harsh; obdurate; exacting; avaricious; grasping; harsh or abusive (*hard* words); pinching with cold; rigorous (a *hard* winter); austere; rough; acid or sour (*hard* cider); forced; constrained; unnatural; coarse, unpalatable, or scanty (*hard* fare); *gram.* applied to the consonants (also called *surd*) *f*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *t*, and the sound of *th* in *thin*; also to the sound of *c* as in *come* and *g* as in *get*, as distinguished from the sounds in *city* and *gin*; applied to water not very

suitable for washing from holding salts of lime or magnesia in solution.—*Hard cash*, gold or silver coin, as distinguished from paper-money. [Colloq.]—*adv.* Close: near (*hard* by); with urgency; vehemently; vigorously; energetically; violently; with great force; with difficulty or labour.—*To die hard*, to die, as it were, reluctantly, and after a struggle for life; to die unrepentant. — *Hard up*, in want of money; needy; without resources.—*Hard up for*, having difficulty in getting anything; at a loss how to find.—*Hard a-weather! hard a-port!* &c., *naut.* a direction for the helm to be turned as much as possible to the weather-side, the port-side, &c. — **Hard-bake**, *n.* A species of toffy.—**Hard-billed**, *a.* Having a hard bill or beak suitable for crushing seeds, &c.: said of birds.—**Hard-earned**, *a.* Earned with difficulty.—**Harden**, har'dn, *v.t.* To make hard or more hard; to confirm in effrontery, obstinacy, wickedness, opposition, or enmity; to make insensible or unfeeling; to make firm; to inure. — *v.i.* To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness; to become unfeeling; to become inured. — **Hardened**, har'dnd, *p.* and *a.* Made hard, or more hard; confirmed in error or vice (*hardened* sinner).—**Hardener**, har'dn-ér, *n.* One who or that which hardens. — **Hard-faced**, **Hard-visaged**, **Hard-featured**, *a.* Having a hard or stern face.—**Hard-favoured**, *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance.—**Hard-fisted**, **Hard-handed**, *a.* Having hard hands; close-fisted; covetous.—**Hard-fought**, *a.* Vigorously contested.—**Hard-headed**, *a.* Shrewd; clear-headed and firm.—**Hard-hearted**, *a.* Pitiless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable.—**Hardish**, har'dish, *a.* Somewhat hard; tending to hardness.—**Hardly**, hard'li, *adv.* In a hard manner; not easily; severely; harshly; scarcely; barely; not quite.—**Hard-mouthed**, *a.* Having a mouth not sensible to the bit (a *hard-mouthed* horse).—**Hardness**, hard'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being hard; *mineral.* the capacity of a substance to scratch another or be scratched by another. — **Hard-pan**, *n.* *Agri.* the name given to a hard stratum of earth below the soil proper. — **Hard-pressed**, **Hard-pushed**, *a.* In a strait or difficulty.—**Hardship**, hard'ship, *n.* Something hard, oppressive, toilsome, distressing, &c.; want or privation; grievance.—**Hardware**, hard'wär, *n.* Articles of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c.—**Hardwood**, hard'wud, *n.* Any wood of a close and solid texture, as beech, oak, ash, maple, ebony, &c.

Hards, hardz, *n. pl.* [Also written *hurds*; from A. Sax. *heordan* (pl.), hards, tow; Icel. *hörr*, flax; same root as L. *caro*, to card, *cardunus*, thistle, *coma*, hair; perhaps E. *hair*.] The refuse or coarse part of flax or wool.

Hardy, har'di, *a.* [Fr. *hardi*, bold, daring, properly the pp. of the old verb *hardir*, to make bold, from O.H.G. *hartjan*, from *hart* (E. *hard*), hard, bold. HARD.] Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid; confident; full of assurance; inured to fatigue; proof against hardship; capable of bearing exposure to cold weather (a *hardy* plant).—**Hardihood**, har'di-hud, *n.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity; venturesomeness; audacity. — **Hardily**, har'di-li, *adv.* In a hardy manner. — **Hardiness**, har'di-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being hardy.

Hare, här, *n.* [A. Sax. *hara*—Dan. and Sw. *hare*, Icel. *hári*, D. *haas*, G. *hase*; probably allied to Skr. *çaça*, a hare, from *çaç*, to jump.] A rodent quadruped of various species, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, a divided upper lip, and long hind legs, often hunted for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food.—**Harebell**, har'bel, *n.* A species of campanula or bell-flower, also termed the common bell-flower and Scottish blue-bell; also applied in many districts to the wild hyacinth. — **Hare-brained**, *a.* [Comp. 'mad as a March *hare*.'] Giddy; volatile; heedless.—**Hare-hearted**, *a.* Timorous, like a hare; easily frightened.—**Hare-hound**, *n.* A hound for hunting hares, a greyhound.—**Hare-lip**, *n.* A malformation of the lip consisting of a fissure or vertical division of one or both lips, sometimes extending also to the palate.—**Hare-lipped**, *a.* Having a hare-lip. — **Harish**, hä'rish, *a.* Resembling a hare.

Hareld, har'eld, *n.* [Perhaps from its cry.] A marine duck inhabiting the arctic seas, the male having two very long feathers in the tail.

Harem, **Hareem**, hä'rem, ha-rēm', *n.* [Ar. *haram*, anything prohibited, from *harrama*, to prohibit, the inmates of the harem being kept in strict seclusion.] The apartments appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family; the occupants.

Haricot, har'i-kō, *n.* [Fr., a ragout; O.Fr. *harigoter*, to mince, *harigote*, a morsel; *haricot*-bean = ragout-bean.] A kind of ragout of meat and roots; the kidney-bean or French bean (in this sense short for haricot-bean).

Hark, hark, *v.i.* [Contr. from *hearken*.] To listen; to hearken: now only used in the imperative. — *Hark!* a hunting cry used with various adjuncts to stimulate or direct the hounds.—**Harken**. See *Hearken*.

Harl, harl, *n.* [Probably = *hardle*, from *hards*.] A filament, as of flax or hemp; a barb of one of the feathers from a peacock's tail, used in dressing fly-hooks.

Harlequin, har'le-kwin, *n.* [Fr. *harlequin*, *arlequin*; O.Fr. *hellequin*, *hierlekin*, &c.; origin quite uncertain.] A performer in a pantomime, masked, dressed in tight parti-coloured clothes, covered with spangles, and armed with a magic wand or sword; a buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow. — **Harlequinade**, har'le-kwin-äd'', *n.* The portion of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts.—**Harlequin-duck**, *n.* A beautiful species of duck, the male of which has the plumage fantastically marked.

Harlot, har'lot, *n.* [O.Fr. *harlot*, *herlot*, Pr. *arlot*, Sp. *arlote*, It. *arlotto*, a glutton, a lazy good-for-nothing, a word of uncertain origin; comp. W. *herlawd*, a stripling, *herlodes*, a damsel.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute.—**Harlotry**, har'lot-ri, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution.

Harm, härm, *n.* [A. Sax. *hearm*, harm, evil, grief—Dan. Sw. and G. *harm*, grief, offence; Icel. *harmr*; comp. Skr. *çram*, to weary.] Physical or material injury; hurt; damage; detriment; moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness.—*v.t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage.—**Harmful**, härm'ful, *a.* Full of harm; hurtful; injurious; noxious.—**Harmfully**, härm'ful-li, *adv.* In a harmful manner.—**Harmfulness**, härm'ful-nes, *n.* — **Harmless**, härm'les, *a.* Free from harm; uninjured; free from power or disposition to harm; not injurious; innocuous; inoffensive.—**Harmlessly**, härm'les-li, *adv.* In a harmless manner.—**Harmlessness**, härm'les-nes, *n.*

Harmattan, här-mat'tan, *n.* [Arabic name.] An extremely dry and hot wind which blows periodically from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean.

Harmony, har'mo-ni, *n.* [L. and Gr. *harmonia*, from Gr. *harmos*, a suiting or fitting together a joint, from *arō*, to fit, to adapt, the same root being seen in E. *arm*.] The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or combination of things, or in things intended to form a connected whole; concord; consonance; concord or agreement in facts, views, sentiments, manners, interests, and the like; peace and friendship; *mus.* musical concord; the accordance of two or more sounds, or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear, or a succession of such sounds called chords; the science which treats of such sounds. — **Harmonic**, **Harmonical**, har-mon'ik, har-mon'i-kal, *a.* Relating to harmony or music; concordant; musical; harmonious. — *Harmonical proportion*, *math.* the relation between four quantities when the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the third and fourth; also a similar relation between three quantities. — *Harmonical series*, a series of numbers in continued harmonical proportion.—*Harmonic triad*, *mus.* the chord of a note consisting of its third and perfect fifth, or in other words, the common chord.—*n. Mus.* a secondary and less distinct tone which accompanies any principal and apparently simple tone.—**Harmonica**, har-mon'i-ka, *n.* A collection of musical glass goblets; also an instrument, the tones of which are produced by striking rods or plates of glass or metal with hammers.—**Harmonically**, har-mon'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a harmonic manner.—**Harmonicon**, har-mon'i-kon, *n.* A large barrel-organ, containing, in addition to the common pipes, others to imitate the different wind-instruments, and an apparatus to produce the effects of drums, triangles, cymbals, &c.; also, a toy musical instrument with free reeds blown by the mouth.—**Harmonics**, har-mon'iks, *n.* The doctrine or science of musical sounds.—**Harmonious**, har-mō'ni-us, *a.* Exhibiting or characterised by harmony.—**Harmoniously**, har-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a harmonious manner.—**Harmoniousness**, har-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* — **Harmonist**, har'mon-ist, *n.* One who harmonizes; one skilled in the principles of harmony; a writer of harmony.—**Harmonium**, har-mō'ni-um, *n.* A musical instrument resembling a small organ, and much used as a substitute for it, the tones of which are produced by the forcing of air through free reeds.—**Harmoniumist**, har-mō'ni-um-ist, *n.* A player of the harmonium.—**Harmonization**, har'mon-i-zā''shon, *n.* The act of harmonizing. — **Harmonize**, har'mon-iz, *v.t.* — *harmonised*, *harmonising*. To unite harmoniously or in harmony; to be in peace and friendship; to agree in action, effect, sense, or purport; to be musically harmonious.—*v.t.* To bring to be harmonious; to cause to agree; to show the harmony or agreement of; to reconcile the contradictions between; *mus.* to combine according to the laws of counterpoint; to set accompanying parts to, as to an air or melody.—**Harmonizer**, har'mon-i-zér, *n.* One who harmonizes; a harmonist.

Harmotome, har'mō-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *harmos*, a joint, and *temnō*, to cut.] CROSS-STONE.

Harness, har'nes, *n.* [W. *harnais*, *hatarnass*, harness, from *hatarn*, iron. IRON.] The whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight; a person's armour and military furniture; the gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked and made to work; the apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp threads are shifted alternately to form the shed.—*v.t.* To dress in armour; to equip with military accoutrements; to put harness on, as on a horse.—**Harnesser**, har'nes-ér, *n.* One who harnesses.

Harp, härp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hearpa*—D. *harp*, Icel. *harpa*, Dan. *harpe*, Gr. *harpē*, a harp; perhaps same root as L. *carpo*, to pluck or twitch.] A stringed musical instrument of great antiquity, now usually nearly triangular in form, with wire strings stretched from the upper part to one of the sides, played with both hands while standing upright, the strings being struck or pulled by fingers and thumb.—*v.i.* To play on the harp; to dwell on a subject tiresomely and vexatiously: usually with *on* or *upon*.—*To harp on one string*, to dwell too exclusively upon one subject, so as to weary or annoy the hearers.—**Harper**, **Harpist**, har'per, har'pist, *n.* A player on the harp.—**Harp-seal**, *n.* The Greenland seal, so called from the large, black, crescent-shaped mark on each side of the back.—**Harp-shell**, *n.* A mollusc of the whelk family, the shell of which has some resemblance in shape to a harp.

Harpoon, har-pōn', *n.* [Fr. *harpon*, a harpoon, from *harper*, to clutch, from *harpe*, a claw, a hook, from Gr. *harpagē*, a hook, *harpazō*, to seize.] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill whales and large fish.—*v.t.* To strike with a harpoon.—**Harpooner**, har-pō'nér, *n.* One who uses a harpoon.—**Harpoon-gun**, *n.* A gun for firing a harpoon.

Harpsichord, härp'si-kord, *n.* [From O.Fr. *harpechorde*, It. *arpicordo* = *harp* and *chord*; it does not appear how the *s* got inserted.] An obsolete stringed musical

instrument something like a horizontal grand pianoforte.

Harpy, här'pi, *n.* [Fr. *harpie*, from L. *harpyia*, Gr. *harpuia*, from root of *harpazō*, to seize.] *Class. mythol.* a name of three winged monsters having the face of a woman and the body of a bird, with feet and fingers armed with sharp claws; any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.—**Harpy-eagle**, *n.* A large and very powerful raptorial bird of Mexico and South America.

Harquebuse, Harquebuss, här'kwē-bus. ARQUEBUSE.

Harridan, har'i-dan, *n.* [Akin to Fr. *haridelle*, Prov. Fr. *hardele*, *harin*, a worn-out horse, a jade.] A hag; an odious old woman; a vixenish woman; a trollop.

Harrier, har'i-ėr, *n.* [From *hare*.] A small kind of dog of the hound species employed in hunting the hare.

Harrier, har'i-ėr, *n.* One who harries or pillages; a name for several species of hawks which strike their prey upon the ground and generally fly very low.

Harri-karri, Harri-kiri, har'ri-kar'ri, har'ri-kir'i, *n.* Formerly a mode of suicide among Japanese military and civil officials, when ordered to perform it as a punishment for any offence; effected by inflicting two gashes on the belly in the form of a cross—called frequently by English writers *Happy Despatch*.

Harrow, har'ō, *n.* [Same word as Dan. *harve*, Sw. *harf*, a harrow; akin to D. *hark*, G. *harke*, a rake.] An agricultural implement, usually formed of pieces of timber or metal crossing each other, and set with iron teeth, called tines, used for covering seed when sown, &c.—*v.t.* To draw a harrow over; *fig.* to lacerate (the feelings); to torment; to harass.—**Harrower**, har'ō-ėr, *n.* One who harrows.—**Harrowing**, har'ō-ing, *a.* Causing acute distress to the mind.—**Harrowingly**, har'ō-ing-li, *adv.* In a harrowing manner; excruciatingly.

Harry, har'i, *v.t.*—*harried*, *harrying*. [A. Sax. *hergian*, to ravage, from *here* (genit. *herges*), an army; Icel. *herja*, to lay waste, to oppress; Dan. *hærge*, *hærje*, G. (*ver*)*heeren*, to ravage. Akin *herring*, *herald*.] To pillage; to plunder; to rob; to harass.

Harsh, härsh, *a.* [O.E. and Sc. *harsk*, harsh, acid; same as Dan. and O.Sw. *harsk*, rancid; G. *harsch*, harsh, rough; root doubtful; perhaps akin to *hard*.] Grating, either to the touch, to the taste, or to the ear; austere; crabbed; morose; rough; rude; rigorous; severe.—**Harshen**, här'shn, *v.t.* To render harsh.—**Harshly**, härsh'li, *adv.* In a harsh manner.—**Harshness**, härsh'nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being harsh.

Harslet, härs'let, *n.* HASLET.

Hart, härt, *n.* [A. Sax. *heort* = L.G. and D. *hert*, Dan. *hiort*, Sw. *hjort*, Icel. *hjörtr*, G. *hirsch*, stag; lit. horned animal; allied to Gr. *keras*, L. *cornu*, a horn. HORN.] A stag or male deer, especially when he has passed his fifth year, and the sur-royal or crown antler is formed.—**Hart's-clover, Hart's-trefoil**, *n.* The common yellow melilot.—**Hartshorn**, härts'horn, *n.* The horn of the hart or stag; an ammoniacal preparation obtained from the horn, and used medicinally; solution of ammonia.—**Hart's-tongue**, *n.* The popular name of a fern found in Britain.

Hartbeest, Hartebeest, härt'bēst, här'te-bāst, *n.* [Dutch.] An antelope common in S. Africa.

Harum-scarum, hā'rum-skā'rum, *a.* [Perhaps from O.E. *hare*, to fright, or from *hare*, the animal, and *scare*.] Hare-brained; unsettled; giddy; rash.—*n.* A giddy, hare-brained, or rash person. [Colloq.]

Haruspice, Haruspicy. ARUSPEX.

Harvest, här'vest, *n.* [A. Sax. *hærfest* = O.Fris. *harvest*, G. *herbst*, D. *herfst*, Icel. *haust*, Sw. and Dan *høst*, autumn, harvest; cognate with Gr. *karpos*, fruit, L. *carpo*, to pluck.] The season of gathering a crop of any kind; the time of reaping and gathering corn and other grain; that which is reaped and gathered in; the product of any labour; gain; result; effect; consequence.—*v.t.* To reap or gather (corn and fruits).—**Harvest-bug**, *n.* A species of tick which infests the skin in the autumn.—**Harvester**, här'ves-tėr, *n.* One who or that which harvests; a mower; a reaper.—**Harvest-feast**, *n.* The feast made at the ingathering of the harvest.—**Harvest-field**, *n.* A field from which a harvest is gathered.—**Harvest-home**, *n.* The bringing home of the harvest; the harvest-feast.—**Harvest-moon**, *n.* The full moon at the time of harvest, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.—**Harvest-mouse**, *n.* The smallest British quadruped, which builds a nest attached to the straws of standing corn.—**Harvestry**, här'vest-ri, *n.* The act or operation of harvesting; that which is reaped and gathered in; crop.

Has, has. The 3d pers. sing. pres. of the verb *have*.

Hash, hash, *v.t.* [Fr. *hacher*, E. to *hack*. HACK.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix.—*n.* That which is hashed or chopped up; meat which has been already cooked, chopped into small pieces and served up again; any second preparation of old matter; a repetition; a re-exhibition.

Haslet, has'let, *n.* [For *hastelet*, from Fr. *hastille*, the pluck of an animal, lit. a little roast, from *haste*, a spit, L. *hasta*, a spear.] The cooked heart, liver, &c., of a hog.

Hasp, hasp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæpse*, the hook of a hinge = Icel. *hespa*, G. *haspe*, *häspe*, a fastening; Dan. *haspe*, a hasp, a reel.] A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; a metal hook for fastening a door; the fourth part of a spindle (of yarn).—*v.t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp.

Hassock, has'ok, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. W. *hesg*, sedge, also Sw. *hwass*, rushes.] A thick mat or hard cushion on which persons kneel in church; a foot-stool stuffed with flock or other material.

Hast, hast. The 2d pers. sing. pres. of the verb *have*.

Hastate, has'tāt, *a.* [L. *hastatus*, from *hasta*, a spear.] Spear-shaped; resembling the head of a spear; triangular.

Haste, hāst, *n.* [Same word as G. Sw. and Dan. *hast*, haste, whence O. Fr. *haste*, Mod. Fr. *hâte*, haste; akin to *hate*.] Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; despatch; expedition: applied only to voluntary beings, as men and animals; sudden excitement of passion; quickness; precipitance; the state of being pressed by business; hurry; urgency.—*To make haste*, to hasten; to proceed rapidly.—**Haste, Hasten**, hāst, hā'sn, *v.t.* [Sw. *hasta*, Dan. *haste*, G. *hasten*, to haste.] To drive or urge forward; to push on; to hurry; to expedite; with *me*, *him*, &c., to make haste; to be speedy or quick.—*v.i.* To move with celerity; to hurry.—**Hastener**, hā'sn-ėr, *n.* One that hastens; a metal kitchen-stand for keeping in the heat of the fire to a joint while cooking.—**Hastily**, hās'ti-li, *adv.* In a hasty manner.—**Hastiness**, hās'ti-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being hasty.—**Hasty**, hās'ti, *a.* Moving or acting with haste; quick; speedy: opposed to *slow*; precipitate; rash; inconsiderate: opposed to *deliberate*; irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate; arising from or indicating passion (*hasty* words); early ripe (O.T.).—**Hasty-pudding**, *n.* A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together; also oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.

Hat, hat, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæt* = Dan. *hat*, Sw. *hatt*, Icel. *hattr*—hat, from a root meaning to cover.] A covering for the head; a head-dress with a crown, sides, and continuous brim, made of different materials, and worn by men or women; the dignity of a cardinal: from the broad-brimmed scarlet hat which forms part of a cardinal's dress.—*To give one a hat*, to lift the hat to one.—**Hat-band**, *n.* A band round a hat.—**Hat-block**, *n.* A block for forming or dressing hats on.—**Hat-body**, *n.* The whole body of a hat in an unfinished state.—**Hat-box, Hat-case**, *n.* A box for a hat.—**Hat-brush**, *n.* A soft brush for hats.—**Hatless**, hat'les, *a.* Having no hat.—**Hat-rack, Hat-stand, Hat-tree**, *n.* A rack or stand of various forms furnished with pegs for hanging hats on.—**Hatted**, hat'ed, *a.* Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.—**Hatter**, hat'ėr, *n.* A maker or seller of hats.—**Hatting**, hat'ing, *n.* The trade of a hatter; stuff for hats.

Hatch, hach, *v.t.* [Same word as Dan. *hække*, to hatch, or nidificate, from *hæk*, a hatching; Sw. *häcka*, to hatch; G. *hecken*, to hatch, *hecke*, the pairing of birds, a brood; connected with *hack*, from the chipping of the shell.] To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat; to contrive or plot; to originate and produce (a scheme, mischief, &c.).—*v.i.* To perform or undergo the process of incubation.—*n.* A brood; as many young birds as are produced at once; the act of hatching.—**Hatcher**, hach'ėr, *n.* One who hatches; a contriver; a plotter.

Hatch, hach, *v.t.* [Fr. *hacher*, to hack, to shade by lines. HACK.] To shade by lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving.—**Hatching**, hach'ing, *n.* Shading made by cross lines.

Hatch, hach, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæc*, a grating; Dan. *hæk*, D. *hek*, a grating; G. *heck*, a fence of laths.] The frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck; the cover or a hatchway; the opening in a ship's deck; the hatchway; a similar opening in a floor; a trap-door; a half-door or a door with an opening over it; a flood-gate; a frame or weir in a river for catching fish.—*To be under hatches*, to be in the interior of a ship with the hatches down.—*v.t.* To close with a hatch or hatches.—**Hatchway**, hach'wā, *n.* A square or oblong opening in a ship's deck for communication with the interior.

Hatchel, hach'el, *n.* [A softened form of *hackle* or *heckle*.] A hackle or heckle for flax.—*v.t.* To clean by drawing through the teeth of a hatchel; to hackle or heckle.—**Hatcheller**, hach'el-ėr, *n.* One who.

Hatchet, hach'et, *n.* [Fr. *hachette*, from *hacher*, to cut, from G. *hacken*, to cut. HACK.] A small axe with a short handle, used with one hand.—*To take up the hatchet*, to make war; *to bury the hatchet*, to make peace: phrases derived from the customs of the American Indians.—**Hatchet-faced**, *a.* Having a thin face with prominent features.

Hatchment, hach'ment, *n.* [Corrupted from *achievement*.] The coat of arms of a dead person, placed on the front of a house, in a church, or elsewhere at funerals, notifying the death and the rank of the deceased. Also called *Achievement*.

Hatchway, *n.* Under HATCH, *n.*

Hate, hāt, *v.t.*—*hated*, *hating*. [A. Sax. *hate*, *hete*, hate, hatred, *hatian*, to hate; D. *haat*, Sw. *hat*, Icel. *hatr*, Goth. *hatis*, hate; Goth. *hatan*, Icel. and Sw *hata*, D. *haten*, G. *hassen*, to hate.] To dislike greatly or intensely; to have a great aversion to; to detest.—*n.* Great dislike or aversion; hatred.—**Hatable, Hateable**, hā'ta-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of being hated; odious.—**Hateful**, hāt'ful, *a.* Causing hate; exciting great dislike; odious; detestable; feeling hatred; malevolent.—**Hatefully**, hāt'ful-li, *adv.* In a hateful manner.—**Hatefulness**, hāt'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being hateful.—**Hater**, hā'tėr, *n.* One that hates.—**Hatred**, hā'tred, *n.* [*Hate*, and suffix *-red*, as in *kindred* = A. Sax. *-ræden*, condition, state.] Great dislike or aversion; hate; detestation; active antipathy.

Hath, hath, 3d pers. sing. pres. of *have*, now archaic or poetical.

Hatt, Hatti-sherif, hat, hat'ti-she-rif', *n.* [Turk.] An irrevocable order which comes immediately from the Sultan of Turkey, who subscribes it himself.

Hauberk, ha'berk, *n.* [O.Fr. *hauberc*, from O.H.G. *halsberg* — *hals*, the throat, and *bergen*, to defend; A. Sax. *healsbeorga*, Icel. *hálsbjörg*, a gorget. *Habergeon* is a diminutive. HAWSE, BOROUGH.] A coat of mail without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven.

Haugh, hach, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *healh*, *heal*, a nook or corner; the original meaning would be land in the bend of a stream.] In Scotland, a piece of low-lying meadow ground on the border of a river.

Haughty, ha'ti, *a.* [O.Fr. *haultain*, haughty, from *haut*, *hault*, from L. *altus*, high (whence *altitude*, *exalt*); *gh* was inserted through influence of *high*.] Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; disdainful; supercilious.—**Haughtily**, ha'ti-li, *adv.* In a haughty manner.—**Haughtiness**, ha'ti-nes, *n.* The quality of being haughty.

Haul, hal, *v.t.* [Same as D. *halen*, Icel. and Sw. *hala*, Dan. *hale*, to haul; G. *holen*, to fetch, to tow (whence Fr. *haler*, to haul); hence *halliard*, *halyard*.] To pull or draw with force; to transport by drawing; to drag; to tug.—*To haul over the coals*, to bring to a reckoning; to take to task; to reprimand.—*v.i. Naut.* to change the direction of sailing: with *off*, *up*, &c.—*n.* A pulling with force; a violent pull; a draught of fish in a net; that which is caught by one haul; hence, that which is taken, gained, or received at once.—**Haulage**, ha'laj, *n.* The act of hauling or drawing; the force expended in hauling; dues or charges for hauling or towing.—**Hauler**, ha'ler, *n.* One who pulls or hauls.

Haulm, **Haum**, halm, ham, *n.* [A. Sax. *healm*=D. Dan. and Sw. *halm*, Icel. *hálmr*; cog. L. *calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed.] The stem or stalk of grain of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c.; dry stalks in general.

Haunch, hansh, *n.* [Fr. *hanche*, the haunch, from the Teutonic; Fris. *hancke*, *hencke*, haunch; G. *hanke*, the haunch of a horse.] The hip; the bend of the thigh; part of the body of man and of quadrupeds between the last ribs and the thigh; *arch.* the middle part between the vertex or crown and the springing of an arch; the flank.

Haunt, hant, *v.t.* [Fr. *hanter*, to frequent, from Armor. *hent*, a way, *henti*, to frequent.] To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily; to appear in or about, as a spectre; to be a frequent spectral visitant of.—*v.i.* To be much about a place; to make frequent resort.—*n.* A place to which one frequently resorts; a favourite resort; a common abiding place.—**Haunted**, han'ted, *p.* and *a.* Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions or the shades of the dead.—**Haunter**, han'ter, *n.* One who haunts.

Haustellum, has-tel'lum, *n.* [L., from *haurio*, *haustum*, to draw up.] The suctorial organ of certain insects, otherwise called the proboscis or antlia.—**Haustellate**, has'tel-lat, *a.* Provided with a haustellum or sucker; suctorial.

Hautboy, **Hautbois**, hō'boi, *n.* [Fr. *haut-bois*—*haut* (in E. *haughty*), high, and *bois* (E. *bush*), wood, from the high tone of the instrument.] An oboe; a wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double-reed.—**Hautboyist**, hō'boi-ist, *n.* A player on the hautboy.

Hautelisse, ōt'lis, *a.* [Fr. *hautelice*, high warp.] BASSELISSE.

Hauteur, ō-tér, *n.* [Fr. HAUGHTY.] Pride; haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.

Havana, **Havannah**, ha-van'a, *n.* A kind of cigar largely manufactured at *Havana*, the capital of Cuba.

Have, hav, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *had*, ppr. *having*. Ind. pres. I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have*. [A. Sax. *habban*, from *hafan* (*f* becoming regularly *bb* between vowels)=Dan. *have*, Icel. *hafa*, Goth. *habaw*, G. *haben*, to have; cog. L. *capio*, to take (whence *capable*, &c.). *Behave*, *heft*, *haven* are connected.] To possess; to hold; to be in close relation to (to *have* a son, a master, a servant); to accept; to take as husband or wife; to hold or regard (to *have* in honour); to maintain or hold in opinion; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty (to *have* to do it); to procure or make to be; to cause (he *had* him murdered); to gain, procure, receive, obtain; to bring forth (a child); to experience in any way, as to enjoy, to participate in, to suffer from; to understand.—*I had as good*, it would be as well for me; *I had better*, it would be better for me; *I had best*, it would be best for me; *I had as lief* or *liefer*, I would as willingly; *I had rather*, I should prefer.—*Have after!* pursue! let us pursue!—*Have at!* go at! assail! encounter! as, *Have at him!*—*Have with you!* come on! agree!—*To have away*, to remove; to take away.—*To have in*, to contain.—*To have on*, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.—*To have a care*, to take care; to be on guard, or to guard.—*To have a person out*, to meet him in a duel.—*To have it out of a person*, to punish him; to retaliate on him; to take him to task. [*Have* is used as an auxiliary verb to form certain compound tenses, as the perfect and pluperfect of both transitive and intransitive verbs.]—**Haver**, hav'er, *n.* One who has something; *Scots law*, the possessor of a document bearing on the case.—**Having**, hav'ing, *n.* The act or state of possessing; that which is had or possessed; goods; estate.

Haven, hā'vn, *n.* [A. Sax. *hafen*=D. and L.G. *haven*, Icel. *hofn*, Dan. *havn*, G. *hafen*; connected with *have*.] A harbour; a port; a bay, recess, or inlet which affords anchorage and a station for ships; a shelter, asylum, or place of safety.—*v.t.* To shelter, as in a haven.

Haversack, hav'er-sak, *n.* [Fr. *havresac*, from D. *haversak*, G. *hafersack*, a haversack, literally, a sack for oats, from D. *haver*, G. *hafer*, Dan. *havre*, oats.] A bag of strong cloth worn over the shoulder by soldiers in marching order for carrying their provisions.

Haversian, ha-vér'si-an, *a.* [After *Havers*, the discoverer.] Applied to a net-work of minute canals which traverse the solid substance of bones, conveying the nutrient vessels to all parts.

Havildar, hav'il-dar, *n.* [Hind. *hawáldár*—*hawála*, charge, care, and *dár*, a holder.] A sepoy sergeant in Indian regiments.

Havoc, **Havock**, hav'ok, *n.* [From O. Fr. *havot*, pillage, plunder.] Devastation; wide and general destruction.—*v.t.* To destroy; to lay waste (*Mil.*).

Haw, ha, *n.* [A. Sax. *haga*, an inclosure, a yard=Icel. *hagi*, Sw. *hage*, an inclosure; akin *hedge*, *haggard*.] A hedge; an inclosure; the hawthorn and its berry or seed.

Haw, ha, *n.* [Same as *ha*, interjection.] An intermission or hesitation of speech (hums and *haws*).—*v.i.* To speak with a haw.

Haw, ha, *n.* [Origin unknown.] The nictitating membrane in the eye of a dog, horse, &c.

Hawhaw, ha'ha, *n.* A ha-ha or sunk fence.

Hawk, hak, *n.* [A. Sax. *hafoc*=D. *havik*, G. *habicht*, Icel. *haukr*, Dan. *høg*, a hawk; from stem of *heave*.] A rapacious bird of the falcon family; a falcon.—*v.i.* To hunt by means of trained hawks or falcons; to practise falconry; to fly in the manner of the hawk.—*To hawk at*, to attack on the wing.—**Hawker**, ha'ker, *n.* One who hawks; a falconer.—**Hawkish**, ha'kish, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a hawk; rapacious; fierce.—**Hawk-moth**, *n.* A moth, so called from its hovering motion.—**Hawk's-bill**, *n.* A turtle with a mouth like the beak of a hawk.

Hawk, hak, *v.t.* [Probably imitative. Comp. D. *hawks* and W. *hochi*, to hawk.] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise.—*v.t.* To raise by hawking.—*n.* An effort to force up phlegm by coughing.

Hawk, hak, *v.t.* [From D. *keukeren*, to retail, to huckster, *keuker*, a retailer; akin to G. *hoken*, *hocken*, to retail, *höker*, *hocker*, a hawker, from *hocken*, *hucken*, to take upon the back, to squat. Akin *huckster*.] To sell, or try to sell, by offering the goods at people's doors; to convey through town or country for sale.—**Hawker**, ha'ker, *n.* [D. *keuker*, a retailer.] One who travels selling wares; a pedlar; a packman.

Hawm, ham, *n.* HAULM.

Hawse, has, *n.* [O. and Prov. E. *halse*, the neck; Icel. *háls*, neck, bow of a vessel; Dan. *hals*, neck.] *Naut.* that part of a vessel's bow where the hawse-holes are cut; the hole in the vessel's bow; the distance between a ship's head and her anchors.—**Hawse-hole**, *n.* A hole in a vessel's bow through which a cable passes.—**Hawser**, ha'zer, *n.* [Formerly *halser*.] *Naut.* a small cable used in warping, &c.

Hawthorn, ha'thorn, *n.* [A. Sax. *hagathorn*, *hag-thorn*, haw-thorn, lit. hedge-thorn; like G. *hagedorn*, D. *haagedoorn*. HAW, HEDGE.] A kind of small tree, one species of which is an excellent hedge-plant, while some of its varieties are very beautiful when in full blossom.

Hay, hā, *n.* [A. Sax. *hig*=O.Fris. *hei*, Dan. *hø*, Icel. *hey*, Goth. *hawi*, G. *heu*, hay; connected with verb to *hew*. HEW.] Grass cut and dried for fodder.—*To make hay when the sun shines*, to seize the favourable opportunity.—**Hay-cock**, *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay.—**Hay-fever**, *n.* A summer fever, erroneously ascribed to the effluvium of new-cut hay.—**Hay-fork**, *n.* A two-pronged fork for turning or lifting hay, &c.—**Hay-rick**, **Hay-stack**, *n.* A large pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.—**Hay-tedder**, *n.* A machine for scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun and air.

Hazard, has'erd, *n.* [Fr. *hasard*, from Sp. *azar*, an unlucky throw of the dice, from Ar. *az-zahr*, a die.] A fortuitous event; chance; danger; peril; risk; a game played with dice.—*v.t.* To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to risk.—**Hazardable**, has'er-da-bl, *a.* Liable to hazard.—**Hazarder**, has'er-der, *n.* One who hazards.—**Hazardous**, has'er-dus, *a.* Exposing to peril or danger of loss or evil; dangerous; risky.—**Hazardously**, has'er-dus-li, *adv.* In a hazardous manner.—**Hazardousness**, has'er-dus-nes, *n.*

Haze, hāz, *n.* [Allied to A.Sax. *hāso*, dusky, dark; Icel. *hōss*, gray, dusky.] Fog; a grayish or dusky vapour in the air; hence, obscurity; dimness; mental fog.—*v.t.* To be hazy.—**Haziness**, hā'zi-nes, *n.* The state of being hazy.—**Hazy**, hā'zi, *a.* Foggy; misty; thick with haze; mentally obscure or confused.

Hazel, hā'zl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæsel*, *hæsl*=Icel. *hasl*, Dan. *hassel*, G. *hasel*, hazel; cog. with L. *corylus*, for *cosylus*, a hazel.] A tree growing wild in Britain, and yielding nuts that are eaten, while the wood is employed for hoops, fishing-rods, walking-sticks, &c.—*a.* Of a light-brown colour like the hazel-nut.—**Hazelly**, hā'zl-li, *a.* Of the colour of the hazel-nut; of a light brown.—**Hazel-nut**, *n.* The nut of the hazel.

He, hē, *pron.* possessive *his*, objective *him* (also dative). [A. Sax. *hé*, *heó*, *hit*, he, she, it; D. *hij*, Dan. and Sw. *han*, Icel. *hann*, he; akin *hence*, *her*, *here*, *hither*. *She* is of different origin.] The masc. sing. form of the pronoun of the 3d person. It is sometimes used as a noun, being equivalent to man or male person, and is often prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind (a *he*-goat).

Head, hed, *n.* [A. Sax. *heafod*=Dan. *hoved*, Icel. *hófuth*, G. *haupt*, Goth. *haubith*, head; cog. L. *caput* (whence *chief*), Gr. *kephalē*, head.] The name applied generally to the anterior part or extremity of animals; the part which forms the seat of the brain and mental faculties; hence, understanding, intellect, will or resolution, mind; an individual; a unit (a thousand *head* of sheep; used only in *sing.*); a chief; a leader; a commander; what gives a striking appearance to the head, as the hair, antlers of a deer, &c.; part of a thing resembling in position or otherwise the human head (the *head* of a spear, of a nail); the main point or part; the forepart (the *head* of a ship); the upper part (of a bed, &c.); the top; the principal source of a stream; the part most remote from the mouth or opening; a headland; promontory; altitude of water as applicable to the driving of machinery; the foremost place; the place of honour or command; crisis; height; pitch; division of discourse; title of a sub-division.—*Head and ears*, deeply; wholly; completely.—*Head and shoulders*, by force; violently (to drag in a topic *head and shoulders*); by as much as the height of the head and shoulders.—*A broken head*, a flesh wound in the head.—*To make head against*, to resist with success.—*To give, to get, &c., the head*, used literally of a horse that is not held in by the reins, and hence figuratively *head* means license, freedom from check, control, or restraint.—*v.t.* To be or put one's self at the head of; to lead; to direct; to behead; to decapitate; to form

a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; to go in front of, so as to keep from advancing (to *head* a drove of cattle).—*a.* Belonging to the head; chief; principal: often used in composition (*head*-workman, a *head*-master, *&c.*). — **Headache**, hed'ák, *n.* Pain in the head.—**Headachy**, hed'ák-i, *a.* Afflicted with a headache. — **Head-band**, hed'band, *n.* A band for the head; the band at each end of a bound book.—**Head-borough**, **Head-borrow**, *n.* In England, formerly the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing, or decennary, consisting of ten families: now known by the name of *Petty Constable*.—**Head-dress**, *n.* The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head.—**Headed**, hed'ed, *p.* and *a.* Furnished with a head; used chiefly in composition (clear-*headed*, long-*headed*, *&c.*).—**Header**, hed'ér, *n.* One who puts a head on anything; one who stands at the head of anything; a leader; a plunge or dive into water head foremost. — **Head-foremost**, *adv.* With the head first; rashly; precipitately.—**Headily**, hed'i-li, *adv.* In a heady manner.—**Headiness**, hed'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being heady. — **Heading**, hed'ing, *n.* The act of one who heads; what stands at the head; a title of a section in a book, *&c.*; a drift-way or passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, and in which the workmen labour.—**Headland**, hed'land, *n.* A cape; a promontory. — **Headless**, hed'les, *a.* Having no head; destitute of a chief or leader.—**Headlong**, hed'long, *adv.* [*Head* and adv. term. *-long—-ling* in *darkling*.] With the head foremost; rashly; precipitately; without deliberation. — *a.* Steep; precipitous; rash; precipitate. — **Head-mark**, *n.* The natural characteristics of each individual of a species.—**Head-master**, *n.* The principal master of a school.—**Headmost**, hed'mōst, *a.* Most advanced; first. — **Head-piece**, *n.* A helmet; a morion; the head, especially the head as the seat of the understanding.—**Head-quarters**, *n. pl.* The quarters of the commander of an army; a centre of authority or order; the place where one chiefly resides. — **Head-sea**, *n.* A sea that directly meets the head of a ship. — **Headship**, hed'ship, *n.* The state or position of being a head or chief; authority; supreme power; government.—**Headsman**, heds'man, *n.* One that cuts off heads; an executioner.—**Head-stall**, *n.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head. — **Head-stone**, *n.* The chief or corner stone; the keystone of an arch; the stone at the head of a grave. — **Headstrong**, hed'strong, *a.* Obstinate; ungovernable; bent on pursuing one's own course.—**Headstrongness**, hed'strong-nes, *n.*—**Head-water**, *n.* The part of a river near its source, or one of the streams that contribute to form it.—**Headway**, hed'wa, *n.* The progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind.—**Head-wind**, *n.* A wind directly opposed to a ship's course.—**Head-work**, *n.* Mental or intellectual labour. — **Heady**, hed'i, *a.* Rash; hasty; precipitate; headstrong; apt to affect the mental faculties; intoxicating; strong.

Heal, hel, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hælan*, to heal, from *hál*, whole, sound (= E. *whole*); comp. the related words *hale*, *hail*, *whole*, *holy*, *health*.] To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease or wound and restore to soundness; to reconcile, as a breach or difference.—*v.i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state: sometimes with up or over. — **Healable**, hé'la-bl, *a.* Capable of being healed.—**Healer**, hé'lér, *n.* One who or that which heals.—**Healing**, hé'ling, *p.* and *a.* Curing; restoring to a sound state; conciliatory. — *Healing art*, the medical art.—**Healingly**, hé'ling-li, *adv.* In a healing manner.

Heald, held, *n.* A heddle.

Health, helth, *n.* [A. Sax. *hælth*, from *hælan*, to heal.] That state of a being in which all the parts and organs are sound and in proper condition; moral or intellectual soundness; salvation or divine favour or grace (O.T.). (It is often used in toasts, and hence sometimes means toast.)—**Healthful**, helth'ful, *a.* Full of health; free from disease; promoting health; wholesome.—**Healthfully**, helth'ful-li, *adv.* In a healthful manner.—**Healthfulness**, helth'ful-nes, *n.* The state of being healthful or healthy.—**Healthily**, hel'thi-li, *adv.* In a healthy manner or condition.—**Healthless**, helth'les, *a.* Infirm; sickly.—**Healthlessness**, helth'les-nes, *n.* — **Health-officer**, *n.* An officer appointed to watch over the public health.—**Healthy**, hel'thi, *a.* Being in health; enjoying health; hale; sound; conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious.—**Healthiness**, hel'thi-nes, *n.* State of.

Heap, hēp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hēap*, a pile, a crowd = D. *hoop*, Dan. *hob*, Icel. *hópr*, G. *haufe*. Akin *hip*.] A pile or mass; a collection of things piled up; a large quantity; a great number. — *v.t.* To lay in a heap; to pile; to amass: often with up or with on; to round or form into a heap.—**Heaper**, hē'pér, *n.* One who heaps.

Hear, hér, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *heard*. [A. Sax. *hyran*, *hīran*, to hear = O.Fris. *here*, *hora*, Icel. *heyra*, D. *hooren*, G. *hören*, Goth. *hausjan*; hence *hearken*, *hark*.] To perceive by the auditory sense; to take cognizance of by the ear; to give audience or allowance to speak; to listen to; to heed; to obey; to try judicially (a cause) in a court of justice; to listen to one repeating or going over, as a task or the like.—*v.i.* To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; to listen; to hearken; to attend; to be told; to receive by report.—**Hearer**, hé'rér, *n.* One who hears; an auditor; one who sits under the ministry of another.—**Hearing**, hé'ring, *n.* The act of perceiving sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audience; an opportunity to be heard; a judicial investigation before a court; reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard. — **Hearsay**, hér'sā, *n.* Report; rumour; common talk. —*Hearsay evidence*, evidence repeated at second hand by one who heard the actual witness relate or admit what he knew of the transaction or fact in question.

Hearken, har'kn, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *heorcnian*, *hyrcnian*, from *hýran*, to hear. HEAR.] To listen; to lend the ear; to give heed to what is uttered; to hear with obedience or compliance.—*v.t.* To hear by listening; to hear with attention; to regard.—**Hearkener**, har'kn-ér, *n.* One who hearkens.

Hearse, hérs, *n.* [O.Fr. *herse*, a harrow, a kind of portcullis, a *herse*, from L. *hirpex*, *hirpicis*, a harrow; hence *rehearse*.] A bier; a bier with a coffin; a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.—*v.t.* To put on or in a hearse.—**Hearse-cloth**, *n.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse.

Heart, hárt, *n.* [A. Sax. *heorte* = Goth. *hairto*, D. *hert*, Icel. *hjarta*, Dan. *hjerte*, G. *herz*; cog. Gael. *cridhe*, L. *cor*, *cordis*, Gr. *kardia*, Skr. *hrid*, heart; from a root meaning to leap.] A muscular organ, which is the propelling agent of the blood in the animal body, situated in the thorax of vertebrated animals; the mind, the soul, the consciousness; the thinking faculty; the seat of the affections and passions; the moral side of our nature in contradistinction to the intellectual; courage; spirit; the seat of the will or inclination; hence, disposition of mind; tendency; conscience, or sense of good and ill; the inner part of anything; the part nearest the middle or centre; the vital or most essential part; the core; the very essence; that which has the shape or form of a heart or is regarded as representing the figure of a heart; one of a suit of playing cards marked with such a figure.—*At heart*, in real character or disposition; at bottom; substantially; really (he is good *at heart*).—*To break the heart of*, to cause the deepest grief to; to kill by grief. —*To find in the heart*, to be willing or disposed. — *To get or learn by heart*, to commit to memory.—*To have in the heart*, to purpose; to have design or intention.—*To have the heart in the mouth*, to be terrified.—*To lay or take to heart*, to be much affected by; to be zealous, ardent, or solicitous about. — *To wear the heart upon the sleeve*, to expose one's feelings, wishes, or intentions to every one.—*v.t.* To form a close compact head, as a plant. — **Heart-ache**, hart'ák, *n.* Anguish of mind. — **Heart-break**, *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief.—**Heart-breaker**, *n.* One who or that which breaks hearts. — **Heart-broken**, *a.* Deeply grieved; in despair.—**Heart-burn**, *n.* An uneasy burning sensation in the stomach from indigestion and excess of acidity.—**Heart-burning**, *a.* Causing discontent.—*n.* Discontent; secret enmity.—**Hearted**, hár'ted, *a.* Having a heart: frequently used in composition (hard-*hearted*, faint-*hearted*, *&c.*).—**Hearten**, hár'tn, *v.t.* To encourage; to incite or stimulate the courage of.—**Heartener**, hár'tn-ér, *n.* One who or that which hearts.—**Heart-felt**, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting.—**Heartily**, har'ti-li, *adv.* In a hearty manner.—**Heartiness**, har'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being hearty.—**Heartless**, hart'les, *a.* Without a heart; destitute of feeling or affection; cruel.—**Heartlessly**, hart'les-li, *adv.* In a heartless manner. — **Heartlessness**, hart'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being heartless.—**Heart-rending**, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; very distressing. — **Heart's-blood**, *n.* The blood of the heart; hence, life; essence.—**Heart's-ease**, *n.* Ease of heart; a plant of the violet genus; the pansy.—**Heart-sick**, *a.* Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply depressed.—**Heart-sickening**, *a.* Tending to make the heart sick or depressed. — **Heart-sickness**, *n.* Sadness of heart; depression of spirits.—**Heartsome**, hárt'sum, *a.* Inspiring with heart or courage; exhilarating; cheerful; lively. — **Heart-sore**, *a.* Sore at heart.—**Heart-sorrow**, *n.* Sincere grief.—**Heart-stirring**, *a.* Arousing, exciting, or moving the heart. — **Heart-string**, *n.* A hypothetical nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart.—**Heart-whole**, *a.* Not affected with love; having unbroken spirits or good courage. —**Heart-wood**, *n.* The central part of the wood of exogens; the duramen.—**Hearty**, har'ti, *a.* Having the heart engaged in anything; proceeding from the heart; sincere; warm; zealous; cordial; sound and healthy; large to satisfaction (a *hearty* meal); loud and unrestrained (a *hearty* laugh).

Hearth, hárth, *n.* [A. Sax. *heorth*, hearth—D. *haard*, G. *heerd*, *herd*, area, floor, hearth; root doubtful.] That portion of the floor of a room on which the fire stands, generally a pavement or floor of brick or stone below a chimney; the fireside; the domestic circle.—**Hearth-broom**, **Hearth-brush**, *n.* A broom or brush for sweeping the hearth. —**Hearth-money**, *n.* A tax on hearths, long imposed in England.—**Hearth-rug**, *n.* A small thick carpet laid before a fire.—**Hearth-stone**, *n.* The stone forming the hearth.

Heat, hēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæto*, *hæte*, from *hát*, hot; D. and L.G. *hitte*, Icel. *hiti*, Dan. *hede*, G. *hitze*, heat; Goth. *heito*, fever; root in Gr. *kaiō*, to burn (whence *caustic*).] A phenomenon believed to consist in a certain motion or vibration of the ultimate molecules of which bodies are composed; the sensation produced by bodies that are hot; the bodily feeling when one is exposed to fire, the sun's rays, *&c.*; the reverse of cold; high temperature, as distinguished from low; hot weather; a hot period; a single effort, as in a race; utmost ardour or violence; rage; vehemence; agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; animation in thought or discourse; fervency; sexual excitement in animals; fermentation.—*v.t.* To make hot; to communicate heat to; to cause to grow warm; to make feverish; to excite; to warm with passion or desire; to animate.—*v.i.* To grow warm or hot.—**Heater**, hē'tér, *n.* One who or that which heats.—**Heating**, hē'ting, *p.* and *a.* Promoting warmth or heat; stimulating.—**Heat-spectrum**, *n.* An invisible spectrum produced by the sun's rays, when light is decomposed by a prism.

Heath, hēth, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæth* = L.G. D. Fris. and G. *heide*, the plant, also a moor; Goth. *haithi*, a field; Icel. *heithi*, *heithr*, a waste, a fell. Hence *heathen*, *heather*.] A name of numerous shrubby plants, many of them having beautiful flowers, and three species being common in Britain; a

place overgrown with heath; a waste tract of land.—**Heath-berry**, *n.* The crow-berry.—**Heath-clad**, *a.* Covered with heath.—**Heath-cock**, *n.* The black-cock (under BLACK).—**Heathy**, hē'thi, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling heath; covered or abounding with heath.

Heathen, hē'vnen, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæthen*, lit. one inhabiting a heath, from *hæth*, a heath, so that it is similar in meaning to the L. *paganus*, a pagan, originally a countryman.] One who worships idols or does not acknowledge the true God; a pagan; an idolater; a rude, barbarous, or irreligious person.—*a.* Gentile; pagan.—**Heathendom**, hē'vnen-dum, *n.* Those parts of the world in which heathenism prevails.—**Heathenish**, hē'vnen-ish, *a.* Belonging to heathens or their religions; barbarous; uncivilized; irreligious.—**Heathenishly**, hē'vnen-ish-li, *adv.* In a heathenish manner.—**Heathenishness**, hē'vnen-ish-nes, *n.*—**Heathenism**, hē'vnen-izm, *n.* The system of religion or the manners and morals of a heathen nation; paganism; barbarism.—**Heathenize**, hē'vnen-iz, *v.i.* To render heathenish.—**Heathenry**, hē'vnen-ri, *n.* Heathenism; heathens collectively.

Heather, hevn'ér, *n.* [Formerly *hadder*; comp. G. *heiter*, gay.] Common heath, a low shrub with clusters of rose-coloured flowers, covering immense tracts of waste land in Britain.—**Heather-bell**, *n.* A blossom of a large-flowered British heath.—**Heathery**, hevn'ér-i, *a.* Abounding in heather; heathy.

Heave, hēv, *v.t.*—*heaved* or *hove* (pret. & pp.), *heaving*. [A. Sax. *hebban*, pret. *hóf*, pp. *hafen*=Goth. *hafjan*, O. Fris. *heva*, D. *heffen*, *heven*, Dan. *hæve*, Icel. *hefja*, G. *heben*, to lift; akin *heavy*, *heaven*.] To lift; to raise; to elevate; to raise or force from the breast (to *heave* a sigh); to throw; to cast; *naut.* to apply power to, as by means of a windlass, in order to pull or force in any direction.—*To heave to*, to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion.—*v.i.* To be thrown or raised up; to rise; to rise and fall with alternate motions; to swell up; to pant, as after severe labour or exertion; to make an effort to vomit; to retch.—*To heave in sight*, to appear; to make its first appearance, as a ship at sea.—*n.* An upward motion; swell, as of the waves of the sea; an effort of the lungs, &c.; an effort to raise something; *pl.* a disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.—**Heaver**, hē'vér, *n.* One who or that which heaves.—**Heaving**, hē'ving, *n.* A rising or swell; a panting.

Heaven, hev'n, *n.* [A. Sax. *heofon*, heaven; O. Sax. *hevan*, L. G. *heben*, Icel. *himinn*; from root of *heave*.] The blue expanse which surrounds the earth, and in which the sun, moon, and stars seem to be set; the sky; the upper regions: often in the plural; the final abode of the blessed; the place where God manifests himself to the blessed: often used as equivalent to God or Providence; supreme felicity; bliss; a sublime or exalted condition.—**Heaven-born**, *a.* Born of or sent by heaven.—**Heavenliness**, hev'n-li-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being heavenly.—**Heavenly**, hev'n-li, *a.* Pertaining to heaven; inhabiting heaven; celestial; supremely blessed; supremely excellent.—*adv.* In a heavenly manner.—**Heavenward**, hev'n-werd, *adv.* Toward heaven.

Heavy, hev'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *hefig*, heavy, from the stem of *hebban*, to heave—Icel. *hafigr*. HEAVE.] That can be lifted only with labour; ponderous; weighty: the opposite of *light*; large in amount or quantity (a *heavy* rain, a *heavy* crop); not easily borne; hard to endure; burdensome; oppressive; severe; hard to accomplish; weighed or bowed down; burdened with sorrow, sleep, weariness, or the like; slow; sluggish; inactive; dull; lifeless; inanimate; impeding motion or action (*heavy* roads); acting or moving with violence (a *heavy* sea, cannonade); dark; gloomy; threatening; lowering (a *heavy* sky); not easily digested (food); deep and voluminous (sound).—**Heavily**, hev'i-li, *adv.* In a heavy manner.—**Heaviness**, hev'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being heavy; weight; severity; sadness; dulness or lifelessness.—**Heavy-laden**, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.—**Heavy-spar**, *n.* The sulphate of baryta, occurring in veins massive, fibrous, lamellar, and in prismatic crystals.

Hebdomadal, **Hebdomadary**, heb-dom'a-dal, heb-dom'a-da-ri, *a.* [Gr. *hebdomas*, the number seven, seven days, from *hepta*, seven.] Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.—**Hebdomadally**, heb-dom'a-dal-li, *adv.* By the week; from week to week.

Hebe, hē'bē, *n.* The goddess of youth among the Greeks; hence, a beautiful young woman.

Hebetate, heb'ē-tāt, *v.t.*—*hebetated*, *hebetating*. [L. *hebeto*, *hebetatum*, from *hebes*, dull.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy.—**Hebetude**, heb'ē-tūd, *n.* [L. *hebetudo*.] Dulness; stupidity.

Hebrew, hē'bro, *n.* [Fr. *hébreu*, L. *hebraeus*, Gr. *hebraios*, from Heb.: supposed to mean a person *from beyond* (the Euphrates).] One of the descendants of Jacob; an Israelite; a Jew; the language of the Jews, one of the Semitic tongues.—*a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.—**Hebraic**, hē-brā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews or their language.—**Hebraically**, hē-brā'i-kal-li, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrews or their language.—**Hebraism**, hē'brā-izm, *n.* A peculiarity of Hebrew or the Hebrews.—**Hebraist**, hē'brā-ist, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language.—**Hebraize**, hē'brā-iz, *v.t.*—*hebraized*, *hebraizing*. To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew.—*v.i.* To conform to the Hebrew idiom, manners, &c.

Hebridean, **Hebridian**, heb-ri-dē'an, hē-brid'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides, islands lying to the west of Scotland.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of the Hebrides.

Hecatomb, hek'a-tom, *n.* [Gr. *hekatombē*—*hekaton*, a hundred, and *bous*, an ox.] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts; hence, any great sacrifice of victims; a great number of persons or animals slaughtered.

Heck, hek, *n.* [A form of *hatch*, a grating.] A contrivance for catching fish; a rack; a hack.

Heckle, hek'l, *n.* [Same as *hackle*.] A sort of comb for flax or hemp; a hackle or hatchel.—*v.t.* To dress with a heckle; *fig.* to tease or vex; to catechise severely.—**Heckler**, hek'lér, *n.* One who heckles.

Hectare, hek'tár, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure containing 100 ares, or=2·47 acres.

Hectic, hek'tik, *a.* [Gr. *hektikos*, habitual, hectic or consumptive, from *hexis*, habit of body, from *echō*, future *hexō*, to have.] A term applied to the fever which accompanies consumption; pertaining to or affected with such fever; consumptive; feverish.—*n.* A hectic fever.—**Hectically**, hek'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a hectic manner.

Hectocotylus, hek-to-kot'i-lus, *n.* [Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *kotylē*, a small cup, a sucker.] The reproductive arm of certain of the male cuttle-fishes.

Hectogramme, hek'to-gram, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *gramma*, a gramme.] A French weight containing 100 grammes, or 3 ounces 5·4283 drams avoirdupois.—**Hectolitre**, hek'to-lē-tér, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure for liquids, containing 100 litres or 22 gallons.—**Hectometre**, hek'to-mē-tér, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure of length containing 100 metres or 109·36 yards.

Hector, hek'tér, *n.* [From *Hector*, the son of Priam, a brave Trojan warrior.] A bully; a bluster, turbulent, noisy fellow.—*v.t.* To treat with insolence; to bully.—*v.i.* To play the bully; to bluster; to be turbulent or insolent.

Heddle, hed'l, *n.* [By metathesis for *heald*; perhaps from A. Sax. *hea* hold.] *Weav.* one of the parallel double threads with a centre loop or eye which raises the warp threads to form the shed and allow the shuttle to pass; a heald.

Hederaceous, hed-ér-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, from *hedera*, ivy.] Pertaining to or resembling ivy.—**Hederal**, hed'ér-al, *a.* Pertaining to ivy.

Hedge, hej, *n.* [A. Sax. *hecg*, a hedge, closely akin to *hæga*, an inclosure; Icel. *hagi*, an inclosed field; D. *hage*, a hedge, *haag*, a hedge (whence the *Hague*); E. *haw-thorn*, that is *hedge-thorn*.] A fence formed by bushes or small trees growing close together; any line of shrubbery closely planted.—*v.t.* *hedged*, *hedging*. To inclose or fence with a hedge; to obstruct with a barrier; to stop by any means; to surround for defence; to hem in.—*To hedge a bet*, to bet upon both sides, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever may be the result.—*v.i.* To hide in a hedge; to skulk (*Shak.*); to protect one's self from loss by cross-bets.—**Hedge-bill**, **Hedging-bill**, *n.* A cutting hook used in dressing hedges; a bill-hook.—**Hedgehog**, hej'hog, *n.* An insectivorous quadruped about 9 inches long, the upper part of whose body is covered with prickles or spines.—**Hedge-knife**, *n.* An instrument for trimming hedges.—**Hedgeless**, hej'les, *a.* Having no hedge.—**Hedge-marriage**, *n.* A marriage performed by a hedge-parson.—**Hedge-parson**, *n.* A poor, mean, or illiterate parson, without a benefice.—**Hedge-priest**, *n.* A poor mean priest.—**Hedger**, hej'ér, *n.* One who makes or repairs hedges.—**Hedgerow**, hej'rō, *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees forming a hedge.—**Hedge-school**, *n.* A school kept beside a hedge, or in the open air.—**Hedge-scissors**, *n. pl.* A large kind of scissors for trimming hedges.—**Hedge-sparrow**, **Hedge-warbler**, *n.* Accentor.

Hedonic, hē-don'ik, *a.* [Gr. *hēdonikos*, from *hēdonē*, pleasure.] Pertaining to pleasure; pursuing, or placing the chief good in, sensual pleasure.—**Hedonics**, hē-don'iks, *n.* That branch of ethics which treats of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment.—**Hedonism**, hē'don-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the chief good of man lies in the pursuit of pleasure.—**Hedonist**, hē'don-ist, *n.* One who professes hedonism.

Heed, hēd, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hēdan*, to heed; D. *hoeden*, to care for, *hoede*, care; G. *hüten*, to look after, from *hut*, protection; akin *hood*.] To regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.—*n.* Care; attention; notice; observation; regard: usually with *give* or *take*.—**Heedful**, hēd'ful, *a.* Full of heed; attentive; watchful; cautious; wary.—**Heedfully**, hēd'ful-li, *adv.* In a heedful manner.—**Heedfulness**, hēd'fulnes, *n.* The quality of being heedful; attention; caution.—**Heedless**, hēd'les, *a.* Without heed; inattentive; careless.—**Heedlessly**, hēd'les-li, *adv.* In a heedless manner.—**Heedlessness**, hēd'les-nes, *n.*

Heel, hēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hēl*=Icel. *hæll*, D. *hiel*, the heel; radically akin to L. *calx*, the heel (seen in *inculcate*).] The hinder part of the foot in man or quadrupeds; the hinder part of a covering for the foot; something shaped like the human heel, or that occupies a position corresponding to the heel; the latter or concluding part.—*To be at the heels*, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely.—*To be down at heel*, to be slipshod; hence, to be in decayed circumstances.—*To lay by the heels*, to fetter; to shackle; to confine.—*To show the heels*, to flee; to run away.—*To take to the heels*, to betake one's self to flight.—*v.t.* To perform by the use of the heels, as a dance (*Shak.*); to add a heel to.—**Heel-piece**, *n.* A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe; armour for the heel.—**Heel-tap**, *n.* A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe; the small portion of liquor left in a glass when the main portion has been drunk.

Heel, hēl, *v.i.* [Same as A. Sax. *hēldan*, D. *helleen*, Dan. *helde*, Sw. *hälla*, to tilt.] To incline or cant over from a vertical position, as a ship.—*n.* The act of so inclining; a cant.

Heft, heft, *n.* [From *heave*, to lift.] The act of heaving; violent strain or exertion; effort (*Shak.*).

Hegelian, he-gē'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Hegel (hā'gl) or his system of philosophy.—*n.* A follower of Hegel.—**Hegelianism**, he-gē'li-an-izm, *n.* The system of philosophy of Hegel.

Hegemony, hej'e-mo-ni or he-jem'o-ni, *n.*

[Gr. *hēgemonia*, from *hēgemōn*, guide, leader, from *hēgeomai*, to lead.] Leadership; predominance; preponderance of one state among others. — **Hegemonic**, hej-e-mon'ik, *a.* Ruling; predominant; principal.

Hegira, hej'i-ra, *n.* [Ar. *hijrah*, departure, from *hajara*, to remove.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, adopted by the Mohammedans in reckoning their time, their era beginning 16th July, 622; hence, any similar flight.

Heifer, hef'er, *n.* [A. Sax. *heáfore*; origin doubtful.] A young cow.

Heigh-ho! hi'hō. An exclamation usually expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness.

Height, hit, *n.* [For *highth*; A. Sax. *heáhthu*, *hyhtho*, from *heáh*, high. HIGH.] The condition of being high; the distance which anything rises above its foot, basis, or foundation, or above the earth; altitude; an eminence; a summit; a hill or mountain; elevation or pre-eminence among other persons; elevation in excellence of any kind; elevation or dignity, as of sentiment, expression, or the like; extent; degree; stage in progress or advancement: *the height*, the utmost degree in extent or violence.—**Heighten**, hi'tn, *v.t.* To make high; to raise higher; to elevate; to increase; to augment; to intensify.—**Heightener**, hi'tn-ér, *n.* One who or that which heightens.

Heinous, hā'nus, *a.* [Fr. *haineux*, from *haine*, malice, hate, from *haïr*, O. Fr. *hadir*, to hate, from Teut. verb = E. to *hate*.] Hateful; odious; hence, notorious; enormous; aggravated (sin or crime, sinner).—**Heinously**, hā'nus-li, *adv.* In a heinous manner.—**Heinousness**, hā'nus-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being heinous.

Heir, ár, *n.* [O. Fr. *heir*, L. *heres*, an heir (same root as Skr. *har*, to take or hold), whence *hereditary*, *heritage*, *inherit*.] One who succeeds or is to succeed another in the possession of property; an inheritor; one who receives any endowment from an ancestor.—*Heir apparent*, *Heir presumptive*. Under APPARENT, PRESUMPTIVE.—*v.t.* To inherit; to succeed to.—**Heirdom**, ár'dum, *n.* The state of an heir.—**Heiress**, ár'es, *n.* A female heir.—**Heirloom**, ár'lom, *n.* [*Heir*, and *loom* in old sense of tool, implement, article.] A personal chattel that descends to an heir; any piece of personal property which has belonged to a family for a long time.—**Heirship**, ár'ship, *n.* The state of an heir; right of inheriting.

Hejira, hej'i-ra, *n.* Same as *Hegira*.

Held, held, pret. & pp. of *hold*.

Heliac, Heliacal, hē'li-ak, hē-li'a-kal, *a.* [L. *heliacus*, from Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; akin L. *sol*, and W. *haul*, sun.] *Astron.* emerging from the light of the sun or passing into it; rising or setting at the same time, or nearly the same time, as the sun.—**Heliacally**, hē-li'a-kal-li, *adv.* In a heliacal manner.

Helianthus, hē-li-an'thus, *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *anthos*, a flower.] The sunflower; the Jerusalem artichoke genus.

Helical, Helicoid, Helicoidal, &c. Under HELIX.

Heliconian, hel-i-kō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Helicon*, the famous Grecian mountain, the residence of the muses.

Heliocentric, Heliocentrical, hē'li-o-sen"trik, hē'li-o-sen"tri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *hēlios* (akin L. *sol*, W. *haul*), the sun, and *kentron*, centre.] *Astron.* relating to the sun as a centre; appearing as if seen from the sun's centre.—**Heliochrome**, hē'li-o-krōm, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour.] A coloured photograph.—**Heliochromic**, hē'li-o-krom"ik, *a.* Pertaining to heliochromy.—**Heliochromy**, hē-li-ok'ro-mi, *n.* The art of producing coloured photographs.—**Heliograph**, hē'li-o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *graphō*, to write.] A photograph; an instrument for taking photographs of the sun; a sun telegraph; a heliostat.—*v.t.* and *i.* To convey or communicate by means of a heliostat or similar instrument.—**Heliographic**, hē'li-o-graf"ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to heliography. — **Heliography**, hē-li-og'ra-fi, *n.* Photography; also, the art or process of signalling by reflecting the sun's rays. — **Heliolater**, hē-li-ol'a-tér, *n.* [Gr. *latreuō*, to worship.] A worshipper of the sun. — **Heliolatry**, hē-li-ol'a-tri, *n.* The worship of the sun. — **Heliometer**, hē-li-om'et-ér, *n.* Same as *Astrometer*.—**Heliescope**, hē'li-o-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *skopeō*, to view.] A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes.—**Helioscopic**, hē'li-o-skop"ik, *a.* Pertaining to a helioscope.—**Heliostat**, hē'li-o-tat, *n.* [Gr. *statos*, fixed.] A name of various contrivances for reflecting the sun's light temporarily or continuously to an observer at a distance: used in astronomical observations, in experiments on light, and for signalling in war, &c. — **Heliotrope**, hē'li-o-trōp, *n.* [Gr. *tropē*, a turning, *trepō*, to turn.] A heliostat; a variety of quartz, of a deep green colour, with bright red spots; blood-stone; a name of plants, mostly natives of warm regions, one species of which is a favourite garden plant from the fragrance of its flowers.—**Heliotropic, Heliotropical**, hē'li-o-trop"ik, hē'li-o-trop"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, heliotropism. — **Heliotropically**, hē'li-o-trop"i-kal-li, *adv.* In a heliotropic manner.—**Heliotropism**, hē-li-ot'ro-pizm, *n.* The tendency of a plant to direct its growth toward the sun or toward light.—**Heliotype**, hē'li-o-tip, *n.* A process by which pictures can be printed with lithographic ink from a film of specially prepared gelatine exposed under a photographic negative and then wetted, the parts not acted on by the light taking the ink; a picture so produced.—**Helium**, hē'li-um, *n.* A rare gaseous element.

Helix, hē'liks, *n.* pl. **Helices**, hel'i-sēz. [Gr., a winding, a spiral.] A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; something that is spiral; a circumvolution; *geom.* such a curve as is described by every point of a screw that is turned round in a fixed nut; *arch.* a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian capital; *anat.* the whole circuit of the external border of the ear; *zool.* a genus of molluscs, comprising the land shell-snails. — **Helical**, hel'i-kal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a helix; spiral. — **Helically**, hel'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a helical manner.—**Heliciform**, he-lis'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a helix. — **Helicoid, Helicoidal**, hel'i-koid, hel'i-koi-dal, *a.* Spirally curved like the spire of a univalve shell. — **Helicoid**, hel'i-koid, *n.* *Geom.* a spirally curved surface.—**Helicometry**, hel-i-kom'et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring or drawing spiral lines on a plane.

Hell, hel, *n.* [A. Sax. *hel*, from *helan*, to cover, conceal, lit. a place of concealment = D. and Icel. *hal*, G. *hölle*, hell; same root as L. *celo*, to conceal. Akin *helmet*, perhaps *hole*.] The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the infernal powers; a gaming-house; a haunt of the vicious or depraved.—**Hellish**, hel'ish, *a.* Pertaining to hell; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.—**Hellishly**, hel'ish-li, *adv.* In a hellish manner.—**Hellishness**, hel'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being hellish.—**Hell-fire**, *n.* The fire of hell; the torments of hell.—**Hell-hound**, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell; a miscreant.

Hellebore, hel'le-bōr, *n.* [L. *helleborus*, Gr. *helleboros*.] A name applied to plants of two very different genera, the black hellebore or Christmas rose, and the white hellebore; the powered root of white hellebore used by gardeners for killing caterpillars. — **Helleborine**, hel'le-bō-rin, *n.* A resin obtained from the root of black hellebore. — **Helleborise**, hel'le-bōr-iz, *v.t.* To dose with hellebore; to treat for insanity by hellebore.

Hellenes, hel'lenēz, *n.* pl. [Gr.] The inhabitants of Greece; the Greeks.—**Hellenic**, hel-len'ik, *a.* [Gr. *hellēnikos*.] Pertaining to the Hellenes; Greek; Grecian.—**Hellenism**, hel'len-izm, *n.* A Greek idiom; the type of character usually considered peculiar to the Greeks. — **Hellenist**, hel'len-ist, *n.* One who affiliates with Greeks; one skilled in the Greek language.—**Hellenistic, Hellenistical**, hel-len-is'tik, hel-len-is'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Hellenists.—**Hellenization**, hel'len-i-zā"shon, *n.* Act of hellenizing.—**To Hellenize**, hel'len-iz, *v.i.* To use the Greek language or adopt Greek manners.

Helm, helm, *n.* [A. Sax. *helma*, a helm; D. *helm*, a tiller; G. *helm*, a helve, a tiller; akin to *helve*.] The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and in large vessels a wheel; in a narrower sense, the tiller; *fig.* the place or post of direction or management.—*v.t.* To steer; to guide. — **Helmage**, hel'maj, *n.* Guidance.—**Helmless**, helm'les, *a.* Without a helm or steering apparatus.—**Helmsman**, helmz'man, *n.* The man at the helm or wheel who steers a ship.

Helm, helm, *n.* [A. Sax *helm*, what covers, a helmet, from *helan*, to cover; D. and G. *helm*, Goth. *hilms*, Icel. *hjálmr*, Dan. *hjelm*; *helmet* is a dim. form. HELL.] A helmet. [Poet.] — *v.t.* To cover with a helmet. — **Helmed, Helmeted**, helmd, hel'met-ed, *a.* Furnished with a helmet.—**Helmet**, hel'met, *n.* A defensive covering for the head; head armour composed of metal, leather, &c.; *bot.* the upper part of a ringent corolla.—**Helmet-flower**, *n.* Aconite.—**Helmet-shell**, *n.* The name of certain univalve shells, some of which furnish the material for shell cameos.

Helminthagogue, hel-min'tha-gog, *n.* [Gr. *helminis*, *helminthos*, a worm, and *agō*, to expel.] *Med.* a remedy against worms; an anthelmintic. — **Helminthiasis**, hel-min-thi'a-sis, *n.* *Med.* the disease of worms in any part of the body. — **Helminthic**, hel-min'thik, *a.* Relating to worms; expelling worms. — *n.* A medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge. — **Helminthite**, hel-min'thit, *n.* A fossil worm-track or worm-trail. — **Helminthoid**, hel-min'thoid, *a.* Worm-shaped; vermiform. — **Helminthologic, Helminthological**, hel-min'tho-loj"ik, hel-min'tho-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to helminthology. — **Helminthologist**, hel-min-thol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in helminthology.—**Helminthology**, hel-min-thol'o-ji, *n.* The knowledge or natural history of worms.

Heloderma, hē-lo-dér'ma, *n.* [Gr. *helos*, a stud, a wart, and *derma*, skin.] A Mexican lizard about 2 feet long, having teeth furnished with poison glands, being the only venomous lizard known.

Helot, hē'lot, *n.* [Gr. *heilōtēs*.] A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave in general. —**Helotism**, hē'lot-izm, *n.* The condition of a Helot; slavery.—**Helotry**, hē'lot-ri, *n.* Helots collectively; bondsmen.

Help, help, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *helpan* = Goth. *hilpan*, D. *helpen*, Icel. *hjálpa*, Dan. *hjelpe*, G *helfen*, to help—from same root as Skr. *kalp*, to suit, to be of service.] To give assistance or aid to; to aid; to assist; to succour, to relieve; to cure or mitigate (pain or disease); to avail against; to prevent; to remedy; to forbear; to avoid (to *help* doing something).—*To help forward*, to advance by assistance; to assist in making progress. — *To help on*, to forward; to aid.—*To help out*, to aid in delivering from difficulty, or to aid in completing a design. — *To help over*, to enable to surmount.—*To help* (a person) *to*, to supply with; to furnish with. — *v.i.* To lend aid; to be of use; to avail. — *n.* [A. Sax. *helpe*, Icel. *hjálp*.] Aid furnished; deliverance from difficulty or distress; assistance; that which gives assistance; one who or that which contributes to advance a purpose; remedy; relief; a domestic servant (U.S.).—**Helper**, hel'per, *n.* One that helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.—**Helpful**, help'ful, *a.* Furnishing help; useful. — **Helpfulness**, help'fulnes, *n.* The quality of being helpful.—**Helpless**, help'les, *a.* Destitute of help or strength; needing help; feeble; weak; affording no help; beyond help.—**Helplessly**, help'les-li, *adv.* In a helpless manner.—**Helplessness**, help'les-nes, *n.* The state of being helpless. — **Helpmate**, help'māt, *n.* An assistant; a helper; a partner; a consort; a wife.—**Helpmeet**, help'mēt, *n.* A helpmate.

Helter-skelter, hel'tér-skel'tér, *adv.* 'A term formed to express bustle; comp. G. *holter-polter*, D. *hulter de bulter*, Sw. *hulter om bulter*, &c.] An expression denoting hurry and confusion.

Helve, helv, *n.* [A. Sax. *helfe*, O.E. G. *halbe*, *helbe*; same root as *helm* (of a ship), *hilt*.] The handle of an axe or hatchet.—*v.t.*—**helved**, **helving**. To furnish with a helve, as an axe.

Helvetic, hel-vet'ik, *a.* [L. *Helveticus*, from *Helvetii*, the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland.] Of or pertaining to Switzerland.

Hem, hem, *n.* [A. Sax. *hem*, a hem; akin to Icel. *hemja*, Dan. *hemme*, O.Fris. *hemma*, D. and G. *hemmen*, to stop, check, restrain.] The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it; edge, border, margin.—*v.t.* **hemmed**, **hemming**. To form a hem or border on; to border; to edge.—*To hem in*, to inclose and confine; to surround closely; to environ.

Hem, hem, *interj.* [Imitative and more correctly *Hm.*] An exclamation consisting in a sort of half-cough, loud or subdued as the emotion may suggest: sometimes used as a noun.—*v.i.* To make the sound *hem*; hence, to hesitate or stammer in speaking.

Hemachrome, hē'ma-krōm, *n.* Same as *Hæmachrome*, some words of which Gr. *haima*, blood, forms the first part, being written *Hæ* or *Hæ*.—**Hemadromometer**, hē'ma-dro-mom''et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, *dromos*, course, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries.—**Hemadynamometer**, hē'ma-din-a-mom''et-ėr, *n.* A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries or veins by observing the height to which it will raise a column of mercury.—**Hemal**, hē'mal, *a.* HEMAL.—**Hemastatic**, **Hemastatical**, hē-ma-stat'ik, hē-ma-stat'i-kal *a.* [Gr. *haima*, and *statikos*, causing to stand.] *Med.* serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood. — **Hemastatics**, hē-ma-stat'iks, *n.* The doctrine as to the circulation of the blood.—**Hematherm**, hē'ma-therm, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, and *thermos*, hot.] A warm-blooded animal.—**Hemathermal**, hē-ma-ther'mal, *a.* Warm-blooded. — **Hematine**, **Hematosine**, hē'ma-tin, hē-ma-tō'sin, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood.] The red colouring matter of the blood. — **Hematite**, hē'ma-tit, *n.* [Gr. *haimatitēs*, from *haima*, blood.] A name of two ores of iron, red hematite and brown hematite, so named from the blood-red colour of the former variety, which is one of the most important ores.—**Hematitic**, hē-ma-tit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to hematite or resembling it.—**Hematosis**, hē-ma-tō'sis, *n.* HAEMATOSIS.—**Hematoxyline**, hē-ma-tok'si-lin, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, and *xylon*, wood.] The colouring principle of logwood.

Hemeralopia, hē'me-ra-lō''pi-a, *n.* [Gr. *hēmera*, the day, *alaos*, blind, and *ōps*, the eye.] A term sometimes used to mean night blindness, sometimes day blindness, the latter being the natural meaning; opposite of *nyctalopia*.

Hemicarp, hem'i-karp, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* one of the halves of a fruit which spontaneously divides into two.

Hemicrania, hem-i-krā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, *cranion*, the skull.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

Hemicycle, hem'i-si-kl, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *kyklos*, a circle.] A half circle; a semicircle; a semicircular area.

Hemigamous, he-mig'a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual.

Hemihedral, hem-i-hē'dral, *a.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *hedra*, a face.] *Mineral.* applied to a crystal having only half the normal number of faces. — **Hemihedrally**, hem-i-hē'dral-li, *adv.* In a hemihedral manner.—**Hemihedron**, hem-i-hē'dron, *n.* A solid hemihedrally divided.

Hemimetabolic, hem'i-met-a-bol''ik, *a.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *metabolē*, change.] Applied to insects which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis.

Hemiopia, **Hemiopsy**, hem-i-ō'pi-a, hem-i-op'si, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *opsis*, sight.] A defect of vision in which the patient sees only a part of the object he looks at.

Hemiplegia, **Hemiplegy**, hem-i-plē'ji-a, hem'i-plej-i, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *plēgē*, a stroke.] Paralysis of one half of the body.—**Hemiplegic**, hem-i-plej'ik, *a.* Relating to hemiplegia.

Hemipter, **Hemipteran**, he-mip'tėr, he-mip'tėr-an, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *pteron*, a wing.] One of an order of four-winged insects, so named because many of them have the outer wings leathery at the base and transparent towards the tips, including the locusts, bugs, plant-lice, &c.—**Hemipterous**, he-mip'tėr-us, *a.* Pertaining to the hemipters.

Hemisphere, hem'i-sfėr, *n.* [Gr. *hēmisphairion* — *hēmi*, half, and *sphaira*, a globe.] A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe; half the terrestrial or the celestial globe.—*Hemispheres of the brain*, the two parts, one on each side, which constitute great part of the brain.—**Hemispheric**, **Hemispherical**, hem-i-sfer'ik, hem-i-sfer'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a hemisphere.—**Hemispheroid**, hem-i-sfer'oid, *n.* The half of a spheroid.—**Hemispheroidal**, hem'-i-sfe-roi''dal, *a.* Approaching to the figure of a hemisphere.

Hemistich, hem'i-stik, *n.* [Gr. *hēmistichion* —*hēmi*, half, and *stichos*, a verse. Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.—**Hemistichal**, he-mis'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or written in hemistichs.

Hemitropal, **Hemitropous**, he-mit'ro-pal, he-mit'ro-pus, *a.* [Gr. *hēmi*, and *tropos*, a turn.] Turned half round; half-inverted; *bot* applied to an ovule.

Hemlock, hem'lok, *n.* [A. Sax. *hemleac*—*hem*, of doubtful meaning, and *leac*, an herb. Comp. *garlic*, *charlock*, &c.] A poisonous European plant with compound umbels of small white flowers, of considerable value in medicine; an American fir with branches resembling hemlock.

Hemoptysis, hē-mop'tis-is, *n.* HAEMOPTYSIS

Hemorrhage, hē'mor-āj, *n.* [Gr. *haimorrhagia*—*haima*, blood, and *rhēgnymi*, to break, to burst.] A discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.—**Hemorrhagic**, hē-mo-raj'ik, *a.* Pertaining to hemorrhage.

Hemorrhoids, hē'mor-oids, *n. pl.* [Gr. *haimorrhois*, *haimorrhoidos*, a gushing of blood—*haima*, blood, and *rhoos*, a flowing, from *rheō*, to flow.] Piles.—**Hemorrhoidal**, hē-mo-roi'dal, *a.* Pertaining to hemorrhoids.

Hemp, hemp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæmp*, *hænep*= D. *hennep*, Dan. *hamp*, Icel. *hampr*, G. *hanf*; cog. Armor. *canib*, Ir. *cannaib*, L. *cannabis*, Gr. *kannabis*, Skr. *çana*, hemp.] An annual herbaceous plant, the prepared fibre of which, also called hemp, is made into sail-cloth, ropes, &c.; the hangman's rope. — **Hempen**, hem'pn, *a.* Made of hemp. — **Hemp-palm**, *n.* A Chinese and Japanese palm whose leaves yield a valuable fibre.

Hen, hen, *n.* [A. Sax. *hen*, *henn*=D. *hen*, Icel. *hæna*, G. *henne*, hen—the feminine corresponding to A. Sax. and Goth. *hana*, D. *haan*, G. *hahn*, Icel. *hani*, a cock, the root being same as in L. *cano*, to sing.] The female of any kind of bird; especially, the female of the domestic or barn-yard fowl.—**Henbane**, hen'bān, *n.* A poisonous British plant found in waste ground, and sometimes fatal to domestic fowls, but yielding a juice that is used as a sedative and narcotic. — **Hen-coop**, *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.—**Hen-harrier**, *n.* A species of hawk, so named from its depredations in the poultry-yard. — **Hen-hearted**, *a.* Having a heart like that of a hen; timid; cowardly. — **Hen-house**, *n.* A house or shelter for fowls. — **Hennery**, hen'ėr-i, *n.* An inclosed place for hens. — **Henpeck**, hen'pek, *v.t.* To govern or rule: said of a wife who has the upper-hand of her husband.—**Henpecked**, hen'pekt, *a.* Governed by one's wife.—**Hen-roost**, *n.* A place where poultry rest at night. — **Hen-wife**, **Hen-woman**, *n.* A woman who takes charge of, or deals in poultry.

Hence, hens, *adv.* [O.E. *hennes*, a genit. form from older *hennes*; A Sax. *heonan*, hence; G. *hin*, Goth. *hina*, hence; from the pronominal element seen in *he*, *here*, &c.] From this place; from this time (a week *hence*); as a consequence, inference, or deduction from something just before stated; from this source or origin.—*From hence* is sometimes used tautologically for hence.—**Henceforth**, **Henceforward**, hens-forth, hens-for'werd, *adv.* From this time forward.

Henchman, hench'man, *n.* [Probably *haunch* and *man*, a man who stands at one's haunch; compare *flunkey* (—*flank-ey*).] A servant; a male attendant; a footman; a follower.

Hendecagon, hen-dek'a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles.

Hendecasyllable, hen-dek'a-sil-la-bl, *n.* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.—**Hendecasyllabic**, hen-dek'a-sil-lab''ik, *a.* Having eleven syllables.

Hendiadys, hen-di'a-dis, *n.* [Gr. *hen dia dyoin*, one by two.] A figure of speech by which two nouns are used instead of one, or one and an adjective.

Henna, hen'na, *n.* [Ar. *hinnā-a*.] A plant cultivated in Egypt, the leaves of which yield a paste employed by Eastern women to stain the nails and finger-tips an orange-colour.

Henotheism, hen'o-thē-izm, *n.* [Gr. *heis*, *henos*, one, and *theos*, god.] The worship of one deity as supreme among others.

Henotic, he-not'ik, *a.* [Gr. *heis*, *henos*, one.] Tending to make one, to unite, or to reconcile.

Hep, hep, *n.* A hip (the fruit).

Hepatic, **Hepatical**, hē-pat'ik, hē-pat'i-kal, *a.* [L. *hepaticus*, Gr. *hēpatikos*, from *hēpar*, *hēpatos*, the liver.] Pertaining to the liver.—*n.* A medicine that acts on the liver.—**Hepatite**, hep'a-tit, *n.* [L. *hepatitis*, Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpatos*, the liver.] A variety of sulphate of baryta, which when rubbed or heated exhales a fetid odour.—**Hepatitis**, hep-a-ti'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the liver.—**Hepatization**, hep'a-ti-sā''shon, *n.* The state of being hepatized; the condensation of a texture so as to resemble the liver.—**Hepatize**, hep'a-tīz, *v.t.* —*hepatized*, *hepatizing*. *Pathol.* to gorge with effused matter; to convert into a substance resembling liver.—**Hepatocele**, hē-pat'ō-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] Hernia of the liver.—**Hepaterrhœa**, hep'a-te-rē''a, *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow.] A morbid flow of bile.

Heptachord, hep'ta-kord, *n.* [Gr. *heptā*, seven, and *chordē*, chord.] *Anc. mus.* a diatonic octave without the upper note; an instrument with seven strings.

Heptad, hep'tad, *n.* [Gr. *heptas*, *heptados*, from *heptā*, seven.] A sum of seven.

Heptaglot, hep'ta-glot, *n.* [Gr. *heptā*, seven, and *glōtta*, language.] A book in seven languages.

Heptagon, hep'ta-gon, *n.* [Gr. *heptā*, seven, and *gōnia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a plane figure having seven sides and as many angles. — **Heptagonal**, hep-tag'on-al, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

Heptagynous, **Heptagynian**, hep-taj'in-us, hep-ta-jin'i-an, *a.* [Gr. *heptā*, seven, and *gynē*, a woman.] *Bot.* having seven styles.

Heptahedron, hep-ta-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *heptā*, seven, and *hedra*, a base.] A solid figure with seven sides. — **Heptahedral**, hep-ta-hē'dral, *a.* Having seven sides.

Heptamerous, hep-tam'ėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *heptā*, seven, and *meros*, a part.] *Bot.* consisting of seven parts; having its parts in sevens.

Heptandrous, **Heptandrian**, hep-tan'drus, hep-tan'dri-an, *a.* [Gr. *heptā*, seven, and *andr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* having seven stamens.

Heptangular, hep-tang'gū-lėr, *a.* [Gr. *heptā*, seven, and E. *angular*.] Having seven angles.

Heptarchy, hep'tär-ki, *n.* [Gr. *heptā*, seven, and *archē*, rule.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons: usually applied to the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms into which England was once divided. — **Heptarch**, **Heptarchist**, hep'tärk, hep-tär'kist, *n.* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy.—**Heptarchic**, hep-tär'kik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a heptarchy.

Heptateuch, hep'ta-tūk, *n.* [Gr. *heptā*, seven, and *teuchos*, book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

Her, hêr, *pron.*; a form answering to several cases of *she*. [O.E. *hire*, A. Sax. *hire*, *heore*, genit. and dat. case of the pronoun *heó*, she, the feminine of *hé*, he. HE.] The possessive case of *she* (*her face*); the dative case of *she* (give *her* that book); the objective case of *she* (I love *her*). — **Hers**, hêrz, *pron.* [From *her*, with *s* of the possessive case.] A possessive pronoun used instead of *her* and a noun, as subject, object, or predicate.—**Herself**, hêr-self', *pron.* An emphasized or reflexive form of the 3d pers. pron. fem., used in the same way as *himself* (which see).

Herald, her'ald, *n.* [O.Fr. *heraut*, *herald*, Fr. *héraut*, from O.H.G. *harivalt* (G. *herold*), an officer of an army—*hari*, *heri*, an army (akin E. *harry*), and *waltan*, to rule (E. *wield*).] An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, to bear messages from the commander of an army, &c.; an officer who marshals processions and superintends public ceremonies; one who records and blazons the arms of the nobility and gentry, and regulates abuses therein; a proclaimer; a publisher; a forerunner.—*v.t.* To introduce or to give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim.—**Heraldic**, he-ral'dik, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry. — **Heraldically**, he-ral'di-kal-li, *adv.* In a heraldic manner. — **Heraldry**, her'ald-ri, *n.* The art or office of a herald; the art of blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, or the knowledge pertaining thereto.—**Heraldship**, her'ald-ship, *n.* The office of a herald.

Herb, hêrb or êrb, *n.* [Fr. *herbe*, L. *herba*, herb, from a root meaning to eat or nourish, seen in Gr. *phorbé*, pasture, fodder.] Any plant with a soft or succulent stem (or stems) which dies to the root every year, as distinguished from a *tree* and a *shrub*, which have woody stems.—**Herbaceous**, hêr-bā'shus, *a.* [L. *herbaceus*.] Pertaining to herbs. — *Herbaceous plants*, plants which perish annually down to the root; soft, succulent vegetables.—**Herbage**, hêr'bāj, *n.* Herbs collectively; green food for beasts; grass; pasture.—**Herbaged**, hêr'bājd, *a.* Covered with herbage or grass. — **Herbal**, hêr'bal, *n.* A book containing the names and descriptions of plants; a collection of plants dried and preserved; a herbarium.—*a.* Pertaining to herbs. — **Herbalism**, hêr'bal-izm, *n.* The knowledge of herbs.—**Herbalist**, **Herbarian**, hêr'bal-ist, hêr-bā'ri-an, *n.* A person who makes collections of plants; a dealer in medicinal plants. — **Herbarium**, hêr-bā'ri-um, *n.* A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a book or other contrivance for preserving dried specimens of plants.—**Herbary**, hêr'ba-ri, *n.* A garden of plants.—**Herb-bennet**, *n.* [Saint *Bennet's* or Benedict's *herb*.] Common avens, an aromatic, tonic, and astringent plant. — **Herbescent**, hêr-bes'ent, *a.* [L. *herbescens*.] Growing into herbs.—**Herbiferous**, hêr-bif'êr-us, *a.* Bearing herbs.—**Herbivore**, hêr'bi-vōr, *n.* A herbivorous animal.—**Herbivorous**, hêr-biv'ō-rus, *a.* [L. *herba*, and *voro*, to eat.] Eating herbs; subsisting on plants (a *herbivorous* animal). — **Herborize**, hêr'bo-riz, *v.i.*—*herborized*, *herborizing*. [Fr. *herboriser*.] To search for plants; to seek new species of plants; to botanize.—**Herborization**, hêr'bo-ri-zā'shon, *n.* The act of herborising.—**Herbose**, **Herbous**, hêr'bōs, hêr'bus, *a.* [L. *herbosus*.] Abounding with herbs. — **Herbulent**, hêr'bū-lent, *a.* Containing herbs. — **Herb-woman**, *n.* A woman that sells herbs. — **Herby**, hêr'bi, *a.* Having the nature of herbs; abounding in herbs.

Herculean, hêr-kū'lē-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Hercules*; resembling Hercules in strength; very difficult or dangerous (a *Herculean* task).

Herd, hêrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *heord*, *herd* = Goth. *hairda*, D. *herde*, Dan. *hjord*, Icel. *hjörth*, G. *herde*, a herd, flock, drove, &c.] A number of beasts feeding or driven together; a company of men or people, in contempt or detestation; a crowd; a rabble. — *v.i.* To form or unite in a herd; to feed or run in herds; to associate; to unite in companies. —**Herdsman**, hêrds'man, *n.* A man attending a herd.

Herd, hêrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *hirde*, a herdsman or shepherd, from *heord*, a flock or herd; Goth. *hairdeis*, Icel. *hirdi*, Dan. *hyrde*, G. *hirt*; same origin as the preceding.] A keeper of cattle or sheep: now mostly in composition, as *shepherd*, *goat-herd*, *swine-herd*.

Here, hêr, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hér*—Dan. and Goth. *hér*, Icel. *hér*, G. and D. *hier*, here; based on the pronominal element seen in *he*.] In this place: in the place where the speaker is present: opposed to *there*; in the present life or state; to this place, hither (come *here*). *Here* in *Here's for you*, *Here goes*, &c., is a sort of exclamation to attract attention to something about to be done, the subject in familiar phrases having been dropped out. — *Neither here nor there*, neither in this place nor in that; hence, unconnected with the matter in hand; irrelevant; unimportant.—*Here and there*, in one place and another; thinly or irregularly dispersed.—**Hereabout**, **Hereabouts**, hêr'a-bout, hêr'a-bouts, *adv.* About this place; in this vicinity or neighbourhood.—**Hereafter**, hêr-af'têr, *adv.* In time to come; in some future time or state.—*n.* A future state. — **Hereat**, hêr-at', *adv.* At or by reason of this.—**Hereby**, hêr-bī', *adv.* By this; by means of this; close by; very near.—**Herein**, hêr-in', *adv.* In this. —**Hereinafter**, hêr-in-af'têr, *adv.* In this afterwards: applied to something afterwards to be named or described in a writing.—**Hereinto**, hêr-in'to, *adv.* Into this. —**Hereof**, hêr-of', *adv.* Of this; concerning this; from this.—**Hereon**, hêr-on', *adv.* On this.—**Hereto**, hêr-to', *adv.* To this.—**Heretofore**, hêr-to-fōr', *adv.* Before or up to this time; formerly. — **Hereunto**, hêr-un-to', *adv.* Unto this or this time; hereto.—**Hereupon**, hêr-up-on', *adv.* Upon this; hereon.—**Herewith**, hêr-with', *adv.* With this.

Hereditable, hē-red'i-ta-bl, *a.* [L.L. *hereditabilis*, from L. *hereditas*, *hereditatis*, the act of inheriting, from *heres*, *heredis*, an heir. HEIR.] Capable of being inherited. — **Hereditability**, hē-red'i-ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* State of being hereditable. — **Hereditament**, hē-red'i-ta-ment, *n.* [L.L. *hereditamentum*.] Any species of property that may be inherited.—**Hereditarily**, hē-red'i-ta-ri-li, *adv.* By inheritance.—**Hereditary**, hē-red'i-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *hereditarius*.] Descended by inheritance; descending from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir-at-law; that is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child. — **Heredity**, hē-red'i-ti, *n.* [L. *heredites*.] Hereditary transmission of qualities of like kind with those of the parent; the doctrine that the offspring inherits the characteristics of the parent or parents.

Heresy, her'e-si, *n.* [Fr. *hérésie*, L. *hæresis*, from Gr. *hairesis*, a taking, a principle or set of principles, from *haireō*, to take.] A doctrine, principle, or set of principles at variance with established or generally received principles; especially an opinion or opinions contrary to the established religious faith, or what is regarded as the true faith; heterodoxy.—**Heresiarch**, he-rē'si-ärk, *n.* [Gr. *hairesiarchos*, *hairesis*, heresy, and *archē*, rule.] A leader in heresy; a prominent or arch heretic. — **Heresiarchy**, he-rē'si-är-ki, *n.* Chief heresy.—**Heresiographer**, he-rē'si-og"ra-fêr, *n.* One who writes on heresies.—**Heresiography**, he-rē'si-og"ra-fi, *n.* A treatise on heresy.—**Heretic**, her'e-tik, *n.* [L. *hæreticus*.] A person who holds heretical opinions; one who maintains heresy.—**Heretical**, he-ret'i-kal, *a.* Containing or pertaining to heresy.—**Heretically**, he-ret'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a heretical manner.

Heriot, her'i-ot, *n.* [A. Sax. *herepeatu*, military equipment, a heriot—*here*, an army, and *geatu*, equipment.] *Law*, a chattel or payment given to the lord of a fee on the decease of the tenant or vassal. — **Heriotable**, her'i-ot-a-bl, *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot.

Heritable, her'i-ta-bl, *a.* [O.Fr. *héritable*, abbrev. from L.L. *hereditabilis*. HEREDITABLE.] Capable of being inherited; inheritable.—*Heritable property*, the name in Scotland for *real property*.—*Heritable security*, security constituted by heritable property. — **Heritably**, her'i-ta-bli, *adv.* By way of inheritance. — **Heritage**, her'i-tāj, *n.* [Fr., from L. *hereditas*, heritage.] That which is inherited; inheritance; *Scots law*, heritable estate or realty.—**Heritance**,† her'i-tans, *n.* Inheritance.—**Heriter**, her'i-têr, *n.* In Scotland, a proprietor or landholder in a parish. — **Heritrix**, her'i-triks, *n.* A female heritor.

Herling, **Hirling**, hêr'ling, *n.* The young of the sea-trout.

Hermaphrodite, hêr-maf'ro-dit, *n.* [From *Hermaphroditos* of Greek mythology, son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, who became united into one body with a nymph.] An animal in which the characteristics of both sexes are either really or apparently combined; *bot.* a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil, or the male and female organs.—*a.* Including or being of both sexes.—*Hermaphroditic brig*, a brig that is square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.—**Hermaphroditic**, **Hermaphroditical**, hêr-maf'ro-dit"ik, hêr-maf'ro-dit"i-kal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a hermaphrodite. — **Hermaphroditically**, hêr-maf'ro-dit"i-kal-li, *adv.* After the manner of hermaphrodites. — **Hermaphroditism**, **Hermaphrodity**, **Hermaphroditism**, hêr-maf'rod-izm, hêr-maf'ro-de"i-ti, hêr-maf'rod-it-izm, *n.* The state of being hermaphrodite.

Hermeneutics, hêr-mē-nū'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *hermēneutikos*, from *hermēneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermēs*, Mercury.] The art or science of interpretation: especially applied to the interpretation of the Scriptures; exegesis.—**Hermeneutic**, **Hermeneutical**, hêr-mē-nū'tik, hêr-mē-nū'ti-kal, *a.* Interpreting; explaining; exegetical; unfolding the signification. — **Hermeneutically**, hêr-mē-nū'ti-kal-li, *adv.* According to hermeneutics.—**Hermeneutist**, hêr-mē-nū'tist, *n.* One versed in hermeneutics.

Hermetic, **Hermetical**, hêr-met'ik, hêr-met'i-kal, *a.* [Fr. *hermétique*, from the ancient *Hermes Trismegistus*, who was regarded as skilled in alchemy and occult science.] Appellative of or pertaining to alchemy or the doctrines of the alchemists; effected by fusing together the edges of the mouth or aperture, as of a bottle or tube, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape (the *hermetic* method of sealing).—**Hermetically**, hêr-met'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a hermetic manner; by fusing the edges together.

Hermit, hêr'mit, *n.* [Fr. *ermite*, O.Fr. *hermite*, Gr. *erēmitēs*, from *erēmos*, lonely, solitary, desert.] A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchoret. — **Hermitage**, hêr'mi-tāj, *n.* The habitation of a hermit; a kind of French wine.—**Hermitary**, hêr'mi-ta-ri, *n.* A cell for the use of a hermit annexed to some abbey.—**Hermit-crab**, *n.* A species of crab which takes possession of and occupies the cast-off shells of various mollusca, carrying this habitation about with it, and changing it for a larger one as it increases in size. — **Hermitical**, hêr-mit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining or suited to a hermit or to retired life.

Hermodactyl, hêr-mō-dak'til, *n.* [Gr. *Hermēs*, Mercury, and *daktylos*, a finger; Mercury's finger.] A white root brought from Turkey, anciently in great repute as a cathartic.

Hern, hêrn, *n.* A heron.

Hernia, hêr'ni-a, *n.* [L.] *Surg.* a protrusion of some part from its natural cavity by an abnormal aperture; commonly the protrusion of viscera through an aperture in the wall of the abdomen; rupture.—**Hernial**, **Hernious**, hêr'ni-al, hêr'ni-us, *a.* Pertaining to hernia.—**Herniology**, hêr-ni-ol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of surgery which deals with ruptures.

Hernshaw, hern'sha, *n.* A heronshaw.

Hero, hē'rō, *n. pl.* **Heroes**, hē'rōz. [L. *heros*, from Gr. *hērōs*; akin to L. *vir* (seen in *virtus*, *virtus*), A. Sax. *wer*, a man; Skr. *vīra*, a hero.] A kind of demigod in ancient Greek mythology; hence, a man of distinguished valour or intrepidity; a promi-

nent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; the principal personage in a poem, play, novel, &c. — **Heroic**, hē-rō'ik, *a.* [L. *heroicus.*] Pertaining to a hero; becoming a hero; characteristic of a hero; brave and magnanimous; intrepid and noble; reciting the achievements of heroes; epic.—*Heroic treatment, remedies, med.* treatment or remedies of a violent character. — *Heroic verse*, in English poetry, the iambic verse of ten syllables, in French the iambic of twelve, and in classical poetry the hexameter.—**Heroically**, hē-rō'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a heroic manner.—**Heroine**, her'ō-in, *n.* [Fr. *héroïne.*] A female hero. — **Heroism**, hē'rō-izm, *n.* The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity.—**Heroize**, hē'rō-iz, *v.t.* To make a hero of; to elevate to the rank of a hero. —**Heroship**, hē'rō-ship, *n.* The character or condition of a hero.—**Hero-worship**, *n.* The worship of heroes; excessive admiration of great men.

Heron, her'un, *n.* [Fr *héron*, O.Fr. *hairon*, from O.H.G. *heigro, heigero*, Icel. *hegri*, Sw. *häger*, a heron; hence also Fr. *aigre*, dim. *aigrette*, E. *egret.*] A grallatorial bird with a long bill cleft beneath the eyes, long slender legs and neck, formerly the special game pursued in falconry.—**Heronry**, her'un-ri, *n.* A place where herons breed.—**Heronshaw**, her'un-sha, *n.* [O.Fr. *heronçeau, heroncel*, a young heron.] A young heron; a heron.

Herpes, hėr'pēz, *n.* [Gr. *herpēs*, from *herpō*, to creep.] A skin disease characterized by the eruption of inflamed vesicles, such as shingles.—**Herpetic**, **Herpetical**, hėr-pet'ik, hėr-pet'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling herpes.

Herpetology, hėr-pe-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *herpeton*, a reptile, from *herpō*, to creep, and *logos*, discourse.] A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles. — **Herpetologic**, **Herpetological**, hėr-pet'o-loj"ik, hėr-pet'o-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to herpetology.—**Herpetologist**, hėr-pe-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in herpetology.

Herr, her, *n.* The German equivalent of the English Mr.

Herring, her'ing, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæring*=D. *haring*, G. *häring*, Icel. *haringr*, herring; from A. Sax. *here*, G. *heer*, an army, from the fish moving in shoals. HARRY, HERALD.] A common fish found in incredible numbers in the German Ocean, the northern parts of the Atlantic, &c., of great importance as an article of food or commerce.—*Herring-bone work*, masonry in which the stones are laid angularly, giving a slight resemblance to the spine of a herring.—*Herring-bone stitch*, a kind of stitch used in woollen work.—*v.t.* and *i.* To seam with a herring-bone stitch.

Hers, hėrz, *pron.* Under HER.

Herse, hėrs, *n.* [Fr. *herse*, O.Fr. *herce*, a harrow, a portcullis; same as *hearse.*] A portcullis in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes; a similar structure used for a cheval-de-frise; a framework whereon lighted candles were placed in some of the ceremonies of the church, and at the obsequies of distinguished persons; sometimes a hearse.

Herself. Under HER.

Hesitate, hez'i-tāt, *v.i.* — *hesitated, hesitating.* [L. *hæsito, hæsitatum*, intens. from *hæreo, hæsum*, to stick, as in *adhere, cohere, inherent.*] To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle, or determination; to stammer; to stop in speaking.—*v.t.*† To be undecided about; to insinuate hesitatingly (*Pope*). —**Hesitatingly**, hez'i-tā-ting-li, *adv.* In a hesitating manner.—**Hesitation**, hez-i-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *hæsitatio, hæsitationis.*] The act of hesitating; a stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering. —**Hesitative**, hez'i-tā-tiv, *a.* Showing hesitation. — **Hesitancy**, hez'i-tan-si, *n.* The act of hesitating or doubting. — **Hesitant**, hez'i-tant, *a.* [L. *hæsitans, hæsitantis.*] Hesitating; wanting readiness.

Hesperian, hes-pē'ri-an, *a.* [L. *hesperius*, western, from Gr. *hesperos* (= L. *vesper*), the evening.] Western; situated at the west. [Poet.]—**Hesperides**, hes-per'i-dēz, *n. pl.* *Greek myth.* the daughters of Hesperus, possessors of the garden of golden fruit, watched over by a dragon, at the western extremities of the earth.—**Hesperidium**, hes-pe-rid'i-um, *n.* *Bot.* a fleshy fruit such as that of the orange.

Hessian, hesh'i-an, *a.* Relating to *Hesse* in Germany.—*Hessian boot*, a kind of long boot originally worn by the Hessian troops.—*n.* A native of Hesse; a Hessian boot.—**Hessian-fly**, *n.* [From the notion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops during the revolutionary war.] A small two-winged fly nearly black, the larva of which is very destructive to young wheat.

Hest, hest, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæs*, a command (the *t* being added as in *amongst*), from *hatan*, to command; comp. G. *geheiss*, a command, *heissen*, to bid; D. *heeten*, to command. Hence *behest.*] Command; precept; injunction; order. [Poet.]

Hetarism, **Hetairism**, het'a-rizm, he-tī'rizm, *n.* [Gr. *hetairē, hetaira*, a female paramour.] That primitive state of society in which the women of a tribe are held in common. —**Hetaristic**, het-a-ris'tik, *a.* Pertaining to hetarism.

Heterarchy, het'ėr-är-ki, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, another, and *archē*, rule.] The government of an alien.

Heterocarpous, het'e-rō-kär"pus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* bearing fruit of two sorts or shapes.

Heterocephalous, het'e-rō-sef"a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *kephalē*, a head.] *Bot.* having some flower-heads male and others female in the same individual.

Heterocercal, **Heterocerc**, het'e-rō-sėr"kal, het'e-rō-sėrk, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *kerkos*, a tail.] Having the vertebral column running to a point in the upper lobe of the tail, as in the sharks and sturgeons: contrasted with *homocercal*. — **Heterocercy**, het'e-rō-sėr"si, *n.* Inequality in the lobes of the tail in fishes.

Heteroclite, het'e-rō-klit, *n.* [Gr. *heteroklitos*—*heteros*, other, and *klinō*, to incline, to lean away from the normal form.] A word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or conjugation; something abnormal. — **Heteroclitic**, **Heteroclitical**, het'e-rō-klit"ik, het'e-rō-klit"i-kal, *a.* Irregular; anomalous.

Heterodactyle, het'e-rō-dak"til, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having the toes irregular in number or formation.

Heterodox, het'e-rō-doks, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *doxa*, opinion.] Contrary to established or generally received opinions; contrary to some recognized standard of opinion, especially in theology; not orthodox. — **Heterodoxly**, het'e-rō-doks-li, *adv.* In a heterodox manner. — **Heterodoxy**, het'e-rō-dok-si, *n.* The holding of heterodox opinions; heresy.

Heterodromous, het-e-rod'ro-mus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *dromos*, a running.] *Bot.* running in different directions, as leaves on a stem.

Heterogamous, het-e-rog'a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* irregular in regard to the arrangement of the sexes; having florets of different sexes in the same flower-head.—**Heterogamy**, het-e-rog'a-mi, *n.* The state or quality of being heterogamous.

Heterogeneous, het'e-rō-jē"nē-us, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *genos*, kind.] Differing in kind; composed of dissimilar or incongruous parts or elements: opposed to *homogeneous*.—**Heterogeneously**, het'e-rō-jē"nē-us-li, *adv.* In a heterogeneous manner. Also **Heterogeneal**, het'e-rō-jē"nē-al. — **Heterogeneousness**, **Heterogeneity**, het'e-rō-jē"nē-us-nes, het'e-rō-je-nē"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being heterogeneous.

Heterogenesis, **Heterogeny**, het'e-rō-jen"e-sis, het-e-roj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *genesis*, generation.] *Biol.* spontaneous generation; also, same as *Alternate Generation*.

Heterologous, het-e-rol'o-gus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *logos*, analogy, proportion.] Different; not analogous or homologous. —**Heterology**, het-e-rol'o-ji, *n.* The state or quality of being heterologous; *biol.* want or absence of relation or analogy between parts; difference in structure from the type or normal form.

Heteromorphic, **Heteromorphous**, het'e-rō-mor"fik, het'e-rō-mor"fus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *morphē*, form.] Of an irregular or unusual form; having two or more diverse shapes. — **Heteromorphism**, **Heteromorphy**, het'e-rō-mor"fizm, het'e-rō-mor-fi, *n.* The state or quality of being heteromorphic; existence under different forms at different stages of development.

Heteronomy, het-e-ron'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, *nomos*, law.] Subordination to the law of another: opposed to *autonomy*. —**Heteronomous**, het-e-ron'o-mus, *a.* Pertaining or relating to heteronomy.

Heteropathic, het'e-rō-path"ik, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *pathos*, suffering.] ALLOPATHIC. — **Heteropathy**, het-e-rop'a-thi, *n.* ALLOPATHY.

Heterophyllous, het-e-rof'i-lus or het-e-rō-fil'lus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *phyllon*, leaf.] *Bot.* having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem.

Heteropod, het'e-rō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *pous, podos*, a foot.] One of an order of marine molluscs, the most highly organized of the gasteropods, the foot being compressed into a kind of fin.—**Heteropodous**, het-e-rop'o-dus, *a.* Pertaining to the heteropoda.

Heteropterous, het-e-rop'tėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *pteron*, a wing.] *Entomol.* having wings partly leathery, partly membranous: said of certain hemipterous insects.

Heterotaxy, het'e-rō-tak"si, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *taxis*, arrangement.] Arrangement other than normal; confused or abnormal arrangement or structure.

Heterotropal, **Heterotropous**, het-e-rot'ro-pal, het-e-rot'ro-pus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *trepō*, to turn.] *Bot.* having the ovule oblique or transverse to the axis of the seed.

Hetman, het'man, *n.* [Pol., from G. *hauptman*, head-man, chieftain.] The title of the head (general) of the Cossacks.

Heuristic, hū-ris'tik, *a.* [Gr. *heuriskein*, to find out.] Aiding or leading on towards discovery or finding out.

Hew, hū, *v.t.*—pret. *hewed*, pp. *hewed* or *hewn*. [A. Sax. *heáwan*, D. *houwen*, G. *hauen*, Icel. *höggva*, Dan. *hugge*, to hew; akin *hoe, hay.*] To cut or fell with an axe or other like instrument; to shape with a sharp instrument: often with *out*.—**Hewer**, hū'ėr, *n.* One who hews.

Hexachord, hek'sa-kord, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *chordē*, a chord.] *Mus.* a series of six notes, each rising one degree over the other.

Hexagon, hek'sa-gon, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, and *gōnia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a figure of six sides and six angles. — **Hexagonal**, hek-sag'on-al, *a.* Having six sides and six angles. — **Hexagonally**, hek-sag'on-al-li, *adv.* In the form of a hexagon.

Hexagynian, **Hexagynous**, hek-sa-jin'i-an, hek-saj'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* having six styles.

Hexahedron, hek-sa-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *hedra*, a base or seat.] A regular solid body of six sides; a cube. — **Hexahedral**, hek-sa-hē'dral, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; cubic.

Hexahemeron, hek-sa-hē'me-ron, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *hēmera*, day.] The term of six days; the six days' work of creation as described in the first chapter of Genesis.

Hexameter, hek-sam'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *metron*, measure.] *Pros.* a verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth normally a dactyl, though sometimes a spondee, and the sixth always a spondee.—*a.* Having six metrical feet. — **Hexametric**, **Hexametrical**, **Hexametral**, hek-sa-met'rik, hek-sa-met'ri-kal, hek-sam'et-ral, *a.* Consisting of six metrical feet; forming a hexameter. — **Hexametrist**, hek-sam'et-rist, *n.* One who writes hexameters.

Hexandrian, **Hexandrous**, hek-san'dri-an, hek-san'drus, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, *anēr, andros*, a male.] *Bot.* having six stamens, all of equal or nearly equal length.

Hexangular, hek-sang'gū-lėr, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and E. *angular.*] Having six angles.

Hexapetalous, hek-sa-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr.

hex, six, and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having six petals. — **Hexaphyllous**, hek-saf'i-lus or hek-sa-fil'lus, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having six leaves.
Hexapla, hek'sa-pla, *n. pl.* [Gr. *hexaploos*, sixfold—*hex*, six, and term. as in *double*.] An edition of the Holy Scriptures in six languages or six versions in parallel columns.—**Hexaplar**, hek'sa-plėr, *a.* Pertaining to a hexapla.
Hexapod, hek'sa-pod, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Having six feet.—*n.* An animal having six feet.
Hexastich, **Hexastichon**, hek'sa-stik, hek-sas'ti-kon, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, *stichos*, a verse.] A poem consisting of six lines or verses.
Hexastyle, hek'sa-stil, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *stylos*, a column.] A portico or temple which has six columns in front. — **Hexastylar**, hek'sa-sti-lėr, *a.* *Arch.* having six columns in front.
Hey, hā. [Comp. G. and D. *hei*.] An exclamation of joy or to call attention.—**Heyday**, hā'dā, *exclam.* [Comp. G. *heyda*, *heidi*, *heia*, huzzah! heyday!] An exclamation of cheerfulness and sometimes of wonder.
Heyday, hā'dā, *n.* [Equivalent to *highday*.] A frolic; the wildness, or frolicsome period of youth.
Hiatus, hi-ā'tus, *n.* [L., from *hio*, to open or gape.] An opening; a gap; a space from which something is wanting; a lacuna; *pros.* the coming together of two vowels in two successive syllables or words.
Hibernal, hi-bėr'nal, *a.* [L. *hibernalis*, from *hibernus*, wintry, akin to *hiems*, winter; Gr. *chiōn*, Skr. *hima*, snow.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry.—**Hibernate**, hi-bėr'nāt, *v.i.* — *hibernated*, *hibernating*. [L. *hiberno*, *hibernatum*.] To winter; to pass the winter in sleep or seclusion, as some animals.—**Hibernation**, hi-bėr-nā'shon, *n.* The act of hibernating.—**Hibernaculum**, hi-bėr-nak'ū-lum, *n.* The winter retreat of an animal.
Hibernian, hi-bėr'ni-an, *a.* [L. *Hibernia*, Ireland.] Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland; Irish.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Ireland.—**Hibernianism**, **Hibernicism**, hi-bėr'ni-an-izm, hi-bėr'ni-sizm, *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.—**Hibernicize**, hi-bėr'ni-siz, *v.t.* To make Irish; to render into the Irish language or idiom.—**Hiberno-Celtic**, hi-bėr'nō-sel"tik, *n.* The Celtic language spoken in Ireland.
Hibrid, hi'brid, *n.* and *a.* HYBRID.
Hiccup, **Hiccough**, hik'up, *n.* [An imitative word; comp. Dan. *hik* or *hikken*, D. *hik*, *hikken*, Fr. *hoquet*, W. *ig*, *igian*, Armor. *hicq*—all imitative.] A spasmodic catching in the breath with a sudden sound; a convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles repeated at short intervals. —*v.i.* To have hiccup. [The second spelling is erroneous, and suggested by *cough*.]
Hickory, hik'o-ri, *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] A N. American tree of the walnut family with pinnate leaves, growing from 70 to 80 feet high, the wood of which is heavy, strong, tenacious, and very valuable.
Hidalgo, hi-dal'gō, Sp. pron. ē-däl'gō, *n.* [Sp., contr. for *hijodalgo*, *hijo de algo*, son of somewhat—*hijo*, from L. *filius*, son, and *algo*, from L. *aliquod*, something, somewhat.] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth.
Hide, hid, *v.t.* — *hid* (pret.), *hid*, *hidden* (pp.), *hiding* (ppr.). [A. Sax. *hýdan*, to hide; cog. W. *cuddiaw*, to cover, *cudd*, darkness, Gr. *keuthō*, to hide; akin *hide*, skin.] To withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge; to keep secret; to conceal.—*v.i.* To conceal to one's self; to lie concealed. — **Hide-and-seek**, *n.* A play among children, in which some hide themselves and one seeks them.—**Hid**, **Hidden**, hid, hid'n, *p.* and *a.* Concealed; placed in secrecy; secret; unseen; mysterious.—**Hiddenly**, hid'n-li, *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner. — **Hiddenness**, hid'n-nes, *n.* The state of being hidden or concealed. —**Hider**, hi'dėr, *n.* One who hides or conceals.—**Hiding-place**, *n.* A place of concealment.
Hide, hid, *n.* [A. Sax. *hýd*—D. *huid*, Icel. *húth*, Dan. and Sw. *hud*, G. *haut*, hide; cog. L. *cutis*, Gr. *skutos*, the skin of a beast, from root meaning to cover, as in *hide*, *v.t.*] The skin of an animal; especially, the undressed skin of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c.; the human skin, in contempt.—*v.t.* To beat; to flog. [Colloq.]—**Hiding**, hi'ding, *n.* A flogging or beating. [Colloq.]—**Hidebound**, hid'bound, *a.* Having the skin morbidly tight on the body, as horses or cattle; having the bark so close or firm as to impede growth.
Hide, hid, *n.* [A. Sax. *hid*, contr. from *higid*, a hide; same root as *hive*.] An old measure of land variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres.
Hideous, hid'ē-us, *a.* [Fr. *hideux*, O.Fr. *hisdous*, rough, shaggy, hideous, from L. *hispidosus*, for *hispidus*, rough, shaggy.] Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye; shocking in any way; detestable; horrible.—**Hideously**, hid'ē-us-li, *adv.* In a hideous manner.—**Hideousness**, hid'ē-us-nes, *n.* The state of being hideous.—**Hideosity**, hid-ē-os'i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being hideous; frightfulness.
Hidrotic, hi-drot'ik, *n.* [Gr. *hidrōs*, *hidrōtos*, sweat.] A medicine that causes perspiration.
Hie, hi, *v.i.*—*hied*, *hieing*. [A. Sax. *higian*, to endeavour, to hasten; perhaps from *hyge*, *hige*, the mind, thought; comp. D. *hijgen*, Dan. *hige*, to covet.] To move or run with haste; to go in haste (often with *him*, *me*, &c., reflexively; as, he *hied him* home).
Hiemal, hi'em-al, *a.* [L. *hiemalis*, from *hiems*, winter. HIBERNAL.] Pertaining to winter; wintry.—**Hiemation**, hi-e-mā'shon, *n.* The spending or passing of the winter.
Hierarch, hi'ėr-ärk, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *archē*, rule.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things.—**Hierarchic**, **Hierarchical**, **Hierarchal**, hi-ėr-är'kik, hi-ėr-är'ki-kal, hi-ėr-är'kal, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy.—**Hierarchically**, hi-ėr-är'ki-kal-li, *adv.* In a hierarchic manner.—**Hierarchism**, hi'ėr-ärk-izm, *n.* Hierarchical principles; hierarchal character. — **Hierarchy**, hi'ėr-är-ki, *n.* [Gr. *hierarchia*.] Government or authority in sacred things; the body of clergy in whom is confided the government or direction of sacred things; rule by the clergy.
Hieratic, **Hieratical**, hi-ėr-at'ik, hi-ėr-at'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *hieratikos*, from *hieros*, holy.] Consecrated to sacred uses; pertaining to priests; sacred; sacerdotal; especially applied to the characters or mode of writing used by the ancient Egyptian priests, a development from the hieroglyphics.
Hierocracy, hi-ėr-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, holy, and *kratos*, power.] Government by ecclesiastics; hierarchy.
Hieroglyph, **Hieroglyphic**, hi'ėr-o-glif, hi'ėr-o-glif"ik, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *glyphō*, to carve.] The figure of an animal, plant, or other object intended to convey a meaning or stand for an alphabetical character; a figure implying a word, an idea, or a sound, such as those in use among the ancient Egyptians; a figure having a hidden or enigmatical significance; a character difficult to decipher. —**Hieroglyphic**, **Hieroglyphical**, hi'ėr-o-glif"i-kal, *a.* Forming a hieroglyphic; consisting of hieroglyphics; expressive of meaning by hieroglyphics.—**Hieroglyphically**, hi'ėr-o-glif"i-kal-li, *adv.* In a hieroglyphic manner.—**Hieroglyphist**, hi'ėr-o-glif-ist, *n.* One versed in hieroglyphics.—**Hieroglyphize**, hi'ėr-o-glif-iz, *v.t.* To express by hieroglyphics.
Hierogram, hi'ėr-o-gram, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *gramma*, letter, *graphō*, to write.] A species of sacred writing.—**Hierogrammatic**, hi'ėr-o-gram-mat"ik, *a.* Written in or pertaining to hierograms.—**Hierographer**, hi-ėr-og'ra-fėr, *n.* A writer of, or one versed in hierography.—**Hierographic**, **Hierographical**, hi'ėr-o-graf"ik, hi'ėr-o-graf"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to sacred writing.—**Hierography**,† hi-ėr-og'ra-fi, *n.* Sacred writing.
Hierolatry,† hi-ėr-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of saints or sacred things.
Hierology, hi-ėr-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *logos*, discourse.] Sacred lore; knowledge of hieroglyphics or sacred writing. — **Hierologic**, **Hierological**, hi'ėr-o-loj"ik, hi'ėr-o-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to hierology.—**Hierologist**, hi-ėr-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in hierology.
Hierophant, hi'ėr-o-fant, *n.* [Gr. *hierophantēs*—*hieros*, sacred, and *phainō*, to show.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.—**Hierophantic**, hi'ėr-o-fan"tik, *a.* Belonging to hierophants.
Higgle, hig'l, *v.i.* — *higgled*, *higgling*. [A weaker form of *haggle*, to chaffer.] To chaffer; to haggle in making a bargain; to hawk wares for sale.—**Higgledy-piggledy**, hig'l-di-pig'l-di, *adv.* In confusion, like wares in a higgler's basket; topsy-turvy. [Colloq.]—**Higgler**, hig'l-ėr, *n.* One who higgles.
High, hi, *a.* [A. Sax. *heáh*, *héh*=Goth. *hauhs*, Icel. *hár*, Dan. *höi*, D. *hoog*, G. *hoch*, high; hence *height*.] Having a great extent from base to summit; rising much above the ground or some other object; elevated, lofty, tall; exalted, excellent, superior (mind, attainments, art); elevated in rank, condition, or office; difficult to comprehend; abstruse; arrogant, boastful, proud; loud, boisterous, threatening, or angry (*high* words); extreme, intense, strong, forcible; exceeding the common measure or degree (a *high* wind; *high* colour); full or complete (*high* time); dear; of a great price, or greater price than usual; remote from the equator north or south (a *high* latitude); *mus.* acute or elevated in tone; capital; committed against the king, sovereign, or state (*high* treason); *cook.* tending towards putrefaction; strong-scented (venison kept till it is *high*). Used substantively for people of rank or high station (*high* and low).—*On high*, aloft; in a lofty position.—*High and dry*, out of the water; out of reach of the current or waves. —*High admiral*, an officer sometimes appointed to be at the head of naval affairs in Britain.—*High altar*, the chief altar in a church.—*High Church*, the party in the Church of England who exalt the authority of the Church, and attach great value to the episcopal office and the apostolic succession.—*High day*, a festival or gala day.—*High day*, *high noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian.—*High Dutch*, *High German*. DUTCH, GERMAN.—*High life*, the style of living of the upper classes. —*High living*, indulgence in rich or costly food and drink. — *High mass*, principal mass, a solemn ceremony in which the priest is assisted by a deacon and subdeacon. — *High place*, in Scrip. an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered, especially to heathen deities.—*To be on the high horse*, *to mount one's high horse*, to stand on one's dignity; to assume a lofty tone or manner; to take offence.—*adv.* In a high manner; to a great altitude; highly; richly; luxuriously.—**High-born**, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.—**High-bred**, *a.* Bred in high life; having very refined manners or breeding.—**High-coloured**, *a.* Having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; flushed in the face; described in forcible or exaggerated terms. —**High-fed**, *a.* Pampered; fed luxuriously.—**High-feeding**, *n.* Luxury in diet.—**High-flier**, *n.* One who is extravagant in pretensions or manners. [Colloq.]—**High-flown**, *a.* Elevated; proud; turgid; extravagant (*high-flown* sentiment).—**High-flying**, *a.* Extravagant in claims, expectations, or opinions. — **High-handed**, *a.* Oppressive; violent; arbitrary.—**Highland**, hi'land, *n.* An elevated or mountainous region: generally in plural (the *Highlands* of Scotland).—*a.* Pertaining to highlands, especially the Highlands of Scotland.—**Highlander**, **Highlandman**, hi'land-ėr, hi'land-man, *n.* An inhabitant of highlands, particularly the Highlands of Scotland.—**Highland-fling**, *n.* A sort of dance peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders, danced by one person.—**High-low**, *n.* A kind of laced boot reaching to the ankle.—**Highly**, hi'li, *adv.* In a high manner or to a high degree; greatly; decidedly; markedly.—

High-mettled, *a.* Having high spirit; ardent; full of fire.—**High-minded**, *a.* Proud; arrogant (N.T.); characterized by or pertaining to elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous.—**High-mindedness**, *n.*—**Highness**, hi'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being high; a title of honour given to princes or other persons of rank: used with poss. prons. *His, her, &c.*—**High-pressure**, *a.* Having or involving a pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere, or, in a more restricted sense, having a pressure greater than 50 lbs. on the square inch: said of steam and steam-engines.—**High-priced**, *a.* Costly; dear.—**High-priest**, *n.* A chief priest.—**High-priesthip**, *n.* Office of a high-priest.—**High-principled**, *a.* Of strictly honourable or noble principles; highly honourable.—**High-road**, *n.* A highway; a much-frequented road.—**High-seas**, *n. pl.* The open sea or ocean; the ocean beyond the limit of 3 miles from the shore.—**High-seasoned**, *a.* Enriched with spices or other seasoning.—**High-souled**, *a.* Having a high or lofty spirit; highly honourable.—**High-sounding**, *a.* Pompous; ostentatious; bombastic.—**High-spirited**, *a.* Having a high spirit; bold; manly; sensitive on the point of honour.—**High-stepper**, *n.* A horse that lifts its feet well from the ground.—**High-strung**, *a.* Strung to a high pitch; high-spirited; having some intense emotion.—**High-tide**, *n.* High-water.—**High-toned**, *a.* High in tone or pitch; high-principled; noble; elevated.—**High-voiced**, *a.* Having a voice of a high pitch.—**High-water**, *n.* The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also the time when such flow or elevation occurs.—**Highway**, hi'wā, *n.* A public road; a way open to all passengers.—**Highwayman**, **Highway-robber**, hi'wā-man, *n.* One who robs on the public road or highway.—**High-wrought**, *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill; inflamed or agitated to a high degree.

Hilar. Under HILUM.

Hilarity, hi-lar'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *Hilarité*, from L. *hilaritas*, from *hilaris, hilarus*, Gr. *hilaros*, cheerful; hence *exhilarate*.] A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits; mirth; merriment; gaiety.—*Hilary term*, a law term beginning near the festival of St. *Hilary*, which is January 13.—**Hilarious**, hi-la'ri-us, *a.* Mirthful; merry.

Hilding,† hil'ding, *n.* [A. Sax. *hyldan*, to bend, to crouch.] A mean cowardly person.—*a.* Cowardly; spiritless. [*Shak.*]

Hill, hil, *n.* [A. Sax. *hill, hyll*, a hill; O.D. *hille, hil*; same root as L. *collis*, a hill, *columna*, a column.] A natural elevation of less size than a mountain; an eminence rising above the level of the surrounding land; a heap (a mole-*hill*).—**Hilliness**, hil'i-nes, *n.* The state of being hilly.—**Hillside**, hil'sid, *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.—**Hilltop**, hil'top, *n.* The top or summit of a hill.—**Hilly**, hil'i, *a.* Abounding with hills.—**Hillock**, hil'ok, *n.* [Dim. of *hill*.] A small hill; a slight elevation.—**Hillocky**, hil'ok-i, *a.* Abounding or covered with hillocks.

Hilt, hilt, *n.* [A. Sax. *hilt*, hilt—Icel. *hjalt*, Dan. *hjalte*, O.H.G. *hulza*; same root as *helve*.] The handle of a sword, dagger, &c.—**Hilted**, hilt'ed, *a.* Having a hilt: used in composition (a basket-*hilted* sword).

Hilum, hi'lum, *n.* [L.] The mark or scar on a seed (as the black patch on a bean) produced by its separation from the placenta.—**Hilar**, hi'lar, *a.* Pertaining to the hilum.

Him, him, *pron.* [In A. Sax. the dative and instrumental of *he* and *hit*, he and it, afterwards used instead of *hine*, the real accusative sing. masc.; *m* is properly a dative suffix, as in *them, whom*.] The dative and objective case of *he*.—**Himself**, him-self', *pron.* An emphatic and reflexive form of the 3d pers. pron. masc.; as, *himself*, he *himself*, the man *himself*, told me; it was *himself*, or he *himself*; he struck *himself*. It often implies that the person has command of himself, or is possessed of his natural frame or temper; as, he is not *himself* at all; he soon came to *himself*.—*By himself*, alone; unaccompanied.

Himalayan, him-a-lā'yan or hi-mā'la-yan, *a.* [Skr. *hima*, snow, and *alaya*, abode.] Belonging to the Himalayas.

Himyaric, **Himyaritic**, him-yar'ik, him-ya-rit'ik, *a.* [From *Himyar*, an ancient king of Yemen.] Pertaining to the ancient Arabic of South-east Arabia.—*n.* The language of South-eastern Arabia.

Hin, hin, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing about 5 quarts.

Hind, hind, *n.* [A. Sax. *hind*—G. and D. *hinde*, Icel. Dan. and Sw. *hind*.] The female of the red-deer, the stag being the male.

Hind, hind, *n.* [A. Sax. *hine, hina*, with *d* affixed, as in *lend, sound*; akin *hive*.] A labouring man attached to a household; an agricultural labourer; a peasant; a rustic.

Hind, hind, *a.* [A. Sax. *hind*, hind, *hindan*, behind; Goth. *hindana, hindar*, O.H.G. *hintar*, G. *hinden*, behind, *hinter*, hind; hence to *hinder*.] Backward; pertaining to the part which follows or is behind: in opposition to *fore*.—**Hinder**, hin'dér, *a.* Belonging to that part which is in the rear; in the rear; following; after.—**Hindmost**, **Hindermost**,† hind'möst, hin'dér-möst, *a.* [A. Sax. *hindema*, hindmost: the *-most* is a corruption as in *foremost* (which see).] Farthest behind; behind all others; last.—**Hind-head**, *n.* The back part of the head; the occiput.

Hinder, hin'dér, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hindrian*, to hinder, from *hinder*, compar. of *hind*, *a.* (which see).] To prevent from proceeding or from starting; to stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede; to check or retard in progression or motion; to debar; to shut out; to balk: often with *from* and a verbal noun (to *hinder* him *from* going: the *from* is sometimes omitted).—*v.i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.—**Hinderer**, hin'dér-ér, *n.* One who hinders.—**Hindrance**, **Hinderance**, hin'drans, hin'dér-ans, *n.* The act of hindering; that which hinders; impediment; obstruction; obstacle.

Hindu, **Hindoo**, hin-dö' or hin'dö, *n.* A person of Aryan race native to Hindustan.—**Hinduism**, **Hindooism**, hin'dö-ism, *n.* The doctrines and rites of the Hindus; Brahmanism.—**Hindustani**, **Hindoostanee**, hin-dö-stan'ē, *n.* A language of Hindustan, akin to Sanskrit, but having a large admixture of Persian and Arabic words, spoken more or less throughout nearly the whole Peninsula.—**Hindi**, hin'dē, *n.* A language of Northern India akin to Hindustani, but much more purely Sanskrit.

Hinge, hinj, *n.* [Probably from *hang*, O. and Prov. E. and Sc. *hing*; comp. Prov. E. *hingle*, a small hinge; D. *hengsel*, a hinge.] The hook or joint on which a door, lid, gate, shutter, and the like turns; the joint of a bivalve shell; *fig.* that on which anything depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point.—*v.t.* To furnish with hinges.—*v.i.*—*hinged, hinging.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

Hinny, hin'i, *n.* [L. *hinnus*, Gr. *hinnos*, mule.] A mule, the produce of a stallion and a she-ass.—*v.i.* [L. *hinnio*, to neigh.] To neigh; to whinny.

Hint, hint, *n.* [Perhaps from O.E. *hente*, A. Sax. *hentan*, to seize; comp. also Icel. *ymtr*, a muttering.] A motive or occasion (*Shak.*); a distant allusion or slight mention; a word or two suggesting or insinuating something; a suggestion.—*v.t.* To bring to notice by a hint; to suggest indirectly.—To *hint* is merely to make some reference or allusion that may or may not be apprehended; to *suggest* is to offer something definite for consideration.—*v.i.* To make or utter a hint.—*To hint at*, to allude to.—**Hinter**, hin'tér, *n.* One who hints.—**Hintingly**, hin'ting-li, *adv.* In a hinting manner.

Hip, hip, *n.* [A. Sax. *hype*—Icel. *huppr*, Dan. *hofte*, Goth. *hupe*, D. *heup*, G. *hüfte*, akin to *heap*, perhaps to *hump*.] The fleshy projecting part of the thigh; the haunch; arch. the external angle at the junction of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof.—*To have a person on the hip*, to have the advantage over him; to have got some catch on him.—*To smite hip and thigh*, to overthrow completely with great slaughter (O.T.).—*v.t.*—*hipped, hipping.* To sprain or dislocate the hip.—**Hip-bath**, *n.* A portable bath in which the body can only be partially immersed.—**Hip-joint**, *n.* The joint of the hip, a ball-and-socket joint.—**Hip-rafter**, *n.* The rafter which forms the hip of a roof.—**Hip-roof**, **Hipped-roof**, *n.* A roof the ends of which slope inwards with the same inclination to the horizon as its two other sides.—**Hip-shot**, *a.* Having the hip dislocated; lame; awkward.

Hip, hip, *n.* [A. Sax. *heope*.] The fruit of the dog-rose or wild-brier.

Hip, hip, *n.* [Contr. of *hypochondria*.] Hypochondria.—*v.t.* To render hypochondriac or melancholy.—**Hipped**, hipt, *p.* and *a.* Rendered melancholy; characterized by melancholy.—**Hippish**, hip'ish, *a.* Somewhat melancholy or hypochondriac.

Hip, hip, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of a call to any one or to arouse attention (*hip, hip, hip, hurrah!*).

Hippiatry, hip'i-at-ri, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *iatros*, a physician.] Veterinary surgery.—**Hippiatric**, hip-i-at'rik, *a.* Pertaining to veterinary surgery; veterinary.

Hippocampus, hip-ö-kam'pus, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *kamptō*, to bend.] A name of several small fishes of singular form, having the head and foreparts showing some similarity in shape to the head and neck of a horse, and a prehensile tail.

Hippocentaur, hip-ö-sen'tar, *n.* [Gr. *hippokentauros*—*hippos*, a horse, and *kentauros*, centaur.] *Myth.* a fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

Hippocras, hip'ö-kras, *n.* [Fr., lit. wine of *Hippocrates*.] A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.—**Hippocratic**, hip-ö-krat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Hippocrates, a Greek physician, born B.C. 460.—*Hippocratic face*, the expression which the features assume immediately before death.—**Hippocratism**, hip-pok'rat-ism, *n.* The doctrines or system of Hippocrates.

Hippocrepiform, hip-ö-krep'i-form, *a.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *krēpis*, a shoe.] *Bot.* horse-shoe-shaped.

Hippodrome, hip'ö-drōm, *n.* [Gr. *hippodromos*—*hippos*, a horse, *dromos*, a course.] Anciently, a place in which horse-races and chariot-races were performed; a circus.

Hippogriff, **Hippogryph**, hip'ö-grif, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *gryps*, a griffon.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half griffon.

Hippopathology, hip'ö-pa-thol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, horse, and E. *pathology*.] The science of veterinary medicine.

Hippophagy, hip-pof'a-ji, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *phagō*, to eat.] The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.—**Hippophagist**, hip-pof'a-jist, *n.* One who eats horse-flesh.—**Hippophagous**, hip-pof'a-gus, *a.* Feeding on horse-flesh.

Hippopotamus, hip-ö-pot'a-mus, *n.* pl. **Hippopotamuses** or **Hippopotami**, hip-ö-pot'a-mus-es, hip-ö-pot'a-mī [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *potamos*, a river.] A hoofed quadruped of great bulk inhabiting lakes and rivers in Africa, being an excellent swimmer and diver, and feeding on herbage.

Hippotherium, hip-ö-thē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] An extinct quadruped allied to the horse.

Hircine, **Hircinous**, hér'sin, hér-si'nus, *a.* [L. *hircinus*, from *hircus*, a goat.] Pertaining to or resembling a goat; having a strong, rank smell like a goat; goatish.

Hire, hir, *v.t.*—*hired, hiring.* [A. Sax. *hȳrian*, from *hȳr*, hire; Dan. *hyre*, to hire, *hyre*, wages, Sw. *hyra*, G. *heuer*, hire.] To procure from another person and for temporary use at a certain price or equivalent; to engage in service for a stipulated reward; to grant the temporary use or service of for compensation; to let: in this sense usually with *out*, and often reflexively.—*n.* The compensation given for the temporary use of anything; the reward or recompense paid for personal service; wages.—**Hireling**, hir'ling, *n.* [A. Sax. *hȳrling*.] One who is hired or who serves

for wages; a venal or mercenary person.—*a.* Venal; mercenary. — **Hirer**, hī'rer, *n.* One that hires.

Hirsute, her-sūt', *a.* [L. *hirsutus*, shaggy, from *hirtus*, hairy, connected with *horrid*.] Rough with hair; hairy; shaggy. — **Hirsuteness**, her-sūt'nes, *n.*

Hirundine, hi-run'din, *a.* and *n.* [L. *hirundo*, a swallow.] Swallow-like; a swallow.

His, his, *pron.* [In A. Sax. the genit. sing. of *hē*, he, and of *hit*, it.] The possessive case singular of the personal pronoun *he*; of or belonging to him; formerly also used for *its*.

Hispid, his'pid, *a.* [L. *hispidus*, rough, hairy. HIDEOUS.] Rough; shaggy; bristly; *bot.* beset with stiff bristles. — **Hispidity**, his-pid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being hispid. —**Hispidulous**, his-pid'ū-lus, *a.* *Bot.* having short stiff hairs.

Hiss, his, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hyssan*, O.D. *hissen*, imitative of sound.] To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, in contempt or disapprobation; to emit a similar sound: said of serpents, of water thrown on hot metal, &c. — *v.t.* To condemn by hissing; to express disapproval of by hissing.—*n.* The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, as in pronouncing the letter *s*, especially as expressive of disapprobation; any similar sound.—**Hissingly**, his'ing-li, *adv.* With a hissing sound.

Hist, hist, *exclam.* [Comp. *hush*, *whist*, Dan. *hys*, hush, W. *hust*, a low buzzing sound.] A word commanding silence, equivalent to *hush*, be silent.

Histogeny, his-toj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *histos*, a tissue, and root γεν, to produce.] The formation and development of the organic tissues.—**Histogenetic**, his'to-je-net'ik, *a.* Pertaining to histogeny. — **Histography**, his-tog'ra-fi, *n.* A description of the organic tissues. — **Histologic**, **Histological**, his-to-loj'ik, his-to-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to histology. — **Histologically**, his-to-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.*—**Histologist**, his-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in histology.—**Histology**, his-tol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of the tissues which enter into the formation of an animal or vegetable, and its various organs. — **Histolysis**, his-tol'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *lysis*, solution.] The decay and dissolution of organic tissues. — **Histonomy**, his-ton'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a law.] The laws of the formation of tissues.

History, his'to-ri, *n.* [L. *historia*, a history, from Gr. *historia*, a learning by inquiry, from Gr. *histōr*, knowing, learned; same root as E. *wise*, *wit*, to know. *Story* is a short form of this.] That branch of knowledge which deals with events that have taken place in the world's existence; the study or investigation of the past; a narrative or account of an event or series of events in the life of a nation, or that have marked the progress or existence of any community or institution; a verbal relation of facts or events; a narrative; an account of things that exist; a description; an account of an individual person.—**Historian**, his-tō'ri-an, *n.* A writer or compiler of history; a historical writer.—**Historic**, **Historical**, his-tor'ik, his-tor'i-kal, *a.* [L. *historicus*.] Pertaining to or connected with history; containing or contained in, deduced from, suitable to, representing, &c., history. — **Historically**, his-tor'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a historic manner. —**Historify**,† **Historicise**,† his-tor'i-fi, his-tor'i-siz, *v.t.* To record or narrate; to write as history.—**Historied**,† his'to-rid, *a.* Recorded in history.—**Historiette**, his-tō'ri-et', *n.* [Fr.] A short history or story; a tale; a novel.—**Historiographer**, his-tō'ri-og'ra-fer, *n.* A historian; particularly, a professed or official historian. — **Historiographic**, **Historiographical**, his-tō'ri-ō-graf'ik, his-tō'ri-ō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Relating to historiography. — **Historiography**, his-tō'ri-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art or employment of a historian; the writing of history.

Histrionic, **Histrionical**, his-tri-on'ik, his-tri-on'i-kal, *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, from *histrio*, an actor; same root as Skr. *has*, to laugh at.] Pertaining to an actor or stage-player; belonging to stage-playing; theatrical; stagey; feigned for purposes of effect. — **Histrionic**,† his-tri-on'ik, *n.* A dramatic performer. — **Histrionically**, his-tri-on'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a histrionic manner. — **Histrionics**, his-tri-on'iks, *n.* The art of theatrical representation. — **Histrionism**, **Histrionicism**, his'tri-on-izm, his-tri-on'i-sizm, *n.* Stage-playing; theatrical or artificial manners or deportment.

Hit, hit, *v.t.*—*hit*, *hitting*. [Same as Icel. *hitta*, Dan. *hitte*, to hit, to meet with; Sw. *hitta*, to strike, to touch; same root as *hunt*, Goth. *hinthan*, to seize.] To strike or touch with some degree of force; to strike or touch (an object aimed at); not to miss; to give a blow to; to reach or attain to an object desired; to light upon; to get hold of or come at (to *hit* a likeness); to suit with; to be conformable to; to fit; to agree with (to *hit* the public taste). — *To hit off*, to represent or describe by characteristic strokes or hits.—*v.i.* To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash: followed by *against* or *on*; to succeed; to strike or reach the intended point; to agree, suit, fit.—*To hit on* or *upon*, to light on; to meet or find, as by accident.—*To hit out*, to strike out with the fists.—*n.* The act of one who or that which hits; a striking of a mark; a stroke or blow; a lucky chance or fortunate event; a successful attempt; an expression or remark peculiarly applicable. —**Hitter**, hit'er, *n.* One who hits.

Hitch, hich, *v.i.* [Comp. Prov. E. *hick*, to hop or spring; G. dial. *hikken*, to limp; Sc. *hoick*, to move by jerks, to hobble; Prov. E. *hack*, to shrug.] To move by jerks or with stops; to become entangled; to be caught or hooked (the cord *hitched* on a branch); to be linked or yoked.—*v.t.* To fasten; to yoke; to make fast; to hook; to raise or pull up; to raise by jerks (to *hitch* up one's trousers).—*n.* A catch; an impediment; a break-down, especially of a casual and temporary nature; a heave or pull up; temporary help or assistance (to give one a *hitch*); *naut.* a kind of knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to an object.

Hither, hiv'er, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hider*, *hither*, Goth. *hidra*, Icel. *hedhra*, hither; from stem of *he* with comparative suffix.] To this place; here: with verbs signifying motion. —*Hither and thither*, to this place and that.—*a.* On the side or in the direction toward the person speaking; nearer: correlative of *further*. — **Hithermost**, hiv'er-mōst, *a.* Nearest on this side.—**Hitherto**, hiv'er-tō, *adv.* To this place; to this time; as yet; until now. — **Hitherward**, **Hitherwards**, hiv'er-werd, hiv'er-werdz, *adv.* This way; toward this place.

Hive, hiv, *n.* [A. Sax. *hȳf*, *hȳfe*, *hȳfa*, a hive; probably of same root as L. *cupa*, a cup, whence E. *cup*, *cupola*, *goblet*, &c.] A box or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey-bees; the bees inhabiting a hive; a place swarming with busy occupants.—*v.t.* —*hived*, *hiving*. To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive; to lay up in store for future use.—*v.i.* To take shelter together; to reside in a collective body.—**Hive-bee**, *n.* A bee which is housed in a hive; a domestic bee.

Hives, hivz, *n.* [Perh. [illegible] a to *heave*.] A disease of children, in which there is an eruption of vesicles over the body; nettle-rash or chicken-pox; also croup.

Ho, **Hoa**, hō, hō'a, *exclam.* [Fr. *ho*, Icel. *hó*.] A cry or call to arrest attention.

Hoar, hōr, *a.* [A. Sax. *hār*, hoary, gray-haired; Icel. *hārr*, hoar, *harra*, gray hair, hoariness; comp. Sc. *haar*, a whitish mist.] White (*hoar-frost*); gray or grayish-white; white with age; hoary.—*n.* Hoariness; antiquity.—*v.t.* To become mouldy or musty. — **Hoar-frost**, *n.* The white particles of frozen dew; rime. — **Hoariness**, hōr'i-nes, *n.* The state of being hoary.—**Hoary**, hōr'i, *a.* White or gray with age; hence, *fig.* remote in time past; *bot.* covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs; canescent. — **Hoary-headed**, *a.* Having a hoary head; gray-headed.

Hoard, hōrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *hord*=O.Sax. and G. *hort*, Icel. *hodd*, Goth. *hurd*, hoard, treasure; from root of *house* and of L. *custos*, a guardian.] A store, stock, or large quantity of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock.—*v.t.* To collect and lay up in a hoard; to amass and deposit in secret; often followed by *up*.—*v.i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store of money.—**Hoarder**, hōr'der, *n.* One who hoards.

Hoarding, hōr'ding, *n.* [O.Fr. *hourde*, a barrier. HURDLE.] A timber inclosure round a building when the latter is in the course of erection or undergoing alteration or repair.

Hoarse, hōrs, *a.* [A. Sax. *hās*, hoarse, husky—Icel. *hāss*, Dan. *hæs*, D. *heesch*, G. *heiser*, hoarse: the *r* is intrusive.] Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold; giving out a harsh, rough cry or sound. — **Hoarsely**, hōrs'li, *adv.* In a hoarse manner. — **Hoarsen**, hōr'sn, *v.t.* and *i.* To make or to grow hoarse. — **Hoarseness**, hōrs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being hoarse.

Hoax, hōks, *n.* [For *hocus*.] Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport; a practical joke.—*v.t.* To play a trick upon for sport or without malice. — **Hoaxer**, hōk'ser, *n.* One that hoaxes.

Hob, hob, *n.* [Same as *hub*; comp. Dan. *hob*, a heap; *hump* is akin, and *hobnail* is a compound.] The part of a grate or fire-place on which things are placed in order to be kept warm.

Hobble, hob'l, *v.i.*—*hobbled*, *hobbling*. [From or connected with *hop*; comp. D. *hobbelen*, to hobble, to stammer.] To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to walk awkwardly; to wabble or wobble; *fig.* to halt or move irregularly in versification. — *v.t.* To hopple. — *n.* A halting gait; an awkward gait; a difficulty; a scrape; a clog; a fetter. — **Hobbler**, hob'ler, *n.* One that hobbles. — **Hobblingly**, hob'ling-li, *adv.* In a hobbling manner.

Hobbledehoy, hob'l-dē-hoi, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A raw gawky youth approaching manhood.

Hobby, hob'i, *n.* [Comp. Fr. *hobereau*, dim. of O.Fr. *hobe*, a little bird of prey.] A small but strong-winged British falcon.

Hobby, **Hobby-horse**, hob'i, *n.* [Comp. Dan. *hoppe*, a mare; Prov. Sw. and Frís. *hoppa*; akin to *hop*.] A strong active horse of a middle size; a nag; a figure of a horse on which boys ride; any favourite object, plan, or pursuit.

Hobgoblin, hob-gob'lin, *n.* [From *hob*, formerly a rustic, a clown, an elf; corruption of *Robin*, *Robert*.] A goblin; an elf; an imp.

Hobnail, hob'nal, *n.* [*Hob*, a projection, and *nail*.] A nail with a thick strong head used for shoeing horses, or for the soles of heavy boots. — **Hobnailed**, hob'nāld, *a.* Set with hobnails; rough.

Hobnob, hob'nob, *v.i.* [Lit., have or not have, drink if it please you—A. Sax. *habbes*, to have, and *nabbes*, for *ne habbes*, not to have.] To drink familiarly; to clink glasses; to be been or intimate companions.

Hoboy, hō'boi. HAUTBOY.

Hock, hok, *n.* [A. Sax. *hōh*, the heel; Icel. *hā*, D. *hak*.] The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock; in man, the posterior part of the knee-joint. — **Hock**, **Hockle**, hok'l, *v.t.* To hamstring; to hough.

Hock, hok, *n.* [G. *Hochheimer*, from *Hochheim*, in Nassau, where it is produced.] A light sort of Rhenish wine which is either sparkling or still.

Hockey, hok'i, *n.* [From *hook*.] A game at ball played with a club curved at the lower end.

Hocus, hō'kus, *v.t.*—*hocused*, *hocusing*. [The *hocus* of *hocus-pocus*.] To impose upon; to cheat; to hoax; to stupefy with drugged liquor for the purpose of cheating or robbing; to drug for this purpose.—**Hocus-pocus**, hō'kus-pō'kus, *n.* [An invented word imitative of Latin.] A juggler's trick; trickery used by conjurers.—*v.t.* To cheat; to hocus or hoax.

Hod, hod, *n.* [Northern English for *hold*.] A kind of trough for carrying mortar and bricks to masons and bricklayers, fixed to the end of a pole, and borne on the shoulder. — **Hodman**, hod'man, *n.* One who

carries a hod; a mason's or bricklayer's labourer.

Hodge-podge, Hotch-potch, hoj'poj, hoch'poch, *n.* [Corruption of *hotchpot.*] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients; in Scotland, a thick soup of vegetables boiled with beef or mutton (in this sense always *hotch-potch*).

Hodometer, ho-dom'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *hodos,* a way, *metron,* a measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of way travelled by any vehicle.—**Hodometrical,** hod-o-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a hodometer.

Hoe, hō, *n.* [O.Fr. *hoe,* Fr. *houe,* from the German; O.H.G. *houwa,* G. *haue.* HEW.] An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens. —*v.t.*—*hoed, hoeing.* To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe.—*v.i.* To use a hoe.

Hog, hog, *n.* [W. *hwch,* Corn. *hoch,* Armor. *houch, hoch,* a sow, swine, hog.] A swine; a pig, or any animal of that species; a castrated boar; a sheep of a year old; a brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.—**Hog-backed,** *a.* Shaped like the back of a hog or sow.—**Hoggery,** hog'ér-i, *n.* A place where hogs or swine are kept; hoggishness; brutishness.—**Hogget,** hog'et, *n.* A sheep two years old; a young boar of the second year.—**Hoggish,** hog'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; filthy.—**Hoggishly,** hog'ish-li, *adv.* In a hoggish manner.—**Hoggishness,** hog'ish-nes, *n.*—**Hogherd,** hog'hėrd, *n.* A keeper of swine. —**Hog-pen,** *n.* A hog-sty.—**Hog-plum,** *n.* A West Indian fruit used as food for hogs. —**Hog's-back,** *n.* Something shaped like the back of a hog; a ridge of a hill having this shape.—**Hog-skin,** *n.* Leather made of the skin of swine.—**Hog's-lard,** *n.* The fat of the hog.—**Hog-sty,** *n.* A pen or inclosure for hogs.—**Hog-wash,** *n.* The refuse of a kitchen or a brewery, or like matter given to swine; swill.

Hogmanay, hog'ma-nā, *n.* [Supposed to be from Fr. '*Au gui menez,*' 'Lead on to the mistletoe,' a cry which in some parts of France the boys that go about begging on the last day of December are said to use.] The name given in Scotland to the last day of the year.

Hogshead, hogz'hed, *n.* [Corrupted from D. *okshoofd,* Dan. *oxehoved,* the measure called a hogshead, and lit. ox's-head; probably modified from some term of quite other meaning.] A measure of capacity containing 52½ gallons; also, a large cask of indefinite contents; in America often a cask containing from 100 to 140 gallons.

Hoiden, hoi'den, *n.* [O D. *heyden,* a heathen, a gypsy, a vagabond. HEATHEN.] A rude bold man; a rude bold girl; a rustic romp.—*v.i.* To romp rudely or indecently. —**Hoidenhood,** hoi'den-hud, *n.* State of being a hoiden.—**Hoidenish,** hoi'den-ish, *a.* Like or appropriate to a hoiden.—**Hoidenism,** hoi'den-izm, *n.* The character or manners of a hoiden.

Hoist, hoist, *v.t.* [O.E. *hoise,* Sc. *heeze*—D. *hijsschen, hysen,* L.G. *hissen,* Dan. *heise, hisse,* to hoist; the *t* was added as in *against, amongst.*] To heave or raise; especially to raise by means of block and tackle.—*n.* The act of hoisting; that by which anything is hoisted; a machine for elevating goods, passengers, &c., in a warehouse, hotel, and the like; an elevator.—*pp.* Hoisted. [*Shak.*]

Hoity-toity, hoi'ti-toi'ti. An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt: equivalent to pshaw!—*a.* Elated; flighty; petulant.

Hold, hōld, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *held.* [A. Sax. *healdan*=Dan. *holde,* D. *houden,* Icel. *halda,* Goth. *haldan,* G. *halten,* to hold; hence *behold.*] To have or grasp in the hand; to grasp and retain (to *hold* a sword, a pen, a candle); to bear, put, or keep in a certain position (to *hold* the hands up); to consider; to regard (I *hold* him in honour); to account (I *hold* it true); to contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain; to retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out; to keep possession of; to maintain, uphold, preserve; not to lose; to be in possession of; to possess, occupy, own, keep; to have or to entertain (to *hold* enmity); to derive or deduce title to (he *held* lands of the king); to stop, restrain, withhold; to keep fixed as to a certain line of action; to bind or oblige (to *hold* one to his promise); to keep in continuance or practice (to *hold* intercourse); to prosecute or carry on, observe, pursue (a course, an argument); to celebrate, solemnize, carry out (a feast, a meeting); to occupy or keep employed; to engage the attention of.—*To hold in play,* to keep occupied so as to withdraw from something else.—*To hold water* (*fig.*), to be logically sound or capable of standing investigation.—*To hold in,* to guide with a tight rein; hence, to restrain, check, repress.—*To hold off,* to keep off; to keep from touching.—*To hold out,* to extend; to stretch forth; hence, to propose; to offer.—*To hold up,* to raise, to keep in an erect position; to sustain, support, uphold; to show, exhibit, put prominently forward.—*To hold one's own,* to keep good one's present condition; not to lose ground.—*To hold one's peace,* to keep silence.—*To hold the plough,* to guide in ploughing.—*v.i.* To take or keep a thing in one's grasp; to maintain an attachment; to continue firm; not to give way or break; to adhere; to stand, be valid, apply (the argument *holds* good, this *holds* true); to stand one's ground: generally with *out* (the garrison *held out*); to refrain; to be dependent on for possessions, to derive right or title: with *of,* sometimes *from*; to stop, stay, or wait; to cease or give over: chiefly in the imperative.—*To hold forth,* to speak in public.—*To hold off,* to keep at a distance; to avoid connection. —*To hold on,* to continue; to keep fast hold; to cling; to proceed in a course.—*To hold to,* to cling or cleave to; to adhere. —*To hold with,* to side with; to stand up for.—*To hold together,* not to separate; to remain in union.—*Hold on! hold hard!* stop; cease.—*n.* A grasp, gripe, clutch (often in to *take hold,* to *lay hold*); *fig.* mental grasp; grasp on or influence working on the mind; something which may be seized for support; power of keeping; authority to seize or keep; claim, a place of confinement; the whole interior cavity of a ship between the bottom and deck or lowest deck (in this sense seems modified from D. *hol,* a hole, a ship's hold).—**Holder,** hōl'dėr, *n.* One who or that which holds; a payee of a bill of exchange or a promissory note.—**Holdfast,** hōld'fast, *n.* Something used to secure and hold in place something else.—**Holding,** hōl'ding, *n.* A tenure; a farm held of a superior; that which holds, binds, or influences.

Hole, hōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hol,* hollow, hole; D. *hol,* Icel. *hol, hola,* a hollow, a cavity; G. *hohl,* hollow; of same root as A. Sax. *helan,* to cover, whence *hell*; or as Gr *koilos,* hollow.] A hollow place or cavity in any solid body; a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, fissure, crevice, &c.; the excavated habitation of certain wild beasts; a mean habitation; a wretched abode.—*v.i.*—*holed, holing.* To go into a hole.—*v.t.* To make a hole or holes in; to drive into a hole; *mining,* to undercut a coal-seam.—**Hole-and-corner,** *a.* Clandestine; underhand.

Holethnos, hol-eth'nos, *n.* [Gr. *holos,* entire, whole, and *ethnos,* nation.] A primitive stock or race of people not yet divided into separate tribes or branches.—**Holethnic,** hol-eth'nik, *a.* Pertaining to a holethnos.

Holiday, Holily, Holiness. Under HOLY.

Holla, Hollo, Holloa, hol-la', hol-lō'. [Fr. *holà*—*ho!* ho! and *là,* there.] An exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention or in answer to one that hails.—*v.i.* To call, shout, or cry aloud.

Holland, hol'and, *n.* A kind of fine linen originally manufactured in *Holland,* also a coarser linen fabric used for covering furniture, carpets, &c.—**Hollander,** hol'an-dėr, *n.* A native of Holland.—**Hollands,** hol'andz, *n.* A sort of gin imported from Holland.

Hollow, hol'ō, *a.* [A. Sax. *holg, holh,* a hollow space, from *hol,* a hole. Ho[le.] Containing an empty space within; hav[ing] a vacant space within; not solid; concave; sunken (eye, cheek); sounding as if reverberated from a cavity; deep, [hol]low; not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful.—*n.* A depression or excavation below the general level or in the substance of anything; a cavity.—*v.t.* To make a hollow or cavity in; to excavate.—*adv.* Utterly, completely (in certain phrases, as he [be]at him *hollow*).—**Hollow-eyed,** *a.* Having sunken eyes.—**Hollow-hearted,** *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not true.—**Hollowly,** hol'ō-li, *adv.* In a hollow manner.—**Hollowness,** hol'ō-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being hollow.—**Hollow-square,** *n.* A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a square, with an empty space in the middle.—**Hollow-toned,** *a.* Having a sound as if coming from a cavity; deep-toned.—**Hollow-ware,** *n.* A trade name for such iron articles as cauldrons, kettles, saucepans, coffee-mills, &c.

Holly, Holly-tree, hol'i, *n.* [O.E. *holin,* A. Sax. *holegn, holen,* ho[lly, a]llied to W. *celyn,* Gael. *cuilionn,* holly.] [A]n evergreen [t]ree or shrub with indente[d th]orny leaves, and which produces clusters [of] beautiful red berries; also a name sometimes given to the holm-oak, an evergreen oak.—*Knee-holly,* butcher's-broom.

Hollyhock, hol'i-hok, *n.* [Lit. holy hock—*hock* being A. Sax. *hoc,* W. *hocys,* mallow; so called because brought from the Holy Land.] A tall single-stemmed biennial plant of the mallow family, a frequent ornament of gardens.

Holm, hōlm or hōm, *n.* [A. Sax. L.G. G. and Dan. *holm,* a small island in a river; Sw. *holme,* Icel. *holmr,* an island.] A river island; a low flat tract of rich land by the side of a river.

Holm oak, hōlm or hōm, *n.* [Lit. holly-oak, *holm* being [fro]m A. Sax. *holen,* holly, the leaves resembling those of the holly. HOLLY.] The evergreen oak.

Holoblast, hol'o-blast, *n.* [Gr. *holos,* whole, and *blastos,* a bud or germ.] *Zool.* an ovum consisting entirely of germinal matter. MEROBLAST.—**Holoblastic,** hol-o-blas'tik, *a.* Pertaining to a holoblast.

Holocaust, hol'o-kast, *n.* [Gr. *holos,* whole, and *kaustos,* burned.] A burnt sacrifice or offering the whole of which was consumed by fire; a great slaughter or sacrifice of life.

Holograph, hol'o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *holos,* whole, and *graphō,* to write.] Any document, as a letter, deed, &c., wholly written by the person from whom it bears to proceed. Used also as an adj.—**Holographic, Holographical,** hol-o-graf'ik, hol-o-graf'i-kal, *a.* Being holograph, written by the grantor or testator himself.

Holometabolic, hol'o-met-a-bol"ik, *a.* [Gr. *holos,* entire, *metabolē,* change.] Applied to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

Holophotal, hol-o-fō'tal, *a.* [Gr. *holos,* whole, and *phōs, phōtos,* light.] *Optics,* reflecting the rays of light in one unbroken mass without perceptible loss.

Holoptychius, hol-op-tik'i-us, *n.* [Gr. *holos,* entire, and *ptyche,* a wrinkle.] A fossil ganoid fish of the old red sandstone, with wrinkled bony scales.

Holostome, hol'o-stōm, *n.* [Gr. *holos,* whole, and *stoma,* a mouth.] One of the gasteropodous molluscs in which the aperture of the shell is rounded or entire.

Holothure, Holothurian, hol'o-thūr, hol-o-thū'ri-an, *n.* [Gr. *holothourion,* a sea animal; origin doubtful.] One of the sea-cucumbers or sea-slugs, an order of echinoderms, of which the bêche-de-mer or trepang is an example.

Holp, Holpen, hōlp, hōl'pn, antiquated pret. and pp. of *help.*

Holster, hol'stėr, *n.* [D. *holster,* a pistol-case=A. Sax. *heolster,* a cover, a recess; Icel. *hulstr,* Dan. *hylster,* a case; root seen in A. Sax. *helan,* to cover, hence also *hell.*] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the fore part of his saddle.—**Holstered,** hōl'stėrd, *a.* Bearing holsters.

Holt, hōlt, *n.* [A. Sax. Icel. [...] *holt,* grove, wood; D. *hout,* G. *h[olz,* ti]mber; cog. Gael. and Ir. *coill,* [...] wood; W. *celt,* shelter.] A [...] [l]and; a grove; a plantation.

Holt, hōlt, *n.* [Corrupted for *hold*.] A place of security; a burrow.

Holus-bolus, hō'lus-bō'lus, *adv.* [From *whole*, and *bolus*, a pill.] All at a gulp; altogether; all at once. [Vulgar.]

Holy, hō'li, *a.* [A. Sax. *hālig*, holy, from *hāl*, whole; similarly D. and G. *heilig*, Icel. *heilagr*, Dan. *hellig*, holy; akin *hale*, *heal*, *hallow*, *whole*, &c.; same root also in Gr. *kalos*, beautiful.] Free from sin and sinful affections; pure in heart; pious; godly; hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use; having a sacred character. —**Holiday, Holyday**, hol'i-dā, *n.* A consecrated day; a religious anniversary; an occasion of joy and gaiety; a day, or a number of days, of exemption from labour.—*a.* Pertaining to or befitting a holiday; cheerful; joyous.—**Holily**, hō'li-li, *adv.* In a holy manner.—**Holiness**, hō'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being holy or sinless; sanctity; godliness; sacredness; *his holiness*, a title of the pope.—*Holy of holies*, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept.—*Holy Ghost* or *Holy Spirit*, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity.—*Holy Office*, the Inquisition.—*Holy Thursday*, Ascension Day; also Thursday in Holy Week (so also *Holy Saturday*).—*Holy water*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* salted water consecrated by the priest, and used in various rites and ceremonies.—*Holy week*, the week before Easter (the last week of Lent).—*Holy writ*, the sacred scriptures.—**Holy-grass**, *n.* An odoriferous grass strewed before the doors of churches on festival days.—**Holy-stone**, *n.* A soft sandstone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.—*v.t.* To scrub with holy-stone.

Homage, hom'āj, *n.* [Fr. *hommage*, O.Fr. *homenage*, L.L. *hominaticum*, homage, from L. *homo*, *hominis*, a man, in late times a vassal. HUMAN.] Acknowledgment of vassalage made by a feudal tenant to his lord on receiving investiture of a fee; hence, obeisance; respect paid by external action; reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.—*v.t.* To pay homage to.—**Homageable**, hom'aj-a-bl, *a.* Bound to pay homage.—**Homager**, hom'aj-ėr, *n.* One who does or is bound to do homage.

Home, hōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *hām*, home, house, dwelling = L.G. and Fris. *ham*, D. and G. *heim*, Icel. *heimr*, Goth. *haims*, abode, village, &c.; cog. Gr. *kōmē*, a village, *keimai*, to rest; probably L. *quies*, quiet, &c.] One's own abode or dwelling; the abode of the family or household of which one forms a member; abiding place; one's own country; the seat (the *home* of war); an institute or establishment affording the comforts of a home [illegible] *from home*, &c. [illegible] about [illegible] own country [illegible] *At* [illegible] *To* [illegible] *home*, &c. [illegible] mark, &c. adjoining [illegible] residence; a landed [illegible] one's [illegible] or one's native country; often opposed to *abroad*; to one's self [illegible] the point; the mark aimed at; so as to produce an intended effect; effectively; thoroughly (to strike *home*).—**Homeborn**, hōm'born, *a.* Native; natural; domestic; not foreign.—**Homebred**, hōm'bred, *a.* Bred at home; originating at home; not foreign; not polished by travel.—**Home-brewed**, *a.* Brewed at home.—*n.* Beer, ale, or the like brewed at home.—**Home-circle**, *n.* The members or close intimates of a household.—**Home-department**, *n.* That department of the British government in which the internal affairs of the country are regulated.—**Home-grown**, *a.* Grown in one's own country; not imported.—**Homeless**, *a.* Destitute of a home.—**Homelessness**, hōm'les-nes, *n.* The state of being homeless.—**Homelily**, hōm'li-li, *adv.* In a homely manner.—**Homeliness**, *n.* The state or quality of being homely.—**Homely**, hōm'li, *a.* Pertaining to home; domestic; of plain features; not handsome; like that which is made for common domestic use; plain; coarse; not fine or elegant.—**Home-made**, *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.—**Home-office**, *n.* The office in which the affairs of the British home-department are transacted.—**Home-rule**, *n.* Self-government for a detached portion of a country; the political programme of the so-called National party in Ireland.—**Home-ruler**, *n.* One who maintains the doctrines of home-rule.—**Home-secretary**, *n.* The secretary of state for the British home-department. —**Home-sick**, *a.* Ill from being absent from home; affected with home-sickness. —**Home-sickness**, *n.* Intense and uncontrolled grief at a separation from one's home or native land; nostalgia; longing for home.—**Homespun**, hōm'spun, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; hence, plain; coarse; homely.—*n.* Cloth made at home.—**Homestead**, [illegible], *n.* A house or mansion with the grounds and buildings immediately contiguous; a home.—**Homeward, Homewards**, hōm'wėrd, hōm'wėrdz, *adv.* Toward home; toward one's habitation or native country.—*a.* Being in the direction of home.—**Homeward-bound**, *a.* Destined for home; returning from a foreign country.—**Homing**, [illegible] home: a [illegible] as the carrier [illegible] faculty of returning home from great distances.

Homœopathy, [illegible] PATHY.

Homer, hō'mėr, *n.* A Hebrew measure, equivalent to [illegible] gallons or to [illegible] bushels.

Homeric, hō-mer'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Homer, the poet of Greece; resembling his verse or style.

Homicide, [illegible], *n.* [L. *homicidium*, the act, *homicida*, the perpetrator—*homo*, a man, and *caedo*, to strike, to kill.] The killing of one man or human being by another; a person who kills another; a manslayer.—**Homicidal**, hom-i-sī'dal, *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.

Homily, hom'i-li, *n.* [Gr. *homilia*, intercourse, instruction, a sermon, from *homilos*, a throng—*homos*, same (cog. with E. *same*), and *ilē*, a throng.] A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience; a sermon; a serious discourse.—**Homiletic, Homiletical**, hom-i-let'ik, hom-i-let'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *homilētikos*.] Relating to homiletics; hortatory.—*Homiletic theology*, homiletics.—**Homiletics**, hom-i-let'iks, *n.* The art of preaching; that branch of practical theology which treats of sermons and the best mode of composing and delivering them.—**Homilist**, hom'i-list, *n.* One that composes homilies; a preacher.

Hominy, hom'i-ni, *n.* [Amer.-Indian *auhuminea*, parched corn.] Maize hulled and coarsely ground, prepared for food by being boiled with water. [U.S.]

Homocarpous, hō-mō-kar'pus, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same (cog. with E. *same*), *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* having all the fruits of the flower-head alike.

Homocentric, hō-mō-sen'trik, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *kentron*, a centre.] Having the same centre; concentric.

Homocercal, hō-mō-sėr'kal, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *kerkos*, tail.] *Ichthyol.* having the lobes of the tail diverging symmetrically from the backbone, as in the cod, herring, &c. HETEROCERCAL.—**Homocercy**, hō-mō-sėr'si, *n.* The state of being homocercal.

Homochromous, hō-mok'ro-mus, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *chrōma*, colour.] *Bot.* having all the florets of the same colour.

Homodromous, Homodromal, hō-mod'ro-mus, ho-mod'ro-mal, *a.* [Gr *homos*, same, *dromos*, a race.] *Bot.* having the spires of leaves running in the same direction.

Homœomeric, Homœomerical, hō'mē-ō-mer"ik, hō'mē-ō-mer"i-kal, *a.* [Gr *homoios*, like, from *homos*, same, and *meros*, a part.] Pertaining to or characterized by sameness of parts.—**Homœomorphous**, hō'mē-ō-mor"fus, *a.* [Gr. *morphē*, form.] ISOMORPHOUS.

Homœopathy, hō-mē-op'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *homoios*, like, *pathos*, feeling, suffering.] The system of medicine founded upon the belief that drugs have the power of curing morbid conditions similar to those they have the power to excite in healthy persons: opposed to *heteropathy* or *allopathy*. —**Homœopathic, Homœopathical**, hō'mē-ō-path"ik, hō'mē-ō-path"i-kal, *a.* Relating to homœopathy.—**Homœopathically**, hō'mē-ō-path"i-kal-li, *adv.* In a homœopathic manner.—**Homœopathist**, hō-mē-op'a-thist, *n.* One who practises or supports homœopathy.

Homœozoic, hō'mē-ō-zō"ik, *a.* [Gr. *homoios*, similar, *zoē*, life.] Inhabited by similar forms of animal or vegetable life.

Homogamous, hō-mog'a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* having all the florets of a flower-head, or the florets of the spikelets in grasses, hermaphrodite.—**Homogamy**, hō-mog'a-mi, *n.* The state of being homogamous.

Homogangliate, hō-mō-gang'gli-āt, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *ganglion*, a ganglion.] *Zool.* having the nervous ganglia symmetrically arranged.

Homogeneous, Homogeneal, hō-mō-jē'nē-us, hō-mō-jē'nē-al, *a.* [Gr. *homogenēs*—*homos*, same, like, and *genos*, kind; root *gen*, cog. with E. *kin*.] Of the same kind or nature, consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature: opposite of *heterogeneous*.—**Homogeneity, Homogeneousness**, hō'mō-jē-nē"i-ti, hō-mō-jē'nē-us-nes, *n.* The state or character of being homogeneous.

Homogenesis, hō-mō-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *genesis*, birth.] Sameness of origin; reproduction of offspring similar to their parents.—**Homogenetic**, hō'mō-je-net"ik, *a.* Pertaining to homogenesis.

Homograph, hō'mō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *graphō*, to write.] A word which has exactly the same form as another, though of a different origin and signification; a homonym.—**Homographic**, hō-mō-graf'ik, *a.* Relating to homographs.

Homoiousian, hō-moi-ou'si-an, *n.* [Gr. *homoios*, similar, and *ousia*, being.] A person holding the belief that the nature of Christ is not the same with, but only similar to, that of the Father. [illegible]

Homoiozoic, hō'moi-ō-zō"ik, *a.* [illegible]

Homologate, hō-mol'o-gāt, *v.t.* *homologated*, *homologating*. [L.L. *homologatum*, from Gr. *homos*, same, and *logos*, discourse, from *legō*, to speak.] To approve; to express approval of or assent to; to ratify.—**Homologation**, ho-mol'o-gā"shon, *n.* The act of homologating.

Homologous, hō-mol'o-gus, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, and *logos*, proportion.] Having the same relative position, proportion, or structure; corresponding in use or general character; of similar type.—**Homologue**, hō'mō-log, *n.* That which is homologous; an organ of an animal homologous with another organ.—**Homology**, hō-mol'o-ji, *n.* The quality of being homologous; correspondence in character or relation; sameness or correspondence in organs of animals as regards general structure and type, thus the human arm corresponds to the fore-leg of a quadruped and the wing of a bird.—**Homological**, hō-mō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to homology; having a structural affinity.—**Homologically**, hō-mō-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a homological manner.

Homomorphous, Homomorphic, hō-mō-mor'fus, hō-mō-mor'fik, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *morphē*, shape.] Having the same external appearance or form.—**Homomorphism**, hō-mō-mor'fizm, *n.* The condition of being homomorphous.

Homonym, Homonyme, hō'mō-nim, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *onoma*, name.] A word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but differs from it in signification; a homograph; as *fair*, *a.* and *fair*, *n.*—**Homonymic, Homonymical**, hō-mō-nim'ik, hō-mō-nim'i-kal, *a.* Relating to homonymy or to homonyms. —**Homonymous**, hō-mon'i-mus, *a.* Having the same sound or spelling.—**Homonymously**, hō-mon'i-mus-li, *adv.* In a homonymous manner.—**Homonymy**, hō-mon'i-mi, *n.* Sameness of name with a difference of meaning; ambiguity; equivocation.

Homoousian, hō-mō-ou'si-an, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, and *ousia*, being.] A person who maintains that the nature of the Father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the *Homoousians*

Homopetalous, hō-mō-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having all the petals or florets alike.

Homophone, hō'mō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *phōné*, sound.] A letter or character expressing a like sound with another; a word having the same sound as another; a homonym. — **Homophonous**, hō-mof'o-nus, *a.* Of like sound; agreeing in sound but differing in sense. — **Homophony**, hō-mof'o-ni, *n.* Sameness of sound.

Homopter, hō-mop'ter, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *pteron*, a wing.] A hemipterous insect with wings of same consistence throughout.

Homotaxis, **Homotaxy**, hō-mō-tak'sis, hō-mō-tak'si, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *taxis*, arrangement.] Agreement in arrangement; *geol.*, agreement in the arrangement of strata in different localities.—**Homotaxial**, hō-mō-tak'si-al, *a.* Pertaining to homotaxis.

Homotonous, hō-mot'o-nus, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *tonos*, tone.] Of the same course or tenor; applied to diseases.

Homotropal, **Homotropous**, hō-mot'ro-pal, hō-mot'ro-pus, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *tropos*, turn, direction.] *Bot.* directed in the same way as the body to which it belongs.

Homotype, hō'mō-tip, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *typos*, type.] A part or organ of animal corresponding to or forming a repetition of another part (as on the right and left sides). — **Homotypal**, **Homotypic**, hō'mō-ti-pal, hō-mō-tip'ik, *a.* Forming a homotype. — **Homotypy**, hō-mot'i-pi, *n.* The existence of homotypes.

Homuncule, **Homunculus**, hō-mung'kūl, hō-mung'kū-lus, *n.* [L., dim. of *homo*, a man.] A manikin; a dwarf.

Hone, hōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *hān*, Icel. *hein*, Sw. *hen*, a hone, a whetstone; root seen in Skr. *ço*, to sharpen, and in L. *cosus*, a cone.] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge.—*v.t.* To sharpen on a hone.

Honest, on'est, *a.* [O.Fr. *honeste* (Fr. *honnête*), from L. *honestus*, from *honor*, *honos*, honour. Honour.] Fair in dealing with others; free from trickishness, fraud, or theft; upright; just; equitable; sincere, candid, or unreserved; honourable; reputable; chaste or virtuous; pleasant-looking in features.—**Honestly**, on'est-li, *adv.* In an honest manner.—**Honesty**, on'es-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being honest; integrity; uprightness; fairness; candour.

Honey, hun'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *hunig*—D. and G. *honig*, Icel. *hunang*, honey.] A sweet, viscid juice, collected from flowers by several kinds of insects, especially bees; *fig.* sweetness or pleasantness; as a word of endearment, sweet one; darling.—*v.i.* To become sweet; to become complimentary or fawning.—*v.t.* To cover with or as with honey; to make agreeable; to sweeten. —**Honey-bee**, *n.* A bee that produces honey; the hive-bee.—**Honey-comb**, *n.* The waxy structure formed by bees for the reception of honey, and for the eggs which produce their young.—**Honey-combed**, *a.* Formed like a honey-comb; perforated with or containing many cavities.—**Honey-dew**, *n.* A sweet saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew; a kind of tobacco which has been moistened with molasses. — **Honeyed**, **Honied**, hun'id, *p.* and *a.* Covered with or as with honey; hence, sweet; full of compliments or tender words. — **Honeyedness**, hun'id-nes, *n.*—**Honeymoon**, hun'i-mōn, *n.* The first month after marriage; the interval spent by a newly-married pair before settling down in a home of their own.—**Honey-mouthed**, **Honey-tongued**, *a.* Soft or smooth in speech. — **Honeysuckle**, hun'i-suk-l, *n.* [From children sucking the honey out of the nectary.] The popular name for a genus of upright or climbing shrubs, one species of which is a well-known British plant, known also by the name of woodbine.

Hong, hong, *n.* [Chinese *hong*, *hang*.] The Chinese name for foreign factories or mercantile houses.—*Hong merchants*, a body of eight to twelve Chinese merchants at Canton, who once had the sole privilege of trading with Europeans.

Honour, **Honor**, on'ér, *n.* [O.Fr. *honor*, *honour*, Fr. *honneur*, from L. *honor*, *honos*, honour, whence, *honestus*, honest.] Esteem paid to worth; high estimation; reverence; veneration; any mark of respect or estimation by words or actions; dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction; reputation; good name; a nice sense of what is right, just, and true; scorn of meanness; a particular virtue, as bravery or integrity in men and chastity in females; one who or that which is a source of glory or esteem; he who or that which confers dignity (an *honour* to his country); title or privilege of rank or birth; one of the highest trump cards, as the ace, king, queen, or knave; a title of address or respect now restricted, except among the vulgar, to the holders of certain offices (*e.g.* judges): with *his*, *your*, &c.; (*pl.*) civilities paid, as at an entertainment; (*pl.*) academic and university distinction or pre-eminence.—*Honours of war*, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out of a camp or intrenchments armed and with colours flying.—*An affair of honour*, a dispute to be decided by a duel.—*Word of honour*, a verbal promise or engagement which cannot be violated without disgrace.—*Debt of honour*, a debt, as a bet, for which no security is required or given except that implied by honourable dealing.—*Maid of honour*, a lady whose duty it is to attend a queen in public.—*v.t.* To regard or treat with honour; to revere; to respect; to reverence; to bestow honour upon; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt; to render illustrious; *com.* to accept and pay when due (to *honour* a bill of exchange).—**Honorarium**, on-ér-á'ri-um, *n.* [L. *honorarium* (*donum*, gift, understood).] A fee to a professional gentleman for professional services — **Honorary**, on'ér-a-ri, *a.* [L. *honorarius*.] Done or made in honour; indicative of honour; intended merely to confer honour (an *honorary* degree); possessing a title or post without performing services, or without receiving benefit or reward (an *honorary* secretary or treasurer). — **Honorific**, on-ér-if'ik, *a.* Conferring honour.—**Honourable**, **Honorable**, on'ér-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of being honoured; estimable; illustrious or noble; actuated by principles of honour; conferring honour; consistent with honour or reputation; regarded with esteem; accompanied with marks of honour or testimonies of esteem; upright and laudable; directed to a just and proper end; not base; a title of distinction applied to certain members of noble families, persons in high position, &c., *right honourable* being a higher grade. — **Honourableness**, on'ér-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being honourable. — **Honourably**, on'ér-a-bli, *adv.* In an honourable manner. — **Honourer**, on'ér-ér, *n.* One who honours.—**Honourless**, on'ér-les, *a.* Destitute of honour; not honoured.

Hood, hud, *n.* [A. Sax. *hōd*—D. *hoed*, G. *hut*, a hat; allied to E. *hood*; G. *hüten*, D. *hoeden*, to protect; Skr. *chad*, to cover.] A soft covering for the head worn by females and children; a part of a monk's outer garment with which he covers his head; a cowl; a similar appendage to a cloak or overcoat; an ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown; a covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry; anything that resembles a hood in form or use.—*v.t.* To dress in a hood or cowl; to put a hood on; to cover or hide.—**Hooded**, hud'ed, *p.* and *a.* Covered with or wearing a hood; *bot.* cucullate; resembling a hood in shape.—*Hooded crow*, a crow of a grayish colour with a black head; the Royston crow.—**Hooded-snake**, the cobra-de-capella.—**Hood-mould**, **Hood-moulding**, *n.* A dripstone.—**Hoodwink**, hud'wingk, *v.t.* To blind by covering the eyes; to blindfold; to deceive by external appearances or disguises; to impose on.

Hoof, hōf, *n.* pl. **Hoofs**, rarely; **Hooves**, hōvz. [A. Sax. *hōf*, Icel. *hōfr*, D. *hoef*, Dan. *hov*, G. *huf*, a hoof.] The horny substance that covers the feet or the digits of the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, deer, &c. — **Hoof-bound**, *a.* *Farriery*, having a dryness and contraction of the hoof, which occasions pain and lameness. — **Hoofed**, hōft, *a.* Furnished with hoofs. — **Hoofless**, hōf'les, *a.* Destitute of hoofs.—**Hoof-mark**, *n.* The mark or trace left by a hoof.

Hook, huk, *n.* [A. Sax. *hōc*, a hook, a sickle—D. *hoek*, Icel. *haki*, G. *haken*, O.H.G. *hako*, a hook: same root as *hang*, *hake*, *hockey*, *huckle-bone*, *hackle*.] A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding, or sustaining anything; any similar appliance; a curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for lopping; a small metallic fastening for dresses catching in an *eye*.—*By hook or by crook*, by some means or other.—*On one's own hook*, on one's own account or responsibility. [Colloq.]—*v.t.* To catch or fasten with a hook or hooks; to bend into the form of a hook; to furnish with hooks; to catch by artifice; to entrap. —*v.i.* To bend; to be curving; to catch into something.—**Hook-beaked**, **Hook-billed**, *a.* Having a curved beak or bill; curvirostral.—**Hook-bill**, *n.* The curved beak of a bird; a bill-hook with a curved end. — **Hooked**, huk'ed or hukt, *p.* and *a.* Shaped or curved like a hook.—**Hookedness**, huk'ed-nes, *n.* A state of being hooked; incurvation.—**Hooker**, huk'ér, *n.* One who or that which hooks. — **Hook-nose**, *n.* A curved nose. — **Hook-nosed**, *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose.

Hookah, hō'ka, *n.* [Ar.] A tobacco pipe with a long pliable tube and water vase, so constructed that the smoke passes through the water before being inhaled.

Hooker, huk'ér, *n.* [D. *hoeker*, *hoekboot*.] An Irish fishing-smack.

Hooligan, hō'li-gan, *n.* [Irish personal name.] A street rough or rowdy.

Hoop, hōp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hōp*, Fris. *hop*, D. *hoep*; akin *hump*.] A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c., or for other similar purposes; a combination of circles of thin whalebone or other elastic material used to expand the skirts of ladies' dresses; a farthingale; a crinoline.—*v.t.* To bind or fasten with hoops. — **Hooper**, hō'pér, *n.* One who hoops.

Hoop, hōp, *v.i.* [Fr. *houper*, to whoop; same as *whoop*.] To whoop; to shout. — *n.* A shout.—**Hooper**, hō'pér, *n.* The wild swan, so called from its cry.—**Hooping-cough**, *n.* A contagious ailment common in childhood, characterized by a violent convulsive cough, returning by fits, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or *hoop*.

Hoopoe, **Hoopoo**, hō'pō, hō'pō, *n.* [Fr. *huppe*, L. *upupa*, Gr. *epops*, hoopoe; names given from its cry.] A beautiful bird with a crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure, found in Europe and North Africa.

Hoot, hōt, *v.i.* [From the sound; comp. Fr. *houter*, to call, to cry.] To cry out or shout in contempt; to cry as an owl. — *v.t.* To utter cries or shouts in contempt of; to utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.—*n.* A cry or shout in contempt; the cry of an owl.

Hop, hop, *v.i.*—*hopped*, *hopping*. [A. Sax. *hoppian*—Icel. and Sw. *hoppa*, D. *huppen*, G. *hüpfen*, to hop; akin *hobble*, *hobby*.] To move by successive leaps; to leap or spring on one foot; to skip, as birds; to limp; to dance.—*n.* A leap on one leg; a jump; a spring; a dance or dancing party (colloq.). — **Hopper**, hop'ér, *n.* One who hops; a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill, so named from its moving or shaking; any similar contrivance; a boat having a compartment with a movable bottom to convey matter dredged up and deposit it in deep water.—**Hop-scotch**, *n.* A children's game which consists in hopping over scores or scotches on the ground.

Hop, hop, *n.* [D. *hop*, *hoppe*, G. *hopfen*, hop.] A climbing plant of the hemp family,

whose female flowers are used to flavour malt liquors and make them keep.—*v.t.* —*hopped*, *hopping*. To mix hops with. —*v.i.* To pick or gather hops. — **Hopbine**, hop'bin, *n.* The climbing or twining stem of the hop-plant.—**Hopcast**, hop'ĕst, *n.* An oven or kiln for drying hops. — **Hop-picker**, *n.* One who picks or gathers hops. —**Hop-pocket**, *n.* A coarse, heavy wrapper for containing hops, used as a measure for hops—1½ to 2 cwt.—**Hope-pole**, *n.* A pole or stake for the stem of the hop-plant to climb.—**Hoppy**, hop'i, *a.* Abounding with hops; having the flavour of hops.

Hope, hōp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hopa*—D. *hoop*, Sw. *hopp*, Dan. *haab*, hope; G. *hoffen*, to hope; possibly akin to L. *cupio*, to desire.] A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable; expectation of something desirable; confidence in a future event; trust; that which gives hope; one in whom trust or confidence is placed; the object of hope; the thing hoped for. — *Forlorn hope.* Under FORLORN.—*v.t.*—*hoped*, *hoping*. [A. Sax. *hopian*, D. *hopen*, to hope.] To entertain or indulge hope; to have confidence; to trust.—*v.t.* To entertain hope for; to desire with expectation.—**Hopeful**, hōp'fuḷ, *a.* Full of or entertaining hope; having qualities which excite hope; promising.—*n.* A boy or young man, the *hope* of his parents: often with the epithet *young*, and used sarcastically. —**Hopefully**, hōp'fuḷ-li, *adv.* In a hopeful manner.—**Hopefulness**, hōp'fuḷ-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being hopeful, or of furnishing ground for hope. — **Hopeless**, hōp'les, *a.* Destitute of hope; giving no ground of hope. — **Hopelessly**, hōp'les-li, *adv.* In a hopeless manner. — **Hopelessness**, hōp'les-nes, *n.* — **Hoper**, hō'per, *n.* One that hopes. — **Hopingly**, hō'ping-li, *adv.* With hope; hopefully.

Hoplite, hop'lit, *n.* [Gr. *hoplitēs*, from *hoplon*, a weapon.] A heavy-armed soldier of ancient Greece.

Hopper. Under HOP.

Hopple, hop'l, *v.t.* [From *hop*, to leap; also in form *hobble*.] To tie the feet of (a horse) near together to prevent leaping or running; to hobble.—*n.* A fetter for the legs of grazing horses or other animals.

Horary, **Horal**, hō'ra-ri, hō'ral, *a.* [L. *hora*, an hour.] Pertaining to the hours; occurring once an hour; hourly.—**Hora**, hō'rā, *n.* A book of devotions for fixed hours.

Horatian, ho-rā'shan, *a.* Relating to or resembling the Latin poet *Horace* (Horatius) or his poetry.

Horde, hōrd, *n.* [Fr. *horde*, from Turk. and Per. *ordā*, court, camp, horde.] A tribe, clan, or race of Asiatic or other nomads; a wandering tribe; hence, a gang; a migratory crew; rabble.—*v.i.* To live in hordes; to huddle together.

Horehound, hōr'hound, *n.* [A. Sax. *hāre-hūne* — *hār*, hoar, and *hūne*, the generic name of these plants.] The popular name of several European plants of the mint family, one of which, white horehound, has an aromatic smell and bitter taste, and has been much in use for coughs and asthma. Written also *Hoarhound*.

Horizon, ho-rī'zon, *n.* [Gr. *horizōn*, from *horizō*, to bound, from *horos*, a limit; lit. that which bounds.] The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible to a spectator from a given point; the apparent junction of the earth and sky: called the *visible* or *apparent horizon*; an imaginary great circle, parallel to this, whose plane passes through the centre of the earth: called the *celestial horizon*. — *On the same horizon*, *geol.* said of fossils or strata which appear to be of the same age. — **Horizontal**, hor-i-son'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the horizon; on the same or a parallel plane with the horizon; on a level; measured or contained in the plane of the horizon (*horizontal* distance).—**Horizontality**, hor'i-son-tal"li-ti, *n.* The state of being horizontal.—**Horizontally**, hor-i-son'tal-li, *adv.* In a horizontal direction or position.

Horn, horn, *n.* [A. Sax. *horn*, a horn, a trumpet = Icel. Sw. Dan. and G. *horn*, D. *horen*, Goth. *haurn*; cog. W. and Armor. *corn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. *keras*—horn. *Hornet* is a derivative, and *hart* is akin.] A hard projecting appendage growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-hoofed quadrupeds; the material of which such horns are composed; a wind-instrument of music, originally made of horn; a drinking-cup of horn; a utensil for holding powder for immediate use, originally made of horn; a powder-flask; something similar to a horn; the feeler of an insect, snail, &c.; an extremity of the moon when waxing or waning.—*To draw in the horns*, to repress one's ardour, or to restrain pride, in allusion to the habit of the snail withdrawing its feelers when startled. — **Hornbeam**, horn'bēm, *n.* A small bushy tree of the oak family, with a hard white wood.—**Horn-beast**, *n.* An animal with horns. [*Shak.*] — **Hornbill**, horn'bil, *n.* A name of certain birds with very large bills surmounted by an extraordinary horny protuberance. — **Hornblende**, horn'blend, *n.* [G. *horn*, horn, and *blende*, blende (from *blenden*, to dazzle), from its horny and glittering appearance.] A dark green or black lustrous mineral of several varieties, an important constituent of several rocks.—**Hornblendic**, horn-blen'dik, *a.* Containing hornblende; resembling hornblende.—**Horn-blower**, *n.* One that blows a horn.—**Hornbook**, horn'buk, *n.* In former times a child's alphabet book or primer, with a transparent sheet of horn placed over the single page of which it usually consisted, the whole being fixed to a wooden frame.—**Horned**, hornd, *a.* Having horns or projections resembling them (the *horned* moon).—**Horned-horse**, *n.* The gnu.—**Hornedness**, hornd'nes, *n.* The state of being horned. —**Horned-screamer**, *n.* A South American gallinaceous bird, with a long, slender, movable horn projecting from its forehead.—**Horner**, hor'ner, *n.* One who works or deals in horn; one who blows a horn.—**Horn-fish**, **Horn-pike**, *n.* The garfish or sea-needle.—**Hornless**, horn'les, *a.* Having no horns.—**Horn-mad**, *a.* Outrageous; stark mad: in allusion to a mad bull.—**Horn-owl**, **Horned-owl**, *n.* One of those owls that have two tufts of feathers on the head.—**Hornpipe**, horn'pip, *n.* A musical instrument formerly popular in Wales; a lively dance tune; a sprightly dance, usually performed by one person.—**Hornstone**, horn'stōn, *n.* A siliceous stone, a variety of quartz.—**Hornwork**, horn'werk, *n.* *Fort.* a work with one front only, thrown out beyond the glacis, which front consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain. —**Horny**, hor'ni, *a.* Consisting or composed of horn; resembling horn in appearance or composition; exhibiting hardened skin or callosities (a *horny* fist); having horns.

Hornet, hor'net, *n.* [A. Sax. *hyrnet*, from *horn*, a horn, from its antennæ or horns, or because its buzzing is compared to the blowing of a horn; G. *hornisse*, a hornet.] The largest species of wasp found in Britain, the sting of which is very painful; hence, any one who gives particular annoyance.

Horography, hō-rog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *hōra*, hour, and *graphō*, to write.] An account of the art of constructing instruments for showing the hours; horology.—**Horologe**, hō'ro-lōj, *n.* [Fr. *horologe*, L. *horologium*, Gr. *hōrologion*—*hōra*, hour, and *legō*, to tell.] A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day; a time-piece of any kind.—**Horologer**, **Horologist**, hō-rol'o-jer, hō-rol'o-jist, *n.* A maker or vender of clocks and watches; one versed in or who writes on horology.—**Horologic**, **Horological**, hō-ro-loj'ik, hō-ro-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to horology; *bot.* opening and closing at certain hours: said of flowers.—**Horology**, hō-rol'o-ji, *n.* The science of measuring time; the art of constructing machines for measuring time, as clocks, watches, dials.—**Horometer**, hō-rom'et-er, *n.* An instrument to measure time.—**Horometrical**, hō-ro-met'ri-kal, *a.* Belonging to horometry.—**Horometry**, hō-rom'et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.—**Horoscope**, hō'ros-kōp, *n.* [Gr. *horoskopos*—*hōra*, hour, and *skopeō*, to view.] A scheme or figure of the heavens at a given time, used by astrologers to foretell future events and the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth.—**Horoscopist**, hō-ros'ko-pist, *n.* One versed in horoscopy.—**Horoscopic**, hō-ros-kop'ik, *a.* Relating to horoscopy. — **Horoscopy**, hō-ros'ko-pi, *n.* The predicting of future events by the disposition of the stars and planets.

Horrible, hor'ri-bl, *a.* [L. *horribilis*, from *horreo*, to bristle or stand on end, to be terrified; akin to *hirtus*, shaggy, *hirsutus*, hirsute.] Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous.—**Horrent**, hor'rent, *a.* [L. *horrens*, *horrentis*.] Bristling.—**Horribleness**, hor'ri-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being horrible.—**Horribly**, hor'ri-bli, *adv.* In a horrible manner; excessively; very much. —**Horrid**, hor'rid, *a.* [L. *horridus*, from *horreo*.] Fitted to excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking; very offensive (colloq.).—**Horridly**, hor'rid-li, *adv.* In a horrid manner.—**Horridness**, hor'rid-nes, *n.* The quality of being horrid.—**Horrific**, hor-rif'ik, *a.* [L. *horrificus*.] Causing horror.—**Horrify**, hor'ri-fi, *v.t.*—*horrified*, *horrifying*. [L. *horror*, *facio*, to make.] To strike or impress with horror.—**Horripilation**, hor'ri-pi-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *horreo*, to bristle, *pilus*, hair.] The bristling or standing on end of the hair.—**Horror**, hor'rer, *n.* [L., from *horreo*.] A powerful feeling of fear, dread, and abhorrence; a shuddering with terror and loathing; that which excites horror; something frightful or shocking.—*The horrors*, a state of extreme agitation felt by a drunkard on the withdrawal of the customary stimulus.—**Horror-stricken**, **Horror-struck**, *a.* Struck with horror.

Horse, hors, *n.* [A. Sax. *hors*—Icel *hrossa*, *hors*, O.H.G. *hros*, G *ross*, D. *ros*, allied to Skr. *hreṣa*, neighing, or to L. *currō*, to run.] A well-known quadruped, the most important to man of all animals that are used as beasts of burden and of draught; the male animal, in distinction from the female called a *mare*; cavalry; troops serving on horseback (in this sense no plural termination); a wooden frame with legs for supporting something; *naut.* a rope attached to a yard to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails.—[*Horse*, in compounds, often implies largeness or coarseness; as *horse*-chestnut, *horse*-play.]—*To take horse*, to mount or set out on horseback.—*v.t.*—*horsed*, *horsing*. To provide with a horse; to supply a horse or horses for; to sit astride; to bestride (*Shak.*). —**Horse-artillery**, *n.* *Milit.* field-artillery with lighter guns than ordinary field-artillery, and all the gunners mounted.—**Horseback**, hors'bak, *n.* The back of a horse; that part on which the rider sits; generally in the phrase *on horseback*, that is, mounted or riding on a horse.—**Horse-barracks**, *n. pl.* Barracks for cavalry.—**Horse-box**, *n.* A closed carriage for transporting horses by railway.—**Horse-breaker**, *n.* One whose employment is to break or train horses.—**Horse-chestnut**, *n.* A well-known tree with beautiful flowers, often planted for ornament, the nuts of which have been used as food for animals. —**Horse-cloth**, *n.* A cloth to cover a horse. —**Horse-dealer**, *n.* One who buys and sells horses.—**Horse-doctor**, *n.* One who treats the diseases of horses; a farrier.—**Horse-drench**, *n.* A dose of physic for a horse; the instrument by which it is administered.—**Horseflesh**, hors'flesh, *n.* The flesh of a horse; horses generally; a species of mahogany.—**Horsefly**, hors'fli, *n.* A large fly that sucks the blood of horses.—**Horse-guards**, *n. pl.* A body of cavalry for guards.—*The Horse-guards*, the public office appropriated to the departments under the commander-in-chief of the British army; the military authorities at the head of the British war department, in contradistinction to the civil chief, who is the secretary-at-war.—**Horse-hair**, *n. sing.* and *pl.* The hair of horses, more particularly of the mane and tail.—**Horse-hoe**, *n.*

An agricultural implement consisting of hoe blades attached to a frame and drawn by a horse.—**Horse-jockey**, *n.* A jockey.—**Horse-laugh**, *n.* A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.—**Horseleech**, *n.* A large species of leech; a horse-doctor; a farrier.—**Horse-lead**, *n.* A load for a horse.—**Horse-mackerel**, *n.* A fish about the size of a mackerel, with oily rank flesh.—**Horseman**, hors'man, *n.* A man who rides on horseback; one who uses and manages a horse; a soldier who serves on horseback; a variety of pigeon.—**Horsemanship**, hors'man-ship, *n.* The art of riding and managing horses; equestrian skill.—**Horse-mill**, *n.* A mill turned by a horse or horses.—**Horse-milliner**, *n.* One who supplies horses and other decorations for horses.—**Horse-nail**, *n.* A nail for fastening a horse's shoe to the hoof.—**Horse-play**, *n.* Rough or rude practical jokes or the like; rude pranks.—**Horse-pond**, *n.* A pond for watering horses.—**Horse-power**, *n.* The power of a horse or its equivalent; the force with which a horse acts when drawing; the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine each horse-power being estimated as equivalent to 33,000 lbs. raised one foot high per minute.—**Horse-race**, *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.—**Horse-racing**, *n.* The practice or art of running horses.—**Horse-radish**, *n.* A perennial plant of the cabbage family, the white cylindrical root of which has a pungent taste, and is used as a condiment with roast beef.—**Horse-rug**, *n.* A woollen cover for a horse.—**Horse-shoe**, *n.* A shoe for horses, commonly a piece of iron, in shape resembling the letter U, nailed to the horse's foot; anything shaped like a horse-shoe.—*Horse-shoe magnet*, an artificial steel magnet nearly in the form of a horse-shoe.—**Horse-soldier**, *n.* A cavalry soldier.—**Horse-tail**, *n.* The tail of a horse; a standard of rank and honour among the Turks, consisting of one or more tails of horses mounted on a lance; an equisetum (which *see*).—**Horsewhip**, hors'whip, *n.* A whip for driving or striking horses.—*v.t.*—*horsewhipped*, *horsewhipping*. To lash or strike with a horsewhip.—**Horsewoman**, hors'wum-an, *n.* A woman who rides on horseback; an equestrienne.—**Horsy**, **Horsey**, hor'si, *a.* Connected with, fond of, or much taken up with horses.—**Horsiness**, hor'si-nes, *n.* The quality of being horsy.

Hortation, hor-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *hortatio*, from *hortor*, to exhort.] The act of exhorting; exhortation.—**Hortative**, hor'ta-tiv, *a.* Giving exhortation.—*n.* A precept given to incite or encourage; exhortation.—**Hortatory**, hor'ta-to-ri, *a.* Exhortative.

Horticulture, hor'ti-kul-tūr, *n.* [L. *hortus*, a garden (same root as *garden*, *yard*), and *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of a garden; the art of cultivating or managing gardens.—**Horticultural**, hor-ti-kul'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.—**Horticulturist**, **Horticultor**, hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist, hor'ti-kul-tēr, *n.* One who practises horticulture.—**Hortus Siccus**, hor'tus sik'kus, *n.* [L.] *Lit.* a dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved; a herbarium.

Hosanna, ho-zan'na, *n.* [Heb., save, I beseech you.] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

Hose, hōz, *n.* [A. Sax. *hosa* (pl. *hosum*), a leg-covering=D. *hoos*, Icel. *hosa*, G. and Dan. *hose*; comp. A. Sax. *hoss*, Dan. *huse*, a husk; perhaps allied to *house*.] Close-fitting trousers or breeches reaching to the knee; covering for the lower part of the legs, including the feet; stockings (in these senses now used as a plural); a flexible tube or pipe for conveying water or other fluid to any required point.—**Hose-reel**, *n.* A large revolving drum or reel for carrying hose for fire-engines, &c.—**Hosier**, hō'zhi-ér, *n.* One who deals in stockings or similar goods, or in underclothing of every description.—**Hosiery**, hō'zhi-er-i, *n.* The goods sold by a hosier; knitted goods, &c.

Hospice, hos'pis, *n.* [Fr., from L. *hospitium*, hospitality, a lodging, an inn.] A place of refuge and entertainment for travellers on some difficult road or pass, as among the Alps.

Hospitable, hos'pi-ta-bl, *a.* [Fr. *hospitable*, L. *hospitalis*, from *hospes*, *hospitis*, a host, a guest. Host.] Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; pertaining to the liberal entertainment of guests.—**Hospitableness**, hos'pi-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being hospitable.—**Hospitably**, hos'pi-ta-bli, *adv.* In a hospitable manner.—**Hospital**, hos'pi-ta-l, *n.* [O.Fr. *hospital*, L.L. *hospitale*. *Hôtel*, *hostel*, are doublets of this.] A building or institution for the reception and treatment of the old, sick, &c., for the education and support of orphans, or for the benefit of any class of persons who are more or less dependent upon public help.—**Hospitality**, hos-pi-tal'i-ti, *n.* [L. *hospitalitas*.] The kind and generous reception and entertainment of strangers or guests; fondness for entertaining guests at one's house; hospitable treatment or disposition.—**Hospitaller**, hos'pi-tal-ér, *n.* A member of a religious community whose office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger, and the sick; one of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem in A.D. 1042 for pilgrims, called *Knights of St. John*, and, after their removal to Malta, *Knights of Malta*.

Hospodar, hos-pō-dar', *n.* A Slavonic title formerly borne by the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, &c.

Host, hōst, *n.* [O.Fr. *hoste*, Fr. *hôte*; from L. *hospes*, *hospitis*, a host, for *hostipes*, from *hostis*, an enemy, a stranger (akin E. *guest*), and root *pa*, to protect, as in L. *pater*, a father, *potens*, powerful. From *hospes* are also derived *hospital*, *hostler*, *hotel*, &c.] One who receives and entertains another at his own house; a landlord: the correlative of *guest*; an animal or organism in or on whose organs a parasite exists.—**Hostess**, hōs'tes, *n.* A female host.

Host, hōst, *n.* [O.Fr. *host*, from L. *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy, in later usage an army; *guest* is cog. with *hostis*. See also Hoer, above.] An army; a number of men embodied for war; any great number or multitude.

Host, hōst, *n.* [L. *hostia*, a sacrificial victim, from *hostire*, to strike.] The altar-bread or wafer in the eucharist, or in the R. Catholic sacrament of the mass.

Hostage, hōs'tāj, *n.* [O.Fr. *hostage*, Fr. *otage*, L.L. *hostagium*, *ostagium*, *obsidaticus*, from L. *obses*, *obsidis*, hostage—*ob*, at, near, *sedeo*, to sit.] A person handed over to an enemy as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions.

Hostel, **Hostelry**, hōs-tel, hōs'tel-ri, *n.* [Hotel.] An inn; a lodging-house.

Hostile, hos'til, *a.* [L. *hostilis*, from *hostis*, an enemy. See Hoer, army.] Belonging to an enemy; holding the position of an enemy or enemies; showing ill-will and malevolence.—**Hostilely**, hos'til-li, *adv.* In a hostile manner.—**Hostility**, hos-til'i-ti, *n.* [L. *hostilitas*.] State of being hostile; an act of an open enemy; an act of warfare (in this sense generally *pl.*).

Hostler, os'lér, *n.* [O.Fr. *hostelier*, from *hostel*, Mod. Fr. *hôtel*, an inn, from L.L. *hospitale*, a hospital. Hotel.] The person who has the care of horses at an inn, formerly the innkeeper; a stable-boy.

Hot, hot, *a.* [A. Sax. *hát*=Sc. *hat*. D. *heet*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *hed*, *heed*, Icel. *heitr*, G. *heiss*. Heat.] Having much sensible heat; exciting the feeling of warmth in a great or powerful degree; very warm; ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement; violent; furious; animated; brisk; keen; lustful; lewd; acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent.—**Hotbed**, hot'bed, *n.* *Hort.* a bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass, used for growing early or exotic plants, a place which favours rapid growth or development: generally in a bad sense (a *hotbed* of sedition).—**Hot-blast**, *n.* A blast of hot air; a current of heated air injected into a smelting-furnace by a blowing-engine to further the combustion of the fuel.—**Hot-blooded**, *a.* Having hot blood; having warm passions; irritable.—**Hot-brained**, *a.* Hot in temper; rash; precipitate.—**Hot-headed**, *a.* Violent, rash; impetuous.—**Hothouse**, hot'hous, *n.* A greenhouse or house to shelter tender plants, artificially heated; a conservatory.—**Hotly**, hot'li, *adv.* In a hot manner.—**Hotness**, hot'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being hot.—**Hot-press**, *v.t.* To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure in order to produce a smooth and glossy surface (to *hot-press* paper or cloth).—**Hot-water**, *n.* Heated water; *fig.* strife; contention; difficulties or troubles; worry.

Hotchpot, hoch'pot, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*—*hocher*, to shake (from D. or Flem. *hotsen*), and *pot*, a pot or dish.] A hodge-podge or mixture; *law*, a commixture of property for equality of division.—**Hotch-potch**, *n.* Hodge-podge.

Hotel, hō-tel', *n.* [Fr. *hôtel*, O.Fr. *hostel*, an inn; same word as *hospital*, *hostel*.] A house for entertaining strangers or travellers; an inn; especially, one of some style and pretensions; a large town mansion (French usage).—**Hôtel-de-ville**, ō-tel-dé-vēl, *n.* [Fr.] A city-hall or town-house.—**Hôtel-dieu**, ō-tel-dyé. [Fr.] A hospital.

Hottentot, hot'n-tot, *n.* [From D. *hot en tot*, *hot* and *tot*, syllables intended to imitate sounds frequent in their language.] A member of a degraded tribe or race of South Africa; the language of this people, characterized by curious clicking or clucking sounds.

Houdah, hou'dah, *n.* Howdah.

Hough, hok, *n.* [Written also *hock*, which *see*.] The hock of a horse; the back part of the human knee-joint; the ham.—*v.t.* To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. [O.T.]

Houlet, hou'let, *n.* Howlet.

Hound, hound, *n.* [A. Sax. *hund*, a dog or hound=G. Dan. and Sw. *hund*, D. *hond*, Icel. *hundr*, Goth. *hunds*; cog. W. *cun*, Gael. *cú*, L. *canis*, Gr. *kyōn*, Skr. *çuna*, a dog.] A term restricted to particular breeds or varieties of dogs used in the chase, as in hunting the deer, the fox, the hare; sometimes used as a term of contempt for a man.—*v.t.* To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit of animals; hence, to urge, incite, or spur to action: usually with *on*.—**Houndfish**, hound'fish, *n.* A name for certain fishes of the shark family.

Hour, our, *n.* [O.Fr. *hore*, *houre*, from L. *hora*, from Gr. *hōra*, a season, an hour; seen also in *horologe*, *horoscope*.] The twenty-fourth part of a day; sixty minutes; the particular time of the day; a fixed or appointed time; a time, period, or season; *pl.* certain prayers in the Roman Catholic Church, to be repeated at stated times of the day.—*To keep good hours*, to be at home regularly in good season, or not after the usual hours of retiring to rest; *to keep bad hours*, the opposite.—*The small hours*, the early hours of the morning, as one, two, &c.—**Hour-circle**, *n.* *Astron.* any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles; a meridian drawn on a terrestrial globe.—**Hour-glass**, *n.* A glass in two compartments connected by a narrow neck, for measuring time by the running of a quantity of sand from one compartment to the other.—**Hour-hand**, *n.* The hand which shows the hour on a clock or watch.—**Hourly**, our'li, *a.* Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated; continual.—*adv.* Every hour; frequently; continually.

Houri, hou'ri or hō'ri, *n.* [Ar.] Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise.

House, hous, *n.* pl. **Houses**, hou'zez. [A.Sax. *hūs*=Icel. *hūs*, Dan. Sw. and Goth. *hus*, D. *huis*, G. *haus*; from root meaning to cover, as in *hide*, *hose*, *sky*, &c. Akin *husband*, *hussy*.] A building serving or intended to serve as an abode; a building for the habitation of man, or for his use or accommodation; a dwelling; an abode; a household; a family; a family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; especially a noble or illustrious family; a legislative body of men

(the *House* of Lords); a quorum of a legislative body; the audience or attendance at a place of entertainment; a firm or commercial establishment; a twelfth part of the heaven, as divided for astrological purposes.—*House of call*, a house where journeymen connected with a particular trade assemble, and where the unemployed can be hired.—*House of correction*, a bridewell. — *House of God*, a church; a temple.—*To bring down the house*, to draw forth a universal burst of applause, as in a theatre.—*To keep house*, to maintain an independent family establishment. —*v.t.* —*housed*, *housing* (hous). To put or receive into a house; to provide with a dwelling or residence; to shelter; to cause to take shelter.—*v.i.* To take shelter or lodgings; to take up abode. — **House-agent**, **House-factor**, *n.* One employed to sell or let houses, collect the rents of them, &c.— **House-breaker**, *n.* One who breaks into a house with a felonious intent; a burglar. —**House-breaking**, *n.* Burglary.—**House-carpenter**, *n.* A carpenter chiefly employed on the wood-work of houses.— **House-dog**, *n.* A dog kept to guard a house.—**House-fly**, *n.* A well-known two-winged fly common in dwelling-houses. — **Household**, hous'höld, *n.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those under the same domestic government; house; family.—*a.* Pertaining to the house and family; domestic. —*Household gods*, gods presiding over the house or family among the ancient Romans; hence, object endeared to one from being associated with home. — *Household troops*, *Household brigade*, troops whose special duty it is to attend the sovereign and guard the metropolis.—**Householder**, hous'höl-dér, *n.* The chief of a household; the occupier of a house. — **Housekeeper**, hous'kē-pér, *n.* A householder; a head female servant in a household; a female who looks after a person's household.—**Housekeeping**, hous'kē-ping, *n.* The management of domestic concerns; the maintenance of a household.—**House-leek**, *n.* A well-known plant which grows on the tops of houses and on walls, and the fleshy leaves of which are applied to bruises and other sores. — **Houseless**, hous'les, *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter.—**Houselessness**, hous'les-nes, *n.* The condition of being houseless.— **Housemaid**, hous'mād, *n.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.— **Houseroom**, hous'rōm, *n.* Room or accommodation in a house.—**House-steward**, *n.* A male domestic who has the chief management of the internal affairs of a household.—**House-warming**, *n.* A merry-making at the time a family enters a new house. —**Housewife**, hous'wif or less formally hus'if, *n.* The mistress of a family; the wife of a householder; a female manager of domestic affairs; a little case for needles, thread, scissors, &c.; a hussif.—**Housewifely**, hous'wif-li, *a.* Pertaining to or like a housewife; thrifty. — **Housewifery**, hous'wif-ri or hus'if-ri, *n.* The business or management of a housewife.

Housel, hou'zel, *n.* [A. Sax. *hūsel*, offering, sacrament; Goth. *hunsl*.] The eucharist; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—*v.t.* To administer the eucharist or the viaticum to.—**Houseling**, **Housling**, hous'lin, *a.* Pertaining to the eucharist or the sacrament.—*Housling cloth*, a cloth [illegible] over the rails before the altar during communion.

Housing, hou'zing, *n.* [From Fr. *housse*, covering, a horse-cloth; from D. *huse*, husk or shell; akin *holster*, *hull*, *husk*.] A cloth laid over a saddle; a saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth.

Hove, hōv, pret. of *heave*.

Hovel, hov'el, *n.* [Dim. of A. Sax. *hof*, a house, a dwelling = Icel. *hof*, a hall, G. *hof*, a court, a farm.] A poor cottage; a small mean house.

Hover, hov'er, *v.i.* [Perhaps from O.E. *hove*, to abide, to linger, same origin as *hovel*.] To hang fluttering in the air or upon the wing; to be in doubt or hesitation; to be irresolute; to move to and fro threateningly or watchingly (as army *hovering* on our borders). — **Hoveringly**, hov'er-ing-li, *adv.* In a hovering manner.

How, hou, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hū*, *hwū*, *hwy*, instrumental case of *hwā*, *hwæt*, who, what; really the same word as *why*.] In what manner; by what means or method; to what degree or extent; by what measure or quantity (*how* long, *how* much better); in what state, condition, or plight. Besides being used as an interrogative, direct or indirect, it is sometimes used interjectionally, or even substantively (the *how* and why of it). — **Howbeit**, hou-bē'it, *adv.* [*How*, *be*, and *it*.] However it be; be it as it may; nevertheless; however.— **However**, hou-ev'er, *adv.* In whatever manner or degree; in whatever state.— *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though. — **Howsoever**, hou-sō-ev'er, *adv.* or *conj.* In what manner soever; however.

Howdah, hou'da, *n.* [Hind. and Ar. *hawdah*.] A seat erected on the back of an elephant for two or more persons to ride in: usually covered overhead.

Howitzer, hou'it-sér, *n.* [From G. *haubitze*, from Bohem. *haufnice*, originally a sling.] A short piece of ordnance, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges.

Howl, houl, *v.i.* [An imitative word = D. *huilen*, G. *heulen*, Dan. *hyle*, to howl; comp. L. *ululo*, Gr. *ololuzō*, to wail, to howl; akin *owl*, L. *ulula*, an owl.] To utter a loud, protracted, mournful cry, as that of a dog or wolf; to produce any similar sound, as the wind; to wail or lament (N.T.).—*v.t.* To utter in a loud or mournful tone.—*n.* The cry of a dog or wolf or other like sound; a cry of distress. — **Howler**, hou'lér, *n.* One who howls; a name given to a monkey of South America from its cry. —**Howling**, hou'ling, *a.* Filled with howls or howling beasts; dreary (a *howling* wilderness).

Howlet, hou'let, *n.* [From *owlet*, with a prefixed through the influence of *howl*.] An owl; an owlet.

Hoy, hoi, *n.* [D. and G. *heu* (pron. hoi); Dan. *høy*.] A small coasting vessel, usually rigged as a sloop.—**Hoyman**, hoi'man, *n.* One who navigates a hoy.

Hoy, hoi, *interj.* Ho! holloa! an exclamation designed to call attention.

Hoyden, hoi'dn, *n.* and *a.* HOIDEN.

Hub, hub, *n.* [Hon.] The central cylindrical part of a wheel in which the spokes are set; the nave; a block of wood for stopping a carriage wheel; a mark at which quoits, &c., are cast; the hilt of a weapon.

Hubble-bubble, hub'l-bub'l, *n.* A kind of tobacco-pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise—hence its name; a hookah.

Hubbub, hub'ub, *n.* [Imitative of confused noise.] A noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar.

Huckaback, huk'a-bak, *n.* [Originally linen *huckled* or *huckstered* by being carried on the *back*.] A kind of linen cloth with raised figures on it, used principally for towels.

Huckle, huk'l, *n.* [Connected with *hook*; lit. a thing bent or hooked; akin *huckster*.] The hip; a bunch or part projecting like the hip. — **Huckle-backed** *a.* Having round shoulders; hump-backed.—**Huckle-bone**, *n.* The hip-bone.

Huckster, huk'ster, *n.* [Akin to *hawker*; the name was given from the bending of the back in carrying a pack; comp. D. *hukken*, to squat, *heuker*, a hawker; G. *hocken*, to take on the back; Dan. *hokre*, to huckster; *huckle*, *hook*, are also akin.] A retailer of small articles; a hawker; one who higgles. — *v.t.* To deal in small articles or in petty bargains; to higgle.—*v.t.* To hawk or peddle; to make a matter of bargain. — **Huckstersage**, huk'ster-āj, *n.* The business of a huckster. — **Huckstress**, huk'ster-es, *n.* A huckster.

Huddle, hud'l, *v.t.* — *huddled*, *huddling*. [Same word as G. *hudeln*, Dan. *hudle*, D. *hoetelen*, to bungle; akin *hustle*.] To crowd or press together without order or regularity; to hustle.—*v.i.* To crowd together without order; to produce in a hurried manner: often with *up*; to put hastily and carelessly; to put on in haste and disorder (to *huddle on* one's clothes).—*n.* A crowd or crowded confused mass; confusion. — **Huddler**, hud'lér, *n.* One who huddles.

Hudibrastic, hū-di-bras'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling in style the poem *Hudibras*, by Samuel Butler.

Hue, hū, *n.* [A. Sax. *hīw*, *hēow*, appearance; Sw. *hy*, colour; Goth. *hiwi*, shape, show.] Colour, or shade of colour; dye; tint; *painting*, a compound of one or more colours forming an intervenient shade.— **Hued**, hūd, *a.* Having a hue or colour.— **Hueless**, hū'les, *a.* Destitute of hue or colour.

Hue, hū, *n.* [Fr. *huer*, to hoot, to shout; akin *hoot*.] A shouting or clamour: used only in the phrase *hue and cry*, which is the outcry raised, or public warning at once given, by a person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed.

Huff, huf, *n.* [An imitative word meaning lit. to blow, to puff; comp. *whiff*.] A fit of peevishness or petulance; anger at some offence, real or fancied; one filled with a false opinion of his own importance.—*To take huff*, to take offence. — *v.t.* To swell or puff up; to treat with insolence; to bully; to make angry. —*v.i.* To swell up; to bluster; to take offence.—**Huffiness**, huf'i-nes, *n.* The state of being huffy.—**Huffish**, huf'ish, *a.* Inclined to huff; insolent.— **Huffishly**, huf'ish-li, *adv.* In a huffish manner. — **Huffishness**, huf'ish-nes, *n.*— **Huffy**, huf'i, *a.* Puffed up; swelled; arrogant or insolent; easily offended.

Hug, hug, *v.t.*—*hugged*, *hugging*. [Origin doubtful; comp. Icel. *hugga*, to soothe, to comfort; D. *hugen*, to coax; Dan. *hugs*, to squat.] To press closely with the arms; to embrace closely; to clasp to the breast; to grasp or gripe, as in wrestling; to cherish in the mind (to *hug* delusions); to keep close to (to *hug* the land in sailing); *refl.* to congratulate one's self.—*v.i.* To lie close; to crowd together (*Shak.*) —*n.* A close embrace; a clasp or gripe. — **Hugger**, hug'ér, *n.* One who hugs.

Huge, hūj, *a.* [O.E. *huge*, also *hogge*; comp. O.Fr. *ahuge*, huge; origin unknown.] Having an immense bulk; very large or great; enormous; very great in any respect (a *huge* difference).—**Hugely**, hūj'li, *adv.* In a huge manner. — **Hugeness**, hūj'nes, *n.* The state of being huge.

Hugger-mugger, hug'ér-mug'ér, *n.* [Comp. *hug*, to lie close; obsolete *hugger*, to lurk; N. *mugg*, secrecy.] Concealment; privacy; secrecy. — *a.* Clandestine; sly; confused; slovenly.

Huguenot, hū'ge-not, *n.* [Fr.; probably corrupted from G. *eidgenoss*, a confederate, there being found various early forms, such as *higuenot*, *eidguenot*, *enguenot*, *euguenot*, &c.] A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the sixteenth century. — **Huguenotism**, hū'ge-not-izm, *n.* The religion of the Huguenots.

Hulk, hulk, *n.* [Same word as D. *hulk*, G. *hulk*, *holk*, Sw. *holk*, a kind of ship, from L.L. *hulca*, *olca*, from Gr. *holkas*, a ship of burden, from *helkō*, to draw.] A heavy ship; the body of a ship; the body of an old ship laid by as unfit for service; something bulky or unwieldy.—*The hulks*, old or dismasted ships, formerly used as prisons. — **Hulking**, **Hulky**, hul'king, hul'ki, *a.* Large and clumsy of body; unwieldy; loutish.

Hull, hul, *n.* [A. Sax. *hulu*, a hull or husk; akin G. *hülle*, a covering, Goth. *hulja*, to cover; same root as in *hell*, *holster*.] The outer covering of something, particularly of fruits, grain, &c.; the husk; the body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and rigging.—*Hull down*, said of a ship when so distant that her hull is below the horizon.—*v.t.* To deprive of the hull or hulls; to pierce the hull of, as with a cannon-ball.—**Huller**, hul'ér, *n.* One who hulls; a machine for separating seeds from their hulls.—**Hully**, hul'i, *a.* Having husks or pods.

Hullabaloo, hul'a-ba-lō', *n.* [Imitative of

confused noise; comp. *hurly-burly*.] Uproar; noisy confusion.

Hullo, hul-lō′, *interj.* [Same as *Halloo*.] An exclamation to call attention.

Hum, hum, *v.i.*—*hummed*, *humming*. [Imitative of sound; comp. G. *hummen*, *summen*, D. *hommelen*, to hum. *Humble-bee*, *humbug*, *humdrum* are connected.] To make a dull, prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight; to drone; to murmur; to buzz; to give utterance to a similar sound with the mouth; to mumble; to make a drawling, inarticulate sound in speaking.—*v.t.* To sing in a low voice; to murmur without articulation.—*n.* The noise made by bees or any similar sound; a buzz; any inarticulate, low, murmuring, or buzzing sound; a murmur of applause; a low inarticulate sound uttered by a speaker.—*interj.* A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation; ahem. — **Humming**, hum′ing, *n.* The sound of that which hums; a buzzing; a low murmuring sound.—**Humming-bird**, *n.* A name given to the individuals of a family of minute and beautiful birds, from the sound of their wings in flight. —**Humming-top**, *n.* A hollow spinning top, which, when spun, emits a loud humming noise.

Human, hū′man, *a.* [Fr. *humain*, L. *humanus*, from *homo*, *hominis*, a man (whence also *homage*); akin to *humus*, the ground (whence *humilis*, E. *humble*); also to A. Sax. *guma*, a man (seen in *bridegroom*).] Belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man. — *n.* A human being. — **Humane**, hū-mān′, *a.* [Same word as *human*.] Human‡; having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; kind; benevolent; tender; merciful; tending to humanize or refine.—**Humanely**, hū-mān′li, *adv.* In a humane manner.—**Humaneness**, hū-mān′nes, *n.* The quality of being humane.—**Humanify**, hū-man′i-fi, *v.t.* To render human. — **Humanism**, hū′man-izm, *n.* Human nature or disposition; humanity.—**Humanist**, hū′man-ist, *n.* One who studies the humanities; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.—**Humanistic**, hū-man-is′tik, *a.* Of or pertaining to humanity. — **Humanitarian**, hū-man′i-tā″ri-an, *n.* One who has a great regard or love for humanity; a philanthropist; one who denies the divinity of Christ, and believes him to have been a mere man; one who maintains the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace.—**Humanitarianism**, hū-man′i-tā″ri-an-izm, *n.* The practices or beliefs of a humanitarian.—**Humanity**, hū-man′i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *humanité*, L. *humanitas*, from *humanus*.] The quality of being human; humanness; mankind collectively; the human race; the quality of being humane; tenderness and kindness towards all created beings: opposed to *cruelty*; classical and polite literature or a branch of such literature: in this sense generally plural and with the definite article—'*the humanities*:' but in the Scottish universities used in the singular and applied to Latin and Latin literature alone. — **Humanization**, hū′man-i-zā″shon, *n.* The act of humanizing.—**Humanize**, hū′man-iz, *v.t.*—*humanized*, *humanizing*. To render human or humane. — *v.i.* To become more humane; to become more civilized.—**Humanizer**, hū′man-i-zėr, *n.* One who humanizes. — **Humankind**, hū′man-kind, *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species.—**Humanly**, hū′man-li, *adv.* In a human manner; after the manner of men.—**Humanness**, hū′man-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being human.

Humble, hum′bl, *a.* [Fr. *humble*, from L. *humilis*, from *humus*, the earth (seen also in *exhume*). Humiliate, Human.] Of a low, mean, or unpretending character; not grand, lofty, noble, or splendid; having a low estimate of one's self; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; lowly; modest; meek; submissive.—*v.t.*—*humbled*, *humbling*. To render humble; to reduce the power, independence, or state of; to bring down; to abase; to lower; to bring down the pride or vanity of: often *ref.*—*Humble-pie*. Under Humbles. — **Humbleness**, hum′bl-nes, *n.* The state of being humble or low.—**Humbler**, hum′blėr, *n.* One who or that which humbles.—**Humbly**, hum′bli, *adv.* In a humble manner; meekly; submissively.

Humble bee, hum′bl-bē, *n.* [From old *humble*, to hum, from *hum*; comp. G. *hummel*, Dan. *humle-bi*, Sw. *humla*, humble-bee, from the humming sound it makes; whence also *bumble-bee*. Hum.] The common name of various large wild bees, of which many species are found in Britain.

Humbles, hum′blz, *n. pl.* [Fr., L. *umbilicus*, the navel.] The heart, liver, kidneys, &c., of a deer.—**Humble-pie**, *n.* A pie made of the *humbles*, or heart, liver, kidneys, &c., of the deer.—*To eat humble-pie*, to have to take a humble tone; to come down from an assumed position; to apologize, or humiliate one's self, abjectly: the phrase arose from the humbles being allotted to the huntsmen and servants, the meaning being influenced by the adj. *humble*.

Humbug, hum′bug, *n.* [From *hum* and *bug*, *hum* having its old sense of to deceive, and *bug* its old meaning of *bugbear*; hence—false alarm.] An imposition played off under fair pretences; a hoax; spirit of deception or imposition; falseness; hollowness; a cheat; a trickish fellow. — *v.t.* — *humbugged*, *humbugging*. To impose on; to cajole or trick; to hoax. — **Humbugger**, hum-bug′ėr, *n.* One who humbugs.—**Humbuggery**, hum′bug-ėr-i, *n.* The practice of humbugging; quackery.

Humdrum, hum′drum, *a.* [From *hum* and *drum*; originally droning, monotonous.] Commonplace; homely; dull; heavy.—*n.* A droning tone of voice; dull monotony.

Humectate, hū-mek′tāt, *v.t.* [L. *humecto*, *humectatum*—*humectus*, moist, *humeo*, to be moist.] To moisten. — **Humectation**, hū-mek-tā′shon, *n.* The act of moistening or wetting‡; *med.* the application of moistening remedies.—**Humective**, hū-mek′tiv, *a.* Having the power to moisten.—**Humefy**, hū′me-fi, *v.t.* To moisten; to soften with water.

Humeral, hū′mėr-al, *a.* [L. *humerus*, the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder.—**Humerus**, hū′mėr-us, *n.* *Anat.* the long cylindrical bone of the arm, situated between the shoulder-blade and the forearm; also the shoulder.

Humic. Under Humus.

Humid, hū′mid, *a.* [L. *humidus*, *umidus*, from *humeo*, *umeo*, to be moist (akin *uvidus*, moist, *uva*, a grape); whence also *humor*.] Moist; damp; wet or watery.—**Humidity**, **Humidness**, hū-mid′i-ti, hū′mid-nes, *n.* The state of being humid.

Humifuse, hū′mi-fūs, *a.* [L. *humus*, the ground, and *fusus*, poured or spread.] *Bot.* spread over the surface of the ground; procumbent.

Humiliate, hū-mil′i-āt, *v.t.* — *humiliated*, *humiliating*. [L. *humilio*, *humiliatum*, from *humilis*, humble. Humble.] To reduce to a lower position in one's own estimation or the estimation of others; to humble; to depress.—**Humiliating**, hū-mil′i-āt-ing, *p.* and *a.* Humbling; reducing self-confidence; mortifying. — **Humiliation**, hū-mil′i-ā″shon, *n.* The act of humiliating; the state of being humiliated, humbled, or mortified.—**Humility**, hū-mil′i-ti, *n.* [L. *humilitas*.] The state or quality of being humble; humbleness; lowliness of mind; a feeling of one's own insignificance.—**Humiliant**,† hū-mil′i-ant, *a.* Humiliating.

Humming, *n.* Under Hum.

Hummock, hum′ok, *n.* [Probably a dim. form of *hump*.] A rounded knoll; a mound; a hillock; a protuberance on an ice-field.—**Hummocked**, hum′okt, *a.* Characterized by hummocks.—**Hummocky**, hum′ok-i, *a.* Abounding in hummocks.

Humour, ū′mėr, *n.* [Fr. *humeur*; L. *humor*, moisture, liquid, from *humeo*, to be moist. Humid.] Moisture or moist matter; fluid matter in the human or an animal body, not blood (the vitreous *humour* of the eye); a morbid fluid collected; *old med.* a fluid, of which there were four—blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile—on the conditions and proportions of which the bodily and mental health was supposed to depend; hence, turn or frame of mind; disposition, or a peculiarity of disposition, often temporary (not in the *humour* for reading); a caprice, whim, or fancy (*Shak.*); temper (as regards anger or annoyance or the opposite); that mental quality which gives to ideas a ludicrous or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth; a quality or faculty akin to wit, but depending for its effect rather on kindly human feeling than on point or brilliancy of expression.—*Bad humour*, a feeling of irritation, annoyance, or displeasure.—*Good humour*, feeling of cheerfulness; good temper.—*Out of humour*, out of temper; displeased; annoyed.—*v.t.* To comply with the humour or inclination of; to sooth by compliance; to gratify; to indulge; to adapt one's self to. — **Humoral**, ū′mėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the humours of the body (*humoral* pathology).—**Humoralism**, ū′mėr-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours. — **Humoralist**, ū′mėr-al-ist, *n.* One who favours the humoral pathology.—**Humoric**, ū′mėr-ik, *a.* Pertaining to humours.—**Humorific**,† ū-mėr-if′ik, *a.* Producing humour. — **Humorism**, ū′mėr-izm, *n.* Humoralism.—**Humorist**, ū′mėr-ist, *n.* Formerly, a person who exhibited certain strong peculiarities of disposition or manner; one who indulged in whims or eccentricities; now, one that makes use of a humorous style in speaking or writing; one whose writings or conversation are full of humour; one who has a playful fancy or genius; a wag; also, one who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humours.—**Humoristic**, ū-mėr-is′tik, *a.* Pertaining to or like a humorist.—**Humorize**, ū′mėr-iz, *v.i.* To fall in with the humour of anything or of any person.—**Humorous**, ū′mėr-us, *a.* Moist or humid‡; full of humour; exciting laughter; jocular; governed by humour or caprice; capricious; whimsical.—**Humorously**, ū′mėr-us-li, *adv.* In a humorous manner; pleasantly; jocosely. — **Humorousness**, ū′mėr-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being humorous. — **Humorsome**, ū′mėr-sum, *a.* Influenced by humours or whims; capricious; petulant. — **Humorsomely**, ū′mėr-sum-li, *adv.* In a humorsome manner.

Humous. Under Humus.

Hump, hump, *n.* [A nasalized form of *hub* or *hob*—L.G. *hump*, heap; D. *homp*, a lump; akin *hunch*, *heap*.] A protuberance; especially, the protuberance formed by a crooked back; a hunch. — **Humpback**, hump′bak, *n.* A back with a hump; a person who has such a back; a whale that has a hump on the back. — **Humpbacked**, hump′bakt, *a.* Having a crooked back.—**Humped**, humpt, *a.* Having a hump.—**Humpy**, hump′i, *a.* Full of humps.

Humph, humf, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disbelief, doubt, dissatisfaction, or the like.

Humus, hū′mus, *n.* [L. *humus*, soil.] Vegetable mould; a dark brown or blackish matter from decayed vegetable substances.—**Humic**, **Humous**, hū′mik, hū′mus, *a.* Obtained from or pertaining to humus.

Hunch, hunsh, *n.* [A form of *hump*.] A hump; a lump; a thick piece; a push or jerk with the fist or elbow.—*v.t.* To make a hunch on; to push with the elbow.—**Hunchback**, hunsh′bak, *n.* A humpback; a humpbacked person. — **Hunchbacked**, hunsh′bakt, *a.* Humpbacked.—**Hunched**, hunsht, *a.* Having a hunch or hump.

Hundred, hun′dred, *a.* [A. Sax. *hundred*—Icel. *hundrath*, Dan. *hundrede*, D. *honderd*, G. *hundert*; from *hund*, cog. with L. *centum*, Skr. *çatam*, a hundred, and a termination akin to E. *read*, and to Goth. *garathjan*, to reckon.] Ten times ten; ninety and ten added.—*n.* The product of ten multiplied by ten; a collection of ten times ten individuals or units; a division of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a *hundred* families or freemen. — **Hundred-fold**, *n.* A hundred times as much.—**Hundredth**, hun′dredth, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred; forming one of a hundred equal parts into which anything is divided.—*n.* The one after the ninety-ninth; one of a hundred equal parts of a thing.—**Hundredweight**, hun′dred-wāt, *n.* A weight, usually denoted by *Cwt.*, containing 112 lbs.

Hung, hung, pret. & pp. *of hang.*

Hungarian, hung-gā'ri-an, *n.* A native of Hungary; a Magyar; the language of the Hungarians; Magyar.—*a.* Pertaining to Hungary.—**Hungary-balsam**, *n.* A kind of turpentine. — **Hungary-water**, *n.* A perfume and stimulant from water and alcohol flavoured with rosemary, &c., and then distilled: first made for a queen of Hungary.

Hunger, hung'gèr, *n.* [A. Sax. *hunger*, *hungor*=G. Dan. and Sw. *hunger*, Icel. *hungr*, Goth. *hauhrus*, hunger.] An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving for food; craving appetite; strong or eager desire.—*v.i.* To feel hunger; to crave food; to desire eagerly; to long.—**Hunger-bit**, **Hunger-bitten**, *a.* Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger. — **Hungerer**, hung'gèr-èr, *n.* One who hungers.—**Hungerly**, hung'gèr-li, *a.* Hungry (*Shak.*). —*adv.* With keen appetite (*Shak.*) —**Hungrily**, hung'gri-li, *adv.* In a hungry manner —**Hungry**, hung'gri, *a.* [A. Sax. *hungrig.*] Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; eagerly desirous; proceeding from hunger.

Hunk, hungk, *n.* [A form of *hunch.*] A large lump; a hunch.

Hunks, hungks, *n.* [Perhaps from *hunk*, a piece, a lump.] A covetous sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

Hunt, hunt, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *huntian*, to hunt, akin to *hentan*, to seize; O.G. *hundjan*, Goth. (*fra*)*hinthan*, to catch: allied to E. *hent*, and to *hind* (female deer).] To chase, search for, or follow after (wild animals, particularly quadrupeds), for the purpose of catching or killing; to search after, pursue, follow closely; to pursue game or wild animals over (to *hunt* a district).—*To hunt up* or *out*, to seek for; to search for.—*To hunt down*, to pursue and kill or capture; to exterminate in a locality.—*v.i.* To follow the chase; to go in pursuit of game or other wild animals; to seek by close pursuit; to search: with *after* or *for*.—*n.* The chasing of wild animals; a pursuit, a chase; a pack of hounds; an association of huntsmen in a district. —**Hunter**, hun'tèr, *n.* One who hunts; a huntsman; a horse used in the chase; a watch whose glass is protected by a metal cover.—**Hunting-horn**, *n.* A bugle; a horn used in hunting.—**Hunting-box**, **Hunting-lodge**, **Hunting-seat**, *n.* A residence occupied for the purpose of hunting.—**Hunting-watch**, *n.* Under HUNTER.—**Huntress**, hunt'res, *n.* A female that hunts or follows the chase.—**Huntsman**, hunts'man, *n.* One who hunts or who practises hunting; a person whose office it is to manage the chase. — **Huntsmanship**, hunts'manship, *n.* The qualifications of a huntsman.—**Hunt's-up**, *n.* The tune formerly played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them.

Hurdle, hèr'di, *n.* [A. Sax. *hyrdel*, a dim. corresponding to G. *hürde*, *hürde*, a hurdle; Icel. *hurth*, Goth. *haurds*, a door; akin E. *hoarding.*] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars or rods crossing each other, varying in form according to its use.—*v.t.*—*hurdled*, *hurdling.* To fence or provide with hurdles.—**Hurdle-race**, *n.* A race of men or horses over hurdles or fences.

Hurds, hèrds, *n. pl.* [HARDS.] The coarse part of flax or hemp; hards.

Hurdy-gurdy, hèr'di-gèr'di, *n.* [Intended to suggest its sound.] A stringed instrument, whose tones are produced by the friction of a wheel acting the part of a bow against four strings, two of which are pressed by the fingers or by keys, the other two forming a bass.

Hurl, hèrl, *v.t.* [A contracted form of *hurtle*, influenced by *whirl.*] To send whirling or flying through the air; to throw or dash with violence; to smit or utter with vehemence. — *v.i.* To move rapidly; to whirl.—*n.* The act of throwing with violence.—**Hurler**, hèr'lèr, *n.* One who hurls.—**Hurling**, hèr'ling, *n.* An old game of ball.

Hurly, **Hurly-burly**, hèr'li, hèr'li-bèr'li, *n.* [Intended to express by its sound noise or confusion, suggested by *hurl* or *hurry*; comp. Dan. *hurlumhei*, hurry-scurry; Fr. *hurluberlu*, a hare-brained person.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

Hurrah, **Hurra**, hu-ra', *interj.* [Comp. E. *huzza*, G. *hurrah*, Dan. and Sw. *hurra*, Pol. *hura.*] An exclamation expressive of joy, applause, or encouragement: also used as a noun.—*v.i.* To utter a hurrah. —*v.t.* To receive with hurrahs; to encourage by cheering.

Hurricane, hur'i-kān, *n.* [Sp. *huracan*, Fr. *ouragan*, D. *orkaan*, G. *orkan*, all from a native American word.] An extremely violent tempest or storm of wind; anything resembling a violent tempest.—*Hurricane-deck*, an elevated deck in steamboats, especially the deck above a saloon.

Hurry, hur'i, *v.t.*—*hurried*, *hurrying.* [Akin to G. *hurren*, to move hastily; Icel. *hurr*, a confused noise; Dan. *hurre*, to buzz; Sw. *hurra*, to whirl; imitative like *whirr*, *hurly-burly*, &c.] To impel to greater speed or haste; to urge to act or proceed with precipitance; to cause to be performed with great or undue rapidity; to impel to violent or thoughtless action. — *v.i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with precipitation; to make great haste in going.—*n.* The act of hurrying; urgency; bustle; confusion. — **Hurried**, hur'id, *p.* and *a.* Done in a hurry; evidencing hurry. — **Hurriedly**, hur'id-li, *adv.* In a hurried manner. — **Hurriedness**, hur'id-nes, *n.* State of being hurried.—**Hurrier**, hur'i-èr, *n.* One who hurries.—**Hurryingly**, hur'i-ing-li, *adv.* In a hurrying manner. — **Hurry-skurry**, hur'i-skur'i, *adv.* [*Hurry* and *scurry.*] Confusedly; in a bustle.—*n.* Fluttering haste; great confusion.

Hurst, hèrst, *n.* [A. Sax. *hyrst*, O.D. *horst*, O.H.G. *hurst*, *horst*, Sw. *hurst*, a grove, a wood.] A wood or grove.

Hurt, hèrt, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hurt.* [O.Fr. *hurter*, Mod. Fr. *heurter*, to knock against; perhaps of Celtic origin; comp. W. *hwyrdd*, a push, a thrust, a blow. Hence *hurtle*, *hurl.*] To cause physical pain to; to wound or bruise painfully; to cause mental pain; to wound the feelings of; to cause injury, loss, or diminution to; to impair; to damage; to harm.—*n.* A wound, a bruise, or the like; injury; loss; damage; detriment. —**Hurtful**, hèrt'ful, *a.* Causing hurt; harmful; injurious; mischievous; detrimental.—**Hurtfully**, hèrt'ful-li, *adv.* In a hurtful manner.—**Hurtfulness**, hèrt'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being hurtful.—**Hurtless**, hèrt'les, *a.* Inflicting no injury; harmless; receiving no injury.—**Hurtlessly**, hèrt'les-li, *adv.* Without harm. —**Hurtlessness**, hèrt'les-nes, *n.*

Hurtle, hèr'til, *v.t.*—*hurtled*, *hurtling.* [From *hurt.*] To clash or meet in shock; to make a sound suggestive of hostile clash; to clash; to sound threateningly; to resound.

Hurtleberry, hèr'til-be-ri, *n.* WHORTLEBERRY.

Husband, hus'band, *n.* [A. Sax. *hûsbonda*, the master of the house, from Icel. *hûsbóndi* (*hûs*, house, and *bóndi*, dwelling in), Dan. *husbond*, Sw. *husbonde*, the master of the house; A. Sax. *bûan*, Icel. *búa*, G. *bauen*, to inhabit, to cultivate. HOUSE, BOOR.] A man joined to a woman by marriage: the correlative of *wife*.—*Ship's husband*, an agent of the owners who sees that a ship is supplied with stores and properly repaired before she proceeds to sea.—*v.t.* To spend, apply, or use with economy; to keep from spending in view of an effort required. —**Husbandless**, hus'band-les, *a.* Destitute of a husband.—**Husbandly**, hus'band-li, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. —**Husbandman**, hus'band-man, *n.* A farmer; a cultivator; one engaged in agriculture.—**Husbandry**, hus'band-ri, *n.* Domestic economy; good management; frugality; thrift; the business of a husbandman; agriculture.

Hush, hush, *a.* [Akin to *hist*, *whist*, *hiss*; G. *husch*, Dan. *hys*, *hyst*, a sound made to enjoin silence.] Silent; still; quiet.—*v.t.* To still; to silence; to make quiet; to repress the noise or clamour of.—*To hush up*, to suppress; to procure silence concerning; to keep concealed.—*v.i.* To be still; to be silent: used chiefly in the imperative; be still; make no noise.—*n.* Stillness; quiet.—**Hush-money**, *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to prevent disclosure of facts.

Husk, husk, *n.* [Akin to D. *huiss*, G. *hülse*, a husk; equivalent to E. *hull*, a husk, with *sk* as a termination. HULL.] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; glume; hull; rind; chaff.—*v.t.* To deprive of the husk. — **Husked**, huskt, *a.* Covered with a husk.—**Husker**, hus'kèr, *n.* One who or that which husks.—**Husky**, hus'ki, *a.* Abounding with husks; consisting of husks; resembling husks.

Husky, hus'ki, *a.* [Allied to *hoarse*; A. Sax. *hwôsta*, Sc. *hoast*, a cough.] Rough in tone, as the voice; not clear; harsh; hoarse. —**Huskily**, hus'ki-li, *adv.* In a husky manner. — **Huskiness**, hus'ki-nes, *n.* The state of being husky; hoarseness.

Hussar, hu-zar', *n.* [Hung. *hussar*, from *huss*, twenty, because in the wars against the Turks every twenty families were bound to furnish one cavalry soldier. Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary; now a light cavalry soldier of European armies.

Hussif, hus'if, *n.* [Contr. for *housewife.*] A case for holding such implements as needles, thimble, thread, &c.

Hussite, hus'it, *n.* A follower of John *Huss*, the Bohemian religious reformer, burned in 1415.

Hussy, hus'i, *n.* [Contr. from *housewife*, *housewife.*] A bad or worthless woman or girl; a jade; a jilt; a forward girl; a pert, frolicsome wench; also a huswife.

Hustings, hus'tings, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *hûsting*, from Icel. *hûs-thing*, an assembly, a council—*hûs*, house, and *thing*, cause, council. THING.] The temporary platform on which, previous to the Ballot Act of 1872, parliamentary candidates stood when addressing the electors.—*Hustings Court*, an obsolete court of the city of London.

Hustle, hus'l, *v.t.* [From D. *hutselen*, *hutsen*, to jumble or shake together; Sw. *hudla*, to shuffle; akin *hotch-pot.*] To crowd upon so as to shove about roughly; to push or elbow out or about rudely; to jostle.—*v.i.* —*hustled*, *hustling.* To push or crowd; to move in a confused crowd; to shamble hurriedly.

Huswife, hus'if, *n.* A housewife.

Hut, hut, *n.* [Same word as D. *hut*, G. *hütte*, Dan. *hytte*, Sw. *hydda*, a hut; comp. W. *cwt*, a hovel.] A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean dwelling; a wooden house for troops in camp or for settlers in a wild country.—*v.t.*—*hutted*, *hutting.* To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter-quarters.—*v.i.* To take lodgings in huts.

Hutch, huch, *n.* [Fr. *huche*, a chest, from L.L. *hutica*, a chest; probably of Teutonic origin and akin to *hut.*] A chest, box, coffer, bin, or other receptacle in which things may be stored or animals confined; a low wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit; a measure of 2 bushels.—*v.t.* To place in a hutch.

Huzza, hu-zä', *interj.* A form of *Hurrah.*

Hyacinth, hi'a-sinth, *n.* [Gr. *Hyakinthos*, the name of a youth said to have been slain by Apollo, and changed into the flower.] A liliaceous bulbous plant, of which there are many varieties cultivated; a mineral, a variety of zircon, transparent or translucent, of a red colour tinged with yellow or brown: the name is also given to varieties of the garnet, the sapphire, and the topaz. — **Hyacinthine**, **Hyacinthian**, hi-a-sin'thin, hi-a-sin'thi-an, *a.* Made of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth.

Hyads, **Hyades**, hi'ads, hi'a-dēz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *hyades*, from *hyō*, to rain.] A cluster of seven stars supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun.

Hyena, hi-ē'na, *n.* HYÆNA.

Hyalescence, hi-a-les'ens, *n.* [Gr. *hyalos*, glass.] The act or process of becoming transparent as glass. — **Hyaline**, hi'al-in, *a.* Glassy; crystalline; transparent.—**Hyalite**, hi'al-it, *n.* A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colourless gum or resin. —**Hyalography**, hi-al-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing or engraving on glass.—**Hyaloid**, hi'al-oid, *a.* Resembling glass; vitri-

form; transparent. — **Hyalotype**, hi-al'o-tip, *n.* A positive photographic picture taken on glass.

Hyberate, Hyberation, hi'ber-nat, hi-ber-nā'shon. HIBERNATE, HIBERNATION.

Hyblæan, hi-blē'an, *a.* Pertaining to *Hybla*, in Sicily, noted for its honey.

Hybrid, hi'brid or hib'rid, *n.* [From L. *hybrida*, *hibrida*, a hybrid; origin doubtful.] A mongrel; an animal or plant, the produce of a female animal or plant which has been impregnated by a male of a different variety, species, or genus.—*a.* Mongrel; produced from the mixture of two species. —**Hybridism, Hybridity**, hi'brid-izm, hi-brid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being hybrid; mongrel state.—**Hybridizable**, hi'brid-iz-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being hybridized.—**Hybridization**, hi'brid-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of hybridizing.—**Hybridize**, hi'brid-iz, *v.t.* To bring into the condition of producing a hybrid; to render hybrid.—**Hybridizer**, hi'brid-iz-ér, *n.* One who hybridizes.

Hydatid, hid'a-tid, *n.* [Gr. *hydatis*, a vesicle, from *hydōr*, water.] A term applied to larval forms of tape-worms, found in the bodies of men and certain animals, or to similar vesicular or cyst-like bodies.—**Hydatiform**, hid'at-i-form, *a.* Resembling a hydatid.—**Hydatoid**, hid'a-toid, *a. Anat.* applied to the membrane inclosing the aqueous humour of the eye.

Hyde, hid, *n.* A portion of land; a hide.

Hydra, hi'dra, *n.* [L. *hydra*; Gr. *hydra*, from *hydōr*, water.] A monster of Greek mythology destroyed by Hercules, and represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized; hence, evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted; a genus of fresh-water polyps of a very low type of structure.—**Hydroid**, hi'droid, *a.* Resembling the hydra polyp in character.—**Hydroida**, hi-droi'da, *n. pl.* A division of Hydrozoa, including the hydra and animals which generally grow attached to objects.

Hydragogue, hi'dra-gog, *n.* [Gr. *hydragōgos*—*hydōr*, water, and *agō*, to lead.] A medicine causing a watery discharge; a diuretic.

Hydrangea, hi-dran'jē-a, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *angeion*, a vessel, from the shape of its capsules.] An Asiatic shrub cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its flowers.

Hydrant, hi'drant, *n.* [Gr. *hydraiнō*, to irrigate, from *hydōr*, water.] A pipe with suitable valves and a spout by which water is raised and discharged from a main pipe.

Hydrargyrum, hi-drär'ji-rum, *n.* [L., from Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *argyros*, silver.] Quicksilver or mercury.

Hydrate, hi'drāt, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water.] A chemical compound in which water or hydrogen is a characteristic ingredient.—**Hydrated**, hi'drā-ted, *a.* Formed into a hydrate.

Hydraulic, hi-dra'lik, *a.* [Fr *hydraulique*, L. *hydraulicus*, Gr. *hydraulikos*, from *hydraulis*, an instrument played by water—*hydōr*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe.] Pertaining to fluids in motion, or the action of water utilized for mechanical purposes.—*Hydraulic cement*, a cement having the property of becoming hard under water.—*Hydraulic press*, a machine for the application of great power by means of water. —*Hydraulic ram*, a machine by which descending water can be made to raise a portion of itself to a considerable height. —**Hydraulics**, hi-dra'liks, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the motion of liquids, and deals with the application of water in machinery.

Hydric, hi'drik, *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water.] Of or pertaining to hydrogen.—**Hydride**, hi'drid, *n.* A chemical compound of hydrogen and a metal, or some base.

Hydrobarometer, hi'drō-ba-rom"et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and E. *barometer*.] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea by the pressure of the superincumbent water.

Hydrocarbon, hi-drō-kär'bon, *n.* A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon.—*Hydrocarbon furnace*, *hydrocarbon stove*, one in which liquid fuel is used.

Hydrocele, hi'drō-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] *Med.* a morbid collection of serous fluid in the scrotum or testicle.

Hydrocephalus, hi-drō-sef'a-lus, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *kephalē*, the head.] *Med.* an accumulation of fluid within the cavity of the cranium; water in the head.—**Hydrocephalic**, hi'drō-sē-fal"ik, *a.* Pertaining to hydrocephalus.

Hydrochloric, hi-drō-klō'rik, *a. Chem.* pertaining to, or compounded of, chlorine and hydrogen, as *hydrochloric* acid, a concentrated aqueous solution of which is commonly known as spirit of salt and muriatic acid.

Hydrocyanic, hi'drō-si-an"ik, *a.* [*Hydrogen* and *cyanogen*.] Derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen: *hydrocyanic* acid, or *prussic acid*, found in laurel leaves, the kernels of fruits, &c., is one of the most deadly poisons known, though valuable as a medicine.

Hydrodynamic, hi'drō-di-nam"ik, *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *dynamis*, power.] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water. —**Hydrodynamics**, hi'drō-di-nam"iks, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the application of forces to fluids, especially when producing motion in fluids.

Hydro-electric, hi'drō-ē-lek"trik, *a.* Pertaining to the evolution of electricity by a battery in which water is employed; generating electricity by water-power.

Hydro-extractor, hi'drō-eks-trak"tér, *n.* A machine for expelling water from textile fabrics by the action of centrifugal force.

Hydrofluoric, hi'drō-flū-or"ik, *a.* Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen (*hydrofluoric* acid, a most powerful corrosive).

Hydro-galvanic, hi'drō-gal-van"ik, *a.* Pertaining to electricity evolved by liquids.

Hydrogen, hi'drō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and root *gen*, to generate.] One of the elements of water (the other being oxygen) and a component of all vegetable and animal products; an important elementary substance, long known only in the gaseous form, but now shown to be the vapour of a metal, and itself capable of solidification.—**Hydrogenize**, hi'drō-jen-iz, *v.t.*—*hydrogenized*, *hydrogenizing*. To combine with hydrogen.—**Hydrogenous**, hi-droj'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or containing hydrogen; formed or produced by the action of water: said of rocks.

Hydrography, hi-drog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *graphō*, to describe.] That branch of science which has for its object the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, and includes marine surveying, the drawing of charts, &c.—**Hydrographer**, hi-drog'ra-fér, *n.* One who is proficient in hydrography.—**Hydrographic, Hydrographical**, hi-drō-graf'ik, hi-drō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Relating to or treating of hydrography.

Hydroid. Under HYDRA.

Hydrokinetics, hi'drō-ki-net"iks, *n.* Same as *Hydrodynamics*.

Hydrology, hi-drol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *logos*, discourse.] The science that treats of water, its properties, laws, distribution, &c.—**Hydrological**, hi-drō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to hydrology.—**Hydrologist**, hi-drol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in hydrology.

Hydromancy, hi'drō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *manteia*, divination.] A method of divination by water.—**Hydromantic**, hi-drō-man'tik, *a.* Pertaining to divination by water.

Hydromania, hi-drō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *mania*, madness.] A species of mental disease under the influence of which the sufferers are led to commit suicide by drowning.

Hydromel, hi'drō-mel, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *meli*, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water; when fermented it forms mead.

Hydrometallurgy, hi-drō-met'al-ér-ji, *n.* The process of assaying or reducing ores by liquid reagents.

Hydrometeorology, hi-drō-mē'tē-ér-ol"o-ji, *n.* The branch of meteorology which concerns itself with water in the atmosphere in the form of rain, clouds, snow, &c.—**Hydrometeorological**, hi-drō-mē'tē-ér-ō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to this.

Hydrometer, hi-drom'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument to measure the specific gravity or density of water and other fluids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors and of various solutions.—**Hydrometric, Hydrometrical**, hi-drō-met'rik, hi-drō-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a hydrometer or hydrometry.—**Hydrometry**, hi-drom'et-ri, *n.* The art or operation of determining the specific gravity, density, force, &c., of fluids.

Hydropathy, hi-drop'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *pathos*, affection.] The treatment of disease by the use of cold water externally or internally; the water-cure. —**Hydropathic**, hi-drō-path'ik, *a.* Relating to hydropathy.—*n.* An establishment in which persons are boarded and receive the hydropathic treatment if they wish. —**Hydropathist**, hi-drop'a-thist, *n.* One who practises or advocates hydropathy.

Hydrophane, hi'drō-fān, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phainō*, to show.] A variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water.

Hydrophid, hi'drō-fid, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *ophis*, a snake.] A water-snake.

Hydrophobia, Hydrophoby, hi-drō-fō'bi-a, hi'drō-fō-bi, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phobos*, fear.] A morbid unnatural dread of water; a disease produced by the bite of a mad animal, especially of a mad or rabid dog, one of the characteristics of which is an aversion to or inability to swallow liquids.—**Hydrophobic**, hi-drō-fob'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrophobia.

Hydrophora, hi-drof'o-ra, *n. pl.* Same as *Hydroida*, under HYDRA.

Hydrophyte, hi'drō-fit, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which lives and grows in water.—**Hydrophytology**, hi'drō-fi-tol"o-ji, *n.* The botany of water-plants.

Hydropic, Hydropical, hi-drop'ik, hi-drop'i-kal, *a.* [L. *hydropicus*, Gr. *hydropikos*, from *hydrōps*, dropsy—*hydōr*, water, and *ōps*, the face.] Dropsical; pertaining to dropsy.—**Hydropically**, hi-drop'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a hydropical manner.—**Hydropsy**, hi'drop-si, *n.* Dropsy.

Hydropult, hi'drō-pult, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and the term. *-pult* of *catapult*.] A machine for throwing water by hand-power.

Hydrorhiza, hi-drō-ri'za, *n.* [*Hydra*, and Gr. *rhiza*, a root.] *Zool.* the adherent base of any hydrozoon.

Hydroscope, hi'drō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument to mark the presence of water in the air; a kind of ancient water-clock.

Hydroselenic, hi-drō-se-len'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a combination of hydrogen and selenium (*hydroselenic* acid).

Hydrosoma, Hydrosome, hi-drō-sō'ma, hi'drō-sōm, *n.* [*Hydra*, and Gr. *sōma*, body.] The entire organism of any hydrozoon.

Hydrostatic, hi-drō-stat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *statikos*. STATICS.] Relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.—*Hydrostatic balance*, a balance used for determining very accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighing them in water.—*Hydrostatic bed.* Same as *Water-bed*.—*Hydrostatic press.* Same as *Hydraulic press*.—*Hydrostatic paradox*, the principle that any quantity of water however small may be made to balance any weight however great.—**Hydrostatically**, hi-drō-stat'i-kal-li, *adv.* According to hydrostatic principles.—**Hydrostatics**, hi-drō-stat'iks, *n.* The science which treats of the weight and equilibrium of fluids, particularly of water; that branch of science which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.

Hydrosulphuric, hi'drō-sul-fū"rik, *a.* Derived from or containing hydrogen and sulphur (*hydrosulphuric* acid).

Hydrotheca, hi'drō-thē-ka, *n.* [*Hydra*, and Gr. *thēkē*, a case.] *Zool.* a little chitinous cup, in which each polypite of the hydrozoa is protected.

Hydrothermal, hi-drō-thėr'mal, *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *thermos*, hot.] Of or relating to heated water.

Hydrothorax, hi-drō-thō'raks, *n.* *Med.* dropsy in the thorax or chest.

Hydrotic, hi-drot'ik, *a.* [Fr. *hydrotique*, from Gr. *hydōr*, water.] *Med.* causing a discharge of water or phlegm.

Hydrous, hī'drus, *a.* Containing water; watery.

Hydrozoon, hi-drō-zō'on, *n.* pl. **Hydrozoa**, hi-drō-zō'a. [Gr. *hydra*, a hydra, and *zōon*, a living creature.] *Zool.* one of a class of animals forming, with the Actinozoa, the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata, consisting mostly of marine animals and including the jelly-fishes or sea-nettles, the sea-firs, the hydra or fresh-water polyp, &c., many of them being permanently attached to objects, and somewhat resembling plants. —**Hydrozoal**, hi-drō-zō'al, *a.* Pertaining to the hydrozoa.

Hyemal, hi'e-mal, *a.* Same as *Hiemal*.

Hyena, hi-ē'na, *n.* [L. *hyæna*, from Gr. *hyaina*, a hyena, from *hys*, a hog, from its hog-like back.] A digitigrade carnivorous animal of several species, belonging to Asia and Africa, strong and fierce, feeding chiefly on carrion, and of nocturnal habits. —**Hyena-dog**, *n.* A large wild dog of Cape Colony.

Hyetal, hi'e-tal, *a.* [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, from *hyō*, to rain.] Relating to rain, or its distribution with reference to different regions. —**Hyetograph**, hi'e-to-graf, *n.* A chart showing the rainfall in different regions. —**Hyetographic**, **Hyetographical**, hi'e-to-graf"ik, hi'e-to-graf"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to hyetography. —**Hyetography**, hi-e-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The science of the distribution of rain. —**Hyetology**, hi-e-tol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of meteorology which treats of the phenomena connected with rain. —**Hyetometer**, hi-e-tom'et-ėr, *n.* A rain-gauge.

Hygeian, hi-jē'yan, *a.* [From Gr. *hygieia*, *hygeia*, health, from *hygiēs*, healthy.] Pertaining to health or its preservation. —**Hygeist**, **Hygienist**, hi'jē-ist, hi'ji-en-ist, *n.* One versed in hygiene. —**Hygienal**, hi'ji-en-al, *a.* Relating to hygiene. —**Hygiene**, **Hygeine**, hi'ji-ēn, hi'jē-in, *n.* [Fr. *hygiène*, from Gr. *hygieinos*, healthy, wholesome.] A system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health, especially the health of households or communities; sanitary science. —**Hygienic**, hi-ji-en'ik, *a.* Relating to hygiene or sanitary matters. —**Hygienically**, hi-ji-en'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a hygienic manner. —**Hygienics**, **Hygienism**, hi-ji-en'iks, hi'ji-en-izm, *n.* The science of health; hygiene; sanitary science.

Hygrograph, hi'grō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument which registers automatically the variations of the atmosphere as regards moistness. —**Hygrometer**, hi-grom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. —**Hygrometric**, **Hygrometrical**, hi-grō-met'rik, hi-grō-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to hygrometry; readily absorbing and retaining moisture. —**Hygrometry**, hi-grom'et-ri, *n.* The determination of humidity, or of the moisture of the atmosphere. —**Hygroscope**, hi'grō-skōp, *n.* An instrument for indicating the presence of moisture in the atmosphere. —**Hygroscopic**, hi-grō-skop'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the hygroscope; imbibing moisture from the atmosphere.

Hylæosaurus, hi'lē-ō-sa"rus, *n.* [Gr. *hylaios*, belonging to woods (*hylē*, wood), and *sauros*, a lizard.] A gigantic fossil lizard discovered in the Wealden formation.

Hylism, hi'lizm, *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, a wood, timber, matter.] A theory which regarded matter as the original principle of evil, in opposition to the good spirit. —**Hylogenesis**, **Hylogeny**, hi-lō-jen'e-sis, hi-loj'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *genesis*, birth.] The origin of matter. —**Hylopathism**, hi-lop'ath-izm, *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, feeling.] The doctrine that matter is sentient. —**Hylopathist**, hi-lop'ath-ist, *n.* A believer in hylopathism. —**Hylophagous**, hi-lof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *phagō*, to eat.] Feeding upon the young shoots of trees, roots, &c. —**Hylotheism**, hi-lō-thē'izm, *n.* [Gr. *Theos*, God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe. —**Hylotheist**, hi-lō-thē'ist, *n.* One who believes that matter is God. —**Hylozoism**, hi-lō-zō'-izm, *n.* [Gr. *zōē*, life.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life, or that life and matter are inseparably connected. —**Hylozoist**, hi-lō-zō'ist, *n.* A believer in hylozoism. —**Hylozoic**, **Hylozoical**, hi-lō-zō'ik, hi-lō-zō'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to hylozoism.

Hymen, hi'men, *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a skin, a membrane; *Hymēn*, the God of marriage.] *Anat.* the virginal membrane, situated at the entrance of the vagina; *bot.* the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud. —**Hymeneal**, **Hymenean**, hi-men-ē'al, hi-men-ē'an, *a.* Pertaining to marriage. —*n.* A marriage song.

Hymenium, hi-mē'ni-um, *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane.] *Bot.* the fructifying surface in fungi. —**Hymenogeny**, hi-men-oj'e-ni, *n.* *Physiol.* the production of membranes. —**Hymenology**, hi-men-ol'o-ji, *n.* A treatise on the membranes of the animal system.

Hymenopter, **Hymenopteran**, hi-men-op'-tėr, hi-men-op'tėr-an, *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane, and *pteron*, a wing.] A member of an order of insects, having four membranous wings, and including the bees, wasps, ants, &c. —**Hymenopterous**, hi-men-op'tėr-us, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the hymenoptera.

Hymenotomy, hi-men-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, membrane, and *tomos*, a cutting.] The cutting or dissection of membranes.

Hymn, him, *n.* [L. *hymnus*, from Gr. *hymnos*, a song, a song of praise.] A song or ode in honour of God, or in honour of some deity; a sacred lyric; a song of praise, adoration, or thanksgiving. —*v.t.* To praise or celebrate in hymn or song; to sing. —*v.i.* To sing in praise or adoration. —**Hymnal**, **Hymn-book**, him'nal, *n.* A collection of hymns, generally for use in public worship. —**Hymnic**, him'nik, *a.* Relating to hymns. —**Hymnography**, him-nog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing hymns. —**Hymnologist**, **Hymnographer**, him-nol'o-jist, him-nog'ra-fėr, *n.* A composer of hymns. —**Hymnology**, **Hymnody**, him-nol'o-ji, him'no-di, *n.* A body of sacred lyrics composed by several authors of a particular period or country; hymns collectively.

Hyoid, **Hyoidean**, hi'oid, hi-oi'dē-an, *a.* [Gr. *hyoeidēs*, shaped like the letter υ or *y*.] Applied to a movable bone having somewhat the shape of the letter U, between the root of the tongue and the larynx. —**Hyoideal**, hi-oi'dē-al, *a.* Connected with the hyoid bone.

Hyp, hip, *v.t.*—*hypped*, *hypping*. To make melancholy; to hip.

Hypæthral, **Hypethral**, hi-pē'thral, *a.* [Gr. *hypaithros*, under the sky—*hypo*, under, and *aithēr*, ether.] *Arch.* applied to a building not covered by a roof.

Hypallage, hi-pal'la-jē, *n.* [Gr. *hypallagē*, change—*hypo*, under, and *allagē*, change, from *allassō*, to change.] A figure of speech consisting of a transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others.

Hypanthium, hi-pan'thi-um, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *anthos*, flower.] *Bot.* the fleshy enlarged hollow of the end of a flower-stalk, as in the rose.

Hypapophysis, hi-pa-pof'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *apophysis*, a process.] *Anat.* a process on the lower side of a vertebra.

Hyperæmia, hi-pėr-ē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over or above, and *haima*, blood.] An excessive accumulation of blood in a part of the body. —**Hyperæmic**, hi-pėr-ē'mik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with hyperæmia.

Hyperæsthesia, **Hyperesthesia**, hi'pėr-es-thē"sis, hi'pėr-es-thē"zi-a, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, and *aisthēsis*, sensation.] Morbid excess of sensibility.

Hyperbaton, hi-pėr'ba-ton, *n.* [Gr., from *hyper*, beyond, *bainō*, to go.] *Gram.* a figurative construction inverting the natural order of words and sentences. —**Hyperbatic**, hi-pėr-bat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to hyperbaton.

Hyperbola, hi-pėr'bō-la, *n.* [Gr. *hyperbolē*. HYPERBOLE.] *Geom.* a curve formed by a plane that cuts a cone in a direction parallel to its axis, or so that the plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. —**Hyperboliform**, hi-pėr-bol'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a hyperbola. —**Hyperboloid**, **Hyperbolic**, hi-pėr'bol-oid, hi-pėr-bol'ik, *a.* Having the properties of the hyperbola. —**Hyperboloid**, *n.* A hyperbolic conoid.

Hyperbole, hi-pėr'bō-lē, *n.* [Gr. *hyperbolē*, excess—*hyper*, beyond, *ballō*, to throw.] A figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth; an exaggerated statement; exaggeration. —**Hyperbolic**, **Hyperbolical**, hi-pėr-bol'ik, hi-pėr-bol'i-kal, *a.* Belonging to or containing hyperbole; exaggerated in terms. —**Hyperbolically**, hi-pėr-bol'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a hyperbolic manner. —**Hyperbolism**, hi-pėr'bol-izm, *n.* The use of hyperbole. —**Hyperbolist**, hi-pėr'bol-ist, *n.* One who uses hyperboles. —**Hyperbolize**, hi-pėr'bol-iz, *v.i.* and *t.* To speak or write with exaggeration; to exaggerate.

Hyperborean, hi-pėr-bō'rē-an, *a.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *boreas*, the north.] Belonging to a region very far north; northern; arctic; frigid. —*n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.

Hypercatalectic, hi-pėr-kat'a-lek"tik, *a.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *katalēxis*, termination.] *Pros.* having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure.

Hypercritic, hi-pėr-krit'ik, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *kritikos*, critical. CRITIC.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor. —**Hypercritical**, hi-pėr-krit'i-kal, *a.* Over-critical; critical beyond use or reason; excessively nice or exact. —**Hypercritically**, hi-pėr-krit'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a hypercritical manner. —**Hypercriticise**, hi-pėr-krit'i-siz, *v.t.* To criticise with excessive severity. —**Hypercriticism**, hi-pėr-krit'i-sizm, *n.* Excessive rigour of criticism; captious criticism.

Hyperdulia, **Hyperduly**, hi-pėr-dū'li-a, hi-pėr-dū'li, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *douleia*, service.] The worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary, so called because higher than that given to saints (which is known as *dulia*).

Hyperinosis, hi'pėr-i-nō"sis, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, above, and *is*, *inos*, fibre.] An excess of fibrin in the blood.

Hyperkinesis, hi'pėr-ki-nē"sis, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *kinēsis*, motion.] Abnormal increase of muscular movement; spasmodic action. —**Hyperkinetic**, hi'pėr-ki-net"-ik, *a.* Relating to or characterized by hyperkinesis.

Hypermeter, hi-pėr'me-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *metron*, measure.] A hypercatalectic verse; something beyond ordinary measure. —**Hypermetrical**, hi-pėr-met'ri-kal, *a.* Exceeding the common measure; redundant.

Hypersarcoma, **Hypersarcosis**, hi'pėr-sär-kō"ma, hi'pėr-sär-kō"sis, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] Proud or fungous flesh.

Hypersthene, hi'pėr-sthēn, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *sthenos*, strength; from its difficult frangibility as compared with hornblende.] A mineral of the hornblende group, a constituent of some rocks; also called *Labrador hornblende*.

Hypertrophy, hi-pėr'tro-fi, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, above, and *trophē*, nutrition.] A morbid enlargement of a part of the body from excessive nutrition. —**Hypertrophic**, **Hypertrophical**, hi-pėr-trof'ik, hi-pėr-trof'i-kal, *a.* Producing or tending to produce hypertrophy. —**Hypertrophied**, hi-pėr'tro-fid, *a.* Affected with hypertrophy; excessively developed.

Hypethral, *a.* HYPÆTHRAL.

Hyphen, hi'fen, *n.* [Gr. *hyphen*, strictly *hyph' hen*, into or in one, together—*hypo*, under, and *hen*, one.] A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or used to connect the syllables of a divided word. —*v.t.* To join by a hyphen.

Hyphomycetes, hi'fo-mi-sē"tēz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *hyphos*, *hyphainō*, to weave, and *mykēs*, *mykētos*, a fungus.] One of the great divisions of fungi, containing those species of microscopic vegetable moulds which have

naked spores borne on free or only fasciculate threads. — **Hyphomycetous**, hi'fō-mi-sē"tus, *a.* Pertaining to the Hyphomycetes.

Hypnotic, hip-not'ik, *a.* [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep; akin L. *sopor*, sleep, A. Sax. *swefen*, a dream.] Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific.—*n.* A medicine that produces sleep; a soporific. —**Hypnotism**, hip'no-tizm, *n.* A sleep-like condition brought on by artificial means. —**Hypnotise**, hip'no-tiz, *v.t.* To affect with hypnotism. — **Hypnologist**, hip-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in hypnology.—**Hypnology**, hip-nol'o-ji, *n.* Facts relating to the phenomena of sleep.

Hypoblast, hi'pō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *blastos*, a bud.] *Bot.* the flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass; *anat.* the lower of the two layers of cells forming the blastoderm, the upper being the epiblast.

Hypocaust, hi'pō-kast, *n.* [Gr. *hypokauston*—*hypo*, under, and *kaiō*, to burn.] *Anc. arch.* an arched chamber in which a fire was kindled for the purpose of giving heat to the rooms above it; also a compartment of some modern stoves.

Hypochondria, hi-pō-kon'dri-a, *n.* [From the *hypochondrium* being regarded as the seat of the disease. See below.] *Med.* a disease characterized by exaggerated uneasiness and anxiety, mainly as to what concerns the health, &c.; spleen; vapours; low spirits.—**Hypochondriac**, **Hypochondriacal**, hi-pō-kon'dri-ak, hi'pō-kon-dri"a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to hypochondria or to the hypochondrium· affected with hypochondria.—**Hypochondriac**, *n.* A person affected with hypochondria.—**Hypochondriacally**, hi'pō-kon-dri"a-kal-li, *adv.* In a hypochondriac manner.—**Hypochondriasis**, **Hypochondriasm**, hi'pō-kon-dri"a-sis, hi-pō-kon'dri-azm, *n.* Hypochondria.—**Hypochondrium**, hi-pō-kon'dri-um, *n.* pl. **Hypochondria**. [Gr *hypochondrion*, from *hypo*, under, and *chondros*, cartilage —from its situation.] *Anat.* the name of the two regions of the abdomen under the cartilages of the false ribs on the right and left side.

Hypocrateriform, hi'pō-kra-te"ri-form, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *kratēr*, a goblet.] *Bot.* salver-shaped; applied to a corolla having a straight tube surmounted by flat spreading limbs, as in the cowslip.

Hypocrisy, hi-pok'ri-si, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*, L. *hypocrisis*, Gr. *hypokrisis*, a playing a part on the stage, simulation, from *hypokrinomai*, to play a part, to feign—*hypo*, and *krinō*, to separate, discern. Carric.] The act or practice of simulating or feigning to be what one is not; especially, the assuming of a false appearance of piety and virtue; dissimulation; insincerity.—**Hypocrite**, hip'ō-krit, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrite*, Gr. *hypokritēs*.] One who practises hypocrisy.—**Hypocritical**, hip-ō-krit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, hypocrisy; characterised by hypocrisy; pretending goodness or religion; insincere.—**Hypocritically**, hip-ō-krit'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a hypocritical manner; insincerely.

Hypocycloid, hi-pō-si'kloid, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and E. *cycloid*.] A curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the concave side of a fixed curve.

Hypodermal, **Hypodermic**, hi-pō-dėr'mal, hi-pō-dėr'mik, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *derma*, the skin.] Pertaining or relating to parts under the skin or to the introduction of medicines under the skin.

Hypogean, **Hypogeal**, **Hypogeous**, hi-pō-jē'an, hi-pō-jē'al, hi-pō-jē'us, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, beneath, *gē*, the earth.] *Lit.* subterranean; *bot.* a term applied to parts of plants which grow beneath the surface of the earth.

Hypogastrium, hi-pō-gas'tri-um, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *gastēr*, the belly.] *Anat.* the lower anterior region of the abdomen. —**Hypogastric**, hi-pō-gas'trik, *a.* Relating to the hypogastrium.—**Hypogastrocele**, hi-pō-gas'trō-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] A hernia through the walls of the lower belly.

Hypogene, hi'pō-jēn, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and root *gen*, to produce.] *Geol.* formed or originating under the surface of the earth (as crystalline rocks).

Hypoglossal, hi-pō-glos'al, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *glōssa*, the tongue.] *Anat.* pertaining to the under side of the tongue.

Hypogynous, hi-poj'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *gynē*, a female. *Bot.* placed below the ovary or seed-vessel; having the corolla and stamens inserted below the ovary.

Hypomenous, hi-pom'en-us, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *menō*, to remain.] *Bot.* arising below an organ without adhering to it.

Hypophyllous, hi-pof'i-lus or hi-pō-fil'lus, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* placed under a leaf.

Hypostasis, hi-pos'ta-sis, *n.* pl. **Hypostases**, hi-pos'ta-sēz. [Gr. *hypostasis*—*hypo*, under, *stasis*, a standing.] That which underlies something else; the reality underlying or assumed to underlie a phenomenon; *theol.* the distinct substance or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the Godhead.—**Hypostatic**, **Hypostatical**, hi-pō-stat'ik, hi-pō-stat'i-kal, *a.* Relating to hypostasis.—*Hypostatic union*, the union of the three persons in the Godhead, or the union of the divine and human nature in the person of Christ.—**Hypostatically**, hi-pō-stat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a hypostatic manner.—**Hypostatise**, **Hypostasise**, hi-pos'ta-tiz, hi-pos'ta-siz, *v.t.* To regard as a distinct substance.

Hypostyle, hi'pō-stil, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *stylos*, a pillar.] *Arch.* a covered colonnade; a pillared hall.—*a.* Having the roof supported by pillars.

Hypotenuse, **Hypothenuse**, hi-pot'e-nūs, *n.* [Gr. *hypoteinousa*—*hypo*, under, and *teinō*, to stretch.] *Geom.* the longest side of a right-angled triangle; the line that subtends the right angle.

Hypothec, hi-poth'ek, *n.* [L. *hypotheca*, Gr. *hypothēkē*, a pledge, from *hypotithēmi*, to put under, to pledge.] *Scots law*, a lien such as that which a landlord has over the furniture or crops of his tenant in respect of the current rent. — **Hypothecary**, hi-poth'e-ka-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to hypothecation.—**Hypothecate**, hi-poth'e-kāt, *v.t.* — *hypothecated*, *hypothecating*. To pledge in security for a debt, but without transfer; to mortgage.—**Hypothecation**, hi-poth'e-kā"shon, *n.* The act of hypothecating. — **Hypothecator** hi-poth'e-kā-tėr, *n.* One who hypothecates.

Hypothesis, hi-poth'e-sis, *n.* pl. **Hypotheses**, hi-poth'e-sēz. [Gr. *hypothesis*, a supposition, from *hypo*, under, and *tithēmi*, to place.] A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.—**Hypothesise**,† hi-poth'e-siz, *v.i.* To form hypotheses. — **Hypothetic**, **Hypothetical**, hi-pō-thet'ik, hi-pō-thet'i-kal, *a.* Including or characterised by a supposition or hypothesis; conjectural; conditional.—**Hypothetically**, hi-pō-thet'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a hypothetical manner or relation.—**Hypothetist**, hi-poth'e-tist, *n.* One who defends a hypothesis.

Hypozoic, hi-pō-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *zōon*, an animal.] *Geol.* applied to such rocks as occur below the undoubtedly fossiliferous strata, and which have hitherto yielded no organic remains.

Hypsometer, hip-som'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *hypsos*, height, *metron*, measure.] A special kind of barometer for measuring altitudes; an apparatus used for measuring heights by noting the boiling point of water.—**Hypsometric**, **Hypsometrical**, hip-sō-met'rik, hip-sō-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to hypsometry. — **Hypsometrically**, hip-sō-met'ri-kal-li, *adv.* According to hypsometry.—**Hypsometry**, hip-som'et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring the heights of places upon the surface of the earth.

Hyrax, hi'raks, *n.* [Gr., a shrew-mouse.] A small rabbit-like animal of Syria, believed to be the 'coney' of Scripture; a kindred species of South Africa.

Hyson, hi'son, *n.* [Chinese *hi-tshun*, lit. first crop.] A species of green tea from China.

Hyssop, his'op, *n.* [Gr. *hyssōpos*, hyssop.] The name of small bushy herbs of the mint family, the medicinal properties of which were formerly held in estimation, the plants being aromatic and stimulating.

Hysteranthous, his-tėr-an'thus, *a.* [Gr. *hysteron*, afterwards, *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* Having the leaves appearing after the flowers, as the willows, &c.

Hysteria, **Hysterics**, his-tē'ri-a, his-ter'iks, *n.* [L.L. *hysteria*, from Gr. *hystera*, the womb.] A nervous affection characterized by alternate fits of laughing and crying, convulsive struggling, rumbling in the bowels, sense of suffocation, &c.—**Hysteric**, **Hysterical**, his-ter'ik, his-ter'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to hysterics or hysteria; affected by or subject to hysterics.—**Hysterically**, his-ter'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a hysterical manner.—**Hysteroid**, his-tē'ri-oid, *a.* Resembling hysteria.

Hysteron-proteron, his'tėr-on-prot"ėr-on, *n.* [Gr. *hysteron*, last, and *proteron*, first.] An inversion of the natural order in words; a putting first what should be last.

Hysterotomy, his-tėr-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *hystera*, the uterus, *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of cutting into the uterus to take out a fetus which cannot be excluded by the usual means.

I.

I, the ninth letter, and the third vowel of the English alphabet, in which it represents not only several vowel sounds but also the consonantal sound of *y*.

I, ī, *pron.* pos. *my* or *mine*, dat. and obj. *me*; pl. nom. *we*, pos. *our* or *ours*, dat. and obj. *us*. [A. Sax. *ic*, D. *ik*, Goth. *ik*, G. *ich*, Icel. *ek*, Dan. *jeg*, L. *ego*, Gr. *egō*, Skr. *aham*, W. *ym*, Armor. *em*—I.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself: sometimes used as a noun; the ego.

Iambus, ī-am'bus, *n.* pl. **Iambuses** or **Iambi**, ī-am'bus-ez, ī-am-bi. [Gr. *iambos*, from *iaptō*, to assail, the iambus being much used in satiric poetry.] *Pros.* a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, or the first unaccented and the last accented, as in *delight*.—**Iambic**, ī-am'bik, *a.* [Gr. *iambikos*.] Pertaining to the iambus; composed of iambics.—*n.* An iambic foot; a verse consisting of iambi. — **Iambically**, ī-am'bi-kal-li, *adv.* In iambics.—**Iambise**,† ī-am'biz, *v.t.* To satirise in iambic verse.—**Iambographer**, ī-am-bog'ra-fėr, *n.* A writer of iambic poetry.

Iatric, **Iatrical**, ī-at'rik, ī-at'ri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *iatrikos*, from *iatros*, a physician.] Relating to medicine or physicians.

Iberian, ī-bē'ri-an, *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain; the language of the ancient Iberians, of which Basque is supposed to be the representative.

Ibex, ī'beks, *n.* [L., a kind of goat.] An animal of the goat family found in the Alps and Pyrenees, with large horns directed backwards and marked with prominent transverse ridges in front.

Ibidem, ib-ī'dem. [L.] In the same place.

Ibis, ī'bis, *n.* [Gr. and L.] A name of certain grallatorial birds allied to the storks, the most remarkable species of which, the sacred ibis, was revered by the ancient Egyptians.

Icarian, ī-kā'ri-an, *a.* [From *Icarus*, in Greek mythol., who, flying with a pair of

artificial wings, soared so high that the sun melted the wax that cemented his wings, and caused him to fall into the sea.] Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety, like Icarus.

Ice, īs, *n.* [A. Sax. *īs*—D. *ijs*, Dan. and Sw. *is*, Icel. *ís*, G. *eis*, referred along with *iron*, G. *eisen*, to a root meaning to shine or glance.] Water or other fluid congealed or in a solid state in consequence of the abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve its fluidity; cream and milk sweetened, variously flavoured, and frozen; ice-cream.—*To break the ice*, to make the first opening to any attempt; to open the way. —*v.t.*—*iced*, *icing*. To cover with ice; to convert into ice; to cool with ice; to freeze; to cover with concreted sugar.—**Ice-anchor**, *n.* An anchor used for securing vessels to ice.—**Iceberg**, īs'berg, *n.* [D. *ijsberg*—*ijs*, ice, and *berg*, a mountain.] A vast and lofty body of ice floating on the ocean.—**Ice-blink**, *n.* A bright yellowish-white tint near the horizon, reflected from ice in arctic regions.—**Ice-boat**, *n.* A strong boat that can break a passage through ice; a boat for sailing with runners on the surface of ice.—**Icebound**, īs'bound, *a.* Surrounded with ice so as to be immovable, or inaccessible.—**Ice-breaker**, *n.* A massive and powerful steamer that smashes and forces a way through ice. —**Ice-cream**, *n.* Cream variously flavoured, and congealed by means of a freezing-mixture.—**Iced**, īst, *p.* Covered with ice; cooled with ice; frosted.—**Ice-field**, *n.* A large sheet of sea ice whose limits cannot be seen.—**Ice-floe**, *n.* A sheet of ice, smaller than an ice-field, but still of considerable size.—**Icefoot**, īs'fut, *n.* A belt or fringe of ice that forms round the shores in arctic regions.—**Icehouse**, īs'hous, *n.* A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather.—**Ice-plane**, *n.* An instrument for smoothing the surface of ice before cutting for storage.—**Ice-plant**, *n.* A plant belonging to Greece, the Canaries, and the Cape, so called from being studded with pellucid watery vesicles which shine like pieces of ice.—**Ice-plough**, *n.* A plough for cutting grooves on ice previously to its removal, or to open a passage for boats.—**Ice-saw**, *n.* A large saw used for cutting through ice, to relieve ships when frozen up, or to remove ice for storage.—**Ice-water**, *n.* Water from melted ice; iced water.—**Icicle**, ī'si-kl, *n.* [A. Sax. *īs-gicel*, from *īs*, ice, and *gicel*, an icicle; akin to Icel. *jökull*, icicle, *jaki*, a piece of ice.] A pendent conical mass of ice formed by the freezing of water or other fluid as it drops from something.—**Icily**, ī'si-li, *adv.* In an icy manner.—**Iciness**, ī'si-nes, *n.* The state of being icy or very cold.—**Icy**, ī'si, *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, produced by, resembling or abounding with ice; *fig.* characterized by coldness or coolness, as of manner, *&c.*; frigid; chilling; indifferent.

Icelander, īs'lan-dėr, *n.* A native of Iceland.—**Icelandic**, īs-lan'dik, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland.—*n.* The language of the Icelanders or of their literature, the oldest of the Scandinavian group of tongues.—**Iceland-moss**, *n.* A species of lichen found in the arctic regions and on lofty mountains, used in medicine and as a nutritious article of diet.—**Iceland-spar**, *n.* A transparent variety of calcareous spar, or carbonate of lime, valuable for experiments on the double refraction and polarization of light.

Ichneumon, ik-nū'mon, *n.* [Gr., from *ichneuō*, to track out, from *ichnos*, a footstep —the animal searches out crocodiles' eggs.] A digitigrade carnivorous animal of Egypt, resembling a weasel, and feeding on crocodiles' eggs, snakes, rats, lizards, mice, *&c.*; a hymenopterous insect whose larvæ are parasitic on other insects (called also *ichneumon fly*).—**Ichneumonidan**, ik-nū-mon'i-dan, *a.* One of the ichneumon flies.

Ichnite, ik'nit, *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint.] *Geol.* a fossil footprint; the footprint of an extinct animal marked on rocks.—**Ichnolite**, ik'no-lit, *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footmark, and *lithos*, a stone.] An ichnite or stone marked with an animal's footprint.—**Ichnology**, **Ichnolithology**, ik-nol'o-ji, ik'nō-li-thol'o-ji, *n.* The fossil footmarks of animals.

Ichnography, ik-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footstep, and *graphō*, to describe.] The horizontal section of a building or other object, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale; a ground-plan. —**Ichnographic**, **Ichnographical**, ik-nō-graf'ik, ik-nō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to ichnography.

Ichor, ī'kor, *n.* [Gr.] An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods of the Greeks and Romans; *med.* a thin watery humour, like serum or whey; a thin watery acrid discharge from an ulcer, wound, *&c.*—**Ichorous**, ī'ko-rus, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.

Ichthine, ik'thin, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish.] A constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes.—**Ichthyic**, ik'thi-ik, *a.* Pertaining to fishes; fish-like.—**Ichthyocol**, **Ichthyocolla**, ik'thi-ō-kol, ik'thi-ō-kol-la, *n.* [Gr. *kolla*, glue.] Fish-glue; isinglass.—**Ichthyodorulite**, ik'thi-ō-dor'ū-lit, *n.* [Gr. *dory*, spear, *lithos*, a stone.] A spine of certain fossil fishes.—**Ichthyography**, ik-thi-og'ra-fi, *n.* The description of fishes.—**Ichthyoid**, **Ichthyoidal**, ik'thi-oid, ik-thi-oi'dal, *a.* More or less fishlike.—**Ichthyol**, ik'thi-ol, *n.* An ointment obtained from fossil fishes. —**Ichthyolatry**, ik-thi-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *latreia*, worship.] Worship of fish or a fish-like god.—**Ichthyolite**, ik'thi-ō-lit, *n.* A fossil fish or part, or its mark.—**Ichthyologic**, **Ichthyological**, ik'thi-ō-loj'ik, ik'thi-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.—**Ichthyologist**, ik-thi-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in ichthyology.—**Ichthyology**, ik-thi-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of fishes; that branch of zoology which treats of fishes.—**Ichthyomorphous**, **Ichthyomorphic**, ik'thi-ō-mor'fus, ik'thi-ō-mor'fik, *a.* Fish-shaped.—**Ichthyophagist**, ik-thi-of'a-jist, *n.* [Gr. *phagō*, to eat.] One who eats or subsists on fish.—**Ichthyophagous**, ik-thi-of'a-gus, *a.* Eating or subsisting on fish.—**Ichthyophagy**, ik-thi-of'a-ji, *n.* The practice of eating fish.—**Ichthyopsida**, ik-thi-op'si-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *opsis*, appearance.] The primary division of the Vertebrata that comprises the fishes and amphibia.—**Ichthyornis**, ik-thi-or'nis, *n.* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird.] A fossil bird with vertebræ like those of fishes, and with teeth set in sockets.—**Ichthyosaurus**, **Ichthyosaur**, ik'thi-ō-sa'rus, ik'thi-ō-sar', *n.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] A fish-like lizard; an immense fossil marine reptile, combining many of the characters of lizards and fishes.—**Ichthyosis**, ik-thi-ō'sis, *n.* A disease of the skin, portions of which become hard and scaly, with a tendency to excrescences.—**Ichthyotomist**, ik-thi-ot'om-ist, *n.* A dissector of fishes.—**Ichthyotomy**, ik-thi-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.] Dissection of fishes.

Icicle, **Icily**, **Iciness**. Under Ice.

Icon, ī'kon, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image, from *eikō*, to resemble.] An image or representation; a portrait.—**Iconoclast**, ī-kon'o-klast, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, and *klastēs*, a breaker, from *klaō*, to break.] A breaker of images; any destroyer or exposer of shams or superstitions; one who makes attacks upon cherished beliefs.—**Iconoclastic**, ī-kon'o-klas'tik, *a.* Pertaining to an iconoclast. —**Iconoclasm**, ī-kon'o-klazm, *n.* The act, principles, or proceedings of an iconoclast.—**Iconography**, ī-ko-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, and *graphō*, to describe.] That branch of knowledge which treats of ancient statues, busts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.—**Iconographic**, ī-kon'o-graf'ik, *a.* Relating to iconography; representing by diagrams or pictures.—**Iconolater**, ī-ko-nol'at-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, and *latreia*, service.] One that worships images.—**Iconolatry**, ī-ko-nol'at-ri, *n.* The worship or adoration of images.—**Iconology**, ī-ko-nol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of images or emblematical representations; iconography.—**Iconomachy**, ī-ko-nom'a-ki, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, and *machē*, a fight.] A war against images; hostility to images or pictures as objects of worship or reverence.

Icosahedral, ī'kos-a-hē'dral, *a.* [Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, and *hedra*, seat, side.] Having twenty equal sides.—**Icosahedron**, ī'kos-a-hē'dron, *n.* A solid of twenty equal sides.

Icosandrous, ī-ko-san'drus, *n.* [Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, and *anēr*, a male.] *Bot.* a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.—**Icosandrian**, **Icosandrous**, ī-ko-san'dri-an, ī-ko-san'drus, *a.* Pertaining to such plants.

Icteric, **Icterical**, ik-ter'ik, ik-ter'i-kal, *a.* [L. *icterus*, jaundice.] Affected with jaundice; curative of jaundice.—**Icteritious**, **Icterated**, ik-ter-ish'us, ik'ter-ād, *a.* Pertaining to jaundice; yellow, as if jaundiced.

Ictus, ik'tus, *n.* [L., from *icō*, to strike.] A stroke; the stress laid on an accented syllable.

Icy. Under Ice.

Idalian, i-dā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Idalia* or to Aphrodite (Venus), that ancient town being sacred to her.

Idea, ī-dē'a, *n.* [L. *idea*, from Gr. *idea*, the form or appearance of a thing, kind or species, from *idein*, to see; same root as E. *wit*.] The form, image, or model of anything in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding or intellectual faculties; as a philosophical term, now generally used to designate subjective notions and representations, with or without objective validity; popularly it signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, belief.—**Ideal**, ī-dē'al, *a.* Existing in idea; existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary.—*n.* An imaginary model of perfection; a standard of perfection or beauty.—*Beau ideal.* Under Beau. —**Idealess**, ī-dē'a-les, *a.* Destitute of ideas. —**Idealism**, ī-dē'al-izm, *n.* That system of philosophy according to which nothing exists but the mind itself and ideas perceived by the mind, or which maintains that we have no rational grounds for believing in the reality of anything but percipient minds and ideas.—**Idealist**, ī-dē'al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism; one who idealises; one who indulges in flights of fancy or imagination; a visionary.—**Idealistic**, ī-dē'al-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to idealism or idealists.—**Ideality**, ī-dē-al'i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being ideal; capacity to form ideals of beauty and perfection.—**Idealization**, ī-dē'al-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of idealizing.—**Idealize**, ī-dē'al-iz, *v.t.*—*idealized*, *idealizing*. To make ideal; to give form to in accordance with any preconceived ideal; to embody in an ideal form.—*v.i.* To form ideals.—**Idealizer**, ī-dē'al-i-zėr, *n.* One who idealizes; an idealist.—**Ideally**, ī-dē'al-li, *adv.* In an ideal manner.—**Ideologue**, ī-dē'a-log, *n.* One given to form ideals; a theorist; a dreamer.—**Ideologic**, ī-dē'a-loj'ik, *a.* Pertaining to an ideologue, or to his theories or ideas.—**Ideation**, ī-dē-ā'shon, *n.* The faculty of the mind for forming ideas; the establishment of a distinct mental representation or idea of an object. —**Ideational**, ī-dē-ā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to ideation.—**Ideograph**, **Ideogram**, id'ē-ō-graf, id'ē-ō-gram, *n.* In some systems of writing, a character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name; a hieroglyphic.—**Ideographic**, **Ideographical**, id'ē-ō-graf'ik, id'ē-ō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Representing ideas independently of sounds; pertaining to that mode of writing which, by means of symbols, figures, or hieroglyphics, suggests the ideas of objects.—**Ideographically**, id'ē-ō-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an ideographic manner.—**Ideography**, id-ē-og'ra-fi, *n.* Writing in ideographic characters or symbols.—**Ideology**, id-ē-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of ideas or of the understanding; that system of mental philosophy which exclusively derives our knowledge from sensation. Also written **Idealogy**, id-ē-al'o-ji.—**Ideological**, id'ē-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to ideology.—**Ideologist**, id-ē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who treats of ideas; one who indulges in ideas or theories; a supporter of ideology.

Identical, **Identic**, i-den'ti-kal, i-den'tik, *a.* [L.L. *identicus*, from L. *idem*, the same.]

The same; not another or different.—*Identical proposition*, a proposition in which the terms of the subject and the predicate comprise the same idea, as that the whole is equal to its parts.—**Identically**, i-den'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In an identical manner.—**Identicalness**, i-den'ti-kal-nes, *n.* Sameness.—**Identifiable**, i-den'ti-fi-a-bl, *a.* That may be identified.—**Identification**, i-den'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of identifying.—**Identify**, i-den'ti-fi, *v.t.*—*identified, identifying.* [From *identi-* in *identity*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one; to determine or establish the identity of; to ascertain or prove to be the same with something described or claimed.—*v.i.* To become the same.—**Identism**, i-dent'izm, *n.* *Metaph.* the system or doctrine of identity.—**Identity**, i-den'ti-ti, *n.* [L.L. *identitas*, from L. *idem*, same.] The state or fact of being identical; sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity.—*Personal identity*, our being the same persons from the commencement to the end of life while the matter of the body, the dispositions, habits, thoughts, &c., are continually changing.—*Principle of identity*, *philos.* the principle that a thing is what it is and not another.

Ideograph, Ideology, &c. Under IDEA.

Ides, idz, *n. pl.* [L. *idus*, the ides, from *iduo*, to divide.] In the ancient Roman calendar the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th of March, May, July, and October.

Idiocrasy, id-i-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and *krasis*, mixture, temperament.] Peculiarity of constitution; temperament or constitution peculiar to a person; idiosyncrasy.—**Idiocratic, Idiocratical**, id'i-ō-krat"ik, id'i-ō-krat"i-kal, *a.* Peculiar in constitution; idiosyncratic.

Idiocy. Under IDIOT.

Idioelectric, id'i-ō-ē-lek"trik, *a.* [Gr. *idios*, one's own, and E. *electric*.] Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties.

Idiograph, id'i-ō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, private, and *graphō*, to write.] A mark, signature, or the like, peculiar to an individual; a private or trade mark.—**Idiographic**, id'i-ō-graf"ik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of an idiograph or idiographs.

Idiolatry, id-i-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, belonging to one's self, and *latreia*, worship.] Self-worship; excessive self-esteem.

Idiom, id'i-om, *n.* [Fr. *idiome*, L. *idioma*, from Gr. *idiōma*, from *idios*, proper, or peculiar to one's self.] A mode of expression peculiar to a language or to a person; a phrase or expression having a special meaning from usage, or a special grammatical character; the genius or peculiar cast of a language; a peculiar form or variety of language; a dialect.—**Idiomatic, Idiomatical**, id'i-ō-mat"ik, id'i-ō-mat"i-kal, *a.* Having the character of an idiom; pertaining to the particular modes of expression which belong to a language.—**Idiomatically**, id'i-ō-mat"i-kal-li, *adv.* In an idiomatic manner.

Idiopathy, id-i-op'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper, peculiar, and *pathos*, suffering.] A morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.—**Idiopathic, Idiopathetic, Idiopathical**, id'i-ō-path"ik, id'i-ō-pa-thet"ik, id'i-ō-path"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to idiopathy; not symptomatic.—**Idiopathically, Idiopathetically**, id'i-ō-path"i-kal-li, id'i-ō-pa-thet"i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of an idiopathic disease.

Idiosyncrasy, id'i-ō-sin"kra-si, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper, *syn*, with, and *krasis*, temperament.] A personal peculiarity of constitution or temperament; a mental or moral characteristic belonging to and distinguishing an individual, peculiar way of thinking or feeling.—**Idiosyncratic, Idiosyncratical**, id'i-ō-sin-krat"ik, id'i-ō-sin-krat"i-kal, *a.* Relating to idiosyncrasy.

Idiot, id'i-ot, *n.* [L. *idiota*, from Gr. *idiōtēs*, a private, vulgar, unskilled person, from *idios*, private, peculiar to one's self.] A private person; a human being destitute of reason or the ordinary intellectual powers of man; one hopelessly insane.—*a.* Pertaining to an idiot; afflicted with idiocy.—**Idiocy, Idiotcy**, id'i-o-si, id'i-ot-si, *n.* State of being an idiot; hopeless insanity.—**Idiotic, Idiotical**, id-i-ot'ik, id-i-ot'i-kal, *a.* Like or relating to an idiot; foolish; utterly absurd.—**Idiotically**, id-i-ot'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an idiotic manner.—**Idiotish**, id'i-ot-ish, *a.* Like an idiot; idiotic

Idioticon, id-i-ot'i-kon, *n.* [Gr. *idiōtikon*, from *idios*, proper to one's self.] A dictionary of idioms; a dictionary of dialectal words.—**Idiotism**, id'i-ot-izm, *n.* [Gr. *idiōtismos*, a vulgar idiom.] An idiom; a peculiar or abnormal idiom.

Idle, ī'dl, *a.* [A. Sax. *idel*, vain, empty, idle = D. *ijdel*, G. *eitel*, idle; Dan. *idel*, mere; from root meaning to shine (Skr. *idh*, Gr. *aithō*, to burn).] Not engaged in any occupation; unoccupied; doing nothing; slothful; averse to labour or employment; lazy; vacant, or not spent in work (*idle hours*); remaining unused; producing no effect; useless, vain, ineffectual, or fruitless (*idle rage*); trifling or irrelevant (an *idle story*).—*v.i.*—*idled, idling.* To lose or spend time in inaction or without being employed.—*v.t.* To spend in idleness: generally followed by *away*.—**Idleness**, ī'dl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being idle.—**Idler**, īd'lėr, *n.* One who idles.—**Idle-wheel**, *n.* In machinery, a wheel placed between two others for the purpose simply of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction.—**Idly**, id'li, *adv.* In an idle manner.

Idocrase, ī'dō-krās, *n.* [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *krasis*, mixture, from the mixture of forms its crystals display.] A mineral differing from garnet chiefly in form, occurring, variously coloured, in the lavas of Vesuvius and elsewhere; pyramidal garnet or Vesuvian.

Idol, ī'dol, *n.* [Fr. *idole*, L. *idolum*, from Gr. *eidōlon*, an image, form, phantom, idol, from *eidos*, form; same root as in *idea*.] An image, representation, or symbol of a deity made or consecrated as an object of worship; any person or thing on which we strongly set our affections; that to which we are excessively, often improperly, attached.—**Idolater**, ī-dol'a-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *idolâtre*, L. *idololatra*, Gr. *eidōlolatrēs*, an idol-worshipper. IDOLATRY.] A worshipper of idols; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan; an adorer; a great admirer.—**Idolatress**, ī-dol'at-res, *n.* A female worshipper of idols.—**Idolatrise**, ī-dol'at-rīz, *v.i.* To worship idols.—*v.t.* To adore; to worship.—**Idolatrous**, ī-dol'at-rus, *a.* Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry; worshipping false gods; consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence.—**Idolatrously**, ī-dol'at-rus-li, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner.—**Idolatry**, ī-dol'at-ri, *n.* [Fr. *idolâtrie*, L. *idololatria*, from Gr. *eidōlolatreia*—*eidōlon*, idol, and *latreuō*, to worship.] The worship of idols, images, or anything made by hands, or which is not God; excessive attachment to or veneration for any person or thing.—**Idolism**,† ī'dol-izm, *n.* The worship of idols.—**Idolize**, ī'dol-īz, *v.t.*—*idolized, idolizing.* To worship as an idol; to make an idol of; to love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration.—**Idolizer**, ī'dol-ī-zėr, *n.* One who idolizes.—**Idoloclast**, ī-dol'o-klast, *n.* [Gr. *eidōlon*, and *klaō*, to break.] An idol or image breaker; an iconoclast.

Idyl, Idyll, ī'dil, *n.* [L. *idyllium*, Gr. *eidyllion*, from *eidos*, form.] A short highly wrought descriptive poem, consisting generally of scenes or events of pastoral life.—**Idyllic**, ī-dil'ik, *a.* Of or belonging to idyls or pastoral poetry; pastoral.

If, if, *conj.* [A. Sax. *gif*, if; Icel. *ef*, *if*, if; akin O.G. *iba*, G. *ob*, if, whether; Goth. *iba*, whether, *jabai*, if.] A particle used to introduce a conditional sentence, equal to—in case that, granting that, supposing that, allowing that; also, whether: in dependent clauses (I know not *if* he will).

Igneous, ig'nē-us, *a.* [L. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire, allied to Skr. *agni*, fire.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling fire; produced by or resulting from the action of fire.—**Ignescent**, ig-nes'ent, *a.* [L. *ignescens*.] Emitting sparks of fire when struck, especially with steel.—*n.* A mineral that gives out sparks when struck.—**Ignicolist**, ig-nik'ol-ist, *n.* [L. *ignis*, and *colo*, to worship.] A worshipper of fire.—**Igniferous**, ig-nif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *ignifer*.] Producing fire.—**Ignifluous**, ig-nif'lu-us, *a.* [L. *ignifluus*—*fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with fire.—**Ignigenous**, ig-nij'e-nus, *a.* [L. *ignis*, and root *gen*, to produce.] Produced by fire.—**Ignipotent**, ig-nip'o-tent, *a.* [L. *ignipotens*—*ignis*, and *potens*, powerful.] Presiding over fire.—**Ignis-fatuus**, ig'nis-fat'ū-us, *n.* pl. **Ignes-fatui**, ig'nēs-fat'ū-ī. [L., foolish-fire.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, and flits about in the air over marshy grounds; popularly known by such names as *Will-o'-the-wisp*, *Jack-a-lantern*, *Corpse-candle*, &c.—**Ignite**, ig-nīt', *v.t.*—*ignited, igniting.* To kindle or set on fire; to communicate fire to.—*v.i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.—**Ignitible**, ig-nī'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being ignited.—**Ignition**, ig-nish'on, *n.* The act of igniting, or state of being ignited.

Ignoble, ig-nō'bl, *a.* [L. *ignobilis*—*in*, not, and *gnobilis*, or *nobilis*, noble. NOBLE.] Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious; mean; worthless; not honourable; base.—**Ignobleness**, ig-nō'bl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being ignoble.—**Ignobly**, ig-nō'bli, *adv.* In an ignoble manner.

Ignominy, ig'no-mi-ni, *n.* [L. *ignominia*—*in*, not, and *gnomen*, *nomen*, name, from root seen in E. *know*.] Public disgrace; shame; dishonour; infamy.—**Ignominious**, ig-nō-min'i-us, *a.* [L. *ignominiosus*.] Marked with ignominy; shameful; dishonourable; infamous; despicable.—**Ignominiously**, ig-nō-min'i-us-li, *adv.* In an ignominious manner.

Ignoramus, ig-nō-rā'mus, *n.* pl. **Ignoramuses**, ig-nō-rā'mus-ez. [1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of L. *ignoro*—lit. we are ignorant. IGNORE.] An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

Ignorant, ig'nō-rant, *a.* [L. *ignorans*, *ignorantis*, ppr. of *ignoro*, to be ignorant. IGNORE.] Destitute of knowledge in general, or with regard to some particular; with *of* before an object; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened; unacquainted; unconscious.—**Ignorantly**, ig'nō-rant-li, *adv.* In an ignorant manner.—**Ignorance**, ig'nō-rans, *n.* [L. *ignorantia*.] The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge; the condition of not being cognizant or aware; inacquaintance.

Ignore, ig-nōr', *v.t.*—*ignored, ignoring.* [L. *ignoro*, to be ignorant of, from *ignarus*, not knowing—*in*, not, and *gnarus*, knowing, from root of *gnosco*, to know, and E. *know*.] To pass over or by without notice; to act as if one were unacquainted with; to shut the eyes to; to leave out of account; to disregard; to reject.—**Ignorement**,† ig-nōr'ment, *n.* The act of ignoring.

Iguana, ig-wä'na, *n.* [Sp., from the Haytian language.] A reptile of the lizard family, with pendulous dewlaps, native of tropical America, some species of which are much esteemed as food.

Iguanodon, ig-wä'no-don, *n.* [*Iguana* and Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, from the character of its teeth.] A colossal fossil lizard found in the Wealden strata.

Ileum, il'ē-um, *n.* [From Gr. *eilō*, to roll, from its convolutions; or from L. *ilia*, intestines. ILIAC.] *Anat.* the lower three-fifths of the small intestine in man.

Ileus, il'ē-us, *n.* [Gr. *ileos*, *eileos*, a severe pain in the intestines.] *Med.* colic; iliac passion.

Iliac, il'i-ak, *a.* [L. *iliacus*, from *ilia*, the flank, the groin, the intestines.] Pertaining to the bowels, especially the lower bowels, or to the part of the abdomen containing them.—*Iliac region*, the side of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.—*Iliac arteries*, the arteries formed by the bifurcation of the aorta near the last lumbar vertebra.—*Iliac passion*, a dangerous ailment, consisting in obstruction of the bowels, accompanied with severe griping pain, and often vomiting of fecal matter.—**Ilium**, il'i-um, *n.* [Properly *os ilium*, bone of the ilia or flank.] *Anat.*

a bone that forms the outer portion of the pelvis on either side; the hip-bone.

Ilk, ilk, *a.* [A. Sax. *ilc, yle*, same.] Same. [Old E.]—*Of that ilk*, in Scot., a phrase sometimes used after the name of a landed gentleman to denote that his surname and the title of his estate are the same.

Ill, il, *a.* [From the Scandinavian; Icel. *illr*, adj. ill; Icel. and Sw. *illa*, adv ill; a contracted form of *evil*. Its comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst*, are from a different root.] Bad or evil; the opposite of good; wicked; wrong; used of things rather than persons; producing evil or misfortune, calamitous or unfortunate (an *ill* end); cross, crabbed, surly, or peevish (*ill* nature, *ill* temper); suffering from disease or sickness; sick or indisposed; unwell (*ill of* a fever); not proper; rude or unpolished (*ill* manners, *ill* breeding).—*Ill turn*, an unkind or injurious act.—*n.* Wickedness; evil; misfortune; calamity; whatever annoys or impairs happiness or prevents success.—*adv.* Not well; not rightly or perfectly (*ill* at ease); not easily; with pain or difficulty (he is *ill* able to sustain the burden). [*Ill*, prefixed to participles, or adjectives having the form of participles, forms a great number of compound words the meaning of which is generally obvious.]—**Illness**, il'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being ill; an ailment or sickness.—**Ill-advised**, *a.* Badly advised; resulting from bad advice or the want of good; injudicious.—**Ill-affected**, *a.* Not well inclined or disposed.—**Ill-blood**, *n.* Resentment; enmity.—**Ill-bred**, *a.* Not well bred; badly educated or brought up; impolite.—**Ill-conditioned**, *a.* Having bad qualities; having a rude, surly temper.—**Ill-considered**, *a.* Not well considered; done without due deliberation.—**Ill-disposed**, *a.* Not well disposed; wickedly or maliciously inclined.—**Ill-fated**, *a.* Having an ill or evil fate; ill-starred; unfortunate.—**Ill-favoured**, *a.* Having ill features; ugly.—**Ill-got**, **Ill-gotten**, *a.* Gained by unfair or improper means; dishonestly come by.—**Ill-humour**, *n.* Ill temper, fretfulness.—**Ill-judged**, *a.* Not well judged; injudicious; foolish; unwise.—**Ill-luck**, *n.* Misfortune; bad luck.—**Ill-mannered**, *a.* Uncivil; rude; boorish; impolite.—**Ill-matched**, *a.* Badly assorted; not well suited.—**Ill-meaning**, *a.* Having malicious intentions; ill-intentioned.—**Ill-nature**, *n.* Evil nature or disposition; bad temper; crossness; crabbedness.—**Ill-natured**, *a.* Having ill-nature; of habitual bad temper; bad-tempered.—**Ill-naturedly**, *adv.* In an ill-natured manner; crossly.—**Ill-omened**, *a.* Having unlucky omens; unfortunate.—**Ill-starred**, *a.* Having an evil star presiding over one's destiny; hence, fated to be unfortunate; ill-fated.—**Ill-tempered**, *a.* Of bad temper.—**Ill-timed**, *a.* Attempted, done, or said at an unsuitable time.—**Ill-will**, *n.* A desire that evil will befall a person; enmity; malevolence.

Illapse, il-laps', *v.i.* [L. *illabor, illapsus*, to slip or slide into—*il* for *in*, into, and *labor*, to slip.] To fall, pass, or glide; to lapse.—*n.* A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another; a falling on; an attack.

Illaqueate, il-lak'we-āt, *v.t.* [L. *illaqueo, illaqueatum*—*il* for *in*, in, and *laqueus*, a snare.] To ensnare; to entangle.

Illation, il-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *illatio*—*il* for *in*, in, on, and *latio*, a bearing, from *fero, latum*, to bear.] The act of inferring from premises or reasons; inference; an inference, deduction, or conclusion.—**Illative**, il'la-tiv, *a.* Relating to illation; capable of being inferred or of inferring; denoting an inference (*then* or *therefore* is an *illative* word).—*n.* An illative word.—**Illatively**, il'la-tiv-li, *adv.* By illation or inference.

Illaudable, il-la'da-bl, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *laudabile*.] Not laudable.—**Illaudably**, il-la'da-bli, *adv.* In an illaudable manner.

Illegal, il-lē'gal, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legal*.] Not legal; contrary to law; unlawful; illicit.—**Illegality**, **Illegalness**, il-lē-gal'i-ti, il-lē'gal-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being illegal.—**Illegalize**, il-lē'gal-iz, *v.t.*—*illegalized, illegalizing.* To render illegal or unlawful.—**Illegally**, il-lē'gal-li, *adv.* In an illegal manner.

Illegible, il-lej'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legible*.] Incapable of being read; obscure or defaced so that the words cannot be known.—**Illegibility**, **Illegibleness**, il-lej'i-bil'i-ti, il-lej'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being illegible.—**Illegibly**, il-lej'i-bli, *adv.* In an illegible manner.

Illegitimate, il-le-jit'i-māt, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legitimate*.] Not legitimate; born out of wedlock; not in conformity with law; not authorized; not legitimately inferred or deduced; not warranted (an *illegitimate* inference).—*v.t.*—*illegitimated, illegitimating.* To render illegitimate; to bastardize.—**Illegitimately**, il-le-jit'i-mat-li, *adv.* In an illegitimate manner.—**Illegitimation**, il-le-jit'i-mā'shon, *n.* The act of illegitimating.—**Illegitimacy**, il-le-jit'i-ma-si, *n.* The state of being illegitimate, bastardy.

Illeviable, il-lev'i-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *leviable*.] Incapable of being levied or collected.

Illiberal, il-lib'er-al, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *liberal*.] Not liberal; not free or generous, of narrow or contracted mind or opinions.—**Illiberality**, **Illiberalism**, **Illiberalness**, il-lib'er-al'i-ti, il-lib'er-al-izm, il-lib'er-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being illiberal.—**Illiberalize**, il-lib'er-al-iz, *v.t.* To make illiberal.—**Illiberally**, il-lib'er-al-li, *adv.* In an illiberal manner.

Illicit, **Illicitous**, il-lis'it, il-lis'i-tus, *a.* [L. *illicitus*—*in*, not, and *licitus*, lawful, from *liceo*, to be allowed.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful.—**Illicitly**, il-lis'it-li, *adv.* In an illicit manner.—**Illicitness**, il-lis'it-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being illicit.

Illimitable, il-lim'it-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *limitable*.] Incapable of being limited or bounded; boundless; immeasurable.—**Illimitably**, il-lim'it-a-bli, *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded; without limits.—**Illimitableness**, il-lim'it-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Illimited**, il-lim'it-ed, *a.* Unbounded; interminable.—**Illimitedness**, il-lim'it-ed-nes, *n.*

Illinition, il-li-nish'on, *n.* [L. *illinio, illinitum*, to spread or lay on—*il* for *in*, on, and *linio*, to smear.] A smearing or rubbing in or on, as of an ointment.

Illiterate, il-lit'er-āt, *a.* [L. *illiteratus*—*il* for *in*, not, and *literatus*, lettered, learned, from *litera*, a letter. LETTER.] Ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; ignorant.—**Illiteracy**, il-lit'er-a-si, *n.* The state of being illiterate; a literary error.—**Illiterately**, il-lit'er-āt-li, *adv.* In an illiterate manner.

Illness. Under ILL.

Illogical, il-loj'i-kal, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *logical*.] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; contrary to logic or sound reasoning.—**Illogically**, il-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an illogical manner.—**Illogicalness**, il-loj'i-kal-nes, *n.* The quality of being illogical.

Illude, il-lūd', *v.t.*—*illuded, illuding.* [L. *illudo, illusum*—prefix *il* for *in*, on, and *ludo*, to play. DELUDE.] To deceive; to mock; to make sport of.

Illuminate, il-lū'mi-nāt, *v.t.*—*illuminated, illuminating.* [L. *illumino, illuminatum*—prefix *il* for *in*, in, and *lumen, luminis*, light. LUMINARY, LUCID.] To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light; to light up with festal lamps, bonfires, or the like; to adorn (a manuscript) with gilded and coloured decorations or illustrations.—**Illume**, il-lūm', *v.t.*—*illumed, illuming.* To illuminate or illuminate. [Poet.]—**Illuminable**, il-lū'mi-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being illuminated.—**Illuminant**, il-lū'mi-nant, *n.* That which illuminates or affords light.—**Illuminary**, il-lū'mi-na-ri, *a.* Pertaining to illumination.—**Illuminati**, il-lū'mi-nā'ti, *n. pl.* A term formerly applied to certain sects and secret societies, now applied to persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge whether justly or otherwise.—**Illumination**, il-lū'mi-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *illuminatio, illuminationis*.] The act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated; a festive display of lights, &c.; an ornament or illustration in colours and gilding, such as those with which ancient manuscripts or books were embellished.—**Illuminative**, il-lū'mi-nā-tiv, *a.* Having the power of illuminating; tending to throw light; illustrative.—**Illuminator**, il-lū'mi-nā-tor, *n.* One who or that which illuminates.—**Illumine**, il-lū'min, *v.t.* To illuminate. [Poet.]

Illusion, il-lū'zhon, *n.* [L. *illusio, illusionis*, from *illudo*. ILLUDE.] The act of deceiving or imposing upon; deception; mockery; a deceptive appearance; an unreal vision presented to the bodily or mental eye; hallucination.—**Illusionable**, il-lū'zhon-a-bl, *a.* Subject to illusions.—**Illusionist**, il-lū'zhon-ist, *n.* One given to illusion.—**Illusive**, il-lū'siv, *a.* Deceiving by false show; illusory.—**Illusively**, il-lū'siv-li, *adv.* In an illusive manner.—**Illusiveness**, il-lū'siv-nes, *n.*—**Illusory**, il-lū'so-ri, *a.* [Fr. *illusoire*, from L. *illudo, illusum*.] Causing illusion; deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; false and deceptive; fallacious.

Illustrate, il-lus'trāt, *v.t.*—*illustrated, illustrating.* [L. *illustro, illustratum*, to light up, to illuminate—*il* for *in*, and *lustro*, to make light. LUSTRE.] To illuminate†; to glorify†; to make bright or conspicuous†; to make clear, intelligible, or obvious; to throw light on by examples, by comparisons, and the like; to ornament and elucidate by means of pictures, drawings, &c.—**Illustrable**,† il-lus'tra-bl, *a.* Capable of being illustrated; admitting of illustration.—**Illustration**, il-lus-trā'shon, *n.* The act of illustrating; that which illustrates; a particular case or example intended to throw light on one's meaning; a picture accompanying and illustrating the text of a book.—**Illustrative**, il-lus'tra-tiv, *a.* Tending to illustrate.—**Illustratively**, il-lus'tra-tiv-li, *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation.—**Illustrator**, il-lus'trā-tor, *n.* One who illustrates.

Illustrious, il-lus'tri-us, *a.* [From L. *illustris*, lighted up, clear, distinguished; probably contr. for *illucestris*—*il* for *in*, into, and *lux, lucis*, light. LUCID.] Distinguished by greatness, nobleness, or eminence among men; conspicuous for praiseworthy qualities; renowned; eminent; glorious; brilliant (an *illustrious* man, an *illustrious* action).—**Illustriously**, il-lus'tri-us-li, *adv.* In an illustrious manner.—**Illustriousness**, il-lus'tri-us-nes, *n.*

Ilmenite, il'men-it, *n.* A black ore of iron found in the *Ilmen* Mountains in Russia.

Image, im'aj, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imago*, an image, likeness, apparition, &c., from stem of *imitor*, to imitate.] A representation of any person or thing, sculptured, painted, or otherwise made visible; a statue, picture, or stamped representation; an effigy; an idol; what forms a counterpart or likeness of something else; likeness; embodiment; a picture drawn by fancy; semblance; show; appearance; optics, the figure or appearance of an object made by reflection or refraction.—*v.t.*—*imaged, imaging.* To represent by an image; to reflect the image or likeness of; to mirror; to represent to the mental vision; to form a likeness of in the mind.—**Imageable**, im'aj-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being imaged.—**Imageless**, im'aj-les, *a.* Having no image.—**Imagery**, im'a-jer-i, *n.* Images in general or collectively; forms of the fancy; imaginary phantasms; rhetorical figures collectively; comparisons, similes, &c., in discourse.—**Image-worship**, *n.* The worship of images; idolatry.

Imagine, im-aj'in, *v.t.*—*imagined, imagining.* [Fr. *imaginer*, L. *imaginor, imaginatum*, to imagine, from *imago*, image. IMAGE.] To form a notion or idea of in the mind; to bring before the mind's eye; to produce by the imagination; to conceive in thought; to think, scheme, or devise (O.T.).—*v.i.* To conceive; to suppose; to fancy; to think.—**Imaginable**, im-aj'i-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being imagined or conceived.—**Imaginableness**, im-aj'i-na-bl-nes, *n.*—**Imaginably**, im-aj'i-na-bli, *adv.* In an imaginable manner.—**Imaginal**,† im-aj'i-nal, *a.* Characterized by imagina-

tion; imaginative. — **Imaginarily**, im-aj'i-na-ri-li, *adv.* In an imaginary manner. —**Imaginariness**, im-aj'i-na-ri-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being imaginary. —**Imaginary**, im-aj'i-na-ri, *a.* [L. *imaginarius.*] Existing only in imagination or fancy; conceived by the imagination; not real; fancied. —**Imagination**, im-aj'i-nā"shon, *n.* [L. *imaginatio, imaginationis.*] The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things from knowledge communicated to it by the organs of sense; the faculty by which we can bring absent objects and perceptions forcibly before the mind, the power or faculty which enables a person to produce a new, impressive, and artistic whole by selecting and working up ideas derived through observation and memory, and which thus includes a certain share of invention; an image or conception in the mind; idea; an unsolid or fanciful opinion; a scheme or plot (O.T.). — **Imaginative**, im-aj'i-nā-tiv, *a.* Forming imaginations; endowed with imagination; owing existence to, or characterized by, imagination. —**Imaginativeness**, im-aj'i-nā-tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being imaginative.—**Imaginer**, im-aj'i-nėr, *n.* One who imagines.

Imago, im-ā'gō, *n.* [L., an image.] The last or perfect state of an insect, usually that in which it has wings.

Imam, Imaum, Iman, i-mam', i-mam', i-man', *n.* [Ar. *imâm*, from *amma*, to walk before, to preside.] A minister or priest who performs the regular service of the mosque among the Mohammedans; a title given to the successors of Mohammed.

Imbalm, im-bam', *v.t.* To embalm.

Imbank, im-bangk', *v.t.* To embank.—**Imbankment**, im-bangk'ment, *n.* Embankment.

Imbattled, im-bat'ld, *a.* Embattled.

Imbecile, im'be-sil, *a.* [L. *imbecillis, imbecillus*, feeble in body or mind—origin doubtful.] Destitute of strength; weak; feeble; mentally feeble; fatuous; with mental faculties greatly impaired. — *n.* One that is imbecile or impotent either in body or mind.—**Imbecilitate**, im-be-sil'i-tāt, *v.t.* To render imbecile or feeble — **Imbecility**, im-be-sil'i-ti, *n.* [L. *imbecillitas.*] The condition or quality of being imbecile; fatuity.

Imbed, im-bed', *v.t.* To embed.

Imber, Immer, im'bėr, im'ėr, *n.* The ember-goose.

Imbibe, im-bīb', *v.t.* — *imbibed, imbibing.* [L. *imbibo*—*im* for *in*, in, into, and *bibo*, to drink, whence also *beverage.*] To drink in; to absorb; to receive or admit into the mind and retain.—**Imbiber**, im-bī'bėr, *n.* One who or that which imbibes.—**Imbibition**, im-bi-bish'on, *n.* The act of imbibing.

Imbitter, Imblazon, Imbody, Imbolden, Imborder, Imbosom, Imbowel, Imbower. EMBITTER, &c.

Imbricate, Imbricated, im'bri-kāt, im'bri-kā-ted, *a.* [L. *imbricatus*, from *imbrex, imbricis*, a hollow tile for a roof, from *imber*, a shower = Gr. *ombros*, rain.] Formed like a bent or hollow tile; lapping over each other, like tiles on a roof, or the scales of fishes and reptiles.—**Imbrication**, im-bri-kā'shon, *n.* State of being imbricate; a hollow like that of a roof tile.

Imbroglio, im-brō'lyō, *n.* [It., from prefix *im* for *in*, and *brogliare*, to confound or mix together; akin *broil.*] An intricate and perplexing state of affairs; a misunderstanding between persons or nations of a complicated nature.

Imbrown, im-broun', *v.t.* To make brown; to embrown.

Imbrue, im-brö', *v.t.*—*imbrued, imbruing.* [O.Fr. *embruer, s'embruer*, to dabble one's self, from prefix *im* for *in*, in, and L. *bibere*, to drink; comp. Fr. *breuvage*, beverage, also from *bibere.*] To soak or drench in a fluid, as in blood.—**Imbruement**, im-brö'ment, *n.* The act of imbruing.

Imbrute, im-bröt', *v.t.*—*imbruted, imbruting.* To degrade to the state of a brute. —*v.i.* To sink to the state of a brute. [*Mil.*]

Imbue, im-bū', *v.t.*—*imbued, imbuing.* [L. *imbuo*, allied to *imber*, a shower; Skr. *ambu*, water. IMBRICATE.] To soak, steep, or tinge deeply; *fig.* to inspire, impress, or impregnate (the mind); to cause to become impressed or penetrated. — **Imbuement, Imbution**, im-bū'ment, im-bū'shon, *n.* The act of imbuing.

Imitate, im'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*imitated, imitating.* [L. *imitor, imitatus*, from a root which gives also *imago*, image.] To follow as a model, pattern, or example; to copy or endeavour to copy in acts, manners, or otherwise; to produce a likeness of in form, colour, qualities, conduct, manners, and the like; to counterfeit.—**Imitability, Imitableness**, im'i-ta-bil"i-ti, im'i-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being imitable.—**Imitable**, im'i-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being imitated or copied. — **Imitation**, im-i-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *imitatio, imitationis.*] The act of imitating; that which is made or produced as a copy; a likeness; a copy; a counterfeit; *mus.* the repetition of the same melodic idea by different parts or voices in a composition.—**Imitational**, im-i-tā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to imitation.—**Imitationist**, im-i-tā'shon-ist, *n.* A mere imitator; one who wants originality.—**Imitative**, im'i-tā-tiv, *a.* Inclined to imitate or copy; aiming at imitation; exhibiting an imitation of a pattern or model; formed after a model or original; intended to represent an actual sound by the sound of the letters (an *imitative* word).—**Imitatively**, im'i-tā-tiv-li, *adv.* In an imitative manner. — **Imitativeness**, im'i-tā-tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being imitative.—**Imitator**, im'i-tā-tėr, *n.* One who imitates.

Immaculate, im-mak'ū-lāt, *a.* [L. *immaculatus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *maculatus*, from *macula*, a spot.] Spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled; without blemish.—*Immaculate conception*, the dogma of the Roman Catholic Church (settled in 1854), that the Virgin Mary was conceived and born without original sin.—**Immaculately**, im-mak'ū-lāt-li, *adv.* In an immaculate manner.—**Immaculateness**, im-mak'ū-lāt-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being immaculate.

Immalleable, im-mal'lē-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *malleable.*] Not malleable.

Immanate, im'ma-nāt, *v.i.* [L. *im* for *in*, in, and *mano*, to flow.] To flow or issue in: said of something intangible. — **Immanation**, im-ma-nā'shon, *n.* A flowing in.

Immanent, im'ma-nent, *a.* [L. *immanens, immanentis*, ppr. of *immaneo*—*im* for *in*, in, and *maneo*, to remain (as in *remain, mansion*).] Remaining in or within; hence, not passing out of the subject; inherent and indwelling; internal or subjective: opposed to *transitive*. — **Immanence, Immanency**, im'ma-nens, im'ma-nen-si, *n.* The condition of being immanent.

Immantle, im-man'tl, *v.t.* To envelop, as with a mantle.

Immanuel, im-man'ū-el, *n.* [Heb.—*im*, with, *anu*, us, and *El*, God.] God with us: an appellation of our Saviour.

Immarginate, im-mar'ji-nāt, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *marginate.*] Without a margin.

Immaterial, im-ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *material.*] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual; of no essential consequence; unimportant.—**Immaterialism**, im-ma-tē'ri-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible; the doctrine that there is no material world, but that all exists only in the mind.—**Immaterialist**, im-ma-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who professes immaterialism. — **Immateriality, Immaterialness**, im-ma-tē'ri-al"i-ti, im-ma-tē'ri-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being immaterial or not consisting of matter; absence of matter.—**Immaterialize**, im-ma-tē'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* To make immaterial or incorporeal. — **Immaterially**, im-ma-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In an immaterial manner.

Immature, im-ma-tūr', *a.* [L. *immaturus*, unripe—*im* for *in*, not, and *maturus*, ripe.] Not mature or ripe; unripe; not brought to a complete state; too early; premature. —**Immaturely**, im-ma-tūr'li, *adv.* In an immature manner.—**Immatureness, Immaturity**, im-ma-tūr'nes, im-ma-tū'ri-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being immature; unripeness.

Immeasurable, im-mezh'ū-ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *measurable.*] Incapable of being measured.—**Immeasurableness, Immeasurability**, im-mezh'ū-ra-bl-nes, im-mezh'ū-ra-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state of being immeasurable.—**Immeasurably**, im-mezh'ū-ra-bli, *adv.* In an immeasurable manner; immensely; beyond all measure.

Immediate, im-mē'di-āt, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mediate.*] Not separated by anything intervening; placed in the closest relation; not separated by an interval of time; instant; acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another object as a cause, means, or condition; produced, acquired, or obtained without the intervention of a medium; direct.—**Immediacy**, im-mē'di-a-si, *n.* The relation of being immediate; immediateness; proximity.—**Immediately**, im-mē'di-āt-li, *adv.* In an immediate manner; without the intervention of anything; directly; without delay; instantly; forthwith.—**Immediateness**, im-mē'di-āt-nes, *n.*

Immelodious, im-me-lō'di-us, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *melodious.*] Not melodious.

Immemorial, im-me-mō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, and *memoria*, memory.] Beyond memory; extending beyond the reach of record or tradition. — **Immemorially**, im-me-mō'ri-al-li, *adv.* Beyond memory; from time out of mind.

Immense, im-mens', *a.* [L. *immensus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *mensus*, measured, pp. of *metior, mensus*, to measure. MEASURE.] Vast in extent or bulk; very great; very large; boundless; huge; enormous. . Syn. under ENORMOUS.—**Immensely**, im-mens'li, *adv.* In an immense manner; vastly.—**Immenseness**, im-mens'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being immense. — **Immensity**, im-men'si-ti, *n.* [L. *immensitas.*] The condition or quality of being immense; that which is immense; extent not to be measured; infinity.

Immensurable, im-men'sū-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, and *mensurabilis*, from *mensura*, measure. MEASURE.] Not to be measured; immeasurable. — **Immensurability**, im-men'sū-ra-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being immensurable.

Immerge, im-mėrj', *v.t.* — *immerged, immerging.* [L. *immergo*—*im* for *in*, into, and *mergo*, to plunge.] To plunge into or under anything, especially into or under a fluid. — *v.i.* To disappear by entering into any medium.

Immerse, im-mėrs', *v.t.*—*immersed, immersing.* [L. *immergo, immersum*—*im* for *in*, into, and *mergo*, to plunge. MERGE.] To plunge into anything that covers or surrounds, as into a fluid; to dip; *fig.* to engage deeply; to involve (to be *immersed* in business). — **Immersible**, im-mėr'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being immersed. — **Immersion**, im-mėr'shon, *n.* [L. *immersio, immersionis.*] The act of immersing, or state of being immersed; a sinking or dipping into anything; *astron.* the disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another or into its shadow: opposed to *emersion*. — **Immersionist**, im-mėr'shon-ist, *n.* One who holds that immersion is essential to Christian baptism.

Immesh, im-mesh', *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *mesh.*] To entangle in the meshes of a net or anything similar.

Immethodical, im-me-thod'i-kal, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *methodical.*] Not methodical; without system, order, or regularity.—**Immethodically**, im-me-thod'i-kal-li, *adv.* — **Immethodicalness**, im-me-thod'i-kal-nes, *n.*

Immigrate, im'mi-grāt, *v.i.* [L. *immigro*—*im* for *in*, into, and *migro*, to migrate.] To remove into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence; to remove into and settle in another country.—**Immigrant**, im'mi-grant, *n.* One who immigrates: the correlative of *emigrant*. — **Immigration**, im-mi-grā'shon, *n.* The act of immigrating.

Imminent, im'mi-nent, *a.* [L. *imminens*,

imminentis, ppr. of *immineo*, to hang over—*im* for *in*, on, and *mineo*, as in *eminent*.] Hanging over; threatening to fall or occur (*imminent* danger, war); impending; near at hand; threatening evil.—**Imminence**, im'mi-nens, *n.* The quality or condition of being imminent.—**Imminently**, im'mi-nent-li, *adv.* In an imminent manner; threateningly.

Immit, im-mit', *v.t.* [L. *immitto*—*im* for *in*, in, into, and *mitto*, to send.] To send in; to inject: the correlative of *emit*.—**Immission**, im-mish'on, *n.* [L. *immissio*.] The act of immitting: the correlative of *emission*.

Immix, im-miks', *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *mix*.] To mix; to mingle.

Immobile, im-mob'il, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mobile*; L. *immobilis*.] Not mobile; immovable; fixed; stable.—**Immobility**, im-mō-bil'i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being immobile.

Immoderate, im-mod'e-rāt, *a.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *moderate*; L. *immoderatus*.] Not moderate; exceeding just or usual bounds; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable.—**Immoderately**, im-mod'e-rāt-li, *adv.* In an immoderate manner.—**Immoderateness**, **Immoderacy**, **Immoderation**, im-mod'e-rāt-nes, im-mod'e-ra-si, im-mod'e-rā"shon, *n.* The condition or quality of being immoderate.

Immodest, im-mod'est, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *modest*.] Not modest; wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; indelicate; unchaste.—**Immodestly**, im-mod'est-li, *adv.* In an immodest manner.—**Immodesty**, im-mod'es-ti, *n.* The quality of being immodest.

Immolate, im'mō-lāt, *v.t.*—*immolated*, *immolating*. [L. *immolo*, *immolatum*, to sacrifice—*im* for *in*, on, and *mola*, meal, which was thrown on the head of the victim.] To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice.—**Immolation**, im-mō-lā'shon, *n.* The act of immolating; a sacrifice offered.—**Immolator**, im'mō-lā-tėr, *n.* One who immolates.

Immomentous, im-mō-men'tus, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *momentous*.] Not momentous; unimportant.

Immoral, im-mor'al, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *moral*.] Not moral; inconsistent with morality or rectitude; contrary to morals; wicked; unjust.—**Immorality**, im-mō-ral'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice.—**Immorally**, im-mor'al-li, *adv.* In an immoral manner.

Immortal, im-mor'tal, *a.* [L. *immortalis*—*im* for *in*, not, and *mortalis*, mortal.] Not mortal; having life that shall never end; undying; connected with immortality (*immortal* hopes); imperishable (*immortal* fame).—*n.* One who is immortal: often applied to the gods of classical mythology.—**Immortality**, im-mor-tal'i-ti, *n.* [L. *immortalitas*.] The condition or quality of being immortal; exemption from death and annihilation; unending existence.—**Immortalization**, im-mor'tal-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of immortalizing.—**Immortalize**, im-mor'tal-iz, *v.t.*—*immortalized*, *immortalizing*. To render immortal; to make famous for ever.—**Immortally**, im-mor'tal-li, *adv.* In an immortal manner.—**Immortelle**, im-mor-tel', *n.* A flower of the sort called *Everlasting*, or a wreath made of such flowers.

Immovable, im-mö'va-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *movable*.] Not movable; incapable of being moved in place; firmly fixed; fast; not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; unalterable; unchangeable; not impressible; unfeeling.—**Immovability**, **Immovableness**, im-mö'va-bil"i-ti, im-mö'va-bl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being immovable.—**Immovably**, im-mö'va-bli, *adv.*

Immunity, im-mū'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *immunitas*, from *immunis*, exempt—*im* for *in*, not, and *munus*, office, duty.] Freedom or exemption from any obligation, charge, duty, office, tax, &c.; a particular privilege; freedom or exemption in general (*immunity* from error).

Immure, im-mūr', *v.t.*—*immured*, *immuring*. [O.Fr. *emmurer*—L. *in*, and *murus*, a wall. MURAL.] To inclose or imprison within walls; to shut up; to confine.—**Immurement**, im-mūr'ment, *n.* The act of immuring or state of being immured.

Immutable, im-mū'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mutable*.] Not mutable; not subject to mutation; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.—**Immutability**, **Immutableness**, im-mū'ta-bil"i-ti, im-mū'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being immutable.—**Immutably**, im-mū'ta-bli, *adv.* Unchangeably; unalterably.

Imp, imp, *n.* [Originally a shoot or scion; from L.L. *impotus*, a graft or scion, from Gr. *emphytos*, engrafted—*en*, in, and *phyō*, to grow, to produce; similarly Sw. *ymp*, Dan. *ympe*, twig, shoot, scion.] A scion or graft; a son, offspring, or progeny (*Shak.*); a young or little devil; a little malignant spirit; hence, a mischievous child; also something added or united to another to repair or lengthen it out.—*v.t.* To graft; to strengthen or enlarge by something inserted or added; to mend a deficient wing by the insertion of a feather; to strengthen.—**Impish**, imp'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of an imp; fiendish.—**Impishly**, imp'ish-li, *adv.* After the manner of an imp.

Impact, im'pakt, *n.* [From L. *impingo*, *impactum*, to drive or strike. IMPINGE.] A forcible touch; a collision; a stroke; communicated force; specif. the shock or collision occasioned by the meeting of two bodies.

Impair, im-pâr', *v.t.* [Fr. *empirer*, from prefix *em*, intens., *pire*, worse, from L. *pejor*, worse.] To make worse; to lessen in some good quality, as in quantity, value, excellence, strength; to deteriorate.—*v.i.* To become worse; to deteriorate.—**Impairer**, im-pâr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which impairs.—**Impairment**, im-pâr'ment, *n.* The act of impairing.

Impale, im-pāl', *v.t.*—*impaled*, *impaling*. [L. *im* for *in*, on, and *palus*, a pole, stake, pale.] To put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake; to empale; *Her.* to join, as two coats of arms, by an upright line.—**Impalement**, im-pāl'ment, *n.* The act of impaling.

Impalpable, im-pal'pa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *palpable*.] Not to be felt; not capable of having its individual particles distinguished by the touch (an *impalpable* powder); not easily or readily apprehended or grasped by the mind.—**Impalpably**, im-pal'pa-bli, *adv.* In an impalpable manner.—**Impalpability**, im-pal'pa-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being impalpable.

Impanate, im-pā'nāt, *a.* [L. *in*, in, into, and *panis*, bread.] Embodied in the bread used in the eucharist.—**Impanation**, im-pa-nā'shon, *n.* The supposed real presence in, and union of the body and blood of Christ with the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist; consubstantiation: distinct from *transubstantiation*, which holds that there is a change of the elements into the real body and blood of Christ.

Impanel, im-pan'el, *v.t.*—*impanelled*, *impanelling*. [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *panel*.] To form, complete, or enrol the list of jurors in a court of justice.—**Impanelment**, im-pan'el-ment, *n.* The act of impanelling.

Imparidigitate, im-par'i-dij"i-tāt, *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal (*im*, not, *par*, equal), and *digitus*, a finger.] *Zool.* having an uneven number of fingers or toes.—**Imparipinnate**, im-par'i-pin"āt, *a.* *Bot.* applied to a pinnate leaf when there is a terminal or odd leaflet at the end.—**Imparisyllabic**, im-par'i-sil-lab"ik, *a.* *Gram.* not consisting of an equal number of syllables: applied to a noun which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases.

Imparity, im-par'i-ti, *n.* [From L. *impar*, unequal—*im*, not, and *par*, equal. PAIR, PEER.] Inequality; disproportion; want of equality; disparity.

Impart, im-pärt', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *impartir*, from L. *impartio*, *impertio*—*im* for *in*, and *partio*, to divide, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.] To bestow a part, share, or portion of; to give, grant, confer, or communicate; to communicate the knowledge of; to make known; to show by words or tokens.—*v.i.* To give a part or share.—**Impartation**, im-pär-tā'shon, *n.* The act of imparting.—**Imparter**, im-pär'tėr, *n.* One who imparts.—**Impartibility**, im-pär'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being impartible.—**Impartible**, im-pär'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being imparted.—**Impartment**, im-pärt'ment, *n.* The act of imparting.

Impartial, im-pär'shal, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *partial*.] Not partial; not favouring one party more than another; unprejudiced; equitable; just.—**Impartiality**, **Impartialness**, im-pär'shi-al"i-ti, im-pär'shal-nes, *n.* The quality of being impartial.—**Impartially**, im-pär'shal-li, *adv.* In an impartial manner; without bias; fairly.

Impartible, im-pär'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *partible*.] Not partible or subject to partition.—**Impartibility**, im-pär'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being impartible.

Impassable, im-pas'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *passable*.] Not passable; incapable of being passed.—**Impassableness**, im-pas'a-bl-nes, *n.*

Impassible, im-pas'i-bl, *a.* [L. *impassibilis*—*im* for *in*, not, and *passibilis*, capable of feeling, from *patior*, *passus*, to suffer. PATIENT.] Incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; not to be moved to passion or sympathy; without or not exhibiting feeling.—**Impassibility**, **Impassibleness**, im-pas'i-bil"i-ti, im-pas'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being impassible.

Impassion, im-pash'on, *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, intens., and *passion*.] To move or affect strongly with passion.—**Impassionable**, im-pash'on-a-bl, *a.* Easily excited; susceptible of strong emotion.—**Impassionate**, im-pash'on-āt, *a.* Strongly affected.—**Impassioned**, im-pash'ond, *a.* Actuated or animated by passion, ardour, or warmth of feeling; animated; excited (an *impassioned* orator or discourse).

Impassive, im-pas'iv, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, intens. and *passive*.] Not susceptible of pain or suffering; impassible; not exhibiting feeling or sensibility.—**Impassively**, im-pas'iv-li, *adv.* In an impassive manner.—**Impassiveness**, **Impassivity**, im-pas'iv-nes, im-pa-siv'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being impassive.

Impaste, im-pāst', *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *paste*.] To knead or make into paste; *painting*, to lay on (colours) thickly and boldly; *engrav.* to intermix lines and points (on a plate) so as to represent thickness of colouring.—**Impastation**, im-pas-tā'shon, *n.* The act of impasting; a combination of materials of different colours and consistencies united by a cement and hardened.—**Impasto**, im-pas'to, *n.* [It.] *Painting*, the thickness of the layer of pigment applied by the painter.

Impatient, im-pā'shent, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *patient*.] Not patient; uneasy under given conditions and eager for change: followed by *of*, *at*, *for*, *under*; prompted by impatience; exhibiting or expressing impatience (an *impatient* gesture).—**Impatiently**, im-pā'shent-li, *adv.* In an impatient manner.—**Impatience**, im-pā'shens, *n.* The condition or quality of being impatient.

Impeach, im-pēch', *v.t.* [Fr. *empêcher*, O.Fr. *empeescher*, Pr. *empedegar*; from L. *impedicare*, to entangle—*in*, and *pedica*, a snare, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. IMPEDE.] To charge with a crime or misdemeanour; to accuse; specifically, to exhibit charges of maladministration against, as against a minister of state or other high official, before a competent tribunal; to call in question (motives, sincerity); to disparage or detract from.—**Impeachable**, im-pēch'a-bl, *a.* Liable to impeachment.—**Impeacher**, im-pēch'ėr, *n.* One who impeaches.—**Impeachment**, im-pēch'ment, *n.* Impediment or obstruction; the act of impeaching, or state of being impeached.

Impeccable, **Impeccant**, im-pek'a-bl, im-pek'ant, *a.* [L. *impeccabilis*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pecco*, to sin.] Not liable or subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.—*n.* A person ex-

empt from the possibility of sinning.—**Impeccability, Impeccance, Impeccancy**, im-pek'a-bil"i-ti, im-pek'ans, im-pek'an-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being impeccant or impeccable.

Impecunious, im-pē-kū'ni-us, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money.] Not having money; hard-up; without funds.—**Impecuniosity**, im-pē-kū'ni-os"i-ti, *n.* State of being impecunious.

Impede, im-pēd', *v.t.*—*impeded*, *impeding*. [L. *impedio*, to entangle the feet of—*im* for *in*, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot; seen also in *pedestrian*, *expedite*, *biped*, *pedestal*, *impeach*, &c.] To hinder; to stop or delay the progress of; to obstruct.—**Impedible**, im-pē'di-bl, *a.* That may be impeded.—**Impediment**, im-ped'i-ment, *n.* [L. *impedimentum*.] That which impedes; obstruction; a voice defect.—**Impedimenta**. [L.] Baggage.—**Impedimental**, im-ped'i-men"-tal, *a.* Of the nature of an impediment. —**Impeditive**, im-ped'i-tiv, *a.* Impeding.

Impel, im-pel', *v.t.*—*impelled*, *impelling*. [L. *impello*—*im* for *in*, on, and *pello*, to drive (as in *compel*, *dispel*, *repel*, *pulse*).] To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to motion or action in any way.—**Impellent**, im-pel'ent, *a.* Having the quality of impelling.—*n.* A power or force that impels.—**Impeller**, im-pel'ėr, *n.* One who or that which impels.

Impend, im-pend', *v.i.* [L. *impendeo*—*im* for *in*, in, on, over, and *pendeo*, to hang (as in *depend*, *pendant*, &c.).] To hang over; to threaten from near at hand; to be imminent.—**Impendence, Impendency**, im-pen'dens, im-pen'den-si, *n.* The state of being impendent.—**Impendent**, im-pen'-dent, *a.* Impending; imminent.

Impenetrable, im-pen'ē-tra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *penetrable*.] Not penetrable; incapable of being penetrated or pierced; hence, incapable of intellectual or emotional impression; obtuse or unsympathetic; *physics*, preventing any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time.—**Impenetrably**, im-pen'-ē-tra-bli, *adv.* In an impenetrable manner.—**Impenetrability, Impenetrableness**, im-pen'ē-tra-bil"i-ti, im-pen'ē-tra-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being impenetrable.

Impenitent, im-pen'i-tent, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *penitent*.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; obdurate; of a hard heart.—*n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.—**Impenitence, Impenitency**, im-pen'i-tens, im-pen'i-ten-si, *n.* The condition of being impenitent.—**Impenitently**, im-pen'i-tent-li, *adv.*

Impennate, im-pen'āt, *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, and *penna*, a feather.] *Ornithol.* having short wings covered with feathers resembling scales, as the penguins.

Imperative, im-per'a-tiv, *a.* [L. *imperativus*, from *impero*, to command. EMPEROR.] Expressive of command; containing positive command; authoritative; not to be avoided or evaded; obligatory (*imperative duty*); *gram.* applied to the mood or form of a verb which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation (*go*, *write*, *attend*): in this sense often used *substantively*.—**Imperatival**, im-per'a-ti-val, *a.* Belonging to the imperative mood.—**Imperatively**, im-per'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In an imperative manner; also, by way of, or as, the imperative mood.

Imperceptible, im-pėr-sep'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perceptible*.] Not perceptible; not to be perceived; not discernible; not easily apprehended.—**Imperceptibility, Imperceptibleness**, im-pėr-sep'-ti-bil"i-ti, im-pėr-sep'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being imperceptible.—**Imperceptibly**, im-pėr-sep'ti-bli, *adv.* In an imperceptible manner.—**Imperception**, im-pėr-sep'shon, *n.* Want of perception.—**Imperceptive, Impercipient** im-pėr-sep'-tiv, im-pėr-sip'i-ent, *a.* Not perceiving.

Imperfect, im-pėr'fekt, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perfect*; L. *imperfectus*.] Not perfect; not complete in all parts; wanting something necessary to completeness; defective; not reaching a certain standard or ideal; morally deficient or defective; not completely good.—*Imperfect tense*, *gram.* a tense expressing an uncompleted action or state, especially in time past.—*n.* An imperfect tense.—**Imperfectible**, im-pėr-fek'-ti-bl, *a.* Incapable of being made perfect. —**Imperfection**, im-pėr-fek'shon, *n.* The condition or quality of being imperfect; defect; flaw; blemish.—**Imperfectly**, im-pėr'-fekt-li, *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; defectively; faultily.—**Imperfectness**, im-pėr'fekt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being imperfect.

Imperforate, im-pėr'fo-rāt, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perforate*.] Not perforated or pierced; having no opening or pores.

Imperial, im-pē'ri-al, *a.* [L. *imperialis*, from *imperium*, empire, supreme command, from *impero*, to command. EMPEROR.] Pertaining to an empire or to an emperor; pertaining to supreme authority or to one who wields it; sovereign; supreme; suitable for an emperor; of superior excellence.—*n.* A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip (the style of beard made fashionable by Napoleon III.); a trade term for an article of unusual size or excellence, as a large decanter, &c.; a size of paper measuring 30 by 22 inches.—**Imperialism**, im-pē'ri-al-izm, *n.* Imperial state or authority; the spirit of empire.—**Imperialist**, im-pē'ri-al-ist, *n.* A subject or soldier of an emperor; one favourable to empire or imperial government.—**Imperiality, Imperialty**, im-pē'ri-al"i-ti, im-pē'ri-al-ti, *n.* Imperial power; an imperial right or privilege.—**Imperialize**, im-pē'ri-al-iz, *v.t.* To invest with the state, authority, or character of an emperor; to bring to the form of an empire.—**Imperially**, im-pē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In an imperial manner.

Imperil, im-per'il, *v.t.*—*imperilled*, *imperilling*. [Prefix *im* for *in*, into, and *peril*.] To bring into peril; to endanger.—**Imperilment**, im-per'il-ment, *n.* Act of putting in peril.

Imperious, im-pē'ri-us, *a.* [L. *imperiosus*, from *imperium*, empire. IMPERIAL.] Giving orders or commands in an arbitrary or absolute manner; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; domineering; urgent, pressing, or overmastering (*imperious necessity*).—**Imperiously**, im-pē'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an imperious manner.—**Imperiousness**, im-pē'ri-us-nes, *n.*

Imperishable, im-per'ish-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perishable*.] Not perishable; not subject to decay; indestructible; enduring permanently.—**Imperishableness, Imperishability**, im-per'ish-a-bl-nes, im-per'ish-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.—**Imperishably**, im-per'ish-a-bli, *adv.*

Impermeable, im-pėr'mē-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *permeable*.] Not permeable; impervious.—**Impermeability, Impermeableness**, im-pėr'mē-a-bil"i-ti, im-pėr'mē-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Impermeably**, im-pėr'mē-a-bli, *adv.*

Impersonal, im-pėr'son-al, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *personal*.] Not having personal existence; not endued with personality.—*Impersonal verb*, *gram.* a verb (such as *it rains*, *it becomes us* to be modest) which is used only with an impersonal nominative or subject.—*n.* That which wants personality; an impersonal verb.—**Impersonality**, im-pėr'so-nal"i-ti, *n.* The condition of being impersonal.—**Impersonally**, im-pėr'son-al-li, *adv.* In an impersonal manner.

Impersonate, im-pėr'son-āt, *v.t.*—*impersonated*, *impersonating*. [Prefix *im* for *in*, in (or *in* intens.), and *personate*.] To invest with personality; to assume the person or character of; to represent in character (as on the stage).—**Impersonation**, im-pėr'so-nā"shon, *n.* The act of impersonating.—**Impersonator**, im-pėr'son-ā-tėr, *n.* One who impersonates.

Impertinent, im-pėr'ti-nent, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pertinent*.] Not pertinent or pertaining to the matter in hand; having no bearing on the subject; not to the point; irrelevant; unbecoming in speech or action; meddling with matters in which one has no concern; petulant and rude; uncivil.—*n.* One who acts impertinently. —**Impertinently**, im-pėr'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In an impertinent manner; irrelevantly; in a rude, saucy manner.—**Impertinence, Impertinency**, im-pėr'ti-nens, im-pėr'ti-nen-si, *n.* The quality of being impertinent; that which is impertinent; impertinent conduct or language.

Imperturbable, im-pėr-tėr'ba-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perturb*.] Incapable of being perturbed or agitated; unmoved; calm; cool.—**Imperturbability**, im-pėr-tėr'ba-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being imperturbable.—**Imperturbation**, im-pėr'tėr-bā"shon, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind.

Impervious, im-pėr'vi-us, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pervious*.] Not pervious; not admitting entrance or passage; incapable of being passed through.—**Imperviously**, im-pėr'vi-us-li, *adv.* In an impervious manner.—**Imperviousness**, im-pėr'vi-us-nes, *n.*

Impetigo, im-pe-tī'gō, *n.* [L., from *impeto*, to assail. IMPETUOUS.] *Med.* an eruption of itching pustules in clusters on the skin. —**Impetiginous**, im-pe-tij'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to impetigo.

Impetrate, im'pe-trāt, *v.t.*—*impetrated*, *impetrating*. [L. *impetro*, *impetratum*, to obtain—prefix *im* for *in*, intens., and *patro*, to bring to pass.] To obtain by prayer or petition.—**Impetrable**, im'pe-tra-bl, *a.* Capable of being impetrated.—**Impetration**, im-pe-trā'shon, *n.* The act of impetrating; formerly specifically applied to the obtaining from the Roman see of benefices belonging to lay patrons.—**Impetrative, Impetratory**, im'pe-trā-tiv, im'-pet-ra-to-ri, *a.* Containing or expressing entreaty.

Impetuous, im-pet'ū-us, *a.* [L. *impetuosus*, from *impetus*, an attack—*im*, in, and *peto*, to assail (whence *petition*, *compete*).] Rushing with force and violence; furious in motion; forcible; fierce; raging; vehement in feeling; passionate; violent.—**Impetuously**, im-pet'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an impetuous manner.—**Impetuosity, Impetuousness**, im-pet'ū-os"i-ti, im-pet'ū-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being impetuous; fury; vehemence.—**Impetus**, im'pe-tus, *n.* [L.] Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum.

Impeyan, Impeyan Pheasant, im'pi-an. [After Lady *Impey*, who attempted to introduce it into Britain.] A large bird of the pheasant tribe, belonging to the high cold regions of the Himalaya.

Impi, im'pi, *n.* A brigade or large body of Kafir soldiers.

Impinge, im-pinj', *v.i.* [L. *impingo*, *impactum*—*im* for *in*, on, and *pango*, to strike. PACT.] To strike, knock, or dash against; to clash upon; to strike; to hit.—**Impingement**, im-pinj'ment, *n.* Act of impinging. —**Impingent**, im-pin'jent, *a.* Striking against or upon.

Impious, im'pi-us, *a.* [L. *impius*—*im* for *in*, not, and *pius*, pious.] The reverse of pious; irreverent towards the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; irreverent; profane (*impious* men, deeds, words).—**Impiously**, im'pi-us-li, *adv.* In an impious manner.—**Impiousness**, im'pi-us-nes, *n.* Impiety.—**Impiety**, im-pī'e-ti, *n.* [L. *impietas*.] The condition or quality of being impious; an act of wickedness or irreligion: in this latter sense with a plural.

Impish, Impishly. Under IMP.

Implacable, im-plā'ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *placable*.] Not placable; not to be appeased or pacified; inexorable; stubborn or constant in enmity.—**Implacability, Implacableness**, im-plā'ka-bil"i-ti, im-plā'ka-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being implacable.—**Implacably**, im-plā'-ka-bli, *adv.* In an implacable manner.

Implacental, im'pla-sen-tal, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *placental*.] Destitute of a placenta, as marsupials and monotremes. —*n.* A mammal destitute of a placenta.

Implant, im-plant', *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, in, into, and *plant*.] To plant; to set in soil (lit. or fig.); to insert; to sow (to *implant* truths, principles, virtue, &c.).—**Implantation**, im-plan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of implanting.

Implead, im-plēd', *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *plead*.] To institute and prosecute a

suit against in court; to sue at law.—**Impleader**, im-plē'dėr, *n.* One who impleads; an accuser.

Implement, im'plē-ment, *n.* [L.L. *implementum*, lit. what accomplishes, from L. *impleo*, to fill up—*im* for *in*, and *pleo*, to fill, as in *complete*, *replete*, &c., the root being in E. *full*.] An instrument, tool, or utensil; an article assisting in carrying on manual labours. ∴ Syn. under Tool.—*v.t.* To fulfil or satisfy the conditions of; to fulfil or perform; to carry into effect (to *implement* a bargain).—**Implemental**, im-pli-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to implements; characterized by the use of implements (*implemental* stage in civilization).

Implex, im'pleks, *a.* [L. *implexus*, pp. of *implecto*, entangle—*im* for *in*, in, and *plecto*, to plait.] Infolded; intricate; entangled.—**Implexous**, im-plek'sus, *a.* *Bot.* entangled; interlaced.

Implicate, im'pli-kāt, *v.t.*—*implicated*, *implicating*. [L. *implico*, *implicatum*—*im* for *in*, in, into, and *plico*, to fold. Ply.] To entangle to a certain extent in some affair; to show or prove to be connected or concerned; to involve (*implicated* in a conspiracy). ∴ *Implicate* is a less strong word than *involve*, a person who is *implicated* being connected only to a small extent, while one who is *involved* is deeply concerned or entangled.—**Implication**, im-pli-kā'shon, *n.* The act of implicating or state of being implicated; an implying, or that which is implied but not expressed; an inference, or something which may fairly be understood though not expressed in words.—**Implicative**, im'pli-kā-tiv, *a.* Tending to implicate.—**Implicatively**, im'pli-kā-tiv-li, *adv.* By implication.

Implicit, im-plis'it, *a.* [L. *implicitus*, from *implico*, *implicitum*, and *implicatum*, to infold. Implicate.] Fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied (an *implicit* promise); entirely depending or resting on something or some one else; hence, free from doubt or questioning; settled; deep rooted (*implicit* faith in one's word).—**Implicitly**, im-plis'it-li, *adv.* In an implicit manner.—**Implicitness**, im-plis'it-nes, *n.*

Impliedly. Under Imply.

Implore, im-plōr', *v.t.*—*implored*, *imploring*. [L. *imploro*—*im* for *in*, on, upon, and *ploro*, to cry out (as in *deplore*, *explore*).] To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to entreat; to beg (to *implore* forgiveness, to *implore* a person to forgive).—*v.i.* To entreat; to beg.—**Imploration**, im-plō-rā'shon, *n.* The act of imploring; earnest supplication.—**Imploratory**, im-plō'ra-to-ri, *a.* Earnestly supplicating; imploring; entreating.—**Implorer**, im-plō'rėr, *n.* One who implores.—**Imploringly**, im-plō'ring-li, *adv.* In an imploring manner.

Imply, im-plī', *v.t.*—*implied*, *implying*. [From L. *implico*—*in*, and *plico*, to fold, whence also *implicate* (which see); comp. *apply*, *reply*, *ply*.] To involve or contain by fair inference; to contain by implication or as a consequence; to include virtually (words *imply* a promise; an effect *implies* a cause).—**Impliedly**, im-plīd'li, *adv.* In an implied manner; by implication.

Impolite, im-pō-līt', *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *polite*.] Not polite; unpolite; uncivil; rude.—**Impolitely**, im-pō-līt'li, *adv.* In an impolite manner.—**Impoliteness**, im-pō-līt'nes, *n.*

Impolitic, **Impolitical**, im-pol'i-tik, im-pō-lit'i-kal, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *politic*.] Not politic; wanting policy or prudent management; unwise; imprudent; indiscreet; injudicious.—**Impolicy**, im-pol'i-si, *n.* The quality of being impolitic.—**Impoliticly**, **Impolitically**, im-pol'i-tik-li, im-pō-lit'i-kal-li, *adv.*—**Impoliticness**, im-pol'i-tik-nes, *n.*

Imponderable, im-pon'dėr-a-bl, *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible weight.—*n.* A thing which has no appreciable weight.—**Imponderability**, **Imponderableness**, im-pon'dėr-a-bil''i-ti, im-pon'dėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being imponderable.

Import, im-pōrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *importer*, to bring from abroad, to matter or be of consequence, L. *importo*, to bring in, to cause—*im* for *in*, and *porto*, to bring or carry, whence *port*, a person's bearing, *porter*. Port.] To bring into a place from abroad; to bring into one's own country: opposed to *export*; to bear or carry as a signification; to mean; to signify; to imply; to be of importance, moment, or consequence to; to matter to.—*n.* (im'pōrt). That which is imported or brought into a country from abroad; that which a word bears as its signification; purport; meaning; the application or interpretation of an action, of events, &c.; bearing; importance, weight, or consequence.—**Importable**, im-pōr'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being imported.—**Importation**, im-pōr-tā'shon, *n.* The act or practice of importing; a quantity imported.—**Importer**, im-pōr'tėr, *n.* One who imports.

Important, im-por'tant, *a.* [Fr. *important*, lit. being of great import or moment. Import.] Full of or bearing import, weight, or consequence; momentous; weighty; material; influential; grave.—**Importantly**, im-por'tant-li, *adv.* In an important manner.—**Importance**, im-por'tans, *n.* The quality of being important; weight; consequence; moment.

Importune, im-por-tūn', sometimes im-por'tūn, *v.t.*—*importuned*, *importuning*. [Fr. *importuner*, to importune, pester, from L. *importunus*, distressing, rude—*im* for *in*, not, and *portus*, a port or harbour, access.] To press with solicitation; to solicit or urge with frequent or unceasing application; to annoy with unremitting demands.—*v.i.* To solicit earnestly and repeatedly.—**Importunate**, im-por'tū-nāt, *a.* Troublesome by frequent demands; incessant in solicitation; urgent; unreasonable.—**Importunately**, im-por'tū-nāt-li, *adv.* In an importunate manner.—**Importuner**, im-por-tū'nėr, *n.* One who importunes.—**Importunity**, **Importunacy**, **Importunateness**, im-por-tū'ni-ti, im-por'tū-na-si, im-por'tū-nāt-nes, *n.* The quality of being importunate; application urged with troublesome pertinacity.

Impose, im-pōz', *v.t.*—*imposed*, *imposing*. [Fr. *imposer*—*im* for *in*, on, upon, and *poser*, to place. Compose, Pose.] To lay, set, or place on (to *impose* the hands); to lay or enjoin as a burden, tax, penalty, command, law, &c.; to palm or pass off; *printing*, to arrange and adjust (pages) and fasten into a chase.—*v.i.* Used in phrase *to impose on* or *upon*, to pass or put a trick or deceit on; to deceive; to victimize.—**Imposable**, im-pō'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being imposed.—**Imposableness**, im-pō'za-bl-nes, *n.*—**Imposer**, im-pō'zėr, *n.* One who imposes; one who enjoins.—**Imposing**, im-pō'zing, *a.* Impressive in appearance; commanding; stately; majestic.—**Imposingly**, im-pō'zing-li, *adv.* In an imposing manner.—**Imposingness**, im-pō'zing-nes, *n.*—**Imposing-stone**, **Imposing-table**, *n.* *Printing*, a table of stone or metal on which the pages or columns of type are imposed or made into forms.—**Imposition**, im-pō-zish'on, *n.* The act of imposing or laying on; that which is imposed, levied, inflicted, enjoined, and the like; the act of tricking or deceiving; a trick or deception; a fraud; an imposture; an exercise enjoined on students as a punishment.

Impossible, im-pos'i-bl, *a.* [L. *impossibilis*—*im* for *in*, not, and *possibilis*, possible. Possible.] Not possible; not capable of being or being done; incapable of being accomplished, thought, endured, &c.—**Impossibly**, im-pos'i-bli, *adv.* Not possibly.—**Impossibility**, im-pos'i-bil''i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being impossible; that which is impossible.

Impost, im'pōst, *n.* [O.Fr. *impost*, Fr. *impôt*, L. *impositum*, from *impono*, *impositum*, to lay upon—*in*, on, and *pono*, to place.] That which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty; *arch.* the point where an arch rests on a wall or column.

Imposthume, im-pos'tūm, *n.* [A corruption of *apostume*, *apostema*.] Same as *Apostema*.

Impostor, im-pos'tėr, *n.* [L. *impostor*, from *impono*—*in*, on, and *pono*, to place.] One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character.—**Impostrous**,† im-pos'trus, *a.* Characterized by imposition.—**Imposture**, im-pos'tūr, *n.* [L. *impostura*, from *impono*, *impositum*.] The act or conduct of an impostor; fraud or imposition.

Impotent, im'pō-tent, *a.* [L. *impotens*, *impotentis*—*im* for *in*, not, and *potens*, able, *potent*.] Entirely wanting power, strength, or vigour of body or mind; deficient in capacity; weak; feeble; destitute of the power of sexual intercourse or of begetting children.—**Impotently**, im'pō-tent-li, *adv.* In an impotent manner.—**Impotence**, **Impotency**, im'pō-tens, im'pō-ten-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being impotent.

Impound, im-pound', *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *pound*.] To put in a pound (as a straying animal); to confine; to take possession of, as of a document, for use when necessary.—**Impoundage**, im-poun'dāj, *n.* The act of impounding.—**Impounder**, im-poun'dėr, *n.* One who impounds.

Impoverish, im-pov'ėr-ish, *v.t.* [Prefix *im*, intens., and Fr. *pauvre*, poor. Poor.] To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence; to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of (to *impoverish* land).—**Impoverisher**, im-pov'ėr-ish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which impoverishes.—**Impoverishment**, im-pov'ėr-ish-ment, *n.* The act of impoverishing.

Impower, im-pou'ėr, *v.t.* To empower.

Impracticable, im-prak'ti-ka-bl, *a.* Not practicable; not to be performed or effected by human means or by the means at command; not to be dealt with or managed; unmanageable; incapable of being passed or travelled (an *impracticable* road).—**Impracticably**, im-prak'ti-ka-bli, *adv.* In an impracticable manner.—**Impracticability**, **Impracticableness**, im-prak'ti-ka-bil''i-ti, im-prak'ti-ka-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being impracticable.—**Impractical**, im-prak'ti-kal, *a.* Not practical; not taking a common-sense view of things; full of theories.

Imprecate, im'prē-kāt, *v.t.*—*imprecated*, *imprecating*. [L. *imprecor*, *imprecatus*—*im* for *in*, on, and *precor*, to pray. Pray.] To call down, as a curse, calamity, or punishment, by prayer; to invoke (a curse or some evil).—**Imprecation**, im-prē-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *imprecatio*.] The act of imprecating; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one; a curse.—**Imprecatory**, im'prē-kā-to-ri, *a.* Of the nature of or containing an imprecation.

Impregnable, im-preg'na-bl, *a.* [O.Fr. *imprenable* (the *g* being inserted as in *pregnable*)—*im* for *in*, not, and *prendre*, to take.] Not to be taken; incapable of being reduced by force (an *impregnable* fortress); not to be moved, impressed, or shaken.—**Impregnability**, **Impregnableness**, im-preg'na-bil''i-ti, im-preg'na-bl-nes, *n.* State of being impregnable.—**Impregnably**, im-preg'na-bli, *adv.*

Impregnate, im-preg'nāt, *v.t.*—*impregnated*, *impregnating*. [L.L. *impregno*, *impregnatum*—L. *im* for *in*, in, and *praegnans*, pregnant. Pregnant.] To make pregnant or with young; to cause to conceive; to transmit or infuse an active principle into; to imbue; to communicate qualities to by mixture.—**Impregnation**, im-preg-nā'shon, *n.* The act of impregnating.

Impresario, im-pres-ā'ri-o, *n.* [It.] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a company of concert or opera performers.

Imprescriptible, im-prē-skrip'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prescriptible*.] Incapable of being lost by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.—**Imprescriptibility**, im-prē-skrip'ti-bil''i-ti, *n.* State of being imprescriptible.

Impress, im-pres', *v.t.* [L. *imprimo*, *impressum*—*im* for *in*, on, upon, and *premo*, to press. Press.] To press or stamp in or upon; to mark by pressure; to make a mark or figure upon; to stamp (to *impress* a design on; to *impress* with a design); to stamp on the mind; to inculcate (truth, facts, &c.); to affect deeply the feelings or sentiments.—*n.* (im'pres). A mark or

figure made by pressure, or as by pressure; stamp; impression. — **Impressibility, Impressibleness,** im-pres'i-bil"i-ti, im-pres'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being impressible. — **Impressible,** im-pres'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible of impression; easily affected; susceptive.— **Impressibly,** im-pres'i-bli, *adv.* In an impressible manner. — **Impression,** im-presh'on, *n.* [L. *impressio, impressionis.*] The act of impressing; that which is impressed, printed, or stamped; a copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, and the like; the aggregate of copies taken at one time; edition; effect or influence on the senses, on the mind, feelings, or sentiments; an indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief.— **Impressionability, Impressionableness,** im-presh'on-a-bil"i-ti, im-presh'on-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being impressionable.—**Impressionable,** im-presh'on-a-bl, *a.* Susceptible of impression; having the mind or feelings easily affected.—**Impressive,** im-pres'iv, *a.* Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting or of exciting attention and feeling. — **Impressively,** im-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an impressive manner. —**Impressiveness,** im-pres'iv-nes, *n.*

Impress, im-pres', *v.t.* [Influenced by *press*, but originally meaning to hire by ready money, from O.E. *prest*, ready money; O.Fr. *prester*, to give, to lend; L. *praesto*, in readiness (*præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand).] To compel to enter into public service, as a seaman; to seize and take into service by compulsion; to take for public use. — *n.* The act of impressing; compulsion to serve. — **Impress-gang,** *n.* A press-gang. — **Impressment,** im-pres'ment, *n.* The act of impressing.

Imprimatur, im-pri-ma'ter, *n.* [L., let it be printed.] A license to print a book, &c.; hence, a mark of approval in general.

Imprimis, im-pri'mis, *adv.* [L.] In the first place; first in order.

Imprint, im-print', *v.t.* [O.E. *emprent*, Fr. *empreint*, pp. of *empreindre*, to imprint, L. *imprimere*, to impress. PRINT.] To mark by pressure; to stamp; to print; to fix indelibly or permanently, as on the mind or memory; to impress. — *n.* (im'print). Whatever is impressed or printed; especially, the name of the printer or publisher on a book, with the place and often the time of publication.

Imprison, im-pris'on, *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, in, and *prison*.] To put into a prison; to incarcerate; to confine. — **Imprisoner,** im-pris'on-er, *n.* One who imprisons.— **Imprisonment,** im-pris'on-ment, *n.* The act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned.

Improbable, im-prob'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *probable*.] Not probable; not likely to be true; unlikely. — **Improbability, Improbableness,** im-prob'a-bil"i-ti, im-prob'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being improbable.—**Improbably,** im-prob'a-bli, *adv.* In an improbable manner.

Improbity, im-prob'i-ti, *n.* [L. *improbitas*—*im* for *in*, not, and *probitas*, probity.] Want of probity; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

Impromptu, im-promp'tu, *adv.* [L. *in promptu*, in readiness, from *promptus*, readiness. PROMPT.] Off-hand; without previous study.—*n.* A saying, poem, epigram, or the like made off-hand, or without previous study; an extemporaneous effusion.—*a.* Off-hand; extempore.

Improper, im-prop'er, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *proper*.] Not proper; not suitable, adapted, or suited; unbecoming; indecent.— *Improper fraction*, a fraction whose numerator is equal to or greater than its denominator. — **Improperly,** im-prop'er-li, *adv.* In an improper manner. —**Impropriety,** im-prō-pri'e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *impropriété*, from L. *improprietas*, improper.] The quality of being improper; that which is improper; an unsuitable act, expression, and the like.

Impropriate, im-prō'pri-at, *v.t.*—*impropriated, impropriating.* [L. *im* for *in*, and *proprio, propriatum*, to appropriate, from *proprius*, one's own. PROPER.] To appropriate; *eccles.* to place the profits or revenue of in the hands of a layman; to put in the possession of a layman or lay corporation.—*a.* Devolved into the hands of a layman.—**Impropriation,** im-prō'pri-a"shon, *n.* The act of impropriating; that which is impropriated. — **Impropriator,** im-prō'pri-a-ter, *n.* One who impropriates.

Impropriety. Under IMPROPER.

Improve, im-prōv', *v.t.*—*improved, improving.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, intens., and O Fr. *prover*, to test, to show to be sufficient. PROVE.] To make better; to increase the value, worth, or good qualities of; to use or employ to good purpose; to turn to profitable account (to *improve* the time).—*v.i.* To grow or become better; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or anything else desirable.—*To improve on* or *upon*, to make additions or amendments to; to make an advance in; to bring nearer to perfection. ∴Syn. under AMEND. — **Improvability, Improvableness,** im-prō'va-bil"i-ti, im-prō'va-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being improvable.—**Improvable,** im-prō'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being improved.— **Improvement,** im-prōv'ment, *n.* The act of improving, or state of being improved; that which improves; that by which the value of anything is increased, its excellence enhanced, and the like; a beneficial or valuable addition or alteration. — **Improver,** im-prō'vér, *n.* One who improves. —**Improving,** im-prō'ving, *a.* Tending to advance in good qualities.—**Improvingly,** im-prō'ving-li, *adv.* In an improving manner.

Improvident, im-prov'i-dent, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *provident*.] Not provident; wanting forecast; wanting care to make provision for future exigencies; thriftless; thoughtless. — **Improvidence,** im-prov'i-dens, *n.* The quality of being improvident. — **Improvidently,** im-prov'i-dent-li, *adv.* In an improvident manner; thriftlessly.

Improvise, Improvisate, im-pro-vīz', im-prō'vi-zāt, *v.t.*—*improvised, improvising; improvisated, improvisating.* [Fr. *improviser*, It. *improvvisare*, to sing in extempore rhymes, from L. *in*, not, *pro*, before, and *visus*, seen.] To compose and recite or sing without premeditation; to speak extempore, especially in verse; to do or form on the spur of the moment for a special occasion; to bring about in an off-hand way —*v.i.* To recite or sing compositions without previous preparation.—**Improvisation,** im-prō'vi-zā"shon, *n.* The act or faculty of improvising; a song or other poem which is improvised.—**Improviser, Improvisator,** im-pro-vī'zer, im-prō'vi-zā-ter, *n.* One who improvisates or improvises. — **Improvisatory,** im-prō-vīz'a-to-ri, *a.* Relating to improvisation or improvisers.—**Improvvisatore,** im-prov-vis'a-tō-re, *n.* pl. **Improvvisatori,** im-prov-vis'a-tō"rē. [It.] An extempore versifier, who can, without preparation, recite or sing a quantity of verses upon a given subject.— **Improvvisatrice,** im-prov-vis'a-trē"chā, *n.* [It.] A female improvvisatore; an extempore poetess. [These Italian words are spelled less correctly with one *v*.]

Imprudent, im-prō'dent, *a.* [L. *imprudens*—*im* for *in*, not, and *prudent*.] Not prudent; wanting prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; rash; heedless.—**Imprudence,** im-prō'dens, *n.* The quality of being imprudent; an imprudent act or course of conduct.—**Imprudently,** im-prō'dent-li, *adv.* In an imprudent manner.

Impudent, im'pū-dent, *a.* [L. *impudens, impudentis*, without shame—*in*, not, and *pudens*, from *pudeo*, to be ashamed.] Offensively forward in behaviour; intentionally treating others without due respect; wanting modesty; shameless; impertinent. — **Impudently,** im'pū-dent-li, *adv.* In an impudent manner. — **Impudence,** im'pū-dens, *n.* The quality of being impudent; impudent language or behaviour; offensive forwardness.

Impugn, im-pūn', *v.t.* [Fr. *impugner*; L. *impugno*—*im* for *in*, against, and *pugno*, to fight or resist (akin *pugnacious, repugnant, pugilism*).] To attack (a statement, truthfulness, &c.) by words or arguments; to contradict; to call in question; to gainsay. — **Impugnable,** im-pū'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being impugned.—**Impugner,** im-pū'ner, *n.* One who impugns.—**Impugnment,** im-pūn'ment, *n.* The act of impugning.

Impulse, im'puls, *n.* [L. *impulsus*, from *impello, impulsum*, to drive on. IMPEL.] Force communicated suddenly; motion produced by suddenly communicated force; thrust; push; influence acting on the mind suddenly or unexpectedly; sudden thought or determination. — **Impulsion,** im-pul'shon, *n.* [L. *impulsio, impulsionis.*] The act of impelling or state of being impelled; instigation; impulse.— **Impulsive,** im-pul'siv, *a.* [Fr. *impulsif.*] Having the power of impelling; impellent; actuated or liable to be actuated by impulses; under the sway of one's emotions. —**Impulsively,** im-pul'siv-li, *adv.* In an impulsive manner. — **Impulsiveness,** im-pul'siv-nes, *n.*

Impunity, im-pū'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *impunité*, from L. *impunitas*, from *impunis*, unpunished—*im* for *in*, not, and *punio*, to punish. PUNISH.] Exemption from punishment or penalty; freedom or exemption from injury, suffering, or loss.

Impure, im-pūr', *a.* [Fr. *impur*, from L. *impurus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *purus*, pure.] Not pure; mixed or impregnated with foul or extraneous substance; foul; obscene; unchaste; lewd; unclean; defiled by sin or guilt; unhallowed or unholy.— **Impurely,** im-pūr'li, *adv.* In an impure manner.—**Impureness,** im-pūr'nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being impure.— **Impurity,** im-pū'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *impuritas.*] The condition or quality of being impure; foulness; that which is impure; foul matter.

Impute, im-pūt', *v.t.* [L. *imputo*—*in*, into, and *puto*, think, consider, reckon (as in *computo, reputo, putativus*).] To charge, attribute, or ascribe; to set to the account of; *theol.* to reckon or set down to the account of one what does not belong to him. — **Imputability, Imputableness,** im-pū'ta-bil"i-ti, im-pū'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being imputable.—**Imputable,** im-pū'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being imputed. —**Imputation,** im-pū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *imputatio, imputationis.*] The act of imputing; that which is imputed or charged; charge, as of evil; censure; reproach; *theol.* the charging or reckoning to the account of one something which properly attaches to another.—**Imputative,** im-pū'ta-tiv, *a.* Coming by imputation; imputed.—**Imputatively,** im-pū'ta-tiv-li, *adv.* By imputation. — **Imputer,** im-pū'ter, *n.* One that imputes.

In, in, *prep.* [A. Sax. *in*—D. and Goth. *in*, Icel. *í*, *í*, Dan. *ind*, *i*, G. *in*, *ein*, forms corresponding to L. *in*, Gr. *en*, W. *yn*, Armor. *ennu*; akin to *on*.] Within; inside of; surrounded by; indicating presence or situation within limits, whether of place, time, or circumstances (*in* the house, *in* the year, *in* sickness); or existence as a part, constituent, or quality of (evil *in* a man's disposition); or a certain state (a vehicle *in* motion, to put *in* operation).— *In as much as*, or *inasmuch as*, seeing that; considering that; since.—*In that*, because; for the reason that.—*In name of*, by way of; as (a sum paid *in name of* damages). —*In the name of*, in behalf of; on the part of; by the authority of.—*adv.* In or within some place; in some state, affair, or circumstances; not out (he is *in*, that is, in the house; the Tories are *in*, that is, in office; the ship is *in*, that is, in port); into some place or state, implying motion or change (come *in*, that is, into the house).— *To breed in and in*, to breed among members of the same family. — *To keep one's hand in*, to keep up one's acquirements; to maintain one's skill by practice.—Sometimes used substantively, as in the phrase 'ins and outs,' nooks and corners; all the details and intricacies of a matter.

Inability, in-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *ability*.] The state of being unable; want of the necessary power or ability.

Inaccessible, in-ak-ses'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*,

not, and *accessible.*] Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached. — **Inaccessibly**, in-ak-ses'i-bli, *adv.* In an inaccessible manner.—**Inaccessibility**, **Inaccessibleness**, in-ak-ses'i-bil"i-ti, in-ak-ses'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being inaccessible.

Inaccurate, in-ak'kū-rāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *accurate.*] Not accurate, exact, or correct; making or containing incorrect statements; not according to truth; erroneous. — **Inaccurately**, in-ak'kū-rāt-li, *adv.* In an inaccurate manner.—**Inaccuracy**, in-ak'kū-ra-si, *n.* The state of being inaccurate; an inaccurate statement; a mistake in a statement; an error.

Inaction, in-ak'shon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *action.*] Want of action; state of being inactive; idleness; rest.—**Inactive**, in-ak'tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *active.*] Not active; inert; having no power to move; not engaged in action or effort; idle; indolent; sluggish; *chem.* and *med.* inoperative. — Syn. under INERT. — **Inactively**, in-ak'tiv-li, *adv.* In an inactive manner. —**Inactivity**, in-ak-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The quality or condition of being inactive.

Inadequate, in-ad'ē-kwāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adequate.*] Not adequate; not equal to the purpose; insufficient; defective. — **Inadequacy**, **Inadequateness**, in-ad'ē-kwa-si, in-ad'ē-kwāt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inadequate. — **Inadequately**, in-ad'ē-kwāt-li, *adv.*

Inadmissible, in-ad-mis'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *admissible.*] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received.—**Inadmissibly**, in-ad-mis'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner not admissible. — **Inadmissibility**, in-ad-mis'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inadmissible.

Inadvertent, in-ad-ver'tent, *a.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *advertens*, *advertentis*, ppr. of *adverto*, to attend to. ADVERT.] Not paying strict attention; failing to notice or observe; heedless; unwary.—**Inadvertently**, in-ad-ver'tent-li, *adv.* In an inadvertent manner. — **Inadvertence**, **Inadvertency**, in-ad-ver'tens, in-ad-ver'ten-si, *n.* The quality of being inadvertent; an oversight, mistake, or fault which proceeds from some degree of heedlessness.

Inalienable, in-āl'yen-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *alienable.*] Incapable of being alienated or transferred to another.—**Inalienability**, **Inalienableness**, in-āl'yen-a-bil"i-ti, in-āl'yen-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inalienable. — **Inalienably**, in-āl'yen-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner that forbids alienation.

Inalterable, in-al'ter-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *alterable.*] Not alterable; unalterable.

Inamorato, in-a'mō-rā"tō, *n.* [It. *inamorato*, fem. *inamorata*, from L. *in*, in, *amor*, love.] A male lover. — **Inamorata**, in-a'mō-rā"ta, *n.* A female in love; a mistress.

Inane, in-ān', *a.* [L. *inanis*, empty.] Empty; void; frivolous; worthless; void of sense or intelligence. — *n.* That which is void or empty; infinite void space. [Tenn.]—**Inanition**, in-a-nish'on, *n.* The condition of being inane; exhaustion from want of food.—**Inanity**, in-an'i-ti, *n.* The state of being inane; mental vacuity; silliness.

Inanimate, in-an'i-māt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *animate.*] Not animate; destitute of life or animation; without vivacity or briskness; dull; inactive; sluggish. — **Inanimateness**, **Inanimation**, in-an'i-māt-nes, in'an-i-mā"shon, *n.*

Inappetence, **Inappetency**, in-ap'pē-tens, in-ap'pē-ten-si, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appetence*, *appetency.*] Want of appetence, desire, or inclination.

Inapplicable, in-ap'pli-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *applicable.*] Not applicable; incapable of being applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose.—**Inapplicability**, **Inapplicableness**, in-ap'pli-ka-bil"i-ti, in-ap'pli-ka-bl-nes, *n.*—**Inapplicably**, in-ap'pli-ka-bli, *adv.* — **Inapplication**, in-ap'pli-kā"shon, *n.* Want of application, attention, or assiduity; neglect of industry.

Inappositе, in-ap'pō-sit, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apposite.*] Not apposite, fit, or suitable; not pertinent.

Inappreciable, in-ap-prē'shi-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appreciable.*] Not appreciable; so small as hardly to be noticed or estimated.

Inapproachable, in-ap-prōch'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *approachable.*] Not approachable; inaccessible; that cannot be equalled; unrivalled.

Inappropriate, in-ap-prō'pri-āt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appropriate.*] Not appropriate; unsuited; unsuitable; not proper.—**Inappropriately**, in-ap-prō' pri-āt-li, *adv.* In an inappropriate manner. — **Inappropriateness**, in-ap-prō'pri-āt-nes, *n.*

Inapt, in-apt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apt.*] Unapt; not apt; unsuitable; unfit. — **Inaptitude**, **Inaptness**, in-ap'ti-tūd, in-apt'nes, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness. — **Inaptly**, in-apt'li, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably.

Inarch, in-arch', *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *arch.*] To graft by uniting to the stock without separating (for a time) the scion from its parent tree.

Inarticulate, in-ar-tik'ū-lāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *articulate.*] Not articulate; not uttered with distinctness of sounds or syllables; *zool.* not jointed or articulated. —**Inarticulated**, in-ar-tik'ū-lā-ted, *a.* Not articulated; not jointed.—**Inarticulately**, in-ar-tik'ū-lāt-li, *adv.* In an inarticulate manner. — **Inarticulateness**, in-ar-tik'ū-lāt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inarticulate.—**Inarticulation**, in-ar-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* Want of articulation; indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

Inartificial, in-ar'ti-fish'al, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *artificial.*] Not artificial; formed without art; simple; artless. — **Inartificially**, in-ar'ti-fish"al-li, *adv.* In an inartificial manner.

Inasmuch, in-az-much', *adv.* Under IN.

Inattention, in-at-ten'shon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *attention.*] Want of attention; heedlessness. — **Inattentive**, in-at-ten'tiv, *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless.—**Inattentively**, in-at-ten'tiv-li, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly.—**Inattentiveness**, in-at-ten'tiv-nes, *n.*

Inaudible, in-a'di-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *audible.*] Not audible; incapable of being heard.—**Inaudibly**, in-a'di-bli, *adv.* In an inaudible manner. — **Inaudibility**, **Inaudibleness**, in-a'di-bil"i-ti, in-a'di-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inaudible.

Inaugurate, in-a'gū-rāt, *v.t.*—*inaugurated*, *inaugurating.* [L. *inaugurare*, *inauguratum*, to inaugurate, to install—*in*, into, and *augur*, an augur.] To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest in a formal manner; to begin or set in progress with formality or some degree of solemnity, pomp, or ceremony; to initiate; to perform in public initiatory ceremonies in connection with; to celebrate the completion of.—**Inaugural**, in-a'gū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to an inauguration.—**Inauguration**, in-a'gū-rā"shon, *n.* The act of inaugurating, or the ceremonies connected with such an act.—**Inaugurator**, in-a'gū-rā-ter, *n.* One who inaugurates.—**Inauguratory**, in-a'gū-ra-to-ri, *a.* Suited or pertaining to inauguration.

Inaurate, in-a'rāt, *v.t.* [L. *inaurare*, *inauratum*, from prefix *in*, and *aurum*, gold.] To cover with gold; to gild.

Inauspicious, in-a-spish'us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *auspicious.*] Not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky; unfavourable.—**Inauspiciously**, in-a-spish'us-li, *adv.* In an inauspicious manner. — **Inauspiciousness**, in-a-spish'us-nes, *n.*

Inauthoritative, in-a-thor'i-tā-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *authoritative.*] Having no authority.

Inboard, in'bōrd, *a.* Within a ship or other vessel (an inboard cargo). — *adv.* Within the hold of a vessel; on board of a vessel.

Inborn, in'born, *a.* Innate; implanted by nature.

Inbreak, in'brāk, *n.* A sudden, violent inroad or incursion; an irruption: opposed to *outbreak*. — **Inbreaking**, in'brā-k'ing, *n.* The act of breaking in; incursion; invasion; inroad.

Inbreathe, in-brēthe', *v.t.* To breathe in, or infuse by breathing.

Inbred, in'bred, *a.* Bred within; innate; natural. — **Inbreed**, in-brēd', *v.t.* To produce or generate within.

Inca, in'ka, *n.* A king or prince of Peru before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

Incage, in-kāj', *v.t.* To encage.

Incalculable, in-kal'kū-la-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *calculable.*] Not calculable; beyond calculation; very great. — **Incalculableness**, in-kal'kū-la-bl-nes, *n.* — **Incalculably**, in-kal'kū-la-bli, *adv.* In an incalculable manner; immeasurably; infinitely.

Incalescent, in-ka-les'ent, *a.* [L. *incalescens*, to grow warm—*in*, and *calesco*, to grow warm, *caleo*, to be warm. CALID.] Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **Incalescence**, **Incalescency**, in-ka-les'ens, in-ka-les'en-si, *n.* The state of being incalescent.

Incandescent, in-kan-des'ent, *a.* [L. *incandescens*, to become warm—*in*, intens., and *candescens*, to begin to glow, from *candeo*, to shine. CANDID.] White or glowing with heat. — **Incandescence**, in-kan-des'ens, *n.* The condition of being incandescent.

Incanescent, in-ka-nes'ent, *a.* [*In*, intens., and *canescent.*] *Bot.* having a hoary or gray aspect, from hairs upon the surface.

Incantation, in-kan-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *incantatio*, *incantationis*, from *incanto*, to chant a magic formula over one—*in*, on, and *canto*, to sing. CHANT.] The act of using certain words and ceremonies for the purpose of raising spirits or performing magical actions; the form of words so used; a magical spell, charm, or ceremony. — **Incantatory**, in-kan'ta-to-ri, *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Incapable, in-kā'pa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *capable.*] Not capable; possessing inadequate power; not admitting; not susceptible; not equal to anything; unable; unqualified or disqualified: generally followed by *of*. ∴ *Incapable* properly denotes a want of passive power, and is applicable particularly to the mind, or said of something inanimate; *unable* denotes the want of active power or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or mind.—*n.* One physically or mentally unable to act with effect; an inefficient or silly person. — **Incapability**, **Incapableness**, in-kā'pa-bil"i-ti, in-kā'pa-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being incapable.—**Incapably**, in-kā'pa-bli, *adv.* In an incapable manner.

Incapacitate, in-ka-pas'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*incapacitated*, *incapacitating.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *capacitate.*] To deprive of capacity or natural power; to render or make unable or unfit; to disqualify or render incompetent. — **Incapacitation**, in-ka-pas'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of incapacitating. — **Incapacity**, in-ka-pas'i-ti, *n.* Want of capacity, power, or ability; inability; incompetency.

Incarcerate, in-kar'ser-āt, *v.t.*—*incarcerated*, *incarcerating.* [L. *in*, in, *carcer*, *carceris*, a prison.] To imprison; to confine in a jail; to shut up or inclose. — *Incarceration*, in-kar'ser-ā"shon, *n.* The act of incarcerating; imprisonment.—**Incarcerator**, in-kar'ser-ā-ter, *n.* One who incarcerates.

Incarnadine, in-kar'na-din, *v.t.* [Fr. *incarnadin*, flesh-coloured—L. *in*, in, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] To tinge with the colour of flesh; to dye red.

Incarnate, in-kar'nāt, *v.t.*—*incarnated*, *incarnating.* [L.L. *incarno*, *incarnatum*—L. *in*, into, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh (whence also *carnage*, *carnal*, *carnation*).] To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.—*a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh or a human body.—**Incarnation**, in-kar-nā'shon, *n.* The act of assuming flesh or taking a human body and the nature of man; the state of being incarnated; a visible embodiment; a vivid exemplification in person or act (he is the *incarnation* of wickedness).

Incase, in-kās', *v.t.*—*incased*, *incasing.* To inclose in, or as in, a case.

Incautious, in-ka'shus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cautious.*] Not cautious; unwary; heedless.—**Incautiously**, in-ka'shus-li, *adv.* In an incautious manner. — **Incautiousness**, in-ka'shus-nes, *n.*

Incendiary, in-sen'di-a-ri, *n.* [L. *incendiarius*, from *incendo*, to burn—*in*, and *cen-*

deo, to shine or be on fire. CANDID.] A person who wilfully and maliciously sets fire to a building, &c.; one who sets fire to another's property; one who is guilty of arson; one who excites or inflames factions and promotes quarrels.—*a.* Pertaining to wilful and malicious fire-raising; tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel. —**Incendiarism**, in-sen'di-ar-izm, *n.* The act or practice of an incendiary.

Incense, in'sens, *n.* [Fr. *encens*, from L. *incensum*, what is set on fire, from *incensus*, pp. of *incendo*, to burn. INCENDIARY.] The odours of spices and gums, burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity; the materials burned for making perfumes. —*v.t.*— *incensed*, *incensing*. To perfume with incense.

Incense, in-sens', *v.t.* — *incensed*, *incensing*. [L. *incensus*, provoked, inflamed; same word as *Incense*, above.] To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite to angry passions; to provoke, irritate, exasperate. —**Incensed**, in-senst', *p.* and *a.* Inflamed with anger; exasperated; exhibiting violent anger.—**Incensive**, in-sen'siv, *a.* Tending to incense; inflammatory.

Incentive, in-sen'tiv, *a.* [L. *incentivus*, striking up or leading a melody—*in*, on, and *cano*, to sing. CHANT.] Inciting; encouraging or stirring up.—*n.* That which incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action; what prompts to good or ill; motive; spur. —**Incentively**, in-sen'tiv-li, *adv.* In an incentive manner.

Inception, in-sep'shon, *n.* [L. *inceptio*, *inceptionis*, from *incipio*, to begin—prefix *in*, and *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] The act of beginning; a beginning; commencement; first stage.—**Inceptive**, in-sep'tiv, *a.* [L. *inceptivus*.] Pertaining to inception; beginning; applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action.—*n.* An inceptive verb.—**Inceptively**, in-sep'tiv-li, *adv.* In an inceptive manner. —**Inceptor**, in-sep'tėr, *n.* A beginner; one who is on the point of taking the degree of Master of Arts at an English university.

Incertitude, in-sėr'ti-tūd, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *certitude*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

Incessant, in-ses'ant, *a.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *cessans*, *cessantis*, ppr. of *cesso*, to cease. CEASE.] Continuing without interruption; unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted; continual; ceaseless.—**Incessantly**, in-ses'ant-li, *adv.* In an incessant manner; continually.—**Incessantness**, in-ses'ant-nes, *n.*

Incest, in'sest, *n.* [Fr. *inceste*, L. *incestum*, unchastity, incest, from *incestus*, unchaste — *in*, not, and *castus*, chaste (whence *chaste*).] The offence of sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.—**Incestuous**, in-ses'tū-us, *a.* Guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest.—**Incestuously**, in-ses'tū-us-li, *adv.* In an incestuous manner. —**Incestuousness**, in-ses'tū-us-nes, *n.*

Inch, insh, *n.* [A. Sax. *ince*, *ynce*, an inch, the twelfth part of a foot; from L. *uncia*, a twelfth part. *Ounce* is the same word.] A lineal measure, being the twelfth part of a foot; proverbially, a small quantity or degree. — *By inches*, by slow degrees; gradually.—*a.* Measuring an inch: used in composition (two-*inch*, four-*inch*). — **Inchmeal**, insh'mēl, *adv.* [The term -*meal*= A. Sax. -*maelum*, by parts, from *mael*, a part.] By inches; little by little. — *By inchmeal*, by parts or slow degrees.

Inch, insh, *n.* [Gael. *innis*, an island, probably allied to L. *insula*.] An island: common in place-names belonging to Scotland.

Inchoate,† in'kō-āt, *v.t.* [L. *inchoo*, *inchoatum* to begin.] To begin.—*a.* Recently or just begun; incipient; rudimentary; incomplete.—**Inchoately**, in'kō-āt-li, *adv.* In an inchoate state.—**Inchoation**, in-kō-ā'shon, *n.* The act of beginning; inception.—**Inchoative**, in'kō-ā-tiv, *a.* Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive.—*n.* That which serves to begin; *gram.* an inceptive verb.

Incidence, in'si-dens, *n.* [L.L. *incidentia*, from L. *incido*, to fall upon—*in*, into, upon, and *cado*, to fall (whence *cadence*, *chance*, *case*, &c.).] A falling or occurring; the manner of falling (the *incidence* of taxation in a state); *physics*, the direction in which a body, or a ray of light, heat, &c., falls upon any surface, this direction, as regards the surface on which the body or ray falls, being called the *line of incidence*.—*Angle of incidence*, the angle formed by the line of incidence, and a line drawn from the point of contact, perpendicular to the surface.—*Point of incidence*, the point where an incident ray meets a surface.—**Incident**, in'si-dent, *a.* [L. *incidens*, *incidentis*, ppr. of *incido*.] Falling or striking, as a ray of light upon a surface; liable to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally happening or appertaining (ills *incident* to human life). —*n.* What falls out, happens, or takes place; an event; an appertaining fact; *law*, a thing appertaining to, or passing with another or principal thing. —**Incidental**, in-si-den'tal, *a.* Happening as an occasional event forming an incident; casual; not necessary to the chief purpose; appertaining and subsidiary. —**Incidentally**, in-si-den'tal-li, *adv.* In an incidental manner. —**Incidentalness**,† in-si-den'tal-nes, *n.*

Incinerate, in-sin'ėr-āt, *v.t.* [L. *in*, into, and *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes. —**Incinerable**, in-sin'ėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being reduced to ashes. —**Incineration**, in-sin'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of incinerating.

Incipient, in-sip'i-ent, *a.* [L. *incipiens*, *incipientis*, ppr. of *incipio*, to begin — *in*, and *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] Beginning; commencing; beginning to show itself.—**Incipience**, **Incipiency**, in-sip'i-ens, in-sip'i-en-si, *n.* The condition of being incipient. —**Incipiently**, in-sip'i-ent-li, *adv.* In an incipient manner.

Incircle, in-sėr'kl, *v.t.* To encircle.

Incise, in-sīz', *v.t.* — *incised*, *incising*. [Fr. *inciser*, from L. *incido*, *incisum*—*in*, into, and *caedo*, to cut, as in *concise*, *decide*, *excision*, &c.] To cut into; to make a deep cut in; to carve. — **Incised**, in-sīzd', *p.* and *a.* Cut; made by cutting. — **Incision**, in-sizh'on, *n.* The act of cutting into a substance; that which is produced by incising; a cut; a gash; *fig.* sharpness; trenchancy. — **Incisive**, in-sī'siv, *a.* [Fr. *incisif*, incisive.] Cutting in; sharply and clearly expressive; trenchant (*incisive* language or style). — **Incisor**, in-sī'zėr, *n.* [L.] *Zool.* a fore-tooth; one of those teeth the special task of which is to cut or separate.—**Incisory**, in-sī'zo-ri, *a.* Having the quality of cutting. — **Incisure**, in-si'zhūr, *n.* A cut; an incision.

Incite, in-sīt', *v.t.*—*incited*, *inciting*. [L. *incito* — *in*, on, and *cito*, to urge, to rouse. CITE.] To move to action; to stir up; to stimulate, urge, provoke, spur on.—**Incitative**, in-sī'ta-tiv, *a.* Tending to incite; inciting; provocative.—*n.* That which excites; a stimulant; a provocative.—**Incitement**, **Incitation**, in-sīt'ment, in-si-tā'shon, *n.* The act of inciting; that which incites or moves to action; incentive; impulse; spur; stimulus.—**Inciter**, in-sī'tėr, *n.* One who incites.—**Incitingly**, in-sī'ting-li, *adv.* So as to incite.

Incivil, in-siv'il, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *civil*.] Not civil; rude; unpolite. — **Incivility**, in-si-vil'i-ti, *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness; impoliteness.

Incle, ing'kl, *n.* Same as *Inkle*.

Inclement, in-klem'ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *clement*.] Not clement; unmerciful, severe, or harsh; tempestuous, rough, stormy, boisterous, or otherwise hard to bear (weather).—**Inclemency**, in-klem'en-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being inclement. — **Inclemently**, in-klem'ent-li, *adv.* In an inclement manner.

Incline, in-klīn', *v.i.*—*inclined*, *inclining*. [L. *inclino*, to incline—*in*, in, on, and *clino*, Gr. *klinō*, to bend. DECLINE.] To deviate from a direction which is regarded as normal; to bend, lean, tend; to tend, as towards an opinion, course of action, &c.—*v.t.* To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction; to give a leaning to; to direct; to give a tendency or propensity to; to dispose; to bend, stoop, or bow (the body, the head).—*n.* An ascent or descent, as in a road or railway: a slope.—**Inclinable**, in-klī'na-bl, *a.* [L. *inclinabilis*, from *inclino*.] Tending; inclined; somewhat disposed. — **Inclinableness**, in-klī'na-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being inclinable. — **Inclination**, in-kli-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *inclinatio*, *inclinationis*.] The act of inclining, leaning, or bending; deviation from a direction regarded as the normal one; *geom.* the approach or leaning of two lines or planes towards each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet, or where their lines of direction meet; a disposition more favourable to one thing or person than to another; leaning; feeling in favour; propensity.—*Inclination of an orbit*, *astron.* the angle which the plane of an orbit makes with the ecliptic.—**Inclinatory**, in-klī'na-to-ri, *a.* Having the quality of inclining. —**Inclined**, in-klīnd', *p.* and *a.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.—*Inclined plane*, a plane inclined to the horizon, or forming with a horizontal plane any angle whatever excepting a right angle: it is one of the mechanical powers.

Inclose, in-klōz', *v.t.*— *inclosed*, *inclosing*. [Prefix *in*, in, and *close*.] To surround, shut in, or confine on all sides; to shut up; to environ or encompass; to separate from common grounds by a fence (to *inclose* lands); to cover with a case, wrapper, or envelope. — **Incloser**, in-klō'zėr, *n.* One who incloses.—**Inclosure**, in-klō'zhūr, *n.* The act of inclosing; what is inclosed; a space inclosed or fenced; something inclosed along with a letter or the like.

Include, in-klūd', *v.t.*—*included*, *including*. [L. *includo*—*in*, in, and *claudo*, to shut up, as in *conclude*, *exclude*, &c. CLOSE.] To confine, hold, or contain; to comprise; to comprehend; to embrace or involve.—*Included style*, *included stamens*, *bot.* a style or stamens which do not project beyond the mouth of the corolla.—**Includible**, in-klū'di-bl, *a.* Capable of being included.—**Inclusion**, in-klū'zhon, *n.* [L. *inclusio*.] The act of including. — **Inclusive**, in-klū'siv, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif*, from L. *includo*.] Inclosing; encircling; comprehended in the number or sum; comprehending the stated limit or extremes. — **Inclusively**, in-klū'siv-li, *adv.* In an inclusive manner.

Incogitable, in-koj'i-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cogitable*. COGITATE.] Not cogitable; incapable of being made the object of thought.—**Incogitability**, in-koj'i-ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incogitable.—**Incogitance**, **Incogitancy**, in-koj'i-tans, in-koj'i-tan-si, *n.* [L. *incogitantia*.] Want of thought or the power of thinking. — **Incogitant**, in-koj'i-tant, *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless.—**Incogitantly**, in-koj'i-tant-li, *adv.* In an incogitant manner.—**Incogitative**, in-koj'i-tā-tiv, *a.* Not cogitative; wanting the power of thought.

Incognisable, *a.* INCOGNIZABLE.

Incognito, in-kog'ni-tō, *a.* or *adv.* [It. Sp. and Fr., from L. *incognitus*, unknown—*in*, not, and *cognitus*, known. COGNITION.] In disguise; in an assumed character and under an assumed name. — *n.*, the fem. being **Incognita**, in-kog'ni-ta. One unknown, or in disguise, or passing under an assumed name; assumption of a disguised or feigned character.

Incognizable, **Incognisable**, in-kog'ni-za-bl or in-kon'i-za-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cognisable*.] Not cognizable; incapable of being recognized, known, or distinguished. —**Incognizance**, **Incognisance**, in-kog'ni-zans or in-kon'i-zans, *n.* Failure to recognise, know, or apprehend.—**Incognizant**, **Incognisant**, in-kog'ni-zant or in-kon'i-zant, *a.* Not cognizant; unacquainted with. —**Incognoscible**, in-kog-nos'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cognoscible*.] Not cognoscible; incapable of being comprehended, known, or distinguished. — **Incognoscibility**, in-kog-nos'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state of being incognoscible.

Incoherent, in-kō-hē'rent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coherent*.] Not coherent; not cohering or attached together; [illegible] (*incoherent* particles); wanting coherence or rational connection (ideas, language, &c.); rambling and unintelligible.—**Incoherence**, **Incoherency**, in-kō-hē'rens, in-

kō-hē'ren-si, n. The quality of being incoherent.—**Incoherently**, in-kō-hē'rent-li, *adv.* In an incoherent manner.

Incombustible, in-kom-bus'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *combustible*.] Not combustible; incapable of being burned or consumed by fire.—**Incombustibility, Incombustibleness**, in-kom-bus'ti-bil"i-ti, in-kom-bus'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being incombustible.—**Incombustibly**, in-kom-bus'ti-bli, *adv.* So as to resist combustion.

Income, in'kum, *n.* [From *in* and *come*, lit. that which comes in; comp. *outcome*.] Receipts or emoluments regularly accruing from property or office; the annual receipts derived from labour, trading, or otherwise, by a person or body of persons; revenue.—**Income-tax**, *n.* A tax levied on incomes according to their amount.—**Incomer**, in'kum-ėr, *n.* One who comes in; a stranger, not a native.—**Incoming**, in'kum-ing, *a.* Coming in, as an occupant (an *incoming* tenant).—*n.* The act of coming in.

Incommensurable, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commensurable*.] Not commensurable; having no common measure.—*n.* One of two or more quantities which have no common measure.—**Incommensurability, Incommensurableness**, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bil"i-ti, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl-nes, *n.*—**Incommensurably**, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bli, *adv.*—**Incommensurate**, in-kom-men'sū-rāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commensurate*.] Not commensurate; incommensurable; not adequate or of sufficient amount.—**Incommensurately**, in-kom-men'sū-rāt-li, *adv.* Not in due measure or proportion; inadequately.

Incommode, in-kom-mōd', *v.t.*—*incommoded, incommoding.* [Fr. *incommoder*, from L. *incommodo*, to be troublesome to—*in*, not, *commodus*, convenient. COMMODIOUS.] To give inconvenience to; to inconvenience; to put about; to trouble.—**Incommodious**, in-kom-mō'di-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commodious*.] Not commodious; inconvenient; tending to incommode.—**Incommodiously**, in-kom-mō'di-us-li, *adv.* In an incommodious manner.—**Incommodiousness**, in-kom-mō'di-us-nes, *n.*

Incommunicable, in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicable*.] Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted to others.—**Incommunicability, Incommunicableness**, in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bil"i-ti, in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl-nes, *n.*—**Incommunicably**, in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bli, *adv.*—**Incommunicative**, in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicative*.] Not communicative; not inclined to impart information to others; not disposed to hold communion or intercourse.—**Incommunicatively**, in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-li, *adv.*—**Incommunicativeness**, in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes, *n.*

Incommutable, in-kom-mū'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commutable*.] Not commutable; incapable of being exchanged.—**Incommutability, Incommutableness**, in-kom-mū'ta-bil"i-ti, in-kom-mū'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being incommutable.

Incomparable, in-kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comparable*.] Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; without a match, rival, or peer; unequalled; transcendent.—**Incomparableness**, in-kom'pa-ra-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being incomparable.—**Incomparably**, in-kom'pa-ra-bli, *adv.* In an incomparable manner; beyond comparison or compare; in the highest degree.

Incompatible, in-kom-pat'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compatible*.] Not compatible; incapable of subsisting, being possessed, or being made to accord with something else; incapable of harmonizing (feelings or tempers *incompatible with* each other).—*n.* A thing that is incompatible.—**Incompatibility, Incompatibleness**, in-kom-pat'i-bil"i-ti, in-kom-pat'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being incompatible.—**Incompatibly**, in-kom-pat'i-bli, *adv.*

Incompetent, in-kom'pē-tent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *competent*.] Not competent; wanting adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, &c.; unable; incapable; inadequate; wanting necessary legal or constitutional qualifications (an *incompetent* witness in a court); not permissible or admissible (an *incompetent* defence).—**Incompetence, Incompetency**, in-kom'pē-tens, in-kom'pē-ten-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being incompetent.—**Incompetently**, in-kom'pē-tent-li, *adv.* In an incompetent manner.

Incomplete, in-kom-plēt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *complete*.] Not complete; not finished; imperfect; defective.—**Incompletely**, in-kom-plēt'li, *adv.* In an incomplete manner.—**Incompleteness, Incompletion**, in-kom-plēt'nes, in-kom-plē'shon, *n.* The state of being incomplete.

Incompliant, in-kom-plī'ant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compliant*.] Not compliant; not disposed to comply.—**Incompliance**, in-kom-plī'ans, *n.* The quality of being incompliant.—**Incompliantly**, in-kom-plī'ant-li, *adv.* In an incompliant manner.

Incomposite, in-kom'po-zit, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *composite*.] Not composite; uncompounded; simple.

Incomprehensible, in-kom'prē-hen"si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comprehensible*.] Not comprehensible; incapable of being comprehended or understood; beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable.—**Incomprehensibility, Incomprehensibleness**, in-kom'prē-hen'si-bil"i-ti, in-kom'prē-hen"si-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being incomprehensible.—**Incomprehensibly**, in-kom'prē-hen"si-bli, *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner.—**Incomprehension**, in-kom'prē-hen"shon, *n.* Want of comprehension or understanding.—**Incomprehensive**, in-kom'prē-hen"siv, *a.* Not comprehensive; not extensive; limited.—**Incomprehensively**, in-kom'prē-hen"siv-li, *adv.*—**Incomprehensiveness**, in-kom'prē-hen"siv-nes, *n.*

Incompressible, in-kom-pres'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compressible*.] Not compressible; resisting compression.—**Incompressibility, Incompressibleness**, in-kom-pres'i-bil"i-ti, in-kom-pres'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being incompressible.

Incomputable, in-kom-pū'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *computable*.] Not computable; incapable of being computed or reckoned.

Inconcealable, in-kon-sēl'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concealable*.] Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret.

Inconceivable, in-kon-sē'va-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conceivable*.] Not conceivable, incapable of being conceived or thought of; incomprehensible.—**Inconceivability, Inconceivableness**, in-kon-sē'va-bil"i-ti, in-kon-sē'va-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable.—**Inconceivably**, in-kon-sē'va-bli, *adv.* In an inconceivable manner; beyond conception.

Inconclusive, in-kon-klū'siv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conclusive*.] Not conclusive; not producing a conclusion; not settling a point in debate or a doubtful question.—**Inconclusively**, in-kon-klū'siv-li, *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.—**Inconclusiveness**, in-kon-klū'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being inconclusive.

Incondensable, in-kon-den'sa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *condensable*.] Not condensable; incapable of being condensed, or made more dense.—**Incondensability**, in-kon-den'sa-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being not condensable.

Incondite, in-kon'dīt, *a.* [L. *inconditus*, confused, rude—*in*, not, and *conditus*, pp. of *condo*, to put together, to join.] Rude; unpolished: said of literary compositions.

Inconformable, in-kon-for'ma-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conformable*.] Not conformable; unconformable.

Incongealable, in-kon-jel'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congealable*.] Not congealable; incapable of being frozen.—**Incongealableness**, in-kon-jel'a-bl-nes, *n.*

Incongenial, in-kon-jē'ni-al, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congenial*.] Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable; uncongenial.

Incongruous, Incongruent, in-kong'gru-us, in-kong'gru-ent, *a.* [L. *incongruus*—*in*, not, and *congruus*, congruous.] Not congruous; not of a kind or character to mingle well together; not such as to make a harmonious whole; not suiting each other; inharmonious; inconsistent (*incongruous* parts, elements, mixtures).—**Incongruity, Incongruence**, in-kon-grū'i-ti, in-kong'gru-ens, *n.* The quality of being incongruous; that which is incongruent; something exhibiting a want of congruity.—**Incongruously**, in-kong'gru-us-li, *adv.* In an incongruous manner.—**Incongruousness**, in-kong'gru-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being incongruous.

Inconsequent, in-kon'sē-kwent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consequent*; L. *inconsequens*.] Not following from the premises; not in accordance with logical method; inconclusive.—**Inconsequence**, in-kon'sē-kwens, *n.* [L. *inconsequentia*.] The condition or quality of being inconsequent; want of logical sequence.—**Inconsequential**, in-kon'sē-kwen"shal, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consequential*.] Not consequential; inconsequent; not of consequence or importance; of little moment.—**Inconsequentiality**, in-kon'sē-kwen'shi-al"i-ti, *n.* State of being inconsequential.—**Inconsequentially**, in-kon'sē-kwen"shal-li, *adv.* In an inconsequential manner.—**Inconsequentness**, in-kon'sē-kwent-nes, *n.*

Inconsiderable, in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *considerable*.] Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial; insignificant.—**Inconsiderableness**, in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Inconsiderably**, in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an inconsiderable manner or degree.

Inconsiderate, in-kon-sid'ėr-āt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *considerate*; L. *inconsideratus*.] Not considerate; not acting with due consideration; hasty; imprudent; thoughtless; heedless.—**Inconsiderately**, in-kon-sid'ėr-āt-li, *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner.—**Inconsiderateness**, in-kon-sid'ėr-āt-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being inconsiderate.—**Inconsideration**, in-kon-sid'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* Want of due consideration.

Inconsistent, in-kon-sis'tent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consistent*.] Not consistent; irreconcilable in conception or in fact; contrary; contradictory; incompatible; incongruous; not exhibiting uniformity of sentiment or conduct, steadiness to principle, or the like.—**Inconsistently**, in-kon-sis'tent-li, *adv.* In an inconsistent manner.—**Inconsistency, Inconsistence**, in-kon-sis'ten-si, in-kon-sis'tens, *n.* The condition or quality of being inconsistent; opposition or disagreement of particulars; self-contradiction; incongruity in action or conduct.

Inconsolable, in-kon-sōl'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consolable*.] Incapable of being consoled; grieved beyond consolation.—**Inconsolableness**, in-kon-sōl'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being inconsolable.—**Inconsolably**, in-kon-sōl'a-bli, *adv.* So as to be inconsolable.

Inconsonant, in-kon'sō-nant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consonant*.] Not consonant or agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.—**Inconsonantly**, in-kon'sō-nant-li, *adv.* In an inconsonant manner.—**Inconsonance, Inconsonancy**, in-kon'sō-nans, in-kon'sō-nan-si, *n.* Want of harmony; discordance.

Inconspicuous, in-kon-spik'ū-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conspicuous*.] Not conspicuous or readily noticed; not to be easily perceived.—**Inconspicuously**, in-kon-spik'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an inconspicuous manner.—**Inconspicuousness**, in-kon-spik'ū-us-nes, *n.* Want of conspicuousness.

Inconstant, in-kon'stant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *constant*; L. *inconstans*, Fr. *inconstant*.] Not constant; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; not firm in resolution; unsteady; fickle; capricious: said of persons; mutable, changeable, or variable: said of things.—*n.* A thing which is not constant; a variable.—**Inconstantly**, in-kon'stant-li, *adv.* In an inconstant manner.—**Inconstancy**, in-kon'stan-si, *n.* [L. *inconstantia*.] The quality of being inconstant.

Inconsumable, in-kon-sū'ma-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consumable*.] Not consumable; incapable of being consumed.

Inconsummate, in-kon-sum'āt, *a.* [Prefix

in, not, and *consummate*.] Not consummate; not finished; not complete.—**Inconsummateness**, in-kon-sum'āt-nes, *n.*

Incontestable, in-kon-tes'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *contestable*.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible.—**Incontestability**, **Incontestableness**, in-kon-tes'ta-bil"i-ti, in-kon-tes'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being incontestable.—**Incontestably**, in-kon-tes'ta-bli, *adv.* In an incontestable manner; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

Incontinent, in-kon'ti-nent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *continent*; L. *incontinens*; Fr. *incontinent*, incontinent, and (as adv.) forthwith, immediately.] Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd; *med.* unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations.—**Incontinence**, **Incontinency**, in-kon'ti-nens, in-kon'ti-nen-si, *n.* [L. *incontinentia*, Fr. *incontinence*.] The condition or quality of being incontinent.—**Incontinently**, in-kon'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In an incontinent manner; immediately; instantly; forthwith; at once.

Incontrovertible, in-kon'trō-vėr"ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *controvertible*.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy.—**Incontrovertibility**, **Incontrovertibleness**, in-kon'trō-vėr'ti-bil"i-ti, in-kon'trō-vėr"ti-bl-nes, *n.* State of being incontrovertible.—**Incontrovertibly**, in-kon'trō-vėr"ti-bli, *adv.* In an incontrovertible manner; incontestably.

Inconvenient, in-kon-vē'ni-ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convenient*.] Not convenient; incommodious; giving some trouble; wanting due facilities; causing embarrassment; inopportune.—**Inconveniently**, in-kon-vē'ni-ent-li, *adv.* In an inconvenient manner.—**Inconvenience**, **Inconveniency**, in-kon-vē'ni-ens, in-kon-vē'ni-en-si, *n.* The quality of being inconvenient; something that incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness.—**Inconvenience**, in-kon-vē'ni-ens, *v.t.*—*inconvenienced*, *inconveniencing*. To put to inconvenience; to incommode.

Inconversant, in-kon'vėr-sant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conversant*.] Not conversant; not familiar; not versed.

Inconvertible, in-kon-vėr'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convertible*.] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else.—**Inconvertibility**, **Inconvertibleness**, in-kon-vėr'ti-bil"i-ti, in-kon-vėr'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inconvertible.—**Inconvertibly**, in-kon-vėr'ti-bli, *adv.* So as not to be convertible.

Inconvincible, in-kon-vin'si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convincible*.] Incapable of being convinced.

Incorporate, in-kor'po-rāt, *v.t.*—*incorporated*, *incorporating*. [L. *incorporo*, *incorporatum*—*in*, into, and *corpus*, *corporis*, a body.] To form into one body; to combine or mix into one mass; to unite with another body or substance; to combine or unite intimately (to *incorporate* things together or one thing *with* another); to embody or give material form to; to form into a corporation or body of individuals that can act as one.—*v.i.* To unite so as to form a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into: usually followed by *with*.—*a.* Incorporated; united in one body.—**Incorporated**, in-kor'po-rā-ted, *p.* and *a.* Mixed or united in one body; associated so as to form a corporation; united in a legal body.—**Incorporation**, in-kor'po-rā"shon, *n.* The act of incorporating or state of being incorporated; that which is incorporated; a society or body formed by the union of individuals and authorized by law to act as a single person.—**Incorporative**, in-kor'po-rā-tiv, *a.* Tending to incorporate; incorporating; *philol.* tending to combine many elements into one long word.

Incorporeal, in-kor-pō'rē-al, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corporeal*.] Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial; intangible.—**Incorporealism**, in-kor-pō'rē-al-izm, *n.* The condition of being incorporeal.—**Incorporeally**, in-kor-pō'rē-al-li, *adv.* In an incorporeal manner; immaterially.—**Incorporeality**, **Incorporeity**, in-kor-pō'rē-al"i-ti, in-kor'pō-rē"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incorporeal.

Incorrect, in-ko-rekt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *correct*.] Not correct; not exact; inexact; erroneous; faulty; not according to fact.—**Incorrectly**, in-ko-rekt'li, *adv.* In an incorrect manner.—**Incorrectness**, in-ko-rekt'nes, *n.*

Incorrigible, in-kor'i-ji-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrigible*.] Incapable of being corrected or amended; bad b[redacted] correction or reform.—*n.* One who is bad beyond correction or reform.—**Incorrigibility**, **Incorrigibleness**, in-kor'i-ji-bil"i-ti, in-kor'i-ji-bl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being incorrigible.—**Incorrigibly**, in-kor'i-ji-bli, *adv.* In an incorrigible manner.

Incorrodible, in-ko-rō'di-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrodible*.] Incapable of being corroded.

Incorrupt, **Incorrupted**, in-ko-rupt', in-ko-rup'ted, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrupt*; L. *incorruptus*.] Not corrupt or corrupted; not suffering from corruption or decay; not depraved; pure; untainted; above the influence of corruption or bribery.—**Incorruptibility**, **Incorruptibleness**, in-ko-rup'ti-bil"i-ti, in-ko-rup'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The condition of being incorruptible.—**Incorruptible**, in-ko-rup'ti-bl, *a.* Incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution; incapable of being corrupted or bribed; inflexibly upright.—**Incorruptibly**, in-ko-rup'ti-bli, *adv.* In an incorruptible manner.—**Incorruption**, in-ko-rup'shon, *n.* Absence of or exemption from corruption or decay.—**Incorruptly**, in-ko-rupt'li, *adv.* In an incorrupt manner; without corruption.—**Incorruptness**, in-ko-rupt'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being incorrupt; probity; integrity.

Incrassate, in-kras'āt, *v.t.*—*incrassated*, *incrassating*. [L. *incrasso*, *incrassatum*—*in*, intens., and *crassus*, thick, crass.] To make thick or thicker; to make less fluid; to inspissate; to thicken.—**Incrassation**, in-kras-ā'shon, *n.* The act of thickening; inspissation.—**Incrassative**, in-kras'a-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.—*n.* That which has the power to thicken.

Increase, in-krēs', *v.i.*—*increased*, *increasing*. [Prefix *in* or *en*, and O.Fr. *creser*, L. *crescere*, to grow, allied to *creare*, to create—similarly *decrease*.] To become greater; to grow; to augment; to advance; to multiply by the production of young; *astron.* to show a gradually enlarging luminous surface; to wax (the moon *increases*).—*v.t.* To make greater or larger; to augment in bulk, quantity, amount, or degree; to add to.—*n.* (in'krēs). Augmentation; a growing greater or larger; enlargement; extension; the amount by which anything is augmented; increment; interest of money; produce; issue or offspring (O.T.); *astron.* the period of waxing, as of the moon.—**Increasable**, in-krēs'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being increased.—**Increasableness**, in-krēs'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being increasable.—**Increaser**, in-krēs'ėr, *n.* One who or that which increases.—**Increasingly**, in-krēs'ing-li, *adv.* In the way of increase; by continual increase.

Incredible, in-kred'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *credible*.] Not credible; impossible to be believed; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.—**Incredibility**, in-kred'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incredible; that which is incredible.—**Incredibleness**, in-kred'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being incredible.—**Incredibly**, in-kred'i-bli, *adv.* In an incredible manner.

Incredulous, in-kred'ū-lus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *credulous*.] Not credulous; not given to believe readily; refusing or withholding belief; sceptical.—**Incredulity**, **Incredulousness**, in-kre-dū'li-ti, in-kred'ū-lus-nes, *n.* The quality of being incredulous.—**Incredulously**, in-kred'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In an incredulous manner.

Incremate, in'kre-māt, *v.t.* To [redacted].—**Incremation**, in-kre-mā'shon, *n.* The act of incremating; cremation.

Increment, in'kre-ment, *n.* [L. *incrementum*, from *incresco*, to increase. INCREASE.] Act or process of increasing; augmentation or growth; something added; increase; *math.* the increase of a quantity from its present value to its next ascending value; *rhet.* an amplification without necessarily involving a true climax.

Increscent, in-kres'ent, *a.* [L. *increscens*, *increscentis*, ppr. of *incresco*, to increase.] Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling.

Incriminate, in-krim'i-nāt, *v.t.*—*incriminated*, *incriminating*. [L.L. *incrimino*, *incriminatum*—L. *in*, and *crimino*, to accuse one of a crime, from *crimen*, *criminis*, a charge.] To charge with a crime or fault; to accuse; to criminate.—**Incriminatory**, in-krim'i-nā-to-ri, *a.* Accusatory; tending to criminate.

Incrust, in-krust', *v.t.* [L. *incrusto*—*in*, in, on, and *crusta*, crust.] To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of.—**Incrustation**, in-krus-tā'shon, *n.* The act of incrusting; a crust or hard coating on the surface of a body; a covering or inlaying.

Incrystallizable, in-kris'ta-liz-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *crystallizable*.] Not crystallizable; uncrystallizable.

Incubate, in'kū-bāt, *v.i.* [L. *incubo*, *incubatum*, to lie in or upon—prefix *in*, in, on, and *cubo*, to lie, seen also in *incubus*, *incumbent*, *covey*.] To sit on eggs for hatching.—**Incubation**, in-kū-bā'shon, *n.* The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young; *pathol.* the maturation of a contagious poison in the animal system.—**Incubative**, in'kū-bā-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to incubation.—**Incubator**, in'kū-bā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which incubates; an apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat.—**Incubatory**, in-kū'ba-to-ri, *a.* Serving for incubation.

Incubus, in'kū-bus, *n.* pl. **Incubuses**, **Incubi**, in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bī. [L., from *incubo*, to lie on. INCUBATE.] Nightmare; an imaginary being or demon, formerly supposed to be the cause of nightmare; hence, something that weighs heavily on the mind or feelings; an incumbrance of any kind; a dead weight.

Inculcate, in-kul'kāt, *v.t.*—*inculcated*, *inculcating*. [L. *inculco*, *inculcatum*—*in*, in, and *calco*, to tread; akin *calx*, the heel.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind.—**Inculcation**, in-kul-kā'shon, *n.* The act of inculcating.—**Inculcator**, in-kul'kā-tėr, *n.* One who inculcates.

Inculpable, in-kul'pa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *culpable*.] Not culpable; not to be accused; blameless.—**Inculpableness**, in-kul'pa-bl-nes, *n.* Blamelessness.

Inculpate, in-kul'pāt, *v.t.*—*inculpated*, *inculpating*. [L.L. *inculpo*, *inculpatum*—L. *in*, into, and *culpa*, a fault; akin *culpable*, *culprit*.] To show to be in fault; to accuse of crime; to impute guilt to; to incriminate: opposed to *exculpate*.—**Inculpation**, in-kul-pā'shon, *n.* The act of inculpating.—**Inculpatory**, in-kul'pa-to-ri, *a.* Tending to inculpate or criminate.

Incult, in-kult', *a.* [L. *incultus*—prefix *in*, not, and *cultus*, pp. of *colo*, to cultivate.] Uncultivated; rude; not polished or refined.

Incumbent, in-kum'bent, *a.* [L. *incumbens*, *incumbentis*, ppr. of *incumbo*, to lie—*in*, on, and *cumbo*, to lie down. INCUBATE.] Lying or resting upon; resting upon a person as a duty or obligation to be performed; imposed and calling for performance.—*n.* A person in possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or other office.—**Incumbently**, in-kum'bent-li, *adv.* In an incumbent manner.—**Incumbency**, in-kum'ben-si, *n.* The state of being incumbent; what is incumbent; *eccles.* the state of holding or being in possession of a benefice.

Incumber, in-kum'bėr, *v.t.* Same as *Encumber*.

Incunabulum, in-kū-nab'ū-lum, *n.* pl. **Incunabula**, in-kū-nab'ū-la. [L. *incunabula*, swaddling-clothes, birthplace, origin—[redacted] *in*, and *cunabula*, from *cunæ*, a cradle.] A book printed in the early times

of printing; generally, a book printed before the year 1500.

Incur, in-kér', *v.t.*—*incurred*, *incurring*. [L. *incurro*, to run against—*in*, and *curro*, to run. CURRENT.] To run in danger of or liability to; to expose one's self to; to become liable to; to become subject to (to *incur* danger, inconvenience, *&c.*); to contract (to *incur* a debt). — **Incurrence**, in-kér'ens, *n.* The act of incurring.

Incurable, in-kū'ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *curable*.] Not curable; beyond the power of skill or medicine; not admitting remedy.—*n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure. — **Incurability**, **Incurableness**, in-kū'ra-bil''i-ti, in-kū'ra-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being incurable.—**Incurably**, in-kū'ra-bli, *adv.* In an incurable manner.

Incurious, in-kū'ri-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *curious*.] Not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity. — **Incuriously**, in-kū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an incurious manner. —**Incuriosity**, **Incuriousness**, in-kū'ri-os''i-ti, in-kū'ri-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being incurious.

Incursion, in-kér'shon, *n.* [L. *incursio*, *incursionis*, from *incurro*. INCUR.] An entering into a territory with hostile intention; an invasion not followed by continued occupation; an inroad.—**Incursive**, in-kér'siv, *a.* Making an attack or incursion; aggressive.

Incurvate, **Incurve**, in-kér'vāt, in-kérv', *v.t.* — *incurvated*, *incurvating*; *incurved*, *incurving*. [L. *incurvo*, *incurvation*—*in*, in, and *curvo*, to bend. CURVE.] To curve inwards; to make curved; to bend; to crook.—**Incurvate**, *a.* Curved inward or upward.—**Incurvation**, in-kér-vā'shon, *n.* The act of incurvating; a bending or bend. — **Incurvity**, in-kér'vi-ti, *n.* A state of being bent inwards.

Incus, ing'kus, *n.* [L., an anvil.] A bone of the internal ear, so called from its shape.

Incuse,† in-kūz', *v.t.* [L. *incudo*, *incusum*, to forge.] To impress by striking or stamping.

Indagate,† in'da-gāt, *v.t.* [L. *indago*, *indagatum*.] To seek or search out.

Indear, in-dér', *v.t.* **Indearment**, in-dér'ment, *n.* Same as *Endear*, *Endearment*.

Indebted, in-det'ed, *a.* [Prefix *in*, in, and *debt*.] Being under a debt; having incurred a debt; held to payment or requital; obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due.—**Indebtedness**, in-det'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being indebted; the amount of debt owed.

Indecent, in-dē'sent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decent*; L. *indecens*, unseemly.] Offending against decency; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; immodest; unseemly.—**Indecently**, in-dē'sent-li, *adv.* In an indecent manner. —**Indecency**, in-dē'sen-si, *n.* The quality of being indecent; what is indecent in language, actions, or manners; grossness in speech or behaviour; immodesty.

Indeciduate, in-dē-sid'ū-āt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deciduate*.] Not deciduate; not having a decidua.

Indeciduous, in-dē-sid'ū-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deciduous*.] Not deciduous; evergreen.

Indecipherable, in-dē-sī'fér-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decipherable*.] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered.

Indecision, in-dē-sish'on, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decision*.] Want of decision or settled purpose; a wavering of mind; irresolution. —**Indecisive**, in-dē-sī'siv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decisive*.] Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; not having come to a decision; irresolute; vacillating; hesitating.—**Indecisively**, in-dē-sī'siv-li, *adv.* In an indecisive manner.—**Indecisiveness**, in-dē-sī'siv-nes, *n.*

Indeclinable, in-dē-kli'na-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *declinable*.] *Gram.* not declinable; not varied by terminations.—*n.* *Gram.* a word that is not declined.

Indecomposable, in-dē'kom-pō'za-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decomposable*.] Not decomposable; incapable of decomposition. — **Indecomposableness**, in-dē'kom-pō'za-bl-nes, *n.*

Indecorous, in-dē-kō'rus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decorous*.] Not decorous; violating decorum or propriety; unseemly; unbecoming. — **Indecorously**, in-dē-kō'rus-li, *adv.* In an indecorous manner. — **Indecorousness**, in-dē-kō'rus-nes, *n.* The quality of being indecorous.—**Indecorum**, in-dē-kō'rum, *n.* Want of decorum; impropriety of behaviour.

Indeed, in-dēd', *adv.* [Prep. *in*, and *deed*.] In reality; in truth; in fact; sometimes used as intimating a concession or admission; sometimes interjectionally, as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation.

Indefatigable, in-dē-fat'i-ga-bl, *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*, from *in*, not, and *defatigo*, to tire completely—*de*, intens., and *fatigo*, to fatigue.] Incapable of being fatigued; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labour or effort; unwearied; untiring.—**Indefatigably**, in-dē-fat'i-ga-bli, *adv.* In an indefatigable manner; unremittingly; sedulously. — **Indefatigability**, **Indefatigableness**, in-dē-fat'i-ga-bil''i-ti, in-dē-fat'i-ga-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being indefatigable.

Indefeasible, in-dē-fē'zi-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defeasible*.] Not defeasible; not to be defeated or made void (right, claim, or title). — **Indefeasibly**, in-dē-fē'zi-bli, *adv.* In an indefeasible manner. — **Indefeasibility**, in-dē-fē'zi-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being indefeasible.

Indefensible, in-dē-fen'si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defensible*.] Not defensible; incapable of being defended, vindicated, or justified. — **Indefensibility**, in-dē-fen'si-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being indefensible. — **Indefensibly**, in-dē-fen'si-bli, *adv.* In an indefensible manner.

Indefinable, in-dē-fī'na-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *definable*.] Incapable of being defined; unsusceptible of definition; not to be clearly explained by words.—**Indefinably**, in-dē-fī'na-bli, *adv.* In an indefinable manner.

Indefinite, in-def'i-nit, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *definite*.] Not definite; not limited or defined; not precise or certain; having no determinate or certain limits; *bot.* too numerous or various to make a particular enumeration important: said of the parts of a flower.—*Indefinite inflorescence*, *bot.* one in which the flowers all arise from axillary buds, the terminal bud going on to grow, and continuing the stem indefinitely.—**Indefinitely**, in-def'i-nit-li, *adv.* In an indefinite manner.—**Indefiniteness**, in-def'i-nit-nes, *n.*

Indehiscent, in-dē-his'ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dehiscent*.] *Bot.* not dehiscent; not opening spontaneously when ripe, as a capsule.—**Indehiscence**, in-dē-his'ens, *n.* *Bot.* the property of being indehiscent.

Indelible, in-del'i-bl, *a.* [L. *indelebilis*—*in*, not, and *delea*, to delete.] Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced, cancelled, or obliterated. — **Indelibility**, **Indelibleness**, in-del'i-bil''i-ti, in-del'i-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being indelible.—**Indelibly**, in-del'i-bli, *adv.* In an indelible manner; ineffaceably.

Indelicate, in-del'i-kāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *delicate*.] Wanting delicacy; offensive to modesty or purity of mind; tending towards indecency or grossness; somewhat immodest. — **Indelicately**, in-del'i-kāt-li, *adv.* In an indelicate manner.—**Indelicacy**, in-del'i-ka-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being indelicate; a certain want of modesty or purity of mind.

Indemnity, in-dem'ni-ti, *v.t.*—*indemnified*, *indemnifying*. [L. *indemnis*, free from loss or injury, and *facio*, to make. INDEMNITY.] To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage, or penalty; to reimburse for expenditure made.—**Indemnification**, in-dem'ni-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of indemnifying; that which indemnifies.

Indemnity, in-dem'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *indemnité*, from L. *indemnitas*, from *indemnis*, uninjured—prefix *in*, not, and *damnum*, loss, damage. DAMN.] Security or exemption from damage, loss, injury, or punishment; compensation or equivalent for loss, damage, or injury sustained.

Indent, in-dent', *v.t.* [L.L. *indentare*, O.Fr. *endenter*, from L. *in*, in, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth. DENTAL.] To notch, jag, or cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; to indenture; *printing*, to begin (a line) farther in from the margin than the rest of the paragraph.—*n.* A notch in a margin; an indentation; *printing*, the blank space at the beginning of a paragraph; *com.*, an order for goods.—**Indentation**, in-den-tā'shon, *n.* The act of indenting; a cut or notch in a margin; an angular recess or depression like a notch in any border.—**Indented**, in-den'ted, *p.* and *a.* Having notches or points like teeth on the margin; toothed; bound by indenture.—**Indentedly**, in-den'ted-li, *adv.* With indentations. — **Indenture**, in-den'tūr, *n.* The act of indenting; an indentation; law, a deed under seal, entered into between two or more parties, each party having a duplicate: so called from the duplicates having originally been written on one skin, which was divided by a jagged cut, so that the correspondence of the two halves was at once manifest.—*v.t.*—*indentured*, *indenturing*. To indent; to bind by indentures.

Independent, in-dē-pen'dent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dependent*.] Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not relying on others: with *of* before an object; not subordinate; affording the means of independence (an *independent* fortune); moderately wealthy; acting and thinking for one's self; not swayed by bias or influence; self-directing; proceeding from or expressive of a spirit of independence (an *independent* air or manner); pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists. —*adv.* Irrespective; without taking note or regard; not to make mention: with *of*. —*n.* *Eccles.* one who maintains that every congregation forms a church or independent religious society in itself; a Congregationalist. — **Independence**, **Independency**,† in-dē-pen'dens, in-dē-pen'den-si, *n.* The state of being independent; that which renders one independent; property or income sufficient to make one independent of others or of his own exertions.—**Independently**, in-dē-pen'dent-li, *adv.* In an independent manner; leaving out of consideration (he is richer *independently of* that).

Indescribable, in-dē-skrī'ba-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *describable*.] Not describable; incapable of being described.—**Indescribables**, in-dē-skrī'ba-bls, *n. pl.* A colloquial euphemism for trousers.

Indesirable, in-dē-zī'ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *desirable*.] Undesirable.

Indestructible, in-dē-struk'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *destructible*.] Not destructible; incapable of being destroyed.—**Indestructibility**, **Indestructibleness**, in-dē-struk'ti-bil''i-ti, in-dē-struk'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being indestructible.—**Indestructibly**, in-dē-struk'ti-bli, *adv.* In an indestructible manner.

Indeterminate, in-dē-tér'mi-nāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determinate*.] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise; *math.* applied to problems which have an indefinite number of solutions, not arbitrary but correlated.—*Indeterminate inflorescence*. Same as *indefinite inflorescence*. — **Indeterminable**, in-dē-tér'mi-na-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determinable*.] Incapable of being determined, ascertained, or fixed; not to be determined or ended; interminable. — **Indeterminably**, in-dē-tér'mi-na-bli, *adv.* In an indeterminable manner. **Indeterminately**, in-dē-tér'mi-nāt-li, *adv.* In an indeterminate manner.—**Indeterminateness**, in-dē-tér'mi-nāt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being indeterminate.—**Indetermination**, in-dē-tér'mi-nā''shon, *n.* Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.—**Indetermined**, in-dē-tér'mind, *a.* Undetermined; unsettled.

Indevout, in-dē-vout', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *devout*.] Not devout; not having devout affections.—**Indevoutly**, in-dē-vout'li, *adv.* Without devotion.

Index, in'deks, *n. pl.* **Indexes**, in'dek-sez, or **Indices**, in'di-sēz. [L., one who or that which points out, a table of contents—*in*,

in, and stem of *dico*, to say (DICTION); seen in Skr. *diç*, Gr. *deiknymi*, to show.] Something that points out, shows, indicates, or manifests; a pointer or hand that points or directs to anything; the hand ☞ used by printers, &c., to call attention; a table of the contents of a book in alphabetical order; *anat.* the forefinger; *math.* the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent.—*Index of refraction*, *optics*, the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and of refraction.—*Index Expurgatorius* (Index Expurgatory), *Index Prohibitorius* (Index Prohibitory), or more fully *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (Index of Prohibited Books), a catalogue of books which are forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church to be read by the faithful.—*v.t.* To provide with an index; to place in an index.—**Indexer**, in'dek-sėr, *n.* One who makes an index.—**Index-finger**, *n.* The forefinger.—**Indexical**, in-dek'si-kal, *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.—**Indexically**, in-dek'si-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of an index.

Indexterity, in-deks-ter'i-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity.

Indian, in'di-an, *a.* [From *India*, and this from *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia; akin Skr. *sindhu*, a river, *syand*, to flow.] Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America; made of maize or Indian corn (*Indian meal*).—*Indian berry*, *Cocculus Indicus*. COCCULUS.—*Indian corn*, a native American plant, otherwise called *Maize*, and its fruit.—*Indian file*, single file; arrangement of persons in a row following one after another: from the habit of the American Indians.—*Indian ink*, China ink (under CHINA).—*Indian red*, a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth used both in oil and water-colour painting.—*Indian summer*, in North America, a season of pleasant warm weather occurring late in autumn.—*Indian yellow*, a pigment of a bright yellow colour, used in water-colour painting.—*n.* A native of the Indies, West or East; an aboriginal native of America.—**Indiaman**, in'di-a-man, *n.* pl. **Indiamen**. A large ship employed in the India trade.—**India-matting**. Grass or reed mats made in the East.—**India-paper**, *n.* A delicate absorbent paper made originally in China, and used to take first or finest proofs of engravings.—**India-rubber**, *n.* Caoutchouc.—**Indic**, in'dik, *a.* Applied to Indo-European (Aryan) languages of India, as Hindustani, Prakrit, Pali, and Sanskrit.

Indicate, in'di-kāt, *v.t.*—*indicated*, *indicating*. [L. *indico*, *indicatum*, from *index*, *indicis*. INDEX.] To point out; to direct the mind to a knowledge of; to show; to intimate.—**Indicant**, in'di-kant, *a.* [L. *indicans*, *indicantis*.] Serving to point out; indicating.—**Indication**, in-di-kā'shon, *n.* The act of indicating or pointing out; what serves to indicate or point out; intimation; mark; token; sign; symptom.—**Indicative**, in-dik'a-tiv, *a.* [L. *indicativus*.] Pointing out or indicating; serving as an indication; giving intimation or knowledge of (movements *indicative of* uneasiness); *gram.* applied to that mood of the verb that declares directly or that asks questions.—*n.* *Gram.* the indicative mood.—**Indicatively**, in-dik'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In an indicative manner.—**Indicator**, in'di-kā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which indicates; an instrument for ascertaining and recording the pressure of steam in the cylinder of a steam-engine; a recording instrument of various kinds; a South African cuckoo that by its movements indicates the presence of the nests of wild bees.—**Indicatory**, in'di-ka-to-ri, *a.* Serving to indicate.

Indict, in-dīt', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *inditer*, *indicter*, from L. *indico*, *indictum*, to declare publicly—*in*, and *dico*, to say, to speak. INDEX.] To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour in due form of law.—**Indictable**, in-dī'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be indicted; that may bring an indictment on one (an *indictable* offence).—**Indictment**, in-dīt'ment, *n.* The act of indicting; a formal accusation or charge against a person; a written accusation.—**Indicter**, **Indictor**, in-dī'tėr, *n.* One who indicts.—**Indiction**, in-dik'shon, *n.* *Chron.* a cycle of fifteen years.

Indifferent, in-dif'ėr-ent, *a.* [L. *indifferens*, *indifferentis*—*in*, not, and *differens*, ppr. of *differo*, to differ. DIFFER.] Not inclined to one side more than to another; impartial; unbiassed; feeling no interest, anxiety, or care; unconcerned; careless; having no difference that gives a preference; of no account or moment; neither very good nor very bad, but rather bad than good; middling; tolerable.—Formerly often used adverbially (*indifferent honest*).—**Indifference**, in-dif'ėr-ens, *n.* The state or quality of being indifferent; absence of feeling or interest; unconcern; apathy; mediocrity or some degree of badness.—**Indifferentism**, in-dif'ėr-ent-ism, *n.* Systematic indifference; reasoned disregard; want of zeal.—**Indifferently**, in-dif'ėr-ent-li, *adv.* In an indifferent manner; impartially; no more than passably.

Indigene, in'di-jēn, *n.* [L. *indigena*—*indu*, old form of *in*, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget. GENUS.] One born in a country; a native animal or plant.—**Indigenous**, in-dij'e-nus, *a.* Originating or produced naturally in a country or climate; native; not foreign or exotic.

Indigent, in'di-jent, *a.* [L. *indigens*, *indigentis*, from *indigeo*, to want—*ind*, a form of *in*, and *egeo*, to be in want.] Destitute of the means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.—**Indigently**, in'di-jent-li, *adv.* In an indigent, destitute manner.—**Indigence**, **Indigency**, in'di-jens, in'di-jen-si, *n.* The condition of being indigent; penury; poverty.

Indigested, in-di-jes'ted, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digested*.] Not digested; undigested; not reduced to due form; not methodized; crude; not prepared or softened by heat, as chemical substances.—**Indigestibility**, **Indigestibleness**, in-di-jes'ti-bil"i-ti, in-di-jes'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being indigestible.—**Indigestible**, in-di-jes'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestible*.] Not digestible; digested with difficulty.—**Indigestibly**, in-di-jes'ti-bli, *adv.* So as not to be digestible.—**Indigestion**, in-di-jest'yon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestion*.] Incapability of or difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

Indignant, in-dig'nant, *a.* [L. *indignans*, *indignantis*, ppr. of *indignor*, to consider as unworthy, to disdain—*in*, not, and *dignor*, to deem worthy, from *dignus*, worthy (whence *dignity*, *deign*).] Displeased at what is unworthy or base; affected with indignation.—**Indignantly**, in-dig'nant-li, *adv.* In an indignant manner.—**Indignation**, in-dig-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *indignatio*, *indignationis*.] A feeling of displeasure at what is unworthy or base; anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; violent displeasure.—**Indignity**, in-dig'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *indignitas*.] Any action toward another which manifests contempt for him or design to lower his dignity; an insult, an affront; an outrage.

Indigo, in'di-gō, *n.* [Sp. and It. *indigo*, from L. *indicum*, indigo, from *Indicus*, Indian, from *India*.] A beautiful blue vegetable dye, extensively employed in dyeing and calico-printing, almost entirely obtained from leguminous plants, natives of the East and West Indies.—**Indigo-blue**, *n.* A preparation from crude indigo, of which it is the characteristic constituent.—**Indigo-white**, *n.* Indigo obtained by means of certain agents from crude indigo, turning blue on exposure to the air.—**Indigogen**, in'di-gō-jen, *n.* Indigo-white.—**Indigometer**, in-di-gom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.—**Indigo-plant**, *n.* Any of the leguminous plants from which indigo is prepared.—**Indigotin**, in'di-gō-tin, *n.* Indigo-blue.

Indirect, in-di-rekt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *direct*.] Not direct; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous; not tending directly to an aim or end; roundabout; not open and straightforward; not resulting directly; having something mediate or interposed.—**Indirectly**, in-di-rekt'li, *adv.* In an indirect manner.—**Indirectness**, in-di-rekt'nes, *n.*

Indiscernible, in-diz-sėr'ni-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discernible*.] Incapable of being discerned; undiscernible.—**Indiscernibleness**, in-diz-sėr'ni-bl-nes, *n.*—**Indiscernibly**, in-diz-sėr'ni-bli, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

Indisciplinable, in-dis'si-plin-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disciplinable*.] Incapable of being disciplined or subjected to discipline.

Indiscoverable, in-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discoverable*.] Incapable of being discovered; undiscoverable.

Indiscreet, in-dis-krēt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discreet*.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion or sound judgment; injudicious; inconsiderate.—**Indiscreetly**, in-dis-krēt'li, *adv.* In an indiscreet manner.—**Indiscreetness**, in-dis-krēt'nes, *n.* The quality of being indiscreet.—**Indiscretion**, in-dis-kresh'on, *n.* The condition or quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion; an indiscreet act; an ill-judged act.

Indiscriminate, in-dis-krim'i-nāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discriminate*.] Without discrimination or distinction; not making any distinction; confused; promiscuous.—**Indiscriminately**, in-dis-krim'i-nāt-li, *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner.—**Indiscriminating**, in-dis-krim'i-nāt-ing, *p.* and *a.* Not discriminating; not making any distinction.—**Indiscrimination**, in-dis-krim'i-nā"shon, *n.* Want of discrimination.—**Indiscriminative**, in-dis-krim'i-nā-tiv, *a.* Not discriminative; making no distinction.

Indispensable, in-dis-pen'sa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dispensable*.] Incapable of being dispensed with; absolutely necessary or requisite.—**Indispensability**, **Indispensableness**, in-dis-pen'sa-bil"i-ti, in-dis-pen'sa-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being indispensable.—**Indispensably**, in-dis-pen'sa-bli, *adv.* In an indispensable manner; absolutely.

Indispose, in-dis-pōz', *v.t.*—*indisposed*, *indisposing*. [Fr. *indisposer*—prefix *in*, not, and *disposer*, to dispose. DISPOSE.] To disincline; to render averse or unfavourable; to render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify; to affect with indisposition.—**Indisposed**, in-dis-pōzd', *p.* and *a.* Not disposed; disinclined; averse; slightly disordered in health; somewhat ill.—**Indisposedness**, in-dis-pō'zed-nes, *n.*—**Indisposition**, in-dis'pō-zish"on, *n.* The state of being indisposed; disinclination; want of tendency; slight ailment or disorder of the health.

Indisputable, in-dis'pū-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disputable*.] Incapable of being disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable.—**Indisputability**, **Indisputableness**, in-dis'pū-ta-bil"i-ti, in-dis'pū-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable.—**Indisputably**, in-dis'pū-ta-bli, *adv.* In an indisputable manner; incontrovertibly.—**Indisputed**, in-dis-pū'ted, *a.* Not disputed or controverted; undisputed.

Indissociable, in-dis-sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissociable*.] Incapable of being dissociated; inseparable.

Indissoluble, in-dis'so-lū-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissoluble*; L. *indissolubilis*.] Not capable of being dissolved; not capable of being broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory (agreement, ties, &c.); firm; stable.—**Indissolubility**, **Indissolubleness**, in-dis'so-lū-bil"i-ti, in-dis'so-lū-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being indissoluble.—**Indissolubly**, in-dis'so-lū-bli, *adv.* In an indissoluble manner.

Indissolvable, in-diz-sol'va-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissolvable*.] Not capable of being dissolved or melted; indissoluble.—**Indissolvableness**, in-diz-sol'va-bl-nes, *n.*

Indistinct, in-dis-tingkt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinct*; L. *indistinctus*.] Not distinct; not readily distinguishable; faint to the sight; obscure to the mind; not clear; confused; imperfect or dim (*indistinct* vision).—**Indistinctly**, in-dis-tingkt'li, *adv.* In an indistinct manner; not clearly; dimly or obscurely.—**Indistinct-**

ness, in-dis-tinght'nes, n. The quality or condition of being indistinct.

Indistinguishable, in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinguishable*.] Incapable of being distinguished; undistinguishable. — **Indistinguishably**, in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be distinguishable.

Indite, in-dit', *v.t.*—*indited*, *inditing*. [O. Fr. *inditer*. INDICT.] To compose or write; to direct, prompt, or dictate.—*v.i.* To compose; to write; to pen. — **Ditement**, in-dit'ment, n. The act of inditing.—**Inditer**, in-dit'er, n. One who indites.

Indium, in'di-um, n. [From the *indigo* lines in its spectrum.] A soft lead-coloured metallic element, discovered by two indigo lines which it shows under spectrum analysis.

Individual, in-di-vid'ü-al, a. [Fr. *individuel*, from L. *individuus*, indivisible—*in*, not, and *dividuus*, divisible. DIVIDE.] Subsisting as one indivisible entity or distinct being; single; one; pertaining to one only; peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing. — n. A being or thing forming one of its kind; a single person, animal, or thing; especially, a human being; a person. — **Individualism**, in-di-vid'ü-al-izm, n. The quality of being individual; individuality; self-interest; a system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends, in either social, political, or religious matters.—**Individualistic**, in-di-vid'ü-al-is"tik, a. Pertaining to or characterised by individualism.—**Individuality**, in-di-vid'ü-al"i-ti, n. The condition of being individual; existence as an individual; oneness; the sum of the characteristics or traits peculiar to an individual.—**Individualization**, in-di-vid'ü-al-i-zā"shon, n. The act of individualizing.—**Individualize**, in-di-vid'ü-al-iz, *v.t.*—*individualized*, *individualizing*. To mark as an individual; to distinguish by peculiar or distinctive characters.—**Individualizer**, in-di-vid'ü-al-i-zer, n. One who individualizes. — **Individually**, in-di-vid'ü-al-li, *adv.* In an individual manner; separately; each by itself. — **Individuate**, in-di-vid'ü-āt, *v.t.*—*individuated*, *individuating*. To give the character of individuality to; to individualize.—*v.i.* To become individual. — **Individuation**, in-di-vid'ü-ā"shon, n. The act of individuating, or state of being.

Indivisible, in-di-viz'i-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *divisible*.] Not divisible; not separable into parts.—n. That which is indivisible. —**Indivisibility**, **Indivisibleness**, in-di-viz'i-bil"i-ti, in-di-viz'i-bl-nes, n. The state or property of being indivisible. — **Indivisibly**, in-di-viz'i-bli, *adv.* In an indivisible manner.

Indocile, in-dō'sil or in-dos'il, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *docile*; L. *indocilis*, unteachable.] Not docile or teachable; intractable.—**Indocility**, in-dō-sil'i-ti, n. The quality of being indocile.

Indoctrinate, in-dok'tri-nāt, *v.t.*—*indoctrinated*, *indoctrinating*. [L. *in*, in, and *doctrina*, learning. DOCTRINE.] To instruct in any doctrine; to imbue or cause to imbibe certain principles; to instruct.—**Indoctrination**, in-dok'tri-nā"shon, n. The act of indoctrinating; instruction.

Indo-European, a. A term applied to that family of languages which includes the Sanskrit and the kindred tongues of India and Persia, Greek, Latin, and the Romance tongues, the Teutonic, Celtic, and Slavonic tongues.—n. An Aryan.

Indo-Germanic, a. A term sometimes used as equivalent to *Indo-European* or *Aryan*.

Indolent, in'dō-lent, a. [Fr. *indolent*—L. *in*, not, and *dolens*, *dolentis*, ppr. of *doleo*, to feel pain (whence *dolour*, *dole*).] Habitually idle or indisposed to labour; lazy; slothful; sluggish; idle (person, life); *med.* causing little or no pain (an *indolent* tumour).—**Indolently**, in'dō-lent-li, *adv.* In an indolent manner. — **Indolence**, in'dō-lens, n. The condition or quality of being indolent; laziness; sloth.

Indomitable, in-dom'i-ta-bl, a. [L. prefix *in*, not, and *domito*, freq. of *domo*, *domitum*, to tame. DAUNT, DAME.] Not to be tamed or subdued; unconquerable; untamable. — **Indomitableness**, in-dom'i-ta-bl-nes, n. The character of being indomitable.—**Indomitably**, in-dom'i-ta-bli, *adv.* In an indomitable manner.

Indoor, in'dōr, a. Being within doors; domestic (an *indoor* servant). — **Indoors**, in'dōrs, *adv.* Within doors; inside a house.

Indorse, in-dorv', *v.t.* Same as *Endorse*.

Indow, in-dou', *v.t.* Same as *Endow*.

Indri, in'dri, n. [Native name, signifying 'man of the woods.'] A tailless quadrumanous animal of the lemur family, a native of Madagascar, about the size of a cat.

Indubitable, in-dū'bi-ta-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *dubitable*; L. *indubitabilis*.] Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt; incontestable; unquestionable.—**Indubitableness**, in-dū'bi-ta-bl-nes, n. State of being indubitable. — **Indubitably**, in-dū'bi-ta-bli, *adv.* In an indubitable manner; undoubtedly; unquestionably.

Induce, in-dūs', *v.t.*—*induced*, *inducing*. [L. *induco*, *inductum*—*in*, in, and *duco*, to lead. DUKE.] To lead by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to draw by motives; to impel; to bring on, produce, cause (an ailment induced by over-study).—*Induced current*, an electric current excited by the presence of a primary current.—*Induced magnetism*, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire through which an electric current is passing is coiled round it. — **Inducement**, in-dūs'ment, n. The act of inducing; that which induces or leads one to act; a motive; a consideration that leads to action.—**Inducer**, in-dū'ser, n. One who or that which induces. — **Inducible**, in-dū'si-bl, a. Capable of being induced; capable of being inferred by induction.—**Induct**, in-dukt', *v.t.* [L. *induco*, *inductum*.] To bring in or introduce; to introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in possession of an ecclesiastical living or any other office. — **Induction**, in-duk'shon, n. The act of inducting; introduction; the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into an office, with the customary forms and ceremonies; *logic*, the method of reasoning from particulars to generals; the deriving of a general principle or conclusion from particular facts, as that heat expands bodies, from observing its effect in particular cases; the conclusion or inference thus drawn or arrived at; *physics*, the property by which one body, having electrical, galvanic, or magnetic polarity, causes or induces it in another body without direct contact.—*Induction coil*, an apparatus for producing electric currents by induction and for utilising them.—**Inductional**, in-duk'shon-al, a. Pertaining to or proceeding by induction; inductive. — **Inductive**, in-duk'tiv, a. Proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions by induction; *elect.* able to produce electricity by induction; operating by induction; facilitating induction. — *Inductive sciences*, those sciences which are based upon induction, as astronomy, zoology, &c.—**Inductively**, in-duk'tiv-li, *adv.* In an inductive manner.—**Inductor**, in-duk'ter, n. One who inducts.

Inductile, in-duk'til, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *ductile*.] Not ductile. — **Inductility**, in-duk-til'i-ti, n. The quality of being inductile.

Indue, in-dū', *v.t.*—*indued*, *induing*. [L. *induo*, from *indu*, old form of *in*, in, and verbal stem seen also in *exuo*, to put off (whence *exuviæ*).] To put on, as clothes; to clothe or invest; hence, to furnish; to supply; to endow. — **Indument**, in-dū'ment, n. The act of induing.

Indulge, in-dulj', *v.t.*—*indulged*, *indulging*. [L. *indulgeo*, to indulge or give one's self up to; origin doubtful.] To give one's self up to; not to restrain or oppose; to give free course to (to *indulge* the passions); to gratify by compliance; to humour to excess (to *indulge* children).—*v.i.* To indulge one's self; to practise indulgence; to be self-indulgent (to *indulge* in pleasure).—**Indulgence**, in-dul'jens, n. [L. *indulgentia*.] The act or practice of indulging; an indulgent act; favour granted; intemperance in eating and drinking; readiness to forgive faults; tolerance; *R. Cath. Ch.* remission, by church authority, to a repentant sinner, of the penance attached to certain sins. — **Indulgent**, in-dul'jent, a. [L. *indulgens*, *indulgentis*, ppr. of *indulgeo*.] Prone to indulge or humour; over-compliant; not strict. — **Indulgently**, in-dul'jent-li, *adv.* In an indulgent manner.—**Indulger**, in-dul'jer, n. One who indulges.

Indupliate, in-dū'pli-kāt, a. [L. *in*, in, and *duplicatus*, doubled.] *Bot.* having the edges bent or rolled inward, as petals or leaves in the bud.

Indurate, in'dū-rāt, *v.t.* [L. *indurare*, *induratum*—prefix *in*, intens., and *duro*, to harden, from *durus*, hard, whence also *durable*, *durance*, &c.] To grow hard; to harden or become hard.—*v.t.*—*indurated*, *indurating*. To make hard; to harden; to make unfeeling; to render obdurate.—**Induration**, in-dū-rā'shon, n. The act of hardening or process of growing hard; the state of being indurated.

Indusium, in-dū'zi-um, n. pl. **Indusia**, in-dū'zi-a. [L., a woman's under-garment, from *induo*, to put on. INDUE.] *Bot.* a collection of united hairs forming a sort of cup inclosing the stigma of a flower; the immediate covering of the capsules or spore-cases in ferns; *zool.* the case or covering of a larva; *anat.* the amnion.—**Indusial**, in-dū'zi-al, a. Pertaining to an indusium; composed of or containing indusia or the cases of larvæ (*indusial* limestone).—**Indusiated**, in-dū'zi-ā-ted, a. *Bot.* having an indusium.

Industrious, in-dus'tri-us, a. [L. *industrius*, from *indu*, old form of *in*, and *struo*, to fabricate. STRUCTURE.] Given to or characterised by industry; diligent in business or study; always working at something; assiduous.—**Industriously**, in-dus'tri-us-li, *adv.* In an industrious manner. — **Industrial**, in-dus'tri-al, a. Pertaining to, involving, or characterised by industry (arts, establishment, capacity).—*Industrial exhibition*, *industrial museum*, an exhibition, museum of industrial products or manufactures.—*Industrial school*, a school for educating poor neglected children and training them to habits of industry. — **Industrialism**, in-dus'tri-alism, n. Devotion to or employment in industrial pursuits.—**Industrially**, in-dus'tri-al-li, *adv.* In an industrial manner.—**Industry**, in'dus-tri, n. [L. *industria*, from *industrius*.] Habitual diligence in any employment; steady attention to work or business; assiduity; the industrial arts generally, or any one of them; any productive occupation, especially one in which considerable numbers of people are employed.

Induvia, in-dū'vi-ä, n. pl. [L., clothes, from *induo*, to put on. INDUE.] *Bot.* the withered leaves which remain on the stems of some plants, not being joined to them by articulations which allow of their falling off.—**Induviate**, in-dū'vi-āt, a. *Bot.* covered with induvia.

Indwell, in'dwel, *v.t.* To abide within; to occupy.—*v.i.* To dwell or exist in or within some place.—**Indweller**, in'dwel-er, n. One who dwells in a place; an inhabitant.

Inebriate, in-ē'bri-āt, *v.t.*—*inebriated*, *inebriating*. [L. *inebrio*, *inebriatum*—*in*, intens., and *ebrio*, to intoxicate, from *ebrius*, drunk, whence also *ebriety*; akin *sober*.] To make drunk; to intoxicate; to disorder the senses of; to turn the head of. —n. An habitual drunkard. — **Inebriation**, in'ē-bri-ā"shon, n. The act of inebriating or state of being inebriated.—**Inebriety**, in-ē-bri'e-ti, n. Drunkenness; intoxication. — **Inebrious**, in-ē'bri-us, a. Drunk or partially drunk. — **Inebriant**, in-ē'bri-ant, a. [L. *inebrians*, *inebriantis*, ppr. of *inebrio*.] Intoxicating. —n. Anything that intoxicates.

Inedited, in-ed'it-ed, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *edited*.] Not edited; unpublished.

Ineffable, in-ef'a-bl, a. [L. *ineffabilis*—prefix *in*, not, and *effabilis*, speakable, from *effor*, to speak—*e*, for *ex*, out, and *for*, *fari*, to speak. FATE.] Incapable of being expressed in words.—**Ineffability**, **Ineffableness**, in-ef'a-bil"i-ti, in-ef'a-bl-nes, n. The quality of being ineffable or unutterable.

—**Ineffably**, in-ef'a-bli, *adv.* In an ineffable manner; unutterably.

Ineffaceable, in-ef-fā'sa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effaceable*.] Incapable of being effaced.—**Ineffaceably**, in-ef-fā'sa-bli, *adv.* So as not to be effaceable; indelibly.

Ineffective, in-ef-fek'tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effective*.] Incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless; impotent; wanting energy.—**Ineffectively**, in-ef-fek'tiv-li, *adv.* In an ineffective manner.—**Ineffectiveness**, in-ef-fek'tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being ineffective.—**Ineffectual**, in-ef-fek'tū-al, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effectual*.] Not effectual; inefficient; weak.—**Ineffectually**, in-ef-fek'tū-al-li, *adv.* In an ineffectual manner.—**Ineffectualness**, in-ef-fek'tū-al-nes, *n.*

Ineffervescent, in-ef'fėr-ves"ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effervescent*.] Not effervescent or effervescing; not susceptible of effervescence.—**Ineffervescence**, in-ef'fėr-ves"-ens, *n.* A state of not effervescing.—**Ineffervescible**, in-ef'fėr-ves"i-bl, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

Inefficacious, in-ef'fi-kā"shus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficacious*.] Not efficacious; not producing the effect desired; of inadequate power.—**Inefficaciously**, in-ef'fi-kā"-shus-li, *adv.* In an inefficacious manner.—**Inefficaciousness, Inefficacy**, in-ef'fi-kā"-shus-nes, in-ef'fi-ka-si, *n.* Want of efficacy; ineffectualness; failure of effect.

Inefficient, in-ef-fish'ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficient*.] Not efficient; not producing the required effect; incapable of effective action; incompetent.—*n.* One who is incompetent to perform the duties of a service.—**Inefficiency**, in-ef-fish'en-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being inefficient.—**Inefficiently**, in-ef-fish'ent-li, *adv.* In an inefficient manner.

Inelaborate, in-ē-lab'o-rāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elaborate*.] Not elaborate; not wrought with care.

Inelastic, in-ē-las'tik, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elastic*.] Not elastic; wanting elasticity; unelastic.—**Inelasticity**, in-ē'las-tis"-i-ti, *n.* Want of elasticity.

Inelegant, in-el'ē-gant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elegant*; L. *inelegans*, *inelegantis*, inelegant.] Not elegant; wanting in elegance; wanting in anything which correct taste requires.—**Inelegance, Inelegancy**, in-el'ē-gans, in-el'ē-gan-si, *n.* [L. *inelegantia*; Fr. *inélégance*.] The condition or quality of being inelegant; an inelegant point or feature.—**Inelegantly**, in-el'ē-gant-li, *adv.* In an inelegant manner.

Ineligible, in-el'i-ji-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eligible*.] Not eligible; not capable of or fit for being elected or adopted; not worthy to be chosen or preferred.—**Ineligibility**, in-el'i-ji-bil"i-ti, *n.* Condition of being ineligible.—**Ineligibly**, in-el'i-ji-bli, *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

Ineloquent, in-el'ō-kwent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eloquent*.] Not eloquent; wanting in eloquence; not eloquently written or delivered.—**Ineloquently**, in-el'ō-kwent-li, *adv.* In an ineloquent manner.—**Ineloquence**, in-el'ō-kwens, *n.* The quality of being ineloquent.

Inept, in-ept', *a.* [L. *ineptus*—prefix *in*, not, and *aptus*, fit, apt. APT.] Unsuitable; improper; foolish; silly; nonsensical.—**Ineptitude, Ineptness**, in-ep'ti-tūd, in-ept'-nes *n.* [L. *ineptitudo*.] The condition or quality of being inept; unfitness; inaptitude; foolishness.—**Ineptly**, in-ept'li, *adv.* In an inept manner.

Inequable, in-ē'kwa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equable*; L. *inaequabilis*.] Not equable; unequable.

Inequal, in-ē'kwal, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equal*, L. *inaequalis*.] Not equal; unequal; uneven; varying.—**Inequality**, in-ē-kwol'-i-ti, *n.* [L. *inaequalitas*.] The condition or quality of being inequal or unequal; disparity; unevenness; want of levelness; an elevation or a depression of a surface.

Inequitable, in-ek'wi-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equitable*.] Not equitable; not just or fair.—**Inequity**, in-ek'wi-ti, *n.* Unfairness; injustice.

Ineradicable, in-ē-rad'i-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eradicable*.] Incapable of being eradicated.—**Ineradicably**, in-ē-rad'i-ka-bli, *adv.* So as not to be eradicated.

Inermous, in-ėr'mus, *a.* [L. *inermis*, *inermus*—prefix *in*, not, and *arma*, arms.] *Bot.* unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf.

Inert, in-ėrt', *a.* [L. *iners*, *inertis*, unskilled, inactive—*in*, not, and *ars*, acquired skill, art. ART.] Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; not moving or acting; indisposed to move or act; sluggish; inactive. ∴ *Inert* refers rather to the external manifestation of a habit which may be either natural or induced; *inactive*, not exhibiting activity, often refers to a temporary, perhaps voluntary, state.—**Inertia**, in-ėr'shi-a, *n.* [L.] Passiveness; inactivity; inertness; sluggishness; *physics*, the property of matter by which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause occurs to change that state: called also *vis inertiæ*.—**Inertly**, in-ėrt'li, *adv.* In an inert manner.—**Inertness, Inertion, Inertitude**, in-ėrt'nes, in-ėr'shon, in-ėr'ti-tūd, *n.* The state or quality of being inert.

Inerudite, in-er'ū-dit, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *erudite*.] Not erudite; unlearned.

Inessential, in-es-sen'shal, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *essential*.] Not essential; unessential.

Inestimable, in-es'ti-ma-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *estimable*; L. *inaestimabilis*.] Incapable of being estimated or computed; too valuable or excellent to be rated or fully appreciated; incalculable.—**Inestimably**, in-es'ti-ma-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated.

Inevitable, in-ev'i-ta-bl, *a.* [L. *inevitabilis*, from *in*, not, and *evito*, to avoid—*e*, out, and *vito*, to shun.] Incapable of being avoided; unavoidable; admitting of no escape or evasion; certain to befall.—**Inevitability, Inevitableness**, in-ev'i-ta-bil"-i-ti, in-ev'i-ta-bl-nes, *n.* Unavoidableness; certainty.—**Inevitably**, in-ev'i-ta-bli, *adv.* Unavoidably; certainly.

Inexact, in-eg-zakt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exact*.] Not exact; not precisely correct or true.—**Inexactness**, in-eg-zakt'nes, *n.* The state of being inexact; incorrectness.

Inexcitable, in-ek-si'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *excitable*.] Not excitable; not susceptible of excitement.—**Inexcitability**, in-ek-si'ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being inexcitable.

Inexcusable, in-eks-kū'za-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *excusable*.] Incapable of being excused or justified; unpardonable; indefensible.—**Inexcusableness**, in-eks-kū'za-bl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being inexcusable.—**Inexcusably**, in-eks-kū'za-bli, *adv.* In an inexcusable manner; without excuse.

Inexecutable, in-ek'sē-kū"ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *executable*.] Not executable; incapable of being executed or performed.

Inexhaustible, in-egz-has'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exhaustible*.] Not exhaustible; incapable of being exhausted or spent; unfailing.—**Inexhausted**, in-egz-has'ted, *a.* Not exhausted; unexhausted.—**Inexhaustedly**, in-egz-has'ted-li, *adv.* Without exhaustion.—**Inexhaustibility, Inexhaustibleness**, in-egz-has'ti-bil"i-ti, in-egz-has'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.—**Inexhaustibly**, in-egz-has'ti-bli, *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

Inexorable, in-ek'so-ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exorable*.] Incapable of being moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined to yield to supplication; unyielding; unbending; implacable.—**Inexorability, Inexorableness**, in-ek'so-ra-bil"-i-ti, in-ek'so-ra-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inexorable.—**Inexorably**, in-ek'so-ra-bli, *adv.* In an inexorable manner.

Inexpansible, in-eks-pan'si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expansible*.] Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused.

Inexpedient, in-eks-pē'di-ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expedient*.] Not expedient; inappropriate; unsuitable to time and place; not advisable.—**Inexpedience, Inexpediency**, in-eks-pē'di-ens, in-eks-pē'di-en-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being inexpedient.—**Inexpediently**, in-eks-pē'di-ent-li, *adv.* In an inexpedient manner.

Inexpensive, in-eks-pen'siv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expensive*.] Not expensive.

Inexperience, in-eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *experience*.] Want of experience.—**Inexperienced**, in-eks-pē'ri-enst, *a.* Not having experience.

Inexpert, in-eks-pert', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expert*.] Not expert; not skilled.—**Inexpertness**, in-eks-pert'nes, *n.*

Inexpiable, in-eks'pi-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expiable*; L. *inexpiabilis*.] Incapable of being expiated; not to be atoned for; unpardonable.—**Inexpiableness**, in-eks'pi-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Inexpiably**, in-eks'pi-a-bli, *adv.*

Inexplicable, in-eks'pli-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicable*; L. *inexplicabilis*.] Incapable of being explained or interpreted; unaccountable; mysterious.—**Inexplicability, Inexplicableness**, in-eks'pli-ka-bil"i-ti, in-eks'pli-ka-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inexplicable.—**Inexplicably**, in-eks'pli-ka-bli, *adv.* In an inexplicable manner; unaccountably.

Inexplicit, in-eks-plis'it, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicit*.] Not explicit; not clear in statement; not clearly stated.

Inexplosive, in-eks-plō'siv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explosive*.] Not liable to explode or burst with a loud report.—*n.* A substance which is not liable to explode.

Inexpressible, in-eks-pres'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expressible*.] Not expressible; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable.—**Inexpressibles**, in-eks-pres'i-blz, *n. pl.* A colloquial euphemism for trousers.—**Inexpressibly**, in-eks-pres'i-bli, *adv.* In an inexpressible manner.—**Inexpressive**, in-eks-pres'iv, *a.* Not expressive; wanting in expression; inexpressible; ineffable.—**Inexpressiveness**, in-eks-pres'iv-nes, *n.*

Inextinct, in-eks-tingkt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extinct*.] Not extinct.

Inextinguishable, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extinguishable*.] Incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable (flame, thirst, desire).—**Inextinguishably**, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bli, *adv.* In an inextinguishable manner.

Inextricable, in-eks'tri-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extricable*; L. *inextricabilis*.] Incapable of being extricated or disentangled; not permitting extrication.—**Inextricableness**, in-eks'tri-ka-bl-nes, *n.*—**Inextricably**, in-eks'tri-ka-bli, *adv.*

Infallible, in-fal'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fallible*.] Not fallible; not capable of erring or falling into error; not leading into error; perfectly reliable; certain (*infallible* testimony).—**Infallibly**, in-fal'i-bli, *adv.* In an infallible manner.—**Infallibilism**, in-fal'i-bil-izm, *n.* Adherence to the dogma of the infallibility of the pope.—**Infallibilist**, in-fal'i-bil-ist, *n.* One who maintains the infallibility of the pope.—**Infallibility, Infallibleness**, in-fal'i-bil"i-ti, in-fal'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being infallible.—*Infallibility of the pope*, the dogma established as an article of faith in 1870, that the pope, when speaking as pope upon matters of faith or morals, is infallible.

Infamy, in'fa-mi, *n.* [L. *infamia*, ill fame, ill report, from *infamis*, infamous—*in*, not, and *fama*, fame.] Total loss of reputation; public disgrace; bad or disgraceful repute; shamefulness; disgracefulness; scandalousness; extreme baseness or vileness.—**Infamous**, in'fa-mus, *a.* Having a reputation of the worst kind; scandalous; notoriously vile; shameful; branded with infamy.—**Infamously**, in'fa-mus-li, *adv.* Scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

Infant, in'fant, *n.* [L. *infans*, *infantis*, that cannot speak, an infant—prefix *in*, not, and *fari*, to speak. FAME.] A child during the first two or three years of its life; *law*, a person not of full age.—*a.* Pertaining to infancy.—**Infancy**, in'fan-si, *n.* [L. *infantia*.] The state of being an infant; earliest period of life; *law*, the period from a person's birth till he is twenty-one years of

age; nonage; minority; the first age of anything.—**Infanta**, in-fan'ta, n. In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest.—**Infante**, in-fan'tá, n. In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest.—**Infanthood**, in'fant-hud, n. The state of being an infant; infancy.—**Infanticidal**, in-fan'ti-sī"dal, a. Relating to infanticide.—**Infanticide**, in-fan'ti-sīd, n. [L. *infanticidium*, the crime, *infanticida*, the perpetrator—*infans*, and *cædo*, to kill.] The murder and also the murderer of an infant; child-murder.—**Infantile, Infantine**, in'fan-til, in'fan-tin, a. Pertaining to or characteristic of infancy or an infant.

Infantry, in'fant-ri, n. [Fr. *infanterie*, It. *infanteria*, infantry (lit. a band of youths), from *infantis*, a young person, originally an infant.] The soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from *cavalry*.

Infatuate, in-fat'ū-āt, v.t.—*infatuated, infatuating*. [L. *infatuo, infatuatum*, to make foolish—prefix *in*, intens., and *fatuus*, foolish (whence *fatuous*).] To make foolish; to inspire with folly; to inspire with an extravagant passion that cannot be controlled.—**Infatuated**, in-fat'ū-ā-ted, p. and a. Affected with folly; besotted; inspired with foolish passion.—**Infatuation**, in-fat'ū-ā'shun, n. The act of infatuating or state of being infatuated; extreme folly; foolish passion.

Infeasible, in-fē'zi-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *feasible*.] Not feasible; impracticable.

Infect, in-fekt', v.t. [Fr. *infecter*, from L. *inficio, infectum*, to put in, to stain—*in*, into, and *facio*, to do. FACT.] To taint with disease; to contaminate with morbid or noxious matter; to communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt.—**Infecter**, in-fek'tér, n. One who or that which infects.—**Infection**, in-fek'shon, n. The act or process of infecting; that which infects: as distinguished from *contagion* it does not imply actual contact, as the latter properly does.—**Infectious, Infective**, in-fek'shus, in-fek'tiv, a. Capable of infecting; likely to communicate disease; contagious; corrupting or contaminating; easily diffused or spread from person to person.—**Infectiously**, in-fek'shus-li, *adv.* In an infectious manner; by infection.—**Infectiousness**, in-fek'shus-nes, n. The quality of being infectious.

Infecund, in-fē'kund, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *fecund*; L. *infecundus*.] Not fecund; unfruitful; barren.—**Infecundity**, in-fē-kun'di-ti, n. State of being infecund.

Infeftment, in-feft'ment, n. The Scotch equivalent of *Enfeoffment*.

Infelicity, in-fē-lis'i-ti, n. [Prefix *in*, not, and *felicity*; L. *infelicitas*.] The state of being unhappy; unhappiness; misery; unfavourableness.—**Infelicitous**, in-fē-lis'i-tus, a. Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate.

Infelt, in'felt, a. [Prefix *in*, within, and *felt*.] Felt within or deeply; heart-felt.

Infeoff, in-fef'. To enfeoff.

Infer, in-fér', v.t.—*inferred, inferring*. [L. *infero*, to bring in or on, to conclude—*in*, upon, and *fero*, to bear. FERTILE.] To gather or derive either by induction or deduction; to deduce, as a fact or consequence; to conclude or arrive at by reasoning.—**Inferable**, in-fér'a-bl, a. Capable of being inferred; inferrible.—**Inference**, in'fér-ens, n. The act of inferring; conclusion drawn or inferred; deduction; consequence.—**Inferential**, in-fér-en'shal, a. Of or pertaining to an inference.—**Inferentially**, in-fér-en'shal-li, *adv.* In an inferential manner; by way of inference.—**Inferrible**, in-fér'i-bl, a. Such as may be inferred; to be gathered or concluded by reasoning.

Inferior, in-fē'ri-ér, a. [L. compar. from *inferus*, low; akin *infernal*.] Lower in place, station, rank, value, importance, and the like: subordinate; *bot.* growing below some other organ; *astron.* situated or occurring between the earth and the sun (the *inferior* planets).—n. A person who is inferior to another, or lower in station, rank, intellect, importance, &c.—**Inferiority**, in-fē'ri-er"i-ti, n. The state of being inferior.—**Inferiorly**, in-fē'ri-er-li, *adv.* In an inferior manner, or on the inferior part.

Infernal, in-fér'nal, a. [L. *infernalis*, from *infernus*, infernal; akin *inferior*.] Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead; pertaining to hell; inhabiting hell; characteristic or worthy of hell or the inhabitants of hell; hellish; diabolical; wicked and detestable.—*n. Infernal machine*, a machine or apparatus of an explosive nature, contrived for the purposes of assassination or other mischief.—**Infernally**, in-fér'nal-li, *adv.* In an infernal manner.

Infertile, in-fér'til or in-fér'til, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *fertile*.] Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren.—**Infertilely**, in-fér'til-li, *adv.* In an infertile manner.—**Infertility**, in-fér-til'i-ti, n. Unproductiveness; barrenness.

Infest, in-fest', v.t. [Fr. *infester*; L. *infestare*, to attack, to molest, from *infestus*, hostile—*in*, in, and same root as *fendo* in *offendo, defendo*, to offend, defend.] To make hostile attacks or depredations on; to harass, torment, disturb, annoy.—**Infestation**, in-fes-tā'shon, n. [L. *infestatio*.] The act of infesting.—**Infester**, in-fes'tér, n. One who infests.

Infestive, in-fes'tiv, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *festive*.] Not festive; cheerless; joyless.

Infeudation, in-fū-dā'shon, n. [L. *in*, into, and *feudum*, a fief.] *Law*, the act of putting in possession of an estate in fee; the granting of tithes to laymen.

Infidel, in'fi-del, n. [L. *infidelis*, faithless, unbelieving—prefix *in*, not, and *fidelis*, faithful. FIDELITY.] A disbeliever; a sceptic; one who does not believe in God or in Christianity or has no religious faith; an atheist; any one regarded as not holding the true faith.—a. Unbelieving; sceptical.—**Infidelity**, in-fi-del'i-ti, n. [Fr. *infidélité*; L. *infidelitas*.] Want of faith or belief; atheism or disbelief in God or in the truths of revealed religion; unbelief; scepticism; unfaithfulness in married persons; unfaithfulness to a charge or moral obligation; treachery; deceit.

Infiltrate, in-fil'trāt, v.t. [Prefix *in*, and *filtrate*.] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.—**Infiltration**, in-fil-trā'shon, n. The process of infiltrating; that which infiltrates.

Infinite, in'fi-nit, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *finite*; L. *infinitus*.] Not finite; without limits; not limited or circumscribed: applied to time, space, and the Supreme Being and his attributes; exceedingly great in excellence, degree, capacity, and the like; boundless; limitless; immeasurable.—n. That which is infinite; an infinite space or extent; the infinite being; the Almighty.—**Infinitely**, in'fi-nit-li, *adv.* In an infinite manner.—**Infiniteness**, in'fi-nit-nes, n. The state of being infinite.—**Infinitesimal**, in'fin-i-tes"i-mal, a. [Fr. *infinitésimal*.] Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.—n. *Math.* an infinitely small quantity, or one less than any assignable quantity.—**Infinitesimally**, in'fin-i-tes"i-mal-li, *adv.* To an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree.—**Infinitive**, in-fin'i-tiv, a. [L. *infinitivus*, unlimited, indefinite.] Not limiting or restricting: a grammatical term applied to that mood of a verb which expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number.—n. The infinitive mood.—**Infinitival**, in-fin'i-tī-val, a. *Gram.* of or belonging to the infinitive mood.—**Infinitively**, in-fin'i-tiv-li, *adv. Gram.* in the manner of an infinitive mood.—**Infinitude**, in-fin'i-tūd, n. The quality or state of being infinite; infinite extent; infinity; immensity; boundless number.—**Infinity**, in-fin'i-ti, n. [L. *infinitas*.] Unlimited extent of time, space, quantity, excellence, energy, &c.; boundlessness; endless or indefinite number.

Infirm, in-férm', a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *firm*; L. *infirmus*, not strong, weak, feeble.] Not firm or sound; weak as regards the body; feeble; not steadfast; irresolute; not solid or stable.—**Infirmary**, in-fér'ma-ri, n. A place where the infirm or sick, or those suffering from accidents, are lodged and nursed, or have their ailments attended to.—**Infirmity**, in-fér'mi-ti, n. [L. *infirmitas*.] The state of being infirm; an unsound or unhealthy state of the body; a disease; a malady; an ailment, weakness, failing, defect, foible.—**Infirmly**, in-férm'li, *adv.* In an infirm manner.—**Infirmness**, in-férm'nes, n. The state of being infirm.

Infix, in-fiks', v.t. [L. *infigo, infixum*—*in*, in, into, and *figo*, to fix.] To fix or fasten in; to cause to remain or adhere, as in the mind; to implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, &c.

Inflame, in-flām', v.t.—*inflamed, inflaming*. [L. *inflammo*—*in*, and *flamma*, to inflame, from *flamma*, flame. FLAME.] To set on fire; to kindle; to redden or make fiery (the eyes, the face); to excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action; to enrage or exasperate; *med.* to make morbidly red and swollen.—v.i. To take fire; to grow angry; to grow hot and painful.—**Inflamer**, in-flā'mér, n. One who or that which inflames.—**Inflammability, Inflammableness**, in-flam'a-bil"i-ti, in-flam'a-bl-nes, n. The state or quality of being inflammable.—**Inflammable**, in-flam'a-bl, a. Capable of being set on fire; easily kindled; combustible.—**Inflammably**, in-flam'a-bli, *adv.* In an inflammable manner.—**Inflammation**, in-flamā'shon, n. [L. *inflammatio*.] The act of inflaming; *med.* a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms.—**Inflammative**,† in-flam'a-tiv, a. Inflammatory.—**Inflammatory**, in-flam'a-to-ri, a. Tending to inflame; tending to excite inflammation; accompanied with great heat and excitement of arterial action; tending to excite anger, animosity, or the like.

Inflate, in-flāt', v.t.—*inflated, inflating*. [L. *inflo, inflatum*—*in*, into, and *flo*, to blow. FLATULENT.] To swell or distend by injecting air; to puff up; to elate, as with pride; to raise above the real value or value according to sound commercial principles (*inflated* prices).—**Inflatable**, in-flā'ta-bl, a. Capable of being inflated.—**Inflated**, in-flā'ted, p. and a. Distended with air; puffed up; turgid; tumid; bombastic (an *inflated* style of writing).—**Inflation**, in-flā'shon, n. [L. *inflatio, inflationis*.] The act of inflating; the state of being inflated.—**Inflationist**, in-flā'shon-ist, n. One who causes an unnatural or undue expansion of prices.—**Inflatus**, in-flā'tus, n. [L., from *inflo, inflatum*.] A blowing or breathing in; inspiration.

Inflect, in-flekt', v.t. [L. *inflecto*—*in*, intens., and *flecto*, to bend. FLEX.] To bend; to turn from a direct line or course; to modulate (the voice); *gram.* to go over the inflections of; to decline or conjugate.—**Inflected**, in-flek'ted, p. and a. Bent or turned from a direct line or course (an *inflected* ray of light); *bot.* bent or curved inwards; *gram.* having inflections.—**Inflection, Inflexion**, in-flek'shon, n. [L. *inflexio, inflexionis*.] The act of inflecting, or the state of being inflected; modulation or rise and fall of the voice; *optics*, deflection or diffraction; *gram.* the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation.—**Inflectional**, in-flek'shon-al, a. Pertaining to or having inflection.—**Inflective**, in-flek'tiv, a. Having the power of inflecting.—**Inflexed**, in-flekst', a. [L. *inflexus*, pp. of *inflecto*.] Curved; bent.—*Inflexed leaf, bot.* a leaf curved or bent upwards and inwards at the apex.—**Inflexibility**, in-flek'si-bil"i-ti, n. The quality of being inflexible.—**Inflexible**, in-flek'si-bl, a. [L. *inflexibilis*, that cannot be bent.] Incapable of being bent; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; incapable of being turned from a purpose; inexorable; unalterable.—**Inflexibleness**, in-flek'si-bl-nes, n. Inflexibility.—**Inflexibly**, in-flek'si-bli, *adv.* In an inflexible manner; firmly; inexorably.

Inflict, in-flikt', v.t. [L. *infligo, inflictum*—*in*, upon, and *figo*, to strike, as in *afflict, conflict*.] To cause to bear or suffer from; to cause to feel or experience; to impose (pain, disgrace, punishment).—**Inflicter**, in-flik'tér, n. One who inflicts.—**Infli-**

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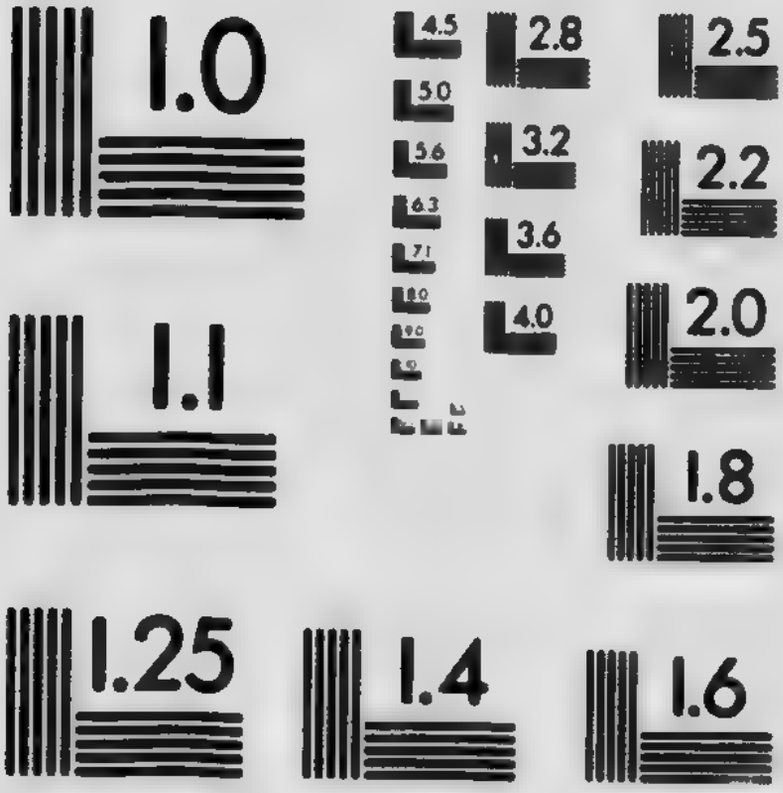

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tion, in-flik'shon, *n.* [L. *inflictio, inflictionis.*] The act of inflicting or imposing; that which is inflicted. — **Inflictive**, in-flik'tiv, *a.* Tending to inflict.

Inflorescence, in-flō-res'ens, *n.* [From L. *inflorescens*, ppr. of *inflorescō*, to begin to blossom—*in*, intens., and *florescō*, to begin to blossom. FLOURISH.] A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms; *bot.* a mode of flowering or the manner in which blossoms are arranged and supported on their footstalks or peduncles.

Inflow, in'flō, *n.* The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; influx.

Influence, in'flu-ens, *n.* [Fr. *influence*, from L. *influens, influentis*, ppr. of *influo*, to flow in—*in*, in, *fluo*, to flow. FLUENT.] A flowing in, into, or upon; a supposed power proceeding from the celestial bodies, and operating on the affairs of men; agency or power serving to affect, modify, or sway in some way; ability or power sufficient to produce some effect; sway; effect; power or authority arising from elevated station, wealth, and the like; acknowledged ascendency with people in power.—*v.t.*—*influenced, influencing.* To exercise influence on; to modify or affect in some way; to act on; to bias; to sway.—**Influencer**, in'flu-ens-ér, *n.* One who or that which influences.—**Influent**, in'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *influens, influentis.*] Flowing in.—**Influential**, in-flu-en'shal, *a.* Exerting influence, physical or other; possessing power or influence. — **Influentially**, in-flu-en'shal-li, *adv.* In an influential manner.

Influenza, in-flu-en'za, *n.* [It. *influenza*, lit. influence. INFLUENCE.] An epidemic catarrh or cold of an aggravated kind.

Influx, in'fluks, *n.* [L. *influxus*, a flowing in, from *influo*. INFLUENCE.] The act of flowing in; infusion; inflow; a coming in; introduction; importation in abundance (an *influx* of money); the point at which one stream runs into another or into the sea. — **Influxion**, in-fluk'shon, *n.* [L. *influxio, influxionis.*] Infusion; intromission.—**Influxive**, in-fluk'siv, *a.* Having a tendency to flow in.

Infold, in-fōld', *v.t.* To fold in; to wrap up or inwrap; to clasp with the arms; to embrace.

Inform, in-form', *v.t.* [Fr. *informer*, to apprise, L. *informo*, to shape, to describe —*in*, intens., and *formo*, to form, from *forma*, form.] To give form or shape to; to inspire and give life to; to actuate with vitality; to animate; to communicate knowledge to; to instruct, to tell, acquaint, apprise (to *inform* a person *of* something). — *v.i.* To give information.—*To inform against*, to communicate facts by way of accusation against.—**Informant**, in-for'mant, *n.* One who informs; an informer.—**Information**, in-for-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *informatio.*] The act of informing; news or intelligence communicated by word or writing; intelligence; knowledge derived from reading or instruction, or gathered in any way; a statement of facts laid before a court of justice. — **Informatory, Informative**, in-for'ma-to-ri, in-for'ma-tiv, *a.* Affording knowledge or information; instructive. — **Informer**, in-for'mér, *n.* One who informs; an accomplice who in order to escape punishment gives evidence against another or others; one who makes a business of informing against others.

Informal, in-for'mal, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *formal.*] Not in the regular or usual form; not in accordance with official, conventional, or customary forms; without ceremony.—**Informality**, in-for-mal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being informal; want of formality.—**Informally**, in-for'mal-li, *adv.* In an informal manner.

Infra-axillary, in-fra-ak'sil-la-ri, *a.* [L. *infra*, beneath, and *axilla*, axil.] *Bot.* situated beneath the axil. — **Infracostal**, in-fra-kos'tal, *a.* [L. *infra*, and *costa*, rib.] *Anat.* situated beneath the ribs.

Infraction, in-frak'shon, *n.* [L. *infractio, infractionis*, a breaking in pieces, from *infringo, infractum.* INFRINGE.] The act of infringing; breach; violation; infringement.

Infra-maxillary, in-fra-mak'sil-la-ri, *a.* [L. *infra*, beneath, and *maxilla*, a jaw.] *Anat.* situated under the jaw; belonging to the lower jaw.—**Infra-mundane**, in-fra-mun'dān, *a.* [L. *infra*, and *mundus*, the world.] Lying or being beneath the world.

Infranchise, in-fran'chiz, *v.t.* Same as *Enfranchise.*

Infrangible, in-fran'ji-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *frangible.*] Not capable of being broken; not to be violated or infringed.—**Infrangibility, Infrangibleness**, in-fran'ji-bil''i-ti, in-fran'ji-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being infrangible.

Infra-orbital, Infra-orbitary, in-fra-or'bi-tal, in-fra-or'bi-ta-ri, *a.* [Prefix *infra*, and *orbit.*] *Anat.* situated below the orbit.—**Infra-scapular**, in-fra-skap'ū-lér, *a.* [Prefix *infra*, and *scapula.*] *Anat.* below or beneath the scapula or shoulder-blade.

Infrequent, in-frē'kwent, *a.* [L. *infrequens*—*in*, not, and *frequens*, frequent.] Not frequent; seldom happening or occurring; unfrequent; rare. — **Infrequence, Infrequency**, in-frē'kwens, in-frē'kwen-si, *n.* State of being infrequent.—**Infrequently**, in-frē'kwent-li, *adv.* Not frequently; seldom; rarely.

Infringe, in-frinj', *v.t.*—*infringed, infringing.* [L. *infringo*—*in*, intens., and *frango*, to break. FRACTION.] To break, as laws or contracts; to violate; to contravene; to impair or encroach on.—*v.i.* To encroach; followed by *on* or *upon*. — **Infringement**, in-frinj'ment, *n.* *Act of* infringing or violating. — **Infringer**, in-frin'jér, *n.* One who infringes; a violator.

Infula, in'fū-la, *n.* [L.] A sort of headdress worn by ancient Roman priests, &c.; a pendant to a bishop's mitre.

Infume, Infumate, in-fūm', in'fū-māt, *v.t.* [L. *infumo, infumatum*—*in*, in, and *fumus*, smoke. FUME.] To dry in smoke.

Infundibular, Infundibulate, Infundibuliform, in-fun-dib'ū-lér, in-fun-dib'ū-lāt, in-fun-dib'ū-li-form, *a.* [From *infundibulum*, a funnel—*in*, in, and *fundo*, to pour. FUSE.] Having the form of a funnel.

Infuriate, in-fū'ri-āt, *v.t.*—*infuriated, infuriating.* [L.L. *infurio, infuriatum*—L. *in*, intens., and *furia*, rage, madness.] To render furious or mad; to enrage.—*a.* Enraged; mad; raging.

Infuse, in-fūz', *v.t.*—*infused, infusing.* [Fr. *infuser*, from L. *infundo, infusum*, to pour into—*in*, into, and *fundo*, to pour. FUSE.] To pour in, as a liquid; to pour; to shed; to instil, as principles or qualities; to introduce; to diffuse; to steep in liquor without boiling, in order to extract medicinal or other qualities. — **Infuser**, in-fū'zér, *n.* One who infuses. — **Infusibility**, in-fū'zi-bil''i-ti, *n.* The capability of being infused. —**Infusible**, in-fū'zi-bl, *a.* Capable of being infused.—**Infusion**, in-fū'zhon, *n.* The act or process of infusing; that which is infused or instilled; liquor obtained by infusing or steeping.—**Infusive**, in-fū'siv, *a.* Having the power of infusion.—**Infusoria**, in-fū-sō'ri-a, *n. pl.* [L.] A class of minute, mostly microscopic, animals, so named from being frequently developed in organic infusions.—**Infusorial, Infusory**, in-fū-sō'ri-al, in-fū'so-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the Infusoria; composed of or containing Infusoria.—**Infusorian**, in-fū-sō'ri-an, *n.* One of the Infusoria.

Infusible, in-fū'zi-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fusible.*] Not fusible; incapable of fusion. —**Infusibility**, in-fū'zi-bil''i-ti, *n.* Absence of fusibility.

Ingathering, in'gaṫh-ér-ing, *n.* The act of gathering in; the collecting and securing of the fruits of the earth; harvest.

Ingeminate, in-jem'i-nāt, *v.t.* [L. *ingemino, ingeminatum*—*in*, intens., and *gemino*, to double GEMINATE.] To double or repeat. —*a.* Redoubled; repeated.—**Ingemination**, in-jem'i-nā''shon, *n.* Repetition; reduplication.

Ingender, in-jen'dér, *v.t.* Same as *Engender.*

Ingenerate, in-jen'ér-āt, *v.t.* [L. *ingenero, ingeneratum*—*in*, and *genero*, to generate.] To generate or produce within.—*a.* Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred.—**Ingeneration**, in-jen'ér-ā''shon, *n.* The act of ingenerating or producing within.

Ingenious, in-jē'ni-us, *a.* [L. *ingeniosus*, from *ingenium*, ability, cleverness—*in*, in, and root *gen*, to beget. GENUS.] Possessed of cleverness or ability†; having the faculty of invention; skilful or prompt to invent; apt in contriving or forming new combinations of ideas; contrived with ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; witty or well conceived (an *ingenious* compliment).—**Ingeniously**, in-jē'ni-us-li, *adv.* In an ingenious manner.—**Ingeniousness**, in-jē'ni-us-nes, *n.* Ingenuity.—**Ingenuity**, in-jen-ū'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *ingénuité*, L. *ingenuitas*, from *ingenuus.* INGENUOUS.] Ingenuousness†; the quality or power of being ingenious; ready invention; skill in contrivance. [In form, though not in meaning, this word belongs to the next entry.]

Ingenuous, in-jen'ū-us, *a.* [L. *ingenuus*, inborn, freeborn, ingenuous—*in*, and root *gen*, to produce. GENUS.] Honourable, noble, or generous†; open, frank, or candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation: of persons or things.—**Ingenuously**, in-jen'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an ingenuous manner; openly; candidly.—**Ingenuousness**, in-jen'ū-us-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness. — **Ingenue**, an-zhā-nū, *n.* An ingenuous, artless, naïve girl or young woman: used often of female parts in plays; also, an actress who plays such parts.

Ingest, in-jest', *v.t.* [L. *ingero, ingestum*—*in*, into, and *gero*, to bear. GESTURE.] To throw into the stomach. — **Ingestion**, in-jest'shon, *n.* The act of throwing into the stomach.

Inglorious, in-glō'ri-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *glorious*; L. *inglorius.*] Not glorious; without renown; obscure; bringing disgrace rather than glory; disgraceful; ignominious. — **Ingloriously**, in-glō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an inglorious manner.—**Ingloriousness**, in-glō'ri-us-nes, *n.*

Ingluvies, in-glū'vi-ēz, *n.* [L.] *Zool.* the crop, craw, or gorge of birds; the stomach or paunch of ruminant animals. — **Ingluvial**, in-glū'vi-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ingluvies.

Ingoing, in'gō-ing, *n.* The act of entering; entrance. — *a.* Going in; entering, as on an office.

Ingorge, in-gorj', *v.t.* To engorge.

Ingot, in'got, *n.* [From *in*, and A. Sax. *gietan*, D. *gieten*, to pour; originally meaning a mass of molten metal. GUSH.] A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal.

Ingraft, in-graft', *v.t.* [*In* and *graft.*] To graft; to attach by grafting; hence, to insert; to introduce; to set or fix deeply and firmly. — **Ingrafter**, in-graf'tér, *n.* One who ingrafts. — **Ingraftment**, in-graft'ment, *n.* The act of ingrafting.

Ingrail, in-grāl', *v.t.* To engrail.

Ingrain, in-grān', *v.t.* To engrain.

Ingrate, in'grāt, *n.* [Fr. *ingrat*, from L. *ingratus*, ungrateful—*in*, not, and *gratus*, grateful.] An ungrateful person.

Ingratiate, in-grā'shi-āt, *v.t.*—*ingratiated, ingratiating.* [L. *in*, into, and *gratia*, favour. GRACE.] To introduce or commend to another's good-will, confidence, or kindness: always *refl.*

Ingratitude, in-grat'i-tūd, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *gratitude.*] Want of gratitude; insensibility to favours, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness.

Ingrave,† in-grāv', *v.t.* To engrave.

Ingredient, in-grē'di-ent, *n.* [L. *ingrediens, ingredientis*, ppr. of *ingredior*, to go in—*in*, into, and *gradior*, to go. GRADE.] That which enters into a compound or is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element, component, or constituent.

Ingress, in'gres, *n.* [L. *ingressus*, a going into, from *ingredior.* INGREDIENT.] Entrance; *astron.* the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c.; power or liberty of entrance; means of entering. —*v.i.* (in-gres'). To go in or enter.—**Ingression**, in-gresh'on, *n.* [L. *ingressio.*] The act of entering; entrance.

Ingross, in-gros', *v.t.* Same as *Engross.*

Inguinal, in'gwi-nal, *a.* [L. *inguinalis* from *inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin.] Pertaining to the groin.

Ingulf, in-gulf', *v.t.* To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool; to overwhelm by swallowing. — **Ingulfment**, in-gulf'ment, *n.* The act of ingulfing.

Ingurgitate, in-gėr'ji-tāt, *v.t.*—*ingurgitated*, *ingurgitating*. [L. *ingurgito*, *ingurgitatum*, to gorge—*in*, into, and *gurges*, a gulf. GORGE.] To swallow eagerly or in great quantity.—*v.i.* To drink largely; to swill.—**Ingurgitation**, in-gėr'ji-tā"shon, *n.* The act of ingurgitating.

Inhabit, in-hab'it, *v.t.* [L. *inhabito*—*in*, and *habito*, to dwell. HABIT.] To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence.—*v.i.* To dwell; to live; to abide. —**Inhabitable**, in-hab'i-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being inhabited; habitable.—**Inhabitance, Inhabitancy**, in-hab'i-tans, in-hab'i-tan-si, *n.* The condition of an inhabitant; habitancy. — **Inhabitant**, in-hab'i-tant, *n.* [L. *inhabitans*, *inhabitantis*, ppr. of *inhabito*.] One who inhabits; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, as distinguished from an occasional visitor. — **Inhabitation**, in-hab'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of inhabiting; an abode.—**Inhabiter**, in-hab'i-tėr, *n.* One who inhabits; an inhabitant (N.T.).

Inhale, in-hāl', *v.t.*—*inhaled*, *inhaling*. [L. *inhalo*—*in*, in, into, and *halo*, to breathe, as in *exhale*.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire; to suck in.—**Inhaler**, in-hā'lėr, *n.* One who inhales; *med.* an apparatus for inhaling vapours and volatile substances, as steam of hot water, vapour of chloroform, iodine, &c.; a respirator.—**Inhalant, Inhalent**, in-hā'lant, in-hā'lent, *a.* Inhaling.—**Inhalation**, in-ha-lā'shon, *n.* The act of inhaling.

Inhance, in-hans', *v.t.* Same as *Enhance*.

Inharmonic, Inharmonical, in-här-mon'ik, in-här-mon'i-kal, *a.* Not harmonic; inharmonious; discordant.—**Inharmonious**, in-här-mō'ni-us, *a.* Not harmonious; discordant. — **Inharmoniously**, in-här-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In an inharmonious manner. —**Inharmoniousness, Inharmony**, in-här-mō'ni-us-nes, in-här'mo-ni, *n.* Want of harmony; discord.

Inhere, in-hēr', *v.i.*—*inhered*, *inhering*. [L. *inhæreo*, *inhæsum*—*in*, and *hæreo*, to stick, as in *adhere*, *cohere*, *hesitate*.] To exist or be fixed in; to belong, as attributes or qualities, to a subject; to be innate.—**Inherence, Inherency**, in-hē'rens, in-hē'ren-si, *n.* The state of inhering; existence in something.—**Inherent**, in-hē'rent, *a.* [L. *inhærens*, *inhærentis*, ppr. of *inhæreo*.] Inhering; inseparable; naturally pertaining; inborn; innate.—**Inherently**, in-hē'rent-li, *adv.* In an inherent manner.—**Inhesion**, in-hē'zhon, *n.* [L. *inhæsio*.] Inherence.

Inherit, in-her'it, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *enheriter*, L. *inhæredito*, to inherit, from *hæres*, *hæredis*, an heir. HEIR.] To receive or obtain by descent from an ancestor; to take by being the heir; to receive from a progenitor as part of one's nature; to come into possession of; to hold as belonging to one's lot.—*v.i.* To take an inheritance; to take the position of heir or heirs.—**Inheritability**, in-her'i-ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inheritable.—**Inheritable**, in-her'i-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being inherited; capable of being transmitted from parent to child. — **Inheritably**, in-her'i-ta-bli, *adv.* By inheritance. — **Inheritance**, in-her'i-tans, *n.* That which is or may be inherited; an estate derived or to be derived from an ancestor to his heir; a possession received by gift or without purchase.—**Inheritor**, in-her'i-tėr, *n.* One who inherits or may inherit; an heir.—**Inheritress, Inheritrix**, in-her'it-res, in-her'it-riks, *n.* An heiress.

Inhesion, in-hē'zhon, *n.* Under INHERE.

Inhibit, in-hib'it, *v.t.* [L. *inhibeo*, *inhibitum*, to restrain—*in*, in, and *habeo*, to have. HABIT.] To restrain by command or interdict; to hinder; to forbid, prohibit, or interdict.—**Inhibiter**, in-hib'i-tėr, *n.* One who inhibits.—**Inhibition**, in-hi-bish'on, *n.* [L. *inhibitio*.] The act of inhibiting; prohibition; a legal writ inhibiting a judge from further proceeding in a cause. — **Inhibitory**, in-hib'i-to-ri, *a.* Conveying an inhibition; prohibitory.

Inhospitable, in-hos'pi-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *hospitable*.] Not hospitable; wanting in hospitality; hence, affording no subsistence or shelter to strangers (*inhospitable* shores).—**Inhospitality, Inhospitableness**, in-hos'pi-tal"i-ti, in-hos'pi-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inhospitable.—**Inhospitably**, in-hos'pi-ta-bli, *adv.* In an inhospitable manner.

Inhuman, in-hū'man, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *human*; L. *inhumanus*.] Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to human beings; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling. — **Inhumanity**, in-hū-man'i-ti, *n.* [L. *inhumanitas*.] The state of being inhuman. — **Inhumanly**, in-hū'-man-li, *adv.* In an inhuman manner.

Inhume, in-hūm', *v.t.*—*inhumed*, *inhuming*. [Fr. *inhumer*, L. *inhumo*, *inhumatum*—*in*, in, and *humus*, the ground. HUMBLE.] To deposit in the earth; to bury; to inter (a dead body). — **Inhumation**, in-hū-mā'-shon, *n.* The act of burying; interment.

Inia, in'i-a, *n.* A cetaceous animal belonging to the dolphin family, frequenting the tributaries of the river Amazon.

Inial. Under INION.

Inimical, in-im'i-kal, *a.* [L. *inimicus*—*in*, not, and *amicus*, friendly. AMICABLE.] Unfriendly; hostile; adverse; hurtful (*inimical* to commerce). — **Inimicality**, in-im'i-kal"i-ti, *n.* The state of being inimical. —**Inimically**, in-im'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an inimical manner.

Inimitable, in-im'i-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *imitable*.] Incapable of being imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.—**Inimitability, Inimitableness**, in-im'i-ta-bil"i-ti, in-im'i-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inimitable.—**Inimitably**, in-im'i-ta-bli, *adv.* In an inimitable manner.

Inion, in'i-on, *n.* [Gr. *inion*, the nape.] *Anat.* the ridge of the occiput; the nape. —**Inial**, in'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to the inion.

Iniquity, in-ik'wi-ti, *n.* [L. *iniquitas*, from *iniquus*, unequal, from *in*, not, and *æquus*, equal. EQUAL.] Want of equity; a deviation from rectitude; unrighteousness; a sin or crime; wickedness; an act of injustice.—**Iniquitous**, in-ik'wi-tus, *a.* Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked; unrighteous. — **Iniquitously**, in-ik'wi-tus-li, *adv.* In an iniquitous manner.

Initial, in-ish'al, *a.* [L. *initialis*, from *initium*, beginning, from *ineo*, *initum*, to go in—*in*, in, and *eo*, *itum*, to go, present also in *ambition*, *exit*, *circuit*, *issue*, *transient*, &c. AMBITION.] Placed at the beginning (an *initial* letter); of or pertaining to the beginning; beginning; incipient.—*n.* The first letter of a word: a person's *initials* are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his name. — *v.t.* — *initialled*, *initialling*. To put one's initials on or to; to sign or mark by initials.—**Initially**, in-ish'al-li, *adv.* In an initial manner; by way of beginning. — **Initiate**, in-ish'i-āt, *v.t.*—*initiated*, *initiating*. [L. *initio*, *initiatum*, from *initium*.] To begin or enter upon; to set afoot; to be the first to practise or bring in; to guide or direct by instruction in rudiments or principles; to let into secrets; to indoctrinate; to introduce into a society or organization; to admit. — *a.* Initiated; introduced to the knowledge of something.—**Initiation**, in-ish'i-ā"shon, *n.* The act or process of initiating.—**Initiative**, in ish'i-ā-tiv, *a.* Serving to initiate; initiatory.—*n.* An introductory act or step; the first active procedure in any enterprise; power of taking the lead or of originating.—**Initiatory**, in-ish'i-a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to initiation or introduction; introductory; initiating or serving to initiate.

Inject, in-jekt', *v.t.* [L. *injicio*, *injectum*—*in*, into, and *jacio*, to throw, as in *abject*, *eject*, *reject*, &c. DEJECT, JET.] To throw in; to cast in or into.—**Injection**, in-jek'-shon, *n.* The act of injecting; the throwing of a liquid medicine into a cavity of the body by a syringe or pipe; that which is injected.—*Injection pipe*, a pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam. —**Injector**, in-jek'tėr, *n.* One who or that which injects; an apparatus for supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water.

Injudicial, in-jū-dish'al, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicial*.] Not judicial; not according to the forms of law.

Injudicious, in-jū-dish'us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicious*.] Not judicious; acting without judgment; not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; indiscreet; inconsiderate. — **Injudiciously**, in-jū-dish'us-li, *adv.* In an injudicious manner.—**Injudiciousness**, in-jū-dish'us-nes, *n.*

Injunction, in-jungk'shon, *n.* [L. *injunctio*, *injunctionis*, from *injungo*, to enjoin—*in*, and *jungo*, to join. JOIN.] The act of enjoining or directing; that which is enjoined; a command, order, precept; *law*, a writ requiring a person to do or refrain from doing certain acts.

Injure, in'jur, *v.t.*—*injured*, *injuring*. [Fr. *injurier*, L. *injurior*, *injuriari*, from *injuria*, injury, *injurius*, injurious, from *in*, not, and *jus*, *juris*, right, justice. JURY.] To do harm or injury to; to impair the excellence, value, strength, &c., of; to hurt; to damage.—**Injurer**, in'jur-ėr, *n.* One who or that which injures.—**Injurious**, in-jū'ri-us, *a.* [L. *injurius*.] Tending to injure; hurtful; harmful; prejudicial. — **Injuriously**, in-jū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an injurious or hurtful manner.—**Injuriousness**, in-jū'-ri-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being injurious.—**Injury**, in'ju-ri, *n.* [L. *injuria*, from *injurius*.] The doing of harm; harm or damage occasioned; a wrong or loss received; mischief; detriment.

Injustice, in-jus'tis, *n.* [L. *injustitia*—*in*, not, and *justitia*, justice.] Want of justice or equity; any violation of another's rights; iniquity; wrong.

Ink, ingk, *n.* [O.E. *enke*, *inke*, O.Fr. *enque* (Fr. *encre*), Pr. *encaut*, from L. *encaustum*, purple ink used by the Roman emperors, from Gr. *enkaustos*, burned in—*en*, in, and *kaiō*, to burn (whence *caustic*, *encaustic*, *calm*).] A coloured liquid, usually black, used for writing, printing, and the like; a pigment, as China or Indian *ink* (under INDIAN).—*v.t.* To blacken, colour, or daub with ink. — **Ink-bag, Ink-sac**, *n.* A sac found in some cuttle-fishes, containing a black viscid fluid resembling ink, by ejecting which they discolour the water and escape from enemies. — **Ink-fish**, *n.* The cuttle-fish.—**Inkhorn**, ingk'horn, *n.* [From horns being formerly used for holding ink.] A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing table or desk, or for carrying it about the person.—**Inkiness**, ingk'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inky.—**Inking-roller**, *n.* A soft tough roller made of glue and treacle, used by printers to supply the types with ink.—**Inking-table**, *n.* A table on which to spread the ink and supply the inking-roller.—**Inkstand**, ingk'-stand, *n.* A vessel for holding ink and other writing utensils.—**Ink-well**, *n.* An ink-bottle fitted into a hole in the top of a writing-desk.—**Inky**, ingk'i, *a.* Consisting of ink; containing ink; smeared with ink; resembling ink; black.

Inkle, ingk'l, *n.* [Formerly *lingle*, then, by loss of *l*, *ingle*, *inkle*, from Fr. *ligneul*, *lignol*, strong thread used by shoemakers, L. *linum*, flax (whence *linen*).] Formerly, a kind of crewel or worsted; afterwards a sort of broad linen tape.

Inkling, ingk'ling, *n.* [Prefix *in* or *en*, and Fr. *cligne*, a wink, *cligner*, to wink, L. *clinare*, to bend, as in *inclinare*, to incline.] A hint or whisper; an intimation; inclination; desire. — **Inkle**, ingk'l, *v.t.* To guess; to conjecture. [Colloq.]

Inlaid, in-lād', pp. of *inlay*.

Inland, in'land, *a.* [That is, *in the land* or interior as opposed to the coast.] Interior; remote from the sea; carried on within a country; domestic, not foreign; confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country (an *inland* bill of exchange). — *adv.* In or towards the interior of a country.—*n.* The interior part of a country. —**Inlander**, in'lan-dėr, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country.

Inlay, in-lā', *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *inlaid*. [*In* and *lay*.] To lay or insert in; to ornament or diversify by inserting precious stones,

metals, fine woods, ivory, &c., in a ground-work of some other material. — *n.* Pieces inlaid and forming a pattern. — **Inlayer**, in-lā'er, *n.* One who inlays.

Inlet, in'let, *n.* [Something *let in.*] A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance; a creek or narrow recess in a shore.

Inlier, in-lī'er, *n.* *Geol.* a portion of one formation lying in and completely surrounded by another formation: opposed to *outlier*.

Inlock, in-lok', *v.t.* To lock or inclose one thing within another.

Inly, in'lī, *adv.* [Adv. *in*, and suffix *-ly.*] Internally; inwardly; in the heart; mentally; secretly.

Inmate, in'māt, *n.* [*In* or *inn*, and *mate.*] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another; one of the occupants of hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c.

Inmesh, in-mesh', *v.t.* To involve in meshes, as of a net; to entangle or ensnare.

Inmost, in'mōst, *a.* [A. Sax. *innemest*, a double superlative of the prep. or adv. *in*, altered erroneously like *foremost*. Foremost.] Farthest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

Inn, in, *n.* [A. Sax. *inn*, a chamber, a house, an inn; Icel. *inni*, a house; from the prep. *in.*] A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a college of law professors and students. — *Inns of Court*, certain colleges or corporate societies in London, to one of which all barristers and serjeants-at-law and all aspirants to these dignities must belong; they are now four, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. — **Innkeeper**, in'kē-pėr, *n.* The keeper of an inn; a taverner.

Innate, in-nāt', *a.* [L. *innatus*—*in*, in, and *natus*, born. Natal.] Inborn; belonging to the body or mind by nature; natural; derived from the constitution of the mind, as opposed to being derived from experience (*innate* ideas). — **Innately**, in-nāt'li, *adv.* In an innate manner.—**Innateness**, in-nāt'nes, *n.* The quality of being innate.

Inner, in'ėr, *a.* [A. Sax. *innera*, compar. of *in.*] Interior; farther inward than something else; internal; not outward (the *inner* man); not obvious; esoteric. — *n.* The centre, or that part of a rifle target next the bull's-eye; a shot that strikes the centre.—**Innermost**, in'ėr-mōst, *a.* Farthest inward.

Innerve, in-nėrv', *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, in, and *nerve.*] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen.—**Innervation**, in-nėr-vā'shon, *n.* Act of innerving or strengthening; *physiol.* the properties or functions of the nervous system; a special activity in any part of the nervous system.

Innings, in'ings, *n. pl.* [Lit. the state of being *in*; a sort of verbal noun.] *Cricket*, the time or turn for using the bat, whether in the case of an individual player or of a side; a turn or opportunity for acting in other ways.

Innocent, in'nō-sent, *a.* [L. *innocens*, *innocentis*, harmless—*in*, not, and *nocens*, ppr. of *noceo*, to hurt. Noxious.] Not noxious or hurtful; innoxious; free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; guiltless; sinless; pure; upright; free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action.—*n.* One free from guilt or harm; an innocent person; a natural or simpleton. — **Innocently**, in'nō-sent-li, *adv.* In an innocent manner.—**Innocence**, **Innocency**, in'nō-sens, in'nō-sen-si, *n.* [L. *innocentia.*] The quality of being innocent; harmlessness; freedom from crime, guilt, or sin; freedom from the guilt of a particular crime.

Innocuous, in-nok'ū-us, *a.* [L. *innocuus*—*in*, not, and *nocuus*, hurtful, from *noceo*, to hurt. Innocent.] Harmless; producing no ill effect.—**Innocuously**, in-nok'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an innocuous manner.—**Innocuity**, **Innocuousness**, in-no-kū'i-ti, in-nok'ū-us-nes, *n.*

Innominable, in-nom'i-na-bl, *a.* [L. *innominabilis*—*in*, not, and *nomen*, a name.] Not to be named. — **Innominate**, in-nom'i-nāt, *a.* [L. *innominatus.*] Having no name. — *Innominate bone*, the bony mass forming either side of the pelvis and consisting of three bones that have grown together.

Innovate, in'nō-vāt, *v.t.*† — *innovated*, *innovating.* [L. *innovo*, *innovatum*, to renew —*in*, intens., and *novus*, new (whence *n. vel.*). New.] To change or alter by introducing something new.—*v.i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes in anything established: with *on* or *in* (to *innovate on* established customs). — **Innovation**, in-nō-vā'shon, *n.* The act of innovating; change made in established laws, customs, rites, and practices by the introduction of something new. — **Innovator**, in'nō-vā-tėr, *n.* One who innovates.—**Innovationist**, in-nō-vā'shon-ist, *n.* One who favours or introduces innovations.—**Innovative**, in'nō-vā-tiv, *a.* Introducing or tending to introduce innovations.

Innoxious, in-nok'shus, *a.* [L. *innocuus*—*in*, not, and *nocuus*, hurtful. Noxious.] Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless. — **Innoxiously**, in-nok'shus-li, *adv.*—**Innoxiousness**, in-nok'shus-nes, *n.*

Innuendo, in-nū-en'dō, *n.* [L. *innuendo* (ablative of gerund), by giving a nod, *innuo*, to give a nod—*in*, and *nuo*, Gr. *neuō*, to nod.] An oblique hint; a remote intimation; an insinuation.—**Innuent**, in'nū-ent, *a.* [L. *innuens*, *innuentis*, ppr. of *innuo.*] Conveying a hint; insinuating; significant.

Innumerable, in-nū'mėr-a-bl, *a.* [L. *innumerabilis*—*in*, not, and *numerabilis*, from *numero*, to number.] Incapable of being enumerated or numbered for multitude; hence, extremely numerous; countless.—**Innumerably**, in-nū'mėr-a-bli, *adv.* Without number.—**Innumerous**,† in-nū'mėr-us, *a.* [L. *innumerus.*] Innumerable. [*Mil.*] — **Innumerability**, **Innumerableness**, in-nū'mėr-a-bil"i-ti, in-nū'mėr-a-bl-nes, *n.*

Innutrition, in-nū-trish'on, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *nutrition.*] Want of nutrition or nourishment.—**Innutritious**, **Innutritive**, in-nū-trish'us, in-nū'tri-tiv, *a.* Not nutritious; not nourishing.

Inobservable, in-ob-sėr'va-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *observable.*] Incapable of being seen, perceived, or observed. — **Inobservance**, in-ob-sėr'vans, *n.* Want of observance; disobedience.—**Inobservant**, in-ob-sėr'vant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *observant.*] Not taking notice; not quick or keen in observation; heedless; disobedient.—**Inobservantly**, in-ob-sėr'vant-li, *adv.* In an inobservant manner.

Inobtrusive, in-ob-trū'siv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *obtrusive.*] Unobtrusive.—**Inobtrusively**, in-ob-trū'siv-li, *adv.* Unobtrusively.

Inoculate, in-ok'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*inoculated*, *inoculating.* [L. *inoculo*, *inoculatum*, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another—*in*, into, and *oculus*, an eye (whence *ocular*).] To graft by inserting a bud; to bud; *med.* to communicate a disease to by morbid matter introduced into the blood, especially that of small-pox; hence, generally, to infect, to contaminate. — *v.i.* To practise inoculation.—**Inoculable**, in-ok'ū-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being inoculated, or of being communicated by inoculation.—**Inoculation**, in-ok'ū-lā"shon, *n.* The act or practice of inoculating; communication of a disease by contagious matter introduced into the blood; especially artificial communication of small-pox formerly employed instead of vaccination. — **Inoculator**, in-ok'ū-lā-tėr, *n.* One who inoculates.

Inodorous, in-ō'dėr-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *odorous.*] Wanting scent; having no smell.—**Inodorousness**, in-ō'dėr-us-nes, *n.*

Inoffensive, in-of-fen'siv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *offensive.*] Giving no offence or provocation; harmless; doing no injury or mischief. — **Inoffensively**, in-of-fen'siv-li, *adv.* In an inoffensive manner.—**Inoffensiveness**, in-of-fen'siv-nes, *n.*

Inofficial, in-of-fish'al, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *official.*] Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer: not done in an official character.—**Inofficially**, in-of-fish'al-li, *adv.* In an inofficial manner.

Inoperative, in-op'ė-rā-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *operative.*] Not operative; producing no effect.

Inopercular, in-ō-pėr'kū-lėr, *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *operculum*, a lid.] Having no operculum.

Inopportune, in-op'por-tūn, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *opportune*; L. *inopportunus.*] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable. — **Inopportunely**, in-op'por-tūn-li, *adv.* In an inopportune manner.

Inordinate, in-or'di-nāt, *a.* [L. *inordinatus*—*in*, not, and *ordinatus*, well-ordered. Order.] Excessive; immoderate; not limited by rules prescribed or to usual bounds.—**Inordinacy**, **Inordinateness**, in-or'di-na-si, in-or'di-nāt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inordinate. — **Inordinately**, in-or'di-nāt-li, *adv.* In an inordinate manner; excessively.

Inorganic, in-or-gan'ik, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *organic.*] Having no organs; devoid of an organised structure, or the structure of a living being; pertaining to or embracing the department of unorganised substances (*inorganic* chemistry). — **Inorganical**, in-or-gan'i-kal, *a.* Inorganic.—**Inorganically**, in-or-gan'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an inorganic manner; without organs or organization. — **Inorganisation**, in-or'gan-i-zā"shon, *n.* The state of being inorganised.—**Inorganised**, in-or'gan-īzd, *a.* Void of organs; unorganised.

Inoculate, in-os'kū-lāt, *v.t.* — *inoculated*, *inoculating.* [L. *in*, and *osculor*, *osculatus*, to kiss. Osculation.] To unite by apposition or contact, as arteries, nerves, geometrical curves, &c.; to anastomose; to run into one another.—*v.i.*—*inoculated*, *inoculating.* To cause to unite in this way. — **Inosculation**, in-os'kū-lā"shon, *n.* The act of inosculating; a point where vessels are inosculated; anastomosis.

In-patient, *n.* A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital or infirmary.

Inquest, in'kwest, *n.* [O.Fr. *enquest*, from L. *inquiro*, to seek after. Inquire.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; search; quest; *law*, a judicial inquiry, especially an inquiry held before a jury; the jury itself.—*Coroner's inquest*, an inquest held by a coroner on the bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death.

Inquietude, in-kwī'e-tūd, *n.* [L. *inquietudo*—*in*, not, and *quietudo*, quietude.] Want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind.

Inquire, in-kwīr', *v.t.*—*inquired*, *inquiring.* [L. *inquiro*, to seek after—*in*, into, and *quaero*, to seek. Query, Quest.] To ask a question or questions; to seek for information by asking questions; to seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation (to *inquire of* a person, *after*, *concerning*, *into*, &c., a thing).—*v.t.* To ask about; to seek by asking (to *inquire* the way *of* a person).—**Inquirer**, in-kwī'rėr, *n.* One who inquires; an investigator.—**Inquiringly**, in-kwī'ring-li, *adv.* In an inquiring manner; by way of inquiry.—**Inquiry**, in-kwī'ri, *n.* [From *inquire*, like *expiry* from *expire.*] The act of inquiring; a question or interrogation; search for information or knowledge; research; investigation.

Inquisition, in-kwi-zish'on, *n.* [L. *inquisitio*, *inquisitionis*, from *inquiro*, *inquisitum*, to seek after. Inquire.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; investigation; a judicial inquiry; an inquest; in *R. Cath. Ch.* a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics, and which formerly in some countries was the means of great cruelties being perpetrated. — **Inquisitional**, **Inquisitionary**, in-kwi-zish'on-al, in-kwi-zish'on-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining or relating to inquisition or inquiry; relating to the Inquisition.—**Inquisitive**, in-kwiz'i-tiv, *a.* Addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information; given to pry into anything; troublesomely curious; prying.—**Inquisitively**, in-kwiz'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In an inquisitive manner.—**Inquisitiveness**, in-kwiz'i-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being inquisitive.—**Inquisitor**, in-kwiz'i-tėr, *n.* One whose official duty it is to inquire and examine; a member of the Inquisition.—**Inquisitorial**, in-kwiz'i-tō"ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition,

especially to the Court of Inquisition; making strict or searching inquiry.—**Inquisitorially**, in-kwiz'i-tō''ri-al-li, *adv.* In an inquisitorial manner.

Inroad, in'rōd, *n.* [A *road* or rather a *rode* or riding into a country.] The hostile entrance of an enemy into a country; a sudden incursion or invasion; an encroachment; loss or impairment (to make *inroads* on one's health).

Inroll, in-rōl', *v.t.* —**Inrolment**, in-rōl'ment, *n.* **Enroll**, **Enrolment**.

Insalivation, in-sal'i-vā''shon, *n.* The blending of the saliva with the food in eating.

Insalubrious, in-sa-lū'bri-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salubrious*.] Not salubrious; unfavourable to health; unhealthy.—**Insalubrity**, in-sa-lū'bri-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being insalubrious; unhealthiness.

Insalutary, in-sal'ū-ta-ri, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salutary*.] Not salutary; unhealthy; productive of evil.

Insane, in-sān', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sane*; L. *insanus*.] Not sane; unsound or deranged in mind or intellect; mad; crazy; delirious; distracted; intended for insane persons.—**Insanely**, in-sān'li, *adv.* In an insane manner. — **Insanity**, **Insaneness**, in-san'i-ti, in-sān'nes, *n.* The state of being insane or of unsound mind; madness; lunacy.

Insanitary, in-san'i-ta-ri, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sanitary*.] Not sanitary; injurious to health.

Insatiable, in-sā'shi-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *satiable*; L. *insatiabilis*.] Incapable of being satiated, satisfied, or appeased.—**Insatiability**, **Insatiableness**, in-sā'shi-a-bil''i-ti, in-sā'shi-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being insatiable.—**Insatiably**, in-sā'shi-a-bli, *adv.* In an insatiable manner.—**Insatiate**, in-sā'shi-āt, *a.* [L. *insatiatus*.] Not satisfied; insatiable.—**Insatiately**, in-sā'shi-āt-li, *adv.* In an insatiate manner. — **Insatiateness**, **Insatiety**, in-sā'shi-āt-nes, in-sa-tī'e-ti, *n.* State of not being satiated.

Inscient, in'si-ent, *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *sciens*, *scientis*, ppr. of *scio*, to know. SCIENCE.] Not knowing; ignorant.—**Inscience**, in'si-ens, *n.* [L. *inscientia*.] Ignorance; want of knowledge.

Inscence, in-skons', *v.t.* To ensconce.

Inscribe, in-skrīb', *v.t.*—*inscribed*, *inscribing*. [L. *inscribo*, *inscriptum*. — *in*, and *scribo*, to write. DESCRIBE.] To write down or engrave; to mark down (to *inscribe* a motto); to mark with characters or words (to *inscribe* a monument); to assign, address, or dedicate (to *inscribe* a poem to a person); to imprint deeply; to impress; *geom.* to draw or delineate within another figure so that the boundaries of the two are in contact at certain points.—**Inscribable**, in-skrī'ba-bl, *a.* Capable of being inscribed.—**Inscribableness**, in-skrī'ba-bl-nes, *n.* — **Inscriber**, in-skrī'ber, *n.* One who inscribes. — **Inscriptible**, in-skrip'ti-bl, *a.* *Geom.* capable of being inscribed.—**Inscription**, in-skrip'shon, *n.* [L. *inscriptio*, *inscriptionis*.] The act of inscribing any words or writing engraved on stone, metal, or other hard substance for public inspection; an address of a book, poem, &c., to a person as a mark of respect, less formal than a dedication; *numis.* the words placed in the middle of the reverse side of some coins and medals.—**Inscriptive**, in-skrip'tiv, *a.* Of the character of an inscription.

Inscrutable, in-skrō'ta-bl, *a.* [Fr. *inscrutable*, L. *inscrutabilis*—*in*, not, and *scrutor*, to search. SCRUTINY.] Incapable of being searched into and understood; incapable of being penetrated or understood by human reason; not to be satisfactorily accounted for or explained.—**Inscrutably**, in-skrō'ta-bli, *adv.* In an inscrutable manner. — **Inscrutability**, **Inscrutableness**, in-skrō'ta-bil''i-ti, in-skrō'ta-bl-nes, *n.*

Insculp,† in-skulp', *v.t.* [L. *insculpo*—*in*, and *sculpo*, to engrave.] To engrave; to carve.

Inseam, in-sēm', *v.t.* To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix.

Insect, in'sekt, *n.* [L. *insectum*, something cut in (from their shape), from *inseco*, *insectum*, to cut into—*in*, into, and *seco*, to cut. DISSECT.] One of a class of small animals that in their mature state have the three divisions of the body—the head, thorax, and abdomen—always distinct from one another, and usually have three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings, as the numerous creatures known as flies, beetles, bees, &c.; a puny contemptible person.—*a.* Pertaining to insects; resembling an insect; mean; contemptible.—**Insecticide**, in-sek'ti-sīd, *n.* [*Insect*, and L. *cædo*, to kill.] One who or that which kills insects; the killing of insects.—**Insectivore**, in-sek'ti-vōr, *n.* [*Insect*, and L. *voro*, to devour.] An animal that eats insects. — **Insectivorous**, in-sek-tiv'ō-rus, *a.* Feeding or subsisting on insects; belonging to an order of animals (shrew, hedgehog, mole) which live to a great extent on insects.

Insecure, in-sē-kūr', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *secure*.] Not secure; not confident of safety; apprehensive of danger or loss; not sufficiently strong or guarded; not furnishing security or safety; unsafe.—**Insecurely**, in-sē-kūr'li, *adv.* In an insecure manner.—**Insecurity**, **Insecureness**, in-sē-kū'ri-ti, in-sē-kūr'nes, *n.* The state of being insecure, want of security.

Insensate, in-sen'sāt, *a.* [L. L. *insensatus*—L. *in*, not, and *sensus*, sensation, sense. SENSE.] Destitute of sense or sensation; wanting sensibility; stupid. — **Insensateness**, in-sen'sāt-nes, *n.* The state of being insensate.

Insensible, in-sen'si-bl, *a.* [L. *insensibilis*—prefix *in*, not, and *sensibilis*, sensible.] Not apprehended by the senses; imperceptible; incapable of being felt or perceived; so slow or gradual that the stages are not noted; destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; numb or dead to pain; not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; unfeeling; callous; apathetic; indifferent. — **Insensibly**, in-sen'si-bli, *adv.* In an insensible manner; imperceptibly; by slow degrees. — **Insensibility**, **Insensibleness**, in-sen'si-bil''i-ti, in-sen'si-bl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being insensible; dulness; apathy; numbness; torpor. — **Insensitive**, in-sen'si-tiv, *a.* Not sensitive; having little sensibility.—**Insensuous**, in-sen'sū-us, *a.* Not sensuous.—**Insentient**, in-sen'shi-ent, *a.* Not sentient.

Inseparable, in-sep'a-ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *separable*; L. *inseparabilis*.] Incapable of being separated or disjoined; not to be parted; always together.—**Inseparably**, in-sep'a-ra-bli, *adv.* In an inseparable manner. — **Inseparability**, **Inseparableness**, in-sep'a-ra-bil''i-ti, in-sep'a-ra-bl-nes, *n.*

Insert, in-sērt', *v.t.* [L. *insero*, *insertum*—*in*, and *sero*, to put (as in *assert*, *exert*, *concert*). SERIES.] To set in or among; to put or thrust in; to introduce.—**Inserted**, in-sēr'ted, *p.* *Bot.* attached to or growing out of some part.—*Inserted column*, same as *Engaged Column*. — **Insertion**, in-sēr'shon, *n.* [L. *insertio*.] The act of inserting; something inserted; *bot.* the place or mode of attachment of an organ to its support.

Insessores, in-ses-sō'rez, *n. pl.* [Pl. of L. *insessor*, one that sits—*in*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] The order of perchers or passerine birds, comprehending all those which live habitually among trees, with the exception of the birds of prey and climbing birds.—**Insessorial**, in-ses-sō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to the Insessores or perching birds.

Inset, in-set', *v.t.* To set in; to infix or implant.—*n.* (in'set). That which is set in; insertion.

Insheathe, in-shēw', *v.t.* To hide or cover in a sheath.

Inshore, in'shōr, *a.* or *adv.* Near the shore.

Inshrine, in-shrīn', *v.t.* To enshrine.

Inside, in'sīd, *a.* [Lit. within the sides.] Being within; interior; internal.—*n.* That which is within; specifically, the entrails or bowels; an inside passenger in a vehicle.—*prep.* In the interior of; within.

Insidious, in-sid'i-us, *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, from *insidiæ*, an ambush, from *insideo*, to sit upon—*in*, in, upon, and *sedeo*, to sit. SIT.] Characterised by treachery or stealthy and guileful acts; treacherous; guileful; working evil secretly (an *insidious* person, plot, disease). — **Insidiously**, in-sid'i-us-li, *adv.* In an insidious manner. —**Insidiousness**, in-sid'i-us-nes, *n.*

Insight, in'sīt, *n.* [Prefix *in*, and *sight*.] Deep inspection or view; thorough knowledge; power of observation; discernment; penetration.

Insignia, in-sig'ni-a, *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *insigne*, a mark, neut. of *insignis*, remarkable—*in*, intens., and *signum*, a mark. SIGN.] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour; any characteristic marks or signs.

Insignificant, in-sig-nif'i-kant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *significant*.] Void of signification; having no weight or effect; unimportant; trivial or trifling; without weight of character; mean; contemptible.—**Insignificantly**, in-sig-nif'i-kant-li, *adv.* In an insignificant manner.—**Insignificance**, **Insignificancy**, in-sig-nif'i-kans, in-sig-nif'i-kan-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being insignificant.

Insincere, in-sin-sēr', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sincere*; L. *insincerus*.] Not sincere; dissembling; hypocritical; false; deceitful; of persons, statements, &c. — **Insincerely**, in-sin-sēr'li, *adv.* In an insincere manner. —**Insincerity**, in-sin-sēr'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being insincere.

Insinuate, in-sin'ū-āt, *v.t.*—*insinuated*, *insinuating*. [L. *insinuo*, *insinuatum*—*in*, and *sinuo*, to wind, from *sinus*, a bending, curve, bosom.] To introduce gently, or as by a winding or narrow passage; hence, *refl.* to push or work gradually into favour; to introduce one's self by slow or artful means; to infuse gently or artfully; to instil (to *insinuate* a doubt); to hint or suggest.—*v.i.* To creep or wind; to act by insinuation; to make an insinuation; to wheedle.—**Insinuating**, in-sin'ū-āt-ing, *p.* and *a.* Given to or characterised by insinuation; wheedling; insensibly winning favour and confidence. — **Insinuatingly**, in-sin'ū-āt-ing-li, *adv.* In an insinuating manner.—**Insinuation**, in-sin'ū-ā''shon, *n.* [L. *insinuatio*, *insinuationis*.] The act of insinuating; a wheedling manner; a suggestion, hint, or innuendo.—**Insinuative**, **Insinuatory**, in-sin'ū-ā-tiv, in-sin'ū-a-to-ri, *a.* Insinuating; stealing on the affections. —**Insinuator**, in-sin'ū-ā-tēr, *n.* One who insinuates.

Insipid, in-sip'id, *a.* [L. *insipidus*—*in*, not, and *sapidus*, savoury, from *sapio*, to taste. SAVOUR.] Tasteless; destitute of taste; vapid; wanting interest, spirit, life, or animation; dull, heavy, or uninteresting.—**Insipidity**, **Insipidness**, in-si-pid'i-ti, in-sip'id-nes, *n.* The quality of being insipid.—**Insipidly**, in-sip'id-li, *adv.* In an insipid manner.

Insist, in-sist', *v.i.* [L. *insisto*—*in*, and *sisto*, to stand, as in *consist*, *desist*, *persist*, *resist*, &c. STATE.] To rest, dwell, or dilate upon as a matter of special moment; to be persistent, urgent, peremptory, or pressing; usually with *on* or *upon*.—**Insistence**, in-sis'tens, *n.* Act of insisting; persistency; urgency.

Insnare, in-snār', *v.t.*—*insnared*, *insnaring*. To catch in a snare; to entrap; to involve in difficulties or perplexities; to inveigle; to entangle.—**Insnarer**, in-snār'ēr, *n.* One that insnares. — **Insnaringly**, in-snār'ing-li, *adv.* So as to insnare.

Insobriety, in-sō-brī'e-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sobriety*.] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness.

Insociable, in-sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sociable*.] Not sociable; unsociable; taciturn.—**Insociably**, in-sō'shi-a-bli, *adv.* In an insociable manner; unsociably.—**Insociability**, in-sō'shi-a-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being insociable.

Insolate, in'so-lāt, *v.t.*—*insolated*, *insolating*. [L. *insolo*, *insolatum*—*in*, and *sol*, the sun (whence *solar*).] To dry or prepare in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun.—**Insolation**, in-so-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *insolatio*, *insolationis*.] The act of exposing, or condition of being exposed, to the rays of the sun; sunstroke.

Insolent, in'sō-lent, *a.* [L. *insolens*, *insolentis*, contrary to custom, immoderate,

haughty, insolent—*in*, not, and *solens*, ppr. of *soleo*, to be wont.] Showing haughty disregard of others; using rude and haughty or defiant language; overbearing; saucy; proceeding from insolence.—**Insolently**, in'sō-lent-li, *adv.* In an insolent manner.—**Insolence**, in'sō-lens, *n.* [L. *insolentia*, from *insolens*.] Haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; insolent language.

Insolidity, in-so-lid'i-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solidity*.] Want of solidity.

Insoluble, in-sol'ū-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *soluble*.] Incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid; not to be solved or explained.—**Insolubility**, **Insolubleness**, in-sol'ū-bil'i-ti, in-sol'ū-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being insoluble.

Insolvable, in-sol'va-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solvable*.] Not solvable; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution.

Insolvent, in-sol'vent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solvent*.] Not solvent; not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts.—*n.* A debtor unable to pay his debts.—**Insolvency**, in-sol'ven-si, *n.* The condition of being insolvent; inability of a person to pay all his debts.

Insomnious, in-som'ni-us, *a.* [L. *insomnicosus*, from *insomnia*, sleeplessness—*in*, not, and *somnus*, sleep.] Restless in sleep, or being without sleep.—**Insomnia**, in-som'ni-a, *n.* [L.] Want of sleep; morbid or unnatural sleeplessness.

Insomuch, in-sō-much', *adv.* [*In*, *so*, and *much*.] To such a degree; in such wise; so: followed by *that*, sometimes *as*.

Insouciant, an-sō-syan, *a.* [Fr.—*in*, not, and *soucier*, to care, *souci*, care, from L. *sollicitus*, uneasy, solicitous.] Careless; heedless; regardless; unconcerned.—**Insouciance**, an-sō-syans, *n.* The quality of being insouciant.

Inspan, in-span', *v.t.* [D. *inspannen*—*in*, in, and *spannen*, to yoke.] To yoke, as draught oxen: correlative of *outspan*. [South African Colonies.]

Inspect, in-spekt', *v.t.* [L. *inspicio*, *inspectum*—*in*, and *specio*, to view. SPECIES.] To view or examine for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition, discovering errors, &c.; to examine officially.—**Inspection**, in-spek'shon, *n.* [L. *inspectio*.] The act of inspecting; official view or examination.—**Inspector**, in-spek'ter, *n.* One who inspects or oversees.—**Inspectorate**, in-spek'tér-āt, *n.* A body of inspectors or overseers; inspectorship.—**Inspectorship**, in-spek'tér-ship, *n.* The office or district of an inspector.

Inspire, in-spir', *v.t.*—*inspired*, *inspiring*. [L. *inspiro*—*in*, and *spiro*, to breathe, whence *spirit*, *expire*, *respire*.] To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs.—*v.t.* To breathe in; to draw into the lungs; to infuse by or as if by breathing; to instil; to communicate divine instructions to the mind of; to animate by supernatural influence; to rouse or animate in general.—**Inspired**, in-spird', *p.* and *a.* Breathed in; inhaled; directed by the Holy Spirit; instructed or affected by a superior influence; produced under the direction or influence of inspiration (*inspired* writings).—**Inspirer**, in-spi'rér, *n.* One who inspires.—**Inspiring**, in-spi'ring, *p.* and *a.* Infusing spirit or courage; animating.—**Inspirable**, in-spi'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being inspired; inhalable.—**Inspiration**, in-spi-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *inspiratio*.] The act of inspiring; the divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed; influence emanating from any object, giving rise to new and elevated thoughts or emotions; the state of being inspired; something conveyed to the mind when under extraordinary influence.—**Inspirational**, in-spi-rā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to inspiration.—**Inspiratory**, in-spi'ra-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or assisting in inspiration (the *inspiratory* muscles).

Inspirit, in-spir'it, *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *spirit*.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven, animate, encourage, invigorate.

Inspissate, in-spis'āt, *v.t.*—*inspissated*, *inspissating*. [L. *inspisso*, *inspissatum*—*in*, intens., and *spissus*, thick.] To thicken by boiling so as to evaporate the water; to bring to greater thickness by evaporation.—*a.* Thick; inspissated.—**Inspissation**, in-spis-ā'shon, *n.* The act or operation of inspissating.

Instable, in-stā'bl, *a.* [L. *instabilis*—*in*, not, and *stabilis*, stable.] Not stable; unstable.—**Instability**, **Instableness**, in-stabil'i-ti, in-stā'bl-nes, *n.* Want of stability; inconstancy; changeableness; want of strength or firmness in construction.

Install, in-stal', *v.t.* [Fr. *installer*—*in*, in, and O.H.G. *stal*, a place, E. *stall*. STALL.] To place in a seat; to place in an office or post; to invest with any charge, office, or rank with customary ceremonies.—**Installation**, in-stą-lā'shon, *n.* The act or ceremony of installing.—**Instalment**, in-stal'ment, *n.* The act of installing; a part of a whole produced at stated periods; one of the parts of a sum paid at various times.

Instance, in'stans, *n.* [L. *instantia*, a standing near, importunity, urgency—*in*, on, and *sto*, to stand. STATE.] The act or state of being instant or urgent; urgency; a case occurring; a case offered as an exemplification or precedent; an example; an occurrence.—*v.t.*—*instanced*, *instancing*. To mention as an instance, example, or case in point.—**Instant**, in'stant, *a.* [L. *instans*, *instantis*.] Pressing, urgent, importunate, or earnest (N.T.); immediate; without intervening time (send him to instant execution); quick; making no delay; present or current: usually abbreviated to *inst.*, as 10th *inst.*, that is, 10th day of the present month.—*n.* A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration that occupies the time of a single thought.—**Instantaneity**, **Instantaneousness**, in'stan-tā-nē'i-ti, in-stan-tā'nē-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being instantaneous.—**Instantaneous**, in-stan-tā'nē-us, *a.* [Made on the model of *contemporaneous*.] Done in an instant; occurring without any perceptible lapse of time.—**Instantaneously**, in-stan-tā'nē-us-li, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment.—**Instanter**, in-stan'tér, *adv.* [L., from *instans*.] Immediately; forthwith; on the moment.—**Instantly**, in'stant-li, *adv.* With urgency; earnestly; immediately; forthwith; at once.

Instate, in-stāt', *v.t.*—*instated*, *instating*. [Prefix *in*, and *state*.] To establish, as in a rank or condition; to install.

Instead, in-sted', *adv.* [From *in*, and *stead*, place; *stead* retaining its character of a noun, and being followed by *of*.] In the place or room. [When *instead* is used without *of* following, there is an ellipsis of a word or words that would otherwise follow the *of*.]

Instep, in'step, *n.* [Formerly *instop*, *instup*, perhaps from *in* and *stoop*, lit. the bend in.] The forepart of the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg; part of the hind leg of a horse from the ham to the pastern-joint.

Instigate, in'sti-gāt, *v.t.*—*instigated*, *instigating*. [L. *instigo*, *instigatum*—*in*, on, and root *stig*, to prick. INSTINCT, STIGMA.] To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge: used chiefly or wholly in a bad sense.—**Instigation**, in-sti-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *instigatio*.] The act of instigating; incitement, as to evil or wickedness.—**Instigator**, in'sti-gā-tér, *n.* One who instigates.

Instill, **Instil**, in-stil', *v.t.*—*instilled*, *instilling*. [L. *instillo*—*in*, and *stillo*, to drop. DISTIL.] To pour in by drops; hence, to infuse slowly or by degrees into the mind; to cause to be imbibed; to insinuate imperceptibly.—**Instillation**, in-stil-ā'shon, *n.* The act of instilling.—**Instillatory**, in-stil'a-to-ri, *a.* Relating to instillation.—**Instiller**, in-stil'ér, *n.* One who instils.—**Instilment**, in-stil'ment, *n.* The act of instilling.

Instinct, in'stingkt, *n.* [L. *instinctus*, instigation, impulse, from *instingno*, *instinctum*, to impel—*in*, on, and root meaning to prick, as in *stimulus*, *sting*.] An impulse to a particular kind of action which the being needs to perform as an individual, but which it could not possibly learn to perform before it needs to act; as a general term it includes all original impulses and that apparent knowledge and skill which animals have without experience; hence, natural feeling or sense of what is correct or effective in artistic matters or the like.—*a.* (in-stingkt'). Animated or stimulated from within; inspired; fully suffused and breathing out (a portrait *instinct* with life).—**Instinctive**, in-stingk'tiv, *a.* Prompted by or proceeding from instinct; determined by natural impulse or propensity; spontaneous.—**Instinctively**, in-stingk'tiv-li, *adv.* In an instinctive manner.—**Instinctivity**, in-stingk-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being instinctive.

Institute, in'sti-tūt, *v.t.*—*instituted*, *instituting*. [L. *instituo*, *institutum*—*in*, and *statuo*, to set, place, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand. STATE.] To set up or establish; to ordain; to originate; to found; to set in operation; to begin (an investigation, &c.).—*n.* That which is instituted or formally established; an established law, precept, or principle; a society established according to certain laws or regulations for the furtherance of some particular object (a philosophic *institute*, a literary *institute*, a mechanics *institute*); pl. a book of elements or principles, particularly a work containing the principles of a system of jurisprudence.—**Institution**, in-sti-tū'shon, *n.* [L. *institutio*.] The act of instituting; as, the ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice; something instituted or established; a permanent rule of conduct or of government; something forming a prominent or established feature in social or national life; a society established or body organized for promoting any object, public or social.—**Institutional**, in-sti-tū'shon-al, *a.* Relating to institutions; instituted by authority; relating to elementary knowledge.—**Institutionary**, in-sti-tū'shon-a-ri, *a.* Relating to an institution or to institutions.—**Institutive**, in'sti-tū-tiv, *a.* Tending or intended to institute or establish.—**Institutor**, in'sti-tū-tér, *n.* [L.] One who institutes.

Instruct, in-strukt', *v.t.* [L. *instruo*, *instructum*—*in*, and *struo*, to join together, to pile up. STRUCTURE.] To teach; to educate; to impart knowledge or information to; to enlighten; to direct or command; to furnish with orders; to order or enjoin.—**Instructible**, in-struk'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being instructed; teachable; docile.—**Instruction**, in-struk'shon, *n.* [L. *instructio*.] The act of instructing; that which is communicated for instructing; that with which one is instructed; information; order, mandate, or direction.—**Instructional**, in-struk'shon-al, *a.* Relating to instruction; educational.—**Instructive**, in-struk'tiv, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform.—**Instructively**, in-struk'tiv-li, *adv.* In an instructive manner.—**Instructiveness**, in-struk'tiv-nes, *n.*—**Instructor**, in-struk'tér, *n.* [L.] One who instructs; a teacher.

Instrument, in'stru-ment, *n.* [L. *instrumentum*, from *instruo*, to prepare. INSTRUCT.] That by which work is performed or anything is effected; a tool; a utensil; an implement; one who or that which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose; means used or contributing to an effect; any contrivance from which music is produced, as an organ, harp, violin, flute, &c.; *law*, a writing instructing one in regard to something that has been agreed upon.—**Instrumental**, in-stru-men'tal, *a.* Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; pertaining to instruments, especially musical instruments.—**Instrumentalist**, in-stru-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who plays upon a musical instrument.—**Instrumentality**, **Instrumentalness**, in'stru-men-tal"i-ti, in-stru-men'tal-nes, *n.* The condition of being instrumental; subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency as means to an end.—**Instrumentally**, in-stru-men'tal-li, *adv.* By way of an instrument; as means to an end; with instruments of music.—**Instrumentation**, in'stru-men-tā'shon, *n.* The art of arranging music for a combined number of instruments; the music for a number of instruments; execution of music on an instrument.

Insubjection, in-sub-jek'shon, *n.* [Prefix

in, not, and *subjection*.] Want of subjection; state of disobedience to government.

Insubmission, in-sub-mish'on, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *submission*.] Want of submission; disobedience.

Insubordinate, in-sub-or'di-nāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *subordinate*.] Not submitting to authority; mutinous; riotous.—**Insubordination**, in-sub-or'di-nā"shon, *n.* The quality of being insubordinate.

Insubstantial, in-sub-stan'shal, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *substantial*.] Unsubstantial.

Insuetude, in'swe-tūd, *n.* [L. *insuetudo*, from *insuetus*, unaccustomed—*in*, not, and *suetus*, accustomed.] The state of being unaccustomed; absence of use or custom.

Insufferable, in-suf'fer-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sufferable*.] Not to be suffered, borne, or endured; intolerable; unendurable.—**Insufferably**, in-suf'fer-a-bli, *adv.* In an insufferable manner.

Insufficient, in-suf-fish'ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sufficient*.] Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose.—**Insufficiency**, in-suf-fish'en-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being insufficient.—**Insufficiently**, in-suf-fish'ent-li, *adv.* In an insufficient manner.

Insular, in'sū-lér, *a.* [L. *insularis*, from *insula*, an island (whence also *isle*, *isolate*).] Of or pertaining to an island; forming an island; pertaining to the opinions or views of people inhabiting an island; hence, narrow-minded (*insular* prejudices); contracted.—**Insularity**, in-sū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being insular.—**Insularly**, in'sū-lér-li, *adv.* In an insular manner.—**Insulate**, in'sū-lāt, *v.t.*—*insulated*, *insulating*. To make an island of; to place in a detached situation; to isolate; to separate, as an electrified or heated body, from other bodies by the interposition of non-conductors; to free from combination with other substances, as a chemical substance.—**Insulation**, in-sū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of insulating, or state of being insulated.—**Insulator**, in'sū-lā-tér, *n.* One who or that which insulates; a body that interrupts the communication of electricity or heat to surrounding objects; a non-conductor.

Insult, in'sult, *n.* [Fr. *insulte*; L. *insultus*, from *insilio*, *insultum*, to leap on—*in*, and *salio*, to leap; seen also in *assail*, *assault*, *desultory*, *result*, *sally*, *salient*.] Any gross affront or indignity offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.—*v.t.* (in-sult'). To treat with insult, gross abuse, insolence, or contempt.—*v.i.* To behave with insolent triumph.—**Insulter**, in-sult'ér, *n.* One who insults.—**Insulting**, in-sult'ing, *a.* Containing or conveying insult.—**Insultingly**, in-sult'ing-li, *adv.* In an insulting manner; so as to insult.

Insuperable, in-sū'pér-a-bl, *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*—*in*, not, and *supero*, to overcome. SUPERIOR.] Incapable of being overcome or surmounted; insurmountable (difficulties, objections, obstacles, &c.).—**Insuperability**, **Insuperableness**, in-sū'pér-a-bil"i-ti, in-sū'pér-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being insuperable.—**Insuperably**, in-sū'pér-a-bli, *adv.* In an insuperable manner.

Insupportable, in-sup-pōr'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *supportable*.] Not to be supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable.—**Insupportableness**, in-sup-pōr'ta-bl-nes, *n.*—**Insupportably**, in-sup-pōr'ta-bli, *adv.*

Insuppressible, in-sup-pres'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *suppressible*.] Incapable of being suppressed or concealed.—**Insuppressibly**, in-sup-pres'i-bli, *adv.* So as not to be suppressed.—**Insuppressive**,† in-sup-pres'iv, *a.* Not tending to suppress; insuppressible (*Shak.*).

Insure, in-shor', *v.t.*—*insured*, *insuring* [Prefix *in*, intens., and *sure*.] To make sure; to ensure (which is the word now commonly used in this general sense); to contract for the payment of a certain sum in the event of loss or damage happening to, or at the death or termination of, to *insure* a house against fire, a ship against damage, to *insure* one's life); to make a subject of insurance; to assure (one's life).—**Insurer**, in-sho'rér, *n.* One who insures.—**Insurable**, in-sho'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being insured.—**Insurance**, in-sho'rans, *n.* The act of insuring, a contract by which a person or company, a consideration of a sum of money or percentage (technically called a *premium*), becomes bound to indemnify the insured or his representatives against loss by certain risks; the premium paid for insuring property or life. *Marine insurance* is the term used for the insurance on ships, goods, &c., at sea. *Fire insurance* is for the insuring of property on shore from fire. *Life insurance* is for securing the payment of a certain sum at the death of the individual insured, or when he reaches a given age, or of an annuity.—*Insurance policy*, the document by which the insurance is ratified.

Insurgent, in-sér'jent, *a.* [L. *insurgens*, *insurgentis*, ppr. of *insurgo*, to rise against—*in*, on, and *surgo*, to rise, whence *surge*, *source*, &c.] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; rebellious.—*n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority. ∴ An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel* in holding a less pronounced position of antagonism, and may or may not develop into a rebel. INSURRECTION.—**Insurgency**, in-sér'jen-si, *n.* The condition of being insurgent.

Insurmountable, in-sér-moun'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *surmountable*.] Incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome.—**Insurmountability**, **Insurmountableness**, in-sér-moun'ta-bil"i-ti, in-sér-moun'ta-bl-nes, *n.*—**Insurmountably**, in-sér-moun'ta-bli, *adv.*

Insurrection, in-sér-rek'shon, *n.* [L. *insurrectio*, *insurrectionis*, from *insurgo*, *insurrectum*. INSURGENT.] The open and active opposition of a number of persons to the civil or political authorities of a city or country, in defiance of law and order; a revolt by a number of persons against constituted authorities. ∴ An *insurrection* is less serious than a *rebellion*, for the latter attempts to overthrow the government, to establish a different one, or to place the country under another jurisdiction; a *mutiny* is a movement of revolt against minor institutions, or against the authorities in the army or navy; a *revolt* is a less strong form of a rebellion.—**Insurrectional**, **Insurrectionary**, in-sér-rek'shon-al, in-sér-rek'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection.—**Insurrectionist**, in-sér-rek'shon-ist, *n.* One who favours insurrection.

Insusceptible, in-sus-sep'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *susceptible*.] Not susceptible; not capable of being affected or impressed (a heart *insusceptible of* pity).—**Insusceptibility**, in-sus-sep'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being insusceptible.—**Insusceptive**, in-sus-sep'tiv, *a.* Not susceptive; not susceptible or receptive.

Intact, in-takt', *a.* [L. *intactus*—prefix *in*, not, and *tactus*, touched, pp. of *tango*, to touch; whence also *tangent*, *tact*, &c.] Untouched by anything that harms or defiles; uninjured; unimpaired; left complete, whole, or unharmed.

Intaglio, in-tal'yō, *n.* [It., from *intagliare*, to carve—*in*, and *tagliare*, to cut, Fr. *tailler* (whence *tailor*).] Any figure engraved or cut into a substance so as to form a hollow; a gem with a figure or device sunk below the background; the reverse of *cameo*, which has the figure in relief.—**Intaglioed**, in-tal'yō-ted, *a.* Cut in intaglio.—*Intaglio rilievato* (ril-i-a-vā'to). Same as *Cavo-rilievo*.

Intake, in'tak, *n.* The point at which water is taken from a main stream and directed into another channel.

Intangible, in-tan'ji-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tangible*.] Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not perceptible to the touch.—**Intangibleness**, **Intangibility**, in-tan'ji-bl-nes, in-tan'ji-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being intangible.—**Intangibly**, in-tan'ji-bli, *adv.*

Integer, in'té-jér, *n.* [L. *integer*, whole, entire—*in*, not, and *tag*, root of *tango*, to touch. ENTIRE, TANGENT.] *Arith.* a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction.—**Integral**, in'té-gral, *a.* Whole; entire; complete; belonging to or forming a necessary part of a whole; *math.* pertaining to a whole number or undivided quantity; not fractional; pertaining to integration.—*Integral calculus*, a branch of mathematical analysis which is the inverse of the *differential calculus*, its object being the deriving of the primitive function from its differential, or its differential coefficient.—*n.* A whole; an entire thing.—**Integrally**, in'té-gral-li, *adv.* In an integral manner.—**Integrant**, in'té-grant, *a.* Making part of a whole; integral.—**Integrate**, in'té-grāt, *v.t.*—*integrated*, *integrating*. [L. *integro*, *integratum*.] To make entire; to form into one whole; to perfect; to give the sum or total of.—**Integration**, in-té-grā'shon, *n.* The act of integrating; *math.* the determination of a function from its differential or its differential coefficient.—**Integrity**, in-teg'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *integritas*, from *integer*.] The state of being entire or complete; entireness; a genuine or unimpaired state; honesty; uprightness in mutual dealings; probity.

Integument, in-teg'ū-ment, *n.* [L. *integumentum*, *intego*, to cover—*in*, intens., and *tego*, to cover (same root as E. *thatch*).] *Anat.* the skin, membrane, or shell which covers any part; *bot.* the cellular skin of seed, leaf, or stem.—**Integumentary**, in-teg'ū-men"ta-ri, *a.* Belonging to or composed of integument.—**Integumentation**, in-teg'ū-men-tā"shon, *n.* A covering with integument.

Intellect, in'tel-lekt, *n.* [L. *intellectus*, from *intelligo*, to understand—*inter*, between, and *lego*, to choose or pick, to read; seen also in *collect*, *elect*, *select*, *legend*, *lesson*, *lecture*, &c.] That faculty of the human mind which receives or comprehends ideas, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the understanding faculty; also, the capacity for higher forms of knowledge; good mental power.—**Intellection**, in-tel-lek'shon, *n.* The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.—**Intellective**, in-tel-lek'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to the intellect or understanding; perceivable by the understanding only, not by the senses.—**Intellectively**, in-tel-lek'tiv-li, *adv.* In an intellective manner.—**Intellectual**, in-tel-lek'tū-al, *a.* Relating to the intellect or understanding; appealing to or engaging the intellect or higher capacities of man; perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; ideal; having intellect; characterized by intellect.—**Intellectualism**, in-tel-lek'tū-al-izm, *n.* Intellectuality; the doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.—**Intellectualist**, in-tel-lek'tū-al-ist, *n.* One who overrates the understanding; one who believes in intellectualism.—**Intellectuality**, in-tel-lek'tū-al"li-ti, *n.* The state of being intellectual; intellectual power.—**Intellectualize**, in-tel-lek'tū-al-iz, *v.t.* To endow with intellect; to give an intellectual or ideal character to.—**Intellectually**, in-tel-lek'tū-al-li, *adv.* In an intellectual manner.—**Intelligence**, in-tel'i-jens, *n.* [L. *intelligentia*.] The capacity to know, understand, or comprehend; the capacity for the higher functions of the intellect; intellectual power; knowledge imparted or acquired; general information; information communicated by any means; news or notice; an intelligent or spiritual being.—**Intelligencer**, in-tel'i-jen-sér, *n.* One who conveys intelligence; a messenger or spy.—**Intelligent**, in-tel'i-jent, *a.* [L. *intelligens*, *intelligentis*, ppr. of *intelligo*.] Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; endowed with a good intellect; having superior intellectual capacities; well informed.—**Intelligently**, in-tel'i-jent-li, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.—**Intelligibility**, **Intelligibleness**, in-tel'i-ji-bil"i-ti, in-tel'i-ji-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being intelligible.—**Intelligible**, in-tel'i-ji-bl, *a.* [L. *intelligibilis*.] Capable of being understood or comprehended; comprehensible; perspicuous; clear.—**Intelligibly**, in-tel'i-ji-bli, *adv.* In an intelligible manner.

Intemperance, in-tem'pér-ans, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *temperance*; L. *intemperantia*, want of moderation. TEMPER.] Want of moderation or due restraint; excess of any kind; specifically, habitual indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors, especially

with intoxication.—**Intemperant**, in-tem'-pér-ant, *n.* One who intemperantly indulges in alcoholic liquors.—**Intemperate**, in-tem'pér-āt, *a.* [L. *intemperatus*, immoderate.] Not exercising due moderation or restraint; addicted to an excessive or habitual use of alcoholic liquors; excessive, immoderate, or inordinate (*intemperate* language).—*n.* One who is not temperate; an intemperant.—**Intemperately**, in-tem'pér-āt-li, *adv.* In an intemperate manner.—**Intemperateness**, in-tem'pér-āt-nes, *n.* State of being intemperate.

Intenable, in-ten'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tenable*.] Not tenable; untenable.

Intend, in-tend', *v.t.* [L. *intendo*, to stretch forth, to intend—*in*, and *tendo*, to stretch (as in *attend*, *contend*, &c.). TEND.] To fix the mind upon, as the object to be effected or attained; to mean; to design; to purpose.—**Intendancy**, in-ten'dan-si, *n.* The office, employment, or district committed to the charge of an intendant.—**Intendant**, in-ten'dant, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intendo*.] One who has the charge or management of some public business; a superintendent.—**Intended**, in-ten'ded, *p.* and *a.* Betrothed; engaged.—*n.* A person engaged to be married to another; an affianced lover.—**Intendedly**, in-ten'ded-li, *adv.* With purpose or intention; by design.—**Intender**, in-ten'dér, *n.* One who intends.

Intense, in-tens', *a.* [L. *intensus*, stretched, tight, pp. of *intendo*, to stretch. INTEND.] Closely strained; kept on the stretch (study, thought, &c.); extreme in degree; vehement; violent; severe (pain, cold, &c.).—**Intensely**, in-tens'li, *adv.* In an intense manner.—**Intensative**, in-ten'sa-tiv, *a.* Adding intensity; intensifying.—**Intenseness**, in-tens'nes, *n.* The state of being intense.—**Intensation**,† **Intensification**,† in-ten-sā'shon, in-ten'si-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of intensifying or making more intense.—**Intensifier**, in-ten'si-fi-ér, *n.* One who or that which intensifies.—**Intensify**, in-ten'si-fi, *v.t.*—*intensified*, *intensifying*. To render intense or more intense.—*v.i.* To become intense or more intense.—**Intension**, in-ten'shon, *n.* [L. *intensio*, *intensionis*.] Act of straining or intensifying; the state of being strained: opposed to *remission* or *relaxation*.—**Intensity**, in-ten'si-ti, *n.* The state of being intense; relative degree, vigour, or activity; keenness (of feeling, &c.); *physics*, the amount of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts.—**Intensive**, in-ten'siv, *a.* Serving to give force or emphasis (an *intensive* particle or prefix).—*n.* Something serving to give force or emphasis; an intensive particle or word.—**Intensively**, in-ten'siv-li, *adv.* In an intensive manner.—**Intensiveness**, in-ten'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being intensive.—**Intent**, in-tent', *a.* [L. *intentus*, pp. of *intendo*.] Having the mind strained or bent on an object; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent: with *on* before a noun.—*n.* Design, purpose, or intention; meaning; drift; aim.—*To all intents and purposes*, in all applications or senses; practically; really.—**Intention**, in-ten'shon, *n.* [L. *intentio*, attention, design.] Determination to act in a particular manner; purpose; design; end; aim; the state of being strained or intensified; intension; *logic*, any mental apprehension of an object.—**Intentional**, in-ten'shon-al, *a.* Done with intention, design, or purpose; intended; designed.—**Intentionally**, in-ten'shon-al-li, *adv.* With intention; by design; of purpose.—**Intentioned**, in-ten'shond, *a.* Having intentions or designs; usually in composition.—**Intently**, in-tent'li, *adv.* In an intent manner.—**Intentness**, in-tent'-nes, *n.* The state of being intent.

Inter, in-tér', *v.t.*—*interred*, *interring*. [Fr. *enterrer*—*en*, and *terre*, L. *terra*, the earth (whence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, &c.).] To bury; to inhume.—**Interment**, in-tér'ment, *n.* The act of interring; burial.

Interact, in'tér-akt, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *act*.] The interval between two acts of a drama; an interlude; any intermediate employment of time.—*v.i.* To act reciprocally; to act on each other.—**Interaction**, in-tér-ak'shon, *n.* Intermediate action; mutual or reciprocal action.

Interblend, in-tér-blend', *v.i.* and *t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *blend*.] To blend or mingle together.

Interbreed, in-tér-brēd', *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *breed*.] To breed by crossing one kind of animals or plants with another.

Intercalary, in-tér'ka-la-ri, *a.* [L. *intercalarius*—*inter*, between, and *calo*, to call or proclaim, seen also in *calendar*, *council*.] Inserted or introduced among others, as the odd day (February 29th) inserted in leap-year.—**Intercalate**, in-tér'ka-lāt, *v.t.*—*intercalated*, *intercalating*. [L. *intercalo*.] To insert between others; *chron.* to insert between other days or other portions of time; *geol.* to insert, as a layer or series of layers, between the regular series of the strata.—**Intercalation**, in-tér'ka-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *intercalatio*.] The act of intercalating.—**Intercalative**, in-tér'ka-lā-tiv, *a.* Tending to intercalate; intercalating.

Intercede, in-tér-sēd', *v.i.*—*interceded*, *interceding*. [L. *intercedo*—*inter*, between, and *cedo*, to go; lit. to pass between. CEDE.] To act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; to plead in favour of another; to interpose; to mediate or make intercession.—**Interceder**, in-tér-sē'dér, *n.* One who intercedes.—**Intercession**, in-tér-sesh'on, *n.* [L. *intercessio*.] The act of interceding; mediation.—**Intercessional**, in-tér-sesh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to or containing intercession.—**Intercessor**, in'tér-ses-ér, *n.* One who intercedes.—**Intercessory**, **Intercessorial**,† in-tér-ses'so-ri, in'tér-ses-sō"ri-al, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

Intercellular, in-tér-sel'lū-lér, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *cellular*.] *Bot.* and *zool.* lying between cells or cellules.

Intercept, in-tér-sept', *v.t.* [Fr. *intercepter*; L. *intercipio*, *interceptum*, to intercept—*inter*, between, and *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] To take or stop by the way; to interrupt the journey or passage of (a messenger, a letter); to stop on its passage; to obstruct the progress of (rays of light, &c.).—**Intercepter**, in-tér-sep'tér, *n.* One who or that which intercepts.—**Interception**, in-tér-sep'shon, *n.* The act of intercepting; obstruction of a course or proceeding.—**Interceptive**, in-tér-sep'tiv, *a.* Serving to intercept.

Intercession, &c. Under INTERCEDE.

Interchain, in-tér-chān', *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *chain*.] To chain or link together, to unite closely or firmly.

Interchange, in-tér-chānj', *v.t.*—*interchanged*, *interchanging*. [Prefix *inter*, and *change*.] To change reciprocally; to put each in the place of the other; to cause to succeed alternately.—*v.i.* To change reciprocally; to succeed alternately.—*n.* (in'-tér-chānj). The act or process of mutually giving and receiving; exchange between two or more; alternate succession.—**Interchangeable**, in-tér-chān'ja-bl, *a.* Capable of being interchanged.—**Interchangeability**, **Interchangeableness**, in-tér-chān'ja-bil"i-ti, in-tér-chān'ja-bl-nes, *n.*—**Interchangeably**, in-tér-chān'ja-bli, *adv.*

Interclude, in-tér-klūd', *v.t.*—*intercluded*, *intercluding*. [L. *intercludo*—*inter*, between, and *claudo*, to shut.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

Intercolline, in-tér-kol'lin, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *collis*, a hill.] Lying between hills or hillocks.

Intercolonial, in-tér-ko-lō"ni-al, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, among, and *colonial*.] Subsisting between different colonies.—**Intercolonially**, in'tér-ko-lō"ni-al-li, *adv.* As between colonies.

Intercolumniation, in'tér-ko-lum'ni-ā"-shon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *column*.] *Arch.* the space between two columns measured at the lower part of their shafts.

Intercommunicate, in'tér-kom-mū"ni-kāt, *v.i.* and *t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *communicate*.] To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.—**Intercommunicable**, in'-tér-kom-mū"ni-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being mutually communicated.—**Intercommunication**, in'tér-kom-mū'ni-kā"shon, *n.* Reciprocal communication.

Intercommunion, in'tér-kom-mūn"yon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *communion*.] Mutual communion; mutual intercourse.—**Intercommunity**, in'tér-kom-mū"ni-ti, *n.* A mutual communication or community.

Intercomparison, in'tér-kom-par'i-son, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *comparison*.] Comparison between the various features of one thing and the corresponding features of another.

Interconnect, in'tér-kon-nekt", *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *connect*.] To connect or unite closely or by various bonds.—**Interconnection**, in'tér-kon-nek"shon, *n.* The state of being interconnected; what serves to interconnect.

Intercontinental, in'tér-kon-ti-nen"tal, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *continent*.] Subsisting between different continents.

Intercostal, in-tér-kos'tal, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib.] *Anat.* placed or lying between the ribs.

Intercourse, in'tér-kōrs, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *course*; L. *intercursus*.] Reciprocal dealings between persons or nations; interchange of thought and feeling; communication; commerce; communion; sexual connection.

Intercross, in-tér-kros', *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *cross*.] To cross mutually; to cross one another, as lines; to interbreed.

Intercurrent, in-tér-kur'ent, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *current*; L. *intercurrens*, *intercurrentis*.] Running between or among; intervening; *med.* applied to diseases which occur sporadically during the prevalence of other diseases.

Intercutaneous, in'tér-kū-tā"nē-us, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *cutaneous*.] Being within or under the skin.

Interdependence, **Interdependency**, in'tér-dē-pen"dens, in'tér-dē-pen"den-si, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *depend*.] Reciprocal dependence; dependence each upon the others reciprocally.—**Interdependent**, in'tér-dē-pen"dent, *a.* Reciprocally dependent.

Interdict, in-tér-dikt', *v.t.* [L. *interdico*, *interdictum*—*inter*, between, and *dico*, to speak. DICTION.] To debar, forbid, or prohibit; to restrain by an interdict.—*n.* (in'-tér-dikt). [L. *interdictum*.] A prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree; a papal prohibition of the performance of divine service and the administration of religious rites.—**Interdiction**, in-tér-dik'shon, *n.* The act of interdicting; prohibition.—**Interdictive**, **Interdictory**, in-tér-dik'tiv, in-tér-dik'to-ri, *a.* Having power to interdict or prohibit.

Interdigital, in-tér-dij'i-tal, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *digit*.] *Anat.* being between the digits; between toes or fingers, as the web which forms the wing of a bat.—**Interdigitate**, in-tér-dij'i-tāt, *v.i.* To run into each other, like the fingers of one hand inserted between those of the other.—**Interdigitation**, in-tér-dij'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act or state of interdigitating; *anat.* the space between two fingers.

Interest, in'tér-est, *n.* [O.Fr. *interest*, Fr. *intérêt*, from L. *interest*, it concerns, it is of importance, from L. *interesse*—*inter*, between, and *esse*, to be (whence also *essence*, *entity*).] Concern, sympathy, or regard (to excite one's *interest*); advantage; good; profit (it is for your *interest* to do so); share, part, or participation in value; the profit per cent derived from money lent or invested (which in reference to the interest is called the *principal*); hence, something in addition to a mere equivalent (to repay injury with *interest*); influence with a person, especially with persons in power (to get a post by *interest*); a collective name for those interested in any particular business (the landed *interest*, the shipping *interest*).—*Simple interest* is that which arises from the principal sum only.—*Compound interest* is that which arises from the principal with the interest of one year added together to form a new principal for the next year, and so on successively.—*v.t.* To engage the attention of; to awaken interest or concern in.—**Interested**, in'tér-es-ted, *p.* and *a.* Having an

interest or share; affected; moved; having attention roused; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be biassed by personal considerations; chiefly concerned for one's own private advantage. — **Interestedness**, in'ter-es-ted-nes, n. — **Interesting**, in'tėr-es-ting, a. Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting or adapted to excite attention and sympathy.—**Interestingly**, in'tėr-es-ting-li, *adv.* In an interesting manner. — **Interestingness**, in'tėr-es-ting-nes, n.

Interface, in'tėr-fās, n. [Prefix *inter*, and *face*.] The meeting or union of two surfaces.—**Interfacial**, in-tėr-fā'shi-al, a. Pertaining to an interface; included between two faces or plane surfaces.

Interfere, in-tėr-fēr', v.i.—*interfered*, *interfering*. [O.Fr. *entreferir*, to exchange blows—L. *inter*, between, and *ferio*, to strike (whence *ferule*).] To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others; to clash, come in collision, or be in opposition; *physics*, to act reciprocally upon each other so as to modify the effect of each.—**Interference**, in-tėr-fē'rens, n. The act of interfering or intermeddling; *physics*, the mutual action of waves of any kind (water, sound, heat, or light) upon each other, by which the vibrations and their effects are increased, diminished, or neutralized. — **Interferer**, in-tėr-fē'rėr, n. One who interferes.—**Interfering**, in-tėr-fē'ring, a. Prone or given to interfere or intermeddle. — **Interferingly**, in-tėr-fē'ring-li, *adv.* In an interfering manner.

Interfluent, **Interfluous**, in-tėr'flu-ent, in-tėr'flu-us, a. [L. *interfluens*, *interfluus*—*inter*, between, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing between.

Interfoliaceous, in-tėr-fō'li-ā"shus, a. [L. *inter*, between, and *folium*, a leaf.] *Bot.* being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them. — **Interfoliate**, in-tėr-fō'li-āt, v.t. To interleave.

Interfuse, in-tėr-fūz', v.t.—*interfused*, *interfusing*. [L. *interfusus*, pp. of *interfundo*—*inter*, between, and *fundo*, to pour. Fuse.] To pour or spread between or among; to mix up together; to make interdependent. —**Interfusion**, in-tėr-fū'zhon, n. Act of interfusing or that which is interfused.

Interganglionic, in-tėr-gang'gli-on"ik, a. [Prefix *inter*, between, and *ganglion*.] *Anat.* lying or passing between ganglia.

Interglacial, in-tėr-glā'shi-al, a. [Prefix *inter*, and *glacial*.] *Geol.* formed or occurring between two periods of glacial action.

Interhæmal, in-tėr-hē'mal, a. [Prefix *inter*, and *hæmal*.] *Anat.* situated between the hæmal processes or arches.

Interim, in'tėr-im, n. [L., in the meantime.] The meantime; time intervening.—a. Belonging to an intervening time; belonging to the meantime; temporary.

Interior, in-tē'ri-ėr, a. [L., inner, interior, compar. of *interus*, internal, itself a compar. from *in*. Akin *entrails*, *internal*, *intestine*.] Internal; being within any limits, inclosure, or substance: opposed to *exterior* or *superficial*; inland; remote from the frontiers or shore.—*Interior angles*, *geom.* the angles made within any figure by the sides of it. — *Interior planets*, *astron.* the planets between the earth's orbit and the sun; inferior planets. — *Interior screw*, a screw cut on the interior surface of anything hollow. — n. The internal part of a thing; the inside; the inland part of a country; the department of a government having charge of home affairs. — **Interiority**, in-tē'ri-or"i-ti, n. The quality of being interior.—**Interiorly**, in-tē'ri-or-li, *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

Interjacent, in-tėr-jā'sent, a. [L. *interjacens*, ppr. of *interjaceo*—*inter*, between, and *jaceo*, to lie, as in *adjacent*, *subjacent*, &c.] Lying or being between; intervening. — **Interjacence**, **Interjacency**, in-tėr-jā'sens, in-tėr-jā'sen-si, n. The condition of being interjacent.

Interject, in-tėr-jekt', v.t. [L. *interjicio*, *interjectum*—*inter*, between, and *jacio*, to throw. Jet.] To throw between; to throw in between other words.—**Interjection**, in-tėr-jek'shon, n. [L. *interjectio*.] The act of throwing between; a word thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion, as exclamations of joy, grief, astonishment, &c. —**Interjectional**, **Interjectionary**, in-tėr-jek'shon-al, in-tėr-jek'shon-a-ri, a. Thrown in between other words; partaking of the character of an interjection. — **Interjectionally**, in-tėr-jek'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an interjectional manner.

Interknit, in-tėr-nit', v.t. [Prefix *inter*, and *knit*.] To knit together closely.

Interlace, in-tėr-lās', v.t.—*interlaced*, *interlacing*. [Prefix *inter*, and *lace*; Fr. *entrelacer*.] To weave or twine together; to entangle or interweave one thing with another. — v.i. To be intertwined or interwoven; to have parts crossing or intersecting. — **Interlacement**, in-tėr-lās'ment, n. The act or state of interlacing.

Interlard, in-tėr-lärd', v.t. [Prefix *inter*, and *lard*.] Primarily, to mix fat with lean; hence, to mix by something frequently occurring; to diversify by mixture (talk *interlarded* with oaths).

Interleave, in-tėr-lēv', v.t.—*interleaved*, *interleaving*. [Prefix *inter*, and *leaf*.] To insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in; to insert between the other leaves of (a book).

Interline, in-tėr-līn', v.t.—*interlined*, *interlining*. [Prefix *inter*, and *line*.] To write or print in alternate lines; to write or print between the lines of.—**Interlineal**, **Interlinear**, **Interlineary**, in-tėr-lin'ē-al, in-tėr-lin'ē-ėr, in-tėr-lin'ē-a-ri, a. Written or printed between lines before written or printed. — **Interlinearly**, in-tėr-lin'ē-ėr-li, *adv.* In an interlinear manner.—**Interlineation**, in-tėr-lin'ē-ā"shon, n. The act of interlining; that which is interlined.

Interlock, in-tėr-lok', v.i. [Prefix *inter*, and *lock*.] To unite or be locked together by a series of connections.—v.t. To lock one in another firmly.

Interlocution, in'tėr-lō-kū"shon, n. [L. *interlocutio*, from *interloquor*—*inter*, between, and *loquor*, to speak (in *loquacious*, *elocution*, &c.).] Dialogue; interchange of speech; *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.—**Interlocutor**, in-tėr-lok'ū-tėr, n. One who speaks in a dialogue or conversation; *Scots law*, the term, judgment, or order of any court of record.—**Interlocutory**, in-tėr-lok'ū-to-ri, a. Consisting of dialogue or conversation.

Interlope, [illegible] v.i.—*interloped*, *interloping*. [illegible] noun, which is from D. [illegible] smuggler or smuggling vessel [illegible] between, and D. *loopen*, to leap [illegible] to *leap*. Leap.] To traffic without a proper license; to run into a matter in which one has no right.—**Interloper**, in-tėr-lō'pėr, n. One who unwarrantably intrudes or thrusts himself into a business, position, or matter.

Interlude, in'tėr-lūd, n. [L.L. *interludium*, an interlude—L. *inter*, between, and *ludus*, a play. Delude.] A short lively entertainment performed between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece; a piece of music played between the verses of a canticle or hymn, or between certain portions of a church service.

Interlunar, **Interlunary**, in-tėr-lū'nėr, in-tėr-lū'na-ri, a. [L. *inter*, between, *luna*, the moon.] Belonging to the time when the moon is invisible.

Intermarry, in-tėr-mar'i, v.i. — *intermarried*, *intermarrying*. [Prefix *inter*, and *marry*.] To marry together; to become connected by marriage, as two families, ranks, tribes, or the like.—**Intermarriage**, in-tėr-mar'ij, n. Marriage between two families, tribes, or nations.

Intermaxillary, in-tėr-mak'sil-la-ri, a. [Prefix *inter*, and *maxillary*.] *Anat.* being between the maxillary bones.—n. The bone in mammalia which supports the upper incisors.

Intermeddle, in-tėr-med'l, v.i. — *intermeddled*, *intermeddling*. [Prefix *inter*, and *meddle*.] To meddle in affairs in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously; to interfere. — **Intermeddler**, in-tėr-med'lėr, n. One who intermeddles. — **Intermeddlesome**, in-tėr-med'l-sum, a. Prone to intermeddle.—**Intermeddlesomeness**, in-tėr-med'l-sum-nes, n.

Intermediate, in-tėr-mē'di-āt, a. [Fr. *intermédiat*, L. *intermedius*—*inter*, between, and *medius*, middle (whence *medium*, *mediate*, &c.).] Lying or being between; in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed. Also **Intermedial**, **Intermediary**, in-tėr-mē'di-al, in-tėr-mē'di-a-ri, in same sense.—**Intermediately**, in-tėr-mē'di-āt-li, *adv.* In an intermediate position. — **Intermediation**, in-tėr-mē'di-ā"shon, n. Intervention; interposition. — **Intermediary**, in-tėr-mē'di-a-ri, n. One who or that which interposes or is intermediate; an intervening agent.—**Intermediator**, in-tėr-mē'di-ā-tėr, n. A mediator between parties.—**Intermedium**, in-tėr-mē'di-um, n. Intermediate space; an intervening agent or instrument.

Interment. Under Inter.

Intermezzo, in-tėr-met'sō, n. [It.] *Mus.* a short composition, generally of a light sparkling character, played between more important pieces; an interlude.

Intermigration, in'tėr-mi-grā"shon, n. [Prefix *inter*, and *migration*.] Reciprocal migration.

Interminable, in-tėr'mi-na-bl, a. [L. *interminabilis*—*in*, not, and *terminus*, a bound or limit. Term.] Boundless; endless; admitting no limit; wearisomely spun out or protracted.—**Interminableness**, in-tėr'mi-na-bl-nes, n.—**Interminably**, in-tėr'mi-na-bli, *adv.* In an interminable manner; endlessly.—**Interminate**, in-tėr'mi-nāt, a. Endless.—*Interminate decimal*, one that may be continued to infinity, as that given by ⅓.

Intermingle, in-tėr-ming'gl, v.t. — *intermingled*, *intermingling*. [Prefix *inter*, and *mingle*.] To mingle or mix together; to mix up; to intermix.—v.i. To be mixed or incorporated.

Intermission. Under Intermit.

Intermit, in-tėr-mit', v.t.—*intermitted*, *intermitting*. [L. *intermitto*, to let go between, to interrupt—*inter*, and *mitto*, to send. Mission.] To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend or delay.—v.i. To cease for a time; to cease or relax at intervals, as a fever.—**Intermittence**, in-tėr-mit'ens, n. The act or state of intermitting; intermission. — **Intermittent**, in-tėr-mit'ent, a. Ceasing at intervals.—*Intermittent* or *intermitting spring*, a spring which flows for some time and then ceases, again flows and again ceases, and so on, usually having a siphon-shaped channel of outflow. — n. A fever which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals.—**Intermitting**, in-tėr-mit'ing, *ppr.* and a. Ceasing for a time; pausing.—**Intermittingly**, in-tėr-mit'ing-li, *adv.* In an intermittent manner. — **Intermission**, in-tėr-mish'on, n. [L. *intermissio*.] The act or state of intermitting; cessation for a time; pause; the temporary subsidence of a fever.—**Intermissive**, in-tėr-mis'iv, a. Intermittent.

Intermix, in-tėr-miks', v.t. [Prefix *inter*, and *mix*.] To mix together; to intermingle.—v.i. To be mixed or intermingled. —**Intermixture**, in-tėr-miks'tūr, n. A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed; admixture.

Intermundane, in-tėr-mun'dān, a. [L. *inter*, between, *mundus*, a world.] Being between worlds or between orb and orb (*intermundane* spaces).

Intermural, in-tėr-mū'ral, a. [L. *inter*, between, *murus*, a wall.] Lying between walls.

Intermuscular, in-tėr-mus'kū-lėr, a. [Prefix *inter*, and *muscular*.] Between the muscles.

Intern, in-tėrn', v.t. [Fr. *interner*, from L. *internus*, internal.] To send to or cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave it; to disarm and quarter in some place, as a defeated body of troops. — **Internment**, in-tėrn'ment, n. The act of interning; the state of being interned.

Internal, in-tėr'nal, a. [L. *internus*, internal. Interior.] Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external; pertaining to the mind or thoughts, or to one's inner being; pertaining to itself, its

own affairs, or home interests: said of a country; domestic; not foreign. — **Internality**, in-tėr-nal′i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being internal.—**Internally**, in-tėr′nal-li, *adv.* Inwardly; within the body; mentally; spiritually.

International, in-tėr-nash′on-al, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *national*.] Pertaining to or reciprocally affecting nations; regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations. — *International law*, the law of nations; those maxims or rules that regulate states in their conduct towards one another.—**Internationally**, in-tėr-nash′on-al-li, *adv.*

Internecine, in-tėr-nē′sin, *a.* [L. *internecinus*, deadly, murderous—*inter*, between, among, and *neco*, to kill.] Marked by destructive hostilities or much slaughter; causing great slaughter, as between fellow-citizens (*internecine* war).

Interneural, in-tėr-nū′ral, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *neural*.] Situated between the neural processes or spines: said of those bones which support the fin-rays on a fish's back

Internode, in′tėr-nōd, *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *nodus*, knot.] *Bot.* the space which intervenes between two nodes or leaf-buds. — **Internodal**, in-tėr-nō′dal, *a.* *Bot.* of or pertaining to an internode.

Internuncio, in-tėr-nun′shi-ō, *n.* [L. *internuncius*—*inter*, between, and *nuncius*, a messenger.] A messenger between two parties; an envoy of the pope, sent to small states and republics while a nuncio is sent to emperors and kings.—**Internuncial**, in-tėr-nun′shi-al, *a.* Belonging to an internuncio.

Interoceanic, in-tėr-ō′shē-an″ik, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *ocean*.] Between oceans (*interoceanic* railway, canal, &c.).

Interocular, in-tėr-ok′ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *inter*, and *oculus*, the eye.] Situated between the eyes.

Interorbital, in-tėr-or′bi-tal, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *orbit*.] Situated between the orbits, as of the eyes.

Interosculate, in-tėr-os′kū-lāt, *v.i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *osculate*.] To touch or run into one another at various points; to form a connecting link between objects or groups by having characters in common.

Interosseal, **Interosseous**, in-tėr-os′sē-al, in-tėr-os′sē-us, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone.] *Anat.* situated between bones.

Interpellate, in-tėr′pel-lāt, *v.t.* — *interpellated*, *interpellating*. [L. *interpello*, *interpellatum*, to interrupt in speaking—*inter*, between, and *pello*, to drive (seen in *appeal*, *compel*, *pulse*, &c.).] To question, especially to question imperatively; to interrupt by a question.—**Interpellation**, in′tėr-pel-lā″shon, *n.* [L. *interpellatio*.] The act of interrupting; an interruption by speaking; a question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government.

Interpenetrate, in-tėr-pen′ē-trāt, *v.t.* and *i.*—*interpenetrated*, *interpenetrating*. [Prefix *inter*, and *penetrate*.] To penetrate between or within; to penetrate mutually. —**Interpenetration**, in-tėr-pen′ē-trā″shon, *n.* The act of interpenetrating.—**Interpenetrative**, in-tėr-pen′ē-trā-tiv, *a.* Mutually penetrative.

Interpetiolar, in-tėr-pet′i-ō-lėr, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *petiole*.] *Bot.* situated between the petioles.

Interplanetary, in-tėr-plan′e-ta-ri, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *planetary*.] Situated or existing between the planets.

Interplead, in-tėr-plēd′, *v.i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *plead*.] *Law*, to proceed by interpleader.—**Interpleader**, in-tėr-plē′dėr, *n.* *Law*, one who interpleads; a legal process by which a person threatened with a suit in which he has no real interest gets the proper parties to plead in the matter.

Interpolate, in-tėr′pō-lāt, *v.t.*—*interpolated*, *interpolating*. [L. *interpolo*, *interpolatum*, to interpolate or falsify, from *interpolus*, vamped up, falsified—*inter*, between, and *polio*, to polish.] To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to corrupt or vitiate by the insertion of new matter; *math.* and *physics*, to fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series.—**Interpolable**, in-tėr′pō-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being interpolated or inserted.—**Interpolation**, in-tėr′pō-lā″shon, *n.* [L. *interpolatio*.] The act of interpolating; that which is interpolated or inserted; a spurious word or passage inserted.—**Interpolater**, in-tėr′pō-lā-tėr, *n.* One who interpolates.

Interpose, in-tėr-pōz′, *v.t.*—*interposed*, *interposing*. [Fr. *interposer*—*inter*, between, and *poser*, to place. POSE, COMPOSE.] To place between; *fig.* or *lit.* to present or bring forward by way of interruption or for some service (to *interpose* one's hand, one's self, one's aid or services).—*v.i.* To step in between parties at variance; to mediate; to interfere; to put in or make a remark by way of interruption.—**Interposer**, in-tėr-pō′zėr, *n.* One who interposes.—**Interposition**, in-tėr′pō-zish″on or in′tėr-pō-zish′on, *n.* The act of interposing; a coming between; mediation; intervention.

Interpret, in-tėr′pret, *v.t.* [L. *interpretor*, from *interpres*, *interpretis*, an interpreter —*inter*, between, and root seen in (*pre*)*paro*, to prepare.] To explain the meaning of; to expound; to translate from an unknown to a known language, or into intelligible or familiar words; to free from mystery or obscurity; to make clear; to unravel; to represent artistically (as by an actor on the stage). — **Interpretable**, in-tėr′pre-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being interpreted.—**Interpretation**, in-tėr′pre-tā″shon, *n.* [L. *interpretatio*.] The act of interpreting; translation; explanation; the sense given by an interpreter; conception and representation of a character on the stage. — **Interpretative**, in-tėr′pre-tā-tiv, *a.* Designed or fitted to explain; explanatory. — **Interpretatively**, in-tėr′pre-tā-tiv-li, *adv.* In an interpretative manner.—**Interpreter**, in-tėr′pre-tėr, *n.* One who or that which interprets.

Interregnum, in-tėr-reg′num, *n.* [L., from *inter*, between, and *regnum*, reign.] The time between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor; the interval between the cessation of one government and the establishment of another.

Interrelation, in′tėr-rē-lā″shon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *relation*.] Mutual, reciprocal, or corresponding relation; correlation.

Interrogate, in-ter′ō-gāt, *v.t.* [L. *interrogo*, *interrogatum*—*inter*, between, and *rogo*, to ask (as in *abrogate*, *arrogant*, *derogate*, *prorogue*, &c.).] To question; to examine by asking questions. — **Interrogation**, in-ter′ō-gā″shon, *n.* [L. *interrogatio*.] The act of questioning; a question put; the sign ?, indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question, or used to express doubt or to mark a query. —**Interrogative**, in-ter-rog′a-tiv, *a.* [L. *interrogativus*.] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question. — *n.* *gram.* a word used in asking questions; as, *who? what? which?* — **Interrogatively**, in-ter-rog′a-tiv-li, *adv.* In an interrogative manner.—**Interrogater**, in-ter′ō-gā-tėr, *n.* One who interrogates or asks questions.—**Interrogatory**, in-ter-rog′a-to-ri, *n.* [L. *interrogatorius*.] A question; an interrogation. — *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

Interrupt, in-tėr-rupt′, *v.t.* [L. *interrumpo*, *interruptum*—*inter*, between, and *rumpo*, to break. RUPTURE.] To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; to break the current or motion of; to cause to stop in speaking; to cause to be delayed or given over; to break the uniformity of. — **Interrupted**, in-tėr-rup′ted, *a.* Having interruptions; broken; intermitted. — **Interruptedly**, in-tėr-rup′ted-li, *adv.* With breaks or interruptions. —**Interrupter**, in-tėr-rup′tėr, *n.* One that interrupts. — **Interruption**, in-tėr-rup′shon, *n.* [L. *interruptio*.] The act of interrupting or breaking in upon; a break or breach; intervention; interposition; obstruction or hindrance; cause of stoppage. — **Interruptive**, in-tėr-rup′tiv, *a.* Tending to interrupt; interrupting. — **Interruptively**, in-tėr-rup′tiv-li, *adv.* In an interruptive manner.

Intersect, in-tėr-sekt′, *v.t.* [L. *interseco*, *intersectum*—*inter*, between, and *seco*, to cut. SECTION.] To cut into or between; to cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts by crossing or cutting.—*v.i.* To cut into one another; to meet and cross each other. — **Intersection**, in-tėr-sek′shon, *n.* [L. *intersectio*.] The act or state of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two surfaces cut each other.—**Intersectional**, in-tėr-sek′shon-al, *a.* Relating to or formed by an intersection.

Intersidereal, in′tėr-si-dē″rē-al, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *sidus*, *sideris*, a star.] Situated between or among the stars.

Interspace, in′tėr-spās, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *space*.] A space between other things; intervening space.

Intersperse, in-tėr-spėrs′, *v.t.*—*interspersed*, *interspersing*. [L. *interspergo*, *interspersum*—*inter*, between, and *spargo*, to scatter. SPARSE.] To scatter or set here and there among other things; to diversify by scattering objects here and there.—**Interspersion**, in-tėr-spėr′shon, *n.* The act of interspersing.

Interspinal, **Interspinous**, in-tėr-spī′nal, in-tėr-spī′nus, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *spine*.] *Anat.* lying between the processes of the spine, as muscles, nerves, &c.

Interstellar, **Interstellary**, in-tėr-stel′ėr, in-tėr-stel′la-ri, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *stellar*.] Situated among the stars; beyond the solar system.

Interstice, in-tėr′stis, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interstitium* — *inter*, between, and *sto*, to stand. STATE.] A narrow or small space between things close together, or between the component parts of a body; a chink, crevice, or cranny. — **Interstitial**, in-tėr-stish′al, *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.

Interstratify, in-tėr-strat′i-fī, *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *stratify*.] *Geol.* to cause to occupy a position between other strata; to intermix as to strata. — *v.i.* To assume a position between other strata. — **Interstratification**, in-tėr-strat′i-fi-kā″shon, *n.* The condition of being interstratified.

Intertexture, in-tėr-teks′tūr, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *texture*.] The act of interweaving; state of things interwoven; what is interwoven.

Intertissued, in-tėr-tish′ūd, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *tissue*.] Wrought with interwoven tissue. [*Shak.*]

Intertraffic, in′tėr-traf-ik, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *traffic*.] Reciprocal traffic between two or more places.

Intertropical, in-tėr-trop′i-kal, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *tropic*.] Situated between or within the tropics.

Intertwine, in-tėr-twīn′, *v.t.*—*intertwined*, *intertwining*. [Prefix *inter*, and *twine*.] To unite by twining or twisting one with another; to interlace.—*v.i.* To be mutually interwoven.

Intertwist, in-tėr-twist′, *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *twist*.] To twist one with another; to interweave or interlace.

Interval, in′tėr-val, *n.* [L. *intervallum*, the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers' tents—*inter*, between, and *vallum*, an earthen rampart set with palisades, from *vallus*, a stake. WALL.] A space or distance between things; an unoccupied space intervening; space of time between two definite points or events; intervening time; *music*, the difference in point of gravity or acuteness between two given sounds.

Intervene, in-tėr-vēn′, *v.i.*—*intervened*, *intervening*. [L. *intervenio*—*inter*, between and *venio*, to come, as in *advene*, *convene*, &c. VENTURE.] To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between; to occur, fall, or come between points of time or events; to come in the way; to interpose.—**Intervener**, in-tėr-vē′nėr, *n.* One who intervenes. — **Intervention**, in-tėr-ven′shon, *n.* [L. *interventio*.] The act of intervening; a coming between; interference that may affect the interests of others; interposition.

Intervertebral, in-tėr-vėr′tē-bral, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *vertebra*.] *Anat.* situated between the vertebræ.

Interview, in′tėr-vū, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and

view; Fr. *entrevue*.] A meeting between two or more persons face to face; a conference or mutual communication of thoughts.—*v.i.* (in-ter-vū'). To wait or call on for the purpose of having an interview and getting information for publication. —**Interviewer**, in-ter-vū'er, *n.* One who interviews; a newspaper reporter who visits and interrogates a person of position or notoriety.

Interweave, in-ter-wēv', *v.t.*—*interwove* (pret.); *interwoven* (pp.); *interweaving* (ppr.). To weave together; to intermingle as if by weaving; to unite intimately; to interlace.

Intestate, in-tes'tāt, *a.* [L. *intestatus*—*in*, not, and *testatus*, having made a will, pp. of *testor*, to make a will. TESTAMENT.] Dying without having made a will; not disposed of by will; not devised or bequeathed.—*n.* A person who dies without making a will, or a valid will.—**Intestable**, in-tes'ta-bl, *a.* [L. *intestabilis*.] Legally unqualified to make a will. — **Intestacy**, in-tes'ta-si, *n.* The state of being intestate.

Intestine, in-tes'tin, *a.* [L. *intestinus*, inward, *intestinum*, an intestine, from *intus*, within, from *in*, in; akin *interior*.] Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic; not foreign. —*n.* The canal or tube that extends with convolutions from the stomach to the anus; *pl.* entrails or viscera in general. — **Intestinal**, in-tes'ti-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body. — *Intestinal canal*, the intestine or tube through which food passes in being digested.

Intextine, in-teks'tin, *n.* [L. *intus*, within, and E. *extine*.] *Bot.* that membrane of the pollen-grain which is situated next to the *extine* or outermost membrane.

Inthral, Inthrall, in-thral', *v.t.* To enthral.

Inthrone, in-thrōn', *v.t.* To enthrone.

Intimate, in'ti-māt, *a.* [Fr. *intime*, L. *intimus*, inmost, superl. of obs. *interus*, internal. INTERIOR.] Inward or internal; close in friendship or acquaintance; on very friendly and familiar terms; very close as regards connection or relation (an *intimate* union).—*n.* An intimate or familiar friend; a close associate.—**Intimacy**, in'ti-ma-si, *n.* The state of being intimate.—**Intimately**, in'ti-māt-li, *adv.* In an intimate manner.

Intimate, in'ti-māt, *v.t.*—*intimated*, *intimating*. [L. *intimo*, *intimatum*, to publish or make known, from *intimus*, inmost. INTIMATE, *a.*] To hint, indicate, or suggest; to announce; to make known. —**Intimation**, in-ti-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *intimatio*.] The act of intimating; a hint; an explicit announcement or notification.

Intimidate, in-tim'i-dāt, *v.t.*—*intimidated*, *intimidating*. [L.L. *intimido*, *intimidatum*—L. *in*, intens., and *timidus*, timid.] To inspire with fear; to dishearten; to cow; to deter by threats. — **Intimidation**, in-tim'i-dā"shon, *n.* The act of intimidating; the deterring of a person by threats or otherwise. — **Intimidatory**, in-tim'i-da-to-ri, *a.* Causing intimidation.

Intine, in'tin, *n.* [L. *intus*, within.] *Bot.* the inner coat of the shell of the pollen-grain in plants.

Intitle, in-ti'tl. ENTITLE. — **Intituled**, in-ti'tuld, *pp.* Entitled; distinguished by a title: a term used in acts of parliament.

Into, in'tō, *prep.* [A. Sax. *in tó*, *in* being the adv. and *tó* the prep.] A compound preposition expressing motion or direction towards the inside of, whether literally or figuratively; or expressing a change of condition (to go *into* a house, to fall *into* a fever).

Intolerable, in-tol'er-a-bl, *a.* [L. *intolerabilis*—*in*, not, and *tolerabilis*, bearable, from *tolero*, to bear. TOLERATE.] Not to be borne or endured; unendurable; insufferable.—**Intolerableness**, **Intolerability**, in-tol'er-a-bl-nes, in-tol'er-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being intolerable.—**Intolerably**, in-tol'er-a-bli, *adv.* In an intolerable manner; unendurably.—**Intolerant**, in-tol'er-ant, *a.* [L. *intolerans*, *intolerantis*—*in*, not, and *tolero*, to bear.] Not enduring; not able to endure (an animal *intolerant* of cold); refusing to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, or worship; unduly impatient of difference of opinion on the part of others. —**Intolerantly**, in-tol'er-ant-li, *adv.* In an intolerant manner.—**Intolerance**, **Intolerancy**, **Intoleration**, in-tol'er-ans, in-tol'er-an-si, in-tol'er-ā"shon, *n.* The quality of being intolerant; want of toleration; want of capacity to endure.

Intomb, in-tōm', *v.t.* To entomb.

Intonate, in'tō-nāt, *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *tonus*, tone.] To modulate the voice; to sound the notes of the musical scale.—*v.i.* To pronounce with a certain tone or modulation. — **Intonation**, in-tō-nā'shon, *n.* The act or manner of intonating; modulation of the voice musically as in reading; the act of intoning; utterance with a special tone.—**Intone**, in-tōn', *v.t.* To use a musical monotone in pronouncing or repeating; to chant.—*v.i.* To pronounce with a musical tone; to chant.

Intort, in-tort', *v.t.* [L. *intorqueo*, *intortum*—*in*, and *torqueo*, to twist. TORTURE.] To twist inwards; to wreathe.—**Intortion**, **Intortion**, in-tor'shon, *n.* A winding or twisting inwards.

Intoxicate, in-tok'si-kāt, *v.t.*—*intoxicated*, *intoxicating*. [L.L. *intoxico*, *intoxicatum*—L. *in*, and *toxicum*, poison=Gr. *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped, from *toxon*, a bow.] To inebriate; to make drunk, as with spirituous liquor; *fig.* to excite the spirits of to a very high pitch; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.—*v.i.* To have the power of intoxicating, or making drunk.—**Intoxicable**, in-tok'si-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being intoxicated. — **Intoxicant**, in-tok'si-kant, *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating liquor or substance.—**Intoxicatedness**, in-tok'si-kā-ted-nes, *n.*—**Intoxicating**, in-tok'si-kā-ting, *p.* and *a.* Inebriating; causing intoxication or high mental excitement. —**Intoxication**, in-tok si-kā"shon, *n.* The act of intoxicating; the state of being intoxicated; inebriation; drunkenness.

Intractable, in-trak'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tractable*; L. *intractabilis*.] Not tractable; not to be governed or managed; perverse; refractory; indocile. — **Intractableness**, **Intractability**, in-trak'ta-bl-nes, in-trak'ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being intractable. — **Intractably**, in-trak'ta-bli, *adv.* In an intractable manner.

Intrados, in-trā'dos, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intra*, within, and *dorsum*, back.] *Arch.* the interior and lower line or curve of an arch. EXTRADOS.

Intrafoliaceous, in-tra-fō-li-ā"shus, *a.* [Prefix *intra*, and *foliaceous*.] *Bot.* growing on the inside of a leaf.

Intramundane, in-tra-mun'dān, *a.* [Prefix *intra*, and *mundane*.] Being within the world; belonging to the material world.

Intramural, in-tra-mū'ral, *a.* [Prefix *intra*, and *mural*.] Being within the walls or boundaries, as of a university, city, or town.

Intrance, in-trans', *v.t.* ENTRANCE.

Intransigent, in-tran'si-jent, *a.* [Fr. *intransigeant*, from L. *in*, not, and *transigo*, to transact, to come to a settlement.] Refusing to agree or come to a settlement; irreconcilable: used especially of some extreme political party.—*n.* An irreconcilable person. — **Intransigentes**, in-tran-si-jen'tās, *n. pl.* [Sp., the irreconcilables.] The name given to the extreme left in the Spanish Cortes, and afterwards to a very advanced republican party.

Intransitive, in-tran'si-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transitive*.] *Gram.* expressing an action or state that is limited to the subject; not having an object (an *intransitive* verb). — **Intransitively**, in-tran'si-tiv-li, *adv.* In an intransitive manner.

Intransmissible, in-trans-mis'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmissible*.] That cannot be transmitted.

Intransmutable, in-trans-mū'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmutable*.] That cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance.—**Intransmutability**, in-trans-mū'ta-bil"i-ti, *n.*

Intrant, in'trant, *a.* [L. *intrans*, *intrantis*, ppr. of *intro*, to go into, to enter.] Entering.—*n.* One who makes an entrance; one who enters upon some public duty or office.

Intrap, in-trap', *v.t.* ENTRAP.

Intraparietal, in'tra-pa-ri"et-al, *a.* [L. *intra*, and *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Situated or happening within walls; shut out from public view; private.

Intratropical, in-tra-trop'i-kal, *a.* [Prefix *intra*, and *tropical*.] Situated within the tropics; pertaining to regions within the tropics.

Intravenous, in'tra-vē-nus, *a.* [Prefix *intra*, and *venous*.] Introduced within the veins.

Intrench, in-trench', *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *trench*.] To dig or cut a trench or trenches round, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; to lodge within or so within an intrenchment; to place in a strong position.—*v.i.* To invade; to encroach; with on or upon. — **Intrenchment**, in-trench'ment, *n.* The act of intrenching; *fort.* a work consisting of a trench or ditch and a parapet (the latter formed of the earth dug out of the ditch), constructed for a defence against an enemy; an inroad or encroachment on the rights of others.

Intrepid, in-trep'id, *a.* [L. *intrepidus*—*in*, not, and *trepidus*, alarmed. TREPIDATION.] Fearless; bold; brave; undaunted.—**Intrepidity**, in-tre-pid'i-ti, *n.* Fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage. — **Intrepidly**, in-trep'id-li, *adv.* In an intrepid manner.

Intricacy. Under INTRICATE.

Intricate, in'tri-kāt, *a.* [L. *intricatus*, pp. of *intrico*, to entangle—*in*, into, and *trica*, trifles, hindrances, as in *extricate*; akin *intrigue*.] Entangled; involved; difficult to unravel or follow out in all the windings; complicated. — **Intricately**, in'tri-kāt-li, *adv.* In an intricate manner. — **Intricateness**, in'tri-kāt-nes, *n.* The state of being intricate; intricacy.—**Intricacy**, in'tri-ka-si, *n.* The state of being intricate or entangled; a winding or complicated arrangement; entanglement; complication.

Intrigue, in-trēg' or in'trēg, *n.* [Fr. *intriguer*, from L. *intrico*, to entangle. INTRICATE.] A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, and especially, political in character; the plot of a play, poem, or romance; an illicit intimacy between two persons of different sexes; a liaison.—*v.t.*—*intrigued*, *intriguing*. To form an intrigue; to engage in an intrigue; to carry on a liaison.—**Intriguer**, in-trē'ger, *n.* One who intrigues.—**Intriguery**, in-trē'ger-i, *n.* Arts or practice of intrigue.—**Intriguing**, in-trēg'ing, *p.* and *a.* Addicted to intrigue.—**Intriguingly**, in-trēg'ing-li, *adv.* In an intriguing manner.

Intrinsic, **Intrinsical**, in-trin'sik, in-trin'si-kal, *a.* [L. *intrinsecus*—*intra*, inwards, *in*, in, and *secus*, beside, from root of *sequor*, to follow (whence *sequensis*).] Inherent; essential; belonging to the thing in itself; not extrinsic or accidental (the *intrinsic* value of gold or silver, *intrinsic* merit). — **Intrinsically**, in-trin'si-kal-li, *adv.* By intrinsic character; in its nature; essentially; inherently. — **Intrinsicality**, **Intrinsicalness**, in-trin'si-kal"i-ti, in-trin'si-kal-nes, *n.*

Introduce, in-trō-dūs', *v.t.*—*introduced*, *introducing*. [L. *introduco*—*intro*, within, and *duco*, to lead. DUKE.] To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in; to pass in; to put in; to insert; to make known by stating one's name: often used of the action of a third party with regard to two others; to bring to be acquainted; to present (to *introduce* one person, one's self, to another); to bring into use or practice (a fashion, custom, &c.); to bring before the public; to bring into a country; to bring forward (a topic) with preliminary or preparatory matter. — **Introducer**, in-trō-dū'ser, *n.* One who introduces. — **Introduction**, in-trō-duk'shon, *n.* [L. *introductio*.] The act of introducing, bringing in, making persons acquainted, &c.; the part of a book or discourse which precedes the main work, and which gives some general account of its design and subject; a preface or preliminary discourse; a trea-

tise introductory to more elaborate works on the same subject. — **Introductive,** in-trō-duk'tiv, *a.* Serving to introduce.—**Introductory,** in-trō-duk'to-ri, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; serving as or given by way of an introduction; prefatory; preliminary.

Introflexed, in-trō-pekst', *a.* [Prefix *intro*, within, to the inside, and *flexed.*] Flexed or bent inward.

Introit, in-trō'it, *n.* [L. *introitus*, an entrance, from *intro*, within, and *eo*, to go. INITIAL.] *R. Cath. Ch.* the beginning of the mass; a piece sung or chanted while the priest proceeds to the altar to celebrate mass; a musical composition designed for opening the church service.

Intromit, in-trō-mit', *v.t.*—*intromitted, intromitting.* [L. *intromitto*—*intro*, within, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send.] To send in, put in, or let in.—*v.i. Scots law*, to intermeddle with the effects of another.—**Intromittent,** in-trō-mit'ent, *a.* Letting or conveying into or within.—**Intromitter,** in-trō-mit'er, *n.* One who intromits.—**Intromission,** in-trō-mish'on, *n.* The act of sending or letting in; admission; *Scots law*, the transactions of an agent or subordinate with the money of his superior.

Introrse, in-trorv', *a.* [L. *introrsum*, inwards—*intro*, within, and *versus*, pp. of *verto*, to turn.] Turned or facing inwards; turned towards the axis to which they appertain, as the anthers in plants.

Introspect, in-trō-spekt', *v.t.* [L. *introspicio*, *introspectum*—*intro*, within, and *specio*, to look.] To look into or within; to view the inside of.—**Introspection,** in-trō-spek'shon, *n.* The act of looking inwardly; examination of one's own thoughts or feelings.—**Introspectionist,** in-trō-spek'shon-ist, *n.* One given to introspection.—**Introspective,** in-trō-spek'tiv, *a.* Viewing inwardly; examining one's own thoughts.

Introsusception, in'trō-sus-sep"shon, *n.* [L. *intro*, within, and *susceptio*, *susceptionis*, a taking up or in.] The act of receiving within; *anat.* intussusception.

Introvert, in-trō-vert', *v.t.* [L. *intro*, within, and *verto*, to turn.] To turn inward.—**Introversion,** in-trō-ver'shon, *n.* A turning inward.

Intrude, in-trōd', *v.i.*—*intruded, intruding.* [L. *intrudo*—*in*, in, into, and *trudo*, to thrust, as in *detrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*, *abstruse.*] To thrust one's self forwardly or unwarrantably into any place or position; to force one's self upon others, to encroach; to enter unwelcome or uninvited into company; *geol.* to penetrate, as into fissures or between the layers of rocks.—*v.t.* To thrust in, or cause to enter without right or welcome; often with the reflexive pronoun.—**Intruder,** in-trō'der, *n.* One who intrudes.—**Intrusion,** in-trō'shon, *n.* The act of intruding; unwarrantable entrance; *law*, an unlawful entry into lands and tenements void of a possessor by a person who has no right to the same; *geol.* the penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state, into fissures, &c., of other rocks.—**Intrusional,** in-trō'zhon-al, *a.* Belonging to intrusion.—**Intrusionist,** in-trō'shon-ist, *n.* One who intrudes or who favours intrusion.—**Intrusive,** in-trō'siv, *a.* Characterized by intrusion; apt to intrude; of the nature of an intrusion.—**Intrusively,** in-trō'siv-li, *adv.* In an intrusive manner.—**Intrusiveness,** in-trō'siv-nes, *n.*

Intrust, Entrust, in-trust', en-trust', *v.t.* [Fr. *en*, L. *in*, in, and E. *trust.*] To deliver in trust; to trust or confide to the care of; to commit with confidence (to *intrust* a thing *to* a person, or a person *with* a thing).

Intuition, in-tū-ish'on, *n.* [From L. *intueor*, *intuitus*, to look upon, to contemplate—*in*, in, upon, and *tueor*, to look (whence *tutor*, *tuition*).] *Philos.* the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things immediately, and without reasoning and deduction; a truth discerned by the mind directly and necessarily as so; a truth that cannot be acquired by, but is assumed in experience.—**Intuitional,** in-tū-ish'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or characterized by intuition; intuitive.—**Intuitionalism,** in-tū-ish'on-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition.—**Intuitive,** in-tū'i-tiv, *a.* Perceived by the mind immediately without the intervention of reasoning; based on intuition; received or obtained by intuition; having the power of discovering truth without reasoning.—**Intuitively,** in-tū'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In an intuitive manner; by intuition.

Intumesce, in-tū-mes', *v.i.*—*intumesced, intumescing.* [L. *intumesco*—*in*, and *tumesco*, to begin to swell, incept. of *tumeo*, to swell. TUMID.] To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell out in bulk.—**Intumescence, Intumescency,** in-tū-mes'ens, in-tū-mes'en-si, *n.* The state or process of intumescing.

Intussuscept, in'tus-sus-sept, *v.t.* [L. *intus*, within, and *suscipio*, to take or receive. SUSCEPTIBLE.] To take into the interior; to receive by intussusception.—**Intussusception,** in'tus-sus-sep"shon, *n.* The reception of one part within another; the descent or doubling in of a higher portion of intestine into a lower one; the act of taking foreign matter into the substance of a living body; the process by which nutriment is absorbed into and goes to form part of the system.

Intwine, in-twin', *v.t.*—*intwined, intwining.* To twine or twist in or together; to wreathe; to entwine.—**Intwinement,** in-twin'ment, *n.* The act of intwining.

Inunction, in-ungk'shon, *n.* [L. *inunctio*, *inunctionis*, from *inungo*, *inunctum*, to anoint.] The action of anointing; unction.

Inundate, in-un'dāt or in'un-dāt, *v.t.*—*inundated, inundating.* [L. *inundo*, *inundatum*—*in*, and *undo*, to overflow (also in *abound*), from *unda*, a wave. UNDULATE.] To spread or flow over; to overflow; to deluge; to flood; to submerge; to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity.—**Inundation,** in-un-dā'shon, *n.* [L. *inundatio.*] The act of inundating or state of being inundated; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds.—**Inundant,** in-un'dant, *a.* Overflowing; inundating.

Inure, in-ūr', *v.t.*—*inured, inuring.* [Prefix *in*, in, and obsol. *ure*, operation, work, from O.Fr. *eure*, Mod. Fr. *œuvre*, from L. *opera*, work. The *-ure* of this word therefore—*ure* of *manure.* OPERATE.] To apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression; to habituate; to accustom (to toil or hardships).—**Inurement,** in-ūr'ment, *n.* THE ACT or process of inuring.

Inurn, in-ern', *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *urn.*] To put in an urn, especially a funeral urn; hence, to bury; to intomb. [Poet.]

Inutility, in-ū-til'i-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *utility*; L. *inutilitas.*] The quality of being useless or unprofitable; uselessness; unprofitableness.

Inutterable, in-ut'er-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *utterable.*] Unutterable. [*Mil.*]

Invade, in-vād', *v.t.*—*invaded, invading.* [L. *invado*—*in*, into, and *vado*, to go, seen also in *evade*, *pervade*; akin *wade.*] To enter with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with a view to conquest or plunder; to enter by force; to make an inroad or incursion on; to intrude upon; to infringe, encroach on, or violate (rights or privileges).—*v.i.* To make an invasion.—**Invader,** in-vā'der, *n.* One who invades.—**Invasion,** in-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *invasio*, from *invado.*] The act of invading; a hostile entrance into the country or possessions of another; an attack on the rights of another.—**Invasive,** in-vā'siv, *a.* Tending to invade; aggressive.

Invaginate, in-vaj'i-nāt, *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, into, and *vagina*, a sheath.] To enter as into a sheath; to enter by intussusception into another part.—**Invagination,** in-vaj'i-nā"shon, *n.* *Anat.* the reception of one part within another by being doubled backwards; intussusception.

Invalid, in-val'id, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *valid*; L. *invalidus.*] Not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; weak (an *invalid* argument); *law*, having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null.—*n.* (in'va-lid). [Directly from Fr. *invalide.*] A person who is weak and infirm; a sufferer from ill health; one who is disabled for active service, especially a soldier or seaman worn out in service.—*a.* In ill health; infirm; disabled for active service.—*v.t.* To render an invalid; to enrol on the list of invalids in the military or naval service.—**Invalidate,** in-val'i-dāt, *v.t.*—*invalidated, invalidating.* To render invalid or not valid; to render of no legal force or effect.—**Invalidation,** in-val'i-dā"shon, *n.* Act of invalidating.—**Invalidism,** in'va-lid-izm, *n.* The condition of being an invalid.—**Invalidity, Invalidness,** in-va-lid'i-ti, in-val'id-nes, *n.* Want of validity; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy.

Invaluable, in-val'ū-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *valuable.*] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; inestimable.—**Invaluably,** in-val'ū-a-bli, *adv.* Inestimably.

Invariable, in-vā'ri-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *variable.*] Not variable; constant in the same state; always uniform; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable.—*n. Math.* an invariable quantity; a constant.—**Invariableness, Invariability,** in-vā'ri-a-bl-nes, in-vā'ri-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being invariable.—**Invariably,** in-vā'ri-a-bli, *adv.* In an invariable manner; constantly; uniformly.

Invasion, Invasive. Under INVADE.

Invective, in-vek'tiv, *n.* [Fr., from L. *invectivus*, abusive, from *invecho*, to inveigh. INVEIGH.] A severe or violent utterance of censure or reproach; something uttered or written intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; railing language; vituperation.—*a.* Containing invectives; abusive; vituperative.—**Invectively,** in-vek'tiv-li, *adv.* In an invective manner; abusively.—**Invectiveness,** in-vek'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being invective or vituperative.

Inveigh, in-vā', *v.i.* [L. *invehor*, to attack with words, to inveigh against—*in*, into, against, and *veho*, to carry. VEHICLE.] To utter invectives; to exclaim or rail against a person or thing; to utter censorious or opprobrious words: with *against.*—**Inveigher,** in-vā'er, *n.* One who inveighs or rails; a railer.

Inveigle, in-vē'gl, *v.t.* [Norm. *aveugler*, to inveigle, to blind, for Fr. *aveugler*, to blind, from *aveugle*, blind—L. *ab*, priv., and *oculus*, the eye. OCULAR.] To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to cajole into wrong-doing; to entice; to seduce.—**Inveiglement,** in-vē'gl-ment, *n.* The act of inveigling.—**Inveigler,** in-vē'gl-er, *n.* One who inveigles.

Invenom, in-ven'om, *v.t.* To ENVENOM.

Invent, in-vent', *v.t.* [Fr. *inventer*, from L. *invenio*, *inventum*, to come upon, to find—*in*, upon, and *venio*, to come, as in *advent*, *convent*, *convene*, *prevent*, &c. VENTURE.] To contrive and produce; to devise, make, or construct as the originator of something that did not before exist; to frame by the imagination; to excogitate; to concoct; to fabricate ∴ Syn. under DISCOVER.—**Inventible,** in-ven'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being invented.—**Inventibleness,** in-ven'ti-bl-nes, *n.*—**Invention,** in-ven'shon, *n.* [L. *inventio*, *inventionis.*] The act of inventing; the contrivance of that which did not before exist; origination; something invented or contrived; a contrivance; the power of inventing; that skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving anything new; that faculty by which a poet or novelist produces plots, incidents, and characters, &c.—**Inventive,** in-ven'tiv, *a.* Able to invent; quick at invention or contrivance; ready at expedients.—**Inventively,** in-ven'tiv-li, *adv.* By the power of invention.—**Inventiveness,** in-ven'tiv-nes, *n.* The faculty of inventing.—**Inventer, Inventor,** in-ven'ter, *n.* One who invents or finds out something new.—**Inventress,** in-ven'tres, *n.* A female that invents.

Inventory, in'ven-to-ri, *n.* [L. *inventorium*, an inventory, lit. a list of goods *found* in a place, from *invenio.* INVENT.] A list containing a description, with the values,

of goods and chattels, made on various occasions, as on the sale of goods, or at decease of a person; or a catalogue of goods or wares; a catalogue or account of particular things.—*v.t.*—*inventoried*, *inventorying*. To make an inventory, list, catalogue, or schedule of; to insert or register in an account of goods.—**Inventorial**, in-ven-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an inventory.—**Inventorially**, in-ven-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an inventory.

Inverse, in-vers', *a.* [L. *inversus*, pp. of *inverto*—*in*, on, to, and *verto*, to turn, as in *advert*, *convert*, *revert*, *subvert*, &c. VERSE.] Opposite in order or relation; inverted; having what usually is or should be after placed before; proceeding the backward or reverse way; *math.* opposite in nature and effect; thus, subtraction is *inverse* to addition, division to multiplication. — *Inverse proportion*, proportion such that one thing is greater or less as another is less or greater.—**Inversely**, in-vers'li, *adv.* In an inverse order or manner; in inverse proportion.—**Inversion**, in-ver'shon, *n.* [L. *inversio*, *inversionis*, from *inverto*, *inversum*.] The act of inverting or the state of being inverted; a change of order or position so that what was after is now before, and *vice versa*; a making inverse in order; *gram.* and *rhet.* transposition of words so that they are out of their natural order ('wise was Solomon' for 'Solomon was wise'); *mus.* change of position, as of an interval or a chord; *math.* a change in the order of the terms of a proportion, so that the second takes the place of the first, and the fourth of the third.—**Invert**, in-vert', *v.t.* [L. *inverto*.] To turn upside down; to place in a contrary order or position; to put in inverse order or position.—**Inverted**, in-vert'ed, *p.* and *a.* Turned to a contrary direction; turned upside down; changed in order; *bot.* having the apex in an opposite direction to that which is normal.—*Inverted arch*, an arch with its curve turned downwards, as in a sewer, in foundations, &c.—**Invertedly**, in-ver'ted-li, *adv.* In an inverted position; in reversed order.—**Invertible**, in-ver'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being inverted.

Invertebrate, **Invertebrated**, **Invertebral**, in-vér'té-brāt, in-ver'té-brā-ted, in-ver'té-bral, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vertebrate*. VERTEBRA.] Destitute of a backbone or vertebral column.—**Invertebrate**, in-ver'té-brāt, *n.* An animal belonging to one of the two great divisions of the animal kingdom, the **Invertebrata** (in-ver'té-brā'ta), including all animals that have no vertebral column or spine, and in many cases no hard parts at all.

Invest, in-vest', *v.t.* [L. *investio*—*in*, and *vestio*, to clothe, from *vestis*, a garment. VEST.] To put garments on; to clothe, to dress, to array; usually followed by *with*, sometimes by *in*, before the thing put on; to clothe, as with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank, or dignity; *milit.* to inclose or surround for the purpose of besieging; to lay siege to; to lay out (money or capital) on some species of property, usually of a permanent nature, and with the purpose of getting a return (to *invest* money in bank shares).—*v.i.* To make an investment.—**Investiture**, in-ver'ti-tūr, *n.* The act of investing; the act or right of giving possession of an office, dignity, &c.; that which invests or clothes; clothing; covering (poet. in this sense).—**Investment**, in-vest'ment, *n.* The act of investing; the act of besieging by an armed force; the laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property; money laid out for profit; that in which money is invested.—**Investor**, in-ver'tér, *n.* One who invests.

Investigate, in-ves'ti-gāt, *v.t.*—*investigated*, *investigating*. [L. *investigo*, *investigatum*—*in*, and *vestigo*, to follow a track, to search, from *vestigium*, a track. VESTIGE.] To search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to make careful research or examination into.—**Investigable**, in-ver'ti-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being investigated.—**Investigation**, in-ver'ti-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *investigatio*, *investigationis*.] The act of investigating; the process of inquiring into a subject; research; inquiry.—**Investigative**, in-ves'ti-gā-tiv, *a.* Given to or concerned with investigation. — **Investigator**, in-ves'ti-gā-tér, *n.* One who investigates.

Inveterate, in-vet'er-āt, *a.* [L. *inveteratus*, pp. of *inveterare*, to render old—*in*, in, and *vetus*, *veteris*, old. VETERAN.] Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted or ingrained in a person's nature or constitution; firmly fixed by time or habit (*inveterate* disease, custom); confirmed in any habit by practice (an *inveterate* liar). — **Inveterately**, in-vet'er-āt-li, *adv.* In an inveterate manner.—**Inveteracy**, **Inveterateness**, in-vet'er-a-si, in-vet'er-āt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inveterate; obstinacy confirmed by time.

Invidious, in-vid'i-us, *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy, *invidus*, envious. ENVY.] Envious; likely to bring envy, ill-will, or hatred; likely to provoke envy; entailing odium (*invidious* distinctions, preference, position). — **Invidiously**, in-vid'i-us-li, *adv.* In an invidious manner.—**Invidiousness**, in-vid'i-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being invidious.

Invigorate, in-vig'or-āt, *v.t.*—*invigorated*, *invigorating*. [L. *in*, intens., and *vigor*, strength. VIGOUR.] To give vigour to; to make to feel fresh and vigorous; to strengthen; to give life and energy to.—**Invigoration**, in-vig'o-rā'shon, *n.* Act of invigorating; state of being invigorated.

Invincible, in-vin'si-bl, *a.* [L. *invincibilis*—*in*, not, and *vincibilis*, conquerable, from *vinco*, to conquer. VICTOR.] Incapable of being conquered or subdued; incapable of being overcome; unconquerable; insuperable.—*n.* One who is invincible.—**Invincibility**, **Invincibleness**, in-vin'si-bil'i-ti, in-vin'si-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being invincible.—**Invincibly**, in-vin'si-bli, *adv.* In an invincible manner; unconquerably; insuperably.

Inviolable, in-vi'ō-la-bl, *a.* [L. *inviolabilis*—*in*, not, and *violabilis*, that may be violated, from *violo*, to violate. VIOLATE.] Not to be violated or profaned; not to be polluted or treated with irreverence; not to be broken or infringed (agreement, secrecy); not to be injured or tarnished (chastity, honour); not susceptible of hurt or wound (*Mil.*). — **Inviolably**, in-vi'ō-la-bli, *adv.* In an inviolable manner; without violation or profanation. — **Inviolability**, **Inviolableness**, in-vi'ō-la-bil'i-ti, in-vi'ō-la-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inviolable.—**Inviolate**, **Inviolated**, in-vi'ō-lāt, in-vi'ō-lā-ted, *a.* [L. *inviolatus*.] Not violated; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken; inviolable. — **Inviolately**, in-vi'ō-lāt-li, *adv.* In an inviolate manner.—**Inviolateness**, in-vi'ō-lāt-nes, *n.*

Invisible, in-viz'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *visible*; L. *invisibilis*.] Incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.—*Invisible green*, a shade of green so dark as scarcely to be distinguishable from black. — **Invisibleness**, **Invisibility**, in-viz'i-bl-nes, in-viz'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to the sight.—**Invisibly**, in-viz'i-bli, *adv.* In an invisible manner; imperceptibly to the eye.

Invite, in-vit', *v.t.*—*invited*, *inviting*. [L. *invito*, to invite, perhaps for *invivito*, *invivito*—*in*, and root of *vox*, voice.] To ask, request, bid, or call upon to do something; to summon; to ask to an entertainment or to pay a visit; to allure or attract; to tempt to come.—*v.i.* To give invitation; to allure or entice.—*n.* An invitation. [Genteel slang.]—**Invitation**, in-vi-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *invitatio*, *invitationis*.] The act of inviting; solicitation; the requesting of a person's company as to an entertainment, on a visit, or the like.—**Invitatory**, in-vi'ta-tō-ri, *a.* Using or containing invitations.—**Inviter**, in-vi'tér, *n.* One who invites.—**Inviting**, in-vi'ting, *p.* and *a.* Alluring; tempting; attractive (an *inviting* prospect). — **Invitingly**, in-vi'ting-li, *adv.* In an inviting manner; attractively.—**Invitingness**, in-vi'ting-nes, *n.* Attractiveness.

Invitrifiable, in-vit'ri-fī-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vitrifiable*.] Incapable of being vitrified.

Invocate, in'vō-kāt, *v.t.*—*invocated*, *invocating*. [L. *invoco*, *invocatum*—*in*, and *voco*, to call, see, voice. VOICE, VOCAL.] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.—**Invocation**, in-vō-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *invocatio*, *invocationis*.] The act of invoking or addressing in prayer; the form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity. — **Invocatory**, in-vō'ka-tō-ri, *a.* Making invocation; invoking.

Invoice, in'vois, *n.* [Fr. *envoie*, things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi*, a sending, a thing sent, from *envoyer*, to send—L. *in*, and *via*, a way. ENVOY.] A written account of the particulars of merchandise sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed. —*v.t.*—*invoiced*, *invoicing*. To write or enter in an invoice.

Invoke, in-vōk', *v.t.*—*invoked*, *invoking*. [Fr. *invoquer*, L. *invocare*. INVOCATE.] To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; to call for solemnly or with earnestness.

Involucre, **Involucrum**, in-vō-lū'ker, in-vō-lū'krum, *n.* [L. *involucrum*, a wrapper or envelope, from *involvo*, to involve or wrap round—*in*, and *volvo*, to roll. INVOLVE.] *Bot.* any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers; *anat.* a membrane which surrounds or incloses a part, as the pericardium. — **Involural**, in-vō-lū'kral, *a.* Pertaining to or having an involucre.—**Involured**, **Involucrate**, **Involucrated**, in-vō-lū'kerd, in-vō-lū'krāt, in-vō-lū'kra-ted, *a.* *Bot.* having an involucre, as umbels, &c. —**Involucel**, **Involucellum**, in-vol'ū-sel, in-vol'ū-sel'lum, *n.* [Dim. of *involucre*, *involucrum*.] *Bot.* the secondary involucrum or small bracts surrounding an umbellule of an umbelliferous flower. — **Involucellate**, in-vō-lū'sel-lāt, *a.* Surrounded with involucels.

Involuntary, in-vol'un-ta-ri, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *voluntary*.] Not voluntary; not able to act or not acting according to will or choice (an *involuntary* agent); independent of will or choice (an *involuntary* movement); not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; unwilling.—**Involuntarily**, in-vol'un-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In an involuntary manner.—**Involuntariness**, in-vol'un-ta-ri-nes, *n.*

Involute, **Involuted**, in'vō-lūt, in'vō-lū-ted, *a.* [L. *involutus*, pp. of *involvo*. Involve.] Involved; twisted; confusedly mingled; *bot.* rolled inward from the edges, as of leaves and petals in vernation and estivation; *zool.* turned inwards at the margin: said of the shells of molluscs. — **Involute**, *n.* A curve described by any point of a tense string when it is unwrapped from a given curve. — **Involution**, in-vō-lū'shon, *n.* [L. *involutio*, *involutionis*, from *involvo*.] The action of involving or infolding; the state of being entangled or involved, or of being folded in; complication; *arith.* and *alg.* the raising of a quantity from its root to any power assigned; the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times: opposite of evolution.

Involve, in-volv', *v.t.*—*involved*, *involving*. [L. *involvo*—*in*, into, and *volvo*, to roll, as in *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *revolve*, *volubile*, &c. WALLOW.] To roll or wrap up; to envelop in folds; to entwine; to envelop; to cover with surrounding matter (involved in darkness); to imply or comprise, as a logical consequence (a statement that involves a contradiction); to connect by way of natural result or consequence; to entangle; to implicate; to complicate; to blend; to mingle confusedly; *arith.* and *alg.* to raise to any assigned power... Syn. under IMPLICATE.—**Involved**, in-volvd', *p.* and *a.* Complicated; entangled; intricate. —**Involvedness**, in-vol'ved-nes, *n.* State of being involved. — **Involvement**, in-volv'ment, *n.* Act of involving.

Invulnerable, in-vul'ner-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vulnerable*; L. *invulnerabilis*.] Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded or of receiving injury; unassailable, as an argument; able to reply to all arguments. — **Invulnerability**, **Invulnerable-**

ness, in-vul'nėr-a-bil"i-ti, in-vul'nėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being invulnerable. — **Invulnerably**, in-vul'nėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an invulnerable manner. — **Invulnerate**, in-vul'nėr-āt, *a.* [L. *invulneratus.*] Unwounded; unhurt.
Inward, in'wėrd, *a.* [A. Sax. *inneweard*—prep. *in*, and suffix *-ward*, as in *backward*, *toward*, &c.] Internal; interior; placed or being within; in or connected with the mind, thoughts, soul, or feelings. — *adv.* also **Inwards** (in'wėrdz). Toward the inside; toward the centre or interior; into the mind or thoughts. — *n. pl.* the inner parts of an animal; the viscera. — **Inwardly**, in'wėrd-li, *adv.* In an inward manner; internally; mentally; privately. — **Inwardness**, in'wėrd-nes, *n.* The state of being inward or internal.
Inweave, in-wēv', *v.t.*—*inwove* (pret.), *inwoven* (pp.), *inweaving* (ppr.). To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.
Inwrap, in-rap', *v.t.*—*inwrapped*, *inwrapping.* [Prefix *in*, and *wrap.*] To cover by wrapping; to involve; to infold.
Inwreathe, in-rēᴛʜ', *v.t.* — *inwreathed*, *inwreathing.* [Prefix *in*, and *wreathe.*] To surround or twine, as with a wreath; to infold or involve.
Inwrought, in'rat, *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *in*, and *wrought.*] Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures worked in.
Iodine, ī'o-din, *n.* [Gr. *iōdēs*, resembling a violet (from its colour)—*ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, resemblance.] One of the non-metallic elements, a solid substance, of a bluish-black or grayish-black colour, existing in sea-water, in marine molluscous animals, and in sea-weeds, from the ashes of which it is chiefly procured; much used in medicine. — **Iodic**, ī-od'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing iodine (*iodic* silver). — *Iodic acid*, an acid formed by the action of oxidizing agents on iodine in presence of water or alkalies. — **Iodide**, ī'o-did, *n.* A compound of iodine and a metal. — **Iodism**, ī'o-dizm, *n.* *Pathol.* a peculiar morbid state produced by the use of iodine. — **Iodize**, ī'o-dīz, *v.t.*—*iodised*, *iodizing.* To treat with iodine; to impregnate or affect with iodine. — **Iodizer**, ī'o-dī-zėr, *n.* One who or that which iodizes. — **Iodoform**, ī-od'ō-form, *n.* A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine, analogous to chloroform.
Iolite, ī'o-līt, *n.* [Gr. *ion*, a violet, and *lithos*, stone.] A mineral of a violet blue colour; dichroite.
Ion, ī'on, *n.* One of the elements of an electrolyte, or compound body undergoing electrolysation. Anion, Cation.
Ionian, Ionic, ī-ō'ni-an, ī-on'ik, *a.* Relating to *Ionia*, or to the Ionian Greeks. — *Ionic order*, one of the five orders of architecture, the distinguishing characteristic of which consists in the volutes of its capital. — *Ionic dialect*, a dialect of the ancient Greek language.
Iota, ī-ō'ta, *n.* [Gr. *iōta*; hence *jot.*] Primarily the name of the Greek letter ι, which in certain cases is indicated by a sort of dot under another letter (as ῳ); hence, a very small quantity; a tittle; a jot.
I O U, ī'ō ū, *n.* [A phonetic equivalent of *I owe you.*] A paper addressed to a person having on it these letters, followed by a sum, and duly signed; serving as an acknowledgment of a debt.
Ipecacuanha, ī-pē-kak'ū-an"a, *n.* [The Brazilian name.] An emetic or tonic substance, of a nauseous odour and repulsive bitterish taste, obtained from the root of a Brazilian plant of the cinchona family
Iracund,† ī'ra-kund, *a.* [L. *iracundus*, angry, from *ira*, anger; whence *ire*, *irate*, &c.] Angry; passionate. [*Carl.*]
Irade, i-rä'dē, *n.* [Turk.] A decree or proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey.
Iranian, ī-rā'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Iran*, the native name of Persia; applied to certain languages, including Persian, Zend, and cognate tongues.
Irascible, ī-ras'i-bl, *a.* [L. *irascibilis*, from *irascor*, to be angry, from *ira*, anger, whence also *ire*, *irate.*] Readily made angry; easily provoked; apt to get into a passion; irritable. — **Irascibility, Irascibleness**, ī-ras'i-bil"i-ti, ī-ras'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irascible. — **Irascibly**, ī-ras'i-bli, *adv.* In an irascible manner.
Irate, ī-rāt', *a.* [L. *iratus*, angry, from *irascor*, to be angry. Irascible.] Angry; enraged; incensed.
Ire, īr, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *ira*, wrath.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment. — **Ireful**, īr'ful, *a.* Full of ire; angry; wroth. — **Irefully**, īr'ful-li, *adv.* In an ireful or angry manner. — **Irefulness**, īr'ful-nes, *n.* The condition of being ireful; wrath; anger.
Iricism, ī'ri-sizm, *n.* An Irish mode of expression; a characteristically Irish blunder; a bull; any Irish peculiarity.
Iridal, Iridian, ī'rid-al, ī-rid'i-an, *a.* [Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow. Iris.] Pertaining to the iris; belonging to or resembling the rainbow. — **Iridescence**, ī-rid-es'ens, *n.* The condition of being iridescent. — **Iridescent**, ī-rid-es'ent, *a.* Exhibiting or giving out colours like those of the rainbow; gleaming or shimmering with rainbow colours. — **Iridium**, ī-rid'i-um, *n.* [From the iridescent colours it exhibits when dissolving in hydrochloric acid.] A rare metal of a whitish colour, not malleable, very infusible, and not readily affected by acids, found in the ore of platinum and in a native alloy with osmium. — **Iridosmine, Iridosmium**, ī-rid-os'min, ī-rid-os'mi-um, *n.* A native compound of iridium and osmium used for pointing gold pens.
Iris, ī'ris, *n.* pl. **Irises**, ī'ris-es, **Irides**, ī'ri-dēz (especially of the eye). [L. *iris*, *iridis*, Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow, the plant iris, the iris of the eye.] The rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow; the hues of the rainbow as seen in sunlit spray, the spectrum of sunlight, &c.; a kind of muscular curtain stretched vertically in the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humour, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber, and perforated by the pupil for the transmission of light; the flower-de-lis or flag-flower, a plant of various species. — **Irisated, Irised**, ī'ri-sā-ted, ī'rist, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow. — **Iriscope**, ī'ri-skōp, *n.* A philosophical toy for exhibiting the prismatic or rainbow colours. — **Iritis, Iriditis**, ī-ri'tis, ī-ri-di'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the iris.
Irish, ī'rish, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants; Erse. — *n.* The Irish language; with plural signification, the people of Ireland. — **Irishism**, ī'rish-izm, *n.* An Iricism. — *Irish moss*, *n.* Carrageen. — *Irish stew*, meat and potatoes stewed together.
Irk, ėrk, *v.t.* [The same word as Sw. *yrka*, to urge, enforce, press, from root of *work*, *wreak*, and *urge.*] To weary; to give annoyance or uneasiness to; to be distressingly tiresome to; to annoy: used chiefly or only impersonally (it *irks* me). — **Irksome**, ėrk'sum, *a.* Wearisome; burdensome; vexatious; giving uneasiness (*irksome* labour, delay, &c.). — **Irksomely**, ėrk'sum-li, *adv.* In an irksome manner. — **Irksomeness**, ėrk'sum-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being irksome; vexatiousness.
Iron, ī'ėrn, *n.* [A. Sax. *iren*, *isen*, Goth. *eisarn*, Icel. *járn* (from older *isarn*), Dan. *jern*, O.H.G. *isarn*, Mod. G. *eisen*; D. *ijzer*; comp. Skr. *ayas*, W. *haiarn*, Armor. *houarn*. The word appears to be in form an adj., and the name may be akin to *ice*—from its glancing.] The commonest and most useful of all the metals, of a livid whitish colour inclined to gray, seldom found native; an instrument or utensil made of iron; an instrument that when heated is used for smoothing cloth; *pl.* fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs. — *To have many irons in the fire*, to be engaged in many undertakings. [*Cast iron* is iron direct from the smelting furnace (blast-furnace), also called *pig-iron*; *wrought* or *malleable iron* has to undergo the further process of puddling; *steel* is a variety of iron containing more carbon than malleable iron and less than cast iron.] — *a.* Made of iron; consisting of iron; resembling iron, either really or metaphorically; hence, harsh, rude, severe; capable of great endurance; firm; robust; inflexible. — *v.t.* To smooth with an iron; to fetter or handcuff; to furnish or arm with iron. — **Iron-bound**, *a.* Bound with iron; faced or surrounded with rocks; rugged (an *iron-bound* coast). — **Iron-clad**, *a.* Covered or clothed with iron plates; armour-plated. — *n.* A vessel prepared for naval warfare by being cased or covered, wholly or partially, with thick iron plates. — **Ironer**, ī'ėrn-ėr, *n.* One who irons. — **Iron-fisted**, *a.* Close-fisted; covetous. — **Iron-founder**, *n.* One who makes iron castings. — **Iron-foundry**, *n.* The place where iron castings are made. — **Iron-gray**, *n.* A hue of gray approaching the colour of freshly fractured iron. Used also adjectively. — **Iron-hearted**, *a.* Hard hearted; unfeeling. — **Iron-liquor**, *n.* Acetate of iron, used as a mordant by dy..rs, &c. — **Iron-master**, *n.* One who employs a number of people in the manufacture of iron. — **Ironmonger**, ī'ėrn-mung-gėr, *n.* A dealer in iron wares or hardware. — **Ironmongery**, ī'ėrn-mung-gėr-i, *n.* Iron wares; hardware; such articles of iron or hardware as are kept in shops. — **Iron-mould**, *n.* A spot on cloth occasioned by iron rust. — **Iron-pyrites.** Pyrites. — **Iron-sand**, *n.* A variety of iron ore in grains. — **Ironside**, ī'ėrn-sīd, *n.* One of Oliver Cromwell's veteran troopers; a soldier noted for rough hardihood. — **Ironsmith**, ī'ėrn-smith, *n.* A worker in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, &c. — **Iron-stone**, *n.* A general name applied to the ores of iron containing oxygen and silica. — **Ironware**, ī'ėrn-wār, *n.* Utensils, tools, and various light articles of iron. — **Iron-wood**, *n.* The popular name given to several very hard and very heavy woods in different countries. — **Ironwork**, ī'ėrn-wėrk, *n.* A general name of the parts of a building, vessel, carriage, &c., which consist of iron; a work or establishment where iron is manufactured. — **Irony**, ī'ėrn-i, *n.* Pertaining to or resembling iron in any qualities.
Irony, ī'ron-i, *n.* [Fr. *ironie*, L. *ironia*, from Gr. *eirōneia*, from *eirōn*, a dissembler in speech, from *eirō*, to speak.] A mode of speech by which words are used that properly express a sense contrary to that which the speaker really intends to convey; a subtle kind of sarcasm, in which apparent praise really conveys disapprobation. — **Ironical, Ironic**, ī-ron'i-kal, ī-ron'ik, *a.* Relating to or containing irony; addicted to irony; using irony. — **Ironically**, ī-ron'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an ironical manner. — **Ironicalness**, ī-ron'i-kal-nes, *n.* The quality of being ironical.
Irradiate, ir-rā'di-āt, *v.t.*—*irradiated*, *irradiating.* [L. *irradio*, *irradiatum*—*in*, in or on, and *radius*, a ray.] To illuminate or shed a light upon; to cast splendour or brilliancy upon; to enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; to penetrate by radiation. — *v.i.* To emit rays; to shine. — **Irradiance, Irradiancy**, ir-rā'di-ans, ir-rā'di-an-si, *n.* Emission of rays of light on an object; lustre; splendour. — **Irradiant**, ir-rā'di-ant, *a.* Emitting rays of light. — **Irradiation**, ir-rā'di-ā"shon, *n.* The act of irradiating; illumination; brightness emitted; intellectual illumination; *physics* and *astron.* the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated, in consequence of the vivid impression of light on the retina.
Irrational, ir-rash'on-al, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *rational.*] Not rational; void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd; *math.* not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; surd. — **Irrationality, Irrationalness**, ir-rash'on-al"i-ti, ir-rash'on-al-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being irrational. — **Irrationally**, ir-rash'on-al-li, *adv.* In an irrational manner.
Irrealizable, ir-rē'al-īz"a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *realisable.*] Incapable of being realized or defined.
Irreclaimable, ir-rē-klā'ma-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reclaimable.*] Incapable of being reclaimed or recalled from error or vice; incapable of being reformed; incorrigible. — **Irreclaimably**, ir-rē-klā'ma-bli, *adv.* So as not to be reclaimed.
Irrecognizable, ir-rek'og-nī"za-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir*, not, and *recognisable.*] Incapable of being recognised; not recognizable.

Irreconcilable, ir-rek'on-sī"la-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reconcilable.*] Not reconcilable; not to be reconciled; implacable (an enemy, enmity); incapable of being made to agree or be consistent; inconsistent.—*n.* One who is not to be reconciled; especially, a member of a political body who will not work in harmony with his co-members.—**Irreconcilability, Irreconcilableness**, ir-rek'on-sī'la-bil"i-ti, ir-rek'on-sī"la-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable.—**Irreconcilably**, ir-rek'on-sī"la-bli, *adv.* So as to preclude reconciliation.

Irrecoverable, ir-rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recoverable.*] Incapable of being recovered or regained; not capable of being restored, remedied, or made good.—**Irrecoverableness**, ir-rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being irrecoverable.—**Irrecoverably**, ir-rē-kuv'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery.

Irredeemable, ir-rē-dē'ma-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *redeemable.*] Not redeemable; not subject to be paid at its nominal value: specifically applied to a depreciated paper currency.—**Irredeemability, Irredeemableness**, ir-rē-dē'ma-bil"i-ti, ir-rē-dē'ma-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being not redeemable.—**Irredeemably**, ir-rē-dē'ma-bli, *adv.* So as not to be redeemed.

Irreducible, ir-rē-dū'si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reducible.*] Not reducible; incapable *of* being reduced.—**Irreducibleness, Irreductibility**, ir-rē-dū'si-bl-nes, ir-rē-duk-ti-bil"i-ti, *n.*—**Irreducibly**, ir-rē-dū'si-bli, *adv.*

Irreflection, ir-rē-flek'shon, *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reflection.*] Want or absence of reflection.

Irrefragable, ir-ref'ra-ga-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and L. *refragor*, to withstand or gainsay—*re*, back, and root of *frango*, to break. FRACTION.] Incapable of being refuted or overthrown; incontestable; undeniable; incontrovertible.—**Irrefragability, Irrefragableness**, ir-ref'ra-ga-bil"i-ti, ir-ref'ra-ga-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irrefragable.—**Irrefragably**, ir-ref'ra-ga-bli, *adv.* In an irrefragable manner; incontestably.

Irrefutable, ir-rē-fū'ta-bl or ir-ref'ū-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *refutable.*] Not refutable; incapable of being refuted or disproved.—**Irrefutably**, ir-rē-fū'ta-bli or ir-ref'ū-ta-bli, *adv.* In an irrefutable manner.

Irregular, ir-reg'ū-lėr, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, and *regular.*] Not regular; not according to rules, established principles, or customs; not conformable to the usual operation of natural laws; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; vicious; not straight or uniform; *gram.* deviating from the common form in respect to the inflectional terminations; *geom.* applied to a figure whose sides as well as angles are not all equal and similar among themselves; *bot.* not having the parts of the same size or form, or arranged with symmetry.—*n.* One not conforming to settled rule; especially, a soldier not in regular service.—**Irregularity**, ir-reg'ū-lar"i-ti, *n.* State or character of being irregular; want of regularity; that which is irregular; a part exhibiting or causing something to be irregular or impairing uniformity; an action or behaviour constituting a breach of morality; vicious conduct.—**Irregularly**, ir-reg'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an irregular manner.

Irrelative, ir-rel'a-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *relative.*] Not relative; without mutual relations.—**Irrelatively**, ir-rel'a-tiv-li, *adv.*

Irrelevant, ir-rel'ē-vant, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *relevant.*] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not bearing on the case in point or matter in hand.—**Irrelevantly**, ir-rel'ē-vant-li, *adv.* In an irrelevant manner.—**Irrelevance, Irrelevancy**, ir-rel'ē-vans, ir-rel'ē-van-si, *n.* The quality of being irrelevant.

Irreligion, ir-rē-lij'on, *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *religion.*] Want of religion or contempt of it; impiety.—**Irreligious**, ir-rē-lij'us, *a.* Characterized by irreligion; disregarding or contemning religion; contrary to religion; profane; impious; ungodly.—**Irreligiously**, ir-rē-lij'us-li, *adv.* In an irreligious manner.—**Irreligiousness**, ir-rē-lij'us-nes, *n.*

Irremeable,† ir-rē-mē'a-bl, *a.* [L. *irremeabilis*—*ir* for *in*, not, *re*, back, and *meo*, to go.] Not permitting of a person's return.

Irremediable, ir-rē-mē'di-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remediable.*] Incapable of being remedied or cured; not to be corrected or redressed; incurable; irreparable.—**Irremediableness**, ir-rē-mē'di-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Irremediably**, ir-rē-mē'di-a-bli, *adv.*

Irremissible, ir-rē-mis'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remissible.*] Not remissible; unpardonable; not capable of being remitted.—**Irremissibleness**, ir-rē-mis'i-bl-nes, *n.*—**Irremissibly**, ir-rē-mis'i-bli, *adv.*—**Irremission**, ir-rē-mish'on, *n.* The act of withholding remission.—**Irremissive**, ir-rē-mis'iv, *a.* Not remissive or remitting.—**Irremittable**, ir-rē-mit'a-bl, *a.* Irremissible; unpardonable.

Irremovable, ir-rē-mö'va-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *removable.*] Not removable; immovable; inflexible.—**Irremovably**, ir-rē-mö'va-bli, *adv.* In an irremovable manner.—**Irremovability**, ir-rē-mö'va-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being irremovable.

Irreparable, ir-rep'a-ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reparable.*] Not reparable; incapable of being repaired; irremediable.—**Irreparability, Irreparableness**, ir-rep'a-ra-bil"i-ti, ir-rep'a-ra-bl-nes, *n.* State of being irreparable.—**Irreparably**, ir-rep'a-ra-bli, *adv.* In an irreparable manner; irrecoverably.

Irrepealable, ir-rē-pēl'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repealable.*] Not repealable; incapable of being legally repealed or annulled.—**Irrepealability, Irrepealableness**, ir-rē-pēl'a-bil"i-ti, ir-rē-pēl'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irrepealable.—**Irrepealably**, ir-rē-pēl'a-bli, *adv.*

Irreprehensible, ir-rep'rē-hen"si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reprehensible.*] Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; blameless.—**Irreprehensibleness**, ir-rep'rē-hen"si-bl-nes, *n.*—**Irreprehensibly**, ir-rep'rē-hen"si-bli, *adv.* In an irreprehensible manner; blamelessly.

Irrepressible, ir-rē-pres'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repressible.*] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.—**Irrepressibly**, ir-rē-pres'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner or degree precluding repression.

Irreproachable, ir-rē-prōch'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reproachable.*] Incapable of being reproached; not occasioning reproach; upright; innocent; faultless; unblemished.—**Irreproachableness**, ir-rē-prōch'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being irreproachable.—**Irreproachably**, ir-rē-prōch'a-bli, *adv.* In an irreproachable manner; faultlessly; blamelessly.

Irreprovable, ir-rē-prö'va-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reprovable.*] Not reprovable; blameless; upright; unblamable.—**Irreprovableness**, ir-rē-prö'va-bl-nes, *n.*—**Irreprovably**, ir-rē-prö'va-bli, *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.

Irresistance, ir-rē-zis'tans, *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resist.*] Forbearance to resist; non-resistance.—**Irresistible**, ir-rē-zis'ti-bl, *a.* Not resistible; incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed; resistless; invincible.—**Irresistibility**, ir-rē-zis'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being irresistible.—**Irresistibly**, ir-rē-zis'ti-bli, *adv.* In an irresistible manner; resistlessly.

Irresoluble,† ir-rez'o-lū-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resoluble.*] Incapable of resolution into parts; indissoluble.—**Irresolubleness**, ir-rez'o-lū-bl-nes, *n.*

Irresolute, ir-rez'o-lūt, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolute.*] Not resolute; not firm or constant in purpose; undecided; wavering; given to doubt or hesitation; vacillating.—**Irresolutely**, ir-rez'o-lūt-li, *adv.* In an irresolute manner.—**Irresoluteness**, ir-rez'o-lūt-nes, *n.* The quality of being irresolute.—**Irresolution**, ir-rez'o-lū"shon, *n.* Want of resolution or decision; a fluctuation of mind; vacillation.

Irresolvable, ir-rē-sol'va-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolvable.*] Incapable of being resolved.—**Irresolvability, Irresolvableness**, ir-rē-sol'va-bil"i-ti, ir-rē-sol'va-bl-nes, *n.*

Irrespective, ir-rē-spek'tiv, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respective.*] Having no respect to particular circumstances: generally used in the prepositional phrase *irrespective of*, that is, leaving out of account.—**Irrespectively**, ir-rē-spek'tiv-li, *adv.* Without regard to certain circumstances (*irrespectively of* these matters).

Irrespirable, ir-rē-spī'ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respirable.*] Not respirable; unfit for respiration.

Irresponsible, ir-rē-spon'si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsible.*] Not responsible; not liable to answer for consequences.—**Irresponsibly**, ir-rē-spon'si-bli, *adv.* In an irresponsible manner.—**Irresponsibility**, ir-rē-spon'si-bil"i-ti, *n.* Want of responsibility.

Irresponsive, ir-rē-spon'siv, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsive.*] Not responsive.

Irrestrainable, ir-rē-strā'na-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *restrainable.*] That cannot be restrained; not to be kept back or held in check.

Irretraceable, ir-rē-trā'sa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *retraceable.*] Not retraceable.

Irretrievable, ir-rē-trē'va-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *retrievable.*] Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable.—**Irretrievableness**, ir-rē-trē'va-bl-nes, *n.*—**Irretrievably**, ir-rē-trē'va-bli, *adv.* In an irretrievable manner; irrecoverably.

Irreverence, ir-rev'ėr-ens, *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reverence*; L. *irreverentia.*] Want of reverence or veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of a superior; irreverent conduct or an irreverent action.—**Irreverent**, ir-rev'ėr-ent, *a.* [L. *irreverens.*] Exhibiting or marked by irreverence (person, conduct, words); wanting in respect to superiors.—**Irreverently**, ir-rev'ėr-ent-li, *adv.* In an irreverent manner; with want of reverence; disrespectfully.

Irreversible, ir-rē-vėr'si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reversible.*] Not reversible; incapable of being reversed.—**Irreversibleness**, ir-rē-vėr'si-bl-nes, *n.* State of being irreversible.—**Irreversibly**, ir-rē-vėr'si-bli, *adv.* In an irreversible manner; so as not to be reversed; immutably.

Irrevocable, ir-rev'ō-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *revocable.*] Not to be recalled or revoked; incapable of being reversed, repealed, or annulled; irreversible (fate, decree, &c.).—**Irrevocability, Irrevocableness**, ir-rev'ō-ka-bil"i-ti, ir-rev'ō-ka-bl-nes, *n.* State of being irrevocable.—**Irrevocably**, ir-rev'ō-ka-bli, *adv.* In an irrevocable manner; irreversibly; immutably.

Irrigate, ir'ri-gāt, *v.t.*—*irrigated*, *irrigating*. [L. *irrigo*, *irrigatum*—*ir* for *in*, and *rigo*, to water. RAIN.] To bedew or sprinkle; to water (land) by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it; to water by various artificial channels for water.—**Irrigation**, ir-ri-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *irrigatio.*] The act or operation of irrigating.—**Irriguous**, ir-rig'ū-us, *a.* [L. *irriguus.*] Having many streams; well watered. [*Mil.*]

Irritant, ir'ri-tant, *a.* [L. *irrito*, to make void, from *in*, not, and *ratus*, ratified.] *Scots law*, rendering null and void.—**Irritancy**, ir'ri-tan-si, *n.* The state of being irritant or null and void.

Irritate, ir'ri-tāt, *v.t.* [L. *irrito*, *irritatum*, to incite, stir up, provoke; perhaps from *hirrire*, to snarl.] To excite anger in; to provoke; to tease; to exasperate; to excite heat and redness in, as in the skin or flesh; to inflame; to fret; *physiol.* to excite by certain stimuli; to cause to exhibit irritation.—**Irritation**, ir-ri-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *irritatio*, *irritationis.*] The act of irritating or state of being irritated; provocation; exasperation; angry feeling; feeling of heat and pain in a part of the body; *physiol.* the change or action which takes place in muscles or organs when a nerve or nerves are affected by the application of external bodies.—**Irritative**, ir'ri-ta-tiv, *a.* Serving to excite or irritate.—**Irritable**, ir'ri-ta-bl, *a.* [L. *irritabilis.*] Capable or suscep-

tible of being irritated; readily provoked or exasperated; of a fiery temper; *physiol.* susceptible of responding to or being acted upon by stimuli.—**Irritability, Irritableness,** ir″ri-ta-bil″i-ti, ir′ri-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being irritable.—**Irritably,** ir′ri-ta-bli, *adv.* In an irritable manner.—**Irritant,** ir′ri-tant, *a.* [L. *irritans, irritantis*, ppr. of *irrito*.] Irritating; producing pain, heat, or tension; producing inflammation (an *irritant* poison).—*n.* That which excites or irritates; a medical application that causes pain or heat (as a fly blister); an irritant poison.

Irruption, ir-rup′shon, *n.* [L. *irruptio, irruptionis*, from *irrumpo, irruptum*—*in*, in, and *rumpo*, to break. RUPTURE.] A bursting in; a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion.—**Irruptive,** ir-rup′tiv, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Is, iz. [A. Sax. *is* = Goth. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Skr. *asti*, is. AM.] The 3d pers. sing. of the verb *to be*. BE.

Isabel, Isabelline, iz′a-bel, iz′a-bel-in, *n.* [Fr. *isabelle*, from a queen or princess of this name.] A pale brownish yellow colour.

Isagogic, Isagogical, ī-sa-goj′ik, ī-sa-goj′i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *eisagōgikos*, from *eisagō*, to introduce—*eis*, in, into, and *agō*, to lead.] Introductory; especially, introductory to the study of theology.—**Isagogics,** ī-sa-goj′iks, *n.* The department of theological study introductory to exegesis.

Isagon, ī′sa-gon, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gōnia*, an angle.] *Math.* a figure whose angles are equal.

Isapostolic, ī′sa-pos-tol″ik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *apostolos*, an apostle.] Almost apostolic in character or standing.

Ischiadic, is-ki-ad′ik, *a.* [L. *ischiadicus*, from *ischias*, sciatica, from *ischium*, Gr. *ischion*, the hip.] Pertaining to sciatica.—*Ischiadic passion* or *disease*, sciatica.—**Ischial,** is′ki-al, *a.* Belonging to the ischium or hip-bone.—**Ischialgia,** is-ki-al′ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *algos*, pain.] Pain in the hip; sciatica.—**Ischiatic,** is-ki-at′ik, *a.* Pertaining to the ischium or the hip.—**Ischium,** is′ki-um, *n.* [Gr. *ischion*.] *Anat.* the posterior and inferior part of the pelvic arch at the hip-joint.

Ischnophonia, isk-no-fō′ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *ischnos*, slender, and *phōnē*, voice.] Shrillness or thinness of the voice.

Ischuria, Ischury, is-kū′ri-a, is′kū-ri, *n.* [Gr. *ischouria*, from *ischō*, to stop, and *ouron*, urine.] A stoppage, retention, or suppression of urine.—**Ischuretic,** is-kū-ret′ik, *a.* Having the quality of relieving ischury.—*n.* A medicine of this kind.

Iserine, ī′sėr-in, *n.* [From the river *Iser* in Silesia.] A mineral of an iron-black colour, and of a splendent metallic lustre, an ore of the metal titanium.

Ishmaelite, ish′ma-el-īt, *n.* [From *Ishmael*: Gen. xvi. 12.] A descendant of Ishmael; one resembling Ishmael, whose hand was against every man and every man's hand against him; one at war with society.—**Ishmaelitish,** ish′ma-el-īt-ish, *a.* Like Ishmael or an Ishmaelite.

Isiac, ī′si-ak, *a.* Under ISIS.

Isinglass, ī′zing-glas, *n.* [Corrupted from D. *huisenblas*—*huisen*, a sturgeon, and *blas*, a vesicle, a bladder (akin to *blow*, *bladder*).] A gelatinous substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fishes, particularly several species of sturgeon found in the rivers of Russia, used in clarifying liquors, as a cement, &c.

Isis, ī′sis, *n.* One of the chief deities in the Egyptian mythology, regarded as the sister or sister-wife of Osiris.—**Isiac,** ī′si-ak, *a.* Relating to Isis.

Islam, iz′lam, *n.* [Ar., from *salama*, to be free, safe, or devoted to God.] The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world.—**Islamism,** iz′lam-izm, *n.* The faith of Islam; Mohammedism.—**Islamite,** iz′lam-īt, *n.* A Mohammedan.—**Islamitic,** iz-la-mit′ik, *a.* Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.—**Islamize,** iz′lam-īz, *v.t.* or *i.* To conform to Islamism; to Mohammedanize.

Island, ī′land, *n.* [From A. Sax. *igland*, lit. island-land, from *ig* (= Icel. *ey*, Dan. and Sw. *ö*), an island, and *land*, land; the *s* is due to erroneous connection with L. *insula*, O.Fr. *isle*. ISLE. A. Sax. *ig* = *-ea* or *-ey* in Anglesea, Anglesey, *ey-* in *eyot*; akin to G. *aue*, a meadow, Goth. *ahwa*, L. *aqua*, water.] A tract of land surrounded by water, whether of the sea, a river, or a lake; anything resembling an island.—*v.t.* To cause to become or appear like an island; to isolate; to dot, as with islands.—**Islander,** ī′lan-dėr, *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

Isle, īl, *n.* [O.Fr. *isle*, Fr. *île*, Prov. *isla*, from L. *insula*, an island. INSULATE.] An island. [Chiefly poet.]—*v.t.*—*isled*, *isling*. To cause to become or appear like an isle; to isolate; to island.—**Islet,** īl′et, *n.* [Dim. of *isle*.] A little isle or something similar.

Isobar, ī′sō-bär, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight.] A line drawn on a map connecting places at which the mean height of the barometer at sea-level is the same.—**Isobaric,** ī-sō-bar′ik, *a.* Isobarometric.—**Isobarometric,** ī-sō-bar′ō-met″rik, *a.* Indicating equal barometric pressure.—*Isobarometric line*. Same as *Isobar*.

Isobrious, ī-sob′ri-us, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *briaō*, to be strong.] *Bot.* applied to the dicotyledonous embryo, because both lobes seem to grow with equal vigour.

Isocheim, ī′sō-kīm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *cheima*, *cheimōn*, winter.] A line drawn on a map through places which have the same mean winter temperature.—**Isocheimal, Isochimal,** ī-sō-kī′mal, *a.* Of the same mean winter temperature; marking places with the same mean winter temperature.—*Isocheimal line*. Same as *Isocheim*. Also **Isocheimonal, Isochimonal,** ī-sō-kī′mon-al.

Isochromatic, ī′sō-krō-mat″ik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chrōma*, colour.] Having the same colour; marking correspondence in colour.

Isochronal, Isochronous, ī-sok′ron-al, ī-sok′ron-us, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times (as the oscillations of two pendulums).—**Isochronally,** ī-sok′ron-al-li, *adv.* So as to be isochronal.—**Isochronism,** ī-sok′ron-izm, *n.* The state or quality of being isochronous.

Isochrous, ī′sok-rus, *a.* [Gr. *isochroos*, like-coloured—*isos*, equal, and *chroa*, colour.] Being of equal colour throughout.

Isoclinal, Isoclinic, ī-sō-klī′nal, ī-sō-klin′ik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *klinō*, to incline.] Of equal inclination or dip.—*Isoclinal* or *isoclinic lines*, curves connecting places at which the dip of the magnetic needle is equal.

Isocryme, ī′sō-krīm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *krymos*, cold.] A line drawn on maps connecting places corresponding in regard to the extreme degree of cold.—**Isocrymal,** ī-sō-krī′mal, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an isocryme.

Isodynamic, ī′sō-di-nam″ik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *dynamis*, power.] Having equal power or force.—*Isodynamic lines*, lines connecting those places where the intensity of the terrestrial magnetism is equal.—**Isodynamous,** ī-sō-din′a-mus, *a.* Having equal force; of equal size; *bot.* isobrious.

Isogeotherm, ī-sō-jē′ō-thėrm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *gē*, the earth, and *thermē*, heat.] An imaginary line or plane under the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean temperature.—**Isogeothermal,** ī-sō-jē′ō-thėr″mal, *a.* Pertaining to isogeotherms.

Isogonic, ī-sō-gon′ik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gōnia*, an angle.] Having equal angles.—*Isogonic lines*, lines connecting those places where the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same.

Isohyetose, ī-sō-hī′e-tōs, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and [illegible], rain.] Applied to lines connecting those places on the surface of the globe where the quantity of rain which falls annually is the same.

Isolate, ī′sō-lāt or is′ō-lāt, *v.t.*—*isolated*, *isolating*. [Fr. *isoler*, It. *isolare*, from *isola*—L. *insula*, an island. INSULATE.] To place or leave in a detached situation; to place apart; *elect.* to insulate; *chem.* to obtain (a substance) free from all its combinations.—**Isolated,** ī′sō-lā-ted, *p.* and *a.* Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.—**Isolatedly,** ī′sō-lā-ted-li, *adv.* In an isolated manner.—**Isolating,** ī′sō-lā-ting, *a.* *Philol.* applied to that class of languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root; monosyllabic.—**Isolation,** ī-sō-lā′shon, *n.* State of being isolated or alone.—**Isolable,** ī′sō-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being isolated.

Isomerism, ī-som′ėr-izm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *meros*, a part.] *Chem.* identity or close similarity of composition with difference of physical or both chemical and physical properties.—**Isomeric, Isomerical,** ī-sō-mer′ik, ī-sō-mer′i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by isomerism.—**Isomeride,** ī-som′ėr-īd, *n.* A compound that exhibits isomerism.—**Isomerous,** ī-som′ėr-us, *a.* *Bot.* having organs composed each of an equal number of parts.

Isometric, Isometrical, ī-sō-met′rik, ī-sō-met′ri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *metron*, measure.] Pertaining to or characterized by equality of measure.—*Isometrical perspective* or *projection*, a method of drawing plans whereby the elevation and ground-plan are represented in one view.

Isomorphism, ī-sō-mor′fizm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, like, and *morphē*, form.] A similarity of crystalline form in minerals.—**Isomorphous,** ī-sō-mor′fus, *a.* Exhibiting the property of isomorphism.

Isonomy, ī-son′o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *nomos*, law.] Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges.—**Isonomic,** ī-sō-nom′ik, *a.* Pertaining to isonomy.

Isoperimetric, Isoperimetrical, ī-sō-per′i-met″rik, ī-sō-per′i-met″ri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *perimetron*, perimeter.] Having equal boundaries or perimeters.

Isopod, ī′sō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.] One of an order of crustaceans, comprehending those whose feet are of equal size and move in the same direction; the wood-lice, and slaters are examples.—**Isopodous,** ī-sop′o-dus, *a.* Belonging to the isopoda.

Isopolity, ī-sō-pol′i-ti, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *politeia*, polity.] Equal rights of citizenship.

Isopyre, ī′sō-pīr, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, like, and *pyr*, fire.] A mineral of a grayish or black colour which occurs massive.

Isosceles, ī-sos′se-lēz, *a.* [Gr. *isoskelēs*—*isos*, equal, and *skelos*, leg.] Having two legs or sides only that are equal (an *isosceles* triangle).

Isoseismal, Isoseismic, ī-sō-sīs′mal, ī-sō-sīs′mik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *seismos*, an earthquake, from *seiō*, to shake.] Marking equal earthquake disturbance on the earth's surface.

Isostemonous, ī-sō-stem′on-us, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *stēmōn*, a stamen.] *Bot.* having the stamens equal in number to the petals.

Isothere, ī′sō-thēr, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *theros*, summer.] An imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean summer temperature.—**Isotheral,** ī-soth′ėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to or marked by isotheres.

Isotherm, ī′sō-thėrm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, proper, and *thermē*, heat.] An imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through places having a corresponding temperature either throughout the year or at any particular period.—**Isothermal,** ī-sō-thėr′mal, *a.* Pertaining to an isotherm or isotherms; marking correspondence in temperature.—*Isothermal line*, an isotherm.

Isotherombrose, ī′sō-the-rom″brōs, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *theros*, summer, and *ombros*, rain.] Said of lines marking places where the same quantity of rain falls during the summer.

Isotonic, ī-sō-ton′ik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *tonos*, tone.] Having or indicating equal tones.

Isotropic, ī-sō-trop′ik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *tropē*, a turning, from *trepō*, to turn.] A term applied to bodies whose elastic forces are alike in all directions. ÆOLOTROPIC.

Israelite, iz′ra-el-īt, *n.* A descendant of *Israel*, or Jacob; a Jew.—**Israelitic, Israelitish,** iz′ra-el-it″ik, iz′ra-el-īt″ish, *a.* Pertaining to Israel; Jewish; Hebrew.

Issue, ish'ū, *n.* [Fr. *issue*, issue, outlet, event, from O.Fr. *issir*, to go out, to flow forth, and that from L. *exeo*, *exire*, to go out—*ex*,out, and *eo*, to go (in *circuit*, *exit*, *initial*, &c.). ITINERANT.] The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; the act of sending out; delivery (of commands, money, &c.); the whole quantity sent forth or issued at one time (an *issue* of bank-notes; yesterday's *issue* of the *Times*); what happens or turns out; event; consequence; progeny; a child or children; offspring; all persons descended from a common ancestor; a flux of blood (*N.T.*); *surg.* an artificial ulcer made in some part of the body to promote a secretion of pus; *law*, the close or result of pleadings; the point or matter depending in a suit on which two parties join and put their cause to trial; hence, a material point turning up in any argument or debate, when one party takes the negative, the other the positive side on an important point.—*At issue*, in controversy; disputed; opposing or contesting.—*To join issue*, *to take issue*, said of two parties who take up a positive and negative position respectively on a point in debate.—*v.i.*—*issued*, *issuing*. To pass, flow, or run out, as from any inclosed place; to proceed, as from a source; to rush out; to proceed, as progeny; to be produced, as an effect or result; to close, end, terminate.—*v.t.* To send out; to deliver for use; to deliver authoritatively (orders, &c.); to put (notes, coin, newspapers) into circulation.—**Issuable**, ish'ū-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being issued; admitting of issue being taken upon it.—**Issuably**, ish'ū-a-bli, *adv.* In an issuable manner; by way of issue.—**Issuance**, ish'ū-ans, *n.* The act of issuing or giving out.—**Issueless**, ish'ū-les, *a.* Having no issue or progeny.—**Issuer**, ish'ū-ėr, *n.* One who issues or emits.

Isthmus, ist'mus, *n.* [L., from Gr. *isthmos*, a neck of land or narrow passage.] A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland.—**Isthmian**, ist'mi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to an isthmus.—*Isthmian games*, ancient Greek games celebrated at the Isthmus of Corinth, in the first and third year of each olympiad, in honour of Poseidōn.

It, it, *pron.* [A. Sax. nom. *hit*, neut. corresponding to *hē*, he, genit. or pos. *his*, dat. and instrumental *him*; Goth. *ita*, D. *het*, O.H.G. *iz*, G. *es*. HE.] A pronoun of the neuter gender corresponding with the masculine *he* and the feminine *she*, having the same plural *they*. Besides standing in place of neuter nouns *it* is used (1) as the nominative to impersonal verbs (*it* rains; *it* snows); (2) to introduce a sentence, preceding a verb as a nominative, but referring to a clause or distinct member of the sentence following (*it* is well ascertained that the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid); (3) for a preceding clause of a sentence (we have been defeated for the present, *it* is true); (4) to begin a sentence when a personal pronoun, or the name of a person, or a masculine or feminine noun follows, where it may represent any one of the three persons or of the three genders (as, *it* is I; *it* was they); (5) for state of matters, condition of affairs, or the like (has *it* come to this?); (6) after intransitive verbs very indefinitely (to walk *it*, to run *it*). ∴ The possessive case *its* does not appear till a year or two before 1600, *his* being used both for the masculine and the neuter possessive.

Italian, i-tal'yan, *a.* Pertaining to *Italy*.—*n.* A native of Italy; the language used in Italy or by the Italians.—*Italian iron*, a smoothing iron, consisting essentially of a metal tube with a closed rounded end heated by a metal bolt: used for fluting or gauffering.—*Italian warehouse*, a name assumed by shops where groceries, including some Italian products, are sold.—**Italianism**, **Italicism**, i-tal'yan-izm, i-tal'i-sizm, *n.* An Italian expression, manner, or custom.—**Italianise**, i-tal'yan-iz, *v.t.* To give an Italian colour or character to.—**Italic**, i-tal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Italy; the name of a printing type sloping towards the right, invented about 1500 A.D. by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer.—*n.* An italic letter or type.—**Italicise**, i-tal'i-siz, *v.t.*—*italicised*, *italicising*. To write or print in italic characters; to distinguish by italics.

Itch, ich, *n.* [O.E. *ichyn*, *yykin*, A. Sax. *giccan*, to itch; G. *jucken*, to itch; D. *jeukting*, *jeukte*, Sc. *yuik*, itch.] A sensation in the skin causing a great desire to scratch or rub; a cutaneous disease due to a minute species of mite; a constant teasing desire (an *itch* for praise).—*v.i.* To feel an itch; to have an uneasy or teasing sensation impelling to something.—**Itching**, ich'ing, *n.* The sensation of itch; an uneasy desire or hankering.—*p.* and *a.* Having a sensation that leads to scratching; having a teasing uneasy sensation.—**Itch-mite**, *n.* The microscopic animal which produces itch.—**Itchy**, ich'i, *a.* Infected with or having the sensation as if suffering from itch.—**Itchiness**, ich'i-nes, *n.* The state of being itchy.

Item, ī'tem, *adv.* [L. *item*, also.] Also: a word formerly often used in accounts or lists of articles.—*n.* A separate particular in a list or account; a paragraph; a scrap of news.

Iterate, it'ėr-āt, *v.t.*—*iterated*, *iterating*. [L. *itero*, *iteratum*, to do again, to repeat, from *iterum*, again, from *id*, it, with the comparative suffix; akin Skr. *itara*, another.] To utter or do a second time; to repeat.—**Iteration**, it-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *iteratio*, *iterationis*.] Repetition; recital or performance a second time.—**Iterative**, it'ėr-ā-tiv, *a.* Repeating.

Itinerant, ī-tin'ėr-ant, *a.* [L.L. *itinerans*, *itinerantis*, travelling, from L. *iter*, *itineris*, a way or journey; from root *i*, to go, seen also in *circuit*, *exit*, *transit*, *ambition*, *initial*, *issue*, *perish*, &c.] Passing or travelling about a country or district; wandering; not settled; strolling.—*n.* One who travels from place to place.—**Itineracy**, ī-tin'ėr-a-si, *n.* Practice of itinerating.—**Itinerancy**, ī-tin'ėr-an-si, *n.* A passing from place to place; the passing from place to place in the discharge of official duty.—**Itinerantly**, ī-tin'ėr-ant-li, *adv.* In an itinerant, unsettled, or wandering manner.—**Itinerary**, ī-tin'ėr-a-ri, *n.* [L.L. *itinerarium*.] A work containing notices of the places and stations to be met with in pursuing a particular line of road.—*a.* Travelling; pertaining to a journey.—**Itinerate**, ī-tin'ėr-āt, *v.i.*—*itinerated*, *itinerating*. To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching; to wander without a settled habitation.

Its, its. Possessive case of the pronoun *it*.—**Itself**, it-self', *pron.* The neuter pronoun corresponding to *himself*, *herself*.

Ittrium, it'ri-um, *n.* Yttrium.

Ivory, ī'vō-ri, *n.* [O.Fr. *ivurie*, Fr. *ivoire*, from L. *eboreus*, made of ivory, from *ebur*, ivory; akin Skr. *ibha*, an elephant.] The substance composing the tusks of the elephant; a similar substance obtained from the tusks of the walrus, the hippopotamus, the narwhal, &c.—*a.* Consisting or made of ivory.—**Ivory-black**, *n.* A fine kind of soft black pigment, prepared from ivory-dust by calcination.—**Ivory-nut**, *n.* The seed of a South American palm, about as large as a hen's egg, and resembling the finest ivory in texture and colour, and used for similar purposes; vegetable ivory.—**Ivory-palm**, *n.* The tree which bears the ivory-nut.

Ivy, ī'vi, *n.* [A. Sax. *ifig*; akin to G. *epheu*, O.G. *ebehew*, *ebah*, ivy.] An evergreen climbing plant, plentiful in Britain, and growing in hedges, woods, on old buildings, rocks, and trunks of trees.—**Ivied**, ī'vid, *a.* Covered or overgrown with ivy.

Ixolyte, ik'sō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *ixos*, bird-lime, and *lyō*, to dissolve.] A mineral of a greasy lustre found in bituminous coal, and becoming soft and tenacious when heated.

Izard, **Issard**, iz'ārd, *n.* The wild goat of the Pyrenees; the ibex.

J.

J. The tenth letter in the English alphabet, and the seventh consonant, having a sound like that of *g* in *genius*. [Not an original English letter.]

Jabber, jab'ėr, *v.i.* [A form equivalent to *gabble*, Sc. *gabber*, freq. of *gab*, to talk much or pertly. GAB.] To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or nonsensically; to utter gibberish; to chatter.—*v.t.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly (to *jabber* French).—*n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words.—**Jabberer**, jab'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who jabbers.

Jabiru, jab'i-rö, *n.* [Brazilian name.] A tall wading bird resembling the stork, a native of Africa and America.

Jacamar, jak'a-mar, *n.* [Brazilian *jacamarica*.] The name of certain climbing birds of tropical America, nearly allied to the kingfishers.

Jacana, jak'a-na, *n.* The name of sundry tropical grallatorial birds, having very long toes, so that they can easily walk on the leaves of aquatic plants.

Jacaranda, jak-a-ran'da, *n.* The name of several Brazilian trees yielding fancy woods.

Jacare, jak'a-rā, *n.* [Brazilian.] A species of Brazilian alligator.

Jacinth, jā'sinth, *n.* The gem also called *Hyacinth*.

Jack, jak, *n.* [From Fr. *Jacques*, L. *Jacobus*, James. Being the commonest christian name in France, it became synonymous with rustic or clown, a meaning which it also had in England, where, however, it came to be used as a familiar substitute for the common name *John*, instead of for *James*.] A familiar substitute for the name John; a popular name for a sailor; a name of various contrivances or implements; an implement to assist a person in pulling off his boots; a boot-jack; a contrivance for raising great weights by the action of screws; a contrivance for turning a spit; a coat quilted and covered with leather, formerly worn over a coat of mail; a pitcher of waxed leather; a black-jack; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the players in the game of bowls; a flag displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit; the union flag of Britain (made by uniting the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick); the male of certain animals, as the ass; the fish more commonly called the pike; a young pike; any of the knaves in a pack of cards.—**Jack-in-a-box**, *n.* A kind of toy consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is opened, a figure springs.—**Jack-in-office**, *n.* One who is vain of his petty office.—**Jack-of-all-trades**, *n.* A person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.—**Jack-with-a-Lantern**, **Jack-a-Lantern**, *n.* Will-o'-the-wisp, a meteor that appears in low moist lands.—**Jackanape**, **Jackanapes**, jak'a-nāp, jak'a-nāps, *n.* [*Jack the ape*, or *Jack of Apes*.] A monkey; a coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.—**Jackass**, jak'as, *n.* The male of the ass; an ignorant or stupid person.—*Laughing jackass*, a species of Australian kingfisher.—**Jack-boot**, *n.* A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee.—**Jackdaw**, jak'da, *n.* [A name of like kind with *Magpie*, *Robin redbreast*,

&c.] A small species of crow. — **Jack-hare**, *n.* A male hare. — **Jack-Ketch**, *n.* [From a noted executioner of this name.] A public hangman. — **Jack-knife**, *n.* A large strong clasp-knife for the pocket.—**Jack-plane**, *n.* A plane about 18 inches long used by joiners for coarse work.—**Jack-pudding**, *n.* [Comp. the German *Hanswurst*, a buffoon or merry-andrew—*Hans*, Jack, and *wurst*, sausage, pudding.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany.—**Jack-screw**, *n.* A jack for lifting heavy objects. — **Jack-snipe**, *n.* A small species of snipe. — **Jack-staff**, *n.* A staff on the bowsprit of a vessel on which the jack is flown. — **Jack-straw**, *n.* A figure of a man made of straw; a man without any substance or means; a dependant.—**Jack-towel**, *n.* A coarse towel hanging from a roller for general use.—**Jack-tree**, *n.* [Properly *jaca-tree*, from *jaca*, the native name.] A kind of bread-fruit tree belonging to the Malay Archipelago, its fruit being called jack-fruit.

Jackal, jak'al, *n.* [Fr. *chacal*, Turk. *chakal*, Per. *shaghâl*, *shagâl*, a jackal.] A carnivorous animal closely allied to the dog and the wolf; from an erroneous notion that the jackal hunted up prey for the king of beasts, he was often called the lion's provider; hence, a person who performs a similar office for another.

Jacket, jak'et, *n.* [Fr. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque*, a coat of mail, a jacket. JACK.] A short outer garment extending downward to the hips; an outer casing of cloth, felt, wood, *&c.*; a casing to prevent the radiation of heat from a steam-boiler.—*v.t.* To cover or furnish with a jacket.—**Jacketed**, jak'et-ed, *p.* and *a.* Wearing or furnished with a jacket.

Jacobean, **Jacobian**, ja-kō'bē-an, ja-kō'bi-an, *a.* [L. *Jacobus*, James, from Heb. *Jacob*.] *Arch.* the term sometimes applied to the later style of Elizabethan architecture prevailing in the age of James I.—**Jacobin**, jak'ō-bin, *n.* [Fr., from L. *Jacobus*, James.] A Gray or Dominican Friar, from these friars having first established themselves in Paris in the Rue St. Jacques (Saint James Street); a member of a club of violent republicans in France during the revolution of 1789; a politician of similar character; a variety of pigeon whose neck-feathers form a hood. — **Jacobinic**, **Jacobinical**, jak-ō-bin'ik, jak-ō-bin'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Jacobins of France.—**Jacobinically**, jak-ō-bin'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a manner resembling the Jacobins.—**Jacobinism**, jak'ō-bin-izm, *n.* The principles of Jacobins.—**Jacobinize**, jak'ō-bin-iz, *v.t.*—*jacobinized*, *jacobinizing*. To taint with Jacobinism.—**Jacobite**, jak'ō-bit, *n.* [From L. *Jacobus*, James.] A partisan or adherent of James II. of England after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants. — *a.* Pertaining to the Jacobites.—**Jacobitic**, **Jacobitical**, jak-ō-bit'ik, jak-ō-bit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Jacobites. — **Jacobitically**, jak-ō-bit'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a manner resembling the Jacobites.—**Jacobitism**, jak'ō-bit-izm, *n.* The principles of the Jacobites. — **Jacob's-ladder**, *n.* A favourite cottage-garden plant with handsome blue (sometimes white) flowers; *naut.* a rope-ladder with wooden steps or spokes.—**Jacob's-staff**, *n.* CROSS-STAFF. — **Jacobus**, ja-kō'bus, *n.* A gold coin, value 25s. sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

Jaconet, jak'ō-net, *n.* [Fr. *jaconas*; origin doubtful.] A light soft muslin of an open texture, used for dresses, neckcloths, *&c.*

Jacquard-loom, jak-kärd', *n.* [From *Jacquard* of Lyons, who died in 1834.] An ingenious loom for weaving figured goods.

Jacquerie, shäk-re', *n.* [Fr., from *Jacques*, James, used to typify a peasant. JACK.] An insurrection of peasants; originally, a revolt of the peasants against the nobles of Picardy, France, in 1358.

Jactation, jak-ti-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *jactatio*, freq. from *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw. JET.] A frequent tossing of the body; restlessness; also, vain boasting; bragging.

Jaculate, jak'ū-lāt, *v.t.* [L. *jaculor*, *jaculatus*, to throw the javelin, from *jaculum*, javelin, *jacio*, to throw.] To dart; to throw out. — **Jaculatory**, jak'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences.

Jade, jād, *n.* [Sc. *yaud*, *jaud*, an old mare; Icel. *jalda*, Prov. Sw. *jälda*, a mare.] A mean or poor horse; a worthless nag; a mean or vile woman; a hussy: used opprobriously; a young woman: used in humour or slight contempt.—*v.t.*—*jaded*, *jading*. To ride or drive severely; to overdrive; to weary or fatigue.—*v.i.* To become weary; to lose spirit. — **Jaded**, jā'ded, *p.* and *a.* Wearied out; fatigued; harassed.—**Jadery**, jā'dér-i, *n.* The tricks of a jade.—**Jadish**, jā'dish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a jade.

Jade, jād, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *jade*; origin unknown.] A kind of hard tenacious stone, of a colour more or less green, of a resinous or oily aspect when polished, used by rude nations for implements and weapons; called also axe-stone and nephrite.

Jag, jag, *v.t.*—*jagged*, *jagging*. [Origin doubtful; comp. W. and Gael. *gag*, a cleft or chink; Gael. *gag*, to notch.] To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.—*n.* A notch or denticulation; a sharp protuberance or indentation. — **Jagged**, jag'ed, *p.* and *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; laciniate. — **Jaggedness**, jag'ed-nes, *n.* — **Jagger**, jag'er, *n.* One who or that which jags.—**Jaggy**, jag'i, *a.* Set with jags or teeth; notched; jagged.

Jaggery, **Jaggbery**, jag'ér-i, *n.* [Hind. *jágri*.] In the East Indies sugar in its coarse state; imperfectly granulated sugar; also, the inspissated juice of the palmyra-tree.

Jaghire, jag-hēr', *n.* In the East Indies, an assignment of the government share of the produce of land to an individual, either personal or for the support of a public establishment. — **Jaghirdar**, jag-hēr-där', *n.* A person holding a jaghire.

Jaguar, ja-gwär', *n.* [Brazilian *jaguara*.] The American tiger, a spotted animal the most formidable feline quadruped of the New World.

Jah, jä, *n.* [Heb.] Jehovah.

Jail, jāl, *n.* [Fr. *geôle*, O.Fr. *gaiole*, a prison; L.L. *gabiola*, from L. *cavea*, a cage, coop, den, from *cavus*, hollow. CAVE.] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime.—*v.t.* To put in prison; to imprison.—**Jailbird**, jāl'bérd, *n.* One who has been confined in jail.—**Jailer**, **Jailer**, jā'lér, *n.* The keeper of a prison.—**Jail-fever**, *n.* A fever generated in jails and other places when overcrowded with people.

Jain, **Jaina**, jīn, jī'na, *n.* One of a Hindu religious sect believing doctrines similar to those of Buddhism.—**Jainism**, jīn'izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Jains.

Jalap, jal'ap, *n.* [Fr. *jalap*; Sp. *jalapa*, from *Jalapa* in Mexico.] A purgative medicine, principally obtained from the tuberous roots of a climbing plant of the convolvulus family, a native of Mexico.—**Jalapic**, ja-lap'ik, *a.* Relating to jalap.

Jalousie, zhal-ō-zē, *n.* [Fr., from *jalouz*, jealous. JEALOUS.] A wooden frame or blind for shading from the sunshine, much used in hot countries; a venetian blind.

Jam, jam, *n.* [Ar. *jamd*, congelation, concretion; *jamid*, concrete, congealed.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

Jam, jam, *v.t.*—*jammed*, *jamming*. [Perhaps from *jamb*, so that the original notion might be that of pressing between two uprights or jambs.] To wedge in; to squeeze tight; to press or thrust in.—*n.* A crush; a squeeze; a block of people.

Jamb, jam, *n.* [Fr. *jambe*, a leg, a jamb; akin *gambol*, *gammon*.] The side or vertical piece of any opening in a wall, such as a door, window, or chimney, supporting the lintel.

Jane, jān, *n.* Same as *Jean*.

Jangle, jang'gl, *v.i.*—*jangled*, *jangling*. [O.Fr. *jangler*, *gangler*, from L.G. and D. *jangelen*, to brawl; imitative of sound.] To sound discordantly or harshly; to quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle.—*v.t.* To cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously; to utter in a discordant manner.—*n.* Discordant sound; prate; babble.—**Jangler**, jang'glér, *n.* A prater; a babbler.

Janitor, jan'i-tér, *n.* [L., from *janua*, a door.] A doorkeeper; a porter.—**Janitrix**, jan'i-triks, *n.* A female janitor.

Janizary, jan'i-za-ri, *n.* [Turk. *yeni*, new, and *tcheri*, militia, soldiers.] A soldier of the Turkish footguards, a body originally composed of Christian slaves, but suppressed after a terrible struggle in 1826.

Jansenist, jan'sen-ist, *n.* A follower of *Jansen*, R. Catholic bishop of Ypres in Flanders, who leaned to the doctrine of irresistible grace as maintained by Calvin. —**Jansenism**, jan'sen-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the Jansenists.

Jantu, **Jantu**, jan'tō, jān'ta, *n.* A machine for raising water to irrigate land, used in Hindustan.

Janty, *&c.* See JAUNTY.

January, jan'ū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *Januarius*, the month consecrated to the god *Janus*, a deity represented with two faces looking opposite ways.] The first month of the year according to the present computation.—**Janus-faced**, *a.* Having two faces; double-dealing; deceitful.—**Janus-headed**, *a.* Double-headed.

Japan, ja-pan', *n.* [From the country so called.] Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan; the varnish employed in japanning articles; japan-lacquer. — *v.t.*—*japanned*, *japanning*. To varnish or cover with japan-lacquer. — *Japanned leather*, a species of enamelled or varnished leather.—**Japan-earth**, *n.* A name of catechu or cutch, an astringent matter procured from a species of acacia.—**Japanese**, jap'a-nēs, *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or natives of Japan; the language of the inhabitants of Japan. — **Japan-lacquer**, *n.* A valuable black hard varnish used in japanning.—**Japanner**, ja-pan'ér, *n.* One who japans.

Japhetic, ja-fet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to *Japheth*, one of the sons of Noah (the *Japhetic* nations).

Jar, jär, *v.i.*—*jarred*, *jarring*. [Also found in forms *char*, *jur*, and imitative of sound; comp. night-*jar*, night-*churr*, names of the goat-sucker from its cry; also *jargon*, L. *garrio*, to chatter.] To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to give out a harsh sound; to sound discordantly; to be inconsistent; to clash or interfere; to quarrel; to dispute.—*v.t.* To cause a short tremulous motion to; to cause to shake or tremble.—*n.* A rattling vibration of sound; a harsh sound; clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord. —**Jarringly**, jär'ing-li, *adv.* In a jarring manner.

Jar, jär, *n.* [Fr. *jarre*, Sp. *jarra*, a jar, from Ar. *jarra*, a water-pot.] A vessel of earthenware or glass, of various shapes and dimensions; the contents of a jar.

Jardiniere, zhär-dēn-yär, *n.* [Fr., a female gardener, a gardener's wife.] An ornamental stand for plants and flowers, used as a decoration of an apartment.

Jargon, jär'gon, *n.* [Fr.; origin doubtful. JAR, *v.t.*] Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession, or the like; professional slang.—*v.i.* To utter unintelligible sounds.—**Jargonize**, jär'gon-iz, *v.i.* To utter jargon.

Jargon, **Jargoon**, jär'gon, jär'gōn, *n.* [Fr. *jargon*, from It. *giargone*, properly a yellow stone, from Pers. *zergûn*, gold-coloured.] A variety of zircon, colourless or coloured, the colourless forms resembling the diamond. — **Jargonelle**, jär-go-nel', *n.* [Fr., from *jargon*, the mineral.] A variety of early pear.

Jarool, jä-rōl', *n.* A magnificent timber-tree of India and Burmah, the wood of which being very durable in water is much valued for boat and ship building.

Jarrah, jar'ra, *n.* A valuable timber-tree of West Australia, a species of eucalyptus.

Jarvey, **Jarvy**, jär'vi, *n.* A hackney-coach; the driver of a coach, cab, or similar conveyance. [Slang.]

Jasey, jā'zi, *n.* [Possibly a corruption of *Jersey*, as being made of Jersey yarn.] A worsted wig.

Jasmine, Jasmin, jas'min, *n.* [Fr. *jasmin*; Ar. and ultimately Pers. *yâsmîn*, jasmine.] The name of several elegant erect or climbing shrubs, with white or yellow flowers, from some of which delicious perfumes are extracted.

Jasper, jas'pėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *jaspre*, Fr. *jaspe*, L. Gr. *iaspis*, Ar. *yashb*, Heb. *yashpheh*; hence *diaper*.] An impure opaque coloured quartz, which admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, &c.—**Jasperated**, jas'pėr-ā-ted, *a.* Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper.—**Jaspery**, jas'pėr-i, *a.* Having the qualities of jasper; mixed with jasper.—**Jaspidean, Jaspideous**, jas-pid'ē-an, jas-pid'ē-us, *a.* Like jasper; consisting of jasper, or partaking of jasper.—**Jaspoid**, jas'poid, *a.* Resembling jasper.—**Jasponyx**, jas'pō-niks, *n.* [L. Gr. *iasponyx*—*iaspis*, jasper, and *onyx*.] The purest horn-coloured onyx, with beautiful green zones.

Jaunmange, shō-manzh, *n.* [Fr. *jaune*, yellow, and *manger*, meat.] A variety of blanc-mange; Dutch flummery. Also called *Jaune-mange*.

Jaundice, jan'dis, *n.* [O.E. *jaunes*, *jaunde*, Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, O.Fr. *jalne*, L. *galbanus*, *galbinus*, yellowish, *galbus*, yellow; same root as *yellow*.] A disease characterized by suppression and alteration of the liver functions, yellowness of the eyes and skin, with loss of appetite and general languor and lassitude; any feeling or emotion disordering the judgment.—*v.t.*—*jaundiced*, *jaundicing*. To affect with jaundice; to affect with prejudice.

Jaunt, jänt, *v.i.* [Formerly *jaunce*, from O.Fr. *jancer*; of doubtful origin.] To wander here and there; to make an excursion or trip; to ramble.—*n.* An excursion; a ramble; a short journey.—**Jaunting-car**, *n.* A light car used in Ireland in which the passengers ride back to back on folding-down seats placed at right angles to the axle.

Jaunty, jän'ti, *a.* [O.E. *gent*, Sc. *genty*, elegant, pretty; from *gentle*, genteel, but modified by *jaunt*.] Gay and easy in manner or actions; airy; sprightly; affecting elegance; showy.—**Jauntily**, jän'ti-li, *adv.* Briskly; airily; gaily.—**Jauntiness**, jän'ti-nes, *n.* The quality of being jaunty.

Javanese, jav'a-nēz, *a.* Relating to Java.—*n.* A native of, or the language of Java.

Javelin, jav'lin, *n.* [Fr. *javeline*, It. *giavelina*, Sp. *jabalina*; of similar origin with *gaff*; G. *gabel* or W. *gaff*, a fork.] A light spear thrown from the hand, in use in ancient warfare both by horse and foot.—*v.t.* To strike or wound with a javelin.

Jaw, ja, *n.* [O.E. *chaw*, that which *chews* or *chaws*. Chew.] The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the upper or lower bony portion of the mouth; anything resembling a jaw in form or use (the *jaws* of a vice); loquacity or talk (a vulgar usage).—*v.i.* To talk or gossip; also, to scold (vulgar).—*v.t.* To use impudent language towards (vulgar).—**Jaw-bone**, *n.* The bone of the jaw in which the teeth are fixed.—**Jawed**, jad, *a.* Having jaws: mostly in composition.—**Jaw-foot**, *n.* The foot of a crustacean near its mouth.—**Jaw-tooth**, *n.* A molar tooth; a grinder.

Jay, jā, *n.* [Fr. *geai*, O.Fr. *gai*, Pr. *gai*, *jai*, Sp. *gayo*; same origin as adjective *gay*; lit. the gay or lively bird.] A bird allied to the crows, and one species of which, a beautiful bird with a crest of erectile feathers, is a native of Britain, another (the blue jay) is a native of North America.

Jealous, jel'us, *a.* [O.Fr. *jalous*, Fr. *jaloux*, It. *geloso*, from L.L. *zelosus*—L. *zelus*, Gr. *zēlos*, zeal. The word is therefore another form of *zealous*.] Uneasy through fear of, or on account of, preference given to another; suspicious in love; apprehensive of rivalry; suspiciously vigilant; anxiously fearful or careful; zealous.—**Jealously**, jel'us-li, *adv.* In a jealous manner.—**Jealousness**, jel'us-nes, *n.* The state of being jealous.—**Jealousy**, jel'us-i, *n.* [Fr. *jalousie*.] The quality of being jealous; uneasiness from fear of being, or on account of being, supplanted by a rival; apprehension of another's superiority to ourselves; earnest solicitude.

Jean, jān, *n.* [Probably from *Genoa*.] A twilled cotton cloth.—*Satin jean*, a species of jean with a smooth and satiny surface.

Jedding-axe, jed'ing-aks, *n.* A cavil.

Jeer, jēr, *v.i.* [Perhaps from O.Fr. *girer*, It. *girare*, L. *gyrare*, to turn in a circle; lit. it might be to walk round a person and jeer him.] To utter severe sarcastic reflections; to scoff; to make a mock of some person or thing (to *jeer at* a person).—*v.t.* To treat with scoffs or derision; to make a mock of; to deride; to flout.—*n.* A scoff; a taunt; a flout; a gibe; derision.—**Jeerer**, jēr'ėr, *n.* One who jeers.—**Jeeringly**, jēr'ing-li, *adv.* In a jeering manner.

Jehovah, jē-hō'va, *n.* A Scripture name of the Supreme Being, the proper form of which, according to most scholars, should be *Yahveh* or *Yahweh*.—**Jehovist**, jē-hō'vist, *n.* The supposed author or authors of the *Jehovistic* portions of the Old Testament. Elohist.—**Jehovistic**, jē-hō-vis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to those passages in the Old Testament, especially of the Pentateuch, in which the Supreme Being is spoken of under the name *Jehovah*. Elohistic.

Jehu, jē'hū, *n.* [From *Jehu*, the son of Nimshi, 2 Ki. ix. 20.] A slang name for a coachman or one fond of driving.

Jejune, jē-jūn', *a.* [L. *jejunus*, hungry, dry, barren.] Devoid of interesting matter, or attractiveness of any kind: said especially of literary productions; bare; meagre; barren; unprofitable.—**Jejunely**, jē-jūn'li, *adv.* In a jejune manner.—**Jejuneness, Jejunity**, jē-jūn'nes, jē-jū'ni-ti, *n.* The quality or condition of being jejune.

Jejunum, jē-jū'num, *n.* [L., from *jejunus*, hungry or empty.] *Anat.* the second portion of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and ileum.

Jelly, jel'i, *n.* [Fr. *gelée*, from *geler*, L. *gelo*, to freeze; so *gelatine*, *congeal*. Gelid.] Matter in a viscous or glutinous state; the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar; a transparent gluey matter obtained from animal substances by decoction.—**Jellied**, jel'id, *a.* Brought to the consistence of jelly.—**Jelly-bag**, *n.* A bag through which jelly is strained.—**Jelly-fish**, *n.* The popular name of various marine animals which have a jelly-like appearance; a medusa; a sea-nettle.

Jemidar, Jemadar, jem-i-där', jem-a-där', *n.* [Hind. *jamadâr*, from *jama*, a number or body, and *dâr*, a holder.] A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant.

Jemmy, jem'i, *a.* [Possibly for *gemmy*, or connected with *gim* of *gimcrack*.] Spruce; neat; smart. [Colloq.]—**Jemminess**, jem'i-nes, *n.* Spruceness; neatness. [Colloq.]

Jemmy, jem'i, *n.* [Slang—from *James*.] A short stout crowbar used by house-breakers for opening doors.

Jennet, jen'et, *n.* Genet.

Jenneting, jen'et-ing, *n.* [Perhaps for *jeanneton*, from Fr. *Jean*, John; St. John's apple.] A species of early apple.

Jenny, jen'i, *n.* [For *ginny*, from *gin*, short for *engine*, influenced by its resemblance to a common female name.] A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam.

Jeopardy, jep'ėr-di, *n.* [O.E. *jupartie*, from Fr. *jeu parti*, lit. a divided game; L.L. *jocus partitus*, an even chance. Joke, Part.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril.—*v.t.*—*jeopardied*, *jeopardying*. To jeopardize.—**Jeopard**, jep'ėrd, *v.t.* To put in danger; to hazard.—**Jeoparder**, jep'ėr-dėr, *n.* One who jeopards.—**Jeopardize**, jep'ėr-dīz, *v.t.* To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard.—**Jeopardous**, jep'ėr-dus, *a.* Perilous; hazardous.—**Jeopardously**, jep'ėr-dus-li, *adv.* With risk or danger; hazardously.

Jerboa, jėr-bō'a, *n.* [Ar. *yerbôa*, *yarbūa*.] A name of certain small rodents mainly characterized by the disproportionate length of the hind-limbs.

Jereed, Jerid, je-rēd', *n.* A wooden javelin used in Persia and Turkey, especially in mock fights.

Jeremiad, Jeremiade, jer-ē-mī'ad, *n.* [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet.] A lamentation; a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint: used with a spice of ridicule or mockery.

Jerfalcon, jėr'fa-kn, *n.* The gyrfalcon.

Jergue. Jerque.

Jerk, jėrk, *v.t.* [Comp. O.E. and Sc. *yerk*, a quick, smart lash or blow; prov. *girk*, a rod; perhaps same as *gird* (n.).] To thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push to; to throw with a quick smart motion.—*v.i.* To make a sudden motion; to give a start.—*n.* A short sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a jolt; a sudden spring; a start; a leap or bound.—**Jerker**, jėr'kėr, *n.* One who jerks; also same as *Jerquer*.—**Jerkingly**, jėr'king-li, *adv.* In a jerking manner.—**Jerky**, jėr'ki, *a.* Moving by or exhibiting jerks.

Jerk, jėrk, *v.t.* [Chilian *charqui*.] To cut (beef) into long thin pieces, and dry in the sun, as is done in S. America. Charqui.

Jerkin, jėr'kin, *n.* [Dim. of D. *jurk*, a frock.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

Jerque, Jergue, jėrk, jėrg, *v.t.* [Probably from It. *cercare* (pron. cher-), Fr. *chercher*, to search.] To search a ship (by a custom-house officer) for smuggled goods.—**Jerquer, Jerguer** jėr'kėr, jėr'gėr, *n.* An officer who searches vessels for smuggled goods.

Jersey, jėr'zi, *n.* [From the island so called.] Fine yarn of wool; a kind of close-fitting knitted woollen upper shirt or similar article of dress.

Jerusalem-artichoke, jėr-ū'sa-lem, *n.* [*Jerusalem* is here a corruption of the Italian *girasole*. Girasole.] A well-known plant, the tubers of which are of a sweetish farinaceous nature, somewhat akin to the potato.

Jess, jes, *n.* [O.Fr. *ges*, *gest*, *get*, &c., from L.L. *jactus*, a jess, from L. *jacio*, *jactum*, to throw. Jet.] A short strap of leather fastened round each of the legs of a hawk, to which the leash tied round the falconer's hand was attached.—**Jessed**, jest, *a.* Having jesses.

Jessamine, jes'a-min, *n.* Jasmine.

Jesse, jes'sē, *n.* [From its resemblance to the genealogical tree of *Jesse*, the father of David, of which a picture used to be hung up in churches.] A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, used in churches.

Jest, jest, *n.* [O.E. *geste*, a jest, a tale, from L. *gestum*, something done, a deed, a feat, from *gero*, to do, whence *gesture*, &c.] A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter; the object of laughter; a laughing-stock.—*In jest*, for mere sport or diversion; not in truth and reality; not in earnest.—*v.i.* To make merriment by words or actions; to utter jests; to talk jokingly; to joke.—**Jest-book**, *n.* A book containing jests, jokes, or funny anecdotes.—**Jester**, jes'tėr, *n.* One who jests; a person given to jesting; a buffoon; a merry-andrew; a person formerly retained by persons of rank to make sport for them.—**Jestingly**, jes'ting-li, *adv.* In a jesting manner; not in earnest.

Jesuit, jez'ū-it, *n.* [One of the order or Society of *Jesus*.] One of a religious order belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, founded by Ignatius Loyola in the 16th century; a crafty person; an intriguer.—**Jesuitic, Jesuitical**, jez-ū-it'ik, jez-ū-it'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles and arts; designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.—**Jesuitically**, jez-ū-it'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a jesuitical manner; craftily.—**Jesuitish**, jez'ū-it-ish, *a.* Somewhat jesuitic.—**Jesuitism**, jez'ū-it-izm, *n.* The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits.—**Jesuitry**, jez'ū-it-ri, *n.* The principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit.—**Jesuits'-bark**, *n.* Peruvian bark.

Jesus, jē'zus, *n.* [Gr. *Iēsous*, from Heb. *Jeshua*, *Jehoshua*, 'help of Jehovah.'] The Son of God; the Saviour of men: frequently conjoined with Christ (which see).

Jet, jet, *n.* [Old forms *jeat*, *jayet*, O.Fr. *jayet*, *gayet*, from Gr. *gagatēs*, from *Gagas*, a town and river in Lycia, where it was obtained.] A highly compact species of coal susceptible of a good polish, deep black and glossy, wrought into buttons and ornaments of various kinds.—**Jet-black**, *a.* Of the deepest black, the colour of jet.—**Jettiness**, jet'i-nes, *n.* Quality of

being jetty; blackness. — **Jetty**, jet'i, *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet.

Jet, jet, *n.* [Fr. *jet*, a throw, a jet, a fountain, from L. *jactus*, a throwing, from *jacio*, to throw, which, with the connected *jaceo*, to lie (to be thrown), enters into a number of E. words, as *abject*, *adjective*, *adjacent*, *conjecture*, *eject*, *interjection*, *jetty*, *reject*, &c.] A shooting forth or spouting; what issues or streams forth from an orifice, as water or other fluid, gas or flame. —*v.i.*—*jetted*, *jetting*. [Fr. *jeter*, to throw, from L. *jactare*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw. *Jut* is the same word.] To issue in a jet; to shoot out; to project; to jut.—*v.t.* To emit; to spout forth.

Jettison, **Jetsam**, **Jetson**, jet'i-sun, jet'sam, jet'sun, *n.* [O.Fr. *getaison*, L. *jactatio*, a throwing, from *jacio*, to throw.] The throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in danger; the goods thus thrown away.—*v.t.* To throw overboard.

Jetty, jet'i, *n.* [O.Fr. *jetée*, Fr. *jetée*, from O.Fr. *jetter*, to throw. JET.] A projecting portion of a building; a projecting structure (generally of piles), affording a convenient landing-place for vessels or boats; a kind of small pier.—**Jettyhead**, jet'i-hed, *n.* A projecting part at the outer end of a wharf.

Jew, jū, *n.* [O.Fr. *Juis*; L. *Judæus*, from *Judæa*, so named from *Judah*, the tribe which had the first and largest portion west of the Jordan.] A Hebrew or Israelite.—**Jewess**, jū'es, *n.* A Hebrew woman. —**Jewish**, jū'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews.—**Jewishly**, jū'ish-li, *adv.* In a Jewish manner.—**Jewishness**, jū'ish-nes, *n.* The condition of being Jewish.—**Jewry**, jū'ri, *n.* Judæa; also, a city quarter inhabited by Jews.—**Jews'-harp**, **Jews'-trump**, *n.* An instrument of music which is held between the teeth and by means of a thin bent metal tongue struck by the finger, gives out a sound.

Jewel, jū'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *jouel*, *joiel*, *joel* (Fr. *joyau*), either from L.L. *jocale*, a jewel, from L. *jocare*, to jest, *jocus*, a jest (whence *joke*), or from L.L. *gaudiale*, from L. *gaudium*, joy (whence *joy*).] A personal ornament in which precious stones form a principal part; a precious stone; anything of exceeding value or excellence.—*v.t.*—*jewelled*, *jewelling*. To dress or adorn with jewels; to fit or provide with a jewel (as a watch); to deck or adorn as with jewels.—**Jewel-case**, *n.* A case for holding ornaments and jewels. — **Jeweller**, jū'el-ér, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments. — **Jewellery**, **Jewelry**, jū'el-ér-i, jū'el-ri, *n.* The trade or occupation of a jeweller; jewels in general.

Jezebel, jez'e-bel, *n.* [From *Jezebel*, the infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel.] An unscrupulous, daring, vicious woman.

Jib, jib, *n.* [From Dan. *gibbe*, D. *gijpen*, to turn suddenly, said of sails.] The foremost sail of a ship, triangular in shape and extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the foretopmast-head; in sloops, a sail on the bowsprit, and extending towards the lower masthead; the projecting beam or arm of a crane. — **Jib**, **Jibe**, jib, jib, *v.t.*—*jibbed*, *jibbing*; *jibed*, *jibing*. *Naut.* to shift (a fore-and-aft sail) from one side to the other.—**Jib-boom**, *n.* A spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it.

Jib, **Jibe**, jib, jib, jib, *v.t.*—*jibbed*, *jibbing*; *jibed*, *jibing*. [O.Fr. *giber*, to struggle; *rejibber*, to kick.] To pull against the bit, as a horse; to move restlessly sideways or backwards.—**Jibber**, jib'ér, *n.* One who jibs; a horse that jibs.

Jibe, jib, *v.t.* To jeer. GIBE.

Jiff, jif'i, *n.* [Prov. E. *jiffle*, to be restless; comp. *jib*, to turn suddenly.] A moment; an instant. [Colloq.]

Jig, jig, *n.* [O.Fr. *gigue*, *gige*, a stringed instrument; the same word as *gig*.] A quick light dance; a light quick tune or air, generally in triple time.—*v.t.*—*jigged*, *jigging*. To dance a jig; to move with a light jolting motion.—*v.t.* To sing in the style of a jig, or in jig time. [*Shak.*]—**Jiggish**, jig'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or suitable to a jig.

Jigger, jig'ér, *n.* *Mining*, a man who cleans ores by means of a wire-bottom sieve; the sieve itself; a kind of light tackle used in ships; a potter's wheel by which earthenware vessels are shaped. — **Jigger-mast**, *n.* The mast furthest aft in a four-masted vessel, bearing the *jigger*, a sail extended by a gaff and boom. Similarly **Jigger-topmast**, **Jigger-stay**, &c.

Jigger, jig'ér, *n.* [CHIGOE.] The chigoe.

Jig-jog, jig'jog, *n.* [Reduplication of *jog*.] A jolting motion; a jog; a push.—*a.* Jolting.

Jig-saw, *n.* A saw with a vertical motion, moved by a vibrating lever or crank rod.

Jilt, jilt, *n.* [Contr. from *jillet*, a dim. of *jill*, *gill*, a young woman, a giddy girl. GILL.] A woman who gives her lover hopes and capriciously disappoints him: sometimes used of a man; a name of contempt for a woman.—*v.t.* To treat as a jilt does her lover; to play the jilt to; to trick in love.—*v.i.* To play the jilt.

Jimcrack, jim'krak, *n.* GIMCRACK.

Jimmy, jim'i, *n.* JEMMY.

Jingle, jing'gl, *v.i.*—*jingled*, *jingling*. [Probably imitative, like *jangle*, *chink*, *tinkle*, G. *klingeln*.] To sound with a tinkling metallic sound; to clink, as money, chains, or bells.—*v.t.* To cause to give a tinkling metallic sound.—*n.* A rattling or clinking sound, as of metal; something that jingles; a little bell or rattle; correspondence of sound in rhymes.

Jingo, jing'go, *n.* [From Basque *Jingo*, God, or a corruption of St. *Gingoulph*: in the second sense from the words 'by jingo' occurring in a stupid war-song that had some popularity in 1877-8.] An expletive used as a mild oath; a person clamorous for war or not eager to avoid it (in this sense with plural *Jingoes*).

Jinnee, jin'nē, *n.* pl. **Jinn**, jin. *Mohammedan myth.* one of a race of genii, angels, or demons.

Job, job, *n.* [A form of Prov. E. *gob*, a lump, a portion; akin *gobbet*.] A piece of work undertaken; any petty work or undertaking at a stated price; work turned out; a public transaction done for private profit; an undertaking set agoing professedly in the public interest, but really to benefit the promoters.—*v.t.*—*jobbed*, *jobbing*. To let out to be done in separate portions or jobs; to let out, as horses or carriages for hire; to engage for one's own use for hire; to buy in large quantity and sell in smaller lots.—*v.i.* To work at chance jobs; to deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker; to let or hire horses or carriages; to pervert some public undertaking to private advantage.—*a.* Applied to goods bought and sold under special circumstances, and generally under the ordinary trade-price.—**Jobber**, job'ér, *n.* One who jobs; one who works at jobs; one who lets or hires out carriages or horses; one who deals or dabbles in stocks; a stock-jobber.—**Jobbery**, job'ér-i, *n.* Act or practice of jobbing; unfair and underhand means used to procure some private end at public expense.—**Jobbing**, job'ing, *a.* Applied to a person who works by the job (a *jobbing* gardener, &c.).—**Job-master**, *n.* One who hires or lets out carriages, horses, &c. —**Job-printer**, *n.* A printer who does miscellaneous work, as bills, circulars, &c.

Job, job, *v.t.* [From Celtic *gob*, the mouth. GOBBET.] To peck, stab, or strike with something sharp. [Now provincial.]

Job's-comforter, job, *n.* [From *Job* of Scripture.] One who pretends to sympathize with you, but attributes your misfortunes to your own misconduct.

Job-watch, job'woch, *n.* Same as *Hackwatch*.

Jockey, jok'i, *n.* [For *Jacky*, dim. of *Jack*, for *John*; *Jocky* and *Jock* being Northern English forms. JACK.] A man whose profession it is to ride horses in horse-races; a dealer in horses; a tricky or cheating fellow in trade affairs.—*v.t.*—*jockeyed* or *jockied*, *jockeying*. To ride in a race; to jostle by riding against; to cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade.—**Jockeyism**, jok'i-ism, *n.* Practice of jockeys.—**Jockeyship**, jok'i-ship, *n.* The art or practice of riding horses.

Jocose, jō-kōs', *a.* [L. *jocosus*, from *jocus*, a joke. JOKE.] Given to joking and jesting; merry; waggish; containing a joke; sportive; merry.—**Jocosely**, jō-kōs'li, *adv.* In a jocose manner. — **Jocoseness**, jō-kōs'nes, *n.* The quality of being jocose.—**Joco-serious**, jō-kō-sē'ri-us, *a.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness. — **Jocosity**, jō-kos'i-ti, *n.* Jocularity; merriment; waggery; a jocose act or saying.—**Jocular**, jok'ū-lér, *a.* [L. *jocularis*, from *jocus*.] Given to jesting; jocose; merry; waggish; containing jokes; facetious.—**Jocularity**, jok-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being jocular. — **Jocularly**, jok'ū-lér-li, *adv.* In a jocular manner.

Jocund, jok'und, *a.* [L. *jocundus*, *jucundus*, connected with *juvenis*, a young man, *juvare*, to assist (as in *adjutant*, *coadjutor*); E. *young*.] Merry; cheerful; blithe; gleeful; gay; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted. —**Jocundity**, **Jocundness**, jo-kun'di-ti, jok'und-nes, *n.* State of being jocund.—**Jocundly**, jok'und-li, *adv.* In a jocund manner; blithely.

Jog, jog, *v.t.*—*jogged*, *jogging*. [Perhaps a form of *jag*, or allied to W. *gogi*, to shake.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.—*v.i.* To move at a slow trot; to walk or travel idly or slowly; to move along with but little progress: generally followed by *on*. — *n.* A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention; *carp.* and *masonry*, a square notch.—**Jogger**, jog'ér, *n.* One who jogs.—**Joggle**, jog'l, *v.t.*—*joggled*, *joggling*. [Freq. of *jog*.] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push; *carp.* to join or match by jogs or notches so as to prevent sliding apart. — *v.i.* To push; to shake; to totter. — *n.* A joint made by means of jogs or notches; a joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it; the piece of metal or stone used in such a joint.—**Jog-trot**, *n.* A slow, easy trot; hence, a slow routine of daily duty to which one pertinaciously adheres.—*a.* Monotonous; easy-going; humdrum.

Johannisberg, jo-han'is-berg, *n.* [From the castle of the name near Wiesbaden, where the wine is made.] The finest and most expensive of the Rhenish wines.

John, jon, *n.* [L. *Johannes*, *Joannes*, Gr. *Ioannēs*, from Heb.] A proper name of men.—*John Bull*, a humorous designation of the English people, first used in Arbuthnot's satire *The History of John Bull*. —**John-crow**, *n.* A West Indian name for the turkey-buzzard. — **John-dory**, *n.* DORY.—**Johnny-cake**, jon'i, *n.* In America, a cake made of the meal of maize mixed with water, and baked on the hearth.—**Johnny-raw**, *n.* A raw beginner; a novice. [Sportive.]

Johnsonese, jon-son-ēz', *n.* The style or language of Dr. Johnson, or an imitation of it; a pompous inflated style.

Join, join, *v.t.* [L. *jungere*, *junctum*, to join, seen in many E. words, as *junction*, *juncture*, *adjoin*, *conjoin*, *enjoin*, *rejoin*, *conjugal*, *conjugate*, &c.; same root as Skr. *yuj*, to join; E. *yoke*.] To connect or bring together, physically or otherwise; to place in contiguity; to couple; to combine; to associate; to engage in (to *join* the fray); to make one's self a party in; to become connected with; to unite with; to enter or become a member of; to merge in (to *join* the army, one river *joins* another).—*To join battle*, to engage in battle. —*To join issue*. Under ISSUE.—*v.i.* To be contiguous or in contact; to form a physical union; to coalesce; to unite or become associated, as in marriage, league, partnership, society; to confederate; to associate; to league.—**Joiner**, joi'nér, *n.* One who joins; a mechanic who does the wood-work of houses; a carpenter.—**Joinery**, joi'nér-i, *n.* The art of a joiner; carpentry.—**Joining**, joi'ning, *n.* A joint.

Joint, joint, *n.* [Fr. *joint*, from *joindre*, pp. *joint*, to join. JOIN.] The place or part at which two separate things are joined or united; the mode of connection of two things; junction; articulation; one of the large pieces into which a carcass is cut up by the butcher; *anat.* the

joining of two or more bones, as in the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle; *bot.* a node or knot; also, the part between two nodes; an internode; *geol.* a fissure or line of parting in rocks at any angle to the plane of stratification; *building*, the surface of contact between two bodies that are held firmly together by means of cement, mortar, &c., or by a superincumbent weight; the place where or the mode in which one piece of timber is connected with another. DOVE-TAIL, SCARF, MITRE, MORTISE, TENON.—*Universal joint*, a mechanical arrangement by which one part may be made to move freely in all directions in relation to another connected part.—*Out of joint*, dislocated, as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket; hence, figuratively, confused; disordered.—*a.* Shared by two or more (*joint* property); having an interest in the same thing (*joint* owner); united; combined; acting in concert (a *joint* force, *joint* efforts).—*v.t.* To form with a joint or joints; to articulate; to unite by a joint or joints; to fit together; to cut or divide into joints or pieces.—*v.i.* To coalesce by joints.—**Jointed**, join'ted, *p.* and *a.* Provided with joints; formed with knots or nodes.—**Jointedly**, join'ted-li, *adv.* In a jointed manner.—**Jointer**, join'tėr, *n.* One who or that which joints.—**Joint-heir**, *n.* An heir having a joint interest with another.—**Jointly**, joint'li, *adv.* In a joint manner; together; unitedly; in concert.—**Joint-stock**, *n.* Stock held in company.—*Joint-stock company*, an association of a number of individuals who jointly contribute funds for the purpose of carrying on a specified business or undertaking, of which the shares are transferable by each owner without the consent of the other partners.—**Joint-tenant**, *n.* *Law*, one who holds an estate along with another, and if the other dies takes the whole.—**Jointure**, join'tūr, *n.* Property settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.—*v.t.*—*jointured*, *jointuring*. To settle a jointure upon.

Joist, joist, *n.* [O.Fr. *giste*, Fr. *gîte*, a bed, a place to lie on, L.L. *gista*, from L. *jacitum*, pp. of *jacere*, to lie. JET, GIST.] One of the stout pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed, and which are supported by the walls or on girders.—*v.t.* To fit or furnish with joists.

Joke, jōk, *n.* [L. *jocus*, Fr. *jeu*, It. *giuoco*, *gioco*, a jest; same root as *jacio*, to throw (JET). Akin *jocose*, *jocular*, *juggler*, *jeopardy*.] Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; a jest; what is not in earnest or actually meant.—*A practical joke*, a trick played on one, usually to the injury or annoyance of his person.—*In joke*, in jest; with no serious intention.—*v.i.*—*joked*, *joking*. To jest; to utter jokes; to jest in words or actions.—*v.t.* To cast jokes at; to make merry with; to rally.—**Joker**, jō'kėr, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.—**Jokingly**, jō'king-li, *adv.* In a joking manner.

Jole, Joll, jōl, *n.* [JOWL. Hence *jolt*.] The jowl; the head.—*v.t.* To knock the jole or head against; to clash. [*Shak.*]

Jolly, jol'i, *a.* [O.Fr. *joli*, *jolif*, Fr. *joli*, gay, merry, from the Scand., and originally referring to the festivities of Christmas; from Icel. *jól*, Sw. and Dan. *jul*, E. *yule*, Christmas. YULE.] Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial; expressing mirth; exciting mirth or gaiety; plump; in excellent condition of body.—**Jollification**, jol'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* A scene of merriment, mirth, or festivity; a carouse; merry-making.—**Jollily**, jol'i-li, *adv.* In a jolly manner.—**Jolliness**, jol'i-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being jolly.—**Jollity**, jol'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being jolly; mirth; gaiety; festivity; joviality.

Jolly-boat, *n.* [*Jolly* here is same as Dan. *jolle*, D. *jol*, a yawl, a jolly-boat.] One of a ship's boats, about 12 feet in length, with a bluff bow; a yawl.

Jolt, jōlt, *v.i.* [From *jole*, *joll*.] To shake with short abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground.—*v.t.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage or on a high-trotting horse.—*n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage.—**Jolter**, jōl'tėr, *n.* One who or that which jolts.—**Joltingly**, jōl'ting-li, *adv.* In a jolting manner.

Jonquil, Jonquille, jon'kwil, *n.* [Fr. *jonquille*; It. *giunchiglia*, dim. from L. *juncus*, a rush.] A species of narcissus or daffodil, with rush-like leaves and flowers that yield a fine perfume.

Jorum, jō'rum, *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *jordan*, a vessel in which pilgrims brought home water from the *Jordan*.] A colloquial term for a bowl or drinking vessel with liquor in it.

Joseph, jō'sef, *n.* [Probably in allusion to *Joseph's* coat of many colours.] A riding coat or habit for women, formerly much in use.

Joss, jos, *n.* [Chin. *joss*, a deity, from Pg. *deos*, from L. *deus*, a god.] A Chinese idol.—**Joss-house**, *n.* A Chinese temple.—**Joss-stick**, *n.* In China, a small reed covered with the dust of odoriferous woods, and burned before an idol.

Jostle, jos'l, *v.t.*—*jostled*, *jostling*. [A dim. from *joust*.] To push against; to crowd against; to elbow; to hustle.—*v.i.* To hustle; to shove about as in a crowd.

Jot, jot, *n.* [From *iota*, the smallest letter in the Greek alphabet. IOTA.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.—*v.t.*—*jotted*, *jotting*. To write down in a diary or memorandum-book; to make a memorandum of.—**Jotter**, jot'ėr, *n.* One who jots; a book for memoranda.—**Jotting**, jot'ing, *n.* A memorandum.

Journal, jėr'nal, *n.* [Fr., from L. *diurnalis*, diurnal, from *dies*, a day. DIURNAL, DIAL, DIARY.] A diary; an account of daily transactions and events, or the book containing such account; a newspaper or other periodical published daily; a periodical; *book-keeping*, a book in which every particular article or charge is entered under each day's date, or in groups at longer periods; *naut.* a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences; a log-book; *mech.* that part of an axle or shaft which rests and moves in the bearings.—**Journalism**, jėr'nal-izm, *n.* The trade or occupation of publishing, writing in, or conducting a journal.—**Journalist**, jėr'nal-ist, *n.* The conductor of or writer in a public journal; a newspaper editor or regular contributor.—**Journalistic**, jėr-nal-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to journalism.—**Journalise**, jėr'nal-īz, *v.t.*—*journalised*, *journalising*. To enter in a journal; to give the form of a journal to.

Journey, jėr'ni, *n.* [Fr. *journée*, a day, a day's work, a day's journey, from L. *diurnus*, daily, from *dies*, a day. JOURNAL.] Travel from one place to another; a passage made between places; a distance travelled at a time.—*v.i.* To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.—**Journeyer**, jėr'ni-ėr, *n.* One who journeys.—**Journeyman**, jėr'ni-man, *n.* Strictly, a man hired to work by the day; but in fact, any mechanic or workman who has served his apprenticeship, and is thus supposed to have learned his special occupation.

Joust, jost, *n.* [O.Fr. *juste*, *jouste*, *joste*, jousting, from O.Fr. *juster*, *jouster*, *joster*, to tilt; from L. *juxta*, near to, nigh.] An encounter with spears on horseback for trial of skill; a combat between two knights at a tournament for sport or for exercise.—*v.i.* To engage in mock fight on horseback; to tilt.—**Jouster**, jos'tėr, *n.* One who jousts.

Jove, jōv, *n.* [L. *Jovis*, *Diovis*, the old name of *Jupiter* (that is Jove-father), latterly appearing only in the oblique cases; same root as *deus*, a god. See DEITY.] The chief divinity of the Romans; Jupiter; the planet Jupiter.—**Jovial**, jō'vi-al, *a.* [L.L. *Jovialis*, because the planet Jupiter was believed to make those born under it of a jovial temperament.] Gay; merry; joyous; jolly.—**Jovialist**, jō'vi-al-ist, *n.* One who lives a jovial life.—**Joviality, Jovialty, Jovialness**, jō-vi-al'i-ti, jō'vi-al-ti, jō'vi-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being jovial.—**Jovially**, jō'vi-al-li, *adv.* In a jovial manner.—**Jovian**, jō'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to the planet Jupiter.

Jowl, jōl, *n.* [Also in forms *jole*, *joll*, *chowl*; from A. Sax. *ceafl*, jaw, snout. Akin *jolt*.] The cheek.—*Cheek by jowl*, with heads close together; side by side.

Joy, joi, *n.* [O.Fr. *joye*, *joie*, *goie*, Fr. *joie*, It. *gioja*, from L. *gaudium*, joy, *gaudere*, to rejoice; seen also in *gaudy*, *rejoice*, *jewel*.] Excitement of pleasurable feeling caused by the acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; pleasure; delight; exultation; exhilaration of spirits; the cause of joy or happiness.—*v.i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.—*v.t.* To give joy to; to gladden. [*Shak.*]—**Joyance**, joi'ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *joiant*, joyful.] Enjoyment; happiness; delight. [Poet.]—**Joyful**, joi'ful, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; exulting; joyous; gleeful.—**Joyfully**, joi'ful-li, *adv.* In a joyful manner.—**Joyfulness**, joi'ful-nes, *n.* The state of being joyful.—**Joyless**, joi'les, *a.* Destitute of joy; wanting joy; giving no joy or pleasure.—**Joylessly**, joi'les-li, *adv.* In a joyless manner.—**Joylessness**, joi'les-nes, *n.* State of being joyless.—**Joyous**, joi'us, *a.* [O.Fr. *joyous*; Fr. *joyeux*; from L. *gaudiosus*, from *gaudium*.] Glad; gay; merry; joyful; giving joy.—**Joyously**, joi'us-li, *adv.* In a joyous manner.—**Joyousness**, joi'us-nes, *n.* The state of being joyous.

Jubilant, jū'bi-lant, *a.* [L. *jubilans*, ppr. of *jubilo*, to shout for joy, from *jubilum*, a shout of joy; not connected with *jubilee*.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting or singing with joy.—**Jubilate**, jū'bi-lāt, *v.i.* To rejoice; to exult; to triumph.—**Jubilation**, jū-bi-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *jubilatio*.] A rejoicing; a triumph; exultation.

Jubilee, jū'bi-lē, *n.* [Fr. *jubilé*; L. *jubilæus*, jubilee, from Heb. *yōbēl*, the blast of a trumpet, and hence the sabbatical year announced by the sound of the trumpet.] Among the Jews every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time there was a general release of all debtors and slaves; hence a season of great public joy and festivity; any occasion of rejoicing or joy; a celebration of a marriage, pastorate, or the like, after it has lasted fifty years.

Judaic, Judaical, jū-dā'ik, jū-dā'i-kal, *a.* [L. *Judaicus*, from *Judæa*. JEW.] Pertaining to the Jews.—**Judaically**, jū-dā'i-kal-li, *adv.* After the Jewish manner.—**Judaism**, jū'dā-izm, *n.* The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses; conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.—**Judaist**, jū'dā-ist, *n.* An adherent to Judaism.—**Judaistic**, jū-dā-is'tik, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Judaism.—**Judaization**, jū'dā-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of judaizing.—**Judaize**, jū'dā-īz, *v.i.*—*judaised*, *judaising*. To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; to assume the manners or customs of the Jews.—*v.t.* To bring into conformity with what is Jewish.—**Judaiser**, jū'dā-i-zėr, *n.* One who judaises.—**Judean**, jū-dē'an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Judæa.—*a.* Relating to Judæa.

Judas, jū'das, *n.* [After the false apostle.] A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship; a judas-hole.—**Judas-coloured**, *a.* Red; applied to hair, from the notion that Judas had red hair.—**Judas-hole**, *n.* A small hole for peeping into a chamber without the knowledge of those within it.

Judge, juj, *n.* [Fr. *juge*, from L. *judex*, *judicis*, a judge, from *jus*, *juris*, law or right, and *dico*, to pronounce (JURY, DICTION). This word appears in *adjudge*, *judicature*, *judicial*, *judicious*, &c.] A civil officer invested with power to hear and determine causes, civil and criminal, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for the purpose; one who has skill to decide on the merits of a question or on the value of anything; a critic; a connoisseur; *Jewish hist.* a chief magistrate with civil and military powers; hence, *pl.* the name of the seventh book of the Old Testament.—*v.t.*—*judged*, *judging*. [Fr. *juger*, L. *judi-*

care, to judge.] To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass judgment upon any matter; to sit in judgment; to compare facts, ideas, or propositions, and perceive their agreement or disagreement; to form an opinion; to express censorious opinions; to determine; to estimate; to discern.—*v.t.* To hear and determine authoritatively, as a cause or controversy; to examine into and decide; to examine and pass sentence on; to try; to be censorious towards; to esteem, think, reckon.—**Judgeship**, juj'ship, *n.* The office of a judge.—**Judgment**, juj'ment, *n.* [Fr. *jugement.*] The act of judging; the act of deciding or passing decision on something; the act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skilfully; good sense; discernment; understanding; opinion or notion formed by judging or considering; the act or mental faculty by which man compares ideas and ascertains the relations of terms and propositions; a determination of the mind so formed, producing when expressed in words a proposition; *law*, the sentence pronounced in a cause by the judge or court by which it is tried; hence, a calamity regarded as inflicted by God for the punishment of sinners; the final trial of the human race. — *Judgment of God*, a term formerly applied to trials of crimes by single combat, by ordeal, &c.—**Judgment-day**, *n.* The last day, when final judgment will be pronounced on men.—**Judgment-debt**, *n.* *Law*, a debt secured to the creditor by a judge's order.—**Judgment-hall**, *n.* The hall where courts are held. — **Judgment-seat**, *n.* The seat on which judges sit in court; a court; a tribunal.

Judicable, jū'di-ka-bl, *a.* [L. *judicabilis*, from *judico*, to judge, from *judex*, a judge. JUDGE.] Capable of being tried or decided. —**Judicative**, jū'di-kā-tiv, *a.* Having power to judge. — **Jud'catory**, jū'di-ka-to-ri, *a.* [L. *judicatorius.*] Pertaining to the passing of judgment; belonging to the administration of justice; dispensing justice. — *n.* A court of justice; a tribunal; administration of justice. — **Judicature**, jū'di-kā-tūr, *n.* The power of distributing justice; a court of justice; a judicatory; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

Judicial, jū-dish'al, *a.* [L. *judicialis*, from *judicium*, a trial, a judicial inquiry, judgment, discernment, from *judex*, *judicis*, a judge. JUDGE.] Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice or to a judge thereof; proceeding from, issued or ordered by a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty or in judgment; enacted by law or statute.—**Judicially**, jū-dish'al-li, *adv.* In a judicial manner.—**Judiciary**, jū-dish'i-a-ri, *a.* [L. *judiciarius.*] Pertaining to the courts of judicature or legal tribunals; judicial.—*n.* The system of courts of justice in a government; the judges taken collectively.—**Judicious**, jū-dish'us, *a.* [Fr. *judicieux*, from L. *judicium*, judgment.] According to sound judgment; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; well considered: said of things; acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; directed by reason and wisdom: said of persons. — **Judiciously**, jū-dish'us-li, *adv.* In a judicious manner.—**Judiciousness**, jū-dish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being judicious.

Jug, jug, *n.* [From *Jug* or *Judge*, an old familiar form of *Joan* or *Jenny*, the name being jocularly given to the vessel, like *jack*, *black-jack*.] A vessel, usually of earthenware, metal, or glass, of various sizes and shapes, and generally with a handle or ear, used for holding and conveying liquors; a drinking vessel; a mug; a pitcher.—*v.t.*—*jugged*, *jugging*. To put in a jug; to cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water (*jugged* hare).

Jug, jug, *n.* The sound fancied to resemble the note uttered by the nightingale.

Jugate, **Jugated**, jū'gāt, jū'gā-ted, *a.* [L. *jugum*, a yoke, a ridge or summit.] Bot. coupled together, as the pairs of leaflets in compound leaves.

Juggernaut, jug'er-nat, *n.* [Properly *Jagannātha*, 'lord of the world,' the famous idol to which people in India used to sacrifice themselves at festivals.] Any idea, custom, fashion, or the like, to which one either devotes himself or is blindly or ruthlessly sacrificed.

Juggle, jug'l, *v.i.*—*juggled*, *juggling*. [O.Fr. *jogler*, Fr. *jongler*, It. *giocolare*, from L. *joculor*, to jest or joke, from L. *jocus*, a jest. JOKE.] To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.—*v.t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.—*n.* A trick by legerdemain; an imposture.—**Juggler**, jug'lėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *jugleor*, *jogleor*, from L. *joculator*, one who jokes.] One who juggles.—**Jugglery**, jug'lėr-i, *n.* The art or performances of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; imposture.—**Jugglingly**, jug'ling-li, *adv.* In a juggling manner.

Jugular, jū'gū-lėr, *a.* [L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the neck, from root of *jungo*, to join. JOIN.] *Anat.* pertaining to the neck or throat.—*Jugular vein*, one of the large trunks (two on each side) by which the greater part of the blood that has circulated in the head, face, and neck is returned to the heart.

Juice, jūs, *n.* [O.E. *jouse*, Fr. *jus*, from L. *jus*, broth, soup; cog. Skr. *yūsha*, broth.] The sap or watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; also, the fluid part of animal substances. — **Juiceless**, jūs'les, *a.* Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture. —**Juiciness**, jū'si-nes, *n.* The state of being juicy.—**Juicy**, jū'si, *a.* Abounding with juice; succulent.

Jujube, **Jujub**, jū'jūb, *n.* [Fr. *jujube*, a jujube, from L. *zizyphum*, Gr. *zizyphon*, Ar. *zizuf*, the jujube-tree.] The fruit of a spiny shrub or small tree of Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia; the tree itself; a confection made of gum-arabic or gelatine, sweetened and flavoured so as to resemble the jujube fruit.

Julep, jū'lep, *n.* [Fr. *julep*, Ar. *julāb*, from Per. *gulāb*, rose-water—*gul*, rose, and *āb*, water.] A sweet drink; a sweetened mixture serving as a vehicle to some form of medicine; a United States drink composed of spirituous liquor, as brandy or whisky, sugar, pounded ice, and a seasoning of mint.

Julian, jū'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from *Julius* Cæsar.—*Julian calendar*, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar.—*Julian year*, the year of 365 days 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar.

Julienne, zhū-lē-en', *n.* [Fr.] A kind of soup made with various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces.

July, jū-lī', *n.* The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo: so called from *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month, and by whom the calendar was reformed.

Jumart, jū'mart, *n.* [Fr.] The supposed offspring of a bull and a mare.

Jumble, jum'bl, *v.t.* — *jumbled*, *jumbling*. [O.E. *jombre*, *jumbre*, *jumpre*, to agitate, to shake together; akin to *jump*, and to Dan. *gumpe*, to jolt.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order: often followed by *together* or *up*.—*v.i.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner. — *n.* Confused mixture, mass, or collection without order; disorder; confusion.—**Jumblement**, jum'bl-ment, *n.* The act of jumbling together; confused mixture. — **Jumbler**, jum'blėr, *n.* One who jumbles.—**Jumblingly**, jum'bling-li, *adv.* In a confused or jumbled manner.

Jump, jump, *v.i.* [Akin Dan. *gumpe*, Prov. G. *gumpen*, to jolt or jump; Icel. *goppa*, to jump or skip; also *jumble*.] To throw one's self in any direction by lifting the feet wholly from the ground and again alighting upon them; to leap; to spring; to bound; to agree, tally, or concide (this *jumps with* my ideas).—*To jump at*, to embrace or accept (an offer) with eagerness (colloq.). — *v.t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; to skip over; to leap. — *n.* The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound.—**Jumper**, jump'ėr, *n.* One who or that which jumps; a long iron chisel pointed with steel used to prepare a hole for blasting or the like; one of a sect of fanatics among the Calvinistic Methodists and others, from their violent motions during worship.

Juncaceous, jung-kā'shus, *a.* [L. *juncus*, a rush.] *Bot.* pertaining to or resembling the order of plants of which the rush is the type.

Junction, jungk'shon, *n.* [From L. *junctio*, from *jungo*, to join. JOIN.] The act or operation of joining; the state of being joined; the place or point of union; joint; juncture; the place where two or more railways meet. — **Juncture**, jungk'tūr, *n.* [L. *junctura.*] The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a point of time; particularly, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances.

June, jūn, *n.* [L. *Junius*, perhaps after L. *Junius* Brutus, who abolished regal power at Rome; same root as *junior*, L. *juvenis*, a youth; E. *young*.] The sixth month of the year.

Jungle, jung'gl, *n.* [Hind. *jangal*, forest, jungle.] Land covered with forest-trees, thick, impenetrable brushwood, or any coarse, rank vegetation.—**Jungle-fever**, *n.* A disease prevalent in the East Indies and other tropical regions, a severe variety of remittent fever.—**Jungle-fowl**, *n.* A name given to two birds, the one a native of Australia, the other of India. — **Jungly**, jung'gli, *a.* Of the nature of a jungle; consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

Junior, jū'ni-ėr, *a.* [L., contracted from *juvenior*, comp. of *juvenis*, young. JUVENILE, YOUNG.] Younger; not as old as another: applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name; opposed to *senior*; lower or younger in standing, as in a profession.—*n.* A person younger than another; one of inferior standing in his profession to another.—**Juniority**, **Juniorship**, jū-ni-or'i-ti, jū'ni-ėr-ship, *n.* The state of being junior.

Juniper, jū'ni-pėr, *n.* [L. *juniperus*—*juvenis*, young, and *pario*, to produce (from its being evergreen); *gin* (the liquor) is from this. JUNE, PARENT.] A coniferous shrub found throughout Europe, the berries of which are used in the preparation of gin, and in medicine as a powerful diuretic.—**Juniper-resin**, *n.* Sandarac.

Junk, jungk, *n.* [Fr. *jonc*, L. *juncus*, a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages. JUNKET.] Pieces of old cable or old cordage; salt beef supplied to vessels for long voyages (which is tough like *junk*).

Junk, jungk, *n.* [Fr. *jonque*, Sp. and Pg. *junco*, said to be from Chinese *chuen*, a vessel.] A flat-bottomed ship used in China and Japan, often of large dimensions.

Junk, jungk, *n.* [A form of *chunk*, *chump*, a thick piece.] A thick piece; a chunk.

Junket, jung'ket, *n.* [Formerly written *juncate*, from It. *giuncata*, cream-cheese brought to market in rushes, from L. *juncus*, a rush. JUNK (rope).] Curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured; a sweetmeat; delicate food; a feast; a gay entertainment of any kind. — *v.i.* To feast; to banquet; to take part in a gay entertainment. — *v.t.* To entertain; to feast. — **Junketing**, jung'ket-ing, *n.* A private feast or entertainment; a junket.

Juno, jū'nō, *n.* [L.; the root is the same as that of *Jove*.] The highest divinity of the Latin races in Italy, next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and wife, the equivalent of the Greek Hera.

Junta, jun'ta, *n.* [Sp. *junta*, a meeting or council, *junto*, united, from L. *junctus*, joined. JOIN.] A meeting; a council; specifically, a grand council of state in Spain.—**Junto**, jun'tō, *n.* A select council or assembly which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction; a cabal.

Jupiter, jū'pi-tėr, *n.* [L., equivalent to *Jovis pater*, lit. Jove-father. JOVE.] The supreme deity among the Latin races in Italy, the equivalent of the Greek Zeus; one of the superior planets, remarkable for its size and brightness.

Jupon, **Juppon**, ju-pon', *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *jupon*, from Ar. *jubbah*, an outer garment.] A tight-fitting military garment without sleeves, formerly worn over the armour; a petticoat.

Jurassic, jū-ras'ik, a. *Geol.* of or belonging to the formation of the Jura mountains between France and Switzerland.—*Jura limestone*, the limestone rocks of the Jura corresponding to the oolite formation.—*Jurassic system*, the name given by continental geologists to what is termed in Britain the *Oolitic system*.

Jurat, Jurate, jū'rat, n. [Fr., from L. *juratus*, sworn, from *juro*, to swear. JURY.] A person under oath; specifically, a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff.—**Juratory**, jū'ra-to-ri, a. Of or pertaining to, or comprising an oath.

Juridical, Juridic, jū-rid'i-kal, jū-rid'ik, a. [L. *juridicus*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *dico*, to pronounce. JURISDICTION.] Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge, or the administration of justice; used in courts of law or tribunals of justice.—**Juridically**, jū-rid'i-kal-li, adv. In a juridical manner.

Jurisconsult, jū'ris-kon-sult, n. [L. *juris consultus*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *consultus*, from *consulo*, to consult.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law; anyone learned in jurisprudence; a jurist.

Jurisdiction, jū-ris-dik'shon, n. [L. *jurisdictio*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *dictio*, from *dico*, to pronounce. JURY, DICTION.] The extent of the authority which a court has to decide matters tried before it; the right of exercising authority; the extent of the authority of a government, an officer, &c., to execute justice; the district or limit within which power may be exercised.—**Jurisdictional**, jū-ris-dik'shon-al, a. Pertaining to jurisdiction.—**Jurisdictive**, jū-ris-dik'tiv, a. Having jurisdiction.

Jurisprudence, jū-ris-prö'dens, n. [L. *jurisprudentia*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *prudentia*, skill. JURY, PRUDENT.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice.—*Medical jurisprudence*, the application of the principles of medical science in aid of the administration of justice; forensic medicine.—**Jurisprudent**, jū-ris-prö'dent, a. Understanding law.—n. One learned in the law; a jurist.—**Jurisprudential**, jū'ris-prö-den"shal, a. Pertaining to jurisprudence.

Jurist, jū'rist, n. [Fr. *juriste*; from L. *jus*, *juris*, law. JURY.] A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly in the civil law.—**Juristic, Juristical**, jū-ris'tik, jū-ris'ti-kal, a. Relating to a jurist or to jurisprudence.

Juror, jū'rėr, n. [O.Fr. *jureur*, a sworn witness, from *jurer*, to swear. JURY.] One that serves on a jury; a member of a jury; a juryman.

Jury, jū'ri, n. [O.Fr. *jurée*, an assize, from Fr. *jurer*, L. *jurare*, to swear; same origin as *jus*, *juris*, right, law (whence *jurist*, &c.), *justus*, just, from root meaning to bind, seen in *jungo*, to join (see JOIN), and in E. *yoke*.] A certain number of men selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts, and to declare the truth according to the evidence legally adduced; a body of men selected to adjudge prizes, &c., at a public exhibition.—**Jury-box**, n. The place in a court where the jury sit.—**Juryman**, jū'ri-man, n. One who is impanelled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.—**Jury-process**, n. The writ for the summoning of a jury.

Jury, jū'ri, a. [The origin of this term is quite uncertain; perhaps from Pg. *ajuda*, help.] *Naut.* a term applied to a thing employed to serve temporarily in room of something lost, as a *jury-mast*, a *jury-rudder*.

Jussieuan, jus-sū'an, a. Applied to the natural system of classifying plants which superseded the Linnæan, promulgated by *Jussieu*, a French botanist.

Jussive, jus'iv, a. [From L. *jussum*, an order, from *jubeo*, *jussi*, to command.] Conveying or containing a command or order.

Just, just, a. [Fr. *juste*, L. *justus*, what is according to *jus*, the rights of man. JURY.] Acting or disposed to act conformably to what is right; rendering or disposed to render to each one his due; equitable in the distribution of justice; upright; impartial; fair; blameless; righteous; conformed to rules or principles of justice; equitable; due; merited (*just* reward or punishment); rightful; proper; conformed to fact; exact.—adv. Exactly or nearly in time (*just* at that moment, *just* now); closely in place (*just* by, *just* behind him); exactly; nicely; accurately (*just* as they were); narrowly; barely; only.—**Justly**, just'li, adv. In a just manner.—**Justness**, just'nes, n. The quality of being just.—**Justice**, jus'tis, n. [L. *justitia*, from *justus*, just.] The quality of being just; justness; propriety; correctness; rightfulness; just treatment; vindication of right; requital of desert; merited reward or punishment; a judge holding a special office; used as an element in various titles, as Lord Chief-*justice*, Lord *Justice*-clerk, Lord *Justice*-general, &c.—*Justices of the peace*, local judges or magistrates appointed to keep the peace, to inquire into felonies and misdemeanours, and to discharge numerous other functions.—**Justiceship**, jus'tis-ship, n. The office or dignity of a justice.—**Justiciable**,† jus-tish'i-a-bl, a. Proper to be brought before a court of justice.—**Justiciary, Justiciar**, jus-tish'i-a-ri, jus-tish'i-ėr, n. [L. *justiciarius*.] An administrator of justice; a lord chief-justice.—*High Court of Justiciary*, the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland, made up of the lord justice-general, lord justice-clerk, and five of the lords of session.

Justify, jus'ti-fi, v.t.—*justified*, *justifying*. [Fr. *justifier*; L. *justus*, just, and *facio*, to make.] To prove or show to be just or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right; to absolve or clear from guilt or blame; to prove by evidence; to verify; to make exact; to cause to fit, as the parts of a complex object; to adjust, as lines and words in printing; *theol.* to pardon and clear from guilt; to treat as just, though guilty and deserving punishment.—v.i. To form an even surface or true line with something else.—**Justifiable**, jus'ti-fi-a-bl, a. Capable of being justified; defensible; vindicable; warrantable; excusable.—**Justifiableness**, jus'ti-fi-a-bl-nes, n. The quality of being justifiable.—**Justifiably**, jus'ti-fi-a-bli, adv. In a manner that admits of justification; defensibly; excusably.—**Justification**, jus'ti-fi-kā"shon, n. The act of justifying or state of being justified; *theol.* acceptance of a sinner as righteous through the merits of Christ.—**Justificative**, jus'ti-fi-kā-tiv, a. Justifying; justificatory.—**Justificatory**, jus-tif'i-ka-to-ri, a. Vindicatory; defensory.—**Justifier**, jus'ti-fi-ėr, n. One who justifies.

Justle, jus'l, v.i.—*justled*, *justling*. [JOSTLE.] To clash; to jostle. [O.T.]—v.t. To push; to drive or force by rushing against; to jostle.—n. An encounter or shock.

Jut, jut, v.i.—*jutted*, *jutting*. [A different spelling of *jet*.] To shoot out or to project beyond the main body.—n. That which juts; a projection.—**Juttingly**, jut'ing-li, adv. In a jutting manner; projectingly.—**Jutty**, jut'i, n. A jetty.

Jute, jūt, n. [Hind. *jūt*.] A fibrous substance resembling hemp, obtained from an Indian plant of the linden family, and used in the manufacture of carpets, bagging, &c.; the plant itself.

Juvenile, jū've-nil, a. [L. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis*, young; cog. Skr. *yuvan*, young, E. *young*. *Junior* is comparative of *juvenis*.] Young; youthful; pertaining or suited to youth.—n. A young person or youth.—**Juvenileness**, jū've-nil'nes, n. Juvenility.—**Juvenility**, jū-ve-nil'i-ti, n. The state of being juvenile; youthfulness; youthful age.—**Juvenescent**, jū-ve-nes'ent, a. [L. *juvenescens*, ppr. of *juvenesco*, to grow young.] Becoming young.—**Juvenescence**, jū-ve-nes'ens, n. The state of being juvenescent.

Juxtapose, juks-ta-pōz', v.t. [L. *juxta*, near, and E. *pose*.] To place near or next; to place side by side.—**Juxtaposit**, juks-ta-pos'it, v.t. To place contiguous or in close connection.—**Juxtaposition**, juks'ta-pō-zish"on, n. The act of juxtaposing, or state of being juxtaposed; proximity.

K.

K, the eleventh letter and the eighth consonant of the English alphabet; in Anglo-Saxon represented by *c*.

Kaaba, kä'a-ba, n. CAABA.

Kaama, kä'ma, n. A South African antelope; the hartbeest.

Kab, kab, n. A Hebrew measure. CAB.

Kabala, kab'a-la, n. Cabala.

Kabyle, ka-bīl', n. [Ar. *k'bīla*, a league.] One belonging to a race of Berbers inhabiting Algeria and Tunis.

Kadi, kad'i or kā'di, n. CADI.

Kafir, Kaffer, Kaffir, kaf'ėr, n. [Ar. *kāfir*, an unbeliever, an infidel.] One of a race spread over a considerable region in South-eastern Africa, and living partly in British territory; the language of the Kafirs.—a. Of or belonging to the Kafirs.

Kaftan, kaf'tan, n. [Per.] A garment worn in Turkey, Egypt, &c., consisting of a kind of long vest tied round at the waist with a girdle and having sleeves longer than the arms.

Kail, Kale, kāl, n. [Icel. *kál*, Dan. *kaal*, COLE.] Cabbage having curled or wrinkled leaves, but not a close head; colewort.—**Kail-yard**, n. A kitchen garden. [Scotch.]

Kail, kāl, n. [D. and G. *kegel*, Dan. *kegle*, a nine-pin, a cone.] A nine-pin.

Kaim, Kame, kām, n. [A form of *comb*; comp. Icel. *kambr*, a comb, a crest or ridge.] A low ridge; the crest of a hill; *geol.* a narrow, elongated, generally flat-topped ridge of gravel of the post-glacial period in a valley. [Scotch.] ESKAR.

Kainite, kā'nīt, n. [Gr. *kainos*, recent.] A mineral obtained at Stassfurt and elsewhere in Prussia, since recent times used as a manure, more especially on account of the potash it contains.

Kainozoic, kā-no-zō'ik, a. CAINOZOIC.

Kaiser, kī'zėr, n. [G.] An emperor. CÆSAR.

Kakapo, kak'a-po, n. [Native name.] The owl parrot, a New Zealand parrot resembling an owl.

Kale, kāl, n. KAIL.

Kaleidoscope, ka-lī'dō-skōp, n. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopeō*, to view.] An optical instrument which exhibits, by reflection, a variety of beautiful colours and symmetrical forms, consisting in its simplest form of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined to each other at a suitable angle, with loose pieces of coloured glass, &c., inside.—**Kaleidoscopic, Kaleidoscopical**, ka-lī'dō-skop"ik, ka-lī'dō-skop"i-kal, a. Relating to the kaleidoscope.

Kalendar, kal'en-dėr. CALENDAR.

Kali, kā'li, n. [Ar. *qali*. ALKALI.] Glasswort, a plant the ashes of which are used in making glass.—**Kaligenous**, ka-lij'e-nus, a. Producing alkalies: applied to certain metals which form alkalies with oxygen.—**Kalium**, kā'li-um, n. Another name for potassium.

Kalif, kā'lif. CALIF.

Kalmuk, Kalmuck, kal'muk, n. Calmuck.

Kalong, kā'long, n. [Native name.] A name given to several species of fox-bats.

Kamar-band, n. CUMMER-BUND.

Kamptulicon, kamp-tū'li-kon, n. [Gr.

kamptos, flexible, and *oulos*, thick, close-pressed.] A kind of floor-cloth composed of ground cork, wool, &c., with melted india-rubber spread on canvas.

Kamsin, kam'sin, *n.* [Ar. *khamsin*, fifty, because it blows about fifty days.] A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoom.

Kamtschadale, kamt'cha-dal, *n.* A native of Kamtchatka.

Kanacka, Kanaka, ka-nak'a, *n.* A native of the Sandwich Islands.

Kangaroo, kang'ga-rö, *n.* The native name of certain marsupials of Australia, with long and powerful hind-legs for leaping, and small and short fore-legs.—**Kangaroo-grass**, *n.* A valuable Australian fodder grass.—**Kangaroo-rat**, *n.* The bettong.

Kaolin, kä'ō-lin, *n.* [Chinese *kau-ling*, high ridge, the name of a hill where it is found.] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of the felspar of a granitic rock under the influence of the weather; porcelain or China clay.

Karob, kä'rob, *n.* With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

Karoo, Karroo, ka-rö', *n.* [Hottentot *karusa*, hard, from the hardness of their soil under drought.] The name given to the immense arid tracts of clayey table-lands of South Africa, which are covered with verdure only in the wet season.

Karpholite, kär'fo-lit, *n.* [Gr. *karphos*, straw, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral with a fibrous structure and a yellow colour.—**Karphosiderite**, kär-fo-sid'ér-it, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron.] A straw-coloured mineral, hydrated phosphate of iron, from Greenland.

Katalysis, ka-tal'i-sis, *n.* Catalysis.

Kathode, kath'ōd, *n.* Cathode.

Kation, kat'i-on, *n.* Cation.

Katydid, kā'ti-did, *n.* A species of grasshopper found in the United States; it gives out a loud sound which its name is intended to imitate.

Kauri-pine, *n.* Cowrie-pine.

Kavass, Kawass, ka-vas', ka-was', *n.* [Turk. *kawwās*.] In Turkey, an armed constable; also, a government servant or courier.

Kaw, ka, *v.i.* and *n.* Caw.

Kay, kā, *n.* Cay.

Kayak, Kayack, kā-ak', *n.* [Probably a corruption of the eastern *caique*, applied to it by early voyagers.] A light fishing-boat in Greenland, made of seal-skins stretched round a wooden frame.—**Kayaker, Kayacker**, kā'ak-ér, *n.* One who fishes in a kayak.

Kayle, kāl, *n.* A nine-pin. KAIL.

Keblah, keb'la, *n.* [Ar. *kiblah*, from *kabala*, to lie opposite.] The direction of the temple at Mecca, being the point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer.

Kecksy, kek'si, *n.* [Also *kex*; from W. *cecys*, reeds, canes.] A strong hollow stalk or stem of a plant. [*Shak.*]

Kedge, kej, *n.* [Softened form of *keg*; Icel. *kaggi*, a keg, a cask fastened as a float to an anchor, hence, the anchor itself.] A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, or to assist in warping her.—*v.t.*—*kedged*, *kedging*. To warp (a ship) by means of a rope attached to a kedge.

Keel, kēl, *n.* [From Icel. *kjölr*, Dan. *kjöl*, Sw. *köl*, a keel of a vessel; D. *kiel*, a keel; in sense of barge, from Icel. *kjóll*, a barge =A.Sax. *ceól*, barge, O.H.G. *kiol*, a ship.] The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; the corresponding part in iron vessels; *fig.* the whole ship; a projecting ridge on a surface; a low, flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Tyne for ... colliers; a coal-barge; *bot.* the ... a papilionaceous corolla, ... stamens and pistil.—*v.t.* To turn ...; to capsize.—**Keelage**, kēl'āj, *n.* ... for a ship entering a harbour.—**Keeled**, kēld, *a.* Having a keel or ridge; carinate.—**Keelhaul**, kēl'hal, *v.t.* To punish by dropping into the sea on one side of a ship and hauling up on the other.—**Keelson**, kēl'sun or kel'san, *n.* [Dan. *kjölsvin*, ... *kölsvin*, G. *kielschwein*, lit. keel-swine; ... *pig* of lead.] An internal keel laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel.

Keen, kēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *céne*, *cén*=Icel. *kœnn*, wise, clever; D. *koen*, G. *kühn*, keen, bold; same root as *ken*.] Acute of mind; penetrating; quick-witted; eager; vehement; full of relish or zest; sharp (a *keen* appetite); having a very fine edge (a *keen* razor); piercing; penetrating; severe (cold or wind); bitter, acrimonious (*keen* satire).—**Keenly**, kēn'li, *adv.* In a keen manner.—**Keenness**, kēn'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being keen; acuteness; eagerness.

Keep, kēp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kept*. [A. Sax. *cépan*, to keep, observe, regard; Fris. *kypen*, to look.] To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with; to have in custody for security or preservation; to preserve; to protect; to guard; to restrain; to detain or delay; to tend or have the care of; to maintain, as an establishment, institution, &c.; to manage; to hold in any state; to continue or maintain, as a state, course, or action (to *keep* silence; to *keep* the same pace; to *keep* step); to remain confined to; not to quit (the house, one's bed); to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate; to fulfil; to observe or solemnize; to board, maintain, supply with necessaries of life; to have in the house; to entertain (to *keep* lodgers, company); to be in the habit of selling; to have a supply of for sale.—*To keep back*, to reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate; to restrain; to prevent from advancing; not to deliver.—*To keep down*, to prevent from rising; to hold in subjection; to restrain.—*To keep house*, to maintain a separate residence for one's self, or for one's self and family; to remain in the house; to be confined to the house.—*To keep in*, to prevent from escape; to hold in confinement; not to tell or disclose; to restrain; to curb, as a horse.—*To keep off*, to hinder from approach or attack.—*To keep on foot*, to maintain, as a standing army.—*To keep one's self to one's self*, to shun society; to keep one's own counsel; to keep aloof from others.—*To keep out*, to hinder from entering or taking possession.—*To keep under*, to hold in subjection.—*To keep up*, to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution; to continue; to hinder from ceasing.—*v.i.* To remain in any position or state; to continue; to abide; to stay; not to be impaired; to continue fresh or wholesome; not to become spoiled.—*To keep at it*, to continue hard at work. [Colloq.]—*To keep from*, to abstain from; to refrain from.—*To keep on*, to proceed; to continue to advance.—*To keep to*, to adhere strictly to; not to neglect or deviate from.—*To keep up*, to retain one's spirits; to be yet active or not to be confined to one's bed.—*n.* Guard, care, or heed; the state of being kept; the means by which one is kept; subsistence; provisions; the stronghold of an ancient castle; a donjon.—**Keeper**, kēp'ér, *n.* One who or that which keeps; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners; one who has the charge of patients in a lunatic asylum; one who has the care, custody, or superintendence of anything; something that keeps or holds safe; a ring which keeps another on the finger.—**Keeperless**, kēp'ér-les, *a.* Not having a keeper.—**Keepership**, kēp'ér-ship, *n.* The office of a keeper.—**Keeping**, kēp'ing, *n.* A holding; custody; guard; maintenance; support; food; just proportion; conformity; consistency; harmony.—*To be in keeping with*, to accord or harmonize with; to be consistent with.—**Keepsake**, kēp'sāk, *n.* Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

Keeve, kēv, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyf*, a tub, from L. *cupa*, a tub, a cask. CUP.] A large vessel to ferment liquors in; a mashing-tub.

Keg, keg, *n.* [Formerly *kag*; Icel. *kaggi*, Sw. *kagge*, a keg. KEDGE.] A small cask or barrel.

Kehul, ke-hul', *n.* [Ar. *kuhaul*, antimony.] A mixture of antimony and frankincense, used by the Arab women to darken their eyebrows and eyelashes.

Keitloa, kit-lō'a, *n.* [Native name.] A species of rhinoceros found in South Africa.

Kelp, kelp, *n.* [Origin unknown.] The alkaline substance yielded by sea-weeds when burned, containing soda and iodine.

Kelpie, Kelpy, kel'pi, *n.* [Perhaps connected with *yelp*, from his bellowing.] In Scotland, a malignant spirit of the waters, generally seen in the form of a horse.

Kelson, kel'sun, *n.* Same as *Keelson*.

Kelt, Keltic, kelt, kel'tik. CELT, CELTIC.

Kelt, kelt, *n.* [Comp. Gael. *caillte*, lost, ruined.] The name in Scotland for a salmon in its spent state after spawning; a foul fish.

Kelter, kel'tér, *n.* [Comp. *kilt*, to tuck up the clothes.] Regular or proper state. [Colloq.]

Ken, ken, *v.t.*—*kenned*, *kenning*. [Icel. *kenna*, D. and G. *kennen*, A. Sax. *cennan*, to ken, to know; allied are *can*, *cunning*, *know*. KNOW.] To know; to take cognizance of; to see at a distance; to descry; to recognise. [Now only provincial and poetical.]—*n.* Cognizance; reach of sight or knowledge.

Kennel, ken'el, *n.* [Norm. Fr., from *ken*, Fr. *chien*, a dog, from L. *canis*, a dog (cog. with E. *hound*).] A house or cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.—*v.i.*—*kennelled*, *kennelling*. To lodge; to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.—*v.t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

Kennel, ken'el, *n.* [A form of *channel*, *canal*.] The water-course of a street; a gutter.

Kentish, ken'tish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the county of Kent.—*Kentish fire*, rapturous applause, a term originally given to the cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.—*Kentish rag*, *geol.* a dark-coloured, tough, highly fossiliferous limestone, belonging to the lower greensand, occurring in Kent.

Kentledge, kent'lej, *n.* [Perhaps for *cantlage*, from *cantle*, a piece.] Pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

Keplerian, kep-lē'ri-an, *a.* [Johann *Kepler*, 1571-1630.] Pertaining to Kepler; propounded by Kepler.—*Keplerian* or *Kepler's laws*, the laws of the courses of the planets established by Kepler.

Kept, kept, pret. and pp. of *keep*.

Keramic, ke-ram'ik, *a.* Ceramic.

Kerargyrite, Kerate, ke-rär'ji-rit, ker'āt, *n.* [Gr. *keras*, horn, and *argyros*, silver.] Chloride of silver; horn silver, so named from its cutting like horn.—**Keratode, Keratose**, ker'a-tōd, ker'a-tōs, *n.* [Gr. *keras*, *keratos*.] The horny substance of which the skeleton of many sponges is composed.

Kerb-roof, Kerb-stone. Curb-roof; curb-stone. Under CURB.

Kerchief, ker'chef, *n.* [O.E. *courchief*, O.Fr. *couvrechief*, *couvrechef*—Fr. *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head. COVER, CHIEF.] A cloth to dress or cover the head; hence, any loose cloth used in dress.—**Kerchiefed, Kerchieft**, ker'cheft, *a.* Dressed or covered with a kerchief.

Kerf, kerf, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyrf*, a cutting off, from *ceorfan*, *cearfan*, to cut, to carve. CARVE.] The cut or way made through wood by a saw or other cutting instrument.

Kermes, kér'mēz, *n.* [Ar. and Per. *kermes*, *kirmis*, from Skr. *krimi*, a worm; *crimson*, *carmine*, are derivatives.] A scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of certain insects found on various species of oak round the Mediterranean.

Kern, Kerne, kérn, *n.* [O.Gael. and Ir. *cearn*, a man.] A light-armed foot-soldier of ancient Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland: opposed to *galloglass*.

Kern, kérn, *n.* [Probably from L. *crena*, notch.] *Printing*, that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank.

Kernel, kér'nel, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyrnel*, a little corn, a kernel, dim. of *corn*, a grain. CORN, GRAIN.] The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit; anything inclosed in a shell, husk, or integument; a grain of corn; the seed of pulpy fruit; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus; *fig.* the main or essential point, as opposed to

matters of less import; the core; the gist. —*v.i.* To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.—**Kernelled**, ker'neld, *a.* Having a kernel.—**Kernelly**, ker'nel-i, *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.

Kerolite, ker'o-līt, *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral of a white or green colour, greasy feel, and vitreous or resinous lustre, found in Silesia.

Kerosene, ker'o-sēn, *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax.] A liquid hydrocarbon distilled from coals, bitumen, petroleum, &c., extensively used in America as a lamp-oil.

Kersey, ker'zi, *n.* [Said to be from *Kersey*, in Suffolk.] A species of coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed, made from long wool. — *a.* Consisting of kersey; hence, homespun; homely.

Kerseymere, ker'zi-mēr, *n.* [CASSIMERE.] A thin twilled stuff woven from the finest wools, used for men's garments; cassimere.

Keslop, kes'lop, *n.* [A. Sax. *cies-lib*, *cyse-lib*, rennet—*cies*, *cyse*, cheese, and *lib*, a drug; Goth. *lubi*, a drug.] The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet.

Kestrel, kes'trel, *n.* [Fr. *quercerelle*, *crecerelle*, kestrel; L. *querquedula*, a teal.] A common British species of falcon, 13 to 15 inches in length, regarded as a mean or base kind of hawk, and hence the word was often used as a contemptuous epithet.

Ketch, kech, *n.* [Comp. D. and G. *kits*, G. *kits*; origin unknown.] A strongly-built vessel, usually two-masted, and from 100 to 250 tons burden, formerly much used as bomb-vessels.

Ketchup, kech'up, *n.* [From *kitjap*, a kind of East Indian pickles.] A kind of sauce for meat and fish, generally made from mushrooms, but sometimes from unripe walnuts, tomatoes, &c.

Kettle, ket'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *cetel*=D. *ketel*, Icel. *ketill*, Sw. *kittel*, Goth. *katils*, G. *kessel*, kettle; from L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus*, a deep bowl, a vessel for cooking food.] A vessel of iron or other metal, of various shapes and dimensions, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.—**Kettle-drum**, *n.* A drum consisting of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical, covered with parchment; a tea-party held in the afternoon before dinner (fashionable slang).—**Kettle-drummer**, *n.* One who beats the kettle-drum. — **Kettle-holder**, *n.* A little mat or the like for holding the handle of a kettle when hot.

Keuper, koi'pėr, *n.* *Geol.* the German name for the highest member of the trias or upper new red sandstone formation.

Kevel, kev'el, *n.* [Dan. *kievle*, a peg, a rolling-pin.] *Naut.* a piece of timber serving to belay great ropes to. — **Kevel-head**, *n.* *Naut.* the end of one of the top timbers used as a kevel.

Kex, keks, *n.* Same as *Kecksy*.

Key, kē, *n.* [A. Sax. *cæg*, *cæge*, Fris. *kai*, *kei*, a key; affinities doubtful.] An instrument for shutting or opening a lock; that whereby any mystery is disclosed or anything difficult explained; a guide; a solution; an explanation; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; something that fastens, keeps tight, prevents movement, or the like; a binding or connecting piece; a movable piece in a musical instrument, struck or pressed by the fingers in playing to produce the notes; the key-note. — *v.t.* To furnish or fasten with a key; to fasten or secure firmly.—**Key-board**, *n.* The series of levers in a keyed musical instrument, as a pianoforte, organ, or harmonium, upon which the fingers press.—**Keyed**, kēd, *a.* Furnished with keys.—**Key-hole**, *n.* A hole in a door or lock for receiving a key.—**Key-note**, *n.* *Mus.* the first note of any scale; the fundamental note or tone of the scale in which a piece is composed.—**Keystone**, kē'stōn, *n.* The stone at the apex of an arch which, when put in, keys or locks the whole.

Key, kē, *n.* A quay.

Key, kē, *n.* Cay.

Khaki, kä-kē, *n.* [Hind., from *khāk*, dust.] A light brown thin material used for uniforms in India and elsewhere.

Khalif, kā'lif, *n.* Calif.

Khamsin, kam'sin, *n.* Kamsin.

Khan, kan, *n.* [Tartar and Turk. *khān*.] In Asia, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief.—**Khanate**, kan'āt, *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

Khan, kan, *n.* [Per. *khān*, a house, a tent.] An eastern inn; a caravansary.

Khedive, ke-dēv, *n.* A Turkish title applied to the Pasha or governor of Egypt, implying a rank or authority superior to a prince or viceroy, but inferior to an independent sovereign.

Khitmutgar, kit-mut'gar, *n.* [Hind. *khidmat-gār*—*khidmat*, service, duty, and *gār*, a doer.] In India, a waiter at table; an under butler.

Kholsun, kol'sun, *n.* [Hind.] The native dog of India; the dhole.

Khus, kus, *n.* An East India species of grass which has a sweet-smelling root.—**Khus-khus**, kus'kus, *n.* A fragrant attar obtained from khus.

Kiabooca-wood, ki-a-bö'ka, *n.* Amboyna-wood.

Kibble, kib'l, *n.* [Armor. *kibel*.] *Mining*, a large bucket, generally of iron, in which the ore, &c., are brought to the surface.

Kibe, kib, *n.* [W. *cibwst*—*cib*, cup, and *gwst*, moist, fluid.] A chilblain.

Kiblah, kib'la, *n.* KEBLAH.

Kick, kik, *v.t.* [W. *ciciaw*, to kick, *cic*, the foot.] To strike with the foot; to strike in recoiling, as a gun.—*To kick the beam*, to fly up and strike the beam, as the lighter scale of a balance outweighed by the heavier.—*To kick up a row or a dust*, to create a disturbance. [Colloq.]—*v.i.* To strike with the foot or feet; to be in the habit of so striking; to manifest repugnance to restraint; to be recalcitrant; to recoil, as a musket or other firearm.—*n.* A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot; the recoil of a firearm. —**Kicker**, kik'ėr, *n.* One that kicks.—**Kickup**, kik'up, *n.* A disturbance; a row.

Kickshaw, kik'sha, *n.* [Originally *kickshaws*, as a singular noun, from Fr. *quelque chose*, something.] Something fantastical or uncommon; a light, unsubstantial dish.

Kid, kid, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *kid*, Icel. *kið*, G. *kitze*, *kitze*, a kid; akin *chit*, *child*.] A young goat; leather made from the skin of a kid, or in imitation of it.—*v.t.* or *i.* *kidded*, *kidding*. To bring forth a young goat.

Kid, kid, *n.* [A form of *kit*.] A small wooden tub or vessel.

Kidderminster, kid'ėr-min-stėr, *n.* A carpeting, so named from the town where formerly it was principally manufactured.

Kiddle, kid'l, *n.* [Armor. *kidel*, a net at the mouth of a stream.] A kind of weir formed of basket-work for catching fish in a stream.

Kidnap, kid'nap, *v.t.*—*kidnapped*, *kidnapping*. [Slang E. *kid*, a child, and *nap* for *nab*, to steal.] To forcibly abduct or steal a human being; to seize and forcibly carry away. — **Kidnapper**, kid'nap-ėr, *n.* One who kidnaps.

Kidney, kid'ni, *n.* [O.E. *kidnere*—Sc. *kite*, A. Sax. *cwith*, Icel. *kviðr*, Sw. *qved*, the belly; and Sc. *neer*, Icel. *nýra*, G. *niere*, a kidney.] Either of the two oblong, flattened, bean-shaped glands which secrete the urine, situated in the belly on either side of the backbone; sometimes colloquially used for constitution, sort, kind, character, or temper (a man of that *kidney*).—**Kidney-bean**, *n.* A well known culinary vegetable, of which there are two principal varieties in our gardens; the French or haricot bean.—**Kidney-potato**, *n.* A variety of potato resembling a kidney in shape.

Kilderkin, kil'dėr-kin, *n.* [O.D. *kindeken*, *kinneken*.] A small barrel; an old liquid measure containing the eighth part of a hogshead.

Kill, kil, *v.t.* [O.E. *kylle*, *kulle*, *culle*, to strike, Sc. *cole*, to cut short or lop; N. *kylla*, to lop; comp. Icel. *kolla*, to harm, *kollr*, the head.] To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means; to render inanimate; to put to death; to slay; to deprive of active qualities; to deaden (pain); to overpower. —**Killer**, kil'ėr, *n.* One who kills.—**Killing**, *p.* and *a.* Depriving of life; overpowering; irresistible; irresistibly fascinating; dangerous, too fast to last (a killing pace).—**Killingly**, kil'ing-li, *adv.* In a killing manner.

Killadar, kil'a-dar, *n.* [Hind. *kiladar*—*kila*, a fort, and *-dar*, a holder.] In India, the commandant or governor of a fort.

Killas, kil'as, *n.* The argillaceous schist in which many of the metalliferous veins of Cornwall and Devon occur.

Kiln, kil, *n.* [A. Sax. *cylene*, *cyln*, perhaps from L. *culina*, a kitchen (whence *culinary*).] A fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything placed in it; a kind of large stove in which something is dried or baked.—**Kiln-dry**, *v.t.* To dry in a kiln.

Kilodyne, kil'ō-dīn, *n.* [Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and E. *dyne*.] A thousand dynes.

Kilogram, **Kilogramme**, kil'ō-gram, *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme*, from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and Fr. *gramme*.] A French measure of weight, being 1000 grammes, or 2.2 lbs. avoirdupois.—**Kilolitre**, kil'ō-lē-tr, *n.* A French measure, 1000 litres or 220.09 gallons.—**Kilometre**, kil'ō-mā-tr, *n.* A French measure, 1000 mètres, equivalent to about five-eighths of a mile, or 1093.633 yards. The *square kilometre* is equal to 247.11 acres.—**Kilowatt**, kil'ō-wot, *n.* An electric unit, equal to 1000 watts, or about 1⅓ horse-power per second.

Kilt, kilt, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; comp. Icel. *kilting*, a skirt, *kjalta*, a person's lap, Dan. *kilte*, to tuck up or kilt.] A kind of short petticoat worn by men as an article of dress in lieu of trousers; regarded as peculiarly the national dress of the Highlanders of Scotland; the filibeg.—*v.t.* To tuck up like a kilt for greater freedom of movement.—**Kilted**, kilt'ed, *a.* Wearing a kilt.

Kim-coal, *n.* A kind of bituminous slate or shale forming part of the *Kimmeridge clay* of geologists, which is a blue and grayish-yellow clay of the upper oolite formation.

Kin, kin, *n.* [A. Sax. *cynn*, *cyn*; Icel. *kyn*, Goth. *kuni*, O.H.G. *chunni*, kin, kind, family, race; akin are *kind*, *n.* and *a.*, *king*; D. and G. *kind*, a child; L. *genus*, Gr. *genos*, race, offspring. GENUS.] Relationship; consanguinity or affinity; connection by blood; relatives collectively; kindred; used in this sense with a verb in the plural. —*a.* Of the same nature or kind; kindred; congenial.—**Kinless**, kin'les, *a.* Destitute of kin or kindred.—**Kinsfolk**, kinz'fōk, *n. pl.* Relations; kindred.—**Kinship**, kin'ship, *n.* Relationship; consanguinity.—**Kinsman**, kinz'man, *n.* A man of the same race or family; one related by blood.—**Kinswoman**, kinz'wum-an, *n.* A female relation.

Kind, kīnd, *n.* [A. Sax. *cynd*, (*ge*)*cynd*, nature, kind, race, generation, from same root as *cyn*, offspring. KIN.] Race; genus; generic class; sort; variety; nature; style; manner; character. — *In kind*, with produce or commodities, as opposed to in money (to pay one *in kind*).

Kind, kīnd, *a.* [A. Sax. *cynde*, *gecynde*, natural, harmonious; closely akin to *kind*, *n.* KIN.] Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant; friendly; proceeding from or dictated by tenderness or goodness of heart.—**Kind-hearted**, *a.* Having much kindness of nature; characterised by kindness of heart.—**Kind-heartedness**, *n.* Kindness of heart.—**Kindliness**, kīnd'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being kindly.—**Kindly**, kīnd'li, *adv.* In a kind manner.—*a.* Of a kind disposition or character; sympathetic; congenial; benevolent; favourable; refreshing (*kindly* showers).—**Kindness**, kīnd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being kind; good-will; benevolence; a kind act; an act of good-will.—**Kind-spoken**, *a.* Spoken in a kind way; characterized by speaking kindly.

Kindergarten, kin'dėr-gär-tn, *n.* [G., lit. children's garden. CHILD, GARDEN.] A kind of infants' school, intermediate between the nursery and the primary school, in which systematically arranged amuse-

ments are combined with a certain amount of instruction.
Kinderkin, kin'dėr-kin, *n.* KILDERKIN.
Kindle, kin'dl, *v.t.*—*kindled, kindling*. [Allied to or derived from Icel. *kynda*, to kindle, *kyndill*, a torch or candle; perhaps from L. *candela*, E. *candle*.] To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; to inflame, as the passions; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action.—*v.i.* To take fire; to grow warm or animated; to be roused or exasperated.—**Kindler**, kind'lėr, *n.* One who or that which kindles.—**Kindling**, kind'ling, *n.* The act of one who kindles; materials for lighting a fire. —**Kindling-coal**, *n.* An ignited piece of coal used to light a fire.
Kindred, kind'red, *n.* [O.E. *kinrede*, kindred, from *kin*, and term. *-red*, as in *hatred* (which see): the *d* is inserted, as in *gender*, thunder. KIN.] Relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity; kin; in plural sense, relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former; relations or relatives.—*a.* Related; congenial; allied.
Kine, kin, old pl. of *cow*.
Kinematics, ki-nē-mat'iks, *n.* [Gr. *kinēma*, movement, from *kineō*, to move.] That branch of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, without reference to the forces producing it.—**Kinematic**, **Kinematical**, ki-nē-mat'ik, ki-nē-mat'i-kal, *a.* Of or belonging to kinematics.—**Kinetic**, ki-net'ik, *a.* Causing motion; motory: applied to force actually exerted.—**Kinetics**, ki-net'iks, *n.* That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies. DYNAMICS.
King, king, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyning*, from *cyn*, kin, race, and term. *-ing*, one of, descendant (as in *atheling*); D. *koning*, Icel. *konungr*, Dan. *konge*, G. *könig*, king. KIN.] The sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country; a monarch; a prince; a ruler; a playing-card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess; a crowned man in the game of draughts; *pl.* the title of two books in the Old Testament, relating particularly to the Jewish kings.—*King's Bench*. Under BENCH.—*King's Counsel*. Under COUNSEL. —*King's evidence*. Under EVIDENCE.—**King-at-arms**, *n.* The name of the chief heralds in Britain, whose business it is to direct the other heralds, and who have the jurisdiction in regard to coats of arms.—**King-crab**, *n.* A kind of crustacean with a carapace of horse-shoe shape, and a long tail-spine.—**Kingcraft**, king'kraft, *n.* The art of governing; royal polity or policy.—**Kingdom**, king'dum, *n.* The power or authority of a king (*Shak.*); the territory or country subject to a king; the dominion of a king or monarch; domain or realm in a general sense; *nat. hist.* one of the most extensive divisions into which natural objects are classified (the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms*).—**Kingfisher**, king'fish-ėr, *n.* The general name of a family of birds, the only British species of which, a small but most beautiful bird, frequents the banks of rivers and dives for fish.—**Kinghood**, king'hud, *n.* State of being a king.—**Kingless**, king'les, *a.* Having no king.—**Kinglet**, king'let, *n.* A little king; a weak or insignificant king; a minute European bird.—**Kinglihood**, king'li-hud, *n.* The condition of being kingly.—**Kinglike**, king'lik, *a.* Like a king.—**Kingliness**, king'li-nes, *n.* State of being kingly.—**Kingly**, king'li, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to a king or to kings; royal; monarchical; becoming a king; august; splendid. ∴Syn. under ROYAL.—*adv.* With an air of royalty; as becoming a king.—**King-post**, **King-piece**, *n.* The middle post standing at the apex of a pair of rafters, and having its lower end fastened to the middle of the tie-beam.—**King's-evil**, *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind, formerly believed curable by the touch of a king.—**Kingship**, king'ship, *n.* Royalty; the state, office, or dignity of a king.—**King's-yellow**, *n.* A pigment formed by mixing orpiment and arsenious acid.—**King-truss**, *n.* A truss for a roof framed with a king-post.—**King-vulture**, *n.* An American species of vulture, so called because other vultures are said to stand quietly by until it has finished its repast.—**King-wood**, *n.* A Brazilian wood beautifully streaked with violet tints, and used in cabinet-work.—**King-worship**, *n.* Excessive or extravagant loyalty to the monarch.
Kink, kingk, *n.* [D. G. and Sw. *kink*, a twist or coil in a cable.] A twist in a rope or thread such as prevents it running freely; an unreasonable and obstinate notion; a crotchet.—*v.i.* To get into a kink; to twist or run into knots.
Kinkajou, king'ka-jö, *n.* A plantigrade carnivorous mammal of South America, resembling the lemurs in structure and aspect, but allied to the bear.
Kino, ki'nō, *n.* [An East Indian word.] An astringent extract resembling catechu, obtained from various tropical trees.
Kinsfolk, **Kinship**, **Kinsman**, **Kinswoman**. Under KIN.
Kiosk, ki-osk', *n.* A Turkish word signifying a kind of open pavilion or summer house.
Kip, kip, *n.* A tanner's name for the hide of a young beast.—**Kip-leather**, **Kip-skin**, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cowhide.
Kipper, kip'ėr, *n.* [D. *kippen*, to hatch, to exclude ova.] A salmon at or directly after the spawning season, when it is unfit to be eaten fresh; a fish, as a salmon or herring, split open, salted, and dried or smoked: so called because at the spawning season salmon were cured in this way to make them eatable.—*v.t.* To cure (salmon) by splitting open, salting, and drying.
Kirk, kirk, *n.* [The old form of *church*; A. Sax. *cyrc*. CHURCH.] A church: still in common use in Scotland.—**Kirk-session**, *n.* The lowest court of the Established Church of Scotland.
Kirsch-wasser, kėrsh'väs-ėr, *n.* [G., from *kirsche*, cherry, and *wasser*, water.] An alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the small black cherry.
Kirtle, kėr'tl, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyrtel*, Icel. *kyrtill*, Dan. *kjortel*; akin to *short*.] A kind of short gown; a petticoat.—*v.t.* To tuck up so as to give the appearance of a kirtle to.—**Kirtled**, kėr'tld, *a.* Wearing a kirtle.
Kish, kish, *n.* [Gr. *kies,kies*, g... ...rites.] A substance resembling pl... found in some iron-smelting furna...
Kismet, kis'met, *n.* [Per. *kus*... A Mohammedan expression for fate... destiny.
Kiss, kis, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cyssan*, fr... *coss*, a kiss; Icel. and Sw. *kyssa*, Dan. *kysse*, G. *küssen*, to kiss; the corresponding nouns being Icel. *koss*, Dan. *kys*, G. *kuss*; from same root as L. *gusto*, to taste, also as *choose*.] To touch with the lips in salutation or as a mark of affection; to caress by joining lips; to touch gently, as if with fondness.—*v.i.* To join lips in love or respect; to meet or come in contact (as curved lines, &c.).—*n.* A salute given with the lips; a kind of confection.—**Kisser**, kis'ėr, *n.* One that kisses.—**Kissing-comfit**, *n.* A perfumed sugar-plum to sweeten the breath. [*Shak.*]—**Kissing-crust**, *n.* A portion of the crust of a loaf that touches another.
Kist, kist, *n.* A place of interment of a prehistoric period; a cist.
Kit, kit, *n.* [D. *kit*, a large bottle; O.D. *kitte*, a beaker, decanter.] A large bottle; a kind of wooden tub for holding fish, butter, &c.; that which contains necessaries or tools, and hence the necessaries and tools themselves; a sailor's chest and contents; an outfit.
Kit, kit, *n.* [Probably an abbreviated form of *guitar*, *gittern*, *cittern*.] A diminutive fiddle, used generally by dancing-masters.
Kit-cat, kit'kat, *a.* and *n.* [From the portraits of the members of the *Kit-cat* Club in London to which Addison and Steele belonged, painted in this size by Sir G. Kneller; the club itself being so called from a *Christopher Cat*, a pastry-cook, in whose house it met.] A term applied to a three-quarter length portrait on a canvas 28 inches in length by 28 or 29 inches in width; or to any portrait about half-length in which the hands are shown.
Kitchen, kich'en, *n.* [A. Sax. *cycene*, from L. *coquina*, kitchen, from *coquo*, to cook. COOK.] The room of a house appropriated to cookery.—**Kitchen-garden**, *n.* A garden appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.—**Kitchen-maid**, *n.* A female servant whose work lies in the kitchen.—**Kitchen-midden**, *n.* [Dan. *kjökken-mödding*.] The name given to certain mounds found in Denmark, the north of Scotland, &c., being the refuse heaps of a prehistoric people unacquainted with the use of metals, all the implements found in them being of stone, bone, horn, or wood.—**Kitchen-range**, *n.* A kitchen grate with oven, boiler, &c., attached, for cooking.—**Kitchen-stuff**, *n.* Fat collected from pots, dripping-pans, &c.
Kite, kit, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyta*, a kite.] A bird of the falcon family having a somewhat long forked tail, long wings, and comparatively weak bill and talons; a light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for amusement; an accommodation bill or other paper representing fictitious value (commercial slang).—**Kite-flier**, *n.* One who flies kites.
Kith, kith, *n.* [A. Sax. *cyththe*, knowledge, relationship, native country, from *cúth*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. CAN.] Acquaintances or friends collectively.—*Kith and kin*, friends and relatives.
Kithara, kith'a-ra, *n.* Same as *Cithara*.
Kitmutgar, kit-mut'gar, *n.* Same as *Khitmutgar*.
Kitten, kit'n, *n.* [Dim. of *cat*.] A young cat, or the young of the cat.—*v.i.* To bring forth young, as a cat.—**Kittenhood**, kit'n-hud, *n.* The state of being a kitten.—**Kittenish**, kit'n-ish, *a.* Like a kitten or what pertains to a kitten; fond of playing.
Kittiwake, kit'i-wāk, *n.* [From its cry.] A species of gull found in great abundance in the northern parts of the world.
Kiwi-kiwi, kē'wi-kē-wi, *n.* The apteryx.
Kleptomania, klep-tō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *kleptō*, to steal, and *mania*, madness.] A supposed species of moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible desire to pilfer.—**Kleptomaniac**, klep-tō-mā'ni-ak, *n.* One affected with kleptomania.
Klinometer. CLINOMETER.
Kloof, klöf, *n.* [D., a gap, a chasm.] In South Africa, a common name for a ravine or gully.
Knack, nak, *n.* [Imitative of sound, like D. *knak*, Dan. *knak*, G. *knack*, a crack, a snap; originally a snap of the fingers, then a trick or way of doing a thing as if with a snap.] Readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness; a knick-knack or toy (*Shak.*).
Knacker, nak'ėr, *n.* [From Icel. *hnakkr*, a saddle: originally it meant a saddler and harness-maker.] One whose occupation is to slaughter diseased or useless horses.
Knag, nag, *n.* [Comp. Dan. *knag*, a wooden peg; Prov. G. *knagge*, Sw. *knagg*, a knot in wood; Ir. *cnag*, a peg, a knob.] A knot in wood; a protuberant knot; a wart; the shoot of a deer's horns.—**Knagged**, nag'ed, *a.* Knotty.—**Knagginess**, nag'i-nes, *n.* The state of being knaggy.—**Knaggy**, nag'i, *a.* Knotty; full of knots.
Knap, nap, *v.t.*—*knapped, knapping*. [Same as D. *knappen*, to crack, to munch, to lay hold of; G. *knappen*, to crack, to snap.] To bite; to bite off; to break short; to snap; to make a short sharp sound.—*n.* A short sharp noise; a snap.
Knapsack, nap'sak, *n.* [L.G. *knappsack*, D. *knapzak*, G. and D. *knappen*, to snap, to eat, and *sack*—lit. a provision-sack.] A bag of leather or strong cloth for carrying a soldier's necessaries, strapped to the back between the shoulders; any similar bag, such as those used by tourists and others for carrying light personal luggage.
Knar, **Knarl**, när, närl, *n.* [GNARL.] A knot in wood.—**Knarled**, **Knarred**, närld, närd, *a.* Gnarled; knotty.—**Knarry**, när'i, *a.* Knotty; stubby.
Knave, nāv, *n.* [A. Sax. *cnapa* or *cnafa*, a boy, a youth, a son; D. *knaap*, G. *knabe*, a boy or young man, Icel. *knapi*, a servant

boy; root doubtful; comp. *knight*.] A boy; a male servant; a false deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy; a rascal; in a pack of playing cards, a card with a soldier or servant painted on it; a jack.—**Knavery**, nā'ver-i, n. The conduct of a knave; dishonesty; deception in traffic; trickery; petty villainy; fraud.—**Knavish**, nā'vish, a. Acting like or belonging to a knave; dishonest; fraudulent; mischievous.—**Knavishly**, nā'vish-li, adv. In a knavish manner.—**Knavishness**, nā'vish-nes, n. The quality or habit of being knavish.

Knead, nēd, v.t. [A. Sax. *cnedan*, *cnedan*; D. *kneden*, G. *kneten*, Icel. *knotha*, to knead; akin Slav. *gnesti*, *gnesti*, to press, to knead.] To work and press into a mass; particularly, to work into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, or paste; to beat or pommel.—**Kneader**, nē'der, n. One who kneads.

Knee, nē, n. [A. Sax. *cneó*, *cneów*—Icel. *kné*, Dan. *knæ*, D. and G. *knie*, Goth. *kniu*; cognate with L. *genu*, Gr. *gonu*, Skr. *jānu*, knee.] The joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg; the articulation of the thigh and bones of the lower leg; something resembling or suggestive of this; a piece of bent timber or iron used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers.—**Knee-breeches**, n. pl. Breeches that do not reach farther down than the knee.—**Knee-brush**, n. A brush or tuft at the knees of some animals.—**Knee-cap**, n. The movable bone covering the knee-joint in front; the knee-pan; the patella; a leather cap or covering for the knee of a horse.—**Kneed**, nēd, a. Having knees: chiefly in composition (in-*kneed*, out-*kneed*); *bot.* geniculated.—**Knee-deep**, a. Rising to the knees; as deep as would come to the knee.—*adv.* Sunk to the knees; so as to be up to the knees in something.—**Knee-joint**, n. The joint which connects the thigh and leg bones.—**Knee-jointed**, a. Having joints or knots like knees; *bot.* geniculate.—**Knee-pan**, n. The bone covering the knee-joint; the knee-cap.—**Knee-piece**, **Knee-rafter**, n. A bent rafter, the lower end or foot being crooked downwards.—**Knee-stop**, n. A stop or lever in an organ or harmonium acted on by the knee.—**Knee-swell**, n. A contrivance in a harmonium for producing a diminuendo and crescendo effect, worked by the knee.

Kneel, nēl, v.i.—pret. & pp. *kneeled*, *knelt*. [O.E. *kneole*, *kneoli*, from *knee*; corresponding to D. *knielen*, Dan. *knæle*, to kneel. Comp. *handle*, from *hand*.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.—**Kneeler**, nēl'ėr, n. One who kneels or worships by kneeling.—**Kneelingly**, nēl'ing-li, adv. In a kneeling position.

Knell, nel, n. [A. Sax. *cnyll*, a sound of a bell; *cnyllan*, to sound a bell; comp. G. *knallen*, *knellen*, to make a loud noise; G. and D. *knal*, Sw. *knall*, a loud sound; Icel. *knylla*, to beat, *gnella*, to scream; imitative of sound; *knoll* is akin.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a passing bell; a death signal in general.—v.i. To sound as a funeral knell; to sound as an omen or warning of coming evil.—v.t. To summon by, or as by, a knell.

Knelt, nelt, pret. and pp. of *kneel*.

Knew, nū, pret. of *know*.

Knickerbockers, nik'ėr-bok-ėrz, n. pl. [Properly Dutch breeches, after Washington Irving's character Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, as representative of a Dutchman.] A kind of loose breeches, of American origin, reaching just beyond the knee, where they are gathered in so as to clasp the leg.

Knick-knack, nik'nak, n. [A reduplication of *knack*; comp. *click-clack*, *tip-top*, *ding-dong*, &c.] A trifle or toy; any small article more for ornament than use.—**Knick-knackery**, nik'nak-ėr-i, n. Knick-knacks; trifles; toys.

Knife, nīf, n. pl. **Knives**, nīvz. [A. Sax. *cníf*—D. *knijf*, Icel. *knífr*, Dan. *kniv*, Sw. *knif*; akin to *nip*. Nip.] A cutting instrument consisting of a sharp-edged blade of small or moderate size attached to a handle.—*War to the knife*, a war carried on to the utmost extremity; mortal combat.—**Knife-blade**, n. The cutting part of a knife.—**Knife-board**, n. A board on which knives are cleaned and polished.—**Knife-edge**, n. A piece of steel with a fine edge, serving to support with the least friction an oscillating body, as the beam of a pair of scales.—**Knife-grinder**, n. One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives.—**Knife-rest**, n. An article used to rest the blades of carving-knives at table.

Knight, nīt, n. [A. Sax. *cniht*, a boy, a servant, a military follower; D. and G. *knecht*, a male servant; Dan. *knegt*, a fellow, the knave at cards; perhaps from root of *kin* or of *knave*.] In feudal times, a man admitted to a certain military rank, with special ceremonies; in modern times, one who holds a certain dignity conferred by the sovereign and entitling the possessor to have the title of *Sir* prefixed to his Christian name, but not hereditary like the dignity of baronet; a member of an order of chivalry; a champion; one of the pieces in the game of chess, usually the figure of a horse's head.—*Knight of the shire*, a county member of the British Parliament.—*Knights bachelors*. Under Bachelor.—*Knights bannerets*. Under Banner.—v.t. To dub or create a knight; to confer the honour of knighthood upon, the accolade or blow of a sword being commonly a part of the ceremony.—**Knightage**, nīt'āj, n. The aggregate of those persons who have been created knights.—**Knight-errant**, n. A knight who travelled in search of adventures and to exhibit his prowess.—**Knight-errantry**, n. The role, character, or practice of a knight-errant.—**Knighthood**, nīt'hud, n. The character or dignity of a knight; the rank or honour accompanying the title of knight; knights collectively.—*Order of Knighthood*, an organized and duly constituted body of knights, as those of the Garter or the Bath.—**Knightlike**, nīt'līk, a. Resembling a knight.—**Knightliness**, nīt'li-nes, n. The character or quality of being knightly.—**Knightly**, nīt'li, a. Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; chivalrous.—*adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.—**Knight-service**, n. *Law*, the tenure of lands on condition of performing military service.

Knit, nit, v.t.—*knit* or *knitted*, *knitting*. [A. Sax. *cnyttan*, to knit, to tie, from *cnotta*, a knot; Icel. *knyta*, from *knútr*, a knot; Dan. *knytte*, to knit, to knot. Knot.] To tie together; to tie with a knot; to fasten by tying; to weave or form by looping or knotting a continuous thread by means of wires or needles; to cause to grow together; to join closely; to contract into folds or wrinkles (to *knit* the brows).—v.i. To make a fabric by interlooping yarn or thread by means of needles, &c.; to unite closely; to grow together.—**Knitster**, nit'ster, n. A female who knits.—**Knittable**, nit'a-bl, a. Capable of being knitted.—**Knitter**, nit'ėr, n. One that knits; a knitting-machine.—**Knitting-needle**, n. A needle used for knitting, usually a straight piece of wire with rounded ends.

Knives, nīvz, n. pl. of *knife*.

Knob, nob, n. [Older form *knop*; comp. A. Sax. *cnæp*, a top, a knob, D. *knop*, *knoop*, G. *knopf*, Icel. *knappr*, Dan. *knop*, *knap*, a knob, button, bud, &c.; also W. Ir. and Gael. *cnap*, a knob.] A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a round ball at the end of anything; the more or less ball-shaped handle for a door, drawer, or the like; a boss; a knot; a bunch of foliage carved or cast for ornament.—v.i.—*knobbed*, *knobbing*. To grow into knobs; to bunch.—**Knobbed**, nobd, a. Containing knobs; full of knobs.—**Knobbiness**, nob'i-nes, n. The quality of having knobs.—**Knobby**, nob'i, a. Full of knobs or hard protuberances.—**Knobstick**, nob'stik, n. A workman who refuses to join a trade's-union or will not act with the members of it when on strike.

Knock, nok, v.i. [A. Sax. *cnocian*, *cnucian*, to knock, to beat; Icel. *knoka*, Sw. *knacka*, to knock; also seen in Gael. and Ir. *cnag*, a knock; W. *cnociaw*, to knock; akin *knack*, *knag*, *knuckle*, &c.] To strike or beat with something thick, hard, or heavy; to drive or be driven so as to come in collision with something; to strike against; to clash.—*To knock about*, to wander here and there; to move about in the world. [Colloq.]—*To knock off*, to cease from labour; to stop work. [Colloq.]—*To knock under*, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self conquered. [Colloq.]—*To knock up*, to be worn out; to fail from fatigue.—v.t. To dash; to drive; to cause to collide; to drive or force by a succession of blows.—*To knock down*, to strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow; at auctions, to assign to a bidder, generally by a blow with a hammer.—*To knock out*, to force out by a blow or by blows.—*To knock up*, to arouse by knocking; to exhaust with fatigue.—*To knock on the head*, to stun or kill by a blow or blows on the head; hence, to frustrate, as a project or scheme; to render abortive. [Colloq.]—n. A blow; a stroke with something thick, hard, or heavy; a stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.—**Knock-down**, a. A term applied to a blow which fells a person to the ground.—**Knocker**, nok'ėr, n. One that knocks; a contrivance fastened to a door to knock for admittance.—**Knock-kneed**, a. Having the legs so much curved inwards that they touch or knock together in walking; hence, feeble (a *knock-kneed* argument).

Knoll, nōl, v.t. and i. To sound, as a bell.—n. The ringing of a bell; a knell.

Knoll, nōl, n. [A. Sax. *cnoll*, a knoll, a summit; N. *knoll*, Dan. *knold*, a knoll; G. *knolle*, *knollen*, a lump; comp. W. *cnol*, the top, a round hillock.] The top or crown of a hill; a small or low round hill; a small elevation of earth.

Knop, nop, n. [Knob.] A knob; a boss; a bunch. [O.T.]

Knot, not, n. [A. Sax. *cnotta*, a knot—D. *knot*, Icel. *knútr*, Sw. *knut*, G. *knoten*, a knot; cog. L. *nodus*, that is, *gnodus* (whence *node*). Knit.] A complication of a thread, cord, or rope, or of two or more, by tying, knitting, or entangling; a fastening made by looping a cord or thread on itself; a tie; a figure with interlaced lines; a bond of association; a union (the nuptial *knot*); a cluster, collection, group; a difficulty or perplexity; something not easily solved; a hard part in timber caused by the shooting out of a branch; a protuberance; a nodule; a bunch; a knob; *naut.* a division of the logline, forming the same fraction of a mile as half a minute is of an hour, that is, the hundred and twentieth part of a nautical mile; so that the number of knots run off the reel in half a minute shows the vessel's speed per hour in miles; hence, a nautical mile or 6080 feet.—v.t.—*knotted*, *knotting*. To tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot on; to entangle; to unite closely.—v.i. To become knotted; to form knots or joints, as in plants.—**Knot-grass**, n. A British weed of low growth, with branched trailing stems and knotted joints.—**Knotless**, not'les, a. Free from knots; without knots.—**Knotted**, not'ed, a. Full of knots; having knots; *bot.* having knobs or enlargements, as on a stem.—**Knottiness**, not'i-nes, n. The quality of being knotty.—**Knotty**, not'i, a. Full of knots; having many knots; difficult; intricate; involved; hard to unravel (a *knotty* question or point).—**Knotweed**, **Knotwort**, n. Knot-grass.

Knot, not, n. [Said to be named after King *Canute* (*Cnut*), who was very fond of it.] A small grallatorial bird, closely allied to the snipe.

Knout, nout, n. [Russ. *knute*.] An instrument of punishment used in Russia consisting of a handle 2 feet long, a leather thong 4 feet, with a metal ring at the end to which the striking part, a flat tongue of hardened hide 2 feet long is attached; the punishment inflicted with the knout.—v.t. To punish with the knout.

Know, nō, v.t.—*knew* (pret.), *known* (pp.). [A. Sax. *cnáwan*, pret. *cneów*, pp. *cnáwen*, to know; Icel. *kná*, to be able; comp. the allied words E. *can*, to be able, *ken*, to know, Icel. *kunna*, used in both senses; G. *können*, to be able (*ich kann*, I can), *kennen*, to know; from a root *gna*, *gan*, to know, seen also in *name*, *noble*, *narrate* (these words have lost *g* before the *n*, as in *ignoble*, *ignorant*), *uncouth*; L. *gnosco*, *nosco*, Gr. *gignōskō*, to know.] To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to be convinced or

satisfied regarding the truth or reality of; to be assured of; to be aware of; to distinguish (to *know* a star from a planet); to be familiar or acquainted with (a person, a topic, &c.); to have experience of. — *v.i.* To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; to be informed. — **Knowable**, nō'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being known. —**Knowableness**, nō'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being knowable.—**Knower**, nō'ér, *n.* One who knows.—**Knowing**, nō'ing, *a.* Well-informed; well-instructed; intelligent; sagacious; conscious; expressive of knowledge or cunning (a *knowing* look).—**Knowingly**, nō'ing-li, *adv.* In a knowing manner.—**Knowingness**, nō'ing-nes, *n.*—**Knowledge**, nol'ej, *n.* [O.E. *knowleche*, from *know*, and term. seen in Icel. *kunnleikr*, knowledge, and in E. *wedlock*, and which is derived from A. Sax. *lác*, Icel. *leikr*, Goth. *laika*, sport, play, gift.] The clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; indubitable apprehension; cognizance; learning; erudition; information; skill in anything; familiarity gained by actual experience; acquaintance with any fact or person.—**Known**, nōn, *p.* and *a.* Perceived; understood; recognized; familiar.

Knubs, nubs, *n. pl.* Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from cocoons.

Knuckle, nuk'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *cnucel*, D. *knokkel*, *kneukel*, Dan. *knokkel*, G. *knöchel*, a knuckle, *knochen*, a bone; comp. W. *cnwc*, a knob or knot; allied are probably *knock*, *knag*, *knack*.] The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers; the knee-joint of a [illegible] or pig (a *knuckle* of veal). — *v.t.* — *knuckled*, *knuckling*. To strike with the knuckles; to pommel.—*v.i.* Only used in the colloquial phrase *to knuckle down*, *to knuckle under*, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self beaten: phrases of doubtful origin.—**Knuckled**, nuk'ld, *a.* Jointed.—**Knuckle-duster**, *n.* An iron instrument with knobs or points projecting, contrived to cover the knuckles, and which renders a blow struck more powerful.—**Knuckle-joint**, *n.* *Mach.* any flexible joint formed by two abutting links.

Knur, **Knurl**, nér, nérl, *n.* Same as *Knaur*, *Knarl*, *Gnarl*.

Koala, kō-a'la, *n.* [Native name.] A marsupial animal of Australia, the native 'sloth' and 'bear' of the colonists.

Kobold, kō'bold, *n.* [GOBLIN.] A domestic spirit or elf in German mythology; a kind of goblin.

Kohl, kōl, *n.* A black pigment used by Eastern women as a cosmetic.

Kohl-rabi, kōl-ra'bē, *n.* [G., from *kohl*, kale, and L. *rapa*, a turnip; kale or cabbage turnip.] A variety of cabbage distinguished by a globular swelling immediately above the ground, which is the part used.

Kola-nut. COLA-NUT.

Koodoo, kō'dō, *n.* [Native name.] A striped antelope of South Africa, the male having long and beautifully twisted horns.

Koord, **Koordish**, kord, kōr'dish. KURD.

Kop, **Kopje**, kop, kop'i or kop'ye, *n.* [D.] In South Africa, a hill; a small hill.

Kopeck, **Kopek**, kō'pek, *n.* COPECK.

Koran, kō'ran or ko-rän', *n.* ALKORAN.

Koss, kos, *n.* A Jewish measure of capacity equal to about 4 cubic inches.

Kosmos. COSMOS.

Koumiss, kō'mis, *n.* KUMISS.

Kousso, kus'so, *n.* The dried flowers of a plant of Abyssinia, employed as an anthelmintic.

Kow-tow, **Ko-tow**, kou-tou', ko-tou', *n.* [Chinese.] The mode of saluting the Emperor of China by prostrating one's self and touching the ground with the forehead nine times. — *v.i.* To perform the kow-tow.

Kraal, kral, *n.* [D.; probably from a native word.] A native village or collection of huts in South Africa.

Kraken, krä'ken, *n.* A supposed enormous sea monster, said to have been seen at different times off the coast of Norway.

Krang, **Kreng**, krang, kreng, *n.* [D. *kreng*, a carcass.] The carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

Kreasote, krē'a-sōt. CREASOTE.

Kreatic, krē-at'ik, *a.* CREATIC.—**Kreatine**, krē'a-tin, *n.* CREATIN.

Kreosote, krē'ō-sōt, *n.* CREASOTE.

Kreutzer, **Kreuzer**, kroit'sér, *n.* [G. *kreuzer*, from *kreuz*, a cross, because formerly stamped with a cross.] An old South German copper coin, the sixtieth part of the gulden or florin, or about a third of a penny; an Austrian coin equal to the hundredth part of a florin, or to one-fifth of an English penny.

Kriegspiel, krēg'spēl, *n.* [G., game of war —*krieg*, war, and *spiel*, game.] A game of German origin, played by means of pieces representing troops on a map exhibiting all the features of a country.

Kris, krēs, *n.* A Malay dagger; a creese.

Krone, krō'nē *n.* [Dan., a crown.] A Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish money equal to 1s. 1½d. sterling.

Kruller, krul'ér, *n.* [O.E. *crull*, curled; D. *krullen*, to curl.] A cake curled or crisped.

Krystite, *n.* CRYOLITE.

Kshatriya, kshat'ri-a, *n.* A member of the second or military caste in the social system of the Brahmanical Hindus.

Kudos, kū'dos, *n.* [Gr.] Glory; fame; renown.

Kudu, kō'dō, *n.* KOODOO.

Kufic, *a.* CUFIC.

Kuhhorn, kō'horn, *n.* [G. *kuh*, a cow, and *horn*.] An alpen-horn (under ALP).

Kulan, kō'lan, *n.* The dziggetai.

Kumiss, kō'mis, *n.* [Of Tartar origin.] A liquor made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milk-spirit, used by the Tartars.

Kümmel, kūm'l or kim'l, *n.* [G. *kümmel*, caraway.] A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c., flavoured with caraway seeds.

Kunkur, kēn'kér, *n.* [Hind., limestone.] A calcareous deposit spread over the surface of India, and apparently corresponding to the boulder drift of England.

Kupfernickel, kup'fér-nik-l, *n.* [G.—*kupfer*, copper, and *nickel*.] An ore of nickel, an alloy of nickel and arsenic, of a copper colour. — **Kupferschiefer**, kup'fér-shē-fér, *n.* [G., copper-slate.] A term applied by German geologists to certain dark shales of the permian series of Thuringia.

Kurd, kurd, *n.* An inhabitant of Kurdistan.—**Kurdish**, kur'dish, *a.* Of or relating to Kurdistan or the Kurds.

Kursaal, kor'säl, *n.* [G., lit. cure-hall—*kur*, cure, and *saal*, a hall.] A public hall or room for the use of visitors in connection with many German watering-places or health resorts.

Kutch, kuch, *n.* CUTCH.

Kyabocca-wood, ki-a-bō'ka, *n.* KIABOOCA-WOOD.

Kyanite, ki'an-it, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue.] A gem of the garnet family of a blue colour, somewhat resembling sapphire.

Kyanize, ki'an-iz, *v.t.*—*kyanized*, *kyanizing*. [From *Kyan*, the inventor.] To preserve (timber) from dry-rot by steeping in a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Kyle, kil, *n.* [Gael. *caol*, *caol*, a firth, a channel.] A sound; a strait: used in some Scotch place-names.

Kyloe, ki'lō, *n.* [Gael. *caol*, slender, small.] One of a breed of small-sized cattle of the Hebrides and Western Highlands.

Kyrie-eleison, ki'ri-ē-ē-li'son, *n.* [Gr. *kyrie*, Lord, *eleison*, have mercy.] A form of invocation in ancient Greek liturgies and still used in the Roman Catholic service.

L.

L, the twelfth letter and ninth consonant of the English alphabet.

La, la, *exclam.* [A. Sax. *lá*, lo! behold!] Look; see; behold.

La, la. *Mus.* the sixth of the seven syllables that represent the seven sounds in the diatonic scale.

Laager, la'gér, *n.* [D., a camp.] In South Africa, an encampment; a temporary defensive inclosure, formed of wagons.—*v.t.* To encamp; to form a temporary defence by means of wagons.

Labarum, lab'a-rum, *n.* [L. *labarum*, *labōrum*, Gr. *labaron*, *labōron*; etym. doubtful.] The standard adopted by Constantine the Great after his conversion to Christianity; a banner bearing the Greek letters X P (that is, *Chi*, *Rho*), conjoined so as to form a monogram of the name of Christ.

Labdanum, lab'da-num. LADANUM.

Labefaction, lab-e-fak'shon, *n.* [L. *labefactio*, from *labefacio*—*labo*, to totter, and *facio*, to make.] A weakening; decay; downfall.

Label, lā'bl, *n.* [O.Fr. *label*, *lambel*, a rag, a tatter, a shred; of Germanic or Celtic origin; comp. G. *lappe*, a flap, rag, W. *llab*, a strip, Gael. *leab*, a shred. LAP, *n.*] A slip of paper, parchment, or other material, containing a name, title, address, statement of contents, nature, or the like, affixed to anything; a narrow slip affixed to diplomas, deeds, or writings to hold the appended seal; *arch.* a projecting tablet or moulding over doors, windows, &c. —*v.t.*—*labelled*, *labelling*. To affix a label to.—**Labeller**, lā'bl-ér, *n.* One who labels.

Labellum, la-bel'lum, *n.* [L., a little lip, dim. of *labrum*, a lip.] *Bot.* one of the three pieces forming the corolla in orchidaceous plants, usually turned downwards.

Labial, lā'bi-al, *a.* [From L. *labium*, a lip. LIP.] Pertaining to the lips; uttered by the lips; owing its special character to the lips (a *labial* consonant). — *n.* A vowel or consonant formed chiefly by the lips, as *b*, *m*, *p*, *o*. — **Labialize**, lā'bi-al-iz, *v.t.* To give a labial sound or character to; to utter labially. — **Labially**, lā'bi-al-li, *adv.* In a labial manner; by means of the lips. —**Labiate**, **Labiated**, lā'bi-at, lā'bi-ā-ted, *a.* [L.L. *labiatus*, from L. *labium*, lip.] *Bot.* applied to an irregular gamopetalous corolla, the limb or expanded portion cleft so as to present an upper and lower lip.—**Labiodental**, lā'bi-ō-den-tal, *a.* and *n.* [L. *labium*, a lip, and *dens*, a tooth.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth; a sound thus formed (*f* and *v*).—**Labium**, lā'bi-um, *n.* [L.] A lip; especially, the lower lip of insects, the upper being called the *labrum*; the inner lip of the shell of a univalve mollusc, the outer being called the *labrum*.

Laboratory, lab'o-ra-to-ri, *n.* [L.L. *laboratorium*, from L. *labor*, labour. LABOUR.] A building or room designed for investigation and experiment in chemistry, physics, or other subject; a chemist's workroom; the shop of a druggist.

Labour, lā'bér, *n.* [O.Fr. *labour*, Fr. *labeur*, L. *labor*, *laboris*, labour; from a root beginning with *r* (by a common change), whence also *robustus*, robust.] Exertion, physical or mental, or both, undergone in the performance of some task or work; particularly, the exertion of the body in occupations by which subsistence is obtained; the performance of work; toil; work done or to be done; labourers or producers in the aggregate (the claims or rights of *labour*); travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth. —*v.i.* To engage in labour; to work; to toil; to exert the body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to proceed or act with difficulty; to be burdened; to suffer (to *labour* under a disease); *naut.* to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea.—*v.t.* To till; to cultivate; to prosecute with effort.—**Laboured**, lā'bérd, *p.* and *a.* Produced with labour; bearing the marks of constraint and effort: opposed to easy or

natural (a *laboured* speech). — **Labourer**, lā'bėr-ėr, *n.* One who labours; a man who does work that requires little skill or special training, as distinguished from an artisan.—**Labouring**, lā'bėr-ing, *p.* and *a.* Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; moving with pain or difficulty; occupied in work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill. — **Labour-saving**, *a.* Saving labour; adapted to supersede or diminish the labour of men.—**Laborious**, la-bō'ri-us, *a.* [L. *laboriosus.*] Requiring labour; toilsome; not easy; diligent in work or service; industrious; assiduous. — **Laboriously**, la-bō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a laborious manner.—**Laboriousness**, la-bō'ri-us-nes, *n.*

Labradorite, lab'ra-dor-īt, *n.* A mineral, a kind of felspar, found on the coast of Labrador, distinguished by its splendent changeability of colour: called also *Labrador felspar.*

Labrum, lā'brum, *n.* [L.] An upper or outer lip. LABIUM.—**Labrose**, lā'brōs, *a.* Having thick lips.

Laburnum, la-bėr'num, *n.* [L.] A leguminose tree, well known for the beauty of its pendulous racemes of yellow pea-shaped flowers, and having wood which is much valued for turnery work.

Labyrinth, lab'i-rinth, *n.* [L. *labyrinthus;* Gr. *labyrinthos.*] A structure having numerous intricate winding passages; a place full of inextricable windings; an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens; an intricate arrangement of bands or lines used for ornamentation; any intricate matter or business; *anat.* that part of the internal ear which lies behind the tympanum; *metal.* a series of troughs attached to a stamping mill, through which a current of water passes so as to carry off and deposit in certain places the ground ore.—**Labyrinthian**, **Labyrinthal**, lab-i-rinth'i-an, lab'i-rinth-al, *a.* Labyrinthine. Also **Labyrinthic**, lab-i-rinth'ik, **Labyrinthical**, lab-i-rinth'i-kal. — **Labyrinthine**, lab-i-rinth'in, *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; full of windings; intricate; mazy.—**Labyrinthodon**, lab-i-rinth'ō-don, *n.* [Gr. *labyrinthos*, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A fossil amphibian allied to the crocodile and to the frog, 10 or 12 feet long.

Lac, lak, *n.* [Per. *lak*, Skr. *lākshā* and *rākshā*, the lac insect, from *ranj*, to dye; hence *lacquer*, *lake* (colour).] A resinous substance produced mainly upon the banyan-tree, by the puncture of a small insect, and used in preparing lacquers, varnishes, &c.—*Stick lac* is the substance in its natural state, incrusting small twigs; when broken off and washed with water it is called *seed lac;* when melted and reduced to a thin crust it is called *shell-lac*, *shellac.* — *Lac dye* and *lac lake*, scarlet colouring matters obtained from stick lac. —**Laccic**, lak'sik, *a.* Pertaining to lac or produced from it.

Lac, **Lack**, lak, *n.* [Hind. *lakh*, Skr. *laksha.*] In the East Indies a word used to denote 100,000 (a *lac* of rupees).

Lace, lās, *n.* [O.Fr. *las*, from L. *laqueus*, a noose, a snare; akin *lasso*, *latchet.*] A string or cord used for fastening boots or some other part of the dress, or plaited and otherwise ornamented and used for decoration; a delicate kind of net-work, used for the ornamenting of female dresses, &c.—*v.t.*—*laced*, *lacing.* To fasten with a lace or string through eyelet-holes; to adorn with lace, or as with lace.—*v.i.* To be fastened or tied by a lace; to have a lace.—**Lace-boot**, *n.* A boot which is fastened by a lace. — **Laced**, lāst, *p.* and *a.* Fastened with lace; tricked out with lace. —**Lace-frame**, *n.* A machine for making lace.—**Lace-leaf**, *n.* Lattice-leaf. —**Lace-pillow**, *n.* A pillow or cushion for making lace on.—**Lacing**, lās'ing, *n.* The act of fastening with a lace; a cord used in drawing tight or fastening.

Lacerate, las'ėr-āt, *v.t.*—*lacerated*, *lacerating.* [L. *lacero*, *laceratum*, to tear, from *lacer*, mangled, torn.] To tear; to rend; to make a ragged wound or gash in by violence or tearing; *fig.* to torture; to harrow. — **Lacerable**, las'ėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being lacerated or torn. — **Lacerate**, **Lacerated**, las'ėr-āt, las'ėr-ā-ted, *p.* and *a.* Rent; torn; *bot.* having the appearance of being torn. — **Laceration**, las-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* The act of lacerating; the breach made by rending.—**Lacerative**, las'ėr-ā-tiv, *a.* Tending to lacerate.

Lacertian, **Lacertilian**, la-sėr'shi-an, las-ėr-til'i-an, *a.* [L. *lacerta*, a lizard.] Belonging to the family of lizards. — **Lacertine**, la-sėr'tin, *a.* Like a lizard.

Laches, lach'es or lash'es, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *lachesse*, remissness, lit. looseness, from O.Fr. *lasche*, from L. *laxus*, lax, slow.] *Law*, neglect; negligence; remissness; inexcusable delay.

Lachryma Christi, lak'ri-mä kris'ti, *n.* [L., lit. Christ's tears.] A sweet but piquant muscatel wine of most agreeable flavour produced from the grapes of Mount Somma, near Vesuvius.

Lachrymal, lak'ri-mal, *a.* [L. *lachryma*, *lacryma*, *lacrima*, a tear; cog. with Gr. *dakry*, a tear, and E. *tear.*] Pertaining to tears; generating or secreting tears (the *lachrymal* gland); conveying tears (*lachrymal* canal).—**Lachrymary**, lak'ri-ma-ri, *a.* Containing tears. — **Lachrymation**,† lak-ri-mā'shon, *n.* The act of shedding tears. — **Lachrymatory**, lak'ri-ma-to-ri, *n.* A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn. Also called *Lachrymal.* — **Lachrymose**, lak'ri-mōs, *a.* Generating or shedding tears; appearing as if shedding or given to shed tears; tearful.—**Lachrymosely**, lak'ri-mōs-li, *adv.* In a lachrymose manner.

Lacing. Under LACE.

Laciniate, **Laciniated**, la-sin'i-āt, la-sin'i-ā-ted, *a.* [L. *lacinia*, a lappet, fringe, or border.] Adorned with fringes: *bot.* jagged: applied to leaves or petals which are divided by deep tapering incisions.

Lack, lak, *v.t.* [Same as D. *laken*, to blame, O.D. *laecken*, to fail, to decrease; Dan. *lak*, fault, want; Icel. *lakr*, defective; perhaps connected with *leak.*] To be destitute of; not to have or possess; to want; to need; to require.—*v.i.* To be in want; to be wanting.—*n.* Want; destitution; need; failure. —**Lackall**, lak'al, *n.* A person thoroughly destitute; a needy fellow. [*Carl.*]—**Lacker**, lak'ėr, *n.* One who lacks.—**Lack-lustre**, *a.* Wanting lustre or brightness.

Lack, *n.* LAC.

Lack-a-day, lak-a-dā'. [Contr. for *alack-the-day.*] Exclamation of sorrow or regret; alas!—alas! the day.—**Lackadaisical**, **Lackadaisy**, lak-a-dā'zi-kal, lak-a-dā'zi, *a.* Affectedly pensive; maudlinly sentimental. —**Lackadaisy**, lak'a-dā-zi, *exclam.* Used ludicrously for *Lack-a-day.*

Lacker, lak'ėr, *n.* Lacquer.

Lackey, lak'i, *n.* [Fr. *laquais*, from Sp. and Pg. *lacayo*, *alacay*, probably from Ar. *lakiyy*, attached to some one.] An attending male servant; a footboy or footman; any servile follower.—*v.t.* To wait on as a lackey; to attend servilely.—*v.i.* To act as a lackey; to pay servile attendance on some person.

Lacmus, lak'mus. LITMUS.

Laconic, **Laconical**, la-kon'ik, la-kon'i-kal, *a.* [Fr. *laconique*, L. *laconicus*, from *Lacones*, the Spartans.] Short; brief; pithy; sententious; expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Spartans, who were Laconians. — **Laconically**, la-kon'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a laconic manner; concisely; in few words.—**Laconism**, **Laconicism**, lak'on-izm, la-kon'i-sizm, *n.* [L. *laconismus.*] A concise style; a brief sententious phrase or expression.

Lacquer, **Lacker**, lak'ėr, *n.* [Pg. *lacre*, from *laca*, lac. LAC.] A solution of shell-lac (sometimes sandarach, mastic, &c.) in alcohol, coloured by arnotto, gamboge, saffron, and other colouring matters, forming a yellow varnish for brass and other metals. —*v.t.* To varnish with lacquer.—**Lacquered**, **Lackered**, lak'ėrd, *p.* and *a.* Covered with lacquer; varnished.

La-crosse, la-kros', *n.* [Fr.] A game at ball, originating with the Indians of Canada, played somewhat on the principle of football, except that the ball, instead of being kicked, is carried or thrown through the enemy's goal by means of a large battledore called a *crosse.*

Lacrymal, &c. Under LACHRYMAL.

Lactarene, **Lactarine**, lak'ta-rēn, lak'ta-rin, *n.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk; cog. with Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, Ir. *laith*, milk.] A preparation of the casein of milk, extensively used by calico-printers.—**Lactary**,† lak'ta-ri, *a.* [L. *lactarius*, milky.] Milky; full of white juice like milk.—*n.*† A dairy-house.—**Lactate**, lak'tāt, *n.* *Chem.* a salt of lactic acid, or acid of sour milk.—**Lactation**, lak-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *lacto*, to give suck.] The act of giving suck, or the time of suckling; the function of secreting and excreting milk. — **Lacteal**, lak'tē-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling milk; milky; conveying chyle (a *lacteal* vessel). — *n.* *Anat.* one of numerous minute tubes which absorb or take up the chyle or milk-like fluid from the alimentary canal and convey it to the thoracic duct.—**Lacteally**, lak'tē-al-li, *adv.* Milkily; in the manner of milk.—**Lactean**, lak'tē-an, *a.* Milky; lacteal. — **Lacteous**, lak'tē-us, *a.* [L. *lacteus.*] Milky; lacteal. —**Lactescence**, lak-tes'ens, *n.* The state of being lactescent; milkiness or milky colour; the milky liquor which flows from a plant when wounded.—**Lactescent**, lak-tes'ent, *a.* [L. *lactescens*, ppr. of *lactesco*, to become milky.] Becoming milky; having a milky appearance or consistence.— **Lactic**, lak'tik, *a.* [Fr. *lactique.*] Pertaining to milk or procured from sour milk or whey (*lactic acid*). — **Lactiferous**, lak-tif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *lactifer.*] Producing or conveying milk or milky juice. — **Lactific**, **Lactifical**, lak-tif'ik, lak-tif'i-kal, *a.* [L. *lac*, and *facio*, to make.] Causing, producing, or yielding milk.—**Lactifuge**, lak'ti-fūj, *n.* [L. *lac*, and *fugo*, to expel.] A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk.—**Lactine**, **Lactose**, lak'tin, lak'tōs, *n.* Sugar of milk, a substance obtained by evaporating whey, filtering through animal charcoal, and crystallising. — **Lactometer**, lak-tom'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *lac*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the different qualities of milk.

Lactucarium, lak-tū-kā'ri-um, *n.* [From L. *lactuca*, lettuce, from *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] The inspissated milky juice of lettuce, possessing slight anodyne properties, and sometimes used for opium.

Lacuna, la-kū'na, *n.* pl. **Lacunæ**, la-kū'nē. [L., a hollow.] A pit or depression on a surface; a small blank space; a gap; a hiatus; one of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals serving in place of vessels for the circulation of the fluids.—**Lacune**,† la-kūn', *n.* A lacuna.— **Lacunal**, la-kū'nal, *a.* Pertaining to or having lacunæ. — **Lacunar**, la-kū'nėr, *n.* pl. **Lacunars**, **Lacunaria**, la-kū'nėrz, lak-ū-nā'ri-a. [L.] *Arch.* one of the sunk compartments or panels in ceilings, &c. — *a.* Pertaining to or having lacunæ or lacunars.—**Lacunous**, **Lacunose**, la-kū'nus, la-kū'nōs, *a.* [L. *lacunosus.*] Having lacunæ; furrowed or pitted.

Lacustrine, **Lacustral**, la-kus'trin, la-kus'tral, *a.* [From L. *lacus*, a lake.] Pertaining to a lake.—*Lacustrine* or *lake dwellings*, the name given to ancient habitations built on small islands in lakes, or on platforms supported by piles near the shores of lakes.

Lad, lad, *n.* [Of doubtful origin; comp. W. *llawd*, Ir. *lath*, a lad, a youth; *lass* is the feminine corresponding.] A young man or boy; a stripling; a familiar term applied to grown men; fellow; comrade.

Ladanum, lad'a-num, *n.* [Gr. *ladanon*, from Per. *lādan*, the shrub.] The resinous juice which exudes from several species of cistus growing in Spain and Portugal, Crete, Syria, &c., formerly used in plasters, &c.

Ladder, lad'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlaeder* = O.Fris. *hladder*, D. *ladder*, O.H.G. *hleitra*, *hleitara*, Mod. G. *leiter*, a ladder; cog. L. *clathri*, a trellis or grate.] An article of wood, metal, or rope, consisting of two long side-pieces connected by cross-pieces at suitable distances, forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c.; *fig.* a means of rising to eminence.

Lade, lād, *v.t.*—pret. *laded*, pp. *laded*, *laden*

(the former always in second sense), ppr. *lading*. [A. Sax. *hladan*, to load, to lade water; O. Sax. and O.H.G. *hladan*, Icel. *hlatha*, Goth. *hlathan*, D. *laden*, G. (*be*)*laden*, to load. *Load* is almost the same word, and *ladle* is a derivative.] To load; to put a load or cargo on or in; to lift or throw in or out (a fluid) with some utensil; to lave.—**Laden**, lā'dn, *p.* and *a.* [Pp. of *lade* in first sense.] Loaded; charged with a burden or freight; *fig.* oppressed; burdened.—**Lading**, lā'ding, *n.* That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden. —*Bill of lading*. Under BILL.

Lade, lād, *n.* [A. Sax. *lād*, a canal, way, course, from *lithan*, to go.] A water-course; a channel for water; in Scotland, a mill-race.

Ladle, lā'dl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlædel*, from *hladan*, to draw water. LADE, *v.*] A sort of dish with a long handle, used for lifting or serving out liquids from a vessel; the receptacle of a mill-wheel which receives the water that moves it; *founding*, an iron vessel in which liquid metal is carried from the furnace to the mould.—*v.t.*—*ladled*, *ladling*. To lift or deal out with a ladle; to lade.—**Ladleful**, lā'dl-ful, *n.* The quantity contained in a ladle.

Lady, lā'di, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlæf*-*æ*, *hlæfdie*, lit. bread-maid, from *hlāf*, bread, loaf, and *-dige*, O.E. *dey*, servant-maid (seen in *dairy*). LOAF.] A woman of rank or distinction: correlative to *lord*; the proper title of any woman whose husband is above the rank of a baronet or knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl, though often the wife of a baronet or a knight is called by this title; a term applied by courtesy to any woman; one of the fair sex; specifically, a woman of good breeding, education, and refinement of mind; the correlative to *gentleman*; the wife of a gentleman or man in good position; the mistress or possessor of an estate; an apparatus in the stomach of a lobster for grinding its food.—*Our Lady*, the Virgin Mary.—**Ladies'-man**, **Lady's-man**, *n.* One who much affects the society of ladies; a beau.—**Ladify**, lā'di-fī, *v.t.* To render ladylike; to make a lady of.—**Lady-bird**, **Lady-cow**, *n.* [*Lady* is here the Virgin Mary.] A small beetle, the larva of which feeds on aphides or plant-lice.—**Lady-chapel**, *n.* A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, frequently attached to large churches.—**Lady-day**, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th.—**Lady-fern**, *n.* A species of fern, of a remarkably elegant plumy structure, common in Great Britain.—**Lady-help**, *n.* A lady engaged to help in a household, and to be treated as one of the family.—**Ladyhood**, lā'di-hud, *n.* The condition or rank of a lady.—**Ladyism**, lā'di-izm, *n.* Airs or conceits adopted by a lady.—**Lady-killer**, *n.* A man whose fascinations are irresistible among the ladies; a general lover.—**Lady-killing**, *n.* Act or practice of a lady-killer; gallantry.—**Ladylike**, lā'di-lik, *a.* Like a lady in any respect.—**Lady-love**, *n.* A female sweet-heart; a lady who is loved.—**Lady's-bedstraw**, *n.* A common British plant with yellow or white flowers, formerly used to coagulate milk.—**Lady's-bower**, *n.* A woody climbing-plant, a species of clematis; traveller's-joy. — **Ladyship**, lā'di-ship, *n.* The condition or rank of a lady: employed as a title (with *her*, *your*, &c.).—**Lady's-maid**, *n.* A female attendant upon a lady.—**Lady's-slipper**, *n.* A rare British orchidaceous plant with a conspicuous flower. — **Lady's-smock**, *n.* A common European plant growing in meadows, with lilac or whitish flowers.

Lammergeier, lem'mer-gī-er, *n.* Same as *Lammergeyer*.

Lafitte, la-fēt', *n.* A Bordeaux wine, a kind of claret, so called from the vineyard of Château *Lafitte*.

Lag, lag, *a.* [Of Celtic origin: W. *llag*, weak, languid; Gael. *lag*, feeble; akin L. *laxus*, loose, lax, *languidus*, languid.] Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy.—*n.* The quantity of retardation of some movement (the *lag* of the valve of a steam-engine; the *lag* of the tide).—*v.i.*—*lagged*, *lagging*. To walk or move slowly; to loiter; to stay behind.—**Lag-end**, *n.* The last or extreme end of anything.—**Laggard**, lag'ard, *a.* [*Lag*, and suffix *-ard*.] Slow; sluggish; backward.—*n.* One who lags; a loiterer; a lazy, slack fellow.—**Lagger**, lag'er, *n.* One who lags or loiters.—**Laggingly**, lag'ing-li, *adv.* Loiteringly.

Lagan, lag'an, *n.* Same as *Ligan*.

Lager-beer, lā'ger-bēr, *n.* [G. *lagerbier*—*lager*, a storehouse, and *bier*, beer.] A popular German beer, so called from its being stored for some months before use. —**Lager-wine**, *n.* Bottled wine that has been kept for some time in the cellar.

Lagoon, **Lagune**, la-gūn', la-gūn', *n.* [It. and Sp. *laguna*, from L. *lacuna*, from *lacus*, a lake. LAKE.] A shallow lake or sheet of water connected with the sea or a river, found in low-lying regions, such as on the coasts of Italy, Holland, parts of South America, &c.; the sheet of water surrounded by an atoll or ring-shaped coral island.

Lagophthalmia, lag-of-thal'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *lagōs*, a hare, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] The abnormal retraction of the upper eyelid which prevents it covering the eyeball during sleep.

Lagostoma, la-gos'to-ma, *n.* [Gr. *lagōs*, a hare, and *stoma*, the mouth.] Hare-lip.

Laic, **Laical**, lā'ik, lā'i-kal, *a.* [L. *laicus*, from Gr. *laikos*, from *laos*, people. LAY, *a.*] Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy.—*n.* A layman.—**Laicality**, lā-i-kal'i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being laical; the state of a layman.—**Laically**, lā'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a laic manner.

Laid, lād, pret. & pp. of *lay*: so written for *Layed*.—*Laid paper*, writing paper with a slightly ribbed surface, called *cream-laid*, *blue-laid*, &c., according to colour.

Lain, lān, pp. of *lie*.

Lair, lār, *n.* [A. Sax. *leger*, a bed, a couch, a grave, from the root of *lay*, *lie*=D. *leger*, G. *lager*. LAY.] A place to lie or rest; especially the resting-place of a wild beast, &c.; in Scotland, a portion of a burying-ground sufficient for one grave.

Laird, lārd, *n.* [A form of *lord*.] In Scotland, a land-owner or house-proprietor.—**Lairdship**, lārd'ship, *n.* An estate; landed property. [Scotch.]

Laity. Under LAY, *a.*

Lake, lāk, *n.* [Fr. *lac*, from L. *lacus*, a lake; cog. *loch*.] A sheet or body of water wholly surrounded by land, and having no direct communication with the sea, or having so only by means of rivers.—**Lake-basin**, *n.* The basin in which the waters of a lake rest; the whole area drained by a lake.—**Lake-dwelling**, *n.* Under LACUSTRINE. — **Lakelet**, lāk'let, *n.* A little lake.—**Laky**, lā'ki, *a.* Pertaining to a lake or lakes.

Lake, lāk, *n.* [Fr. *laque*. LAC.] A pigment consisting of an earthy substance impregnated with red colouring matter of certain animal and vegetable substances, there being thus cochineal and lac lakes, madder lake, &c.

Lakh, lak, *n.* LAC.

Lallation, lal-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *lallation*, from the letter *l*.] The imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, which is made to sound like *l*.

Lama, lā'ma, *n.* [Tibetan.] A priest or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of Buddhism which is known as Lamaism, and prevails in Tibet and Mongolia.—**Lamaism**, lā'ma-izm, *n.* A variety of Buddhism chiefly prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia. — **Lamaist**, **Lamaite**, lā'ma-ist, lā'ma-it, *n.* One belonging to the religion of Lamaism.—**Lamaistic**, lā-ma-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to lamaism.—**Lamasery**, lā'ma-ser-i, *n.* A Buddhist religious society presided over by a lama.

Lama, lā'ma, *n.* An animal, same as *Llama*.

Lamantin, **Lamentin**, la-man'tin, la-men'tin, *n.* [Fr.; from Sp. *manati*, *manatin*, from the native W. Indian term.] The American manatee or sea-cow.

Lamb, lam, *n.* [A. Sax. O. Sax. Goth. Icel. and O.H.G. *lamb*; D. and Dan. *lam*, G. *lamm*, lamb.] The young of the sheep kind; a person as gentle or innocent as a lamb.—*The Lamb*, *The Lamb of God*, the Saviour Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.—*v.t.* To bring forth a lamb or lambs.—**Lambkin**, lam'kin, *n.* A small lamb; one fondly cherished.—**Lamblike**, lam'lik, *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek. — **Lambling**, lam'ling, *n.* A young or small lamb.—**Lambskin**, lam'-skin, *n.* The skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on, or made into leather.—**Lamb'-wool**, *n.* Wool obtained from lambs.

Lambdacism, lam'da-sizm, *n.* [Gr. *lambdakismos*, from *lambda*, the Greek letter L.] A faulty pronunciation of *ll*, as when the tongue is pressed against the palate and produces a sound similar to *lt* in *million*; an imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*; lallation.

Lambdoidal, lam'doi-dal, *a.* [Gr. *lambdoides*—*lambda* (Λ), and *eidos*, resemblance.] In the form of the Greek letter lambda (Λ).

Lambent, lam'bent, *a.* [L. *lambens*, *lambentis*, ppr. of *lambo*, to lick, a nasalized form akin to *lap*.] Licking; playing about; touching lightly; gliding over (a *lambent* flame); gleaming; twinkling; flickering.

Lame, lām, *a.* [A. Sax. *lama*—D. Dan. and Sw. *lam*, G. *lahm*, lame; Icel. *lama*, a lame person; akin prov. E. *lam*, to beat.] Crippled or disabled in one or more of the limbs; crippled; disabled (a *lame* arm); imperfect, defective, not sound or unassailable (a *lame* excuse).—*v.t.*—*lamed*, *laming*. To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect.—**Lame-duck**, *n.* A slang term for a defaulter on the stock-exchange. —**Lamely**, lām'li, *adv.* In a lame or imperfect manner. —**Lameness**, lām'nes, *n.* The condition of being lame.

Lamella, la-mel'la, *n.* pl. **Lamellæ**, la-mel'lē. [Dim. of *lamina*.] A thin plate or scale; one of an aggregate of thin plates; one of the thin plates which compose the gills of certain molluscs; one of the gills forming the hymenium of an agaric.—**Lamellar**, la-mel'ler, *a.* Composed of thin plates or lamellæ; disposed in thin plates or scales.—**Lamellarly**, la-mel'ler-li, *adv.* In thin plates or scales.—**Lamellate**, **Lamellated**, lam'el-lāt, lam'el-lā-ted, *a.* Formed in thin plates or lamellæ, or covered with them; furnished with lamellæ. — **Lamellibranchiate**, la-mel'li-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [L. *lamella*, a thin plate, and *branchiæ*, gills.] Having lamellar gills, especially having lamellar gills and bivalve shells as the molluscs of the class or order (Lamellibranchiata) of which mussels, cockles, and oysters are familiar examples. Also used as a noun.—**Lamellicorn**, la-mel'li-korn, *a.* [L. *lamella*, a plate, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having lamellar antennæ; having antennæ the three last joints of which are plate-like and disposed somewhat like the teeth of a comb: said of beetles, such as the cockchafers, &c. Used also as *n.*—**Lamelliferous**, la-mel-if'er-us, *a.* Producing or composed of plates or layers; having a foliated structure. — **Lamelliform**, la-mel'li-form, *a.* Having a lamellar form.—**Lamellirostral**, la-mel'li-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a beak furnished along its margins with numerous lamellæ or dental plates as the ducks, geese, swans, &c. — **Lamellose**, la-mel'lōs, *a.* Covered with or in the form of lamellæ.

Lament, la-ment', *v.t.* [L. *lamentor*, to wail, from *lamentum*, a wail; same root as *lacrum*, to bark, an onomatopoetic word.] To mourn; to weep or wail; to express sorrow; to regret deeply; to grieve.—*v.i.* To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore.—*n.* Lamentation; an elegy or mournful ballad or air.—**Lamentable**, lam'en-ta-bl, *a.* [L. *lamentabilis*.] To be lamented; exciting or calling for sorrow; grievous; mournful; miserable; pitiful; wretched.—**Lamentableness**, lam'en-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being lamentable. — **Lamentably**, lam'en-ta-bli, *adv.* In a lamentable manner.—**Lamentation**, lam-en-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *lamentatio*.] The act of lamenting; a wailing; expression of sorrow; cries or words expressive of grief; pl. A book of Scripture containing the Lamentations of Jeremiah. — **Lamenter**,

la-ment'er, n. One who laments. — **La-mentingly**, la-ment'ing-li, *adv.* In a lamenting manner.

Lamina, lam'i-na, n. pl. **Laminæ**, lam'i-nē, [L., a thin plate or lamina; perhaps from same root as Gr. *e-launo*, to drive.] A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another: applied to the plates of minerals, bones, &c.; *bot.* the upper broad part of the petal in a polypetalous corolla; the blade of a leaf. — **Laminable**, lam'i-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being formed into thin plates. — **Laminar**, lam'i-nér, *a.* Formed of laminæ or plates; consisting of thin plates or layers. — **Laminaria**, lam-i-nā'ri-a, *n.* The generic name of various seaweeds having no definite leaves but a plain ribless expansion, which is either simple or cloven, one of these plants being the common tangle. — **Laminarian**, lam-i-nā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Laminaria; a term applied to that belt or zone of marine life which extends from low-water mark to a depth of from 40 to 90 feet. — **Laminary**, lam'i-na-ri, *a.* Composed of laminæ or plates. — **Laminate**, **Laminated**, lam'i-nāt, lam'i-nā-ted, *a.* Consisting of laminæ scales, or thin layers, one over another. — **Laminate**, lam'i-nāt, *v.t.* — *laminated*, *laminating.* To separate or split up into thin plates or layers. — **Lamination**, lam-i-nā'shon, *n.* State of being laminated; arrangement in laminæ or thin plates. — **Laminiferous**, lam-i-nif'er-us, *a.* Having a structure consisting of laminæ or layers.

Lammas, lam'as, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlāf-mæss*, that is, *loaf-mass*, bread-feast, so called because on this day offerings were formerly made of the first-fruits of harvest.] The first day of August. — **Lammas-tide**, *n.* The time of Lammas.

Lammergeier, **Lammergeyer**, lam'mér-gi-ér, lem'mér-gi-ér, *n.* [G. *lämmergeier*—*lämmer*, pl. of *lamm*, a lamb, and *geier*, a vulture.] The bearded vulture, the largest European bird of prey, inhabiting the Alps, as well as Asia and Africa.

Lamp, lamp, *n.* [Fr. *lampe*, L. and Gr. *lampas*, from Gr. *lampō*, to shine; akin *lantern.*] A vessel for containing oil or other liquid inflammable substance, to be burned by means of a wick; any contrivance adapted to contain an artificial light; something metaphorically communicating light. — **Lamp-black**, lamp'blak, *n.* A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning oil, pitch, or resinous substances in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth. — **Lamp-glass**, *n.* The glass tube used for lamps burning particular oils; the glass shade for a lamp or glass-burner. — **Lampion**, lam'pi-on, *n.* [Fr.; dim. of *lampe.*] A small lamp suitable for illuminations. — **Lamp-light**, *n.* The light shed by a lamp. — **Lamp-lighter**, *n.* A man employed to light street or other public lamps. — **Lamp-post**, *n.* A post or pillar for supporting a street or other outdoor lamp. — **Lamp-shade**, *n.* A shade placed over the flame of a lamp to mellow or intercept it. — **Lamp-shell**, *n.* One of the molluscs of the class Brachiopoda.

Lampas, **Lampass**, lam'pas, *n.* [Fr. *lampas.*] A swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth immediately behind the fore-teeth.

Lampern, lam'pérn, *n.* [Corruption of *lamprey.*] The name given to two species of fresh-water lampreys.

Lampoon, lam-pōn', *n.* [Fr. *lampon*, a drinking or scurrilous song, from *lamper*, to drink, to guzzle; akin *lap*, to lick.] A personal satire in writing; a satiric or abusive attack in prose or verse. — *v.t.* To write a lampoon against; to assail in a lampoon. — **Lampooner**, lam-pōn'ér, *n.* The writer of a lampoon. — **Lampoonery**, lam-pōn'ri, *n.* The act of lampooning; the matter in a lampoon.

Lamprey, lam'pri, *n.* [Fr. *lamproie*, It. *lampreda*, from L.L. *lampetra*—L. *lambo*, to lick, and *petra*, a stone, from their habit of attaching themselves to stones by their mouths.] The name of several marsipobranchiate, eel-like, scaleless fishes, with suctorial mouths, inhabiting both fresh and salt water.

Lanary, lā'na-ri, *n.* [L. *lanaria*, a wool-store, from *lana*, wool.] A store-place for wool. — **Lanate**, **Lanated**, lā'nāt, lā'nā-ted, *a.* [L. *lanatus.*] Woolly; covered with a growth or substance resembling wool.

Lance, lans, *n.* [Fr. *lance*, from L. *lancea*, a lance, supposed to be of same root as *lacero*, to lacerate.] An offensive weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a sharp-pointed head of steel or other metal, used in war by both ancient and modern nations; a spear. — *v.t.* — *lanced*, *lancing.* To pierce with a lance or other pointed instrument; to open with a lancet or other sharp instrument. — **Lance-corporal**, *n.* A private soldier performing the duties of a corporal with temporary rank as such. — **Lance-head**, *n.* The head or sharp end of a lance. — **Lancelet**, lans'let, *n.* A small worm-like transparent fish of very anomalous structure, the lowest of the class fishes. — **Lanceolar**, lan'sē-o-lér, *a.* [L. *lanceola*, dim. of *lancea.*] *Bot.* tapering toward each end. — **Lanceolate**, **Lanceolated**, lan'sē-o-lāt, lan'sē-o-lā-ted, *a.* [L. *lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*, a lance.] Shaped like a lance-head. — **Lancer**, lan'sér, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance; a cavalry soldier armed with a lance. — **Lancet**, lan'set, *n.* [Fr. *lancette*, dim. of *lance.*] A small surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and generally two-edged, used in opening veins, tumours, abscesses, &c. — **Lancet-window**, *n.* A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet. — **Lancet-arch**, *n.* An arch whose head is shaped like the point of a lancet: generally used in lancet-windows. — **Lancet-fish**, *n.* A fish distinguished by its compressed shape and lancet-like spines placed on each side of the tail. — **Lance-wood**, *n.* [So named from its being suitable for making the shafts of lances.] The wood of several trees of the custard-apple family, natives of Guiana and the West Indies, which possesses great toughness and elasticity, and is much used for carriage-shafts, whip-handles, tops of fishing-rods, &c. — **Lanciform**, lan'si-form, *a.* Lance-shaped; lanceolate.

Lancinate, lan'si-nāt, *v.t.* [L. *lancino*, *lancinatum*; akin to *lance*, *lacerate.*] To tear; to lacerate. — **Lancinating**, lan'si-nā-ting, *a.* Piercing: applied to a sudden sharp shooting pain, as in cancer. — **Lancination**, lan-si-nā'shon, *n.* A sudden, sharp, shooting pain; laceration; wounding.

Land, land, *n.* [A. Sax. D. Dan. Icel. Sw. Goth. and G. *land*; connections very doubtful.] The solid or fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part; a definite portion of the solid surface of the globe as set apart or belonging to an individual or a people, as a country, estate, or farm (to travel in all *lands*, his *land* adjoins mine); the people of a country or region; ground or soil (good *land*, poor *land*); in Scotland, a building including houses occupied by different families. — *To make the land*, or *to make land* (*naut.*), to discover land from the sea as the ship approaches it. — *v.t.* To set on shore; to disembark; to bring to or put in a certain place or condition (to *land* a person at the theatre, in difficulties). — *v.i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark; to arrive; to reach. — **Land-agent**, *n.* A person employed by the proprietor of an estate to collect rents, to let farms, and the like. — **Land-blink**, *n.* A peculiar atmospheric brightness perceived in the arctic regions on approaching land covered with snow. — **Land-breeze**, *n.* A current of air setting from the land toward the sea. — **Land-crab**, *n.* A crustacean whose habits are terrestrial, as distinguished from one whose habits are aquatic. — **Landed**, lan'ded, *a.* Having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land (*landed* property). — **Lander**, lan'dér, *n.* One who lands. — **Landfall**, land'fal, *n.* The first land discovered after a voyage; a landslip. — **Land-force**, *n.* A military force or body of troops serving on land. — **Land-fowl**, *n.* Birds that frequent land: as opposed to *water-fowl*. — **Land-holder**, *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land. — **Land-ice**, *n.* A field or floe of ice stretching along the land between two headlands. — **Landing**, land'ing, *a.* Connected with the process of bringing to land, or of unloading anything from a vessel, &c. — *Landing net*, a small bag-shaped net used in fly-fishing to take the fish from the water after being hooked. — *Landing stage*, a stage or platform, frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide, for the convenience of landing or shipping passengers and goods. — *Landing waiter*, an officer of the customs whose duty is to oversee the landing of goods. — *n.* The act of going or setting on land; a place where persons land or where goods are set on shore; the first part of a floor at the end of a flight of steps; also, a resting-place in a series or flight of steps. — **Land-jobber**, *n.* One who speculates in buying and selling land. — **Land-jobbing**, *n.* The practice of buying land for the purpose of speculation. — **Landlady**, land'lā-di, *n.* A woman who has tenants under her; the mistress of an inn or of a lodging-house: correlative to *landlord*. — **Landless**, land'les, *a.* Destitute of land; having no property in land. — **Landlocked**, land'lokt, *pp.* Inclosed or encompassed by land. — **Landloper**, land'lō-pér, *n.* [*Land*, and *loper*, as in *water-loper.*] A vagabond or vagrant; one who has no settled habitation. — **Landlord**, land'lord, *n.* The owner of land or of houses who has tenants under him; the master of an inn, tavern, or lodging-house; a host. — **Landlubber**, land'lub-ér, *n.* A contemptuous term among seamen for a landsman. — **Landmark**, land'mark, *n.* A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object by which the limits of a portion of territory may be known and preserved; any prominent and distinguishing feature of a locality; some elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen; what marks a stage in any course of development; any striking historical event to which others may be referred. — **Land-measure**, *n.* The system of quantities used in computing the area of places of land. — **Land-measurer**, *n.* A person whose employment is to measure land. — **Land-measuring**, *n.* The art of determining by measurement and computation the superficial contents of portions of land in acres, woods, &c. — **Land-owner**, *n.* A proprietor of land. — **Landrail**, land'ral, *n.* The corncrake. — **Landscape**, land'skāp, *n.* [D. *landschap*, Dan. *landskab*; equivalent to *land-shaps.*] A picture representing a tract of country with the various objects it contains; such pictures in general, or the painting of such pictures; a natural scene that might form the subject of such a picture. — **Landscape-gardener**, *n.* One who is employed in landscape-gardening. — **Landscape-gardening**, *n.* The art of laying out grounds, arranging trees, shrubbery, &c., so as to produce the effect of natural landscape. — **Landscape-painter**, *n.* A painter of landscapes. — **Land-shark**, *n.* A sailor's term for a sharper. — **Landslip**, **Landslide**, land'slip, land'slid, *n.* The slipping or sliding down of a considerable portion of land or earth from a higher to a lower level; the earth which so slides or slips. — **Landsman**, lands'man, *n.* One who lives on the land: opposed to *seaman.* — **Landspring**, land'spring, *n.* A spring of water which comes only into action after heavy rains. — **Land-steward**, *n.* A person who has the care of many matters connected with a landed estate. — **Landsturm**, lant'sturm, *n.* [G., lit. land-storm.] A local militia of Germany, which is never called from its own district but in case of actual invasion. — **Land-surveying**, *n.* The act of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of portions of land, and of laying down an accurate map of the whole. — **Land-surveyor**, *n.* One whose employment is land-surveying. — **Land-tax**, *n.* A tax assessed upon land and houses. — **Land-tortoise**, **Land-turtle**, *n.* A tortoise or turtle inhabiting the land. — **Land-urchin**, *n.* A hedgehog. — **Landward**, land'werd, *adv.* Toward the land. — *a.* Lying toward the land, or toward the interior, or away from the sea-coast; situated in or forming part of the country, as opposed to the town; rural. — **Landwaiter**,

lant'vār, *n.* [G.—*land*, country, and *wehr*, defence (E. *ware*, *beware*).] That portion of the military forces of some continental nations who in time of peace follow their ordinary occupations, excepting when called out for occasional training.—**Land-wind**, *n.* A wind blowing from the land.

Landau, lan-da', *n.* [From *Landau*, a town in Germany, where first made.] A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

Lande, land, *n.* [Fr. *lande*, It. and Sp. *landa*, a heath.] A heath; a heathy or sandy plain incapable of bearing cereals; specifically, *pl.* extensive areas in France stretching from the mouth of the Garonne along the Bay of Biscay and inward towards Bordeaux.

Landgrave, Landgraf, land'grāv, land'graf, *n.* [G. *landgraf*, D. *landgraaf*—*land*, land, and *graf*, *graaf*, an earl or count.] In Germany, originally, the title of district or provincial governors; later, the title of three princes of the empire, whose territories were called landgraviates. — **Landgraviate**, land-grā'vi-āt, *n.* The territory or office of a landgrave. — **Landgravine**, land'gra-vēn, *n.* The wife of a landgrave.

Lane, lān, *n.* [A. Sax. *lane*, a lane; D. *laan*, alley, avenue; Icel. *lön*, row of houses; Fris. *lona*, *lana*, a lane.] A narrow way or passage, as between hedges or buildings; a narrow street; an alley; a narrow pass.

Langrage, Langrel, lang'grāj, lang'grel, *n.* Old bolts, nails, and pieces of iron bound together and fired from a ship's guns.

Langsyne, lang-sin', *n.* [Sc. *lang*, long, and *syne*, since.] The time long ago. [Scotch.]

Language, lang'gwāj, *n.* [Fr. *langage*, from *langue*, L. *lingua*, the tongue; which is cog. with E. *tongue* (*l* corresponding to *t*, as in L. *lacrima*, E. *tear*).] Human speech; the expression of thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the aggregate of the words employed by any community for intercommunication; the speech peculiar to a nation; words appropriate to or especially employed in any branch of knowledge (the *language* of chemistry); general style or manner of expression; the expression of thought in any way articulate or inarticulate (the *language* of the eyes, of flowers, &c.). — **Languaged**, lang'gwājd, *a.* Having a language of this or that kind; skilled in language.—**Languageless**, lang'gwāj-les, *a.* Wanting speech or language. [*Shak.*]

Languid, lang'gwid, *a.* [L. *languidus*, from *langueo*, to droop or flag. LANGUISH.] Flagging; drooping; weak; heavy; dull; indisposed to exertion; slow; tardy; without animation.—**Languidly**, lang'gwid-li, *adv.* In a languid manner.—**Languidness**, lang'gwid-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being languid.

Languish, lang'gwish, *v.i.* [Fr. *languir*, ppr. *languissant*, from L. *langueo*, to languish; akin to *lax*, *lag*, *slack*.] To lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine; to be or to grow heavy; to droop; to wither; to fade; to be no longer active and vigorous. —*n.* Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance.—**Languisher**, lang'gwish-ėr, *n.* On who languishes. — **Languishing**, lang'gwish-ing, *p.* and *a.* Losing strength; becoming feeble; pining; having a soft and tender expression (a *languishing* eye). — **Languishingly**, lang'gwish-ing-li, *adv.* In a languishing manner.—**Languishment**, lang'gwish-ment, *n.* The state of languishing or pining; softness of look or mien. — **Languor**, lang'gwėr, *n.* [L. *languor*.] The state of body induced by exhaustion of strength; feebleness; faintness; lassitude of body; dulness of intellect; listlessness; an agreeable listless or dreamy state.—**Languorous**, lang'gwėr-us, *a.* Characterized by languor.

Laniard, lan'yėrd, *n.* LANYARD.

Laniary, lan'i-a-ri, *n.* [L. *laniarius*, pertaining to a butcher, from *lanius*, a butcher.] Shambles†; a place of slaughter†; one of the canine teeth of the carnivorous animals.—*a.* Used for lacerating or tearing flesh (*laniary* teeth). — **Laniariform**, lan-i-ar'i-form, *a.* Shaped like the laniaries or canine teeth of the Carnivora.—**Laniate**,† lā'ni-āt, *v.t.* [L. *lanio*, *laniatum*.] To tear in pieces. — **Laniation**,† lā-ni-ā'shon, *n.* A tearing in pieces.

Laniferous, la-nif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *lanifer*—*lana*, wool, *fero*, to produce.] Bearing or producing wool.—**Lanifical**, la-nif'i-kal, *a.* [L. *lana* and *facio*.] Working in wool.—**Lanigerous**, la-nij'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *lana*, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

Lank, langk, *a.* [A. Sax. *hlanc*; connections doubtful.] Loose or lax and easily yielding to pressure†; languid or drooping†; not distended; not plump; of a thin or slender habit of body.—**Lankly**, langk'li, *adv.* In a lank manner; loosely; laxly.—**Lankness**, langk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lank.—**Lanky**, lang'ki, *a.* Lank.

Lanner, lan'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *lanier*, L. *laniarius*, *lanius*, a butcher.] A species of hawk, especially the female of the species, found in the south and east of Europe.—**Lanneret**, lan'ėr-et, *n.* The male of the lanner.

Lansch, lan'se, *n.* [Indian name.] The fruit of a Malayan tree which is highly esteemed.

Lansquenet, lans'ke-net, *n.* [Originally a foot soldier, from G. *landsknecht*, a foot-soldier—*land*, country, *knecht*, a servant, a *knight*.] An old game at cards.

Lantern, lan'tėrn, *n.* [Fr. *lanterne*, L. *lanterna*, from Gr. *lamptēr*, a light, a beacon, from *lampō*, to shine, whence also *lamp*.] A case inclosing a light and protecting it from wind and rain, sometimes portable and sometimes fixed; *arch.* an erection on the top of a dome, the roof of an apartment, &c., to give light, for ventilation, or for ornament; a tower which has the whole or a considerable portion of the interior open to view; a light open erection on the top of a tower; the upper part of a lighthouse where the light is shown.—*Chinese lantern.* Under CHINESE.—*Dark lantern*, one with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light.—*Magic lantern.* Under MAGIC.—**Lantern-fly**, *n.* A hemipterous insect of South America which emits a strong light in the dark. — **Lantern-jawed**, *a.* Having lantern-jaws; having a long thin visage. [Colloq.]—**Lantern-jaws**, *n. pl.* Long thin jaws; a lean visage. [Colloq.]

Lanthanium, Lanthanum, lan-thā'ni-um, lan'tha-num, *n.* [Gr. *lanthanō*, to conceal, because its existence long remained unknown.] A rare metal obtained from cerite, of little interest or importance.

Lanthorn, lan'tėrn, *n.* An old and erroneous spelling of *Lantern*, due to the fact that lanterns used to have *horn* sides.

Lanuginous, Lanuginose, la-nū'ji-nus, la-nū'ji-nōs, *a.* [L. *lanuginosus*, from *lanugo*, down, from *lana*, wool.] Downy; covered with down or fine soft hair.

Lanyard, lan'yėrd, *n.* [Also written *lanier*, *laniard*, from Fr. *lanière*, a thong, strap, originally a woollen band, from L. *lana*, wool.] *Naut.* a short piece of rope or line used for fastening something in ships; *milit.* a piece of strong twine with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-tube.

Laodicean, la-od'i-sē"an, *a.* Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion. —**Laodiceanism**, la-od'i-sē"an-izm, *n.* Lukewarmness in religion.

Lap, lap, *n.* [A.Sax. *læppa*; D. and Dan. *lap*, Sw. *lapp*, G. *lappen*, a lap, a loose flap, *lappen*, to hang loose; akin to *label*, *lobe*, *limp* (*a.*), *lapse*; *lapel*, *lappet*, are derivatives.] The lower part of a garment that hangs loosely; the part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the upper part of the legs in this position; the part of one body which lies on and covers a part of another (as a slate in roofing).—**Lap-board**, *n.* A board resting on the lap, employed by tailors for cutting out or ironing work upon.—**Lapdog**, lap'dog, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap; a pet dog.—**Lapful**, lap'ful, *n.* As much as the lap can contain.—**Lap-stone**, *n.* A stone on which shoemakers beat leather on the knees.

Lap, lap, *v.t.* — *lapped*, *lapping*. [From O.E. *wlap*, to wrap, a form of *wrap* (which see).] To wrap or twist round; to infold; to fold; to double over; to lay partly above. —*v.i.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over; to lie over something in part (as slates on a roof).—**Lapper**, lap'ėr, *n.* One who laps or folds; one who folds cloth.

Lap, lap, *v.t.*—*lapped*, *lapping*. [A. Sax. *lapian*, *lappian*. Icel. *lepja*, O.D. *lappen*, *lapen*, L.G. *lappen*, to lap or lick up; allied to L. *lambo*, Gr. *laptō*—to lap or lick.] To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking up; to make a sound like that produced by taking up water by the tongue. — *v.i.* To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up.—*n.* A lick, as with the tongue; a sound made in this way; a sound as of water rippling against the beach.—**Lapper**, lap'ėr, *n.* One who laps or takes up with the tongue.

Lap, lap, *n.* [Short for *lapidary* wheel.] A wheel or revolving disk of soft metal, which by means of a polishing powder is used in cutting glass, gems, &c.

Lapel, Lapelle, la-pel', *n.* [Dim. from *lap*, part of a garment.] That part of a garment which is made to lap or fold over; the part in the front of a coat or waistcoat that is folded back.—**Lapelled**, la-peld', *a.* Furnished with lapels.

Lapidary, lap'i-da-ri, *n.* [L. *lapidarius*, from *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone; akin Gr. *lepas*, a rock.] An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves gems or precious stones; a dealer in precious stones.—*a.* Of or pertaining to the art of polishing and engraving precious stones. — **Lapidarian**, lap-i-dā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a lapidary; inscribed on stone.—**Lapideous**,† la-pid'ē-us, *a.* [L. *lapideus*.] Of the nature of stone; stony.—**Lapidescent**, lap-i-des'ent, *a.* [L. *lapidesco*, to become stone.] Growing or turning to stone; having the quality of petrifying bodies.—*n.* A substance which has the quality of petrifying bodies. — *n.* —**Lapidescence**, lap-i-des'ens, *n.* The state or quality of being lapidescent.—**Lapidific, Lapidifical**, lap-i-dif'ik, lap-i-dif'i-kal, *a.* [L. *lapis*, and *facio*, to make.] Forming or converting into stone.—**Lapidification**, la-pid'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of lapidifying or converting into stone; the state of being lapidified. — **Lapidify**, la-pid'i-fi, *v.t.*—*lapidified*, *lapidifying*. To form into stone.—*v.i.* To turn into stone; to become stone. — **Lapidist**, lap'i-dist, *n.* A lapidary.—**Lapidose**, lap'i-dōs, *a.* *Bot.* growing in stony places.

Lapilli, la-pil'li, *n. pl.* [L. *lapillus*, a little stone, contr. of *lapidulus*, dim. of *lapis*, a stone. LAPIDARY.] Volcanic ashes which consist of small angular fragments or particles.

Lapis-lazuli, lā-pis-laz'ū-li, *n.* [L. *lapis*, a stone, and L.L. *lazulum*, this mineral; same origin as *azure*.] An aluminous mineral of a rich blue colour, used in mosaic work and other kinds of ornament, and when powdered yielding ultramarine.

Lappet, lap'et, *n.* [Dim. of *lap*, a loose part, &c.] A little lap or flap, as on a dress, especially on a head-dress; a cotton fabric with imitation of embroidery on surface.

Lapse, laps, *n.* [L. *lapsus*, from *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide, to fall (as in *collapse*, *elapse*, *relapse*, &c.); akin *lap*, *n.*, *lobe*, &c. LAP.] A gliding, slipping, or gradually falling; an unobserved or very gradual advance; an unnoticed passing away (of time); a slip or error; a failing in duty; a deviation from truth or rectitude; *eccles. law*, the omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void.—*v.i.*—*lapsed*, *lapsing*. To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees; to glide away; to fall gradually; to slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to commit a fault; to fall or pass from one person to another, through some omission or negligence; *law*, to become ineffectual or void.—**Lapsable**, lap'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of lapsing.—**Lapsed**, lapst, *p.* and *a.* Exhibiting or having undergone a lapse; having fallen away from connection with any church (the *lapsed* masses).

Lap-sided, *a.* LOP-SIDED.

Lapwing, lap'wing, *n.* [O.E. *lapwinke*, A. Sax. *hlēapewince*, equivalent to *leap-wink*; from its leaping or jerking mode of

flight.] A well-known and handsome bird belonging to the plover family, about the size of a pigeon, often called the *pee-wit* from its cry.

Lar, lär, *n.* pl. **Lares**, lā'rēz. [L., lit. the shining one, allied to Skr. *las*, to shine.] A household deity among the ancient Romans, regarded as the spirit of a deceased ancestor.

Larboard, lär'bōrd, *n.* [D. *laar*, empty—as not occupied by the steersman.] *Naut.* the left-hand or port side of a ship, a term now given up in favour of *port*, the latter being shorter and more distinctive in sound: opposite of *starboard*.

Larceny, lär'se-ni, *n.* [Contr. for *latrociny*, from L. *latrocinium*, from *latro*, a robber.] The unlawful taking and carrying away of any article or piece of goods with intent to deprive the right owner of the same, theft.—**Larcener, Larcenist**, lär'sen-ėr, lär'sen-ist, *n.* One who commits larceny; a thief.—**Larcenous**, lär'sen-us, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of larceny; guilty of or inclined to larceny.

Larch, lärch, *n.* [L. and Gr. *larix*, the larch.] A well-known coniferous tree remarkable for the elegance of its form and the durability and value of its wood.—**Larchen**, lär'chen, *a.* Of or pertaining to larch.

Lard, lärd, *n.* [Fr. *lard*, L. *lardum*, *laridum*, allied to Gr. *larinos*, fat, from *laros*, dainty.] The fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh.—*v.t.* To mix with lard or bacon; to stuff with pieces of bacon (as in cooking a fowl); to fatten; to enrich; to mix with something by way of improvement; to interlard.—*v.i.* To grow fat.—**Lardaceous**, lär-dā'shus, *a.* Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.—**Larder**, lär'dėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *lardier*.] A room, house, box, or the like, where meat is kept before eating.—**Lard-oil**, *n.* A valuable oil made from lard, used for burning and for lubricating machinery.—**Lardon**, lär'don, *n.* [Fr.] A strip of lard; a bit of bacon.—**Lardy**, lär'di, *a.* Containing lard; full of lard.

Lares, *n. pl.* LAR.

Large, lärj, *a.* [Fr. *large*, L. *largus*, abundant, large.] Being of great size; having great dimensions; big; bulky; great; containing or consisting of a great quantity or number; abundant; plentiful; numerous; liberal, many-sided, comprehensive (a *large* mind); generous, noble, sympathetic (a *large* heart).—*At large*, without restraint or confinement; diffusely; fully; with all details.—**Large-hearted**, *a.* Having a large heart; generous; magnanimous; sympathetic.—**Large-heartedness**, *n.* Largeness of heart.—**Largely**, lärj'li, *adv.* In a large manner; to a large or great degree or extent; widely; extensively; copiously; diffusely; amply; bountifully.—**Largeness**, lärj'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being large.

Largess, lär'jes, *n.* [Fr. *largesse*, from L. *largitio*, a bounty, from *largiri*, to bestow, from *largus*, large.] A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed.

Larghetto, lär-get'tō. [It.] *Mus.* somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*.—**Largo**, lär'gō. [It.] *Mus.* slowly; slowly, with breadth and dignity.

Lariat, lā'ri-at, *n.* [Sp. *lariata*.] The lasso; a long cord or thong of leather with a noose, used in catching wild horses, &c.

Lark, lärk, *n.* [A. Sax. *lāwerce*, *lāferce*, O. and Prov. E. *laverock*, *laverock* = D. *leeuwerik*, *leeuwrik*, Dan. *lærke*, Icel. *lævirki*, G. *lerche*—a lark; the Icel. *lævirki* seems to literally mean *craft-worker*.] One of a genus of perching birds characterized by having a long straight hind claw, and of which there are various species, as the sky-lark, wood-lark, shore-lark, &c., the sky-lark being celebrated for its song.—**Lark-bunting**, *n.* The snow-bunting.—**Lark-spur**, lärk'spėr, *n.* [From the long spur of one of the sepals.] The common name of a genus of plants, several species of which are common in gardens.

Lark, lärk, *n.* [From A. Sax. *lāc*, Icel. *leikr*, Goth. *laiks*, sport, play.] Sport; frolic; a piece of merriment. [Slang or colloq.]—*v.i.* To sport; to make sport. [Slang or colloq.]

Larmier, lär'mi-ėr, *n.* [Fr., from *larme*, a tear or drop.] *Arch.* another name for the *Corona*; *zool.* a pouch which secretes a blackish humour, situated at the inner corner of the eye in the deer and antelope.

Larry, lar'i, *n.* A long low wagon; a lorry.

Larum, lar'um, *n.* An old form of *Alarm*.

Larva, lär'va, *n.* pl. **Larvæ**, lär'vē. [L. *larva*, a mask, a spectre.] The early form of any animal which during its development is unlike its parent; an insect in the caterpillar or grub state, that is, the first stage after the egg, preceding the chrysalis and the perfect insect.—**Larval**, lär'val, *a.* Pertaining to a larva.—**Larvate, Larvated**, lär'vāt, lär'vā-ted, *a.* Masked; clothed as with a mask.—**Larve**, lärv, *n.* A larva.—**Larviform**, lär'vi-form, *a.* Like or having the form of a larva.—**Larviparous**, lär-vip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *larva*, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Producing young in the state of larvæ.

Larynx, lar'ingks, *n.* [Gr.] *Anat.* the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity which plays an important part in the utterance of articulate sounds.—**Laryngeal, Laryngean**, lar-in-jē'al, lar-in-jē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the larynx.—**Laryngitis**, la-rin-jī'tis, *n.* [Term. *-itis* denotes inflammation.] An inflammation of the larynx of any sort.—**Laryngoscope**, la-ring'go-skōp, *n.* A reflecting contrivance for examining the larynx and commencement of the trachea.—**Laryngoscopic**, la-ring'go-skop"ik, *a.* Pertaining to the inspection of the larynx.—**Laryngotomy**, lar-in-got'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.] The making of an incision into the larynx for assisting respiration when obstructed, for removing foreign bodies, or for other reasons.

Lascar, las'kär, *n.* In the East Indies, properly, a camp-follower; but by Europeans applied to a native sailor.

Lascivious, las-siv'i-us, *a.* [L. *lascivia*, lewdness, *lascivus*, wanton, allied to Skr. *las*, to embrace, *lash*, to desire, Gr. *lilaiomai*, to desire.] Wanton; lewd; lustful; exciting voluptuous emotions.—**Lasciviously**, las-siv'i-us-li, *adv.* In a lascivious manner.—**Lasciviousness**, las-siv'i-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lascivious.

Lash, lash, *n.* [Akin to G. *lasche*, a flap, a thong, a latchet, also a scarf joint; D. *lasch*, a piece joined on, a joining; Dan. *laske*, Sw. *laska*, to scarf.] The thong or cord at the point of a whip; any thong, cord, or the like for flogging; a whip; a scourge; a stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough; a stroke of satire; a sarcasm or cutting remark.—*v.t.* To strike with a lash or anything pliant; to whip or scourge; to beat, as with something loose; to dash against (as waves); to satirise; to censure with severity; to tie, bind, secure, or fasten with a rope or cord.—*v.i.* To ply the whip; to aim sarcasms; to hit.—*To lash out*, to strike out with the hind legs; to kick.—**Lasher**, lash'ėr, *n.* One who or that which lashes.—**Lashing**, lash'ing, *n.* A piece of rope binding or making fast one thing to another.

Lass, las, *n.* [A contr. for *ladess*, fem. of *lad*, or a contr. of W. *llodes*, a lass. LAD.] A young woman; a girl: in familiar language often applied to a woman of any age.—**Lassie**, las'i, *n.* [Dim. of *lass*.] A young girl; a term of endearment for a young woman. [Colloq.]

Lassitude, las'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *lassitudo*, from *lassus*, weary; same root as *late*.] The state of having the energies weakened; weakness; weariness; languor of body or mind; enervation.

Lasso, las'sō, *n.* [Sp. *lazo*, Pg. *laço*, from L. *laqueus*, a noose. LACE.] In Spanish America, a rope or cord, with a noose, used for catching wild horses and other animals.—*v.t.* To catch with a lasso.

Last, last, *a.* [A. Sax. *last*, a contr. for *latost*, latest; comp. *best* for *betst*. LATE.] Coming after [illegible] the other[illegible]; latest; hind[illegible] next before the pre[illegible] extreme; low[illegible] farthest [illegible] from posses[illegible] quality, character, use, or the like [illegible] unlikely (you are the *last* man I sho[illegible] consult).—*At last*, formerly *at the last*, at the end; in the conclusion.—*To the last*, to the end; till the conclusion.—*adv.* On the last occasion; the time before the present; after all others; lastly; finally.

Last, last, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *læstan*, to follow, to observe or perform, to last, to endure; Goth. *laistjan*, to trace footsteps, to follow, from A. Sax. *lāst*, Goth. *laists*, a footstep. See LAST, for shoes.] To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence; to hold out and be sufficient in quantity (provisions to *last* a week); to continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish.—**Lasting**, las'ting, *p.* and *a.* Such as will or can continue or endure; durable; of long continuance (*lasting* good, evil, impression).—*n.* A species of stiff and very durable woollen stuff, used for making shoes and other purposes.—**Lastingly**, las'ting-li, *adv.* In a lasting manner.—**Lastingness**, las'ting-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lasting.—**Lastly**, last'li, *adv.* In the last place; at last; finally.

Last, last, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlæst*, from *hladan*, to lade; D. Dan. and G. *last*, Icel. *lest*, a load. LADE.] A load; hence, a certain weight or measure, which varies in different articles, but is generally estimated at 4000 lbs.; the burden of a ship.

Last, last, *n.* [A. Sax. *lāst*, *laest*, D. *leest*, Dan. *læst*, a last; Goth. *laists*, footstep; Icel. *leistr*, the foot below the ankle, a short sock. LAST, *v.i.*] A mould or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which boots and shoes are formed.—*v.t.* To form on or by a last.

Latakia, lat-a-kē'a, *n.* A fine variety of Turkish tobacco, so named from *Latakia* (anciently *Laodicea*), near which it is produced.

Latch, lach, *n.* [From O.E. *lacche*, *latche*, A. Sax. *læccan*, to seize, to take hold of; comp. Icel. *lāss*, a latch, a lock.] A simple contrivance or catch for fastening a door.—*v.t.* To fasten with a latch.—**Latch-key**, *n.* A key used to raise the latch of a door.

Latchet, lach'et, *n.* [Fr. *lacet*, a lace or string. LACE.] The string or thong that fastens a shoe or sandal.

Late, lāt, *a.* [A. Sax. *læt*, D. *laat*, Icel. *latr*, Dan. *lad*, Sw. *lat*, late, slow, tardy; Goth. *lats*, sluggish; G. *lass*, wearied; akin L. *lassus* (for *ladtus*); the root is that of *let*. This adjective is compared by *later*, *latter*, *latest* or *last*.] Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed; far advanced toward the end or close (a *late* hour of the day); existing not long ago, but not now; deceased; departed; last or recently in any place, office, or character.—*adv.* After the usual time, or the time appointed; after delay; not long ago; lately; far in the night, day, week, or other particular period.—*Of late*, lately, in time not long past, or near the present.—**Lately**, lāt'li, *adv.* Not long ago; recently.—**Lateness**, lāt'nes, *n.* The state of being late; tardiness; far advanced period.—**Latish**, lāt'ish, *a.* Somewhat late.

Lateen, la-tēn', *a.* [Fr. *voile latine*, lit. Latin sail.] A term applied to a triangular sail having its foremost edge fastened to a yard which hoists obliquely to the mast; used in xebecs, feluccas, &c., in the Mediterranean.

Latent, lā'tent, *a.* [L. *latens*, *latentis*, from *lateo*, to lurk; allied to Gr. *lanthanō*, *lathein*, to escape notice.] Not visible or apparent; not seen; not manifested; under the surface or what outwardly appears.—*Latent heat*, that portion of heat which exists in any body without producing any effect upon another, or upon the thermometer.—**Latently**, lā'tent-li, *adv.* In a latent manner.—**Latency**, lā'ten-si, *n.* The state of being latent.

Lateral, lat'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *lateralis*, from *latus*, *lateris*, a side, as in *collateral*, *equilateral*.] Pertaining to the side; directed to the side; proceeding from the side; situated on the side (as opposed to the front or back).—**Laterality**, lat-ėr-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being lateral.—**Laterally**, lat'ėr-al-li, *adv.* In a lateral manner, direction, or position; sideways.—**Laterifolious**, lat'ėr-i-fō"li-us, *a.* [L. *latus*, and *folium*, leaf.] *Bot.* growing on the side of a leaf.

Laterite, lat'ėr-it, *n.* [L. *later*, a brick or

tile.] An argillaceous sandstone of a reddish colour, found in South India and Ceylon.—**Lateritic**, lat-ėr-it′ik, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by laterite.—**Lateritious**, lā-tėr-ish′us, *a.* [L. *lateritius.*] Like brick; of the colour of bricks.

Latescent,† la-tes′ent, *a.* [L. *latesco*, to hide one's self. LATENT.] Lying hid; latent.—**Latescence**,† lā-tes′ens, *n.* The quality or condition of being latescent.

Latex, lā′teks, *n.* [L., a fluid juice.] *Bot.* the elaborated sap of plants, often a white milky fluid.

Lath, läth, *n.* [A. Sax. *latta*, D. and G. *latte*, whence Fr. *latte*, It. *latta*, a lath, a pole, &c. Akin *lattice*, *latten.*] A thin narrow board or slip of wood that is nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering; a thin narrow slip of wood that is nailed to a wall to support the plastering; such slips collectively; any similar piece of wood.—*v.t.* To cover or line with laths.—**Lath-brick**, *n.* A long slender brick, used in kilns to dry malt on.—**Lathen**, läth′en, *a.* Made of lath.—**Lath-splitter**, *n.* One who splits wood into laths.—**Lath-splitting**, *n.* The act or occupation of making laths.—**Lathy**, läth′i, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender.

Lathe, lāᴛʜ, *n.* [A. Sax. *læth.*] A division of a county comprising several hundreds, now confined to the county of Kent, in which there are five.

Lathe, lāᴛʜ, *n.* [Icel. *lōth*, Dan. *lad*, a lathe, *dreielad*, a turning-lathe; in second sense it corresponds with Sw. and G. *lade*, a lay or lathe in a loom.] An apparatus for turning and polishing wood, ivory, metals, &c., by supporting and causing the article to revolve while being operated on; the part of a loom to which the reed is fixed, and by the movements of which the weft-threads are driven home in weaving: called also *lay*.

Lather, laᴛʜ′ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *leáthor*; akin to Icel. *lauthr*, *löthr*, froth of sea water, also a kind of soap; Sw. *lödder*, soap; from root meaning to wash, seen also in *lave.*] Foam or froth made by soap and water; foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.—*v.t.* To form a foam with soap and water; to become frothy.—*v.t.* To spread over with lather.

Laticiferous, lat-i-sif′ėr-us, *a.* [L. *latex*, sap, and *fero*, to bear.] *Bot.* bearing or containing latex or elaborated sap.

Latifoliate, Latifolious, lā-ti-fō′li-āt, lā-ti-fō′li-us, *a.* [L. *latus*, broad, and *folium*, a leaf.] Broad-leaved, as a plant.

Latin, lat′in, *a.* [L. *Latinus*, from *Latium*, the district of Italy in which Rome was built.] Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium in Italy; Roman; pertaining to or composed in the language spoken by the Latins or Romans.—*Latin Church*, the Western Church; the Church of Rome, as distinct from the Greek or Eastern Church.—*Latin races*, the Italian, French, Spanish, &c., whose language is based on the Latin, and among whose ancestors were Roman colonists.—*n.* The language of the ancient Romans.—*v.t.* To turn into Latin.—**Latinism**, lat′in-izm, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.—**Latinist**, lat′in-ist, *n.* One skilled in Latin.—**Latinitaster**, la-tin′i-tas-tėr, *n.* One who has a smattering of Latin.—**Latinity**, la-tin′i-ti, *n.* Latin style or idiom; purity of Latin style.—**Latinization**, lat′in-i-zā″-shon, *n.* The act of rendering into Latin.—**Latinize**, lat′in-īz, *v.t.*—*latinized*, *latinizing*. To translate into Latin; to give Latin terminations or forms to, as to foreign words.—*v.i.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

Latirostrous, lat-i-ros′trus, *a.* [L. *latus*, broad, *rostrum*, beak.] Having a broad beak, as a bird.

Latitude, lat′i-tūd, *n.* [L. *latitudo*, lit. breadth, from *latus*, broad, wide; as applied in geography this term was adopted because ancient geographers thought the breadth (latitude) of the earth from north to south was much less than its length (longitude) from east to west.] Extent from side to side; breadth; width; room or scope; comprehensiveness or looseness of application; extent of deviation from a standard; freedom from rules or limits; laxity; extent; amplitude; distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian and expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, the greatest possible latitude being 90° north or south, and any latitude approaching this being a *high* latitude, the opposite being a *low* latitude; *astron.* the distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic, measured on a circle at right angles to the ecliptic and passing through the body.—*Parallels of latitude*, circles parallel to the equator, used in measuring latitude.—**Latitudinal**, lat-i-tū′di-nal, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.—**Latitudinarian**, lat′i-tū-di-nā″ri-an, *a.* Embracing a wide circle or range; having a wide scope; characterized by freedom, independence, or want of respect for the usual standards of belief or opinion; lax in religious principles or views; free-thinking; liberal.—*n.* One who is liberal or loose in his notions; one who has no respect for commonly accepted doctrines or opinions; one who indulges a latitude of thinking and is careless of orthodoxy.—**Latitudinarianism**, lat′i-tū-di-nā″ri-an-izm, *n.* The principles of latitudinarians; freedom of opinion, particularly in theology.

Latria, la-tri′a, *n.* [L., from Gr. *latreia*, service.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God, distinguished by Roman Catholics from *dulia*, or the inferior worship paid to saints.

Latrine, la-trēn′, *n.* [L. *latrina*, a bath, a water-closet, from *lavo*, to wash.] A privy; a water-closet.

Latten, lat′en, *n.* [O.Fr. *laton*, Fr. *laiton*, brass; It. *latta*, tin-plate; akin to *lath*: so called from the material being used in flat pieces or plates. LATH.] A fine kind of brass or bronze anciently used for crosses, candlesticks, brasses of sepulchral monuments, &c.; as a modern commercial term, metal in sheets or strips, especially sheet or plate brass or thin plates of mixed metal.—**Latten-brass**, *n.* Milled brass in sheets of different thicknesses.

Latter, lat′ėr, *a.* [An irregular comparative of *late*. LATE.] More late or recent; the second of two: opposed to *former*; mentioned the last of two; modern; lately past (in these *latter* ages).—**Latter-day Saint**, *n.* MORMON.—**Latterly**, lat′ėr-li, *adv.* Of late; in time not long past; lately; ultimately; at last.—**Latter-math**, *n.* The latter mowing; after-math.

Lattice, lat′is, *n.* [Fr. *lattis*, from *latte*, lath. LATH.] A structure of wood or iron made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming open chequered or reticulated work; a window made of laths or strips of iron which cross one another like network, so as to leave open interstices.—*v.t.*—*latticed*, *latticing*. To give the form or appearance of a lattice to; to furnish with a lattice.—**Lattice-bridge**, *n.* A bridge having its sides constructed with cross-framing so as to resemble lattice-work.—**Lattice-girder**, *n.* A girder of which the side consists of diagonal pieces arranged like lattice-work.—**Lattice-leaf**, **Lattice-plant**, *n.* An aquatic plant of Madagascar, the leaf of which resembles lattice-work, consisting of reticulated nerves with open interstices.—**Lattice-window**, *n.* A window made of strips crossing one another, with open interstices.

Laud, ląd, *v.t.* [L. *laudo*, to praise, from *laus*, *laudis*, praise; *allow* is a derivative.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to extol; to celebrate.—*n.* Praise; a song or hymn of praise; *pl.* a service of the church comprising psalms of praise, and generally included in matins.—**Laudability**,† **Laudableness**, ląd-a-bil′i-ti, ląd′a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being laudable.—**Laudable**, ląd′a-bl, *a.* [L. *laudabilis.*] Praiseworthy; commendable.—**Laudably**, ląd′a-bli, *adv.* In a laudable or commendable manner.—**Laudation**, ląd-ā′shon, *n.* Praise; commendation.—**Laudatory**, ląd′a-to-ri, *a.* Containing or expressing praise; tending to praise.—*n.* That which contains or expresses praise.—**Lauder**, ląd′ėr, *n.* One who lauds or praises.

Laudanum, ląd′a-num, *n.* [From L. *ladanum*, a resinous juice. LADANUM.] Opium prepared in spirit of wine by maceration, straining, and filtering; tincture of opium.

Laugh, läf, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hlehhan*, *hlihhan*, to laugh; comp. Goth. *hlahjan*, O.H.G. *hlahhan*, Icel. *hlæja*, D. *lagchen*, G. *lachen*, to laugh; imitative of sound made in laughing.] To make that convulsive or chuckling noise which sudden merriment excites; when said of things, to appear gay, bright, or brilliant.—*To laugh at*, to ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt.—*To laugh in the sleeve*, to laugh to one's self or so as not to be observed, especially when apparently maintaining a demure countenance.—*To laugh on the wrong side of the mouth*, to weep or cry; to be made to feel vexation or disappointment after exhibiting a boastful or exultant spirit.—*n.* The inarticulate expression of sudden mirth peculiar to man.—*v.t.* To express by laughing; to ridicule or deride: with *out* or *down*.—*To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn.—**Laughable**, läf′a-bl, *a.* That may justly excite laughter; comical; ludicrous.—**Laughableness**, läf′a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being laughable.—**Laughably**, läf′a-bli, *adv.* In a manner to excite laughter.—**Laugher**, läf′ėr, *n.* One who laughs or is fond of merriment.—**Laughing-gas**, *n.* Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen: so called because, when inhaled, it usually produces exhilaration.—**Laughingly**, läf′ing-li, *adv.* In a laughing or merry way; with laughter.—**Laughing-stock**, *n.* A person or thing that is an object of ridicule; a butt for laughter or jokes.—**Laughter**, läf′tėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *hleahtor*; Icel. *hlátr*, O.H.G. *hlahtar.*] The act or sound of laughing; an expression of mirth, manifested chiefly in certain convulsive and partly involuntary actions of the muscles of respiration, which produce a succession of short abrupt sounds, with certain movements of the muscles of the face, and often of other parts of the body; any expression of merriment perceivable in the countenance, as in the eyes.—**Laughterless**, läf′tėr-les, *a.* Without laughter; not laughing.—**Laughy**,† läf′i, *a.* Inclined or disposed to laughter. [*Thack.*]

Launce, läns, *n.* A name of two species of sand-eels, from their lancelike form.

Launch, länsh, *v.t.* [Also written *lanch*, a form of *lance*; Fr. *lancer*, O.Fr. *lanchier*, to throw or dart.] To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly; to move or cause to slide from the land into the water; to set afloat for the first time after being built (to *launch* a ship); *fig.* to put out into another sphere of duty, another field of activity, or the like.—*v.i.* To glide forward, as a ship into the water; to enter on a new field of activity; to enter upon a new topic (to *launch* into a discussion).—*n.* The setting afloat of a ship or boat; a kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long-boat; the largest boat carried by a man-of-war.

Launder, län′dėr, *n.* [Contr. from O.E. *lavander*, from Fr. *lavandier*, *lavandière*, from *laver*, L. *lavo*, to wash. LAVE.] A washerwoman; a long trough used by miners for washing ore.—*v.t.*† To wash; to wet.—**Launderer**, län′dėr-ėr, *n.* A man who follows the business of washing clothes.—**Laundress**, län′dres, *n.* A female whose employment is to wash, and especially to dress, underclothing, table-linen, &c.—**Laundry**, län′dri, *n.* [Contr. for *lavendery.*] The place or room where clothes are washed and dressed.

Laureate, ją′rē-āt, *a.* [L. *laureatus*, from *laurea*, a laurel, from *laurus*, a laurel. LAUREL.] Decked or invested with laurel.—*Poet laureate*, in Great Britain, an officer belonging in virtue of his office to the royal household, who was formerly required to compose an ode annually for the sovereign's birthday, for a great national victory, and the like—a requirement discontinued since the reign of George III., the post being now a sinecure.—*n.* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate.—*v.t.*—*laureated*, *laureating*. To honor with

a wreath of laurel; to invest with the office of poet laureate.—**Laureateship**, la'rē-āt-ship, *n.* Office of a laureate; the post of a poet laureate.

Laurel, la'rel, *n.* [O.E. *laurer*, *lorer*, Fr. *laurier*, Sp. Pr. *laurel*, from L. *laurus*, a laurel, for *daurus*, being akin to Gr. *drys*, W. *derw*, an oak, E. *tree*.] The sweet-bay, a native of the north of Africa and south of Europe, cultivated in gardens from its elegant appearance and the aromatic fragrance of its evergreen leaves; a name also given to several other shrubs botanically very different, but somewhat similar in their evergreen foliage, as the cherry-laurel and Portugal laurel, both of the cherry genus; *pl.* a crown of laurel, formerly bestowed as a distinction on poets, heroes, &c.; hence, honour, fame; distinction.—**Laurelled**, la'reld, *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate.—**Laurel-water**, *n.* A poisonous water distilled from the leaves of the cherry-laurel, containing prussic acid.—**Lauriferous**, la-rif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing or bringing laurel.

Laurentian, la-ren'shi-an, *a.* [From the river St. *Lawrence*.] *Geol.* a term applied to a vast series of stratified and crystalline rocks of gneiss, mica-schist, quartzite, serpentines and limestones, occurring northward of the St. Lawrence in Canada.

Laurustine, **Laurustinus**, **Laurestine**, la'rus-tin, la-rus-ti'nus, la'res-tin, *n.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, and *tinus*, this plant.] A popular garden evergreen shrub or tree, native of the south of Europe, with pinkish or white flowers.

Lava, lä'va, *n.* [It., from L. *lavo*, to wash. LAVE.] The general term for all rock-matter that flows in a molten state from volcanoes.—*Lava ware*, a kind of coarse ware resembling lava made from iron slag, cast into urns, tiles, table-tops, &c.—**Lavatic**, **Lavic**, la-vat'ik, lä'vik, *a.* Consisting of or resembling lava.

Lave, läv, *v.t.*—*laved*, *laving*. [Fr. *laver*, L. *lavo*, to wash, to bathe; akin to *luo*, Gr. *louō*, to wash; connected are *laundress*, *lavender*, *lava*, *ablution*, *alluvial*, *deluge*, *lotion*.] To wash; to bathe.—*v.i.* To wash one's self; to bathe; to wash, as the sea on the beach.—**Lavation**, la-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *lavatio*.] A washing or cleansing.—**Lavatory**, lav'a-to-ri, *a.* Washing or cleansing by washing.—*n.* A room or place for washing or personal ablutions; a wash or lotion.—**Laver**, lä'vėr, *n.* A vessel for washing; a large basin; in *Scrip. hist.* a basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet.

Lave, läv, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *laftan*, *gelaftan*, to refresh, D. *laven*, to refresh, G. *laben*, O.H.G. *labon*, to wash, to refresh. [illegible]] To throw up or out, as water fr[illegible] receptacle; to lade out, to bale.

Lavender, lav'en-dėr, *n.* [L.L. [illegible] *lavandula*, It. [illegible]*a*, *lavan*[illegible] *vande*, G. *lave*[illegible]nder, fro[illegible] to wash, fro[illegible] distilled w[illegible] used in ablut[illegible]] An arom[illegible] the mint family, the flowe[illegible]s of which are used to perfume clothes, and afford by distillation a valuable essential oil; a pale blue colour with a slight mixture of gray, like the flower of lavender.—*To lay in lavender*, to lay by (clothes) with sprigs of lavender.—**Lavender-water**, *n.* A perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

Laver, **Laverwort**, lä'vėr, lä'vėr-wėrt, *n.* [Comp. Ir. *leabhar*, broad, trailing.] A name given to two species of sea-weed employed as food, and said to be useful in scrofulous affections.

Laverock, lä'vėr-ok, *n.* The sky-lark.

Lavic, lä'vik, *a.* Under LAVA.

Lavish, lav'ish, *v.t.* [Irregularly formed from E. *lave*, to pour out.] To expend or bestow with profusion; to expend without necessity or use; to waste; to squander.—*a.* Expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse; liberal to a fault; wasteful; being overflowing or in profusion; superabundant; superfluous.—**Lavisher**, lav'ish-ėr, *n.* One who lavishes.—**Lavishly**, lav'ish-li, *adv.* In a lavish manner.—**Lavishment**, lav'ish-ment, *n.* The act of lavishing.—**Lavishness**, lav'ish-nes, *n.*

Lavolt, **Lavolta**, la-vōlt', la-vōl'ta, *n.* [It. *la volta*, the turn.] An old dance in which was much turning and capering. [*Shak.*]

Law, la, *n.* [A. Sax. *lagu*, from same root as *lie*, *lay*, *low*; cog. Sw. *lag*, Icel. *lag*, *lög*, Dan. *lov*, a law; the root is also in L. *lex*, a law (whence *legal*). LIE.] A rule of action or conduct laid down or prescribed by authority; an edict or decree of a ruler or a government; a general command or order expressly laid down; such rules, edicts, or decrees collectively; the whole body of rules regulating and controlling the individuals of a state or community (to break the *law*, a violation of *law*, a father-in-*law*); legal procedure; litigation; the science dealing with legal enactments and procedure; jurisprudence; rights established by law; justice; one of the rules or principles by which any matter or proceeding is regulated (the *laws* of versification, of horse-racing); an allowance in distance or time granted to a weaker competitor in a race or the like; a theoretical principle deduced from practice or observation; a formal statement of facts invariably observed in natural phenomena (the *law* of gravitation).—*The law*, *theol.* the code of Moses, or the books containing it; the preceptive part of revelation in contradistinction to the doctrinal, that is, to *the gospel*.—*Law French*, the Norman dialect or old French, still employed in certain formal state proceedings.—*Law language*, the language used in legal writings and forms.—*Law Latin*, corrupt Latin used in law and legal documents.—*Law merchant*, mercantile or commercial law; international law regulating commerce. See also under CIVIL, COMMERCIAL, COMMON, CRIMINAL, ECCLESIASTICAL, &c.—**Law-abiding**, *a.* Observant of the law; obeying the law.—**Law-book**, *n.* A book containing legal information.—**Law-breaker**, *n.* One who violates the law.—**Law-burrows**, la'bur-ōz, *n.* [A. Sax. *borh*, security, pledge (akin *borrow*).] *Scots law*, a writ commanding a person to give security against offering violence to another who applies for the writ on the ground of apprehending personal injury.—**Lawful**, la'ful, *a.* Agreeable or conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; permissible (*lawful* but not expedient); competent; free from objection; rightful (*lawful* owner).—**Lawfully**, la'ful-li, *adv.* In a lawful manner; legitimately; legally.—**Lawfulness**, la'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being lawful.—**Lawgiver**, la'giv-ėr, *n.* One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator.—**Lawgiving**, la'giv-ing, *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislative.—**Lawless**, la'les, *a.* Not obedient or conforming to law; unrestrained by the law of morality or of society; contrary to or unauthorized by law; illegal; apparently uncontrolled by any law; capricious.—**Lawlessly**, la'les-li, *adv.* In a lawless manner.—**Lawlessness**, la'les-nes, *n.* Illegality; disregard of law; arbitrariness; violence.—**Law-list**, *n.* A published list of all the persons connected with the profession of the law in a country.—**Law-maker**, *n.* A legislator; a lawgiver.—**Law-officer**, *n.* An officer vested with legal authority.—**Law-stationer**, *n.* A stationer who keeps on sale the articles required by lawyers.—**Lawsuit**, la'sūt, *n.* A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; an action before a court instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.—**Law-writer**, *n.* A clerk employed to make copies of briefs, deeds, cases, &c., in a good legible hand.—**Lawyer**, la'yėr, *n.* [From *law*; comp. *bowyer*, *sawyer*.] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, or to prosecute or defend the cause of clients.

Lawn, lan, *n.* [O.E. *laund*, *lawnde*, a clear space in a forest, a wild shrubby or woody tract, from W. *llan*, an inclosed space, or from Fr. *lande*, a heath or wild tract.] A glade in a forest; a vista through trees; a space of ground covered with grass, and kept smoothly mown, generally in front of or around a mansion.—**Lawn-mower**, *n.* A machine for mowing lawns.—**Lawn-tennis**, *n.* An outdoor game played with balls and rackets on a lawn and resembling tennis.—**Lawny**, la'ni, *a.* Resembling a lawn.

Lawn, lan, *n.* [Perhaps same as preceding word, and so called from its transparency, being seen through as we see through a lawn or vista.] A sort of fine linen or cambric, used in the sleeves and some other parts of the dress of bishops; hence, *the lawn*, the office or dignity of a bishop.—*a.* Made of lawn.—**Lawn-sleeve**, *n.* A sleeve made of lawn; a part of a bishop's dress.

Lax, laks, *a.* [L. *laxus*, loose, from same root as *langues*, to languish, and probably E. *slack*; hence, *relax*, *lease*, *leash*, *release*.] Loose; flabby; soft; not tense, firm, or rigid; not tightly stretched or drawn; not rigidly exact or precise; vague; equivocal; not sufficiently strict or rigorous; remiss; having too frequent discharges from the bowels.—**Laxation**, lak-sā'shon, *n.* [L. *laxatio*.] The act of loosening or slackening.—**Laxative**, lak'sa-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *laxatif*.] Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation.—*n.* A medicine that acts as a gentle purgative.—**Laxativeness**, lak'sa-tiv-nes, *n.*—**Laxity**, **Laxness**, lak'si-ti, laks'nes, *n.* [L. *laxitas*.] The state or quality of being lax; looseness; want of strictness; remissness.—**Laxly**, laks'li, *adv.* In a lax manner; loosely; without exactness.

Lay, lā, pret. of *lie*.

Lay, lā, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *laid*; ppr. *laying*. [A. Sax. *lecgan* (pret. *legde*, *lēde*, pp. *gelegd*, *geléd*), a causal corresponding to *lie*, A. Sax. *licgan*; similarly Goth. *lagjan*, Icel. *leggja*, Dan. *lægge*, D. *leggen*, G. *legen*, to lay, from corresponding intrans. verbs. LIE.] To place in a lying position; to cause to lie; to prostrate; to put, set, or place in general; to impose (taxes, commands, blame, &c.); to bring into a certain state: with various adjectives (to *lay* bare; to *lay* open, &c.); to settle (dust); to still (the wind); to allay (pain); to dispose with regularity in building or in other technical operations; to place at hazard; to wager; to stake; to contrive, scheme, plan (a plot); to place before a court of justice (an indictment, damages).—*To lay aside*, to put off or away; not to retain; to abandon.—*To lay away*, to reposit in store; to put aside for preservation.—*To lay before*, to exhibit or show to; to present to the view of.—*To lay by*, to reserve for future use; to put off.—*To lay by the heels*, to put in the stocks; to confine; to put in prison.—*To lay claim*, to claim; to advance or bring forward a claim.—*To lay down*, to give up or resign; to declare (to *lay down* a proposition or principle); to delineate on paper; to stake, or deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction.—*To lay down the law*, to assert dictatorially what the speaker holds to be right.—*To lay eggs*, to produce them naturally from the body, as a bird or reptile.—*To lay hold of*, *to lay hold on*, to seize; to catch; to apprehend.—*To lay in*, to collect and store; to provide previously.—*To lay it on*, to do something to excess, as to charge an exorbitant price.—*To lay on*, to apply with force; to supply, as water, gas, &c., to houses by means of pipes leading from a main reservoir.—*To lay one's self open to*, to expose one's self to.—*To lay one's self out for*, to be ready to take part in; to put one's self in the way of.—*To lay one's hand on a thing*, to find it when wanted.—*To lay open*, to open; to make bare; to uncover; also, to show; to expose; to reveal.—*To lay out*, to expend; to plan or dispose in order the several parts of (to *lay out* a garden); to dress in grave-clothes and place in a decent posture (to *lay out* a corpse).—*To lay to heart*, to consider seriously and intently; to feel deeply or keenly.—*To lay to one's charge*, to accuse him of.—*To lay up*, to store; to treasure; to reposit for future use; to confine to the bed or chamber; *naut.* to dismantle (a ship) and put in a dock or other place of security.—*To lay siege to*, to besiege; to importune; to annoy with constant solicitations.—*To lay wait*, to lie in ambush.—*To lay waste*, to devastate; to desolate.—*v.i.* To bring

forth or produce eggs; *betting*, to wager; to bet; to stake money.—*To lay about one*, to strike on all sides; to act with vigour.—*To lay at*, to endeavour to strike.—*To lay on*, to deal blows with vehemence. [*To lay* is sometimes erroneously used, even by good writers, for *to lie*, but this should be carefully avoided. See under LIE.]—*n.* A stratum; a layer; a fold; the direction or lie in which the different strands of a rope are twisted.

Lay, lā, *a.* [*Fr. lai*, from L. *laicus*, *Gr. laikos*, from *laos*, people.] Pertaining to the people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; not professional; not appertaining to one who has professional knowledge.—*Lay brother*, a person received into a convent of monks, under vows, but not in holy orders.—*Lay clerk*, in the *English Ch.* a person not in orders who leads the people in their responses.—*Lay sister*, one received into a convent of nuns, under vows, but who does not perform any sacred office.—**Laity**, lā'i-ti, *n.* Collectively all people who do not belong to the clergy; people outside of any profession as distinguished from those in it.—**Layman**, lā'man, *n.* Any man not a clergyman; one of the laity; a man not professionally or specially devoted to a pursuit.—**Lay-sermon**, *n.* A sermon by a layman; a sermon on secular subjects.

Lay, lā, *n.* [O.Fr. *lai*, from the Celtic; Ir. and Gael. *laoi*, a verse, hymn, poem; same root as in *G. lied*, a song.] A song; a ballad; a narrative poem.

Lay, lā, *n.* [LATHE.] A part of a loom; a lathe.

Lay, lā, *n.* Same as *Lea*.

Layer, lā'ér, *n.* [Partly from *lay*, the verb; partly same as *lair*.] One who or that which lays; a stratum; a coat, as of paint; a row or course of masonry, brickwork, or the like; a shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, partly laid under ground for growth or propagation.—*v.t. Gardening*, to propagate by bending the shoot of a living stem into the soil, the shoot striking root while being fed by the parent plant.

Lay-figure, **Layman**, lā'fig-ūr, lā'man, *n.* [D. *leeman*, lit. joint-man, *lee* being for *lede*, from *leden*, pl. of *lid* (A. Sax. *lith*, Dan. *lid*, Goth. *lithus*), a joint.] A jointed figure used by painters in imitation of the human body, and which can be placed in any attitude so as to serve when clothed as a model for draperies, &c.

Lazar, lā'zär, *n.* [O.Fr. *lazare*, from *Lazarus* of the New Testament (Luke xvi. 20).] A leper; any person infected with a nauseous and pestilential disease.—**Lazaretto**, **Lazaret**, laz-a-ret'tō, laz'a-ret, *n.* [Sp. *lazareto*, It. *lazzeretto*, Fr. *lazaret*.] A hospital for the reception of diseased persons, particularly those affected with contagious distempers: at seaports often a vessel used for this purpose; a hospital for quarantine.—**Lazar-house**, *n.* A lazaretto.—**Lazarlike**, **Lazarly**, lā'zär-lik, lā'zär-li, *a.* Like a lazar; full of sores; leprous.

Lazuli, laz'ū-li, *n.* Lapis-lazuli.—**Lazulite**, laz'ū-lit, *n.* Blue-spar, a phosphate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron.

Lazy, lā'zi, *a.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps for *late-sy* (from *late*), with term. as in *tricksy*, *tipsy*; or O.Fr. *lasche*, lax, slow, remiss, from L. *laxus*.] Disinclined to action or exertion; sluggish; indolent; averse to labour; heavy in motion; moving slowly or apparently with labour.—**Laze**, lāz, *v.t.* To live in idleness.—*v.i.* To spend in sloth or idleness.—**Lazily**, lā'zi-li, *adv.* In a lazy manner.—**Laziness**, lā'zi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lazy; indolence; sloth.—**Lazybones**, lā'zi-bōnz, *n.* A lazy fellow; an idler.

Lazzaroni, lāt-sa-rō'nē, *n. pl.* sing. **Lazzarone**, lāt-sa-rō'nā. [It., from *Lazarus* in the parable.] The poor class of people at Naples who have no fixed habitation.

Lea, lē, *n.* [Also written *ley*, from A. Sax. *leth*, untilled land, pasture; Dan. dialect *lei*, fallow; D. *leeg*, empty, fallow.] A meadow or grassy plain; land under grass or pasturage.

Leach, lēch, *n. Naut.* the side edge of a sail. LEECH.

Leach, lēch, *v.t.* and *i.* LEECH.

Lead, led, *n.* [A. Sax. *lead*; akin D. *lood*, Sw. and Dan. *lod*, G. *loth*, a plummet, the lead for taking soundings.] A metal of a bluish-gray colour, characterised chiefly by its softness and fusibility; a plummet or mass of lead used in sounding at sea; *printing*, a thin plate of metal used to give space between lines; a small piece of black lead or plumbago used in pencils; *pl.* the leaden covering of a roof.—*Black lead*, a name of graphite or plumbago. Under GRAPHIC.—*White lead*, carbonate of lead, forming a white substance much used in painting.—*a.* Made or composed of lead; consisting more or less of lead; produced by lead.—*v.t.* To cover with lead; to fit with lead; *printing*, to widen the space between (lines) by inserting a lead or thin plate of type-metal.—**Leaded**, led'ed, *p.* and *a.* Covered with lead; fitted with lead; set in lead; *printing*, separated by thin plates of lead, as lines in printing.—**Leaden**, led'n, *a.* Made of lead; resembling lead (a *leaden* sky); sluggish; slow; inert; heavy; dull; gloomy.—**Leadgiance**, *n.* Lead-ore; galena.—**Lead-gray**, **Leaden-gray**, *a.* Coloured like lead.—**Leaden-paced**, *a.* Slow in movement.—**Leadless**, led'les, *a.* Having no lead; not charged with a bullet.—**Lead-mine**, *n.* A mine containing lead or lead-ore.—**Lead-pencil**, *n.* An instrument for drawing or writing, usually made by inclosing a slip of plumbago or graphite (black lead) in a casing of wood.—**Leadsman**, ledz'man, *n. Naut.* the man who heaves the lead.—**Lead-spar**, *n.* A mineral, the carbonate of lead or cerusite.—**Leady**, led'i, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling lead in any of its properties.

Lead, led, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *led*. [A. Sax. *leadan*, to lead, from *lâd*, a course, from *lithan*, to go or travel; D. *leiden*, Icel. *leitha*, Dan. *lede*, to lead; akin *lode*, *lodestone*.] To guide by the hand; to guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct; to conduct, as a chief or commander; to head; to direct and govern; to precede; to hold the first place in rank or dignity among; to show the method of attaining an object; to direct, as in an investigation; to draw, entice, allure; to induce; to prevail on; to influence; to pass or spend (to *lead* a life of quiety); to cause to spend or endure (he *led* his wife a sad life); *card-playing*, to commence a round or trick with.—*To lead captive*, to carry into captivity.—*To lead one a dance* or *a fine dance*, to cause one more exertion or trouble than necessary or expected.—*To lead the way*, to go before and show the way.—*v.i.* To go before and show the way; to have precedence or pre-eminence; to take the first place; to have a position of authority; to be chief, commander, or director; to conduct, bring, draw, induce (gambling *leads* to other evils); *card-playing*, to play the first card of a round or trick.—*To lead off* or *out*, to begin.—*n.* A going before; guidance; act of leading; precedence; the right of playing the first card in a round or trick.—**Leader**, lē'dér, *n.* One that leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor; a chief; a commander; the chief of a party, faction, or any body of people; a musical performer who leads a band or choir; a leading article in a newspaper, *i.e.* an editor's own political or other disquisition; one of the front horses in a team.—**Leaderette**, lē-dér-et', *n.* A short leading article in a newspaper.—**Leadership**, lē'dér-ship, *n.* The office of a leader; guidance.—**Leading**, lē'ding, *p.* and *a.* Guiding; conducting; chief; principal; most influential.—*Leading question*, a question which suggests the answer.—**Leadingly**, lē'ding-li, *adv.* In a leading manner.—**Leading-strings**, *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk; hence, *to be in leading-strings*, to be a mere puppet in the hands of others.

Leaf, lēf, *n.* pl. **Leaves**, lēvz. [A. Sax. *leaf*—O. Sax. *lôf*, Goth. *laufs*, Icel. *lauf*, Dan. *löv*, D. *loof*, G. *laub*, a leaf; allied to Lith. *lapas*, a leaf; Gr. *lepis*, a scale.] One of the external parts of a plant, usually shooting from the sides of the stem and branches, and ordinarily green in colour, something resembling a leaf; the part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages; a side, division, or part of a door, body, the parts of which move on hinges, as folding-doors, window-shutters, a fire-screen, &c.; the part of a table which can be raised or lowered at pleasure; a very thin plate of metal (gold-*leaf*); the brim of a soft hat.—*To turn over a new leaf*, to adopt a different and better line of conduct.—*v.i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.—**Leafage**, lēf'aj, *n.* Leaves collectively; abundance of leaves; foliage.—**Leaf-bud**, *n.* A bud from which leaves only are produced.—**Leafed**, lēft, *a.* Having leaves: used frequently in composition (broad-*leafed*, thin-*leafed*, &c.).—**Leafiness**, lē'fi-nes, *n.* State of being leafy or full of leaves.—**Leaf-insect**, *n.* The popular name of insects whose wings resemble or mimic leaves; a walking-leaf.—**Leafless**, lēf'les, *a.* Destitute of leaves.—**Leaflessness**, lēf'les-nes, *n.* The state of being leafless.—**Leaflet**, lēf'let, *n.* A little leaf; *bot.* one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.—**Leaf-louse**, *n.* An aphis or plant-louse.—**Leaf-mould**, *n.* Leaves decayed and reduced to the state of mould, used as manure for plants.—**Leaf-stalk**, *n.* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf.—**Leafy**, lē'fi, *a.* Full of leaves; abounding with leaves.—**Leave**, lēv, *v.i.* To produce leaves; to leaf.—**Leaved**, lēvd, *a.* Furnished with leaves; having leaves or folds: often in compounds (three-*leaved*, &c.).

League, lēg, *n.* [Fr. *ligue*, It. *lega*, L.L. *liga*, from L. *ligo*, to bind (in *ligament*, *ligature*, *ally*, &c.).] A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert; an alliance or confederacy between princes or states for their mutual aid or defence; a national contract or compact.—*v.i.*—*leagued*, *leaguing*. To unite in a league or confederacy; to form a league; to confederate.—**Leaguer**, lē'gér, *n.* One who unites in a league; a confederate.

League, lēg, *n.* [O.Fr. *legue*, Fr. *lieue*, from L.L. *leuca*, *leuga*, &c., and that from the Celtic.] A measure of length varying in different countries, the English land league being 3 statute miles, the nautical league nearly 3½.

Leaguer, lē'gér, *n.* [D. *leger*, G. *lager*, a bed, a couch, a camp; allied to *lair*, *lie*, *lay*.] A camp; the camp of a besieging army; a siege.

Leak, lēk, *n.* [Icel. *leki*, a leak; *lekr*, leaky; D. *lek*, Dan. *lak*, G. *leck*, a leak, leaky. See the verb.] A crack, fissure, or hole in a vessel that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape; the passing of liquid through such a crack or aperture.—*To spring a leak*, to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water.—*v.i.* [Icel. *leka*, Dan. *lekke*, D. *lekken*, to leak; allied to A. Sax. *leccan*, to wet, to moisten, and to E. *lack*.] To let water or other liquor in or out through a hole or crevice (the vessel *leaks*); to ooze or pass, as water or other fluid, through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel.—*To leak out*, to find vent; to find publicity in a clandestine or irregular way.—**Leakage**, lēk'aj, *n.* A leaking; the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking; *com.* a certain allowance for the leaking of casks, or the waste of liquors by leaking.—**Leakiness**, lēk'i-nes, *n.* State of being leaky.—**Leaky**, lēk'i, *a.* Letting water or other liquid pass in or out by leaks; *fig.* apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close.

Leal, lēl, *a.* [O.Fr. *leal*; the same word as *legal* and *loyal*.] Loyal; true; faithful; honest; upright.—**Lealness**, lēl'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being leal.

Leam,† lēm, *n.* [O.Fr. *liem*; same as *lien*.] A cord or string to lead a dog.

Lean, lēn, *v.i.*—pret. & pp. *leaned* or *leant* (lent). [A. Sax. *hleanan*, to make to lean, *hlinian*, to lean; O. Sax. *hlinon*, O.H.G. *hlinen*, G. *lehnen*, D. *leunen*, to lean; cog. with Gr. *klinō*, to make to bend, and L. *clino*, *inclino*, to bend, to *incline*.] To slope or incline from a straight or perpendicular position or line; to slant; to incline in

feeling or opinion; to tend toward; to rest as for support; hence, to depend for consolation, comfort, and the like; usually with *against*, *on*, or *upon*.—*v.t.* To cause to lean; to incline; to support or rest.—**Lean-to**, lēn'tö, *a.* Having rafters pitched against or leaning on another building or a wall.

Lean, lēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *hlæne*, L.G. *leen*, lean; allied to *lean*, *v.*] Wanting flesh or fat on the body; meagre; not fat; not rich, fertile, or productive; barren of thought; jejune.—*n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat.—**Leanly**, lēn'li, *adv.* In a lean manner or condition; meagrely.—**Leanness**, lēn'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being lean; meagreness; thinness.

Leap, lēp, *v.i.*—*leaped*, pret. & pp., rarely *leapt* (lept). [A. Sax. *hleápan*, to leap, to run, pret. *hleóp*; Sc. *loup*, D. *loopen*, to run (seen in *elope*, *interlope*); Icel. *hlaupa*, Dan. *löbe*, Goth. *hlaupan*, G. *laufen*; allied to Gr. *kraipnos*, *karpalimos*, swift.] To spring or rise from the ground with feet in the air; to move with springs or bounds; to jump, vault, bound, skip; to make a sudden transition.—*v.t.* To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other of; to cause (one's horse) to take a leap; to make to pass by leaping.—*n.* The act of leaping; the space passed over or cleared in leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound; a sudden transition.—**Leaper**, lēp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which leaps.—**Leap-frog**, *n.* A game in which one player, by placing his hands on the back or shoulders of another in a stooping posture, leaps over his head.—**Leapingly**, lēp'ing-li, *adv.* By leaps.—**Leap-year**, *n.* Bissextile; every fourth year, in which February has an additional day, and there are thus 366 days in all; so called because after February the days of the week *leap* an extra day as compared with other years.

Learn, lėrn, *v.t.*—*learned*, *learnt* (lėrnd, lėrnt), pret. and pp. [A. Sax. *leornian*, to learn, to teach; akin to *læran*, to teach, *lár*, learning, lore; comp. G. *lernen*, to learn, *lehren*, to teach; D. *leeren*, Icel. *læra*, to teach, to learn; Goth. *laisjan*, to teach; allied to A.Sax. *lesan*, Icel. *lesa*, to gather.] To gain or acquire knowledge of or skill in; to acquire by study; to teach (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* To gain or receive knowledge, information, or intelligence; to receive instruction; to be taught.—**Learnable**, lėr'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being learned.—**Learned**, lėr'ned, *a.* Possessing knowledge; having a great store of information obtained by study; erudite; well acquainted; having much experience; skilful: often with *in* (*learned in martial arts*); containing or indicative of learning (a *learned* book).—**Learnedly**, lėr'ned-li, *adv.* In a learned manner.—**Learnedness**, lėr'ned-nes, *n.* The state of being learned; erudition.—**Learner**, lėr'nėr, *n.* A person who learns; one who is taught; a scholar; a pupil.—**Learning**, lėr'ning, *n.* Acquired knowledge in any branch of science or literature; knowledge acquired by the study of literary productions; erudition.

Lease, lēs, *n.* [Norm. *lees*, *less*, a lease, L.L. *lessa*; from L. *laxare*, to loosen, relax, from *laxus*, lax. LAX.] A letting of lands, tenements, &c., to a person for a specified rent or compensation; the written contract for such letting; any tenure by grant or permission; the time for which such a tenure holds good.—*v.t.*—*leased*, *leasing*. To grant by lease; to let for a specified rent; to let; to occupy in terms of a lease.—**Leasable**, lēs'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being leased.—**Leasehold**, lēs'hōld, *a.* Held by lease.—*n.* A tenure by lease.—**Leaseholder**, lēs'hōl-dėr, *n.* A tenant under a lease.

Leash, lēsh, *n.* [Fr. *laisse*, O.Fr. *lesse*, a leash, from L.L. *laxa*, a loose cord, from L. *laxus*, loose. LAX.] A thong or line by which a dog (or two or three dogs) is held in in hunting; a line holding in a hawk; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares; hence, three things in general.—*v.t.* To hold or fasten by a leash.

Leasing, lē'zing, *n.* [A. Sax. *leásung*, from *leásian*, to lie, from *leás*, false; allied to *lose*, *loose*, *less*.] Falsehood; lies.

Least, lēst, *a.* [A. Sax. *læst*, *læsest*, superl. of *læssa*, less.] Smallest; little beyond others, either in size, degree, value, worth, importance, or the like.—*adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.—*At least*, *at the least*, to say no more; at the lowest degree; on the lowest estimate.—**Leastways**, **Leastwise**, lēst'wāz, lēst'wīz, *adv.* At least; however. [Vulgar.]

Leather, leᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *lether*—L.G. *ledder*, *leer*, Icel. *leðr*, Dan. *læder*, *lær*, G. and D. *leder*; root unknown.] The skin of animals dressed and prepared for use by tanning, tawing, or other processes; tanned hide; an appliance made of this substance.—*a.* Consisting of leather.—*v.t.* To furnish with leather; to beat as with a thong of leather (vulgar).—**Leatherette**, leᴛʜ-ėr-et', *n.* A kind of imitation leather.—**Leathern**, leᴛʜ'ėrn, *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather.—**Leathery**, leᴛʜ'ėr-i, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling leather; tough.

Leave, lēv, *n.* [A. Sax. *leáf*, *geleáf*, leave, permission; same as the *-lieve* in *believe*; akin D. *-lof* in *oorlof*, permission; Icel. *leyfi*, permission, *lof*, praise, permission; G. (*er*)*lauben*, to permit; allied also to E. *love*, *lief*; L. *libet*, it is pleasing.] Liberty granted to act; permission; allowance; a formal parting of friends or acquaintances; farewell: used chiefly in the phrase *to take leave*. ∴ *Leave* is usually employed on familiar or unimportant occasions; *liberty* in relation to more important matters.—**Leave-taking**, *n.* The act of taking leave; a bidding good-bye.

Leave, lēv, *v.t.*—*left* (pret. & pp.), *leaving*. [A. Sax. *lǽfan*, to leave, to cause to remain, from *lifian*, to remain; Icel. *leifa*, O.Fris. *leva*, O.H.G. *bi-liban*, Mod. G. *b-leiben*, to remain; same stem as *live*.] To suffer to remain; not to take or remove; to have remaining at death; to commit or trust to, as a deposit; to bequeath; to give by will; to withdraw or depart from; to quit; to forsake, desert, abandon; relinquish, resign, renounce; to refer; submit for decision; to let remain without further discussion.—*To be left to oneself*, to be left alone; to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.—*To leave off*, to desist from; to forbear; to cease wearing or practising.—*To leave out*, to omit.—*v.i.* To set out; to take one's departure; to desist.—*To leave off*, to cease; to desist; to stop.—**Leaver**, lē'vėr, *n.* One who leaves.—**Leavings**, lē'vingz, *n. pl.* Something left disregarded; remnant; relic; refuse; offal.

Leaved. Under LEAF.

Leaven, lev'n, *n.* [Fr. *levain*, from *lever*, L. *levare*, to raise; akin *levity*, *lever*, *relieve*, &c.] A substance that produces fermentation, as in dough; yeast; barm; what resembles leaven in its effects.—*v.t.* To mix with leaven; to impregnate or imbue.—**Leavenous**, lev'n-us, *a.* Containing leaven; tainted.

Lecher, lech'ėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *lecheor*, gourmand, parasite, libertine; Fr. *lécher*, to lick; from G. *lecken*, O.H.G. *lecchôn*, to lick. LICK, LICKERISH.] A man given to lewdness.—*v.i.* To practise lewdness.—**Lecherous**, lech'ėr-us, *a.* Addicted to lewdness; prone to indulge lust; lustful; lewd.—**Lecherously**, lech'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In a lecherous manner.—**Lecherousness**, lech'ėr-us-nes, *n.*—**Lechery**, lech'ėr-i, *n.* [O.Fr. *lecherie*.] Lewdness; free indulgence or practice of lust.

Lectern, lek'tėrn, *n.* [O.Fr. *lestrin*; L.L. *lectrinum*, from *lectrum*, pulpit, Gr. *lektron*, a couch.] A desk or stand on which the larger books used in the services of the Roman Catholic and other churches are placed; in Scotland, the precentor's desk in front of the pulpit.

Lection, lek'shon, *n.* [L. *lectio*, from *lego*, to read. LECTURE.] The act of reading; a difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book; a reading; a lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.—**Lectionary**, lek'shon-a-ri, *n.* A book containing portions of Scripture to be read for particular days.—**Lector**, lek'tėr, *n.* [L.] A person in the Church of Rome whose office it is to read the lessons in church.

Lecture, lek'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *lecture*, from L. *lectura*, a reading, from *lego*, to read, whence also *legend*, *lesson*, *legible*, &c. LEGEND.] A discourse on some subject read or delivered before an audience; a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction; a reprimand, as from a superior; a formal reproof.—*v.t.*—*lectured*, *lecturing*. To give a lecture to; to speak to dogmatically or authoritatively; to reprimand; to reprove.—*v.i.* To read or deliver a formal discourse; to deliver lectures for instruction.—**Lecturer**, lek'tūr-ėr, *n.* One who lectures; a professor or instructor who delivers formal discourses to students.—**Lectureship**, lek'tūr-ship, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

Led, led, pret. & pp. of *lead*.—**Led-horse**, *n.* A horse that is led; a spare horse led by a groom or servant, to be used in a case of emergency.

Ledge, lej, *n.* [From stem of *lie*; comp. Sc. *leggin*, Icel. *lögg*, the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask.] A shelf on which articles may be placed; anything which resembles such a shelf; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest; a ridge or shelf of rocks; *arch.* a small moulding; also, a string course; *joinery*, a piece against which something rests.—**Ledgy**, lej'i, *a.* Abounding in ledges.

Ledger, lej'ėr, *n.* [Perhaps lit. a book that rests on a *ledge* or shelf; in any case from the same stem; comp. old *leger*, *ledger*, resting in a place; D. *legger*, one that lies; akin *lie* (to rest).] The principal book of accounts among merchants and others, so arranged as to exhibit on one side all the sums at the debit of the accounts and on the other all those at the credit; *arch.* a flat slab of stone, such as is laid horizontally over a grave; the covering-slab of an altar-tomb.—**Ledger-line**, *n.* *Mus.* a short line added above or below the staff for the reception of a note too high or too low to be placed on the staff.

Lee, lē, *n.* [Icel. *hlé*, Dan. *læ*, D. *lij*, G. *lee*, lee; akin A. Sax. *hleó*, a shade, a shelter, Goth. *hlija*, a tent.] The quarter toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds; the shelter caused by an object interposed, and keeping off the wind: almost exclusively a nautical term.—*Under the lee of*, on that side of which is sheltered from the wind; protected from the wind by: opposed to on the *weather* side of.—*a.* *Naut.* of or pertaining to the part or side towards which the wind blows: opposite to *weather*.—*Lee-shore*, the shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows.—*Lee-tide*, a tide running in the same direction as the wind is blowing.—**Lee-board**, *n.* A long flat piece of wood attached to each side of a flat-bottomed vessel (as a Dutch galiot), intended to prevent her from drifting fast to leeward.—**Lee-gage**, *n.* *Naut.* a greater distance from the point whence the wind blows than another vessel has.—**Leeward**, lē'wėrd or lū'wėrd, *a.* Pertaining to the part towards which the wind blows.—*n.* The quarter or direction towards the lee.—**Leeway**, lē'wā, *n.* The drifting of a ship to the leeward of her course; the deviation from her true course which a vessel makes by drifting to leeward.—*To make up leeway*, to make up for lost time; to overtake work which has fallen behind.

Lee, lē, *n.* Dregs or sediment. LEES.

Leech, lēch, *n.* [A. Sax. *læce*, a physician; Goth. *leikeis*, Icel. *lœknari*, Sw. *läkare*, a physician; Sw. *läka*, Dan. *læge*, Icel. *lækna*, A. Sax. *lǽcnian*, to heal: the animal is so called from its use in healing.] A physician; a doctor; the common name of several blood-sucking wormlike animals, some of which are used in medicine.—*v.t.* To treat with medicaments; to heal; to bleed by the use of leeches.—**Leech-craft**, *n.* The art of healing.

Leech, lēch, *n.* [L.G. *leik*, Icel. *lik*, Sw. *lik*, Dan. *lig*, leech-line, bolt-rope.] *Naut.* the border or edge of a sail which is sloping or perpendicular.

Leech, lech, *v.t.* Lerch.

Leek, lēk, *n.* [A. Sax. *leác*, an herb, a leek —L.G. and D. *look*, Icel *laukr*, Sw. *lök*, Dan. *løg*, G. *lauch*, Rus. *luk*; this gives the term, in *garlic*, *hemlock*.] A well-known culinary vegetable with a bulbous root; the national badge of the Welsh.—*To eat the leek*, to be compelled to withdraw one's statements; to have to retract one's words. [See Shakspere's *Henry V.* act v.]

Leer, lēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *hleór*, O.E. *lere*, *lire*, O. Sax. *hleor*, Icel. *hlyr*, face, cheek.] A side glance expressive of malignity, amorousness, or some unworthy feeling; an arch or affected glance or cast of countenance.—*v.i.* To cast a look expressive of contempt, malignity, or amorousness; to cast a sly or amorous look.—*v.t.* To allure with a leer.—**Leeringly**, lē'ring-li, *adv.* In a leering manner.

Lees, lēz, *n. pl.* [*Fr. lie*, Walloon *lei*, L.L. *lia*; origin unknown.] The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment.

Leet, lēt, *n.* [Icel. *leid*, a shere or part.] In Scotland, a list of candidates for any office.

Leeward, **Leeway**. Under Lee.

Left, left, *prat. & pp.* of *leave*.—**Left-off**, *a.* Laid aside; no longer worn (*left-off* clothes).

Left, left, *a.* [A. Sax. *lefi*, worthless; O.E. *lift*, *luft*, O.D. *lucht*, *luft*, left; probably allied to A. Sax. *lef*, O. Sax. *lef*, weak, infirm.] Denoting the part opposed to the right of the body; belonging to the side next which the heart is situated (the *left* hand, arm, or side).—*The left bank of a river*, that which would be on the left hand of a person whose face is turned down stream.—*n.* The side opposite to the right; that part which is on the left side. —**Left-handed**, *a.* Having the left hand more capable of being used than the right; using the left hand with more facility than the right; turned towards the left hand.—*Left-handed marriage.* Morganatic.—**Left-handedness**, *n.* The state or quality of being left-handed.—**Leftward**, left'wérd, *adv.* Towards the left; on the left hand or side. Also used as *a.*

Leg, leg, *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *leggr*, a leg, hollow bone, stem or trunk; Dan. *lag*, Sw. *lägg*, the calf or shin.] The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body and in walking and running; in a narrower sense, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot; a long slender support, as the *leg* of a chair or table; one of the sides of a triangle as opposed to the base; the part of a stocking or other article of dress that covers the leg; *cricket*, the part of the field that lies to the left of and behind the batsman as he faces the bowler; the fielder who acts in that part of the field; a blackleg (slang).—*To put one's best leg foremost*, to do one's utmost endeavour.—*To have not a leg to stand on*, to have exhausted all one's strength or resources.—*On one's legs*, standing, especially to speak.—**Legged**, legd, *a.* Having legs: used in composition (bandy-*legged*, two-*legged*).—**Legging**, leg'ing, *n.* A covering for the leg, usually worn over the trousers and reaching to the knee; a long gaiter.—**Leggy**, leg'i, *a.* Long-legged; having legs of a length disproportionate to the rest of the body.—**Legless**, leg'les, *a.* Having no legs.

Legacy, leg'a-si, *n.* [From L. *legatum*, a legacy, from *lego*, to bequeath, to appoint. Legate.] A bequest; a particular thing or certain sum of money given by last will or testament; anything handed down by an ancestor or predecessor.—**Legacy-hunter**, *n.* One who flatters and courts for legacies.

Legal, lē'gal, *a.* [Fr. *légal*, from L. *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, law (also in *alloy*, *legitimate*, *legislator*, &c.); akin to *legere*, to delegate (as in *legate*); root same as in E. *Lay*, *lie*. *Loyal* is the same word.] According to law; in conformity with law; permitted by law; pertaining to law; created by law.—**Legalism**, lē'gal-izm, *n.* Strict adherence to law; a legal doctrine.—**Legalist**, lē'gal-ist, *n.* A stickler for adherence to law.—**Legality**, **Legalness**, lē-gal'i-ti, lē'gal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being legal.—**Legalization**, lē'gal-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of legalizing.—**Legalize**, lē'gal-iz, *v.t.*—*legalized*, *legalizing*. To make legal or lawful; to render conformable to law.—**Legally**, lē'gal-li, *adv.* In a legal manner; by permission of or in conformity with law.

Legate, leg'āt, *n.* [L. *legatus*, from *lego*, to send, to delegate. Legal.] An ambassador; especially, the pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state.—**Legateship**, leg'āt-ship, *n.* The office of a legate.—**Legatine**, leg'a-tin, *a.* Pertaining to a legate; made by or proceeding from a legate.—**Legation**, lē-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *legatio*.] A person or persons sent as envoys or ambassadors to a foreign court; an embassy; a diplomatic minister and his suite; a district ruled by a papal legate.

Legatee, leg-a-tē', *n.* [From L. *legatum*, a legacy. Legacy.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Legato, le-gā'tō. [It., tied, from L. *ligare*, to tie.] *Mus.* played or sung in an even, smooth, gliding manner.

Legend, lē'jend or lej'end, *n.* [Fr. *légende*, from L. *legenda*, lit things to be read, from *lego*, to read; originally applied to lives of the saints that had to be read as a religious duty. *Lego*, to read, originally to gather, appears in a great many English words, as in *lecture*, *lesson*, *col*, *cull*, *collect*, *intellect*, *neglect*, *diligent*, *elegant*, &c.] A story generally of a marvellous character told respecting a saint; hence, any marvellous story handed down from early times; a tradition; a non-historical narrative; an inscription; *numismatics*, the words arranged circularly on a medal or coin, as distinguished from the inscription, which is across it.—**Legendary**, lej'en-da-ri, *a.* Consisting of legends; like a legend; fabulous.

Legerdemain, lej'ér-dē-mān", *n.* [Fr. *léger de main*, light of hand—*léger*, L.L. *leviarius*, from L. *levis*, light (whence *levity*), and *main*, L. *manus*, hand.] Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; trickery or deception generally.—**Legerdemainist**, lej'ér-dē-mān"ist, *n.* One who practises legerdemain; a juggler.

Leger-line, lej'ér-lin. Same as *Ledger-line*.

Legging. Under Leg.

Leghorn, leg'horn, *n.* A kind of straw plait for bonnets and hats imported from Leghorn; a hat made of that material.

Legible, lej'i-bl, *a.* [L. *legibilis*, from *lego*, to read. Legend.] Capable of being read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye.—**Legibility**, **Legibleness**, lej-i-bil'i-ti, lej'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being legible.—**Legibly**, lej'i-bli, *adv.* In a legible manner.

Legion, lē'jon, *n.* [L. *legio*, from *lego*, to collect. Legend.] A body of ancient Roman infantry consisting at different periods of from 3000 to above 6000, often with a complement of cavalry; hence, a body of troops in general; a great number —*Legion of honour*, an order instituted in France by Napoleon I., as a reward for merit, both civil and military, now greatly altered in character.—*v.t.* To enroll or form into a legion.—**Legionary**, lē'jon-a-ri, *a.* Belonging to a legion or legions.—*n.* One of a legion; a Roman soldier belonging to a legion.

Legislate, lej'is-lāt, *v.i.*—*legislated*, *legislating*. [L. *lex*, *legis*, law, and *fero*, *latum*, to give, pass, or enact. Legal.] To make or enact a law or laws.—**Legislation**, lej-is-lā'shon, *n.* The act of legislating or enacting laws.—**Legislative**, lej'is-lā-tiv, *a.* Enacting laws; having power or authority to enact laws; pertaining to the enacting of laws.—**Legislatively**, lej'is-lā-tiv-li, *adv.* In a legislative manner.—**Legislator**, lej'is-lā-tér, *n.* A law-giver; one who frames or establishes the laws and polity of a state or kingdom; a member of a national or supreme legislative assembly.—**Legislatorial**, lej'is-la-tō"ri-al, *a.* Relating to a legislature or legislator.—**Legislatorship**, lej'is-lā-tér-ship, *n.* The office of a legislator. —**Legislature**, lej'is-lā-tūr, *n.* The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme legislating power of a state.—**Legist**, lē'jist, *n.* One skilled in the laws.

Legitim, lej'i-tim, *n.* [L. *legitimus*, legitimate, legal.] *Scots law*, the share of a father's movable property to which on his death his children are entitled by law.

Legitimate, lē-jit'i-māt, *a.* [L.L. *legitimatus*, from *legitimare*, to legitimate, from L. *legitimus*, lawful, from *lex*, law. Legal.] Lawfully begotten or born; born in wedlock; genuine; not false or spurious; following by logical or natural sequence; allowable (a *legitimate* argument or influence); rightful; *politics*, according to law or established usage; in a narrower sense, according to the doctrine of divine right.—*v.t.* —*legitimated*, *legitimating*. To make lawful (*Mil.*); to render legitimate.—**Legitimately**, lē-jit'i-mat-li, *adv.* In a legitimate manner.—**Legitimacy**, **Legitimateness**, lē-jit'i-ma-si, lē-jit'i-mat-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being legitimate.—**Legitimation**, lē-jit'i-mā"shon, *n.* The act of making or rendering legitimate.—**Legitimatise**, lē-jit'i-ma-tiz, *v.t.* To make legitimate.—**Legitimism**, lē-jit'im-izm, *n.* The principles of the legitimists.—**Legitimist**, **Legitimatist**, lē-jit'i-mist, lē-jit'i-ma-tist, *n.* One who supports legitimate authority; one who believes in the sacredness of hereditary monarchies or the doctrine of divine right.—**Legitimize**, lē-jit'i-miz, *v.t.*—*legitimized*, *legitimizing*. To legitimate.

Legume, leg'ūm, *n.* [L. *legumen*, pulse—said to be from *lego*, to gather, because gathered and not cut. Legend.] *Bot.* a seed-vessel of two valves, like the pod of a pea, in which the seeds are fixed to the ventral suture only; *pl.* the fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind; pulse.—**Legumin**, leg'ū-min, *n.* A nitrogenous substance obtained from peas; vegetable casein.—**Leguminous**, le-gū'mi-nus, *a.* Pertaining to legumes or pulse; *bot.* bearing legumes; pertaining to plants bearing legumes, as peas.

Leiotrichous, li-ot'ri-kus, *a.* [Gr. *leios*, smooth, and *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.] Of or belonging to the smooth-haired races, one of the two great divisions into which Huxley has classified man. Ulotrichous.

Leister, lēs'tér, *n.* [Icel. *ljóstr*, Sw. *ljustra*, a leister.] A pronged and barbed instrument for striking and taking fish; a salmon-spear. [Scotch.]

Leisure, lē'shūr or lesh'ūr, *n.* [O.E. *leisere*, *leiser*, &c., Fr. *loisir*, from O.Fr. *leisir*, *loisir* (infin.), from L. *licere*, to be allowed, to be lawful; comp. *pleasure*, which is similarly formed. Akin *license*.] Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment; time which may be appropriated to any specific object. —*At leisure*, free from occupation; not engaged.—*At one's leisure*, at one's ease or convenience.—*a.* Not used or spent in labour or business; vacant: said of time. —**Leisured**, lē'shūrd or lesh'ūrd, *a.* Having leisure or much unoccupied time.—**Leisurely**, lē'shūr-li or lesh'ūr-li, *adv.* Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure.—*a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate.

Leman, lē'man, *n.* [From *leof*, A. Sax *leof*, dear, and *man*. Lief.] An old term for a sweetheart of either sex; a gallant or a mistress: often in a bad sense.

Lemma, lem'ma, *n.* [Gr. *lēmma*, from *lambanō*, to receive.] *Math.* a preliminary or preparatory proposition laid down and demonstrated for the purpose of facilitating something more important that follows.

Lemming, lem'ing, *n.* [Dan.] A rodent mammal found in Norway, Lapland, Siberia, &c., vast hordes of which periodically migrate towards the sea, destroying all vegetation in their path.

Lemnian, lem'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Lemnos*, an island in the Egean Sea.—*Lemnian earth*, a kind of astringent medicinal earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish colour, used in the same cases as bole.

Lemon, lem'on, *n.* [Sp. *limon*, It. *limone*, Ar. *laymun*, Hind. *limu*, *limbu*.] A fruit resembling the orange, but having a much more acid pulp, and furnishing a cooling acid juice, which forms an ingredient in certain beverages; the tree that produces lemons.—*a.* Belonging to or impregnated

with lemon. —**Lemonade**, lem-on-ād', *n.* [Fr. *limonade*; Sp. *limonada*.] A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened; an aerated drink flavoured with the juice or essence of lemons.—**Lemon-grass**, *n.* A name of several grasses yielding a fragrant oil.—**Lemon-peel**, *n.* The rind of a lemon; the rind dried, preserved, and candied by cooks and confectioners.—**Lemon-yellow**, *n.* A beautiful, vivid, light yellow colour.

Lemur, lē'mėr, *n.* [L., a spectre: so called from its nocturnal habits and stealthy step.] A name of certain quadrumanous mammals inhabiting Madagascar, the East Indian Islands, &c., allied to the monkeys, insectivores, and rodents.

Lend, lend, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *lent*. [A. Sax. *lænan*, to lend, from *læn*, a loan (from *līhan*=G. *leihen*, to lend); the *d* has erroneously attached itself to the word; comp. D. *leenen*, Dan. *laane*, Icel. *lána*, to lend. LOAN.] To grant to another for temporary use; to furnish on condition of the thing or its equivalent in kind being returned; to afford, grant, or furnish in general (assistance, an ear to a discourse, &c.); *refl.* to accommodate; to give up so as to be of assistance (he *lent himself* to the scheme).—*To lend a hand*, to assist.—**Lendable**, len'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being lent.—**Lender**, len'dėr, *n.* One who lends.

Length, length, *n.* [A.Sax. *length*, from *lang*, long; comp. *strength*, from *strong*. LONG.] The longest measure of any object, in distinction from *depth*, *thickness*, *breadth*, or *width*; extent from end to end; one of the three dimensions of space; distance to a place; a portion of space considered as measured longwise; some definite long measure (to cut a rope into *lengths*); long continuance; duration of any extent in time; detail or amplification in language; extent, degree, height, as in conduct or action (to go to great *lengths*); extent of progress.—*At length*, at or in the full extent; with amplitude of detail; at last; after a long period; at the end or conclusion.—**Lengthen**, leng'thn, *v.t.* To make long or longer; to extend in length (often followed by *out*).—*v.i.* To grow longer.—**Lengthily**, leng'thi-li, *adv.* In a lengthy manner. —**Lengthiness**, leng'thi-nes, *n.* The state of being lengthy.—**Lengthways**, **Lengthwise**, length'wāz, length'wīz, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.—**Lengthy**, leng'thi, *a.* Long or moderately long; protracted; not short or brief: applied chiefly to discourses, arguments, proceedings, &c.

Lenient, lē'ni-ent, *a.* [L. *leniens*, from *lenio*, to soften, from *lenis*, soft, mild; akin *lentus*, slow (in *relent*).] Softening; mitigating; acting without rigour or severity; gentle; merciful; clement.—**Leniently**, lē'ni-ent-li, *adv.* In a lenient manner.—**Lenience**, **Leniency**, lē'ni-ens, lē'ni-en-si, *n.* The quality of being lenient; clemency.—**Lenitive**, len'i-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain; assuasive; emollient.—*n.* A medicine or application of this kind.—**Lenity**, len'i-ti, *n.* [L. *lenitas*.] Gentleness; clemency; tenderness; mercy.

Leno, lē'nō, *n.* A kind of cotton gauze used for window curtains, &c.

Lens, lenz, *n.* pl. **Lenses**, len'zes. [L. *lens*, a lentil—a convex lens somewhat resembles a lentil seed.] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and thus cause objects to appear magnified or diminished in size; one of the glasses of a telescope, microscope, &c. Lenses are double-convex, or convex on both sides; double-concave, or concave on both sides; plano-convex, that is, with one side plane and the other convex, &c.—*Crystalline lens*. Under CRYSTAL.

Lent, lent, pret. & pp. of *lend*.

Lent, lent, *n.* [A. Sax. *lencten*, spring, *lencten-fæsten*, spring fast, Lent; D. *lente*, G. *lenz*, spring; perhaps connected with *long*, the days becoming longer in spring.] A fast of forty days, beginning at Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed in the Christian church in commemoration of the forty days' fast of Christ.—**Lenten**, len'ten, *a.* Pertaining to Lent; as meagre as the fasting diet of Lent; hence, spare; plain (*lenten* fare).

Lenticel, **Lenticelle**, len'ti-sel, *n.* [Fr. *lenticelle*, L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil. LENS.] *Bot.* one of the small oval spots found on the surface of young stems; a small lens-shaped gland on the under side of some leaves.—**Lenticellate**, len'ti-sel-āt, *a.* Pertaining to or having lenticels.—**Lenticular**, len-tik'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *lenticularis*.] Resembling a lentil in size or form; having the form of a double-convex lens.—**Lenticularly**, len-tik'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a lenticular form; like a lens.—**Lentiform**, **Lentoid**, len'ti-form, len'toid, *a.* Of the form of a lens; lenticular.

Lentigo, len-tī'gō, *n.* [L. *lentigo*, a freckle, from L. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil.] *Med.* a freckly eruption on the skin.—**Lentiginose**, len-tij'i-nōs, *a.* *Bot.* covered with minute dots as if dusted.—**Lentiginous**, len-tij'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to lentigo; freckly; scurfy.

Lentil, len'til, *n.* [Fr. *lentille*, from L. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil. LENS.] An annual pea-like leguminous plant cultivated in Egypt and Palestine from remote antiquity, having seeds used in soups, &c., and forming a very nutritious diet.

Lento, len'tō. [It., from L. *lentus*, slow.] *Mus.* a direction that the music is to be performed slowly.

Lentor, len'tor, *n.* [L.] Slowness; sluggishness.

L'envoi, **L'envoy**, len'voi, *n.* [Fr. ENVOY.] A sort of postscript appended to literary compositions.

Leo, lē'ō, *n.* [L., a lion.] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac.—**Leonides**, lē-on'i-dēz, *n. pl.* A name for the group of meteors observed annually in November, which seem to radiate from the constellation *Leo*.—**Leonine**, lē'o-nin, *a.* [L. *leoninus*.] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion or partaking of his qualities.—**Leoninely**, lē'o-nin-li, *adv.* In a leonine manner; like a lion.

Leonine, lē'o-nin, *a.* [From *Leon* or *Leoninus*, an ecclesiastic of the twelfth century, who wrote largely in this measure.] A term applied to a certain Latin measure popular in the middle ages, consisting of hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and end.

Leopard, lep'ård, *n.* [L. *leo*, lion, and *pardus*, a panther.] A carnivorous animal of the cat genus, inhabiting Africa, Persia, China, and India, of a yellowish-fawn colour variegated with dark spots.

Leper, lep'ėr, *n.* [Originally meant the disease, being from Fr. *lepre*, L. *lepra*, from Gr. *lepra*, leprosy, from *lepros*, scaly, connected with *lepos*, a husk.] A person affected with leprosy.—**Leperous**, lep'ėr-us, *a.* Leprous [*Shak.*]—**Leprosy**, lep'ro-si, *n.* A disease which prevailed during the middle ages, and is still met with in various parts of the world, characterized by dusky red or livid tubercles on the face, ears, and extremities, thickened or rugose state of the skin, &c.—**Leprosity**, **Leprousness**, lē-pros'i-ti, lep'rus-nes, *n.* The state of being leprous.—**Leprous**, lep'rus, *a.* Infected with leprosy.—**Leprously**, lep'rus-li, *adv.* In a leprous manner.

Lepidodendron, lep'i-dō-den"dron, *n.* [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of fossil plants common in the coal formation, many of which are large trees having characters resembling those of the conifers and club-mosses.

Lepidoganoid, lep'i-dō-gan"oid, *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, *ganos*, splendour, *eidos*, resemblance.] A term applied to a suborder of ganoid fishes, covered with ganoid scales, and not plates.

Lepidoid, lep'i-doid, *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *eidos*, shape.] A term applied to fossil fishes covered with large rhomboidal bony ganoid scales.

Lepidolite, lep'i-do-līt, *n.* [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral found in scaly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac colour, allied to mica.

Lepidopterous, **Lepidopteral**, lep-i-dop'tėr-us, lep-i-dop'tėr-al, *a.* [Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *pteron*, a wing.] Of or belonging to the order of insects called Lepidoptera (lep-i-dop'tėr-a), comprising the butterflies and moths.

Lepidosiren, lep'i-do-sī"ren, *n.* [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, and *seirēn*, a siren.] A fish found in Western Africa and South America, having both gills and lungs, and being thus enabled to lie packed in the mud of their native rivers during the dry season. Called also *Mud-fish*.

Lepidosis, lep-i-dō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale.] *Med.* a growth of scales over different parts of the body.

Lepidote, lep'i-dōt, *a.* [Gr. *lepidōtos*, scaly, from *lepis*, a scale.] *Bot.* covered with scurfy scaly spots.

Leporine, lep'o-rin, *a.* [L. *leporinus*, from *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.] Pertaining to a hare; having the qualities of the hare.

Lepra, lep'ra, *n.* [L., leprosy.] *Med.* a non-contagious skin-disease, in which scales occur, generally on the limbs.—**Leprose**, lep'rōs, *a.* *Bot.* having a scurfy appearance.

Leprosy, **Leprous**, &c. Under LEPER.

Leptodactylous, lep-tō-dak'ti-lus, *a.* [Gr. *leptos*, slender, *daktylos*, a digit.] Having slender toes.

Lese-majesty, lēz'maj-es-ti, *n.* LEZE-MAJESTY.

Lesion, lē'zhon, *n.* [L. *læsio*, from *lædo*, to hurt; seen also in *collide*, *elide*.] *Med.* derangement; injury; a morbid change in the texture or substance of organs.

Less, les, *a.* serving as the comparative of *little*. [A. Sax. *læs*, *læssa*; O.Fris. *lessa*; allied to Goth. *lasiws*, weak, Icel. *lasinn*, feeble; the superl. is *least*. *Little* is from a different root. Hence *lest*.] Smaller; not so large or great.—*adv.* In a smaller or lower degree.—*n.* Not so much; a quantity not so great as another quantity; what is below a certain standard.—*No less*, nothing of inferior consequence or moment; nothing else.—**Lessen**, les'n, *v.t.* To make less or smaller; to diminish; to reduce; to reduce in dignity; to depreciate; to disparage.—*v.i.* To become less or smaller; to decrease or diminish.—**Lesser**, les'ėr, *a.* [A double compar. from *less*.] Less; smaller: especially common with the definite article, and where there is opposition to *greater*: not used in comparisons with *than*.—*adv.* Less. [*Shak.*]

Lessee, les-sē', *n.* [LEASE.] The person to whom a lease is given.—**Lessor**, les-sor', *n.* One who leases or lets to a tenant for a term of years.

Lesson, les'n, *n.* [Fr. *leçon*, from L. *lectio*, *lectionis*, from L. *lego*, *lectum*, to read. LEGEND.] Anything read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner; what is assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learned at one time; something to be learned; piece of instruction conveyed; what is learned or may be learned from experience; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; a doctrine or notion inculcated; a precept; a reproof or rebuke.

Lessor. Under LESSEE.

Lest, lest, *conj.* [O.E. *leste*, for *les the*, shortened from A. Sax. *thȳ læs the*, the less that, lest—*thȳ*, by that (=*the* in *the* more, &c.), *læs*=*less*, *the*, indeclinable relative.] For fear that; in case; that . . . not.

Let, let, *v.t.*—*let* (pret. & pp.), *letting*. [A. Sax. *lætan*, *lētan*=D. *laten*, Icel. *láta*, Goth. *letan*, G. *lassen*; allied to E. *late*, and L. *lassus*, weary.] To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave; not to prevent; to lease; to grant possession and use of for a compensation.—In such phrases as *let us go*, *let* often expresses merely a suggestion for mutual action, in *let him go*, &c., it often has the force of a command. [When *let* governs an infinitive the latter never takes *to*.]—*To let alone*, to leave untouched; to suffer to remain without intermeddling.—*To let be*, to suffer to be as at present; to let alone.—*To let blood*, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow.—*To let down*, to permit to sink or fall; to lower.—*To let drive* or *let fly*, to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow, stone, &c.—*To let go*, to allow or suffer to go; to relax hold of anything.—*To let in* or *into*, to permit or suffer to enter; to admit; to place in as

an insertion.—*To let loose*, to free from restraint; to permit to wander at large.—*To let off*, to allow to escape; to release, as from a penalty or an engagement; to discharge, as an arrow; to fire, as a gun.—*To let out*, to allow to issue; to suffer to escape; to extend; to lease or let on hire.—*To let slip*, to let go from one's hold; to let loose; to lose (an opportunity) by negligence.—*To let well alone*, to forbear trying to improve what is already satisfactory.—*v.i.* To yield a certain rent by being hired out; to be taken on hire.—*To let in*, to leak; to admit water.

Let, let, *v.t.*—*letted*, *letting*. [A. Sax. *lettan*, from *læt*, late D. *letten*, Icel. *letja*; comp. *hinder*, from *hind*. LATE.] To hinder; to impede; to interpose obstructions to.—*n.* A hindrance; obstacle; impediment

Letch, lech, *v.t* [A. Sax. *leccan*, to wet, to moisten; akin *leak*.] To wash, as wood ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali.—*v.i.* To pass through by percolation.—**Letch-tub**, *n.* A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are letched.—**Letchy**, lech'i, *a.* Allowing water to percolate.

Lethal, lē'thal, *a.* [L. *lethalis*, *letalis*, mortal, from *letum*, death.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.—**Lethality**, lē-thal'i-ti, *n.* Mortality.

Lethargy, leth'ar-ji, *n.* [L. *lethargia*, from Gr *lēthargia*, oblivion, *lēthargos*, forgetful, from *lēthē*, oblivion.] Unnatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awaked; dulness; inaction; inattention.—**Lethargic**, **Lethargical**, le-thar'jik, le-thar'ji-kal, *a.* Affected with lethargy; morbidly inclined to sleep; dull; heavy; pertaining to lethargy.—**Lethargically**, le-thar'ji-kal-li, *adv.* In a lethargic manner.—**Lethargize**, leth'ar-jiz, *v.t.* To render lethargic.

Lethe, lē'thē, *n.* [Gr. *lēthē*, forgetfulness; akin L. *lateo*, to lie hid.] *Greek myth.* the river of oblivion; one of the streams of the infernal regions; hence, oblivion; a draught of oblivion.—**Lethean**, lē-thē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the river Lethe; inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

Lett, let, *n.* A member of a race inhabiting the Baltic provinces of Russia.—**Lettish**, **Lettic**, let'ish, let'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Letts.—*n.* The language spoken by the Letts, one of the Aryan tongues.

Letter, let'ér, *n.* [Fr. *lettre*, from L. *litera*, a letter, from *lino*, *litum*, to besmear; same root as *liquid*.] A mark or character used as the representative of a sound; a character standing for a vowel or a consonant; a written or printed message; an epistle; *printing*, a single type or character; also types collectively; *pl.* learning; erudition (a man of *letters*).—*The letter*, neither more nor less than what words literally express; the literal or verbal meaning.—*Letter of credit.* Under CREDIT.—*Letter of Marque.* Under MARQUE.—*Letters patent*, a writing proceeding from the crown, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act or enjoy some right.—*v.t.* To impress or form letters on (to *letter* a book).—**Letter-book**, *n.* A book in which a business man inserts copies of letters despatched by him.—**Letter-box**, *n.* A box for receiving letters; a post-office box.—**Letter-carrier**, *n.* A man who carries about and delivers letters; a postman.—**Lettered**, let'érd, *a.* Versed in literature or science; belonging to learning; marked or designated with letters.—**Lettering**, let'ér-ing, *n.* The act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.—**Letter-paper**, *n.* Paper for writing letters on.—**Letter-press**, *n.* Words impressed by types; print; a copying-press.—*a.* Consisting of, relating to, or employed in, type-printing.—**Letter-writer**, *n.* One who writes letters; a book giving instruction in writing letters.

Lettish, **Lettic**, *a.* and *n.* Under LETT.

Lettre-de-cachet, let-r-de-ka-shā. Under CACHET.

Lettuce, let'is, *n.* [From L. *lactuca*, a lettuce; from *lac*, *lactis*, milk (as in *lacteal*).] The popular name of several species of annual composite plants, the leaves of some of which are used as salads.

Leucin, **Leucine**, lū'sin, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white.] A white pulverulent substance obtained by treating muscular fibre with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with alcohol.—**Leucite**, lū'sit, *n.* A mineral, so called from its whiteness, found among volcanic products in Italy, especially at Vesuvius.—**Leucitic**, lū-sit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to leucite.

Leucocythæmia, **Leucocythemia**, lū'kō-si-thē"mi-a, *n.* [Gr *leukos*, white, *kytos*, a cell, and *haima*, blood.] *Med.* a disease in which the blood presents a great increase of the white corpuscles.

Leucoma, lū-kō'ma, *n.* [Gr *leukōma*, from *leukos*, white.] A white opacity of the cornea of the eye, the result of acute inflammation.

Leucopathy, lū-kop'a-thi, *n.* [Gr *leukos*, white, and *pathos*, affection.] The condition of an albino; albinism.

Leucophlegmacy, lū-kō-fleg'ma-si, *n.* [Gr. *leukophlegmatia*—*leukos*, white, and *phlegma*, phlegm.] A tendency to a dropsical state, with paleness and flabbiness.—**Leucophlegmatic**, lū'kō-fleg-mat"ik, *a.* Pertaining to leucophlegmacy.

Leucorrhœa, lū-ko-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, and *rheō*, to flow.] *Med.* a morbid discharge of a white or yellowish mucus from the female genital organs; the whites.

Leucosis, lū-kō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *leukōsis*, from *leukos*, white.] Same as *Leucopathy*.

Levant, lē-vant', *n.* [It. *levante*, the east, the direction of sunrise, from L. *levare*, to raise, *se levare*, to rise. LEVITY.] The eastern portion of the Mediterranean and its seaboard or the contiguous countries, as Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, &c.—**Levanter**, lē-van'tér, *n.* A wind in the Mediterranean from the direction of the Levant.—**Levantine**, lē-van'tin or lev'an-tin, *a.* Pertaining to the Levant; designating a particular kind of silk cloth.—*n.* A native of the Levant; a vessel of the Levant; a particular kind of silk cloth.

Levant, lē-vant', *v.i.* [Sp. *levantar*, to raise, to remove; *levantar la casa*, to break up house—from L. *levare*, to raise. See above.] To run away; to decamp; to run away without paying debts.—**Levanter**, lē-van'tér, *n.* One who levants.

Levator, lē-vā'tér, *n.* [L., what raises, from *levo*, to raise.] *Anat.* a name applied to many muscles, such as raise the lips, eyelids, &c.; a surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

Levee, lev'ē, *n.* [Fr. *lever*, a rising, a levee or reception; *levée*, a levy, an embankment, from *lever*, L. *levare*, to raise, from *levis*, light. LEVITY.] A morning reception of visitors held by a prince or great personage; any similar assemblage; in America, an embankment on the margin of a river, to confine it within its natural channel.

Level, lev'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *level*, *livel* (now *niveau*), from L. *libella*, dim. of *libra*, a level, a balance; akin *deliberate*, *equilibrium*.] An instrument by which to find or draw a straight line parallel to the plane of the horizon; a line or surface which coincides with the plane of the horizon; a surface without inequalities; usual elevation; customary height; equal elevation with something else; a state of equality; natural position; position to which anything is entitled; *mining*, a horizontal gallery in a mine.—*a.* Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon, or parallel to it; not having one part higher than another; even; flat; on the same line or plane; equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.—*v.t.*—*levelled*, *levelling*. To make level; to remove inequalities of surface in; to lay flat on the ground; to reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; to point, in taking aim; to aim; to direct or point at.—*To level up*, to raise to the level of anything higher; to raise to a higher status.—*To level down*, to lower to the same level or status.—*v.i.* To accord, agree, or suit†; to point a gun or the like to the mark; to aim.—**Leveller**, lev'el-ér, *n.* One who levels; one who would destroy social distinctions and reduce all men to equality.—**Levelling**, lev'el-ing, *n.* The act of one who levels; the art or operation of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth, as in surveying.—**Levelling-pole**, **Levelling-rod**, **Levelling-staff**, *n.* An instrument used in levelling in conjunction with a spirit-level and telescope.—**Levelly**, lev'el-li, *adv.* In a level manner; evenly.—**Levelness**, lev'el-nes, *n.* The condition of being level; evenness.

Lever, lē'vér, *n.* [Fr. *levier*, from *lever*, L. *levare*, to raise. LEVITY.] A bar of metal, wood, or other substance turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, and used to overcome a certain resistance (called the weight), encountered at one part of the bar, by means of a force (called the power) applied at another part; a watch having a vibrating lever to connect the action of the escape-wheel with that of the balance.—**Leverage**, lē'vér-aj, *n.* The action of a lever; lever power; the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever.—**Lever-valve**, *n.* A safety-valve kept down by the pressure of a spring or an adjustable weight.

Leveret, lev'ér-et, *n.* [Fr. *levrette*, dim. of O.Fr. *levre* (now *lièvre*), a hare, from L. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.] A hare in the first year of its age.

Leverock, lev'ér-ok, *n.* A lark.

Leviable. Under LEVY.

Leviathan, lē-vī'a-than, *n.* [Heb. *livyāthān*, a term which etymologically seems to mean a long jointed monster.] An aquatic animal described in the book of Job, ch. xli.; a fabulous sea-monster of immense size.

Levigate, lev'i-gāt, *v.t.*—*levigated*, *levigating*. [L. *lævigo*, from *lævis*, smooth.] To make smooth; to polish; to rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder, especially with the use of a liquid.—**Levigable**, lev'i-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being levigated.—**Levigation**, lev-i-gā'shon, *n.* The operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder.

Levin, lev'in, *n.* [O.E. *levene*, *levening*, connected with *light*, and Prov. E. *lowe*, Icel. *log*, flame.] Lightning. [Poet.]

Levirate, **Leviratical**, lev'i-rāt, lev-i-rat'i-kal, *a.* [L. *levir*, a husband's brother; akin Gr. *daēr*.] Pertaining to marriage with a husband's brother; applied to the Jewish law according to which a woman whose husband died without issue was to be married to the husband's brother.—**Leviration**, lev-i-rā'shon, *n.* Marriage according to the levirate law.

Levitate, lev'i-tāt, *v.t.* [L. *levitas*, lightness, from *levis*, light.] To cause to become buoyant in the atmosphere; to cause to float in the air.—**Levitation**, lev-i-tā'shon, *n.* The act of making light or buoyant; lightness; buoyancy.

Levite, lē'vit, *n.* [From *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.] In *Jewish history*, one of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; more particularly, an inferior or subordinate priest.—**Levitic**, **Levitical** lē-vit'ik, lē-vit'i-kal, *a.* Belonging to or connected with the Levites; priestly.—*Levitical degrees*, degrees of kindred within which persons are prohibited (in the book of Leviticus) to marry.—**Levitically**, lē-vit'i-kal-li, *adv.* After the manner of the Levites.—**Leviticus**, lē-vit'i-kus, *n.* A book of the Old Testament containing the ceremonial law or the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to offerings.

Levity, lev'i-ti, *n.* [L. *levitas*, from *levis*, light; akin to E. *light*, G. *leicht*, easy, slight, Gr. *elachys*, small. L. *levis* gives *lever*, *levy*, *elevate*, *alleviate*, *relieve*, &c.] Lightness; especially lightness of temper or conduct; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle; fickleness; capriciousness; volatility.

Levy, lev'i, *n.* [Fr. *levée*, from *lever*, L. *levare*, to raise. LEVITY, LEVEE.] The act of raising, collecting, or enlisting troops; the raising of taxes; that which is levied; a body of troops raised.—*v.t.*—*levied*, *levying*. To raise or enlist (troops); to collect (taxes).—*To levy war*, to raise or begin war; to raise troops for attack.—**Leviable**, lev'i-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being levied.—**Levier**, lev'i-ér, *n.* One who levies.

Lewd, lūd, *a.* [O.E. *lewed*, A. Sax. *læwed*,

lay, ignorant, pp. of *læwan*, to weaken, to betray; akin Icel. *lo*, Goth. *lew*, craft.] Vile, despicable, profligate, or wicked (N.T.); given or pertaining to the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustful; libidinous; lascivious.—**Lewdly**, lūd'li, *adv.* In a lewd manner.—**Lewdness**, lūd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lewd; lechery; lasciviousness.

Lewis, Lewisson, lū'is, lū'is-son, *n.* An instrument of iron used in raising large stones, operating by the dove-tailing of one of its ends into the stone.

Lexicon, lek'si-kon, *n.* [Gr. *lexikon*, from *lexis*, a speaking, speech, a word, from *legō*, to speak. LEGEND.] A dictionary; a book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition or an explanation of the meaning of each: usually applied to dictionaries of the Greek or Hebrew tongues.—**Lexiconist**, lek'si-kon-ist, *n.* A writer of a lexicon.—**Lexical**, lek'si-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon.—**Lexically**, lek'si-kal-li, *adv.* According to lexicography or a lexicon.—**Lexicographer**, lek-si-kog'ra-fėr, *n.* The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.—**Lexicographic, Lexicographical**, lek'si-kō-graf"ik, lek'si-kō-graf"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to lexicons or lexicography.—**Lexicography**, lek-si-kog'ra-fi, *n.* The act or art of compiling a lexicon or dictionary; the occupation of composing dictionaries.—**Lexicologist**, lek-si-kol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in lexicology.—**Lexicology**, lek-si-kol'o-ji, *n.* The science of words, their derivation and signification; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.—**Lexigraphic, Lexigraphical**, lek-si-graf'ik, lek-si-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to lexigraphy.—**Lexigraphy**, lek-sig'ra-fi, *n.* The art or practice of defining words; lexicography.

Lexiphanic,† lek-si-fan'ik, *a.* [Gr. *lexis*, a word, and *phainō*, to show.] Grandiloquent; bombastic; turgid; inflated.—**Lexiphanicism**,† lek-si-fan'i-sizm, *n.* Grandiloquence; an inflated style.

Ley, lē, *n.* Same as *Lea*.

Ley, lē, *n.* Same as *Lye*.

Leyden phial, Leyden-jar, lī'dn, *n.* [So named from having been invented at *Leyden*, Holland.] A glass phial or jar coated inside and outside, usually with tin-foil, to within a third of the top, that it may be readily charged with electricity.

Lese-majesty, lēz'maj-es-ti, *n.* [Fr. *lèse-majesté*, high treason, from L. *læsa majestas*—*lædo*, *læsum*, to injure (whence *lesion*), and *majestas*, majesty.] Any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; treason.

Liable, lī'a-bl, *a.* [Either from the verb to *lie*, with the sense of lying open or subject to, or from Fr. *lier*, to bind, and hence akin to *ally*, *lien*. Comp. *rely* and *reliable*.] Answerable for consequences; bound to make good a loss; responsible; apt or not unlikely to incur something undesirable; subject; exposed: with *to*. ∴ *Liable* is used chiefly with regard to what may befall; *subject* to what is likely to do so, and does so customarily.—**Liability**, lī-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being liable; that for which one is liable; pl. sums or amount which one is under obligation to pay; debts.—*Limited Liability*. Under LIMITED.—**Liableness**, lī'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being liable; liability.

Liaison, lē-ā-zon, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ligatio*, a binding, from L. *ligare*, to bind. LIGAMENT.] A bond of union; an entanglement; commonly, an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

Liana, lē-ā'na, *n.* [Fr. *liane*, from *lier*, L. *ligare*, to bind; akin *lien*. LIAISON.] A term applied to the larger climbing and twining plants in tropical forests.

Liar, lī'ėr, *n.* One who tells lies. Under LIE.

Lias, lī'as, *n.* [Fr. *liais*, O.Fr. *liois*, Arm. *liach*, Gael. *leac*, a stone.] *Geol.* that series of strata, consisting principally of thin layers of limestone embedded in thick masses of blue argillaceous clay, lying at the basis of the oolitic series, and above the triassic or new red sandstone.—**Liassic**, li-as'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or of the age of the lias formation.

Libant,† lī'bant, *a.* [L. *libans*, ppr. of *libo*, to taste. LIBATION.] Sipping; touching lightly.

Libation, lī-bā'shon, *n.* [L. *libatio*, *libationis*, from *libo*, to taste, to make libation; Gr. *leibō*; same root as *liquid*.] The act of pouring a liquid, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honour of some deity; a portion of wine or other liquor poured out in honour of a deity by a person who is to drink.—**Libatory**, lī'ba-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to libation.

Libel, lī'bel, *n.* [Fr. *libelle*, L. *libellus*, a libel or lampoon, lit. a little book, dim. of *liber*, the inner bark or rind of a tree used for paper, and hence a book; akin *library*.] A defamatory writing; a malicious publication containing representations tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred or derision; *law*, the writ commencing a suit and containing the plaintiff's allegations.—*v.t.*—*libelled*, *libelling*. To publish a libel against; to defame by libel; to lampoon.—**Libellant**, lī'bel-ant, *n.* One who brings a libel in a court.—**Libeller**, lī'bel-ėr, *n.* One who libels; a lampooner.—**Libellous**, lī'bel-us, *a.* Containing matter of the nature of a libel; defamatory.—**Libellously**, lī'bel-us-li, *adv.* In a libellous manner.

Liber, lī'bėr, *n.* [L. LIBEL.] *Bot.* the inner lining of the bark of exogenous trees; endophlœum; bast.

Liberal, lib'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *liberalis*, from *liber*, free; akin to *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases, it is agreeable, Skr. *lubh*, to desire. L. *liber* gives also *liberate*, *liberty*, *libertine*, *livery*, *deliver*.] Befitting a freeman or one well-born (the *liberal* arts, a *liberal* education); of a free heart; bountiful; generous; giving largely; ample, large, abundant, profuse (donation, supply, &c.); not characterized by selfish, narrow, or contracted ideas or feelings; favourable to civil, political, and religious liberty; favourable to reform or progress, and in politics often opposed to *conservative*; not too literal or strict; free. It is used in various self-explanatory compounds; as, *liberal*-hearted; *liberal*-minded; *liberal*-souled.—*n.* An advocate of freedom from restraint, especially in politics and religion; a member of that party which advocates progressive reform.—**Liberalism**, lib'ėr-al-izm, *n.* Liberal principles; the principles or practice of liberals.—**Liberalistic**, lib'ėr-al-is"tik, *a.* Pertaining to or characterised by liberalism.—**Liberality**, lib-ėr-al'i-ti, *n.* [L. *liberalitas*; Fr. *libéralité*.] The quality of being liberal; largeness of mind or view; disposition to give largely; munificence; generosity; a particular act of generosity (in this sense with a plural).—**Liberalise**, lib'ėr-al-iz, *v.t.*—*liberalised*, *liberalising*. To render liberal; to free from narrow views or prejudices.—**Liberally**, lib'ėr-al-li, *adv.* In a liberal manner; generously; bountifully; freely; largely.

Liberate, lib'ėr-āt, *v.t.*—*liberated*, *liberating*. [L. *libero*, *liberatum*, from *liber*, free. LIBERAL.] To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; to free; to deliver; to disengage.—**Liberation**, lib-ėr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *liberatio*.] The act of liberating.—**Liberator**, lib'ėr-ā-tėr, *n.* One who liberates.—**Liberatory**, lib'ėr-a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to liberate or set free.—**Liberomotor**, lib'ėr-ō-mō"tor, *a.* Letting out or liberating nerve-force.

Libertarian. Under LIBERTY.

Liberticide, lib'ėr-ti-sid, *n.* [*Liberty*, and L. *cædo*, to kill.] Destruction of liberty; a destroyer of liberty.

Libertine, lib'ėr-tin, *n.* [L. *libertinus*, a freedman, from *liber*, free. LIBERAL.] A freedman or manumitted slave (N.T.); one unconfined; one free from restraint (*Shak.*); one who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake.—*a.* Licentious; dissolute.—**Libertinism**, lib'ėr-tin-izm, *n.* The conduct of a libertine or rake.

Liberty, lib'ėr-ti, *n.* [Fr. *liberté*, L. *libertas*, from *liber*, free. LIBERAL.] The state or condition of one who is free; exemption from restraint; power of acting as one pleases; freedom; permission granted to do something; leave; immunity enjoyed; a special privilege or exemption; a place or district within which certain exclusive privileges may be exercised; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum; freedom from occupation or engagements; state of being disengaged.—*Liberty of the press*, the free power of publishing what one pleases, subject only to punishment for publishing what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals.—*Cap of liberty*, a cap or hat used as a symbol of liberty; a red cap worn by French revolutionaries. ∴ Syn. under LEAVE.—**Libertarian**, lib-ėr-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.—*n.* One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will.—**Libertarianism**, lib-ėr-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The principles or doctrines of libertarians.

Libidinous, li-bid'i-nus, *a.* [L. *libidinosus*, from *libido*, *lubido*, lust, from *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases. LIBERAL.] Characterized by lust or lewdness; having an eager appetite for sexual indulgence; fitted to excite lustful desire; lustful; lewd.—**Libidinously**, li-bid'i-nus-li, *adv.* In a libidinous manner.—**Libidinosity, Libidinousness**, li-bid'i-nos"i-ti, li-bid'i-nus-nes, *n.* The quality of being libidinous; lustfulness.—**Libidinist**, li-bid'i-nist, *n.* One who indulges in lust.

Libra, lī'bra, *n.* [L., a balance.] The Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September.

Library, lī'bra-ri, *n.* [L. *librarium*, a bookcase, *libraria*, a bookseller's shop, from *liber*, a book. LIBEL.] A collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution, &c.; an apartment, suite of apartments, or a whole building appropriated to the keeping of a collection of books.—**Librarian**, lī-brā'ri-an, *n.* The keeper of a library.—**Librarianship**, lī-brā'ri-an-ship, *n.* The office of a librarian.

Librate, lī'brāt, *v.t.*—*librated*, *librating*. [L. *libro*, *libratum*, from *libra*, a balance, a level. LEVEL.] To hold in equipoise; to poise; to balance.—*v.i.* To balance; to be poised.—**Libration**, lī-brā'shon, *n.* The act of balancing; a state of equipoise; *astron.* a real or apparent motion like that of a balance before coming to rest; an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, whereby those parts very near the border of the lunar disc alternately become visible and invisible.—**Libratory**, lī'bra-to-ri, *a.* Moving like a balance; oscillating.

Libretto, le-bret'tō, *n.* [It., a little book. LIBEL, LIBRARY.] A book containing the words of an extended musical composition, as an opera.

Libyan, lib'yan, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Libya*, the ancient name of a large portion of North Africa, and sometimes applied to all Africa.—*n.* A group of tongues, otherwise called *Berber*.

Lice, lis, *n.* pl. of *louse*.

License, Licence, lī'sens, *n.* [Fr. *licence*, from L. *licentia*, from *licet*, it is permitted (seen also in *illicit*, *leisure*); akin to *linquo*, to leave.] Authority given to act in a particular way; power conferred upon a person by proper authority, to do particular acts, practise in professions, conduct certain trades, &c.; the document containing such authority; excess of liberty; undue freedom; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum; deviation from an artistic standard.—**License**, *v.t.*—*licensed*, *licensing*. To permit or empower by license; to grant a license to.—**Licensed**, lī'senst, *p.* and *a.* Having a license; permitted by authority.—**Licensable**, lī'sens-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being licensed.—**Licensee**, lī-sen-sē', *n.* One to whom a license is granted.—**Licenser**, lī'sen-sėr, *n.* One who licenses.—**Licentiate**, lī-sen'shi-āt, *n.* One who has a license to practise some profession; a person licensed in medicine or theology.—**Licentious**, lī-sen'shus, *a.* [L. *licentiosus*.] Characterised by license; overpassing due bounds; loose in behaviour; profligate; dissolute; libidinous.—**Licentiously**, lī-sen'shus-li, *adv.* In a

licentious manner.—**Licentiousness**, li-sen'shus-nes, *n.* The state of being licentious.

Lichen, li'ken or lich'en, *n.* [Gr. *leichēn*, the plant, the disease, from *leichō*, to lick.] *Bot.* one of an order of cryptogamic plants without stem and leaves, growing on the bark of trees, on rocks, &c., and including rock-moss, tree-moss, &c.; *med.* an eruption of small pimples, of a red or white colour, clustered together or spread over the surface of the skin.—**Licheaed**, li'kend or lich'end, *a.* Covered with lichens.—**Lichenic**, li-ken'ik, *a.* Relating to or derived from lichens.—**Licheniform**, li-ken'i-form, *a.* Resembling a lichen.—**Lichenographic**, **Lichenographical**, li'ken-ō-graf''ik, li'ken-ō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to lichenography.—**Lichenographist**, **Lichenographer**, li-ken-og'ra-fist, li-ken-og'ra-fer, *n.* One versed in lichenography.—**Lichenography**, li-ken-og'ra-fi, *n.* A botanical description of the lichens.—**Lichenology**, li-ken-ol'o-ji, *n.* That department of botany which treats of the lichens.—**Lichenologist**, li-ken-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in lichenology.—**Lichenous**, li'ken-us or lich'en-us, *a.* Relating to or covered with lichens; pertaining to the disease called lichen.

Lich-gate, lich'gāt, *n.* [Lit. corpse-gate, from A. Sax. *lic*, Icel. *lik*, Goth. *leik*, form, body; G. *leiche*, a corpse. Akin *like*.] A church-yard gate, with a porch under which a bier might stand while the introductory part of the service was read.—**Lich-way**, *n.* The path by which the dead are carried to the grave.

Licit,† lis'it, *a.* [L. *licitus*, lawful, from *liceo*, to be permitted. LICENSE.] Lawful.—**Licitly**† lis'it-li, *adv.* Lawfully.

lick, l'k, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *lician*—D. *likken*, Dan. *likke*, G. *lecken*, Goth. *laigon* (in *bilaigon*); cog. Ir. *lighim*, L. *lingo*, Gr. *leichō*, Skr. *lih*, to lick. Akin *lecher*, *lickerish*.] To pass or draw the tongue over the surface of; to lap; to take in by the tongue; to flog, beat, or conquer (colloq.).—*To lick up*, to devour; to consume entirely (O.T.).—*To lick the dust*, to be slain; to perish in battle; to act abjectly and servilely.—*To lick into shape*, to give form or method to, from the old notion that the young bear is born shapeless and its mother licks it into shape.—*n.* A rubbing or drawing of the tongue over anything; a slight smear or coat, as of paint; a blow or stroke (colloq.).—**Lick-platter**, **Lick-trencher**, *n.* A sneaking parasite; a lickspittle.—**Lick-spittle**, lik'spit-l, *n.* A flatterer or parasite of the most abject character.

Lickerish, lik'er-ish, *a.* [From the stem *lick*, and akin to *lecher*, *lecherous*; comp. G. *lecker*, lickerish, dainty, delicate.] Nice in the choice of food; dainty; eager to taste or enjoy; appetising.—**Lickerishly**, lik'er-ish-li, *adv.* In a lickerish manner.—**Lickerishness**, lik'er-ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being lickerish.

Licorice, lik'or-is, *n.* Liquorice.

Lictor, lik'tor, *n.* [L., from *ligare*, to bind.] An officer among the Romans who bore an axe and fasces as ensigns of his office, and whose duty was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to apprehend and punish criminals, &c.

Lid, lid, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlid*, lid, cover, protection; D. *lid*, O.Fris. *hlid*, *lid*, G. *lied*, as in *augen-lied*, an eyelid; Icel. *hlith*, a gate, gateway, interval; allied to L. *claudo*, to shut.] A movable cover for the opening of a vessel, box, &c.; the cover of the eye; the eyelid.—**Lidless**, lid'les, *a.* Having no lid.

Lie, lī, *v.i.*—*lied*, *lying*. [A. Sax. *leógan*—D. *liegen*, Goth. *liugan*, Icel. *ljúga*, G. *lügen*, to lie; comp. Gael. *leug*, idle talk.] To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to knowingly utter untruth.—*n.* [A. Sax. *lige*, *lyge*, a lie, from *leógan*, to lie; Icel. *lygi*, D. *logen*, G. *lüge*, a lie.] A falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth.—*To give the lie to*, to charge with falsehood; to prove to be false; to belie.—**Liar**, lī'er, *n.* One who lies or tells lies; a person who knowingly utters falsehood; or a who declares to be a fact what he knows is not.

Lie, lī, *v.i.*—pret. *lay*; pp. *lain* (*lien*, obsolete); ppr. *lying*. [A. Sax. *licgan*, to lie (of which *leógan*, to lay, is a causative)—Goth. *ligan*, D. *liggen*, Dan. *ligge*, Icel. *liggja*, G. *liegen*, to lie; same root as L. *lectus*, Gr. *lechos*, a bed, also seen in L. *lex*, E. *law*; *ledge*, *layer*, *lair*, &c., being also akin.] To occupy a horizontal or nearly horizontal position; to rest lengthwise, or be flat upon the surface of anything; to be placed and remain without motion; to lay or place one's self in a horizontal or nearly horizontal position: often with *down*; to be in bed; to sleep or pass the night; to lean or recline; to be situated; to have place or position (Ireland *lies* west of England); to be posted or encamped, as an army; to remain or be in some condition: with words denoting the particular condition (to *lie* waste, to *lie* fallow, to *lie* open, to *lie* hid, &c.); to be present or contained; to be found; to exist; to depend (it does not *lie in* my power; success *lies in* vigilance); to weigh or press; to be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained (an action will not *lie*).—*To lie at one's heart*, to be an object of affection, desire, or anxiety.—*To lie by*, to rest untouched or unnoticed.—*To lie hard* or *heavy*, to press; to oppress; to burden.—*To lie in*, to be in childbed.—*To lie in the way*, to be an obstacle or impediment.—*To lie in wait*, to wait in ambush or concealment.—*To lie on* or *upon*, to be incumbent on; to be a matter of obligation or duty: to depend on.—*To lie on hand*, *to lie on one's hands*, to be or remain unsold or undisposed of.—*To lie over*, to remain for future attention; to be deferred to some future occasion, as a motion or resolution in a deliberative assembly.—*To lie to*, *naut.* to stop in her course and remain stationary, as a ship.—*To lie under*, to be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by.—*To lie with*, to lodge or sleep with; to have carnal knowledge of; to belong to (it *lies with* you to make amends). [The trans. verb *to lay* is often erroneously used for *to lie*. This is a gross blunder which should be carefully avoided, and may easily be so by attending to the meaning and conjugation of the two verbs. *To lay* is always transitive, and has for its preterit *laid*; as, he told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down. Hence it is utterly wrong to say, we must know how the land *lays*; I went and *laid* down for a little.]—*n.* The relative position of one object with regard to another or to a point of the compass; general bearing or direction; position or state of an affair; *geol.* the manner in which strata are disposed.—**Lier**, lī'er, *n.* One who lies down; one who rests or remains.

Lie, lī, *n.* LYE.

Lief, lef, *a.* [A. Sax. *leóf*, loved, beloved; D. *lief*, Icel. *ljúfr*, G. *lieb*, Goth. *liubs*, loved; akin *love*, *leave* (permission), *believe*.] Dear; beloved; pleasing; agreeable. [Now only poet.]—*adv.* Gladly; willingly; readily (used in such phrases as, I had as *lief* go as not).

Liege, lēj, *a.* [Fr. *lige*, Pr. *litge*, It. *ligio*, L.L. *ligius*, *legius*; origin uncertain; perhaps O.G. *ledic* (G. *ledig*), free.] Connected by loyalty or duty; bound by or resting on feudal ties (a *liege* lord, *liege* vassalage).—*n.* A vassal or person owing duties to his feudal lord; a lord or superior; a sovereign; a law-abiding citizen or citizen in general (in this sense usually in the *pl.*).—**Liegeman**, lēj'man, *n.* A vassal; a liege.

Lien, lī'en, obs. pp. of *lie*, now *lain*.

Lien, lī'en, *n.* [Fr. *lien*, from L. *ligamen*, from *ligo*, to bind. LIGAMENT.] *Law*, a legal claim; a right in one man to retain the property of another until some claim of the former is paid or satisfied.

Lientery, lī'en-ter-i, *n.* [Gr. *leienteria*—*leios*, smooth, and *enteron*, an intestine.] *Med.* a species of diarrhœa, in which the food is discharged undigested.—**Lienteric**, lī-en-ter'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a lientery.

Lier, lī'er, *n.* Under LIE.

Lieu, lū, *n.* [Fr., from L. *locus*, place.] Place; room; stead: preceded by *in* (to give goods in *lieu* of wages).

Lieutenant, lef-ten'ant, *n.* [Fr., composed of *lieu*, L. *locus*, place, and *tenant*, L. *tenens*, holding.] An officer, civil or military, who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; a commissioned officer in the army and navy, next in rank below a captain.—**Lieutenancy**, lef-ten'an-si, *n.* The office or commission of a lieutenant; the collective body of lieutenants.—**Lieutenant-colonel**, *n.* An army officer next in rank below a colonel.—**Lieutenant-general**, *n.* An army officer next in rank below a general.—**Lieutenant-governor**, *n.* An officer (as in some British colonies) ranking next below a governor or governor-general.—**Lieutenantship**, lef-ten'ant-ship, *n.* A lieutenancy.

Lieve, lev, *a.* Same as *Lief*.

Life, lif, *n.* pl. **Lives**, livz. [A. Sax. *lif*, Icel. *lif*, Dan *liv*, D. *lijf*, Goth. *libains*, life. LIVE.] That state of an animal or a plant in which its organs are capable of performing their functions, or in which the performance of functions has not permanently ceased; animate existence; vitality; the time during which such a state continues; the mundane existence of a human being; the period from birth to death; period during which anything continues to exist; outward manifestation of life; a person's condition or circumstances; mode, manner, or course of living, as morally good or bad; social surroundings and characteristics (high or low *life*); that which makes alive; animating or inspiring principle; animation; vivacity; energy; the living form, or nature itself, in opposition to a copy or imitation; a living person (many *lives* were sacrificed); collectively, human beings in any number (a great loss of *life*); animated beings in the aggregate (the abundance of *life* on the globe); narrative of a person's life; a biography or memoir; human affairs; course of things in the world; happiness in the favour of God; eternal felicity.—*For life*, for the whole term of one's existence; so as to save or to strive to save one's own life (to run *for life*, to swim *for life*).—*To the life*, so as to closely resemble the living person or original; hence, exactly; perfectly (drawn *to the life*).—**Life-annuity**, *n.* A sum of money paid to a person yearly during the person's life.—**Life-assurance**, *n.* See INSURANCE.—**Life-belt**, *n.* A belt made of pieces of cork fastened together, or of india-rubber hollow and inflated, used to support the body in the water.—**Life-blood**, *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood; that which is essential to existence or strength.—**Life-boat**, *n.* A boat for saving persons from drowning, constructed with great strength, and at the same time possessing sufficient buoyancy to enable it to float though loaded with men and filled with water.—**Life-buoy**, *n.* BUOY.—**Life-guard**, *n.* A soldier that guards the person of a prince; a body-guard; in the British army, the *Life-guards* are two cavalry regiments of the Household Brigade.—**Life-insurance**, *n.* INSURANCE.—**Lifeless**, lif'les, *a.* Deprived of life; dead; inanimate; inorganic; destitute of life or spirit; spiritless; dull; heavy; inactive.—**Lifelessly**, lif'les-li, *adv.* In a lifeless manner.—**Lifelessness**, lif'les-nes, *n.* The state of being lifeless.—**Life-like**, lif'lik, *a.* Like a living person; true to the life.—**Lifelong**, lif'long, *a.* Lasting or continuing through life.—**Life-peerage**, *n.* A peerage for life only.—**Life-preserver**, *n.* One who or that which preserves life; a life-belt; a short stick with a loaded head, used for defence against assailants.—**Life-raft**, *n.* A raft carried with ships for saving life in cases of shipwreck.—**Life-rate**, *n.* The rate or amount for which a life is insured.—**Life-rent**, *n.* A right which entitles a person to use and enjoy property during life.—**Life-renter**, *n.* The person who enjoys a life-rent.—**Life-spring**, *n.* The spring or source of life.—**Life-table**, *n.* A statistical table exhibiting the probability of life at different ages.—**Lifetime**, lif'tim, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life.

Lift, lift, *v.t.* [From O.E. *lift*, A. Sax. *lyft*, air, sky; comp. Icel. *lypta* (pron. *lifta*), from *loft* (pron. *loft*), air; Sw. *lyfta*, Dan. *löfte*, G. *lüften*, to lift, from Sw. Dan.

and G. *luft*, air, atmosphere. Lowe.] To bring from a lower to a higher position or place; to raise, elevate, upheave; to elevate, exalt, or improve, as in fortune, estimation, dignity, or rank; to elate: often with *up*; to take and carry away; to remove by stealing (to *lift* cattle); to collect when due (to *lift* rents, to *lift* accounts). — *To lift up the eyes*, to look; to raise the eyes in order to look.—*To lift the hand*, to raise the hand for the purpose of striking; to strike or threaten to strike.—*To lift the hand against*, to strike; to assail; to injure; to oppress.—*To lift up the voice*, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy.—*v.i.* To raise or try to raise; to rise, or be raised or elevated (the fog *lifts*).—*n.* The act or manner of raising or lifting; elevation; a weight to be raised; assistance in lifting; hence, assistance or aid in general; a device for raising persons or goods from a lower flat or story of a house to a higher one; an elevator; *naut.* a rope from the cap and mast-head to the extremity of a yard for supporting or raising it.—**Liftable**, lif'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being lifted.—**Lifter**, lif'ter, *n.* One who or that which lifts; a thief (in the compound shop-*lifter*).—**Lifting-bridge**, *n.* A sort of drawbridge which is raised to allow ships to pass.—**Lift-pump**, *n.* A pump in which the piston raises the water by lifting it without atmospheric pressure.

Ligament, lig'a-ment, *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, from *ligo*, to bind (whence also *ligation*, *ligature*, *lien*, *league*, *-ly* in *ally*, &c.).] What ties or unites one thing or part to another; a band; a bond; a strong flexible fastening; *anat.* a strong, compact, tendinous substance, serving to bind one bone to another.—**Ligamental**, **Ligamentous**, lig-a-men'tal, lig-a-men'tus, *a.* Of the nature of a ligament.

Ligan, li'gan, *n.* [Contr. for L. *ligamen*, a band, from *ligo* to bind.] Goods sunk in the sea, but having something buoyant attached to mark their position.

Ligation, li-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *ligatio*, *ligationis*. Ligament.] The act of binding; a bond; a ligature.—**Ligature**, lig'a-tūr, *n.* [L. *ligatura*.] Something that binds; a cord, thong, band, or bandage; a ligament; the act of binding; *mus.* a line connecting notes; *printing*, a type consisting of two or more letters or characters cast on the same body, as *fi*, *fl*; *surg.* a cord or string for tying blood-vessels to prevent hemorrhage; a thread or wire to remove tumours, &c., by strangulation.—**Ligatured**, lig'a-tūrd, *a.* Bound by a ligature.

Light, lit, *n.* [A. Sax. *leóht*, bright, shining, *leóht*, *líht*, a light; D. and G. *licht*, Icel. *ljos*, Dan. *lys*, Goth. *liuhath*; allied to L. *lux*, *lumen*, light, *luceo*, to shine, *luna*, the moon; Gr. *leukos*, white, *leusso*, to see; W. *llug*, Gael. *lusa*, light. Lucid.] That agent or force by the action of which upon the organs of sight objects from which it proceeds are rendered visible; that from which this agent or force emanates, or is supposed to emanate; a radiant body, as the sun, the moon, a candle, &c.; mental or spiritual illumination; knowledge; information; a person who is conspicuous or eminent in any study; a model or example; the phenomena constituting day; hence, open view, public observation, publicity; a compartment of a window; the illuminated part of an object or picture; the point of view or position in which or from which anything is looked at or considered; aspect.—*Northern lights*, the aurora borealis. See under Aurora.—*To stand in one's own light*, to be the means of preventing one's own good, or frustrating one's own purposes.—*To bring to light*, to bring to knowledge, detection, or discovery.—*To come to light*, to be detected; to be discovered or found.—*a.* Bright; clear; not dark or obscure; white or whitish; not intense or deep, as a colour; not dark in hue.—*v.t.*—pret. & pp. **lighted**, sometimes *lit*. To set fire to; to kindle; to ignite; to set burning; to give light to; to fill or spread over with light; to show the way to by means of a light; to illuminate.—**Lightable**, lit'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being lighted.—**Light-due**, *n.* A duty or toll levied on ships for the maintenance of lighthouses, &c.—**Lighten**, lit'n, *v.i.* To exhibit the phenomenon of lightning; to give out flashes; to flash; to become lighter; to become less dark or gloomy; to clear.—*v.t.* To make light or clear; to dissipate darkness from; to illuminate; to enlighten; to flash forth.—**Lighter**, lit'er, *n.* One who or that which lights.—**Lighthouse**, lit'hous, *n.* A tower or other lofty structure with a powerful light at top, erected as a guide or warning of danger to navigators at night; a pharos.—**Lighthouse-keeper**, *n.* One who has charge of the lights in a lighthouse, light-ship, or the like.—**Lightless**, lit'les, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not giving out light.—**Lightness**, lit'nes, *n.* Want of darkness or intensity; clearness.—**Lightning**, lit'ning, *n.* [From verb to *lighten*.] A flash of light the result of a discharge of atmospheric electricity.—**Lightning-conductor**, **Lightning-rod**, *n.* A metallic rod attached to buildings or vessels to protect them from lightning by conducting it into the earth or water.—**Light-ship**, *n.* A ship anchored and hoisting a strong light to serve as a lighthouse.—**Lightsome**, lit'sum, *a.* Bright; light; gay; cheering.—**Lightsomely**, lit'sum-li, *adv.* In a lightsome manner.—**Lightsomeness**, lit'sum-nes, *n.*

Light, lit, *a.* [A. Sax. *leóht*, D. *licht*, G. *leicht*, Icel. *léttr*, Dan. *let*, light; allied to L. *levis* (whence *levity*), Gr. *elachys*, Skr. *laghu*, light. Hence *alight*, *lighter* (boat), *lights*.] Not heavy; having little weight; not burdensome; easy to be lifted, borne, or carried; not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured; easy to be performed; not difficult; easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; not heavily armed, or armed with light weapons; swift; nimble; not dense or gross; not strong; not copious or vehement (a *light* rain); inconsiderable; easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; volatile; trifling; gay; airy; wanton; unchaste; not of legal weight (*light* coin); loose; sandy; easily pulverized (a *light* soil); having a sensation of giddiness; employed in light work (a *light* porter).—*To set light by*, to slight; to treat as of no importance.—*To make light of*, to treat as of little consequence; to slight; to disregard.—**Lighten**, lit'n, *v.t.* To make lighter or less heavy; to relieve of a certain amount of weight; to make less burdensome or oppressive; to alleviate.—**Lighter**, lit'er, *n.* A large open flat-bottomed barge, often used in lightening or unloading and loading ships.—**Light-fingered**, *a.* Thievish; addicted to petty thefts: often applied to pickpockets.—**Light-footed**, *a.* Nimble in running or dancing; active.—**Light-headed**, *a.* Having dizziness or giddiness in the head; dizzy, delirious; thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady.—**Light-headedness**, *n.* State of being light-headed; dizziness; giddiness.—**Light-hearted**, *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.—**Light-heartedness**, *n.*—**Light-horse**, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.—**Light-horseman**, *n.* A light-armed cavalry soldier.—**Light-infantry**, *n.* Infantry selected and trained for rapid evolutions.—**Lightly**, lit'li, *adv.* In a light manner; with little weight; nimbly; airily; easily; slightly; cheerfully; gaily.—**Lightness**, lit'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being light; the opposite of heaviness; agility; briskness; levity.—**Lights**, lits, *n. pl.* The lungs. [Colloq.]—**Light-weight**, *n.* *Sporting*, a man or animal below a fixed weight.

Light, lit, *v.i.*—pret. & pp. **lighted**, sometimes *lit*. [A. Sax. *lihtan*, to descend, alight, from *leóht*, light, not heavy: to *alight* from horseback or a vehicle is to make it lighter by relieving it of weight.] To descend, as from a horse or carriage (with *down*, *off*, *from*); to fly or fall and settle; to come to rest; to fall or come by chance; to happen to find: with *on* or *upon*.

Lign-aloes, lin-al'ōz, *n.* [*Lign-* is from L. *lignum*, wood.] Aloes-wood or agallochum.

Ligneous, lig'nē-us, *a.* [L. *ligneus*, from *lignum*, wood.] Made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood; woody; wooden.—**Ligniferous**, lig-nif'er-us, *a.* Producing wood; yielding wood.—**Lignification**, lig'ni-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of lignifying, or the state of being lignified.—**Ligniform**, lig'ni-form, *a.* Like wood; resembling wood.—**Lignify**, lig'ni-fī, *v.t.*—*lignified*, *lignifying*. [L. *lignum*, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into wood.—*v.i.* To become wood.—**Lignin**, **Lignine**, lig'nin, *n.* A modification of cellulose; vegetable fibre.—**Lignipe'rdous**, lig-ni-per'dus, *a.* [L. *lignum*, and *perdo*, to destroy.] Wood-destroying: said of certain insects.—**Lignite**, lig'nit, *n.* Fossil wood, wood-coal, or brown coal, a combustible substance mineralized to a certain degree, but retaining distinctly its woody texture.—**Lignitic**, lig-nit'ik, *a.* Containing lignite; lignite; resembling lignite.—**Lignitiferous**, lig-ni-tif'er-us, *a.* *Geol.* applied to strata containing beds of lignite.—**Lignous**, **Lignose**, lig'nus, lig'nōs, *a.* Ligneous.—**Lignum-vitæ**, lig-num-vi'tē, *n.* [L., wood of life, from its hardness and durability.] The popular name of a small West Indian and South American tree, the wood of which is valued for its extreme hardness.

Ligula, **Ligule**, lig'ū-la, lig'ūl, *n.* [L. *ligula*, a strap, from *ligo*, to bind. Ligament.] *Bot.* a strap-shaped petal of composite flowers; the membrane at the base of a grass leaf.—**Ligulate**, **Ligulated**, lig'ū-lāt, lig'ū-lā-ted, *a.* Like a bandage or strap; *bot.* having the form of a ligula: applied especially to the ray florets of composite flowers.

Ligure, li'gūr, *n.* [Gr. *linggourion*, *ligurion*.] A kind of precious stone (O.T.).

Ligurite, lig'ū-rit, *n.* [From *Liguria*.] A kind of gem of an apple-green colour, occasionally speckled.

Like, lik, *a.* [A. Sax. *líc*, *gelíc*=D. *lijk*, *gelijk*, Icel. *líkr*, *glíkr*, G. *gleich*, Goth. *leika*, *galeiks*, like. From A. Sax. *líc*, form, body (see Licgate). Hence the termination in *each*, *such*, *which*, and the *-ly* of adjectives and adverbs, as also the verb *to like*.] Equal; exactly corresponding; of the same kind; similar; resembling (*like* passions); probable; likely (it is *like* he will); feeling equal or disposed to.—*Had like*, was like; had nearly; came little short of. *Like* is frequently suffixed to nouns to form adjectives denoting resemblance, as child*like*, &c.—*n.* Some person or thing resembling another; an exact counterpart.—*adv.* In the same or a similar manner; similarly; likely; probably.—**Likelihood**, lik'li-hud, *n.* Likeliness; probability.—**Likeliness**, lik'li-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being likely.—**Likely**, lik'li, *a.* Like the truth; credible; probable (a *likely* story); giving a probability of something (I am *likely* to be from home to-morrow); suitable, well adapted, or convenient for some purpose.—*adv.* Probably; as may be expected or reasonably thought.—**Like-minded**, *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose.—**Liken**, li'kn, *v.t.* To make like; to cause to resemble; to compare; to represent as resembling.—**Likeness**, lik'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being like; similarity; what exactly resembles something else; especially, a portrait.—**Likewise**, lik'wis, *conj.* and *adv.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Like, lik, *v.t.*—*liked*, *liking*. [A. Sax. *líccian*, *gelíccian*, to please, to suit, lit. to be *like* one's tastes: originally impersonal; D. *lijken*, to suit; Icel. *líka*, to please, to like; from the adjective (which see).] To please or suit: used impersonally; to be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve; to take satisfaction in; to enjoy.—*v.i.* To be pleased; to choose.—*n.* A liking; a fancy: used chiefly in the phrase *likes and dislikes*.—**Likeable**, lik'a-bl, *a.* Such as to attract liking; lovable.—**Likeableness**, lik'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being likeable.—**Liking**, lik'ing, *n.* Inclination; desire; satisfaction: often with *for* or *to* (an amusement to your *liking*).

Lilac, lī'lak, *n.* [Sp. *lilac*, Ar. *lilak*, *lilac*; Per. *nilaj*; from a word meaning blue.] A beautiful flowering shrub with flowers generally bluish or white, originally a native of Persia.

Liliputian, lil-i-pū'shan, *n.* A member of the diminutive race of beings described in

Swift's imaginary kingdom of *Lilliput* in Gulliver's Travels; a person of very small size.—*a.* Very small; pigmean.

Lilt, lilt, *v.t.* and *i.* [Akin to *lull.*] To sing, especially in a cheerful manner; to give musical or harmonious utterance. [*Poets.*]—*n.* A song; a tune.

Lily, lil'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *lilie*, from L. *lilium*, Gr. *leirion.*] The popular name of many bulbous plants with showy and fragrant flowers, as the white lily, orange-lily, tiger-lily, scarlet lily, &c.—*Lily of the valley*, a perennial plant with small white bell-shaped flowers. — **Liliaceous**, lil-i-ā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to the order of lilies; lily-like.—**Lily-encrinite**, *n.* Same as *Encrinite.*—**Lily-faced**, *a.* Pale-faced.—**Lily-handed**, *a.* Having white delicate hands. —**Lily-hyacinth**, *n.* A bulbous plant with blue flowers, a kind of squill. — **Lily-livered**, *a.* White-livered; cowardly. [*Shak.*] —**Lily-white**, *a.* White as a lily.

Limaceous, li-mā'shus, *a.* [L. *limax, limacis*, a slug, a snail.] Of or pertaining to the slugs or garden snails without shells.

Limb, lim, *n.* [A. Sax. *lim*, Icel. *limr*, Dan. and Sw. *lem*, a limb. The *b* is added as in crumb, thumb, &c.] One of the jointed members of the human body or of any animal; an arm or leg, more especially the latter; a pretty large or main branch of a tree. — *v.t.* To supply with limbs; to dismember; to tear the limbs from.—**Limbed**, limd, *a.* Having limbs: mostly in composition (large-*limbed*, short-*limbed*).

Limb, lim, *n.* [L. *limbus*, a border, edging, or fringe.] *Astron.* the border or outermost edge of the sun or moon; the graduated edge of a circle or other astronomical or surveying instrument, &c.; *bot.* the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal or sepal.—**Limbate**, lim'bāt, *a.* *Bot.* bordered, as when one colour is surrounded by an edging of another.

Limber, lim'bèr, *a.* [Closely allied to *limp*, pliant, flaccid.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant.—*v.t.* To render limber or pliant.—**Limberness**, lim'bèr-nes, *n.* The quality of being limber.

Limber, lim'bèr, *n.* [Really a plural form from Icel. *limar*, limbs, branches of a tree; akin to *limb.*] *Artill.* a carriage on two wheels with the ammunition boxes and shafts for the horses, attached to the gun-carriage, properly so called, of a field gun or cannon; *pl.* thills; shafts of a carriage (local).—*v.t.* To attach the limber to.

Limbo, lim'bō, *n.* [It., from L. *limbus*, a hem or edge.] A region beyond this world in which, as was believed by some, the souls of those who have not offended by personal acts are detained till the final judgment; any similar region apart from this world; a prison or other place of confinement (colloq.).

Lime, lim, *n.* [A. Sax. *lim*, glue, cement=D. *lijm*, Icel. *lim*, G. *leim*, glue; allied to *loam*, L. *limus*, slime, Skr. *li*, to be viscous.] A viscous substance for catching birds; bird-lime; a most useful caustic earth, obtained from chalk and other kinds of limestones, used in the manufacture of mortar and other cements, and as a manure to fertilise land; also mortar made with lime.—*v.t.*—*limed*, *liming.* To smear with bird-lime; to entangle; to ensnare; to manure with lime; to cement or glue (*Shak.*).—**Lime-burner**, *n.* One who burns limestone to form lime.—**Limekiln**, lim'kil, *n.* A kiln in which limestone is exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime. — **Lime-light**, *n.* A very powerful light produced by turning an oxyhydrogen flame on a ball of lime.—**Limestone**, lim'stōn, *n.* A kind of stone consisting of varieties of carbonate of lime. — **Lime-wash**, *n.* A coating given with lime-water; whitewash. — **Lime-water**, *n.* Water impregnated with lime. — **Limy**, li'mi, *a.* Smeared with bird-lime; containing lime; resembling or having the qualities of lime.

Lime, lim, *n.* [Formerly *line*, from A. Sax. *lind*, D. and G. *linde*, Dan. Sw. Icel. *lind*, the tree.] The linden tree, a large and handsome tree: the wood of which is light and white, and is extensively used by carvers, musical-instrument makers, &c.

Lime, lim, *n.* [Fr. *lime*, from Per. *limū*, *limūn*, whence also *lemon.*] A species of tree cultivated in the south of Europe, and producing an inferior sort of lemon, used for flavouring punch, sherbet, &c.—**Lime-juice**, *n.* The juice of the lime, used, among other purposes, as a specific against scurvy.

Limit, lim'it, *n.* [Fr. *limite*, from L. *limes, limitis*, a bound or limit; allied to *limen*, a threshold; akin *limen, eliminate.*] That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound, border, utmost extent; *math.* a determinate quantity to which a variable one continually approaches, but can never exceed.—*v.t.* To set limits or bounds to; to bound; to confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain; to narrow or confine the signification of; to apply exclusively (words or conceptions). —**Limitable**, lim'i-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being limited.—**Limitarian**, lim-i-tā'ri-an, *n.* One that holds that a part of the human race only are to be saved. — **Limitary**, lim'i-ta-ri, *a.* Circumscribed or bounded in power or authority. — **Limitation**, lim-i-tā'shon, *n.* The act of limiting, bounding, or circumscribing; the condition of being so limited; that which limits; limiting circumstance; restriction; qualification. — **Limited**, lim'i-ted, *p.* and *a.* Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed.—*Limited liability*, such liability as that of a company whose partners or shareholders are liable only for the amount of the shares subscribed.—*Limited monarchy*, a monarchy in which the monarch shares the supreme power with a class of nobles, with a popular body, or with both. —**Limitedly**, lim'i-ted-li, *adv.* In a limited manner or degree.—**Limitedness**, lim'it-ed-nes, *n.* — **Limiter**, lim'i-tèr, *n.* One who limits.—**Limitless**, lim'it-les, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded; boundless; infinite.

Limn, lim, *v.t.* [Fr. *enluminer*, from L. *illumino*, to illuminate.] To draw or paint; to make a portrait or likeness of.—**Limner**, lim'nèr, *n.* One who limns; a painter of portraits or miniatures.

Limosis, li-mō'sis, *a.* [Gr. *limos*, hunger.] *Med.* a ravenous appetite caused by disease.

Limp, limp, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *limp-halt*, *lemphealt*, limping-halt, lame; comp. L. G. *lempen*, to limp; Icel. *limpa*, weakness; allied to *limp*, *limber*, and probably to *lame.*] To halt or walk lamely. — *n.* The act of limping; a halt in one's gait.—**Limpingly**, lim'ping-li, *adv.* In a limping or halting manner.

Limp, limp, *a.* [Akin to *limp*, the verb, and to *limber*; comp. Skr. *lamb*, to hang.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant; lacking stiffness; flaccid.

Limpet, lim'pet, *n.* [O.Fr. *limpine*, a limpet; comp. Gr. *lepas, lepados*, a limpet.] A univalve mollusc with a conical shell, found adhering to rocks.

Limpid, lim'pid, *a.* [L. *limpidus*; allied to Gr. *lampō*, to shine, hence akin to *lamp.*] Characterised by clearness or transparency; clear and bright; translucent; transparent: said of water.—**Limpidity**, **Limpidness**, lim-pid'i-ti, lim'pid-nes, *n.* The state of being limpid.

Limy, *a.* Under LIME.

Lin, **Linn**, lin, *n.* [Ir. *linn*, W. *llyn*, a pool.] A cataract or waterfall; the pool below a fall.

Linch-pin, linsh, *n.* [Lit. axle-pin, from A. Sax. *lynis*, an axle-tree; D. *lens*, *lens*, G. *lünse*, a linch-pin.] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage or other vehicle from sliding off the axle-tree; an axle-pin.

Linctura, lingk'tūr, *n.* [L. *lingo*, *linctum*, to lick.] A medicine to be taken by licking.

Linden, lin'den, *n.* [An adj. form from A. Sax. Icel. Sw. and Dan. *lind*, D. and G. *linde*, the linden. LIME, the tree.] The lime-tree.

Line, lin, *n.* [A. Sax. *line*, a cord or line, from L. *linea*, a linen thread, a string, a line or stroke, from *linum*, flaxen, *linum*, flax; Fr. *ligne*, a line. LINEN.] A small rope or cord; a thread-like marking, as with a pen, pencil, &c.; a stroke or score; a marking or furrow upon the hands or face; a mark traced or imagined to show latitude, longitude, temperature, or the like on a map or the globe: *the line* being specifically the equator; a row of things; a straight row of soldiers drawn up with an extended front; a similar disposition of ships in preparation for an engagement; a straight row of words or figures between two margins (a page of thirty *lines*); the words which form a certain number of poetical feet; a verse; an outline, contour, lineament (a ship of fine *lines*); a short epistle, one as it were consisting of only a line of writing; course of thought, conduct, occupation, policy, or the like, conceived as directed toward an end or object; a continuous or connected series, as of descendants from a common progenitor; a series of public conveyances, as coaches, steamers, and the like, passing between places with regularity (a *line* of ships to New Zealand); *fort.* (*pl.*) works made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in only one direction to the enemy; as a measure, the twelfth part of an inch.—*Agonic lines.* AGONIC.—*Line of collimation.* COLLIMATION.—*Visual line*, the line or ray conceived to pass from an object to the eye.—*Line of defence*, *mil.* the distance of any part of a fortification from the work that flanks it.—*Equinoctial line*, the equator; the equinoctial.—*Lines of force*, in *elect.* the lines along which resultant force acts.—*Isoclinal*, *isodynamic*, *isogonic lines.* See the adjectives.—*Meridian line*, a line drawn at any station to show the directions of true north and south.—*Troops of the line*, the ordinary infantry of an army.—*A ship of the line*, formerly a ship of seventy-four guns and upwards.—*Line of beauty*, a fanciful sort of graceful line, to which different artists have given different forms.—*Fraunhofer's lines*, the dark lines observed crossing a spectrum at right angles to its length, named after *Fraunhofer*, a Bavarian optician who first thoroughly investigated them.—*v.t.*—*lined*, *lining.* To draw lines upon; to mark with lines or thread-like strokes.—**Liner**, li'nèr, *n.* A ship of the line; also one of a line of ocean-going ships.

Line, lin, *v.t.*—*lined*, *lining.* [O.E. *line*, flax or linen, the original meaning being to double a garment with *linen*; ultimate origin same as that of preceding word.] To cover on the inside; to protect by a layer on the inside (to *line* a garment); to put in the inside of (to *line* one's purse).—**Lining**, lin'ing, *n.* The covering of the inner surface of anything; a substance of some kind forming an inside and strengthening layer.

Lineage, lin'ē-āj, *n.* [Fr. *lignage*, from *ligne*, L. *linea*, a line. LINE.] Descendants in a line from a common progenitor; line of descent from an ancestor; race; progeny. —**Lineal**, lin'ē-al, *a.* [L. *linealis.*] Composed of lines; in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; pertaining to or ascertained by a line or lines (*lineal* measure).—**Lineally**, lin'ē-al-li, *adv.* In a lineal manner; in a direct line of descent. —**Lineament**, lin'ē-a-ment, *n.* [L. *lineamentum.*] The outline or contour of a body or figure, particularly of the face; a line of form or feature.—**Linear**, lin'ē-èr, *a.* [L. *linearis.*] Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; lineal; in *bot.* like a line in form; long and slender.—*Linear perspective*, that which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated.—**Linearly**, lin'ē-èr-li, *adv.* In a linear manner.—**Lineate**, **Lineated**, **Lineolate**, lin'ē-āt, lin'ē-a-ted, lin'ē-ō-lāt, *a.* *Bot.* marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines.

Linen, lin'en, *n.* [Properly an adj. signifying made of flax, from A. Sax. *lin*, flax, L. *linum*, Gr. *linon*, flax; comp. Armor. *lin*, W. *llin*, flax.] Cloth made of flax: a flaxen fabric or material; underclothing in general, because chiefly made of linen or similar materials.—*a.* Made of flax, or yarn from flax.—**Linen-draper**, *n.* A person who sells linen goods by retail.

Ling, ling, *n.* [D. *ling*; Dan. and N. *lange*; G. *lang*, *langfisch*; so named from being

long.] A fish of the cod family, rather long in proportion to its thickness, abounding in the British seas, and salted and dried in great numbers.

Ling, ling, *n.* [Icel. and Dan. *lyng*, heather.] Common heather.

Lingam, ling'gam, *n.* [Skr.] A conventional symbol of the male organ of generation, held sacred among the Hindus.

Linger, ling'gèr, *v.i.* [From Sax. *lengra*, compar. of *lang*, long; comp. the verb *lower*, from compar. of *low*.] To delay; to loiter; to lag or hang behind; to be slow to move or act; to hesitate; to remain long (the disease *lingers*). —*v.t.* To spend in a wearisome manner: with *out* or *away*.—**Lingerer,** ling'gèr-èr, *n.* One who lingers.—**Lingering,** ling'gèr-ing, *p.* and *a.* Remaining or continuing long; protracted (a *lingering* disease).—**Lingeringly,** ling'gèr-ing-li, *adv.* In a lingering manner.

Lingo, ling'gō, *n.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue.] Language; speech; a contemptuous term for language one does not understand. [Vulgar.]

Lingual, ling'gwal, *a.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue, originally *dingua*; cog. with E. *tongue* (comp. L. *lacrima*, E. *tear*).] Pertaining to the tongue; pronounced chiefly by means of the tongue.—*n.* A letter pronounced chiefly by means of the tongue, as *l*, *r*.—**Linguadental,** ling-gwa-den'tal, *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, a tooth.] Uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, as the letters *d* and *t*.—*n.* A sound so uttered.—**Linguiform,** ling'gwi-form, *a.* Having the form or shape of a tongue.—**Linguist,** ling'gwist, *n.* A person skilled in languages; one who knows several languages.—**Linguistar,**† ling'gwis-tèr, *n.* A dabbler in linguistics.—**Linguistic,** ling-gwis'tik, *a.* Relating to language or to the affinities of language; philological.—**Linguistics,** ling-gwis'tiks, *n.* The science of language, or of the origin, significations, affinities, and application of words; comparative philology.—**Lingula,** ling'gū-la, *n.* [Lit. little tongue, from the shape of the valves.] A remarkable genus of brachiopodous molluscs found fossil in the early Silurian period and still living.—**Lingulate,** ling'gū-lāt, *a.* Shaped like the tongue or a strap; ligulate.

Liniment, lin'i-ment, *n.* [L. *linimentum*, from *lino*, to anoint (*letter*, *literature*, being from same stem).] *Med.* a species of soft ointment, of a stimulating or soothing character, to be rubbed into the skin.

Lining, *n.* Under LINE.

Link, lingk, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlenca*, Sw. *länk*, Dan. *lænke*, Icel. *hlekkr*, a link; G *gelenk*, a joint, a link (from *lenken*, to bend).] A single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled and closed like a link; something that serves to connect one thing or part with another; any constituent part of a connected series; *land-measuring*, a division of Gunter's chain, having a length of 7·92 inches; *mech.* any straight rod connecting two rotating pieces by flexible joints.—*v.t.* To connect by, or as if by, a link or links; to unite or join.—*v.i.* To be joined or connected: with *together* or *in*.—**Link-motion,** *n.* Motion communicated by links, applied especially to a system of gearing for working the valves of a locomotive-engine.

Link, lingk, *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps equivalent to *lint*, the first part of *linstock*.] A torch made of tow or other materials, with tar or pitch.—**Link-boy, Link-man,** *n.* A boy or man that carries a link to light passengers.

Links, lingks, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *hlinc*, rising ground; same root as L. *clivus*, sloping. DECLINE.] A stretch of flat or slightly undulating ground on the sea-shore lying uncultivated. [Scotch.]

Linnæan, Linnean, lin-nē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Linnæus, the celebrated botanist.

Linnet, lin'et, *n.* [A. Sax. *linet*; Fr. *linot*, *linotte*, from L. *linum*, flax.] One of the commonest of British singing birds, frequenting open heaths and commons.

Linoleum, li-nō'lē-um, *n.* [L. *linum*, flax, and *oleum*, oil.] A preparation of linseed-oil with chloride of sulphur, which when mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas forms floor-cloth; the floor-cloth thus produced.

Linseed, lin'sēd, *n.* [O.E. *lin*, flax. LINE.] The seed of flax.—**Linseed-cake,** *n.* The solid mass which remains when oil is expressed from flax-seed, used as food for cattle and sheep.—**Linseed-meal,** *n.* Meal made from flax-seed.—**Linseed-oil,** *n.* An oil procured by pressure from the seed of flax.—**Linsey-woolsey,** lin'si-wul-si, *n.* A fabric made of linen and wool; an incongruous mixture (*Shak.*).—*a.* Made of linen and wool mixed; of different and unsuitable ingredients.

Linstock, lin'stok, *n.* [For *lintstock*, *lunt-stock*, from D. *lont*, Dan. *lunte*, a match, and *stock*, a stick.] A staff with a crotch or fork at one end to hold a lighted match, used in firing cannon.

Lint, lint, *n.* [A. Sax. *linet*, L. *linteum*, *linteus*, from *linum*, flax. LINE.] Flax; linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

Lintel, lin'tel, *n.* [O.Fr. *lintel*, Fr. *linteau*, from L.L. *limitellus*, dim. from L. *limes*, *limitis*, a limit. LIMIT.] The horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door, window, or similar opening.

Lion, li'on, *n.* [Fr. *lion*, from L. *leo*, *leonis*, a lion; Gr. *leōn*.] A well-known carnivorous animal, of a tawny colour, having a full-flowing mane in the male, and a tufted tail; a sign of the zodiac; Leo; an object of interest and curiosity (the *lion* of the day; to visit the *lions* of the place): a usage derived from the time when the lions kept in the Tower of London were one of the chief sights to which strangers were taken.—*Lion's provider*, a popular name for the jackal.—*Lion's share*, the whole or a very disproportionate share in advantages.—**Lionel, Lionet,** li'on-el, li'on-et, *n.* A lion's whelp; a young lion.—**Lioness,** li'on-es, *n.* The female of the lion.—**Lion-hearted,** *a.* Having a lion's courage; brave and magnanimous.—**Lionism,** li'on-izm, *n.* The attracting of notice as a lion; the treating of a person as an object of curiosity.—**Lionize,** li'on-iz, *v.t.* To visit, as the objects of curiosity in a place; to treat as a lion or object of curiosity and interest.—*v.i.* To visit the objects of interest of a place.

Lip, lip, *n.* [A. Sax. *lippe*—D. *lip*, Dan. and G. *lippe*; allied to verb to *lap*; Lith. *lupa*, Per. *lab*, Hind. *lub*, L. *labium*, lip; *lambo*, to lap.] The name of the two fleshy or muscular parts (upper and lower) covering the front teeth in man and many other animals; something similar; the edge or border of something hollow (as a vessel, a wound); brink or margin.—*v.t.* To touch, as with the lip; to kiss.—**Lip-devotion,** *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.—**Lip-language,** *n.* Oral or articulate language, in contradistinction to the language of signs.—**Lipped,** lipt, *a.* Having lips.—**Lip-reading,** *n.* Understanding what one says from the movement of his lips: used in regard to the deaf and dumb.—**Lip-service,** *n.* A mere verbal profession of service.—**Lip-wisdom,** *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice.

Lipogram, li'pō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *leipō*, to leave, and *gramma*, a letter.] A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.—**Lipogrammatic,** li'pō-gram-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to lipograms.—**Lipogrammatism,** li-pō-gram'mat-izm, *n.* The art of writing lipograms.—**Lipogrammatist,** li-pō-gram'mat-ist, *n.* One who writes lipograms.

Lippitude, lip'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, blear-eyed.] Soreness of eyes; blearedness.

Liquate, li'kwāt, *v.i.* and *t.*—*liquated*, *liquating*. [L. *liquo*, *liquatum*. LIQUID.] To melt; to liquefy; *metal.* to separate from a less fusible metal, by applying just sufficient heat to melt the more easily liquefiable.—**Liquation,** li-kwā'shon, *n.* The act or operation of liquating.—**Liquefactent,** lik-wē-fā'shi-ent, *n.* That which causes to melt.—**Liquefaction,** lik-wē-fak'shon, *n.* [L. *liquo*, to be fluid, and *facio*, to make.] The act or operation of melting or dissolving; a becoming liquid; the state of being melted.—**Liquefiable,** lik'wē-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being liquefied.—**Liquefy,** lik'wē-fi, *v.t.*—*liquefied*, *liquefying*. To convert from a solid form to that of a liquid; to melt by heat.—*v.i.* To be melted; to become liquid.—**Liquescency,** li-kwes'en-si, *n.* The condition of being liquescent.—**Liquescent,** li-kwes'ent, *a.* [L. *liquesco*, to melt.] Melting; becoming fluid.

Liqueur, li-kūr' or li-kèr', *n.* [Fr., lit. liquor.] A beverage composed of water, alcohol, sugar, and some infusion or extract from fruits, spices, and various aromatic substances.

Liquid, lik'wid, *a.* [L. *liquidus*, from *liqueo*, to melt, from root seen also in *lino*, to smear (whence *linament*), *litera*, a letter (whence *letter*, *literature*, *obliterate*); Skr. *li*, to melt.] Composed of particles that move freely among each other on the slightest pressure; fluid; not solid; flowing smoothly or easily to the ear; devoid of harshness; pronounced with a slight contact of the organs of articulation; smooth in sound (a *liquid* letter).—*n.* A liquid; matter in the form of water, wine, milk, &c.; a non-elastic fluid; a letter or sound pronounced with a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r*.—**Liquidambar,** lik'wid-am-bar, *n.* [That is *liquid amber*.] A kind of fragrant gum or resin from several trees.—**Liquidate,** lik'wi-dāt, *v.t.*—*liquidated*, *liquidating*. [Fr. *liquider*, L. *liquido*.] To make liquid; to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount; to adjust; to dissolve or clear off (debts or liabilities); to pay; *com.* to wind up, as the affairs of a firm or company, by settling with its debtors and creditors, apportioning the amount of profit and loss of each partner or shareholder, &c.—**Liquidation,** lik-wi-dā'shon, *n.* The act of liquidating.—**Liquidator,** lik-wi-dā'ter, *n.* One who liquidates; a person appointed to conduct the winding up of the affairs of a firm or company.—**Liquidity,** lik-wid'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being liquid.—**Liquidize,** lik'wid-iz, *v.t.* To make liquid.—**Liquidly,** lik'wid-li, *adv.* In a liquid manner.—**Liquidness,** lik'wid-nes, *n.* The quality of being liquid.—**Liquor,** lik'er, *n.* [L. *liquor*, from *liqueo*, to melt.] A liquid or fluid substance; often specifically, an intoxicating beverage; drink.—*In liquor*, intoxicated.—*v.t.* To moisten; to drench.—*v.i.* To drink, especially intoxicating liquor. [Colloq.]

Liquorice, lik'ēr-is, *n.* [Fr. *liquerice*, L.L. *liquiritia*, from Gr. *glykyrrhiza*—*glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root.] A perennial plant of the bean family, the roots of which supply a well-known sweet juice.

Lira, lē'ra, *n.* pl. **Lire,** lē'rā. [From L. *libra*, a pound, whence also Fr. *livre*.] An Italian silver coin equivalent to a franc, or 10d. nearly.

Lisk, lisk, *n.* [Dan. *lyske*, the groin.] The flank or groin. [Old and Provinc.]

Lisp, lisp, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wlisp*, *wlips*, lisping; D. *lispen*, Dan. *lispe*, Sw. *lispa*, to lisp; G. *lispeln*, to whisper, to lisp.] To pronounce the sibilant letters *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving the sound of *th* or *dh*; to speak imperfectly, as a child.—*v.t.* To pronounce with a lisp or imperfectly.—*n.* The habit or act of lisping; the habitual utterance of *th* for *s*.—**Lisper,** lis'per, *n.* One who lisps.—**Lispingly,** lis'ping-li, *adv.* In a lisping manner.

Lissencephalous, Lissencephalate, lis-en-sef'a-lus, lis-en-sef'a-lāt, *a.* [Gr. *lissos*, smooth, and *enkephalos*, brain.] Having the hemispheres of the brain smooth or with few surface convolutions: said of animals (bats, rodents, &c.).

Lissom, Lissome, lis'um, *a.* [For *lithesome*. LITHE.] Supple; flexible; lithe; nimble; active.—**Lissomness,** lis'um-nes, *n.* State of being lissome.

List, list, *n.* [A. Sax. *list*, selvedge—Icel. *lista*, Sw. *list*, Dan. *liste*, a fillet, a selvedge; G. *leiste*, a strip, a border; D. *lijst*, border, margin, catalogue.] The edge or selvedge woven on cloth; a strip of cloth; a fillet; a limit or boundary; a line inclosing a field of combat or tournament ground; hence, *pl.* the ground or field inclosed for a combat or competition; a roll or catalogue in *list*

of names).—*Civil list.* Under CIVIL.—*v.t.* To enrol; to enlist; to fit or cover with list. —*v.i.* To enlist, as in the army.

List, list, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *lystan*, to wish (used impers.), from *lust*, pleasure; so Icel. *lysta*, Dan. *lyste*, D. *lusten*, from the noun. LUST.] To desire or choose; to be disposed; to please. [Sometimes impers. with dative of a pronoun.]—*n.* *Naut.* an inclination to one side (the ship has a *list* to port).

List, list, *v.i.* [Original form of *listen*, which is a lengthened form from A. Sax. *hlystan*, to listen, from *hlyst*, hearing, like Icel. *hlusta*, to listen, from *hlust*, an ear; allied to A. Sax. *hlosnian*, to hear; W. *clust*, an ear; L. *cluo*, Gr. *kluō*, to hear; and to E. *loud*.] To hearken; to attend; to listen. —*v.t.* To listen to.—**Listen**, lis'n, *v.i.* To attend closely with a view to hear; to give ear; to hearken.—**Listener**, lis'n-ėr, *n.* One who listens; a hearkener.

Listless, list'les, *a.* [O.E. *list*, A. Sax. *lyst*, desire, pleasure. See LIST, to desire.] Indifferent to or taking no pleasure in what is passing; languid and indifferent; uninterested; vacant.—**Listlessly**, list'les-li, *adv.* In a listless manner.—**Listlessness**, list'les-nes, *n.* The state of being listless.

Lit, lit, pret. & pp. of *light*, to kindle; also sometimes of *light*, to alight, to chance.

Litany, lit'a-ni, *n.* [Fr. *litanie*; Gr. *litaneia*, from *litaneuō*, to pray, *litē*, a prayer.] A solemn supplication used in public worship; a collection of short supplications in the *Book of Common Prayer*, uttered by the priest and people alternately.

Litchi, lich'i, *n.* A delicious fruit yielded by a tree belonging to China and the Malayan Archipelago.

Literal, lit'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *literalis*, from *litera*, a letter. LETTER.] According to the letter or verbal expression; not figurative or metaphorical; following the letter or exact words; not free (a *literal* translation); consisting of or expressed by letters. —**Literalism**, lit'ėr-al-izm, *n.* The act of adhering to the letter; a mode of interpreting literally.—**Literalist**, lit'ėr-al-ist, *n.* One who practises literalism; an interpreter according to the letter.—**Literality**, lit-ėr-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being literal.—**Literalization**, lit'ėr-al-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of literalizing.—**Literalize**, lit'ėr-al-iz, *v.t.* To render literal; to interpret literally.—**Literally**, lit'ėr-al-li, *adv.* In a literal manner or sense; according to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively.—**Literalness**, lit'ėr-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being literal.—**Literary**, lit'ėr-a-ri, *a.* [L. *literarius*.] Pertaining to letters or literature; treating of or dealing with learning or learned men; engaged in literature; consisting in written or printed compositions (*literary* property).—**Literate**, lit'ėr-āt, *a.* [L. *literatus*.] Instructed; learned; lettered.—*n.* One who has received a certain university education, but has not graduated; a literary man.—**Literatim**, lit-ėr-ā'tim, *adv.* [L.] Letter for letter.—**Literato**, lit-ėr-ā'tō, *n.* pl. **Literati**, lit-ėr-ā'ti. [It. *litterato*.] A literary man; a litterateur. [Rare in singular.]—**Literator**,† lit'ėr-ā-tėr, *n.* [L.] A literary man; a litterateur.—**Literature**, lit'ėr-a-tūr, *n.* [L. *literatura*.] Learning; literary knowledge; literary productions collectively; the literary productions upon a given subject, or a particular branch of knowledge; the collective writings of a country or period; the class of writings in which beauty of style is a characteristic feature; belles-lettres; the literary profession; the calling of authors of books, &c.

Lith, lith, *n.* [A. Sax. *lith*=D. *lid*, Dan. *led*, Icel. *lithr*, Goth. *lithus*, limb, joint.] A limb; a joint; a symmetrical part or division; a member.

Litharge, lith'arj, *n.* [Gr. *lithargyros*—*lithos*, stone, *argyros*, silver.] An oxide of lead, much used in assaying as a flux, and entering into the composition of the glaze of common earthenware.

Lithe, liᴛʜ, *a.* [A. Sax. *lithe*, gentle; G. *linde*, *gelind*, Dan. *lind*, Icel. *linr*, soft, mild; allied to L. *lentus*, pliant, *lenis*, mild (whence *lenity*). Hence *lissome*.] That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.—**Litheness**, liᴛʜ'nes, *n.* Pliancy; flexibility; limberness.—**Lithesome**, liᴛʜ'sum, *a.* Pliant; lissome.

Lithia, lith'i-a, *n.* [From Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] The oxide of the metal lithium, of a white colour, acrid and caustic.—*Lithia*, the formation of stone, gravel, or concretions in the human body.—**Lithic**, lith'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of stone; pertaining to stone in the bladder.—**Lithium**, lith'i-um, *n.* The metallic base of lithia, of a silver-white lustre, the lightest of all known solids.

Lithocarp, lith'o-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *karpos*, fruit.] A fossil fruit.

Lithodome, lith'o-dōm, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *domos*, a dwelling.] One of those molluscous animals which make holes in rocks, shells, &c., in which they lodge.—**Lithodomous**, li-thod'o-mus, *a.* Relating to molluscs which perforate stones, &c.

Lithofracteur, lith-ō-frak'tėr, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *lithos*, and Fr. *fracturer*, to fracture.] A powerful explosive compound composed of nitro-glycerine, siliceous earth, nitrate of soda, sulphur, &c.

Lithogenous, li-thoj'e-nus, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and root *gen*, to produce.] Stone-producing; pertaining to animals which form coral.

Lithoglyphics, **Lithoglyptics**, lith'o-glif-iks, lith-o-glip'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *glyphō*, to engrave.] The art of engraving on precious stones, &c.—**Lithoglyphic**, lith-o-glif'ik, *a.* Relating to this art.

Lithograph, lith'o-graf, *v.t.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *graphō*, to write.] To engrave or trace on stone and transfer to paper, &c., by printing.—*n.* A print from a drawing on stone.—**Lithographer**, li-thog'ra-fėr, *n.* One who practises lithography.—**Lithographic**, **Lithographical**, lith-o-graf'ik, lith-o-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to lithography; engraved upon or printed from stone.—*Lithographic stone*, *lithographic slate*, a slaty compact limestone, of a yellowish colour and fine grain, used for receiving the designs in lithography.—**Lithographically**, lith-o-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* By the lithographic art.—**Lithography**, li-thog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing or drawing with special pigments on a peculiar kind of stone, and of producing impressions from it on paper.

Lithoid, **Lithoidal**, lith'oid, li-thoi'dal, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Resembling a stone; of a stony structure.

Lithologic, **Lithological**, lith-o-loj'ik, lith-o-loj'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.] Of or pertaining to lithology or the science of stones.—**Lithologically**, lith-o-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a lithological manner; from a lithological point of view.—**Lithologist**, li-thol'o-jist, *n.* A person skilled in the science of stones.—**Lithology**, li-thol'o-ji, *n.* The science or natural history of stones; the study of the mineral structure of rocks.

Lithomarge, lith'o-marj, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, L. *marga*, marl.] A term applied to varieties of clay of great fineness and capable of being fused into a soft slag.

Lithontriptor, lith'on-trip-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *tribō*, to grind down.] Same as *Lithotritor*.

Lithophagous, li-thof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phagō*, to eat.] Eating or swallowing stones or gravel; also, perforating stones, as certain mollusca.

Lithophane, lith'o-fān, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *phainō*, to show.] A style of ornamentation produced by impressing thin sheets of porcelain in a soft state with figures, which become visible by transmitted light, as in lamps, windows, &c.

Lithophotography, lith'o-fō-tog"ra-fi, *n.* The art of producing prints from lithographic stones by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface.

Lithophyl, lith'o-fil, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, *phyllon*, a leaf.] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such.

Lithophyte, lith'o-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, *phyton*, a plant.] A polyp whose substance is stony or horny, as the corals.—**Lithophytic**, **Lithophytous**, lith-o-fit'ik, li-thof'i-tus, *a.* Pertaining to lithophytes.

Lithotint, lith'o-tint, *n.* A tinted picture produced by lithography.

Lithotome, lith'o-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *temnō*, to cut.] A surgical instrument for cutting into the bladder in operations for the stone.—**Lithotomic**, **Lithotomical**, lith-o-tom'ik, lith-o-tom'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.—**Lithotomist**, li-thot'o-mist, *n.* One who performs the operation of lithotomy.—**Lithotomy**, li-thot'o-mi, *n.* The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

Lithotripsy, lith'o-trip-si, *n.* Same as *Lithotrity*.—**Lithotriptist**, lith'o-trip-tist, *n.* Same as *Lithotritist*.—**Lithotriptor**, lith'o-trip-tėr, *n.* Same as *Lithotritor*.

Lithotrity, li-thot'ri-ti, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and L. *tero*, *tritum*, to grind.] The operation of crushing to pieces a stone in the bladder by means of an instrument called a lithotritor.—**Lithotritic**, lith-o-trit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to lithotrity.—**Lithotritist**, lith'o-trit-ist, *n.* One who performs lithotrity.—**Lithotritor**, lith'o-tri-tėr, *n.* An instrument for breaking to pieces a stone in the bladder.

Lithotypy, li-thot'i-pi, *n.* A peculiar process of stereotyping by pressing into a mould taken from a form of type a composition which hardens into a stony substance.—**Lithotype**, lith'o-tip, *n.* A kind of stereotype plate produced by lithotypy.

Litigate, lit'i-gāt, *v.t.*—*litigated*, *litigating*. [L. *litigo*, *litigatum*—*lis*, *litis*, strife, dispute, and *ago*, to carry on.] To make the subject of a lawsuit; to bring before a court of law for decision.—*v.i.* To carry on a suit by judicial process.—**Litigable**, lit'i-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being litigated or defended at law.—**Litigant**, lit'i-gant, *a.* Disposed to litigate; contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit.—*n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.—**Litigation**, lit-i-gā'shon, *n.* The act or process of litigating; the proceedings in a suit at law; a lawsuit.—**Litigator**, lit'i-gā-tėr, *n.* One who litigates.—**Litigiosity**, li-tij'i-os"i-ti, *n.* The character of being litigious.—**Litigious**, li-tij'us, *a.* [L. *litigiosus*, from *litigium*, a dispute.] Inclined to go to law; fond of litigation; given to bringing lawsuits; contentious.—**Litigiously**, li-tij'us-li, *adv.* In a litigious manner.—**Litigiousness**, li-tij'us-nes, *n.*

Litmus, lit'mus, *n.* [From G. *lackmus*, D. *lakmoes*—*lack*, lacker, and *mus*, *moes*, pulp, pap.] A colouring matter procured from certain lichens, used as a test for acids, paper tinged blue with it turning red with acids, and blue again with alkalies.

Litotes, li'to-tēz, *n.* [Gr. *litotēs*, plainness, simplicity.] *Rhet.* a figure which expresses less than what is intended to be conveyed. Thus, 'a citizen of no mean city,' means, 'of an illustrious or important city.'

Litre, lē'tr, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *litra*, a pound.] The French standard measure of capacity, equal to 61·028 cubic inches; the English imperial gallon being fully 4½ litres.

Litter, lit'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *litière*, from L.L. *lectaria*, from L. *lectus*, a bed; same root as *lie*, *lay*.] A kind of frame for supporting a bed, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse; straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and other animals; articles scattered in a slovenly manner; scattered rubbish; a condition of disorder.—*v.t.* To furnish (animals) with litter or bedding; to spread straw, &c., for; to scatter in a careless or slovenly manner.—*v.i.* To lie or sleep in litter.

Litter, lit'ėr, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *látr*, the place where animals lay their young, from *lag*, a laying; Sc. *lachter*, the quantity of eggs a hen lays.] The young produced at a birth by a quadruped which brings forth several at a birth; a birth or bringing forth, as of pigs, kittens, rabbits, puppies, &c.—*v.t.* To bring forth or give birth to: said of such quadrupeds as the sow, cat, rabbit.—*v.i.* To bring forth a litter.

Littérateur, lit'ėr-a-tėr, *n.* [Fr. *littérateur*. LITERAL.] A literary man; one who adopts literature as a profession.

Little, lit'l, *a.*—comparative *less*, superlative *least* (both from a different root; se-

periative very rarely *littlest*. [A. Sax. *lytel*, D. *luttel*, Icel. *litill*. Sw. *liten*, Dan. *liden*, *lille*, Goth. *leitils*, little; same root as *lout*.] Small in size or extent; not great or large; short in duration; small in quantity or amount; of small dignity, power, or importance; of small force or weight; slight; inconsiderable; small in mind; petty; mean; narrow.—*n.* That which is little; a small quantity, space, &c.; small degree or scale; miniature.—*A little*, somewhat; to or in a small degree; to a limited extent. — *By little and little*, by slow degrees; gradually.—*adv.* In a small quantity or degree. — **Littleness**, lit'l-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being little.

Littoral, lit'ō-ral, *a.* [L. *littoralis*, from *littus*, *littoris*, the shore.] Pertaining to a shore; inhabiting the sea-shore.—*Littoral zone*, the interval or zone on a sea-coast between high and low water mark.

Lituate, Lituiform, lit'ū-āt, lit'ū-i-form, *a.* [L. *lituus*, a staff used by the augurs in taking omens, with a curled end.] Curled or bent at one end somewhat similar to a bishop's pastoral staff.—**Lituite**, lit'ū-it, *n.* A fossil cephalopod shell of a spiral form at its smaller extremity.

Liturgy, lit'er-ji, *n.* [Gr. *leitourgia*—*leitos*, public, from *laos*, *leos*, the people, and *ergon*, work.] The ritual or established formulas for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms.—**Liturgic, Liturgical**, li-ter'jik, li-ter'ji-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy or to public prayer and worship. — **Liturgics**, li-ter'jiks, *n.* The doctrine or theory of liturgies.—**Liturgiology**, lit'er-ji-ol"o-ji, *n.* The science or system of public ecclesiastical ceremonies.—**Liturgist**, lit'er-jist, *n.* One who favours or adheres to a liturgy.

Live, liv, *v.i.*—*lived*, *living*. [A. Sax. *lifian*, to live or dwell; L.G. and D. *leven*, Icel. *lifa*, Dan. *leve*, G. *leben*, Goth. *liban*, to live; akin *life*; same root as *leave*, the original meaning being to be left, to survive.] To have life; to be capable of performing the vital functions; to continue; to remain still effective; not to perish; to pass or spend life in a particular manner; to conduct one's self in life; to regulate one's life; to abide, dwell, reside; to feed, subsist, be nourished and supported (to *live on* grass or insects); to acquire a livelihood; *Scrip.* to be exempt from spiritual death.—*v.t.* To [illegible] or spend (to *live* a life of ease).—*To live down*, to live so as to subdue or give the lie to; to prove false by the course of one's life (to *live down* a calumny).—**Liver**, liv'er, *n.* One who lives; one who resides; a resident; one who lives in a certain manner (the manner being expressed by an adjective).—**Living**, liv'ing, *p.* and *a.* Having life; not dead; producing action, animation, and vigour; quickening.—*Living force*, in *physics*, the force of a body in motion.—*Living rock*, rock in its natural place and condition.—*The living*, those who are alive.—*n.* Means of subsistence; livelihood; power of continuing life; manner of life; the benefice of a clergyman.—**Livingly**, liv'ing-li, *adv.* In a living state or manner.—**Livingness**, liv'ing-nes, *n.* State of being alive.

Live, liv, *a.* [Short for *alive*, that is, 'in life.'] Having life; alive; not dead (a *live* ox; a *live* plant); ignited; not extinct (a *live* coal); vivid, as colour.—*Live salesman*, a person whose business it is to sell live stock.—*Live stock*, the quadrupeds and other animals employed or reared on a farm.—**Lived**, livd, *a.* Having a life; existing; used in composition (long-*lived*, short-*lived*).—**Livelihood**, liv'li-hud, *n.* [Corrupted from O.E. *liflode*, *livelode*, A. Sax. *lif-lâda*, lit. life-leading, lead or course of life; from *lif*, life, and *lâd*, a leading, as in *lode*, *lodestone* or *loadstone*.] Means of maintaining life; support of life; maintenance.—**Livelily**, liv'li-li, *adv.* In a lively manner.—**Liveliness**, liv'li-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being lively or animated.—**Livelong**, liv'long, *a.* That endures long; lasting; durable.—*Livelong day*, day throughout its whole length; entire day.—**Lively**, liv'li, *a.* Brisk; vivacious; active; animated; spirited; living; lifelike; strong, energetic, keen (a *lively* faith or hope); fresh; bright: said of colours.—*adv.* In a lively manner.—**Live-oak**, *n.* A species of oak of the United States yielding very valuable timber.

Liver, liv'er, *n.* [A. Sax. *lifer*, D. and Dan. *lever*, Icel. *lifr*, G. *leber*; root doubtful.] The glandular organ which in animals secretes the bile; in man placed in the right upper side and towards the front of the abdominal cavity.—**Liver-colour, Liver-coloured**, *a.* Of the colour of the liver; reddish-brown.—**Livered**, liv'erd, *a.* Having a liver; used in composition (white-*livered*).—**Liver-fluke**, *n.* A fluke-worm.—**Liverwort**, liv'er-wert, *n.* [From the appearance of the plants.] One of an order of cryptogamic plants, closely allied to the mosses.

Livery, liv'er-i, *n.* [Fr. *livrée*, a giving out, something given out or delivered over, from *livré*, pp. of *livrer*, to deliver, from L. *libero*, to liberate. LIBERAL.] Release; deliverance (*Mil.*); an allowance of food statedly given out, as to a family, to servants, to horses, &c.†; hence, the state of a horse that is kept and fed at a certain rate (to keep horses at *livery*); a distinctive dress in which the male servants of some person of position are clad; a distinctive garb worn by any body or association of persons; the body or association of persons wearing such a garb; characteristic covering or outward appearance (the *livery of May*, of grief).—*v.t.* To clothe in, or as in, livery.—**Livery-company**, *n.* A company of London liverymen.—**Liveryman**, liv'er-i-man, *n.* One who wears a livery; a member of one of the free guilds or companies of the city of London.—**Livery-servant**, *n.* A servant who wears a livery. — **Livery-stable**, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.

Livid, liv'id, *a.* [L. *lividus*, from *liveo*, to be black and blue.] Black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured, as flesh by contusion.—**Lividity, Lividness**, li-vid'i-ti, liv'id-nes, *n.* The state of being livid.

Livraison, lē-vrā-zoṅ, *n.* [Fr., from *livrer*, to deliver. LIVERY.] One of the parts or numbers of a book issued in parts.

Livre, lē-vr, *n.* [Fr., from L. *libra*, a pound.] An old French money of account, superseded by the franc.

Lixivial, Lixivious, lik-siv'i-al, lik-siv'i-us, *a.* [L. *lixivius*, made into lye, *lixivium*, lye, from *lix*, ashes.] Pertaining to lye or the water impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood-ashes; of the nature of lye; obtained by lixiviation.—**Lixiviate**, lik-siv'i-āt, *v.t.* To subject to the process of lixiviation.—**Lixiviation**, lik-siv'i-ā"shon, *n.* The process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water passing through them taking up the salts and thus forming lye.—**Lixivium**, lik-siv'i-um, *n.* Lye, that is, water impregnated with alkaline salts taken up from wood-ashes.

Lizard, liz'erd, *n.* [Fr. *lézard*, from L. *lacerta*, a lizard.] The popular name of many four-footed, tailed reptiles; *naut.* a piece of rope with one or more iron thimbles in it for ropes to lead through.

Llama, la'mä or lyä'mä, *n.* [A Peruvian word.] A hooded ruminating quadruped of South America, allied to the camel, but smaller and not having a hump.

Llanos, lan'ōs or lyä'nōs, *n. pl.* [Sp., from L. *planus*, level.] Vast and almost entirely level grassy plains in the northern part of South America. — **Llanero**, lyä-ner'ō, *n.* [Sp., from *llano*.] An inhabitant of the llanos of South America.

Lloyd's, loidz, *n.* [Because the headquarters of the underwriters were originally (from 1716) *Lloyd's* coffee-house.] A society of underwriters and others in London for the collection and diffusion of maritime intelligence, the insurance, classification, and certification of vessels, and the transaction of business of various kinds connected with shipping.—*Lloyd's List*, a London daily publication, containing information on shipping matters.—*Lloyd's Register*, a register of British and foreign shipping, published yearly.

Lo, lō, *exclam.* [A. Sax. *lâ*.] Look; see; behold; observe.

Loach, Loche, lōch, *n.* [Fr. *loche*, a loach; origin unknown.] A small fish inhabiting clear streams in England, and esteemed dainty food.

Load, lōd, *n.* [O.E. *lode*, a load, from A. Sax. *hladan*, to load, pret. *hlôd*. LADE.] What is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a burden; as much as can be carried at one time by any conveyance; a grievous weight; an encumbrance; something that burdens or oppresses the mind or spirits.—*v.t.* To charge with a load; to lay a burden on; to weigh down, oppress, encumber; to bestow or confer in great abundance; to fill; to stuff; to make heavier for some purpose by adding special weight; to charge, as a gun with powder, or with powder and ball or shot.—*To load a cane* or *a whip*, to make it serve as a weapon by weighting it with lead or iron.—*To load dice*, to make one side heavier than the other, so as to cause the opposite to come regularly up.—*To load wine*, to drug or hocus wine.—**Loader**, lōd'er, *n.* One who loads.—**Load-line**, *n.* *Naut.* a line on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which she sinks when not overloaded.

Loadstar, Lodestar, lōd'stär, *n.* [*Lode*, *load*, is from A. Sax. *lâd*, course, way (the termination of *likelihood*), from *lithan*, to go (akin to *lead*).] A star that leads or serves to guide; especially the pole-star.—**Loadstone, Lodestone**, lōd'stōn, *n.* An ore of iron; the magnetic oxide of iron, which possesses the property of attracting iron, and the power of communicating this property to iron and steel, thus forming artificial magnets; hence, a magnet.

Loaf, lōf, *n.* pl. **Loaves**, lōvz. [A. Sax. *hlâf*, Icel. *hleifr*, Goth. *hlaibs*, *hlaifs*, O.H.G. *hlaib*, G. *laib*, *leib*, allied to Rus. *chljeb*, Pol. *chleb*, bread, loaf. This word forms part of *lord*, *lady*, and *lammas*.] A regularly shaped or moulded mass of bread of some size; a conical lump of sugar.—**Loaf-sugar**, *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

Loaf, lōf, *v.i.* [The verb is from the noun *loafer*, G. *läufer*, D. *looper*, one that runs or gads about. Akin *leap*.] To lounge; to idle away one's time.—*v.t.* To pass or spend in idleness, as time; to spend lazily.—**Loafer**, lōf'er, *n.* A lazy or disreputable lounger; a lazy fellow who picks up a living anyhow.

Loam, lōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *lâm*; D. *leem*, G. *lehm*, loam, clay, allied to E. *lime*, and probably L. *limus*, slime, mud.] A rich soil compounded of sand, clay, vegetable mould, &c.; a mixture of sand, clay, &c., used for moulding in iron-founding.—*v.t.* To cover with loam; to clay. — **Loamy**, lōm'i, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam.

Loan, lōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *lân* (?), *laen*, a loan, from *lîhan*, to lend; Icel. *lân*, Dan. *laan*, D. *leen*, a loan; same root as L. *linquo*, to leave (whence *relinquish*). LEND.] The act of lending or condition of being lent; a lending; that which is lent; especially, a sum of money lent at interest.—*v.t.* and *i.* To lend.—**Loanable**, lōn'a-bl, *a.* That may be lent.—**Loan-office**, *n.* An office where money is lent, usually to be repaid by instalments; a pawnbroker's place of business.—**Loan-society**, *n.* A society established for advancing money to the industrious classes, and receiving back the same by instalments, with interest.

Loath, lōth, *a.* [A. Sax. *lâth*, hateful, odious; Icel. *leithr*, Dan. and Sw. *led*, O.H.G. *leid*, odious. Often written *loth*.] Filled with disgust or aversion; unwilling; reluctant; averse. — **Loathe**, lōvn, *v.t.*—*loathed*, *loathing*. [A. Sax. *lâthian*, to hate.] To feel disgust at; to have an extreme aversion of the appetite towards; to dislike greatly; to abhor.—*n.* To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.—**Loather**, lōvn'er, *n.* One who loathes or abhors.—**Loathful**, lōvn'ful, *a.* Full of loathing.—**Loathing**, lōvn'ing, *n.* Extreme disgust, nausea, or aversion; abhorrence; detestation.—**Loathingly**, lōvn'ing-li, *adv.* With loathing.—**Loathliness**, lōvn'li-nes, *n.* Loathsomeness.—**Loathly**, lōvn'li, *a.* Loathsome.—**Loathness**, lōvn'nes, *n.* The state of being loath.—**Loathsome**, lōvn'sum, *a.* Causing to

loathe; exciting disgust; disgusting; odious; detestable.—**Loathsomely**, lōth'sum-li, *adv.* In a loathsome manner.—**Loathsomeness**, lōth'sum-nes, *n.*

Loaves, *n.* pl. of *loaf.*

Lob, lob, *n.* [W. *llob*, a dolt; allied to *lubber.*] A dolt; a lout.

Lobe, ², **Lobated.** Under Lobe.

Lobby, lob'i, *n.* [L.L. *lobia*, *lobium*, &c., a portico, from O.H.G. *laubja*, G. *laube*, an arbour, from *laub*, a leaf, foliage. Leaf. *Lodge* is another form of this word.] An inclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments; also, a small hall or waiting-room; an entrance-hall; that part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly.

Lobe, lōb, *n.* [Fr. *lobe*, L.L. *lobus*, from Gr. *lobos*, a lobe.] A round projecting part of an organ, as of the liver, lungs, brain, &c.; the lower soft part of the ear; *bot.* a rounded projection or division of a leaf. — **Lobate, Lobated**, lō'bāt, lō'bā-ted, *a.* Consisting of or having lobes; applied to the foot of a bird furnished at the side with a broad-lobed membrane.—**Lobed**, lōbd, *a.* Lobate. —**Lobe-foot**, *n.* A lobe-footed bird; a lobiped. — **Lobe-footed**, *n.* Having the toes lobate or bordered with membranes, as the grebes. — **Lobiped**, lō'bi-ped, *n.* A lobe-footed bird, such as the coot.—**Lobular**, lob'ū-lēr, *a.* Having the character of a lobule.—**Lobulated**, lob'ū-lā-ted, *a.* Consisting of lobules; having small lobed divisions. — **Lobule**, lob'ūl, *n.* [Dim. of *lobe.*] A small lobe.

Lobelia, lō-bē'li-a, *n.* [From Matthew *Lobel*, physician and botanist to James I.] A genus of beautiful plants belonging to the bell-flower family, a blue species being common in gardens.

Lobescouse, lob'skous, *n.* [For *lobs-course*, from *lob* and *course*, that is, course or dish for lubbers.] *Naut.* a hash of meat, biscuit, &c., baked.

Lobsided, lob'si-ded, *a.* Same as *Lopsided.*

Lobster, lob'stēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *loppestere*, *lopystre*, corrupted from L. *locusta*, a lobster, a locust.] The name of certain long-tailed (macrurous), ten-footed crustaceans with large claws, allied to the crabs, and used for food.

Lobular, Lobule. Under Lobe.

Lobworm, lob'werm, *n.* The lugworm.

Local, lō'kal, *a.* [L. *localis*, from *locus*, a place, seen also in *lieu*, *lieutenant*, *allocate*, *collocate*, *couch*, *allow*, &c.] Pertaining to a particular place; limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district; *med.* confined to a particular part or organ.—*n.* A local item of news; a local railway train. [Colloq.]—**Locale**, lō-kal', *n.* [Fr. *local*, a locality.] A locality.—**Localism**, lō'kal-izm, *n.* The state of being local; a local idiom or peculiarity of speech.—**Locality**, lō-kal'i-ti, *n.* Position; situation; place; district; geographical place or situation. — **Localization**, lō'kal-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of localizing.—**Localize**, lō'kal-iz, *v.t.*—*localized*, *localizing.* To fix in or assign to a particular place; to discover or detect the place of.—**Locally**, lō'kal-li, *adv.* With respect to place; in place.—**Locate**, lō'kāt, *v.t.*—*located*, *locating.* [L. *loco*, *locatum.*] To set in a particular spot or position; to place; to settle.—*v.i.* To reside; to adopt a fixed residence.—**Location**, lō-kā'shon, *n.* The act of locating; situation with respect to place; place. — **Locative**, lō'ka-tiv, *a.* Gram. indicating place (a *locative* adjective; a *locative* case).—*n.* The locative case; a case expressing position.

Loch, lock, *n.* [Gael.; allied to *lake.*] A lake; an arm of the sea running into the land, especially if narrow or to some extent land-locked.

Lochaber-axe, loch-ab'ēr, *n.* [From *Lochaber*, in Inverness-shire.] A weapon consisting of a pole with an axe at its upper end, formerly used by the Highlanders of Scotland.

Lochia, lo-ki'a, *n.* [Gr. *locheia.*] The evacuations from the womb and vagina which follow childbirth. — **Lochial**, lo-ki'al, *a.* Pertaining to the lochia.

Lock, lok, *n.* [A. Sax. *loca*, *loc*, a lock; Icel. *lok*, a cover, shutter; *lika*, to shut; Dan. *lukke*, a lock, *lukke*, to lock; D. *luiken*, to shut.] An appliance used for fastening doors, chests, drawers, &c., its main feature being a bolt moved with a key; the mechanism by which a firearm is discharged; a fastening together; a state of being closely entangled; a grapple in wrestling; an inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another.—*v.t.* To fasten with a lock and key; to fasten so as to impede motion (to *lock* a wheel); to shut up or confine with, or as with, a lock, or in an inclosed place; to close fast; to seal; to join or unite firmly, as by intertwining or infolding; to embrace closely.—*To lock out*, to close the doors of an industrial establishment against the operatives; to throw out of employment, so as to bring workmen to the master's terms.—*To lock up*, to close or fasten with a lock; to confine; to restrain. —*v.i.* To become fast; to unite closely by mutual insertion of parts.—**Lockage**, lok'āj, *n.* Works which form the locks on a canal; toll paid for passing the locks.—**Locker**, lok'ēr, *n.* A close receptacle, as a drawer or small cupboard in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.—**Locket**, lok'et, *n.* [Dim. from *lock.*] A little case worn as an ornament, often pendent to a necklace or watch-guard.—**Lock-hospital**, *n.* A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases: so called because the inmates were formerly kept in more or less strict confinement. — **Lock-jaw**, *n.* *Med.* a form of tetanus consisting in spasmodic rigidity of the under jaw, so that the mouth cannot be opened, resulting from cold or a wound. — **Lock-keeper**, *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal. — **Lock-out**, *n.* The closing of a place of work against the workmen on the part of the masters, in order to bring the men to their terms as to hours, wages, &c. — **Locksmith**, lok'-smith, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.—**Lock-stitch**, *a.* A term applied to a sewing-machine which forms its stitches by the locking of two threads together. — **Lock-up**, *n.* A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.

Lock, lok, *n.* [A. Sax. *locc*=D. and Dan. *lok*, Icel. *lokkr*, G. *locks*, a curl or ringlet.] A tuft of hair or wool; a tress; a ringlet; a tuft of hay or other like substance.

Locomotion, lō-kō-mō'shon, *n.* [L. *locus*, place, and *motio*, motion. Local.] The act or power of moving from place to place.—**Locomotive**, lō-kō-mō'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to locomotion; moving from place to place.—*n.* A steam-engine used for drawing carriages on a railway; a steam-engine that runs on a road. Also called *Locomotive-engine.*

Loculament, lok'ū-la-ment, *n.* [L. *loculamentum*, from *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*, a place. Local.] *Bot.* the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged.—**Locular**, lok'ū-lēr, *a.* *Bot.* having one or more cells or loculi.—**Loculose, Loculous**, lok'ū-lōs, lok'ū-lus, *a.* *Bot.* divided by internal partitions into cells. — **Loculi**, lok'ū-li, *n. pl.* A series of little cells or compartments.

Locum-tenens, lō'kum-tē'nenz, *n.* [L.] One who temporarily acts for another; a deputy or substitute.

Locus, lō'kus, *n.* pl. **Loci**, lō'si. [L. Local.] A place; specifically, *geom.* the line traversed by a point which is constrained to move in accordance with certain determinate conditions. — *Locus standi*, recognized place or position; the right of a party to appear and be heard on the question before any tribunal.

Locust, lō'kust, *n.* [L. *locusta* (whence *lobster*).] The name of several large insects allied to the grasshoppers and crickets, and some of which appear in immense multitudes and eat up every green thing; the locust-tree. — **Locust-bean**, *n.* The sweet pod of the carob-tree.—**Locust-tree**, *n.* The carob-tree; also a name given to certain beautiful American trees, some of them now cultivated in Europe.

Locution, lō-kū'shon, *n.* [L. *locutio*, *locutionis*, from *loquor*, to speak. Loquacious.] A mode of speech; a phrase.

Lode, lōd, *n.* [A. Sax. *lād*, a way, a course, same as *load* in *loadstar*, *loadstone.*] An open ditch; a straight water channel; *mining*, a metallic vein, or any regular mineral vein.

Lodestar, *n.* Same as *Loadstar.*

Lodestone, *n.* Same as *Loadstone.*

Lodge, loj, *n.* [Fr. *loge*, It. *loggia*, from L.L. *lobia.* Lobby.] A small house in a park, forest, or domain; a small country residence; a temporary habitation; a hut; a small house connected with a larger (a porter's *lodge*); a place where a society or branch of a society, as freemasons, holds its meetings; the body of members who meet at such a place.—*v.t.*—*lodged*, *lodging.* To furnish with temporary house accommodation; to provide with a temporary place of abode; to set, lay, or deposit for keeping (to *lodge* money in a bank); to plant, fix, or settle (to *lodge* an arrow in one's breast); to beat down or lay flat (growing crops).—*v.i.* To have a temporary abode; to dwell at some one else's house; to be deposited or fixed; to settle; to reside; to dwell or have a fixed position. — **Lodger**, loj'ēr, *n.* One who lodges; especially, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another.—**Lodging**, loj'ing, *n.* A place of temporary rest or residence; a room or rooms hired for residence by a person in the house of another: often in this sense spoken of as plural. — **Lodging-house**, *n.* A house in which lodgers are accommodated.—**Lodgment**, loj'ment, *n.* The act of lodging; accumulation of something deposited; deposition; *milit.* the occupation of a position, as in a siege, by the besieging party.

Lodicule, lō'di-kūl, *n.* [L. *lodicula*, a coverlet.] *Bot.* one of the scales which occur at the base of the fruit of grasses.

Loess, les, *n.* A German geological term, applied to an alluvial deposit in the Rhine valley, the Danube valley, China, &c.

Loft, loft, *n.* [Dan. *loft*, a ceiling, loft; Icel. *lopt* (pron. loft), air, sky, a loft: same root as the verb to *lift*; A. Sax. *lyft*, Sc. *lift*, air, sky; hence, *a-loft*, Icel. *á-lopt.*] The room or space between a ceiling or flooring and the roof immediately above it; the space below and between the rafters; also a gallery raised within a larger apartment, as in a church, hall, &c.—**Loftily**, lof'ti-li, *adv.* In a lofty manner or position.—**Loftiness**, lof'ti-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lofty or high.—**Lofty**, lof'ti, *a.* [From *loft*, *aloft.*] Much elevated in place; high; tall; elevated in condition or character; dignified; indicative of pride or haughtiness; proud; haughty; elevated in language or style; sublime; stately.

Log, log, *n.* [Icel. *lóg*, a felled tree; D. Dan. and G. *log*, the nautical log; akin *lie*, *lay.*] A bulky piece of timber unhewed; a large lump or piece of wood not shaped for any purpose; *naut.* a contrivance for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water, consisting essentially in a piece of board in form of a quadrant of a circle, loaded so as to float upright, which, being thrown from a ship, drags on the line to which it is attached and causes it to unwind at a rate corresponding to the ship's velocity; the record of a ship's progress; a log-book.—**Log-book**, *n.* *Naut.* a book in which are entered all particulars relating to the weather, winds, courses, &c., with any other matters relating to the vessel's voyage that are considered worthy of being registered; a book for memoranda kept by a public teacher.—**Log-cabin, Log-house, Log-hut**, *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.—**Log-chip, Log-ship**, *n.* The log or board attached to the log-line.—**Log-glass**, *n.* *Naut.* the sand-glass used along with the log to obtain the rate of sailing. — **Log-line**, *n.* *Naut.* the line fastened to the log and wound on a reel, by means of which the rate of sailing is ascertained, from knots into which it is divided (see Knot).

Log, log, *n.* A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing three-quarters or five-sixths of a pint.

Logan, Loggan, log'an, *n.* A rocking-stone;

a large stone or rock so balanced as to be easily moved.

Logarithm, log'a-rithm, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.] *Math.* the exponent of the power to which a given invariable number (or base) must be raised in order to produce another given number. Thus, in the common system of logarithms, in which the base is 10, the logarithm of 1000 is 3, because 10 raised to the third power is 1000. Many calculations are greatly facilitated by the use of logarithms, but for this special tables are required.—**Logarithmic, Logarithmical**, log-a-rith'mik, log-a-rith'mi-kal, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.—**Logarithmically**, log-a-rith'mi-kal-li, *adv.* By the use or aid of logarithms.

Loggerhead, log'er-hed, *n.* [From *log* and *head*; comp. *blockhead*.] A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a species of turtle found in the south seas.—*To be at loggerheads*, to be engaged in a fight; to be involved in a dispute.—*To come to loggerheads*, to come to a quarrel.

Loggia, loj'a, *n.* pl. **Loggie**, loj'e. [It. LODGE.] *Italian arch.* a term applied to a gallery or arcade in a building running along the front or part of the front and open on one side to the air, on which side are a series of pillars or slender piers.

Logic, loj'ik, *n.* [Fr. *logique*; L. *logica*; Gr. *logikē (technē*, art, understood), from *logos*, reason.] The science of reasoning; the science of the operations of the understanding subservient to the estimation of evidence; the science whose chief end is to ascertain the principles on which all valid reasoning depends, and which may be applied to test the legitimacy of every conclusion that is drawn from premises; the art or practice of reasoning.—**Logical**, loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to logic; used in logic; according to the rules or principles of logic; skilled in logic; discriminating.—**Logicality, Logicalness**, loj-i-kal'i-ti, loj'i-kal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being logical.—**Logically**, loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a logical manner.—**Logician**, lō-jish'an, *n.* A person skilled in logic.—**Logicise**, loj'i-siz, *v.i.* To exercise one's logical powers.—**Logistic, Logistical**, lō-jis'tik, lō-jis'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *logistikos*, from *logizomai*, to calculate or reckon.] Pertaining to judging, estimating, or calculating.

Logogram, lō'gō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, a word, and *gramma*, a letter.] A single printing type that forms a word; a phonographic symbol that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word.—**Logographic, Logographical**, lō-gō-graf'ik, lō-gō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to logography.—**Logography**, lō-gog'ra-fi, *n.* A method of printing, in which a type forms a word, instead of forming a letter.

Logomachy, lō-gom'a-ki, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, word, and *maché*, contest.] A contention about words; a war of words.—**Logomachist**, lō-gom'a-kist, *n.* One who contends about words.

Logomania, lō-gō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, a word, and *mania*, madness.] A disease through which, while ideas remain clear, the power of associating these with the proper words is lost.

Logos, log'os, *n.* [Gr., word, speech, reason, from *legō*, to speak.] The Word; the Divine Word; Christ.

Logotype, log'ō-tip, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, a word, and *typos*, impression.] A name given to two or more letters cast in one piece, as *fl*, *fi*, *æ*, *œ*, &c.; a type containing a complete word.

Logwood, log'wud, *n.* [From being imported in *logs*.] A dark-red dyewood imported from Central America and the West Indies, much employed in dyeing and in calico-printing to give a black or brown colour.

Loin, loin, *n.* [O.Fr. *longe* (Fr. *longe*), from L. *lumbus*, the loin.] The part of an animal on either side between the false ribs and the haunch-bone; the part on either side of the trunk from the ribs to the lower limbs.

Loiter, loi'ter, *v.i.* [Allied to D. *leuteren*, to waggle or waver; perhaps to *late*, like Icel. *lœtra*, to linger, from *lætr*, late; comp. E. *linger*, from *long*.] To be slow in moving; to delay; to spend time idly; to hang about.—*v.t.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly: used with *away*.—**Loiterer**, loi'ter-er, *n.* One who loiters.—**Loiteringly**, loi'ter-ing-li, *adv.* In a loitering manner.

Lok, Loki, lok, lō'ki, *n.* [Icel. *loki*.] *Scandinavian myth.* the evil deity, the author of all calamities.

Loll, lol, *v.i.* [Akin to Icel. *lulla*, to loll, *lalla*, to toddle as a child.] To lie at ease; to lie in a careless attitude; to recline; to hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of a dog when heated with exertion.—*v.t.* To suffer to hang out, as the tongue.—**Lollingly**, lol'ing-li, *adv.* In a lolling manner.

Lollard, lol'ärd, *n.* [L.G. and D. *lollen*, *lullen*, to sing, from the practice of the original Lollards of singing dirges at funerals.] A member of a society for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, originating at Antwerp about 1300, and blamed for holding heretical opinions; one of the followers of Wickliffe in England.—**Lollardism, Lollardy**, lol'ärd-izm, lol'är-di, *n.* The principles of the Lollards.

Lollipop, lol'i-pop, *n.* [From *loll*, to protrude the tongue, and *pop*, probably same as *pap*, infants' food.] A kind of sugar confectionary which dissolves easily in the mouth.

Lombard, lom'bärd, *n.* [L.L. *Longobardi*, lit. 'long beards,' being a latinized form of the German words for *long* and *beard*.] A native of Lombardy in Italy; an old name for a banker or money-lender. Hence —*Lombard Street*, in London, where a large number of the principal bankers, money-brokers, and bullion-dealers have their offices.—*a.* Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.—**Lombardic**, lom-bär'dik, *a.* Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.

Lomment, Lomentum, lō'ment, lō-men'tum, *n.* *Bot.* an indehiscent legume which separates spontaneously by a transverse division between every two seeds.—**Lomentaceous**, lō-men-tā'shus, *a.* Bearing loments; pertaining to a loment.

Londoner, lun'dun-er, *n.* A native or citizen of London.—**London-clay**, *n.* *Geol.* the most considerable of the eocene tertiary formations of Britain: so called from being found under and around the metropolis.—**London-pride**, *n.* A pretty British plant, common in cottage gardens.—**London-white**, *n.* White-lead.

Lone, lōn, *a.* [A contr. from *alone*.] Solitary; retired; unfrequented; without any companion or fellow; not having others near; single; unmarried, or in widowhood.—**Loneliness**, lōn'li-nes, *n.* The condition of being lonely.—**Lonely**, lōn'li, *a.* Unfrequented by men; retired; sequestered; not having others near; apart from fellows or companions; sad from want of companionship or sympathy.—**Loneness**, lōn'nes, *n.* The state of being lone; solitude; seclusion.—**Lonesome**, lōn'sum, *a.* Dreary from want of company or animation; lonely.—**Lonesomely**, lōn'sum-li, *adv.* In a lonesome manner.—**Lonesomeness**, lōn'sum-nes, *n.*

Long, long, *a.* [A. Sax. *lang*, *long*—D. Dan. and G. *lang*, Icel. *langr*, Goth. *lagge* (*langs*); same as (but not borrowed from) L. *longus*, long. Hence verb to *long*, *along*, *belong*, *length*, *ling*, *linger*, &c.] Drawn out in a line or in the direction of length; opposed to *short*, and contradistinguished from *broad* or *wide*; drawn out or extended in time; lasting during a considerable time; continued or protracted; extended to any specified measure; having certain linear extent (a yard *long*; a mile *long*); occurring after a protracted interval; late; containing much verbal matter (a *long* speech or book).—*Long home*, the grave or death. [O.T.]—*In the long run*, in the ultimate result.—*Long cloth*, a kind of fine cotton or calico fabric.—*Long clothes*, a baby's dress, which reaches much below the feet.—*Long firm*, a fictitious or pretended firm, consisting of swindlers who order goods without any intention of paying.—*n.* Something that is long.—*The long and the short*, or *the short and the long*, the sum of a matter in a few words; the whole. —*adv.* To a great extent in time; at a time far distant, either prior or posterior (not *long* before or after); throughout; without intermission (in such phrases as all my life *long*, forty years *long*).—**Long-ago**, *n.* A time long or far past. [Poet.]—**Long-boat**, *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.—**Long-bow**, *n.* The old English archer's weapon, measuring about 6 feet long, the arrow being usually half the length of the bow.—*To draw the long-bow*, to exaggerate; to tell improbable stories.—**Long-dozen**, *n.* Thirteen.—**Longhand**, long'hand, *n.* Ordinary written characters, as contradistinguished from *shorthand*, *phonography*, or *stenography*.—**Long-headed**, *a.* Having a long head; dolichocephalic; shrewd; far-seeing; discerning.—**Long-hundred**, *n.* One hundred and twenty.—**Longish**, long'ish, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.—**Long-lived**, long'livd, *a.* Having a long life or existence; lasting long.—**Long-measure**, *n.* Measure of length; lineal measure.—**Longness**, long'nes, *n.* Length.—**Long-primer**, *n.* A printing type of a size between smallpica and bourgeois.—**Long-sighted**, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; far-seeing; sagacious; of acute intellect.—**Longsome**, long'sum, *a.* Tiresome on account of length; tedious.—**Longspun**, long'spun, *a.* Spun or extended to a great length; tedious.—**Long-suffering**, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.—*n.* Long endurance; patience of offence.—**Long-tongued**, *a.* Loquacious; prating; talkative.—**Longways, Longwise**, long'wāz, long'wīz, *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise.—**Long-winded**, *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; tedious in speaking, argument, or narration.

Long, long, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *langian*, to lengthen, to long, from *lang*, long; similarly Icel. *langa*, G. *verlangen*, to wish for.] To desire earnestly or eagerly: usually followed by the infinitive, or *for* or *after*; to have an eager appetite; to have a morbid craving: usually followed by *for*.—**Longer**, long'er, *n.* One who longs.—**Longing**, long'ing, *n.* An eager desire; a craving or morbid appetite.—**Longingly**, long'ing-li, *adv.* With eager wishes or appetite.

Longan, long'gan, *n.* A delicious Asiatic fruit akin to the litchi.

Longeval, Longevous, lon-jē'val, lon-jē'vus, *a.* [L. *longus*, long, and *ævum*, age.] Long-lived.—**Longevity**, lon-jev'i-ti, *n.* [L. *longævitas*.] Length or duration of life; more generally, great length of life.

Longicorn, lon'ji-korn, *a.* [L. *longus*, long, and *cornu*, a horn.] Long-horned: applied to certain insects of the beetle family, from the length of their antennæ.

Longimetry, lon-jim'et-ri, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] The measurement of distances or lengths.

Longing, Longingly. Under LONG, *v.i.*

Longipennate, lon-ji-pen'āt, ... [L. *longus*, long, *penna*, a wing.] Having long wings: said especially of a family of aquatic birds, including the albatross, gulls, terns, &c.

Longirostral, lon-ji-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *longus*, long, *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a long bill: applied to wading birds with long, slender, soft bills, such as the snipes, sandpipers, &c.

Longitude, lon'ji-tūd, *n.* [L. *longitudo*, from *longus*, long. LONG.] Length; measure along the longest line; *geog.* distance (in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in miles) on the surface of the globe measured on an arc of the equator or parallel of latitude, the meridian of Greenwich being selected as a starting-point, and called the first meridian, and longitude being called *east* or *west* accordingly; *astron.* distance measured on the ecliptic from the first point of Aries.—**Longitudinal**, lon-ji-tū'di-nal, *a.* Pertaining to longitude; running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse* or across.—**Longitudinally**, lon-ji-tū'di-nal-li, *adv.* In a longitudinal manner; lengthwise.

Loo, lō, *n.* [Originally called *lanterloo*, Fr. *lanturlu*, the meaningless refrain of a famous song.] A game at cards, formerly

played with five cards, now commonly with three.—**Loo-table**, *n.* A round table for a sitting-room, often used for playing at loo.

Looby, lo'bi, *n.* [Allied to *lob*, *lubber*; W. *llabi*, a looby; *llob*, a blockhead.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

Look, luk, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *lócian*, to look; akin Prov. G. *lugen*, O.H.G. *luogen*, *lukken*, to look, G. *loch*, a hole.] To direct the eye toward an object; to gaze; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to have expectation or anticipation; to expect; to take heed or care; to mind; to have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front; to appear; to have a particular aspect; to give certain indications; to have or assume any air or manner.—*To look about*, to look on all sides or in different directions.—*To look after*, to tend; to take care of; to seek; to search for.—*To look down on* or *upon*, to regard as an inferior; to regard with contempt; to despise.—*To look for*, to expect (*to look for* news); to seek or search for.—*To look into*, to inspect closely; to examine.—*To look on*, to regard; to consider; to think or judge.—*To look over*, to examine one by one.—*To look out*, to be on the watch.—*To look to*, to watch; to take care of; to depend on for fulfilling some expectation.—*To look through*, to see through; to penetrate with the eye or with the understanding; to take a view of the contents of.—*v.t.* To express or manifest by a look.—*To look out*, to search for and discover.—*To look up*, to search for till found; to pay a visit to. [Colloq.]—*n.* Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; the act of looking or seeing.—**Looker**, luk'er, *n.* One who looks.—*A looker on*, a mere spectator.—**Looking-for**, *n.* Anticipation; expectation.—**Looking-glass**, *n.* A glass silvered on the back and intended to show by reflection the person looking on it; a mirror.—**Look-out**, *n.* A careful looking or watching for any object or event; a place from which such observation is made; the person or party watching.

Loom, lōm, *n.* [O.E. *lome*, A. Sax. *lóma*, tool, utensil, vessel; connections unknown. Hence *heir-loom*.] A frame or machine by means of which thread is worked into cloth, being either driven by the person weaving (a *hand-loom*) or driven and worked by steam or other motive-power (a *power-loom*); that part of an oar which is within the boat when used in rowing.

Loom, lōm, *v.i.* [Icel. *ljóma*, to shine, *ljómi*, a ray; A. Sax. *leómian*, *leóma*, a ray or beam.] To appear larger than the real dimensions and indistinctly; to show large in darkness or fog: said of distant objects; to appear to the mind faintly or as at a distance.—**Looming**, lōm'ing, *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects in particular states of the atmosphere.

Loon, lōn, *n.* [Same word as O.D. *loen*, a stupid man.] A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal; a worthless fellow. [*Shak.*]

Loon, lōn, *n.* [O.E. *loom*, Dan. *loom*, Icel. *lómr*, G. *lohme*, *lomme*, a loon.] A bird, the great northern diver.

Loop, lōp, *n.* [Ir. *lup*, Gael. *lub*, *lubb*, loop, noose, thong, &c.] The doubled part of a string, rope, chain, &c.; a noose; a bight; anything resembling a loop, as the bend of a river.—*v.t.* To form into a loop or loops; to fasten or furnish with a loop or loops.—**Loop-line**, *n.* A line of railway running out of the main line and returning to it again.

Loop, lōp, *n.* [G. *luppe*, a loop, akin *lupp*, rennet; same root as E. *leap*, D. *loopen*, to run; comp. *run*, in sense of melting.] A mass of half-melted iron taken from the furnace in a pasty state for the forge or hammer.

Loophole, lōp'hōl, *n.* [D. *luipen*, to peep.] A small aperture in the wall of a fortification through which small arms are fired at an enemy; a hole that gives a passage or the means of escape; *fig.* an underhand or unfair method of escape or evasion.—**Loopholed**, lōp'hōld, *a.* Full of holes or openings for escape.—**Loop-light**, *n.* A small narrow light or window; a loophole for the admission of light.

Loose, lōs, *a.* [A. Sax. *leás*, D and G *los*, Dan. Sw. *lös*, Icel. *laus*, loose; Goth. *laus*, empty; same as term. *-less*. *Lose*, *loss*, are closely allied.] Not attached together or to something fixed; untied; not fastened or confined; *fig.* free from ties; not tight or close (a *loose* garment); not dense, close, or compact (*loose* texture); not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate; lax; careless; unconnected; rambling; having lax bowels; dissolute; unchaste.—*To break loose*, to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence; *fig.* to cast off moral restraint.—*To let* or *set loose*, to free from restraint or confinement. Used substantively in the phrases—*On the loose*, escaped from restraint; leading a loose life.—*To give a loose*, to give free vent. [*Thack.*]—*v.t.*—*loosed*, *loosing*. [Partly from the adj., partly from the allied A. Sax. *losian*, to set free.] To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening; to set free; to liberate; to relax; to loosen; to free from obligation, burden, or the like.—**Loose-box**, *n.* A roomy stall in a stable for a horse that is not tied.—**Loosely**, lōs'li, *adv.* In a loose manner; laxly; slackly; carelessly; negligently; dissolutely.—**Loosen**, lōs'n, *v.t.* To make loose; to untie; to unfix or unsettle; to free from restraint, tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness.—*v.i.* To become loose.—**Loosener**, lōs'n-er, *n.* One who or that which loosens.—**Looseness**, lōs'nes, *n.* The state of being loose or relaxed; slackness; laxity; dissoluteness.

Loot, lōt, *n.* [Hind. *lūt*, plunder.] Booty; plunder: especially such as is taken in a sacked city.—*v.t.* To plunder, as a sacked city; to ransack in search of plunder.—**Looter**, lō'ter, *n.* One who loots.

Loover, lō'ver, *n.* LOUVER.

Lop, lop, *v.t.*—*lopped*, *lopping*. [Akin O.D. *luppen*, to maim.] To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything or superfluous parts; to trim by cutting.—*n.* The act of lopping; that which is lopped off.—**Lopper**, lop'er, *n.* One that lops.

Lop, lop, *v.i.* [Allied to *lap*.] To be pendulous, as the ears of some varieties of rabbits.—**Lop-eared**, *a.* Having pendulous ears.—**Loppy**, lop'i, *a.* Hanging loose; pendulous.—**Lop-sided**, *a.* Heavier at one side than the other; lying or inclining to one side.

Lophobranchiate, lō-fō-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *lophos*, a crest or tuft, and *branchia*, gills.] Having the gills disposed in tufts along the branchial arches, as in the pipe-fish and hippocampus.

Lophophore, lō'fō-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *lophos*, a crest, and *phero*, to carry.] *Zool.* the disc or stage upon which the tentacles of the Polyzoa are borne.

Loquacious, lo-kwā'shus, *a.* [L. *loquax*, *loquacis*, from *loquor*, to speak; Skr. *lap*, to speak, to talk; seen also in *locution*, *colloquy*, *eloquent*, *obloquy*, &c.] Talkative; given to continual talking; prating.—**Loquaciously**, lo-kwā'shus-li, *adv.* In a loquacious manner.—**Loquaciousness**, **Loquacity**, lo-kwā'shus-nes, lo-kwas'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being loquacious; talkativeness.

Loquat, lō'kwat, *n.* A Chinese and Japanese evergreen tree of the apple family, yielding a fruit the size of a large gooseberry, with the flavour of an apple.

Lorate, lō'rāt, *a.* [L. *lorum*, a thong, a strap.] *Bot.* shaped like a thong or strap.

Lorcha, lor'cha, *n.* A light Chinese sailing vessel, carrying guns, and built after the European model, but rigged like a junk.

Lord, lord, *n.* [O.E. *laverd*, *loverd*, &c., A. Sax. *hlāford*, a lord, from *hlāf*, bread, a loaf, and *weard*, E. *ward*, that is breadward. *Lady* also has *loaf* as first element.] A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a lady's husband; a ruler, governor, monarch; the proprietor of a manor; a nobleman; a title in Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation, being thus applied to peers of the realm (dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons), and by courtesy to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls; an honorary title of certain official personages, generally as part of a designation (*Lord* chancellor, *Lord*-mayor, *Lord*-provost). Also, and in this usage always with a capital letter, a designation of the Supreme Being; Jehovah; or applied to Christ, especially in the expression *our Lord*.—*The Lord's Supper*, the sacrament of the eucharist.—*Lords of Session*, the judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.—*Lords temporal*, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.—*Lords spiritual*, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—*Houses of Lords*, that branch of the British legislature which consists of the lords spiritual and temporal assembled in one house.—*v.t.* To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway: often followed by *over* and an indefinite *it* (to *lord it over us*).—**Lord-lieutenant**, *n.* An official of high rank representing the sovereign, the principal official in a county.—**Lordlike**, lord'lik, *a.* Becoming a lord; haughty; proud.—**Lordliness**, lord'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lordly.—**Lordling**, lord'ling, *n.* A little or diminutive lord.—**Lordly**, lord'li, *a.* Pertaining to, befitting, or suitable for a lord; large; liberal; haughty; imperious.—*adv.* Proudly; imperiously; despotically.—**Lord's-day**, *n.* The first day of the week; Sunday.—**Lordship**, lord'ship, *n.* The state or quality of being a lord; (with *his*, *your*, *their*), a title given to a lord; a title used in addressing judges and certain other persons in authority and office; dominion; sovereignty; the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction.

Lore, lōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *lár*, from stem of *lærean*, to teach; D. *leer*, Dan. *lære*, G. *lehre*, lore. LEARN.] The store of knowledge which exists regarding anything; learning; erudition; knowledge.

Lore, lōr, *n.* [L. *lorum*, a strap.] *Ornith.* the space between the bill and the eye of a bird; *entom.* a horny process observed in the mouth of some insects.

Lorgnette, lor-nyet, *n.* [Fr., from *lorgner*, to spy or peep.] An opera-glass.

Lorica, lo-ri'ka, *n.* [L., originally a corselet of leather thongs, from *lorum*, a thong.] An ancient Roman cuirass or corselet; a kind of lute or clay with which vessels are coated before they are exposed to the fire, as in chemical processes; *zool.* the protective case with which certain infusoria are provided.—**Loricate**, lor'i-kāt, *v.t.*—*loricated*, *loricating*. To cover with some protective coating or crust.—**Loricate**, **Loricated**, lor'i-kā-ted, *pp.* Covered or plated over; covered as with plates of mail.—**Lorication**, lor-i-kā'shon, *n.* The act of loricating; a protective crust or covering.

Lorikeet, lor'i-kēt, *n.* [A dim. of *lory*, formed on the type of *parrakeet*.] The name of certain small Australian birds belonging to the parrot tribe.

Loriot, lor'i-ot, *n.* [Fr. *loriot*, for *loriol*, *l'oriol*, from L. *aureolus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] The golden oriole of Europe.

Loris, lō'ris, *n.* [Native name.] A quadrumanous mammal allied to the lemurs.

Lorn, lorn, *a.* [An old or poetic pp. of *lose*. FORLORN.] Undone; forsaken; forlorn.

Lorrie, **Lorry**, lor'i, *n.* [Comp. Prov. E. *lurry*, to pull or drag.] A small cart or wagon such as is used on tramways in mines; a long wagon without sides, and with four wheels, for carrying goods.

Lory, lō'ri, *n.* [Malay *luri*.] A name of certain Oriental birds of the parrot family with brilliant plumage.

Lose, lōz, *v.t.*—*lost* (pret. & pp.), *losing*. [A. Sax. *losian*, to become loose, to lose, from *los*, loss, also *leósan*, to lose, usually in the compound form *forleósan*, like Goth. *fraliusan*, Dan. *forliese*, D. *verliezen*, G. *verlieren*. The old pp. was *loren*, hence E. *lorn*.] To cease to have in possession, as through accident; to become dispossessed or rid of unintentionally; to cease to possess; to forfeit, as by unsuccessful contest; not to gain or win; to wander from and not be able to find; to miss; to cease to perceive, as from distance or darkness; to cease or fail to see or hear.—*To lose one's self*, to lose one's way; to be bewildered.—*To lose one's temper*, to become angry.—*To lose sight of*, to cease to see; to overlook; to omit to take into calculation.—*v.i.* To forfeit anything in contest; to fail in a competition; not to win; to suffer by

comparison. — **Loser**, lō'zēr, *n.* One who loses, or is deprived of anything by defeat, forfeiture, or the like.—**Losing**, lō'zing, *a.* Causing or incurring loss.—**Losingly**, lō'zing-li, *adv.* In a losing manner. — **Loss**, los, *n.* [A. Sax. *los*, damage.] The act of losing something; privation from something being lost; deprivation, forfeiture; failure to win or gain; that which is lost; quantity or amount lost; defeat; overthrow; ruin; misuse; failure to utilize (*loss of time*).—*To bear a loss*, to make it good; also, to sustain it without sinking under it.—*To be at a loss*, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.—**Lost**, lost, *p.* and *a.* Parted with; not to be found; no longer held or possessed; missing (a *lost* book or sheep); forfeited, as in an unsuccessful contest; not gained (a *lost* prize, a *lost* battle); not employed or enjoyed; misspent; squandered; wasted; having wandered from the way; bewildered; perplexed; ruined; quite undone; wrecked or drowned at sea; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery (*lost* to shame); no longer perceptible to the senses; not visible (a person *lost* in a crowd).—*The lost*, those who are doomed to misery in a future state.

Lot, lot, *n.* [A. Sax. *hlot*, from *hleótan*, to get by lot; D. *lot*, Dan. *lod*, Icel. *hlutr*, G. *loos*, Goth. *hlauts*, lot. Hence *allot*; akin *lottery*.] Something selected by or falling to a person by chance, and adopted to determine his fate, portion, or conduct; the part, fate, or fortune which falls to one by chance; part in life allotted to a person; a distinct portion or parcel (a *lot* of goods); a large or considerable quantity or number (a *lot* of people): often in plural in same sense (he has *lots* of money).—*To cast in one's lot with*, to connect one's fortunes with.—*To cast lots*, to throw dice or use similarly some other contrivance to settle a matter as by previous agreement determined.—*To draw lots*, to determine an event by drawing so many lots from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawers.—*v.t.*—*lotted*, *lotting*. To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion.

Loth, lōth, *a.* [See Loath.] Unwilling; not inclined; reluctant; loath.

Lothario, lō-thā'ri-ō, *n.* [From *Lothario*, one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*.] A gay libertine; a seducer of female virtue; a gay deceiver.

Lotion, lō'shon, *n.* [L. *lotio*, from *lavo*, to wash. Lave.] A wash or fluid preparation for improving the complexion, &c.; a fluid applied externally in cutaneous diseases to relieve pain, and the like.

Loto, Lotto, lō'tō, lot'to, *n.* [It. *lotto*, lottery.] A game of chance, played with a series of balls or knobs, numbering from one to ninety, with a set of cards or counters having corresponding numbers.

Lottery, lot'ēr-i, *n.* [Fr. *loterie*. Lot.] Allotment or distribution by lots or chance; a procedure or scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot; the drawing of lots.

Lotus, Lotos, lō'tus, lō'tōs, *n.* [Gr. *lōtos*.] A name vaguely applied to a number of different plants famous in mythology and tradition; especially, a tree, the fruit of which was fabled among the ancient Greeks to have the property of making people forget their country and friends and to remain idle in the lotus-land; a name also applied to the Egyptian water-lily and other plants.—**Lotophagi**, lō-tof'a-ji, *n. pl.* [Lit. lotus-eaters.] The name of a mythological people who lived on the fruit of the lotus-tree.—**Lotus-eater, Lotos-eater**, *n.* One of the Lotophagi.—**Lotus-land, Lotos-land**, *n.* The country of the lotus-eaters.

Loud, loud, *a.* [A. Sax. *hlúd*, loud; O. Sax. O. Fris. *hlúd*, D. *luid*, G. *laut*, Icel.: Icel. *hljóth*, G. *laut*, sound; akin *listen*; cog. Gr. *klyō*, to hear, *klytos*, famous; L. (*inclytus*, famous; *laus*, praise, whence E. *laud*.] Strong or powerful in sound; high-sounding; making use of high words; clamorous; vehement; flashy; showy: colloquially applied to dress or manner.—*adv.* Loudly.—**Loudly**, loud'li, *adv.* In a loud manner; with great sound or noise; noisily; clamorously; vehemently.—**Loudness**, loud'nes, *n.* The quality of being loud; noise; clamour.

Lough, lok, *n.* The Irish form of *Loch*.

Louis-d'or, lō-ē-dor, *n.* [Fr., a Louis of gold.] A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of *Louis* XIII., and ranging in value from about 16s. 7d. to 18s. 9d. sterling.

Lounge, lounj, *v.i.*—*lounged*, *lounging*. [O. E. *lungis*, an awkward, slow-moving fellow, from O. Fr. *longis*, *longin*, a lout, from *long*, L. *longus*, long.] To dawdle or loiter; to spend the time in idly moving about; to recline in a lazy manner; to loll.—*n.* A saunteringor strolling; the act of reclining at ease or lolling; a place which idlers frequent; a kind of couch or sofa.—**Lounger**, loun'jer, *n.* One who lounges.—**Lounging**, loun'jing, *a.* Pertaining to a lounger; lolling.

Louse, lous, *n. pl.* **Lice**, līs. [A. Sax. *lús*, pl. *lýs*=D. *luis*, Dan. *lus*, Icel. *lús*, G. *laus*, perhaps from root of *loos*.] The common name of various wingless insects, parasitic on man and other animals.—*v.t.* (louz)—*loused*, *lousing*. To clean from lice.—**Lousily**, lou'zi-li, *adv.* In a lousy manner.—**Lousiness**, lou'zi-nes, *n.* The state of being lousy.—**Lousy**, lou'zi, *a.* Swarming with lice; infested with lice.

Lout, lout, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *lútan*, to bow or stoop; Icel *lúta*, Dan. *lude*, to stoop; same root as *little*.] To bend, bow, or stoop down.—*n.* A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.—**Loutish**, lout'ish, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward.—**Loutishly**, lout'ish-li, *adv.* In a loutish manner.—**Loutishness**, lout'ish-nes, *n.*

Louvre, Loover, Lover, lō'vēr, *n.* [Fr. *lover*, *lovier*, a louvre; a word of which the origin is unknown.] A dome or turret rising out of the roof of a hall or other apartment, formerly open at the sides, and intended to allow the smoke to escape.—*Louvre windows*, a window partially closed by sloping boards or bars called *louvre boards* (corrupted into *luffer* or *lover boards*), placed across so as to admit air, but exclude rain.

Love, luv, *v.t.*—*loved*, *loving*. [A. Sax. *luf-ian*, from *lufu*, love; D. *liefen*, G. *lieben*, to love, *liebe*, love; allied to *lief*, dear, *leave*, permission, *believe*; L. *libido*, desire, *liber*, free (whence *liberal*); *libeo*, *lubeo*, to please; Skr. *lubh*, to desire.] To regard with a strong feeling of affection; to have a devoted attachment to; to regard with the characteristic feelings of one sex towards the other; to like; to be pleased with; to delight in.—*v.i.* To be in love; to love each other; to be tenderly attached.—*n.* A strong feeling of affection; devoted attachment to a person; especially, devoted attachment to a person of the opposite sex; courtship (as in the phrase to *make love to*, that is, to court, to woo); fondness; strong liking (*love* of home, of art, &c.); the object beloved; a sweetheart; a representation or personification of love; a Cupid.—*Love* is the first element in a great number of compound words of obvious signification.—**Lovable, Loveable**, luv'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.—**Love-apple**, *n.* The tomato.—**Love-bird**, *n.* A name of a diminutive bird belonging to the parrot family, so called from the great attachment shown to each other by the male and female.—**Love-charm**, *n.* A charm by which love was supposed to be excited; a philtre.—**Love-child**, *n.* An illegitimate child.—**Love-feast**, *n.* Agape.—**Love-in-idleness**, *n.* A plant, the heart's-ease.—**Love-knot**, *n.* A complicated knot, or a figure representing such: so called from being symbolic of love.—**Loveless**, luv'les, *a.* Void of love.—**Love-letter**, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.—**Lovelily**, luv'li-li, *adv.* In a lovely manner.—**Loveliness**, luv'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lovely; great beauty.—**Love-lock**, *n.* A particular curl or lock of hair hanging by itself or so as to appear prominently.—**Love-lorn**, *a.* Forsaken by one's love; pining or suffering from love.—**Lovely**, luv'li, *a.* Fitted to attract or excite love; exciting admiration through beauty; extremely beautiful.—**Love-making**, *n.* Courtship; paying one's addresses to a lady.—**Love-match**, *n.* A marriage entered into for love alone.—**Lover**, luv'ēr, *n.* One who loves or is attached to another; a person in love; a man who loves a woman; one who likes or has a fondness for anything (a *lover* of books).—**Love-sick**, *a.* Sick or languishing with love; expressive of languishing love.—**Loving**, luv'ing, *p.* and *a.* Fond; affectionate; expressing love or kindness.—**Loving-cup**, *n.* A large cup containing liquor passed from guest to guest at banquets, especially those of a ceremonious character.—**Lovingkindness**, luv'ing-kind-nes, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favour: a scriptural word.—**Lovingly**, luv'ing-li, *adv.* In a loving manner; affectionately.—**Lovingness**, luv'ing-nes, *n.*

Lover. Louvre.

Low, lō, *a.* [O. E. *law*, *lagh*, &c.; not in A. Sax.=Icel. *lágr*, Dan. *lav*, D. *laag*; akin to *lie*, and to *law*.] Not rising to any great elevation; of little height: the opposite of *high*; not of the usual height; much below the adjacent ground; not much above sea-level; below the usual rate or amount (*low* wages; a *low* estimate); not loud; grave; depressed in the scale of sounds; indicative of a numerical smallness (a *low* number); near or not very distant from the equator (a *low* latitude, as opposed to a *high* latitude); dejected; depressed; humble in rank; in a mean condition; mean; vulgar; grovelling; base; dishonourable; feeble; having little vital energy (a *low* pulse; a *low* state of health); not excessive or intense; not violent (a *low* temperature); plain; not rich, high-seasoned, or nourishing (a *low* diet).—*Low Church*, the party in the *Ch.* of *Eng* which is opposed to the High Church party.—*Low Dutch, Low German.* Dutch, German.—*Low Sunday*, the Sunday next after Easter.—*Low water, low tide*, the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.—*Low wine*, a liquor produced by the first distillation of alcohol; the first run of the still.—*adv.* Not aloft or on high; near the ground; under the usual price; in a mean condition: in composition (a *low*-born fellow); with a depressed voice, not loudly.—**Low-born**, *a.* Of mean or low birth.—**Lower-case**, *n.* *Printing*, the case of boxes that contains the small letters of printing-type; hence, small letters of printing-type.—**Lower-class**, *a.* Pertaining to persons of the humbler ranks.—**Lowermost**, lō'ēr-mōst, *a.* [Irregular superl. of *low*.] Lowest.—**Lowland**, lō'land, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighbouring country; a low or level country.—*The Lowlands*, the southern parts of Scotland.—**Lowlander**, lō'land-ēr, *n.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of Scotland.—**Low-life**, *n.* Low condition or social position; mean social position.—**Lowlily**, lō'li-li, *adv.* In a lowly manner.—**Lowliness**, lō'li-nes, *n.* The state of being lowly.—**Lowly**, lō'li, *a.* Low or humble in position of life; not lofty or exalted; meek; free from pride.—*adv.* In a low manner or condition.—**Lowness**, lō'nes, *n.* The state of being low; want of elevation; depression; dejection; meanness.—**Low-pressure**, *a.* Having a low degree of expansive force, and consequently exerting a low degree of pressure: applied to steam or steam-engines, but not with very much precision.—**Low-spirited**, *a.* Cast down in spirit; dejected; depressed.

Low, lō, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hlówan*=D. *loeien*, Icel. *lóa*, O.H.G. *hlojan*, to low.] To bellow, as an ox or cow.—*n.* The sound uttered by a bovine animal, as a bull, ox, cow; a moo.—**Lowing**, lō'ing, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

Lower, lō'ēr, *v.t.* [From *lower*, compar. of *low*; comp. *linger*, from *long*, adj.] To make lower in position; to let down; to take or bring down: to reduce or humble; to make less high or haughty; to reduce, as value or amount.

Lower, lou'ēr, *v.i.* [Same word as D. *loeren*, to frown; L.G. *luren*, to look sullen; akin to *leer*.] To frown; to look sullen; to appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm.—**Lowering**, lou'ēr-ing, *p.* and *a.* Threatening a storm; cloudy; overcast.—**Loweringly**, lou'ēr-ing-li, *adv.*

In a lowering manner.—**Lowery**, lou'ér-i, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

Lown, loun, *n.* A low fellow; a loon. [*Shak.*]

Loxodromic, lok-so-drom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course.] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb. — *Loxodromic curve*, or *line*, or *spiral*, the path of a ship when her course is directed constantly towards the same point of the compass, in a direction oblique to the equator, so as to cut all the meridians at equal angles.—**Loxodromics, Loxodromy**, lok-so-drom'iks, lok-sod'ro-mi, *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the loxodromic curve.

Loyal, loi'al, *a.* [Fr. *loyal*, O.Fr. *loial*, *leial*, *leal*, from L. *legalis*, legal, from *lex*, *legis*, a law. *Leal* is another form. LEGAL.] True or faithful in allegiance; faithful to the lawful government, to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty, or love; not treacherous; constant.—**Loyalist**, loi'al-ist, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority.—**Loyally**, loi'al-li, *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.—**Loyalness, Loyalism**, loi'al-nes, loi'al-izm, *n.* Loyalty.—**Loyalty**, loi'al-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being loyal; fidelity; constancy.

Lozenge, los'enj, *n.* [Fr. *losange*, probably from Sp. *losa*, a slate or flat stone for paving.] A rectilineal figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles: called also a *diamond*; a small cake of sugar, &c., originally in the form of a lozenge, but now variously shaped; a small diamond-shaped pane of glass in a window.

Lubber, lub'ér, *n.* [Allied to *looby*, *lob*, W. *llob*, *llabi*, a lubber.] A clumsy or awkward fellow; a term applied by sailors to one who does not know seamanship.—*Lubber's point*, a black vertical mark drawn on the inside of the case of the mariner's compass in a line with the ship's head, as a guide to show the vessel's course. —*Lubber's hole*, the hole in the top or platform at the head of a lower mast through which sailors may mount without going over the rim by the futtock-shrouds.—**Lubberly**, lub'ér-li, *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy; clownish.

Lubricate, lū'bri-kāt, *v.t.*—*lubricated*, *lubricating*. [L. *lubrico*, from *lubricus*, slippery.] To soften with an emollient or mucilaginous substance; to rub or supply with an oily or greasy substance, for diminishing friction.—**Lubricant**, lū'bri-kant, *a.* Lubricating.—*n.* That which lubricates.—**Lubrication**, lū-bri-kā'shon, *n.* The act of lubricating.—**Lubricator**, lū'bri-kā-tér, *n.* One who or that which lubricates; an oil-cup attached to a machine. —**Lubricity**, lū-bris'i-ti, *n.* Smoothness or slipperiness; instability; shiftiness; lasciviousness.

Lucarne, lū'kárn, *n.* [Fr. *lucarne*, L. *lucerna*, a lamp, from *luceo*, to shine.] A dormer or garret window.

Luce, lūs, *n.* [L. *lucius*.] The fish called the pike.

Lucent, lū'sent, *a.* [L. *lucens*, *lucentis*, ppr. of *luceo*, to shine. LUCID.] Shining; bright; resplendent.—**Lucency**, lū'sen-si, *n.* The state or quality of being lucent.

Lucernal, lū-sér'nal, *a.* [L. *lucerna*, a lamp.] Pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light.—*Lucernal microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by artificial light.

Lucerne, Lucern, lū'sérn, *n.* [Fr. *luserne*, *luserne*; origin unknown.] A leguminous plant valuable as fodder, cultivated in chalky districts of England and in France.

Lucid, lū'sid, *a.* [L. *lucidus*, from *luceo*, to shine, from stem of *lux*, *lucis*, light, the root being same as that of *light*. Connected are *elucidate*, *luminous*, *luminary*, *lunar*, *lunatic*, *illuminate*, *limn*, &c.] Shining; bright; resplendent; clear; transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium; easily understood; clearly expressed in words.—**Lucidity, Lucidness**, lū-sid'i-ti, lū'sid-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lucid; clearness; intelligibility.—**Lucidly**, lū'sid-li, *adv.* In a lucid manner.

Lucifer, lū'si-fér, *n.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.] The morning-star; Satan (from an erroneous interpretation of the term as applied by Isaiah); a person of Satanic attributes; a match ignitible by friction: called also *Lucifer-match*. —**Luciferian**, lū-si-fé'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Lucifer; devilish.

Luck, luk, *n.* [O. Fris. *luk*, D. *luk*, *geluk*, G. *glück*, fortune, prosperity; allied to D. *lokken*, Dan. *lokke*, G. *locken*, to entice.] What is regarded as happening by chance; what chance or fortune sends; fortune; chance; accident; hap; good fortune; success.—**Luckily**, luk'i-li, *adv.* In a lucky manner.—**Luckiness**, luk'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lucky.—**Luckless**, luk'les, *a.* Without luck; ill-fated; unfortunate.—**Lucklessly**, luk'les-li, *adv.* In a luckless manner.—**Lucklessness**, luk'les-nes, *n.*—**Lucky**, luk'i, *a.* Favoured by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success; sent by good luck; favourable; auspicious.

Lucrative, lū'kra-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *lucratif*, from L. *lucrativus*, from *lucror*, to profit, from *lucrum*, gain; same root as G. *lohn*, reward.] Yielding lucre or gain; gainful; profitable.—**Lucratively**, lū'kra-tiv-li, *adv.* In a lucrative manner.—**Lucre**, lū'kér, *n.* [Fr. *lucre*, L. *lucrum*.] Gain in money; profit; pelf: often in sense of base or unworthy gain.—**Lucrous**, lū'krus, *a.* Pertaining to lucre or gain.

Lucubrate, lū'ku-brāt, *v.i.* [L. *lucubro*, *lucubratum*, to study by candle-light, from obs. adj. *lucuber*, bringing light, from *lux*, light.] To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.—*v.t.* To elaborate, as by laborious night-study.—**Lucubration**, lū-ku-brā'shon, *n.* Nocturnal study; what is composed, or supposed to be composed, by night; a literary composition of any kind.—**Lucubrator**, lū'ku-brā-tér, *n.* One who makes lucubrations.

Luculent, lū'ku-lent, *a.* [L. *luculentus*, from *luceo*, to shine.] Lucid; bright; evident; unmistakable.—**Luculently**, lū'ku-lent-li, *adv.* In a luculent manner.

Lucullite, lū-kul'lit, *n.* [From the Roman consul *Lucullus*.] A variety of limestone used for ornamental purposes.

Ludicrous, lū'dik-rus, *a.* [L. *ludicrus*, from *ludus*, sport or game; seen also in *allude*, *delude*, *elude*, *illusion*, *prelude*.] Adapted to raise good-humoured laughter; very ridiculous; comical, droll.—**Ludicrously**, lū'dik-rus-li, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.—**Ludicrousness**, lū'dik-rus-nes, *n.*

Lues, lū'ez, *n.* [L.] A poison or pestilence; a plague.—*Lues venerea*, the venereal disease.

Luff, luf, *n.* [Formerly *loof*, from D. *loef*, Dan. *luv*, G. *luf*, weather-gauge; akin to A. Sax. *lyft*, the air, to the verb to *lift*, and to *loft*. Hence *aloof*.] *Naut.* the weather-gauge; the weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached.—*v.i.* To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail near the wind.—**Luff-tackle**, *n.* *Naut.* a purchase composed of a double and single block, each fitted with a hook.

Lug, lug, *v.t.*—*lugged*, *lugging*. [A. Sax. *geluggian*, to lug; Sw. *lugga*, to draw, to haul, *lugg*, N. *lug*, the forelock or hair of the head; comp. A. Sax. *lycean*, Dan. *luge*, to pluck.] To haul; to drag; to pull along or carry, as something heavy and moved with difficulty.—*n.* The ear; a projecting part of an object resembling the human ear, as the handle of a vessel.—**Luggage**, lug'áj, *n.* Anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried; a traveller's packages or baggage.—**Luggage-van**, *n.* A wagon or carriage for holding luggage.—**Lugger**, lug'ér, *n.* [A vessel having *lug*-sails; Dan. *lugger*, D. *logger*.] A vessel carrying either two or three masts with lug-sails and a running bowsprit.—**Lug-sail**, *n.* [Perhaps from the upper corner of the sail forming a kind of *lug*.] A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one-third of its length.

Lugubrious, lū-gū'bri-us, *a.* [L. *lugubris*, mournful, from *lugeo*, to weep; akin Gr. *lygros*, sad.] Mournful; indicating or expressive of sorrow; doleful.—**Lugubriously**, lū-gū'bri-us-li, *adv.* In a lugubrious manner.—**Lugubriousness, Lugubriosity**, lū-gū'bri-us-nes, lū-gū'bri-os'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being lugubrious.

Lugworm, lug'wérm, *n.* [Sw. *lugg*, tuft of hair, the forelock; it has tufts and bristles along its sides.] An annelid or worm which burrows in the muddy sand of the shore, and is much esteemed for bait. Also called *Lob-worm*.

Lukewarm, lūk'warm, *a.* [O.E. *luke*, lukewarm, D. *leuk*, A. Sax. *wlæc*, lukewarm; O.E. *lewe*, G. *lau*, lukewarm.] Moderately warm; tepid; not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent.—**Lukewarmly**, lūk'warm-li, *adv.* In a lukewarm degree or manner.—**Lukewarmness**, lūk'warm-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lukewarm.

Lull, lul, *v.t.* [Dan. *lulle*, Sw. *lulla*, G. *lullen*, to sing to sleep, D. *lollen*, to sing badly; probably an imitation of the sound; comp. L. *lallo*, to sing lullaby.] To sing to in order to induce to sleep; to cause to rest by gentle, soothing means; to quiet; to compose.—*v.i.* To subside; to cease to become calm (the wind *lulls*).—*n.* A season of temporary quiet after storm, tumult, or confusion.—**Lullaby**, lul'a-bi, *n.* A song to lull or quiet babes; that which quiets.

Lumachel, Lumachella, lū'ma-kel, lū'ma-kel-la, *n.* [It. *lumachella*, properly a little snail or shell, from L. *limax*, a snail.] A calcareous stone composed of shells and coral agglomerated, and so hard as to admit of polish.

Lumbago, lum-bā'gō, *n.* [L., from *lumbus*, loin.] Rheumatism or rheumatic pains affecting the lumbar region.—**Lumbaginous**, lum-baj'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.—**Lumbar, Lumbal**, lum'bar, lum'bal, *a.* [L. *lumbus*, a loin. Lum.] Pertaining to the loins.—*Lumbar region*, the portion of the body between the false ribs and the upper part of the haunch-bone: the small of the back.

Lumber, lum'bér, *n.* [Originally a pawnbroking establishment, the place where pawned goods were kept, hence such goods themselves, from the *Lombards*, who were formerly renowned as pawnbrokers or money-lenders.] Things bulky and thrown aside as of no use; old furniture, discarded utensils, or the like; in America, timber sawed or split for use as beams, boards, planks, &c.—*v.t.* To heap together in disorder; to fill with lumber.—*v.i.* To move heavily, as a vehicle; in America, to cut timber in the forest and prepare it for the market.—**Lumberer**, lum'bér-ér, *n.* A person employed in cutting lumber.

Lumbrical, lum'bri-kal, *a.* [L. *lumbricus*, a worm.] Pertaining to or resembling a worm (the *lumbrical* muscles of the fingers and toes).—*n.* A worm-like muscle of the fingers and toes.

Luminary, lū'mi-na-ri, *n.* [Fr. *luminaire*, L. *luminare*, from *lumen*, *luminis*, light, for *lucmen*, from *luceo*, to shine. LUCID.] Any body that gives light, but chiefly one of the heavenly bodies; a person who is a source of intellectual light; a person that enlightens mankind.—**Luminant**, lū'mi-nant, *a.* Emitting light; shining; luminous. —**Luminiferous**, lū-mi-nif'ér-us, *a.* Producing light; yielding light; serving as the medium for conveying light (the *luminiferous* ether).—**Luminosity, Luminousness, Luminance**, † lū-mi-nos'i-ti, lū'mi-nus-nes, lū'mi-nans, *n.* The quality of being luminous; brightness; clearness.—**Luminous**, lū'mi-nus, *a.* [L. *luminosus*.] Shining; emitting light; bright; brilliant; giving mental light; clear (a *luminous* essay or argument).—**Luminously**, lū'mi-nus-li, *adv.* In a luminous manner.

Lump, lump, *n.* [O.D. *lompe*, Sw. *lump*, N. *lump*, piece, mass; allied to *lubber*, *lunch*.] A small mass of matter, of no definite shape; a mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction.—*In the lump*, the whole together; in gross.—*v.t.* To throw into a mass; to take in the gross.—**Lumper**, lump'ér, *n.* A labourer employed to load and unload vessels when in harbour.—**Lumpfish, Lumpsucker**, lump'fish, lump'suk-ér, *n.* A fish of the northern seas, having the ventral fins modified into a sucker, by means of which it adheres to

bodies.—**Lumpish**, lump'ish, *a.* Like a lump; heavy; dull; inactive.—**Lumpishly**, lump'ish-li, *adv.* In a lumpish manner.—**Lumpishness**, lump'ish-nes, *n.*—**Lump-sugar**, *n.* Loaf-sugar in small lumps or pieces.—**Lumpy**, lump'i, *a.* Full of lumps or small compact masses.

Lunacy, lū'na-si, *n.* [From L. *lunaticus*, lunatic, moon-struck, from *luna*, the moon (lunatics being at one time supposed to be affected by the moon), for *lucuna*, from root of *lucso*, to shine. LUCID.] The state or quality of being lunatic; insanity, properly the kind of insanity which is broken by intervals of reason; the height of folly.—**Lunatic**, lū'na-tik, *a.* Affected by lunacy; mad; insane.—*n.* A person affected by lunacy; an insane person.—*Lunatic asylum*, a house or hospital established for the reception of lunatics.

Lunar, lū'nèr, *a.* [L. *lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon. LUNACY.] Pertaining to the moon; measured by the revolutions of the moon (*lunar* days or years).—*Lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver (silver being called *Luna* by the alchemists).—*Lunar cycle*, the period required for the new moons to return on the same days of the year.—*Lunar distance*, the distance of the moon from the sun or a star, by means of which the longitude of a ship at sea is found.—*Lunar month*, the period of a complete revolution of the moon, 29½ days.—*Lunar theory*, the theory that analyses and explains the perturbations to which the moon is subject in her revolution.—*Lunar year*, a period of twelve lunar months.—**Lunate**, **Lunated**, lū'nāt, lū'na-ted, *a.* Having a form like that of the half-moon; crescent-shaped.—**Lunation**, lū-nā'shon, *n.* The time from one new moon to the following.

Lunatic. Under LUNACY.

Lunch, lunsh, *n.* [A form of *lump*, as *hunch* of *hump*, *bunch* of *bump*.] A luncheon.—*v.i.* To take a lunch.—**Luncheon**, lunsh'on, *n.* [A longer form of *lunch*, perhaps for *lunching*.] A slight repast or meal between breakfast and dinner.—*v.i.* To take lunch or luncheon.—**Luncheon-bar**, *n.* A part of an inn or public-house where luncheon can be had.

Lune, lūn, *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon. LUNACY.] Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon; a geometrical figure in shape of a crescent.—**Lunette**, lū-net', *n.* [Fr. *lunette*, dim. from L. *luna*.] *Fort.* a work in the form of a redan with flanks, used as an advanced work; *arch.* an aperture for the admission of light in a concave ceiling; *archæol.* a crescent-shaped ornament for the neck.—**Luniform**, lū'ni-form, *a.* Resembling the moon.

Lung, lung, *n.* [A. Sax. *lunge*, pl. *lungan*, Icel. *lunga*, D. *long*, Dan. and G. *lunge*, a lung; same root as *light*, from their lightness (comp. the name *lights*).] One of the two organs of respiration in air-breathing animals, light and spongy and full of air-cells.—**Lunged**, lungd, *a.* Having lungs: chiefly in composition.—**Lungwort**, lung'wèrt, *n.* A common garden flower, having leaves speckled like lungs; also a kind of lichen used in diseases of the lungs.

Lunge, lunj, *n.* [Formerly *longe*, *allonge*, from Fr. *allonger*, to lengthen, to thrust—L. *ad*, to, *longus*, long.] A sudden thrust or pass, as with a sword.—*v.i.*—*lunged*, *lunging*. To make a thrust or pass, as with a sword or rapier.—*v.t.* To exercise (a horse) by making him run round in a ring while held by a long rein.

Luni-solar, lū-ni-sō'lèr, *a.* [L. *luna*, moon, and *sol*, sun.] Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon; resulting from the united action of the sun and moon.—**Lunula**, **Lunule**, lū'nū-la, lū'nūl, *n.* [Dim. of L. *luna*, the moon.] Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent. Also **Lunulet**, lū'nū-let.—**Lunular**, lū'nū-lèr, *a.* Having the form of a small crescent.—**Lunulate**, **Lunulated**, lū'nū-lāt, lū'nū-lā-ted, *a.* Resembling a small crescent.

Lupercal, lū-pèr'kal or lū'pèr-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Lupercalia, or feasts of the Romans in honour of Lupercus or Pan.—*n.* pl. **Lupercalia**, lū-pèr-kā'li-a. An ancient Roman feast in honour of Pan.

Lupine, lū'pin, *a.* [L. *lupus*, a wolf; cog. with E. *wolf*.] Like a wolf; wolfish; ravenous.—**Lupine**, lū'pin, *n.* [Fr. *lupin*; L. *lupinus*, in allusion to its destroying or exhausting land.] The name of various leguminous plants, some of which are commonly cultivated in gardens for the sake of their gaily-coloured flowers.

Lupulin, **Lupuline**, lū'pū-lin, *n.* [L. *lupulus*, hops.] The peculiar bitter aromatic principle of the hop; the fine yellow powder of hops, which contains the bitter principle, largely used in medicine.

Lupus, lū'pus, *n.* [L., a wolf.] A disease which eats away the flesh, producing ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips.

Lurch, lèrch, *n.* [O.Fr. *lourche*, It. *lurcio*, G. *lurz*, *lurtsch*, a lurch at cribbage.] A term in the game of cribbage, denoting the position of a player who has not made his thirty-first hole when his opponent has pegged his sixty-first. Hence, *to leave in the lurch*, to leave in a difficult situation or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state or without help.

Lurch, lèrch, *v.i.* [A form of *lurk*, as *church* of *kirk*, *birch* of *birk*, &c. LURK.] To lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close; to lurk; to shift or to play tricks (*Shak.*); to roll suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea; to stagger to one side, as a tipsy man.—*n.* A sudden roll of a ship; a roll or stagger of a person.—**Lurcher**, lèrch'èr, *n.* One that lies in wait or lurks; a dog that lies in wait for game.

Lurdan, **Lurdane**, lèr'dan, lèr'dān, *a.* [O.Fr. *lourdin*, *lourdeis*, from *lourd*, heavy, dull.] Blockish; stupid; clownish; lazy and useless. [*Tenn.*]

Lure, lūr, *n.* [Fr. *leurre*, from M.H.G. *luodar*, a lure, G. *luder*, carrion, a bait for wild beasts.] An object somewhat resembling a bird thrown into the air to recall a trained hawk; any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.—*v.t.*—*lured*, *luring*. To attract by a lure or to a lure; to entice; to attract; to invite.

Lurid, lū'rid, *a.* [L. *luridus*.] Pale yellow, as flame; ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal; *bot.* having a dirty brown colour, a little clouded.

Lurk, lèrk, *v.i.* [Akin to N. *lurka*, Dan. *lurke*, to lurk, to skulk; Dan. *lur*, G. *lauer*, an ambush or watching.] To lie hid; to lie in wait; to lie concealed or unperceived.—**Lurker**, lèr'kèr, *n.* One that lurks.—**Lurking-place**, *n.* A place in which one lurks; a hiding-place; a den.

Luscious, lush'us, *a.* [Perhaps for *lusticous*, from *lusty*.] Very sweet; delicious; delightful; sweet to excess; hence, unctuous; fulsome.—**Lusciously**, lush'us-li, *adv.* In a luscious manner.—**Lusciousness**, lush'us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being luscious.

Lush, lush, *a.* [Shortened from *luscious*.] Fresh, luxuriant, and juicy; succulent.

Lust, lust, *n.* [A. Sax. D. G. and Sw. *lust*, Icel. and Dan. *lyst*, Goth. *lustus*, desire. Hence the verbs to *lust*, to *list*, and adj. *lusty*. LIST.] Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; depraved affection or desire; more especially, sexual appetite; unlawful desire of sexual pleasure; concupiscence.—*v.i.* To desire eagerly; to long; to have carnal desire: with *after*.—**Lustful**, lust'ful, *a.* Inspired by lust or the sexual appetite; provoking to sensuality.—**Lustfully**, lust'ful-li, *adv.* In a lustful manner.—**Lustfulness**, lust'ful-nes, *n.* The state of being lustful.

Lustily, **Lustiness.** Under LUSTY.

Lustral, lus'tral, *a.* [L. *lustralis*, from *lustro*, to purify, from *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, from stem of *luo*, *lavo*, to wash. LAVE.] Used in purification; pertaining to purification.—**Lustrate**, lus'trāt, *v.t.* [L. *lustro*, *lustratum*, to cleanse.] To purify as by water.—**Lustration**, lus-trā'shon, *n.* A cleansing or purifying.—**Lustrum**, lus'trum, *n.* pl. **Lustrums** or **Lustra**, lus'trums, lus'tra. [L.] In ancient Rome, the purification of the whole people performed at the end of every five years; hence, a period of five years.

Lustre, lus'tèr, *n.* [Fr. *lustre*, either from L. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice (see above), or from stem of *luceo*, to shine (see LUCID).] Brightness; splendour; brilliance; sheen; *mineral.* a variation in the nature of the reflecting surface of minerals; the splendour of birth, of deeds, or of fame; renown; distinction; a branched chandelier ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass; a fabric for ladies' dresses, consisting of cotton warp and woollen weft.—**Lustreless**, lus'tèr-les, *a.* Destitute of lustre.—**Lustring**, lus'tring, *n.* A species of glossy silk cloth.—**Lustrous**, lus'trus, *a.* Characterized by lustre; bright; shining; luminous.—**Lustrously**, lus'trus-li, *adv.* Brilliantly; luminously.

Lusty, lus'ti, *a.* [From *lust*=D. and G. *lustig*, D. *lystig*, merry, jovial.] Characterized by life, spirit, vigour, health, or the like; stout; vigorous; robust; healthful; bulky; large; lustful; hot-blooded.—**Lustihood**, lus'ti-hud, *n.* The quality of being lusty; vigour of body. [*Tenn.*]—**Lustily**, lus'ti-li, *adv.* In a lusty manner; vigorously; stoutly.—**Lustiness**, lus'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being lusty.

Lutarious, lū-tā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *lutarius*, from *lutum*, mud.] Pertaining to, living in, or of the colour of mud.

Lute, lūt, *n.* [Fr. *luth*, *lut*, Sp. *laud*, from Ar. *al ud*, the lute (*al* being the definite article).] A stringed musical instrument of the guitar kind, formerly very popular in Europe.—*v.t.* To play on a lute.—**Lutanist**, **Lutenist**, **Lutist**, lū'tan-ist, lū'ten-ist, lūt'-ist, *n.* A performer on the lute.

Lute, **Luting**, lūt, lūt'ing, *n.* [L. *lutum*, mud, clay, from *luo*, to wash.] *Chem.* a composition of clay or other substance used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air, or applied as a coating to glass retorts in order that they may support a high temperature.—**Lute**, *v.t.*—*luted*, *luting*. To close or coat with lute.—**Lutation**, lū-tā'shon, *n.* The act of luting.

Lutestring, lūt'string, *n.* [A corruption of *lustring*. LUSTRE.] A stout glossy kind of silk used for ladies' dresses.

Lutheran, lū'thèr-an, *n.* pertaining to Martin *Luther*, the reformer.—*n.* A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther.—**Lutheranism**, **Lutherism**, lū'thèr-an-ism, lū'thèr-ism, *n.* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.

Lutose, lū'tōs, *a.* [L. *lutosus*, from *lutum*, clay.] Miry; covered with clay.

Luxate, luk'sāt, *v.t.*—*luxated*, *luxating*. [L. *luxo*, *luxatum*, from *luxus*, dislocated, Gr. *loxos*, slanting.] To put out of joint, as a limb; to dislocate.—**Luxation**, luk-sā'shon, *n.* The act of luxating; a dislocation.

Luxuriant, lug-zū'ri-ant, *a.* [L. *luxurians*, from *luxurio*, to luxuriate, from *luxuria*, luxury, *luxus*, excess.] Exuberant in growth; rank; abundant; growing to excess; excessive or superfluous.—**Luxuriantly**, lug-zū'ri-ant-li, *adv.* In a luxuriant manner or degree.—**Luxuriance**, **Luxuriancy**, lug-zū'ri-ans, lug-zū'ri-an-si, *n.* The state of being luxuriant.—**Luxuriate**, lug-zū'ri-āt, *v.i.*—*luxuriated*, *luxuriating*. [L. *luxurio*, to be rank or luxurious, to be wanton.] To grow rankly or exuberantly; to feed or live luxuriously; *fig.* to indulge or revel without restraint.—**Luxuriation**, lug-zū'ri-ā'shon, *n.* The act of luxuriating.—**Luxurious**, lug-zū'ri-us, *a.* [L. *luxuriosus*.] Characterized by indulgence in luxury; given to luxury; voluptuous; administering to luxury; furnished with luxuries.—**Luxuriously**, lug-zū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a luxurious manner.—**Luxuriousness**, lug-zū'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being luxurious.—**Luxurist**, lug'zū-rist, *n.* One given to luxury.—**Luxury**, lug'zū-ri, *n.* [L. *luxuria*.] A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or in costly dress and equipage; that which is delightful to the senses, the feelings, &c.; that which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; anything not necessary, but used for personal gratification.

Lycanthrope, lī'kan-thrōp, *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *anthrōpos*, a man.] Formerly a man believed to be transformed into a wolf; a werwolf; now, a person affected

with lycanthropy.—**Lycanthropy**, li-kan'-thro-pi, *n.* A kind of insanity in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf.

Lyceum, li-sē'um, *n.* [L. *Lyceum*, Gr. *Lykeion*, from a temple dedicated to Apollo *lykeios*, Apollo the wolf-slayer, from *lykos*, a wolf.] A building at ancient Athens where Aristotle taught; hence a building appropriated to instruction by lectures; a literary institute; a school preparatory to the university.

Lycopod, lī'kō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A plant belonging to an order intermediate between mosses and ferns, and in some respects allied to the conifers.—**Lycopode**, lī'kō-pōd, *n.* Vegetable brimstone, the highly inflammable powder contained in the spore-cases of some lycopods.—**Lycopodium**, lī-kō-pō'di-um, *n.* A genus of lycopods.

Lydite, lid'it, *n.* [From *Lydd*, in Kent.] An explosive prepared from picric acid.

Lydian, lid'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to ancient *Lydia* in Asia Minor; a term applied to one of the ancient Greek modes of music of a soft pleasing character.—*Lydian stone*, a jasper like siliceous rock used by the ancients as a touchstone.

Lye, lī, *n.* [A. Sax. *leáh*, G. *lauge*, D. *loog*, lye; allied to Icel. *laug*, a bath, and probably L. *lavo*, to wash.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood; a solution of an alkali used for cleaning purposes.

Lye, lī, *n.* [Probably from *lie*, to rest.] A siding on a railway in which a train may stand for a time, wagons remain for loading, &c.

Lyencephalous, lī-en-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *lyō*, to loose, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] Having the cerebral hemispheres without folds: applied to a primary division of mammals, including the monotremes and marsupials.

Lying, lī'ing, ppr. of *lie*, to recline. Being prostrate.—**Lying-in**, *n.* The act of bearing a child; infying.—*ppr. or a* Being in childbirth; pertaining to childbirth (a *lying-in* hospital).

Lying, lī'ing, ppr. of *lie*, to utter falsehood.—**Lyingly**, lī'ing-li, *adv.* In a lying manner; falsely; by telling lies.

Lymph, limf, *n.* [Fr. *lymphe*, L. *lymphe*, allied to *limpidus*, clear, limpid.] Water, or a clear transparent fluid like water; a fluid in animal bodies contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*, which differs from the blood in its corpuscles being all of the colourless kind.—*Vaccine lymph*, the fluid used in vaccination.—**Lymphatic**, lim-fat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to lymph; phlegmatic; sluggish.—*n.* A vessel or duct in an animal body containing lymph.—**Lymphy**, limf'i, *a.* Containing or like lymph.

Lynch, linsh, *v.t.* [Said to be from a Virginian farmer of the name of *Lynch*, noted for taking the law into his own hand.] To inflict punishment upon, without the forms of law, as by a mob or by unauthorised persons.—**Lynch-law**, *n.* The practice of punishing men by unauthorised persons without a legal trial.

Lynx, lingks, *n.* [L. and G. *lynx*; same root as in L. *lux*, light, from its bright eyes.] A name given to several carnivorous mammals of the cat family, long famed for their sharp sight.—**Lynx-eyed**, *a.* Having extremely acute sight.—**Lynxean**, lin'ze-an, *a.* Pertaining to the lynx.

Lyon-king-at-arms, *n.* The official in Scotland who has the chief supervision of coats of arms and other heraldic matters.

Lyre, lir, *n.* [Fr. *lyre*, L. and Gr. *lyra*; etymology uncertain.] One of the most ancient stringed instruments of music, used by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks.—**Lyrate**, **Lyrated**, lī'rāt, lī'rā-ted, *a.* Shaped like a lyre; *bot.* pinnatifid with large terminal lobe and smaller ones towards the petiole.—**Lyre-bird**, *n.* An Australian bird somewhat smaller than a pheasant, having erect tail-feathers in form resembling an ancient lyre.—**Lyric**, **Lyrical**, lir'ik, lir'i-kal, *a.* [L. *lyricus*.] Pertaining to a lyre or harp.—*Lyric poetry*, poetry for the lyre; in modern usage, songs and short poems having reference to the poet's own thoughts and feelings.—**Lyric**, *n.* A lyric poem; a writer of such poems.—**Lyricism**, lir'i-sizm, *n.* Lyric composition; a lyrical form of language.—**Lyrist**, lir'ist, *n.* A musician who plays on the lyre.

Lysis, lī'sis, *n.* [Gr., a solution, from *lyō*, to dissolve.] *Med.* the gradual ending of a disease, without critical symptoms.

Lysol, lī'sol, *n.* A disinfectant made of soap dissolved in coal-tar oil.

M.

M is the thirteenth letter and tenth consonant of the English alphabet, representing a labial and nasal articulation.

Ma, ma, *n.* A childish or shorter form of *Mama*.

Ma'am, mam, *n.* A colloquial contraction for *Madam*.

Mac, mak. A Gaelic word signifying son, and prefixed to many surnames, as *Mac* Donald, *Mac* Grigor, &c.

Macadamize, mak-ad'am-iz, *v.t.*—*macadamized*, *macadamizing*. [From *Macadam*, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, with small broken stones, which, when consolidated, form a firm surface.—**Macadamization**, mak-ad'am-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act or art of macadamizing.

Macaque, ma-kak', *n.* [Fr.] An Old World monkey with short tail and prominent eyebrows.

Macarize,† mak'a-riz, *v.t.* [Gr. *makarizō*, from *makar*, blessed.] To bless; to wish joy to; to congratulate.

Macaroni, mak-a-rō'ni, *n.* pl. **Macaronis** or **Macaronies**, mak-a-rō'niz. [Fr. and Prov. It. *macaroni*, It. *maccheroni*, originally a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter.] A dough of fine wheaten flour made into a tubular or pipe form, a favourite food among the Italians; a medley; a sort of droll or fool, a name formerly given to fops or dandies.—**Macaronic**, mak-a-rō'nik, *a.* Pertaining to the food macaroni; pertaining to or like a macaroni; applied to a species of burlesque verse, consisting of a mixture or jumble of ill-formed or ill-connected words, as of vulgar words Latinized or Latin words modernized.—*n.* A confused mixture of several things; a macaronic verse or poem.—**Macaroon**, mak-a-rōn', *n.* A small sweetcake, with almonds in it.

Macassar-oil, ma-kas'ar, *n.* An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair, named from *Macassar*, in Celebes, from which it was originally procured: also a perfumed mixture of castor-oil and olive-oil.

Macaw, ma-ka', *n.* [Native name in the Antilles.] One of a genus of beautiful birds of the parrot tribe, having cheeks destitute of feathers, and long tail-feathers.—**Macaw-tree**, *n.* A name for several species of palm-trees, natives of tropical America.

Maccabean, mak-ka-bē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Jewish princes called *Maccabees*.—**Maccabees**, mak'ka-bēs, *n.* pl. The name of two books treating of Jewish history under the Maccabean princes, included in the Apocrypha.

Mace, mās, *n.* [O.Fr. *mace*, Fr. *masse*, It. *massa*, a club; from L. *matea* (only found in the dim. *mateola*), a kind of mallet.] A weapon of war consisting of a staff with a heavy metal head frequently in the form of a spiked ball; an ornamental staff of metal borne before magistrates and other persons in authority; the heavier rod used in billiards.—**Mace-bearer**, *n.* A person who carries a mace before public functionaries.—**Macer**, mās'er, *n.* A mace-bearer; an officer attending on several courts of Scotland.

Mace, mās, *n.* [Fr. *macis*, It. *mace*, L. *macis*, *macir*, Gr. *makēr*, an Indian spice.] A spice, the dried aril or covering of the seed of the nutmeg, chiefly used in cooking or in pickles.

Macerate, mas'er-āt, *v.t.*—*macerated*, *macerating*. [L. *macero*, *maceratum*, to make soft: same root as *mass*, a lump.] To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid, or by the digestive process; to mortify†; to harass†.—**Maceration**, mas-er-ā'shon, *n.* The act of macerating; state of being macerated.

Machairodus, ma-kī'rō-dus, *n.* [Gr. *machaira*, a sabre, and *odous*, a tooth.] An extinct carnivorous animal of considerable size, having very formidable upper canines.

Machiavelian, mak'i-a-vē"li-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Machiavel* (Nicolo *Machiavelli*), an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the Republic of Florence (died 1527); in conformity with Machiavel's principles; cunning in political management; crafty.—*n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.—**Machiavelianism**, **Machiavelism**, mak'i-a-vē"li-an-izm, mak'i-a-vel-izm, *n.* The principles or system of statesmanship of Machiavel, who inculcated the systematic subordination of right to expediency; political cunning and artifice.

Machicolation, ma-chik'o-lā"shon, *n.* [Fr. *machicoulis*, *machecoulis*; origin doubtful.] *Milit. arch.* a vertical opening in the floor of a projecting gallery, parapet, &c., for hurling missiles or pouring boiling lead, pitch, &c., upon the enemy; a part thus projecting, as at the top of a tower, without any such opening.—**Machicolate**, ma-chik'o-lāt, *v.t.* To form with machicolations.—**Machicolated**, ma-chik'o-lā-ted, *a.* Having machicolations.

Machinate, mak'i-nāt, *v.t.* and *i.*—*machinated*, *machinating*. [L. *machinor*, *machinatus*, from *machina*. MACHINE.] To plan; to contrive; to form, as a plot or scheme.—**Machination**, mak-i-nā"shon, *n.* The act of machinating; a plot; an artful design or scheme formed with deliberation.—**Machinator**, mak'i-nā-ter, *n.* One who machinates or plots with evil designs.

Machine, ma-shēn', *n.* [Fr. *machine*, L. *machina*, from Gr. *mēchanē*, machine, device, contrivance, from *mēchos*, means, expedient; same root as *make*.] Any contrivance or appliance which serves to increase or regulate the effect of a given force or to produce motion (*simple machines* or mechanical powers being such as the lever, pulley, &c.); a complex structure, consisting of a combination or peculiar modification of the mechanical powers; a term of contempt applied to a person whose actions do not appear to be under his own control, but to be directed by some external agency; one who is entirely under the control of another; a mere tool or creature; a term sometimes applied to a public coach; in Scotland, any sort of light vehicle.—*v.t.* To apply machinery to; to pro[illegible] y machinery.—**Machiner**, ma-shēn'[illegible] machinist.—**Machinery**, ma-shēn'er-[illegible] A complicated apparatus, or combination of mechanical powers, designed to increase, regulate, or apply motion and force; machines in general; any complex system of means and appliances designed to carry on any particular work or effect a specific purpose.—**Machine-shop**, *n.* A workshop in which machines are made.—**Machine-tool**, *n.* An adjustable machine for cutting metals into any required shape.—**Machine-work**, *n.* Work done by a machine, as distinguished from that done by manual labour.—**Machinist**, ma-shēn'ist, *n.* A constructor of machines; one who tends or works a machine.

Mackerel, mak'ėr-el, n. [O.Fr. *maquerel*, Fr. *maquereau*, D. *makreel*, G. *makrele*, Dan. *makrel*, from L.L. *macarellus*, from L. *macula*, a spot—in allusion to the blue blotches on it.] An excellent table fish, well known by its elegant shape and brilliant colours.—*Mackerel gale*, a gale that ripples the surface of the sea.—*Mackerel sky*, a sky in which the clouds have the form called *cirro-cumulus*, somewhat resembling the blotches on a mackerel.

Mackintosh, mak'in-tosh, n. A term applied, from the name of the inventor, to a garment, particularly an overcoat, rendered waterproof by a solution of india-rubber.

Macle, mak'l, n. [Fr.; L. *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net.] A mineral, a variety of andalusite; pl. a term applied to twin-crystals united by simple contact, by interpenetration, or by incorporation.

Macrobiotic, mak'ro-bi-ot"ik, a. [Gr. *makros*, long, and *bios*, life.] Long-lived. — **Macrocephalous**, mak-ro-sef'a-lus, a. [Gr. *kephalē*, the head.] Having a long or large head.—**Macrocosm**, mak'ro-kozm, n. [Gr. *kosmos*, world.] The great world; the universe, regarded as analogous to the *microcosm*, or little world constituted by man. — **Macrodactyl**, mak-ro-dak'til, n. [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger.] One of a family of grallatorial birds, having very long toes, comprising the coot, rail, water-hen, &c. —**Macrodiagonal**, mak'ro-di-ag"on-al, n. The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism. — **Macrology**, mak-rol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *logos*, discourse.] Long and tedious talk; superfluity of words.—**Macrometer**, mak-rom'et-ėr, n. [Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring inaccessible heights. — **Macropetalous**, mak-ro-pet'a-lus, a. *Bot.* having large petals.—**Macrophyllous**, mak-ro-fil'us, a. [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having large leaves. — **Macropod**, mak'ro-pod, n. [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot.] An individual belonging to the kangaroo family.—**Macropterous**, mak-rop'tėr-us, a. [Gr. *pteron*, a wing.] *Zool.* having long wings or fins.—**Macrotous**, mak-rō'tus, a. [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear.] *Zool.* long-eared.

Macrura, **Macroura**, mak-rụ'ra, mak-rou'ra, n. pl. [Gr. *makros*, long, and *oura*, a tail.] A family of stalk-eyed decapod crustaceans, including the lobster, prawn, shrimp, so called in contrast to the Brachyura (crabs), because their flexible abdomen extends straight backward, and is used in swimming. — **Macrural**, **Macrurous**, mak-rụ'ral, mak-rụ'rus, a. Belonging to the Macrura. — **Macruran**, **Macrouran**, mak-rụ'ran, mak-rou'ran, n. One of the Macrura.

Macula, mak'ū-la, n. pl. **Maculæ**, mak'ū-lē. [L. *macula*, a spot; hence, *mackerel*, *mail* (armour).] A spot, as on the skin.—**Maculate**, mak'ū-lāt, v.t. [L. *maculo*.] To spot; to stain; to blur.—*a*. Marked with spots; blotted; hence, defiled; impure.—**Maculation**, mak-ū-lā'shon, n. The act of spotting; a spot; a stain.—**Maculature**, mak'ū-la-tūr, n. A sheet blotted in printing. — **Macule**, mak'ūl, n. A spot; *printing*, a blur causing the impression of a page to appear double.—**Maculose**, mak'ū-lōs, a. Spotted; maculated.

Mad, mad, a. [O.E. *maad*, A. Sax. *mād*, *gemaed*, mad; allied to Goth. *gamaids*, injured; O.H.G. *gameit*, blunt, dull; Icel. *meitha*, to hurt.] Disordered in intellect; deprived of reason; distracted; crazy; insane; beside one's self; frantic; furious; wildly frolicsome; infatuated; furious from disease or otherwise: said of animals.—*Like mad*, madly; furiously. [Colloq.]—*v.t.*—*madded*, *madding*. To make mad; to madden. — **Mad-apple**, n. The fruit of the egg-plant. — **Madcap**, mad'kap, n. A person of wild or eccentric behaviour; a flighty or hare-brained person; one who indulges in frolics.—*a*. Pertaining to a madcap. — **Madden**, mad'n, *v.t.* To make mad; to craze; to excite with violent passion; to enrage. —*v.i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.—**Madding**, mad'ing, a. Raging; furious; wild.—**Madhouse**, mad'hous, n. A house where insane persons are confined; a lunatic asylum. — **Madly**, mad'li, a. In a mad or frenzied manner; frantically; furiously.—**Madman**, mad'man, n. A lunatic; a crazy person; one inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.—**Madness**, mad'nes, n. The state or quality of being mad; lunacy; insanity; frenzy; extreme folly.

Madam, mad'am, n. [Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame*, lady, from L. *mea domina*, in same sense.] *Lit.* my lady: a term of compliment used in address to ladies, chiefly to married and elderly ladies: sometimes used with a slight shade of disrespect (a proud *madam*). Pl. **Mesdames**, mā'dam.

Madder, mad'ėr, n. [A. Sax. *mædere*, madder.] A climbing perennial plant, largely cultivated in Southern Europe, the root of which furnishes several valuable dyes and pigments, such as *madder-red*, *madder-lake*, *madder-yellow*.—*v.t.* and *i*. To dye with madder.

Made, mād, *pret.* and *pp.* of *make*. The pp. besides being used in the senses of the verb is often equivalent to destined, fitted, suitable ('a place *made* for murders,' *Shak.*). —**Made-dish**, n. A dish of meat, poultry, &c., recooked; an entree.

Madefaction, mad-ē-fak'shon, n. [L. *madefactio* — *madeo*, to be wet, and *facio*, to make.] The act of making wet.—**Madefy**, mad'ē-fi, *v.t.* [Fr. *madéfier*.] To make wet or moist; to moisten.

Madeira, ma-dē'ra, n. A rich wine made in the island of Madeira.

Mademoiselle, mad-mwa-zel, n. [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel. DAMSEL.] The title given to a young unmarried lady in France; miss.

Madid, mad'id, a. [L. *madidus*, wet, from *madeo*, to be wet.] Wet; moist.

Madonna, ma-don'a, n. [It. *madonna*, from L. *mea domina*, my lady. MADAM.] An Italian term of address equivalent to *Madam*; the Virgin Mary, and hence pictures representing the Virgin are called *madonnas*.

Madrepore, mad'rē-pōr, n. [Fr. *madrépore*, from It. *madrepora*, from *madre*, mother, and Gr. *pōros*, a kind of stone.] A common variety of reef-coral, of a stony hardness and of a spreading or branching form; the coral-building polyp itself.—**Madreporal**, mad-rē-pō'ral, a. Pertaining to or consisting of madrepore.—**Madreporiform**, mad-rē-pō'ri-form, a. Perforated with small holes like a madrepore coral. —**Madreporite**, mad'rē-pō-rit, n. A variety of limestone; fossil madrepore.

Madrier, mad'ri-ėr, n. [Fr.] *Milit. engin.* a plank used for supporting the earth in a mine or for other purposes.

Madrigal, mad'ri-gal, n. [Fr. *madrigal*; It. *madrigale*, older It. *mandriale*, from L. and Gr. *mandra*, a sheepfold; originally a shepherd's song.] A little amorous poem, consisting of not less than three or four stanzas, and containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought, suitably expressed; a vocal composition, now commonly of two or more movements, and in five or six parts.—**Madrigalist**, mad'ri-gal-ist, n. A composer of madrigals.

Madrilenian, mad-ri-lē'ni-an, a. and n. [Sp. *Madrileño*.] Of or belonging to or a native of Madrid.

Mænad, mē'nad, n. [Gr. *mainas*, *mainados*, from *mainomai*, to rave.] A votaress of Bacchus; hence, a raving, frenzied woman.

Maestoso, mä-es-tō'sō. [It., majestic.] A direction in music to play with grandeur and strength.

Maestro, mä-es'trō, n. [It., from L. *magister*, a master.] A master of any art; specifically, a master in music; a musical composer.

Magazine, mag-a-zēn', n. [Fr. *magasin*, a storehouse, Sp. *magacen*, *almagacen*, from Ar. *al-makhzan*, a warehouse, from *khazana*, to store.] A receptacle in which anything is stored; a warehouse; a storehouse; a building or chamber constructed for storing in security large quantities of gunpowder or other explosive substances; a publication issued in a series of numbers or parts and containing papers of an entertaining or instructive character.—*v.t.* To store up in a magazine; to accumulate for future use.—**Magaziner**, **Magazinist**, mag-a-zēn'ėr, mag-a-zēn'ist, n. One who writes in a magazine.

Magdalen, mag'da-len, n. [From Mary *Magdalene*, erroneously supposed to be the woman mentioned in St. Luke vii. 36-50.] A reformed prostitute.—*Magdalen hospital* or *asylum*, a house into which prostitutes are received with a view to their reformation.

Magellanic, mag-el-lan'ik, a. Pertaining to *Magellan*, the celebrated navigator.—*Magellanic clouds*, three conspicuous whitish nebulæ, of a cloud-like appearance, near the south pole.

Magenta, ma-jen'ta, n. [Discovered in 1859, the year of the battle of *Magenta*.] A brilliant blue-red colour derived from coal-tar.

Maggot, mag'ot, n. [W. *magiad*, a maggot or grub, from *magu*, to breed.] The larva of a fly or other insect; a grub; a whim; an odd fancy; a crotchet.—**Maggotiness**, mag'ot-i-nes, n. The state of being maggoty.—**Maggoty**, mag'ot-i, a. Full of or infested with maggots; capricious; whimsical.

Magi, mā'ji, n. pl. [L. *magus*, from Gr. *magos*, a Magian, from Per. *mag*, a priest, same root as L. magnus, great.] The caste of priests among the ancient Medes and Persians; hence holy men or sages of the East.—**Magian**, mā'ji-an, a. Pertaining to the Magi.—*n*. One of the Magi; a priest of the Zoroastrian religion.—**Magianism**, mā'ji-an-izm, n. The philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

Magic, maj'ik, n. [L. *magicus*, pe[illegible] to sorcery, from *magus*, Gr. *mag*[illegible] theology of the Magians, magic. MAGI.] The art of producing effects by superhuman means, as by spiritual beings or the occult powers of nature; sorcery; enchantment; necromancy; power or influence similar to that of enchantment.—*Natural magic*, the art of applying natural causes, whose operation is secret, to produce surprising effects.—*a*. Pertaining to magic; used in magic; working or worked by or as if by magic.—*Magic square*, a square figure formed by a series of numbers disposed in parallel and equal ranks, and such that the sums of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally are equal.—*Magic lantern*, a kind of lantern by means of which small pictures are represented on the wall of a dark room or on a white sheet, magnified to any size at pleasure.—**Magical**, maj'i-kal, a. Pertaining to magic; proceeding from magic; having supernatural qualities; acting or produced as if by magic. ∴ *Magical* differs from *magic*, chiefly in the fact that the latter is not used predicatively; thus we do not say 'the effect was *magic*.'—**Magically**, maj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a magical manner.—**Magician**, ma-jish'an, n. One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a necromancer.

Magilp, **Magilph**, ma-gilp', ma-gilf', n. A mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

Magisterial, maj-is-tē'ri-al, a. [L. *magisterius*, from *magister*, a master. MASTER.] Belonging to a master or ruler; pertaining to a magistrate or his office; authoritative; arrogant; imperious; domineering.—**Magisterially**, maj-is-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a magisterial manner. — **Magisterialness**, n.—**Magistral**, maj'is-tral, a. Imperious; authoritative; *phar.* specially prepared.

Magistrate, maj'is-trāt, n. [L. *magistratus*, a magistrate, from *magister*, a master.] A public civil officer invested with the executive government or some branch of it; a justice of the peace; a person who dispenses justice in police courts, &c.—**Magistratic**, maj-is-trat'ik, a. Pertaining to a magistrate.—**Magistracy**, maj'is-tra-si, n. The office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

Magma, mag'ma, n. [Gr., a mass, dregs, from *massō*, to knead. MASS.] A mixture of mineral or other matters in a pasty state; a thick residuum separated from a fluid.

Magnalium, mag-nā'li-um, n. [From names of components.] An alloy of magnesium and aluminium, light, strong, and easily worked: of recent introduction.

Magnanimous, mag-nan'i-mus, a. [L. *mag-*

nanimus—*magnus*, great (MAGNITUDE), and *animus*, mind (ANIMAL).] Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous: said of persons; exhibiting nobleness of soul: said of actions, &c.—**Magnanimously**, mag-nan'i-mus-li, *adv.* In a magnanimous manner.—**Magnanimity**, mag-na-nim'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation, nobility, or dignity of soul; lofty generosity.

Magnate, mag'nāt, *n.* [L. *magnates* (pl.), powerful persons, the great, from *magnus*, great. MAGNITUDE.] A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere.

Magnesia, mag-nē'shi-a, *n.* [From *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, whence also *magnet.*] Oxide of magnesium, a white tasteless earthy substance, possessing alkaline properties.—*Sulphate of magnesia*, Epsom salts.—**Magnesian**, mag-nē'shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia; containing or resembling magnesia.—*Magnesian limestone*, a rock composed of carbonates of lime and magnesia, more or less useful for building or ornamental purposes; dolomite.—**Magnesium**, mag-nē'shi-um, *n.* The metallic base of magnesia, a white malleable metal, obtained by decomposing chloride of magnesium by means of potassium.—*Magnesium light*, a dazzlingly bright light produced by burning magnesium wire.

Magnet, mag'net, *n.* [L. *magnes*, *magnetis*, from Gr. *magnēs*, from *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, whence the stone was first brought.] The loadstone; also a bar or mass of iron or steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted, either by contact or by other means. ELECTRO-MAGNET, HORSE-SHOE MAGNET.—**Magnetic**, mag-net'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the magnet or magnetism; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; pertaining to the earth's magnetism; attractive, as if magnetic.—*Magnetic amplitude*, *azimuth*, &c., *navig.* the amplitude, azimuth, &c., indicated by the compass.—*Magnetic battery*, a kind of battery formed of several magnets (usually horse-shoe magnets) combined together with all their poles similarly disposed.—*Magnetic compensator*, a contrivance connected with a ship's compass for compensating or neutralizing the effects upon the needle of the iron of the ship.—*Magnetic dip.* Under DIP.—*Magnetic elements*, the magnetic declination, inclination, and intensity for any place.—*Magnetic equator*, a line passing round the globe near its equator, in every part of which the dip of the needle is nothing.—*Magnetic intensity*, the force of attraction which magnets exert on surrounding bodies capable of being influenced by them.—*Magnetic iron-ore.* Same as *Magnetite*.—*Magnetic meridian*, a great circle, the plane of which at any place corresponds with the direction of the magnetic needle at that place.—*Magnetic needle*, any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning on a pivot, such as the needle of the mariner's compass.—*Magnetic north*, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle.—*Magnetic oxide of iron*, magnetite.—*Magnetic poles*, nearly opposite points on the earth's surface where the dip of the needle is 90°, at some distance from the earth's poles.—*Magnetic storm*, a violent disturbance in the earth's magnetism; a sudden alteration in the magnetic elements of a place.—**Magnetical**, mag-net'i-kal, *a.* Magnetic.—**Magnetically**, mag-net'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a magnetic manner; by magnetism.—**Magnetics**, mag-net'iks, *n.* The science or principles of magnetism.—**Magnetism**, mag'net-izm, *n.* A peculiar property possessed by certain bodies, whereby, under certain circumstances, they naturally attract or repel one another according to determinate laws; that branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and magnetic phenomena in general; power of attraction.—*Animal magnetism.* MESMERISM.—*Terrestrial magnetism*, the magnetic force exerted by the earth.—**Magnetician**, **Magnetist**, mag-net-ish'an, mag'net-ist, *n.* One versed in the science of magnetism.—**Magnetite**, mag'net-it, *n.* A black oxide of iron, which sometimes possesses polarity, and is highly magnetic; magnetic iron ore.—**Magnetizable**, mag-net-i'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being magnetized.—**Magnetization**, mag'net-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of magnetizing, or state of being magnetized.—**Magnetize**, mag'net-iz, *v.t.*—*magnetized*, *magnetizing.* To communicate magnetic properties to; to attract as if by a magnet; to put under the influence of animal magnetism.—*v.i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic.—**Magnetizer**, mag'net-i-zėr, *n.* One who or that which communicates magnetism.—**Magneto-electric**, **Magneto-electrical**, *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity.—*Magneto-electric induction*, the communication of magnetic properties to iron by means of electric currents.—**Magneto-electricity**, *n.* Electricity evolved by the action of magnets; the science which treats of phenomena connected with both magnetism and electricity.—**Magnetometer**, mag-net-om'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring any of the terrestrial magnetic elements, as the dip, inclination, and intensity, especially the latter.—**Magnetometric**, mag'net-ō-met"rik, *a.* Pertaining to the magnetometer.

Magnificent, mag-nif'i-sent, *a.* [L. *magnificens*—*magnus*, great, *facio*, to make. MAGNITUDE.] Grand in appearance; splendid; fond of splendour; showy; stately.—**Magnificently**, mag-nif'i-sent-li, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.—**Magnifiable**, mag'ni-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of being magnified.—**Magnific**, **Magnifical**, mag-nif'ik, mag-nif'i-kal, *a.* [L. *magnificus*, noble, splendid.] Grand; splendid; illustrious.—**Magnifically**, mag-nif'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.—**Magnificence**, mag-nif'i-sens, *n.* [L. *magnificentia.*] The condition or quality of being magnificent.—**Magnifico**, mag-nif'i-kō, *n.* pl. **Magnificoes.** A grandee; a magnate.—**Magnifier**, mag'ni-fi-ėr, *n.* One who or that which magnifies.—**Magnify**, mag'ni-fi, *v.t.*—*magnified*, *magnifying.* [Fr. *magnifier*, L. *magnificare.*] To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of; to enlarge; to augment; to increase the power or glory of; to sound the praises of; to extol; to exalt; to represent as greater than reality; to exaggerate.—*v.i.* To possess the quality of causing objects to appear larger than reality; to increase the apparent dimensions of objects.—*Magnifying glass*, a plano-convex or double-convex lens: so called because objects seen through it have their apparent dimensions increased.

Magniloquence, mag-nil'o-kwens, *n.* [L. *magniloquentia*—*magnus*, great (MAGNITUDE), and *loquens*, speaking (LOCUTION).] A lofty manner of speaking or writing; tumid, pompous words or style; grandiloquence; bombast.—**Magniloquent**, mag-nil'o-kwent, *a.* Big in words; speaking loftily or pompously; tumid; grandiloquent.—**Magniloquently**, mag-nil'o-kwent-li, *adv.* In a magniloquent manner.

Magnitude, mag'ni-tūd, *n.* [L. *magnitudo*, from *magnus*, great; same root as Gr. *megas*, great, E. *may*, *might*, *much*, *more*, &c. More or less akin are *magnate*, *majesty*, *master*, &c.] Greatness; the comparative extent, bulk, size, quantity, or amount of anything that can be measured; any quantity that can be expressed in terms of a quantity of the same kind taken as a unit; *geom.* that which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; importance; consequence (an affair of *magnitude*).

Magnolia, mag-nō'li-a, *n.* [After Pierre *Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier.] A genus of trees and shrubs, chiefly natives of North America, India, China, Japan, &c., much admired for their flowers and foliage.

Magnum, mag'num, *n.* [L., a large thing. MAGNITUDE.] A bottle holding two English quarts.—**Magnum-bonum**, *n.* [L., lit. large-good.] A kind of large plum; a large-sized barrel-pen.

Magot, mag'ot, *n.* [Fr.] The Barbary ape.

Magpie, mag'pi, *n.* [*Mag*, for *Margaret*, and *pie*, a magpie, from L. *pica*, a pie or magpie; comp. *Jenny*-wren, *Robin*-redbreast, &c.] A well-known bird of the crow family, about 18 inches in length, plumage black and white, tail very long.

Magyar, mag'yar; Hung. pron. mod-yor', *n.* A Hungarian of Asiatic race, allied to the Turks and Finns; the language of the Hungarians, belonging to the Turanian class of tongues.

Mahaleb, ma-ha'leb, *n.* [Ar. *mahleb.*] A species of cherry of the middle and south of Europe.

Maharajah, ma-hä-rä'ja, *n.* [Skr. *mahā*, great, and *rājā*, a prince or king.] The title assumed by some Indian princes ruling over a considerable extent of territory.—**Maharani**, **Maharanee**, ma-ha'ra-nē, *n.* [Skr., great queen or princess.] A female Indian ruler.

Mahdi, mä'dē, *n.* [Ar., the director.] A name assumed by some of the successors of Mohammed; a descendant of Mohammed who is to arise and at the head of the faithful spread Mohammedanism over the world.

Mahee, ma-hē', *n.* [Hind.] The gall-nut of the tamarisk-tree, imported from India for dyeing and photographic purposes.

Mahl-stick, mal'stik, *n.* MAUL-STICK.

Mahogany, ma-hog'an-i, *n.* [*Mahagoni*, native American name.] A valuable timber-tree, the wood of which is of a reddish colour, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish; a dinner-table or table in general (over the *mahogany*).

Mahomedan, **Mahometan**, &c., ma-hom'e-dan, ma-hom'e-tan. MOHAMMEDAN, &c.

Mahound, ma-hound', *n.* An old corruption of Mohammed; also applied to the devil or other evil spirit.

Mahout, ma-hout', *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, an elephant driver or keeper.

Mahratta, ma-rat'ta, *n.* One of a race of Hindus inhabiting Central India.

Maid, mād, *n.* [Short for *maiden*, A. Sax. *mægden*, dim. of *mægeth*, a maiden, Goth. *magaths*, G. *magd*, maid; akin A. Sax. *magu*, Goth. *magus*, Icel. *mögr*, a boy, a son; allied to Gael. *mac*, a son.] A young unmarried woman; a virgin; an unmarried woman who has preserved her chastity; a female servant; a female skate.—*Maid of all work*, a female servant who does house-work of every kind.—**Maid-child**, *n.* A female child; a girl.—**Maiden**, mā'dn, *n.* A young unmarried woman; a virgin or maid; an instrument of capital punishment formerly used in Scotland resembling the guillotine.—*a.* Pertaining to a maiden or virgin; consisting of virgins; like a maiden; fresh; unpolluted; unused.—*Maiden assize*, an assize at which there are no criminal cases.—*Maiden speech*, the first public speech made by a person, especially in parliament.—*Maiden sword*, a sword hitherto unused and unstained with blood.—**Maidenhair**, mā'dn-hār, *n.* An elegant fern found growing on rocks and walls.—**Maidenhead**, mā'dn-hed, *n.* [*Maiden*, and term. *-head.*] Virgin purity; virginity.—**Maidenhood**, mā'dn-hụd, *n.* The state of being a maid or maiden; the state of an unmarried female; virginity.—**Maidenlike**, mā'dn-līk, *a.* Like a maid.—**Maidenliness**, mā'dn-li-nes, *n.* Behaviour that becomes a maid; modesty.—**Maidenly**, mā'dn-li, *a.* Like a maid; modest.—**Maidhood**, mād'hụd, *n.* Virginity.—**Maid-servant**, *n.* A female servant; a female domestic.

Maieutic, mā-ū'tik, *a.* [Gr. *maieutikos*, pertaining to midwifery, from *maia*, a midwife.] Serving to assist or accelerate childbirth; pertaining to the obstetric art; aiding in bringing forth, in a metaphorical sense.

Maigre, mā'gr. *a.* [Fr., lean, spare, meagre.] *Cookery*, a term applied to a preparation cooked merely with butter.—*Maigre dishes*, *maigre food*, dishes used by Roman Catholics on the days when their church forbids flesh-meats.

Mail, māl, *n.* [Fr. *maille*, the mesh of a

net, a link of mail; from L. *macula*, a spot, a mesh. MACULA.] Armour; a defensive covering for warriors, and sometimes their steeds; any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster.—*v.t.* To put on mail or armour; to arm defensively.—**Mail-clad**, *a.* Clad with a coat of mail.—**Malled**, mald, *p.* and *a.* Covered with mail or armour; *zool.* protected by an external covering of scales or hard substance.

Mail, mal, *n.* [*Fr. malle*, O.Fr. *male*, a bag, a mail; either from Armor. *mal*, Ir. and Gael. *mala*, a bag, or from O.H.G. *malaha*, a wallet; Icel. *malr*, a knapsack.] Originally, a bag; hence, a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers; the letters, papers, &c., conveyed in such a bag; the person or conveyance by which the mail is conveyed.—*v.t.* To put in the mail; to post.—**Mailable**, mal'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being carried in the mail.—**Mail-bag**, *n.* A bag in which the public mail is carried. **Mail-boat**, *n.* A boat which carries the public mail.—**Mail-coach**, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.—**Mail-guard**, *n.* An officer having charge of the mail.—**Mail-route**, *n.* A route by which the mails are conveyed.—**Mail-steamer**, *n.* A steamer for conveying the mails.—**Mail-train**, *n.* A railway train that conveys the mails.

Mail, mal, *n.* [Icel. *mál*, stipulation, agreement; *mala*, to stipulate.] A term in Scots law for a rent or sum payable regularly.

Maim, mām, *v.t.* [O.E. *maim*, to hurt or maim; from O.Fr. *mehaigner*, Pr. *magaindar*, It. *magagnare*, to maim; origin doubtful.] To deprive of the use of a limb; to mutilate; to cripple; to disable.—*n.* An injury by which a person is maimed or mutilated.—**Maimedness**, mām'ed-nes, *n.* A state of being maimed.

Main, mān, *a.* [Icel. *megn*, *megin*, main, strong, mighty; *megin*, might, main, main part; A. Sax. *magn*, *magen*, power, strength; same root as *may*, *might*.] Principal, chief, or most important among other things; most to be regarded or considered; first in size, rank, importance, &c. (the *main* branch of a river, the *main* timbers of an edifice, the *main* consideration); mighty; vast (the *main* ocean); directly applied; used with all one's might (*main* strength).—*Main body*, the corps of an army which marches between the advance and rear guard.—*The main chance*, the chance of making gain; one's own interests generally.—*n.* All one's strength; violent effort (in the phrase 'with might and main'); the chief or main portion; the gross, bulk, greater part; the ocean, the great sea, the high sea; a principal gas or water pipe in a street, as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it.—*In the main*, for the most part; speaking generally.—**Main-couple**, *n.* *Carpentry*, the principal truss in a roof.—**Main-hatch**, *n.* *Naut.* the hatch which gives entrance to the *main-hold*, the central portion of the hold.—**Main-keel**, *n.* The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.—**Mainland**, mān'land, *n.* The continent; territory of great extent as compared with an island near it.—**Mainly**, mān'li, *adv.* In the main; chiefly; principally.—**Main-mast**, *n.* *Naut.* the principal mast in a ship or other vessel; the middle lower mast of a ship.—**Main-rigging**, *n.* The rigging of the main-mast.—**Main-sail**, *n.* *Naut.* the principal sail in a ship; the chief sail on the main-mast bent on the main-yard.—**Main-sheet**, *n.* *Naut.* a rope at one or both of the lower corners of a main-sail to keep it properly extended.—**Mainspring**, mān'spring, *n.* The principal spring of any piece of mechanism, as in a watch; *fig.* the main cause of any action.—**Main-stay**, *n.* *Naut.* the stay extending from the top of the main-mast to the deck; hence, *fig.* chief support.—**Main-top**, *n.* *Naut.* a platform placed at the head of the main-mast.—**Main-yard**, *n.* *Naut.* the yard on which the main-sail is extended.

Main, mān, *n.* [Fr. *main*; L. *manus*, hand.] A hand at dice; a match at cock-fighting.

Mainperner, mān'per-nér, *n.* [Fr. *main*, the hand, and *perner for prenner*, a taker, from *prendre*, to take.] *Law*, formerly a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court on a fixed day.—**Mainprise**, Mainprise, mān' priz, *n.* [Fr. *main*, hand, *prise*, taken.] *Law*, a writ formerly directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for a prisoner's appearance.

Maintain, mān-tān', *v.t.* [Fr. *maintenir*—*main*, L. *manus*, the hand, and Fr. *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.] To preserve or keep in any particular state or condition; to keep up or in action or operation: to support; to keep possession of; not to lose or surrender; to continue (a conversation); to support with food, clothing, &c.; to uphold; to vindicate or justify (one's right or cause); to assert, as a tenet or opinion; to allege.—**Maintainable**, mān-tā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being maintained.—**Maintainer**, mān-tā'ner, *n.* One who maintains.—**Maintenance**, mān'ten-ans, *n.* The act of maintaining, upholding, or keeping up; support; vindication; that which maintains or supports; means of support; *law*, intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it.—*Cap of maintenance*, a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation.

Maize, mās, *n.* [Sp. *maiz*, from Haytian *maiz*, the native name.] Indian corn, a cereal plant, a native of America, now commonly cultivated in the warmer parts of the world.—**Maizena**, mā-zē'na, *n.* The starch prepared from maize; corn-flour.

Majesty, maj'es-ti, *n.* [L. *majestas*, from *magus*, compar. form of *magnus*, great. MAGNITUDE.] Grandeur or dignity of rank, character, or manner; imposing loftiness of person or mien; stateliness; dignity or elevation of literary style; sublimity; a title of emperors, kings, and queens: generally with a possessive pronoun (may it please *your majesty*).—**Majestic**, ma-jes'tik, *a.* Possessing majesty; having dignity of appearance; august; splendid; grand; sublime; stately.—**Majestical**, maj-es'ti-kal, *a.* Majestic.—**Majestically**, maj-es'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a majestic manner.

Majolica, ma-jol'i-ka, *n.* [It. *Maiolica* or *Maiorica*, for *Majorca*, whence the first specimens came.] A kind of earth used for making dishes, vases, &c.; afterwards applied to the ware itself, which resembles porcelain.

Major, mā'jér, *a.* [L., compar. of *magnus*, great. MAGNITUDE.] The greater in number, quantity, extent, or dignity; the more important; *music*, applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones.—*Major tone* or *interval*, an interval represented by the ratio of 8 to 9, while a minor tone is represented by the ratio of 9 to 10.—*Major term* of a *syllogism*, in *logic*, the predicate of the conclusion; the *major premise* is that which contains the major term. MAJOR, *n.* —*n.* An officer in the army next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field-officer; *law*, a person of full age to manage his own concerns, which both in male and female is twenty-one years complete; *logic*, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the major term.—**Majorate**, mā'jér-āt, *n.* The office or rank of major.—**Major-domo**, mā-jér-dō'mō, *n.* [It. *maggiordomo*—L. *major*, greater, and *domus*, a house.] A man who takes charge of the management of a large household; a steward; a chief minister or great officer of a palace.—**Major-general**, *n.* A military officer the next in rank below a lieutenant-general.—**Major-generalship**, *n.* The office of a major-general.—**Majority**, ma-jor'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *majorité*.] The state of being major or greater; the greater number; more than half; the number by which one quantity which can be counted exceeds another; full age; the age at which the law permits a young person to manage his own affairs; the office, rank, or commission of a major.—**Majorship**, mā'jér-ship, *n.* Office or rank of major; majority.

Majuscule, ma-jus'kūl, *n.* [L. *majusculus* (*litera*, letter, understood), from *majusculus*, somewhat great, dim. from *major*, *majus*, greater.] A capital letter: opposed to *minuscule*.—*Majuscule writing*, writing composed entirely of capital letters, as in ancient manuscripts.

Make, māk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *made*; ppr. *making*. [A. Sax. *macian*, L.G. and D. *maken*, G. *machen*, to make: same root as *may*, and L. *magnus*, great.] To cause to exist as a distinct thing; to create, frame, fashion, fabricate; to produce or effect, as agent or cause (money *makes* friends); to cause to be or to become: with words expressive of the result or condition of the object (to *make* a matter public; to *make* a man king); to constrain, compel, cause, occasion, with infinitives after the object (to *make* a person laugh: *to* the sign of the infinitive, being omitted); to gain, acquire (money, profit, &c.); to get or ascertain, as the result of computation or calculation; to pass over in sailing or travelling; to put in a desired or desirable position or condition; to prepare for use (a bed, a fire); to compose, as parts united in a whole; to constitute; to serve or answer for (she *makes* a good wife); to complete, as by being added to a sum; *naut.* to arrive at; to have within sight (to *make* a port, land).—*Make* is often used periphrastically with substantives, the two together being thus equal to a single verb; thus to *make complaint*=to complain; to *make answer*=to answer; to *make haste*=to hasten, &c.—*To make believe*, to pretend; to make pretence.—*To make good*, to maintain; to establish (to *make good* one's footing); to accomplish (to *make good* one's word); to supply an equivalent for (to *make* good a loss).—*To make little of*, to treat as insignificant; to be able to get little or no meaning or satisfaction from.—*To make love to*, to court.—*To make much of*, to treat with fondness; to consider as of great value.—*To make nothing for*, to have no effect in assisting or supporting.—*To make nothing of*, to regard or think as nothing; to treat as of no value; to be unable to understand; to get no satisfaction from (I can *make nothing of* him).—*To make out*, to discover; to decipher; to prove or establish by evidence or argument; to find to the full; as, he was not able to *make out* the whole sum.—*To make over*, to transfer the title of; to convey; as, he *made over* his estate in trust.—*To make sail* (*naut.*), to increase the quantity of sail already set.—*To make shift*, to contrive or manage with such means or appliances as are available.—*To make up*, to make full or complete; to collect into a sum or mass; to compose, as ingredients or parts; to constitute; to compensate for or make good (to *make* up a loss); to reconcile, settle, adjust (quarrels, &c.); to bring to a definite conclusion (to *make* up one's mind).—*To make water*, to leak, as a ship; to void the urine.—*To make way*, to make progress; to open a passage; to clear the way.—*v.i.* To act or do: often with adjectives to express the manner of acting (to *make bold*, &c.); to interfere; to proceed, move, direct one's course (he *made* toward home; he *made* after the boy); to rise or flow toward land: said of the tide.—*To make against*, to tend to injure; to be adverse to; to form an argument against; to tend to disprove.—*To make as if*, to act as if; to pretend that.—*To make at*, to make a hostile movement against.—*To make away with*, to take away and put out of reach; to remove by killing; to murder secretly.—*To make bold*, to venture; to take leave or liberty (to *make bold* to say).—*To make for*, to contribute towards; to be of service to; to favour (this *makes for* the argument).—*To make free with*, to treat with freedom or without ceremony; to make free use of.—*To make light of*, to regard as trifling or of no consequence; to belittle.—*To make out*, to succeed and no more.—*To make sure*, to ascertain with certainty.—*To make sure of*, to consider as certain; to secure to one's self.—*To make up*, to dress, &c., as an actor.—*To make up to*, to approach; to court.—*To make up for*, to serve as compensation for.—*n.* Structure; construction; shape; form (a man of slender make).—

Makable, mā'ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being made.—**Make-believe**, *n.* Making believe or pretending; pretence; pretext; sham.—*a.* Unreal; sham.—**Make-peace**, *n.* A peacemaker.—**Maker**, mā'kĕr, *n.* One who makes; the Creator; one who composes verses; a poet.—**Make-shift**, *n.* Something to serve a present purpose; a temporary substitute.—**Make-up**, *n.* The manner in which one is dressed for a part in a play.—**Make-weight**, *n.* That which is thrown in to make up weight; what contributes to something not sufficient of itself.

Maki, mä'ki, *n.* [The name in Madagascar.] An animal akin to the lemurs.

Malacca, ma-lak'ka, *a.* Pertaining to Malacca, in the Malay Peninsula.—*Malacca cane*, a cane made of the brown mottled or clouded stem of a kind of palm.

Malachite, mal'a-kit, *n.* [Fr. *malachite*, from Gr. *malachē*, a mallow, from its colour resembling that of the leaves of mallow.] A mineral; a carbonate of copper found in solid masses of a beautiful green colour, the *Green Carbonate of Copper*, used for many ornamental purposes.

Malacology, mal-a-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of zoology that treats of the mollusca or soft-bodied animals.—**Malacologist**, mal-a-kol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in malacology.

Malacopterygian, Malacopterygious, mal-a-kop'tĕr-ij"i-an, mal-a-kop'tĕr-ij"i-us, *a.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *pterygion*, a fin, a little wing, from *pteryx*, a wing. A term applied to those osseous fishes that have all the rays of the fins soft.—**Malacopteri, Malacopterygii**, mal-a-kop'tĕr-i, mal-a-kop'tĕr-ij"i-i, *n. pl.* The malacopterygious fishes.—**Malacopterygian**, *n.* An individual of the Malacopterygii.—**Malacosteon**, mal-a-kos'tē-on, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone.] *Med.* a softening or atrophy of the bones.—**Malacostomous**, mal-a-kos'to-mus, *a.* [Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] Having soft jaws without teeth, as certain fishes.—**Malacostracan**, mal-a-kos'tra-kan, *n.* [Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell.] An individual belonging to a division of crustaceans, including the shrimps, lobsters, &c.—**Malacostracan, Malacostracous**, mal-a-kos'tra-kus, *a.* Pertaining to the Malacostracans.

Maladjustment, mal-ad-just'ment, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] A bad or wrong adjustment.

Maladministration, mal-ad-min'is-trā"shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Faulty administration; bad management of public affairs.

Maladroit, mal-a-droit', *a.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Not adroit or dexterous; awkward.—**Maladroitly**, mal-a-droit'li, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.—**Maladroitness**, mal-a-droit'nes, *n.* Clumsiness; awkwardness.

Malady, mal'a-di, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*, from *malade*, O.Fr. *malabde*, ill, from L. *male habitus*, in bad condition. HABIT.] Any disease of the human body; an ailment; an indisposition; moral or mental disorder.

Mala fides, mā'la fī'dēz, *n.* [L.] Bad faith.—*Mala fide*, with bad faith; deceitfully: opposed to *bona fide*.

Malaga, mal'a-ga, *n.* A wine imported from Malaga in Spain.

Malaguetta-pepper, mal-a-gwet'a, *n.* Grains of paradise.

Malaise, mal-āz, *n.* [Fr., from *mal*, bad, and *aise*, ease.] State of being ill at ease; morbid and indefinite feeling of uneasiness.

Malanders, mal'an-dĕrz, *n.* [Fr. *malandres*, L. *malandria*.] A dry scab or scurfy eruption on the hock of a horse or at the bend of the knee.

Malapert, mal'a-pĕrt, *a.* [O.Fr. *malappert*, over-ready—prefix *mal*, badly, and O.Fr. *appert*, ready, prompt, from L. *apertus*, open. PERT.] Pert; saucy; impudent; forward.—*n.* A pert, saucy person.—**Malapertly**, mal'a-pĕrt-li, *adv.* Saucily; with impudence.—**Malapertness**, mal'a-pĕrt-nes, *n.* Saucifness; impudent pertness.

Malapropos, mal-ap'rō-pō', *a.* and *adv.* [Prefix *mal*, badly, and *apropos*.] The opposite of apropos; ill to the purpose.

Malar, mā'lĕr, *a.* [From L. *mala*, the cheek-bone, the jaw.] Pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.—*n. Anat.* the cheek-bone.

Malaria, ma-lā'ri-a, *n.* [It. *mala aria*, bad air, from L. *malus*, bad, and *aer*, air.] Air tainted by deleterious emanations from animal or vegetable matter; the exhalation of marshy districts which produces intermittent fevers; miasma.—**Malarial, Malarian, Malarious**, ma-lā'ri-al, ma-lā'ri-an, ma-lā'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to or infected by malaria.

Malassimilation, mal'as-sim-i-lā"shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Imperfect or morbid assimilation or nutrition; faulty digestion.

Malay, Malayan, ma-lā', ma-lā'yan, *n.* A native of the Malay Peninsula; the language of the Malays.—*a.* Belonging to the Malays or to their country.

Malconformation, mal'kon-for-mā"shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Imperfect conformation; disproportion of parts.

Malcontent, mal'kon-tent, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, ill.] A discontented person; a discontented subject of a government.—**Malcontent, Malcontented**, mal'kon-ten-ted, *a.* Discontented with the government.—**Malcontentedly**, mal'kon-ten-ted-li, *adv.* In a malcontented manner.—**Malcontentedness**, mal'kon-ten-ted-nes, *n.*

Male, mal, *a.* [Fr. *mâle*, O.Fr. *masle*, from L. *masculus*, male, from *mas*, *maris*, a male. MASCULINE.] Pertaining to the sex that begets young, as distinguished from the *female*; masculine; *bot.* having fecundating organs, but not fruit-bearing.—*Male rhymes*, rhymes in which only the final syllables correspond.—*Male screw*, the screw whose threads enter the grooves of the female screw.—*n.* One of the sex which begets young; *bot.* a plant which bears stamens.

Malediction, mal-e-dik'shon, *n.* [L. *maledictio*, *maledictionis*—*male*, evil, and *dico*, to speak. DICTION.] Evil speaking; a curse or execration; an imprecation.

Malefactor, mal-e-fak'tĕr, *n.* [L., evil-doer—*male*, ill, and *facio*, to do.] One who commits a crime; a criminal.

Maleic, ma-lef'ik, *a.* [L. *maleficus*, that does ill—*male*, ill, and *facio*, to do.] Doing mischief.—**Maleficence**, ma-lef'i-sens, *n.* [L. *maleficentia*.] The quality of being maleficent.—**Maleficent**, ma-lef'i-sent, *a.* Doing evil; harmful.

Malevolent, ma-lev'ō-lent, *a.* [L. *malevolens*, *malevolentis*—*male*, ill, and *volens*, willing or disposed. VOLITION.] Having an evil disposition towards another or others; malicious; spiteful.—**Malevolently**, ma-lev'ō-lent-li, *adv.* In a malevolent manner; with ill-will.—**Malevolence**, ma-lev'ō-lens, *n.* [L. *malevolentia*.] The quality of being malevolent; ill-will; personal hatred. ∴ Syn. under MALICE.

Malexecution, mal'ek-sē-kū"shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Evil execution; bad administration.

Malfeasance, mal-fē'zans, *n.* [Fr. *malfaisance*—*mal*, ill, and *faire*, L. *facere*, to do.] *Law*, doing what a person ought not to do; illegal deed.

Malformation, mal-for-mā'shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Ill or wrong formation; a deviation from the normal structure of an organ.

Malic, mā'lik, *a.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] Pertaining to apples; obtained from the juice of apples.—*Malic acid*, an acid found in many fruits, particularly in the apple.

Malice, mal'is, *n.* [Fr. *malice*, L. *malitia*, from *malus*, evil; cog. Gr. *melas*, black; Skr. *malam*, filth; Ir. *maile*, evil. *Malus* is seen also in *malady*, *malign*, *malignant*, &c.] Enmity of heart; a disposition to injure others from mere personal gratification, or from a spirit of revenge; spite; ill-will; *law*, a formed design of doing mischief to another, called also *malice prepense* or *aforethought*. ∴ *Malice* is a deeper and more abiding feeling than *malevolence*, *malevolence* being of a more casual and temporary character. *Malignity* is malice intensified, proceeding from an innate love of doing harm to others.—**Malicious**, ma-lish'us, *a.* [L. *malitiosus*.] Indulging malice; harbouring ill-will without provocation; proceeding from ill-will; dictated by malice.—*Malicious mischief*, an injury to property from sheer malice, in some instances a felony, in others a misdemeanour.—*Malicious prosecution*, a prosecution preferred without reasonable cause.—**Maliciously**, ma-lish'us-li, *adv.* In a malicious manner.—**Maliciousness**, ma-lish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being malicious.

Malign, ma-lin', *a.* [L. *malignus* for *maligenus*, of an evil nature—*malus*, bad, and *genus*, kind (MALICE, GENUS). Comp. *benign*, with exactly the opposite sense.] Of an evil nature, disposition, or character; malicious; pernicious; tending to injure or produce evil effects.—*v.t.* To speak evil of; to traduce, defame, vilify.—**Malignance, Malignancy**, ma-lig'nans, ma-lig'nan-si, *n.* The quality of being malignant; extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; *med.* virulence.—**Malignant**, ma-lig'nant, *a.* [L. *malignans*, from *malignō*, to act maliciously.] Having extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently inimical; malicious; exerting pernicious influence; *med.* threatening a fatal issue; virulent (a *malignant* ulcer); extremely heinous. ∴ Syn. under MALICE.—*n. English history*, one of the adherents of Charles I. and his son: so called by the Roundheads.—**Malignantly**, ma-lig'nant-li, *adv.* In a malignant manner.—**Maligner**, ma-lin'ĕr, *n.* One who maligns.—**Malignity**, ma-lig'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *malignitas*.] The state or quality of being malignant; evil disposition of heart toward another; malice without provocation; rancour; virulence.—**Malignly**, ma-lin'li, *adv.* In a malign manner.

Malinger, ma-ling'gĕr, *v.i.* [Fr. *malingre*, sickly, weakly; from *mal*, ill, and O.Fr. *haingre*, *heingre*, feeble, nasalized form of L. *ager*, sick.] *Milit.* to feign illness in order to avoid duty.—**Malingerer**, ma-ling'gĕr-ĕr, *n.* A soldier who feigns himself ill.—**Malingery**, ma-ling'gĕr-i, *n.* A feigning illness to avoid military duty.

Malison, mal'i-zn, *n.* [O.Fr. *malison*, *maleicon*, contr. from *maledicion*. Comp. *benison*, for *benediction*.] A malediction; curse; execration.

Malkin, ma'kin, *n.* [Dim. of *Mal*, Mary; comp. the name *jack*, an implement for various homely purposes.] A wench employed in a kitchen (*Shak.*); a mop made of clouts; a stuffed figure; a scarecrow.

Mall, mal, *n.* [Fr. *mail*, It. *maglio*, *maliso*, L. *malleus*, a hammer. MALLEABLE.] A heavy wooden beetle or hammer; (originally an alley where the game of *pall-mall* was played with *malls* and balls) a public walk; a level shaded walk.

Mallard, mal'ard, *n.* [O.Fr. *malard*, Prov. Fr. *maillard*, from *maille* (L. *macula*), a spot on a bird's feather, from the iridescent spot on the wing.] The common wild duck.

Malleable, mal'lē-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *malléable*, from L.L. *malleo*, to beat with a hammer, from L. *malleus*, a hammer (akin *mallet*, *maul*).] Capable of being shaped or extended by beating with the hammer: said of metals.—**Malleability, Malleableness**, mal'lē-a-bil"i-ti, mal'lē-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being malleable.—**Malleate**, mal'lē-āt, *v.t.* To hammer; to beat out.—**Malleation**, mal-lē-ā'shon, *n.* The act of hammering, extension by beating.

Malleo, mal'lē, *n.* Kind of dwarf Eucalyptus.

Malleolus, mal'lē-ō-lus, *n.* [L., dim. of *malleus*, a hammer.] One of the two projections of the leg-bones at the ankle.—**Malleolar**, mal'lē-ō-lĕr, *a. Anat.* pertaining to the ankle.

Mallet, mal'et, *n.* [Dim. of *mall*.] A wooden hammer, used chiefly by stone-cutters, joiners, &c.

Malleus, mal'ē-us, *n.* [L., a mallet.] *Anat.* one of the chain of small bones in the ear; *zool.* a hammer-shaped body forming part of the masticatory apparatus in some microscopic animals.

Mallow, mal'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *malwe*, G. *malve*, from L. *malva*, mallow, allied to Gr. *malachē*, mallow, *malakos*, soft—from its emollient properties.] The common name of a number of plants, chiefly herbaceous or annual, some of them valuable for medicinal properties. Also called *Mallows*, as a singular.

Malm, mām, *n.* [A. Sax. *mealm*, Goth. *malma*, sand; akin to *meal*, from root meaning to grind.] A soil in the south-

eastern counties of England, rich in lime, phosphoric acid, and potash, and especially suited for the growth of hops.—*a.* Composed of the soil malm.—**Malm-rock**, *n.* A calcareous sandstone in Surrey and Sussex.

Malmsey, mäm'zi, *n.* [O.E. *malvesie*, Fr. *malvoisie;* from Napoli di *Malvasia*, in the Morea, the white and red wines produced at which first received the name.] A kind of grape; a strong sweet white wine made in Madeira.

Malodour, mal-ō'dèr, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] An offensive odour.—**Malodorous**, mal-ō'dèr-us, *a.* Having a bad or offensive odour.

Malpighian, mal-pig'i-an, *a.* [After *Malpighi*, an eminent Italian anatomist and botanist.] *Anat.* applied to certain small round bodies in the cortical substance of the kidney, and to corpuscles in the spleen.—**Malpighiaceous**, mal-pig'i-ā"-shus, *a.* *Bot.* applied to hairs which are attached by the middle.

Malposition, mal-pō-zish on, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] A wrong position.

Malpractice, mal-prak'tis, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Evil practice; misbehaviour.

Malstick, mal'stik, *n.* Maulstick.

Malt, malt, *n.* [A. Sax. *mealt* (Icel. Sw. and Dan. *malt*, D. *mout*, G. *malz*), from *meltan*, to melt. Melt.] Grain, usually barley, steeped in water and made to germinate, the starch of the grain being thus converted into saccharine matter, after which it is dried in a kiln, and then used in brewing and distilling; liquor produced from malt; beer.—*v.t.* To make into malt.—*v.i.* To be converted into malt.—**Malt-barn**, *n.* A barn in which malt is made or kept.—**Malt-drink**, **Malt-liquor**, *n.* A beverage prepared from malt.—**Malt-dust**, *n.* The grains or remains of malt.—**Malt-floor**, *n.* A floor on which malt is dried in a malt-kiln.—**Malt-house**, *n.* A house in which malt is made.—**Malt-kiln**, *n.* A heated chamber in which malt is dried.—**Maltman**, **Malt**ster, malt'man, malt'stèr, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make malt.—**Malt-mill**, *n.* A mill for grinding malt.—**Malt-vinegar**, *n.* Vinegar made from an infusion of malt.—**Maltworm**, malt'wèrm, *n.* A person fond of beer or other liquor; a tippler.

Maltese, mal'tēz', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Malta.—*a.* Belonging to Malta.

Maltha, mal'tha, *n.* [Gr., a mixture for caulking ships.] A variety of bitumen like pitch, intermediate between liquid petroleum and solid asphalt.

Malthusian, mal-thū'zi-an, *a.* Relating to the theory of the Rev. T. R. *Malthus*, that population, when unchecked, goes on increasing in a higher ratio than the means of subsistence can be made to increase; and hence, that early marriages should be discouraged.—*n.* One who holds the doctrines of Malthus.—**Malthusianism**, mal-thū'zi-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines inculcated by Malthus.

Maltreat, mal-trēt', *v.t.* [Prefix *mal*, badly.] To treat ill.—**Maltreatment**, mal-trēt'-ment, *n.* The act of maltreating; ill-usage.

Malvaceous, mal-vā'shus, *a.* [L. *malva*, mallow.] Pertaining to the plants of the mallow family.

Malversation, mal-vèr-sā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *malversation*—L. *male*, badly, and *versor*, to occupy one's self, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn. Verse.] Evil conduct; fraudulent tricks; misbehaviour in an office or employment, as fraud, breach of trust, &c.

Mama, **Mamma**, ma-mä', *n.* [A repetition of the infantile utterance *ma*, *ma*.] Mother: a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by young persons.

Mamaluke, **Mameluke**, mam'a-lūk, mam'-e-lūk, *n.* [Ar. *mamlūk*, that which is possessed, a slave, from *malak*, to possess.] One of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, a powerful body broken up and massacred in 1811. Written also *Mameluk*.

Mamelon, mam'e-lon, *n.* [Fr., a nipple, from L. *mamma*, a breast.] A small hill or mound with a rounded top.

Mamma. See Mama.

Mamma, mam'ma, *n.* pl. **Mammæ**, mam'-mē. [L., the female breast, from root meaning to swell, to swell with juice.] The breast; the organ in females that secretes the milk.—**Mammal**, mam'mal, *n.* An animal of the class Mammalia.—**Mammalia**, mam-mā'li-a, *n. pl.* [Lit. breast-animals.] The highest class in the animal kingdom, whose distinctive characteristic is that the female suckles the young.—**Mammalian**, mam-mā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to the mammals.—**Mammaliferous**, mam-ma-lif'ér-us, *a.* *Geol.* containing mammalian remains.—**Mammalogist**, mam-mal'o-jist, *n.* A naturalist who treats of the mammalia.—**Mammalogy**, mam-mal'o-ji, *n.* The science of mammals.—**Mammary**, mam'ma-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the female breasts or paps.—**Mammifer**, mam'mi-fèr, *n.* A mammal.—**Mammiferous**, mam-mif'ér-us, *a.* Having the distinguishing characteristics of a mammifer.—**Mammiform**, mam'mi-form, *a.* Having the shape or form of paps.—**Mammilla**, mam-mil'la, *n.* [L. *mamilla*, a little breast.] A little breast; something of this form.—**Mammillary**, mam'mil-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a nipple or pap; *anat.* applied to two small protuberances like nipples in the brain; *mineral.* studded with mammiform protuberances.—**Mammillate**, **Mammillated**, mam'mil-āt, mam'mil-ā-ted, *a.* In the form of a pap or nipple; having small protuberances like nipples.—**Mammillation**, mam-mi-lā'shon, *n.* A small mammillate prominence.—**Mammilloid**, mam'mil-oid, *a.* Shaped like a pap or nipple.

Mammee, mam-mē', *n.* An American tree yielding a large and nourishing fruit.—**Mammee-Sapota**, mam-mē'sa-pō'ta, *n.* A large tree of the West Indies and tropical America, yielding a fruit which is called natural marmalade.

Mammeliere, mam-mel-yär, *n.* [Fr. *mamelière*, from *mamelle*, L. *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma*, a breast.] In *anc. armour*, one of two circular plates fastened to the surcoat right above the breasts of a knight.

Mammon, mam'mon, *n.* [L. *mammona*, Gr. *mammōnas*, mammon, riches, from Chal. *mammōn*, *mamōn*.] The Syrian god of riches, mentioned in the New Testament as a personification of worldliness; hence, riches; wealth.—**Mammonism**, mam'mon-izm, *n.* Devotion to the service of Mammon or the pursuit of wealth.—**Mammonist**, **Mammonite**, mam'mon-ist, mam'mon-it, *n.* A person entirely devoted to the acquisition of wealth.

Mammoth, mam'moth, *n.* [Rus. *mamont*, *mamont*, from Tart. *mamma*, the earth, because their remains being found in the earth the natives believed that they burrowed like moles.] An extinct species of elephant of enormous size and covered with dense, shaggy hair, the remains of which are found in Siberia and elsewhere.—*a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic.—**Mammoth-tree**, *n.* A gigantic coniferous tree of North-western America, some specimens of which have a height of upwards of 200 feet.

Man, man, *n.* pl. **Men**, men. [A. Sax. *man*, *mana*, man, person=D. O.H.G. and Sw. *man*, G. *mann*, Icel. *maðr*, *menn*, Dan. *mand*, Goth. *manna;* from root *man*, to think, seen in Skr. *man*, to think, *manas*, mind, *manushya*, man, and also in E. *mean*, to intend, *mind*, L. *mens*, the mind (whence *mental*).] A human being; a person; particularly, a male adult of the human race; the human race; mankind: in this sense without article or plural (men is born to trouble); a male servant; an adult male in some person's employment or under his direction; a piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played.—*Man of straw*, a man of no substantial character, influence, or means; in commercial language, a person destitute of capital put forward by way of decoy.—*v.t.*—*manned*, *manning*. To supply with men; to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men; to infuse courage into.—**Man-at-arms**, *n.* A term applied to a fully equipped or heavily armed soldier of the middle ages.—**Man-eater**, *n.* A cannibal; one of those tigers which have acquired a special preference for human flesh.—**Man-engine**, *n.* A sort of elevator for the workmen in a mine; a vertical rod with platforms working up and down in a shaft.—**Manful**, man'ful, *a.* Manly; bold; brave.—**Manfully**, man'ful-li, *adv.* In a manful manner.—**Manfulness**, man'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being manful.—**Manhole**, man'hōl, *n.* A hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cesspool, steam-boiler, &c., for cleaning or repairing.—**Manhood**, man'hud, *n.* The state of being a man; the qualities of or becoming a man.—**Manikin**, man'i-kin, *n.* [*Man*, and dim. ending *-ikin*, *-kin*.] A little man; a dwarf; a pigmy.—**Mankind**, man-kind' or man'kind, *n.* The human race; man taken collectively; the males of the human race.—**Manlike**, man'lik, *a.* Resembling a man; having the qualities proper to a man.—**Manliness**, man'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being manly.—**Manly**, man'li, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a man; having the nobler attributes of a man; self-reliant; brave.—**Man-mercer**, *n.* One who deals by retail in cloths, &c., for male attire.—**Man-midwife**, *n.* A man who practises obstetrics; an accoucheur.—**Mannish**, man'ish, *a.* Characteristic of or resembling a man; as applied to a woman, masculine; unwomanly.—**Manfully**, man'ish-li, *adv.* In a mannish manner.—**Mannishness**, man'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mannish.—**Man-of-war**, *n.* A government vessel employed for the purposes of war.—**Man-of-war's-man**, *n.* A seaman belonging to a ship of war.—**Man-rope**, *n.* *Naut.* one of the ropes suspended on each side of a gangway, hatchway, &c.—**Man-servant**, *n.* A male servant.—**Man-slaughter**, *n.* The slaughter or killing of a man or men; especially, the unlawful killing of a man without malice.—**Man-stealer**, *n.* One who steals human beings, generally for the purpose of selling them as slaves.—**Man-trap**, *n.* An engine for catching trespassers.

Manacle, man'a-kl, *n.* [Fr. *manicle*, L. *manicula*, dim. of *manica*, a manacle, from *manus*, the hand. Manage.] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; handcuff; shackle: generally in plural.—*v.t.*—*manacled*, *manacling*. To put handcuffs or other fastening upon; to shackle.

Manage, man'aj, *v.t.*—*managed*, *managing*. [Fr. *manège*, the management of a horse, management or guidance in general; It. *maneggiare*, to handle, to manage; from L. *manus*, the hand, whence also *manacle*, *manual*, &c. Manual.] To have under control and direction; to conduct, carry on, guide, administer; to make tractable, or get under due control; to wield; to move or use in the manner desired (tools or the like); to treat (a person) with caution or judgment; to govern with address.—*v.i.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.—**Manageability**, man'aj-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* State of being manageable.—**Manageable**, man'aj-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being managed; easily made subservient to one's views or designs.—**Manageableness**, man'aj-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being manageable.—**Manageably**, man'aj-a-bli, *adv.* In a manageable manner.—**Management**, man'aj-ment, *n.* The act of managing; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose; conduct; administration; cautious handling or treatment; the body of directors or managers of any undertaking, concern, or interest collectively.—**Manager**, man'aj-èr, *n.* One who manages; one who has the guidance or direction of anything; one who is directly at the head of an undertaking.—**Managerial**, man-a-jē'ri-al, *a.* Of or belonging to a manager.—**Managership**, man'aj-èr-ship, *n.* The office of a manager.

Manakin, man'a-kin, *n.* [Dim. of *man*; as applied to birds, originally the name of a species with a beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin.] A manikin; a name for certain small tropical American birds.

Manatee, **Manatin**, man-a-tē', man'a-tin, *n.* [Haytian.] The sea-cow, an aquatic herbivorous mammal allied to the cetaceans.

and found on the coasts of South America, Africa, and Australia.

Manchet, man'shet, *n.* [Comp. Fr. *miche*, *michette*, a manchet or small loaf.] A small loaf of fine bread; fine white bread. —*a.* Fine and white: said of bread or flour.

Manchineel, man-chi-nēl', *n.* [It. *mancinello*, Fr. *mancenille*, Sp. *manzanillo*, from *manzana*, an apple, from L. *malum Matianum*, a kind of apple, from *Matius*, a Roman name.] A tree of the West Indies and Central America, abounding in acrid and highly poisonous juice, the wood being valuable for cabinet work.

Manchoo, Manchu, Mantchoo, man-chö', *n.* A native of Manchooria, or one of the same race; one of the reigning dynasty in China; the language of the Manchoos; the court language of China.

Manciple, man'si-pl, *n.* [O.Fr. *mancipe*, L. *manceps*, one who purchases anything at a public sale—*manus*, the hand, and *capio*, to take.] A steward; a purveyor, particularly of a college or inn of court.

Mandamus, man-dā'mus, *n.* [L., lit. we command.] *Law*, a command or writ issuing from a superior court, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some specified act.

Mandarin, man-da-rēn', *n.* [Pg. *mandarim*, from Skr. *mantrin*, a counsellor, a minister, from *mantra*, counsel, from *man*, to think, to know. MAN.] The general name given by Europeans to Chinese magistrates or public officials, whether civil or military. —*Mandarin duck*, a beautiful kind of duck, a native of China.—**Mandarinic**, man-da-rēn'ik, *a.* Pertaining or appropriate to a mandarin.

Mandate, man'dāt, *n.* [L. *mandatum*, an order, from *mando*, to command (from *manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give), seen also in *command*, *commend*, *demand*, *remand*, *recommend*, &c.] A command; an order, precept, or injunction; written authority by one person to another to act for him.— —**Mandatory, Mandatary**, man'dā-to-ri, man'dā-ta-ri, *n.* [Fr. *mandataire.*] One to whom a mandate or charge is given; one who receives special written authority to act for another.—**Mandatory**, *a.* Containing a command; directory.

Mandible, man'di-bl, *n.* [L. *mandibulum*, the jaw, from *mando*, to chew.] An animal's jaw, particularly, the under jaw of a mammal; the upper or lower jaw of a bird; one of the upper or anterior pair of jaws of an insect or other articulate animal.—**Mandibular**, man-dib'ū-lėr, *a.* Belonging to a mandible. — **Mandibulate, Mandibulated**, man-dib'ū-lāt, man-dib'ū-lā-ted, *a.* Provided with mandibles, as many insects.

Mandoline, Mandolin, man'dō-lin, *n.* [Fr. *mandoline*, from It. *mandola*, *mandora*, *pandora*, a species of lute. BANDORE.] A musical instrument of the guitar kind.

Mandragora, man-drag'o-ra, *n.* [L. and Gr. *mandragoras*, the mandrake.] The genus of plants popularly called mandrakes; a medical preparation obtained from the mandrake (*Shak.*).—**Mandrake**, man'drāk, *n.* [From *mandragora.*] A plant of the Mediterranean region, with large thick roots, and possessing strong purgative and narcotic properties, formerly the subject of various superstitions.

Mandrel, Mandril, man'drel, man'dril, *n.* [Fr. *mandrin*, from Gr. *mandra*, an inclosed space, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set.] A bar of iron on which an article is fitted to be turned on a lathe; any straight bar upon which a tube or ring is welded.

Mandrill, man'dril, *n.* [Fr. *mandrille*, from the West African name.] The great blue-faced or rib-nosed baboon, the largest and most hideous of the baboons.

Manducate, man'dū-kāt, *v.t.*—*manducated*, *manducating.* [L. *manduco*, *manducatum*, from *mando*, to chew; akin *mandible*, *manger.*] To masticate; to chew.—**Manducable**, man'dū-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being chewed.—**Manducation**, man-dū-kā'shon, *n.* The act of chewing. — **Manducatory**, man'dū-ka-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or employed in chewing.

Mane, mān, *n.* [O.D. *mane*, D. *manen*, Dan. *man*, Icel. *mön*, O.H.G. *mana*, G. *mähne*; allied to W. *mwng*, a mane, *mwn*, the neck.] The long hair on the upper side of the neck of some animals, as the horse, lion, &c., usually hanging down on one side.—**Maned**, mānd, *a.* Having a mane.—**Maneless**, mān'les, *a.* Not having a mane.

Manege, ma-nāsh', *n.* [Fr. *manége*, from It. *maneggio*, management. MANAGE.] A school for training horses and teaching horsemanship; the art of breaking, training, and riding horses; the art of horsemanship.

Maneh, mā'nē, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew weight for gold and silver, believed to contain a hundred shekels of the former and sixty of the latter.

Manequin, man'ē-kin, *n.* [A corruption of *manikin.*] An artist's model fashioned of wood or wax.

Manes, mā'nēz, *n. pl.* [L., from O.L. *manus*, good, benevolent.] Among the Romans the ghosts, shades, or souls of deceased persons; the deified shades of the dead.

Manful, &c. Under MAN.

Manganese, man'ga-nēz, *n.* [By metathesis from *magnesium*, the name first given to it.] A metal of a dusky white or whitish-gray colour, very hard and difficult to fuse, not known native, on account of its powerful affinity for oxygen, but having ores of considerable value in the industrial arts.—**Manganesian**, man-ga-nē'zi-an, *a.* Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it or partaking of its qualities. — **Manganic, Manganesic**, man-gan'ik, man-ga-nē'zik, *a.* Obtained from manganese.—**Manganite**, man'gan-īt, *n.* One of the ores of manganese, used in the manufacture of glass.

Mange, mānj, *n.* [O.Fr. *mangeson*, Fr. *démangeaison*, an itching, from *manger*, L. *manduco*, to eat. MANDUCATE.] A cutaneous disease very similar to itch, and to which horses, cattle, dogs, and other beasts are subject.—**Mangily**, mān'ji-li, *adv.* In a mangy manner. — **Manginess**, mān'ji-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being mangy.—**Mangy**, mān'ji, *a.* Infected with the mange; scabby; mean.

Mangel-wurzel, mang'gl-wėr'zl, *n.* [G., lit. want-root, but the proper form is *mangold-wurzel* — G. *mangold*, beet, and *wurzel*, root = beet-root.] A variety of beet, extensively cultivated as food for cattle.

Manger, mān'jėr, *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire*, from *manger*, from L. *manducare*, to eat. MANDUCATE.] A trough or box in which fodder is laid for horses or cattle; the receptacle from which horses or cattle eat in a stable or cow-house.

Mangle, mang'gl, *v.t.*—*mangled*, *mangling.* [Perhaps from L. *mancus*, maimed, through L.L. *mangulare*, to mangle; comp. A. Sax. *bemancian*, to maim; L.G. *mank*, mutilated; D. *mank*, lame; G. *mangel*, a defect; *mangeln*, to be wanting.] To cut by repeated blows, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds; to cut in a bungling manner; to hack; to lacerate: applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh; *fig.* to destroy the symmetry or completeness of; to mutilate.—**Mangler**, mang'glėr, *n.* One who mangles; one who mutilates.

Mangle, mang'gl *n.* [D. and G. *mangel*, from O.Fr. *mangonel*, Gr. *manganon*, a war engine, the axis of a pulley.] A well-known machine for smoothing table-cloths, sheets, and other articles of linen or cotton. — *v.t.* To smooth cloth with a mangle.—**Mangler**, mang'glėr, *n.* One who uses a mangle.

Mango, mang'gō, *n.* [Malay.] The fruit of the mango-tree, a native of tropical Asia, but widely cultivated throughout the tropics; a fruit highly valued for dessert.—**Mango-fish**, *n.* [From its beautiful yellow colour resembling that of a ripe *mango.*] A fish of the Ganges, about 15 inches long, and highly esteemed for food.

Mangold-wurzel, mang'gōld-wėr'zl, *n.* MANGEL-WURZEL.

Mangonel, man'go-nel, *n.* [O.Fr. *mangonel*, It. *manganello*, *mangano*, from Gr. *manganon.* MANGLE, *n.*] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.

Mangosteen, mang'gō-stēn, *n.* [Malay *mangusta.*] A tree of the East Indies, the fruit of which is about the size of an orange, and most delicious.

Mangrove, man'grōv, *n.* [Malay *manggi-manggi.*] A tropical tree growing on the banks of rivers and on the sea-coast, remarkable for giving off adventitious roots from the stem and branches.

Mangy. Under MANGE.

Manhaden, man-hā'den, *n.* MENHADEN.

Manhood. Under MAN.

Mania, mā'ni-a, *n.* [L., from Gr.; allied to Gr. *menos*, the mind; E. *mind* and *man.*] Madness; also rage or eager desire for anything; insane or morbid craving.—**Maniac**, mā'ni-ak, *a.* [L. *maniacus.*] Raving with madness; proceeding from disordered intellect; mad.—*n.* One raving with madness; a madman. — **Maniacal**, ma-nī'a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with madness.

Manicate, man'i-kāt, *a.* [L. *manicatus*, sleeved, from *manica*, sleeves, from *manus*, the hand.] *Bot.* covered with hairs interwoven into a mass that can be easily separated from the surface.

Manichean, Manichee, Manicheist, man-i-kē'an, man'i-kē, man'i-kē-ist, *n.* [From the founder *Manes* or *Manichæus*, who lived in the third century.] One of a sect in Persia who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil, which produce all the happiness and calamities of the world.—**Manichean**, *a.* Pertaining to the Manicheans or their doctrines.—**Manicheanism, Manicheism**, man-i-kē'an-izm, man'i-kē-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Manicheans.

Manichord, Manicordon, man'i-kord, man'-i-kor-don, *n.* [O.Fr. *manicordion*, It. *monocordo*; from Gr. *monochordon.* MONOCHORD.] A musical instrument in the form of a spinet.

Manifest, man'i-fest, *a.* [L. *manifestus*, lit. that may be laid hold of by the hand —*manus*, the hand, and root seen in obs. *fendo*, to dash against (as in *offend*).] Clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding; not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood; evident; plain.—*n.* A document signed by the master of a vessel at the place of lading, to be exhibited at the custom-house, containing a description of the ship and her cargo, the destination of the ship and the goods, &c.—*v.t.* To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly; to display; to exhibit. — **Manifestable, Manifestible**, man'i-fes-ta-bl, man'i-fes-ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being manifested. — **Manifestation**, man'i-fes-tā"shon, *n.* The act of manifesting; a making evident to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of anything by clear evidence; display; what is the means of displaying.—**Manifestly**, man'i-fest-li, *adv.* In a manifest manner; clearly; evidently; plainly. — **Manifestness**, man'i-fest-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being manifest.—**Manifesto**, man-i-fes'tō, *n.* [It.] A public declaration, usually of a sovereign or government.

Manifold, man'i-fōld, *a.* [*Many* and *fold.*] Numerous and various in kind or quality; many in number; multiplied (*manifold mercies*); exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics (the *manifold* wisdom of God). — *adv.* Many times, or by many times.—*v.t.* To multiply impressions of, as of a letter, by means of a manifold-writer.—*n.* A copy made by a manifold-writer. — **Manifoldly**, man'i-fōld-li, *adv.* In a manifold manner.— **Manifoldness**, man'i-fōld-nes, *n.*— **Manifold-writer**, *n.* A writing apparatus for taking several copies of a letter or document at once.

Maniform, man'i-form, *a.* [L. *manus*, the hand.] Shaped like the hand.

Manihot, man'i-hot. Same as *Manioc.*

Manikin. Under MAN.

Manilla, ma-nil'la, *n.* A kind of cheroot manufactured in *Manilla*, the capital of the Philippine Islands. — **Manilla-hemp**, *n.* A fibrous material from a plant which grows in the Philippine Isles, &c.

Manioc, man'i-ok, *n.* [Pg. and Brazil. *mandioca.*] A plant cultivated in tropical America and the West Indies, from the large fleshy root of which tapioca and cassava are prepared.

Maniple, man'i-pl, *n.* [L. *manipulus*, *manipulus*, a handful, a company of soldiers—*manus*, the hand, and root of *plenus*, full (as in *plenary*, &c.).] *Rom. antiq.* a company of soldiers consisting of sixty common soldiers, two centurions, and a standard-bearer; in the Latin Ch., originally a handkerchief, now only a symbolical ornament attached to the left arm of the celebrant at mass.—**Manipular**, ma-nip'ū-lér, *a.* Pertaining to a maniple.—**Manipulate**, ma-nip'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*manipulated*, *manipulating*. [L.L. *manipulo*, *manipulatum*.] To handle or operate on with the hands, as in artistic or mechanical operations; to subject to certain processes; to operate upon for the purpose of giving a false appearance to (to *manipulate* accounts).—*v.i.* To use the hands, as in artistic processes, mechanical operations, or the like.—**Manipulation**, ma-nip'ū-lā"shon, *n.* The art or mode of manipulating or working by hand; the act of operating upon skilfully, for the purpose of giving a false appearance to.—**Manipulative**, **Manipulatory**, ma-nip'ū-la-tiv, ma-nip'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by manipulation.—**Manipulator**, ma-nip'ū-lā-tér, *n.* One who manipulates.

Manis, mā'nis, *n.* [The assumed singular of L. *manes*, ghosts, from their seeking their food by night.] A genus of edentate mammals covered with large, hard scales; the pangolin or scaly ant-eater.

Manito, **Manitou**, man'i-tō, man'i-tō, *n.* Among North American Indians, a good or evil spirit or a fetish.

Manitrunk, man'i-trungk, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, *truncus*, trunk.] *Entom.* the segment of the trunk next the head.

Manjak, man'jak, *n.* [W. Indian.] A kind of asphalt or mineral pitch.

Mankind, **Manly**, &c. Under MAN.

Manna, man'na, *n.* [Generally derived from the Heb. *man hū*, what is it?] A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia; the sweet solidified juice which is obtained by incisions made in the stem of a species of ash.—**Mannite**, man'it, *n.* A peculiar variety of sugar obtained from manna.—**Manna-croup**, man'na-krōp, *n.* A granular preparation of wheat-flour deprived of bran, used for soups, puddings, &c.

Manner, man'ér, *n.* [From Fr. *manière*, manner, O.Fr. *manier*, belonging to the hand, from L. *manus*, the hand—properly, the method of handling a thing. MANAGE, MANUAL.] The mode in which anything is done; the way of performing or effecting anything; a person's peculiar or habitual way or carriage; bearing or conduct; deportment; *pl.* carriage or behaviour, considered as decorous or indecorous, polite or unpolite, pleasing or displeasing; ceremonious behaviour; polite or becoming deportment (he has no *manners*); sort; kind: in this use having often the sense of a plural—sorts, kinds (all *manner of* things).—*In a manner*, in a certain degree or measure; to a certain extent (it is in a *manner* done already).—**Mannered**, man'érd, *a.* Having manners of this or that kind; exhibiting the peculiar style of an author or artist, more particularly in its objectionable form.—**Mannerism**, man'ér-izm, *n.* Excessive adherence to a characteristic mode or manner of action or treatment; a personal and prominent peculiarity of style, as in a writer or an artist.—**Mannerist**, man'ér-ist, *n.* One addicted to mannerism.—**Mannerliness**, man'ér-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being mannerly.—**Mannerly**, man'ér-li, *a.* Showing good manners; correct in deportment; polite; not rude or vulgar.—*adv.* With good manners; without rudeness.

Mannheim Gold, man'him, *n.* [From *Mannheim*, in Baden, where it was originally made.] A brass containing 80 parts copper and 20 parts zinc, used by jewellers to imitate gold.

Mannish, &c. Under MAN.

Mannite. Under MANNA.

Manœuvre, ma-nō'vér or ma-nū'vér, *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre*—*main*, L. *manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, L. *opera*, work. *Manœuvre* is the same word.] A regulated, dexterous movement, particularly in an army or navy; any movement of troops, ships, &c., for attack on or defence against an enemy; management with address or artful design; an adroit procedure; intrigue; stratagem.—*v.i.*—*manœuvred*, *manœuvring*. To perform manœuvres, especially military or naval manœuvres; to employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose.—*v.t.* To make to perform manœuvres or evolutions.—**Manœuvrer**, ma-nō'vér-ér or ma-nū'vér-ér, *n.* One who manœuvres.

Man-of-war. Under MAN.

Manometer, **Manoscope**, ma-nom'et-ér, man'ō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *manos*, rare, not dense.] An instrument to measure the elastic force of gases or vapours.—**Manometric**, **Manometrical**, man-ō-met'rik, man-ō-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the manometer.

Manor, man'or, *n.* [O.Fr. *manoir*, *manoir*, *manor*, L.L. *manorium*, a dwelling-place, a manson, from L. *maneo*, to stay, to dwell. MANSION.] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family; a residence with a certain portion of land annexed to it.—**Manor-house**, *n.* The mansion belonging to a manor.—**Manorial**, ma-nō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

Manoscope, *n.* MANOMETER.

Mansard-roof, *n.* [From François *Mansard*, a French architect, who died in 1666.] A curb-roof.

Manse, mans, *n.* [L.L. *mansus*, *mansum*, a residence, from L. *maneo*, *mansum*, to stay, to dwell. MANSION.] In Scotland, properly the dwelling-house of a parochial clergyman; also the dwelling-house reserved for the minister of any Presbyterian church.

Man-servant. Under MAN.

Mansion, man'shon, *n.* [L. *mansio*, *mansionis*, from *maneo*, *mansum*, to dwell (seen also in *manor*, *menial*, *remain*, *remnant*, &c.).] A dwelling or residence, especially one of considerable size and pretension; a habitation; an abode.—**Mansion-house**, *n.* A mansion; a manor-house.—*The Mansion-house*, the official residence of the Lord-mayor of London.

Man-slaughter, **Man-stealer**. Under MAN.

Mansuete, man'swēt, *a.* [L. *mansuetus*, tame—*manus*, the hand, and *suesco*, *suetum*, to become accustomed.] Tame; gentle.

Mantel, **Mantel-piece**, man'tel, *n.* [O.Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *manteau*—same as *mantle*.] The ornamental work above a fireplace; a narrow shelf or slab there.—**Mantel-shelf**, *n.* The shelf above the lintel of a fireplace.

Mantelet, **Mantlet**, man'tel-et, mant'let, *n.* [Dim. of *mantle*.] A small cloak worn by women; *fort.* a kind of movable parapet or penthouse set on wheels for protecting sappers from musketry fire.

Mantic,† man'tik, *a.* [Gr. *mantikos*, from *mantis*, a prophet.] Relating to prophecy or divination; prophetic.

Mantilla, man-til'la, *n.* [Sp.; same origin as *mantle*.] A hood; a Spanish head covering for women, which falls down upon the shoulders and may be used as a veil; a light cloak thrown over the dress of a lady.

Mantis, man'tis, *n.* [Gr., a prophet, the mantis.] A genus of orthopterous insects, frequently resembling twigs and leaves, the praying-mantis being so called from the position of the anterior legs resembling that of a person's hands at prayer.

Mantissa, man-tis'a, *n.* [L., addition, increase.] The decimal part of a logarithm following the integral part.

Mantle, man'tl, *n.* [O.Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *manteau*, It. *mantello*, from L. *mantellum*, *mantellum*, a mantle, a napkin. Hence *mantel*.] A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments; a covering; something that covers and conceals; *zool.* the external fold of the skin in most molluscs. Sometimes used in same sense as *mantel*.—*v.t.*—*mantled*, *mantling*. To cloak or cover.—*v.i.* To be expanded or spread out like a mantle; to become covered with a coating, as a liquid; to send up froth or scum; to cream; to display superficial changes of hue.—**Mantling**, mant'ling, *n.* The cloak or mantle often represented behind a heraldic escutcheon.

Mantlet, *n.* MANTELET.

Mantua, man'tū-a, *n.* [Either a corruption of Fr. *manteau*, a mantle, or from *Mantua* in Italy (comp. *milliner*, from *Milan*).] A lady's gown.—**Mantua-maker**, *n.* One who makes dresses for females; a dress-maker.

Manual, man'ū-al, *a.* [L. *manualis*, pertaining to the hand, from *manus*, the hand (root *ma*, to measure), seen also in *mancis*, *manage*, *manifest*, *manner*, *manure*, *maintain*, &c.] Performed or done by the hand; such as to require bodily exertion (*manual* labour); used or made by the hand.—*Manual alphabet*, the letters made by the fingers and hand, used by the deaf and dumb.—*Manual exercise*, the exercise by which soldiers are taught to handle their rifles and other arms.—*n.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand or conveniently handled; the service-book of the Roman Catholic Church; the keyboard of an organ or the like.—**Manually**, man'ū-al-li, *adv.* By hand.

Manubrium, ma-nū'bri-um, *n.* [L., a handle, from *manus*, the hand.] *Anat.* the upper bone of the sternum.

Manufactory, man-ū-fak'to-ri, *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facio*, to make.] A building in which goods are manufactured; a factory.—**Manufactural**, man-ū-fak'tū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to manufactures.—**Manufacture**, man-ū-fak'tūr, *n.* The operation of making wares of any kind; the operation of reducing raw materials into a form suitable for use, by more or less complicated operations; something made from raw materials.—*v.t.*—*manufactured*, *manufacturing*. To make or fabricate from raw materials, and work into forms convenient for use, especially by more or less complicated processes.—*v.i.* To be occupied in manufactures.—**Manufacturer**, man-ū-fak'tū-rér, *n.* One who manufactures; one who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.—**Manufacturing**, man-ū-fak'tū-ring, *pp.* and *a.* Employed in making goods; pertaining to manufactures.

Manumit, man-ū-mit', *v.t.*—*manumitted*, *manumitting*. [L. *manumitto*—*manus*, hand, and *mitto*, to send.] To release from slavery; to free, as a slave; to emancipate.—**Manumission**, man-ū-mish'on, *n.* [L. *manumissio*.] The act of manumitting; emancipation.

Manure, ma-nūr', *v.t.*—*manured*, *manuring*. [Originally to work by manual labour or by the hand, the same word as *manœuvre*.] To cultivate by manual labour†; to enrich (soils) with fertilizing substances; to treat with manure.—*n.* Any matter or substance added to the soil with the view of fertilizing it, or of accelerating vegetation and increasing the production of the crops, such as guano, dung, bone-dust, the drainage from a dung-heap (liquid *manure*), &c.—**Manurer**, ma-nū'rér, *n.* One that manures lands.—**Manurial**, ma-nū'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to manures.

Manuscript, man'ū-skript, *n.* [L. *manus scriptum*, written with the hand—*manus*, the hand, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.] A book or paper written with the hand or pen; a writing of any kind, in contradistinction to what is printed; often contracted to *MS.*, pl. *MSS.*—*a.* Written with the hand; not printed.

Manx, mangks, *n.* The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man; *pl.* the natives of Man.—*a.* Belonging to the Isle of Man or its language.

Many, men'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *manig*, *menig*, *monig*; D. *menig*, Dan. *mange*, Goth. *manags*, O.H.G. *manec*, G. *manch*, *manch*.] Numerous; forming or comprising a great number (*many* men): always followed by *as* or *a* before a noun in the singular number (*many a* man), and then with more of a distributive force.—*The many*, the great majority of people; the crowd; the common herd.—*So many*, the same number of; a certain number indefinitely.—*Too many*, too strong; too powerful; too able (colloq.).

[*Many* is prefixed to a great number of adjectives, forming compounds which explain themselves (*many*-coloured, *many*-cornered, *many*-eyed, &c.).]—**Many-sided**, *a.* Having many sides; showing mental or moral activity in many different directions; exhibiting many phases. —**Many-sidedness**, *n.*

Maori, ma'o-ri, *n.* [A New Zealand word signifying native or indigenous.] One of the native inhabitants of New Zealand.—*a.* Of or belonging to the native inhabitants of New Zealand.

Map, map, *n.* [L. *mappa*, a napkin—*mappa mundi* (Fr. *mappemonde*, It. *mappamondo*), a map of the world; akin are *apron*, *napery*.] A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, or of the whole or any part of the celestial sphere, usually on paper or other material. —*v.t.*—*mapped*, *mapping*. [illegible] delineate in a map, as the figure of any portion of land.

Maple, mā'pl, *n.* [A. Sax. *mapel*.] The name given to a genus of trees of the sycamore kind, the wood of which is valuable. —*Sugar maple*, a maple of North America, the juice of which, obtained in early spring by tapping, is converted into sugar.

Mar, mär, *v.t.*—*marred*, *marring*. [A. Sax. *myrran*, *merran*, *āmyrran*, *āmerran*, to hinder, to spoil; D. *marren*, to retard; Icel. *merja*, to crush; O.H.G. *marrjan*, to hinder. Akin *moor* (verb).] To injure in any way; to spoil, impair, deface, deform. —**Marplot**, mar'plot, *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

Marabou, mar'a-bö, *n.* The name of two large storks, the delicate white feathers beneath the wing and tail of which form the marabou-feathers imported.

Marabout, **Maraboot**, ma-ra-böt', *n.* In Northern Africa one of a kind of saints who are held in high estimation.

Maranatha, mar-a-nā'tha, *n.* [Syr., the Lord comes or has come.] A word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse.

Maraschino, mar-as-kē'nō, *n.* [It., from [illegible], a kind of sour cherry, from L. *amarus*, bitter.] A kind of liqueur made in Dalmatia from cherries.

Marasmus, ma-ras'mus, *n.* [Gr. *marasmos*, from *marainō*, to cause to pine or waste away.] A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; atrophy.

Maraud, ma-rad', *v.i.* [Fr. *marauder*, to beg, play the rogue, from *maraud*, a rogue; perhaps from stem of *mar*.] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty.—*n.* Spoliation by marauders.—**Marauder**, ma-ra'dėr, *n.* One who marauds; a rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer.

Maravedi, mar-a-vā'dē, *n.* [Sp., from *Marabitin*, an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Spain.] A very small copper coin formerly used in Spain.

Marble, mär'bl, *n.* [Fr. *marbre*, from L. *marmor*, marble, Gr. *marmaros*, any stone or rock which sparkles in the light, from *marmairō*, to flash, to gleam.] The popular name of any species of calcareous stone, of a compact texture and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish; a column, tablet, or the like, of marble, remarkable for some inscription or sculpture; a little ball of marble, of other stone, or of baked clay, used by children in play.—*a.* Composed of marble; stained or veined like marble; *fig.* hard or insensible like marble (*marble*-hearted, *marble*-breasted). —*v.t.*—*marbled*, *marbling*. To give an appearance of marble to; to stain or vein like marble.—**Marble-edged**, *a.* Having the edges marbled, as a book.—**Marble-paper**, *n.* Paper marked in imitation of variegated marble.—**Marbling**, mär'bling, *n.* Imitation of marble; any marking resembling that of veined marble.—**Marbly**, mär'bli, *a.* Resembling marble in structure or appearance.

Marc, mark, *n.* [Fr.] The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, as of grapes, olives, &c.

Marcasite, mär'ka-sit, *n.* [Fr. *marcassite*, a word of Arabic origin.] Iron pyrites or bisulphide of iron, nearly of the colour of tin, used for industrial or ornamental purposes.—**Marcasitic**, **Marcasitical**, mär-ka-sit'ik, mär-ka-sit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to marcasite.

Marcescent, mär-ses'ent, *a.* [L. *marcescens*, *marcescentis*, ppr. of *marcesco*, to fade.] Withering; fading; decaying; specifically, *bot.* withering, but not falling off till the part bearing it is perfected.—**Marcescible**, mär-ses'i-bl, *a.* Liable to decay.

March, märch, *n.* [A. Sax. *mearc*, a mark, sign, boundary; Icel. *mark*, O.H.G. *marcha* (whence Fr. *marche*, boundary). MARK.] A frontier or boundary of a territory: most common in pl., and especially applied to the boundaries or confines of political divisions; in Scotland the boundary line of conterminous estates or lands, whether large or small.—*v.i.* To be contiguous; to be situated next, with a boundary line between.—**March-man**, *n.* A borderer.

March, märch, *v.i.* [Fr. *marcher*; It. *marciare*; either from Fr. *marche*, a boundary (MARCH, a frontier), through such usages as in 'aller de *marche* en *marche*,' to wander from boundary to boundary; or from L. *marcus*, a hammer, through L.L. *marcare*, to beat the ground with the feet, to march.] To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner; to walk with a steady regular tread.—*Marching regiment*, a colloquial term for an infantry regiment of the line.—*v.t.* To cause to march.—*n.* The measured and uniform walk of a body of men, as soldiers, moving simultaneously and in order; stately and deliberate walk; steady or laboured progression; an advance of soldiers from one halting-place to another; the distance passed over; progressive advancement; progress (the *march* of intellect); a musical composition designed to accompany and regulate the movement of troops or other bodies of men. —*March past*, a march past the reviewing officer or some high dignitary on parade.

March, märch, *n.* [O.Fr. *march*, from L. *Martius*, pertaining to Mars, the god of war; *Martius mensis*, Mars' month.] The third month of the year.—*Mad as a March hare*, quite mad or crazy, from March being the rutting month of hares, during which they are in an excited state.

Marchioness, mär'shun-es, *n.* [A fem. from L.L. *marchio*, a marquis. MARQUIS.] The wife or widow of a marquis; a female having the rank of a marquis.

Marchpane, märch'pān, *n.* [O.Fr. *marcepain*, It. *marzapane*, L. Gr. *maza*, a barley-cake, and L. *panis*, bread.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit containing almonds.

Marcid, mär'sid, *a.* [L. *marcidus*, from *marceo*, to pine.] Withered; feeble; drooping.

Marconigram, mär-kō'ni-gram, *n.* A message sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Mare, mār, *n.* [A. Sax. *mere*, *miere*, a mare, fem. of *mear*, *mearh*, a horse; Icel. *mar*, a horse, *merr*, a mare, G. *mähre*, a mare, O.H.G. *marah*, *march*, a horse; allied to Ir. *marc*, W. *march*, a horse.] The female of the horse.—*Mare's nest*, a discovery that is no discovery, and that a person merely fancies he has made.—**Mare's-tail**, *n.* A common marsh plant somewhat resembling in appearance the equisetum or horsetail, but quite distinct.

Maremma, ma-rem'ma, *n.* pl. **Maremme**, ma-rem'me. [It.] Marshy and malarious tracts of country in middle Italy.

Margaric, mär-gar'ik, *a.* [L. *margarita*, Gr. *margaritēs*, pearl, from Per. *murvarid*, a pearl.] Pertaining to pearl; having a pearly appearance.—*Margaric acid*, a so-called acid, a mixture of palmitic and stearic acid obtained from oils and fats, and often in the form of pearly scales.—**Margarin**, **Margarine**, mär'ga-rin, *n.* A peculiar pearl-like substance, a mixture of palmitin and stearin. — **Margaritaceous**, mär'ga-ri-tā"shus, *a.* Pearly, or resembling pearl.—**Margaritic**, mar-ga-rit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling pearl or margarite. — **Margaritiferous**, mär'ga-ri-tif"ėr-us, *a.* Producing pearls.

Margay, mar'gā, *n.* A Brazilian carnivorous animal about the size of a cat.

Margin, mär'jin, *n.*; poetically **Marge**, märj. [Formerly *margine*, or *margent*, Fr. *marge*, It. *margine*, from L. *margo*, *marginis*, a brink, a margin.] A border; edge; brink; verge (of a river, &c.); the edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or partly occupied by notes; a sum or quantity reserved to meet contingencies in addition to what is known to be necessary; the difference between the cost of an article and its selling price; *bot.* the edge or border of a leaf or other organ of a plant; *fig.* a certain latitude to go and come upon.—**Marginal**, mar'ji-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a margin; written or printed in the margin of a page.—**Marginalia**, mar-ji-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* Notes written on the margin of books. —**Marginally**, mar'ji-nal-li, *adv.* In the margin of a book. —**Marginated**, **Marginate**, mar'ji-nā-ted, mar'ji-nāt, *a.* Having a margin.

Margrave, mar'grāv, *n.* [Fr. *margrave*, from D. *markgraaf*, G. *markgraf*—*mark*, a march or border, and *graf*, an earl or count.] Originally, like marquis, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders; now, a title of nobility in Germany, &c. —**Margravate**, **Margraviate**, mär'gra-vāt, mär-grā'vi-at, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.—**Margravine**, mar'gra-vin, *n.* [Fr. *margravine*, G. *markgräfin*.] The wife of a margrave.

Marigenous, ma-rij'e-nus, *a.* [L. *mare*, the sea, and root *gen*, to produce.] Produced in or by the sea.

Marigold, mar'i-gōld, *n.* [*Mary*, that is, the Virgin Mary, and *gold*.] The popular name applied to several composite plants bearing bright yellow flowers.—*Marigold window*, *arch.* a rose-window.

Marinade, mar-i-nad, *n.* [Fr., from *marin*, marine, L. *mare*, the sea.] A compound liquor, generally of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meats are steeped before dressing to improve their flavour.—*v.t.* To salt or pickle (fish) and then preserve in oil or vinegar.

Marine, ma-rēn', *a.* [L. *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea; allied to W. *môr*, the sea, A. Sax. *mere*, a lake, and E. *marsh*; the root being same as in L. *mors*, death (dead or stagnant water).] Pertaining to or in some way connected with the sea; found or formed in the sea; inhabiting the sea (*marine* forms of life); used at sea; suited for use at sea (a *marine* engine); naval; maritime (a *marine* officer; *marine* [illegible]). ∴Syn. under MARITIME.—*Marine engine*, a form of steam-engine used in sea-going steamers. — *Marine soap*, a kind of soap well adapted for washing with sea-water, chiefly made of cocoa-nut oil.—*n.* One of a body of troops trained to do military service on board of ships and on shore under certain circumstances; the whole navy of a kingdom or state; the collective shipping of a country.—**Marine-glue**, *n.* A cement made by dissolving shellac, caoutchouc, and naphtha.—**Mariner**, mar'i-nėr, *n.* [Fr. *marinier*.] A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships. —*Mariner's Compass*. COMPASS.—**Marine-store**, *n.* A place where old ships' materials are bought and sold, as canvas, junk, iron, &c. — **Marinorama**, ma-rēn'ō-rä"ma, *n.* A representation of a sea-view.

Mariolatry, mā-ri-ol'a-tri, *n.* [L. *Maria*, Mary, the Virgin Mary, and Gr. *latreia*, service, worship.] The adoration of the Virgin Mary.—**Mariolater**, mā-ri-ol'a-tėr, *n.* One who practises Mariolatry.

Marionette, mar'i-o-net", *n.* [Fr., for *Mariolette*, a dim. of *Mariole*, a little figure of the Virgin *Mary*.] A puppet moved by strings.

Marischal, mär'shal. MARSHAL.

Marish,† mar'ish, *n.* A fen; a marsh. [Poet.]

Marist, mā'rist, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Virgin Mary; devoted to the service of the Virgin.

Marital, mar'i-tal, *a.* [L. *maritalis*, from *maritus*, a husband, from *mas*, *maris*, a male. MASCULINE.] Pertaining to a husband.

Maritime, mar'i-tim, *a.* [L. *maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea. MARINE.] Relating or pertaining to navigation or commerce by sea; connected or belonging to shipping; naval; having a navy and commerce by

sea (*maritime* powers); bordering on the sea, situated near the sea (a *maritime* town).—*Maritime law*, the law relating to harbours, ships, and seamen. ∴ *Maritime* refers more especially to the sea as a field of human action, to some use of the sea by man, or some human interest connected with the sea, or to position on or near the sea; *marine* refers rather to the sea in its merely physical aspect.

Marjoram, mar'jō-ram, *n.* [G. *marjoran*, It. *marjorana*, L.L. *marjoraca*, from L. *amaracus*, Gr. *amarakos*, marjoram.] A perennial plant of the mint family, of several species; the sweet marjoram is aromatic and fragrant, and used in cookery.

Mark, mark, *n.* [A. Sax. *mearc*, mark, sign, limit, boundary = Goth. *marka*, a boundary; Icel. *mark*, mark, landmark, *merki*, a boundary; Dan. *mærke*, mark, token, *mark*, a field; D. *merk*, a mark; G. *mark*, a boundary, a district. *March* (a boundary) is another form, and hence also *remark*, *marquis*, *marchioness*, &c.] A visible sign or impression on something, as a dot, line, streak, stamp, figure, or the like; any sign by which a thing can be distinguished; a certain sign which a merchant puts upon his goods in order to distinguish them from others; a trade-mark; an indication, visible token, or evidence; pre-eminence, distinction, importance, eminent position (a man of *mark*); respectful attention or regard; heed; anything to which a missile may be directed; the point to be reached; the proper standard; the extreme estimate or allowance (below or within the *mark*); a character, generally in the form of a cross, made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it; an old English coin of the value of 13*s.* 4*d.*; a German coin of nearly the same value as the English shilling.—*To make one's mark*, often to make one's influence felt; to gain a position of influence and distinction; also to sign a document by making a cross with the pen.—*v.t.* To make a mark on; to single out, point out, stamp, or characterize; to denote: often with *out;* to take particular observation of; to take note of; to regard, observe, heed.—*To mark time*, *milit.* to lift and bring down the feet alternately at the same rate as in marching.—*v.i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.—**Marker**, mar'kėr, *n.* One who marks; one who marks the score at games, as at billiards; a counter used in card-playing.—**Marking**, mar'king, *n.* The act of impressing a mark; a mark or series of marks upon something; characteristic arrangement of natural colouring (the *markings* on a bird's egg).—**Marking-ink**, *n.* An indelible ink used for marking linen, &c.—**Marksman**, märks'man, *n.* One that is skilful to hit a mark; one who shoots well.—**Marksmanship**, marks'man-ship, *n.* The state of being a marksman; ability to shoot well.

Markee, mar-kē'. Marquee.

Market, mar'ket, *n.* [O.Fr. *markiet*, It. *mercato*, L. *mercatus*, from *mercor*, to buy, from *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise. Mercantile.] An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase; a fair; a public place in a city or town where goods are exposed for sale, whether a building or an open space; country or place of sale (the British *market*, the foreign *market*); purchase or sale, or rate of purchase and sale; demand for commodities.—*v.i.* To deal in a market; to make bargains for provisions or goods.—*v.t.* To offer for sale in a market; to vend; to sell.—**Marketable**, mar'ket-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being sold; saleable; fit for the market; current in the market.—**Marketableness**, mar'ket-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Market-cross**, *n.* A cross or small architectural structure set up where a market is held, sometimes of a very elaborate construction.—**Market-day**, *n.* The fixed day on which a market is held in towns.—**Market-garden**, *n.* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market.—**Market-gardener**, *n.* One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale.—**Market-price, Market-rate**, *n.* The price at which anything is currently sold; current value.—**Market-town**, *n.* A town in which markets are held, by privilege, at stated times.

Marking, Marksman, &c. Under Mark.

Marl, marl, *n.* [O.Fr. *marle*, D. Dan. Sw. & G. *mergel*, L.L. *margila*, from L. *marga*, marl—a word of Celtic origin.] A mixture of calcareous and argillaceous earth found at various depths under the soil, and extensively used for the improvement of land, there being several varieties of it, as clay-marl, shell-marl, &c.—*v.t.* To overspread or manure with marl.—**Marlaceous**, mar-lā'shus, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marl.—**Marlite**, mar'lit, *n.* A variety of marl.—**Marlitic**, mar-lit'ik, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.—**Marl-stone**, *n.* *Geol.* the name of certain sandy, calcareous, and ferruginous strata.—**Marly**, mar'li, *a.* Resembling marl; abounding with marl.

Marline, mar'lin, *n.* [D. *marling*, *marlijn*—*marren*, to tie, to moor, and *lijn*, a line, a cord. Moor, Line.] *Naut.* a small line composed of two strands little twisted, used for winding round ropes to prevent their being chafed.—*v.t.* *Naut.* to wind marline round, as a rope. Also **Marl**, in this sense.—**Marlinespike, Marlinspike**, mar'lin-spik, *n.* A sort of iron spike with an eye or hole on one end, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing.

Marmalade, mar'ma-lād, *n.* [Fr. *marmelade;* Pg. *marmelada*, from *marmelo*, a quince; from L. *melimelum*, Gr. *melimēlon*, lit. a sweet apple—*meli*, honey, and *mēlon*, an apple, peach, orange.] A name applied to preserves made from various fruits, especially bitter and acid fruits, such as the orange, lemon, &c.—**Marmalade-tree**, *n.* The *Mammee-Sapota.*

Marmolite, mar'mō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *marmairō*, to shine, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral of a pearly or metallic lustre, a variety of serpentine.

Marmorate, Marmorated, mar'mo-rāt, mar'mo-rā-ted, *a.* [L. *marmoratus*, from *marmor*, marble. Marble.] Covered with marble; variegated like marble.—**Marmoration**, mar-mo-rā'shon, *n.* A covering or incrusting with marble; variegating so as to resemble marble.—**Marmoraceous**, mar-mo-rā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to or like marble.—**Marmoratum**, mar-mo-rā'tum, *n.* [L.] An ancient cement formed of pounded marble and lime mortar well beaten together.—**Marmoreal, Marmorean**, mar-mō'rē-al, mar-mō'rē-an, *a.* Pertaining to marble; made of marble.

Marmose, mar'mōs, *n.* A small species of opossum inhabiting South America.

Marmoset, mar'mō-zet, *n.* [O.Fr. *marmoset*, Fr. *marmouset*, originally a small grotesque figure, from L.L. *marmoretum*, a small marble figure, from L. *marmor*, marble.] A beautiful American monkey with long tail, long fur, and tufted ears.

Marmot, mar'mot, *n.* [Fr. *marmotte;* It. *marmotta*, *marmontana*, from L. *mus* (*muris*) *montanus*, mountain mouse.] A rodent quadruped, an inhabitant of northern latitudes, living in colonies, in extensive burrows, and hibernating in winter.

Marone, ma-rōn', *n.* [Maroon, a colour.] Any colour or pigment produced from black and red pigments mixed.

Maronite, mā'ron-it, *n.* [From *Maron*, the founder.] One of a Christian sect in Syria in connection with the Roman Church.

Maroon, ma-rön', *n.* [Fr. *marron*, runaway, from Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, from *cima*, the top of a hill; *negro cimarron*, and simply *cimarron*, in Cuba, a fugitive negro.] A name given to fugitive slaves living on the mountains in the West Indian Islands and Guiana.—*v.t.* To put ashore and leave on a desolate island, by way of punishment, as was done by the buccaneers, &c.

Maroon, ma-rön', *a.* [Fr. *marron*, It. *marrone*, a chestnut.] Brownish-crimson; of a colour resembling claret.—*n.* A brownish-crimson or claret colour.

Maroon, ma-rön', *n.* A rocket having the case bound round with tarred twine, so that it explodes with a great noise.

Marque, märk, *n.* [Fr. *marque*, a boundary; letters of marque originally empowered the receivers to cross the boundaries or marches of an enemy. Mark, March (a frontier).] A license granted to a private vessel to make attacks on the ships or belongings of a public enemy, usually in the phrase *letters of marque* or *letters of marque and reprisal*, which constitute a vessel a *privateer.*

Marquee, mär-kē', *n.* [Fr. *marquise*, a marchioness, a marquee.] An officer's field tent; a large tent erected for a temporary purpose.

Marquess, *n.* Marquis.

Marquetry, mär'ket-ri, *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie*, from *marqueter*, to spot, to inlay, from *marque*, a mark. Mark.] Inlaid work, often consisting of thin pieces of fine woods of different colours, arranged on a ground so as to form various patterns.

Marquis, Marquess, mar'kwis, mar'kwes, *n.* [Fr. *marquis*, It. *marchese*, L.L. *marchisus*, *marchensis*, a prefect of the *marches* or border territories. Mark, and March, a boundary.] A title of dignity in Britain next in rank to that of duke, and hence the second of the five orders of English nobility.—**Marquisate**, mar'kwis-āt, *n.* The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.—**Marquise**, mar-kēz, *n.* [Fr.] The wife of a marquis; a marchioness.

Marriage, mar'ij, *n.* [Fr. *mariage*, L.L. *maritaticum*, marriage, from L. *maritus*, a husband, from *mas*, *maris*, a male. Masculine.] The act of marrying; the legal union of a man and woman for life; the ceremony by which they are so united; a wedding.—*Marriage portion*, dower given by a father to his daughter at her marriage.—*Marriage settlement*, an arrangement made before marriage whereby a jointure is secured to the wife, and portions to children, in the event of the husband's death. ∴ *Marriage*, the union, or the act of forming or entering into the union; *wedding*, the ceremonies celebrating the union; *nuptials*, a more dignified word for wedding; *matrimony*, the married state; *wedlock*, the vernacular English word for matrimony.—**Marriageable**, mar'ij-a-bl, *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage.—**Marriageableness**, mar'ij-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being marriageable.—**Marriage-license**, *n.* A license for dispensing with proclamation of banns, granted by such as have episcopal authority.—**Married**, mar'id, *p.* and *a.* Formed or constituted by marriage; conjugal; connubial (the *married* state).—**Marrier**, mar'i-ėr, *n.* One who marries.—**Marry**, mar'i, *v.t.*—*married*, *marrying*. [Fr. *marier*, L. *maritare*, to marry, from *maritus*, a husband.] To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to constitute man and wife (the clergyman *marries* a couple); to dispose of in wedlock (as a father his daughter); to take for husband or wife; to wed; *fig.* to unite by some close bond of connection.—*v.i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to take a husband or a wife.—**Marrying**, mar'i-ing, *a.* Disposed to marry (a *marrying* man).

Marrow, mar'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *mearh*, *mearg* = D. *marg*, *merg*, Dan. *marv*, Icel. *mergr*, G. *mark*, marrow; comp. A. Sax. *mearu*, D. *murw*, tender, soft.] The fat contained in the osseous tubes and cells of the bones; *fig.* the essence; the best part; a kind of gourd yielding an oblong fruit used as a vegetable, also called *vegetable marrow.*—*Spinal marrow*, the spinal cord or cord of nervous matter extending through the spine.—**Marrow-bone**, *n.* A bone containing marrow.—*To go down on one's marrowbones*, to assume a kneeling position. [Humorous.]—**Marrow-fat**, *n.* A kind of rich pea.—**Marrowless**, mar'ō-les, *a.* Destitute of marrow.—**Marrow-squash**, *n.* An American name for the vegetable marrow.—**Marrowy**, mar'ō-i, *a.* Full of marrow; resembling marrow.

Marry, mar'i. Indeed; forsooth: a term of asseveration derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin *Mary.*

Mars, mārz, *n.* A Latin deity, the god of war, identified at an early period by the Latins themselves with the Greek Arēs;

the planet which comes next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun.

Marsala, mär-sä'la, *n.* A wine resembling sherry, from *Marsala* in Sicily.

Marseillais, mar-sā-yā, *n. mas.*, **Marseillaise**, mar-sā-yāz, *n. fem.* A native or inhabitant of Marseilles.—*a.* Belonging or pertaining to Marseilles.—*The Marseillaise*, the national song of the French Republic, dating from the first revolution, being written in 1792, and first sung in Paris by revolutionaries from Marseilles.

Marsh, marsh, *n.* [A. Sax. *merse*, for *merisc* (= *mere-ish*), a marsh or bog, an adj. form from *mere*, a mere; L.G. *marsch*, O.D. *maersche*, *meersch*; allied to L. *mare*, the sea. MARINE.] A tract of low and very wet land; a fen, swamp, morass.—*a.* Pertaining to marshes or swampy places; applied to various plants (*marsh*-mallow, *marsh*-marigold).—**Marsh-gas.** Same as *Fire-damp.*—**Marsh-harrier**, *n.* A British bird of prey frequenting marshes, and living on water-birds, mice, frogs, fish, &c.—**Marshiness**, marsh'i-nes, *n.* State of being marshy.—**Marsh-marigold**, *n.* A marsh plant of the ranunculus family with a bright yellow flower.—**Marshy**, marsh'i, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a marsh or swamp; swampy; fenny; produced in marshes.

Marshal, mar'shal, *n.* [O.Fr. *mareschal*, Fr. *maréchal*, L.L. *mariscalcus*, from O.H.G. *marahscalc*—O.G. *marah*, a horse, and *scalc* (Mod. G. *schalk*), a servant. MARE.] Formerly an officer whose duty was to regulate tournaments or combats in the lists; one who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like; in France, the highest rank of military officer; in other countries of Europe, a military officer of high rank, called in full *field-marshal*; in America, a civil officer in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of an English county.—*Earl marshal*, an officer of state in England, an honorary title hereditary in the family of the Dukes of Norfolk.—*Marshal* or *provost-marshal of the army* and *of the navy*. Under PROVOST.—*v.t.*—*marshalled*, *marshalling*. To dispose in due order (an army, troops); to arrange in a suitable or most effective order (arguments, evidence, &c.).—**Marshaller**, mar'shal-er, *n.* One who marshals.—**Marshalship**, mär'shal-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a marshal.

Marsipobranch, **Marsipobranchiate**, mär-sip'ō-brangk, mär-sip'ō-brang"ki-āt, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *marsipos*, a pouch, and *branchia*, gills.] Applied to certain fishes, as the hag-fishes and sea-lampreys, with pouch-like gills.

Marsupial, **Marsupiate**, mär-sū'pi-al, mär-sū'pi-āt, *a.* [L. *marsupium*, Gr. *marsupion*, a pouch.] Having an external abdominal pouch; belonging to the order of marsupials.—**Marsupial**, **Marsupialian**, mär-sū'-pi-ā"li-an, *n.* One of an extensive group of mammalia characterized by the absence of a placenta, and the consequent premature production of the fetus, which immediately on its birth is placed by the mother in an external abdominal pouch, in which are the teats, and there nurtured until fully developed.—**Marsupium**, mär-sū'pi-um, *n.* The pouch of the marsupials.

Mart, märt, *n.* [Contr. from *market*.] A place of sale or traffic; an emporium.

Martagon, mar'ta-gon, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *martagon*.] A kind of lily the bulbs of which are eaten by the Cossacks.

Martello-tower, mär-tel'lō-tou-ėr, *n.* [From *Mortella* in Corsica, where a tower of this kind made a strong resistance to an English naval force in 1794.] A small circular-shaped fort, with very thick walls, chiefly built to defend the seaboard.

Marten, mar'ten, *n.* [Older *martern*, Fr. *martre*, from D. *marter*, G. *marder*, a marten.] A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, very destructive to game, poultry, and eggs.

Martial, mar'shal, *a.* [L. *martialis*, from *Mars*, *Martis*, the god of war.] Pertaining to war; suited to war; military; given to war; warlike.—*Martial law*, an arbitrary kind of law, proceeding directly from the military power, and proclaimed in times of war, insurrection, rebellion, or other great emergency.—**Martially**, mar'-shal-li, *adv.* In a martial manner.

Martin, mar'tin, *n.* [From the proper name *Martin*; comp. *robin-redbreast*, &c.] A general name applied to various species of swallows, the one best known being the house-martin.

Martinet, mar'ti-net, *n.* [From General *Martinet*, a very strict French officer in the reign of Louis XIV.] A military or naval officer who is an excessively strict disciplinarian; one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, dress, &c.

Martingale, mar'tin-gāl, *n.* [Fr. *martingale*, Sp. *martingala*, a martingale, old kind of breeches; from *Martigal*, an inhabitant of *Martigues*, in Provence.] A strap from a horse's head to the girth under his belly and passing between the fore-legs, to prevent him from rearing; *naut.* a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit.

Martini-Henry, mär-tē'nē-hen'ri, *n.* A rifle the breech of which is the invention of *Martini*, and the barrel that of Mr. Alex. *Henry* of Edinburgh, adopted in the British army.

Martinmas, mar'tin-mas, *n.* [*Martin* and *mass*.] The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November, a Scotch term-day, on which rents are paid, servants hired, &c.

Martlet, mart'let, *n.* [Dim. of *martin*.] The martin, a kind of swallow (*Shak.*).

Martyr, mar'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *martyr*, a martyr, a form of *martys*, a witness.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth; one who suffers death rather than renounce his religious opinions; one who suffers death or persecution in defence of any cause.—*v.t.* To persecute as a martyr; to torment or torture.—**Martyrdom**, mär'tėr-dom, *n.* The state of being a martyr; the death of a martyr.—**Martyrize**, mar'tėr-iz, *v.t.* To devote to martyrdom.—**Martyrologic**, **Martyrological**, mar'tėr-o-loj"ik, mar'tėr-o-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to martyrology.—**Martyrologist**, mar-tėr-ol'o-jist, *n.* A writer of a martyrology.—**Martyrology**, mar-tėr-ol'o-ji, *n.* A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings; a register of martyrs.

Marvel, mar'vel, *n.* [Fr. *merveille*; It. *maraviglia*; from L. *mirabilia*, wonderful things, from *mirabilis*, wonderful, from *miror*, to wonder. MIRACLE.] A wonder; an object of great astonishment.—*v.i.*—*marvelled*, *marvelling*. To be struck with surprise or astonishment; to wonder.—**Marvellous**, mar'vel-us, *a.* Exciting wonder; wonderful; strange; astonishing; surpassing credit; partaking of the miraculous or supernatural.—*The marvellous*, things almost beyond belief; incredible tales or narratives. **Marvellously**, mär'-vel-us-li, *adv.* In a marvellous manner.—**Marvellousness**, mar'vel-us-nes, *n.*

Mary-bud, *n.* The marigold. [*Shak.*]

Marzipan, mär'zi-pan, *n.* [G.] [redacted] *Marchpane* (which see).

Mascle, mas'kl, *n.* [O.Fr. *mascle*, Fr. *macle*, from L. *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net.] *Armour*, a lozenge-shaped plate or scale.—**Mascled**, mas'kld, *a.* Exhibiting mascles; covered with mascles for defence.

Mascot, mas'kot, *n.* [Fr. *mascotte*.] A thing or person supposed to bring good luck.

Masculine, mas'kū-lin, *a.* [L. *masculinus*, from *masculus*, male, from *mas*, *maris*, a male; of same origin are *marry*, *marital*, *male*.] Of the male sex; not female; strong; robust; powerful; manly; not soft or effeminate; (said of a woman) coarse, bold, forward, or unwomanly (her manners are rough and *masculine*); *gram.* denoting or pertaining to the gender of words which are especially applied to male beings or things regarded grammatically as male.—*n.* *Gram.* the masculine gender; a word of this gender.—**Masculinely**, mas'kū-lin-li, *adv.* In a masculine manner.—**Masculineness**, **Masculinity**, mas'kū-lin-nes, mas-kū-lin'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being masculine.

Mash, mash, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *mask*, a mash, Sw. *mäska*, to mash, Sc. *mask*, to infuse, as tea, G. *meisch*, mash (of malt), *meischen*, to mash, mix; E. *mess*, a mixture.] A mixture of ingredients beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner; especially, a mixture for feeding horses; *brewing*, a mixture of ground malt and warm water yielding wort.—*v.t.* To beat into a confused mass; to crush by beating or pressure; to mix (malt) and steep in warm water for brewing.—**Masher**, mash'ėr, *n.* [From being supposed to *mash* the hearts of the fair sex.] An affected fop who dresses in the extremest fashion, and lounges about fashionable resorts; a weak, would-be gallant. [Slang.]—**Mash-tub**, **Mash-tun**, *n.* A tub or vat for containing the mash in breweries.

Mask, mask, *n.* [Fr. *masque*, from Sp. and Pg. *mascara*, a mask, from Ar. *maskharat*, a buffoon, jeer, laugh, from *sakhira*, to ridicule.] A cover for the face, often intended to conceal identity; a disguise, pretence, or subterfuge; a masquerade; a piece of mummery; a sort of play or histrionic spectacle, much patronized during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—*v.t.* To cover the face with a mask; to disguise for concealment.—**Masked**, maskt, *p.* and *a.* Having the face covered; wearing a mask; concealed; disguised.—*Masked battery*, a battery so situated and constructed as not to be perceived by the enemy till it opens fire upon them.—*Masked ball*, a ball at which the company wear masks, or appear in masquerade.—**Masker**, mas'kėr, *n.* One that wears a mask; one that plays in a mask or masquerade.

Maslin, maz'lin. MESLIN.

Mason, mā'sn, *n.* [Fr. *maçon*; L.L. *macio*, *machio*, *machionis*, from root seen in L. *maceria*, a wall.] A builder in stone or brick; one who constructs the walls of buildings, &c.; a member of the fraternity of freemasons.—*Mason lodge*, a place where the members of the fraternity of freemasons hold their meetings.—**Masonic**, ma-son'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons.—**Masonry**, mā'sn-ri, *n.* [Fr. *maçonnerie*.] The art or occupation of a mason; the work produced by a mason; the mysteries, principles, and practices of freemasons.

Masoola-boat, ma-sö'la, *n.* A large East Indian boat used on the Coromandel coast.

Masque, mask, *n.* A kind of theatrical spectacle. MASK.—**Masquerade**, mas'kėr-ād, *n.* [Fr. *masquerade*.] An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with various diversions, as dancing, walking in procession, &c.; a disguise.—*v.i.*—*masqueraded*, *masquerading*. To wear a mask; to take part in a masquerade; to go in disguise.—**Masquerader**, mas-kėr-ā'dėr, *n.* A person taking part in a masquerade; one disguised.

Mass, mas, *n.* [Fr. *masse*, L. *massa*, a lump, from Gr. *maza*, a barley-cake, from *massō*, to knead; akin *macerate*.] A body of matter collected into a lump; a lump; a collective body of fluid matter; a great quantity collected; an assemblage (a *mass* of foliage); bulk; magnitude; the main body of things collectively; the generality; the bulk (the *mass* of the people); *physics*, the quantity of matter in any body, or the sum of all the material particles of a body, always proportional to the weight whatever the bulk or figure.—*The masses*, the great body of the people, more especially of the working-class and lower orders; the populace.—*v.t.* To form into a mass; to collect into masses; to assemble in crowds.—**Massiness**, mas'i-nes, *n.* The state of being massy.—**Massive**, mas'iv, *a.* [Fr. *massif*.] Forming or consisting of a large mass; having great size and weight; ponderous; *mineral.* having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form as a whole.—**Massively**, mas'iv-li, *adv.* With massiveness; ponderously.—**Massiveness**, mas'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being massive.—**Mass-meeting**, *n.* A large or general meeting called for some specific purpose.—**Massy**, mas'i, *a.* Possessing great mass or bulk; massive.

Mass, mas, *n.* [A. Sax. *mæsse*, Fr. *messe*, Dan. and G. *messe*, L.L. *missa*, mass, from the proclamation—*Ite; missa est*: 'Go;

the assembly is dismissed' (L. *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, to send)—made in the ancient churches when the catechumens were dismissed after a portion of the service, whereupon followed the communion. MISSION.] The service of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches; the Roman Catholic communion service; the elaborate musical setting of certain portions of the service of the mass.—*High mass*, a mass performed on solemn occasions, by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and subdeacon, with choral music. — *Low mass*, the ordinary mass performed by the priest, assisted by one altar-servant only.

Massacre, mas'a-kêr, *n.* [Fr. *massacre*, probably from such a German word as L.G. *matsken*, *matschkern*, to cut in pieces, or G. *metzger*, a butcher, *metzeln*, to cut to pieces; O.G. *metzen*, to cut down.] The indiscriminate killing of human beings, especially without authority or necessity, and without forms civil or military; a great slaughter. — *v.t.* — *massacred*, *massacring*. To kill with indiscriminate violence; to butcher; to slaughter: usually of killing human beings.—**Massacrer**, mas'a-krêr, *n.* One who massacres.

Masseter, mas'se-têr, mas-sê'têr, *n.* [Gr. *masetêr*, *massêtêr*, lit. a chewer, from *massaomai*, to chew.] Either of the pair of muscles which raise the under jaw.

Massicot, **Mastiecot**, mas'i-kot, mas'ti-kot, *n.* [Fr. *massicot*.] Protoxide of lead or yellow oxide of lead of a deep yellow colour and used as a pigment.

Mast, mast, *n.* [A. Sax. *mæst*=D. G. Sw. and Dan. *mast*, a mast.] A long, round piece of timber or a hollow pillar of iron or steel standing upright in a vessel, and supporting the yards, sails, and rigging in general.—*v.t.* To fix a mast or masts in; to erect the masts of.—**Masted**, mas'ted, *a.* Having a mast or masts: chiefly in composition.—**Master**, mas'têr, *n.* Having a mast or masts: in composition (a three-*master*).—**Mast-head**, *v.t.* To send to the top of a mast and cause to remain there for a time by way of punishment.—**Mastless**, mast'les, *a.* Having no mast.

Mast, mast, *n.* (no pl.). [A. Sax. *mæst*, G. *mast*, mast; akin to *meat*.] The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest trees; nuts; acorns. — **Mastful**, mast'ful, *a.* Abounding with mast.—**Mastless**, mast'les, *a.* Bearing no mast.—**Mast-tree**, *n.* A tree that produces mast.—**Masty**, mas'ti, *a.* Abounding with mast.

Master, mas'têr, *n.* [O.E. *maister*, *maistre*, O.Fr. *maistre*, from L. *magister*, master, from root *mag*, seen in L. *magnus*, great (MAGNITUDE): same root as *may*, *might*, *much*.] One who rules, governs, or directs; one who has others under his immediate control; an employer; correlative to *slave*, *servant*, &c. (often in compounds, as, *master*-printer, *master*-builder, &c.); one who has possession and the power of controlling or using at pleasure; the owner; proprietor; a chief, principal, head, leader; the person intrusted with the care and navigation of a merchant ship: otherwise the *captain*; in the *navy*, formerly an officer who navigated the ship under the direction of the captain; the head of or a teacher in a school; a man eminently skilled in any pursuit, accomplishment, art, or science; a proficient or adept (a *master* of the violin; a *master of sarcasm*); a civil or respectful title of address used before a person's name, and when the person is grown up always pronounced mis'têr and written *Mr.* (*Mr.* John Smith); when applied to a boy or young gentleman, however, written in full and pronounced mas'têr; a title of dignity; a degree in colleges and universities (*Master* of Arts); the title of the head of some societies or corporations; the title of certain high legal or other functionaries (*Master* of the Rolls; a *master* in chancery).—*The old masters*, ancient painters of eminence.—*Master of the horse*, a great officer in the British court.—*Master of the mint*, formerly an English government official at the head of the mint.—*Master of the Rolls*, one of the judges of chancery in England, keeper of the rolls of patents and grants that pass the great seal.—*To be master of one's self*, to have the command or control of one's own passions.—*v.t.* To become the master of; to overpower; to subdue; to make one's self master of; to master or overcome the difficulties of.—*a.* Belonging to a master; chief; principal: often used as the first element in a compound word; as, *master*-piece, *master*-mind, &c.—**Master-builder**, *n.* A chief builder; one who employs workmen in building.—**Master-chord**, *n.* The chief chord; the chord of the dominant.—**Masterful**, mas'têr-ful, *a.* Inclined to exercise mastery; imperious; arbitrary; headstrong. — **Masterfully**, mas'têr-ful-li, *adv.* In a masterful manner.—**Masterfulness**, mas'têr-ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being masterful.—**Master-hand**, *n.* The hand of a person extremely skilful; a person eminently skilful. — **Master-joint**, *n.* *Geol.* one of the larger planes of partition which traverse rock-masses, running parallel to each other for considerable distances. — **Master-key**, *n.* The key that opens many locks; *fig.* a general clue to lead out of many difficulties.—**Masterless**, mas'têr-les, *a.* Destitute of a master or owner; ungovernable; beyond control.—**Mastery**, mas'têr-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being masterly; masterly skill.—**Masterly**, mas'têr-li, *a.* Formed or executed with superior skill, suitable to a master; most able or skilful (a *masterly* design or performance).—*adv.* With the skill of a master.—**Master-mariner**, *n.* The captain of a merchant vessel.—**Master-mind**, *n.* A chief or superior mind; a predominant intellect. — **Master-passion**, *n.* A predominant or ruling passion. — **Master-piece**, *n.* Something superior to any other performance of the same person; anything done or made with superior skill.—**Mastership**, mas'têr-ship, *n.* The state or office of a master; pre-eminence; mastery.—**Master-singer**, *n.* One of a society of German poets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.—**Master-spirit**, *n.* A predominant mind; a master-mind. — **Master-stroke**, *n.* A masterly achievement. — **Master-work**, *n.* Principal performance; chef-d'œuvre. — **Mastery**, mas'têr-i, *n.* The act of mastering; dominion or command over something; superiority in competition; pre-eminence; victory in war; eminent skill.

Mastic, **Mastich**, mas'tik, *n.* [Fr. *mastic*, L. *mastiche*, *mastichum*, Gr. *mastichê*, from *mastax*, the jaws: so named because chewed in the East.] A resin exuding from a tree of Southern Europe, &c., yielding a varnish; the tree itself; a kind of mortar or cement for plastering walls.

Masticate, mas'ti-kât, *v.t.* — *masticated*, *masticating*. [L. *mastico*, *masticatum*, from G. *mastichaô*, to gnash the teeth. MASTIC.] To grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew. —**Masticable**, mas'ti-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being masticated.—**Mastication**, mas-ti-kâ'shon, *n.* The act of masticating —**Masticator**, mas'ti-kâ-têr, *n.* One who or that which masticates; a machine for cutting up meat for persons unable to chew properly, also for kneading up raw india-rubber or gutta-percha. — **Masticatory**, mas'ti-kâ-to-ri, *a.* Adapted to perform the office of chewing.—*n.* *Med.* a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

Masticot, mas'ti-kot. MASSICOT.

Mastiff, mas'tif, *n.* [From a hypothetical Fr. *mastif*, from G. *mästen*, to fatten, O.H.G. *mastjan*, to feed, from *mast*, food, mast (acorns, &c.).] A variety of dog of old English breed, large and very stoutly built, and with deep and pendulous lips.

Mastitis, mas-ti'tis, *n.* [Gr. *mastos*, the breast, and term. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the breast of women.—**Mastodon**, mas'tô-don, *n.* [Gr. *mastos*, breast, mammilla, and *odous*, a tooth.] A genus of extinct fossil quadrupeds resembling the elephant, but larger, named from the mammillary processes on its teeth. — **Mastodontic**, mas-tô-don'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a mastodon. —**Mastodynia**, mas-tô-din'i-a, *n.* [Gr. *mastos*, and *odynê*, pain.] Pain in the breast; a kind of neuralgia.—**Mastoid**, mas'toid, *a.* Resembling a nipple or breast; a term applied to a process or projection of certain bones and to parts connected therewith.—**Mastology**, mas-tol'o-ji, *n.* The natural history of mammals.

Masula-boat, ma-so'la, *n.* MASOOLA-BOAT.

Mat, mat, *n.* [A Sax. *meatta*, G. *matte*, D. *mat*, Dan. *matte*, Fr. *natte*, all from L. *matta*, a mat made of rushes.] An article of interwoven rushes, straw, cocoa-nut fibre, twine, or other material to be laid down for cleaning the boots and shoes of those who enter a house, or to keep the feet from the bare floor; some kind of coarse fabric used for packing, or for covering floors, &c.; an article of various materials, flat and of little thickness, put below dishes on the table; anything growing thickly or closely interwoven so as to resemble a mat in form or texture (a *mat* of hair).—*v.t.*—*matted*, *matting*. To cover or lay with mats; to interweave like a mat; to entangle.—*v.i.* To grow thick together. —**Matting**, mat'ing, *n.* Materials for mats; mat-work; *naut.* a texture made of strands of old rope, &c., used to prevent chafing. — **Mat-work**, *n.* Matting; mats.

Mat, **Matt**, mat, *a.* [G. *matt*, dull.] Without lustre; dull in surface; lustreless.

Matador, mat'a-dôr, *n.* [Sp., lit. a killer, from *matar*, L. *mactare*, to kill, to sacrifice.] The man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights.

Match, mach, *n.* [Fr. *mèche*, Pr. *meche*, from L. *myxus*, a wick, Gr. *myxa*, the nozzle of a lamp.] A small body that catches fire readily, and is used for conveying and communicating fire; a small slip of wood with a composition on one end that ignites with friction; a lucifer.—*Quick match*, *slow match*, matches in a rope-like form made to burn at a certain rate and used for military and other purposes. — **Matchlock**, mach'lok, *n.* Originally, the lock of a musket containing a match for firing; hence, a musket fired by means of a match.

Match, mach, *n.* [O.E. *make*, a mate, A.S. *macca*, *mace*, a mate, a wife. MATE.] A person equal to another; one who is able to mate or cope with another; an equal; a mate; the coming together of two parties suited to one another, as for a trial of strength or skill, or the like; a contest; union by marriage; one to be married or gained in marriage.—*v.t.* To be a match or mate for; to be able to compete with; to equal; to show an equal to; to place in competition or comparison with: to oppose as equal; to suit; to make to correspond; to marry; to give in marriage; to join in any way, combine, couple.—*v.i.* To be united in marriage; to be of equal size or quality; to tally, suit, correspond.—**Matchable**, mach'a-bl, *a.* That may be matched; fit to be joined; comparable.—**Matchless**, mach'les, *a.* Having no match or equal; unequalled; unrivalled. — **Matchlessly**, mach'les-li, *adv.* In a matchless manner. —**Matchlessness**, mach'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being matchless. — **Matchmaker**, *n.* One who contrives or effects a union by marriage.—**Match-making**, *a.* and *n.* Working to bring about marriages.

Mate, mât, *n.* [A form of old *make*, a mate, and also of *match* (an equal); O.D. *maet*, D. *maat*, companion, mate; same root as *mete*, to measure.] One who customarily associates with another; a companion; an equal; a match; an officer in a ship whose duty is to assist the master or commander; a husband or wife; one of a pair of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young.—*v.t.*—*mated*, *mating*. To match; to marry; to match one's self against; to cope with; to equal.—**Mateless**, mât'les, *a.* Having no mate.

Mate, mât, *v.t.* [Fr. *mater*, to enfeeble, from *mat*, worn out or exhausted, from the chess term, Per. *shâh mât*=E. *checkmate*.] To confound; to subdue; to crush; *chess*, to checkmate.—*n.* Same as *Checkmate*.

Mate, mâ'ta, *n.* [Sp.] Paraguay tea, a shrub whose leaves are used in South America as a substitute for tea.

Mater, mâ'têr, *n.* [L. MOTHER.] A mother; *anat.* either of the two membranes that cover the brain, distinguished from each other by the epithets *dura* and *pia*.

DURA-MATER, PIA-MATER.—**Materfamilias**, mā'ter-fa-mil'i-as, n. [L.] The mother of a family: correlative of *paterfamilias*.

Material, ma-tē'ri-al, a. [L. *materialis*, material, from *materia*, matter. MATTER.] Pertaining to matter; consisting of matter; not spiritual; not mental; pertaining to the physical nature of man, or to the bodily wants, interests, and comforts; important; weighty; momentous; more or less necessary; *logic*, pertaining to the matter of a thing and not to the form.—n. What is composed of matter; the substance or matter of which anything is made.—*Raw material*, unmanufactured material; material in its natural state.—**Materialism**, ma-tē'ri-al-izm, n. The doctrine which denies the existence of spirit or anything but matter; due care of our material nature.—**Materialist**, ma-tē'ri-al-ist, n. One who holds the doctrine of materialism.—**Materialistic**, ma-tē'ri-al-is"tik, a. Relating to or partaking of materialism.—**Materiality**, ma-tē'ri-al"i-ti, n. The quality of being material; material, as opposed to spiritual existence; importance.—**Materialization**, ma-tē'ri-al-i-zā"shon, n. The act of materializing; among spiritualists, the alleged assumption by a spirit of a material or bodily form.—**Materialize**, ma-tē'ri-al-iz, v.t.—*materialised, materialising*. To invest with matter; to make material; to regard as matter; to explain by the laws appropriate to matter.—**Materializing**, ma-tē'ri-al-iz-ing, a. Directed towards materialism.—**Materially**, ma-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a material manner; in the state of matter; substantially; in an important manner or degree; essentially.—**Materialness**, ma-tē'ri-al-nes, n.—**Materia Medica**, ma-tē'ri-a med'i-ka, n. [L.] That branch of medical science which treats of the drugs, &c., employed in medicine; collectively, all the curative substances employed in medicine.—**Materiel**, ma-tā-rē-el, n. [Fr.] Materials or instruments employed, as the baggage, &c., of an army, in distinction from the *personnel*, or the men; or the buildings, &c., of a college, in distinction from its officers.

Maternal, ma-tėr'nal, a. [L. *maternus*, from *mater*, mother (which is cog. with E. *mother*); akin *matrimony, matriculate, matron*, &c.] Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; motherly.—**Maternally**, ma-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* In a maternal manner.—**Maternity**, ma-tėr'ni-ti, n. The state, character, or relation of a mother.

Math, math, n. [A. Sax. *mæth*, from *mâwan*, to mow. MOW.] A mowing, or what is gathered from mowing: chiefly in composition (*after-math*).

Mathematics, math-ē-mat'iks, n. [L. *mathematica*, Gr. *mathēmatikē* (*technē*, art, understood), from stem of *manthanō, mathēsomai*, to learn.] The science that treats of the properties and relations of quantities, comprising *pure mathematics*, which considers quantity abstractly, as arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry; and *mixed*, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations (astronomy, optics, &c.).—**Mathematical, Mathematic**, math-ē-mat'i-kal, math-ē-mat'ik, a. [L. *mathematicus*.] Pertaining to mathematics; according to the principles of mathematics.—**Mathematically**, math-ē-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a mathematical manner.—**Mathematician**, math'ē-ma-tish"an, n. One versed in mathematics.—**Mathesis**, ma-thē'sis, n. [Gr. *mathēsis*.] Mental discipline; learning or science in general, especially mathematics.

Matico, ma-tē'kō, n. [Peruvian.] A drug from a South American plant of the pepper family, having styptic properties.

Matin, mat'in, a. [Fr. *matin*, from L. *matutinus*, pertaining to the morning; same root as *mature*.] Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning.—n.pl. Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs; time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Roman Church.—**Matinal**, mat'in-al, a. Relating to the morning or to matins.—**Matinee**, mat-i-nā, n. [Fr.] An entertainment or reception held early in the day.

Matrass, mat'ras, n. [Fr. *matras*, a matrass.] A chemical vessel with a tapering neck used for digestion, evaporation, &c.

Matricide, mat'ri-sid, n. [L. *matricidium*, the crime, *matricida*, the perpetrator—*mater, matris*, mother, and *cædo*, to slay.] The killing or murder of one's mother; the killer or murderer of one's mother.—**Matricidal**, mat'ri-si-dal, a. Pertaining to matricide.

Matriculate, ma-trik'ū-lāt, v.t.—*matriculated, matriculating*. [L. *matricula*, a public register, dim. of *matrix*, a womb, a parent stem, a register, from *mater*, a mother. MATERNAL.] To enter in a register; to enrol; especially, to admit to membership in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.—v.i. To be entered as a member of a society.—a. Matriculated; enrolled.—n. One who is matriculated.—**Matriculation**, ma-trik'ū-lā"shon, n. The act of matriculating.

Matrimony, mat'ri-mo-ni, n. [L. *matrimonium*, from *mater, matris*, a mother. MATERNAL.] Marriage; the nuptial state. ∴ Syn. under MARRIAGE.—**Matrimonial**, mat-ri-mō'ni-al, a. [L. *matrimonialis*.] Pertaining to matrimony or marriage; connubial.—**Matrimonially**, mat-ri-mō'ni-al-li, *adv.* In a matrimonial manner.

Matrix, mā'triks, n. pl. **Matrices**, mā'tri-sēz. [L. *matrix*, from *mater*, mother.] The womb; that which incloses anything or gives origin to anything, like a womb; the form or mould in which something is shaped; the rock or main substance in which a crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded; *dyeing*, one of the five simple colours, black, white, blue, red, and yellow.

Matron, mā'tron, n. [Fr. *matrone*, L. *matrona*, from *mater*, mother. MATERNAL.] A married woman, especially an elderly married woman; the mother of a family; a head nurse in a hospital; the female head or superintendent of an institution.—**Matronage**, mā'tron-āj, n. The state of a matron; matrons collectively.—**Matronal**, mā'tron-al, a. [L. *matronalis*.] Pertaining to a matron.—**Matronhood**, mā'tron-hud, n. State of a matron.—**Matronize**, mā'tron-iz, v.t. To render matronlike; to act as a mother to; to chaperon.—**Matronly**, mā'tron-li, a. Becoming a wife or matron; resembling a matron or what belongs to her; sedate.

Matter, mat'ėr, n. [O.Fr. *matere*, Fr. *matière*, from L. *materia*, matter, from root of *mother*.] That which occupies space and which becomes known to us by our senses; that of which the whole sensible universe is composed; body; substance; not mind; the substance of any speech or writing; the ideas or facts as distinct from the words; the meaning; *logic* and *metaph.* that which forms the subject of any mental operation, as distinguished from the *form*; good sense; substance, as opposed to empty verbosity or frivolous jesting; thing treated; that about which we think, write, or speak: affair or business (thus the *matter* ended); cause or occasion of trouble, disturbance, &c. (as in the phrase, what is the *matter?*); import; consequence; moment (as in 'no *matter* which'); indefinite amount or quantity (a *matter* of 7 miles); substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is discharged in a tumour, boil, or abscess; pus.—*Matter of fact*, a reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful.—v.i. To be of importance; to signify (in such phrases as, it does not *matter*; what does it *matter?*).—**Matterless**, mat'ėr-les, a. Void of matter, substance, or good sense.—**Matter-of-fact**, a. Treating of facts or realities; not fanciful, imaginative, or ideal; adhering to facts; not given to wander beyond realities; prosaic.—**Mattery**, mat'ėr-i, a. Purulent; generating pus.

Matting. Under MAT.

Mattock, mat'ok, n. [A. Sax. *mattoc*, a mattock.] A pick-axe with one or both of its ends broad instead of pointed.

Mattoid, mat'oid, n. [G. *matt*, dull.] A kind of stupid monomaniac.

Mattress, mat'res, n. [O.Fr. *materas*, Fr. *matelas*, It. *materasso*, from Ar. *ma'-trah*, a quilted cushion.] A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, wool, or other soft material, and quilted.

Matty, mat'i, n. The trade name for a small herring.

Maturate, mat'ū-rāt, v.t.—*maturated, maturating*. [L. *maturo, maturatum*, to make ripe, from *maturus*, ripe, same root as *mater*, mother.] To bring to ripeness or maturity; to mature; *med.* to promote perfect suppuration in.—v.i. To ripen; to come to or towards maturity.—**Maturation**, mat-ū-rā'shon, n. [L. *maturatio*.] The process of maturing or ripening; *med.* a beginning to suppurate.—**Maturative**, ma-tū'ra-tiv, a. Ripening; conducing to suppuration.—n. *Med.* anything that promotes suppuration. Also **Maturant**, ma-tū'rant, n. in this sense.—**Mature**, ma-tūr', a. [L. *maturus*, ripe.] Ripe; perfected by time or natural growth; brought by natural process to a complete state of development; ripe or ready to be put in action; *med.* in a state of perfect suppuration; *com.* become payable; having reached the time fixed for payment.—v.t.—*matured, maturing*. [L. *maturo*.] To make mature; to ripen; to make ripe or ready for any special use; *med.* to maturate.—v.i. To advance toward ripeness; to become mature or ripe; *com.* to reach the time fixed for payment; *med.* to maturate.—**Maturely**, ma-tūr'li, *adv.* In a mature manner; with ripeness; with full deliberation.—**Matureness**, ma-tūr'nes, n. The state of being mature; maturity.—**Maturescent**, mat-ū-res'ent, a. [L. *maturesco*, to become ripe.] Approaching to maturity.—**Maturity**, ma-tū'ri-ti, n. The state or quality of being mature; ripeness; a state of perfection or completeness; *com.* the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due.

Matutinal, mat-ū-ti'nal, a. [L. *matutinus*, pertaining to the morning. MATIN.] Pertaining to the morning; early in the day.

Maud, mad, n. A plaid of undyed brown wool; a gray woollen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland.

Maudlin, mad'lin, a. [From *Maudlin*, Mary *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] Tearful; approaching to intoxication; over-emotional; sickly sentimental.

Maugre, ma'gėr, *prep.* [O.Fr. *maugré*, Fr. *malgré*, in spite of, from L. *male*, badly, and *gratus*, agreeable.] In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

Maul, mal, n. [Same as *Mall*.] A kind of large hammer or mallet.—v.t. To beat with a maul, or as with a maul; to maltreat severely.

Maul-stick, mal'stik, n. [G. and D. *malen*, to paint, and E. *stick*.] A stick used by painters to steady and support the hand in working.

Maum, mam, n. A kind of soft rock. MALM.

Maund, mand, n. In the East Indies, a measure of weight, differing according to locality from a quarter of a cwt. to about thrice this.

Maund, mand, n. [A. Sax. *mand, mond*, D. *mand*, a basket.] A handbasket. [*Shak.*]—**Maunder**, man'dėr, v.i. [From old *maunder*, a beggar, one who carries a *maund*.] To speak with a beggar's whine; to grumble; to wander in talking like a drunk or silly old person; to drivel.—**Maunderer**, man'dėr-ėr, n. One who maunders.

Maundril, man'dril, n. [Comp. *mandrel*.] A collier's pick with two points or prongs.

Maundy-Thursday, man'di, n. [O.E. *maundee*, a command, Fr. *mandé*, from L. *mandatum*—the first word used in the Vulgate to render the words of our Saviour, when, after supper, he washed his apostles' feet: '*Mandatum* novum do vobis,' a new commandment I give unto you.] The Thursday before Good Friday, on which the sovereign of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall.—*Maundy money*, small silver coins (including twopenny and penny pieces) struck for this distribution.

Mauresque, ma-resk', n. MORESQUE.

Mausoleum, ma-sō-lē'um, n. [Gr. *mausōleion*, from *Mausolus*, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia his widow erected a stately monument so called.] A magnifi-

cent tomb or stately sepulchral monument. —**Mausolean**, ma-sō-lē'an, *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

Mauve, māv, *n.* [Fr., mallow, L. *malva*, a mallow—its petals having purple markings.] One of the coal-tar colours, a purple dye obtained from aniline.

Mavis, mā'vis, *n.* [Fr. *mauvis*, Sp. *malvis*, from the Celtic; comp. Armor. *milvid*, a mavis.] The throstle or song-thrush.

Maw, ma, *n.* [A. Sax. *maga* D. *maag*, Icel. *magi*, O.H.G. *mago*, G. *magen*, the stomach.] The stomach of brutes; applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt or humour; the crop of fowls.—**Mawseed**, *n.* A name given to poppy-seed from its being used as food for cage-birds, especially when moulting.—**Mawworm**, ma'werm, *n.* A worm which infests the maw or stomach and bowels.

Mawkish, mak'ish, *a.* [From old *mawk*, *mauk*, a maggot; Icel. *maðkr*, N. *makk*.] Apt to cause satiety or loathing; sickly; nauseous. —**Mawkishly**, mak'ish-li, *adv.* In a mawkish way.—**Mawkishness**, mak'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being mawkish.

Maxilla, mak-sil'la, *n.* pl. **Maxillæ**, mak-sil'lē. [L., a jaw, dim. of *mala*, a jaw, from root of *macerate*.] A term applied to each of the bones supporting the teeth of either jaw: often restricted to the upper jaw of the inferior vertebrates.—**Maxillar**, **Maxillary**, mak-sil'lar, mak-sil'la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the jaw or the maxilla (the *maxillary* bones or glands).—**Maxilliped**, mak-sil'li-ped, *n.* [L. *maxilla*, and *pes*, foot.] A jaw-foot; one of the short foot-like appendages that cover the mouth in a crab, lobster, &c.

Maxim, mak'sim, *n.* [Fr. *maxime*, from L. *maxima* (*sententia*, opinion, understood), the greatest or chief opinion, *maximus*, superlative of *magnus*, great. MAGNITUDE.] An established principle; a principle or formula embodying a rule of conduct. ∴ Syn. under APHORISM. —**Maximist**, mak'sim-ist, *n.* One who deals in maxims.—**Maximize**, mak'sim-iz, *v.t.* To make as great as possible; to raise to the maximum. —**Maximum**, mak'si-mum, *n.* [L., from *maximus*, the greatest.] The greatest quantity or degree attainable or attained in any given case, as opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.—*a.* Greatest (the *maximum* velocity).

May, mā, *n.* [Fr. *mai*, Pr. *mai*, May, from L. *Maius*, from the goddess *Maia*, a goddess of growth or increase, from root of L. *magnus*, great, and E. *may*, the auxiliary.] The fifth month of the year; *fig.* the early part of life; hawthorn blossom, so named because the hawthorn blooms in this month. —*v.i.* To celebrate the festivities of May-day: used only as a participial noun in such phrases as *to go a maying*, &c. —**May-beetle**, *n.* The cockchafer. —**May-bloom**, *n.* The hawthorn flower.—**May-bug**, *n.* The cockchafer.—**May-day**, *n.* The first day of May, on which various festivities were, and in some places still are observed. —**May-dew**, *n.* The dew gathered on the first day of May, and supposed to have virtue in preserving youthful beauty.—**May-duke**, *n.* [Corruption of *Medoc*, in France, from which these cherries were introduced.] A variety of the common cherry.—**May-flower**, *n.* The hawthorn, which blooms in May.—**May-fly**, *n.* A neuropterous insect that appears first in May.—**May-game**, *n.* Sport or diversion, such as is used on the first of May.—**May-lady**, *n.* The queen or lady of May, in old May-games.—**May-morn**, *n.* Morning of May-day.—**May-pole**, *n.* A pole wreathed with flowers and set up to be danced round on May-day. —**May-queen**, *n.* A young woman honoured as queen at the games held on May-day.

May, mā, *verb auxiliary*; pret. *might*. Used similarly to *can*, *could*. [A. Sax. *mæg*, *magan* = L.G. and D. *mogen*, Goth. and O.H.G. *magan*, G. *mögen*, Icel. *mega*, Dan. *maa*, to be able; from same root are *much*, *maid*, L. *magnus*, Gr. *megas*, Skr. *mahâ*, great.] Formerly often used in sense of *can*, implying personal power or ability; now to imply possibility with contingency (it *may* be so, the king *may* be killed); opportunity; moral power; permission granted (you *may* now go); desire, as in prayer, aspiration, imprecation, benediction, &c. (*may* he perish miserably!); frequently used to form the compound tenses of the potential mood (you *might* have gone had you pleased). —**Maybe**, mā'bē, *adv.* [That is, 'it *may be*.'] Perhaps; possibly; probably. [Colloq.]—*n.* A possibility; a probability.—**Mayhap**, mā'hap, *adv.* Peradventure; it may happen; perhaps.

Mayhem, mā'hem, *n.* *Law*, the act of maiming a man. MAIM.

Mayonnaise, **Mayonaise**, mā-on-āz, *n.* [Fr.] A dish composed of yolks of eggs and salad-oil beat together, used as a sauce to lobster, salmon, &c.

Mayor, mā'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *maire*, Sp. *mayor*, from L. *major*, greater, compar. of *magnus*, great. MAGNITUDE.] The chief magistrate of an English or other city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation.—**Mayoralty**, mā'ėr-al-ti, *n.* The office of a mayor, and the time of his service.—**Mayoress**, mā'ėr-es, *n.* The wife of a mayor. —**Mayorship**, mā'ėr-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a mayor.

Mazard, **Mazzard**, maz'ard, *n.* [A form of *mazer*, the head being compared to a bowl; comp. Fr. *tête*, head, from L. *testa*, a jar.] An old name for the head or skull in contempt (*Shak.*); a kind of black cherry.

Mazarine, maz-a-rēn', *n.* [After Cardinal *Mazarin*.] A deep blue colour; a particular way of dressing fowls.—**Mazarine-gown**, *n.* A common councilman's gown.

Mazdean, maz'dē-an, *a.* [From *Ahura-Mazdao*, the chief deity of the ancient Persians, the Ormusd of English writers.] Pertaining or relating to Mazdeism. —**Mazdeism**, maz'dē-izm, *n.* The religion of the ancient Persians; the worship of Ormuzd.

Maze, māz, *n.* [Akin to Prov. E. *masle*, to wander as if stupefied; Icel. *masa*, to chatter or prattle; Dan. *mase*, to have trouble; comp. also W. *masu*, to swoon. *Amaze* is from this.] A confusing net-work of paths or passages; a winding and turning; an intricacy; a labyrinth; confusion of thought; perplexity.—*v.t.*—*mazed*, *mazing*. To confound; to stupefy; to bewilder.—**Mazily**, mā'zi-li, *adv.* In a mazy manner.—**Maziness**, mā'zi-nes, *n.* The state of being mazy. —**Mazy**, mā'zi, *a.* Having the character of a maze; intricate; perplexed.

Mazer,‡ mā'zėr, *n.* [Originally a cup made of maple or spotted wood, from O. Fr. *masre*, spotted wood, or A. Sax. *maser*, a maple (from being spotted); O.H.G. *masar*, G. *maser*, a knur, a spot in wood, G. *mase*, a spot; akin *measles*.] A cup or large goblet, generally of valuable material.

Mazi, mā'zi, *n.* The Turkish name for galls.

Mazurka, **Mazourka**, ma-zur'ka, *n.* A lively Polish round dance in 3-8 or 3-4 time; the music written for this dance.

Mazzard, *n.* MAZARD.

Me, mē, *pron. pers.* [A. Sax. *mē*, *mec* (accusative), *mē* (dat.), G. *mich* (acc.), *mir* (dat.); Icel. *mik*, *mér*, Goth. *mik*, *mis*, L. *me*, *mihi*, Gr. *eme*, *emoi*, Skr. *mâm*, *mahyam*. me, to me.] The objective or accusative, as also the dative, of *I*, the pronoun of the first person. It stands as a dative in *methinks*; woe is *me*; give *me* a drink, and the like.

Mead, mēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *medu* = D. *mede*, Icel. *mjöðr*, Dan. *miöd*, Sw. *mjöd*, W. *medd*, Ir. *meadh*, mead; Gr. *methy*, wine; Lith. *medus*, Rus. *med*, Skr. *madhu*, honey.] A fermented liquor made from honey and water flavoured with spices.

Meadow, med'ō, *n.*; poetical, **Mead**, mēd. [A. Sax. *mædu*, a meadow, shorter form *mæd*, a mead; allied to *math* (after-math) and *mow*.] A low, level tract of land under grass, and generally mown annually or oftener for hay: a piece of grass-land in general.—*a.* Belonging to or growing in a meadow.—**Meadow-foxtail**, *n.* A grass of great agricultural value when cultivated on meadow-land. —**Meadow-grass**, *n.* A name of several British species of grass.—**Meadow-ore**, *n.* A variety of bog iron-ore.—**Meadow-saffron**, *n.* A plant. COLCHICUM.—**Meadow-sweet**, *n.* A common British herbaceous plant with corymbs of white and fragrant flowers; queen-of-the-meadow.—**Meadowy**, med'ō-i, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a meadow.

Meagre, mē'gėr, *a.* [Fr. *maigre*, from L. *macer*, lean; same root as Gr. *mikros*, *smikros*, little; G. *schmähen*, to despise.] Having little flesh; thin, lean; wanting richness, fertility, strength, &c.; small, scanty; *mineral.* dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk. —**Meagrely**, **Meagerly**, mē'gėr-li, *adv.* Poorly; thinly; sparely; feebly.—**Meagreness**, **Meagerness**, mē'gėr-nes, *n.* The condition of being meagre.

Meagrim, mē'grim, *n.* MEGRIM.

Meal, mēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *mæl*, time, portion, repast; D. and Dan. *maal*, G. *mahl*, *mal*, Icel. *mál*, part, repast, time; from root seen in *measure*, *mete*, *moon*. It is the termination seen in *piecemeal*, &c.] A portion of food taken at one of the regular times for eating; occasion of taking food; a repast. —**Meal-time**, *n.* The usual time of eating meals.

Meal, mēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *melu*, *melo* = Icel. Sw. *mjöl*, D. Dan. *meel*, G. *mehl*, meal; from the verbal stem seen in Icel. *mala*, Goth. *malan*, G. *mahlen*, L. *molo*, to grind. MILL, MOLAR, MALLOW, MOLLIFY.] The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, &c., ground into flour or a powdery state. —**Mealies**, mē'lēz, *n. pl.* A name given in South Africa to maize or Indian corn.—**Mealiness**, mēl'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being mealy.—**Meal-man**, **Meal-monger**, *n.* One who deals in meal. —**Meal-tub**, *n.* A large tub or barrel for holding meal.—**Mealy**, mēl'i, *a.* Having the qualities of meal, or resembling meal; powdery like meal; overspread with something that resembles meal. —**Mealy-mouthed**, *a.* Unwilling or hesitating to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of anything in softer terms than the truth will warrant.—**Mealy-mouthedness**, *n.* The quality of being mealy-mouthed.

Mean, mēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *mæne*, mean, false, bad, from *mān*, evil, wickedness; Icel. *meinn*, mean; comp. D. and Dan. *gemeen*, Goth. *gamains*, G. *gemein*, common.] Low in rank or birth; ignoble; humble; low-minded; base; spiritless; of little value; contemptible; despicable.—**Meanly**, mēn'li, *adv.* In a mean manner; in a low condition; poorly; sordidly. —**Meanness**, mēn'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mean; want of dignity or rank; want of spirit or honour; mean or base conduct or action. —**Mean-spirited**, *a.* Having a mean spirit.

Mean, mēn, *a.* [O.Fr. *meien*, *moien*, Fr. *moyen*, Pr. *meian*, from L. *medianus*, middle, from *medius*, middle. MEDIUM, MID.] Occupying a middle position; middle; midway between extremes; intermediate; *math.* having an intermediate value between two extremes (*mean* distance, *mean* motion).—*Mean proportional*, the second of any three quantities in continued proportion.—*Mean time*, the time according to an ordinary clock, which makes every day of exactly the same length, though if days are measured by the sun they are not so.—*n.* What is midway or intermediate between two extremes; the middle or average rate or degree; medium; *math.* a quantity having an intermediate value between several others, the simple average formed by adding the quantities together and dividing by their number being called an *arithmetical mean*, while a *geometrical mean* is the square root of the product of the quantities; *pl.* the medium or what is used to effect an object; measure or measures adopted; agency; instrumentality (though pl. in form generally used as sing.; by *this means*, *a means* to an end); income, revenue, resources, estate (his *means* were large).—*By all means*, certainly; on every consideration.—*By no means*, not at all; certainly not.—**Meantime**, mēn'tim, *adv.* During the interval; in the interval between one specified period and another. —*n.* The interval between one specified period and another.—**Meanwhile**, mēn'whil, *adv.* and *n.* Meantime.

Mean, mēn, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *meant* (ment). [A. Sax. *mænan*, to mean, to intend; D.

meenen, Dan. mene, G. meinen, to think, to mean; same root as man, mind, mental, Skr. man, to think.] To have in the mind, view, or contemplation; to intend; to purpose; to design; to signify or be intended to signify (what does the word mean?); to import; to denote.—v.i. To be minded or disposed; to have such and such intentions (he means well).—**Meaning**, mēn'ing, p. and a. Significant; intended to convey some idea (a meaning look).—n. That which a person means; aim or purpose; intent; what is to be understood, whether by act or language; the sense of words; signification; import; force.—**Meaningless**, mēn'ing-les, a. Having no meaning.—**Meaningly**, mēn'ing-li, adv. In a meaning manner; so as to hint at something indirectly; significantly.

Meander, mē-an'der, n. [L. *Mæander*, Gr. *Maiandros*, a river in Phrygia proverbial for its windings.] The winding of a river; a winding course; a maze; a labyrinth; a kind of ornamental or decorative design having a labyrinthine character.—v.t. To wind or flow over.—v.i. To wind or turn; to have an intricate or winding course.—**Meandrian**, mē-an'dri-an, a. Winding; having many turns.

Meanly, Meanness, &c. Under MEAN (low).

Meantime, Meanwhile. Under MEAN (intermediate).

Mease, mēz, n. [From *measure*.] The quantity of 500 (a mease of herrings).

Measles, mē'zlz, n. [Lit. the spots or spotted sickness; D. *maselen*, G. *masern*, pl. of *maser* (also *mase*, *masel*), O.G. *masa*, *masar*, a spot. MAZER.] A contagious disease of the human body, usually characterized by a crimson rash upon the skin; rubeola; a disease of swine, characterized by reddish watery pustules on the skin.—**Measly, Measled**, mēz'li, mē'zld, a. Infected with measles or eruptions like measles.—**Measliness, Measledness**, mēz'li-nes, mē'zld-nes, n. State of being measly.

Measure, mezh'ūr, n. [Fr. *mesure*, from L. *mensura*, from *metior*, *mensus*, to measure (seen also in *immense*, *dimension*, *commensurate*); from root *ma*, to measure, whence also *moon*, *mete*, &c.] The extent of a thing in length, breadth, and thickness, in circumference, capacity, or in any other respect; a standard of measurement; a fixed unit of capacity or extent; the instrument by which extent or capacity is ascertained; [illegible]uring rod or line; a certain definite [illegible] (a *measure* of wine); that which is [illegible]d or dealt out to one; moderati[illegible] degree: in such phrases as, beyond [illegible]ure, within *measure*; indefinite quantity or degree (in some *measure* erroneous); action or proceeding directed to an end; something done with a view to the accomplishment of purpose; *music*, that division by which the time of dwelling on each note is regulated; musical time; *poetry*, the metrical arrangement of the syllables [illegible] each line with respect to quantity or a[illegible]ent; a grave solemn dance with slow and measured steps, like the minuet; *geol.* beds; strata: used in the term *coal-measures*.—*Measure of a number or quantity*, *math.* a number or quantity contained in the other a certain number of times exactly.—*Greatest common measure of numbers*, the greatest number which divides them all without a remainder.—v.t.—*measured*, *measuring*. To ascertain the extent, dimensions, or capacity of; to judge of the greatness of; to appreciate; to value; to pass through or over; to proportion; to allot or distribute by measure (often with *out*).—*To measure one's (own) length*, to fall or be thrown down.—*To measure strength*, to ascertain by trial which of two parties is the stronger.—*To measure swords*, to fight with swords.—v.i. To take a measurement or measurements; to result or turn out on being measured; to be in extent.—**Measurable**, mezh'ūr-a-bl, a. That may be measured; not beyond measure; moderate.—**Measurableness**, mezh'ūr-a-bl-nes, n. The quality of being measurable.—**Measurably**, mezh'ūr-a-bli, adv. In a measurable manner or degree; moderately.—**Measured**, mezh'ūrd, p. and a. Deliberate and uniform; slow and steady; stately; formal, restricted; within bounds; moderate.—**Measureless**, mezh'ūr-les, a. Without measure; immeasurable.—**Measurement**, mezh'ūr-ment, n. The act of measuring; the amount ascertained by measuring.—**Measurer**, mezh'ūr-er, n. One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure work or commodities.—**Measuring**, mezh'ūr-ing, p. and a. Used in measuring; serving to measure.

Meat, mēt, n. [A. Sax. *mete*=D. *met*, Icel. *matr*, Dan. *mad*, Sw. *mat*, Goth. *mats*, food; farther connections doubtful.] Food in general; anything eaten as nourishment; the flesh of animals used as food; the edible portion of something (the *meat* of an egg).—**Meat-biscuit**, n. A concentrated preparation of the most nutritious parts of meat, made with meal into a biscuit.—**Meatiness**, mēt'i-nes, n. The quality of being meaty.—**Meat-offering**, n. An offering or sacrifice consisting of meat or food.—**Meat-pie**, n. A pie made of meat or flesh.—**Meat-salesman**, n. An agent who receives carcasses from cattle-raisers and disposes of them to butchers.—**Meaty**, mēt'i, a. Abounding in meat; resembling meat.

Meatus, mē-ā'tus, n. [L., from *meo*, to go.] A passage: applied to various ducts and passages of the body; as, *meatus auditorius*, the passage of the ear.

Mechanic, mē-kan'ik, n. [L. *mechanicus*, Gr. *mēchanikos*, from *mēchanē*, a machine. MACHINE.] An artisan; an artificer; one who follows a handicraft for his living: sometimes restricted to those employed in making and repairing machinery.—*Mechanics' institute*, an institution for the instruction and recreation of persons of the artisan classes, by means of lectures, a library, museum, courses of lessons, &c.—a. Same as *Mechanical*, but not so common.—**Mechanical**, mē-kan'i-kal, a. Pertaining to or in accordance with the laws of mechanics; resembling a machine; hence, acting without thought or independence of judgment; done as if by a machine, that is, by the mere force of habit (a *mechanical* motion of the hand); pertaining to artisans or mechanics or their employments; acting by or resulting from weight or momentum (*mechanical* pressure); physical; opposed to *chemical* (a *mechanical* mixture, that is, one in which the ingredients do not lose their identity).—*Mechanical philosophy*, that which explains the phenomena of nature on the principles of mechanics.—*Mechanical powers*, the simple elements of which every machine, however complicated, must be constructed; they are the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw.—*Mechanical solution of a problem*, a solution by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses or other instruments.—**Mechanically**, mē-kan'i-kal-li, adv. In a mechanical manner; without thought or intelligence; by the mere force of habit.—**Mechanicalness**, mē-kan'i-kal-nes, n. The state of being mechanical.—**Mechanician**, mek-an-ish'an, n. One skilled in mechanics.—**Mechanics**, mē-kan'iks, n. The science which treats of motion and force; often divided into—*statics*, embracing the principles which apply to bodies at rest; and *dynamics*, the principles of equilibrium and action of bodies in a state of motion. See also DYNAMICS, KINEMATICS.—*Practical mechanics*, the application of mechanics to practical purposes, as in the construction of machines, &c.—**Mechanism**, mek'an-izm, n. The parts collectively, or the arrangement and relation of the parts of a machine, contrivance, or instrument; mechanical construction; machinery.—**Mechanist**, mek'an-ist, n. A maker of machines, or one skilled in machinery.—**Mechanize**, mek'an-iz, v.t.—*mechanized*, *mechanizing*. To subject to contrivance; to form mechanically.—**Mechanography**, mek-an-og'ra-fi, n. Writing or copying by the use of a machine.—**Mechanographist**, mek-an-og'ra-fist, n. One who uses mechanography.

Mechlin, mek'lin, n. A species of fine lace made at *Mechlin* or Malines in Belgium.

Mechoacan, mē-chō'a-kan, n. [From *Mechoacan*, in Mexico.] The large thick tuber of a Mexican plant which yields a kind of jalap.

Meconic, mē-kon'ik, a. [Gr. *mēkōn*, a poppy.] A term applied to the peculiar acid with which morphia is combined in opium.—**Meconate**, mē'kon-āt, n. A salt of meconic acid.—**Meconin, Meconine**, mē'kon-in, n. A white neutral substance existing in opium.—**Meconium**, mē-kō'ni-um, n. The inspissated juice of the poppy; the first fæces of infants.

Medal, med'al, n. [Fr. *médaille*, It. *medaglia*, from L. *metallum*, [illegible] metal. METAL.] A coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device, often issued to commemorate a noteworthy event or as a reward of merit.—**Medalet**, med'al-et, n. A small kind of medal.—**Medallic**, mē-dal'ik, a. Pertaining to a medal or to medals.—**Medallion**, mē-dal'yun, n. [Fr. *médaillon*.] A large antique medal, usually of gold or silver; anything resembling such a piece of metal, as a circular or oval tablet, bearing on it objects represented in relief.—**Medallist, Medalist**, med'al-ist, n. An engraver, stamper, or moulder of medals; a person skilled in medals; one who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.—**Medallurgy**, med'al-er-ji, n. [*Medal*, and Gr. *ergon*, work.] The art of making and striking medals and coins.

Meddle, med'l, v.i.—*meddled*, *meddling*. [O.E. *medlen*, to mix, from O.Fr. *medler*, *mesler* (Fr. *mêler*), to mix, *se mesler de*, to mix one's self up with; from L.L. *misculare*, from L. *misceo*, to mix. MEDLEY, MIX.] To mix one's self; to deal, treat, tamper (followed by *with*); to interfere; to take part in another person's affairs in an officious, impertinent, or offensive manner (often followed by *with* or *in*).—**Meddler**, med'ler, n. One that meddles; a busybody.—**Meddlesome**, med'l-sum, a. Given to meddling; officiously intrusive.—**Meddlesomeness**, med'l-sum-nes, n.—**Meddling**, med'ling, p. and a. Given to meddle, officious; officiously interposing or interfering in other men's affairs.—**Meddlingly**, med'ling-li, adv.

Mede, mēd, n. A native or inhabitant of *Media*, an ancient kingdom of Asia.

Media, n. pl. MEDIUM.

Mediæval, Medieval, med-i-ē'val, a. [L. *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age.] Relating to the middle ages or the period between the eighth and the middle of the fifteenth century A.D.—**Mediævalism, Medievalism**, med-i-ē'val-izm, n. The spirit or principles of the middle ages.—**Mediævalist, Medievalist**, med-i-ē'val-ist, n. One versed in the history of the middle ages.

Medial, mē'di-al, a. [L. *medialis*, from *medius*, middle (akin to *mid*), seen also in *mediate*, *medium*, *mediæval*, *meagre*, *meridian*, *moiety*, &c.] Mean; pertaining to a mean or average.—**Median**, mē'di-an, a. [L. *medianus*.] Situated in the middle; passing through or along the middle.—*Median line*, *anat.* a vertical line, supposed to divide the body longitudinally into two equal parts.—**Mediant**, mē'di-ant, n. [It. *mediante*.] *Mus.* an appellation given to the third above the key-note.

Mediastinum, mē'di-as-ti"num, n. [L. *mediastinus*, in the middle, from *medius*, middle.] The division of the chest from the sternum backwards between the lungs, dividing the cavity into two parts.—**Mediastinal**, mē-di-as'ti-nal, a. Relating to the mediastinum.

Mediate, mē'di-āt, a. [L. *medio*, *mediatum*, to be in the middle, from *medius*, middle. MEDIAL.] Being between two extremes; middle; acting as a means or medium; not direct or immediate; effected by the intervention of a medium.—v.i.—*mediated*, *mediating*. To interpose between parties as the equal friend of each; to negotiate between persons at variance with a view to reconciliation.—v.t. To [illegible] by mediation or interposition between [illegible] (to *mediate* a peace).—**Mediately**, [illegible]di-āt-li, adv.

in a mediate manner; indirectly.—**Mediateness**, mē'di-āt-nes, n. The state or quality of being mediate or intervening.—**Mediation**, mē-di-ā'shon, n. The act of mediating; entreaty for another; intercession; interposition; intervention.—**Mediative**, mē'di-ā-tiv, a. Of or belonging to a mediator; mediatorial.—**Mediatise**, mē'di-at-iz, v.t.—mediatised, mediatising. To render mediately dependent.—**Mediatisation**, mē'di-at-i-zā"shon, n. The act of mediatising; the term applied to the annexation of the smaller German sovereignties to larger contiguous states, when they were made mediately, instead of immediately, dependent on the empire.—**Mediator**, mē'di-ā-tėr, n. One that mediates or interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them; by way of eminence, Christ is called THE MEDIATOR, being our intercessor with God.—**Mediatorial**, mē'di-a-tō"ri-al, a. Belonging to a mediator.—**Mediatorially**, mē'di-a-tō"ri-al-li, adv. In the manner of a mediator.—**Mediatorship**, mē'di-ā-tėr-ship, n. The office of a mediator.—**Mediatress**, **Mediatrix**, mē'di-āt-res, mē'di-āt-riks, n. A female mediator.

Medic, **Medick**, mē'dik, n. [Gr. *mēdikē*, lit. a plant of Media.] A name of certain leguminous plants yielding fodder and allied to clover; lucerne.

Medical, med'i-kal, a. [L.L. *medicalis*, from L. *medicus*, medical, *medeor*, to heal, to cure; allied to *meditor*, to meditate; Gr. *mēdos*, care.] Pertaining to or connected with medicine or the art of healing diseases; medicinal; tending to cure; intended or instituted to teach medical science.—*Medical jurisprudence*. Under JURISPRUDENCE.—**Medically**, med'i-kal-li, adv. In a medical manner; according to the rules of the healing art.—**Medicament**, me-dik'a-ment, n. [L. *medicamentum*.] Anything used for healing diseases or wounds; a healing application.—**Medicamental**, med'i-ka-men"tal, a. Relating to healing applications.—**Medicamentally**, med'i-ka-men"tal-li, adv. After the manner of healing applications.—**Medicate**, med'i-kāt, v.t.—*medicated*, *medicating*. [L. *medico*, *medicatum*.] To imbue with healing substances.—**Medication**, med-i-kā'shon, n. The act or process of medicating.—**Medicative**, med'i-kā-tiv, a. Tending to cure or heal.—**Medicinal**, me-dis'i-nal, a. [L. *medicinalis*.] Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; containing healing ingredients (*medicinal* springs); pertaining to medicine.—**Medicinally**, me-dis'i-nal-li, adv. In a medicinal manner.—**Medicine**, med'sin or med'i-sin, n. [illegible] *medecine*, L. *medicina*, [illegible] Any substance used [illegible] a drug; physic; [illegible] venting, curing, [illegible] of the human body [illegible]—**Medicine-chest**, n. A [illegible] ing medicines and [illegible]—**Medicine man**, n. [illegible] Indians and other [illegible] whom they suppo[illegible] or supernatural p[illegible]

Medieval, &c. MEDIÆVAL, &c.

Mediocre, mē'di-ō-kėr, a. [Fr. *médiocre*, from L. *mediocris*, middling. [illegible]] Of moderate degree or quality; of middle rate; middling.—**Mediocrity**, mē-di-ok'ri-ti, n. [L. *mediocritas*.] The quality or state of being [illegible]; a middle state or degree; a person of mediocre talents or abilities of any kind.

Meditate, med'i-tāt, v.i.—*meditated*, *meditating*. [L. *meditor*, *meditatus*, to meditate. MEDICAL.] To dwell on anything in thought; to cogitate; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind.—v.t. To plan by revolving in the mind; to intend; to think on.—**Meditation**, med-i-tā'shon, n. [L. *meditatio*.] The act of meditating; close or continued thought; the revolving of a subject in the mind.—**Meditative**, med'i-tā-tiv, a. Addicted to meditation; pertaining to meditation.—[illegible]ly, [illegible] tā-tiv-li, adv. [illegible]—[illegible]ness, [illegible] n.

Mediterranean, med'i-[illegible] [L. *mediterraneus*—*medius*, middle, and *terra*, land.] Surrounded by or in the midst of land; inland; now applied exclusively to the *Mediterranean* Sea between Europe and Africa; pertaining to, situated on or near the Mediterranean Sea.

Meditullium, med-[illegible]-li-um, n. [L. *medius*, middle.] Diploe.

Medium, mē'di-um, n. pl. **Media** or **Mediums**, mē'di-a, mē'di-umz. [L. *medium*, the middle, midst, a means. MEDIAL.] Something placed or ranked between other things; a mean between two extremes; a state of moderation; something serving as a means of transmission or communication; necessary means of motion or action; agency of transmission; that by or through which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on, agency, instrumentality; a person through whom spiritual manifestations are claimed to be made by believers in spiritualism, or who is said to be capable of holding intercourse with the spirits of the deceased; the liquid vehicle with which dry colours are ground and prepared for painting.—*Circulating medium*, bank-notes, or paper convertible into money on demand.—a. Middle; middling.

Medlar, med'lėr, n. [O.Fr. *meslier*, [illegible] from L. *mespilus*, Gr. *mesp*[illegible] medlar.] A tree found wild in Central Europe, and cultivated in gardens for its fruit, which resembles a [illegible]

Medley, med'li, n. [O.Fr. [illegible], *meslée* (Fr. *mêlée*), from *medler*, *mesler*, to mix. MEDDLE.] A mingled and confused mass of ingredients; a jumble; a hodge-podge; a kind of song made up of scraps of different songs.

Medoc, me-dok', n. An excellent red French wine, from Medoc, in the department Gironde.

Medulla, [illegible] n. [L. [illegible] marrow, from *medius*, middle.] A[illegible] or marrow which fills [illegible] bones; [illegible] —*M*[illegible] upper enlarged portion of the [illegible] *Medulla spinalis*, [illegible]—**Medullary**, **Medullar**, [illegible] me-dul'lėr, a. [L. [illegible]] Consisting of or resembling marrow; [illegible] to the pith of plants.—*Medullary sheath*, bot. a layer of spiral [illegible] formed immediately over the pith [illegible] *lullary rays*, [illegible] vertical plates of [illegible] which connect the pith [illegible] plants with the bark.—*Me*[illegible], the white substance [illegible] greater part of the br[illegible] and nerves.—**Medul**[illegible] a. Having a medul[illegible]

Medusa, me-dū'sa, n. [G[illegible] ally the fem of *medōn* [illegible] one of the three Gorgons [illegible] changed into serpents [illegible] zool. (pl. [illegible]) a member of the order Medusidæ.—**Medusidæ**, [illegible] n. [illegible] [From [illegible] tentacles [illegible] to Medusa's [illegible] locks.] The jelly-fishes or sea-[illegible] name der[illegible] from the [illegible] some of them have of [illegible]—**Medusidan**, me-dū'si-dan, n. A [illegible]—**Medusiform**, [illegible] resembling a medusa.—**Medusoid**, [illegible]-dū'soid, a. Pertaining to medusa[illegible]

Meed, [illegible] —L.G. [illegible] *mede*, [illegible] *miedo*, [illegible] *misthos*, [illegible] That [illegible] bestowed in consideration of merit; reward; recompense; [illegible]

Meek, mēk, a. [Same [illegible] w. *miuk*, Icel. *mjúkr*, soft, meek, Dan. *myg*, pliant, supple; Goth. *muks*, soft, meek.] Mild of temper, gentle; submissive; not easily provoked or irritated; marked by meekness.—**Meekly**, mēk'li, adv. In a meek manner; gently; submissively.—**Meekness**, mēk'nes, n. The quality of being meek; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations.—**Meek-eyed**, a. Having eyes indicating meekness.

Meerschaum, mēr'shum, n. [G., lit. sea-foam—*meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam: from having been found on the sea-shore in lumps resembling petrified sea-foam. MERE (n.), SCUM.] A silicate of magnesium occurring as a fine white clay, and largely made into tobacco-pipes; a tobacco-pipe made of meerschaum.

Meet, mēt, a. [A. Sax. *gemet*, fit, proper, from *metan*, to measure; Icel. *mætr*, meet, worthy. METE.] Fit; suitable; proper; appropriate.—**Meetly**, mēt'li, adv. In a meet manner; fitly.—**Meetness**, mēt'nes, n. Fitness; suitableness.

Meet, mēt, v.t.—pret. & pp. met. [A. Sax. [illegible] to meet, from *mōt*, a meeting; [illegible] *mōte*, Icel. *mæta*, Goth. [illegible]*mōtjan*, to meet; akin *moot*.] To come face to face with; to come in contact with; to come to be in company with; to come in hostile contact with; to encounter; to join battle with; to find; to light on; to get, gain, or receive; to satisfy, gratify, answer (to *meet* a demand, one's views or wishes).—*To meet the ear*, to strike the ear; to be heard.—*To meet the eye*, to come into notice; to become visible.—v.i. To come together by mutual approach; to come together in hostility; to encounter; to assemble; to come together by being extended; to join.—*To meet with*, to light on; to find; to suffer; to suffer unexpected[illegible] *meet* with a loss, an accident[illegible] meeting [illegible] huntsmen.—**Meeting**, [illegible] n. A coming together; an interview; an assembly; a congregation; [illegible] of [illegible]; a hostile encounter.—**Meeting-house**, n. A [illegible] in England, [illegible] Dissenters.

[illegible]-lus, a. [illegible] *megas*, great, and [illegible], the [illegible]] Large-headed; having a large head.

Megafarad, meg'a-far-ad, n. [Gr. *megas*, great, and E. *farad*.] *Electrometry*, a million farads.

Megalesian, meg-a-lē'si-an, a. [L. *megalesius*, from Gr. *Megalē*, the great, an epithet applied to Cybele.] Of or belonging to Cybele, the mother of the gods.

Megalichthys, meg-a-lik'this, n. [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, and *ichthys*, a fish.] A fossil ganoid fish, with large scales, and with immense laniary teeth.

Megalith, meg'a-lith, n. [Gr. *megas*, great, *lithos*, stone.] A huge stone, such as those in cromlechs, dolmens, the Cyclopean architecture of the Greeks, &c.—**Megalithic**, meg-a-lith'ik, a. Pertaining to such stones or structures.

Megalomania, meg'a-lō-mā"ni-a, n. [Gr. *megalē*, great.] A mania or craze for big things, whether in talk or in fact.

Megalosaur, **Megalosaurus**, meg'a-lō-sar, meg'a-lō-sa"rus, n. [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A fossil carnivorous reptile found in the oolite and Wealden strata, 40 to 50 feet long.

Megapode, **Megapodius**, meg'a-pōd, meg-a-pō'di-us, n. [Gr. *megas*, great, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] The Australian jungle-fowl, remarkable for erecting large mounds of vegetable matter in which its eggs are laid and left to be hatched by the heat of the fermenting mass.

Megass, **Megasse**, me-gas', n. Same as *Bagasse*.

Megatherium, meg-a-thē'ri-um, n. [Gr. *megas*, great, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of very large mammals, allied to the sloths, but having feet adapted for walking on the ground.

Megaweber, meg'a-vā-bėr, n. [Gr. *megas*, great, and E. *weber*.] *Electrometry*, a million webers.

Megilp, **Megilph**, mē-gilp', mē-gilf'. MAGILP.

Megohm, meg'ōm, n. *Electrometry*, a million ohms.

Megrim, mē'grim, n. [Fr. *migraine*, corrupted from Gr. *hemicrania*, half the head—*hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, the head.] A neuralgic pain in the side of the head; pl. low spirits; whims or fancies.

Meiocene, mī'ō-sēn, a. MIOCENE.

Meiosis, mī-ō'sis, n. [Gr., a lessening, from *meiōn*, less.] A rhetorical figure by which a thing is represented as less than it is.

Meiostemonous, **Miostemonous**, mī-ō-stem'on-us, a. [Gr. *meiōn*, less, and *stēmōn*, a thread.] *Bot.* having stamens fewer in number than the petals.

Meizoseismic, mī-zō-sīs'mik, a. [Gr. *meizōn*, greater, and *seismos*, an earthquake.] A

term applied to the line or curve of maximum disturbance by an earthquake.

Melaconite, Melaconise, me-lak'on-it, melak'on-iz, *n.* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *konis*, powder.] A black or grayish-black, impure, earthy oxide of copper.

Melada, me-la'da, *n.* [Sp., pp. of *melar*, to candy, from L. *mel*, honey.] Crude or impure sugar as it comes from the pans.

Melæna, me-lē'na, *n.* [Gr. *melas*, *melaina*, black.] Black vomit; a dark-coloured evacuation from the bowels.

Melancholy, mel'an-kol-i, *n.* [Gr. *melancholia*, excess of black bile, melancholy madness—*melas*, *melaina*, black, and *cholē*, bile.] A variety of mental alienation characterized by excessive gloom, mistrust, and depression; hypochondria; depression of spirits induced by grief; dejection; sadness.—*a.* Gloomy; depressed in spirits; dejected; calamitous; afflictive; sombre.—**Melancholia**, mel-an-kō'li-a, *n.* Morbid melancholy.—**Melancholic**, mel'an-kol-ik, *a.* Disordered by melancholy; hypochondriac; pertaining to melancholy; gloomy; mournful.—**Melancholily**, mel'an-kol-i-li, *adv.* In a melancholy manner.—**Melancholiness**, mel'an-kol-i-nes, *n.*

Melange, mā-lanzh, *n.* [Fr., from *mêler*, to mix. MEDDLE.] A mixture; a medley.

Melanic, me-lan'ik, *a.* [Gr. *melas*, *melan*, black.] Of or pertaining to melanism.—**Melanism**, mel'an-izm, *n.* An undue development of colouring material in the skin and its appendages; the opposite of *albinism*.—**Melanite**, mel'an-it, *n.* A mineral, a variety of garnet, of a velvet-black or grayish-black colour.—**Melanochroic**, mel'an-ō-krō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *melas*, and *chroia*, colour.] A term applied to the dark-skinned white races of men.—**Melanosis**, mel-a-nō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* a disease in which the tissue is converted into a black, hard substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form.—**Melanotic**, mel-a-not'ik, *a.* Relating to melanosis.

Melaphyre, mel'a-fir, *n.* A compact black or blackish-gray trap-rock, consisting of a matrix of labradorite and augite, with embedded crystals of the same minerals.

Melasma, me-las'ma, *n.* [Gr., from *melas*, black.] A disease of aged persons, in which black spots appear upon the skin, sometimes ulcerous.

Melchite, mel'kit, *n.* One of an eastern sect of Christians, who, while adhering to the liturgy of the Greek Church, acknowledge the authority of the pope.

Melee, mā-lā, *n.* [Fr., a participial substantive, from *mêler*, to mix. MEDDLE.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in confused mass; an affray.

Melibœan, Melibœan, mel-i-bē'an, *a.* [After *Melibœus*, one of the speakers in the first eclogue of Virgil.] Proceeding by alternate utterances; alternately responsive.

Melic, mel'ik, *a.* [Gr. *melikos*, from *melos*, a song.] Relating to song; lyric

Melica, Melic-grass, mel'i-ka, mel'ik, *n.* [It. *melica*, the great millet, from L. *mel*, honey.] A kind of grass, two species of which, much liked by cattle, are found in Britain.

Meliceris, mel-i-sē'ris, *n.* [Gr. *melikēris*—*meli*, honey, and *keros*, wax.] *Pathol.* an encysted tumour, the contents of which resemble wax or honey in consistence.

Melilot, mel'i-lot, *n.* [Gr. *melilōtos*, *melilotos*—*meli*, honey, and *lōtos*, lotus.] A leguminous annual or biennial plant allied to the clovers, and cultivated for fodder; hart's-clover.

Meliorate, mel'yor-āt, *v.t.*—*meliorated*, *meliorating*. [L. *melior*, *meliorātum*, from *melior*, better, compar. of *bonus*, good.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate.—*v.i.* To grow better.—**Meliorater, Meliorator**, mel'yor-ā-ter, *n.* One who meliorates.—**Melioration**, mēl-yor-ā'shon, *n.* Improvement; amelioration.—**Meliorism**, mēl'yor-izm, *n.* The doctrine or opinion that everything in nature is so ordered as to produce a progressive improvement

Meliphagous, me-lif'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *meli*, honey, *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding upon honey.

Mellay, Melley, mel'lā, *n.* A melée; a conflict.

Melliferous, mel-lif'er-us, *a.* [L. *mel*, *fer*—*mel*, *melis*, honey, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing honey.—**Mellification**, mel-lif'i-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *mellifico*—*mel*, and *facio*, to make.] The making or production of honey.—**Mellifluence**, mel-lif'lū-ens, *n.* [L. *mel*, and *fluo*, to flow.] The quality of being mellifluent; a flow of sweetness, or a sweet smooth flow.—**Mellifluent, Mellifluous**, mel-lif'lū-ent, mel-lif'lū-us, *a.* Flowing as with honey; sweetly flowing.—**Mellifluently, Mellifluously**, mel-lif'lū-ent-li, mel-lif'lū-us-li, *adv.* In a mellifluent manner.—**Melligenous**, mel-lij'en-us, *a.* [L. *melligenus*—*mel*, and *genus*, kind.] Having the qualities of honey.—**Melliloquent**, mel-lil'ō-kwent, *a.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *loquor*, to speak.] Speaking sweetly.—**Mellophagous**, mel-lif'a-gus, *a.* MELIPHAGOUS.—**Mellite, Mellilite**, mel'it, mel'i-lit, *n.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, Gr. *meli*, honey, and *lithos*, a stone.] Honey-stone, a very rare mineral of a honey-yellow colour, resinous lustre, and more or less transparent.—**Mellitic**, mel-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to mellite.—**Mellivorous**, mel-liv'ō-rus, *a.* [L. *mel*, and *voro*, to devour.] Honey-eating; fond of honey.

Mellow, mel'ō, *a.* [Allied to Prov. G. *möll*, soft, ripe, *molich*, mellow, *mollig*, soft, L. *mollis*, Gr. *malakos*, Skr. *mridu*, tender, soft, and to E. *meal*, from root *mar*, to grind or crush.] Soft with ripeness; soft to the senses; rich or delicate to the eye, ear, palate, &c., as colour, sound, flavour, and the like; toned down by the lapse of time; softened or matured by length of years; rendered good-humoured by liquor; half-tipsy.—*v.t.* To render mellow; to soften by ripeness or age; to give richness, flavour, or delicacy; to tone or smooth down; to soften in character; to mature.—*v.i.* To become mellow; to soften in character; to become toned down.—**Mellowly**, mel'ō-li, *adv.* In a mellow manner.—**Mellowness**, mel'ō-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mellow.

Melodeon, me-lō'dē-on, *n.* [From *melody*, Gr. *melōdia*.] A wind-instrument furnished with metallic free reeds and a key-board; a variety of the harmonium.

Melodrama, mel-ō-dra'ma, *n.* [Gr. *melos*, a song, and *drama*, drama.] A romantic play, generally of a serious character, in which effect is sought by startling incidents, striking situations, and exaggerated sentiment, aided by splendid decoration and music.—**Melodramatic, Melodramatical**, mel'ō-dra-mat"ik, mel'ō-dra-mat"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to, suitable for, or having the character of a melodrama.—**Melodramatically**, mel'ō-dra-mat"i-kal-li, *adv.* In a melodramatic manner; in an affected and exaggerated manner.—**Melodramatist**, mel-ō-dram'a-tist, *n.* One who acts in melodramas or who writes them.

Melody, mel'ō-di, *n.* [Gr. *melōdia*, a tune, a choral song—*melos*, a limb, a part, and *ōdē*, a song, an ode.] An agreeable succession of sounds; sweetness of sound; sound highly pleasing to the ear; *mus.* a succession of tones produced by a single voice or instrument, and so arranged as to please the ear or to express some kind of sentiment; the particular air or tune of a musical piece.—**Melodic**, me-lod'ik, *a.* Of the nature of melody; relating to melody.—**Melodica**, me-lod'iks, *n.* That branch of music which investigates the laws of melody.—**Melodious**, me-lō'di-us, *a.* Containing or characterized by melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds.—**Melodiously**, me-lō'di-us-li, *adv.* In a melodious manner.—**Melodiousness**, me-lō'di-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being melodious.—**Melodist**, mel'ō-dist, *n.* A composer or singer of melodies.—**Melodize**, mel'ō-diz, *v.t.*—*melodized*, *melodizing*. To make melodious.—*v.i.* To compose or sing melodies.

Melon, mel'on, *n.* [Fr. *melon*, L. *melo*, an apple-shaped melon, from Gr. *melon*, an apple or apple-shaped fruit.] A climbing or trailing annual plant and its fruit, which is large, fleshy, and highly flavoured.

Melopiano, mel'ō-pi-ā-nō, *n.* [Gr. *melos*, a song, and E. *piano*.] An invention by which sustained sounds can be produced on a pianoforte by a series of small hammers set into rapid vibration by winding up a spring.

Melpomene, mel-pom'e-nē, *n.* [Gr. *Melpomenē*, from *melpomai*, to sing.] The muse of tragedy; also a small asteroid.

Melt, melt, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *weltan*, allied to *welt*, *mellow*, &c.; Gr. *meldō*, to liquefy; probably also to *smelt*. To reduce from a solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat; to liquefy; to dissolve; to fuse; *fig.* to soften, as by a warming and kindly influence; to render gentle or susceptible to mild influences, as to love, pity, or tenderness.—*v.i.* To become liquid; to dissolve; to pass by imperceptible degrees; to blend; to shade; to become tender, mild, or gentle; to be subdued, as by fear.—**Meltable**, mel'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being melted; fusible.—**Melter**, mel'ter, *n.* One who melts.—**Melting**, mel'ting, *p.* and *a.* Fusing; dissolving; affecting; moving (a *melting* speech); feeling or showing tenderness (*melting* charity).—**Meltingly**, mel'ting-li, *adv.* In a melting manner.—**Meltingness**, mel'tingnes, *n.*—**Melting-pot**, *n.* A crucible.

Member, mem'ber, *n.* [L. *membrum*, a limb, a member of the body; comp. Skr. *marman*, a joint.] A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; an organ; a limb; part of an aggregate or a whole; one of the persons composing a society, community, or the like; a representative in a legislative body.—*Member of Parliament*, a representative elected by a city, town, county, &c., to that branch of the British legislature called the House of Commons: contracted M.P.—**Membered**, mem'berd, *a.* Having members: used chiefly in composition.—**Membership**, mem'ber-ship, *n.* The state of being a member; the members of a body regarded collectively.

Membrane, mem'brān, *n.* [L. *membrana*, a thin skin, parchment, from *membrum*, a limb.] A thin tissue of the animal body which covers organs, lines the interior of cavities, takes part in the formation of the walls of canals, &c.; a similar texture in vegetables.—**Membraneous, Membraneous**, mem-brā'nē-us, mem-bra-nā'shus, *a.* Membranous; *bot.* thin, like membrane, and translucent.—**Membraniferous**, mem-bra-nif'er-us, *a.* Having or producing membranes.—**Membraniform**, membran'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a membrane.—**Membranology**, mem-bra-nol'o-ji, *n.* The science which relates to membranes.—**Membranous**, mem'bra-nus, *a.* Belonging to a membrane; consisting of membranes; resembling a membrane.

Memento, mē-men'tō, *n.* [L., remember, be mindful, from *memini*, to remember.] A suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory; something that reminds.

Memoir, mem'oir, mem'war, *n.* [Fr. *mémoire*, from L. *memoria*, memory, from *memor*, mindful; same root as Skr. *smar*, to remember.] A notice of something remembered or deemed noteworthy; an account of transactions or events written familiarly; a biographical notice; recollections of one's life (in this sense usually in the pl.); a biography or autobiography; a communication to a scientific society on some subject of scientific interest.—**Memoirist**, mem'oir-ist, *n.* A writer of memoirs.—**Memorabilia**, mem'or-a-bil"i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record.—**Memorable**, mem'or-a-bl, *a.* [L. *memorabilis*.] Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; remarkable; distinguished.—**Memorability, Memorableness**, mem'or-a-bil"i-ti, mem'or-a-blnes, *n.* The quality of being memorable.—**Memorably**, mem'or-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered.—**Memorandum**, mem-or-an'dum, *n. pl.* **Memoranda**, mem-or-an'da, less commonly now **Memorandums**. [L., something to be remembered.] A note to help the memory; a brief entry in a diary; *diplomacy*, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision adopted.—**Memorial**, me-mō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *memorialis*.] Preservative of memory; serving as a memorial; contained in the memory.—*n.* That which serves to perpetuate the memory of some-

thing; a monument; a written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body or to some person; a species of informal state paper much used in diplomatic negotiations. — **Memorialist**, me-mō'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who writes or presents a memorial or memorials.—**Memorialize**, me-mō'ri-al-iz, *v.t.*—*memorialized, memorializing.* To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial. — **Memoriter**, me-mor'it-ēr, *adv.* [L.] From memory; by heart.—**Memorise**, mem'or-iz, *v.t.*—*memorised, memorising.* To cause to be remembered; to record; to hand down to memory by writing.—**Memory**, mem'o-ri, *n.* [L. *memoria*, memory, from *memor*, mindful.] The power, capacity, or faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events or ideas; that faculty which enables us to treasure up and preserve for future use the knowledge which we acquire; remembrance; the state of being remembered; that which is remembered about a person or event; the time within which a person may remember what is past. ∴ *Memory* is the faculty or capacity of retaining in the mind and recalling what is past; *recollection* and *remembrance* are exercises of the faculty, the former being a calling to mind, the latter a holding in mind; while *reminiscence* always, and *recollection* often, are used of the thing remembered.

Memphian, mem'fi-an, *a.* [From *Memphis*, the ancient metropolis of Egypt.] Pertaining to Memphis; Egyptian (*Memphian* darkness).

Men, men, pl. *of* man.

Menace, men'as, *v.t.*—*menaced, menacing.* [Fr. *menacer*, from L. *minax*, threatening, *mina*, a threat, from root *min*, seen in *minco*, to project (in *prominent, eminent*); akin *mien, demean, amenable*, &c.] To threaten; to show a disposition to inflict punishment or other evil on: followed by *with* before the evil threatened (*threatened* him *with* death); to hold out threats of (to *threaten* revenge). — *n.* A threat or threatening; the indication of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.—**Menacer**, men'as-ēr, *n.* One who menaces.—**Menacing**, men'as-ing, *p.* and *a.* Threatening; indicating a threat.—**Menacingly**, men'as-ing-li, *adv.* In a menacing manner.

Menage, men-äzh', *n.* [Fr. *ménage*, a household; O.Fr. *menage*, L.L. *mansionaticum*, from L. *mansio*, a dwelling. MANSION.] A household; housekeeping; household management.—**Menagerie**, me-naj'ēr-i, *n.* [Fr. *ménagerie*.] A collection of wild animals, especially of wild or foreign animals kept for exhibition.

Mend, mend, *v.t.* [Shorter form of *amend*.] To repair, as something broken, rent, decayed, or the like; to restore to a sound state; to patch up; to alter for the better; to improve (to *mend* one's manners); to better; to improve upon (to *mend* one's pace).—*v.i.* To advance to a better state; to improve; to act or behave better.—**Mendable**, men'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being mended.—**Mender**, men'dēr, *n.* One who mends.

Mendacious, men-dā'shus, *a.* [L. *mendax, mendacis*, lying, from stem of *mentior*, to lie: same root as *mens*, mind (whence *mental*).] Lying; false; given to telling untruths. — **Mendacity**, men-das'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being mendacious; lying; falsehood; a lie.

Mendicant, men'di-kant, *a.* [L. *mendicans, mendicantis*, ppr. of *mendico*, to beg, from *mendicus*, a beggar (akin to *menda*, a fault).] Practising beggary; poor to a state of beggary; begging as part of religious discipline (a *mendicant* friar).—*n.* A beggar; a member of a begging order or fraternity; a begging friar.—**Mendicancy**, men'di-kan-si, *n.* Beggary; a state of begging. — **Mendication**, men-di-kā'shon, *n.* The act of begging.—**Mendicity**, men-dis'i-ti, *n.* [L. *mendicitas*.] The state or practice of begging; the life of a beggar.

Menhaden, men-hā'den, *n.* [American Indian.] A salt-water fish of the herring family, abounding on the shores of New England.

Menhir, men'hir, *n.* [W. *maen*, a stone, and *hir*, long.] A name for tall, rude, or sculptured stones of unknown antiquity, standing singly or in groups.

Menial, mē'ni-al, *a.* [O.E. *meynal*, &c., O.Fr. *meignial*, from *meignee, maisnee*, a household, L.L. *mansata*; same origin as *mansion*.] Pertaining to household or domestic servants; servile.—*n.* A domestic servant; especially, one of a train of servants: mostly as a term of disparagement.

Meninges, me-nin'jēz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *mēninges, mēningos*, a membrane.] *Anat.* the three membranes that envelop the brain, the *dura mater, pia mater*, and *arachnoid membrane*.—**Meningeal**, me-nin'jē-al, *a.* Relating to the meninges.—**Meningitis**, men-in-jī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

Meniscus, me-nis'kus, *n.* pl. **Menisci**, me-nis'si, or **Meniscuses**. [Gr. *mēniskos*, a little moon, from *mēn, mēnos*, the moon.] A lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, and in which the two surfaces meet, or would meet if continued, so that it resembles a crescent.—**Meniscal**, me-nis'kal, *a.* Pertaining to a meniscus.—**Meniscoid**, me-nis'koid, *a.* Like a meniscus; crescent-shaped.

Meniver, men'i-vēr, *n.* MINIVER.

Mennonite, **Mennonist**, men'non-it, men'non-ist, *n.* [From Simon *Menno*, the founder, 1496–1561.] One of a sect of Anabaptists who do not believe in original sin, and object to taking oaths, making war, or going to law.

Menopome, **Menopoma**, men'ō-pōm, men-ō-pō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *menō*, to remain, and *pōma*, a drinking-cup, because its gill-openings are permanent, though it loses its gills when adult.] A tailed amphibian of the fresh waters of North America.

Menorrhagia, men-or-rā'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *mēn, mēnos*, a month, and *rheō*, to flow.] *Med.* an immoderate menstrual discharge; hemorrhage from the uterus.

Menses, men'sēz, *n. pl.* [L. *mensis*, a month; same root as Gr. *mēn*, a month. MONTH.] Occurring once a month; monthly.—**Menses**, men'sēz, *n. pl.* The catamenial or monthly discharge of a woman.—**Menstrual**, men'stro-al, *a.* [L. *menstrualis*, monthly.] Monthly; pertaining to the menses of females; menstruous.—**Menstruant**, men'stro-ant, *a.* Subject to menstruation.—**Menstruate**, men'stro-āt, *v.i.*—*menstruated, menstruating.* To discharge the menses.—**Menstruation**, men-stro-ā'shon, *n.* The act of menstruating; the period of menstruating.—**Menstruous**, men'stro-us, *a.* [L. *menstruus*.] Pertaining to the monthly flow of females.

Menstruum, men'stro-um, *n.* pl. **Menstrua**, **Menstruums**. [From L. *menstruus*, monthly, from *mensis*, a month; from some old belief of the alchemists about the influence of the moon.] Any fluid which dissolves a solid; a solvent.

Mensurable, men'shu-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *mensurabilis*, from *mensuro*, to measure, from *mensura*, measure. MEASURE.] Capable of being measured; measurable.—**Mensurability**, **Mensurableness**, men'shu-ra-bil"i-ti, men'shu-ra-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being mensurable. — **Mensural**, men'shu-ral, *a.* Pertaining to measure. — **Mensurate**, † men'shu-rāt, *v.t.* To measure.—**Mensuration**, men-shu-rā'shon, *n.* The act or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of anything; the process of finding any dimension of a figure, or its area or solid content, by means of the most simple measurements possible.

Mentagra, men-tag'ra, *n.* [L., from *mentum*, the chin, and Gr. *agra*, a seizing.] An eruption about the chin, forming a crust.

Mental, men'tal, *a.* [Fr. *mental*, from L. *mens, mentis*, mind. MENTION.] Pertaining to the mind or intellect; wholly depending on the mind; intellectual.—**Mentality**, men-tal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being mental; mental cast or habit.—**Mentally**, men'tal-li, *adv.* By or in the mind of intellect; intellectually; in thought.

Mention, men'shon, *n.* [L. *mentio, mentionis*, from same root as *mens*, mind, Skr. *man*, to think. MAN.] A brief notice or remark in regard to something; a cursory speaking of anything: often in the phrase *to make mention of*, to name or say something in regard to.—*v.t.* To make mention of.—**Mentionable**, men'shon-a-bl, *a.* That can or may be mentioned.

Mentor, men'tor, *n.* [From *Mentor*, the counsellor of Telemachus, according to Homer.] A wise and faithful adviser or monitor.—**Mentorial**, men-tō'ri-al, *a.* Containing advice or admonition.

Menu, mē-nü, *n.* [Fr., lit. minute or detailed list, from L. *minutus*, minute.] A list of the dishes, &c., to be served at a dinner, supper, or the like; a bill of fare.

Mephistopheian, **Mephistophelian**, mef'i-stof-i-lē"an, me-fis'to-fē"li-an, *a.* Resembling the character of Mephistopheles, the diabolic spirit of Goethe's Faust and the Faust legend generally; diabolical; sardonic.

Mephitis, **Mephitism**, me-fī'tis, mef'it-ism, *n.* [L. *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation.] Noxious exhalations from decomposing substances, filth, or other source. — **Mephitic**, **Mephitical**, me-fit'ik, me-fit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to mephitis; offensive to the smell; noxious; pestilential.—**Mephitically**, me-fit'i-kal-li, *adv.* With mephitis.

Mercantile, mēr'kan-til, *a.* [Fr. *mercantile*, from L. *mercans, mercantis*. MERCHANT.] Pertaining to merchants, or their traffic; pertaining to trade or commerce; commercial.

Mercator's Chart, **Mercator's Projection**, mēr-kā'tēr. [From Gerard *Mercator*, a Flemish geographer.] A projection or map of the earth's surface, with the meridians and parallels of latitude all straight lines.

Mercenary, mēr'se-na-ri, *a.* [Fr. *mercenaire*; L. *mercenarius*, from *merces*, reward, wages. MERCHANT.] Hired; obtained by hire (services, troops); that may be hired; moved by the love of money; greedy of gain; venal; sordid; entered into from motives of gain (a *mercenary* marriage).—*n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service.—**Mercenarily**, mēr'se-na-ri-li, *adv.* In a mercenary manner.—**Mercenariness**, mēr'se-na-ri-nes, *n.* The quality or character of being mercenary.

Mercer, mēr'sēr, *n.* [Fr. *mercier*, from L. *merx, mercis*, wares, commodities. MERCHANT.] One who has a shop for silks, woollens, linens, cottons, &c.—**Mercery**, mēr'sēr-i, *n.* The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; the trade.

Mercerise, mēr'sēr-iz, *v.t.* [From John *Mercer*, the originator.] To subject to treatment with certain chemical agents, as caustic soda, sulphuric acid, zinc chloride, &c., in order to produce desired results on textile fabrics, especially cotton goods.

Merchant, mēr'chant, *n.* [O.Fr. *marchant*, from L. *mercans, mercantis*, ppr. of *mercor, mercatus*, to barter, to deal, from *merx*, merchandise; akin *mercer, mercenary, mar cantile, mercy*, &c.; same root as *merit*.] One who carries on trade on a large scale; especially, a man who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale.—*a.* Relating to trade or commerce; commercial.—**Merchantable**, mer'chant-a-bl, *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market.—**Merchantman**, **Merchant-ship**, mēr'chant-man, *n.* A ship engaged in commerce, as distinguished from a ship of war; a trading vessel.—**Merchant-prince**, *n.* A great merchant; a merchant of great wealth.—**Merchantry**, mēr'chant-ri, *n.* The business of a merchant; merchants collectively.—**Merchant-seaman**, *n.* A seaman employed in a merchant-ship.—**Merchant-service**, *n.* The mercantile marine or trading ships of a country.—**Merchant-tailor**, *n.* A tailor who furnishes the materials for the garments which he makes.—**Merchandise**, mēr'chan-dīs, *n.* [Fr. *marchandise*, from *marchand*, a merchant.] The objects of commerce; wares; goods; commodities.

Merciful, &c. Under MERCY.

Mercury, mēr'kū-ri, *n.* [L. *Mercurius*, from root of *merces*, wares. MERCHANT.] The name of a Roman divinity, identified in later times with the Greek Hermes; quicksilver, one of the heavier metals and the only metal that is liquid at common temperatures; *astron.* the planet that revolves

round the sun within the orbit of the planet Venus and next to it; a newspaper; a messenger; an intelligencer.—**Mercurial**, mer-kū'ri-al, *a.* [L. *mercurialis.*] Like the god Mercury or what belongs to him; light-hearted; gay; sprightly; flighty; fickle; pertaining to quicksilver; containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury. —*n.* A preparation of mercury used as a drug.—**Mercurialize**, mer-kū'ri-al-iz, *v.t.* *Med.* to affect with mercury, as the bodily system; *photog.* to treat with mercury, as by exposing to its vapour.—**Mercurially**, mer-kū'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a mercurial manner.—**Mercuric**, **Mercurous**, mer-kū'rik, mer'kū-rus, *a.* Containing mercury; terms used as part of the name of certain chemical compounds, the former indicating they contain a smaller proportion of mercury than the latter.—**Mercurification**, mer-kū'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act or process of mercurifying.—**Mercurify** mer-kū'ri-fi, *v.t.* To obtain mercury from metallic minerals; to combine or mingle with mercury; to mercurialize.

Mercy, mer'si, *n.* [Fr. *merci*, from L. *mercès*, *mercedis*, pay, recompense, in L.L. mercy, from stem of *mereo*, to deserve (whence *merit*); akin *mercantile*, *merchant*, *market*, *amerce*, &c.] That benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries; the disposition that tempers justice and leads to the infliction of a lighter punishment than law or justice will warrant; clemency; an act or exercise of mercy or favour; a blessing; compassion; pity; unrestrained exercise of will or authority; often in the phrase *at one's mercy*, that is, completely in one's power.—*To cry mercy*, to beg pardon.—*Sisters of Mercy*, members of female religious communities founded for the purpose of nursing the sick and the performance of similar works of charity and mercy.—**Mercy-seat**, *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews.—**Merciful**, mer'si-ful, *a.* Full of mercy; unwilling to punish for injuries; compassionate; tender; not cruel.—**Mercifully**, mer'si-ful-li, *adv.* In a merciful manner.—**Mercifulness**, mer'si-ful-nes, *n.*—**Merciless**, mer'si-les, *a.* Destitute of mercy; pitiless; hard-hearted.—**Mercilessly**, mer'si-les-li, *adv.* In a merciless manner.—**Mercilessness**, mer'si-les-nes, *n.*

Mere, mēr, *a.* [A. Sax. *mære*, a mere or lake; D. *meer*, Icel. *marr*, Goth. *marei*, G. *meer*, the sea, a lake; allied to *moor*, *marsh*, *morass*, and L. *mare*, the sea. Hence the *mer* in mermaid.] A pool or small lake.

Mere, mēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *mære*, *gemære*, O.D. *meer*, a boundary; Icel. *merr*, borderland.] A boundary; a boundary-stone.—**Merestead**, mēr'sted, *n.* The land within the mere or boundary of a farm; a farm. —**Mere-stone**, *n.* A stone to mark a boundary.

Merenchyma, mē-ren'ki-ma, *n.* [Gr. *meros*, part, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] *Bot.* spherical cellular tissue.

Meretricious, mer-ē-trish'us, *a.* [L. *meretricius*, from *meretrix*, *meretricis*, a prostitute, from *mereo*, to earn. MERIT, MERCY.] Pertaining to prostitutes; alluring by false show; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; showy, but in bad taste.—**Meretriciously**, mer-ē-trish'us-li, *adv.* In a meretricious manner.—**Meretriciousness**, mer-ē-trish'us-nes, *n.*

Merganser, mēr-gan'sēr, *n.* [L. *mergo*, to dive, and *anser*, a goose.] An arctic waterfowl, a not uncommon visitor to Britain; a goosander.

Merge, mērj, *v.t.*—*merged*, *merging*. [L. *mergo*, to dip, to dive; seen also in *emerge*, *immerge*, *immersion*, *submerge*.] To cause to be swallowed up or incorporated; to sink; to bury; used only in a figurative sense (the smaller grief was *merged* in the greater).—*v.i.* To be sunk, swallowed, or lost.

Meriearp, mer'i-kārp, *n.* [Gr. *meros*, a part, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* one of the halves of the double fruits or seeds of umbelliferous plants.

Meridian, me-rid'i-an, *a.* [L. *meridianus*, from *meridies*, for *medidies*, mid-day—*medius*, middle, and *dies*, day.] Pertaining to mid-day or noon, when the sun is on the meridian.—*Meridian altitude of the sun* or *stars*, their altitude when on the meridian of the place where they are observed.—*n.* Mid-day; noon; *fig.* the culmination; the point of greatest splendour; one of the innumerable imaginary circles of the surface of the earth passing through the poles, and through any other given place, and used in denoting the longitude of places; a similar imaginary circle in the heavens passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of any place (often called a *celestial meridian*), noon therefore occurring at all places directly under this line when the sun is on it.—*First meridian*, that from which all the others are counted eastward and westward, and from which longitudes are reckoned, usually the meridian of Greenwich.—*Meridian of a globe*, the brazen circle in which it turns, and by which it is supported.—*Magnetic meridian*, one of the great circles which pass through the magnetic poles.—**Meridional**, me-rid'i-on-al, *a.* Pertaining to the meridian; hence, southern; having a southern aspect.—*Meridional distance*, *navig.* the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting or westing.—**Meridionality**, me-rid'i-on-al"i-ti, *n.* The state of being meridional. —**Meridionally**, me-rid'i-on-al-li, *adv.* In the direction of the meridian.

Merino, me-rē'nō, *a.* [Sp. *merino*, moving from pasture to pasture, from *merino*, an inspector of sheep-walks, from L.L. *majorinus*, from L. *major*, greater.] Belonging to a variety of sheep from Spain with long and fine wool; made of the wool of the merino sheep.—*n.* A merino sheep; a stuff, twilled on both sides, manufactured from merino wool.

Merismatic, mer-is-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *merismos*, division, from *merizō*, to divide, *meros*, a part.] *Zool.* and *bot.* dividing by the formation of internal partitions; taking place by internal partition into cells or segments.

Merit, mer'it, *n.* [Fr. *mérite*, L. *meritum*, what is deserved, from *mereo*, to earn or deserve. MERCY.] Desert of good or evil; excellence entitling to honour or reward; worth; reward deserved or merited; *pl.* the rights of a case or question; the essential points or circumstances.—*v.t.* To deserve, in a good sense; to have a right to claim, as a reward, regard, honour; to deserve, in a bad sense; to incur.—**Merited**, mer'i-ted, *a.* Deserved.—**Meritedly**, mer'i-ted-li, *adv.* Deservedly.—**Meritorious**, mer-i-tō'ri-us, *a.* [L. *meritorius*.] Possessing merit; deserving reward or praise; praiseworthy.—**Meritoriously**, mer-i-tō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a meritorious manner.—**Meritoriousness**, mer-i-tō'ri-us-nes, *n.*

Merk, mērk, *n.* [MARK.] An old Scottish silver coin, value thirteen shillings and fourpence Scotch, or thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling.

Merle, mērl, *n.* [Fr. *merle*, It. *merla*, L. *merula*, a blackbird.] The blackbird.—**Merlin**, mer'lin, *n.* [Fr. *émérillon*, from L. *merula*, a blackbird, meaning blackbird hawk.] A courageous species of hawk about the size of a blackbird.

Merlon, mer'lon, *n.* [Fr. *merlon*; comp. L. *murus*, for *murus*, a wall.] *Fort.* the part of an embattled parapet which lies between two embrasures.

Mermaid, **Mermaiden**, mēr'mād, mēr'mā-dn, *n.* [*Mer* is same as *mere*, a lake.] A fabled marine creature, having the upper part like a woman and the lower like a fish.—**Merman**, mēr'man, *n.* The male corresponding to *mermaid*; a man of the sea, with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

Meroblast, mer'ō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *meros*, a part, and *blastos*, a sprout.] *Biol.* an ovum consisting both of a protoplasmic or germinal portion and an albuminous or nutritive one, as contradistinguished from *holoblast*, an ovum entirely germinal.—**Meroblastic**, mer-ō-blas'tik, *a.* Pertaining to a meroblast.

Merocsome, mer'ō-sōm, *n.* [Gr. *meros*, a part, and *sōma*, a body.] *Zool.* one of the sections or parts of which an animal is formed.

Merry, mer'i, *a.* [O.E. *myrie*, *murie*, A. Sax. *merg*, *mirig*, perhaps from root of *mearo*, tender, soft, delicate; or from the Celtic; comp. Ir. and Gael. *maer*, Gael. *mir*, merry.] Pleasant; causing cheerfulness; gay and noisy; in overflowing good spirits; hilarious; mirthful; sportive.—*To make merry*, to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth.—**Merrily**, mer'i-li, *adv.* In a merry manner; with mirth.—**Merriment**, mer'i-ment, *n.* Gaiety with laughter or noise; mirth; hilarity. —**Merriness**, mer'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being merry.—**Merry-andrew**, *n.* [From *Andrew* Borde, a physician to Henry VIII., who attracted attention by his facetious speeches.] One whose business is to make sport for others; a buffoon.—**Merry-go-round**, *n.* A circular frame, made to revolve, and on which children are treated to a ride.—**Merry-making**, *n.* A convivial entertainment; a festival. —**Merry-man**, *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown.—**Merry-thought**, *n.* The furcula or forked bone of a fowl's breast.

Mesa, mā'sa, *n.* [Sp., from L. *mensa*, a table.] A table-land of small extent rising abruptly from a surrounding plain.

Mesalliance, mā-zal-yans, *n.* [Fr.] A misalliance; an unequal marriage.

Mesaraic, mes-a-rā'ik, *a.* [Gr. *mesaraion*—*mesos*, middle, and *araia*, intestines.] *Anat.* pertaining to the mesentery; mesenteric.

Mesecms, mē-sēms', *v. impersonal*—pret. *mesecmed*. [Not properly a simple verb, being really an impersonal verb preceded by a pronoun in the dative=it seems to me. Comp. *methinks*.] It seems to me.

Mesencephalon, mes-en-sef'a-lon, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] The middle or central portion of the brain.

Mesentery, mes'en-tēr-i, *n.* [Gr. *mesenterion*—*mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, intestine.] A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, the use of which is to retain the intestines and their appendages in a proper position.—**Mesenteric**, mes-en-tēr'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery.—**Mesenteritis**, mes'en-tēr-i"tis, *n.* Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesh, mesh, *n.* [A. Sax. *mæse*, *max*, a noose, *mæscre*, a mesh, a net; D. *maas*, Dan. *maske*, Icel. *möskvi*, G. *masche*, a mesh; W. *masg*, a mesh, Lith. *megsti*, to knit, are allied.] The opening or space between the threads of a net,—*v.t.* To catch in a net; to inmare.—**Mesh-work**, *n.* Net-work.—**Meshy**, mesh'i, *a.* Formed like net-work; reticulated.

Mesial, mē'zi-al, *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle.] Middle; median.—*Mesial line*, *mesial plane*, an imaginary line and plane dividing the body longitudinally into symmetrical halves, one towards the right and the other towards the left.

Meslin, **Maslin**, mes'lin, mas'lin, *n.* [From O.Fr. *mestillon*, from L.L. *mestillio*, mixed grain (Fr. *méteil*), from L. *mistum*, mixed. MIXTURE.] A mixed crop of different sorts of grain, as of wheat and rye.

Mesmerism, mes'mēr-izm, *n.* [*After Mesmer*, a German physician, who propounded the doctrine in 1778.] The doctrine that one person can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of another by virtue of a supposed emanation proceeding from him, or simply by the domination of his will over that of the person operated on; the influence itself; animal magnetism.—**Mesmeric**, **Mesmerical**, mes-mer'ik, mes-mer'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism.—**Mesmerist**, mes'mēr-ist, *n.* One who practises or believes in mesmerism.—**Mesmerization**, mes'mēr-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of mesmerising.—**Mesmerize**, mes'mēr-iz, *v.t.*—*mesmerized*, *mesmerizing*. To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.—**Mesmerizer**, mes'mēr-iz-ēr, *n.* One who mesmerizes.

Fāte, fär, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pīne, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, ẽ, ã, ã, ã

Mesne, mēn, *a.* [Norm. *mesne*, middle, from L. *medianus*, middle. MEAN, *a.*, middle.] *Law*, middle; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord, *i.e.* a lord who holds land of a superior but grants a part of it to another person.

Mesoblast, mes'o-blast, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *blastos*, a bud.] *Physiol.* the layer between the epiblast and hypoblast, the two primary layers of the embryo.

Mesocæcum, mes'o-sē-kum, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and L. *cæcum*.] That part of the peritoneum which embraces the cæcum and its appendages.

Mesocarp, mes'o-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* the middle part or layer of the pericarp, immediately under the epicarp.

Mesocephalic, **Mesocephalous**, mes'o-se-fal"ik, mes-o-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *kephalē*, the head.] A term applied to the human skull when it is of medium breadth.

Mesochilium, mes-o-kī'li-um, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *cheilos*, a lip.] *Bot.* the middle portion of the labellum of an orchid.

Mesocolon, mes'o-kō-lon, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and E. *colon*.] *Anat.* that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached.

Mesoderm, mes'o-dėrm, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *derma*, skin.] *Zool.* the middle layer of tissue between the ectoderm and the endoderm.

Mesogastric, mes-o-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *gastēr*, the belly.] *Anat.* applied to the membrane which sustains the stomach, and by which it is attached to the abdomen. — **Mesogastrium**, mes-o-gas'tri-um, *n.* *Anat.* the umbilical region of the abdomen.

Mesophlœum, mes-o-flē'um, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *phloios*, bark.] *Bot.* the middle cellular layer of the bark.

Mesophyllum, mes-o-fil'lum or me-sof'il-lum, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* the tissue forming the fleshy part of a leaf between the upper and lower integuments.

Mesosperm, mes'o-spėrm, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* a membrane of a seed, the second from the surface.

Mesothorax, mes-o-thō'raks, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *thōrax*, the chest.] *Entom.* the middle ring of the thorax.

Mesozoic, mes-o-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *zōē*, life.] *Geol.* pertaining to the secondary age, between the palæozoic and cainozoic.

Mess, mes, *n.* [O.Fr. *mes*, a dish, a course of dishes at table; It. *messo*; properly that which is sent, from L. *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, to send. MISSION.] A dish or quantity of food set on a table at one time; food for a person at one meal; a number of persons who eat together at the same table, especially in the army or navy.—*v.i.* To take meals in common with others, as one of a mess; to associate at the same table.—**Mess-mate**, *n.* A regular associate in taking meals; a fellow-sailor.

Mess, mes, *n.* [Formerly *mesh*, which is same as *mash*, lit. a mixture.] A disorderly mixture; a state of dirt and disorder; *fig.* a situation of confusion or embarrassment; a muddle.

Message, mes'āj, *n.* [Fr. *message*, It. *messaggio*, L.L. *missaticum*, message, from L. *mitto*, *missum*, to send. MISSION.] Any communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an official communication delivered by a messenger. —**Messenger**, mes'en-jėr, *n.* [O.E. *messager*, Fr. *messager*. The *n* has intruded as in *passenger*.] One who bears a message; one who conveys despatches from one prince or court to another; one who or that which foreshows; a harbinger.—*Queen's* (*king's*) *messenger*, an officer in England employed under the secretaries of state, to carry despatches both at home and abroad.—**Messenger-at-arms**, *n.* In Scotland, an officer who executes summonses, &c., connected with the Court of Session.

Messiah, mes-sī'a, *n.* [Heb. *māshīach*, anointed, from *māshach*, to anoint.] Christ, the Anointed; the Saviour of the world.—**Messiahship**, mes-sī'a-ship, *n.* The office of the Saviour. — **Messianic**, mes-si-an'ik, *a.* Relating to the Messiah. — **Messias**, mes-sī'as, *n.* Same as *Messiah*.

Messieurs, mes'yėrz, *n.* [Fr. pl. of *Monsieur* (which see).] Sirs; gentlemen; the plural of *Mr.*, employed in addressing firms or companies of several persons, and generally contracted into *Messrs.*

Messuage, mes'wāj, *n.* [O.Fr. *messuage*, *mesnage*, L.L. *messuagium*, *mansionaticum*, from L. *mansio*, a dwelling. MANSION.] *Law*, a dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings, &c., appropriated to the use of the household; a manor-house.

Mestee, mes-tē', *n.* [MESTIZO.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon.

Mestizo, mes-tē'zō, *n.* [Sp. *mestizo*, from L. *mixtus*, pp. of *misceo*, to mix.] The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian.

Met, met, pret. & pp. of *meet*.

Metabasis, me-tab'a-sis, *n.* [Gr., from *meta*, beyond, and *bainō*, to go.] *Rhet.* a passing from one thing to another; transition.

Metabolic, met-a-bol'ik, *a.* [Gr. *metabolē*, change.] Pertaining to change of food into living tissues or to excretion of waste.

Metacarpus, met-a-kär'pus, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, *karpos*, the wrist.] *Anat.* the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. — **Metacarpal**, met-a-kär'pal, *a.* Pertaining to the metacarpus.

Metacentre, met-a-sen'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *kentron*, centre.] *Physics*, that point in a floating body on the position of which its stability depends, and which must be above the centre of gravity in order that the body do not turn over.

Metachronism, me-tak'ron-izm, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

Metacism, met'a-sizm, *n.* [L. *metacismus*, Gr. *metakismos*.] A defect in pronouncing the letter *m*.

Metage, mēt'āj, *n.* [From *mete*.] Measurement of coal; charge for measuring.

Metagenesis, met-a-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, change, and *genesis*.] *Zool.* the changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a series of successively generated individuals, from the ovum or egg to the perfect state; alternation of generation.—**Metagenetic**, **Metagenic**, met'a-je-net"ik, met-a-jen'ik, *a.* Pertaining to metagenesis.

Metagrammatism, met-a-gram'mat-izm, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *gramma*, a letter.] The transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism.

Metal, met'al, *n.* [L. *metallum*, from Gr. *metallon*, a mine, a metal—*meta*, after, and root meaning to go or search.] A name given to certain elementary substances of which gold, silver, iron, lead, are examples, having a peculiar lustre and generally fusible by heat; the name given by workers in glass, pottery, &c., to the material on which they operate when in a state of fusion; *pl.* the rails of a railway. —*Road metal*, stones broken small, used in macadamized roads. — *v.t.* — *metalled*, *metalling*. To put metal on; to cover, as roads, with broken stones or metal.—**Metal-broker**, *n.* One who trades or deals in metals. — **Metallic**, me-tal'ik, *a.* [L. *metallicus*.] Pertaining to metals; consisting of metal; [illegible] metal.—*Metallic oxide*, a com[illegible]al and oxygen.—*Metallic pap*[illegible] surface of which is washed ove[illegible]lution of whiting, lime, and size, [illegible] which is written on with a pewter pen[illegible].—**Metalliferous**, met-al-if'ėr-us, *a.* Producing metal; yielding metal. — **Metalliform**, me-tal'i-form, *a.* Having the form of metal; like metal.—**Metalline**, met'al-in, *a.* Consisting of or containing metal.—**Metalling**, met'al-ing, *n.* Metal for roads.—**Metallist**, met'al-ist, *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.—**Metallize**, met'al-iz, *v.t.*—*metallized*, *metallizing*. To form into metal; to give its proper metallic properties to (an ore). — **Metallography**, met-al-og'ra-fi, *n.* The science or description of metals; the study of metals by the microscope.—**Metallographist**, met-al-og'ra-fist, *n.* A writer on metallography. — **Metalloid**, met'al-oid, *n.* A metallic base of a fixed alkali or alkaline earth; any non-metallic elementary substance.—*a.* Like metal; having the form or appearance of a metal. —**Metalloidal**, met-al-oi'dal, *a.* Metalloid. —**Metallurgy**, met'al-ėr-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ergon*, work.] The art of working metals; the process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining, &c. —**Metallurgic**, **Metallurgical**, met-al-ėr'jik, met-al-ėr'ji-kal, *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy. — **Metallurgist**, met'al-ėr-jist, *n.* One engaged in metallurgy.

Metalepsis, met-a-lep'sis, *n.* [Gr. *metalēpsis*, participation—*meta*, with, and *lambanō*, to take.] *Rhet.* the continuation of a trope or figure in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word. — **Metaleptic**, **Metaleptical**, met-a-lep'tik, met-a-lep'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to metalepsis.—**Metaleptically**, met-a-lep'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a metaleptical manner; by transposition.

Metalloid, **Metallurgy**, &c. Under METAL.

Metalogical, met-a-loj'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. prefix *meta*, beyond, and E. *logical*.] Beyond the province of logic; transcending the sphere of logic.

Metamere, met'a-mēr, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, with or among, and *meros*, a part.] *Compar. anat.* one of a series of similar parts.—**Metamerism**, me-tam'ėr-izm, *n.* *Chem.* the character in certain compound bodies, differing in chemical properties, of having the same elements combined in the same proportion and with the same molecular weight.

Metamorphosis, met-a-mor'fō-sis, *n.* [Gr. *metamorphōsis*—*meta*, denoting change, and *morphē*, form, shape.] Change of form, shape, or structure; transformation; *zool.* the alterations which an animal undergoes after its exclusion from the egg, and which alter extensively the general form and life of the individual; such changes as those from the caterpillar to the perfect butterfly.—**Metamorphic**, met-a-mor'fik, *a.* Pertaining to or producing metamorphosis.—*Metamorphic rocks*, *geol.* stratified rocks of any age whose texture has been rendered less or more crystalline by subterranean heat, pressure, or chemical agency; the lowest and non-fossiliferous stratified rocks, originally deposited from water and crystallized by subsequent agencies. — **Metamorphism**, met-a-mor'fizm, *n.* The process of metamorphosing; the change undergone by stratified rocks under the influence of heat and chemical or mechanical agents. — **Metamorphose**, met-a-mor'fōs, *v.t.*—*metamorphosed*, *metamorphosing*. To change into a different form; to change the shape or character of; to transform. — **Metamorphoser**, met-a-mor'fōs-ėr, *n.* One that transforms.

Metaphor, met'a-fėr, *n.* [Gr. *metaphora*, from *metapherō*, to transfer—*meta*, over, and *pherō*, to carry.] A figure of speech founded on resemblance, by which a word is transferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed. Thus 'that man is a fox,' is a metaphor; but 'that man is like a fox,' is a simile or comparison.—**Metaphoric**, **Metaphorical**, met-a-for'ik, met-a-for'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to metaphor; comprising a metaphor; not literal; figurative.—**Metaphorically**, met-a-for'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally.—**Metaphoricalness**, met-a-for'i-kal-nes, *n.*

Metaphrase, **Metaphrasis**, met'a-frāz, me-taf'ra-sis, *n.* [Gr. *metaphrasis*—*meta*, according to or with, and *phrasis*, phrase.] A verbal translation of one language into another, word for word: opposed to *paraphrase*. — **Metaphrast**, met'a-frast, *n.* A literal translator. — **Metaphrastic**, **Metaphrastical**, met-a-fras'tik, met-a-fras'ti-kal, *a.* Close or literal in translation.

Metaphysics, met-a-fiz'iks, *n.* [L. *metaphysica*, pl. neut. from Gr. *meta*, after, and *physica*, physics, from *physis*, nature, the

science of natural bodies or *physics* being regarded as properly first in the order of studies, and the science of mind or intelligence to be the second.] That science which seeks to trace the branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the constitution of our nature, or to find what is the nature of the human mind and its relations to the external world; the science which seeks to know the ultimate grounds of being or what it is that really exists, embracing both psychology and ontology.—**Metaphysic**, met-a-fiz'ik, *n.* Metaphysics. —**Metaphysic, Metaphysical**, met-a-fiz'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to metaphysics; according to rules or principles of metaphysics. — **Metaphysically**, met-a-fiz'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a metaphysical manner.—**Metaphysician**, met-a-fi-zish'an, *n.* One who is versed in metaphysics.

Metaplasm, met'a-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *metaplasmos*, transformation—*meta*, over, and *plassō*, to form.] *Gram.* a change in a word by adding, transposing, or retrenching a syllable or letter.

Metasome, met'a-sōm, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *sōma*, the body.] The posterior portion of the body of a cephalopod.

Metastasis, me-tas'ta-sis, *n.* [Gr. *metastasis*—*meta*, over, and *stasis*, position.] *Med.* a translation or removal of a disease from one part to another. — **Metastatic**, met-a-stat'ik, *a.* Relating to metastasis.

Metatarsus, met-a-tar'sus, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *tarsos*, tarsus.] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes. — **Metatarsal**, met-a-tar'sal, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.—*n.* A bone of the metatarsus.

Metathesis, me-tath'ē-sis, *n.* [Gr. *metathesis*—*meta*, over, and *tithēmi*, to set.] *Gram.* transposition of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word.—**Metathetic, Metathetical**, met-a-thet'ik, met-a-thet'i-kal, *a.* Relating to metathesis.

Metathorax, met-a-thō'raks, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *thōrax*, the chest.] *Entom.* the third and last segment of the thorax.

Metayer, me-tā'yer, *n.* [Fr. *métayer*, L. L. *medietarius*, from L. *medietas*, middle state, from *medius*, middle.] A cultivator who tills the soil for a landholder on condition of receiving a share, generally a half, of its produce, the owner furnishing the whole or part of the stock, tools, &c.

Mete, met, *v.t.*—*meted, meting.* [A. Sax. *metan*=D. *meten*, Goth. *mitan*, G. *messen*, to measure; Icel. *meta*, to value; from root of L. *modus*, a measure (whence *mode*); Gr. *metron*, a measure; Skr. *mā*, to measure.] To measure; to ascertain the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of by any rule or standard.—**Mete-wand, Mete-yard**, *n.* A measuring rod.

Metempirical, met-em-pir'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *empeiria*, experience, from *en*, in, and *peira*, trial, experiment.] *Metaph.* beyond or outside of experience; not based on experience; transcendental; a priori; opposed to *empirical* or *experiential*.—**Metempiric, Metempiricist**, met-em-pir'ik, met-em-pir'i-sist, *n.* One who believes in the transcendental philosophy. —**Metempiricism**, met-em-pir'i-sizm, *n.* *Metaph.* the system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning; transcendentalism.

Metempsychosis, me-tem'si-kō"sis, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, denoting change, *en*, in, and *psychē*, soul.] Transmigration; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body.

Metensomatosis, me-ten'sō-ma-tō"sis, *n.* [Gr.—*meta*, implying change, *en*, in, and *sōma*, *sōmatos*, the body.] The transference of the elements of one body into another body and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation.

Meteor, mē'tē-er, *n.* [From Gr. *meteōros*, raised on high—*meta*, beyond, and *aeirō*, to raise.] A transient luminous body seen in the atmosphere; an aerolite, a shooting-star; *fig.* something that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.—**Meteoric**, mē-tē-or'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a meteor or meteors; *fig.* transiently or irregularly brilliant.—*Meteoric iron*, iron as found in meteoric stones.—*Meteoric stones*, those aerolites which fall from the heavens on the surface of the earth, and usually consist of metallic iron and certain silicates.—*Meteoric showers*, showers of shooting-stars occurring periodically.—**Meteorite**, mē'tē-er-īt, *n.* A meteorolite.—**Meteorograph**, mē'tē-er-ō-graf, *n.* An instrument or apparatus for registering meteorological phenomena.—**Meteorolite**, mē'tē-er-ō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *meteōros*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone; an aerolite.—**Meteorology**, mē'tē-er-ol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *meteorologia*.] The science which treats of atmospheric phenomena, more especially as connected with or in relation to weather and climate.—**Meteorologic, Meteorological**, mē'tē-er-ō-loj'ik, mē'tē-er-ō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to meteorology or to the atmosphere and its phenomena.—**Meteorologist**, mē'tē-er-ol"o-jist, *n.* A person skilled in meteorology. —**Meteoromancy**, mē'tē-er-ō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *mantēia*, divination.] Divination by meteoric phenomena.

Meter, mē'ter, *n.* [From *meta*.] One who or that which measures; an instrument that measures and records automatically, as a gas-meter, water-meter, &c.

Meter, mē'ter, *n.* Same as *Metre*.

Metheglin, mē-theg'lin, *n.* [W. *meddyglyn*—*medd*, mead, and *llyn*, liquor.] A Welsh variety of the liquor mead.

Methinks, mē thingks', *v. impers.*—*methought.* [A. Sax. *mē*, dat. of first pers. pronoun, and *thyncan*, to seem, to appear; comp. *measeema*.] It seems to me; I think.

Method, meth'od, *n.* [Fr. *méthode*, L. *methodus*, from Gr. *methodos*—*meta*, after, and *hodos*, a way.] A way or mode by which we proceed to the attainment of some aim; mode or manner of procedure; logical or scientific arrangement or mode of acting; systematic or orderly procedure; system; *nat. hist.* principle of classification (the Linnæan *method*).—**Methodic, Methodical**, meth-od'ik, meth-od'i-kal, *a.* Characterized by method; systematic; orderly.—**Methodically**, meth-od'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a methodical manner. —**Methodics**, meth-od'iks, *n.* The science of method.—**Methodism**, meth'od-izm, *n.* The doctrines and worship of the *Methodists*.—**Methodist**, meth'od-ist, *n.* One characterized by strict adherence to method; one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley, so called from the regularity of their lives and the strictness of their observance of religious duties.—**Methodistic, Methodistical**, meth-o-dis'tik, meth-od-is'ti-kal, *a.* Relating to method or the Methodists. — **Methodistically**, meth-o-dis'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a methodistical manner.—**Methodize**, meth'od-iz, *v.t.*—*methodized, methodizing.* To reduce to method, to dispose in due order.—**Methodizer**, meth'od-iz-er, *n.* One who methodizes.—**Methodology**, meth-od-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of method or of classification.

Methought, mē-that', pret. of *methinks*.

Methyl, meth'il, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, with, and *hylē*, wood.] *Chem.* the hypothetical radical of wood-spirit and its combinations.—**Methylamine**, me-thil'a-min, *n.* A colourless gas having a strong ammoniacal odour, and resembling ammonia in many of its reactions.—**Methylated**, meth'i-lā-ted, *a.* Impregnated or mixed with methyl. —*Methylated spirit*, spirit of wine containing 10 per cent. of wood naphtha, which renders it unfit for drinking.—**Methylic**, me-thil'ik, *a.* Pertaining to methyl.

Methystic, me-this'tik, *a.* [Gr. *methystikos*, from *methy*, wine.] Intoxicating.—*n.* An intoxicant.

Meticulous, me-tik'ū-lus, *a.* [Fr. *méticuleux*, L. *metus*, fear.] Timidly scrupulous; too careful or fastidious.

Métier, mā-tē-ā, *n.* [Fr.] Profession; specialty; role.

Metonic, mē ton'ik, *a.* Pertaining to *Meton*, an ancient astronomer.—*Metonic cycle*, the cycle or period of nineteen years, in which the phases of the moon return to the same days of the month.

Metonymy, me ton'i-mi, *n.* [Gr. *metōnymia*—*meta*, denoting change, and *onoma*, a name.] *Rhet.* a figure by which one word is put for another on account of some actual relation between the things signified, as when we say, 'We read *Virgil*,' that is, his *poems* or *writings*.—**Metonymic, Metonymical**, met-ō-nim'ik, met-ō-nim'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to metonymy. —**Metonymically**, met-ō-nim'i-kal-li, *adv.* By metonymy.

Metope, met'o-pē, *n.* [Gr. *metopē*—*meta*, between, and *opē*, an aperture.] *Arch.* the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

Metoposcopy, met-ō-pos'ko-pi, *n.* [Gr. *metōpon*, forehead, and *skopeō*, to view.] The study of physiognomy.

Metre, mē'ter, *n.* [Fr. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, metre, Gr *metron*, metre, a measure; same root as in *measure*, *mete*.] Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c; rhythm; measure; verse.—**Metric, Metrical**, met'rik, met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to rhythm or metre; consisting of verse.—**Metrically**, met'ri-kal-li, *adv.* In a metrical manner; according to poetic measure.—**Metrist**, mē'trist, *n.* A composer of verses.

Metre, Metre, mē'ter; Fr. pron. mā-tr, *n.* [Fr. *mètre*, from Gr. *metron*, a measure. See above.] A French measure of length, equal to 39·37 English inches, the standard of linear measure.—**Metric**, met'rik, *a.* Pertaining to a system of weights, measures, and moneys, first adopted in France—the decimal system. Under DECIMAL.—**Metrical**, met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or employed in measuring.—**Metrochrome**, met'rō-krōm, *n.* [Gr *chrōma* colour.] An instrument for measuring colours.—**Metrograph**, met'rō-graf, *n.* An apparatus on a railway engine which measures and records the rate of speed at any moment, and the time of arrival and departure at each station.—**Metrology**, mē-trol'o-ji, *n.* An account of weights and measures; the art and science of mensuration.—**Metronome**, met'rō nōm, *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a law.] An instrument, consisting of a pendulum set in motion by clock-work, that determines the quickness or slowness of musical compositions.—**Metronomy**, mē-tron'o-mi, *n.* The measuring of musical time by the metronome.

Metronymic, met-rō-nim'ik, *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *mētrōnymikos*—*mētēr*, *mētros*, a mother, and *onoma*, a name.] A term applied to a name derived from a mother, as opposed to *patronymic*.

Metropolis, mē-trop'o-lis, *n.* [Gr. *mētropolis*—*mētēr*, *mētros*, a mother, and *polis*, a city, properly a mother-city in relation to its colonies.] The chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country; the see or seat of a metropolitan bishop.—**Metropolitan**, met-rō-pol'i-tan, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis; *eccles.* having the authority of a metropolitan; proceeding from a metropolitan.—*n.* *Eccles.* a bishop having authority over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop; *Greek Ch.* a dignitary intermediate between patriarchs and archbishops.—**Metropolitanate**, met-rō-pol'i-tan-āt, *n.* The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.—**Metropolitic, Metropolitical**, met-rō-pol'i-tik, met'rō-pō-lit"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a metropolis; metropolitan.

Mettle, met'l, *n.* [Merely an altered spelling of *metal*, which was formerly used in the same sense.] Moral or physical constitution; stuff or material (to try what *mettle* he is made of); temper; spirit; constitutional ardour; courage; fire.—*To put a man on or to his mettle*, to stimulate a man to do his uttermost; to put him where he must do his utmost.—**Mettled**, met'ld, *a.* Full of mettle; high-spirited; ardent; full of fire.—**Mettlesome**, met'l-sum, *a.* Full of mettle or spirit; brisk; fiery.—**Mettlesomely**, met'l-sum-li, *adv.* In a mettlesome manner.—**Mettlesomeness**, met'l-sum-nes, *n.* The state of being mettlesome.

Mew, mū, *n.* [A. Sax. *mæw*, a gull or mew —Sc. *maw*, D. *meeuw*, G. *möwe*, Icel. *mār*, a mew.] A sea-mew; a gull.

Mew, mū, *n.* [Fr. *mue*, a moulting, a mew or cage, from L. L. *muta*, a mew, from L. *mutare*, to change. MUTABLE.] The moulting of a hawk; a cage for hawks or other birds while moulting; a coop for fowls; a

place of confinement in general.—*v.t.* To shed or cast; to moult; to shut up, inclose, confine, as in a cage or other inclosure.—*v.i.* To cast the feathers; to moult.—**Mews**, mūz, *n. pl.* The royal stables in London, so called because built where the king's hawks were once *mewed* or confined; hence (with verbs, &c., in *sing.*), a place where carriage-horses are kept in large towns; a lane or alley in which stables or mews are situated.

Mew, mū, *v.i.* [Imitative, and also written *meaw*, *miaw*, &c.; comp. W. *mewian*, G. *miauen*, to mew.] To cry as a cat.—*n.* The cry of a cat.—**Mewl**, mūl, *v.i.* [Imitative; comp. *miaul*, Fr. *miauler*.] To cry or squall, as a child. [*Shak.*]—*n.* The cry of a child.

Mezereon, me-zē'rē-on, *n.* [Fr. *mézéreon*, Sp. *mezereon*, from Ar. and Per. *mâzari-yûn*, the camellia.] A common garden shrub whose fragrant pink flowers appear in spring before the leaves expand.

Mezzanine, mez'za-nēn, *n.* [It. *mezzanino*, from *mezzo*, middle. MEZZO.] *Arch.* an entresol or low story between two higher ones.

Mezzo, med'zō or met'zō, *a.* [It., from L. *medius*, middle.—*Mus.* middle; mean.—*Mezzo soprano*, a treble voice of medium range, lower than soprano and higher than contralto.—**Mezzorilievo**, med'zō-rē-lē-ā"-vō, *n.* Middle relief.—**Mezzotint**, **Mezzotinto**, med'zō-tint, med-zō-tin'tō, *n.* [It. *mezzo*, middle, *tinto*, tint.] A manner of engraving on copper or steel in imitation of drawing in Indian ink, the lights being scraped and burnished out of a prepared dark ground.

Mi, mē, *n.* The third note in the musical scale, between *re* and *fa*.

Miasma, mi-az'ma, *n.* pl. **Miasmata**, mi-az'ma-ta. [Gr. *miasma*, *miasmatos*, from *miainō*, to stain, sully.] The effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health; noxious emanation; malaria.—**Miasmal**, mi-az'-mal, *a.* Containing miasma; miasmatic.—**Miasmatic**, **Miasmatical**, mi-az-mat'ik, mi-az-mat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to miasma.—**Miasmology**, mi-az-mol'o-ji, *n.* The science or doctrine of miasmata.

Miaul, myal, *v.i.* [MEW.] To cry as a cat or kitten; to mew.

Mica, mī'ka, *n.* [L. *mico*, to glitter.] A mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible laminæ or scales, having a shining and almost metallic lustre.—*Mica schist*, *mica slate*, a metamorphic rock composed of mica and quartz, highly fissile and passing by insensible gradations into clay-slate.—**Micaceous**, mi-kā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to or containing mica; resembling mica or partaking of its properties.—*Micaceous rocks*, rocks of which mica is the chief ingredient, as mica slate.—*Micaceous schist*, mica schist.

Mice, mis, *n.* pl. of *mouse*.

Mich, mich, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *muchier*, *mucher*, to hide, to skulk.] To skulk; to retire or shrink from view.—**Micher**, mich'ér, *n.* One who skulks.—**Miching**, mich'ing, *p.* and *a.* Skulking; mean; cowardly.

Michaelmas, mik'el-mas, *n.* [*Michael*, and *mass*, a feast.] The feast of St. *Michael*, the archangel, which falls on the 29th of September, and is one of the regular terms in England.

Mickle, mik'l, *a.* [A. Sax. *micel*, *mycel*=Icel. *mikill*. MUCH.] Much; great.

Microbe, mī'krōb, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *bios*, life.] A microscopic organism such as a bacillus or bacterium.

Microcephalous, mi-krō-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kephalē*, the head.] Having a very small skull.

Microchronometer, mī'krō-kro-nom"et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *chronometer*.] An instrument for registering very small periods of time; a kind of chronograph.

Micrococcus, mi-krō-kok'us, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kokkos*, a berry.] *Zool.* a microscopic organism of a round form.

Microcosm, mī'krō-kozm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kosmos*, world.] *Lit.* a little world or cosmos, applied to man, as supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world (the *macrocosm*).—**Microcosmic**, **Microcosmical**, mi-krō-koz'mik, mi-krō-koz'mi-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm or man.

Microcoustic, mi-krō-kous'tik, *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *akouō*, to hear.] Serving to augment weak sounds.—*n.* An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.

Microfarad, mī'krō-far-ad, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *farad*.] The millionth part of a farad.

Microgeology, mī'krō-jē-ol"o-ji, *n.* [From *microscope* and *geology*.] That department of the science of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope.—**Microgeological**, mi krō-jē-ō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to microgeology.

Micrography, mi-krog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *graphō*, to describe.] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.—**Micrographer**, mi-krog'ra-fér, *n.* One versed in micrography.—**Micrographic**, mi-krō-graf'ik, *a.* Connected with or relating to micrography.

Microhm, mī'krōm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *ohm*.] The millionth part of an ohm.

Microlestes, mī'krō-les-tēz, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *lestēs*, a robber.] An extinct marsupial, the earliest known mammalian inhabitant of our planet.

Microlithic, mī'krō-lith-ik, *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *lithos*, a stone.] Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, small stones: opposed to *megalithic*.

Micrology, mi-krol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *logos*, description.] That part of science dependent on microscopic investigations; micrography.

Micrometer, mi-krom'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument or appliance fitted to a telescope or microscope, for measuring very small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles.—**Micrometric**, **Micrometrical**, mi-krō-met'-rik, mi-krō-met'ri-kal, *a.* Belonging to the micrometer.—**Micrometrically**, mi-krō-met'ri-kal-li, *adv.* By means of a micrometer.—**Micrometry**, mi-krom'et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring with a micrometer.

Micropantograph, mi-krō-pan'tō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *pantograph*.] An instrument for executing extremely minute writing and engraving.

Microphone, mī'krō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *phōnē*, sound.] An instrument to augment small sounds by means of electricity.—**Microphonics**, mi-krō-fon'iks, *n.* The science of augmenting small sounds.—**Microphonous**, mi-krof'o-nus, *a.* Serving to augment small or weak sounds; microcoustic.—**Microphony**, mi-krof'o-ni, *n.* Weakness of voice.

Microphotography, mī'krō-fō-tog"ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *photography*.] A photographic representation of microscopic size; the photography of microscopic objects.

Microphyllous, mi-krof'il-us, *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having small leaves.

Microphyte, mī'krō-fit, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *phyton*, a plant.] A microscopic plant, especially one parasitic in its habits.

Microscope, mī'krō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *skopeō*, to view.] An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses for rendering minute objects distinctly visible.—**Microscopic**, **Microscopical**, mi-krō-skop'ik, mi-krō-skop'-i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the microscope; made by the aid of a microscope (*microscopic* observations); resembling a microscope; capable of seeing small objects; visible only by the aid of a microscope.—**Microscopically**, mi-krō-skop'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a microscopic manner; by the microscope.—**Microscopist**, mī'krō-skō-pist or mi-kros'ko-pist, *n.* One skilled or versed in microscopy.—**Microscopy**, mi-kros'ko-pi, *n.* The use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope.

Microspectroscope, mi-krō-spek'trō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *spectroscope*.] A spectroscope placed in connection with a microscope, in order to more accurate examination of the spectrum.

Microstylar, mi-krō-stī'ler, *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* having a small style or column.

Microtome, mī'krō-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *tomos*, a cutting.] An instrument for making very fine sections or slices of objects for the microscope.

Microzoa, **Microzoaria**, mi-krō-zō'a, mī'-krō-zō-ā"ri-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zōa*, animals.] A name given to very minute animals, such as the infusoria.

Microzyme, mī'krō-zim, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zymē*, yeast.] One of a class of extremely small organic particles, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the germs from which many epidemic diseases arise; a disease germ.

Micturition, mik-tū-rish'on, *n.* [L. *micturio*, to desire to make water.] The desire of making water; a morbid frequency in the passage of urine.

Mid, mid, *a.*; no compar.; superl. *midmost*. [A. Sax. *mid*, mid, in the middle; Goth. *midjis*, Icel. *midr* (*mithr*); cog. L. *medius* (see MEDIAL); Gr. *mesos*, Skr. *madhyas*, middle.] Middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening.—**Mid-air**, *n.* The middle of the air; a lofty position in the air.—**Mid-channel**, *n.* The middle of a channel.—**Mid-day**, *n.* The middle of the day; noon.—*a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.—**Mid-heaven**, *n.* The middle of the sky or heaven; *astron.* the point of the ecliptic which is on the meridian at any given moment.—**Midland**, mid'land, *a.* Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea-shore; inland.—*n.* The interior of a country.—**Midleg**, mid'leg, *n.* The middle of the leg.—**Midlent**, mid'lent, *n.* The middle of Lent.—**Midmost**, mid'mōst, *a.* In the very middle; middlemost.—**Midnight**, mid'nīt, *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.—*a.* Being or occurring in the middle of the night; dark as midnight; very dark.—**Mid-noon**, *n.* The middle of the day; noon. [*Tenn.*]—**Midrib**, mid'rib, *n.* *Bot.* a continuation of the petiole extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.—**Midship**, mid'ship, *a.* Being or belonging to the middle of a ship.—**Midshipman**, mid'ship-man, *n.* [From his rank being between that of a superior officer and a common seaman.] A petty officer in the navy, occupying the highest rank among the petty officers, and eligible for promotion to higher rank.—**Midstream**, mid'strēm, *n.* The middle of the stream.—**Midsummer**, mid'sum-ér, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June.—**Midway**, mid'wā, *n.* A middle way or the middle of the way.—*a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance.—*adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; half-way.—**Mid-winter**, *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21.

Midden, mid'n, *n.* [A. Sax. *midding*, same word as Dan. *mödding*, *mögdynge*, from *mög*, dung, and *dynge*, a heap.] A dunghill. [Prov. E. and Scot.] *Kitchen-midden.* Under KITCHEN.

Middle, mid'l, *a.*; no compar.; superl. *middlemost*. [From *mid*: A. Sax. D. and Dan. *middel*, G. *mittel*, middle. MID.] Equally distant from the extremes; forming a mean; intermediate; intervening.—*Middle ages*, the period extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century of the Christian era.—*Middle term*, *logic*, that term of a categorical syllogism with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared.—*Middle voice*, *gram.* that voice which has as its proper function to express that the subject does something to or for himself.—*n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities; an intervening point or part in space, time, or order; something intermediate; a mean.—**Middle-aged**, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man.—**Middle-class**, *n.* The class of people

holding a social position between mechanics and the aristocracy.—*a.* Of or relating to the middle-classes. — **Middle-earth**, *n.* The world, regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell. — **Middle-ground**, *n.* The part of a picture between the foreground and the background.—**Middleman**, *n.* An agent or intermediary between two parties; one who hires land in large tracts, and lets it again in smaller portions. — **Middlemost**, mid'l-mōst, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle.—**Middle-sized**, *a.* Being of middle or average size. -**Middle-tint**, *n.* *Painting*, a tint in which bright colours do not predominate.—**Middling**, mid'ling, *a.* Of middle state, size, or quality; moderate; mediocre. — **Middlingly**, mid'ling-li, *adv.* Passably; indifferently.—**Middlings**, mid'lings, *n. pl.* The coarser part of flour, intermediate between fine flour and bran.

Midge, mij, *n.* [A. Sax. *micge*, a midge = D. *mug*, Dan. *myg*, G. *mücke*; allied to Gr. *myia*, a fly.] The common name of numerous minute species of gnats or flies.—**Midget**, mij'et, *n.* [Dim. of *midge*.] A very small creature.

Midriff, mid'rif, *n.* [A. Sax. *midhrif*—*mid*, and *hrif*, the belly.] The diaphragm; the respiratory muscle dividing the cavity of the thorax from that of the abdomen.

Midst, midst, *n.* [From old *middes* (with *t* appended, as in *against*, *amongst*), the genit. of *mid*, middle, afterwards converted into a noun.] The middle.—*In the midst*, among, involved in; in the thickest part, or in the depths of (*in the midst* of afflictions). — *In our, your, their midst*, in the midst of us, &c.; in the country community, or society, in which we, you, they, live.—*prep.* Poetically used for *Amidst*.

Midwife, mid'wif, *n.* [From O.E. and A. Sax. *mid*, with, together with (G. *mit*), and *wif*; comp. Sp. and Pg. *comadre*, a midwife, *co*=L. *cum*, with, and *madre*, a mother.] A woman that assists other women in child-birth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art.—**Midwifery**, mid'wif-ri, *n.* The art or practice of a midwife; obstetrics.—**Midwifish**, mid'wif-ish, *a.* Pertaining to a midwife.

Mien, mēn, *n.* [Fr. *mine*, air, mien; It. *mina*, course, behaviour, L.L. *minare*, to lead, conduct, properly to drive with threats, from L. *mina*, a threat. MENACE. Or from Arm. *min*, face.] External air or manner of a person; look; bearing; appearance; carriage.

Miff, mif, *n.* [Comp. Prov. G. *muff*, sullenness.] A slight quarrel. [Colloq.]

Might, mit, *n.* [A. Sax. *miht*, also *meaht*, might, from stem of *may*, to be able; D. Sw. and Dan. *magt*, G. *macht*, might. MAY.] Strength; force; power; often bodily strength or physical power; but also mental power; power of will; political power.—*With might and main*, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion.—**Mightful**, mit'ful, *a.* Mighty; powerful. [Poet.]—**Mightily**, mit'i-li, *adv.* Powerfully; vehemently; greatly; highly.—**Mightiness**, mit'i-nes, *n.* State or attribute of being mighty: also, with possessives, a title of dignity.—**Mighty**, mit'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *mihtig*.] Having great power or dominion; strong; powerful: often an epithet of honour (most *mighty* prince); very great; vast; eminent in intellect or acquirements; displaying great power; performed with great power (*mighty* works).—*adv.* In a great degree; very (*mighty* wise; *mighty* thoughtful). [Colloq.]

Might, mit, past tense of *may*.

Mignonette, min'yon-et, *n.* [Fr. *mignonnette*, a dim. of *mignon*, darling. MINION.] An annual plant, a native of Egypt, but universally cultivated in gardens on account of the sweet scent of its flowers.

Migrate, mi'grāt, *v.i.*—*migrated*, *migrating*. [L. *migro*, *migratum*, to migrate; seen also in *emigrate*, *immigrate*, *transmigration*.] To remove from one place of residence to another at a distance, especially from one country to another.—**Migrant**, mi'grant, *a.* Migratory.—*n.* One who migrates; a migratory bird or other animal.—**Migration**, mi-grā'shon, *n.* [L. *migratio*.] The act of migrating; *zool.* transit of a species of animals from one locality or latitude to another. — **Migratory**, mi'gra-to-ri, *a.* Given to migration; migrating at certain seasons (as birds); roving or wandering in one's mode of life; unsettled.

Mikado, mi-kä'dō, *n.* [Japanese, lit. the Venerable.] The emperor of Japan, the spiritual as well as temporal head of the empire.

Milanese, mil-an-ēz', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A citizen or citizens of *Milan*.—*a.* Of or belonging to Milan or the people of Milan.

Milch, milsh, *a.* [A. Sax. *melc*, milch, giving milk; comp. L.G. *melke*, Icel. *milkr*, G. *melk*, milch, but L.G. *melk*, Icel. *mjólk*, G. *milch*, milk. MILK.] Giving milk; applied only to beasts (a *milch* cow).

Mild, mild, *a.* [A. Sax. *milde*=D. Dan. Sw. and G. *mild*, Icel. *mildr*, Goth. *milds*; from a root meaning to grind or crush, and hence allied to *mellow*, *meal*, *mould*, L. *mollis*, soft (whence *mollify*).] Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; not severe or cruel; not fierce, rough, or angry; placid; not stern; not frowning; gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent; soft; bland; gentle (a *mild* temperature); not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste (*mild* fruit). — **Milden**, mil'den, *v.t.* To render mild; to soften; to make less severe, stringent, or intense.—*v.i.* To become mild; to soften.—**Mildly**, mild'li, *adv.* In a mild manner.—**Mildness**, mild'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mild; gentleness; softness; clemency; blandness.

Mildew, mil'dū, *n.* [A. Sax. *mildeaw*, *meledeaw*; O.H.G. *militou*, G. *mehlthau*; probably='honey-dew;' comp. L. *mel*, honey.] Decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, by very minute parasitical fungi; a sort of blight; the minute fungi causing this condition.—*v.t.* To affect with mildew.—*v.i.* To become affected with mildew. — **Mildewy**, mil'dū-i, *a.* Abounding in mildew; mouldy; resembling mildew.

Mile, mil, *n.* [A. Sax. *mil*, like D. *mijl*, Dan. *mil*, G. *meile*, a mile, from L. *mille*, a thousand, used shortly for *mille passus* (or *passuum*), a thousand paces, a Roman mile. Akin *million*, *milliard*, &c.] A measure of length or distance, used as an itinerary measure in almost all countries of Europe; the English statute mile being 1760 yards or 5280 feet; the ancient Scottish mile, 1984 yards; the Irish mile, 2240 yards; the German mile, 5753.—*Geographical* or *nautical mile*, the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or 6080 feet nearly.—**Mileage**, mil'āj, *n.* A fee or allowance paid for travel by the mile; the aggregate of miles in a railway, canal, &c.; aggregate of miles gone over by vehicles such as those of a railway, tramway, &c. — **Milestone**, mil'stōn, *n.* A stone or post set up on the side of a road or highway to mark the miles.

Milesian, mi-lē'shi-an, *n.* A native of Ireland, whose inhabitants, according to Irish legend, are descended from *Milesius*, a King of Spain. — *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Irish race.

Milesian, mi-lē'shi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the ancient city of *Miletus*, in Asia Minor.—*a.* Pertaining to Miletus or the inhabitants of Miletus.

Milfoil, mil'foil, *n.* [Fr. *mille-feuille*, from L. *millefolium*, lit. thousand-leaf.] A common plant in Britain with finely divided leaves, and small, white, or sometimes rose-coloured flowers; yarrow.

Miliary, mil'i-a-ri, *a.* [L. *miliarius*, from *milium*, millet.] Resembling millet-seeds; accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds (a *miliary* fever).

Miliolite, mil'i-ō-lit, *n.* [From L. *milium*, millet, from resembling a millet-seed.] The fossil shell of a minute foraminifer whose remains form almost the sole constituent of the limestone of the Paris basin. —**Miliolitic**, mil'i-ō-lit''ik, *a.* Composed of or relating to miliolites.

Militant, mil'i-tant, *a.* [L. *militans*, *militantis*, ppr. of *milito*, to fight, from *miles*, *militis*, a soldier; perhaps connected with *mille*, a thousand.] Fighting; serving as a soldier.—*Church militant*, the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in constant warfare and struggle: as distinguished from the *church triumphant*, or in heaven.—**Militantly**, mil'i-tant-li, *adv.* In a militant or warlike manner. —**Militancy**, mil'i-tan-si, *n.* Warfare; militarism.—**Militarily**, mil'i-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a military or soldierly manner.—**Militarism**, mil'i-ta-rizm, *n.* [Fr. *militarisme*.] The system that leads a nation to pay excessive attention to military affairs; the keeping up of great armies.—**Militarist**, mil'i-ta-rist, *n.* A military man; one proficient in the art of war (*Shak.*); one in favour of militarism; one who favours a warlike policy.—**Military**, mil'i-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *militaris*.] Pertaining to soldiers or the profession of a soldier; becoming the profession of a soldier; pertaining to war; warlike; martial. — *Military tenure*, a tenure of land on condition of performing military service.—*Military law*, martial law. MARTIAL.—*Military offences*, matters which are cognizable by the courts-martial. — *n.* A collective name of soldiers generally; soldiery; the army.—**Militate**, mil'i-tāt, *v.i.* [L. *milito*, *militatum*, to fight.] To stand opposed; to have weight or influence on the opposite side: said of arguments, considerations, &c., and followed by *against* (another fact *militated against* that theory).—**Militia**, mi-lish'a, *n.* [L., military service, soldiery.] A body of men enrolled and trained as military for the defence of a country, but not permanently organised in time of peace, or, in general, liable to serve out of the country in time of war.—**Militia-man**, *n.* One who belongs to the militia.

Milk, milk, *n.* [A. Sax. *meolc*, *milc*, milk=D. Dan. and L.G. *melk*, Icel. *mjólk*, Sw. *mjölk*, Goth. *miluks*, G. *milch*, milk; also Rus. *moloko*, Pol. and Bohem. *mleko*, milk; root also in L. *mulgeo*, Gr. *amelgō*, to milk.] A whitish fluid secreted by the mammary glands of females of the class Mammalia, including the human species, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young; the white juice of certain plants; an emulsion of which juice expressed from seeds is one of the constituents (the *milk* of almonds).—*v.t.* To draw milk from the breasts or udder of by the hand (to *milk* a cow).—**Milk-and-water**, *a.* Tasteless; insipid; characterless; wishy-washy. [Colloq.]—**Milker**, milk'er, *n.* One who or that which milks; a cow or other animal giving milk. — **Milk-fever**, *n.* A fever which sometimes accompanies the first secretion of milk in females after child-birth.—**Milkily**, milk'i-li, *adv.* In a milky manner.—**Milkiness**, milk'i-nes, *n.* State of being milky; qualities like those of milk. — **Milk-livered**, *a.* Cowardly; timorous. [*Shak.*]—**Milkmaid**, milk'mād, *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy. — **Milkman**, milk'man, *n.* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market.—**Milk-punch**, *n.* A drink made by mixing milk with spirits and sweetening it.—**Milk-quartz**, *n.* A variety of quartz of a milk-white colour.—**Milk-sickness**, *n.* A malignant disease which affects certain kinds of farm stock in America.—**Milksop**, milk'sop, *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man; one devoid of manliness. — **Milk-sugar**, *n.* LACTINE. — **Milk-thrush**, *n.* APHTHA.—**Milk-teeth**, *n.* One of the first set of teeth in children or young animals. —**Milk-tree**, *n.* The cow-tree.—**Milk-walk**, *n.* The district of a city or town served by a milkman.—**Milkwhite**, milk'whit, *a.* White as milk.—**Milky**, milk'i, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing milk; yielding milk; soft; timorous (*Shak.*).—**Milky-way**, *n.* GALAXY.

Mill, mil, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand.] A money of account of the United States, value the thousandth of a dollar, equal to about $\frac{1}{20}$d. sterling.

Mill, mil, *n.* [O.E. *milne*, A. Sax. *mylen*, *myln*, from L. *molina*, a mill, from *mola*, a mill or millstone, from *molo*, to grind—root same as in *meal*, *mould*, &c.] A machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain, fruit, or other substances;

applied also to many machines for grinding or polishing by circular motion, or to complicated machinery for working up raw material, &c.; the building where grinding or some process of manufacturing is carried on; *calico-printing*, a copper printing cylinder; a pugilistic contest; a fight with the fists (slang).—*v.t.* To grind in a mill; to pass through a mill; to stamp in a coining-press; especially to stamp so as to make a transversely grooved edge round; to throw, as silk; to full, as cloth.—**Mill-board**, *n.* A stout kind of pasteboard made in a paper-mill.—**Mill-dam**, *n.* A dam crossing a water-course and raising the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill-wheel; in Scotland, a mill-pond.—**Milled**, mild, *p.* and *a.* Having undergone the operation of a mill; having the edge transversely grooved, as a shilling or the head of a screw that is to be turned by the fingers; fulled, as cloth.—**Milling**, mil'ing, *n.* The process of passing through a mill; the grooves on the edge of a coin.—**Miller**, mil'ér, *n.* One who keeps or attends a mill, especially a flour-mill.—**Miller's-thumb**, *n.* A small fish found in streams; the bull-head.—**Mill-hand**, *n.* A workman employed in a mill.—**Mill-pond**, **Mill-pool**, *n.* A pond or reservoir of water for driving a mill-wheel.—**Mill-race**, *n.* The stream of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the channel in which it runs.—**Mill-spindle**, *n.* The vertical shaft by which the revolving millstone is supported.—**Millstone**, mil'stōn, *n.* One of the stones for grinding the grain in a mill; stone or rock from which such stones are made.—*Millstone grit*, a siliceous conglomerate rock used for millstones, building, &c., forming one of the members of the carboniferous group of strata underlying the true coal-measures.—*To see into or through a millstone*, to see with [illegible]tones or to penetrate into abstruse [illegible]jects.—**Mill-tail**, *n.* The current of water leaving a mill-wheel after turning it.—**Mill-wheel**, *n.* A wheel used to drive a mill; a water-wheel.—**Mill-work**, *n.* The machinery of mills.—**Mill-wright**, *n.* A mechanic or wright whose occupation it is to construct the machinery of mills.

Millenarian, mil-le-na'ri-an, *a.* [L. *millenarius*, containing a thousand, from *mille*, a thousand. MILE.] Consisting of a thousand; especially consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.—**Millenarian**, **Millenarian**, mil-le-na'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in the millennium.—**Millenarianism**, **Millenarianism**, **Millenarianism**, mil-le-na'ri-an-izm, mil-len'i-al-izm, mil-len'i-ar-izm, *n.* The doctrine of millenarians.—**Millenary**, mil'le-na-ri, *a.* Consisting of a thousand.—*n.* The space of a thousand years; a thousandth anniversary.—**Millennial**, mil-len'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years.—**Millennialist**, mil-len'i-al-ist, *n.* A millenarian.—**Millennium**, mil-len'i-um, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, year.] An aggregate of a thousand years; the thousand years mentioned in Rev. xx. 1-5, during which millenarians believe Christ will reign on earth with his saints.

Milleped, **Milliped**, mil'le-ped, mil'li-ped, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A name common to worm-like articulated animals from the number of their feet; a myriaped.

Millepore, mil'le-pōr, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore.] One of the reef-building corals, so named from their numerous minute cells or pores.

Millesimal, mil-les'i-mal, *a.* [L. *millesimus*, from *mille*, a thousand.] Thousandth.

Millet, mil'et, *n.* [Fr. *millet*, dim. of *mil*, from L. *milium*, millet; from root meaning to grind as in *mill*.] A common name for various species of small grain cultivated largely in many parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa as food for man; an elegant British woodland grass.—**Millet-beer**, *n.* Beer from millet seed.

Milliard, mil-yard', *n.* [Fr.] A thousand millions; thus a *milliard of francs*=£40,000,000 sterling.—**Millier**, mel-yā, *n.* [Fr.] A weight equal to a thousand kilométres, or 2205 lbs.—**Milligramme**, mil'i-gram, *n.* [Fr.] The thousandth part of a gramme; equal to a cubic millimètre of water or ·0154 of an English grain.—**Millilitre**, mil-l-lē'tr, *n.* [Fr.] A measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a litre, equal to ·06103 cubic inch.—**Millimetre**, mil-l-mā'tr, *n.* [Fr.] A lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a metre; equal to ·03937 of an inch.

Millitary, mil'i-a-ri, *a.* [L. *militarius*, from *mille*, a thousand.] Pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces or five thousand feet; denoting a mile.

Milliner, mil'i-nér, *n.* [Supposed to be for *Milaner*, from *Milan*, in Italy, famous for its silks and ribbons.] A person, now usually a woman, who makes and sells head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, &c., for females.—**Millinery**, mil'i-nér-i, *n.* The business or occupation of a milliner; the articles made or sold by milliners.

Million, mil'yon, *n.* [Fr. *million*, from L. *mille*, a thousand. MILE.] The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand; with the definite article, the great body of the people; the multitude, the public; the masses.—**Millionaire**, **Millionnaire**, mil'yon-ār, *n.* [Fr. *millionnaire*.] A man worth a million of money; a man of great wealth.—**Millionary**, mil'yon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions.—**Millionth**, mil'yonth, *a.* Ten hundred thousandth; constituting one of a million.—*n.* One of a million parts; a ten hundred thousandth part.

Milreis, mil'rēs, *n.* [Pg. *mil*, a thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, a small denomination of money.] A Portuguese coin worth about 4s. 4½d. Called also corruptly *Milrea*, *Milree*.

Milt, milt, *n.* [A. Sax. *milte*, Dan. *milt*, Icel. *milti*, G. *milz*, the spleen; D. *milt*, the spleen, the milt of fishes; same root as *melt*; applied to the milt of fishes from the resemblance of the word to *milk*, and from the milky appearance of the milt.] The spleen of an animal; the soft roe of fishes, or the spermatic organ of the males.—**Milter**, milt'ér, *n.* [D. *milter*.] A male fish, or one having a milt.

Miltonic, mil-ton'ik, *a.* Relating to *Milton* or his poetry.

Milvine, mil'vin, *a.* [L. *milvus*, a kite.] Belonging to or resembling birds of the kite family.

Mime, mim, *n.* [L. *mimus*, from Gr. *mimos*, an actor, a mime.] A species of ancient dramatic entertainment in which gestures and mimicry predominated; an actor in such performances.—**Mimesis**, mi-mē'sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Rhet.* imitation of the voice or gestures of another; *nat. hist.* same as *Mimicry*.—**Mimetic**, mi-met'ik, *a.* Apt to imitate; given to aping or mimicry; *nat. hist.* characterized by mimicry.—**Mimetism**, mi'met-izm, *n.* Mimicry, as among certain insects.—**Mimic**, **Mimical**, mim'ik, mim'i-kal, *a.* [L. *mimicus*, Gr. *mimikos*.] Imitative; inclined to imitate or ape; imitating; consisting of or made in imitation (*mimic* gestures).—**Mimic**, *n.* One who imitates or mimics; one who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another.—*v.t.* —*mimicked*, *mimicking*. To imitate or ape, especially for sport; to ridicule by imitation; to act or speak like intentionally.—**Mimically**, mim'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a mimic or imitative manner.—**Mimicalness**, mim'i-kal-nes, *n.*—**Mimicker**, mim'ik-ér, *n.* One who mimics.—**Mimicry**, mim'ik-ri, *n.* Imitation, often ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule; *nat. hist.* the close resemblance presented by certain plants and animals to certain other plants or animals, or to the natural objects among which they live, this resemblance serving for protection.

Mimmation, mim-mā'shon, *n.* *Philol.* a frequent and special use of the letter *m*.

Mimographer, mim-og'ra-fér, *n.* [Gr. *mimos*, a mime, and *graphō*, to write.] A writer of mimes or farces.

Mimosa, mim'ō-sa, *n.* [Dim. of L. *mimus*, an actor, from corolla resembling a mask.] A genus of plants with showy flowers, many grown for ornament.

Mina, mi'na, *n.* Among the Greeks, a weight of 100 drachmæ; also, a piece of money valued at 100 drachmæ.

Minacious, mi-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *minax*, *minacis*, threatening. MENACE.] Threatening; menacing.—**Minacity**, mi-nas'i-ti, *n.* Disposition to threaten.

Minaret, min'a-ret, *n.* [Fr. *minaret*, Sp. *minarete*, from Ar. *manâra*, a lighthouse, a minaret, from *nâr*, to shine.] A slender lofty turret rising by different stages or stories, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, common in mosques in Mohammedan countries, and used for summoning the people to prayers.

Minatory, min'a-to-ri, *a.* [L. *minatorius*, from *minator*, a threatener, *mina*, a threat. MENACE.] Threatening; menacing.—**Minatorily**, min'a-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a minatory manner.

Mince, mins, *v.t.*—*minced*, *mincing* [A. Sax. *minsian*, from *min*, small; also O. Fr. *mincer*, from *mince*, fine, small; root same as that of *minor*, *minister*.] To cut or chop into very small pieces (to *mince* meat); to diminish in speaking; to extenuate; to palliate (to *mince* the matter, to *mince* matters); to pronounce with affected elegance; not to utter the full sound of.—*v.i.* To walk with short steps; to affect delicacy in manner; to speak with affected elegance.—**Mince-meat**, **Minced-meat**, *n.* Meat chopped small.—**Mince-pie**, **Minced-pie**, *n.* A pie made with minced meat and other ingredients, baked in paste.—**Mincer**, mins'ér, *n.* One who minces; a detractor.—**Mincing**, mins'ing, *p.* and *a.* Speaking or walking affectedly; affectedly elegant.—**Mincingly**, mins'ing-li, *adv.* With a mincing manner.

Mind, mind, *n.* [A. Sax. *mynd*, *gemynd*, mind, thought, intention; Dan. *minde*, Icel. *minni*, memory; from root *man*, to think, seen also in *mean*, to intend; L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind (whence *mental*); Gr. *menos*, mind. MAN, MEAN.] The intellectual power in man; the understanding (not in one's right *mind*); cast of thought and feeling; opinion (of the same *mind*); intention; purpose; memory; remembrance (to call to *mind*, to keep in *mind*).—*To be in two minds* about a thing, to be in doubt.—*v.t.* To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to heed; to notice; to pay attention to, to attend with submission; to obey.—**Minded**, min'ded, *a.* Disposed; inclined; having a mind as in high-*minded*, low-*minded*.—**Mindedness**, min'ded-nes, *n.* Disposition; inclination; in composition (heavenly-*mindedness*).—**Minder**, min'dér, *n.* One who minds.—**Mindful**, mind'ful, *a.* Attentive; bearing in mind; heedful.—**Mindfully**, mind'ful-li, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.—**Mindfulness**, mind'ful-nes, *n.* Attention.—**Mindless**, mind'les, *a.* Destitute of mind; stupid; unthinking; inattentive; heedless; careless: with *of*.

Mine, min, *pronominal adjective.* [A. Sax. *min*, genit. or adj. corresponding to *me*—Dan. and Sw. *min*, Icel. *minn*, Goth. *meina*, D. *mijn*, G. *mein*. *My* is a shortened form. Comp. *thy*, *thine*.] My; belonging to me: once regularly used before nouns beginning with a vowel, now generally used similarly to *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, as equivalent to *my* followed by a noun, and serving either for a nominative or an objective.

Mine, min, *n.* [Fr. *mine*, a mine, *miner*, to form a mine, from L. *minare*, to drive, to conduct, originally to drive (animals) with threats, from *mina*, a threat. MENACE.] A pit or excavation in the earth, from which coal, metallic ores, or other mineral substances are taken by digging; *milit.* an underground gallery or passage dug under a fortification, in which a quantity of powder or other explosive may be ledged for blowing up the works; *fig.* a rich source or store of wealth or anything highly valued.—*v.t.*—*mined*, *mining*. To dig a mine; to burrow.—*v.i.* To dig away the foundation from; to undermine; to sap.—**Mining**, min'ing, *p.* and *a.* Of burrowing habits; insidious.—**Miner**, min'ér, *n.*

One who mines; one who digs or works in a mine for metals or other minerals.

Mineral, min'er-al, n. [Fr. *mineral*, from *miner*, to mine. MINE.] Any ingredient in the earth's crust; an inorganic body with a definite chemical composition, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface.—*a.* Pertaining to minerals; consisting of minerals; impregnated with minerals or mineral matter (*mineral waters*).—*Mineral acids*, a name given to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. —*Mineral caoutchouc*, a variety of bitumen, much resembling india-rubber in its softness and elasticity.—*Mineral charcoal*, a fibrous variety of non-bituminous mineral coal.—*Mineral green*, carbonate of copper.—*Mineral kingdom*, that grand division of natural objects which includes all minerals, and of which mineralogy is the science.—*Mineral oil*, PETROLEUM.—*Mineral pitch*, a solid softish bitumen.—*Mineral tar*, bitumen of a tarry consistence.—*Mineral waters*, a term applied to certain waters, either naturally or artificially impregnated with gases, carbonates, sulphates, iron, &c.—*Mineral wax*, ozocerite.—**Mineralist**, min'er-al-ist, n. One skilled in or concerned about minerals.—**Mineralization**, min'er-al-i-zā"shon, n. The act or process of mineralizing; the process of being converted into a mineral.—**Mineralize**, min'er-al-iz, *v.t.*—*mineralized*, *mineralizing*. To convert into a mineral; to impregnate with mineral substance.—**Mineralizer**, min'er-al-iz-er, n. A substance or agent that mineralizes.—**Mineralogy**, min-er-al'o-ji, n. The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and classify them according to their properties.—**Mineralogic**, **Mineralogical**, min'er-a-loj'ik, min'er-a-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.—**Mineralogically**, min'er-a-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* According to the principles of mineralogy.—**Mineralogist**, min-er-al'o-jist, n. One versed in the science of minerals.—**Mineralogize**, min'er-al-o-jiz, *v.i.* To collect mineralogical specimens; to study mineralogy.

Minerva, mi-ner'va, n. [L., from root of *mens*, mind. MIND, MENTAL.] One of the chief divinities of the Romans, a daughter of Jupiter; in later times identified with the Greek goddess Athenē, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts.

Minever, min'e-ver, n. MINIVER.

Mingle, ming'gl, *v.t.*—*mingled*, *mingling*. [From A. Sax. *mengan*, to mix, with freq. term. *-le*; D. *mengen*, *mengelen*, G. *mengen*, *mengeln*, Icel. *menga*, to mingle; G. *menge*, multitude; akin *among*, *mongrel*.] To mix up together so as to form one whole; to blend; to join in mutual intercourse or in society; to debase by mixture.—*v.i.* To become mixed; to become united in the same whole; to join (to *mingle with* or in a crowd).—**Mingledly**, ming'gld-li, *adv.* Confusedly.—**Mingler**, ming'gler, n. One that mingles.—**Mingle-mangle**, n. [A reduplication of *mingle*.] A medley; a hotchpotch.

Miniate, min'i-āt, *v.t.* [L. *minio*, *miniatum*, from *minium*, red-lead or vermilion.] To paint with red-lead or vermilion.—*a.* Of the colour of minium or vermilion.—**Miniature**, min'i-tūr, n. [It. *miniatura*, originally a design such as drawn on the margins of old manuscripts, from *miniare*, to write with *minium* or red-lead, this pigment being much used in the ornamenting of old manuscripts.] A painting of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colours, on ivory, vellum, &c.; anything represented on a greatly reduced scale; a small scale (shown in *miniature*).—*a.* On a small scale.—**Miniaturist**, min'i-tūr-ist, n. One who paints miniatures.

Minify, min'i-fi, *v.t.* [L. *minus*, less, and *facio*, to make.] To make little or less; opposite of magnify; to lessen; to diminish; to slight; to depreciate.

Minikin,† min'i-kin, n. [O.D. *minneken*, darling, from *minne*, love; akin *minion*.] A darling; a favourite.—*a.* Small; diminutive.

Minim, min'im, n. [Fr. *minime*, L. *minimus*, least, superlative corresponding to *minor*, small. MINOR.] A note in music, equal in time to half a semibreve or two crotchets; the smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop, the fluid drachm being divided into sixty minims.—**Minimum**, min'i-mum, n. [L.] The smallest amount or degree; least quantity assignable in a given case: opposed to *maximum*.—**Minimize**, min'i-miz, *v.t.* To reduce to a minimum, or the smallest possible proportion or part.

Minion, min'yon, n. [Fr. *mignon*, a darling, from O.G. *minne*, love, originally remembrance; akin *mind*.] A darling; an unworthy favourite; a servile dependant; one who is the creature of another; a small kind of printing type.—**Mignonette**, min-yon-et', n. A small fancy type.

Minish, min'ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *menuisier*, *menuiser*, to diminish, from L.L. *minutiare*, from L. *minutus*, minute. Hence *diminish*. MINUTE.] To lessen; to diminish.

Minister, min'is-ter, n. [L. *minister*, from stem of *minor*, *minus*, less; as *magister*, master, from stem of *magnus*, great. MINOR.] One who acts under the authority of another; a servant; an attendant; one to whom a sovereign intrusts the direction of affairs of state; one engaged in the administration of government; an ambassador; the pastor of a church.—*v.t.* To give; to supply.—*v.i.* To act as a minister or attendant; to perform service; to afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to furnish (to *minister to* one's necessities).—**Ministerial**, min-is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to ministry or the performance of service; pertaining to a ministry or to ministers of state; pertaining to ministers of the gospel.—**Ministerialist**, min-is-tē'ri-al-ist, n. *Politics*, a supporter of the ministry in office.—**Ministerially**, min-is-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a ministerial manner or character.—**Ministering**, min'is-tēr-ing, *p.* and *a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent.—**Ministrant**, min'is-trant, *a.* [L. *ministrans*, *ministrantis*.] Performing service; acting as minister or attendant; attendant on service.—**Ministration**, min-is-trā'shon, n. [L. *ministratio*.] The act of ministering or performing service; service or attendance given; ecclesiastical function.—**Ministrative**, min'is-tra-tiv, *a.* Affording service; assisting.—**Ministry**, min'is-tri, n. [L. *ministerium*.] The act of ministering; service; aid; instrumentality; the office or functions of a minister of the gospel; the body of ministers of state or the chief officials of the executive government; duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical.

Minium, min'i-um, n. [L. Hence *miniature*.] Red oxide of lead; red-lead.

Miniver, min'i-ver, n. [O.Fr. *menuvair*, *menuvair*, a grayish fur—*menu* (L. *minutus*), small, and *vair*, fur.] The fur of the Siberian squirrel; a fine white fur.

Mink, mingk, n. An American and European quadruped, allied to the polecat and weasel, yielding a fur of some value.

Minnesinger, min'ne-sing-er, n. [O.G. *minne*, love (MINION), and *singer*, a singer.] One of a class of German lyric poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called from love being their chief theme.

Minnow, min'ō, n. [A. Sax. *myne*, a minnow, from root *min*, small. MINOR.] A very small British fish inhabiting freshwater streams.

Minor, mi'nor, *a.* [L. *minor*, smaller (without a positive), from a root *min*, small, seen also in A. Sax. *min*, small; Dan. Sw. *mindre*, Icel. *minni*, G. *minder*, less; Ir. and Gael. *min*, small, fine. Akin *minute*, *minister*, *minish*, &c.] Lesser; smaller: used relatively, and opposed to *major*; absolutely small; petty; *music*, less by a lesser semitone, as applied to an interval; having a tone and semitone between the key-note and its third: applied to a scale. —*Minor term*, *logic*, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.—*Minor premiss*, that which contains the minor term.—n. A person of either sex under full age (not yet twenty-one years); one under the authority of his parents or guardians; *logic*, the minor term or premiss; *music*, the minor key.—**Minorite**, mi'nor-it, n. A Franciscan friar.—**Minority**, mi-nor'i-ti, n. [Fr. *minorité*.] The state of being a minor or not come of age; the period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty-one years of age; the smaller number or out of a whole divided into two: opposed to *majority*.

Minster, min'ster, n. [A. Sax. *mynster*, (like G. *münster*, D. *monster*), from L. *monasterium*, a monastery. MONASTERY.] Originally, a monastery; afterwards, the church of a monastery; latterly, a cathedral church.

Minstrel, min'strel, n. [O.Fr. *menestrel*, from L.L. *ministrellus*, a harper, one who ministered to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting: a dim. from L. *minister*, a servant.] A singer or musical performer; in the middle ages, one of a class of men who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp or other instrument verses composed by themselves or others.—**Minstrelsy**, min'strel-si, n. The art or occupation of minstrels; music; song, especially song accompanied by instruments; a body of songs or ballads.

Mint, mint, n. [A. Sax. *mynet*, from L. *moneta*, the mint, money, from *Moneta*, a surname of *Juno*, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, from *moneo*, to remind (whence *monition*, *monitor*).] The place where money is coined by public authority; a great supply or store that may be drawn on (a *mint* of reasons).—*v.t.* To coin; to make and stamp into money; to invent; to fabricate.—**Mintage**, mint'āj, n. That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.—**Minter**, mint'er, n. A coiner.—**Mint-mark**, n. A private mark put upon coins by those that coin them, for the purpose of identification.

Mint, mint, n. [A. Sax. *minte*, from L. *mentha*, Gr. *minthe*, *minthē*, mint.] The name of several herbaceous aromatic plants which partake largely of the tonic properties found in all labiate plants. *Spearmint* and *peppermint* are the popular names of two well-known species.—**Mint-julep**, n. A drink made of brandy, or other spirit, sugar, and pounded ice, with an infusion of mint. [American.]—**Mint-sauce**, n. Mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar, used as a sauce for lamb.

Minuend, min'ū-end, n. [L. *minuendus*, to be lessened, *minuo*, to lessen. MINOR.] *Arith.* the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Minuet, min'ū-et, n. [Fr. *menuet*, from *menu*, small, from L. *minutus*, minute—on account of the small steps of the dance.] A slow graceful dance and the tune or air for it.

Minus, mi'nus, *a.* [Neut. of L. *minor*, less. MINOR.] Less; *alg.* applied to the negative or subtractive sign −, which, when placed between two quantities, signifies that the latter is to be taken from the former.—**Minuscule**, mi-nus'kūl, n. [L. *minusculus*, small, minute.] A small sort of letter used in MSS. in the middle ages.

Minute, mi-nūt', *a.* [L. *minutus*, pp. of *minuo*, to lessen, from root *min*, small. MINOR.] Very small; characterized by attention to small things or details; precise; attentive to the smallest particulars.—**Minutely**, mi-nūt'li, *adv.* With minuteness; exactly; nicely.—**Minuteness**, mi-nūt'nes, n. Extreme smallness; critical exactness.

Minute, min'it, n. [Fr. *minute*, from L. *minuta*, a minute portion. MINUTE, *a.*] A small portion of time, strictly the sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds; *geom.* the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle; *arch.* the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base; a short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of anything.—*v.t.*—*minuted*, *minuting*. To set down in a short sketch or note.—**Minutely**, min'it-li, *adv.* Every minute; with very little time intervening.—**Minute-book**, n. A book in which minutes are recorded.—**Minute-glass**, n. A glass, the sand of which measures a minute.—**Min-**

min-gun, *n.* A gun discharged at intervals of a minute as a signal from a vessel in distress.—**Minute-hand**, *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

Minutia, mi-nū'shi-a, *n.*; generally in pl. **Minutiæ**, mi-nū'shi-ē. [L., from *minutus*, small. MINUTE, *a.*] Small, minor, or unimportant particulars or details.—**Minutiose**, mi-nū'shi-ōs, *a.* Dealing with minutiæ.

Minx, mingks, *n.* [Perhaps a sort of abbrev. form of *minikin*.] A pert, wanton girl; a hussy; a she-puppy.

Miocene, mī'ō-sēn, *a.* [Gr. *meiōn*, less, and *kainos*, recent.] *Geol.* the name given to the middle subdivision of the tertiary strata, being applied to those strata which overlie the eocene and are below the *pliocene*. Spelled also *Miocene*.—*n.* *Geol.* the miocene strata.

Miostemonous, mī-ō-stem'on-us, *a.* *Bot.* *Meiostemonous*.

Miracle, mir'a-kl, *n.* [Fr. *miracle*, from L. *miraculum*, something wonderful, from *miror*, to wonder; akin *marvel*, *mirror*, *mirage*, *admire*, *&c.*] A wonder or wonderful thing; something that excites astonishment; a sensible deviation from the known laws of nature, held to be wrought by a supernatural being; a supernatural event.—*To a miracle*, wonderfully; astonishingly.—**Miracle-play**, *n.* Formerly a dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints, or other sacred subjects.—**Miraculous**, mi-rak'ū-lus, *a.* Of the nature of a miracle; effected by the direct agency of almighty power; exceedingly surprising or wonderful.—**Miraculously**, mi-rak'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a miraculous manner; by miracle; supernaturally; wonderfully.—**Miraculousness**, mi-rak'ū-lus-nes, *n.*

Mirage, mi-rash', *n.* [Fr., from *mirer*, to look; *se mirer*, to be reflected. MIRACLE, MIRROR.] The name given to a natural optical illusion, consisting in an apparent elevation or approximation of coasts, mountains, ships, *&c.*, accompanied by inverted images; in deserts often causing a plain to assume the appearance of a lake.

Mire, mir, *n.* [Same as Icel. *myrr*, *myri*, Sw. *myra*, N. *myre*, a swamp, fen; same root as *moor*, *marsh*.] Wet, clayey soil; mud.—*v.t.*—*mired*, *miring*. To fix or sink in mire (as a carriage); to soil or daub with mud.—*v.i.* To sink in mud, so as to be unable to advance.—**Miriness**, mī'ri-nes, *n.* The state of being miry.—**Miry**, mī'ri, *a.* Full of or covered with mire or mud.

Mirific, **Mirifical**, mi-rif'ik, mi-rif'i-kal, *a.* [L. *mirificus*—*mirus*, wonderful, and *facio*, to do. MIRACLE.] Wonder-working; wonderful.

Mirror, mir'er, *n.* [Fr. *miroir*, a mirror, from *mirer*, to look at, from L. *miror*, to admire. MIRACLE.] A looking-glass; any polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light; a pattern; an exemplar.—*v.t.* To furnish with mirrors; to reflect as in a mirror.

Mirth, merth, *n.* [A. Sax. *myrgth*, *mirhth*, *&c.*, from *mirig*, *merg*, *merry*. MERRY.] The feeling of being merry; merriment; noisy gaiety; glee; hilarity.—**Mirthful**, merth'ful, *a.* Merry; jovial; causing or provoking mirth.—**Mirthfully**, merth'ful-li, *adv.* In a mirthful manner.—**Mirthfulness**, merth'ful-nes, *n.* Mirth; merriment.—**Mirthless**, merth'les, *a.* Without mirth; joyless.

Mirza, mer'za, *n.* [Persian, for *emirzadeh*, son of the prince—*emir*, prince, and *zadeh*, son.] A common title of honour in Persia.

Misacceptation, mis-ak'sep-tā"shon, *n.* Act of understanding in a wrong sense.

Misadventure, mis-ad-ven'tūr, *n.* A mischance; ill luck; an unlucky accident.

Misadvertence, mis-ad-vēr'tens, *n.* Want of proper care, heed, or attention; inadvertence.

Misadvise, mis-ad-vīz', *v.t.* To give bad advice to.—**Misadvised**, mis-ad-vīzd', *a.* Ill-advised; ill-directed.

Misalliance, mis-al-lī'ans, *n.* Any improper alliance or association; specifically, an improper connection by marriage. MESALLIANCE.—**Misallied**, mis-al-līd', *a.* Improperly allied or connected.

Misanthrope, **Misanthropist**, mis'an-throp, mis-an'thrōp-ist, *n.* [Gr. *misanthrōpos*—*misēō*, to hate, and *anthrōpos*, man.] A hater of mankind.—**Misanthropic**, **Misanthropical**, mis-an-throp'ik, mis-an-throp'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a misanthrope; hating mankind.—**Misanthropy**, mis-an'thro-pi, *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind.

Misapply, mis-ap-plī', *v.t.* To apply to a wrong purpose.—**Misapplication**, mis-ap'pli-kā"shon, *n.* The act of misapplying.

Misappreciate, mis-ap-prē'shi-āt, *v.t.* Not properly or fully to appreciate.—**Misappreciation**, mis-ap-prē'shi-ā"shon, *n.* Defective appreciation.

Misapprehend, mis-ap'prē-hend, *v.t.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.—**Misapprehension**, mis-ap'prē-hen"shon, *n.* A mistaking; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.

Misappropriate, mis-ap-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* To appropriate wrongly; to put to a wrong purpose.—**Misappropriation**, mis-ap-prō'pri-ā"shon, *n.* Wrong appropriation.

Misarrange, mis-a-rānj', *v.t.* To arrange in a wrong order.—**Misarrangement**, mis-a-rānj'ment, *n.* Disorderly arrangement.

Misbecome, mis-bē-kum', *v.t.*—pret. *misbecame*, ppr. *misbecoming*, pp. *misbecome* or *misbecomed*. Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit.—**Misbecoming**, mis-bē-kum'ing, *p.* and *a.* Unbecoming; unseemly.—**Misbecomingly**, mis-bē-kum'ing-li, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

Misbegot, **Misbegotten**, mis-bē-got', mis-bē-got'n, *p.* and *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; used also as a general epithet of opprobrium.

Misbehave, mis-bē-hāv', *v.i.* To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly: often used with the reflexive pronoun.—**Misbehaved**, mis-bē-hāvd', *a.* Guilty of ill behaviour; ill bred; rude.—**Misbehaviour**, mis-bē-hāv'yer, *n.* Improper, rude, or uncivil behaviour.

Misbelief, mis-bē-lēf', *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion; unbelief.—**Misbeliever**, mis-bē-lē'ver, *n.* One who holds a false religion.—**Misbelieving**, mis-bē-lē'ving, *a.* Believing erroneously; irreligious.

Miscalculate, mis-kal'kū-lāt, *v.t.* To calculate erroneously; to make a wrong guess or estimate of.—**Miscalculation**, mis-kal'kū-lā"shon, *n.* Erroneous calculation or estimate.

Miscall, mis-kal', *v.t.* To call by a wrong name; to name improperly; to give a bad name or character to.

Miscarriage, mis-kar'ij, *n.* Unfortunate issue or result of an undertaking; failure; non-success; *med.* abortion.—**Miscarry**, mis-kar'i, *v.i.* To fail to reach its destination, as a letter; to fail of the intended effect; not to succeed (the project, scheme, design, *&c.*, *miscarried*); to bring forth young before the proper time.

Miscegenation, mis'sē-je-nā"shon, *n.* [L. *miscco*, to mix, and *genus*, a race.] Mixture or amalgamation of races.

Miscellaneous, mis-sel-lā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*, from *miscco*, to mix. MEDDLE.] Consisting of several kinds or things mingled; diversified; promiscuous; producing written compositions of various sorts (a *miscellaneous* writer).—**Miscellaneously**, mis-sel-lā'nē-us-li, *adv.* In a miscellaneous manner.—**Miscellaneousness**, mis-sel-lā'nē-us-nes, *n.*—**Miscellanist**, **Miscellanarian**, mis-sel'la-nist, mis-sel'a-nā'ri-an, *n.* A writer of miscellanies.—**Miscellany**, mis'sel-la-ni, *n.* [Fr. *miscellanés*.] A mixture of various kinds; a collection of written compositions on various subjects; a collection of various kinds of compositions, treatises, or extracts.

Mischance, mis-chans', *n.* Ill luck; misfortune; mishap; misadventure.

Mischief, mis'chif, *n.* [O.Fr. *meschief*, *meschef*, mischief; from Fr. *mes*, Sp. and Pg. *meno*—L. *minus*, less, and *chef*—L. *caput*, the head. MINOR, CHIEF.] Harm; hurt; injury; damage; evil, whether intended or not; source of vexation, trouble, or annoyance; troublesome or annoying conduct; conduct causing injury; wrong-doing.—**Mischief-maker**, *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.—**Mischief-making**, *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels.—**Mischievous**, mis'chi-vus, *a.* Harmful; injurious; fond of mischief; annoying or troublesome in conduct.—**Mischievously**, mis'chi-vus-li, *adv.* In a mischievous manner.—**Mischievousness**, mis'chi-vus-nes, *n.* The quality of being mischievous.

Miscible, mis'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *miscible*, from L. *miscco*, to mix. MEDDLE.] Capable of being mixed.—**Miscibility**, mis-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being miscible.

Misconceive, mis-kon-sēv', *v.t.* or *i.* To receive a false notion or opinion of anything; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of anything.—**Misconceiver**, mis-kon-sē'ver, *n.* One who misconceives.—**Misconception**, mis-kon-sep'shon, *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

Misconduct, mis-kon'dukt, *n.* Wrong or bad conduct; misbehaviour.—*v.t.* (mis-kon-dukt'). To conduct amiss; *refl.* to misbehave.

Misconstrue, mis-kon'strū, *v.t.* To construe or interpret erroneously; to take in a wrong sense; to misjudge; to misunderstand.—**Misconstruer**, mis-kon'strū-er, *n.* One who misconstrues.—**Misconstruction**, mis-kon-struk'shon, *n.* The act of misconstruing.

Miscount, mis-kount', *v.t.* To count erroneously; to misjudge.—*v.i.* To make a wrong reckoning.—*n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.

Miscreant, mis'krē-ant, *n.* [O.Fr. *mescreant*—*mes*, prefix, from L. *minus*, less, and *creant*, believing, from L. *credo*, to believe. MINOR, CREED.] An infidel, or one who embraces a false faith; a vile wretch; a scoundrel; a detestable villain.

Miscredit, mis-kred'it, *v.t.* To give no credit or belief to; to disbelieve. [*Carl.*]

Misdate, mis-dāt', *v.t.* To date erroneously.

Misdeal, mis-dēl', *n.* *Card-playing*, a wrong deal; a deal in which each player does not receive his proper cards.—*v.t.* or *i.* To divide cards wrongly or unfairly.

Misdeed, mis-dēd', *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action.

Misdeem, mis-dēm', *v.t.* To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging.

Misdemean, mis-dē-mēn', *v.t.* To behave ill: used *refl.*—**Misdemeanant**, mis-dē-mē'nant, *n.* One who commits a misdemeanour.—**Misdemeanour**, mis-dē-mē'ner, *n.* Ill behaviour; evil conduct; a fault or transgression; *law*, an offence of a less atrocious nature than a crime.

Misdirect, mis-di-rekt', *v.t.* To give a wrong direction to; to direct into a wrong course; to direct to a wrong person or place.—**Misdirection**, mis-di-rek'shon, *n.* A wrong direction.

Misdo, mis-dū', *v.t.* or *i.* To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit a crime or fault.—**Misdoer**, mis-dū'er, *n.* One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime.—**Misdoing**, mis-dū'ing, *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offence.

Misdoubt, mis-dout', *n.* Suspicion of crime or danger.—*v.t.* To suspect of deceit or danger.

Misemploy, mis-em-ploī', *v.t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.—**Misemployment**, mis-em-ploī'ment, *n.* The act of misemploying.

Miser, mī'zer, *n.* [L. *miser*, wretched, akin to *mestus*, sorrowful, and Gr. *misos*, hatred.] One wretched or afflicted (*Shak.*); a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.—**Miserly**, mī'zer-li, *a.* Like a miser in habits; pertaining to a miser; penurious; sordid; niggardly.

Miserable, miz'er-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *misérable*, L. *miserabilis*, from *miser*, wretched. MISER.] Very unhappy; suffering misery; wretched; filled with misery; abounding in misery; causing misery; very poor or mean; worthless; despicable.—**Miserableness**, miz'er-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being miserable.—**Miserably**, miz'er-a-bli, *adv.* In a miserable manner.—**Miserere**, mis-e-rē'rē, *n.* The name given to the 50th Psalm in the Vulgate, corre-

sponding to the 51st Psalm in the English version, beginning '*Miserere mei, Domine*' ('Pity me, O Lord'); a piece of music composed to this psalm.—**Misery**, miz'ér-i, *n.* [L. *miseria*, from *miser*, wretched.] Great unhappiness; extreme distress; wretchedness; calamity; misfortune, cause of misery.

Misfeasance, mis-fē'zans, *n.* [Fr. *mes*, wrong (L. *minus*), and *faisance*, from *faire*, to do.] *Law*, a trespass; a wrong done.

Misfit, mis-fit', *n.* A wrong or bad fit; a bad match.—*v.t.* To make (a garment, &c.) of a wrong size; to supply with something that does not fit, or is not suitable.

Misform, mis-form', *v.t.* To make of an ill form.—**Misformation**, mis-for-mā'shon, *n.* An irregularity of formation.

Misfortune, mis-for'tūn, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; some accident that prejudicially affects one's condition in life.

Misgive, mis-giv', *v.t.* To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail: usually with 'heart' or 'mind,' &c., as subject, and a pronoun as object.—**Misgiving**, mis-giv'ing, *n.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

Misgovern, mis-guv'érn, *v.t.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.—**Misgovernment**, mis-guv'érn-ment, *n.* The act of misgoverning; bad administration or management of public or private affairs; irregularity in conduct.

Misguide, mis-gīd', *v.t.* To lead or guide into error; to direct ill; to direct to a wrong purpose or end.—**Misguidance**, mis-gī'dans, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error.—**Misguided**, mis-gī'ded, *p.* and *a.* Led astray by evil counsel or wrong direction.—**Misguidingly**, mis-gī'ding-li, *adv.* In such a way as to mislead.

Mishap, mis-hap', *n.* Mischance; evil accident; ill luck; misfortune.

Misincline, mis-in-klīn', *v.t.* To cause to incline wrongly; to give a bad direction or inclination to.

Misinform, mis-in-form', *v.t.* To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts to.—**Misinformation**, mis'in-for-mā"shon, *n.* Wrong information.

Misinterpret, mis-in-tér'pret, *v.t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or explain in a wrong sense.—**Misinterpretation**, mis-in-tér'pre-tā"shon, *n.* The act of interpreting erroneously.—**Misinterpreter**, mis-in-tér'pre-tér, *n.* One who interprets erroneously.

Misjudge, mis-juj', *v.t.* To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously.—*v.i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.—**Misjudgment**, mis-juj'ment, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.

Mislay, mis-lā', *v.t.* To lay in a wrong place; to lay wrongly; to lay in a place not recollected.

Misle, miz'l, *v.i.* [MIZZLE.] To rain in very fine drops; to mizzle.—*n.* A drizzle.

Mislead, mis-lēd', *v.t.* To lead astray; to guide into error; to deceive.—**Misleader**, mis-lē'dér, *n.* One who misleads.—**Misleading**, mis-lēd'ing, *p.* and *a.* Leading astray; leading into error; causing mistake.

Misletoe, miz'l-tō, *n.* MISTLETOE.

Mislike, mis-līk', *v.t.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to.

Mismanage, mis-man'āj, *v.t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly.—**Mismanagement**, mis-man'āj-ment, *n.* Ill or improper management.

Mismate, mis-māt', *v.t.* To mate or match amiss or unsuitably. [*Tenn.*]

Mismeasure, mis-mezh'ūr, *v.t.* To measure incorrectly; to form a wrong estimate of.—**Mismeasurement**, mis-mezh'ūr-ment, *n.* Wrong measurement.

Misname, mis-nām', *v.t.* To call by the wrong name.

Misnomer, mis-nō'mér, *n.* [Prefix *mis*, from Fr. prefix *mes*, wrong (L. *minus*, less), and *nommer*, to name, *nom*, L. *nomen*, a name.] A mistaken or inapplicable name or designation; a misapplied term.

Misogamist, mi-sog'am-ist, *n.* [Gr. *miseō*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage.] A hater of marriage.—**Misogamy**, mi-sog'a-mi, *n.* Hatred of marriage.

Misogynist, mi-soj'i-nist, *n.* [Gr. *miseō*, to hate, and *gynē*, woman.] A woman-hater.—**Misogyny**, mi-soj'i-ni, *n.* Hatred of the female sex.

Misotheism,† mi-soth'ē-izm, *n.* [Gr. *misos*, hatred, and *theos*, god.] Hatred of God.

Mispersuade, mis-pér-swād', *v.t.* To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion.

Mispickel, mis'pik-el, *n.* [G.] Arsenical pyrites; an ore of arsenic, containing this metal in combination with iron.

Misplace, mis-plās', *v.t.* To put in a wrong place; to set on an improper object.—**Misplacement**, mis-plās'ment, *n.* The act of misplacing or putting in the wrong place.

Misprint, mis-print', *v.t.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong.—*n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.

Misprision, mis-prizh'on, *n.* [From Fr. prefix *mes* (= L. *minus*, less), and L. *prehensio*, a taking, from *prehendo*, to take.] Mistake; misconception; *law*, any high offence under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon.—*Misprision of treason*, a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it.

Misprize, **Misprise**, mis-prīz', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *mespriser* (Fr. *mépriser*), to despise—prefix *mes*, *mis* = L. *minus*, less, and *priser* = L. *pretiare*, to prize, from *pretium*, price. PRICE.] To slight or undervalue.

Mispronounce, mis-prō-nouns', *v.t.* or *i.* To pronounce erroneously.—**Mispronunciation**, mis-prō-nun'si-ā"shon, *n.* A wrong or improper pronunciation.

Misproportion, mis-prō-pōr'shon, *v.t.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.

Misquote, mis-kwōt', *v.t.* or *i.* To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.—**Misquotation**, mis-kwō-tā'shon, *n.* An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.

Misrate, mis-rāt', *v.t.* To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely.

Misread, mis-rēd', *v.t.* To read amiss; to mistake the sense of.

Misreckon, mis-rek'n, *v.t.* To reckon or compute wrong.

Misreport, mis-rē-pōrt', *v.t.* To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of.—*n.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given.

Misrepresent, mis-rep'rē-zent", *v.t.* To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation of.—**Misrepresentation**, mis-rep'rē-zen-tā"shon, *n.* The act of misrepresenting; a false or incorrect representation.—**Misrepresentative**, mis-rep'rē-zen-ta-tiv, *a.* Tending to misrepresent.—**Misrepresenter**, mis-rep'rē-zen-tér, *n.* One who misrepresents.

Misrule, mis-röl', *n.* Bad rule; disorder; confusion.—*v.t.* To rule amiss; to govern badly or oppressively.

Miss, mis, *n.* [Contr. from *mistress*.] An unmarried female; a young unmarried lady; a girl; a title or address prefixed to the name of an unmarried female; a kept mistress; a concubine.—**Missish**, mis'ish, *a.* Like a miss; prim; affected.—**Missishness**, mis'ish-nes, *n.*

Miss, mis, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *missan*, to miss=D. and G. *missen*, Icel. *missa*, Dan. *miste*, to miss; closely akin to Teut. prefix *mis*; same root as A. Sax. *mithan*, to conceal, avoid; G. *meiden*, to avoid.] To fail in hitting, reaching, obtaining, finding, seeing, and the like; to discover the absence of; to feel or perceive the want of; to mourn the loss of; to omit; to let slip; to pass over.—*To miss fire*, to fail to go off or explode from dampness or other cause (said of a gun).—*To miss stays* (*naut.*). Under STAY.—*v.i.* To fail to hit or strike what is aimed at.—*n.* A failure to hit, reach, obtain, &c.; loss; want.—**Missing**, mis'ing, *a.* Absent from the place where it was expected to be found; not to be found; wanting; lost.

Missal, mis'al, *n.* [L.L. *missale*, *liber missalis*, from *missa*, the mass. MASS.] The Roman Catholic mass-book or book containing the office of the mass.

Missel, **Missel-thrush**, mis'el, *n.* [From its feeding on the *mistletoe*; comp. G. *misteldrossel*, mistletoe-thrush.] A common British thrush rather larger than the common thrush.

Misseltoe, mis'el-tō, *n.* The mistletoe.

Missend, mis-send', *v.t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.

Misshape, mis-shāp', *v.t.* To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform.—**Misshapen**, mis-shā'pn, *a.* Ill formed; deformed; malformed; distorted.—**Misshapenness**, mis-shā'pn-nes, *n.* The state of being misshapen; deformity.

Missile, mis'il, *a.* [L. *missilis*, from *mitto*, *missum*, to send, to throw. MISSION.] Capable of being thrown or projected from the hand or from any instrument or engine.—*n.* A weapon or projectile thrown or to be thrown with a hostile intention, as a lance, an arrow, a bullet.

Mission, mish'on, *n.* [L. *missio*, a sending, from *mitto*, *missum*, to send, which enters into a great many English words; as *admit*, *commit*, *permit*, *remit*, *dismiss*, *remiss*, *promise*, *message*, *mess*, &c.] A sending or delegating; duty on which one is sent; a commission; an errand; persons sent by authority to perform any service; particularly, persons sent on some political business or to propagate religion; a station of missionaries; the persons connected with such a station.—**Missionary**, mish'on-a-ri, *n.* One who is sent upon a religious mission; one who is sent to propagate religion.—*a.* Pertaining to missions.

Missish, **Missishness**. Under MISS (lady).

Missive, mis'iv, *n.* [Fr. *missive*, a letter, from L. *missus*, sent. MISSION.] That which is sent; a message; a letter sent.—*a.* Sent or proceeding from some authoritative or official source; intended to be thrown, hurled, or ejected; missile.

Misspell, mis-spel', *v.t.* To spell wrong.—**Misspelling**, mis-spel'ing, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.

Misspend, mis-spend', *v.t.* To spend amiss, to no purpose, or to a bad one; to waste.—**Misspender**, mis-spen'dér, *n.* One who misspends.—**Misspent**, mis-spent', *p.* Ill-spent; wasted.

Misstate, mis-stāt', *v.t.* To state wrongly; to make an erroneous statement of.—**Misstatement**, mis-stāt'ment, *n.* The act of misstating; a wrong statement.

Mist, mist, *n.* [A. Sax. *mist*, gloom, cloud=L.G. D. and Sw. *mist*, Icel. *mistr*, mist; akin G. *mist*, dung; from root seen in Skr. *mih*, to sprinkle.] Visible watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth; aqueous vapour falling in numerous but separately almost imperceptible drops; cloudy matter; something which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.—*v.t.* To cover with mist; to cloud. [*Shak.*]—*v.i.* To be misty or drizzling.—**Mistily**, mis'ti-li, *adv.* In a misty manner; vaguely; obscurely.—**Mistiness**, mis'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being misty.—**Misty**, mis'ti, *a.* Accompanied or characterized by mist; overspread with mist; dim; *fig.* obscure; not perspicuous.

Mistake, mis-tāk', *v.t.*—pret. *mistook*, pp. *mistaken*, ppr. *mistaking*. To take in error; to select wrongly; to conceive or understand erroneously; to regard otherwise than as the facts warrant; to misjudge; to take for a certain other person or thing; to regard as one when really another.—*v.i.* To be under a misapprehension or misconception; to be in error.—*To be mistaken*, to be misunderstood or misapprehended; to make or have made a mistake; to be in error.—*n.* An error in opinion or judgment; misapprehension; misunderstanding; a slip; a fault; a wrong act done unintentionally.—**Mistakable**, mis-tāk'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being mistaken or misconceived.—**Mistaken**, mis-tā'kn, *p.* and *a.* Erroneous; incorrect; having made, or labouring under, a mistake; wrong.—**Mistakenly**, mis-tā'kn-li, *adv.* By mistake.—**Mistaker**, mis-tāk'ér, *n.* One who mistakes.

Misteach, mis-tēch', *v.t.* To teach wrongly; to instruct erroneously.—**Mistaught**, mis-tat', *pp.* Wrongly taught or instructed.

Mister, mis'tér, *n.* MASTER.

Mistime, mis-tīm', *v.t.* To time wrongly; not to adapt to the time.

Mistitle, mis-tī'tl, *v.t.* To call by a wrong title or name.

Mistletoe, miz'l-tō, *n.* [A. Sax. *misteltān*, Icel. *mistil-teinn*; *tān*, *teinn* (D. and Dan.

tein, Goth. tains), meaning a twig or sprout; meaning of mistl doubtful.] A European evergreen plant growing parasitically on various trees, with oblong, entire leaves, small yellowish-green flowers, and in winter small white berries.

Mistral, mis'tral, n. [Fr. from L. magistralis, lit. the master-wind.] A violent cold north-west wind experienced in Southern France, especially in winter, and forming a great scourge.

Mistranslate, mis-trans-lāt', v.t. To translate erroneously.—**Mistranslation**, mis-trans-lā'shon, n. An erroneous translation or version.

Mistreat, mis-trēt', v.t. To treat amiss; to maltreat.—**Mistreatment**, mis-trēt'ment, n. Wrong treatment; abuse.

Mistress, mis'tres, n. [O.Fr. maistresse (Fr. maîtresse), fem. corresponding to maistre, L. magister, a master. MASTER.] The female appellation corresponding to master; a woman who is chief or head in a certain sphere; a woman who has authority, command, ownership, &c.; the female head of some establishment, as a family, school, &c.; a female who is well skilled in anything, or has mastered it; a female sweetheart; a woman filling the place but without the rights of a wife; a concubine; a title of address or term of courtesy pretty nearly equivalent to madam: now applied only to married or matronly women, and written in the abbreviated form Mrs., which is pronounced mis'is, and used before personal names.

Mistrust, mis-trust', n. Want of confidence or trust; suspicion.—v.t. To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.—**Mistrustful**, mis-trust'ful, a. Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence.—**Mistrustfully**, mis-trust'ful-li, adv. In a mistrustful manner.—**Mistrustfulness**, mis-trust'ful-nes, n. The state or quality of being mistrustful.—**Mistrustingly**, mis-trust'ing-li, adv. With distrust or suspicion.

Misty. Under MIST.

Misunderstand, mis-un'dér-stand", v.t. To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.—**Misunderstanding**, mis-un'dér-stand"ing, n. Misconception; mistake of meaning; error; disagreement; dissension.

Misuse, mis-ūz', v.t. To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose; to abuse; to maltreat.—n. (mis-ūs'). Improper use; employment in a wrong way or to a bad purpose; abuse; ill-treatment.—**Misusage**, mis-ū'zāj, n. Ill usage; abuse.—**Misuser**, mis-ū'zėr, n. One who misuses.

Mite, mīt, n. [A. Sax. mīte = D. mijt, L.G. mite, Dan. mide, G. miete—mite; from root seen in Icel. meita, Goth. maita, to cut.] A name common to numerous small, in some cases microscopic, animals, of the class Arachnida (cheese-mite, sugar-mite, itch-mite, &c.).—**Mity**, mī'ti, a. Abounding with mites.

Mite, mīt, n. [D. mijt, a small coin; perhaps lit. something cut small, the origin being same as mite, a small insect.] A small coin formerly current, equal to about one-third of a farthing; anything proverbially very small; a very little particle or quantity.

Mithridate, mith'ri-dāt, n. [From Mithridates, king of Pontus, who was celebrated for his knowledge of poisons and antidotes.] An antidote against poison.

Mitigate, mit'i-gāt, v.t.—mitigated, mitigating. [L. mitigo, mitigatum, to mitigate, from mitis, mild.] To alleviate or render less painful, rigorous, intense, or severe; to assuage, lessen, abate, moderate.—**Mitigable**, mit'i-ga-bl, a. Capable of being mitigated.—**Mitigant**, mit'i-gant, a. Mitigating; softening; lenitive; soothing; alleviating.—**Mitigation**, mit-i-gā'shon, n. The act of mitigating; alleviation; abatement; diminution.—**Mitigative**, mit'i-gā-tiv, a. Lenitive; tending to alleviate.—**Mitigator**, mit'i-gā-tėr, n. One who or that which mitigates.—**Mitigatory**, mit'i-ga-to-ri, a. Tending to mitigate; softening.

Mitosis, mi-tō'sis, n. [Gr. mitos, thread.] Biol. a somewhat complicated process of cell division.

Mitrailleuse, mē-trā-yėz, n. A French machine-gun with many barrels, now disused.

Mitre, mī'tėr, n. [Fr. mitre, L. mitra, from Gr. mitra, headband, turban.] The head-dress anciently worn by the inhabitants of Asia Minor; a sort of cap pointed and cleft at the top worn on the head by bishops and archbishops (including the pope), cardinals, and in some instances by abbots, upon solemn occasions, as also by a Jewish high-priest.—v.t.—mitred, mitring. To adorn with a mitre; to raise to a rank which entitles to a mitre; to unite or join by a mitre-joint.—**Mitral**, mī'tral, a. Pertaining to a mitre; resembling a mitre.—**Mitred**, mī'tėrd, p. and a. Wearing a mitre; entitled to wear a mitre; carp. and masonry, cut or joined at an angle of 45°.—Mitred abbot, an abbot having episcopal authority within his own precincts.—**Mitre-joint**, n. Carp. and masonry, a joint connecting two pieces of wood, stone, &c., at right angles, the line of the joint making an acute angle, or an angle of 45° with both pieces.—**Mitre-shell**, n. A mollusc abounding in the seas of hot climates.—**Mitre-sill**, n. A clap-sill.—**Mitre-wheel**, n. One of a pair of bevel-wheels of equal diameter, working into each other with axes at right angles.—**Mitriform**, mī'tri-form, a. Resembling a mitre.

Mitten, mit'n, n. [Fr. mitaine, from G. mitte, the middle, O.H.G. mittamo, half, the mitten being a kind of half or half-divided glove (akin mid).] A covering for the hand, generally of worsted, differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separate.—To handle without mittens, to treat roughly.—**Mitt**, mit, n. [Abbrev. of mitten.] A mitten; also, a covering for the hand and wrist only, and not for the fingers.

Mittimus, mit'i-mus, n. [L., we send.] Law, a warrant of commitment to prison; a writ for removing records from one court to another.

Mix, miks, v.t. [A. Sax. miscan, which by common metathesis would become mixan (= micsan); O.H.G. miscan, mischen, G. mischen, to mix; cog. L. misceo, mixtum (MEDLEY, MEDDLE), Gr. mignymi, misgō, to mix.] To unite or blend promiscuously, as various ingredients, into one mass or compound; to mingle; to blend; to join; to associate; to unite with in company; to produce by blending different ingredients.—v.i. To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound; to be joined or associated; to mingle.—**Mixable**, mik'sa-bl, a. Capable of being mixed.—**Mixed, Mixt**, mikst, p. and a. United in a promiscuous mass or compound; blended; mingled; consisting of various kinds or different things.—**Mixedly**, mik'sed-li, adv. In a mixed manner.—**Mixer**, mik'sėr, n. One who or that which mixes or mingles.

Mixen, mik'sn, n. [A. Sax. mixen, from mix, meox, dung.] A dunghill. [Tenn.]

Mixtilineal, Mixtilinear, miks-ti-lin'ē-al, miks-ti-lin'ē-ėr, a. [L. mixtus, mixed, and linea, a line.] Containing a mixture of lines, right, curved, &c.

Mixture, miks'tūr, n. [L. mixtura, from misceo, to mix. MIX.] The act of mixing, or state of being mixed; a mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order; a liquid medicine formed by mixing several ingredients together.

Mizzen, Mizen, miz'n, n. [Fr. misaine, from It. mezzana, mizzen, from mezzano, middle, from mezzo, middle: originally a large lateen sail on a middle mast. MEZZO, MEDIAL.] Naut. a fore-and-aft sail on the mast of a ship or barque next the stern: called also Spanker.—a. Naut. belonging to the mizzen: applied to the mast supporting the mizzen, and the rigging and shrouds connected with it.

Mizzle, miz'l, v.i. [For mistle, mistle, dim. and freq. from mist.] To rain in very fine drops; to drizzle.—n. Small rain.

Mnemonics, nē-mon'iks, n. [Gr. mnēmonikos, pertaining to memory, from mnēmōn, mindful, mnaomai, to remember; same root as in E. mind.] The art of memory; the precepts and rules intended to teach some method of assisting the memory.—**Mnemonic, Mnemonical**, nē-mon'ik, nē-mon'i-kal, a. Pertaining to mnemonics; assisting the memory.—**Mnemonician**, nē-mo-nish'an, n. One skilled in mnemonics; a teacher of mnemonics.

Moa, mō'a, n. The native New Zealand name for the Dinornis.

Moan, mōn, v.i. [O.E. mone, moone, &c., A. Sax. mænan, to moan; perhaps an imitative word.] To utter a low dull sound under the influence of grief or pain; to make lamentations; to utter a prolonged groan; to give out a low dull noise.—n. A low dull sound due to grief or pain; a sound resembling that made by a person moaning.—**Moanful**, mōn'ful, a. Sorrowful.—**Moanfully**, mōn'ful-li, adv. With lamentation.

Moat, mōt, n. [Fr. motte, L.L. mota, the mound of earth dug from a trench, a hill or mound on which a castle was built; origin unknown.] A ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place to serve as a defence, often filled with water.—v.t. To surround with a ditch for defence.—**Moated**, mō'ted, a. Furnished with a moat.

Mob, mob, n. [Abbreviated from L. mobile vulgus, the fickle crowd, from mobilis, movable, fickle, from moveo, to move. MOVE, VULGAR.] A crowd; a promiscuous multitude of people, rude and disorderly; a rabble; a riotous assembly.—v.t.—mobbed, mobbing. To crowd round and annoy.—**Mobbish**, mob'ish, a. Pertaining to a mob; tumultuous.—**Mob-law**, n. The rule of the mob; the rough administration of justice by a mob; lynch-law.—**Mobocracy**, mob-ok'ra-si, n. [Mob, and Gr. kratos, power.] The rule or ascendency of the mob.

Mob, mob, n. [Comp. D. mop, a pug-dog, mopmuts, a mob-cap.] A mob-cap.—**Mob-cap**, n. A plain cap for females.

Mobile, mō'bil, a. [Fr. mobile, L. mobilis, fickle, mobile, movable, from moveo, to move. MOVE.] Capable of being easily moved; readily liable to change (mobile features); changeable; fickle.—**Mobilise**, mob'il-īz, v.t.—mobilised, mobilising. [Fr. mobiliser.] Milit. to put in a state of readiness for active service.—**Mobilisation**, mob'il-i-zā"shon, n. Milit. the act of mobilising, calling, or putting into active service or readiness for active service; the act of placing upon a war footing.—**Mobility**, mō-bil'i-ti, n. [Fr. mobilité, L. mobilitas.] The state of being mobile; susceptibility of motion; readiness to move or change; fickleness; inconstancy.

Mobocracy. Under MOB.

Moccasin, mok'a-sin, n. [Spelled mawcahsene in old glossary of North American Indian words.] A kind of shoe made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a stiff sole, worn by the North American Indians; a venomous serpent frequenting swamps in the warmer parts of America.

Mocha-stone, mok'a, n. [From Mocha, where it is plentiful.] A variety of agate, containing the appearance of vegetable filaments in it; moss-agate.

Mock, mok, v.t. [Fr. moquer, in se moquer, to mock, flout; origin doubtful; comp. It. mocca, a grimace; also Gr. mōkos, mockery.] To imitate or mimic, especially in contempt or derision; to deride or flout; to ridicule; to fool, tantalise, disappoint, deceive; to set at naught; to defy.—v.i. To use ridicule; to gibe or jeer.—n. Ridicule; derision; gibe; flout; sneer.—a. False; counterfeit; assumed: often in compounds.—**Mocker**, mok'ėr, n. One that mocks; a scoffer; a derider; one that deceives or disappoints.—**Mockery**, mok'ėr-i, n. The act of mocking; derision; ridicule; sportive insult; sport; subject of laughter; imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show; vain effort.—**Mock-heroic**, a. Burlesquing the heroic in poetry, action, character, &c.—**Mockingly**, mok'ing-li, adv. By way of derision; in contempt.—**Mocking-bird**, n. An American bird of the thrush family, much sought for on account of its wonderful faculty of imitating sounds.—**Mock-lead**, n. An ore of zinc. BLENDE.—**Mock-**

orange, *n.* A common shrub with creamy-white flowers having an odour which at a distance resembles that of orange-flowers; the syringa.—**Mock-sun**, *n.* A parhelion. PARHELION.—**Mock-turtle**, *n.* A soup prepared from calf's head, in imitation of real turtle-soup.

Mode, mōd, *n.* [Fr. *mode*, from L. *modus*, mode, manner, measure, &c.; same root as *meta*. Akin are *modify*, *modest*, *moderate*; *mood* (in gram.) is same word.] Manner; method; way (of speaking, acting, &c.); fashion; custom; *the mode*, the prevailing fashion or style; *gram.* and *logic*, same as *Mood*; *mus.* a species of scale of which modern musicians recognise only two, the *major* and the *minor modes*. MAJOR, MINOR.—**Modal**, mō'dal, *a.* Relating to a mode or mood; pertaining to the mode, manner, or form, not to the essence.—*Modal proposition*, in *logic*, one which affirms or denies with a qualification or limitation.—**Modality**, mō-dal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being modal; *philos.* that quality of propositions in respect of which they express possibility or impossibility, existence or non-existence, necessity or contingency.—**Modally**, mō'dal-li, *adv.* In a manner or relation expressing or indicating a mode.

Model, mod'el, *n.* [Fr. *modèle*, O.Fr. *modelle*, from It. *modello*, a model, lit. 'a little measure,' dim. from L. *modus*, measure. MODE.] A pattern of something to be made; a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; a copy, in miniature, of something already made or existing; an image, copy, facsimile; standard; that by which a thing is to be measured; anything serving or worthy of serving as a pattern; an example; a person, male or female, from whom a painter or sculptor studies his proportions, details, postures, &c.—*v.t.*—*modelled*, *modelling*. To plan or form after some model; to form in order to serve as a model; to mould; to shape.—*v.i.* To make a model; *sculp.* to form a work of some plastic material, as clay.—**Modeller**, mod'el-er, *n.* One who models; especially, a moulder in clay, wax, or plaster.

Moderate, mod'er-āt, *v.t.*—*moderated*, *moderating*. [L. *modero* and *moderor*, *moderatus*, to limit, moderate, from *modus*, a measure. MODE.] To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce in intensity (rage, passion, desire, joy, &c.); to qualify; to temper; to lessen; to allay.—*v.i.* To become less violent or intense; to preside as a moderator.—*To moderate in a call*, in Presbyterian churches, to preside at a meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister.—*a.* [L. *moderatus*.] Applied to persons, not going to extremes; temperate in opinions or views; applied to things, not extreme or excessive; not very great; mediocre.—*n.* A member of a party in the Church of Scotland which claimed the character of moderation in doctrine, discipline, and church government.—**Moderately**, mod'er-āt-li, *adv.* In a moderate manner or degree; not excessively.—**Moderateness**, mod'er-āt-nes, *n.* State of being moderate.—**Moderation**, mod-er-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *moderatio*.] The act of moderating, tempering, or repressing; the state or quality of being moderate; the keeping of a due mean between extremes; freedom from excess; due restraint; the act of presiding as a moderator.—*Moderations*, at Oxford University, the first public examination for degrees.—**Moderatism**, mod'er-āt-izm, *n.* Adherence to moderate views or doctrines.—**Moderator**, mod'er-āter, *n.* One who or that which moderates or restrains; the person who presides at a meeting or discussion: now chiefly applied to the chairman of meetings or courts in Presbyterian churches.—**Moderator-lamp**, *n.* A lamp for burning oil, in which the passage of the oil up towards the wick is regulated, or *moderated*, by an ingenious arrangement.—**Moderatorship**, mod'er-ā-ter-ship, *n.* The office of a moderator.

Modern, mod'ern, *a.* [Fr. *moderne*, from L.L. *modernus*, modern, belonging to the present mode, from L. *modus*, mode, manner. MODE.] Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; recent; not ancient.—*n.* A person of modern times: opposed to *ancient*.—**Modernism**, mod'ern-izm, *n.* The state of being modern; modern cast or character; a deviation from ancient manner or practice; a modern phrase or mode of expression.—**Modernist**, mod'ern-ist, *n.* One who admires the moderns or what is modern.—**Modernness**, mod'ern-nes, *n.* The quality of being modern.—**Modernize**, mod'er-nīz, *v.t.*—*modernized*, *modernizing*. To give a modern character to; to adapt to modern times; to cause to conform to modern ideas or style.—**Modernizer**, mod'er-nī-zer, *n.* One who renders modern or modernizes.—**Modernization**, mod'er-nī-zā'shon, *n.* The act of modernizing; what is produced by modernizing.

Modest, mod'est, *a.* [Fr. *modeste*, L. *modestus*, from *modus*, a limit. MODE.] Restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward or bold; unpretending; bashful; diffident; free from anything suggestive of sexual impurity; pure; moderate; not excessive, extreme, or extravagant.—**Modestly**, mod'est-li, *adv.* In a modest manner; with modesty; diffidently; bashfully; not wantonly; not excessively.—**Modesty**, mod'es-ti, *n.* [L. *modestia*.] The state or quality of being modest; absence of tendency to forwardness, pretence, or presumption; bashful reserve; absence of anything suggestive of sexual impurity; chastity; moderation; freedom from excess.

Modicum, mod'i-kum, *n.* [L., a small or moderate quantity, from *modicus*, moderate, from *modus*, measure. MODE.] A little; a small quantity; a scanty allowance or allotment.

Modify, mod'i-fī, *v.t.*—*modified*, *modifying*. [Fr. *modifier*, from L. *modifico*—*modus*, limit, manner, and *facio*, to make. MODE, FACT.] To change the external qualities of; to give a new form or external character to, so vary; to alter in some respect.—**Modifier**, mod'i-fī-er, *n.* One who or that which modifies.—**Modifiable**, mod'i-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being modified.—**Modifiability**, mod'i-fī-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The capability of being modified.—**Modification**, mod'i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of modifying; the state of being modified; some alteration in form, appearance, or character; a particular form or manner of being; a mode.—**Modificatory**, mod'i-fi-kā-to-ri, *a.* Tending to modify or produce change.

Modillion, mō-dil'yon, *n.* [Fr. *modillon*, from L. *modulus*, a model, dim. of *modus*, a measure. MODE.] *Arch.* a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket used in cornices of buildings.

Modish, mōd'ish, *a.* [From *mode*.] According to the mode or fashion; affectedly fashionable.—**Modishly**, mōd'ish-li, *adv.* In a modish manner.—**Modishness**, mōd'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being modish; affectation of the fashion.—**Modist**, mōd'ist, *n.* A follower of the fashion.—**Moditte**, mō-dēst', *n.* [Fr. *modiste*, a milliner, from *mode*, fashion.] A female who deals in articles of ladies' dress; particularly, a milliner or dressmaker.

Modulate, mod'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*modulated*, *modulating*. [L. *modulor*, *modulatus*, from *modus*, limit, measure, mode. MODE.] To proportion; to adjust; to vary or inflect the sound of in such a manner as to give expressiveness to what is uttered; to vary (the voice) in tone; *music*, to change the key or mode of in the course of composition; to transfer from one key to another.—*v.i.* *Music*, to pass from one key into another.—**Modulation**, mod-ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of modulating; adjustment; the act of inflecting the voice or any instrument musically; melodious sound; *music*, the change from one scale or mode to another in the course of a composition.—**Modulator**, mod'ū-lā-ter, *n.* One who or that which modulates; in the tonic sol-fa system of music, a sort of map of musical sounds representing the relative intervals of the notes of a scale, its chromatics, and its more closely related scales.

Module, mod'ūl, *n.* [Fr., from L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure. MODE.] *Arch.* a measure taken to regulate the proportions of an order or the disposition of the whole building.—**Modulus**, mod'ū-lus, *n.* pl **Moduli**. *Math.* and *physics*, a term for some constant multiplier or quantity required to be used in certain calculations.—**Modular**, mod'ū-ler, *a.* Pertaining to a module or modulus.—**Modus**, mō'dus, *n.* Mode, manner, or method; *law*, a fixed payment by way of tithe.—*Modus operandi*, method of working.—*Modus vivendi*, lit. way of living; a temporary arrangement between parties pending the final settlement of matters in dispute.

Moeso-Gothic, mē-so-goth'ik, *n.* and *a.* The language of the Moeso-Goths (or Goths of Moesia), in which we have the earliest written example of a Teutonic dialect, namely, parts of the Scriptures translated by Ulfilas in the fourth century.

Mofussil, mō-fus'sil, *n.* [Hind. *mufussil*, the country.] In India, the country as opposed to the towns.

Mogul, mō-gul', *n.* [Per., a Mongolian.] *Lit.* a Mongolian or Mongol.—*The Great Mogul*, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Babir in the sixteenth century, which terminated in 1856.

Mohair, mō'hār, *n.* [From Ar. *mokhayyar*, a kind of camlet or haircloth—Fr. *moire*.] The hair of the Angora goat; cloth made of this hair; camlet; a wool-and-cotton cloth made in imitation of real mohair.

Mohammedan, mō-ham'med-an, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion founded by him.—*n.* A follower of Mohammed; one who professes Mohammedanism.—**Mohammedanism**, **Mohammedism**, mō-ham'med-an-izm, mō-ham'med-izm, *n.* The religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.—**Mohammedanize**, mō-ham'med-an-īz, *v.t.* To make conformable to Mohammedanism.

Mohawk, **Mohock**, mō'hak, mō'hok, *n.* A member of a tribe of N. American Indians; one of a set of London street ruffians of the early eighteenth century.

Mohur, mō'her, *n.* [Per. *mohur*, *muhr*, a gold coin.] A British Indian gold coin, value fifteen rupees.

Moidore, moi'dōr, *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit. money of gold—L. *moneta*, money, *aurum*, gold.] A gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1, 7s. sterling.

Moiety, moi'e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *moitié*, from L. *medietas*, from *medius*, middle. MEDIAL.] The half; one of two equal parts; a portion or share in general.

Moil, moil, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *moiller*, Fr. *mouiller*, to wet, to soften, from L. *mollis*, soft. MOLLIFY.] To daub; to make dirty; to labour; to toil; to work with painful efforts.

Moire, mwar, *n.* [MOHAIR.] A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics; watered silk.—**Moire-antique**, *n.* Silk watered so as to resemble materials worn in olden times.—**Moire-metallique**, mwa-rā-mā-ta-lēk, *n.* [Fr.] Tinplate the surface of which gives crystalline reflections from the action of acids.

Moist, moist, *a.* [O.Fr. *moiste*, from L. *mustus*, fresh, hence juicy, from *mustus*, fresh (whence *mustum*, must or new wine).] Moderately wet; damp; not dry; humid.—**Moisten**, mois'n, *v.t.* To make moist or damp; to wet in a small degree.—*v.i.* To become moist.—**Moistener**, mois'n-er, *n.* One who or that which moistens.—**Moistness**, moist'nes, *n.* State of being moist; a small degree of wetness.—**Moisture**, mois'tūr, *n.* Diffused and sensible wetness; damp.

Molar, mō'ler, *a.* [L. *molaris*, from *mola*, a mill; same root as *meal*. MILL.] Serving to bruise or grind the food in eating; grinding.—*n.* A grinding tooth; a tooth having a flattened, triturating surface; a double tooth.

Molar, mō'ler, *a.* [L. *molas*, a mass.] Pertaining to a mass or body as a whole.

Molasses, mō-las'es, *n.* [Also *melasses*, a better spelling, being from Fr. *mélasse*, Sp. *melaza*, L. *mellaceus*, resembling honey, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] The uncrystallised syrup produced from sugar in the process of making.

Moldwarp, mōld'warp, *n.* The mole.

Mole, mōl, n. [Same word as *mould*, earth, being abbreviated from the fuller name *moldwarp*, *mouldwarp*, lit. earth-caster, from *mould*, and *warp*, to cast; cp. Icel. *moldvarpa*, D. *mol*, *molworp*, G. *maulwurf*.] An insectivorous animal which forms burrows or roads just under the surface of the ground, throwing up the excavated soil into little hills; a kind of plough for making drains.—**Mole-cast**, n. A mole-hill. — **Mole-cricket**, n. A name given to certain cricket-like burrowing insects.—**Mole-eyed**, a. Having very small eyes; having imperfect sight; blind.—**Mole-hill**, n. A heap of earth thrown up by a mole; something insignificant as contrasted with something important.—**Moleskin**, mōl'skin, n. A strong twilled fustian or cotton cloth, so called from its being soft like the skin of a mole. — **Mole-track**, n. The course of a mole underground.

Mole, mōl, n. [A. Sax. *mál*, a blot, a spot = O.D. *mael*, Dan. *maal*, G. *mal*, a spot; cog. L. *macula*, a spot.] A spot, mark, or small discoloured protuberance on the human body.

Mole, mōl, n. [L. *mola*, a false conception.] A mass of fleshy matter in the uterus.

Mole, mōl, n. [Fr., from L. *moles*, a mass, a dam, a mole; same root as *magnus*, great.] A mound or breakwater formed so as to partially inclose a harbour or anchorage, and protect it from the waves.

Molecule, mol'e-kūl, n. [Fr. *molécule*, dim. of L. *moles*, a mass. Mole (a mound).] The smallest quantity of any substance which is capable of existing in a separate form. — **Molecular**, mō-lek'ū-lėr, a. Pertaining to or consisting of molecules.—*Molecular attraction*, that attraction which occurs between the molecules or particles of a body, keeping them together in one mass, as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation. — **Molecularity**, mō-lek'ū-lar"i-ti, n. The state of being molecular.

Molest, mō-lest', v.t. [Fr. *molester*, from L. *molestus*, troublesome, from *moles*, trouble, a great mass. Molecule.] To annoy; to disturb; to vex.—**Molestation**, mol-es-tā'shon, n. The act of molesting; disturbance; annoyance.—**Molester**, mō-les'tėr, n. One who molests.—**Molestful**, mō-lest'ful, a. Troublesome; annoying.

Molinist, mō'lin-ist, n. A follower of the opinions of *Molina*, a Spanish Jesuit of the sixteenth century, in respect to grace, free-will, and predestination.

Mollah, mol'a, n. An honorary title in Turkey for any one who has acquired respect from purity of life, or who exercises functions relating to religion.

Mollify, mol'i-fi, v.t.—*mollified*, *mollifying*. [O.Fr. *mollifier*, L. *mollificare*—*mollis*, soft, and *facio*, to make. Meal, Mellow.] To soften; to assuage, as pain or irritation; to pacify or make less angry; to reduce in harshness; to tone down.—**Mollifier**, mol'i-fi-ėr, n. One who or that which mollifies. —**Mollifiable**, mol'i-fi-a-bl, a. Capable of being mollified or softened. — **Mollification**, mol'i-fi-kā"shon, n. The act of mollifying; mitigation; pacification.—**Mollities**, mol-lish'i-ēz, n. [L., softness.] *Med.* diseased softening of an organ.

Mollusc, Mollusk, mol'usk, n. [L. *molluscus*, soft, from *mollis*, soft. Mollify.] One of the mollusca.—**Mollusca**, mol-lus'ka, n. pl. An animal sub-kingdom, comprising those soft-bodied animals which are usually provided with a shell, as mussels, oysters, land and sea snails, and all such animals, as well as the cuttle-fishes.—**Molluscan**, mol-lus'kan, n. A mollusc.—**Molluscous**, mol-lus'kus, a. Pertaining to the mollusca.—**Molluscoid**, mol-lus'koid, n. A member of the molluscoida.—**Molluscoida**, mol-lus-koi'da, n. pl. A group of animals (Polyzoa, Tunicata, and Brachiopoda) regarded as a class in the sub-kingdom mollusca.—**Molluskite**, mol-lus'kit, n. A dark coal-like substance found in shell-marbles, and originating in the petrifaction of the bodies of molluscs.

Mollycoddle, mol'i-kod-l, n. [From *Molly*, as general name for a female, and *coddle*.] An effeminate person. [Slang.]

Moloch, mō'lok, n. [Heb. *molech*, king.] The chief god of the Phœnicians and of the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordeals by fire, mutilation, &c.; a genus of lizards found in Australia of repulsive appearance.—**Molochize**, mō'lok-iz, v.t. To sacrifice or immolate as to Moloch.

Molossus, mō-los'us, n. *Greek and Latin pros.* a foot of three long syllables.

Molten, mōl'tn, p. and a. Melted; made of melted metal. Melt.

Molto, mol'tō, adv. [It.] *Mus.* very, as *molto allegro*, very gay and lively.

Moly, mō'li, n. [Gr. *mōly*.] A fabulous herb of magic power spoken of by Homer.

Molybdena, mol-ib-dē'na, n. [L. *molybdæna*, from Gr. *molybdaina*, galena, from *molybdos*, lead.] A mineral, a sulphide of molybdenum, used for preparing a blue pigment for pottery ware.—**Molybdenous, Molybdous**, mo-lib'den-us, mo-lib'dus, a. Obtained from molybdenum; containing a larger proportion of that metal than the compounds called molybdic. — **Molybdenum**, mol-ib-dē'num, n. A brittle and rare metal of a white colour obtained from the native sulphide of molybdena.—**Molybdic**, mo-lib'dik, a. Pertaining to or containing molybdenum.

Moment, mō'ment, n. [L. *momentum*, movement, impulse, brief space of time, importance, contr. for *movimentum*, from *moveo*, to move. Move.] A minute portion of time; an instant; momentum; impulsive power; importance; consequence; weight; gravity (an affair of *moment*).—*Moment of inertia*, *phys.* the sum of the products of each particle of a rotating body, by the square of its distance from the axis of rotation.—**Momentarily**, mō'men-ta-ri-li, adv. Every moment; from moment to moment.—**Momentariness**, mō'men-ta-ri-nes, n. The state of being momentary.—**Momentary**, mō'men-ta-ri, a. Lasting but a moment or a very short time; fleeting.—**Momently**, mō'ment-li, adv. From moment to moment; every moment.—**Momentous**, mō-men'tus, a. Of moment or importance; weighty; of great consequence.—**Momentously**, mō-men'tus-li, adv. Weightily; importantly.—**Momentousness**, mō-men'tus-nes, n.—**Momentum**, mō-men'tum, n. The force possessed by a body in motion; the product of the mass and velocity of a body; impetus.

Momier, mō'mi-ėr, n. [Fr. *momier*, from O.Fr. *momer*, to mumm, to mask.] A term given by the Calvinists in Switzerland to dissenters from their body.

Momus, mō'mus, n. [Gr. *mōmos*, derision.] *Greek myth.* the god of raillery and ridicule.

Monachal, mon'a-kal, a. [L. *monachus*, Gr. *monachos*, a monk, from *monos*, alone. Monk.] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.—**Monachism**, mon'ak-izm, n. [Fr. *monachisme*.] The monastic life or system; monkery; monkishness.

Monad, mon'ad, n. [Gr. *monas*, *monados*, unity, from *monos*, alone.] An ultimate atom or simple substance without parts; *zool.* a microscopical organism of an extremely simple character developed in organic infusions; *chem.* a monatomic element, such as hydrogen, chlorine, &c.; an imaginary entity in the philosophy of Leibnitz.—**Monadic, Monadical**, mo-nad'ik, mo-nad'i-kal, a. Having the nature or character of a monad.

Monadelph, mon'a-delf, n. [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *adelphos*, brother.] *Bot.* a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments; *zool.* a mammal in which the uterus is single.—**Monadelphia**, mon-a-del'fi-a, n. pl. *Bot.* and *zool.* the monadelphs.—**Monadelphian, Monadelphous**, mon-a-del'fi-an, mon-a-del'fus, a. Belonging to the monadelpha.

Monander, mon-an'dėr, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* a monoclinous plant having one stamen only.—**Monandria**, mon-an'dri-a, n. pl. A class of plants having only one stamen or male organ.—**Monandrian, Monandrous**, mon-an'dri-an, mon-an'drus, a. *Bot.* monoclinous, and having one stamen only; belonging to the class monandria.—**Monandry**, mon-and'ri, n. Marriage to one husband only: as opposed to *polyandry*.

Monanthous, mon-an'thus, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, *anthos*, flower.] *Bot.* producing but one flower.

Monarch, mon'ark, n. [L. *monarcha*, from Gr. *monarchēs*, a monarch, *monarchos*, ruling alone—*monos*, alone, and *archē*, rule.] A sole ruler; the supreme governor of a state; a sovereign, as an emperor, king, queen, prince, &c.; one who is superior to others of the same kind (an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest).—**Monarchal**, mon-ar'kal, a. Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign.—**Monarchic, Monarchical**, mon-ar'kik, mon-ar'ki-kal, a. Vested in a monarch or single ruler; pertaining to monarchy.—**Monarchically**, mon-ar'ki-kal-li, adv. In a monarchical manner.—**Monarchism**, mon'ark-izm, n. The principles of monarchy; love or preference of monarchy.—**Monarchist**, mon'ark-ist, n. An advocate of monarchy.—**Monarchize**, mon'ark-iz, v.i. To play the king; to act the monarch.—**Monarchy**, mon'ar-ki, n. [Gr. *monarchia*.] A state or country in which the supreme power is either actually or nominally lodged in the hands of a single person; the system of government according to which the supreme power is vested in a single person; the territory ruled over by a monarch, a kingdom; an empire.

Monastery, mon'as-tėr-i, n. [L.L. *monasterium*, from Gr. *monastērion*, from *monastēs*, a solitary, *monazō*, to be alone, from *monos*, alone, sole.] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, whether an abbey, a priory, a nunnery, or convent: usually applied to the houses for monks.—**Monasterial**, mon-as-tē'ri-al, a. Pertaining to a monastery.—**Monastic, Monastical**, mon-as'tik, mon-as'ti-kal, a. [Gr. *monastikos*.] Pertaining to monasteries; pertaining to religious or other seclusion.—**Monastic**, n. A member of a monastery; a monk.—**Monastically**, mon-as'ti-kal-li, adv. In a monastic manner; reclusely.—**Monasticism**, mon-as'ti-sizm, n. Monastic life; the monastic system or condition.—**Monasticon**, mon-as'ti-kon, n. A book giving an account of monasteries, convents, &c.

Monatomic, mon-a-tom'ik, a. *Chem.* said of an element one atom of which will never combine with more than one atom of another element.

Monday, mun'dā, n. [A. Sax. *mōnandæg*—*mōnan*, genit. of *mōna*, the moon, and *dæg*, day.] The second day of the week.

Monde, mond, n. [Fr., the world, from L. *mundus*, the world.] A French word used in certain phrases, as '*beau monde*,' the world of fashion.

Monembryary, mon-em'bri-a-ri, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *embryon*, an embryo.] Having a single embryo.

Monetary, mon'e-ta-ri, a. [L. *moneta*, money. Money.] Pertaining to money or consisting in money.—*Monetary unit*, the standard of currency.—**Monetize**, mon'e-tiz, v.t. To form into coin or money.—**Monetization**, mon'et-i-zā"shon, n. The act of monetizing.

Money, mun'i, n. pl. **Moneys** or **Monies**, mun'iz. [O.Fr. *moneie*, *monoie*, Fr. *monnaie*, from L. *moneta*, the mint, money, originally a surname of Juno (lit. the warner or admonisher, from *moneo*, to admonish), in whose temple at Rome money was coined; whence also *mint*. Monition.] Coin; gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange; in a wider sense, any equivalent for commodities, and for which individuals readily exchange their goods or services; a circulating medium; wealth; affluence (a man of *money*). The plural is used in the sense of sums of money or denominations of money.—*A money of account*, a denomination used merely for convenience in keeping accounts, and not represented by any coin.—*To make money*, to gain money; to be in the way of becoming rich.—*Paper money*, bank notes, bills, &c., representing value and passing current as so.—**Money-bill**, n. A bill brought into the House of Commons for granting aids and supplies to the crown.—**Moneyed**, mun'id, a. Rich;

wealthy; affluent.—**Moneyer**, mun'i-ér, *n.* A coiner of money; one who superintends a mint.—*Company of moneyers*, formerly certain officers of the English mint.—**Money-lender**, *n.* One who lends money on interest.—**Moneyless**, mun'i-les, *a.* Destitute of money.—**Money-making**, *n.* The process of accumulating money.—*a.* Lucrative; profitable.—**Money-market**, *n.* The market or field for the investment or employment of money.—**Money-matter**, *n.* A matter or affair in which money is concerned.—**Money-order**, *n.* An order granted upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office, and payable at another.—**Money's-worth**, *n.* Something as good as or that will bring money; full value.—**Money-taker**, *n.* A person at some public place who receives the money for admissions; a cash-clerk in a retail establishment.

Monger, mung'gér, *n.* [A. Sax. *mangere*, a dealer, from *mangian*, to traffic; Icel. *mangari*, *mang*, traffic, O.D. *mangher*, O.H.G. *mangari*, a merchant; perhaps from L. *mango*, dealer.] A trader; a dealer: now only or chiefly in composition.

Mongol, Mongolian, mon'gol, mon-gō'li-an, *n.* A native of Mongolia.—*a.* Belonging to Mongolia; an epithet sometimes applied to the whole Turanian tongues.—*Mongolian race*, one of the great divisions of the human family, named from the Mongols.

Mongoose, mon'gōs, *n.* MUNGOOSE.

Mongrel, mung'grel, *a.* [From A. Sax. *mang*, mixture, with dim. suffix as in *cockerel*; akin *mingle*, *among*.] Of a mixed breed; of mingled origins; hybrid.—*n.* Any individual, especially an animal, of a mixed breed, a hybrid.—**Mongrelize**, mung'grel-iz, *v.t.* To make a mongrel of.

Monied, mun'id, *a.* MONEYED.—**Monier**, mun'i-ér, *n.* MONEYER.

Moniliform, mō-nil'i-form, *a.* [L. *monile*, a necklace.] Like a necklace; like a series or string of beads: used especially in natural history.

Moning, mō'ning, *n.* A fine black tea.

Monism, mon'izm, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, single.] The doctrine which holds that in the universe there is only a single element or principle from which everything is developed, this single principle being either mind (*idealistic monism*) or matter (*materialistic monism*).—**Monistic**, mon-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to monism; pertaining to or derived from a single source.

Monition, mō-nish'on, *n.* [L. *monitio*, *monitionis*, from *moneo*, to admonish (hence *moneta*, E. *money*): root in *monstrum*, a monster, *monstrare*, to show (*demonstrate*); *mens*, mind (whence *mental*), E. *mind*.] Admonition; warning; advice by way of caution; indication; intimation.—**Monitive**, mon'i-tiv, *a.* Admonitory; conveying admonition.—**Monitor**, mon'i-tér, *n.* [L.] One who admonishes or warns of faults and informs of duty; an admonisher; a senior pupil in a school appointed to instruct and look after juniors; a genus of large lizards, popularly believed to give warning of the presence of crocodiles; a name for a class of shallow heavily-armed iron-clad steam-vessels sunk deeply in the water: so called from the name of the first vessel of the kind.—**Monitorial**, mon-i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a monitor or monitors in a school; conducted or carried on by monitors; monitory; admonitory.—**Monitorially**, mon-i-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* By monitors.—**Monitory**, mon'i-to-ri, *a.* Giving admonition; admonitory.—**Monitress**, **Monitrix**, mon'i-tres, mon'i-triks, *n.* A female monitor.

Monk, mungk, *n.* [A. Sax. *monec*, *munec*, from L.L. *monachus*, Gr. *monachos*, one who lives alone, from *monos*, alone.] One of a community of males inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows of celibacy and religious exercises.—**Monk-fish**, *n.* The angel-fish.—**Monkhood**, mungk'hud, *n.* Character or condition of a monk.—**Monkish**, mungk'ish, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic.—**Monkishness**, mungk'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being monkish.—**Monk-seel**, *n.* A species of seal found in the Mediterranean.—**Monk's-hood**, *n.* Aconite.

Monkey, mung'ki, *n.* [O.Fr. *monne*, a monkey, It. *monna*, a female ape, properly dame, mistress, a contr. of *madonna*, the term. *-key* being diminutive, as in *donkey*.] A name used in its wider sense to include all the quadrumana except the lemurs and their allies; but in a more restricted sense designating the long-tailed members of the order as distinguished from the apes and baboons; a term applied to a boy or girl either in real or pretended disapproval; a pile-driving apparatus; a sort of power-hammer; a sum of £500 (slang).—**Monkey-block**, *n.* *Naut.* a small single block strapped with a swivel.—**Monkey-bread**, *n.* BAOBAB.—**Monkeyism**, mung'ki-izm, *n.* An act or conduct like that of a monkey.—**Monkey-jacket**, *n.* A close-fitting jacket, generally of some stout material.—**Monkey-pot**, *n.* The fruit of a gigantic Brazilian tree consisting of a capsule furnished with a lid, containing nuts of which monkeys are fond.—**Monkey-puzzle**, *n.* A name for the araucaria.—**Monkey-wrench**, *n.* A screw-key with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted by a screw.

Monobasic, mon-ō-bās'ik, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *basis*, a base.] *Chem.* applied to acids which enter into combination with one equivalent of a base.

Monocarp, Monocarpon, mon'ō-kärp, mon-ō-kär'pon, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* a plant that perishes after having once borne fruit; an annual plant.—**Monocarpous, Monocarpic**, mon-ō-kär'pus, mon-ō-kär'pik, *a.* *Bot.* a term applied to annual plants.

Monocephalous, mon-ō-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, *kephalē*, head.] Having only one head; *bot.* applied to fruits that have but one organic head or summit, also to flowers disposed in umbels.

Monoceros, mon-os'e-ros, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, *keras*, a horn.] A one-horned creature; a unicorn.

Monochlamydeous, mon'ō-kla-mid"ē-us, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single and *chlamys*, *chlamydos*, a cloak.] *Bot.* having a single perianth; having no corolla.

Monochord, mon'ō-kord, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *chordē*, a chord.] *Mus.* a single string stretched across a sound-board, and having under it a movable bridge, used to show the lengths of string required to produce the notes of the scale, &c.

Monochromatic, mon'ō-krō-mat"ik, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *chrōma*, colour.] Consisting of one colour, or presenting rays of light of one colour only.—**Monochrome**, mon'ō-krōm, *n.* A painting in one colour, but relieved by light and shade.—**Monochromy**, mon-ok'rō-mi, *n.* The art of painting in a single colour.

Monochronic, mon-ō-kron'ik, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *chronos*, time.] Existing or happening at the same time; belonging to one period; contemporaneous.

Monocle, mon'o-kl, *n.* [MONOCULAR.] A single eye-glass; a one-eyed animal.

Monoclinal, mon-ō-kli'nal, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *klinō*, to bend.] *Geol.* applied to strata that dip for an indefinite length in one direction.—**Monoclinic, Monoclinohedric**, mon-ō-klin'ik, mon'ō-kli-nō-hed"rik, *a.* *Mineral.* having three unequal axes, two intersecting at an oblique angle, and cut by the third at right angles.—**Monoclinous**, mon-ok'li-nus, *a.* *Bot.* having both stamens and pistils in the same flower; *geol.* monoclinal.

Monocotyledon, mon'ō-kot-i-lē'don, *n.* A plant with one cotyledon only; a monocotyledonous plant.—**Monocotyledonous**, mon'ō-kot-i-lē'do-nus, *a.* *Bot.* having only one seed-lobe or cotyledon, as endogenous plants have.

Monocracy, mon-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *kratos*, rule.] Government or rule by a single person; autocracy.—**Monocrat**, mon'ō-krat, *n.* One who governs alone.

Monocular, Monoculous, mon-ok'ū-lér, mon-ok'ū-lus, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and L. *oculus*, an eye.] Having one eye only; adapted to be used with one eye only (a *monocular* microscope).

Monodactylous, mon-ō-dak'til-us, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *daktylos*, finger.] Having one finger or toe only.

Monodelphia, mon-ō-del'fē-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *delphys*, womb.] The highest sub-class of the class Mammalia, including all animals having a single uterus. DIDELPHIA, ORNITHODELPHIA.—**Monodelph, Monodelphian**, mon'ō-delf, mon-ō-del'fi-an, *n.* A mammal of the Monodelphia.—**Monodelphic**, mon-ō-del'fik, *a.* Belonging to the monodelphia.

Monodrama, Monodrame, mon'ō-drä-ma, mon'ō-drām, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *drama*, a drama.] A dramatic performance by a single person.—**Monodramatic**, mon'ō-dra-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a monodrama.

Monody, mon'ō-di, *n.* [Gr. *monōdia*—*monos*, single, and *ōdē*, a song.] A mournful kind of song, in which a single mourner is supposed to give vent to his grief.—**Monodical**, mon-od'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a monody.—**Monodist**, mon'od-ist, *n.* One who writes or sings a monody.

Monodynamic, mon'ō-di-nam"ik, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *dynamis*, power.] Having but one power, capacity, or talent.

Monoecious, Monoecian, mo-nē'shus, mo-nē'shi-an, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *oikos*, a house.] *Bot.* having male and female flowers on the same plant; *zool.* having male and female organs of reproduction in the same individual.—**Monoecism**, mo-nē'sizm, *n.* The state of being monoecious.

Monogamic, mon-ō-gam'ik, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* having flowers distinct from each other, and not collected in a head; monogamous.—**Monogamist**, mo-nog'a-mist, *n.* One who practises or upholds monogamy, as opposed to a *bigamist* or *polygamist*.—**Monogamous**, mo-nog'a-mus, *a.* Upholding or practising monogamy; *zool.* having only one mate; *bot.* monogamic.—**Monogamy**, mo-nog'a-mi, *n.* The practice or principle of marrying only once; the marrying of only one at a time; *zool.* the having only one mate.

Monogenesis, mon-ō-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *genesis*, origin.] *Biol.* direct development of an embryo from a parent similar to itself; descent of an individual from one parent form; development of all the beings in the universe from a single cell.—**Monogenetic**, mon'ō-je-net"ik, *a.* Of or relating to monogenesis.—**Monogenist**, mo-noj'e-nist, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of monogeny.—**Monogeny**, mo-noj'e-ni, *n.* Origin from a single species; the unity of the human species.

Monogram, mon'ō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *gramma*, letter.] A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name, used for instance on seals, letter-paper and envelopes, &c.—**Monogrammic, Monogrammatic**, mon-ō-gram'ik, mon'ō-gram-mat'ik, *a.* In the style or manner of a monogram; pertaining to monograms.

Monograph, mon'ō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *graphē*, description.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things.—**Monographer, Monographist**, mon-og'ra-fér, mon-og'ra-fist, *n.* A writer of monographs.—**Monographic, Monographical**, mon-ō-graf'ik, mon-ō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a monograph.—**Monographically**, mon-ō-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner or form of a monograph.—**Monography**, mon-og'ra-fi, *n.* The writing of monographs; delineation in lines without colours being used.

Monogyn, mon'ō-jin, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* a plant having only one style or stigma.—**Monogynian, Monogynous**, mon-ō-jin'i-an, mo-noj'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to a Linnean order of plants having only one style or stigma.—**Monogyny**, mo-noj'i-ni, *n.* Marriage to one woman only; the state of having but one wife at a time.

Monolith, mon'ō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *lithos*, a stone.] A pillar, column, and the like formed of a single stone, generally applied to such only as are noted for their magnitude.—**Monolithic**, mon-ō-lith'ik, *a.* Formed of a single stone; consisting of monoliths.

Monologue, mon'ō-log, n. [Fr. *monologue*, from Gr. *monos*, sole, and *logos*, speech.] That which is spoken by one person alone; a dramatic soliloquy; a long speech or discussion uttered by one person in company.—**Monologist**, mo-nol'o-jist, n. One who soliloquizes; one who monopolizes conversation.—**Monology**, mo-nol'o-ji, n. The act or habit of indulging in monologues.

Monomania, mon-ō-mā'ni-a, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *mania*, madness.] That form of mania in which the mind of the patient is absorbed by one idea, or is irrational on one subject only.—**Monomaniac**, **Monomane**, mon-ō-mā'ni-ak, mon'ō-mān, n. A person affected by monomania.—**Monomaniac**, **Monomaniacal**, mon-ō-mā'ni-ak, mon'ō-mā-ni'a-kal, a. Affected with, pertaining to, or resulting from monomania.

Monometallism, mon-ō-met'al-ism, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, E. *metal*.] The fact of having only one metal as a standard in the coinage of a country; the theory of a single metallic standard.—**Monometallic**, mon'ō-me-tal"ik, a. Pertaining to monometallism.—**Monometallist**, mon-ō-met'al-ist, n. A supporter of monometallism.

Monometer, mo-nom'et-er, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *metron*, measure.] *Pros.* a rhythmical series consisting of a single metre.—**Monometrical**, mon-ō-met'ri-kal, a. Pertaining to or consisting of monometers.—**Monometric**, mon-ō-met'rik, a. *Mineral.* a term applied to crystals with the axes equal or of one kind.

Monomial, mo-nō'mi-al, n. [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *onoma*, a name.] *Alg.* an expression or quantity consisting of a single term.—a. *Alg.* consisting of only one term or letter.

Monomorphic, **Monomorphous**, mon-ō-mor'fik, mon-ō-mor'fus, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *morphē*, form.] *Biol.* retaining the same form throughout the various stages of development.

Monomyaria, mon'ō-mi-ā"ri-a, n. pl. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *mys*, *myos*, a muscle.] Those bivalve molluscs whose shell is closed by a single adductor muscle, as the oyster.—**Monomyarian**, mon'ō-mi-ā"ri-an, n. and a. One of or pertaining to the Monomyaria.

Monopathy, mo-nop'a-thi, n. [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *pathos*, suffering.] A disease or affection in which only one organ or function is disordered.—**Monopathic**, mon-ō-path'ik, a. Pertaining to monopathy.

Monopersonal, mon-ō-per'son-al, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and E. *person*.] Having but one person: used in theology.

Monopetalous, mon-ō-pet'al-us, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *petalon*.] *Bot.* having the petals united together into one piece by their edges; gamopetalous.

Monophthong, mon'of-thong, n. [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *phthongos*, sound.] A simple vowel-sound; two or more written vowels pronounced as one.—**Monophthongal**, mon-of-thong'gal, a. Consisting of a simple vowel-sound.

Monophylitic, mon'ō-fi-let"ik, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, *phylē*, a tribe.] Pertaining to a single family or tribe.

Monophyllous, mo-nof'il-us, a. [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *phyllon*, leaf.] *Bot.* having one leaf only, or formed of one leaf.

Monophyodont, mon-ō-fī'o-dont, n. and a. [Gr. *monos*, single, *phyō*, to generate, and *odous*, a tooth.] A term applied to those mammals in which only a single set of teeth is ever developed.

Monophysite, mo-nof'i-sit, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *physis*, nature.] One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature. Used also as adj.

Monopoly, mo-nop'o-li, n. [Fr. *monopole*, L. *monopolium*, Gr. *monopōlion*—*monos*, single, and *pōleō*, to sell.] An exclusive trading privilege; the sole right or power of selling something, or full command over the sale of it; that which is the subject of a monopoly; the possession or assumption of anything to the exclusion of others.—**Monopolist**, **Monopolizer**, mo-nop'o-list, mo-nop'o-li-zer, n. One that monopolizes or possesses a monopoly.—**Monopolize**, mo-nop'o-liz, v.t.—**monopolized**, **monopolizing**. [Fr. *monopoliser*.] To obtain a monopoly of; to have full command of for trade purposes; to obtain or engross the whole of; to assume exclusive possession of.

Monopteron, **Monopteros**, mo-nop'ter-on, mo-nop'ter-os, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *pteron*, a wing.] *Arch.* a temple without walls, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a cupola or a conical roof.—**Monopteral**, mo-nop'ter-al, a. *Arch.* formed as a monopteron.

Monoptote, mo-nop'tōt, n. [Gr. *monos*, only, and *ptōsis*, case.] *Gram.* a noun having only one oblique case-ending

Monopyrenous, mon-ō-pi-rē'nus, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, *pyrēn*, kernel.] *Bot.* having but one kernel or stone

Monorganic, mon-or-gan'ik, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *organon*.] Belonging to or affecting one organ, or set of organs.

Monorhyme, mon'ō-rim, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and E. *rhyme*.] A composition in verse, in which all the lines end with the same rhyme.

Monosepalous, mon-ō-sep'al-us, a. [Gr. *monos*, one, and E. *sepal*.] *Bot.* composed of sepals which are united by their edges; gamosepalous.

Monosperm, mon'ō-sperm, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *sperma*, seed.] A plant of one seed only.—**Monospermous**, mon-ō-sper'mus, a. *Bot.* having one seed only.

Monostachous, mo-nos'ta-kus, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *stachys*, ear of corn.] *Bot.* having one spike.

Monostich, mon'ō-stik, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *stichos*, a verse.] A poem consisting of one verse only.

Monostrophe, mo-nos'trō-fē, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *strophē*, strophe.] A metrical composition having only one strophe.—**Monostrophic**, mon-ō-strof'ik, a. Having one strophe only; written in unvaried measure.

Monostyle, mon'ō-stil, a. [Gr. *monos*, alone, single, and *stylos*, a pillar.] *Arch.* applied to pillars when they consist of a single shaft.

Monosyllable, mon'ō-sil-ab"ik, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] Consisting of one syllable; consisting of words of one syllable.—*Monosyllabic languages*, a class of languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root.—**Monosyllable**, mon'ō-sil-a-bl, n. A word of one syllable.

Monotessaron, mon-ō-tes'sa-ron, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *tessares*, four.] A harmony of the four Gospels.

Monothalamous, mon-ō-thal'a-mus, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *thalamos*, a chamber.] *Zool.* consisting of a cavity or chamber undivided by partitions; unilocular.

Monothecal, mon-ō-thē'kal, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *thēkē*, case.] *Bot.* having only one loculament.

Monotheism, mon'ō-thē-izm, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *Theos*, God.] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only.—**Monotheist**, mon'ō-thē-ist, n. One who believes in one God only.—**Monotheistic**, mon'ō-thē-is"tik, a. Pertaining to monotheism.

Monotomous, mo-not'o-mus, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *tomē*, a cutting.] *Mineral.* having its cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

Monotone, mon'ō-tōn, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *tonos*, tone, sound.] A sameness of sound, or the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key, without inflection or cadence; sameness of style in writing or speaking.—**Monotonous**, mo-not'o-nus, a. Characterized by monotony or monotone.—**Monotonously**, mo-not'o-nus-li, *adv.* In a monotonous manner.—**Monotonousness**, mo-not'o-nus-nes, n. The state or quality of being monotonous.—**Monotony**, mo-not'o-ni, n. [Gr. *monotonia*.] Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading; want of cadence or modulation; tiresome sameness; want of variety.

Monotremata, mon-ō-trem'a-ta, n. pl. [Gr. *monos*, single, *trēma*, aperture.] The lowest sub-class of mammals, oviparous, and with a single outlet for the fæces and the products of the urinary and generative organs, comprising only the Ornithorhynchus and Echidna.—**Monotrematous**, mon-ō-trem'a-tus, a. Belonging to or characteristic of the Monotremata.—**Monotreme**, mon'ō-trēm, n. One of the Monotremata.

Monotype, **Monotypic**, mon'ō-tīp, mon-ō-tip'ik, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *typos*, a type.] Having but one type; consisting of a single representative.—**Monotype**, n. A single species constituting a genus, family, or class.

Monovalent, mo-nov'a-lent, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and L. *valens*, *valentis*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be worth.] *Chem.* applied to an elementary substance one atom of which enters into combination with a single atom of another elementary substance.

Monoxylon, mo-nok'si-lon, n. [Gr. *monos*, one, and *xylon*, wood.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.—**Monoxylous**, mo-nok'si-lus, a. Formed of a single piece of wood.

Monseigneur, mon-sen-yēr, n. pl. **Messeigneurs**, mā-sen-yēr. [Fr.—*mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord. Senior.] A French title of honour given to princes, bishops, and other high dignitaries.—**Monsieur**, mes'yē, n. pl. **Messieurs**, mes'yē. [Fr., contr. of *monseigneur*.] The common title of courtesy and respect in France, answering to the English *Sir* and *Mr.*; abbreviated *Mons.*, *M.*; plural *Messrs.*, *MM.*

Monsoon, mon-sōn', n. [Fr. *monsoon*, *mousson*, Sp. *monzon*, Pg. *monsão*, from Ar. *mawsim*, a time, a season, the favourable season for sailing to India.] The trade-wind of the Arabian and Indian seas, for six months (November to March) blowing from about N.E.; and for the next six months (April to October) from about S.W.; an alternating wind in any region.

Monster, mon'stēr, n. [Fr. *monstre*, from L. *monstrum*, a marvel, a monster, from *moneo*, to admonish. Monitor.] A plant or animal of abnormal structure or greatly different from the usual type; an animal exhibiting malformation in important parts; a person looked upon with horror on account of extraordinary crimes, deformity, or power to do harm; an imaginary creature, such as the sphinx, mermaid, &c.—a. Of inordinate size or numbers (a *monster* meeting).—**Monstrosity**, mon-stros'i-ti, n. The state of being monstrous; that which is monstrous; an unnatural production.—**Monstrous**, mon'strus, a. [L. *monstrosus*.] Unnatural in form; out of the common course of nature; enormous; huge; extraordinary; shocking; frightful; horrible.—*adv.* Exceedingly; very much (now vulgar or colloquial).—**Monstrously**, mon'strus-li, *adv.* In a monstrous manner.—**Monstrousness**, mon'strus-nes, n.

Monstrance, mon'strans, n. [L.L. *monstrantia*, from L. *monstro*, to show.] *R. Cath. Ch.* the transparent or glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people.

Montanic, mon-tan'ik, a. [L. *montanus*, from *mons*, mountain.] Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains.

Montanist, mon'tan-ist, n. A follower of the heresiarch *Montanus*, who, in the second century, pretended he was inspired by the Holy Spirit and instructed in several points not revealed to the apostles.—**Montanism**, mon'tan-izm, n. The tenets of Montanus or his followers.—**Montanistic**, mon-tan-is'tik, a. Pertaining to the heresy of Montanus.

Montant, mon'tant, n. [Fr., from *monter*, to mount.] An upright blow or thrust in fencing (*Shak.*); an upright piece in carpentry.

Mont-de-piété, mon-de-pē-ā-tā, n. [Fr., lit. mountain of piety, from It. *monte di pietà*.] On the Continent a class of establishments for advancing money to the poor at a reasonable rate of interest; a public pawn-shop.

Monte, mon'tā, n. [Sp., the stock of cards which remain after each player has received his share, from L. *mons*, a mountain.] A Spanish gambling game played with dice or cards.

Montepulciano, mon'tā-pōl-chā"nō, n. A wine made from grapes growing near *Montepulciano* in Tuscany.

Montero, **Montero-cap**, mon-te'ro, *n.* [Sp. *montero* a huntsman, from *monte*, a mountain.] A kind of cap with a flap round it.

Month, munth, *n.* [A. Sax. *mónath*, *móneth*, from *mona*, the moon=Icel. *mánaðr*, Dan. *maaned*, D. *maand*, G. *monath*; allied to L. *mensis*, Gr. *mēn*, a month. MOON.] One of the twelve parts of the calendar year, consisting unequally of 30 or 31 days, except February, which has 28, and in leap-year 29 days: called distinctively a *calendar month*; the period between change and change of the moon, reckoned as twenty-eight days.—**Monthly**, munth'li, *a.* Continued a month or performed in a month; happening once a month, or every month.—*a.lv* Once a month; in every month.—*n.* A magazine or other literary periodical published once a month.—**Month's-mind**, *n.* A celebration in remembrance of a deceased person held a month after the death.

Monticle, **Monticule**, mon'ti-kl, mon'ti-kūl, *n.* [L. *monticulus*, dim. of *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] A little mount; a mound.

Monument, mon'ū-ment, *n.* [L. *monumentum*, from *moneo*, to remind, to warn. MONITION.] Anything by which the memory of a person, period, or event is perpetuated; a memorial; especially something built or erected in memory of events, actions, or persons; any enduring evidence or example; a singular or notable instance.—**Monumental**, mon-ū-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a monument; serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory.—**Monumentally**, mon-ū-men'tal-li, *adv.* By way of monument or memorial; by means of monuments.

Moo, mo, *v.i.* To low, as a cow: imitated from the sound.—*n.* The low of a cow.

Mood, mod, *n.* [Fr. *mode*, L. *modus*; merely a different spelling of *mode*.] *Gram.* a special form of verbs expressive of certainty, contingency, possibility, or the like; *logic*, the determination of propositions according to their quantity and quality, that is, whether universal, affirmative, &c.

Mood, mód, *n.* [A. Sax. *mód*, mind, passion, disposition = D. *moed*, Icel. *módr* (*modhr*), Dan. and Sw. *mod*, Goth. *moda*, G. *muth*, mood, spirit, passion, courage, &c.; root doubtful.] Temper of mind; state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; temporary disposition; humour; a fit of temper or sullenness.—**Moodily**, mod'i-li, *adv.* In a moody manner.—**Moodiness**, mód'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being moody.—**Moody**, mod'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *módig*, angry.] Subject to or indulging in moods or humours; fretful; out of humour; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Moon, mon, *n.* [A. Sax. *móna* (masc.) = Icel. *máni*, Dan. *maane*, D. *maan*, G. *mond*, Goth. *mena*, Lith. *menu*, Gr. *mēnē*, Skr. *mās*; from root *ma*, to measure: the moon being early adopted as a measurer of time. *Month* is a derivative.] The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary planet or satellite of the earth; a satellite of any planet (the *moons* of Jupiter); the period of a revolution of the moon; a month (poetical); something in the shape of a moon or crescent.—*v.i.* To wander or gaze idly or moodily, as if moon-struck (colloq.).—**Moon-beam**, *n.* A ray of light from the moon.—**Moon-blink**, *n.* A temporary evening blindness from sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates.—**Moon-calf**, *n.* A monster; a deformed creature; a dolt; a stupid fellow.—**Moon-culminating**, *a.* An epithet for those stars which pass the meridian soon before or after the moon.—**Mooner**, mōn'ér, *n.* One who moons.—**Moonish**, mōn'ish, *a.* Variable, as the moon; fickle.—**Moonless** mōn'les, *a.* Destitute of a moon; without moonlight.—**Moonlight**, mon'lit, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.—*a.* Illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight.—**Moon-lit**, *a.* Lit or illuminated by the moon.—**Moon-raker**, **Moon-sail**, *n.* A sail rigged above a sky-sail.—**Moonshine**, mon'shin, *n.* The light of the moon; *fig.* show without substance or reality; pretence; empty show.—**Moonshiny**, mon'shin-i, *a.* Illuminated by the moon.—**Moonstone**, mōn'stōn, *n.* ADULARIA.—**Moonstruck**, mon'struk, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.—**Moony**, **Mooney**, mōn'i, *a.* Pertaining to the moon; like a moon; moon-shaped; bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck.

Moonshee, mon'shē, *n.* [Arab. *munshi*.] In Hindustan, an interpreter; a teacher of languages.

Moor, mor, *n.* [A. Sax. *mor* = Icel. *mór*, a heath; D. *moer*, a morass; Dan. *mor*, a moor, a marsh; G. *moor*, a marsh, a moor: same root as *mire*; *morass* is a derivative.] A tract of waste land, especially when partly covered with heath; a tract of hilly ground on which game is strictly preserved for sport.—**Moor-buzzard**, *n.* The marsh-harrier.—**Moor-cock**, **Moor-fowl**, *n.* The red-grouse. GROUSE.—**Moor-hen**, *n.* The gallinule or water-hen; also the female of the red-grouse.—**Moorland**, mor'land, *n.* A waste, barren district; a moor.—Used also adjectively.—**Moorish**, **Moory**, mo'rish, mo'ri, *a.* Having the character of a moor; moorland.

Moor, mor, *n.* [Fr. *Maure*, from L. *Maurus*, Gr. *Mauros*, a Moor; comp. Gr. *mauros*, black or dark-coloured.] A native of the northern coast of Africa.—**Moorish**, mo'rish, *a.* Pertaining to the Moors or Saracens.

Moor, mōr, *v.t.* [D. *marren*, *maren*, to tie, to moor; same word as E. *mar*. A. Sax. *merran*, to hinder, to mar, O.H.G. *marrjan*, to stop.] To confine or secure (a ship) in a particular station, as by cables and anchors, or by chains; to fix firmly.—**Mooring**, mōr'ing, *n.* *Naut.* the act of one who moors; that by which a ship is moored; *pl.* the place where a ship is moored.

Moose, mōs, *n.* [American Indian name.] The American variety of the elk.

Moot, mot, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *mótian*, to meet for deliberation, to discuss, from *mót*, a meeting, whence *metan*, to meet. MEET.] To debate; to bring forward and discuss; to argue for and against.—*n.* Dispute; discussion; a debate on a hypothetical legal case by way of practice.—*a.* Debatable; subject to discussion; discussed or debated (a *moot* subject).—**Mootable**, mōt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being mooted.—**Moot-hall**, *n.* A hall of meeting; a hall of judgment.—**Moot-point**, *n.* A point debated or liable to be debated.

Mop, mop, *n.* [A Celtic word: W. *mop*, a mop; Gael. *mob*, a tuft, tassel, mop.] A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarn fastened to a long handle and used for cleaning floors, carriages, &c.—*v.t.*—*mopped*, *mopping*. To rub or wipe with a mop.—**Moppet**, **Mopsey**, mop'et, mop'si, *n.* [Dim. of *mop*.] A rag baby; a pet name of a little girl or a woman; a woolly variety of dog.

Mop, mop, *n.* [Comp. D. *moppen*, to pout, to make a sulky face. MOPE.] A wry mouth; a grimace.

Mope, mōp, *v.i.*—*moped*, *moping*. [Connected with *mop*, a wry mouth; D. *moppen*, to pout.] To show a dull, downcast, or listless air; to be spiritless or gloomy.—*n.* One who mopes; a low-spirited person.—**Mopingly**, mōp'ing-li, *adv.* In a moping manner.—**Mopish**, mōp'ish, *a.* Dull; spiritless; dejected.—**Mopishly**, mōp'ish-li, *adv.* In a mopish manner.—**Mopishness**, mōp'ish-nes, *n.* Dejection; dulness.

Moppet. Under MOP.

Moraine, mō-rān', *n.* [Fr., akin to It. *mora*, a heap of stones.] An accumulation of stones or other debris on the surface of glaciers or in the valleys at their foot, a regular feature in glacier phenomena.

Moral, mor'al, *a.* [Fr. *moral*, from L. *moralis*, from *mos*, *moris*, manner, *mores*, manners, morals (seen also in *demoralize*, *demure*, *morose*).] Relating to right and wrong as determined by duty; relating to morality or morals; ethical; capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; governed by the laws of right and wrong; appealing to man as engaged in the practical concerns of life; sufficient for practical purposes (*moral* evidence, certainty).—*Moral law*, the law prescribing moral duties and teaching right and wrong.—*Moral philosophy*, the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation; ethics.—*Moral sense*, the capacity to perceive what is right and wrong, and to approve or disapprove; conscience.—*n.* The practical lesson inculcated by any story; *pl.* general conduct or behaviour as right or wrong; principles and mode of life; also moral philosophy or ethics.—**Morale**, mō-ral', *n.* [An erroneous spelling of Fr. *moral*, used in same sense.] Mental condition of soldiers, &c., as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like.—**Moralist**, mor'al-ist, *n.* One who teaches morals; a writer or lecturer on ethics; one who inculcates or practises moral duties.—**Morality**, mō-ral'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *moralité*.] The doctrine of moral duties; morals; ethics; the practice of the moral duties; virtue; moral character or quality; the quality of an action, as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; a kind of drama among our forefathers in which the personages were abstractions or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, &c.—**Moralize**, mor'al-iz, *v.t.*—*moralized*, *moralizing*. To apply to a moral purpose; to draw a moral from.—*v.i.* To make moral reflections; to draw practical lessons from the facts of life.—**Moralizer**, mor'al-i-zér, *n.* One who moralizes.—**Morally**, mor'al-li, *adv.* In a moral manner; from a moral point of view; virtuously; uprightly; virtually; to all intents and purposes.

Morass, mō-ras', *n.* [Same as D. *moeras*, from *moer*, a moor; Sw. *moras*, G. *morast*. MOOR.] A tract of low, soft, wet ground; a marsh; a swamp; a fen.—*Morass ore*, bog-iron-ore.—**Morassy**, mō-ras'i, *a.* Marshy; fenny.

Moratorium, mō-ra-tō'ri-um, *n.* [L. *moratorius*, from *mora*, delay.] A special period of delay granted by law to debtors.

Moravian, mō-rā'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians.—*n.* A native of Moravia; one of a religious sect, also called United Brethren, tracing its origin to John Huss, and holding evangelical principles.—**Moravianism**, mō-rā'vi-an-izm, *n.* The principles of the Moravians.

Morbid, mor'bid, *a.* [L. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, a disease; akin to *mori*, Skr. *mri*, to die. MORTAL.] Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful; relating to disease.—**Morbidity**, **Morbidness**, mor-bid'i-ti, mor'bid-nes, *n.* The state of being morbid; diseased state.—**Morbidly**, mor'bid-li, *adv.* In a morbid manner.—**Morbific**, mor-bif'ik, *a.* Causing disease; generating a sickly state.

Morbillous, mor-bil'us, *a.* [Fr. *morbilleux*, from L.L. *morbilli*, measles, from L. *morbus*, disease. MORBID.] Pertaining to the measles; measly.

Morceau, mor-sō, *n.* [Fr., from O.Fr. *morsel*. MORSEL.] A morsel; a small piece; a short piece or passage of literary or musical composition.

Mordacious, mor-dā'shus, *a.* [L. *mordax*, *mordacis*, from *mordeo*, to bite. MORSEL.] Biting; sarcastic.—**Mordaciously**, mor-dā'shus-li, *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically.—**Mordacity**, mor-das'i-ti, *n.* [L. *mordacitas*.] The quality of biting; readiness to bite.—**Mordant**, mor'dant, *n.* [Fr. *mordant*, from L. *mordeo*, to bite.] A substance employed in the process of dyeing which serves to fix the colours; sticky matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere.—*a.* Biting; caustic; severe.—**Mordantly**, mor'dant-li, *adv.* In a mordant manner.

More, mōr, *a.* Serving as the comparative of *much* and *many*, the superlative being *most*. [A. Sax. *mára*; D. *meer*, Dan. *mere*, *mere*, G. *mehr*, Icel. *meiri*, *meirr*, Goth. *maiz*, *maiza*, more; from same root as L. *magnus*, great, E. *may*.] With singular nouns (as comparative of *much*): greater in amount, extent, degree, &c. (*more* land, *more* light); with plural nouns (as comparative of *many*): greater in number; in greater numbers (*more* men); added to some former number; additional (one day *more*, or one *more* day).—*adv.* In a greater degree extent, or quantity; in addition; besides; again (once *more*, no *more*).—*To be no more*, to be destroyed or dead; to

have perish[illegible]. *More* is used to modify an adjective (or adverb) and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination *er* in comparatives; as, *more* wise (=*wiser*); *more* wisely; *more* illustrious; *more* illustriously. —*n.* What is more or greater; something farther or in addition.

Moreen, mō-rēn', *n.* [Connected with *mohair*, Fr. *moire*.] A watered woollen, or woollen and cotton fabric used for curtains, heavy dresses, *&c.*

Morel, mor'el, *n.* [Fr. *morelle*, nightshade, from L.L. *morellus*, dark-coloured, L. *morulus*, dark So also the morel cherry is a dark-coloured cherry.] Garden nightshade; a kind of cherry. MORELLO.—**Morelle**, mo-rel', *n.* Garden nightshade.

Morel, mor'el, *n.* [Fr. *morille*, from O.H.G. *morilha*, G. *morchel*, Sw. *murkla*.] A kind of edible European mushroom.

Morello, mo-rel'lō, *n.* [It. *morello*, dark-coloured. MOREL.] A kind of cherry with a dark-red skin.

Moreover, mōr-ō'vēr, *adv.* [*More* and *over*.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides.

Moresque, mō-resk', *a.* [Fr., from It. *moresco*, from *Moro*, L. *Maurus*, a Moor.] Moorish; after the manner of the Moors. —*n.* A style of ornamentation for flat surfaces; same as *Arabesque*.

Morganatic, Morganatical, mor-ga-nat'ik, mor-ga-nat'i-kal, *a.* [L.L. *morganatica*, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after marriage, a dowry accepted in lieu of other claims; corrupted from G. *morgen-gabe*, lit. morning gift (A. Sax. *morgen-gifu*).] Said of a kind of marriage between a monarch, or one of the highest nobility, and a lady of inferior rank; called also a *left-handed marriage*, the offspring of which do not inherit the father's rank or possessions, but are considered legitimate in most other respects. —**Morganatically**, mor-ga-nat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of a morganatic marriage.

Morgay, mor'gā, *n.* [W. *morgi*, dog-fish —*mor*, the sea, and *ci*, dog.] The small spotted dog-fish; a small species of shark.

Morgue, morg, *n.* [Fr. Origin unknown.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends; especially used of such places in France.

Moribund, mor'i-bund, *a.* L. *moribundus*, from *morior*, to die. MORTAL.] In a dying state.

Moril, mor'il, *n.* A kind of mushroom. MOREL.

Moringa, mō-ring'ga, *n.* [From *maringo*, the name in Malabar.] The tree which yields the ben-nut and ben-oil.

Morion, mor'i-on, *n.* [Fr. *morion*, from Sp. *morrion*, a morion: origin doubtful.] A kind of helmet of iron, steel, or brass, somewhat like a hat in shape, and without beaver or visor.

Morisco, mo-ris'ko, *n.* [Sp. *morisco*, Moorish, from *Moro*, a Moor.] A name applied to the ancient Moorish population of Spain and to their language; a morris-dance.

Morling, Mortling, mor'ling, mort'ling, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, with dim. term. *-ling*.] A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

Mormon, mor'mon, *n.* [From the Book of *Mormon*, accepted by them as of divine origin, and said to have been made known to Joseph Smith by an angel.] A member of a sect founded in the United States in 1830 by Joseph Smith who practise polygamy, and have a complete hierarchical organization: they call themselves Latter-day Saints.—**Mormonism**, mor'mon-ism, *n.* The religion or doctrines of the Mormons.—**Mormonite**, mor'mon-it, *n.* A Mormon; a Latter-day Saint.

Morn, morn, *n.* [Contr. from O.E. *morwen*, A. Sax. *morgen*, morning, whence also *morrow*.] The first part of the day; the morning: used chiefly in poetry.—**Morning**, mor'ning, *n.* [O.E. *morwening*, from A.Sax. *morgen* (D. Dan. and G. *morgen*, Icel. *morgina*, Goth. *maurgins*) by common change of *g* to *w*, with the *-ing* of verbal nouns. (Comp. *seen*, *sewing*, *down*, *dawning*.) The root is seen in Lith. *mirgu*, to glimmer, to gleam.] The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve at noon; in a more limited sense, the time beginning at break of day and extending to the hour of breakfast and of beginning the labours of the day or considerably later; *fig.* the first or early part (as of life). It is often used adjectively.—**Morning-land**, *n.* The East: a poetical name.—**Morning-star**, *n.* The planet Venus when it rises before the sun. —**Morning-tide**, *n.* Morning time; morning.

Morocco, mo-rok'ō, *n.* A fine kind of leather made from the skins of goats, first imported from Morocco, and extensively used in the binding of books, upholstering furniture, making ladies' shoes, *&c.*

Morone, mo-rōn', *n.* [From L. *morus*, a mulberry.] A deep crimson colour; the colour of the unripe mulberry.

Morose, mō-rōs', *a.* [L. *morosus*, wayward, peevish, morose, from *mos*, *moris*, a custom, habit. MORAL.] Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere.—**Morosely**, mō-rōs'li, *adv.* In a morose manner; sourly; with sullen austerity.—**Moroseness**, mō-rōs'nes, *n.* The quality of being morose; sourness of temper; sullenness.

Morosis, mō-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *moros*, foolish.] *Med.* stupidity; fatuity; idiocy.

Morpheus, mor'fūs, *n.* [Gr. from *morphē*, form, from the forms he causes to appear to people in their dreams.] *Greek myth.* the god of sleep and dreams.—**Morphean**, mor'fē-an, *a.* Of or belonging to *Morpheus*.

Morphia, Morphine, mor'fi-a, mor'fin, *n.* [Gr. *Morpheus*, the god of sleep.] The narcotic principle of opium, a vegetable alkaloid of a bitter taste, of medicinal value as an anodyne.

Morphology, mor-fol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *morphē*, form, and *logos*, description.] That department of science which treats of the form and arrangement of the structures of plants and animals; the science of form in the organic world.—**Morphologic, Morphological**, mor-fo-loj'ik, mor-fo-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to morphology.—**Morphologically**, mor-fo-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a morphological manner.—**Morphologist**, mor-fol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in morphology.—**Morphonomy**, mor-fon'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *morphē*, form, and *nomos*, law.] *Biol.* the laws of organic formation or configuration.

Morris, Morrice, mor'is, *n.* [Fr. *moresque*, from Sp. *morisco*, from *Moro*, a Moor.] A dance borrowed from the Moors, or in imitation of their dances; a fantastic dance formerly practised in England, as in the May games.—*Nine men's morris*, an old game played with nine stones, placed in holes cut in the turf, and moved alternately as at draughts.—**Morris-dance**, *n.* A morris.

Morrow, mor'ō, *n.* [MORNING.] The day next after the present or after any day specified.—*Good morrow*, good morning, a term of salutation.—*To-morrow*, on the morrow; next day.

Morse, mors, *n.* [Fr., from Dan. *mor*, the sea, and *ros*, a horse.] The walrus.

Morse-alphabet, mors, *n.* [After its inventor, Professor *Morse*, of Massachusetts.] A system of symbols, consisting of dashes and dots, to be used in telegraphic messages; any system on the same principle, as carried out by long and short blasts of a steam-whistle, *&c.*

Morsel, mor'sel, *n.* [O.Fr. *morsel* (Fr. *morceau*), from L.L. *morcellum*, a dim. from L. *morsus*, a bite, from *mordeo*, *morsum*, to bite; allied to G. *schmerz*, pain.] A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a fragment; a little piece in general.

Mort, mort, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, death. MORTAL.] A flourish sounded at the death of game.

Mortal, mor'tal, *a.* [L. *mortalis*, from *mors*, *mortis*, death: same root as Skr. *mri*, to die, *mrita*, dead; this root meaning to crush or grind, and being also that of *meal*, *mild*, *murder*, *&c.*] Subject to death; destined to die; deadly; destructive to life; causing death; fatal; incurring the penalty of death or divine condemnation; not venial (*mortal* sin); human; belonging to man who is mortal. Colloquially applied to periods of time felt to be long or tedious (ten *mortal* hours).—*n.* A being subject to death; a man; a human being.—**Mortally**, mor'tal-li, *adv.* In the manner of a mortal; in a deadly manner or manner that must cause death.—**Mortality**, mor-tal'i-ti, *n.* [L. *mortalitas*.] The state of being mortal; death; frequency of death; death of numbers in proportion to a population; humanity; human nature; the human race.—*Bills of mortality*, abstracts showing the numbers that have died during certain periods of time.—*Tables of mortality*, tables showing how many out of a certain number of persons of a given age will probably die successively in each year till the whole are dead.

Mortar, mor'tēr, *n.* [From L. *mortarium*, a mortar in which things are pounded, also the matter pounded, mortar; Fr. *mortier*, a mortar, mortar: from root *mar* (as in *mortal*), to grind or crush.] A vessel, usually in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pulverized or pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, used for throwing shells, *&c.*, and named from its resemblance to the above utensil; a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for stones and bricks in walls.

Mortgage, mor'gāj, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge—the estate pledged becomes *dead* or entirely lost by failure to pay.] An assignment or conveyance of land or house property to a person as security for the payment of a debt due to him, and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to contract the grant shall be void; the deed by which this conveyance is effected.—*v.t.*—*mortgaged*, *mortgaging*. To grant or assign on mortgage; to pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt.—**Mortgagee**, mor-ga-jē', *n.* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.—**Mortgager**, mor'gāj-ēr, *n.* The person who mortgages.

Mortice, mor'tis, *n.* MORTISE.

Mortify, mor'ti-fī, *v.t.*—*mortified*, *mortifying* [Fr. *mortifier*—L. *mors*, *mortis*, death, and *facio*, to make. MORTAL.] To affect with gangrene or mortification; to subdue or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous severities; to humiliate; to chagrin; to affect with vexation; *Scots law*, to dispose of by mortification.—*v.i.* To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of a living body; to become gangrenous.—**Mortifying**, mor'ti-fī-ing, *p.* and *a.* Humiliating; causing chagrin. —**Mortifyingly**, mor'ti-fī-ing-li, *adv.* In a mortifying manner.—**Mortification**, mor'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of mortifying or the condition of being mortified; *med.* the death of a part of an animal body while the rest is alive; gangrene; the subduing of the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, *&c.*; humiliation or slight vexation; chagrin; *Scots law*, the disposal of lands for religious or charitable purposes.

Mortise, mor'tis, *n.* [Fr. *mortaise*, a mortise; origin unknown.] A hole cut in one piece of material to receive a corresponding projecting piece called a *tenon*, on another piece, in order to fix the two together.—*v.t.*—*mortised*, *mortising* To cut a mortise in; to join by tenon and mortise.

Mortling, *n.* MORLING.

Mortmain, mort'mān, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand.] *Law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or lands that cannot alienate, as those of a corporation; the holding of property more particularly by religious houses, which has been restricted by various statutes.

Mortuary, mor'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L.L. *mortuarium*, from L. *mortuus*, dead, from *mori*, to die. MORTAL.] A place for the temporary reception of the dead, a dead-house. —*a.* Pertaining to the burial of the dead.

Mosaic, Mosaical, mō-zā'ik, mō-zā'i-kal, *a.* Relating to *Moses*, the Hebrew lawgiver, or his writings and institutions.—**Mosaism**, mō-zā'izm, *n.* The system propounded by Moses.

Mosaic, mō-zā'ik, *n.* [Fr. *mosaïque*, from It. *mosaico*, *musaico*, from L.Gr. *mousaikos*, belonging to the Muses, from *Mouse*, a

Muse.] A term applied to inlaid work formed by little pieces of enamel, glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colours, cut, and disposed on a ground of cement in such a manner as to form designs, and to imitate the colours and gradations of painting.—*n.* Mosaic or inlaid work.—*Mosaic gold*, an alloy of copper and zinc, called also *ormolu*.—**Mosaical**, mō-zā'i-kal, *a.* Same as *Mosaic*.—**Mosaically**, mō-zā'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of mosaic work.—**Mosaicist**, mō-zā'i-sist, *n.* One who makes mosaics.

Mosasaurus, Mososaurus, mos-a-sa'rus, mos-ō-sa'rus, *n.* [L. *Mosa*, the river Meuse or Maas, and Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] A gigantic fossile reptile of the cretaceous formation, and first found in the Maestricht beds.

Moschatel, mos'ka-tel, *n.* [Fr. *moscatelle*, from L.L. *muscatus*, having the odour of musk. Musk.] A plant of the temperate regions, with pale green flowers which smell like musk.

Moselle, mo-zel', *n.* A species of white French and German wine, so named from the river *Moselle*.

Moslem, moz'lem, *n.* [Ar. *moslem*, *muslim*, a true believer, from *salama*, to resign one's self to God.] A mussulman or Mohammedan.—*a.* Mohammedan.—**Moslim**, moz'lim, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Moslem*.

Mososaurus. Mosasaurus.

Mosque, mosk, *n.* [Fr. *mosquée*, It. *moschea*, Sp. *mezquita*, from Ar. *masjid*, the place of adoration, from *sajad*, to adore.] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship.

Mosquito, mos-kē'tō, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *mosquito*, dim. from *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.] A name applied to several species of gnat-like flies, common in many regions, and which are very annoying from their severe bites.—*Mosquito nets* or *curtains*, of gauze, are often used to ward off attacks by mosquitoes upon persons reposing or asleep.

Moss, mos, *n.* [D. O.G. and Dan. *mos*, Sw. *mossa*, Icel. *mosi*, A. Sax. *meós*, G. *moos*, moss, a bog. Cog. L. *muscus*, moss; Gr. *moschos*, a sprout or tender shoot.] A name common to many cryptogamic plants of small size with simple branching stems and numerous, generally narrow leaves; also a name of various lichens; a bog; a place where peat is found.—*v.t.* To cover with moss.—**Mossy**, mos'i, *a.* Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss; like moss.—**Mossiness**, mos'i-nes, *n.* The state of being mossy, or overgrown with moss.—**Moss-agate**, *n.* A kind of agate having internally a moss-like appearance.—**Moss-capped**, *a.* Capped or covered with moss.—**Moss-clad**, *a.* Clad or covered with moss.—**Moss-grown**, *a.* Overgrown with moss.—**Moss-land**, *n.* Land abounding in peat-moss.—**Moss-rose**, *n.* A beautiful variety of rose, so named from the calyx being covered with a moss-like growth.—**Moss-trooper**, *n.* One of the marauders upon the borders of England and Scotland previous to the union of the crowns, from the mosses so common on the borders.

Most, mōst, *a.* superl. of *more*. [A. Sax. *maest*, for *má-est*, superl. of old positive *má*, more; Goth. *maists*, Icel. *mestr*, D. and Dan. *meest*, G. *meist*. More.] Greatest in any way: with singular nouns (*most* wisdom, need, &c.); greatest in number; amounting to a considerable majority: with plurals (*most* men; *most* sorts of learning).—*adv.* In the greatest or highest, or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent; mostly; chiefly: often used before adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree, as *more* is to form the comparative.—*The Most High*, the Almighty.—*n.* The greatest or greater number; the majority: in this case plural; greatest amount or advantage; utmost extent, degree, effect, &c.: often with *the*, and in this sense singular.—*At most* or *at the most*, at furthest; at the utmost extent.—**Mostly**, mōst'li, *adv.* For the most part; chiefly; mainly.

Mot, mō, *n.* [Fr. *mot*, a word, a motto, L.L. *muttum*, from L. *muttio*, to mutter.] A pithy or witty saying; a bon-mot.

Mote, mōt, *n.* [A. Sax. *mot*, a mote; comp. D. *mot*, dust, sweepings.] A small particle; a mere atom; anything proverbially small.

Motet, Motett, mo-tet', *n.* [Fr. *motet*, from It. *mottetto*, a dim. of *motto*. Motto.] *Mus.* a sacred cantata; a choral composition, usually of a sacred character.

Moth, moth, *n.* [A. Sax. *mohthe*; D. *mot*, Icel. *motti*, G. *motte*, Sw. *mott*, a moth.] The name of numerous lepidopterous insects allied to the butterflies, but seldom seen on the wing except in the evening or at night; the clothes-moth, the caterpillar of which is notoriously destructive to woollen materials, furs, skins, &c.—**Mothy**, moth'i, *a.* Full of moths; eaten by moths.—**Moth-eat**, *v.t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment.—**Moth-eaten**, *a.* Eaten by moths or rather their larvæ.

Mother, muᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *módor*, D. *moeder*, Dan. and Sw. *moder*, Icel. *móthir*, G. *mutter*, Ir. *matair*, Gael. *mathair*, L. *mater*, Gr. *mētēr*, Skr. *mātā*, *mātar*, Per. *máder*; from root *ma* to bring forth, the term., as in *father*, denoting an agent.] A female parent, especially one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child; that which has produced anything; source of anything; generatrix; a familiar term of address to elderly females; an abbess or other female holding an important position in religious or semi-religious institutions.—*Mother Carey's chicken*, a name given by sailors to the storm-petrel.—*a.* Native; natural (*mother* wit); giving birth or origin; originating (*mother* country).—**Mother-church**, *n.* An original or oldest church; the metropolitan church of a diocese.—**Mother-country**, *n.* A country which has sent out colonies, in relation to its colonies; a country as the mother or producer of anything.—**Motherhood**, muᴛʜ'ėr-hud, *n.* The state of being a mother.—**Mother-in-law**, *n.* The mother of one's husband or wife.—**Motherless**, muᴛʜ'ėr-les, *a.* Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother.—**Motherliness**, muᴛʜ'ėr-li-nes, *n.* Quality of being motherly.—**Motherly**, muᴛʜ'ėr-li, *a.* Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; tender and affectionate.—**Mother-naked**, *a.* [Comp. G. *mutter-nackt*.] Stark naked; naked as at birth.—**Mother-of-pearl**, *n.* The hard silvery brilliant internal layer of several kinds of shells extensively used in the arts. Called also *Nacre*.—**Mother-tongue**, *n.* One's native language; a language to which other languages owe their origin.—**Mother-water**, *n.* A saline solution from which crystals have been obtained by evaporation. Termed also *Mother-liquor*, *Mother-lye*.—**Mother-wit**, *n.* Native wit; common-sense.

Mother, muᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* [L.G. *moder*, D. *modder*, Dan. *mudder*, G. *mutter*—dregs, mud, slime, &c.; allied to *mud*.] A thick slimy substance that gathers in liquors, particularly vinegar.—*v.i.* To become mothery.—**Mothery**, muᴛʜ'ėr-i, *a.* Containing mother; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother.

Motific, mō-tif'ik, *a.* [L. *motus*, motion, and *facio*, to make.] Producing motion.—**Motile**, mō'til, *a.* Having inherent power of motion, as certain organs of plants.—**Motility**, mō-til'i-ti, *n.* Capability of motion.

Motion, mō'shon, *n.* [L. *motio*, *motionis*, from *moveo*, *motum*, to move. Move.] The act or process of changing place; the passing of a body from one place to another: opposed to *rest*; the power of moving; a single act of motion; a movement; movement of the mind or soul; internal impulse; proposal made; a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; the proposing of any matter for the consideration of an assembly or meeting; *med.* evacuation of the intestines; alvine discharge.—*v.t.* and *i.* To make a significant motion or gesture for guidance, as with the hand or head.—**Motionless**, mō'shon-les, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

Motive, mō'tiv, *n.* [Fr. *motif*, a motive, L.L. *motivus*, moving, from L. *moveo*, *motum*, to move. Move.] That which incites to action; that which determines the choice or moves the will; cause; object; inducement; prevailing design; the theme or leading subject in a piece of music; the prevailing idea in the mind of an artist, to which he endeavours to give expression in his work.—*a.* Causing motion.—*Motive power* or *force*, the power or force acting upon any body or quantity of matter to move it.—*v.t.* To supply a motive to or for; to prompt.—**Motiveless**, mō'tiv-les, *a.* Having no motive or aim.—**Motivity**, mō-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The power of producing motion.

Motley, mot'li, *a.* [W. *mudliw*, a changing colour, a motley colour—*mud*, change, and *lliw*, a stain, a hue; or akin to *mottle*.] Consisting of different colours; parti-coloured (a *motley* coat); exhibiting a combination of discordant elements; heterogeneous (a *motley* style).—*n.* A dress of various colours: the usual dress of a domestic fool.

Motor, mō'tėr, *n.* [L., a mover, from *moveo*, to move.] That which imparts motion; a prime mover.—*a.* Imparting motion.—*Motor car*, a car that carries its own propelling power.—**Motorial, Motory**, mō-tō'ri-al, mō'to-ri, *a.* Giving motion.

Mottle, mot'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *mattelé*, clotted, curdled; probably from the German; comp. Prov. G. *matte*, curds.] A blotched or spotted sort of surface as seen in woods employed in cabinet work when polished.—*v.t.* To mark with spots or blotches as if mottled.—**Mottled**, mot'ld, *p.* and *a.* Spotted; marked with blotches of colour, as some kinds of cabinet wood.

Motto, mot'tō, *n.* [It. *motto*, Fr. *mot*, a word, from L.L. *muttum*, a word, from L. *muttio*, to mutter.] A short pithy sentence or phrase, or even a single word, adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea or principle, appended to a coat of arms, or otherwise put prominently forward.

Mouflon, Moufflon, mōf'lon, *n.* [Fr. *mouflon*.] An animal of the sheep kind inhabiting Corsica, Sardinia, and Greece.

Mould, mōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *molde*, mould, earth, dust; Icel. *mold*, Dan. *muld*, D. *molde*, *moude*, mould, earth; also Dan. *mul*, D. *mol*, *mul*, mould, mouldiness, from root seen in Goth. *malan*, L. *molo*, to grind, the root of *meal* (comp. *grind* and *ground*).] Fine soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; mustiness or mildew; a minute fungoid or other vegetable growth of a low type, especially such as appears on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, &c.; dust from incipient decay.—*v.t.* To cause to contract mould; to cover with mould or soil.—*v.i.* To become mouldy.—**Mouldiness**, mōl'di-nes, *n.* The state of being mouldy.—**Mouldy**, mōl'di, *a.* Overgrown with mould; mildewy; musty; fusty; decaying.

Mould, mōld, *n.* [Fr. *moule*, *molle* (with *d* added), also *modle*, from L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure. Mode.] The matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form; a hollow tool for producing a form by percussion or compression; cast; form; shape; character.—*v.t.* To form into a particular shape; to shape; to model; to fashion.—**Mouldable**, mōl'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being moulded or formed.—**Mould-board**, *n.* The curved board or metal plate in a plough, which serves to turn over the furrow.—**Mould-candle**, *n.* A candle formed in a mould.—**Moulder**, mōl'dėr, *n.* One who moulds; one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.—**Moulding**, mōl'ding, *n.* Something cast in a mould; *arch.* a general term applied to the varieties of outline or contour given to cornices, bases, door or window jambs, lintels, &c.—**Moulding-plane**, *n.* A plane used in forming mouldings.—**Moulding-sand**, *n.* A mixture of sand and loam for moulds in a foundry.

Moulder, mōl'dėr, *v.i.* [From *mould*, earth, mustiness; lit. to turn to *mould*.] To turn to dust by natural decay; to waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles; to crumble; to perish.—*v.t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.

Moulin, mö-lan, *n.* [Fr. *moulin*, L.L. *molinus*, from L. *mola*, a mill.] A deep cylindrical hole in a glacier, formed by a rill on its surface draining into it.—**Moulin-**

age, mo'lin-āj, n. [Fr. moulinage.] The twisting and doubling of raw silk.

Moult, mōlt, v.i. [O.E. moute, mowte (the l having intruded as in could), like D. muiten, O.L.G. muton, from L. muto, mutare, to change. Mew.] To shed or cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c., as birds and other animals do; most commonly used of birds, but also of crabs, serpents, &c.—v.t. To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, skin, &c.—n. The act of moulting; the shedding or changing of feathers.

Mound, mound, n. [A. Sax. and G. mund, a defence; same root as mount.] An elevation of earth, generally artificial; a rampart; a hillock or knoll.—v.t. To fortify or inclose with a mound.—**Mound**-bird, n. Megapodius.

Mound, mound, n. [Fr. monde, from L. mundus, the world.] The ball or globe which forms part of the regalia of an emperor or king.

Mount, mount, n. [A. Sax. munt, Fr. mont, from L. mons, montis, a hill, from root seen in *eminent, prominent*.] A hill; a mountain: now chiefly poetical, or used in proper names, as *Mount* Vesuvius, *Mount* Sinai; a bulwark for offence or defence (O.T.); the cardboard or other material on which a picture or drawing is mounted or fixed; the setting of a gem or something similar; the opportunity or means of riding on horseback.—v.i. [Fr. monter, from mont, a hill.] To rise on high; to go up; to ascend; to be built to a great altitude; to get on or upon anything, specifically, to get on horseback; to amount; to reach in value.—v.t. To raise aloft; to ascend; to climb up to or upon; to place one's self upon (a throne or the like); to furnish with a horse or horses; to put on or cover with something necessary, useful, or ornamental (to *mount* a map on cloth); to prepare for use; to carry or be furnished with (a fort *mounts* a hundred cannon).—*To mount guard*, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.—**Mountable**, moun'ta-bl, a. Capable of being mounted.—**Mounter**, moun'tėr, n. One that mounts.—**Mounting**, moun'ting, n. The act of ascending; that with which an article is mounted or set off, or finished for use, as the setting of a gem, the furnishings of a sword, of harness, cardboard on which a picture is pasted, &c.

Mountain, moun'tin, n. [O.Fr. montaine, montaigne, Fr. montagne, from L.L. montanea, mountainous, from L. mons, montis, a mountain. Mount.] A huge mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; an elevated mass higher than a hill; something very large or great.—*The Mountain*, the extreme democratic party in the first French revolution, who occupied the highest benches in the National Convention.—a. Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain.—**Mountain-ash**, n. A British tree, with white-flowered corymbose panicles, fruit scarlet, acid, and austere; the rowan-tree.—**Mountain-barometer**, n. A barometer for measuring the heights of mountains.—**Mountain-blue**, n. A native carbonate of copper, liable to change to green if mixed with oil.—**Mountain-bramble**, n. The cloudberry.—**Mountain-cat**, n. The wild-cat.—**Mountain-cork**, **Mountain-leather**, n. A white or gray variety of asbestos.—**Mountain-dew**, n. A name for Scotch, and more especially Highland whisky.—**Mountaineer**, moun'tin-ēr, n. An inhabitant of a mountainous district; a climber of mountains.—v.i. To practise the climbing of mountains: used in present participle and verbal noun.—**Mountain-flax**, n. A species of asbestos; amianthus.—**Mountain-green**, n. A carbonate of copper; malachite.—**Mountain-limestone**, n. *Geol.* a series of marine limestone strata, immediately below the coal-measures and above the old red-sandstone in England; carboniferous limestone.—**Mountain-meal**, n. *Berg-mehl*, under Berg.—**Mountainous**, moun'tin-us, a. Full of mountains; diversified by many mountains; large as a mountain; huge.—**Mountainousness**, moun'tin-us-nes, n.—**Mountain-soap**, n. A mineral of a pale brownish-black colour, and having a soapy feel.

Mountebank, moun'ti-bangk, n. [It. montimbanco, montambanco—montare, to mount, and banco, bench.] One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, and vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies; a quack doctor; any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan.—v.t. To gull (*Shak.*).—**Mountebankery**, **Mountebankism**, moun'ti-bang-ker-i, moun'ti-bangk-izm, n. The practices of a mountebank; quackery.

Mourn, mōrn, v.i. [A. Sax. murnan = Icel. morna, O.H.G. mornen, Goth. maurnan, to grieve; root same as in *murmur*.] To express grief or sorrow, to grieve; to be sorrowful; to lament; to wear the dress or appearance of grief.—v.t. To grieve for; to lament; to deplore; to bewail.—**Mourner**, mōr'nėr, n. One that mourns; one that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning.—**Mournful**, mōrn'ful, a. Expressing sorrow; exhibiting the appearance of grief; doleful; causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; sorrowful; feeling grief.—**Mournfully**, mōrn'ful-li, adv. In a mournful manner; dolefully; sorrowfully; sadly.—**Mournfulness**, mōrn'ful-nes, n. The state or character of being mournful.—**Mourning**, mōr'ning, n. The act of expressing grief, lamentation; the dress or customary habit worn by mourners.—a. Employed to express grief (a *mourning* ring).—**Mourning-coach**, n. A coach for a funeral, draped in black and drawn by black horses.

Mouse, mous, n. pl. **Mice**, mīs. [A. Sax. mūs, pl. mȳs (like lūs, lȳs, louse, lice); Icel. mús, Dan. muus, D. muis, G. maus; cog. L. mus, Gr. mys, Per. mūsh, Skr. mūsha, mouse.] A well-known small rodent quadruped that infests dwelling-houses, granaries, fields, &c.; a name of various allied animals; a term of endearment.—v.i. (mouz)—moused, mousing. To hunt for or catch mice.—**Mouse-buttock**, **Mouse-piece**, n. Part of a hind quarter of beef below the round, or immediately above the knee-joint.—**Mouse-ear**, n. A name given to various plants whose leaves resemble the ear of a mouse in shape, &c.—**Mouse-hole**, n. The hole of a mouse; a hole used by mice; a very small hole or entrance.—**Mouser**, mou'zėr, n. One that catches mice; a cat good at catching mice.—**Mouse-trap**, n. A trap for catching mice.—**Mousing**, mou'zing, a. Given to or engaged in catching mice.

Mousseline, mos-lēn, n. [Fr.] Muslin.—*Mousseline-de-laine*. *Muslin-de-laine*, under Muslin.

Moustache, mus-tash', n. [Fr. moustache, It. mostaccio, from Gr. mystax, the upper lip, the beard upon it.] The hair on the upper lip of men; the unshaven hair of the upper lip: often spoken of as plural.—**Moustached**, mus-tasht', p. and a. Provided with or wearing a moustache.

Mouth, mouth, n. pl. **Mouths**, mouтнz. [A. Sax. mūth = Icel. muthr, munnr, Sw. mun, Dan. and G. mund, D. mond, Goth. munths—mouth. Like *tooth, sooth*, &c., this word has lost an *n* before the *th*.] The aperture in the head of an animal through which food is received and voice uttered; the aperture between the lips or the portion of the face formed by the lips; the cavity within the lips; the opening of anything hollow, as of a pitcher or other vessel; the entrance to a cave, pit, or den, the opening of a well, &c.; the part of a river, creek, &c., by which it joins with the ocean or any large body of water.—*To make a mouth* or *to make mouths*, to distort the mouth; to make a wry face, as in derision.—*Down in the mouth*, chapfallen; dejected; mortified.—*To give mouth to*, to utter; to express.—v.t. (mouтн). To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to seize or shake with the mouth.—v.i. To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; to make wry faces; to grimace (*Tenn.*).—**Mouthed**, mouтнd, a. Having a mouth of this or that kind: used in composition (foul-*mouthed*).—**Mouther**, mou'тнėr, n. One who mouths; an affected declaimer.—**Mouthful**, mouth'ful, n. As much as the mouth contains at once; a small quantity.—**Mouthpiece**, mouth'pēs, n. The part of a musical instrument that is applied to the mouth; a tube by which a cigar is held in the mouth while being smoked; one who speaks on behalf of others.

Move, mōv, v.t.—moved, moving. [O.Fr. mover, mouver, Mod. Fr. mouvoir, from L. movere, motum, to move; seen also in *remove, motion, emotion, motive, moment, remote, promote, mobile*, &c.] To carry, convey, or draw from one place to another, to cause to change place or posture; to set in motion; to stir; to excite into action; to influence; to prevail on; to rouse or excite the feelings of; to make an impression on; to affect, usually with tender feelings; to touch; to stir up; to awaken (laughter, terror); to offer formally, as a motion for consideration by a deliberative assembly; *chess, draughts*, &c., to change the position of (a piece) in the regular course of play.—v.i. To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go; to walk; to carry or bear one's self; to change residence; to take action; to begin to act; *chess, draughts*, &c., to change the position of one of the pieces in the course of play.—n. Proceeding; action taken; the moving of a piece in playing chess, &c.—*To be on the move*, to be stirring about.—**Movable**, **Moveable**, mō'va-bl, a. [O.Fr. movable, mouvable.] Capable of being moved; changing from one time to another (a *movable* feast, that is a feast or festival like Easter, the time for holding which varies within certain limits).—n. Any part of a man's goods capable of being moved; pl. goods, wares, commodities, furniture.—**Movableness**, **Moveableness**, **Movability**, mō'va-bl-nes, mō-va-bil'i-ti, n. The state or quality of being movable.—**Movably**, **Moveably**, mō'va-bli, adv. In a movable manner or state.—**Moveless**, mōv'les, a. Incapable of being moved; fixed.—**Movement**, mōv'ment, n. Act of moving; course or process of change; motion; an individual act of motion; a gesture; an agitation set on foot by one or more persons for the purpose of bringing about some result desired; *music*, motion or progression in time, also a detached and independent portion of a composition; the train of wheel-work in a watch or clock.—**Mover**, mō'vėr, n. One who or that which gives motion; one who or that which is in motion; one that offers a motion in an assembly.—**Moving**, mō'ving, p. and a. Causing to move or act; impelling; exciting the feelings; touching; pathetic; affecting.—*Moving force*, in *mech.* force considered with reference to the effect or momentum it produces.—**Movingly**, mō'ving-li, adv. In a moving manner; in a manner to excite the feelings; pathetically.—**Movingness**, mō'ving-nes, n.

Mow, mō, v.t.—mowed (pret.) mowed or mown (pp.). [A. Sax. māwan; akin Icel. mágr, mágí, a swathe; Dan. meie, D. maaijen, G. mähen, to mow; allied to L. meto, Gr. amaō, to mow. *Meadow* is from this root.] To cut down with a scythe or mowing-machine (to *mow* grass); to cut the grass from (to *mow* a meadow); to cut down (men, &c.) indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.—v.i. To cut grass; to use the scythe or mowing-machine.—**Mower**, mō'ėr, n. One who mows; a mowing-machine.—**Mowing-machine**, n. An agricultural machine employed to cut down grass, clover, grain, &c.

Mow, mō, n. [A. Sax. muga, a heap, a mow, N. muga, mua, a heap of hay.] A pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn; the part of a barn where they are packed.—v.t. To put or pile in a mow.

Mow, mou, n. [From Fr. moue, a wry face; comp. D. mouwe, a mow.] A wry face.—v.i. To make mouths.

Moxa, mok'sa, n. [Chinese.] A soft downy substance prepared in China and Japan from the young leaves of certain plants, used for the gout, &c., by burning it on the skin; any substance used in this way as a counter-irritant.—**Moxibustion**, mok-si-bust'yon, n. *Med.* cauterization by means of a moxa.

Mucedine, mū'se-din, n. [L. mucedo, mould.] A sort of fungus forming moulds

and mildews.—**Mucedinous**, mū-sed'i-nus, *a.* *Bot.* having the character of mould or mildew.

Much, much, *a.*: *more* and *most* serve as its comparative and superlative. [Shortened form of old *mochel*, *muchel*, much, from A. Sax. *mycel*, *micel*, much, great, many; akin Icel. *mjög*, *mjök*, much, *mikill*, great; Goth. *mikils*, O.H.G. *mihil*; same root as L. *magnus*, great, E. *may*. MAGNITUDE, MAY.] Great in quantity or amount; abundant: used with singular nouns (*much* food, seed, water, money, &c.).—*adv.* In a great degree; to a great amount or extent; greatly: used especially with comparatives and past participles (*much* better, larger, sooner, surprised, &c.); nearly (*much* as it was).—*Much about the same*, nearly equal.—*n.* A great quantity; a great deal; equivalent to an adjective with a noun omitted, and often qualified by *too*, *as*, and *so*.—**Muchness**, much'nes, *n.* State of being much; quantity.

Mucific, mū-sif'ik, *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus, and *facio*, to make.] Generating mucus.—**Muciform**, mū'si-form, *a.* *Med.* having the character of or resembling mucus.

Mucilage, mū'si-lāj, *n.* [L. *mucilago*, from *mucus*, slime, mucus.] A gummy vegetable matter contained in gum tragacanth, many seeds, roots, &c.; a solution in water of gummy matter of any kind.—**Mucilaginous**, mū-si-laj'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; slimy; ropy; soft, and slightly viscid.—**Mucilaginousness**, mū-si-laj'i-nus-nes, *n.* The state of being mucilaginous.

Muciparous, mū-sip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *mucus*, slime, and *pario*, to produce.] Secreting or producing mucus.

Muck, muk, *n.* [From Icel. *myki*, Dan. *mog*, dung (whence *mödding*, midden).] Dung in a moist state, or a mass of dung and rotten vegetable matter; something mean, vile, or filthy.—*v.t.* To manure with muck; to remove muck from.—**Muckworm**, *n.* A worm that lives in muck; a miser; a mean sordid wretch.

Muck, muk, *n.* A blundering corruption of AMUCK.

Mucous, Mucose, Mucosity. Under MUCUS.

Mucronate, mū'kro-nāt, *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, from *mucro*, a sharp point.] *Bot.* and *zool.* narrowed to a point; terminating in a sharp point.—**Mucronately**, mū'kro-nāt-li, *adv.* In a mucronate manner.

Mucus, mū'kus, *n.* [L., mucus from the nose; akin *mungo*, to wipe the nose; *mucilage*.] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals, which it serves to moisten and defend; *bot.* gummy matter soluble in water.—**Mucous, Mucose**, mū'kus, mū'kōs, *a.* [L. *mucosus*.] Pertaining to or resembling mucus; slimy; ropy; secreting a slimy substance.—*Mucous membrane*, a membrane that lines all the cavities of the body which open externally (such as the mouth, nose, intestines), and secretes mucus.—**Mucousness, Mucosity**, mū'kus-nes, mū-kos'i-ti, *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess.

Mud, mud, *n.* [Allied to L.G. *mod*, *mudde*, D. *modder*, Dan. *mudder*, Sw. *modd*, mud, mire; Icel. *mod*, dust; E. *mother*, slimy sediment. *Muddle* is a derivative.] Wet and soft earth or earthy matter as in a puddle; sediment from turbid waters; mire.—*Mud wall*, a wall built of mud or clay, rendered firm by drying.—*v.t.*—*mudded*, *mudding*. To soil with mud; to muddy.—**Muddily**, mud'i-li, *adv.* In a muddy manner; turbidly; obscurely; confusedly.—**Muddiness**, mud'i-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being muddy.—**Muddy**, mud'i, *a.* Abounding in mud; foul with mud; turbid; miry; cloudy in mind; confused; stupid; obscure; wanting in perspicuity.—*v.t.*—*muddied*, *muddying*. To soil with mud; to dirty; to make turbid; to cloud or make dull.—**Muddy-brained, Muddy-headed**, *a.* Of a dull understanding; stupid.—**Mud-eel**, *n.* The siren, a species of amphibian.—**Mud-fish**, *n.* The lepidosiren.—**Mud-lark**, *n.* One who cleans sewers; one who fishes up matters from the mud on the banks of tidal rivers.—**Mud-sill**, *n.* The base or lowest sill of a structure, as of a bridge, at the bottom of a river, &c.—**Mud-turtle**, *n.* A name of the soft tortoises and terrapins.

Muddle, mud'l, *v.t.*—*muddled*, *muddling*. [Freq. from *mud*.] To make foul, turbid, or muddy; to intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor; to bring into a state of confusion; to make a mess of.—*v.i.* To become muddy; to be in a confused state.—*n.* A mess; dirty confusion; intellectual confusion; bewilderment.—**Muddled**, mud'ld, *p.* and *a.* Made turbid or muddy; stupefied; confused.—**Muddle-headed**, *a.* Having the brains muddled; stupidly confused or dull; doltish.

Muezzin, Mueddin, mu-ed'zin, mu-ed'in, *n.* [Ar. *muezzin*, from *azana*, to inform, from *azana*, to hear.] A Mohammedan crier attached to a mosque, whose duty it is to proclaim from the balcony of a minaret the summons to prayers five times a day.

Muff, muf, *n.* [Dan *muffe*, D. *mof*, L.G. *muffe*, *muff*, G. *muff*, a muff, akin to O.H.G. *mouwa*, D. *mouw*, a long sleeve; comp. also D. *mof*, a clown, *muf*, musty, silly, doting. Hence *muffle*.] A cylindrical cover, usually made of fur, into which both hands may be thrust in order to keep them warm; a soft, useless fellow; a mean, poor spirited person (colloq.).—**Muffettee**, muf-et-tē', *n.* A small muff worn over the wrist; a wristband of fur or worsted worn by ladies.

Muffin, muf'in, *n.* [Probably from *muff*, on account of its softness.] A light round spongy cake.—**Muffin-cap**, *n.* A flat woollen cap.

Muffle, muf'l, *v.t.*—*muffled*, *muffling*. [O.E. also *moffle*, akin to *muff*; comp. D. *moffel*, a muff; Fr. *moufle*, a mitten.] To enfold or wrap up so as to conceal from view or protect from the weather; to wrap up or cover close, particularly the neck and face; to deaden the sound of (to *muffle* an oar or a drum); to restrain from speaking by wrapping up the head; to put to silence; *fig.* to wrap up or envelop; to involve.—*n.* [Fr. *moufle*, a kind of glove, a chemical vessel.] An arched vessel, resisting the strongest fire, and made to be placed over cupels in the operation of assaying, to preserve them from coming in contact with fuel, smoke, or ashes; a pulley-block containing several sheaves.—**Muffled**, muf'ld, *p.* and *a.* Wrapped up closely, especially about the face; treated so as to deaden the sound (as when an oar is wrapped with a mat at the rowlock); dulled or deadened: applied to sound.—**Muffler**, muf'lėr, *n.* A wrapper for muffling or enveloping the neck, and often also the face; a stuffed glove for lunatics.

Muffle, muf'l, *n.* [Fr *mufle*, from G. *muffel*, an animal with large hanging lips.] The tumid and naked portion of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents.

Mufti, Muftee, muf'ti, muf'tē, *n.* [Ar. *mufti*, from *afta*, to judge, to give a decision.] The chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Mohammedans; a doctor of Mohammedan law; an Anglo-Indian term for plain dress worn by officers off duty; civilian dress.

Mug, mug, *n.* [N. *mugge*, a ewer, a mug; Sw. *mugg*, an earthen cup; Ir. *mugan*, a mug.] A familiar name for an earthen or metal vessel for drinking from; a jug.

Mug, mug, *n.* [Perhaps a Gypsy word—Skr. *mukha*, the face.] The face or mouth; a grimace. [Slang.]

Muggy, Muggish, mug'i, mug'ish, *a.* [Prov. E. *mug*, mist; Icel. *mugga*, mugginess, drizzle; comp. Gael. *mugach*, cloudy; W. *mwg*, smoke.] Damp and close: said of the atmosphere or weather; warm and humid; moist; mouldy.

Mugwort, mug'wėrt, *n.* [A. Sax. *mugwyrt*, lit. midge-wort.] A common British species of wormwood.

Mulatto, mū-lat'tō, *n.* [Sp. *mulato*, from *mulo*, a mule. MULE.] A person that is the offspring of parents of whom one is white and the other a negro.—**Mulattress**, mū-lat'res, *n.* A female mulatto.

Mulberry, mul'be-ri, *n.* [For *murberry*; A. Sax. *mōrberie*, a mulberry, also *mūr*, *mōr*, from L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree.] The berry or fruit of a well-known tree, and also the tree itself cultivated from a remote period for silk-worm rearing.—**Mulberry-faced**, *a.* Having the face spotted as if with mulberry stains.

Mulch, mulsh, *n.* [Akin to *mols* in A. Sax. *molsnian*, to rot, G. *mulsch*, *molsch*, rotten; D. *molsemen*, to moulder.] Strawy dung in a somewhat moist state, but not rotten, used for protecting the roots of newly-planted shrubs or trees, &c.—*v.t.* To cover with mulch.

Mulct, mulkt, *n.* [L. *mulcta*, *multa*, a fine.] A fine or penalty imposed on a person guilty of some offence or misdemeanour, usually a pecuniary fine.—*v.t.* To punish by fine or forfeiture; to punish by depriving; to deprive (to *mulct* a person of or in £300).—**Mulctuary**, mulk'tū-a-ri, *a.* Consisting of a pecuniary penalty.

Mule, mūl, *n.* [A. Sax. *mūl*, Fr. *mule*, from L. *mulus*, a mule.] A quadruped of a mongrel breed, the offspring of an ass and a mare, or a horse and a she-ass; also any animal produced by a mixture of different species; a hybrid; a hybrid plant; a spinning machine invented by Crompton in 1775, so called from being a combination of the drawing-rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves.—**Mule-driver**, *n.* A driver of mules; a muleteer.—**Mule-spinner**, *n.* One who spins on a mule.—**Muleteer**, mū-le-tēr', *n.* [Fr. *muletier*.] A mule-driver.—**Mulish**, mūl'ish, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.—**Mulishly**, mūl'ish-li, *adv.* In a mulish manner.—**Mulishness**, mūl'ish-nes, *n.* Obstinacy or stubbornness.

Muliebrity, mū-li-eb'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *muliebritas*, from *muliebris*, womanly, womanish, from *mulier*, a woman.] Womanhood; puberty in a female; womanishness; effeminacy; softness.

Mull, mul, *v.t.* [From the spurious participle *mulled* in *mulled ale*, equivalent to *mould-ale*, that is funeral ale, from *mould* earth, the earth of the grave.] To heat, sweeten, and flavour with spices (to *mull* wine).—**Muller**, mul'ėr, *n.* One who mulls; a vessel for mulling wine.

Mull, mul, *n.* [Icel. *múli*, a promontory; comp. also Gael. *maol*, a promontory, *maol*, bare or bald.] A term for a cape or promontory applied to various projecting parts of Scotland.

Mull, mul, *n.* [L.G. *mull*, D. *mul*, dust; akin *mould*.] Dust or rubbish; a muddle; a mess (colloq.).

Mull, mul, *n.* [Hind. *mul-mul*, muslin.] A thin, soft kind of muslin.

Mullagatawny, Mulligatawny, mul'a-ga-ta"ni, mul'i-ga-ta"ni, *n.* [Tamil *milagu-tannī*, lit. pepper-water.] An East Indian curry-soup.

Mullen, Mullein, mul'en, *n.* [A. Sax. *molegn*; comp. Dan. *möl*, a moth: one species is used to drive away moths.] The common name of a genus of wild plants used in domestic medicine.

Muller, mul'ėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *moulleur*, from *moulre*, *mouldre* (Fr. *moudre*), L. *molere*, to grind, from *mola*, a millstone.] A sort of flat-bottomed pestle used for grinding pigments, &c.

Mullet, mul'et, *n.* [Fr. *mulet*, from L. *mullus*, the surmullet.] A name common to spiny-rayed fishes of two somewhat widely separate families, the gray mullets and the red mullets, or surmullets.

Mulligatawny. MULLAGATAWNY.

Mullion, mul'yon, *n.* [For *munnion*, a word equivalent to Fr. *moignon*, Sp. *muñon*, a stump, the mullion of a window being the stump below the tracery.] *Arch.* a vertical division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in Gothic architecture; also a division between the panels in wainscotting.—**Mullioned**, mul'yond, *a.* Having mullions.

Mulse, muls, *n.* [L. *mulsum* (*vinum*, wine, understood), sweetened wine.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

Mulsh, mulsh. MULCH.

Multangular, mul-tang'gū-lėr, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle.] Having many angles; polygonal.—**Multangularly**, mul-tang'gū-lėr-li, *adv.* With many angles.—**Multangularness**, mul-tang'gū-lėr-nes, *n.*

Multanimous, mul-tan'i-mus, *a.* [L. *mul-*

tus, many, and *animus*, mind.] Exhibiting many phases of mental or moral character; many-sided.

Multarticulate, Multiarticulate, mult-är tik ū-lāt, mul'ti-ar-tik"ū-lāt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *articulus*, a joint.] Having many joints or articulations, as the legs of crustaceans.

Multicapsular, mul-ti-kap'sū-lėr, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, E *capsule*.] Having many capsules: used especially in botany.

Multicarinate, mul-ti-kar'i-nāt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *carina*, a keel.] Having many keel-like ridges.

Multicavous, mul-ti-kā'vus, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *cavus*, hollow.] Having many holes or cavities

Multicipital, mul-ti-sip'i-tal, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *caput*, *capitis*, the head.] Having many heads.

Multicostate, mul-ti-kos'tāt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *costa*, a rib.] Having many ribs; *bot.* having two or more diverging ribs: said of leaves.

Multicuspidate, mul-ti-kus'pi-dāt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *cuspis*, a point.] Having many cusps or points.

Multidentate, mul-ti-den'tāt, *a* [L. *multus*, many, and *dens*, a tooth] Having many teeth or teeth-like processes.

Multidigitate, mul-ti-dij'i-tāt, *a.* Many-fingered; having many finger-like processes.

Multifarious, mul-ti-fā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *multifarius*, manifold—*multus*, many.] Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; made up of many differing parts. —**Multifariously**, mul-ti-fa'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a multifarious way.—**Multifariousness**, mul-ti-fā'ri-us-nes, *n.*

Multifid, Multifidous, mul'ti-fid, mul-tif'i-dus, *a.* [L. *multifidus* — *multus*, many, and *findo*, to divide.] Cleft or cut by many divisions; *bot.* divided into several parts by clefts extending to about the middle (a *multifid* leaf).

Multiflorous, mul-ti-flō'rus, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] Many-flowered; having many flowers.

Multifoil. mul'ti-foil, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and E. *foil*.] *Arch.* having more than five foils or divisions (a *multifoil* arch).

Multiform, mul'ti-form, *a.* [L. *multiformis* —*multus*, many, and *forma*, form.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.—**Multiformity**, mul-ti-for'mi-ti, *n.* The state of being multiform.

Multijugous, Multijugate, mul-ti-jū'gus, mul-ti-jū'gāt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair.] Consisting of many pairs.

Multilateral, mul-ti-lat'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *latus*, side.] Having many sides; polygonal.

Multilineal, Multilinear, mul-ti-lin'ē-al, mul-ti-lin'ē-ėr, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *linea*, a line.] Having many lines.

Multilocular, mul-ti-lok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *loculus*, a cell.] Having many cells, loculi, or compartments.

Multiloquence, mul-til'ō-kwens, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, *loquor*, to speak.] Use of many words; talkativeness. — **Multiloquent, Multiloquous**, mul-til'ō-kwent, mul-til'ō-kwus, *a.* Speaking much; talkative.

Multinomial, mul-ti-nō'mi-al, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, *nomen*, name] *Alg.* a quantity consisting of several terms, in distinction from a *binomial*, *trinomial*, &c.

Multiparous, mul-tip'a-rus, *a.* [L *multus*, many, *pario*, to bear.] Producing many at a birth.

Multipartite, mul'ti-pär-tit, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided—*pars*, a part.] Divided into several or many parts; *bot.* more deeply cleft than *multifid*.

Multipede. Multiped, mul'ti-ped, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal that has many feet, as a centipede

Multiphase, mul'ti fāz, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *phasis*, phase.] Showing many phases.

Multiple, mul'ti-pl, *a.* [Fr. *multiple*, from L.L. *multiplus*—*multus*, many, and term. as in *triple*.] Manifold; having many parts or divisions. —*n.* A number which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder; a *common multiple* of two or more numbers containing each of them a certain number of times exactly (thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4); the *least common multiple* being the smallest number that will do this (thus 12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4).

Multiplex, mul'ti-pleks, *a.* [L. *multiplex*—*multus*, many, and stem of *plico*, to fold. PLY] Manifold; complex; *bot.* having petals lying over each other in folds.—**Multipliable**, mul'ti-pli-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being multiplied.—**Multiplicable**, mul'-ti-pli-ka-bl, *a.* Multipliable. — **Multiplicand**, mul'ti-pli-kand, *n.* [L. *multiplicandus*.] *Arith.* the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier. —**Multiplicate**, mul'ti-pli-kāt, *a.* [L. *multiplicatus*] Multiplex. — **Multiplication**, mul'ti-pli-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *multiplicatio*, *multiplicationis*.] The act or process of multiplying; the state of being multiplied; *arith.* and *alg* the operation by which any given number or quantity may be added to itself any number of times proposed.—*Multiplication table*, a table containing the product of all the simple digits multiplied into each other, and onwards, to some assumed limit, as to 12 times 12. — **Multiplicative**, mul'ti-pli-kā-tiv, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply.—**Multiplicator**, mul'-ti-pli-kā-tėr, *n.* A multiplier.—**Multiplicity**, mul-ti-plis'i-ti, *n.* [L. *multiplicitas*, from *multiplex*.] The state of being multiplex, numerous, or various; an extensive aggregate of individuals of the same kind; a great number. — **Multiplier**, mul'ti-pli-ėr, *n.* One who or that which multiplies; the number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied; *teleg.* an instrument for increasing by repetition the intensity of the force of an electric current.—**Multiply**, mul'ti-pli, *v.t.*—*multiplied*, *multiplying*. [Fr. *multiplier*, from L. *multiplicare*, from *multiplex*.] To increase in number; to make more by natural reproduction or by addition; to make more numerous; *arith* to add to itself any given number of times. —*v.i.* To grow or increase in number, or to become more numerous by reproduction; to extend; to spread.—**Multiplying-glass, Multiplying-lens**, *n.* A sort of lens or glass with a number of facets, causing one object to appear multiplied many times

Multipotent, mul-tip'ō-tent, *a.* [L. *multipotens*, *multipotentis*—*multus*, much, and *potens*, powerful.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things.

Multipresence, mul'ti-prez-ens, *n* [L. *multus*, many, and E. *presence*.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.—**Multipresent**, mul'-ti-prez-ent, *a.* Having power of multipresence.

Multiradiate, mul-ti-rā'di-āt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *radius*, a ray.] Having many rays.

Multiramose, mul'ti-rā-mōs, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *ramus*, a branch.] Having many branches.

Multisect, mul'ti-sekt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] Divided into many segments.

Multiserial, mul'ti-sē-ri-al, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *series*, a row.] Having or arranged in many rows.

Multisiliquous, mul-ti-sil'i-kwus, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *siliqua*, a pod.] Having many pods or seed-vessels.

Multisonous, mul-tis'ō-nus, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *sonus*, sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

Multispiral, mul-ti-spi'ral, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *spira*, a coil.] Having many spiral coils or convolutions.

Multistriate, mul-ti-stri'āt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *stria*, a streak.] Marked with many streaks or striæ.

Multisulcate, mul-ti-sul'kāt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *sulcus*, a furrow.] Having many furrows.

Multisyllable, mul-ti-sil'la-bl, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and E. *syllable*.] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

Multitubular, mul-ti-tū'bū-lėr, *a.* [L *multus*, many, and E. *tubular*.] Having many tubes (a *multitubular* boiler).

Multitude, mul'ti-tūd, *n.* [L. *multitudo*, from *multus*, much, many.] The state of being many; a great number, collectively; a great many, indefinitely; a crowd or throng; a gathering of people.—*The multitude*, the populace, or the mass of men without reference to an assemblage —**Multitudinous**, mul-ti-tū'di-nus, *a* Pertaining or belonging to a multitude; consisting of a multitude.—**Multitudinously**, mul-ti-tū'di-nus-li, *adv.* In a multitudinous manner. — **Multitudinousness**, mul-ti-tū'di-nus-nes, *n.*

Multivalve, Multivalvular, mul'ti-valv, mul-ti-val'vū-lėr, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and E. *valve*.] Having many valves (a *multivalve* shell).—**Multivalve**, *n.* An animal which has a shell of many valves or pieces

Multocular, mul-tok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *oculus*, eye.] Having many eyes, or more eyes than two.

Multum, mul'tum, *n* [L. *multum in parvo*, much in little.] An extract of quassia and liquorice, used in brewing for the purpose of economizing malt and hops.

Multungulate, mul-tung'gū-lāt, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *ungula*, a hoof.] Having the hoof divided into more than two parts, as the elephant, rhinoceros, &c.

Multure, mul'tūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *multure*, from L. *molitura*, a grinding, from *molo*, to grind.] The grinding of grain; grist; in Scotland, the fee given to the proprietor of a mill in return for the grinding of corn.

Mum, mum, *a.* [Imitative of a low sound made with the lips closed, like L. and Gr. *mu*; akin *mumble*.] Silent; not speaking. Often used as an exclamation = be silent; hush.

Mum, mum, *n.* [G *mumme*, from Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it at Brunswick in 1492.] A species of malt liquor used in Germany, made of wheat malt.

Mumble, mum'bl, *v.i.*—*mumbled*, *mumbling*. [Freq. from *mum*; like D. *mommelen*, Dan. *mumle*, G. *mummeln*, to mumble.] To mutter; to speak so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close.—*v.t.* To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to chew gently, or to eat with a muttering sound.—**Mumbler**, mum'blėr, *n.* One that mumbles. — **Mumblingly**, mum'bling-li, *adv.* In a mumbling manner.

Mumbo-Jumbo, mum'bō-jum'bō, *n.* A god of certain negro tribes; any senseless object of popular idolatry.

Mumm, mum, *v.i.* [Of Dutch or German origin; comp G. *mummen*, to mask, *mumme*, a mask, *mummel*, a bugbear; D. *mommen*, to mask, *mom*, a mask, whence O.Fr. *momer*, to mask, *momerie*, mummery; originally perhaps to cover the face and cry *mum*, or similar sound.] To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise.— **Mummer**, mum'ėr, *n.* A masker; a masked buffoon.—**Mummery**, mum'ėr-i, *n.* A masking or masquerade; buffoonery; farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade.—**Mumming**, mumming, *n.* A masking or masquerade.

Mummy, mum'i, *n.* [Fr. *momie*, *momie*, Sp. *momia* It. *mummia*, from Ar. *mûmia*, from *mûm*, wax.] A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of those taken from Egyptian tombs; a human body dried up and preserved, either artificially or by accident; a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees; a sort of brown bituminous pigment. —*To beat to a mummy*, to beat soundly, or till senseless.—*v.t.* To embalm.—**Mummy-cloth**, *n.* The cloth in which mummies are swathed. —**Mummify**, mum'i-fi, *v.t.* To make into a mummy; to embalm and dry, as a mummy. — **Mummification**, mum'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of mummifying; the process of becoming a mummy. — **Mummiform**, mum'i-form, *a.* Resembling a mummy

Mump, mump, *v.t.* [An imitative word, allied to *mumble* and *munch*.] To mumble or mutter, as in sulkiness; to move the lips with the mouth closed; to nibble; to chew; to munch; to grin or make mouths; to implore alms; to play the beggar.—*v.t.* To munch or chew; to utter unintelligibly.—**Mumper**, mump'ėr, *n.* A beggar.

—**Mumping**, mump'ing, *n.* Begging tricks; mockery. **Mumpish**, mump'ish, *a.* Sullen; sour.—**Mumpishly**, mump'ish-li, *adv.* In a mumpish manner; sullenly.—**Mumpishness**, mump'ish-nes, *n.*—**Mumps**, mumps, *n. pl.* [From *mump.*] Sulleuness; a disease consisting in an inflammation of the salivary glands, with swelling along the neck; parotitis.

Munch, munsh, *v.t.* and *i.* [Imitative of sound; akin *mumble*, *mump.*] To chew audibly; to mump; to nibble.—**Muncher**, munsh'er, *n.* One who munches.

Mundane, mun'dān, *a.* [L. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to this world; worldly; terrestrial; earthly.—**Mundanely**, mun'dān-li, *adv.* In a mundane manner; with reference to worldly things.

Mundic, mun'dik, *n.* A Cornish name for iron pyrites or arsenical pyrites; marcasite.

Mundungus, mun-dung'gus, *n.* [Comp. Sp. *mondongo*, paunch, tripes, black-pudding.] An old name for tobacco of an ill smell.

Munerary, mū'ne-ra-ri, *a.* [L. *munus*, *muneris*, a gift.] Having the nature of a gift.

Mungo, mung'gō, *n.* [Perhaps from some person of this name.] Artificial short-staple wool formed by tearing to pieces and disintegrating old woollen fabrics; akin to shoddy.

Mungoose, mun'gōs, *n.* [East Indian name.] A quadruped about the size of a rat, one of the ichneumons, kept in houses in India to rid them of vermin.

Municipal, mū-nis'i-pal, *a.* [L. *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a town governed by its own laws—*munia*, official duties, and *capio*, to take.] Pertaining to local self-government; pertaining to the corporation of a town or city, or to the citizens of a state.—*Municipal law*, the law which pertains to the citizens of a state in their private capacity.—**Municipalism**, mū-nis'i-pal-izm, *n.* Municipal state or condition.—**Municipality**, mū-nis'i-pal'i-ti, *n.* A town or city possessed of local self-government; a community under municipal jurisdiction.—**Municipally**, mū-nis'i-pal-li, *adv.* In a municipal manner.

Munificence, mū-nif'i-sens, *n.* [L. *munificentia*—*munus*, a gift or favour, and *facio*, to make.] The quality of being munificent; a giving with great liberality; bounty; liberality.—**Munificent**, mū-nif'i-sent, *a.* Liberal in giving or bestowing; bounteous; generous.—**Munificently**, mū-nif'i-sent-li, *adv.* In a munificent manner; liberally.

Muniment, mū'ni-ment, *n.* [L. *munimentum*, a defence, from *munio*, to fortify, from *munia*, walls.] A fortification; a stronghold; support; defence; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained; a title-deed, charter, record, &c.—*Muniment house*, *Muniment room*, a house or room for keeping deeds, charters, &c.

Munition, mū-nish'on, *n.* [L. *munitio*, *munitionis*, from *munio*, to fortify; hence *ammunition.*] A fortification (O.T.); materials used in war; military stores; ammunition; material for any enterprise.

Munt's Metal, munts'es, *n.* [From Mr. *Munts* of Birmingham, the inventor.] An alloy of 60 parts copper and 40 parts zinc, used for sheathing ships.

Murana, mū-ra'na, *n.* [L.] A kind of eel found in the Mediterranean.

Murage, mū'rāj, *n.* [Fr. *murage*, from L. *murus*, a wall.] Money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair.

Mural, mū'ral, *a.* [L. *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall; same root as *munio*, to fortify. MUNITION.] Pertaining to a wall; resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.—*Mural circle*, an astronomical instrument for measuring angular distances in the meridian, permanently fixed exactly perpendicular in the plane of the meridian.—*Mural crown*, a golden crown bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and lodged a standard.—*Mural painting*, a painting in distemper colours upon a wall.

Murder, mer'der, *n.* [A. Sax. *morthor*, *morther*, from *morth*, death; Goth. *maurthr*, D. *moord*, Dan. Sw. and G. *mord*, Icel. *morth*; from root *mar*, to crush, whence also L. *mors*, death (E. *mortal*); Skr. *mri*, to die.] The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, the person committing the act being of sound mind.—*The murder is out*, something is disclosed which was wished to be kept concealed. [The spelling *Murther* is nearly given up.]—*v.t.* To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice; to slay feloniously; *fig.* to abuse or violate grossly (to *murder* the queen's English).—**Murderer**, mer'der-er, *n.* A person who commits murder.—**Murderess**, mer'der-es, *n.* A female who commits murder.—**Murderous**, mer'der-us, *a.* Pertaining to murder; guilty of murder; accompanied or marked by murder; bloody.—**Murderously**, mer'der-us-li, *adv.* In a murderous manner.

Murenger, mū'ren-jer, *n.* [Fr. *murager*, from *murage.* MURAGE.] An officer appointed to see to the walls kept in proper repair.

Murex, mū'reks, *n. pl.* **Murices**, mū'ri-sēz. [L.] A mollusc resembling the whelk, in esteem from the earliest ages on account of the purple dye that some of them yielded; the dye itself.—**Murexide**, mū-rek'sīd, *n.* A substance yielding a beautiful purple colour.

Muriate, mū'ri-āt, *n.* [L. *muria*, brine.] The old name for *Chloride.*—**Muriatic**, mū-ri-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt.—*Muriatic acid*, the older name of *Hydrochloric acid.*—**Muriatiferous**, mū'ri-a-tif'er-us, *a.* Producing muriatic substances or salt.

Muricate, **Muricated**, mū'ri-kāt, mū'ri-kā-ted, *a.* [L. *muricatus*, from *murex*, the point of a rock.] Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles.

Muriform, mū'ri-form, *a.* [L. *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, form.] *Bot.* resembling brickwork: applied to the cellular tissue of the medullary rays.

Murine, mū'rin, *a.* [L. *murinus*, from *mus*, *muris*, a mouse.] Pertaining to a mouse or to mice.

Murk, merk, *n.* [A. Sax. *merc*, *mirce*, dark; Icel. *myrkr*, Dan. and Sw. *mork*, dark.] Darkness or gloom. [*Shak.*]—**Murky**, mer'ki, *a.* Dark; obscure; gloomy.—**Murkily**, mer'ki-li, *adv.* In a murky manner; darkly.—**Murkiness**, mer'ki-nes, *n.* State of being murky; darkness; gloom.

Murmur, mer'mer, *n.* [Fr. *murmure*, from L. *murmur*, a reduplication of an imitative syllable *mur*, seen in G. *murren*, D. *morren*, Icel. *murra*, Dan. *murre*, to murmur.] A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream; a low indistinct sound; a hum; a complaint uttered in a low, muttering voice; a grumble or mutter.—*v.i.* To utter or give out a murmur or hum to grumble; to utter complaints; to mutter.—*v.t.* To utter indistinctly; to mutter.—**Murmurer**, mer'mer-er, *n.* One who murmurs.—**Murmuring**, mer'mer-ing, *p.* and *a.* Making or consisting in a low continued noise; uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner.—*n.* A continued murmur; a low confused noise.—**Murmuringly**, mer'mer-ing-li, *adv.* With murmurs; with complaints.—**Murmurous**, mer'mer-us, *a.* Attended by murmurs; murmuring.—**Murmurously**, mer'mer-us-li, *adv.*

Murrain, mur'ān, *n.* [O.Fr. *morine*, from L. *morior*, to die. MORTAL.] A disease that rages among cattle; a cattle plague or epizootic disease of any kind; foot-and-mouth disease.—*Murrain take you*, *murrain on you*, &c., plague take you, plague upon you.

Murrey, mur'i, *n.* [O.Fr. *morée*, a dark-red colour, from L. *morum*, a mulberry.] A dark-red or mulberry colour.

Murrhine, mur'in, *a.* [L. *murrhinus*, from *murrha*, a material supposed to be fluor-spar.] A name given to a delicate kind of ware anciently brought from the East, and much prized among the Romans. Called also *Myrrhine.*

Murrion, mur'i-on, *n.* A morion.

Murry, mur'i, *n.* The murrena.

Musaceous, mū-sā'shus, *a.* [From *Musa*, the typical genus.] Pertaining to the order of plants to which belong the banana and plantain.

Muscadel, **Muscatel**, **Muscadine**, mus'ka-del, mus'ka-tel, mus'ka-din, *n.* [Fr. *muscadelle*, from L.L. *muscatus*, smelling like musk, L. *muscus*, musk. MUSK.] The name of several sweet and strong Italian and French wines, whether white or red; the grapes which produce these wines; a fragrant and delicious pear.

Muscæ, mus'ē, *n. pl.* [L. *muscæ*, a fly.] *Pathol.* specks like motes floating before the eyes.

Muscardine, mus-kär'din, *n.* [Fr.] A fungus, the cause of a very destructive disease in silk-worms; the disease itself.

Muscatel, *n.* MUSCADEL.

Muschelkalk, mush'el-kalk, *n.* [G. *muschel*, shell, and *kalk*, lime or chalk.] A limestone of the new red sandstone of Germany, abounding in organic remains.

Musciform, mus'si-form, *a.* [L. *musca*, a fly, and *forma*, form.] Having the character of the common fly.

Muscite, mus'it, *n.* [L. *muscus*, moss.] A fossil plant of the moss family.

Muscle, mus'l, *n.* [Fr. *muscle*, from L. *musculus*, a little mouse, a mussel, a muscle, dim. of *mus*, a mouse—probably from the appearance under the skin. *Mussel* is the same word.] A definite mass or portion of an animal body, serving as an instrument of motion and the exertion of power, and consisting of fibres susceptible of contraction and relaxation.—**Muscled**, mus'ld, *a.* Furnished with muscles (a strong-*muscled* man).—**Muscular**, mus'kū-lér, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of muscles (*muscular fibre* or *tissue*, that which forms the substance of muscles); performed by or dependent on muscles (*muscular* exertion); having well-developed muscles; strong; brawny.—*Muscular Christianity*, a well-known phrase or term often employed to denote a healthy, robust, and cheerful religion, that leads a person to take an active part in life, and indulge in harmless enjoyments; hence also the term *Muscular Christian.*—**Muscularity**, mus-kū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being muscular or brawny.—**Muscularly**, mus'kū-lér-li, *adv.* In a muscular manner; strongly.

Muscoid, mus'koid, *a.* [L. *muscus*, moss.] *Bot.* moss-like; resembling moss.—*n.* A moss-like plant.—**Muscology**, mus-kol'o-ji, *n.* That part of botany which investigates mosses.

Muscovado, mus-kō-vä'dō, *n.* or *a.* [Sp. *mascabado*, from *mas*, more, and *acabado*, finished (further advanced than when in syrup).] A term applied to unrefined sugar, the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining.

Muscovite, mus'ko-vit, *n.* A native of Muscovy, or Russia; Muscovy-glass.—**Muscovy-duck**, mus'ko-vi, *n.* The musk-duck.—**Muscovy-glass**, *n.* A variety of mica from Russia.

Muscular. Under MUSCLE.

Muse, mūz, *n.* [Fr. *muse*, L. *musa*, from Gr. *mousa*, a muse. *Music*, *museum*, *mosaic* are derivatives.] *Greek myth.* one of the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who presided over the different kinds of poetry, and the sciences and arts, nine in number, as *Clio*, the muse of history; *Thalia*, the muse of comedy; *Melpomené*, the muse of tragedy; *Calliopé*, the muse of epic poetry, &c.; hence, poetic inspiration; the inspiring goddess of song.—**Museless**, mūz'les, *a.* Without a muse; disregarding the power of poetry.

Muse, mūz, *v.i.*—*mused*, *musing.* [Fr. *muser*, to muse, dawdle, loiter, from O.H.G. *musen*, idleness, *mussen*, to be idle, G. *musse*, inactivity, leisure. From this comes *amuse* with prefix *a.*] To ponder; to think or meditate in silence; to be absent in mind.—*v.t.* To think or meditate on.—*n.* A fit of abstraction.—**Museful**, mūz'ful, *a.* Musing; thoughtful.—**Musefully**, mūz'ful-li, *adv.* Thoughtfully.—**Muser**, mū'zer, *n.* One who muses.—**Musing**, mū'zing, *a.* Meditative; absent-minded.—*n.* Meditation; absent-mindedness.—**Musingly**, mū'zing-li, *adv.* In a musing way.

Museum, mū-sē'um, *n.* [L., from Gr. *mouseion*, originally a temple of the Muses. MUSE.] A building or apartment appropriated as a repository of interesting ob-

jects connected with literature, art, or science; a cabinet of curiosities; a collection of objects in natural history.

Mush, mush, *n.* [G. *mus*, pap.] The meal of maize boiled in water. [American.]

Mush, mush, *v.i.* and *t.* [Fr. *mouscheter*, from *mouche*, L. *musca*, a fly.] To nick or notch dress, trimmings, &c., round the edges with a stamp, for ornament.—**Mushing**, mush'ing, *n.* Mushed work.

Mushroom, mush'room, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*, from *mousse*, L. *muscus*, moss. Moss.] The common name of numerous fungi, especially such as are edible, a common species being well known as an ingredient in sauces; *fig.* an upstart; one that rises suddenly from a low condition of life; from the rapidity with which mushrooms grow.—*a.* Pertaining to mushrooms; resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth. —**Mushroom-ketchup**, *n.* Ketchup made from mushrooms.—**Mushroom-spawn**, *n.* The reproductive matter or mycelium of mushrooms.

Music, mu'zik, *n.* [Fr. *musique*, L. *musica*, from Gr. *mousikē (technē*, art, understood), music, art, culture. Muse, *n.*] A succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear; melody or harmony; the science of harmonical sounds; the art of producing melody or harmony; the written or printed score of a composition.—*Chamber music*, compositions suitable for performance in a private room.—**Musical**, mu'zi-kal, *a.* Belonging to music; producing music or agreeable sounds; melodious; harmonious; fond of or skilled in music.—*Musical glasses*, glass vessels on which music may be played by striking them.—**Musical-box**, *n.* A small instrument, having a toothed barrel operating on vibrating tongues, which plays one or more tunes on being wound up.—**Musical-clock**, *n.* A clock which plays tunes at certain fixed times.—**Musically**, mu'zi-kal-li, *adv.* In a musical manner.—**Musicalness**, mu'zi-kal-nes, *n.*—**Music-book**, *n.* A book containing music for the voice or instruments.—**Musician**, mū-zish'an, *n.* A person skilled in music; one that sings or performs on instruments of music.—**Music-master**, *n.* One who teaches music.—**Music-stand**, *n.* A light frame for placing pieces of music on while being played.—**Music-stool**, *n.* A stool for one who performs on a piano or similar instrument.

Musimon, mus'i-mon, *n.* Same as *Moufflon*.

Musing. Under Muse (verb).

Musk, musk, *n.* [Fr. *musc*, It. and Sp. *musco*, from L. *muscus*, musk, from Per. *mosk*, musk; allied to Skr. *meshka*, a testicle.] A substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the musk-deer, having a strong, peculiar, and highly diffusible odour, used as a perfume; a musky smell; a popular name for one or two plants.—**Musky**, mus'ki, *a.* Having the odour of musk.—**Muskiness**, mus'ki-nes, *n.* The quality of being musky; the scent of musk.—**Musk-ball**, *n.* A ball for the toilet, containing musk.—**Musk-beaver**, *n.* The musk-rat.—**Musk-deer**, *n.* A deer of Central Asia, the male of which has long tusks and yields the well-known perfume musk.—**Musk-duck**, *n.* A duck with a musky smell, often erroneously called the Muscovy-duck, a native of America.—**Musk-mallow**, *n.* A British plant, with a peculiar musky odour.—**Musk-melon**, *n.* A delicious and fragrant variety of melon. —**Musk-ox**, *n.* A kind of small hardy ox which inhabits the extreme north of North America, and smells strongly of musk.—**Musk-pear**, *n.* A fragrant kind of pear.—**Musk-plum**, *n.* A fragrant kind of plum. —**Musk-rat**, *n.* An American rodent allied to the beaver, which smells of musk in summer; called also *musquash*; the name is also given to two insectivorous animals smelling of musk.—**Musk-rose**, *n.* A species of rose, so called from its fragrance.—**Musk-wood**, *n.* The musky-smelling timbers of certain trees.

Muskallonge, mus'kal-lon), *n.* [American Indian.] A large variety of pike found in the lakes and rivers of North America.

Muskat, mus'kat, *n.* [Fr. *muscat*, from L.L. *muscatus*, smelling of musk. Musk.] A kind of grape, and the wine made from it. Muscadel.

Musket, mus'ket, *n.* [Fr. *mousquet*, O.Fr. *mousket*, *moschet*, originally a sparrow-hawk, lit. fly-hawk, from L. *musca*, a fly (comp. *falcon*, *falconet*, *ember*, &c., as names of fire-arms).] A general term used for any hand-gun employed for military purposes. Formerly spelled *Musquet*.—**Musketeer**, mus-ket-ēr', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.—**Musketoon**, mus-ket-on', *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton*.] A short musket with a wide bore.—**Musket-proof**, *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.—**Musket-rest**, *n.* A staff or rod with a forked top, formerly used to rest the musket in firing. —**Musketry**, mus'ket-ri, *n.* The fire of muskets; troops armed with muskets; the art or science of firing small-arms.

Muslim, mus'lim, *n.* Same as *Moslem*.

Muslin, mus'lin, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline*, said to be derived from *Mosul* or *Mousoul*, a town in Turkish Asia where first made.] A fine thin cotton fabric, of which there are many different kinds.—*a.* Made of muslin (a muslin gown).—**Muslin-de-laine**, mus'lin-dē-lān, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline-de-laine*, muslin of wool.] A woollen, or cotton and woollen fabric of light texture, used for ladies' dresses, &c.—**Muslinet**, mus'lin-et, *n.* A sort of coarse muslin.

Musmon, mus'mon, *n.* The mouflon.

Musquash, mus'kwosh, *n.* A musk-rat.

Musquet, mus'ket, *n.* Musket.

Musquito, mus-kē'tō. Mosquito.

Muzzle, mus'zl, *n.* [Fr. *museroller*, from *museau*, muzzle.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

Mussel, mus'el, *n.* [Same as *muscle*, with different spelling and meaning.] The common name of a genus of bivalve shell-fish, one species of which is largely used for food and bait.—**Mussel-band**, *n.* A kind of ironstone containing remains of shells.—**Mussel-bed**, *n.* A bed or repository of mussels.

Mussitation, mus-i-tā'shen, *n.* [L. *mussitatio*, *mussitationis*, from *musso*, to mutter.] A mumbling or muttering.

Mussulman, mus'ul-man, *n.* pl. **Mussulmans**, mus'ul-mans. [Corrupted from *moslemin*, pl. of *moslem*.] A Mohammedan or believer in Mohammed; a Moslem. —**Mussulmanism**, mus'ul-man-izm, *n.* Mohammedanism.

Must, must, *v.i.*: without inflection and used as a present or a past tense. [A. Sax. *ic mōste*, *wē mōston*, I must, we must, a past tense; pres. *ic mōt*, I may or must; similar forms in Goth. D. Sw. and G.] A defective or auxiliary verb expressing obligation or necessity, physical or moral; or often merely expressing the conviction of the speaker (you must be wrong).

Must, must, *n.* [L. *mustum*, new wine, from *mustus*, new, fresh.] Wine or juice pressed from the grape but not fermented.

Must, must, *n.* [Musty.] Mould or mouldiness; fustiness.

Mustache, **Mustachio**, mus-tash', mus-tash'i-ō, *n.* Moustache.

Mustang, mus'tang, *n.* [Sp. *mestengo*, belonging to the *mesta*, or body of graziers.] The wild horse of America, a descendant of horses imported.

Mustard, mus'terd, *n.* [O.Fr. *moustarde*, It. *mostarda*, mustard, from L. *mustum*, must, because it is made with a little must mixed in it. Must, Moist.] An annual cruciferous plant extensively cultivated for its pungent seeds, which when ground and properly prepared form the well-known condiment of same name.

Mustelin, mus'te-lin, *a.* [L. *mustelinus*, from *mustela*, a weasel.] Pertaining to the weasel and kindred animals.

Muster, mus'ter, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *mousdrer*, *mostrer*, *monstrer*, to exhibit, from L. *monstrare*, to show, from *monstrum*, a monster. Monster.] To collect, as troops for service, review, parade, or exercise; to assemble or bring together generally; to collect for use or exhibition.—*To muster up*, to gather, collect, or summon up: generally *fig.* (*to muster up courage*).—*v.i.* To assemble or meet in one place, as soldiers. —*n.* An assembling of troops for review or for service; the act of assembling; an assemblage.—*To pass muster*, to pass without censure, as one among a number on inspection; to be allowed to pass.—**Muster-roll**, *n.* A roll or register of the men in each company, troop, or regiment; a roll or register of a ship's crew.

Musty, mus'ti, *a.* [Probably connected with *mood*, or with L. *mucidus*, mouldy; comp. Sp. *mustio*, musty.] Mouldy; turned sour; fusty; stale; spoiled by age; having an ill flavour; vapid.—**Mustily**, mus'ti-li, *adv.* In a musty manner.—**Mustiness**, mus'ti-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being musty; staleness.

Mutable, mū'ta-bl, *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, from *muto*, to change; akin to *moveo*, to move; *mew*, *mouse*, *mutual*, &c., are akin.] Capable of being altered; subject to change; changeable; inconstant in mind or feelings; unsettled; unstable; variable.—**Mutably**, mū'ta-bli, *adv.* In a mutable manner.—**Mutability**, **Mutableness**, mū-ta-bil'i-ti, mū'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being mutable; changeableness, inconstancy; instability; fickleness.—**Mutation**, mū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *mutatio*.] The act or process of changing; change; alteration; modification; *philol.* umlaut.—**Mutatory**, mū'ta-to-ri, *a.* Changing; mutable.

Mutacism, mū'ta-sizm, *n.* Inability to enunciate correctly or freely the labial consonants (*p*, *b*, *m*).

Mutchkin, much'kin, *n.* [Comp. D. *mutse*, a little cup, a quartern; Sc. *mutsch*, a kind of cap.] A liquid measure in Scotland containing four gills.

Mute, mūt, *a.* [L. *mutus*, silent, dumb; akin to *mutio*, to mumble; Gr. *mu*, a sound with closed lips. Mum, Mutter.] Silent; not speaking; incapable of utterance; not having the power of speech; dumb; *gram.* and *philol.* silent, not pronounced, or having its sound suddenly and completely checked by a contact of the vocal organs: applied to certain consonants (as *t*, *p*).—*n.* A dumb person; one unable to use articulate speech; a hired attendant at a funeral; *gram.* and *philol.* a mute letter; *mus.* a utensil applied to a musical instrument to deaden or soften the sounds.—**Mutely**, mūt'li, *adv.* In a mute manner; silently; dumbly. —**Muteness**, **Mutism**, mūt'nes, mūt'izm, *n.* The state of being mute.

Mute, mūt, *v.i.* [Fr. *mutir*, *émeutir*.] To eject the contents of the bowels: said of birds.

Muticous, mū'ti-kus, *a.* [L. *muticus*, docked, curtailed.] *Bot.* without any pointed process or awn.

Mutilate, mū'ti-lāt, *v.t.*—*mutilated*, *mutilating*. [L. *mutilo*, *mutilatum*, to lop, from *mutilus*, maimed; akin Gr. *mitylos*, docked.] To cut off a limb or essential part of; to maim; to remove any material part from so as to render the thing imperfect.—**Mutilated**, mū'ti-lā-ted, *p.* and *a.* Deprived of some part; *bot.* not producing a corolla, though not regularly apetalous.—**Mutilation**, mū-ti-lā'shon, *n.* The act of mutilating or state of being mutilated.—**Mutilator**, mū'ti-lā-ter, *n.* One who.

Mutiny, mū'ti-ni, *n.* [From Fr. *mutin*, O.Fr. *meutin*, mutinous, riotous, *meute*, a revolt, an *emeute*, from L.L. *mota*, a body of men raised for an expedition, from L. *moveo*, *motus*, to move. Move.] A resistance to or revolt against constituted authority; specifically an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance to officers or opposition to their authority.—*Mutiny act*, an act once passed annually for the government of the army and navy. ∴ Syn. under Insurrection.—*v.i.*—*mutinied*, *mutinying*. To engage in mutiny; to rise against military or naval officers; to be guilty of mutinous conduct.—**Mutineer**, mū-ti-nēr', *n.* One guilty of mutiny.—**Mutinous**, mū'ti-nus, *a.* Engaged in or disposed to mutiny.—**Mutinously**, mū'ti-nus-li, *adv.* In a mutinous manner.

Mutism. Under Mute.

Mutoscope, mū'to-skōp, *n.* [*Mut.* of *mutation*, and *-scope*.] A kind of small cinematograph, showing moving figures.

Mutter, mut'er, *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. G. *mutteren*, L. *mutire*, to mutter,

mu, the sound produced by closing the lips. MUMBLE.] To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips; to grumble; to murmur; to sound with a low rumbling noise.—*v.t.* To utter with a low murmuring voice.—*n.* Murmur; obscure utterance (*Mil.*).—**Mutterer**, mut'er-er, *n.* One that mutters.—**Muttering**, mut'er-ing, *n.* The sound made by one who mutters.—**Mutteringly**, mut'er-ing-li, *adv.*

Mutton, mut'n, *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, It. *montone*, a sheep; supposed to be from L. *mutilus*, mutilated, through L.L. *multo*, *mutilo*, a wether, a castrated ram.] The flesh of sheep, raw, or dressed for food.—**Mutton-chop**, *n.* A rib-piece of mutton for broiling, having the bone cut, or chopped off at the small end.

Mutual, mū'tū-al, *a.* [Fr. *mutuel*, from a L.L. *mutualis*, from L. *mutuus*, mutual, from *mutio*, to change. MUTABLE.] Reciprocally given and received; pertaining alike or reciprocally to both sides; interchanged; equally relating to, affecting, proceeding from two or more together; common to two or more combined; shared alike.—**Mutuality**, mū-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being mutual.—**Mutually**, mū'tū-al-li, *adv.* In a mutual manner; reciprocally; conjointly; in common.

Mutule, mū'tūl, *n.* [L. *mutulus*.] *Arch.* a projecting block under the corona of the Doric cornice.—**Mutuled**, mū'tūld, *a.* Having mutules.

Muzarabic, mu-za-rab'ik, *a.* Belonging to the Muzarabs, or Christians formerly living among the Moors in Spain.

Muzzle, muz'l, *n.* [O Fr. *musel* (Mod. Fr. *museau*), dim. of O.Fr. *muse*, L.L. *musus*, a mouth, from L. *morsus*, a bite, from *mordeo*, *morsum*, to bite. MORSEL.] The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse, dog, &c.; the open end of a gun or pistol, &c.; a fastening for the mouth which hinders an animal from biting.—*v.t.*—*muzzled*, *muzzling* To put a muzzle on; to bind the mouth of, to prevent biting or eating; to put to silence.—**Muzzle-loader**, *n.* A gun loaded by the muzzle: opposed to *breech-loader*.

Muzzy, muz'i, *a.* [Akin to *muse*, to be absent-minded.] Absent in mind; bewildered; tipsy.—**Muzziness**, muz'i-nes, *n.* The state of being muzzy.

My, mi, *pronom. adj.* [Contr. from *mine*, A. Sax. *min*. MINE.] Belonging to me (this is *my* book); always used before a noun or attributively, *mine* being used predicatively (this book is *mine*). [Formerly *mine* was used before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant, but *my* is now used before both.] MINE.

Myalgia, mi-al'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, muscle, and *algos*, pain.] Cramp.

Myall, mi'al, *n.* [Austral.] An Australian species of acacia with hard violet-scented wood used for making tobacco-pipes, &c.

Mycelium, mi-sē'li-um, *n.* pl. **Mycelia**, mi-sē'li-a. [Gr. *mykēs*, a fungus.] The cellular filamentous spawn of fungi, consisting of whitish filaments spreading like a net-work.—**Mycelioid**, mi-sē'li-oid, *a.* *Bot.* resembling a mycelium.

Mycoderm, **Mycoderma**, mī'kō-derm, mī-kō-der'ma, *n.* [Gr. *mykēs*, a mushroom or fungus, and *derma*, skin.] The vegetable flocculent substance which forms in various infusions when they become mothery.—**Mycology**, mi-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *mykēs* and *logos*.] That department of botany which investigates fungi.—**Mycologic**, **Mycological**, mī-kō-loj'ik, mī-kō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Relating to mycology.—**Mycologist**, mi-kol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in mycology.

Myelencephalous, mī'el-en-sef'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *myelos*, marrow, and *enkephalon*, the brain.] Exhibiting a nervous system concentrated in a brain and spinal cord, as the higher animals.—**Myelitis**, mī-e-lī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *myelos*, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] *Med.* inflammation of the substance of the brain or spinal marrow.—**Myeloid**, mī'el-oid, *a.* Resembling marrow.

Myelodon, mī'lō-don, *n.* [Gr. *mylos*, a grinder or molar, and *odous*, a tooth.] A large and heavy extinct animal, allied to the sloths; a sort of ground sloth.

Myodynamics, mī'ō-di-nam''iks, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *dynamis*, force.] That department of science which investigates the principles of muscular force.

Myography, mī-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the muscles of the body; myology.—**Myographic**, **Myographical**, mī-ō-graf'ik, mī-ō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a description of the muscles.—**Myographist**, mī-og'ra-fist, *n.* One who describes the muscles.

Myology, mī-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, muscle, and *logos*, discourse.] The scientific knowledge or description of the muscles of the human body.—**Myologic**, **Myological**, mī-ō-loj'ik, mī-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to myology.—**Myologist**, mī-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in myology.

Myonicity, mī-ō-nis'i-ti, *n.* [Gr. *myōn*, a muscle.] The characteristic vital property of the muscular tissue.

Myops, **Myope**, mī'op, mī'ōp, *n.* [Gr. *myōps*—*myō*, to shut, and *ōps*, the eye.] A short-sighted person.—**Myopia**, **Myopy**, mī-ō'pi-a, mī'o-pi, *n.* Short-sightedness; near-sightedness.—**Myopic**, mī-op'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with myopia.

Myosis, mī-ō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *myō*, to close the eyes.] A disease of the eye consisting in an unnatural contraction of the pupil.

Myositis, mī-ō-sī'tis, *n.* [Gr *mys*, a muscle, and term. *-itis*.] Inflammation of a muscle.

Myosotis, mī-ō-sō'tis, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a mouse, and *ous*, *otos*, an ear.] The plant forget-me-not.

Myotomy, mī-ot'o-mi, *n.* [From *mys*, a muscle, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The anatomy of the muscles; the operation of cutting through muscles to remove deformity.

Myriad, mir'i-ad, *n.* [Gr. *myrias*, *myriados*, from *myria*, ten thousand, innumerable.] The number of ten thousand collectively; an immense number indefinitely.—*a.* Innumerable; multitudinous; manifold.—**Myriad-minded**, *a.* Of vast intellect or great versatility of mind.

Myriagramme, mir'i-a-gram, *n.* [Gr. *myria*, ten thousand, and Fr. *gramme*, a gramme.] A French weight of 10,000 grammes, or 22 lbs. avoirdupois.—**Myrialitre**, mir'i-a-lē-ter, *n.* A French measure of capacity containing 10,000 litres, or 610,250 cubic inches.—**Myriamètre**, mir'i-a-mē-ter, *n.* A French measure of length equal to 10 kilomètres, or 6·21 English miles.

Myriaped, mir'i-a-pod, *n.* [Gr. *myria*, ten thousand, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An individual belonging to the class of animals that includes the centipeds and millipeds, having bodies of a lengthened form and in numerous segments, each segment being provided with one pair of feet.

Myriologue, mir'i-ō-log, *n.* [Fr. *myriologue*, Mod. Gr *myriologi*.] In modern Greece, an extemporary funeral-song, composed and sung by females on the death of some person.—**Myriological**, mir'i-ō-loj''i-kal, *a.* Relating to a myriologue.—**Myriologist**, mir-i-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who composes or sings a myriologue.

Myriophyllous, mir-i-of'il-us, *a.* [Gr. *myria*, ten thousand, *phyllon*, a leaf.] Having ten thousand or numerous leaves.

Myriorama, mir'i-ō-ra''ma, *n.* [Gr. *myrios*, innumerable, and *horama*, view.] A sort of landscape kaleidoscope, forming an almost endless variety of scenes by means of several portions of landscapes on cards.

Myrmecobius, mer-mē-kō'bi-us, *n.* [Gr. *myrmēx*, *myrmēkos*, an ant, and *bios*, life.] The ant-eater of Australia, a marsupial resembling a squirrel.

Myrmidon, mer'mi-don, *n.* One of an ancient Greek race in Thessaly, whom Achilles ruled, and who accompanied him to Troy; hence, a soldier of a rough character; one of a ruffianly band under a daring or unscrupulous leader; an unscrupulous follower.—*Myrmidons of the law*, bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, policemen, and other law menials.—**Myrmidonian**, mer-mi-dō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to myrmidons.

Myrobalan, mi-rob'a-lan, *n.* [L. *myrobalanum*, Gr. *myrobalanos*—*myron*, unguent, and *balanus*, a nut.] A dried fruit of different species of the plum kind, brought from the East Indies, and used by dyers and tanners.

Myrrh, mer, *n.* [L. *myrrha*, Gr. *myrrha*, Ar. *murr*, bitter.] The gummy resinous exudation of a spiny shrub of Arabia and Abyssinia, long in use as an aromatic and medicament; a British plant, with fern-like foliage and large umbels of white flowers; sweet-cicely.—**Myrrhic**, mer'rik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from myrrh.—**Myrrhine**, mer'rin, *n.* MURRANINE.

Myrtle, mer'til, *n.* [L. *myrtus*, Gr. *myrtos*, from *myron*, perfume.] An evergreen shrub of the south of Europe having buds and berries that yield a volatile oil, while the distilled flowers yield a perfume.—**Myrtle-wax**, *n.* Wax from the candle-berry tree.—**Myrtaceous**, mer-tā'shus, *a.* Of or pertaining to the myrtles.—**Myrtiform**, mer'ti-form, *a.* Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries.

Myself, mi-self', *pron.* pl. **Ourselves**, our-selvz'. As a nominative it is used, generally after I, to express emphasis and mark distinction; I, and not another: in the objective often used reflexively and without any emphasis.

Mystagogue, **Mystagogus**, mis'ta-gōg, mis-ta-gō'gus, *n.* [Gr. *mystagōgos*—*mystēs*, one initiated in mysteries, and *agōgos*, a leader.] One who instructs in or interprets mysteries.—**Mystagogy**, mis'ta-go-ji, *n.* The practice or doctrines of a mystagogue; the interpretation of mysteries.—**Mystagogic**, **Mystagogical**, mis-ta-goj'ik, mis-ta-goj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a mystagogue or mystagogy.

Mystery, mis'tér-i, *n.* [L. *mysterium*, from Gr. *mystērion*, from *mystēs*, one initiated, from *myō*, to close, to shut.] Something hidden from human knowledge and fitted to inspire a sense of awe; something incomprehensible through being above human intelligence; something intentionally kept hidden; a secret; a species of dramatic performance in the middle ages, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history; a trade, craft, or calling (properly *mistery*, being from L. *ministerium*, service, ministry); *pl.* rites and ceremonies in ancient, chiefly Greek and Roman, religions, only known to and practised by those who had been initiated.—**Mysterious**, mis-tē'ri-us, *a.* Partaking of or containing mystery; not revealed or explained; unintelligible; beyond human comprehension; occult; enigmatical.—**Mysteriously**, mis-tē'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a mysterious manner.—**Mysteriousness**, mis-tē'ri-us-nes, *n.*

Mystic, **Mystical**, mis'tik, mis'ti-kal, *a.* [L. *mysticus*, Gr. *mystikos*, from *mystēs*, one initiated. MYSTERY.] Hidden from or obscure to human knowledge or comprehension; involving some secret meaning or import; mysterious; occult; pertaining to the ancient mysteries; pertaining to mystics or mysticism.—**Mystic**, *n.* One who is addicted to mysticism.—**Mystically**, mis'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a mystic manner.—**Mysticalness**, mis'ti-kal-nes, *n.*—**Mysticism**, mis'ti-sism, *n.* Views or tendencies in religion which aspire towards a communication between man and his Maker through the inward perception of the mind, more direct than that which is afforded us through revelation; a seeking to solve the mysteries of existence by internal illumination or special revelation; a dreamy contemplation on ideas that have no foundation in human experience.

Mystify, mis'ti-fi, *v.t.*—*mystified*, *mystifying*. [Coined from *mystic*, and *-fy*, Fr. *-fier*, L. *facere*, to make.] To perplex purposely; to play on the credulity of; to bewilder; to befog.—**Mystification**, mis'ti-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of mystifying or state of being mystified.—**Mystificator**, mis'ti-fi-kā-ter, *n.* One who mystifies.

Myth, mith, *n.* [Gr. *mythos*, a word, a fable, a legend.] A fable or legend of natural upgrowth, embodying the convictions of a people as to their gods or other divine personages, their own origin and early history and the heroes connected with it, the origin of the world, &c.; in a looser sense, an invented story; something

purely fabulous or having no existence in fact.—**Mythic, Mythical**, mith'ik, mith'i-kal, *a.* Relating to myths; described in a myth; fabulous; fabled.—**Mythically**, mith'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a mythical manner.—**Mythographer**, mi-thog'ra-fėr, *n.* A former writer of myths.—**Mythological, Mythologic**, mith-o-loj'i-kal, mith-o-loj'ik, *a.* Relating to mythology; proceeding from mythology; of the nature of a myth; fabulous.—**Mythologically**, mith-o-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a mythological manner.—**Mythologist, Mythologer, Mythologian**, mi-thol'o-jist, mi-thol'o-jėr, mith-o-lō'ji-an, *n.* One versed in mythology.—**Mythologize**, mith-ol'o-jīz, *v.i.*—*mythologized, mythologizing.* To relate or explain myths.—**Mythology**, mith-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science or doctrine of myths; the myths of a people or nation collectively.—*Comparative mythology*, the science which investigates myths with a view to their interpretation, and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples.—**Mythopœic, Mythopoetic**, mith-ō-pē'ik, mith'ō-pō-et"ik, *a.* [Gr. *mythos*, and *poieō*, to make.] Myth-making; producing or tending to produce myths; suggesting or giving rise to myths.

Mytiloid, mi'til-oid, *a.* [Gr. *mytilos*, a mussel.] Resembling the mussel.

Myxine, mik-sī'nē, *n.* [Gr. *myxinos*, slimy, *myxa*, slime.] The fish called the hag.

N.

N, the fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant of the English alphabet.

Nab, nab, *v.t.* [Same as Dan. *knappe*, Sw. *knappa*, to snatch; comp. D. and G. *knappen*, to snap.] To catch or seize suddenly or unexpectedly. [Colloq.]

Nabob, nā'bob, *n.* [Corruption of Hind. *nawwāb*, from Ar. *nawwāb*, pl. of *nāyib*, a deputy, from Ar. *nāba*, to take one's turn.] A governor of a province or commander of an army in India under the Mogul empire; a person who has acquired great wealth in the East and uses it ostentatiously.

Nacre, nā'kėr, *n.* [Fr. *nacre*, Sp. *nacar*, from Per. *nakar*, an ornament of different colours.] Mother-of-pearl.—**Nacreous**, nā'krē-us, *a.* Consisting of or resembling nacre or mother-of-pearl.—**Nacrite**, nā'krit, *n.* A mineral of a greenish-white colour and pearly lustre.

Nadir, nā'dėr, *n.* [Fr. *nadir*, Ar. and Per. *nadir*, *nazir*, the nadir, from *nazara*, to correspond, to be opposite.] That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand; *fig.* the lowest point; the point or time of extreme depression.

Nævus, nē'vus, *n.* [L.] A natural mark, spot, or blemish on the skin of a person; a birth-mark.

Nag, nag, *n.* [Same as Sc. *naig*, D. *negge*, a pony; perhaps akin to *neigh*.] A small horse, or in familiar language any horse.

Nag, nag, *v.t.* and *i.* [N. and Sw. *nagga*, to gnaw, irritate, scold = G. *nagen*, E. to *gnaw*. NAIL, GNAW.] To scold pertinaciously; to find fault constantly.—**Naggy**, nag'i, *a.* Given to nagging or scolding.

Nagelfluh, nā'gel-flö, *n.* [G. *nagel*, a nail, and O.G. and Swiss *fluh*, a rock.] A conglomerate rock of Switzerland and Italy, the pebbles in it resembling nail-heads.

Naiad, nā'yad, *n.* [Gr. *naias*, *naiados*, a naiad, from *naō*, to flow.] A water nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs.—**Naiant**, nā'yant. NATANT.

Naick. NAIK.

Naïf, nä-ēf, *a.* [Fr. See NAÏVE.] Ingenuous; artless; having a natural lustre without being cut: said of jewels.

Naik, Naick, nā'ik, *n.* In India, a sepoy corporal.

Nail, nāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *nægel*, D. and G. *nagel*, the human or a metallic nail; Icel. *nagl*, Dan. *negl*, a human nail, *nagle* and *nagle*, a metallic nail; cog. Lith. *nagas*, L. *unguis*, Skr. *nakha*, a human nail; allied to *nag* (verb).] The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes; a similar appendage in the lower animals; a claw; a small pointed piece of metal, with some sort of a head, used for driving through or into timber or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it; a stud or boss; a measure of length, being 2¼ inches, or 1-16th of a yard.—*To hit the nail on the head*, to hit or touch the exact point, in a figurative sense.—*v.t.* To fasten with nails; to drive nails into; to stud with nails.—**Nail-brush**, *n.* A small brush for cleaning the nails.—**Nailer**, nāl'ėr, *n.* One that nails; one whose occupation is to make nails.—**Nailress**, nāl'ėr-es, *n.* A female maker of nails.—**Nailery**, nāl'ėr-i, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.—**Nail-head**, *n.* *Arch.* a Norman Gothic ornament. See below.—**Nail-headed**, *a.* Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail.—*Nail-headed character.* ARROW-HEADED.—*Nail-headed moulding*, a moulding in Norman architecture formed by a series of projections resembling heads of nails.

Naïve, nä-ēv', *a.* [Fr. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*, from L. *nativus*, native, latterly also rustic, simple.] Ingenuous; artless; showing candour or simplicity; unsophisticated.—**Naïvely**, nä-ēv'li, *adv.* In a naïve manner.—**Naïveté** nä-ēv'tā, *n.* [Fr.] Native simplicity of soul; unaffected ingenuousness.

Naked, nā'ked, *a.* [A. Sax. *nacod*, naked, a participial form; D. *naakt*, Icel. *nakinn*, *nakinn*, Dan. *nøgen*, Goth. *naquaths*, G. *nackt*; same root as L. *nudus*, nude; Skr. *nagna*, naked.] Not having clothes on; bare; nude; not having a covering, especially a customary covering (a *naked* sword); *bot.* not having a calyx; not inclosed in a pod, or the like; *zool.* not having a calcareous shell; *fig.* open to view; not concealed; manifest; mere, bare, simple; unarmed; defenceless; unprovided; destitute.—*The naked eye*, the eye unassisted by any instrument, as spectacles, telescope, or microscope.—**Nakedly**, nā'ked-li, *adv.* In a naked manner; without covering.—**Nakedness**, nā'ked-nes, *n.* The state of being naked; nudity; bareness; plainness.

Namable. NAMEABLE.

Namaycush, na-mā'kush, *n.* A large North American species of salmon.

Namby-pamby, nam'bi-pam'bi, *a.* [Contemptuously formed from the name of *Ambrose* Phillips, a rather weak poet of Addison's time.] Affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental; insipid; vapid (*namby-pamby* sentiment, rhymes).

Name, nām, *n.* [A. Sax. *nama*, a name; D. *naam*, G. *name*, Goth. *namo*, Icel. *nafn*, Dan. *navn* (for *namn*), Sw. *namn*, all cog. with L. *nomen*, for *gnomen* (whence E. *noun*), Skr. *nâman*, for *jnâman* or *gnâman*, a name; from same root as *know*.] That by which a person or thing is called or designated, in distinction from other persons or things; appellation; reputation; character (one's good or bad name); renown; fame; eminence; the mere word by which anything is called; sound only; not reality; authority; behalf; persons having a certain name; a family; *gram.* a noun.—*To call names*, to apply opprobrious names.—*Christian name*, a personal name preceding the family name, and usually bestowed at baptism: as distinguished from a *surname*.—*v.t.*—*named, naming.* To give a name or distinctive appellation to; to denominate; to mention by name; to nominate; to designate for any purpose by name; to pronounce to be; to speak of or mention as.—*To name a day*, to fix a day for anything; *to name the day*, said of a lady's fixing her marriage-day.—**Namable**, **Nameable**, nām'a-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of being named.—**Nameless**, nām'les, *a.* Without a name or appellation; not known to fame; obscure; without family or pedigree; that cannot or ought not to be named; inexpressible.—**Namelessly**, nām'les-li, *adv.* In a nameless manner.—**Namelessness**, nām'les-nes, *n.* The state of being nameless.—**Namely**, nām'li, *adv.* To mention by name; to particularize; that is to say.—**Name-plate**, *n.* A plate bearing a person's name, such as is placed on the door of a dwelling.—**Namer**, nām'ėr, *n.* One that names or calls by name.—**Namesake**, nām'sāk, *n.* One that has the same name as another; one named after another for that other's sake.

Nandu, nan'dö, *n.* [Braz. *nhandu*.] The rhea or South American ostrich.

Nankeen, Nankin, nan-kēn', *n.* A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a yellow colour, originally manufactured and imported from *Nankin* in China; *pl.* trousers or breeches made of this material.

Naos, nā'os, *n.* [Gr *naos*, a temple.] *Arch.* the body of an ancient temple.

Nap, nap, *v.i.*—*napped, napping.* [A. Sax. *hnappian*, *hnæppian*, to take a nap, to doze.] To have a short sleep; to drowse; to be in a careless, secure state.—*n.* A short sleep or slumber.

Nap, nap, *n.* [A. Sax. *hnoppa*, the nap of cloth = D. *nop*, *noppe*, Dan. *noppe*, L.G. *nobbe*, nap; allied to *knob* or *knop*, from the little tufts on coarse cloth.] The woolly substance on the surface of cloth, &c.; the pile, as of a hat; what resembles this, as the downy substance on some plants.—*v.t.*—*napped, napping.* To raise or put a nap on.—**Napless**, nap'les, *a.* Without nap; threadbare.—**Nappy**, nap'i, *a.* Having much nap.—**Nappiness**, nap'i-nes, *n.*

Nape, nāp, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *cnæp*, a top; akin *nap*, *knob*, *knop*.] The back part of the neck; the prominent part of the neck behind.

Napery, nā'pėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *napperie*, from *nappe*, a towel, from L. *mappa*, a towel, whence also *map*; akin *napkin*, *apron*.] A collective term for linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table.

Napha-water, nā'fa, *n.* A fragrant perfume distilled from orange flowers.

Naphtha, nap'tha or naf'tha, *n.* [Gr. Chal. Syr. and Ar. *naphtha*, Per. *naft*, naphtha.] A variety of bitumen, fluid, inflammable, emitting a strong odour, and generally of a yellow colour, used as a source of light, as a solvent for caoutchouc, &c.—*Native naphtha*, petroleum or rock-oil.—**Naphthalene**, nap'tha-lēn, *n.* A white crystallizable solid formed during the distillation of coal for gas, or obtained by redistilling coal-tar.—**Naphthalic**, nap-thal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from naphtha.—**Naphthalize**, nap'thal-iz, *v.t.* To impregnate or saturate with naphtha.

Napiform, nā'pi-form, *a.* [L. *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form.] Having the general shape of a turnip (a *napiform* root).

Napkin, nap'kin, *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *nappe*, a cloth, a table-cloth, from L. *mappa*, a napkin. NAPERY.] A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel; a handkerchief.—**Napkin-ring**, *n.* A ring of ivory, metal, &c., to inclose a table-napkin.

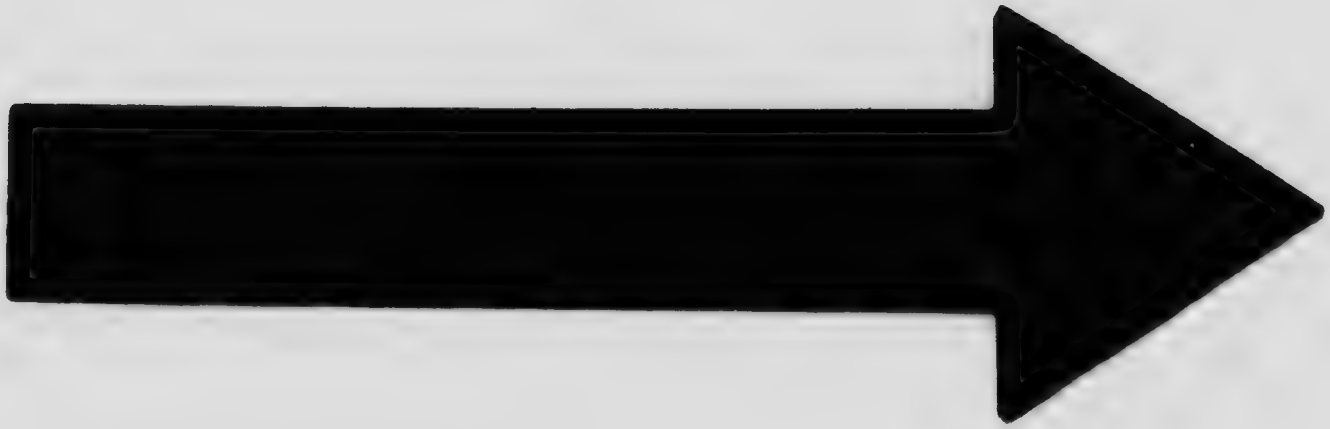
Naples-yellow. A fine yellow pigment composed of the oxides of lead and antimony.

Napoleon, na-pō'lē-on, *n.* [After *Napoleon* I.] A French gold coin, worth 20 francs, or 15s. 10½d. sterling; a game played with cards, each player receiving five.—**Napoleonist**, na-pō'lē-on-ist, *n.* A supporter of the dynasty of the Napoleons.

Nappiness, Nappy. Under NAP (of cloth).

Narceine, när'sē-in, *n.* [Gr. *narkē*, torpor.] An alkaloid contained in opium.

Narcissus, när-sis'us, *n.* [L., from Gr. *narkissos*, from *narkē*, torpor: from the narcotic properties of the plants.] An extensive genus of bulbous plants, with gay and



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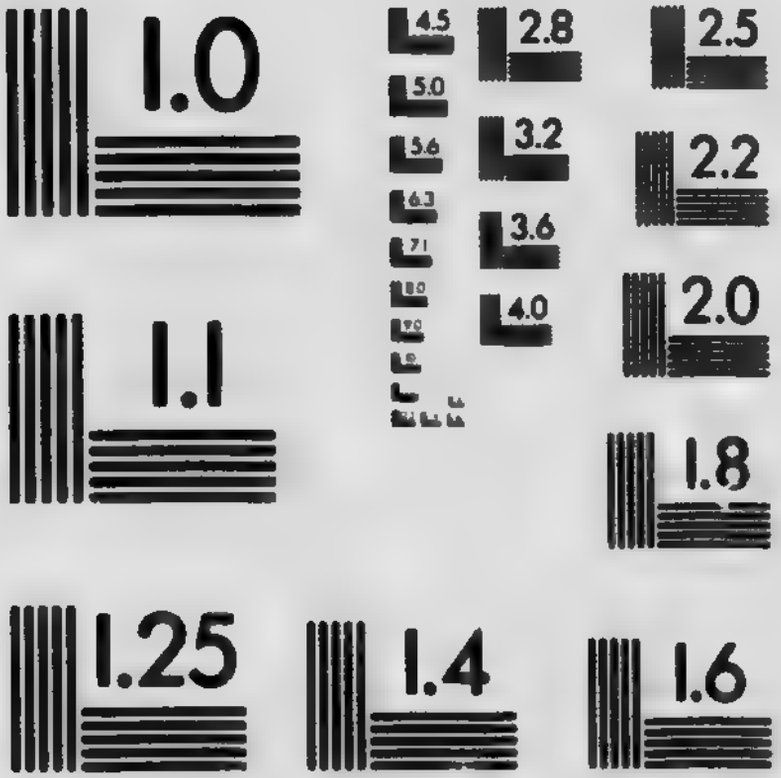

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fragrant flowers, including the daffodil, the jonquil, &c.—**Narcissine**, nar-sis'in, *a.* Pertaining to or like the narcissus.

Narcosis, när-kō'sis, *n.* [Gr. See below.] The effect of a narcotic; the state produced by narcotics.

Narcotic, när-kot'ik, *n.* [Gr. *narkōtikos*, from *narkoō*, to render torpid, from *narkē*, torpor.] A substance which relieves pain, produces sleep, and in large doses brings on stupor, coma, and even death, as opium, hemlock, alcohol, &c. — **Narcotic, Narcotical**, när-kot'i-kal, *a.* Having the properties of a narcotic.—**Narcotically**, när-kot'i-kal-li, *adv.* After the manner of a narcotic. — **Narcoticalness**, när-kot'i-kal-nes, *n.*—**Narcotine**, när'kot-in, *n.* A crystallized alkaloid obtained from opium.—**Narcotism**, när'kot-izm, *n.* Narcosis.—**Narcotize**, när'kot-iz, *v.t.* To bring under the influence of a narcotic; to affect with stupor.

Nard, närd, *n.* [L. *nardus*, from Gr. *nardos*, Heb. and Per. *nard*, nard.] A plant, same as *Spikenard*; an unguent prepared from the plant.—**Nardine**, när'din, *a.* Pertaining to nard or spikenard.

Narghile, Nargileh, när'gi-le, *n.* [Persian and Turkish name.] A kind of tobacco-pipe or smoking apparatus used by the Orientals in which the smoke is passed through water. Spelled also *Nargile*.

Narial, nā'ri-al, *a.* [L. *naris*, a nostril.] Pertaining to the nostril; nasal.—**Nariform**, nar'i-form, *a.* Formed like the nose; nose-shaped.—**Narine**, nar'in, *a.* Belonging to the nostrils.—**Narisonant**, nar'i-sō-nant, *a.* Having a nasal sound.

Narrate, nar-rāt', *v.t.*—*narrated, narrating.* [L. *narro*, *narratum*, to relate, for *gnarro*, from root *gna*, seen also in E. *know*; comp. *gnarus*, knowing. Know.] To tell or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of in speech or writing.—**Narration**, nar-rā'shon, *n.* The act of narrating; that which is related; a narrative; *rhet.* that part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action.—**Narrative**, nar'a-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to narration.—*n.* That which is narrated or related; a relation or narration; a relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event. — **Narratively**, nar'a-tiv-li, *adv.* By way of narration.—**Narrator**, nar-rā'tėr, *n.* One who narrates or produces a narrative.

Narrow, nar'ō, *a.* [A. Sax. *nearu*, *nearo*, narrow, troublesome or painful; cog. O.Sax. *naru*, Fris. *naar*; supposed to be connected with *snare* (by loss of initial *s*).] Of little breadth; having little distance from side to side; of little extent; limited or contracted; limited as to means; straitened; contracted in mind; of confined views; bigoted; not liberal or bountiful; niggardly; near; within but a little; hence, barely sufficient to avoid evil, &c. (a *narrow* escape, majority); close; scrutinizing.—*Narrow gauge*, in railways, a gauge or distance between the rails of 4 feet 8½ inches, which is considered the standard gauge and is the most common.—*n.* A narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a strait or sound: usually in the plural.—*v.t.* To make narrow or contracted, literally or figuratively.—*v.i.* To become narrow or narrower.—**Narrower**, nar'ō-ėr, *n.* One who or that which narrows.—**Narrowly**, nar'ō-li, *adv.* In a narrow manner; contractedly; sparingly; closely; rigorously; nearly; within a little.—**Narrow-minded**, *a.* Of confined views or sentiments; illiberal.—**Narrow-mindedness**, *n.*—**Narrowness**, nar'ō-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being narrow; illiberality; want of enlarged views.—**Narrow-souled**, *a.* Illiberal; void of generosity.

Narthex, när'theks, *n.* [Gr.] A kind of vestibule in the after-part of a church.

Narwhal, Narwal, när'whal, när'wal, *n.* [Dan. *narhval*, Icel. *ná-hvalr*, 'corpse-whale,' Icel. *ná*, *nár*, a corpse, from the animal's pale colour.] A cetaceous mammal of northern seas, with no teeth except two canines in the upper jaw, of which one is frequently developed into a long projecting tusk; the sea-unicorn.

Nasal, nā'zal, *a.* [Fr. *nasal*, from L. *nasus*, the nose. Nose.] Pertaining to the nose; uttered through the nose or through both the nose and mouth simultaneously (as *m* in English, *on* in French).—*Nasal fossæ*, *anat.* the two cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose.—*n.* An elementary sound uttered through or partly through the nose; a medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine; the nose-guard of an ancient helmet. — **Nasality**, nā-zal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being nasal.—**Nasalization**, nā'zal-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound.—**Nasalize**, nā'zal-iz, *v.t.*—*nasalised, nasalising.* To render nasal, as the sound of a letter; to insert a nasal letter in, especially *n* or *m* (L. *tundo* is a *nasalised* form from the root *tud*, to strike). —**Nasally**, nā'zal-li, *adv.* In a nasal manner; by or through the nose.

Nascent, nas'ent, *a.* [L. *nascens*, *nascentis*, ppr. of *nascor*, to be born. Natal.] Beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being; arising. — **Nascency**, nas'en-si, *n.* The state of being nascent.

Nasicorn, nā'zi-korn, *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose, *cornu*, horn.] Having a horn on the nose. —**Nasiform**, nā'zi-form, *a.* Shaped like a nose. — **Nasolabial**, nā-zō-lā'bi-al, *a.* [L. *labium*, the lip.] Pertaining to the nose and lips.—**Nasopalatal**, nā-zō-pal'a-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the nose and palate.

Nasturtium, nas-tėr'shi-um, *n.* [L., from *nasus*, the nose, and *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist, from the acridity of its smell.] A genus of herbs, including the common water-cress; also a name given to the Indian cress, an American annual with pungent fruit.

Nasty, nas'ti, *a.* [O.E. *nasky*, connected with L.G. *nask*, Sw. *naskug*, *nasket*, unclean, dirty.] Filthy; dirty; indecent; obscene; disgusting to taste or smell; disagreeable; troublesome.—**Nastily**, nas'ti-li, *adv.* In a nasty manner; filthily; obscenely.—**Nastiness**, nas'ti-nes, *n.* The quality of being nasty, or what is nasty; filthiness; filthy matter; obscenity.

Nasute, nā'sūt, *a.* [L. *nasutus*, large-nosed, keen-smelling, from *nasus*, the nose. Nasal.] Having a quick or delicate perception of smell; keen-scented: critical; censorious.—**Nasuteness**, nā'sūt-nes, *n.* Acuteness of smell; nice discernment.

Natal, nā'tal, *a.* [L. *natalis*, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born (whence also *nature*, *native*, *nation*); from same root as *genus*, *kind*. Nature, Genus.] Pertaining to one's birth; dating from one's birth. — **Natalitial**, nā-tal-ish'al, *a.* [L. *natalitius*.] Pertaining to one's birth or birth-day.

Natant, nā'tant, *a.* [L. *natans*, *natantis*, ppr. of *nato*, to swim, freq. of *no*, *natum*, to swim; same root as *navis*, a ship. Naval.] Floating on the surface of water; swimming, as the leaf of an aquatic plant. —**Natantly**, nā'tant-li, *adv.* In a natant manner; by swimming.—**Natation**, na-tā'-shon, *n.* [L. *natatio*.] The art or act of swimming.—**Natatores**, nā-ta-tō'rēz, *n. pl.* [Lit. swimmers.] The order of swimming birds, characterised by their toes being webbed, and including ducks, geese, swans, penguins, grebes, &c. — **Natatorial**, nā-ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* Swimming or adapted to swimming; belonging to the Natatores.—**Natatory**, nā'ta-to-ri, *a.* Enabling to swim; adapted for swimming; natatorial.

Natch, nach, *n.* [Aitchbone.] The rump of an ox.—*Natch-bone*, the aitchbone.

Nathless, Natheless, nāth'les, nā'тнē-les, *adv.* [A. Sax. *nā thý læs*, not the less, lit. not by that less.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding. [Archaic.]

Nation, nā'shon, *n.* [L. *natio*, from *natus*, born, *nascor*, to be born. Natal.] A people inhabiting a certain extent of territory, and united by common political institutions; an aggregation of persons speaking the same or a cognate language; a division of students in some universities according to their place of birth; a great number; a great deal, by way of emphasis. —*Law of nations.* Same as *International Law*.—**National**, nash'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to a nation; common to a whole people or race; public; general.—*National air*, a popular tune peculiar to a particular nation; a tune by national consent sung or played on certain public occasions.—*National Church*, the established church of a country or nation.—*National debt*, the sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes.—*National Guard*, a sort of militia formerly kept up in France. —*National schools*, schools organized and supported to a greater or less extent by government. — **Nationalism**, nash'on-al-izm, *n.* Nationality; a national idiom or trait; in Ireland the political programme of the party that desires more or less complete separation from Great Britain.—**Nationalist**, nash'on-al-ist, *n.* A supporter of nationalism. — **Nationality**, nash-on-al'i-ti, *n.* The qualities that distinguish a nation; national character; strong attachment to one's own nation or countrymen; the people constituting a nation; a nation; a race of people; separate existence as a nation; national unity and integrity. — **Nationalise**, nash'on-al-iz, *v.t.*—*nationalised, nationalising.* To make national; to make the common property of the nation as a whole; to give the character of a distinct nation. — **Nationally**, nash'on-al-li, *adv.* In a national manner; as a whole nation. —**Nationalness**, nash'on-al-nes, *n.*

Native, nā'tiv, *a.* [L. *nativus*, born, innate, natural, native, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born. Natal.] Pertaining to the place or circumstances of one's birth; being the scene of one's origin (our *native* land); conferred by birth; belonging to one's nature or constitution; not artificial or acquired; occurring in nature pure or unmixed with other substances: said of mineral bodies (as iron or silver when found almost pure). —*n.* One born in a place or country, and not a foreigner or immigrant; an oyster raised in an artificial bed.—**Natively**, nā'tiv-li, *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally.—**Nativeness**, nā'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being native.—**Nativity**, na-tiv'i-ti, *n.* [L. *nativitas*.] A coming into life or the world; birth; the circumstances attending birth; a picture representing the birth of Christ; *astrol.* same as *Horoscope*.—*To cast a nativity*, to draw out one's horoscope and calculate the future influence of the predominant stars.—*The nativity*, the birth of Our Saviour.

Natron, nā'tron, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *natron*, from Ar. *natrun*, native carbonate of soda; same word as *nitre*.] Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali, found in the ashes of several marine plants, in some lakes, and mineral springs.—**Natrolite**, nā'tro-lit, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral substance occurring in trap-rocks, and containing a great quantity of soda.

Natterjack, nat'ėr-jak, *n.* [For *atter*-jack, from A. Sax. *ātor*, poison, from its disgusting smell.] A species of English toad which does not leap or crawl but walks or runs, and has a deep hollow voice.

Natty, nat'i, *a.* [Akin to *neat*.] Neat; tidy; spruce.—**Nattily**, nat'i-li, *adv.* In a natty manner; sprucely; tidily.—**Nattiness**, nat'i-nes, *n.* State of being natty.

Nature, nā'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *nature*, from L. *natura*, from *natus* (for *gnatus*), born, produced, from root *gna* or *gen*, seen in E. *know*, *kind*, *kin*; Skr. *jan*, to produce. Genus.] The universe; the system of things of which ourselves are a part; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; the creation, especially that part of it by which man is more immediately surrounded; often also the agent, author, or producer of things, or the powers that carry on the processes of the creation; the total of all agencies and forces in the creation; the inherent qualities of anything; the essential qualities which constitute it what it is; disposition of mind; personal character; individual constitution; quality; sort; natural affection; life or reality as distinguished from that which is artificial.—*To go the way of nature*, *to pay the debt of nature*, and similar phrases, to die.—*Laws of nature*, those generalizations which express the order observed in the phenomena of nature. —*In a state of nature*, naked as when born; in a state of sin; unregenerated.—**Nature-printing**, *n.* A process by which plants,

&c., are impressed on a metal plate so as to engrave themselves, copies or casts being then taken for printing.—**Natural**, nat'ū-ral, *a.* [L. *naturalis.*] Pertaining to nature; produced by nature; not artificial, acquired, or assumed (*natural* colour, strength, heat); in conformity with the laws of nature; regulated by the laws which govern events, actions, sentiments, &c. (a *natural* enemy, opposition); happening in the ordinary course of things (the *natural* consequence); connected with the existing physical system of things, or creation at large (*natural* philosophy, laws, &c.); according to life and reality; without affectation or artificiality (he was always *natural*); born out of wedlock; bastard; in a state of nature; unregenerated; *mus.* a term applied to the diatonic or normal scale of C.—*Natural history*, originally the study or description of nature in its widest sense, now commonly applied collectively to the sciences of zoology and botany, or sometimes to zoology alone.—*Natural numbers*, the numbers 1, 2, 3 and upwards.—*Natural order*, an order of plants belonging to the natural system of classification, in contradistinction to the artificial system of Linnæus.—*Natural philosophy*, physics. PHYSICS.—*Natural religion*, religion such as may be attained by the light of nature or reason alone, without revelation.—*Natural science*, much the same as *natural history* in its wide sense.—*Natural selection.* SELECTION—*n.* One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot; a fool; *mus.* a character marked thus ♮, the use of which is to make a sharpened note a semitone lower, and a flattened one a semitone higher.—**Natural-born**, *a.* Native; not alien.—**Naturalesque**, nat'ū-ral-esk, *a.* Preserving pretty closely the characteristics of natural objects: said of ornamental designs, &c.—**Naturalism**, nat'ū-ral-izm, *n.* Natural religion; the doctrine that there is no interference of any supernatural power in the universe.—**Naturalist**, nat'ū-ral-ist, *n.* One versed in natural science or natural history; one who holds the doctrine of naturalism.—**Naturalistic**, nat'ū-ral-is"tik, *a.* Pertaining to naturalism; in accordance with nature; based on natural objects.—**Naturalization**, nat'ū-ral-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of naturalizing; the act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a natural subject.—**Naturalise**, nat'ū-ral-īz, *v.t.*—*naturalised*, *naturalising*. To make natural; to confer the rights and privileges of a native subject upon; to accustom to a climate; to acclimatise; to adopt as native or vernacular (to *naturalise* foreign words).—**Naturally**, nat'ū-ral-li, *adv.* In a natural manner; according to nature; not by art or habit; without affectation; according to the usual course of things; spontaneously; without cultivation.—**Naturalness**, nat'ū-ral-nes, *n.* The state of being natural; conformity to nature; absence of affectation.

Naught, nat, *n.* [A. Sax. *náht*, *nóht*, *náwiht*, lit. *no whit*, not a whit (see AUGHT). *Nought* is the same and *not* is an abbreviated form.] Nought; nothing.—*To set at naught*, to slight, disregard, or despise.—*a.* Worthless; of no value or account; bad; vile.—**Naughty**, na'ti, *a.* [From *naught.*] Bad; mischievous; ill-behaved; very wrong (a *naughty* child).—**Naughtily**, na'ti-li, *adv.* In a naughty manner; mischievously.—**Naughtiness**, na'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being naughty; misbehaviour, as of children.

Naumachy, Naumachia, na'ma-ki, na-mā'ki-a, *n.* [Gr. *naumachia*—*naus*, a ship, and *machē*, fight.] *Rom. antiq.* a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight; the place where these shows were exhibited.

Nauplius, na'pli-us, *n.* The earliest stage in the development of crustaceans.

Nausea, na'shē-a, *n.* [L., from Gr. *nausia*, from *naus*, a ship. NAVAL.] Sea-sickness; any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; loathing.—**Nauseant**, na'shē-ant, *n.* A substance which produces nausea.—**Nauseate**, na'shē-āt, *v.i.*—*nauseated*, *nauseating*. [L. *nauseo.*] To feel nausea; to be inclined to vomit.—*v.t.* To loathe; to reject with disgust; to affect with disgust.—**Nauseous**, na'shus, *a.* Exciting or fitted to excite nausea; loathsome; disgusting.—**Nauseously**, na'shus-li, *adv.* In a nauseous manner.—**Nauseousness**, na'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being nauseous; loathsomeness.

Nautch-girl, nach, *n.* In the East Indies, a native professional dancing-girl.

Nautical, na'ti-kal, *a.* [L. *nauticus*, from *nauta*, a seaman, for *navita*, from *navis*, a ship. NAVAL.] Pertaining to seamanship or navigation.—*Nautical mile.* MILE.—**Nautically**, na'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a nautical manner.

Nautilus, na'ti-lus, *n.* [Gr. *nautilos*, a sailor, a nautilus, from *naus*, a ship. NAVAL.] A genus of cephalopods with many-chambered shells in the form of a flat spiral, the animal residing in the external chamber, and the others being separated by partitions; also a name for the argonaut or paper nautilus; a form of diving-bell which requires no suspension, sinking and rising by means of condensed air.—*Nautilus propeller*, a hydraulic device for propelling ships.—**Nautilite**, na'ti-lit, *n.* Any fossil shell allied to the existing nautilus.—**Nautiloid**, na'ti-loid, *a.* Resembling the nautilus or its shell.

Naval, nā'val, *a.* [L. *navalis*, from *navis*, a ship (whence also *nautical*, *navigate*, *navy*); cog. Gr. *naus*, Skr. *naus*; from a root *nu* for *snu*, meaning to float or flow.] Consisting of ships, or of forces fighting in ships; pertaining to a navy or to ships of war; maritime.—*Naval officer*, one belonging to the navy of a country.—*Naval crown*, among the ancient Romans, a crown conferred for bravery at sea.

Nave, nāv, *n.* [A. Sax. *nafu*, *nafa*=D. *naaf*, Dan. *nav*, Icel. *nöf*, G. *nabe*, a nave; cog. Skr. *nābhi*, a nave, a navel. *Navel* is a dim. from this, and *auger* is partly derived from it.] The thick piece in the centre of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted; the hub.

Nave, nāv, *n.* [Lit. ship, from O.Fr. *nave* (Mod. Fr. *nef*), It. *nave*, from L. *navis*, a ship. NAVAL.] The middle part, lengthwise, of a church; the part between the aisles and extending from the entrance.

Navel, nā'vl, *n.* [A. Sax. *nafel*, *nafola*=D. *navel*, Dan. *navle*, Icel. *nafli*, G. *nabel*—navel; dim. forms from words signifying nave of a wheel. NAVE.] A depression in the centre of the abdomen, the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus.—**Navelled**, nā'vld, *a.* Furnished with a navel.—**Navel-string**, *n.* The umbilical cord.

Navew, nā'vū, *n.* [From O.Fr. *naveau*, from L.L. *napellus*, a dim. of L. *napus*, turnip.] The wild turnip.

Navicular, na-vik'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *navicula*, a little ship, from *navis*, a ship. NAVAL.] Shaped like a boat (the *navicular* bone of the wrist or ankle).

Navigate, nav'i-gāt, *v.i.*—*navigated*, *navigating*. [L. *navigo*, *navigatum*, from *navis*, a ship, *ago*, to do. NAVAL.] To pass on water in ships; to manage a ship; to sail.—*v.t.* To pass over in ships; to sail on; to steer or manage in sailing.—**Navigation**, nav-i-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *navigatio.*] The act of navigating; the science or art of managing ships.—*Aerial navigation*, the art of sailing in the air by balloons or other contrivances.—*Inland navigation*, the passing of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals.—**Navigator**, nav'i-gā-tėr, *n.* One that navigates; one who directs the course of a ship.—**Navigable**, nav'i-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being navigated; affording passage to ships.—**Navigableness, Navigability**, nav'i-ga-bl-nes, nav'i-ga-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being navigable.—**Navigably**, nav'i-ga-bli, *adv.* In a navigable manner.

Navvy, nav'i, *n.* [Abbrev. from *navigator*—the name being first given to men engaged on works connected with inland navigation.] A common labourer, engaged in such works as the making of canals or railways.

Navy, nā'vi, *n.* [O.Fr. *navie*, from L. *navis*, a ship. NAVAL.] A collective term for all the ships, or all of a certain class, belonging to a country (the mercantile *navy* of Britain); especially, the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation; the naval force of any country, including ships, men, stores, &c.

Nawab, na-wab', *n.* [See NABOB.] A viceroy; a deputy.

Nay, nā, *adv.* [Equivalent to *ne aye* (A. Sax. *ne*, not), that is, not ever; from Icel. and Dan. *nei*, Sw. *nej*, no, nay; comp. *nor* for *ne or*, not or; *neither*, for *ne either*, not either, &c. No.] No; a word that expresses negation or refusal; also used to intimate that something is to be added to an expression; not only so; not this alone.—*To say nay*, to deny; to refuse.—*n.* Denial; refusal.

Nazarean, Nazarene, naz'a-rē-an, naz-a-rēn', *n.* An inhabitant of *Nazareth*; a name given to Christ and the early converts to Christianity, in contempt.

Nazarite, naz'a-rit, *n.* [Heb. *nazar*, separated.] A Jew who by certain vows and acts devoted himself to the peculiar service of Jehovah for a certain time or for life. Num. vi. 2-21.—**Nazaritic**, naz-a-rit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Nazaritism.—**Nazaritism**, naz'a-rit-izm, *n.* The vows or practice of the Nazarites.

Neap, nēp, *a.* [A. Sax. *nép*, neap; akin to Dan. *knap*, Icel. *hneppr*, narrow, scanty, and probably to *nip.*] Low, or not rising high: applied to the lowest tides, being those that happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon, taking place about four or five days before the new and full moons.—**Neap, Neap-tide**, *n.* One of the lowest tides or the time of one: opposite to *spring-tide*.—**Neaped**, nēpt, *a.* Left aground by the falling of the tide: said of a ship.

Neapolitan, nē-a-pol'i-tan, *a.* [L. *Neapolis*, Naples.] Belonging to Naples or to its inhabitants.—*n.* An inhabitant or native of Naples.

Near, nēr, *a.* [A. Sax. *neár*, compar. of *neáh*, nigh (*nearer* being thus a double compar.)=Icel. *nær*, *nærri*, Dan. *nær*, near, nearer. NEXT, NIGH.] Nigh; not far distant in place, time, or degree; closely connected by blood (*near* relations); intimate; familiar (a *near* friend); closely affecting one's interest or feelings; close or literal; so as barely to avoid injury or danger; narrow (a *near* escape); on the left of a horse: opposed to *off*, in riding or driving (the *near* fore-leg); short, or not circuitous (a *near* way home); close, narrow, niggardly.—*prep.* At no great distance from; close to; nigh.—*adv.* Almost; within a little; closely; *naut.* close to the wind: opposed to *off*.—*v.t.* and *i.* To approach; to come near.—**Nearly**, nēr'li, *adv.* Almost; within a little; not remotely; closely; intimately; in a parsimonious or niggardly manner.—**Nearness**, nēr'nes, *n.* The state or attribute of being near in any sense; closeness in time or place; proximity; parsimony.—**Near-sighted**, *a.* Short-sighted; seeing at a small distance only.—**Near-sightedness**, *n.* The state of being near-sighted.

Nearctic, nē-ark'tik, *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and E. *arctic.*] Applied to the region and its characteristic fauna embracing North America to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Neat, nēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *neát* (sing. and pl.); Sc. *nowt*, Icel. *naut*, Sw. *nöt*, Dan. *nöd*, cattle, an ox; from verbal stem Icel. *njóta*, A. Sax. *neótan*, to use, to enjoy; Goth. *niutan*, to take.] Cattle of the bovine genus, as oxen or cows: used either collectively or of one individual.—*Neat's-foot oil*, an oil obtained from the feet of neat.—**Neatherd**, nēt'hėrd, *n.* A person who has the care of cattle.

Neat, nēt, *a.* [Fr. *net*, *nette*, from L. *nitidus*, shining, from *niteo*, to shine.] Having everything in perfect order; tidy; trim; expressed in few and well-chosen words; chaste: said of style; pure or unmixed with water (a glass of brandy *neat*); with all deductions made (usually written *Net* or *Nett*).—**Neat-handed**, *a.* Using the hands with neatness; deft.—**Neatly**, nēt'li, *adv.* In a neat manner; tidily; with good taste.—**Neatness**, nēt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being neat; tidiness; simple elegance.

Neb, neb, *n.* [A. Sax. *neb*, *nebb*, face, mouth, beak; D. *neb*, Dan. *næb*, Sw. *nabb*, beak, nose; allied to forms with initial *s*, as D. *snebb*, a beak; comp. E. *snipe*, *snap*.] The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill.

Nebria, neb'ri-a, *n.* [Gr.] A fawn's skin; in works of art, the covering of Bacchus, bacchanals, fauns, &c.

Nebula, neb'ū-la, *n.* pl. **Nebulæ**, neb'ū-lē. [L. *nebula*, a cloud; allied to Gr. *nephélē*, a cloud; same root as Icel. *nifl*, G. *nebel*, mist.] The name for celestial objects resembling white clouds, in many cases resolved by the telescope into clusters of stars, though many nebulæ consist of masses of incandescent gas; a white spot or a slight opacity of the cornea of the eye. —**Nebular**, neb'ū-lēr, *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ.—*Nebular hypothesis*, a hypothesis that the bodies composing the solar system once existed in the form of a nebula, from which, when condensed by refrigeration, the planets were constituted, the main body forming the sun. — **Nebulist**, neb'ū-list, *n.* One who upholds the nebular hypothesis.—**Nebulosity**, neb-ū-los'i-ti, *n.* The state of being nebulous; the faint misty appearances surrounding certain stars.—**Nebulous**, neb'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *nebulosus*.] Cloudy; hazy: literally or figuratively; *astron.* pertaining to or having the appearance of a nebula; nebular.—**Nebulousness**, neb'ū-lus-nes, *n.*

Necessary, nes'es-sa-ri, *a.* [L. *necessarius*, from *necesse*, necessary, unavoidable; origin doubtful.] Such as must be; inevitable; unavoidable; indispensable; essential; that cannot be absent; acting from necessity: opposed to *free* (as regards the will).—*Necessary truths*, those truths which cannot from their very nature but be true. — *n.* Anything necessary or indispensably requisite. — **Necessarian**, nes-es-sā'ri-an, *n.* A necessitarian. — **Necessarily**, nes'es-sa-ri-li, *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; indispensably.—**Necessariness**, nes'es-sa-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being necessary.—**Necessitarian**, **Necessarian**, nē-ses'i-tā"ri-an, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in opposition to the freedom of the will. — **Necessitarianism**, **Necessarianism**, nē-ses'i-tā"ri-an-izm, nes-es-sā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity. — **Necessitate**, nē-ses'i-tāt, *v.t.* — *necessitated*, *necessitating*. To make necessary or indispensable; to render necessary; to compel; to force.—**Necessitous**, nē-ses'i-tus, *a.* Exhibiting indigence; pressed with poverty; indigent; destitute. —**Necessitously**, nē-ses'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.—**Necessitousness**, nē-ses'i-tus-nes, *n.* Extreme poverty; pressing want. — **Necessity**, nē-ses'i-ti, *n.* [L. *necessitas*.] The state of being necessary; condition demanding that something must be; unavoidableness; indispensableness; need; irresistible compulsion; compulsion of circumstances; the absolute determination of the will by motives; that which is requisite; a necessary; extreme indigence; pinching poverty.

Neck, nek, *n.* [A. Sax. *hnecca*, the neck = D. *nek*, Dan. *nakke*, Icel. *hnakki*, the nape; G. *nacken*, the neck; connections doubtful.] The part of an animal's body between the head and the trunk and connecting them; part of a thing corresponding to the neck of animals; a narrow tract of land connecting two larger tracts; an isthmus; the slender part of a vessel, as a bottle; that part of a violin or similar instrument which connects the scroll or head and body.—*Neck and crop*. Under CROP.—*Neck or nothing*, at every risk.—*A stiff neck*, in *Scrip.* obstinacy in sin.—*To break the neck of an affair*, to destroy the main force of it; to get over the worst part of it.—*To tread on the neck of (fig.)*, to subdue utterly.—**Neck-band**, *n.* The band or a shirt round the neck, to which the collar is attached.—**Neckcloth**, nek'kloth, *n.* A piece of linen or cotton cloth worn round the neck as part of a gentleman's dress.—**Necked**, nekt, *a.* Having a neck; generally in composition. — **Neckerchief**, nek'er-chif, *n.* A kerchief for the neck.—**Necklace**, nek'las, *n.* A string of beads, precious stones, or other ornamental objects worn on the neck.—**Necklaced**, nek'last, *a.* Having a necklace. — **Necklet**, nek'let, *n.* A small chain worn round the neck for suspending a locket.—**Neck-or-nothing**, *a.* Involving great risk; desperate.—**Neck-tie**, *n.* A small band of cloth worn round the neck.—**Neck-verse**, *n.* The verse formerly read to entitle a criminal to the benefit of clergy, the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, 'Miserere mei,' &c.

Necrobiosis, nek'rō-bi-ō"sis, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *bios*, life.] *Med.* the degeneration or wearing away of living tissue.—**Necrobiotic**, nek'rō-bi-ot"ik, *a.* Pertaining to necrobiosis.—**Necrolatry**, nek-rol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *latreia*, worship.] Excessive veneration for or worship of the dead.—**Necrolite**, nek'rol-it, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A kind of felspar, which, when struck or pounded, exhales an odour like that of putrid flesh.—**Necrology**, nek-rol'o-ji, *n.* A register of deaths; a collection of obituary notices.—**Necrologic**, **Necrological**, nek-rō-loj'ik, nek-rō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a necrology.—**Necrologist**, nek-rol'o-jist, *n.* One who writes obituary notices. — **Necromancy**, nek'rō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *manteia*, divination.] Divination by means of a pretended communication with the dead; the black art; the art of magic or sorcery.—**Necromancer**, nek'rō-man-sēr, *n.* One who practises necromancy; a sorcerer; a wizard.—**Necromancing**, nek'rō-man-sing, *n.* The art or practices of a necromancer. — **Necromantic**, **Necromantical**, nek-rō-man'tik, nek-rō-man'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to necromancy. —**Necromantically**, nek-rō-man'ti-kal-li, *adv.* By necromancy. — **Necrophagous**, nek-rof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on the dead, or putrescent substances.—**Necrophilism**, nek-rof'il-izm, *n.* [Gr. *phileō*, to love.] An unnatural attachment to dead bodies.—**Necrophobia**, **Necrophoby**, nek-rō-fō'bi-a, nek'rō-fō-bi, *n.* [Gr. *phobos*, fear.] A horror of dead bodies; exaggerated fear of death. — **Necropolis**, nek-rop'o-lis, *n.* [Gr. *polis*, a city; the city of the dead.] A cemetery, especially one that is extensive and ornamentally laid out. — **Necroscopy**, nek-ros'ko-pi, *n.* Examination of the dead; a post-mortem examination. — **Necroscopic**, **Necroscopical**, nek-rō-skop'ik, nek-rō-skop'i-kal, *a.* Relating to post-mortem examinations.—**Necrosis**, nē-krō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *nekrōsis*, deadness.] *Pathol.* death of the bone substance, a condition corresponding to what gangrene is to the flesh; *bot.* a disease of plants chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parts.—**Necrosed**, nē-krōst', *a.* Affected by necrosis.

Nectar, nek'tēr, *n.* [Gr.] *Greek myth.* the drink of the gods, ambrosia being their solid food; hence, any delicious drink; *bot.* the honey of a flower. — **Nectareal**, nek-tā'rē-al, *a.* Pertaining to nectar or a nectary. — **Nectarean**, nek-tā'rē-an, *a.* Resembling nectar; very delicious.—**Nectared**, nek'terd, *a.* Imbued or abounding with nectar.—**Nectareous**, nek-tā'rē-us, *a.* Nectarean.—**Nectareousness**, nek-tā'rē-us-nes, *n.*—**Nectariferous**, nek-ta-rif'er-us, *a.* Producing nectar. — **Nectarine**, nek'tēr-in, *a.* Sweet as nectar.—*n.* A variety of the common peach, having a smoother rind and firmer pulp.—**Nectarous**, nek'tēr-us, *a.* Sweet as nectar.—**Nectary**, nek'ta-ri, *n.* The part of a flower that contains or secretes the nectar.

Nectocalyx, nek'tō-kā-liks, *n.* pl. **Nectocalyces**, nek-tō-kā'li-sēz. [Gr. *nektos*, swimming, and *kalyx*, a cup.] The swimming-bell or disc of a medusa or jelly-fish, by the contractions of which it is propelled.

Né, nā, *pp.* [Fr., from L. *natus*, born. NATAL.] Born: a term placed before a married woman's maiden name to indicate her parentage: as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker, that is, whose family name was Necker.

Need, nēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *nēd*=D. *noed*, Icel. *naudh*, Dan. *nød*, G. *noth*, Goth. *naudhs*, need, necessity.] A state that requires supply or relief; pressing occasion for something; urgent want; necessity; want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence. — *v.t.* To have necessity or need for; to want, lack, require. *Need* is often used as a sort of auxiliary, especially in negative and interrogative sentences without the personal termination of the 3d person singular, and without the infinitive sign *to* before the following verb (he or they *need* not go; *need* he do it?).—*v.i.* To be wanted; to be necessary: not used with a personal nominative (there *needs* nothing more).—**Needfire**, nēd'fir, *n.* [Lit. fire of need or necessity.] Fire produced by friction, of old the subject of superstitions —**Needful**, nēd'ful, *a.* Needy; necessitous; necessary; requisite. — *The needful*, anything necessary; specifically, ready-money (colloq.). — **Needfully**, nēd'ful-li, *adv.* In a needful manner. — **Needfulness**, nēd'ful-nes, *n.* The state of being needful.—**Needily**, nē'di-li, *adv.* In a needy manner. —**Neediness**, nē'di-nes, *n.* Want; poverty; indigence. — **Needless**, nēd'les, *a.* Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite. — **Needlessly**, nēd'les-li, *adv.* In a needless manner. — **Needlessness**, nēd'les-nes, *n.*—**Needs**, nēds, *adv.* [An adverbial genitive of *need*.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably: generally with *must*.—**Needy**, nē'di, *a.* Necessitous; indigent; very poor, distressed by want of the means of living.

Needle, nē'dl, *n.* [A. Sax. *nædl*, a needle = O. Fris. *nedle*, Goth. *nethla*, G. *nadel*, D. *naald*, Icel. *nál*, a needle, from root seen in D. *naad*, a seam, G. *nähen*, to sew, L. *neo*, Gr. *neō*, to spin.] A small instrument of steel pointed at one end, and having an eye or hole through which is passed a thread, used for sewing; an instrument of iron or steel, bone, wood, &c., used for interweaving or interlacing a thread or twine in knitting, netting, embroidery, &c.; a name of sundry long and sharp-pointed surgical instruments; a magnetized bar of steel in a mariner's or other compass, in the needle-telegraph, &c.; a sharp pinnacle of rock; a needle-shaped crystal.—**Needle-book**, *n.* Pieces of cloth in the form of the leaves of a book, used for sticking needles into. — **Needle-fish**, *n.* The pipe-fish, also the sea-urchin. —**Needle-gun**, *n.* A breech-loading rifle fired by the striking of a *needle* or small spike on detonating powder in the cartridge.—**Needle-ore**, *n.* Acicular bismuth glance; native sulphide of bismuth, lead and copper, occurring in long, thin, steel-gray crystals. — **Needle-telegraph**, *n.* A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle.—**Needle-woman**, *n.* A seamstress. —**Needle-work**, *n.* Work executed with a needle; sewed work; embroidery; the business of a seamstress.—**Needle-zeolite**, *n.* Natrolite.—**Needly**, nēd'li, *a.* Relating to or resembling a needle.

Needless, **Needs**, **Needy**, *&c.* Under NEED.

Ne'er, nār. A contraction of *Never*.

Neese, nēz, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *niesan*, D. *niesen*, G. *niesen*; a form of *sneeze*.] To sneeze.

Nefarious, nē-fā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *nefarius*, from *nefas*, impious, unlawful, from *ne*, not, and *fas*, law, from *for*, *fari*, to utter. FATE.] Wicked in the extreme; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile.—**Nefariously**, nē-fā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a nefarious manner.—**Nefariousness**, nē-fā'ri-us-nes, *n.*

Negation, nē-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *negatio*, a denying, from *nego*, to deny—*ne*, not, and verbal affix *-go*, *-igo*. Akin *deny*, *renegade*.] Denial; a declaration that something is not, has not been, or will not be: opposed to *affirmation*; contradiction or contradictory condition.—**Negative**, neg'a-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *négatif*, L. *negativus*.] Implying or containing denial or negation: opposed to *affirmative*; tending in the direction of denial without directly denying or controverting: opposed to *positive* (a *negative* result); *photog.* applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature.—*Negative electricity*, the opposite of positive electricity. See POSITIVE.—*Negative pole*, the metal, or equivalent, placed in opposition to the *positive*, in the voltaic battery.—*Negative quantities*, *alg.* quantities which have the sign – (minus) pre-

fixed to them.—n. A proposition by which something is denied; an opposite or contradictory term or conception; a negative proposition; a word that denies (not, no); that side of a question which denies or refuses; a decision or answer expressive of negation; *photog.* a photographic picture on glass, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature, used as a plate from which to print positive impressions.—v.t.—*negatived*, *negativing*. To disprove; to prove the contrary; to say no to; to reject; to refuse to enact or sanction (the lords *negatived* the bill).—**Negatively**, neg'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a negative manner.—**Negativeness**, **Negativity**, neg'a-tiv-nes, neg-a-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being negative.—**Negatory**,† neg'a-to-ri, *a.* Expressing denial; belonging to negation.

Neglect, neg-lekt', *v.t.* [L. *negligo*, *neglectum*, lit. not to pick up—*nec*, not, nor, and *lego*, to pick up. LEGEND.] To treat with no regard or attention or with too little; to slight; to set at naught; to omit to do; to leave undone; to forbear: often with an infinitive as object (to *neglect* to pay a visit).—*n.* Omission; forbearance to do anything that should be done; carelessness; omission of due attention or civilities; negligence; habitual want of regard; state of being disregarded.—**Neglectedness**, neg-lek'ted-nes, *n.* State of being neglected.—**Neglecter**, neg-lek'tėr, *n.* One that neglects.—**Neglectful**, neg-lekt'ful, *a.* Apt to neglect; treating with neglect; negligent; careless; inattentive.—**Neglectfully**, neg-lekt'ful-li, *adv.* In a neglectful manner.—**Neglectfulness**, neg-lekt'ful-nes, *n.*—**Neglectingly**, neg-lek'ting-li, *adv.* With neglect; carelessly; heedlessly (*Shak.*).

Negligé, neg'lē-zhā, *n.* [Fr. *negligé*, from *negliger*, to neglect.] An easy or unceremonious dress; undress.

Negligent, neg'li-jent, *a.* [L. *negligens*, *negligentis*, ppr. of *negligo*, to neglect. NEGLECT.] Characterized by neglect; apt to neglect; careless; heedless; neglectful.—**Negligently**, neg'li-jent-li, *adv.* In a negligent manner.—**Negligence**, **Negligency**, neg'li-jens, neg'li-jen-si, *n.* [L. *negligentia*.] The quality of being negligent; neglect; remissness; an act of negligence.—**Negligible**, neg'li-ji-bl, *a.* That may be neglected.

Negociate, &c. See NEGOTIATE.

Negotiate, nē-gō'shi-āt, *v.i.* [L. *negotior*, *negotiatus*, from *negotium*, want of leisure, business—*nec*, not, and *otium*, leisure.] To treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade; to hold diplomatic intercourse with another, as respecting a treaty, league, or other matter; to treat; to conduct communications in general.—*v.t.*—*negotiated*, *negotiating*. To procure or bring about by negotiation (a treaty, a loan); to pass in the way of business; to put into circulation (to *negotiate* a bill of exchange).—**Negotiable**, nē-gō'shi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment from one person to another, as a bill or promissory note.—**Negotiability**, nē-gō'shi-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being negotiable.—**Negotiation**, nē-gō'shi-ā"shon, *n.* The act of negotiating; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase; the intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like.—**Negotiator**, **Negotiant**,† nē-gō'shi-ā-tėr, nē-gō'shi-ant, *n.* One that negotiates.—**Negotiatory**, nē-gō'shi-a-to-ri, *a.* Relating to negotiation.

Negro, nē'grō, *n.* pl. **Negroes**, nē'grōz. [It. and Sp. *negro*, black, from L. *niger*, black.] A member of that race of mankind which is characterized by the black or very dark colour of the skin and the possession of hair of a woolly or crisp nature.—*a.* Relating to negroes; black.—**Negro-head**, *n.* A tobacco made up and pressed in a certain way.—**Negroid**, nē'groid, *a.* Resembling negroes; having negro characteristics.—**Negress**, nē'gres, *n.* A female negro.—**Negrito**, **Negrillo**, ne-grē'tō, ne-gril'lō, *n.* and *a.* [Dim. of *negro*.] A name given to the diminutive negro-like tribes inhabiting the Philippine and other islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

Negus, nē'gus, *n.* [From the inventor, Col. *Negus*, of Queen Anne's time.] A beverage made of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice, or only of wine, water, and sugar.

Neigh, nā, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hnægan*, Icel. *hneggja*, *hnegja*, Sw. *gnägga*; probably an imitative word; comp. L. *hinnio*.] To utter the cry of a horse; to whinny.—*n.* The cry of a horse; a whinnying.—**Neighing**, nā'ing, *n.* A whinnying.

Neighbour, nā'bėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *neáh-búr*, *neáh-bûr*, lit. a near-dweller, from *neáh*, near (NIGH), and *búr*, *gebúr*, a dweller, a boor (BOOR).] One who lives near another; one who lives in a neighbourhood; one in close proximity; one who lives on friendly terms with another: often used as a familiar term of address.—*a.* Being in the vicinity; adjoining; next.—*v.t.* To adjoin; to border on or be near to.—**Neighbourhood**, nā'bėr-hud, *n.* A place or district the inhabitants of which may be called neighbours; vicinity; the adjoining district or locality; neighbours collectively; a district or locality in general (a low *neighbourhood*).—**Neighbouring**, nā'bėr-ing, *a.* Living as neighbours; being situated near.—**Neighbourliness**, nā'bėr-li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being neighbourly.—**Neighbourly**, nā'bėr-li, *a.* Becoming a neighbour; acting as a good neighbour; social.

Neither, nē'THėr or nī'THėr, *pron.* and *pronominal adjective.* [Used as negative of either; earlier forms *nather*, *naither*, *nouther*, A. Sax. *náther*, *náhwæther* = *ne-whæther*.] Not one of two; not either; not the one or the other: used either alone or with a noun following.—*conj.* Not either: generally prefixed to the first of two or more co-ordinate negative propositions or clauses, the others being introduced by nor; sometimes used instead of *nor* in the second of two clauses, the former containing *not*.

Nelumbo, nē-lum'bō, *n.* The Hindu and Chinese lotus, a beautiful water-plant with rose-coloured flowers.

Nemean, ne-mē'an, *a.* NEMEAN.

Nematocyst, nem'a-to-sist, *n.* [Gr. *nēma*, *nēmatos*, a thread, and *kystis*, a bag.] *Physiol.* a thread-cell or stinging apparatus of cœlenterate animals.

Nematoid, nem'a-toid, *n.* [Gr. *nēma*, *nēmatos*, a thread, from *neō*, to spin.] One of an order of entozoa having a long cylindrical, and often filiform body; a round-worm.—**Nematode**, **Nematoid**, nem'a-tōd, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the nematoids.

Nemean, nē'mē-an or ne-mē'an, *a.* Of or belonging to *Nemea* in Argolis, Greece.—*Nemean games*, ancient games or festivals celebrated at Nemea every second year.

Nemertid, nē-mėr'tid, *n.* A name of marine annelids remarkable for the length which they attain, namely, 30 or 40 feet, which they can suddenly contract to 3 or 4.—**Nemertine**, **Nemertean**, nē-mėr'tin, nē-mėr'tē-an, *a.* Pertaining to the nemertids.

Nemesis, nem'e-sis, *n.* [Gr., from *nemō*, to distribute.] A female Greek divinity regarded as a personification of retributive justice.

Nemoral,† nem'or-al, *a.* [L. *nemoralis*, from *nemus*, *nemoris*, a wood.] Pertaining to a wood or grove.—**Nemorose**, nem'or-ōs, *a.* [L. *nemorosus*.] *Bot.* growing in groves or among wood.—**Nemorous**, nem'or-us, *a.* Woody; pertaining to a wood.

Neoarctic, nē-ō-ärk'tik, *a.* NEARCTIC.

Neocomian, nē-ō-kō'mi-an, *a.* [L. *Neocomum*, *Neufchâtel* in Switzerland, where the strata are largely developed.] *Geol.* a term applied to the lowest of the cretaceous deposits, being the lower green-sand and wealden.

Neocosmic, nē-ō-koz'mik, *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *kosmos*, the world.] Pertaining to the present condition and laws of the universe, or to the races of historic man.

Neocracy, nē-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *kratos*, power.] Government by new or inexperienced officials; upstart rule or supremacy.

Neogene, nē'ō-jēn, *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and root *gen*, to produce.] *Geol.* a name for the pliocene and miocene tertiaries to distinguish them from the eocene strata.

Neo-Latin, nē'ō-lat-in, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new.] Applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin; Latin as written by authors of modern times.

Neolithic, nē-ō-lith'ik, *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, *lithos*, a stone.] *Archæol.* applied to the more recent of the two periods into which the stone age has been subdivided, as opposed to *palæolithic*.

Neology, nē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *logos*, a word.] The introduction of a new word or of new words into a language; novel doctrines; rationalistic views in theology.—**Neologic**, **Neological**, nē-ō-loj'ik, nē-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to neology.—**Neologically**, nē-ō-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a neological manner.—**Neologism**, **Neologianism**, nē-ol'o-jizm, nē-ō-lō'ji-an-izm, *n.* A new word or phrase, or new use of a word; the use of new words or of old words in a new sense; new doctrines.—**Neologist**, **Neologian**, nē-ol'o-jist, nē-ō-lō'ji-an, *n.* One who introduces new words or phrases; an innovator in doctrines or beliefs.—**Neologistic**, **Neologistical**, nē-ol'o-jis"tik, nē-ol'o-jis"ti-kal, *a.* Relating to neology; neological.—**Neologize**, nē-ol'o-jīz, *v.i.*—*neologized*, *neologising*. To introduce or use new words or terms; to introduce or adopt new doctrines.

Neophyte, nē'ō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *phyton*, a plant, from *phyō*, to grow.] A new convert or proselyte; a novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest; a tyro; a beginner in learning.

Neoplastic, nē-ō-plas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, *plassō*, to form.] Newly formed; specifically applied to the matter which fills up a wound.

Neoteric, **Neoterical**, nē-ō-ter'ik, nē-ō-ter'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *neōterikos*, young, from *neos*, new.] New; recent in origin; modern.—**Neoterism**, nē-ot'ėr-izm, *n.* The introduction of new words or phrases; a new word or phrase introduced; a neologism.—**Neoterize**, nē-ot'ėr-īz, *v.i.*—*neoterized*, *neoterizing*. To coin new words or phrases; to neologize.

Neotropical, nē-ō-trop'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and E. *tropical*.] Applied to a region of the earth in reference to its characteristic fauna, including all America south of the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Neozoic, nē-ō-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, recent, and *zōē*, life.] *Geol.* a name given to strata from the beginning of the trias up to the most recent deposits, including the mesozoic and cainozoic divisions.

Nepenthe, **Nepenthes**, nē-pen'thē, nē-pen'thēz, *n.* [Gr. *nēpenthēs*—*nē*, not, and *penthos*, grief.] A kind of magic potion supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes; any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care.

Nephalism, nef'al-izm, *n.* [Gr. *nēphalios*, sober, from *nēphō*, to abstain from wine.] Teetotalism.—**Nephalist**, nef'al-ist, *n.* A teetotaller.

Nepheloid, nef'el-oid, *a.* [Gr. *nephelē*, a cloud.] Cloudy, as liquors.

Nephew, nev'ū, *n.* [Fr. *neveu*, from L. *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew; cog. A. Sax. *nefa*, Icel. *nefi*, G. *neffe*, Skr. *napat*, a nephew. Akin *niece*.] The son of a brother or sister.

Nephralgia, **Nephralgy**, ne-fral'ji-a, ne-fral'ji, *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the kidneys.—**Nephrite**, nef'rīt, *n.* [Gr. *nephritēs*.] The mineral otherwise called jade.—**Nephritic**, **Nephritical**, ne-frit'ik, ne-frit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys; relieving disorders of the kidneys.—**Nephritis**, nē-frī'tis, *n.* [Gr. term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the kidneys.—**Nephroid**, nef'roid, *a.* Kidney-shaped.—**Nephrolithic**, nef-rō-lith'ik, *a.* [Gr. *nephros*, and *lithos*, a stone.] *Med.* relating to the stone, or calculi in the kidneys.—**Nephrology**, ne-frol'o-ji, *n.* A description of the kidneys.—**Nephrotomy**, ne-frot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.] *Surg.* the operation of cutting for stone in the kidney.

Nepotism, nē'pot-izm, *n.* [Fr. *népotisme*, from L. *nepos*, nephew. NEPHEW.] Favouritism shown to nephews and other relations; patronage bestowed in consideration of family relationship and not of

merit.—**Nepotic, Nepotious,** nē-pot'ik, nē-pō'shus, *a.* Belonging to nepotism; practising nepotism.—**Nepotist,** nē'pot-ist, *n.* One who practises nepotism.

Neptune, nep'tūn, *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] The chief marine divinity of the Romans, identified by them with the Greek Poseidon; a planet beyond the orbit of Uranus, the remotest from the sun yet known in the solar system.—**Neptunian,** nep-tū'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean or sea; formed by water or aqueous solution (as rocks).—*Neptunian theory,* in *geol.* the theory of Werner, which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water; opposed to the *Plutonic* theory.

Nereid, nē'rē-id, *n.* [Gr. *nēreis, nēreidos,* from *Nēreus,* a marine deity.] *Myth.* one of the daughters of Nereus, the constant attendants of Neptune; a sea nymph; a marine annelid; a sea-centiped.

Neroli, ner'ō-li, *n.* [The name of an Italian princess, its discoverer.] The fragrant essential oil from the flowers of the bitter orange.

Nerve, nėrv, *n.* [L. *nervus,* a sinew, strength, vigour, from root *snar* (with initial *s*), seen in E. *snare.*] A sinew or tendon; strength; muscular power; self-command or steadiness, especially under trying circumstances; firmness of mind; courage; one of the whitish fibres which proceed from the brain and spinal cord, or from the central ganglia, of animals, and ramify through all parts of the body, and whose function is to convey sensation and ordinate motion; *pl.* the general tone of one's system; *bot.* one of the ribs or principal veins in a leaf.—*v.t.*—*nerved, nerving.* To give nerve, strength, or vigour to; to arm with force.—**Nervation,** ner-vā'shon, *n.* The arrangement or distribution of nerves; *bot.* the distribution of the veins of leaves; venation.—**Nerve-cell, Nerve-corpuscle,** *n.* One of the nucleated cells numerous in the gray portion of the brain and spinal cord, &c.—**Nerved,** nervd, *a.* Having nerves; having nerves of this or that character.—**Nerve-fibre,** *n.* One of the primitive fibres of the nerves and of the white substance of the brain and spinal cord.—**Nerveless,** nėrv'les, *a.* Without nerve; destitute of strength; weak.—**Nervine,** nėr'vin, *a.* Capable of acting upon the nerves.—*n.* A medicine for nervous affections (as for toothache).—**Nervous,** nėr'vus, *a.* Pertaining to the nerves; affecting the nerves; having the nerves affected; having weak or diseased nerves; easily agitated; strong; vigorous; sinewy; characterized by force or strength in sentiment or style.—*Nervous centres,* the organs whence the nerves originate, as the brain and spinal marrow.—*Nervous system,* the nerves and nervous centres collectively.—*Nervous temperament,* that in which the predominating characteristic is a great excitability of the nervous system, and an undue predominance of the emotional impulses.—**Nervously,** nėr'vus-li, *adv.* In a nervous manner.—**Nervousness,** nėr'vus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being nervous.—**Nervure,** nėr'vūr, *n.* *Bot.* the vein or nerve of a leaf; *entom.* one of the corneous tubes which help to expand the wing and keep it tense.—**Nervy,** nėr'vi, *a.* Nervous; sinewy; vigorous.

Nescience, nē'shi-ens, *n.* [L. *nescientia,* from *nescio,* not to know—*ne,* not, and *scio,* to know. SCIENCE.] The state of not knowing; want of knowledge; ignorance.—**Nescious,** nē'shi-us, *a.* Ignorant.

Ness, nes, *n.* [A. Sax. *næs,* Icel. *nes,* Dan. *næs,* a ness: probably a form of *nose.*] A promontory; a cape; a headland.

Nest, nest, *n.* [A Sax. L.G. D. and G. *nest;* allied to L. *nidus,* a nest, for *nisdus,* from root *nas,* to dwell, seen in Greek *nostos,* return.] The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation and rearing the young; a place where the eggs of insects, turtles, &c., are produced: a place in which the young of various small animals (as mice) are reared; a number of persons frequenting the same haunt: generally in a bad sense; a set of articles of diminishing sizes, each enveloping the one next smaller (a *nest* of boxes); a set of small drawers.—*v.i.* To build a nest; to nestle.—**Nest-egg,** *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; something laid up as a beginning or nucleus.—**Nestle,** nes'l, *v.i.*—*nestled, nestling.* [Freq. from *nest.*] To make or occupy a nest; to take shelter; to lie close and snug.—*v.t.* To house or shelter, as in a nest; to cherish and fondle closely.—**Nestling,** nest'ling, *n.* [A dim. from *nest.*] A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

Nestorian, nes-tō'ri-an, *n.* An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who maintained that the two natures in Christ were separate; one of those modern Christians of Persia and India who are the remains of the Nestorian sect.

Net, net, *n.* [A. Sax. *net, nett,* a net—Icel. Lan. and D. *net,* Sw. *nät,* Goth. *nati,* G. *netz,* a net; cog. L. *nassa,* a basket for catching fish; from root seen in Skr. *nada,* a stream.] An instrument formed of thread, twine, or other fibrous materials, wrought or woven into meshes, used for catching fish, birds, &c., and also for securing or containing articles of various kinds; a fabric of fine open texture.—*v.t.*—*netted, netting.* To make into a net or network; to take in a net; hence, to capture by wile or stratagem; to inclose in a net or net-work.—*v.i.* To form net-work.—**Netted,** net'ed, *p.* and *a.* Made into a net or net-work; reticulated.—**Netting,** net'ing, *n.* The process of making nets; a piece of net-work; a net of small ropes, to be stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to contain hammocks.—**Netting-needle,** *n.* A kind of shuttle used in netting.—**Netty,** net'i, *a.* Like a net; netted.—**Net-work,** *n.* Work formed in the same manner as a net; any net-like fabric; an interlacement.

Net, Nett, net, *a.* [Fr. *net,* It. *netto,* neat, net. NEAT.] Free from all deductions (*net* profits, *net* produce, *net* rent, *net* weight).—*v.t.*—*netted, netting.* To gain as clear profit.

Nether, neth'ėr, *a.* [A. Sax. *nither, nithor, neothra,* compar. of *nithe,* under, downward (whence *neathen, benneathen, beneath*); cog. L.G. D. and Dan. *nedier,* Icel. *nethar,* G. *nieder;* root seen in Skr. *ni,* downwards.] Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part: opposed to upper.—**Nethermost,** neth'ėr-mōst, *a.* [A double superlative, like *hindmost.*] Lowest.—**Netherwards,** neth'ėr-wėrdz, *adv.* In a direction downwards.

Nethinim, neth'in-im, *n. pl.* [Heb. *pl.* of *nāthīn,* what is given, a slave of the temple, from *nāthan,* to give.] Among the Jews, servants of the priests and Levites, employed in the meanest offices about the temple.

Nett, net, *a.* NET.

Nettle, net'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *netele*=D. *netel,* Dan. *nælde, nelde,* G. *nessel,* a nettle: root doubtful.] A sort of plants consisting chiefly of neglected weeds with stinging hairs.—*v.t.*—*nettled, nettling.* To irritate or vex; to cause to feel displeasure or vexation not amounting to anger.—**Nettle-cloth,** *n.* A thick cotton stuff, japanned and used for the peaks of caps, waist-belts, &c., in place of leather.—**Nettler,** net'lėr, *n.* One that nettles.—**Nettle-rash,** *n.* An eruption upon the skin much resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle; urticaria.

Neural, nū'ral, *a.* [Gr. *neuron,* a nerve; akin to L. *nervus.* NERVE.] Pertaining to the nerve or nervous system.—*Neural arch,* the arch or projection posteriorly inclosing and protecting the spinal cord of the vertebra.—*Neural axis,* the central trunk of the nervous system, also called the *Cerebro-spinal Axis.*—**Neuralgia,** nū-ral'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *algos,* pain.] Pain in a nerve; an ailment the chief symptom of which is acute pain, apparently seated in a nerve or nerves.—**Neuralgic,** nū-ral'jik, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.—**Neuration,** nū-rā'shon, *n.* The arrangement of the veins or nervures in the wings of insects; nervation.—**Neurility,** nū-ril'i-ti, *n.* The properties or functions of the nerves or nerve-fibre.—**Neurin, Neurine,** nū'rin, *n.* The nitrogenized substance of nerve-fibre and cells.—**Neuritis,** nū-ri'tis, *n.* *Med.* inflammation of a nerve.—**Neurography,** nū-rog'ra-fi, *n.* That part of anatomy which describes the nerves.—**Neurapophysis,** nū-ra-pof'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *apophysis,* a projecting part.] *Compar. anat.* a posterior process or projection of the vertebral column.—**Neuro-hypnology, Neurohypnotism,** *n.* [Gr. *hypnos,* sleep.] The doctrine of nervous sleep or animal magnetism; mesmerism.—**Neurological,** nū-rō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to neurology.—**Neurologist,** nū-rol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in neurology.—**Neurology,** nū-rol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the nerves.—**Neuropathic,** nū-rō-path'ik, *a.* Pertaining to affections of the nerves.—**Neuropathy,** nū-rop'a-thi, *n.* An affection of the nervous system.—**Neuropter, Neuropteran,** nū-rop'ter, nū-rop'ter-an, *n.* [Gr. *pteron,* a wing.] An individual belonging to an order of insects (*Neuroptera*) having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins or nervures, as the dragon-flies.—**Neuropteral, Neuropterous,** nū-rop'ter-al, nū-rop'ter-us, *a.* Belonging to the Neuropters.—**Neurosis,** nū-rō'sis, *n.* A name common to diseases having, or supposed to have, their seat in the nervous system.—**Neuroskeletal,** nū-rō-skel'e-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the neuroskeleton.—**Neuroskeleton,** nū-rō-skel'e-ton, *n.* The bones of vertebrate animals connected with the nervous axis and locomotion.—**Neurosthenia,** nū-ros-thē'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *sthenos,* force.] *Med.* an excess of nervous irritation; an inflammatory affection of the nerves.—**Neurotic,** nū-rot'ik, *a.* Relating to the nerves; capable of acting on the nerves.—*n.* A disease having its seat in the nerves; a medicine for nervous affections; nervine.—**Neurotomical,** nū-rō-tom'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *tomē,* a cutting.] Pertaining to the dissection of nerves.—**Neurotomist,** nū-rot'om-ist, *n.* One engaged in neurotomy; one who dissects the nerves.—**Neurotomy,** nū-rot'o-mi, *n.* The act or practice of dissecting nerves.—**Neurotonic,** nū-rō-ton'ik, *n.* [Gr. *tonikos,* bracing.] A medicine employed to strengthen the nervous system.

Neuter, nū'tėr, *a.* [L., not either, not one nor the other—compounded of *ne* and *uter,* whether of two.] Neutral; *gram.* of neither gender; neither masculine nor feminine (in *Eng. gram.* applied to all names of things without life); neither active nor passive; intransitive (a *neuter* verb); *bot.* having neither stamens nor pistils; *zool.* having no fully developed sex (*neuter* bees).—*n.* An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation; one of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and bees; *bot.* a plant which has neither stamens nor pistils; *gram.* a noun of the neuter gender.—**Neutral,** nū'tral, *a.* [L. *neutralis.*] Not taking an active part with one of certain contending parties; not interested one way or another; indifferent.—*Neutral colours,* those in which the hue is broken by partaking of the reflected colours of the objects which surround them.—*Neutral salts, chem.* salts which do not exhibit any acid or alkaline properties.—*Neutral tint,* a dull, grayish hue, partaking of the character of none of the brilliant colours.—*n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.—**Neutrality,** nū-tral'i-ti, *n.* The state of being neutral; the state of taking no part on either side.—**Neutralization,** nū'tral-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of neutralizing; *chem.* the process by which an acid and an alkali are so combined as to disguise each other's properties or render them inert.—**Neutralize,** nū'tral-iz, *v.t.*—*neutralized, neutralizing.* To render neutral; to destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to render inoperative; to counteract; *chem.* to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of by combination with a different substance.—**Neutralizer,** nū'tral-i-zėr, *n.* One who or that which neutralizes.—**Neutrally,** nū'tral-li, *adv.* In a neutral manner.

Nevé, nā'vā, *n.* [Fr., from L. *niv, nivis,*

snow.] The French name for the coarsely granular snow from which glaciers are formed.

Never, nev'ėr, *adv.* [The neg. of *ever*; A. Sax. *næfre*, from *ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever; comp. *neither*, *either*, &c.] Not ever; at no time, whether past, present, or future; in no degree (*never* fear); not at all; none (*never* the better); not, emphatically (he answered *never* a word).—*Never so*, to any or to whatever extent or degree (*never so* much, little, well, &c.: now less common than *ever so*).—*Never* is much used in composition, as in *never*-ending, *never*-failing, *never*-dying, &c.; but in all such compounds it has its usual meaning.—**Nevermore**, nev'ėr-mōr, *adv.* Never again; at no future time.—**Nevertheless**, nev'ėr-thē-les", *conj.* [The *the* is the old instrumental case of the demonstrative used before comparatives; A. Sax. *thý læs*, the or by that less.] Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of, or without regarding that.

New, nū, *a.* [A. Sax. *niwe*, *neowe*, new=D. *nieuw*, Goth. *niujis*, G. *neu*; cog. W. *newydd*, Ir. *nuadh*, L. *novus*, Gr. *neos*, Skr. *navas*—new; connected with *now*.] Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; recent in origin; novel; opposed to *old*, and used of things; not before known; recently discovered; recently produced by change; different from a former (to lead a *new* life); not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed; fresh after any event; never used before, or recently brought into use; not second-hand (a *new* copy of a book); recently commenced; starting afresh (the *new* year, a *new* week).—*New Red Sandstone.* Under SANDSTONE.—*New Testament.* TESTAMENT.—*New World*, a name frequently given to North and South America; the western hemisphere.—*New* is much used adverbially in composition for *newly*; as in *new*-born, *new*-made, *new*-grown, *new*-formed, *new*-found.—**New-comer**, *n.* One who has lately come.—**New-fangled**, *a.* [FANGLED, FANG.] New-fashioned; formed with the affectation of novelty; fond of change; easily captivated with what is new.—**New-fangledly**, *adv.* In a new-fangled manner.—**New-fangledness**, **New-fangleness**, *n.*—**New-fashioned**, *a.* Made in a new fashion; lately come into fashion.—**Newish**, nū'ish, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new.—**Newly**, nū'li, *adv.* Lately; freshly; recently; with a new form, different from the former; anew; afresh; as before; in a new and different manner.—**New-made**, *a.* Newly made or formed.—**Newness**, nū'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being new; novelty.—**News**, nūz, *n.* [From *new*; probably the old genit. of *new*, from such phrases as A. Sax. *hwæt niwes?* what of new, what news? It is almost always used as a singular.] Recent intelligence regarding any event; fresh information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown; tidings; a newspaper.—**News-agent**, *n.* A person who deals in newspapers; a news-vender.—**News-boy**, *n.* A boy who hawks or delivers newspapers.—**News-letter**, *n.* The name given to the little sheets of news, issued weekly, about the time of Charles II., the news for which was collected from coffee-house gossip.—**Newsman**, **News-vender**, nūz'man, *n.* One who sells or delivers newspapers.—**Newsmonger**, nūz'mung-gėr, *n.* One that deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news.—**Newspaper**, nūz'pā-pėr, *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed for conveying news; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, political intelligence, information regarding proceedings of parliament, public meetings, and the like.—**Newsroom**, nūz'röm, *n.* A room where newspapers, and often also magazines, reviews, &c., are read.—**New-year's Day**, *n.* The first day of a new year; the first day of January.—**New-Zealand flax**, *n.* A plant of New-Zealand, the leaves of which contain a strong fibre used by the natives for making cloth, nets, &c.

Newel, nū'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *nuel*, *noiel*, *neuel*, from L. *nucalis*, like a nut, from *nux*, *nucis*, a nut; lit. the kernel.] *Arch.* the upright cylinder or pillar round which in a winding staircase the steps turn, and are supported from the bottom to the top.—*Open newel*, where the steps are pinned into the wall and there is no central pillar.

Newfoundland, **Newfoundland Dog**, nū-found'land or nū'found-land, *n.* A well-known and fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, remarkable for its sagacity, good-nature, and swimming powers.

Newt, nūt, *n.* [A corruption of *an ewt*, *ewt*, *evet* being old forms. EFT.] One of a genus of small tailed batrachians of lizard-like appearance, living in ponds, ditches, and moist places; an eft.

Newtonian, nū-tō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac *Newton*, or formed or discovered by him.—*Newtonian telescope*, a form of reflecting telescope.

Next, nekst, *a.* superl. of *nigh*. [A. Sax. *nēhst*, *nēhsta*, superl of *nēh*, *neáh*, nigh.] Nearest in place, time, rank, or degree. (When *next* stands before an object without *to* after it it may be regarded as a preposition.)—*Next door to*, close to; allied to; not far removed from.—*adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding (who follows *next*).

Nexus, nek'sus, *n.* [L.] Tie; connection; interdependence existing.

Nib, nib, *n.* [Same as *neb*.] The bill or beak of a fowl; the point of anything, particularly of a pen; a small pen adapted to be fitted into a holder.—*v.t.*—*nibbed*, *nibbing*. To furnish with a nib; to mend the nib of, as a pen.

Nibble, nib'l, *v.t.*—*nibbled*, *nibbling*. [A freq. from *nib*, or from *nip*.] To bite by little at a time; to eat in small bits; to bite, as a fish does the bait; just to catch by biting.—*v.i.* To bite gently; *fig.* to carp; to make a petty attack: with *at*.—*n.* A little bite, or the act of seizing with the mouth as if to bite.—**Nibbler**, nib'lėr, *n.* One that nibbles.—**Nibblingly**, nib'ling-li, *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

Nicaragua-wood, nik-a-rä'gwä, *n.* A wood from Nicaragua similar to Brazil-wood, exported for the use of dyers.

Nice, nīs, *a.* [O.Fr. *nice*, *nisce*, simple, from L. *nescius*, from *ne*, not, *scio*, to know. NESCIENCE.] Foolish or silly†; unimportant†; over-scrupulous; fastidious; punctilious; distinguishing minutely; made with scrupulous exactness; precise; pleasant to the senses; delicious; dainty; pleasing or agreeable in general: a modern sense.—**Nicely**, nīs'li, *adv.* In a nice manner; fastidiously; critically; with delicate perception; accurately; exactly; becomingly; pleasantly.—**Niceness**, nīs'nes, *n.* State or quality of being nice; fastidiousness; minute exactness; agreeableness; pleasantness.—**Nicety**, nī'se-ti, *n.* [O.Fr. *niceté*.] State or quality of being nice; excess of delicacy, fastidiousness; delicacy of perception; precision; delicate management; a minute difference or distinction.

Nicene, nī-sēn', *a.* Pertaining to *Nicæa* or *Nice*, a town of Asia Minor.—*Nicene creed*, a summary of Christian faith composed by the Council of Nice against Arianism, A.D. 325, altered and confirmed by the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381.

Niche, nich, *n.* [Fr. *niche*, from It. *nicchia*, originally a shell-shaped recess, from *nicchio*, a shell-fish, from L. *mytilus*, a mussel.] A recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or some other ornament.—**Niched**, nicht, *a.* Having a niche or niches; placed in a niche.

Nick, nik, *n.* [A name among the Teutonic nations for a water-goblin; A. Sax. *nicor*, Dan. *nök*, Icel. *nykr*, N. *nykk*, *nök*, G. *nix*, *nixe*.] Originally, a goblin or spirit of the waters, but now applied only to the Evil One, generally with the addition of *Old*.

Nick, nik, *n.* [Same as D. *knik*, Sw. *nick*, a nod, a wink; G. *nicken*, to nod; or connected with *nick*, a notch.] The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical time.—*v.t.* To strike at the lucky time; to hit; to make a hit at by some trick (*Shak.*).

Nick, nik, *n.* [Comp. G. *knick*, a flaw; also E. *notch*, O.D. *nocke*, a notch.] A notch; a notch in the shank of a type to guide the hand of the compositor in setting.—*v.t.* To make a nick or notch in; to cut in nicks or notches.

Nickel, nik'el, *n.* [Sw. *nickel*, nickel; a name connected with *nick*, the evil spirit, and given to this metal because its copper-coloured ore deceived the miners by giving no copper.] A metal of a white colour, of great hardness, always magnetic, and when perfectly pure malleable and ductile; the popular name, in the United States, given to small coins partly consisting of nickel.—**Nickel-bloom**, *n.* Same as *Nickel-ochre*.—**Nickel-glance**, *n.* A grayish-white ore of nickel.—**Nickel-green**, *n.* Same as *Nickel-ochre*.—**Nickelic**, ni-kel'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing nickel.—**Nickeliferous**, nik-el-if'ėr-us, *a.* Containing nickel.—**Nickeline**, nik'el-in, *n.* One of the chief ores of nickel, consisting principally of nickel and arsenic.—**Nickel-ochre**, *n.* A mineral containing nickel, of an apple-green colour.—**Nickel-plating**, *n.* The plating of metals with nickel.—**Nickel-silver**, *n.* An alloy composed of copper, zinc, and nickel.

Nick-nack, nik'nak, *n.* [KNICK-KNACK.] A trinket; a gimcrack; a trifle. Spelled also *Nick-knack*, *Knick-knack*.—**Nick-nackery**, nik'nak-ėr-i, *n.* A collection of nick-nacks; a nick-nack; a trifle.

Nickname, nik'nām, *n.* [Probably for *ekename* (Icel. *auk-nafni*), the initial *n* being that of *an*, the indef. art., like *newt* for *ewt*.] A name given to a person in contempt or derision; a familiar or contemptuous name or appellation.—*v.t.*—*nicknamed*, *nicknaming*. To give a nickname to; to call by a contemptuous name.

Nicolaitan, nik-ō-lā'i-tan, *n.* [From the founder *Nicolas*.] One of a sect in the early Christian Church who inclined to licentious and pagan practices.

Nicotian, ni-kō'shi-an, *a.* [Fr. *nicotiane*, the earliest name of tobacco, from M. *Nicot*, who introduced the plant into France in 1560.] Pertaining to or derived from tobacco.—**Nicotianine**, ni-kō'shi-a-nin, *n.* An oil extracted from tobacco.—**Nicotine**, nik'ō-tin, *n.* A volatile alkaloid from tobacco, highly poisonous.

Nictitate, **Nictate**, nik'ti-tāt, nik'tāt, *v.i.*—*nictitated*, *nictated*; *nictitating*, *nictating*. [From L. *nicto*, *nictatum*, to wink.] To wink with the eyes.—*Nictitating membrane*, a thin movable membrane, most largely developed in birds, which covers and protects the eyes from dust or too much light.—**Nictitation**, **Nictation**, nik-ti-tā'shon, nik-tā'shon, *n.* The act of winking.

Nidamental, nid-a-men'tal, *a.* [L. *nidamentum*, a nest, from *nidus*, a nest. NEST.] Pertaining to the nests of birds or other animals.

Nidge, nij, *v.t.* [Perhaps akin to *nag* (verb), *gnaw*.] *Masonry*, to dress with a sharp-pointed hammer.

Nidificate, nid'i-fi-kāt, *v.i.* [L. *nidifico*, from *nidus*, a nest, *facio*, to make. NIDULANT.] To make a nest.—**Nidification**, nid'i-fi-kā"-shon, *n.* The act of building a nest.

Nid-nod, nid'nod, *v.i.* [A reduplication of *nod*.] To nod frequently.

Nidor, nī'dor, *n.* [L.] Scent; savour; smell of cooked food.

Nidulant, nid'ū-lant, *a.* [L. *nidulans*, ppr. of *nidulor*, to nestle, from *nidus*, a nest. NEST.] Nestling; *bot.* lying loose in the form of pulp or cottony matter within a berry or pericarp.—**Nidulate**, nid'ū-lāt, *a.* *Bot.* same as *Nidulant*.—*v.i.* To build a nest; to nidificate.—**Nidulation**, nid-ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of nidulating.—**Nidus**, nī'dus, *n.* [L., a nest.] Any part of a living organism where a parasite finds nourishment; *med.* the bodily seat of a zymotic disease; the part of the organism where such a disease is developed.

Niece, nēs, *n.* [Fr. *nièce*, O.Fr. *niepce*, from L. *neptis*, a granddaughter; allied to *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew. NEPHEW.] The daughter of a brother or sister; also, the daughter of a brother or sister in law.

Niello, ni-el'lō, *n.* [It., from L.L. *nigellum*, from L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.] A method of ornamenting metal plates by

cutting lines in the metal and filling them up with a black or coloured composition.

Nig, nig, *v.t.* *Masonry*, same as *Nidge*.

Niggard, nig'érd, *n.* [From Icel. *hnöggr*, Sw. *njugg*, niggardly, with term. -*ard*.] A miser; a person meanly covetous; a sordid, parsimonious wretch.—**Niggard, Niggardly**, nig'érd-li, *a.* Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious.—**Niggardly**, *adv.* In a niggard manner.—**Niggardliness**, nig'érd-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being niggardly; sordid parsimony.

Nigger, nig'ér, *n.* A familiar or contemptuous name for a negro or other person of coloured race.

Nigh, nī, *a.* compar. *nigher*, superl. *next*. [A. Sax. *neáh*, *néh*, nigh, near; D. *na*, Icel. *ná-*, G. *nah*, *nahe*, near, prep. *nach*, to, Goth. *nehwa*—nigh. NEAR, NEIGHBOUR.] Near; not distant or remote in place or time; closely at hand; ready to aid.—*adv.* Near; close; almost; nearly.—*prep.* Near to; at no great distance from.—**Nighness**, nī'nes, *n.* Nearness; proximity.

Night, nīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *niht*, *neaht* = Icel. *nátt*, Sw. *natt*, Dan. *nat*, Goth. *nahts*, D. and G. *nacht*; cog. Ir. *nochd*, W. *nos*, Armor. *nôs*, Lith. *naktis*, L. *nox*, *noctis*, Gr. *nyx*, *nyktos*, Skr. *nakti*, *nakta*—night; from root *nak*, to vanish, to perish.] That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise; *fig.* a state or time of darkness, depression, misfortune, and the like; a state of ignorance or intellectual darkness; obscurity; the darkness of death or the grave; a time of sadness or sorrow.—**Nightless**, nīt'les, *a.* Having no night.—**Nightly**, nīt'li, *a.* Done by night; happening in the night; done every night.—*adv.* By night; every night.—**Nightward**, nīt'wérd, *a.* Approaching toward night. *Night* is much used as a first element in compounds, many of them self-explanatory.—**Night-bell**, *n.* A door-bell, as at the house of a physician, to be rung at night.—**Night-bird**, *n.* A bird that flies in the night.—**Night-blindness**, *n.* A disease in which the eyes can see by daylight but not by artificial light.—**Night-cap**, *n.* A cap worn in bed; toddy or other potation taken before going to bed.—**Night-clothes**, *n. pl.* Clothes worn in bed.—**Night-dress**, *n.* A dress worn at night or in bed.—**Nightfall**, nīt'fal, *n.* The fall of night; the close of the day; evening.—**Night-glass**, *n.* A telescope so constructed as to concentrate as much light as possible, so as to enable objects to be seen at night.—**Night-gown**, *n.* A loose gown worn in bed; a night-dress.—**Night-hag**, *n.* A witch supposed to wander or fly abroad in the night.—**Night-hawk**, *n.* A species of goat-sucker, a bird universally known in the United States.—**Night-house**, *n.* A tavern or public-house permitted to be open during the night.—**Night-jar**, *n.* [*Jar* or *churr* is from the sound of its voice.] A name of the common or British goat-sucker.—**Night-lamp**, *n.* A lamp to be kept burning during the night.—**Night-light**, *n.* A candle or taper for burning at night, often placed in a dish of water.—**Night-long**, *a.* Lasting a night.—**Night-man**, *n.* One who removes filth from privies in towns in the night.—**Nightmare**, nīt'mār, *n.* [*Night*, and A. Sax. and Icel. *mara*, G. *mahr*, incubus, nightmare; Pol. *mara*, nightmare, phantom.] A state of oppression or feeling of suffocation felt during sleep, and accompanied by a feeling of intense anxiety, fear, or horror; hence, some overpowering, oppressive, or stupefying influence.—**Night-piece**, *n.* A picture representing a night scene; a written piece descriptive of a scene by night.—**Night-porter**, *n.* A servant who attends during the night in hotels, infirmaries, &c.—**Nightshade**, nīt'shād, *n.* [A. Sax. *nihtscada*, lit. the shade or shadow of night; so D. *nachtschade*, G. *nachtschatten*, the nightshade.] The English name of various plants of the potato genus which possess narcotic or poisonous properties; also applied to plants of different genera.—*Deadly nightshade*, belladonna.—**Night-sight**. DAY-BLINDNESS.—**Night-soil**, *n.* [From its being generally removed in the night.] The contents of privies, &c., employed as a manure.—**Night-stool**, *n.* A close-stool or portable water-closet for a bed-room.—**Night-walker**, *n.* One that walks in his sleep; a somnambulist; one that roams in the night for evil purposes.—**Night-watch**, *n.* A watch or period of the night; a watch or guard in the night.—**Night-watchman**, *n.* One who acts as a watchman during the night.

Nightingale, nīt'in-gāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *nihtegale*, lit. the night-singer, from *niht*, night, *galan*, to sing; so D. *nachtegaal*, Dan. *nattergal*, G. *nachtigall*. The *n* medial is intrusive, as in *passenger*, *messenger*.] A well-known migratory bird that sings at night, often called in poetry Philomela or Philomel.

Nigrescent, nī-gres'ent, *a.* [L. *nigresco*, to grow black, from *niger*, black.] Growing black; approaching to blackness.—**Nigrification**, nig'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *niger*, and *facio*, to make.] The act of making black.—**Nigritude**, nig'ri-tūd, *n.* [L. *nigritudo*.] Blackness.

Nihil, nī'hil, *n.* [L., from *ne*, not, and *hilum*, a little thing, a trifle.] Nothing, a word used in sundry law phrases, &c.—**Nihilism**, nī'hil-izm, *n.* Nothingness; *metaph.* the denial of all existence or of the knowledge of all existence; the doctrines or principles of the Nihilists.—**Nihilist**, nī'hil-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine or principles of nihilism; a member of a Russian secret society, the adherents of which maintain the need for an entire reconstruction of society and hold communistic ideas generally.—**Nihilistic**, nī-hil-is'tik, *a.* Relating to nihilism; characterised by nihilism.—**Nihility**, nī-hil'i-ti, *n.* A state of being nothing; nothingness.

Nil, nil, *n.* [L. NIHIL.] Nothing: as, his liabilities were over £5000 and his assets *nil*.

Nilghau, nil'gą, *n.* NYLGHAU.

Nill,† nil, *v.t.* and *i.* pret. *nilled* or *nould*. [A. Sax. *nillan*, that is, *ne*, not, and *willan*, to will.] Not to will; to refuse or reject; to be unwilling.

Nilometer, nī-lom'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *Neilos*, Nile, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during its periodical floods.—**Nilotic**, nī-lot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Nile.

Nimbiferous, nim-bif'ér-us, *a.* [L. *nimbus*, a rain-cloud, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

Nimble, nim'bl, *a.* [O.E. *nemel*, capable, A. Sax. *numol*, capable, catching, from *niman*, to take = Icel. *nema*, D. *nemen*, G. *nehmen*, Goth. *niman*, to take; akin *numb*, *benumb*.] Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; agile; prompt; swift.—**Nimble-fingered**, *a.* Dexterous: generally in a bad sense; given to pilfer.—**Nimbleness**, nim'bl-nes, *n.* Agility; quickness; celerity.—**Nimbly**, nim'bli, *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility.

Nimbus, nim'bus, *n.* [L., a cloud.] A cloud; a rain-cloud; a kind of halo or disc surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages.

Nincompoop, nin'kom-pöp, *n.* [A corruption of L. *non compos*, not of sound mind.] A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton.

Nine, nīn, *a.* [A. Sax. *nigon*—L.G. and D. *negen*, G. *neun*, Goth. *niun*, Icel. *níu*, Sw. *nio*, Dan. *ni*; cog. W. *naw*, Ir. *naoi*, L. *novem*, Gr. *ennea*, Skr. *navan*—nine. NOON.] One more than eight, or one less than ten.—*Nine days' wonder*, a subject of astonishment and gossip for a short time.—*The nine worthies*, certain famous personages, often alluded to by old writers, like the seven wonders of the world, &c.—*n.* The number composed of eight and one.—*The Nine*, among English poets, the nine Muses.—**Ninefold**, nīn'fōld, *a.* Nine times repeated.—**Nine-pins**, *n. pl.* A game with nine pins of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled.—**Nineteen**, nīn'tēn, *a.* and *n.* [A. Sax. *nigontýne*, i.e. *nine*, *ten*.] Nine and ten.—**Nineteenth**, nīn'tēnth, *a.* The ordinal of nineteen.—*n.* A nineteenth part.—**Ninety**, nīn'ti, *a.* and *n.* [A. Sax. (*hund*) *nigontig*—*nigon*, nine, and *tig*, ten.] Nine times ten.—**Ninetieth**, nīn'ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.—*n.* A ninetieth part.—**Ninth**, nīnth, *a.* The ordinal of nine; the next preceding ten.—*n.* A ninth part; *mus.* an interval containing an octave and a tone.—**Ninthly**, nīnth'li, *adv.* In the ninth place.

Ninny, nin'i, *n.* [A contr. for *nincompoop*, or from It. *ninno*, Sp. *niño*, a child.] A fool; a simpleton.—**Ninnyhammer**, nin'i-ham-ér, *n.* A simpleton.

Niobium, nī-ō'bi-um, *n.* [From *Niobe*.] A rare metal discovered in the mineral columbite and called also *Columbium*.

Nip, nip, *v.t.*—*nipped* or *nipt*, *nipping*. [Not found in A. Sax.; akin to Dan. *nippe*, to twitch, *knibe*, to nip, to pinch; D. *knippen*, to nip, *nijpen*, to pinch; Icel. *kneif*, pincers; G. *kneipen*, *kneifen*, to pinch, *knippen*, to fillip; akin *knife*, *neap*.] To catch and compress sharply between two surfaces or points, as of the fingers; to pinch; to cut, bite, or pinch off the end of; to blast, as by frost; to benumb; to chill.—*To nip in the bud*, to destroy in the first stage of growth.—*n.* A pinch, as with the points of the fingers, nails, &c.; a blast by frost.—**Nipper**, nip'ér, *n.* One who or that which nips; a foretooth of a horse.—**Nippers**, nip'érz, *n. pl.* Small pincers.—**Nippingly**, nip'ing-li, *adv.* In a nipping manner; sarcastically.

Nip, nip, *n.* [Dan. [illegible], *nippe*. D. and G. *nippen*, to sip; [illegible] *tipple*.] A sip or small draught, especially of some strong spirituous beverage.

Nipadites, nī-pa-dī'tēz, *n.* [The nuts resemble those of *Nipa*, a plant of the screw-pine tribe.] A fossil genus of palm nuts.

Nipple, nip'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *nipele*; probably connected with *nip*, a sip, L.G. *nippen*, Dan. *nippe*, to sip.] The spongy protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a pap; a teat; something like a nipple, as that part of a gun over which the cap is placed.—**Nipple-shield**, *n.* A defence for the nipple, worn by women.

Nirvana, nir-vä'na, *n.* [Skr. *nir*, out, and *vâna*, blown; lit. blown out.] The Buddhistic doctrine of the extinction of the thinking principle, or salvation from the evils of existence.

Nisan, nī'zan, *n.* A month of the Jewish calendar, answering nearly to our March, originally called Abib.

Nisi, nī'sī. [L.] Unless.—*Decree nisi*, in *law*, under DECREE.—*Nisi prius*. [L.] A law phrase meaning 'unless before,' prominent words occurring in a certain writ.—*Nisi prius court*, an assize court before which civil actions are tried.

Nit, nit, *n.* [A. Sax. *hnitu*; D. *neet*, Icel. *nitr*, Dan. *gnid*, Sw. *gnet*, G. *niss*, a nit; cog. Gr. *konis*, a nit.] The egg of a louse or other small insect.—**Nitter**, nit'ér, *n.* An insect that deposits nits on horses.—**Nitty**, nit'i, *a.* Full of nits.

Nitency, nī'ten-si, *n.* [L. *niteo*, to shine.] Brightness; lustre.—**Nitid**, nī'tid, *a.* [L. *nitidus*.] Bright; shining; gay; spruce; *bot.* having a smooth polished surface.

Nitre, nī'tér, *n.* [Fr. *nitre*, L. *nitrum*, Gr. *nitron*, from some oriental source.] A substance called also saltpetre, and in the nomenclature of chemistry nitrate of potassium or potassic nitrate, used for making gunpowder, in dyeing, metallurgy, medicine, &c.—**Nitrate**, nī'trāt, *n.* A salt of nitric acid.—*Nitrate of potash*, nitre.—*Nitrate of silver*, a caustic substance obtained in crystals from silver oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid diluted with two or three times its weight of water; lunar caustic.—*Nitrate of soda*, a salt analogous to nitrate of potash or nitre imported from South America and used as a manure.—**Nitriary**, nī'tri-a-ri, *n.* An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of nitre; a place where nitre is refined.—**Nitric**, nī'trik, *a.* A term in the nomenclature of the oxygen compounds of nitrogen, indicating more oxygen than *nitrous*.—*Nitric acid*, an important acid prepared from sulphuric acid and nitre, employed in etching, in metallurgy and assaying, also in medicine, and popularly called *Aqua fortis*.—**Nitriferous**, nī-trif'ér-us, *a.* Producing or containing nitre (*nitriferous strata*).—**Nitrify**, nī'tri-fī, *v.t.* To convert

into nitre.—**Nitrite**, nī'trīt, *n.* A salt of nitrous acid.—**Nitro-benzole**, *n.* A liquid prepared by adding benzole drop by drop to fuming nitric acid, important as a source of aniline.—**Nitro-calcite**, *n.* Native nitrate of lime, seen often as an efflorescence on old walls.—**Nitrogen**, nī'trō-jen, *n.* [From Gr. *nitron*, nitre, and root *gen*, to produce.] That element which is the principal ingredient of atmospheric air, of which it constitutes about four-fifths, the rest being principally oxygen, possessing neither taste nor smell.—**Nitrogenize**, nī'trō-jen-īz, *v.t.* To impregnate or imbue with nitrogen. — **Nitrogenized**, nī'trō-jen-īzd, *a.* Containing nitrogen.—**Nitrogenous**, nī-troj'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or containing nitrogen. — **Nitro-glycerine**, *n.* A compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine at low temperatures, a most powerful explosive.—**Nitrometer**, nī-trom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre.—**Nitrous**, nī'trus, *a.* *Chem.* applied to compounds containing less oxygen than those called *nitric*. — *Nitrous oxide gas*, a combination of nitrogen and oxygen which, when inhaled, causes insensibility, and hence is used as an anæsthetic during short surgical operations: diluted with air it produces an exhilarating or intoxicating effect; hence the old name of *laughing-gas*. —**Nitry**, nī'tri, *a.* Pertaining to nitre; producing nitre.

Nitter, Nitty. Under NIT.

Nival, nī'val, *a.* [L. *nivalis*, from *nix*, *nivis*, snow.] Abounding with snow; snowy; growing among snow or flowering during winter.—**Niveous**, nī'vē-us, *a.* [L. *niveus*.] Snowy; resembling snow.

Nizam, ni-zam', *n.* [Hind. and Ar., from Ar. *nazama*, to govern.] The title of the ruler of Hyderabad in southern Hindustan.

No, nō, *adv.* [A. Sax. *ná*, *nó*, no, from the negative particle *ne*, *n-*, and *á*, ever; this negative particle = Icel. *ne*, Goth. *ni*, Bohem. and Rus. *ne*, Armor. and Gael. *na*, L. *ne*, Zend. *na*, Skr. *na*; akin *nor*, *not*, *nay*, *non*.] A word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative, and opposed to *yes*. When repeated or when used with another negative it is specially emphatic. It may be used as the correlative of *whether* (*whether* or *no*), though now less common than *not*.—*n.* A negative vote, or a person who votes in the negative (the *noes* have it).—**Noway, Noways, Nowise**, nō'wā, nō'wāz, nō'wīz, *adv.* In no way, manner, or degree.—**Nowhere**, nō[illegible] *adv.* Not in or to any place.—**No**[illegible]-ėr, *adv.* Not in any di[illegible]nce.

No, nō, *a.* [From A. [illegible] loss of *n*; it is related t[illegible]ay to *mine* and *thine*.] N[illegible] none. —*No end*, an indefinite[illegible]ber or quantity (*no end* of things). [Colloq.]—*adv.* Not in any degree; [illegible] at all); not: with comparatives (*no sooner*).

Noachian, nō-ā'ki-an, *a.* Relating to *Noah*, the patriarch, or his time.

Nob, nob, *n.* [From *knob*.] The head: in humour or contempt.

Nob, nob, *n.* [An abbreviation of *nobleman*.] A member of the aristocracy; a swell. [Slang.]—**Nobby**, nob'i, *a.* Showy; stylish; smart. [Slang.]

Nobble, nob'l, *v.t.* [Akin to *nab*.] To get possession of dishonestly. [Slang.]

Noble, nō'bl, *a.* [Fr. *noble*, from L. *nobilis*, high-born, noble; for *gnobilis*, from stem of *gnosco*, *nosco*, to know, seen also in E. *note*.] High in excellence or worth; lofty in character; magnanimous (a *noble* mind); proceeding from or characteristic of greatness of mind (*noble* sentiments); of the best kind; choice; pertaining to the nobility or peerage; magnificent; stately (a *noble* edifice).—*Noble metals*, those which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone: gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury.—*n.* A nobleman; a peer; a gold coin, value 6s. 8d., which was struck in the reign of Edward III.—**Nobility**, nō-bil'i-ti, *n.* [L. *nobilitas*.] The quality of being noble; nobleness; the state of being of noble birth or rank; the persons collectively who are of rank above commoners; the peerage. — **Nobly**, nō'bli, *adv.* In a noble manner; heroically; with magnanimity; splendidly; magnificently. **Nobleman**, nō'bl-man, *n.* One of the nobility; a noble; a peer.—**Noble-woman**, nō'bl-wu-man, *n.* A female of noble rank. —**Nobleness**, nō'bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being noble; nobility; noble rank; stateliness; magnificence. — **Noblesse**, nō-bles', *n.* [Fr. *noblesse*, L.L. *nobilitia*, from L. *nobilis*.] The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively.—**Noble-minded**, *a.* Possessed of a noble mind; magnanimous.

Nobody, nō'bod-i, *n.* [*No* and *body*.] No person; no one; an insignificant or contemptible person; a person of no standing or position.

Nobstick, nob'stik, *n.* KNOBSTICK.

Noctambulation, Noctambulism, nok-tam'-bū-lā"shon, nok-tam'bū-lizm, *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *ambulo*, to walk.] Somnambulism; sleep-walking.—**Noctambulist**, nok-tam'bū-list, *n.* A somnambulist.—**Noctiflorous**, nok-ti-flō'rus, *a.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] *Bot.* flowering in the night.—**Noctilucous**, nok-ti-lū'kus, *a.* [L. *luceo*, to shine.] Shining in the night.—**Noctivagant**, nok-tiv'a-gant, *a.* [L. *vagor*, to wander.] Wandering in the night.—**Noctivagation**, nok'-ti-va-gā"shon, *n.* A wandering in the night. — **Noctivagous**, nok-tiv'a-gus, *a.* Noctivagant. — **Noctograph**, nok'tō-graf, *n.* [L. *nox*, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] A writing frame for the blind; an instrument which records the presence of watchmen on their beats.—**Noctuary**, nok'tū-a-ri, *n.* An account of what passes in the night; the converse of a diary.—**Noctule**, nok'tūl, *n.* The largest British bat.—**Nocturn**, nok'tėrn, *n.* [L. *nocturnus*, nocturnal.] A religious service formerly used in the Roman Catholic Church at midnight, now a part of matins.—**Nocturnal**, nok-tėr'nal, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the night; done or occurring at night; *zool.* active by night; *bot.* closing during the day and expanding during the night: said of flowers.—**Nocturnally**, nok-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* By night; nightly.—**Nocturnal-sight**, *n.* DAY-BLINDNESS.—**Nocturne**, nok'tėrn, *n.* [Fr.] A painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night-light; a night-piece; *mus.* NOTTURNO.

Nod, nod, *v.i.*—*nodded*, *nodding*. [Allied to O.H.G. *nuoton*, *hnoton*, to shake; Dan. *noder*, gestures; or perhaps to W. and Ir. *nod*, a mark, a notice; Gael. *nodadh*, a wink or nod.] To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sidewise; to let the head sink from sleep; to make an inclination of the head, as in assent or in beckoning; to bend or incline the top with a quick motion (*nodding* plumes).—*v.t.* To incline, as the head or top; to signify by a nod; to beckon by a nod.—*n.* A quick downward motion of the head as a sign of assent, salutation, from drowsiness, &c.—**Nodder**, nod'ėr, *n.* One who nods.—**Nodding**, nod'ing, *p.* and *a.* Bending with a quick motion.

Noddle, nod'l, *n.* [A dim. corresponding to D. *knod*, *knodde*, a knob, a knot; Dan. *knude*, a knot; akin to *knot*.] The head: used humorously.

Noddy, nod'i, *n.* [Probably from *nod*, and equivalent to sleepy-head; comp. *noodle*.] A simpleton; a fool; a sea-fowl: so called from its being easily taken.

Node, nōd, *n.* [L. *nodus* (for *gnodus*), a knot; cog. *knot*, *noddle*.] A knot; a knob; a protuberance; *bot.* a sort of knot on a stem where leaves arise; *mus.* a nodal point; *astron.* one of the two points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere (as the ecliptic and equator) intersect each other; one of the points in which the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary.—*Lunar nodes*, the points at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic.—**Nodal**, nō'dal, *a.* Pertaining to a node or to nodes; nodated.—*Nodal points* and *nodal lines*, the points or lines of a vibrating body which remain at rest during the vibration.—**Nodated**, nō'dā-ted, *a.* [L. *nodatus*.] Knotted.—**Nodical**, nod'i-kal, *a.* *Astron.* relating to nodes.—**Nodose**, nō-dōs', *a.* [L. *nodosus*.] Knotted; jointed.—**Nodosity**, nō-dos'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being nodose; knottiness; a knotty protuberance.—**Nodular**, nod'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule.—**Nodule**, nod'ūl, *n.* [L. *nodulus*, dim. from *nodus*, a knot.] A little knot or lump; *bot.* a small woody body found in bark; *geol.* a rounded irregular-shaped mineral mass.—**Noduled, Nodulous**, nod'ūld, nod'ū-lus, *a.* Having little knots; knotty.

Noetic, Noetical, nō-et'ik, nō-et'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *noētikos*, from *nous*, the mind.] Relating to the mind or intellect.

Nog, nog, *n.* [Same as Dan. *knag*, *knage*, a wooden peg; D. *knog*, a yard-arm; akin *knag*.] A wooden pin; a tree-nail or pin used in ship-building; a brick-shaped piece of wood inserted in a wall; a timber-brick; a square piece of wood used to prop up the roof of a mine.—*v.t.*—*nogged*, *nogging*. To secure by a nog; to fill with nogs.—**Nogging**, nog'ing, *n.* A species of brick-work.—*Nogging pieces*, horizontal pieces of timber in brickwork.

Noggin, nog'in, *n.* [Ir. *noigin*, Gael. *noigean*, a noggin.] A small mug or wooden cup; a measure equivalent to a gill.

Noise, noiz, *n.* [Fr. *noise*, strife, quarrel, noise, probably through a form *nosia*, for L. *noxa*, injury, hurt. NOXIOUS.] A sound of any kind or proceeding from any cause; more especially a din, a confused mixture of sounds; outcry; clamour; frequent talk; much public conversation or discussion.—*v.i.*—*noised*, *noising*. To sound loud.—*v.t.* —*noised*, *noising*. To spread by rumour or report; to report.—**Noiseless**, noiz'les, *a.* Making no noise; silent.—**Noiselessly**, noiz'les-li, *adv.* In a noiseless manner; silently. — **Noiselessness**, noiz'les-nes, *n.* The state of being noiseless; silence.—**Noisy**, noi'zi, *a.* Making a loud noise; clamorous; full of noise.—**Noisily**, noi'zi-li, *adv.* In a noisy manner; with noise.—**Noisiness**, noi'zi-nes, *n.* The state of being noisy.

Noisome, noi'sum, *a.* [From obsol. *noye*, annoyance, to annoy, shortened from *annoy*, with term. *-some*.] Noxious to health; morally noxious or injurious; offensive to the smell or other senses; fetid.—**Noisomely**, noi'sum-li, *adv.* In a noisome manner.—**Noisomeness**, noi'sum-nes, *n.*

Noli-me-tangere, nō'li-me-tan"jėr-e, *n.* [L., touch me not.] An ulcerous disease; lupus.

Nolle prosequi, nol'ē pros'e-kwī, *n.* [L., to be unwilling to prosecute.] *Law*, the refusal of a plaintiff in an action to proceed any further.

Nomad, nō'mad, *n.* [Gr. *nomas*, *nomados*, living on pasturage, from *nemō*, to feed, to pasture.] One of those people whose chief occupation consists in feeding their flocks, and who shift their residence according to the state of the pasture.—*a.* Nomadic.—**Nomadic**, nō-mad'ik, *a.* [Gr. *nomadikos*.] Pertaining to nomads; subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage; pastoral. —**Nomadically**, nō-mad'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a nomadic manner.—**Nomadism**, nō'mad-izm, *n.* The state of being a nomad.—**Nomadize**, nō'mad-īz, *v.i.* To live a nomadic life.

Nombles, nom'blz, *n.* NUMBLES.

Nome, nōm, *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a district.] A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece.—**Nomarch**, nom'ärk, *n.* [Gr. *archō*, to rule.] The governor or chief magistrate of a nome.—**Nomarchy**, nom'är-ki, *n.* A district under a nomarch; the jurisdiction of a nomarch.

Nomenclator, nō'men-klā-tėr, *n.* [L., from *nomen*, name, and *calo*, to call (seen in *calendar*).] A person who gives names to things; one who settles and adjusts the names of things in any art or science.—**Nomenclatory**, nō-men'kla-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to naming.—**Nomenclatural**, nō'-men-klā-tū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to a nomenclature.—**Nomenclature**, nō'men-klā-tūr, *n.* A system of names; the systematic naming of things; the vocabulary of names

or technical terms which are appropriated to any branch of science. ∴ As distinguished from *terminology* it is applied to the names for individual things, while the latter is generally applied to the technical terms describing the characteristics of things.—**Nomenclaturist**, nō'men-klā-tūr-ist, *n.* One versed in nomenclatures.

Nominal, nom'i-nal, *a.* [L. *nominalis*, from *nomen*, *nominis*, a name. NAME.] Pertaining to a name or term; nominal; existing in name only; not real; merely so called. — **Nominalism**, nom'i-nal-izm, *n.* The principles of the nominalists.—**Nominalist**, nom'i-nal-ist, *n.* One of a sect of scholastic philosophers who maintained that general notions (such as the notion of a tree) have no realities corresponding to them, and have no existence but as names (*nomina*) or words; opposed to *realist*.—**Nominalistic**, nom'i-nal-is"tik, *a.* Relating to nominalism. — **Nominally**, nom'i-nal-li, *adv.* In a nominal manner; in name only, not really (*nominally* king).—**Nominate**, nom'i-nāt, *v.t.* — *nominated*, *nominating*. [L. *nomino*, *nominatum*.] To name; to mention by name; to designate by name for an office or place; to propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate for an office or place; to set down in express terms (*Shak.*).—**Nominately**, nom'i-nāt-li, *adv.* By name; particularly.—**Nomination**, nom-i-nā'shon, *n.* The act of nominating; the act of proposing by name for an office; the state of being nominated; the power of nominating or appointing to office. — **Nominatival**, nom'i-na-ti"val, *a.* Pertaining to the nominative case. — **Nominative**, nom'i-na-tiv, *a.* [L. *nominativus*, naming.] A term applied to that form of a noun or pronoun which is used when the noun or pronoun is the subject of a sentence.—*n.* The nominative case; a nominative word. — **Nominatively**, nom'i-na-tiv-li, *adv.* In the manner of a nominative.—**Nominator**, nom'i-nā-tēr, *n.* One that nominates.—**Nominee**, nom-i-nē', *n.* A person nominated; one proposed to fill a place or office.

Nomography, nō-mog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a law, and *graphō*, to write.] Exposition of the proper manner of drawing up laws.—**Nomographer**, nō-mog'ra-fēr, *n.* A writer on nomography.—**Nomology**, nō-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, and *logos*.] The science or knowledge of law, legislation, and government.

Non-acceptance, *n.* A refusal to accept.

Nonage, non'aj, *n.* [L. *non*, not, and E. *age*.] The time of life before a person becomes legally of age; minority; period of immaturity in general.

Nonagenarian, non'a-je-nā"ri-an, *n.* [L. *nonagenarius*, from *nonageni*, ninety each, *nonaginta*, ninety, *novem*, nine.] A person ninety or between ninety and a hundred years old.—**Nonagesimal**, non-a-jes'i-mal, *a.* [L. *nonagesimus*.] Belonging to the number 90.

Nonagon, non'a-gon, *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth, and Gr. *gōnia*, an angle.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

Non-appearance, *n.* A failure to appear; default of appearance.—**Non-arrival**, *n.* Failure to arrive.—**Non-attendance**, *n.* A failure to attend; personal absence.—**Non-attention**, *n.* Inattention. — **Non-bituminous**, *a.* Containing no bitumen.

Nonce, nons, *n.* [Same as *once*, with an initial *n* belonging to the old dative of the article, seen in the phrases *for then anes*, *for then ones*, for the nonce, *anes*, *ones*, being an adverbial genitive from A. Sax. *ān*, one, used substantively; comp. *the tother*, for *that other*.] Present occasion or purpose: used only in the phrase *for the nonce*.

Nonchalant, non'sha-lant or non-sha-länt', *a.* [Fr., from *non*, not, *chaloir*, to care for, from L. *calere*, to be warm or ardent; akin *chafe*, *caldron*.] Indifferent; careless; cool.—**Nonchalantly**, non-sha-lant'li, *adv.* In a nonchalant manner. — **Nonchalance**, non'sha-lans or non-sha-lans, *n.* Want of earnestness or feeling of interest; indifference; coolness.

Non-combatant, *n.* Any one connected with a military or naval force whose duty it is not to fight; civilians in a place occupied by troops. — **Non-commissioned**, *a.* Not having a commission.—*Non-commissioned officers*, subordinate officers below the rank of lieutenant, as sergeants and corporals in the army, and quartermasters and gunners' mates in the navy.—**Non-compliance**, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance. — **Non-concurrence**, *n.* A refusal to concur. — **Non-conducting**, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting. — **Non-conductor**, *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit such a force as heat or electricity, or which transmits it with difficulty. — **Nonconforming**, non-kon-for'ming, *a.* Dissenting from the established religion of a country.—**Nonconformist**, non-kon-for'mist, *n.* One who does not conform; especially, one who refuses to conform to an established church.—**Nonconformity**, non-kon-for'mi-ti, *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity; the neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship. —**Non-contagious**, *a.* Not contagious.—**Non-content**, *n.* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote.—**Non-delivery**, *n.* A neglect or failure of delivery.

Nondescript, non'dē-skript, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] Not hitherto described or classed; not easily described; abnormal or amorphous; odd; indescribable.—*n.* Anything that has not been described; a person or thing not easily classed.

None, nun, *n.* or *pron.* [A. Sax. *nān*—*ne*, not, and *ān*, one; the loss of the final *n* produced the adjective *no*, to which it now stands in the same relation as *mine* and *thine* to *my* and *thy*. NO, ONE.] Not one: used of persons or things; not any; not a part; not the least portion.—*None the more*, *none the less*, not the more, not the less on that account. — **None-so-pretty**, *n.* LOVE-PRIDE. — **Nonesuch**, nun'such, *n.* A person or thing such as to have no parallel; a certain kind of apple.

Non-effective, *a.* Having no power to produce an effect; causing no effect.—**Non-efficient**, *a.* Not efficient; specifically, *milit.* a term applied to a volunteer who has not attended a prescribed number of drills and passed a certain standard in shooting.—*n.* One who is not efficient.—**Non-ego**, *n.* [L., not I.] *Metaph.* all beyond or outside of the *ego* or conscious thinking subject; the object as opposed to the subject.—**Non-elastic**, *a.* Not elastic; destitute of the property of elasticity.—**Non-elect**, *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* One who is or those who are not elect; those who are not chosen to salvation. — **Non-election**, *n.* Failure of election. — **Non-electric**, **Non-electrical**, *a.* Not electric; conducting electricity.—*n.* A non-electric substance.

Nonentity, non-en'ti-ti, *n.* [L.L. *non-entitas*. ENTITY.] Non-existence; a thing not existing; a person utterly without consequence or importance.

Nones, nōnz, *n. pl.* [L. *nonæ*, from *nonus*, for *novenus*, ninth, from *novem*, nine. NINE.] In the *Rom. calendar*, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October: so called as falling on the *ninth* day before the ides, both days included; the office for the ninth hour, one of the breviary offices of the Catholic Church.

Non-essential, *a.* Not essential or necessary; not absolutely necessary.—*n.* A thing that is not absolutely necessary. — **Non-existence**, *n.* Absence of existence; the negation of being.—**Non-existent**, *a.* Not having existence.—**Non-extensile**, *a.* Not extensile; incapable of being stretched.—**Non-fossiliferous**, *a.* Not producing or containing fossils.—**Non-fulfilment**, *n.* Absence of fulfilment; neglect or failure to fulfil.

Nonillion, nō-nil'li-on, *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and E. *million*.] The number produced by involving a million to the ninth power; a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed.

Non-intervention, *n.* Abstention from intervening; a policy of not interfering in foreign politics excepting where a country's own interests are distinctly involved.

Nonius, nō'ni-us, *n.* [From a Portuguese of the sixteenth century, once credited with the invention.] Same as *Vernier*.

Nonjuring, non-jur'ing, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *jurare*, to swear.] Not swearing allegiance: an epithet applied to those who would not swear allegiance to the government after the Revolution of 1688.—**Nonjurer**, non-jū'rēr, *n.* One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government of England at the Revolution of 1688.

Non-luminous, *a.* Not luminous; not giving out light.—**Non-metallic**, *a.* Not consisting of metal. — **Non-obedience**, *n.* Neglect of obedience. — **Non-observance**, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfil.

Nonpareil, non-pa-rel', *n.* [Fr. *non*, not or no, and *pareil*, equal, from L. *par*, equal (whence *pair*).] A person or thing of peerless excellence; a sort of small printing type, two sizes larger than that in which this is printed.

Non-payment, *n.* Neglect of payment; failure of payment. — **Non-performance**, *n.* A failure or neglect to perform.—**Non-placental**, *a.* APLACENTAL.

Nonplus, non'plus, *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more, further (whence *plural*).] A state in which one is unable to proceed or decide; inability to say or do more; puzzle; usually in the phrase *at a nonplus*.—*v.t.*—*nonplussed*, *nonplussing*. To puzzle; to confound; to stop by embarrassment.

Non-preparation, *n.* The state of being unprepared; want of preparation.—**Non-production**, *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.—**Non-professional**, *a.* Not belonging to a profession; not done by or proceeding from professional men. — **Non-proficiency**, *n.* Failure of proficiency.—**Non-proficient**, *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit. — **Non-residence**, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands; residence by clergymen away from their cures.—**Non-resident**, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place.—*n.* One who is non-resident. — **Non-resistance**, *n.* The omission of resistance; submission to authority, power, or usurpation without opposition. —**Non-resistant**, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression. — *n.* One who is non-resistant.—**Non-resisting**, *a.* Making no resistance. — **Non-ruminant**, *a.* Not ruminating or chewing the cud.

Nonsense, non'sens, *n.* [*Non*, not, and *sense*, the two elements being closely welded together.] No sense; that which is not sense; words or language conveying no just ideas; absurdity; things of no importance.—**Nonsensical**, non-sen'si-kal, *a.* Having no sense; unmeaning; absurd.—**Nonsensically**, non-sen'si-kal-li, *adv.* In a nonsensical manner. — **Nonsensicalness**, non-sen'si-kal-nes, *n.*

Non-sensitive, *a.* Not sensitive; not keenly alive to impressions.—**Non-sequitur**, non-sek'wi-tēr, *n.* [L., it does not follow.] An inference or conclusion which does not follow from the premises.—**Non-sexual**, *a.* Destitute of sex; sexless; neuter; asexual. —**Non-society**, *a.* Not belonging to a trades-society or trades-union.—**Non-solvency**, *n.* Inability to pay debts.—**Non-solvent**, *a.* Not able to pay debts; insolvent. — **Non-striated**, *a.* Not striated.—*Non-striated fibre*, the fibre constituting the involuntary muscles. — **Non-submissive**, *a.* Not submissive.—**Nonsuit**, non'sūt, *n.* A stoppage of a suit at law ordered by a judge when the plaintiff fails to make out a legal cause of action. — *v.t.* To subject to a nonsuit.

Noodle, nō'dl, *n.* [A form akin to *noddy*.] A simpleton. [Colloq.]

Nook, nōk, *n.* [Comp. Sc. *neuk*, Ir. *niuc*, a nook.] A corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

Noology, nō-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *noos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of intellectual facts or phenomena.—**Noological**, nō-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to noology.—**Noologist**, nō-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in noology.

Noon, nōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *nōn*, L. *nona* (*hora*),

the ninth hour; originally 3 p.m., the time of eating the chief meal, but afterwards the term became applied to the mid-day hour, the chief meal being no doubt also shifted correspondingly.] The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock; the time of greatest brilliancy or power; the prime. —**Noonday**, nön'dā, *n.* Mid-day; twelve o'clock in the day.—*a.* Pertaining to mid-day; meridional. — **Noontide**, nön'tīd, *n.* The time of noon; mid-day.

Noose, nös or nōs, *n.* [Probably from O. or Prov. Fr. *nous*, a knot, from L. *nodus*, a knot. NODE.] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.—*v.t.* (nös)—*noosed*, *noosing*. To catch in a noose; to entrap; to ensnare.

Nopal, nō'pal, *n.* [Mexican *nopalli*.] A name of several cactaceous plants cultivated for the cochineal insect.

Nor, nor, *conj.* [*Or* with the neg. particle *ne*, *n-* prefixed: old forms were *nother*, *nouther*. OR, NO.] A word used to render negative the second or a subsequent member of a clause or sentence: correlative to *neither* or other negative; also equivalent to *and not*, and in this case not always corresponding to a foregoing negative.

Noria, nō'ri-a, *n.* [Sp.] A hydraulic machine used in Spain, Syria, Palestine, &c., for raising water; a Persian wheel.

Norm, norm, *n.* [L. *norma*, a carpenter's square, a rule, for *gnorima*, from root *gno*, to know (see NOBLE); hence *enormous*.] A rule; a pattern; a model; an authoritative standard; a type.—**Normal**, nor'mal, *a.* [L. *normalis*.] According to a rule, principle, or norm; conforming with a certain type or standard; not abnormal; regular; *geom.* perpendicular.—*Normal school* (from Fr. *école normale*, lit. a school that serves as a model), a school in which teachers are instructed in the principles of their profession and trained in the practice of it; a training-college.—*n.* *Geom.* a straight line at right angles to the tangent or tangent plane at any point of a curve or curved surface. — **Normalization**, nor'mal-i-zā"shon, *n.* Reduction to a standard or type. —**Normalise**, nor'mal-īz, *v.t.*—*normalised*, *normalising*. To make normal; to reduce to a standard or type. — **Normally**, nor'mal-li, *adv.* In a normal manner or state.

Norman, nor'man, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Normandy.—*a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or the Normans.—*Norman architecture*, the round-arched style of architecture, a variety of the Romanesque.—*Norman-French*, the language of the Normans at the English Conquest, and still to a small extent made use of in several formal proceedings of state in England.

Norroy, nor'oi, *n.* [*North*, and *roy*, king, north king.] The third of the three English kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent.

Norse, nors, *n.* The language of Norway. —*Old Norse*, the ancient language of Scandinavia, represented by the classical Icelandic and still with wonderful purity by modern Icelandic.—*a.* Belonging to ancient Scandinavia or its language.—**Norseman**, nors'man, *n.* A native of ancient Scandinavia.

North, north, *n.* [A. Sax. *north* = Icel. *northr*, G. Sw. and Dan. *nord*, north; origin unknown.] One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian; the opposite of *south*; a region, tract, or country lying opposite to the south.—*a.* Northern; being in the north. — **North-east**, *n.* The point midway between the north and east.—*a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or directed towards that point; north-eastern.—**North-easter**, *n.* A wind from the north-east.—**North-easterly**, *a.* Towards or from the north-east.—**North-eastern**, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east. — **North-eastward**, *adv.* Towards the north-east.—**Northerliness**, nor'ŦHėr-li-nes, *n.* The state of being northerly.—**Northerly**, nor'ŦHėr-li, *a.* Pertaining to or being in or towards the north; northern; proceeding from the north.—**Northern**, nor'ŦHėrn, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north; in a direction toward the north; proceeding from the north (the northern wind).—*Northern diver*, a marine swimming bird. DIVER.—*Northern hemisphere*, that half of the earth north of the equator. — *Northern lights*, the popular name of the aurora borealis. — **Northern**, **Northerner**, nor'ŦHėrn-ėr, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the north, of a northern country or part.—**Northern-drift**, *n.* *Geol.* a name formerly given to boulder-clay of the pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north.—**Northernmost**, **Northmost**, nor'ŦHėrn-mōst, north'mōst, *a.* Situated at the point farthest north.—**Northing**, north'ing, *n.* The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination; *navig.* and *surv.* the difference of latitude northward from the last point of reckoning: opposed to *southing*. — **Northman**, north'man, *n.* pl. **Northmen**. A name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe, especially the ancient Scandinavians.—**North-polar**, *a.* Pertaining to the north pole or regions near the north pole.—**North Pole**, *n.* That point of the heavens towards the north which is 90° distant from the equinoctial; the northern extremity of the earth's axis. —**North-star**, *n.* The north polar star; a star of the constellation Ursa Minor (Little Bear), about 1° 30' from the North Pole.—**Northward**, north'wėrd, *adv.* and *a.* [A. Sax. *northweard*.] Toward the north.—*n.* The northern part.—**Northwards**, north'wėrdz, *adv.* Towards the north; northward.—**North-west** *n.* The point midway between the north and west.—*a.* Pertaining to or being between the north and west; north-westerly; proceeding from the north-west (a *north-west* wind). — **North-wester**, *n.* A wind from the north-west.—**North-westerly**, *a.* Towards the north-west; from the north-west. — **North-western**, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-west; from the north-west. — **North-westward**, *adv.* Towards the north-west. — **North-wind**, *n.* The wind that blows from the north.

Norwegian, nor-wē'ji-an, *a.* Belonging to Norway.—*Norwegian haddock*. BERGYLT. —*n.* A native of Norway.

Nose, nōz, *n.* [A. Sax. *nosu*, *nasu* = Icel. *nös*, Dan. *næse*, Sw. *näsa*, G. *nase*; cog. Pol. *nos*, Rus. *nos*, L. *nasus*, Skr. *nāsā*, *nasā*—nose. *Ness* is akin.] The part of the face subservient to the sense of smell, and forming a portion of the apparatus of respiration and voice; the power of smelling; hence, scent; sagacity; something supposed to resemble a nose; a nozzle.—*To lead by the nose*, to lead blindly.—*To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others*, to meddle officiously in other people's matters; to be a busybody.—*To turn up the nose*, to show contempt.—*Under one's nose*, under his immediate range of observation.—*v.t.* —*nosed*, *nosing*. To smell; to twang through the nose; to touch with the nose. —*v.i.* To smell; to pry officiously.—**Nose-bag**, *n.* A bag which may be fastened to a horse's head while he eats the provender in it.—**Nosed**, nōzd, *a.* Having a nose of a certain kind: used in compounds (*long-nosed*). —**Nosegay**, nōz'gā, *n.* A bunch of flowers to carry for smelling; a bouquet; a posy.—**Noseless**, nōz'les, *a.* Destitute of a nose.—**Nose-piece**, *n.* A nozzle; a piece on a helmet coming down in front of the nose.—**Nose-ring**, *n.* A ring worn in the nose as an ornament; a ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull, a pig, &c.—**Nosing**, nōz'ing, *n.* *Arch.* the projecting edge of a moulding; a projecting moulding.

Nosography, nō-sog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *graphō*, to write.] The science of the description of diseases.—**Nosology**, nō-sol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *nosos* and *logos*.] A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases; that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases. — **Nosological**, nos-o-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to nosology. — **Nosologist**, nō-sol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in nosology.—**Nosonomy**, nō-son'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, name.] The nomenclature of diseases.—**Nosotaxy**, nos'o-tak-si, *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, arrangement.] The classification of diseases.

Nostalgia, nos-tal'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain.] A vehement desire to revisit one's native country; home-sickness. — **Nostalgic**, nos-tal'jik, *a.* Relating to nostalgia; home-sick.

Nostoc, nos'tok, *n.* [G. *nostok*, *nostoch*.] A sort of gelatinous algæ often found after wet weather, especially on sandy soils.

Nostril, nos'tril, *n.* [O.E. *nosethril*, *nosethirl*, A. Sax. *nósthyrl*, lit. nose-hole, *thyrl* or *thyrel* meaning a hole, whence *thyrlian*, to bore (same word as *thrill*).] One of the two apertures of the nose which give passage to air.

Nostrum, nos'trum, *n.* [L. *nostrum*, ours, that is, a medicine belonging to us alone.] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret; a quack medicine; any scheme or device proposed by a quack or charlatan in any department.

Not, not, *adv.* [Older *nat*, contr. from *nawiht*, nought, and equivalent to *ne aught*. NAUGHT.] A word that expresses negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition.

Notable, nō'ta-bl, *a.* [Fr. *notable*, L. *notabilis*, from *noto*, to mark or note, from *nota*, a mark, for *gnota*, from *notus*, *gnotus*, known. NOTE, NOBLE.] Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished; conspicuous; manifest; observable.—*n.* A person or thing of note or distinction; *French hist.* one of the nobles or notable men selected by the king to form a parliament, before the revolution.—**Notableness**, nō'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being notable.—**Notably**, nō'ta-bli, *adv.* In a notable manner; remarkably; eminently; especially. — **Notabilia**, nō-ta-bil'i-a, *n. pl.* Notable things; things worthy of notice. — **Notability**, nō-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being notable; a notable person or thing; a person of note.

Notalgia, nō-tal'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, *algos*, pain.] *Med.* pain in the back; irritation of the spine.

Notary, nō'ta-ri, *n.* [L. *notarius*, from *nota*, a note. NOTE.] An officer authorized to attest written documents, to protest bills of exchange, &c.: called also *Notary Public*.—**Notarial**, nō-tā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a notary; done or taken by a notary. —**Notarially**, nō-tā'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a notarial manner.

Notation, nō-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *notatio*, from *noto*, to mark. NOTE.] The act or practice of noting; the art of recording by marks or characters; a system of signs or characters used for expressing briefly facts connected with an art or science, as in arithmetic, algebra, music, &c.

Notch, noch, *n.* [Softened form of old *nock*, a notch—O.D. *nock*, O.Sw. *nocka*, a notch; akin *nick*.] A hollow cut in anything; a nick; what resembles such a cutting; a gap in a mountain or hill.—*v.t.* To cut a notch or notches in; to nick; to indent; to fit to a string by the notch, as an arrow.—**Notching**, noch'ing, *n.* A series of notches.

Note, nōt, *n.* [Fr. *note*, from L. *nota*, a mark, sign, character, from *notus*, known, for *gnotus*, from *gnosco*, *nosco*, to know. NOBLE, KNOW.] A mark on the margin of a book; a mark, character, or symbol; a statement subsidiary to the text of a book elucidating or adding something; an explanatory or critical comment; an annotation; a memorandum or short writing intended to assist the memory or for after use or reference; a list of items; a reckoning, bill, account; a written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment (a promissory *note*; a bank-*note*); a diplomatic or official communication in writing; a short letter; a billet; notice; heed; observation; reputation; consequence; distinction; *pl.* a newspaper reporter's or shorthand writer's report; *mus.* a character which represents a sound; a musical sound; voice; harmonious or melodious sound.—*v.t.*—*noted*, *noting*. To observe carefully; to heed; to attend to; to set down in writing; to make a memorandum of; to mark (a bill) as being dishonoured—a proceeding done by a notary. —**Note-book**, *n.* A book in which notes or memoranda are written. — **Noted**, nō'-

ted, a. Being of note; much known by reputation or report; celebrated.—Notedness, nō'ted-nes, n. The state or quality of being noted.—Noteless, nōt'les, a. Not attracting notice; not conspicuous.—Note-paper, n. Paper of a small size for writing notes or letters on.—Noteworthy, nōt'wėr-thi, a. Worthy of note; worthy of observation or notice.

Nothing, nu'thing, n. [No thing.] Not anything; opposed to anything and something; non-existence; nothingness; a trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance; arith. a cipher.—adv. In no degree; not at all.—**Nothingness**, nu'thing-nes, n. Nihility; non-existence; insignificance.

Notice, nō'tis, n. [Fr. notice, from L. notitia, notice, from nosco, notum, to know. Note.] The act of noting, observing, or remarking; heed; regard; cognizance; note; information; intelligence; direction; order; premonition; warning; intimation beforehand; a paper that communicates information; attention; respectful treatment; civility; a short statement; a brief critical review.—v.t.—noticed, noticing. To take cognizance or notice of; to perceive; to become aware of; to observe; to mention or make observations on; to treat with attention and civilities.—**Noticeable**, nō'tis-a-bl, a. Worthy of being noticed or observed; observable; likely to attract attention.—**Noticeably**, nō'tis-a-bli, adv. In a noticeable manner; evidently; distinctly.—**Noticer**, nō'tis-ėr, n. One who notices.

Notify, nō'ti-fī, v.t.—notified, notifying. [Fr. notifier, L. notificare, from notus, known, and facio, to make. Note.] To make known; to declare; to publish; to give notice to; to inform by words or writing.—**Notification**, nō'ti-fi-kā"shon, n. The act of notifying or giving notice; notice given in words or writing, or by signs; intimation; the writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.

Notion, nō'shon, n. [L. notio, from notus, known. Note.] A mental conception; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; idea; an opinion; a belief or view entertained; a fancy article; an article of smallware: chiefly in the plural (now only American).—**Notional**, nō'shon-al, a. Pertaining to a notion or conception; imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; whimsical; fanciful.—*Notional words*, those words which express notions or objects of the understanding, as verbs and nouns, in distinction from *relational* words or words expressing relation, as prepositions.—**Notionality**, nō-shon-al'i-ti, n. The state of being notional or fanciful.—**Notionally**, nō'shon-al-li, adv. In a notional manner.—**Notionist**, nō'shon-ist, n. One who holds ungrounded opinions.

Notochord, nō'tō-kord, n. [Gr. nōtos, the back, and chordē, a string.] A fibro-cellular rod in the embryo of vertebrates, usually replaced in the adult by the vertebral column.

Notorhizal, nō'tō-ri-zal, a. [Gr. nōtos, the back, and rhiza, a root.] Bot. having the radicle in the embryonic plant at the back of the cotyledons.

Notorious, nō-tō'ri-us, a. [L.L. notorius, from L. notoria, notorium, an indictment, notor, a voucher, notare, to mark. Note.] Publicly or generally known and spoken of; manifest to the world; known to disadvantage; publicly known from something discreditable.—**Notoriety**, nō-tō-rī'e-ti, n. The state or attribute of being notorious; the state of being publicly known to disadvantage; discreditable publicity.—**Notoriously**, nō-tō'ri-us-li, adv. In a notorious manner.—**Notoriousness**, nō-tō'ri-us-nes, n. The state of being notorious; notoriety.

Notornis, nō-tor'nis, n. [Gr. notos, the south wind, the south, and ornis, a bird.] A genus of rare or extinct grallatorial birds of New Zealand, allied to the coots, but of larger size and with rudimentary wings.

Notturno, no-tėr'nō, n. [It. notturno, nocturnal, from nox, night.] Originally a serenade; now a piece of music in which the emotions, particularly those of love and tenderness, are developed.

Notwithstanding, not-with-stan'ding. A participial compound passing into a prep. and a conj. [Not, with, in the old sense of against, and standing.] In spite of; without hindrance or obstruction from; despite; nevertheless; however.

Nought, nat, n. [A. Sax. nāwiht, i.e. no whit. Naught.] Not anything; nothing; a cipher.

Noumenon, nou'men-on, n. pl. **Noumena**, nou'men-a. [Gr., the thing perceived, from noeō, to perceive, from nous, the mind.] *Metaph.* an object conceived by the understanding or thought of by the reason, as opposed to a phenomenon.

Noun, noun, n. [O.Fr. noun, non, nom, Mod. Fr. nom, from L. nomen, name. Name.] *Gram.* a word that denotes any object of which we speak, whether that object be animate or inanimate, material or immaterial.—**Nounal**, noun'al, a. Pertaining to a noun; having the character of a noun.

Nourish, nur'ish, v.t. [O.Fr. nourir, norrir, Mod. Fr. nourrir, from L. nutrire, to nourish; akin nurse, nutritious, nurture.] To feed and cause to grow; to supply with nutriment; fig. to supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage; to foster; to cherish; to comfort.—**Nourishable**, nur'ish-a-bl, a. Capable of being nourished.—**Nourisher**, nur'ish-ėr, n. One who or that which nourishes.—**Nourishing**, nur'ish-ing, a. Promoting growth; nutritious.—**Nourishingly**, nur'ish-ing-li, adv. In a nourishing manner.—**Nourishment**, nur'ish-ment, n. The act of nourishing; nutrition; food; sustenance; nutriment; fig. that which promotes any kind of growth or development.

Nous, nous, n. [Gr.] Intellect; mind; understanding; talent. [Used jocularly.]

Novaculite, nō-vak'ū-līt, n. [L. novacula, a razor.] A variety of argillaceous slate, of which hones are made for sharpening edge-tools; razor-stone; Turkey-hone.

Novargent, nov-är'jent, n. [L. novus, new, and argentum, silver.] A preparation from silver for re-silvering plated articles.

Novel, nov'el, a. [O.Fr. novel, Fr. nouvelle, novel, a novel, from L. novellus, a dim. from novus, new. New.] Of recent origin or introduction; new and striking; of a kind not known before; unusual; strange.—n. A fictitious prose narrative, involving some plot of greater or less intricacy, and professing to give a picture of real life. ∴ The *romance* deals with what is heroic, marvellous, mysterious, and supernatural; while the *novel* professes to relate only what is credible.—**Novelette**, nov-el-et', n. A short novel.—**Novelist**, nov'el-ist, n. A writer of a novel or of novels.—**Novelize**, nov'el-īz, v.t. To put into the form of a novel.—**Novelty**, nov'el-ti, n. The quality of being novel; a noticeable newness; recentness of origin; freshness; something new or strange.

November, nō-vem'bėr, n. [L., from novem, nine; the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, which began in March.] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days.

Novenary, nō'vē-na-ri, a. [L. novenarius, from novem, nine.] Pertaining to the number nine.—n. An aggregate of nine; nine collectively.

Novennial, nō-ven'i-al, a. [From L. novennis, novennial, from L. novem, nine, and annus, a year.] Done or recurring every ninth year.

Novice, nov'is, n. [Fr., from L. novitius, new, fresh, from novus, new. Novel.] One who is new to the circumstances in which he or she is placed; one newly converted to the Christian faith; one that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow; a probationer; one who is new in any business; a beginner.—**Novitiate**, **Noviciate**, nō-vish'i-āt, n. The state or time of being a novice; apprenticeship; a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice before he or she finally take the vows of a religious order.

Now, nou, adv. [A. Sax. nū, a word common to all the Teutonic tongues; cog. L. nunc; Gr. nun, now; perhaps allied to new.] At the present time; at a particular past time (he was now king); at that time; after this had happened. It often implies a connection between a subsequent and a preceding proposition, or it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes ('now Barabbas was a robber').—*But now*, only a little while ago; very lately.—*Now and then*, at one time and another; indefinitely; occasionally; at intervals.—*Now...now*, at one time—at another time; alternately. Similarly *now...then*.—n. Present time or moment.—**Nowadays**, nou'a-dāz, adv. At the present time; in these days.

Noway, **Noways**. Under No.

Nowel, nou'el, n. [Same as newel.] In founding, the inner portion of the mould for castings of large hollow articles, answering to the core of smaller castings.

Nowhere, **Nowhither**, **Nowise**, adv. Under No.

Noxious, nok'shus, a. [L. noxius, from noxa, injury, from root of noceo, to hurt (as in innocent, innocuous), same as that of night; akin nocive, nuisance.] Hurtful; harmful; pernicious; unwholesome; injurious, in a moral sense.—**Noxiously**, nok'shus-li, adv. In a noxious manner; hurtfully.—**Noxiousness**, nok'shus-nes, n.

Noyade, nwa-yad, n. [Fr., from noyer, to drown.] A putting to death by drowning: a mode of executing victims during the reign of terror in France, practised by Carrier at Nantes in 1793.

Noyau, nwa-yō, n. [Fr. noyau, a stone of a fruit, from L. nucalis, like a nut, from nux, nucis, a nut.] A cordial generally prepared from spirits, bitter almonds, sugar-candy, grated nutmeg, and mace.

Nozzle, noz'l, n. [For nosle, a dim. of nose.] The projecting spout of something; a terminal pipe or terminal part of a pipe (the nozzle of a bellows).

Nuance, nū-äns, n. [Fr., from nue, L. nubes, a cloud.] A gradation by which a colour passes from its lightest to its darkest shade; shade of colour; delicate degree in transitions.

Nubecula, nū-bek'ū-la, n. [L., a little cloud, dim. of nubes, a cloud.] Cloudy matter; a cloudy speck; one of the Magellanic clouds.—**Nubiferous**, nū-bif'ėr-us, a. [L. nubifer—nubes, and fero, to bring.] Bringing or producing clouds.

Nubile, nū'bil, a. [L. nubilis, from nubo, to marry. Nuptial.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable.

Nubilous, nū'bil-us, a. [L. nubilus, from nubes, a cloud.] Cloudy.

Nucament, nū'ka-ment, n. [L. nucamentum, a fir cone.] *Bot.* a catkin; the blossom of the hazel, pine, willow, &c.—**Nucamentaceous**, nū'ka-men-tā"shus, a. *Bot.* pertaining to a nucament or catkin.

Nuchal, nū'kal, a. [L.L. nucha, from Ar.] Pertaining to the nape of the neck.

Nuciferous, nū-sif'ėr-us, a. [L. nux, nucis, a nut, and fero, to bear.] Bearing or producing nuts.—**Nuciform**, nū'si-form, a. *Bot.* resembling a nut; nut-shaped.

Nucleus, nū'klē-us, n. pl. **Nuclei**, nū'klē-ī. [L., a kernel, from nux, nucis, a nut.] A kernel or something similar; a central mass about which matter is collected; *bot.* the central succulent part of an ovule in which the embryo plant is generated; *physiol.* the solid or vesicular body found in many cells; the germ of a cell; *astron.* the body of a comet, called also its *head*.—**Nucleal**, **Nuclear**, nū'klē-al, nū'klē-ar, a. Pertaining to or having the character of a nucleus; constituted by a nucleus.—**Nucleate**, **Nucleated**, nū'klē-āt, nū'klē-ā-ted, a. Having a nucleus: applied to cells.—**Nucleiform**, **Nucleoid**, nū-klē'i-form, nū'klē-oid, a. Formed like a nucleus.—**Nucleolus**, nū-klē'ō-lus, n. pl. **Nucleoli**, nū-klē'ō-lī. [Dim. of nucleus.] The minute solid particle in the interior of the nucleus of some cells. Also called *Nucleole*, nū'klē-ōl.

Nucula, **Nucule**, nū'kū-la, nū'kūl, n. [Dim. from L. nux, nucis, a nut.] *Bot.* a hard pericarp of a horny or bony texture.

Nude, nūd, a. [L. nudus, naked (seen also in denude); same root as naked.] Naked;

not covered with clothes or drapery.—*n.* A nude or naked figure or statue; generally *the nude*, that is, the undraped human figure.—**Nudely**, nūd'li, *adv.* In a nude or naked manner; nakedly.—**Nudeness**, nūd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being nude or naked.—**Nudity**, nū'di-ti, *n.* The state of being naked; nakedness.

Nudge, nuj, *n.* [Allied to Prov. G. *knütschen*, Dan. *knuge*, to squeeze; E. to *knock*.] A jog with the elbow, or a poke in the ribs.—*v.t.*—*nudged*, *nudging*. To give a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot.

Nudibranchiate, nū-di-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked, and Gr. *branchia*, gills.] Having naked gills; having no shell, and the branchiæ or gills exposed: said of certain molluscs.—*n.* A nudibranchiate mollusc.

Nudity. Under Nude.

Nugatory, nū'ga-to-ri, *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, from *nugor*, *nugatus*, to trifle, from *nugæ*, trifles.] Trifling; futile; worthless; of no force; inoperative.

Nugget, nug'et, *n.* [Formerly *niggot*, *niggot*, an ingot; perhaps a corruption of *ingot* (an *ingot*, a *ningot*, a *nigot*).] A lump; especially, one of the larger lumps of native gold found in the diggings.

Nuisance, nū'sans, *n.* [O.Fr. *nuisance*, *noisance*, from *nuisir*, *noisir* (Mod.Fr. *nuire*), L. *nocere*, to annoy. Noxious.] Something that annoys or gives trouble; that which is offensive or irritating; an annoyance; a plague or pest; a bore.

Null, nul, *a.* [L. *nullus*, not any, none—*ne*, not, and *ullus*, any (akin to *unus*, one).] Of no legal or binding force or validity; void; invalid; having no character or expression (as the features).—**Nullify**, nul'i-fī, *v.t.*—*nullified*, *nullifying*. [L. *nullus*, and *facio*, to make.] To annul; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.—**Nullification**, nul'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect.—**Nullity**, nul'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being null; want of validity; that which is of no force or efficacy.

Nullah, nul'lä, *n.* In Hindustan, a bed of a rivulet; a rivulet.

Numb, num, *a.* [Lit. taken, being from A. Sax. *numen*, pp. of *niman*, O.E. *nim*, Goth. *niman*, to seize; hence also *benumb* (with prefix *be*); *nimble*. The final *b* is excrescent.] Torpid, benumbed, or deadened; having lost the power of sensation and motion.—*v.t.* To make numb or torpid.—**Numbness**, num'nes, *n.* The state of being numb; torpidity; torpor.

Number, num'bėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *numbre*, Fr. *nombre*, from L. *numerus*, number (whence also *numeral*, *numerous*, *enumerate*), same root as *nomad*, Gr. *nemō*, to distribute. (As to inserted *b* comp. *humble*, *nimble*).] That which may be counted; an aggregate of units, or a single unit considered as part of a series; an aggregate of several individuals; not a few; many; one of a numbered series of things, as a division of a book published in parts; a part of a periodical; metrical arrangement of syllables; poetical rhythm or measure; *gram.* that distinction in the form which a word assumes according as it is spoken of or expresses one individual or several individuals; the form that denotes one individual being the *singular number*, that set apart for two the *dual number*, that which refers to two or more the *plural number*.—*Number one*, self.—*v.t.* To count; to reckon; to enumerate; to reckon, rank, or consider; to put a number or numbers on; to amount to; to reach the number of.—**Numberer**, num'bėr-ėr, *n.* One that numbers.—**Numberless**, num'bėr-les, *a.* That cannot be counted; innumerable.—**Numbers**, num'bėrz, *n.* The fourth book of the Pentateuch.

Numbles, num'blz, *n. pl.* [Fr. *nombles*, from L. *lumbulus*, a dim. of *lumbus*, a loin.] The entrails of a deer.

Numerable, nū'mėr-a-bl, *a.* [L. *numerabilis*, from *numerus*, number. Number.] Capable of being numbered or counted.—**Numeral**, nū'mėr-al, *a.* [L. *numeralis*.] Pertaining to number; consisting of number; expressing number; representing number.—*n.* A figure or character used to express a number; *gram.* a word expressing a number (one, two, three, &c.).—**Numerally**, nū'mėr-al-li, *adv.* According to number; in number.—**Numerary**, nū'mėr-a-ri, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.—**Numerate**, nū'mėr-āt, *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *numero*, *numeratum*.] To count.—**Numeration**, nū-mėr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *numeratio*.] The act or art of numbering; *arith.* the art of expressing in figures any number proposed in words, or of expressing in words any number proposed in figures.—**Numerator**, nū'mėr-ā-tėr, *n.* One that numbers; *arith.* the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken—the number above the line.—**Numerical**, nū-mer'i-kal, *a.* Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers.—**Numerically**, nū-mer'i-kal-li, *adv.* In numbers; with respect to numerical quantity (*numerically greater*).—**Numerous**, nū'mėr-us, *a.* [L. *numerosus*.] Consisting of many individuals; great in number; many.—**Numerously**, nū'mėr-us-li, *adv.* In or with great numbers.—**Numerousness**, nū'mėr-us-nes, *n.*

Numismatic, Numismatical, nū-mis-mat'ik, nū-mis-mat'i-kal, *a.* [L. *numisma*, coin, from Gr. *nomisma*, coin, lit. what is sanctioned by law, from *nomizō*, to sanction, from *nomos*, law.] Pertaining to coins or medals.—**Numismatics**, nū-mis-mat'iks, *n.* The science of coins and medals.—**Numismatist**, nū-mis'mat-ist, *n.* One versed in numismatics.—**Numismatography**, nū-mis'ma-tog"ra-fi, *n.* The science which treats of coins and medals in their relation to history.—**Numismatology**, nū-mis'ma-tol"o-ji, *n.* Same as *Numismatography*.

Nummary, num'a-ri, *a.* [L. *nummus*, a coin.] Relating to money.—**Nummular, Nummulary**, num'ū-lėr, num'ū-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to coin or money; having the form of a coin.—**Nummuline**, num'ū-lin, *a.* Resembling a nummulite.—**Nummulite**, num'ū-līt, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] The name of fossil organisms having externally somewhat the appearance of a piece of money.—**Nummulitic**, num-ū-lit'ik, *a.* Containing nummulites; composed of nummulites.

Numskull, num'skul, *n.* [*Numb* and *skull*.] A dunce; a stupid fellow.

Nun, nun, *n.* [A. Sax. *nunne*, from Eccles. L. *nonna*, a nun, *nonnus*, a monk, L.Gr. *nonna*, *nonnos*, from Coptic or Egypt. *nane*, *nanu*, good, beautiful, monasteries and convents having first arisen in Egypt.] A woman devoted to a religious life who lives in a convent or nunnery, under a vow of perpetual chastity; the blue titmouse; a kind of pigeon having its head almost covered with a veil of feathers.—**Nunnery**, nun'ėr-i, *n.* A convent in which nuns reside.—**Nunnish**, nun'ish, *a.* Like a nun; pertaining to a nun.

Nunc dimittis, nungk di-mit'tis, *n.* [L., now thou lettest depart.] The canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29-32).

Nuncio, nun'shi-ō, *n.* [Sp. *nuncio*, It. *nunzio*, from L. *nuncius*, a messenger: [illegible]*ventius*, from *novus*, new; akin *announce*, *renounce*, *pronounce*, *enunciate*, &c.] An ambassador of the first rank (not a cardinal) representing the pope at the court of a sovereign (an ambassador of the first rank, who is a cardinal, being styled a *legate*).—**Nunciature**, nun'shi-ā-tūr, *n.* The office of a nuncio.

Nuncupative, nun-kū'pa-tiv, *a.* [From L. *nuncupo*, to declare.] *Law*, oral; not written.—*Nuncupative will*, one made by the verbal declaration of the testator.—**Nuncupatory**, nun-kū'pa-to-ri, *a.* Nuncupative; oral.

Nundinal, nun'di-nal, *a.* [L. *nundinalis*, from *nundinæ*, a fair or market.] Pertaining to a fair or to a market-day.

Nunnery. Under Nun.

Nuptial, nup'shal, *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, from *nuptiæ*, marriage, from *nubo*, *nuptum*, to marry; akin *nubes*, *nimbus*, a cloud (from the veiling of the bride).] Pertaining to marriage; used or done at a wedding.—**Nuptials**, nup'shalz, *n. pl.* [L. *nuptiæ* (pl.), a wedding.] A wedding or marriage. ∴ Syn. under Marriage.

Nurse, nėrs, *n.* [Fr. *nourrice*, from L. *nutrix*, *nutricis*, a nurse, from *nutrio*, to nourish. Nourish.] One who tends or takes care of the young, sick, or infirm; a female who has the care of a child or children; a female attendant in a hospital; one who or that which nurtures, cherishes, or protects; *hort.* a shrub or tree which protects a young plant.—*v.t.*—*nursed*, *nursing*. To feed and tend generally in infancy; to suckle; to rear; to nurture; to tend in sickness or infirmity; to promote growth or vigour in; to foment; to foster; to manage with care and economy, with a view to increase.—**Nurse-maid**, *n.* A maid-servant employed in nursing children.—**Nursery**, nėr'sėr-i, *n.* A place or apartment in a house set apart for children; a place where trees, shrubs, flowering plants, &c., are raised from seed or otherwise in order to be transplanted, or where they are propagated in order to be sold; a place where anything is fostered and the growth promoted.—*Nursery gardener*, a nursery-man.—**Nursery-governess**, *n.* A governess for young children.—**Nursery-man**, *n.* One who has a nursery of plants, or is employed in one.—**Nursling**, nėrs'ling, *n.* [*Nurse*, and dim. term. *-ling*.] One who or that which is nursed; a child; a foundling.

Nurture, nėr'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *nourriture*, from *nourrir*, to nourish. Nourish, Nurse.] The act of nursing or nourishing; education; that which nourishes; food; diet.—*v.t.*—*nurtured*, *nurturing*. To nourish; to educate; to bring or train up.

Nut, nut, *n.* [A. Sax. *hnutu* = Icel. *hnot*, O.H.G. *hnuz*, Dan. *nöd*, G. *nuss*, Gael. *cnudh*.] The fruit of certain trees and shrubs which have the seed inclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe; *bot.* a bony pericarp containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached; a small block of metal or wood, with an internal or female screw put upon the end of a screw-bolt to keep it firmly in its place.—*A nut to crack*, a difficult problem to solve; a puzzle to be explained.—*v.i.*—*nutted*, *nutting*. To gather nuts.—**Nutty**, nut'i, *a.* Abounding in nuts; having the flavour of nuts.—**Nut-brown**, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.—**Nut-cracker**, *n.* An instrument for cracking hard-shelled nuts; a bird rarely seen in Britain, so called from feeding upon nuts.—**Nut-gall**, *n.* An excrescence of the oak.—**Nut-hatch**, *n.* [The *hatch* is a softened form of *hack*.] A European scansorial bird which eats the kernel of the hazel-nut.—**Nut-oil**, *n.* An oil obtained from walnuts.—**Nut-pecker**, *n.* The nut-hatch.—**Nut-shell**, *n.* The hard shell of a nut.—*To be or lie in a nut-shell*, to be in small compass; to admit of a very simple explanation or statement.—**Nut-tree**, *n.* The hazel.

Nutant, nū'tant, *a.* [L. *nutans*, *nutantis*, ppr. of *nuto*, to nod, freq. of *nuo*, to nod. Innuendo.] *Bot.* drooping or nodding.—**Nutation**, nū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *nutatio*.] A nodding motion; a slight gyratory movement of the earth's axis tending to make the pole describe a minute ellipse, due to the attraction of the sun and moon and connected with *precession*.

Nutmeg, nut'meg, *n.* [From *nut*, and O.Fr. *mugueite*, nutmeg, from L. *muscus*, musk; lit. the scented nut.] The kernel of the fruit of a tree of the Malayan Archipelago agreeably aromatic, and much used in cookery.—*Nutmeg butter*, a solid oil extracted from the nutmeg.—**Nutmegged**, nut'megd, *a.* Seasoned with nutmeg.

Nutria, nū'tri-a, *n.* [Sp. *nutria*, *lutria*, from L. *lutra*, an otter.] The commercial name for the skins or fur of the coypou.

Nutrient, nū'tri-ent, *a.* [L. *nutrio*, to nourish. Nurse.] Nourishing; nutritious.—*n.* Any substance which nourishes.—**Nutriment**, nū'tri-ment, *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*.] That which nourishes; nourishment; food; aliment.—**Nutrimental**, nū-tri-men'tal, *a.* Nutritious; nourishing.—**Nutrition**, nū-trish'on, *n.* [L. *nutritio*, from *nutrio*.] The act or process by which organisms, whether vegetable or animal, absorb into their system their proper food; the process of assimilating food; that which nourishes;

nutriment — **Nutritious**, nū-trish'us, *a.* Containing or serving as nutriment; promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing. — **Nutritiously**, nū-trish'us-li, *adv.* In a nutritious manner.—**Nutritiousness**, nū-trish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being nutritious.—**Nutritive**, nū'tri-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutritious; pertaining to nutrition.—**Nutritively**, nū'tri-tiv-li, *adv.* In a nutritive manner. — **Nutritiveness**, nū'tri-tiv-nes, *n.*

Nux-vomica, nuks-vom'i-ka, *n.* [From L. *nux*, a nut, and *vomo*, to vomit.] The fruit of an East Indian tree, containing the virulent poison strychnine; a drug containing strychnine.

Nuzzle, nuz'l, *v.t.* — *nuzzled*, *nuzzling.* [A form of *nozzle.*] To put a ring into the nose of; to root up with the nose.—*v.i.* To work with the nose, as a pig; to hide the head, as a child in its mother's bosom.

Nyctalopia, nik-ta-lō'pi-a, *n.* [Gr. *nyktalōpia*, from *nyktalōps*, seeing by night only —*nyx*, *nyktos*, night, and *ōps*, the eye.] The faculty or defect of seeing in darkness or in a faint light, with privation of sight in daylight; also applied to night-blindness, the exactly opposite defect of vision.—**Nyctalops**, nik'ta-lops, *n.* One afflicted with nyctalopia.

Nylgau, nil'ga, *n.* [Hind. *nil-gau*—*nil*, blue, and *gau*, a cow, ox.] A large species of antelope inhabiting Northern India, Persia, &c., with grayish blue hair.

Nymph, nimf, *n.* [L. *nympha*, Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph.] One of a numerous class of inferior divinities, imagined among the Greeks and Romans as beautiful maidens, not immortal, but always young; those who presided over rivers, brooks, and springs being called *Naiads;* over mountains, *Oreads;* over woods and trees, *Dryads* and *Hamadryads;* over the sea, *Nereids;* hence, a young and attractive woman; a maiden; a damsel. Also same as *Nympha.*—**Nympha**, nim'fa, *n.* The pupa or chrysalis of an insect.—**Nymphal**, **Nymphean**, **Nymphic**, nim'fal, nim-fē'an, nim'fik, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs.—**Nympholepsy**, nim'fō-lep-si, *n.* [Gr. *nymphē*, and *lēpsis*, a taking.] A species of ecstasy, or fascination, seizing any one who looked on a nymph.

Nymphomania, nim-fō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *nymphē*, a bride, and *mania*, madness.] Morbid and incontrollable sexual desire in females.

O.

O is the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet.

O, *interj.* An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, appeal, or invocation, and prefixed to the noun of address; the sign of the vocative: often confounded with *Oh*, which is strictly a particle expressive of emotion prefixed to a sentence or clause. When O is the word, the mark of exclamation, if used, should follow the noun of address ('Hear, O Israel!'); when *oh* is the word, the mark should follow it. —*Oh, dear! Oh, dear me!* exclamations of surprise, uneasiness, fear, pain, &c., regarded as corruptions of Fr. *O Dieu!* It. *O Dio!* O God! It. *O Dio mio!* O my God.

Oaf, ōf, *n.* [From Icel. *álfr*, an elf. ELF.] A fairy changeling; a dolt; a blockhead.—**Oafish**, ōf'ish, *a.* Stupid, dull; doltish.—**Oafishness**, ōf'ish-nes, *n.* Stupidity; dulness.

Oak, ōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *āc*=Sc. *aik*, Icel. *eik*, D. *eik*, L.G. *eeke*, Dan. *eeg*, Sw. *ek*, G. *eiche;* root unknown.] A well-known and valuable timber tree, or its wood, which is hard, tough, and strong, and was long extensively used in ship-building, the bark being used for tanning. — **Oak-apple**, *n.* An oak-gall.—**Oaken**, ō'kn, *a.* Made of oak or consisting of oak.—**Oak-gall**, *n.* A gall of the oak.—**Oakling**, ōk'ling, *n.* A young oak.—**Oak-paper**, *n.* Paper-hangings stained like oak.

Oakum, ō'kum, *n.* [A. Sax *ācumba*, tow, oakum, lit. matter combed out, from prefix *ā*, away, out, and *camb*, a comb. COMB.] The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose fibres: used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c.

Oar, ōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *ār;* Icel. *ār*, Dan. *aare*, Sw. *åra;* perhaps from root *ar*, seen in A. Sax. *erian*, Goth. *arjan*, L. *aro*, to plough; or allied to *rudder*, *row.*] A long piece of timber, flat at one end and round at the other, used to propel a boat, barge, or galley through the water. — *To feather the oars.* FEATHER, *v.t.*—*To lie on the oars*, to suspend rowing; hence, *fig.* to cease from work; to rest.—*To muffle the oars*, to wrap some soft substance round the part that lies in the rowlock.—*To put one's oar in*, to interfere in the business or concerns of others. — *v.i.* To row. — *v.t.* To impel by rowing. — **Oared**, ōrd, *a.* Furnished with oars (a four-*oared* boat).—**Oar-lock**, *n.* A rowlock.—**Oarsman**, ōrz'man, *n.* One who rows with an oar; a boatman.

Oasis, ō-ā'sis, *n.* pl. **Oases**, ō-ā'sēz. [L. and Gr., from Coptic *ouah*, to dwell, and *saa*, to drink.] A fertile tract where there is water, in the midst of a desert or waste; a green spot in the midst of barrenness: often used figuratively.

Oast, ōst, *n.* [D. *ast*, *eest*, *eijst*, a kiln.] A kiln to dry hops or malt. — **Oasthouse**, ōst'hous, *n.* A building for oasts or hop-kilns.

Oat, ōt, *n.* [O.E. *ote*, *ate*, *oote*, A. Sax. *āta*, the oat; Icel. *eti*, an eatable, oats; from the root of *eat.*] A cereal plant valuable for the grain it produces; *pl.* a quantity of the plant in cultivation or of the grain (field of *oats*). — *Wild oats*, youthful excesses: generally in the phrase *to sow one's wild oats*, to indulge in youthful excesses, dissipations, or follies; *to have sown one's wild oat*, to have given up youthful follies. — **Oat-cake**, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats.—**Oaten**, ō'tn, *a.* Pertaining to or made of oats or oatmeal.—**Oatmeal**, ōt'mēl, *n.* Meal made from oats.

Oath, ōth, *n.* pl. **Oaths**, ōŦHz. [A. Sax. *āth*=Sc. *aith*, Icel. *eithr*, Dan. and Sw. *ed*, Goth. *aiths*, D. *eed*, G. *eid*, oath.] A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; a solemn swearing; a blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being; an imprecation.

Obbligato, ob'li-gä-tō, *n.* [It. OBLIGATE.] An instrumental part or accompaniment of such importance that it cannot be dispensed with.

Obcompressed, ob-kom-prest', *a.* [Prefix *ob*, implying inversion, and *compressed.*] *Bot.* compressed or flattened back and front. —**Obconic**, **Obconical**, ob-kon'ik, ob-kon'i-kal, *a.* [Prefix *ob*, and *conic.*] *Bot.* conical, but having the apex downward.—**Obcordate**, ob-kor'dāt, *a.* [Prefix *ob*, and *cordate.*] *Bot.* shaped like a heart, with the apex downward.

Obdurate, ob'dū-rāt, *a.* [L. *obduratus*, from *obduro*, to harden—*ob*, intensive, *duro*, to harden, from *durus*, hard (seen in *indurate*, *endure*, *duration*).] Hardened in heart; persisting obstinately in sin; stubborn; inflexible; inexorable; harsh or rough.—**Obduracy**, ob'dū-ra-si, *n.* The state or quality of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy in wickedness. — **Obdurately**, ob'dū-rāt-li, *adv.* In an obdurate manner; inflexibly. — **Obdurateness**, ob'dū-rāt-nes, *n.* Obduracy; stubbornness.

Obeah, o-bē'a, *n.* A species of sorcery or witchcraft among the African negroes.

Obedience, ō-bē'di-ens, *n.* [Fr. *obédience*, from L. *obedientia*, obedience OBEY.] The act or habit of obeying; compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule prescribed; submission to authority.—*Passive obedience*, unqualified obedience to authority, whether the commands be reasonable or unreasonable, lawful or unlawful.—**Obedient**, ō-bē'di-ent, *a.* [L. *obediens*, ppr. of *obedio.*] Submissive to authority; complying with all commands; yielding compliance; dutiful.—**Obediential**, ō-bē'di-en"shal, *a.* According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands.—**Obediently**, ō-bē'di-ent-li, *adv.* In an obedient manner; dutifully; submissively.

Obeisance, ō-bā'sans, *n.* [Fr. *obéissance*, from L. *obedientia.* OBEDIENCE.] A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence, deference, or respect.

Obelisk, ob'e-lisk, *n.* [Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, a spit.] A column or monumental structure of rectangular form, diminishing towards the top, and generally finishing with a low pyramid; a mark (thus †) referring the reader to a note in the margin or at the foot of the page: called also a *dagger*.

Obelus, ob'ē-lus, *n.* [Gr. *obelos*, a spit.] A mark in ancient MSS. or old editions of the classics, indicating a suspected passage or reading.—**Obelize**, ob'ē-liz, *v.t.* To mark as spurious or suspicious.

Obese, ō-bēs', *a.* [L. *obesus*, fat—*ob*, intens., and *edo*, *esum*, to eat. EAT.] Excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy.—**Obeseness**, **Obesity**, ō-bēs'nes, ō-bes'i-ti, *n.* [L. *obesitas.*] The state or quality of being obese; excessive corpulency.

Obey, ō-bā', *v.t.* [Fr. *obéir*, from L. *obedio*, *obedire*, to obey, O.L. *obaudire*—prefix *ob*, and *audio*, to hear. AUDIBLE.] To give ear to; to comply with the commands of; to be under the government of; to be ruled by; to submit to the direction or control of.—*v.i.* To submit to commands or authority; to do as one is bid.—**Obeyer**, ō-bā'ėr, *n.* One who yields obedience.—**Obeyingly**, ō-bā'ing-li, *adv.* Obediently.

Obfuscate, ob-fus'kāt, *v.t.* — *obfuscated*, *obfuscating.* [L. *obfusco*, *obfuscatum* — prefix *ob*, and *fusco*, to obscure, from *fuscus*, dark.] To darken; to obscure; to bewilder; to confuse; to muddle.—**Obfuscation**, ob-fus-kā'shon, *n.* The act of obfuscating; confusion or bewilderment of mind.

Obi, ō'bi, *n.* Same as *Obeah*.

Obit, ob'it, *n.* [L. *obitus*, death, from *obeo*, *obitum*, to die—*ob*, against, and *eo*, to go. ITINERANT.] A person's decease; an anniversary of one's death.—**Obitual**, o-bit'ū-al, *a.* Pertaining to obits.—**Obituary**, o-bit'ū-a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *obituaire.*] A list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days; an account of a person or persons deceased. —*a.* Relating to the decease of a person; written about a person at his death (an *obituary* notice).

Object, ob'jekt, *n.* [L. *objectum*, lit. something thrown before or against — *ob*, against, and *jacio*, to throw (as in *deject*, *eject*, *reject*, &c.). JET (of water).] That towards which the mind is directed in any of its states or activities; what is thought about, believed, or seen; some visible and tangible thing; a concrete reality (*objects* of interest in a museum); that to which efforts are directed; aim; end; ultimate purpose; *gram.* the word, clause, or member of a sentence expressing that on which the action expressed by a transitive verb is exercised, or the word or member governed by a preposition. — *v.t.* (ob-jekt'). [Fr. *objecter*, L. *objicio*, *objectum.*] To place before or in the way†; to bring forward as a matter of reproach, or as an adverse ground or reason; to state or urge in opposition; to state as an objection (I have nothing to *object against* him). —*v.i.* To make opposition in words or arguments; to offer adverse reasons. — **Object-glass**, *n.* In a telescope or microscope, the lens or combination of lenses directed upon the object and producing an image of it, which is viewed through the eye-

piece.—**Objectify, Objectivate**, ob-jek'ti-fi, ob-jek'ti-vāt, *v.t.* To form into an object; to give the character of an object to.—**Objection**, ob-jek'shon, *n.* The act of objecting; that which is or may be objected; adverse reason, argument, or charge; fault found.—**Objectionable**, ob-jek'shon-a-bl, *a.* Such as might reasonably be objected to; justly liable to objection; calling for disapproval; reprehensible (as actions, language, &c.).—**Objectionably**, ob-jek'shon-a-bli, *adv.* In an objectionable manner; reprehensibly.—**Objectivation**, ob-jek'ti-vā"shon, *n.* The act of forming into or causing to assume the character of an object.—**Objective**, ob-jek'tiv, *a.* [Fr. *objectif.*] Belonging to what is external to the mind; hence, when used of *literature* or *art*, containing no trace of the writer's or artist's own feelings or individuality: opposed to *subjective*; *gram.* belonging to the object of a transitive verb or a preposition (the *objective* case, an *objective* clause).—*n.* The objective case; an object-glass.—**Objectively**, ob-jek'tiv-li, *adv.* In an objective manner.—**Objectiveness**, ob-jek'tiv-nes, *n.* The state or relation of being objective.—**Objectivity**, ob-jek-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being objective.—**Objectize**, ob'jek-tiz, *v.t.* To put in the position of an object.—**Objectless**, ob'jekt-les, *a.* Having no object; purposeless; aimless.—**Object-lesson**, *n.* A lesson to the young by means of articles themselves or pictures of them.—**Objector**, ob-jek'tėr, *n.* One that objects.

Objuration, ob-jū-rā'shon, *n.* [From L. *objuro*, to bind by oath—prefix *ob*, and *juro*, to swear. JURY.] The act of binding by oath.—**Objure**,† ob-jūr', *v.i.* To swear.

Objurgate, ob-jėr'gāt, *v.t.* and *i.*—*objurgated*, *objurgating*. [L. *objurgo*, *objurgatum*—prefix *ob*, and *jurgo*, to chide.] To chide, reprove, or reprehend.—**Objurgation**, ob-jėr-gā'shon, *n.* The act of objurgating; a reproof.—**Objurgatory**, ob-jėr'ga-to-ri, *a.* Containing objurgation or reproof.

Oblate, ob'lāt, *a.* [L. *oblatus*, thrust forward (*i.e.* at the equator), also offered, devoted—*ob*, against, before, and *latus*, carried, borne.] *Geom.* flattened or depressed at the poles.—*Oblate spheroid*, a spherical body flattened at the poles, that is, having the shape of the earth.—*n.* *Eccles.* a secular person who offered or devoted himself and his property to some monastery, into which he was admitted as a kind of lay brother; a member of a congregation of secular priests who live in community.—**Oblateness**, ob'lāt-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate.—**Oblation**, ob-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *oblatio*, an offering.] Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service.

Obligate, ob'li-gāt, *v.t.*—*obligated*, *obligating*. [L. *obligo*, *obligatum*, to bind, to bring under an obligation—prefix *ob*, and *ligo*, to bind. LIGAMENT.] To bring or place under some obligation; to hold to some duty: a word not much used by good writers.—**Obligant**, ob'li-gant, *n.* One who binds himself to pay or perform something.—**Obligation**, ob-li-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *obligatio*, from *obligo*, to bind. oblige.] That which binds or obliges to do something; binding or constraining power or effect; an external act or duty imposed by the relations of society; a claim upon one; the position in which one is bound or indebted to another for a favour received; a favour bestowed and binding to gratitude.—**Obligatorily**, ob'li-ga-to-ri-li, *adv.* In an obligatory manner.—**Obligatoriness**, ob'li-ga-to-ri-nes, *n.* State of being obligatory.—**Obligatory**, ob'li-ga-to-ri, *a.* Imposing obligation or duty; binding in law or conscience; requiring performance or forbearance of some act (*obligatory on* a person).

Obligato, ob-li-gä'tō. OBBLIGATO.

Oblige, ō-blīj', *v.t.*—*obliged*, *obliging*. [Fr. *obliger*, from L. *obligo*, to bind, to oblige—*ob*, and *ligo*, to bind. OBLIGATION.] To constrain by any force, physical, moral, or legal; to compel; to bind by any restraint; to bind by some favour done; to lay under obligation of gratitude.—**Obliged**, ō-blījd', *p.* and *a.* Having received some obligement or favour; laid under obligation; indebted.—**Obligee**, ō-bli-jē', *n.* *Law*, the person to whom another is bound.—**Obligement**, ō-blij'ment, *n.* A favour conferred; obligation.—**Obliger**, ō-bli'jėr, *n.* One that obliges.—**Obliging**, ō-bli'jing, *a.* Having the disposition to do favours; conferring favours or kindnesses; complaisant; kind.—**Obligingly**, ō-bli'jing-li, *adv.* In an obliging manner.—**Obligingness**, ō-bli'jing-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being obliging.—**Obligor**, ob-li-gor', *n.* *Law*, the person who binds himself to another.

Oblique, ob-lēk' or ob-līk', *a.* [Fr. *oblique*, L. *obliquus*—prefix *ob*, and *liquis*, awry.] Having a direction neither perpendicular nor parallel to some line or surface which is made the standard of reference; not direct; aslant; slanting; *fig.* indirect or by allusion; not direct in descent; collateral.—*Oblique angle*, any angle except a right angle.—*Oblique arch*, a skew-arch.—*Oblique bridge*, a skew-bridge.—*Oblique case*, *gram.* any case except the nominative.—*Oblique cone* or *cylinder*, one whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.—*Oblique speech*, *oblique narration*, *rhet.* that which is quoted indirectly, or in a different person from that employed by the original speaker.—**Obliquely**, ob-lēk'li or ob-līk'li, *adv.* In an oblique manner or direction; indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion; not in the direct or plain meaning.—**Obliqueness, Obliquity**, ob-lēk'nes or ob-līk'nes, ob-lik'wi-ti, *n.* [L. *obliquitas.*] The state of being oblique; deviation from parallelism or a perpendicular; deviation from moral rectitude; a mental or moral twist.—*Obliquity of the ecliptic*, the angle which the plane of the ecliptic makes with that of the equator.

Obliterate, ob-lit'ėr-āt, *v.t.* [L. *oblitero*, to blot out, to cause to be forgotten—prefix *ob*, and *litera*, a letter. LETTER.] To efface; to erase or blot out; to make undecipherable; to cause to be forgotten.—**Obliteration**, ob-lit'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of obliterating or effacing.—**Obliterative**, ob-lit'ėr-ā-tiv, *a.* Tending to obliterate.

Oblivion, ob-liv'i-on, *n.* [L. *oblivio*, *oblivionis*, from *obliviscor*, to forget—prefix *ob*, and *liveo*, to become black. LIVID.] The state of being blotted out from the memory; a being forgotten; forgetfulness; the act of forgetting; a forgetting of offences, or remission of punishment.—**Oblivious**, ob-liv'i-us, *a.* [L. *obliviosus.*] Causing forgetfulness (*Shak.*); forgetful; mentally absent.—**Obliviously**, ob-liv'i-us-li, *adv.* In an oblivious manner.—**Obliviousness**, ob-liv'i-us-nes, *n.* State of being oblivious.

Oblong, ob'long, *a.* [L. *oblongus*, oblong—*ob*, against, inversely, and *longus*, long.] Rectangular, and having the length greater than the breadth; longer than broad.—*n.* An oblong figure.—**Oblongish**, ob'long-ish, *a.* Somewhat oblong.—**Oblongly**, ob'long-li, *adv.* In an oblong form.—**Oblongness**, ob'long-nes, *n.*—**Oblong-ovate**, *a.* *Bot.* between oblong and ovate.

Obloquy, ob'lo-kwi, *n.* [L. *obloquium*, from *obloquor*—*ob*, against, and *loquor*, to speak. LOQUACIOUS.] Censorious speech; reproachful language; language that causes reproach and odium to rest on men or their actions; odium.—**Obloquious**,† ob-lō'kwi-us, *a.* Containing obloquy.

Obnoxious, ob-nok'shus, *a.* [L. *obnoxius*—*ob*, and *noxa*, harm, hurt. NOXIOUS.] Liable or exposed to harm, injury, or punishment‡; liable or exposed in general‡; reprehensible; censurable; odious; hateful; offensive; unpopular.—**Obnoxiously**, ob-nok'shus-li, *adv.* In an obnoxious manner.—**Obnoxiousness**, ob-nok'shus-nes, *n.*

Oboe, ō'boi, *n.* [It. *oboe*, from Fr. *hautbois*, an oboe.] A hautboy. HAUTBOY.—**Oboist**, ō'bō-ist, *n.* A player on the oboe.

Obolus, ob'o-lus, *n.* [Gr. *obolos.*] A small coin of ancient Greece equal to 1½d.

Obovai, Obovate, ob-ō'val, ob-ō'vāt, *a.* [Prefix *ob*, implying inversion.] *Bot.* inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward.—**Obovoid**, ob-ō'void, *a.* *Bot.* approaching the obovate form.

Obscene, ob-sēn', *a.* [L. *obscenus*, *obscœnus*, filthy, repulsive, obscene: etymol. doubtful.] Impure in language or action; indecent; offensive to chastity and delicacy; inauspicious; ill-omened.—**Obscenely**, ob-sēn'li, *adv.* In an obscene manner.—**Obsceneness, Obscenity**, ob-sēn'nes, ob-sen'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being obscene; impurity; ribaldry; lewdness.

Obscure, ob-skūr', *a.* [Fr. *obscur*, from L. *obscurus*—prefix *ob*, and root seen in *scutum*, a shield, Skr. *sku*, to cover.] Imperfectly illuminated; gloomy; not clear or distinct to view; dim; not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse; indistinct; not much known or observed; unknown to fame; unnoticed.—*v.t.*—*obscured*, *obscuring*. To darken; to make dark or dim; to make less intelligible, legible, or visible; to hide; to prevent from being seen or known.—**Obscurely**, ob-skūr'li, *adv.* In an obscure manner; darkly; dimly; not clearly; in retirement; not conspicuously.—**Obscureness**, ob-skūr'nes, *n.* State of being obscure; obscurity.—**Obscurer**, ob-skū'rėr, *n.* One who or that which obscures.—**Obscurity**, ob-skū'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *obscuritas.*] The quality or state of being obscure; darkness; dimness; darkness of meaning; a state of being unknown to fame.—**Obscurant, Obscurantist**, ob-skū'rant, ob-skū'rant-ist, *n.* One who obscures; one who opposes the progress of knowledge, or labours to prevent enlightenment, inquiry, or reform.—**Obscurantism**, ob-skū'rant-izm, *n.* The system or principles of an obscurant.—**Obscuration, Obscurement**, ob-skū-rā'shon, ob-skūr'ment, *n.* The act of obscuring or darkening; the state of being darkened or obscured.

Obsecrate, ob'sē-krāt, *v.t.* [L. *obsecro*, to entreat—prefix *ob*, and *sacer*, sacred. SACRED.] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.—**Obsecration**, ob-sē-krā'shon, *n.* The act of obsecrating; entreaty; supplication.—**Obsecratory**,† ob-sek'ra-to-ri, *a.* Supplicatory; expressing entreaty.

Obsequious, ob-sē'kwi-us, *a.* [From L. *obsequiosus*, obsequious, from *obsequium*, compliance, from *obsequor*, to follow—prefix *ob*, and *sequor*, to follow. SEQUENCE.] Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; officious; devoted; servilely condescending; compliant to excess; cringing; fawning.—**Obsequiously**, ob-sē'kwi-us-li, *adv.* In an obsequious manner; servilely; cringingly.—**Obsequiousness, Obsequience**, ob-sē-kwi-us-nes, ob-sē'kwi-ens, *n.* The quality of being obsequious.—**Obsequies**, ob'sē-kwiz, *n.* [L. *obsequia*, obsequies.] Funeral rites, ceremonies, or solemnities.

Observe, ob-zėrv', *v.t.*—*observed*, *observing*. [L. *observo*—*ob*, before, in front, and *servo*, to keep or hold. SERVE.] To look on with attention; to regard attentively; to watch; to notice; to perceive; to detect; to discover; to remark in words; to mention; to keep with due ceremonies; to celebrate; to keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey. ∴ Syn. under SEE.—*v.i.* To be attentive; to remark; to comment.—**Observer**, ob-zėr'vėr, *n.* One who observes.—**Observing**, ob-zėr'ving, *a.* Observant; attentive.—**Observingly**, ob-zėr'ving-li, *adv.* In an observing manner.—**Observable**, ob-zėr'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being observed; worthy of observation.—**Observableness**, ob-zėr'va-bl-nes, *n.*—**Observably**, ob-zėr'va-bli, *adv.*—**Observance**, ob-zėr'vans, *n.* The act of observing; performance; a rite or ceremony; an act of respect, worship, and the like; obedient regard or attention; respectful or servile attention; homage.—**Observant**, ob-zėr'vant, *a.* Characterized by observation; taking notice; attentively noticing; attentive to duties or commands; obedient; adhering to in practice (*observant of* duties).—**Observantly**, ob-zėr'vant-li, *adv.* In an observant manner.—**Observation**, ob-zėr-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *observatio.*] The act, power, or habit of observing; a taking notice or paying attention; *science*, the act of taking notice of particular phenomena as they occur in the course of nature; the observing of some phenomenon, often by the assistance of an instrument; information gained by such an act; a remark based or

professing to be based on what has been observed; notice; observance†.—**Observational**, ob-zėr-vā'shon-al, *a*. Relating to or based on observations.—**Observative**, ob-zėr'va-tiv, *a*. Observant.—**Observatory**, ob-zėr'va-to-ri, *n*. A place used for making observations of natural phenomena; a building constructed for astronomical observations; a place of outlook.

Obsess, ob-ses', *v.t.* [L. *obsideo*, to besiege—*ob*, before, *sedeo*, to sit.] To beset or besiege; to vex or harass, as an evil spirit.—**Obsession**, ob-se'shon, *n*. Act of obsessing.

Obsidian, ob-sid'i-an, *n*. [L. *Obsidianus*, from *Obsidius* or *Obsius* its alleged discoverer.] Vitreous lava, or volcanic glass, a glassy mineral of several varieties.

Obsidional, ob-sid'i-on-al, *a*. [L. *obsidionalis*, from *obsidio*, a siege—*ob*, before, and *sedeo*, to sit.] Pertaining to a siege.—*Obsidional coins*, coins of base metal, struck to be used in besieged places.—*Obsidional crown*, a crown anciently given by the Romans for services in a siege.

Obsolete, ob'sō-lēt, *a*. [L. *obsoletus*, pp. of *obsolesco*, to go out of use—prefix *ob*, and *soleo*, to use, to be wont.] Gone into disuse; disused; neglected; out of fashion; *biol.* imperfectly developed or abortive.—**Obsoletism**, ob'sō-lēt-izm, *n*. A custom, fashion, word, or the like which has become obsolete.—**Obsoleteness**, ob'sō-lēt-nes, *n*. The state of being obsolete.—**Obsolesce**,† ob-sō-les', *v.i.* To become obsolescent.—**Obsolescence**, ob-sō-les'ens, *n*. The state or process of becoming obsolete.—**Obsolescent**, ob-sō-les'ent, *a*. [L. *obsolescens*.] Becoming obsolete; going out of use; passing into desuetude.

Obstacle, ob'sta-kl, *n*. [Fr. *obstacle*, from L. *obstaculum*, from *obsto*, to withstand—*ob*, against, and *sto*, to stand. STATE, STAND.] Anything that stands in the way and hinders progress; a hindrance; an obstruction or impediment, either physical or moral.

Obstetric, **Obstetrical**, ob-stet'rik, ob-stet'ri-kal, *a*. [L. *obstetrix*, a midwife—*ob*, before, and *sto*, to stand. OBSTACLE.] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed.—**Obstetrician**, ob-stet-rish'an, *n*. One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur.—**Obstetrics**, ob-stet'riks, *n*. The art of assisting women in childbirth, and treating their diseases during pregnancy and after delivery; midwifery.

Obstinate, ob'sti-nāt, *a*. [L. *obstinatus*, pp. of *obstino*, *obstinatum*, to resolve, from *obsto*, to stand against—*ob*, against, and *sto*, to stand. OBSTACLE.] Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; fixed firmly in resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; stubborn: said of persons; not yielding or not easily subdued or removed (an *obstinate* fever; an *obstinate* cough). ∴ To be *obstinate* implies the doing what we ourselves choose; to be *stubborn* denotes, rather, determination not to do what others advise or desire.—**Obstinacy**, **Obstinateness**, ob'sti-na-si, ob'sti-nāt-nes, *n*. The state or quality of being obstinate.—**Obstinately**, ob'sti-nāt-li, *adv*. In an obstinate manner.

Obstipation, ob-sti-pā'shon, *n*. [L. *ob*, against, and *stipo*, to cram.] *Med.* extreme constipation, where there is no alvine discharge.

Obstreperous, ob-strep'ėr-us, *a*. [L. *obstreperus*, from *obstrepo*, to roar—*ob*, intens., and *strepo*, to make a noise.] Making a tumultuous noise; clamorous; vociferous; noisy; loud.—**Obstreperously**, ob-strep'ėr-us-li, *adv*. In an obstreperous manner.—**Obstreperousness**, ob-strep'ėr-us-nes, *n*. Clamour; noisy turbulence.

Obstriction,† ob-strik'shon, *n*. [L. *ob*, and *stringo*, to strain. STRAIN.] The condition of being bound or constrained.

Obstruct, ob-strukt', *v.t.* [L. *obstruo*, *obstructum*—*ob*, against, and *struo*, to pile up. STRUCTURE.] To block up, stop up, or close, as a passage; to fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing; to hinder from passing; to impede; to stand in the way of; to retard, interrupt, render slow.—**Obstructer**, ob-struk'tėr *n*. One that obstructs or hinders.—**Obstruction**, ob-struk'shon, *n*. The act of obstructing; anything that stops or closes a way, passage, or channel; obstacle; impediment; that which impedes progress; check; hindrance; the state of having the vital functions obstructed†.—**Obstructionist**, ob-struk'shon-ist, *n*. One who practises obstruction; an obstructive.—**Obstructive**, ob-struk'tiv, *a*. Obstructing or tending to obstruct.—*n*. One who obstructs; one who hinders the transaction of business.—**Obstructively**, ob-struk'tiv-li, *adv*. In an obstructive manner.—**Obstruent**, ob'stru-ent, *a*. [L. *obstruens*, ppr. of *obstruo*.] Blocking up; obstructing; hindering.—*n*. Anything that obstructs; something that blocks up the natural passages of the body.

Obtain, ob-tān', *v.t.* [L. *obtineo*—prefix *ob*, and *teneo*, to hold. TENANT.] To gain possession of; to gain, procure, receive, get, acquire.—*v.i.* To be received in customary or common use; to be established in practice; to hold good; to subsist (the custom still *obtains*).—**Obtainable**, ob-tā'na-bl, *a*. Capable of being obtained.—**Obtainer**, ob-tā'nėr, *n*. One who obtains.—**Obtainment**, ob-tān'ment, *n*. The act of obtaining; attainment.

Obtected, ob-tek'ted, *a*. [L. *obtectus*—prefix *ob*, and *tego*, *tectus*, to cover.] Covered; *zool.* covered with a hard shelly case.

Obtest, ob-test', *v.t.* [L. *obtestor*—prefix *ob*, and *testor*, to witness. TESTAMENT.] To call upon earnestly; to entreat, implore, conjure; to supplicate.—**Obtestation**, ob-tes-tā'shon, *n*. The act of obtesting.

Obtrude, ob-tröd', *v.t.*—*obtruded*, *obtruding*. [L. *obtrudo*—prefix *ob*, and *trudo*, to thrust. INTRUDE.] To thrust prominently forward; to force into any place or state unduly or without solicitation: often *refl.* (to *obtrude* one's self upon a person's notice); to offer with unreasonable importunity.—*v.i.* To obtrude one's self; to enter when not invited.—**Obtruder**, ob-trö'dėr, *n*. One who obtrudes.—**Obtrusion**, ob-trö'zhon, *n*. The act of obtruding.—**Obtrusive**, ob-trö'siv, *a*. Disposed to obtrude; forward; intrusive.—**Obtrusively**, ob-trö'siv-li, *adv*. In an obtrusive manner.—**Obtrusiveness**, ob-trö'siv-nes, *n*.

Obtuse, ob-tūs', *a*. [L. *obtusus*—prefix *ob*, and *tundo*, *tudi* (Skr. *tud*), to beat. CONTUSE.] Not pointed or acute; blunt; not having acute sensibility; stupid; dull.—*Obtuse angle*, one larger than a right angle or 90°.—**Obtuse-angled**, **Obtuse-angular**, *a*. Having an obtuse angle or angles.—**Obtusely**, ob-tūs'li, *adv*. In an obtuse manner.—**Obtuseness**, **Obtusity**, ob-tūs'nes, ob-tū'si-ti, *n*. The state of being obtuse.

Obverse, ob'vėrs, *a*. [L. prefix *ob*, and *versus*, turned.] Pertaining to the one of two possible sides or theories; *numis.* bearing the face or head.—*n*. The one of two possible ways of looking at a thing; *numis.* that side of a coin or medal which has the face or head on it, the other being the *reverse*.—**Obversely**, ob'vėrs-li, *adv*. In an obverse form or manner.—**Obversion**, ob-vėr'shon, *n*. The act of obverting.—**Obvert**, ob-vėrt', *v.t.* To turn towards.

Obviate, ob'vi-āt, *v.t.*—*obviated*, *obviating*. [L. *obvio*, *obviatum*, to meet—*ob*, against, and *via*, a way. VOYAGE, WAY.] To meet, as difficulties or objections; to overcome; to clear out of the way.—**Obviation**,† ob-vi-ā'shon, *n*. The act of obviating.—**Obvious**, ob'vi-us, *a*. [L. *obvius*, in the way.] Easily discovered, seen, or understood; perfectly plain, manifest, or evident.—**Obviously**, ob'vi-us-li, *adv*. In an obvious manner.—**Obviousness**, ob'vi-us-nes, *n*. State of being obvious.

Obvolute, **Obvoluted**, ob'vo-lūt, ob'vo-lū-ted, *a*. [L. *ob*, against, and *volutus*, rolled.] Rolled or turned in; *bot.* having the margins of opposite leaves alternately overlapping.

Ocarina, ō-ka-rē'na, *n*. [It.] A small musical instrument of terra cotta pierced with holes, there being seven instruments in a set.

Occasion, ok-kā'zhon, *n*. [L. *occasio*, *occasionis*, from *occido*, *occasum*, to fall—*ob*, and *cado*, to fall. ACCIDENT.] Time of an occurrence, incident, or event; opportunity; favourable time, season, or circumstances; incidental cause; a cause acting on the will; a motive or reason; incidental need; casual exigency; requirement (*to have occasion* or *no occasion* for a thing); peculiar position of affairs; juncture; exigency.—*v.t.* To cause incidentally; to produce; to induce.—**Occasional**, ok-kā'zhon-al, *a*. Incidental; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits.—**Occasionally**, ok-kā'zhon-al-li, *adv*. In an occasional manner; at times sometimes but not often.

Occident, ok'si-dent, *n*. [Fr. *occident*, L. *occidens*, *occidentis*, ppr. of *occido*, to fall, to set, as the sun. OCCASION.] The western quarter of the hemisphere; the west: the opposite of *orient*.—**Occidental**, ok-si-den'tal, *a*. Pertaining to the occident or west; western: opposed to *oriental*; having an inferior degree of beauty and excellence: applied to gems in opposition to *oriental*.—**Occidentally**, ok-si-den'tal-li, *adv*. In the occident or west; after the sun.

Occipital, ok-sip'i-tal, *a*. [From L. *occiput*, the back part of the head—prefix *ob*, and *caput*, the head.] Pertaining to the back part of the head.—**Occiput**, ok'si-put, *n*. [L.] The hinder part of the head.

Occlude, ok-klūd', *v.t.*—*occluded*, *occluding*. [L. *occludo*—*ob*, and *claudo*, to shut.] To shut up†; *chem.* to absorb or take up without chemical combination.—**Occlusion**, ok-klū'zhon, *n*. The act of occluding; *chem.* absorption without combination.

Occult, ok-kult', *a*. [L. *occultus*, pp. of *occulo*, to cover over—prefix *ob*, and root of *celo*, to conceal, and E. *hell*.] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible and mysterious; unknown.—*Occult sciences*, certain so-called sciences of the middle ages, as alchemy, necromancy or magic, astrology.—**Occultation**, ok-kul-tā'shon, *n*. *Astron.* the hiding of a star or planet from our sight by passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies; the time of a planet or star being so hidden; hence, *fig.* disappearance from view; withdrawal from public notice.—**Occulted**, ok-kul'ted, *a*. *Astron.* concealed by occultation.—**Occultly**, ok-kult'li, *adv*. In an occult manner.—**Occultness**, ok-kult'nes, *n*.

Occupy, ok'kū-pi, *v.t.*—*occupied*, *occupying*. [L. *occupo*, to take possession of, possess—prefix *ob*, and *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] To take possession of; to possess; to hold and use; to take up, as room or space; to cover or fill; to employ or use (one's time); to engage; to busy: often *refl.*—*v.i.* To be an occupant; to hold possession.—**Occupancy**, ok'kū-pan-si, *n*. The act of occupying; a holding in possession; term during which one is occupant.—**Occupant**, ok'kū-pant, *n*. [L. *occupans*, *occupantis*, ppr. of *occupo*, to occupy.] An occupier.—**Occupation**, ok-kū-pā'shon, *n*. [L. *occupatio*.] The act of occupying or taking possession; possession; tenure; state of being employed or occupied in any way; that which engages one's time and attention; the principal business of one's life; a vocation; calling; trade.—**Occupier**, ok'kū-pi-ėr, *n*. One that occupies; an occupant.

Occur, ok-kėr', *v.i.*—*occurred*, *occurring*. [L. *occurro*—*ob*, against, and *curro*, to run. CURRENT.] To meet or come to the mind, imagination, or memory; to befall; to happen; to take place; to exist so as to be capable of being found or seen; to be found; to be met with.—**Occurrence**, ok-kur'ens, *n*. The act of occurring or taking place; any incident or accidental event; an observed instance.

Ocean, ō'shan, *n*. [L. *oceanus*, from Gr. *ōkeanos*, the ocean, the deity of the ocean.] The vast body of water which covers more than three-fifths of the surface of the globe; the sea; also, one of the great basins or areas into which it has been divided; any immense expanse (the boundless *ocean* of eternity).—*a*. Pertaining to the main or great sea (the *ocean* wave).—**Oceanic**, ō-shē-an'ik, *a*. Pertaining to the ocean; occurring in or produced by the ocean, as distinguished from smaller seas; pertaining to Oceania (the islands lying between Asia and America) or its inhabi-

tants.—**Oceanology**, ō-shan-ol'o-ji, *n.* The knowledge of the ocean.

Ocellus, ō-sel'lus, *n.* pl. **Ocelli**, ō-sel'lī. [L. *ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, an eye. OCULAR.] One of the minute simple eyes of insects, many spiders, crustaceans, molluscs, &c.—**Ocellate, Ocellated**, ō-sel'lāt, ō-sel'lā-ted, *a.* [L. *ocellatus*.] Resembling an eye; studded with the figures of little eyes.

Ocelot, ō'sē-lot, *n.* [Mex. *ocelotl*.] A carnivorous animal of the cat kind, an inhabitant of Mexico.

Ochlocracy, ok-lok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *ochlos*, the multitude, and *kratos*, power.] The rule or ascendency of the multitude or common people; a mobocracy.—**Ochlocratic, Ochlocratical**, ok-lō-krat'ik, ok-lō-krat'i-kal, *a.* Relating to ochlocracy.—**Ochlocratically**, ok-lō-krat'i-kal-li, *adv.*

Ochre, ō'kėr, *n.* [L. *ochra*, Gr. *ōchra*, from *ōchros*, pale, pale yellow.] A name generally applied to clays coloured with the oxides of iron in various proportions, and varying in colour from pale yellow to brownish red, much used in painting.—**Ochreous, Ochraceous, Ochrey**, ō'krē-us, ok-rā'shus, ō'kri, *a.* Pertaining to ochre; consisting of ochre; resembling ochre.

Ochrea, Ocrea, ō'krē-a, *n.* [L. *ocrea*, a greave or legging.] *Bot.* the union of two stipules round the stem in a kind of sheath.—**Ochreate, Ocreate**, ō'krē-āt, *a.* *Bot.* furnished with ochreas.

Octachord, ok'ta-kord, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *chordē*, a string.] A musical instrument having eight strings.

Octagon, ok'ta-gon, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gōnia*, angle.] *Geom.* a figure of eight sides and eight angles.—**Octagonal**, ok-tag'on-al, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

Octahedron, ok-ta-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, *hedra*, a base.] *Geom.* a solid contained by eight faces, which take the form of equal and equilateral triangles.—**Octahedral**, ok-ta-hē'dral, *a.* Having eight equal surfaces.

Octameter, ok-tam'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, *metron*, a measure.] A verse of eight feet.

Octandrian, Octandrous, ok-tan'dri-an, ok-tan'drus, *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] Applied to plants having eight distinct stamens.

Octangular, ok-tang'gū-lėr, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and E. *angular*.] Having eight angles.

Octant, ok'tant, *n.* [L. *octans*, an eighth part, from *octo*, eight.] The eighth part of a circle; an instrument resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth of a circle, or 45°.

Octapla, ok'ta-pla, *n.* [Gr. *oktaploos*, eightfold, from *oktō*, eight.] A polyglot Bible in eight languages.

Octastyle, ok'ta-stil, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* a temple or other building having eight columns in front.

Octateuch, ok'ta-tūk, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *teuchos*, a book.] The first eight books of the Old Testament.

Octave, ok'tāv, *n.* [L. *octavus*, eighth, from *octo*, eight.] The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being counted; the week immediately following a church festival; the first two stanzas in the sonnet of four verses each; a stanza of eight lines; *music*, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones; one sound eight tones higher than another.—*Octave flute.* PICCOLO.—*a.* Consisting of eight.—**Octavo**, ok-tā'vō, *n.* The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eight leaves: usually written *8vo*; a book having eight leaves to each sheet: often used as an adjective.

Octennial, ok-ten'i-al, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year.] Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.—**Octennially**, ok-ten'i-al-li, *adv.* Once in eight years.

Octet, ok'tet, *n.* [L. *octo*, eight.] *Music*, a musical composition for eight parts.

Octillion, ok-til'yon, *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, and term. of *million*.] The number produced by involving a million to the eighth power; 1 followed by 48 ciphers.

October, ok-tō'bėr, *n.* [L., from *octo*, eight; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March.] The tenth month of the year; ale or cider brewed in October.

Octodecimo, ok-tō-des'i-mō, *n.* [L. *octodecim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.] The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves; a book in which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves: usually written *18mo*. Also used as an adjective.

Octodentate, ok-tō-den'tāt, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, *dens*, a tooth.] Having eight teeth.

Octofid, ok'tō-fid, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *findo*, *fido*, to cleave.] *Bot.* cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

Octogenarian, ok'tō-je-nā"ri-an, *n.* [L. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty, *octo*, eight.] A person eighty years of age; any one whose age is between eighty and ninety.—*a.* Of eighty years of age; between eighty and ninety years of age.

Octogynous, ok-toj'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* having eight pistils or styles.

Octohedron, ok-tō-hē'dron, *n.* OCTAHEDRON.

Octolocular, ok-tō-lok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] *Bot.* having eight cells for seeds.

Octopede, ok'tō-pēd, *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An eight-footed animal.

Octopetalous, ok-tō-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having eight petals.

Octopod, ok'tō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An animal having eight feet; a cuttle-fish, having eight arms or tentacles.—**Octopus**, ok'tō-pus, *n.* A genus of two-gilled cuttle-fishes, having eight arms furnished with suckers; they have attained a notoriety from tales concerning their ferocity and the gigantic size of some.

Octoroon, ok-tō-rön', *n.* [L. *octo*, eight.] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

Octostyle, ok'tō-stil. OCTASTYLE.

Octosyllabic, ok'tō-sil-lab"ik, *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.—*n.* A word of eight syllables.

Octroi, ok-trwa, *n.* [Fr., from L. *auctor*, an author.] A duty levied at the gates of French cities on articles brought in.

Octuple, ok'tū-pl, *a.* [L. *octuplus*—*octo*, eight.] Eightfold.

Ocular, ok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *ocularis*, from *oculus*, the eye, a word cognate with E. *eye*. EYE.] Pertaining to the eye; depending on the eye; received by actual sight.—*n.* The eyepiece of an optical instrument.—**Ocularly**, ok'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In an ocular manner; by the eye, sight, or actual view.—**Oculate, Oculated**, ok'ū-lāt, ok'ū-lā-ted, *a.* [L. *oculatus*.] Furnished with eyes; having spots resembling eyes.—**Oculiform**, ok'ū-li-form, *a.* In the form of an eye.—**Oculist**, ok'ū-list, *n.* One skilled in diseases of the eyes.

Od, od, *n.* The name invented by Reichenbach for a peculiar force which he fancied he had discovered associated with magnetism, and which was said to explain the phenomena of mesmerism or animal magnetism. Called also *Odic force*.—**Odic**, od'ik, *a.* Pertaining to od.

Odal, ō'dal, *a.* Same as *Udal*.—**Odaller**, ō'dal-ėr, *n.* Same as *Udaller*.

Odalisk, Odalisque, ō'da-lisk, *n.* [Fr. *odalisque*, from Turk. *odalik*, from *oda*, a chamber.] A female slave or concubine in the sultan's seraglio or a harem.

Odd, od, *a.* [From Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, an odd number, *odda-mathr*, an odd man, *odda-tala*, an odd number; Dan. *od*, a point, *odde*, a tongue of land; akin to A. Sax. *ord*, a point, G. *ort*, place, spot, originally a point.] Not even; not exactly divisible by 2; left over after the pairs have been reckoned; additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers; not included with others; hence, unheeded; of little value or account (*odd times*, *odd trifles*); incidental; casual; forming one of a pair of which the other is wanting; belonging to a broken set; singular; strange; peculiar; eccentric; queer.—**Oddfellow**, od'fel-ō, *n.* A member of an extensively ramified friendly society, originally modelled on freemasonry.—**Oddity**, od'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being odd; singularity; something odd or singular; a singular person.—**Oddly**, od'li, *adv.* In an odd manner; not evenly; strangely; whimsically; singularly.—**Oddment**, od'ment, *n.* An odd article or one left over.—**Oddness**, od'nes, *n.* The state of being odd; state of not being even; singularity; strangeness.—**Odds**, odz, *n.* *sing.* or *pl.* Excess of one amount or quantity compared with another; difference in favour of one and against another; amount by which the bet of one party exceeds that of the other.—*At odds*, at variance; in controversy or quarrel.—*Odds and ends*, small miscellaneous articles.

Ode, ōd, *n.* [L. *ode*, Gr. *ōdē*, song or poem, from *aeidō*, to sing; seen in *parody*, *prosody*.] A short poem or song; a poem to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem of a lofty cast.

Odeon, Odeum, ō-dē'on, ō-dē'um, *n.* [Gr. *ōdeion*, from *ōdē*, a song.] A theatre for musical or dramatic performances.

Odic. Under OD.

Odin, Woden, ō'din, wō'den, *n.* [Former from Scandinavian, latter Anglo-Saxon and German.] The chief god of Northern mythology, after whom is named Wednesday.—**Odinic**, ō-din'ik, *a.* Belonging to Odin.

Odious, ō'di-us, *a.* [L. *odiosus*, from *odium*, hatred, *odi*, I hate; same root as A. Sax. *atol*, hateful, horrible. ANNOY, NOISOME.] Of such a character as to be hated or greatly disliked; hateful; causing disgust or repugnance; offensive.—**Odiously**, ō'di-us-li, *adv.* In an odious manner; hatefully.—**Odiousness**, ō'di-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being odious.—**Odium**, ō'di-um, *n.* [L.] Hatred; dislike; the quality that provokes hatred.—*Odium theologicum*, theological hatred; the hatred of contending divines towards each other.

Odometer, ō-dom'et-ėr, *n.* A hodometer.

Odontalgia, Odontalgy, ō-don-tal'ji-a, ō-don-tal-ji, *n.* [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth, *algos*, pain.] Pain in the teeth; toothache.—**Odontalgic**, ō-don-tal'jik, *a.* Pertaining to the toothache.—*n.* A remedy for the toothache.—**Odonto**, ō-don'tō, *n.* [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*.] A dentifrice; a tooth-wash.—**Odontography**, ō-don-tog'ra-fi, *n.* A description of the teeth.—**Odontoid**, ō-don'toid, *a.* Tooth-like.—*Odontoid process*, the part of the first vertebra of the neck, forming a pivot for the head.—**Odontolite**, ō-don'tō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil tooth.—**Odontological**, ō-don'tō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Belonging to odontology.—**Odontology**, ō-don-tol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.—**Odontophore**, ō-don'tō-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *phoros*, bearing.] The so-called tongue or lingual ribbon of certain molluscs, covered with minute teeth.

Odour, ō'dėr, *n.* [L. *odor*, a smell; allied to Gr. *ozō*, to smell; akin *olfactory*.] Any scent or smell, whether pleasant or offensive; when used alone most commonly a sweet smell; fragrance.—*In bad odour*, in bad repute; in disfavour.—*Odour of sanctity*, the reputation of being a saint.—**Odoriferous**, ō-dėr-if'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *odoriferus*.] Giving odour or scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant.—**Odoriferously**, ō-dėr-if'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In an odoriferous manner.—**Odoriferousness**, ō-dėr-if'ėr-us-nes, *n.*—**Odorous**, ō'dėr-us, *a.* Having or emitting an odour; sweet of scent; fragrant.—**Odorously**, ō'dėr-us-li, *adv.* In an odorous manner; fragrantly.—**Odorousness**, ō'dėr-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being odorous.—**Odourless**, ō'dėr-les, *a.* Having no odour.

Odyl, ō'dil, *n.* Same as *Od*.

Œcumenical. ECUMENIC.

Œdema, ē-dē'ma, *n.* [Gr. *oidēma*, a swelling, from *oideō*, to swell.] *Med.* a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from water collecting.—**Œdematous, Œdematose**, ē-dē'ma-tus, ē-dē'ma-tōs, *a.* Relating to œdema.

Œil-de-bœuf, ė-il-de-bėf, *n.* [Fr., ox-eye.] *Arch.* a round or oval opening in a frieze or roof to admit light.

Œnanthic, ē-nan'thik, *a.* [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower.] Having or imparting the characteristic odour of wine.—*Œnanthic acid*, an acid obtained from œnanthic ether.—*Œnanthic ether*, an oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic odour.—**Œnolin**, ē'nol-in, *n.* A colouring matter obtained from red wine.—**Œnology**, ē-nol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of knowledge which deals with wine.—**Œnometer**, ē-nom'et-ėr, *n.* A hydrometer for determining the alcoholic strength of wines.—**Œnophilist**, ē-nof'il-ist, *n.* [Gr. *phileō*, to love.] A lover of wine.

O'er, ōr. A contraction (generally poetical) of *over*.

Œsophagus, ē-sof'a-gus, *n.* [Gr. *oisophagos*—*oisō*, I will bear, and *phagō*, to eat.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.—**Œsophageal**, ē-sō-faj'ē-al, *a.* Pertaining to the œsophagus.

Of, ov, *prep.* [A. Sax. *of*=Icel. Sw. Dan. and D. *af*, Goth. *af*, G. *ab*; cog. L. *ab*, Gr. *apo*, Skr. *apa*, from, away from. *Off* is the same word.] A word used in regard to source, cause, origin, motive, &c.; possession or ownership; attribute, quality, or condition; the material of anything; an aggregate or whole with a partitive reference (all, some, *of* us); the relation of object to a verbal notion (a desire *of* fame); to express concerning, relating to, about; distance or time (within a mile *of*); identity, equivalence, or apposition—the appositive use of *of* (the city *of* London); on or in: with indefinite expressions of time (I often go there *of* an evening; so *of* late, that is in recent times; *of* old, in olden times.

Off, of, *adv.* [Of.] Away; distant (a mile *off*); from or away by removal or separation (to cut *off*); not on; from, in the way of departure, abatement, remission (the fever goes *off*); away; not toward.—*Off and on, on and off*, with interruptions and resumptions; at intervals.—*To come off*, to escape; to take place (the marriage did not *come off*).—*To get off*, to alight; to make escape.—*To go off*, to depart; to explode (a gun); to take place.—*To pass off*, to pass away; to take place.—*To take off*, to take away; to mimic.—*Well off, ill off*, as an adjective phrase, in good or bad circumstances.—*a.* Distant; as applied to horses, right hand: opposed to *near*; in cricket, applied to that part of the field which is on the left of the bowler.—*prep.* Not on; away from; from or out of (a lane leading off a street); to seaward from: a nautical use (hence *offing*).—*interj.* A command to depart; away! begone!—**Offcast**, of'kast, *n.* That which is rejected as useless.—**Offing**, of'ing, *n.* The position of a vessel, or of a portion of the sea within sight of land, relatively to the coast.—**Off-colour**, *n.* A defective colour in gems, &c.—**Off-day**, *n.* A day on which any usual occupation is discontinued.—**Off-hand**, *adv.* Readily; with ease.—*a.* Done without study or hesitation; unpremeditated.—**Offlet**, of'let, *n.* A pipe or other appliance to let off water.—**Offscouring**, of'skouring, *n.* Refuse; what is vile or despised: often of persons.—**Offset**, of'set, *n.* A sum or amount set off against another as an equivalent; *surveying*, a perpendicular distance measured from a main line in order to get the area of an irregular portion; *hort.* a young bulb or a scion used to propagate a plant; also, an offshoot.—**Offshoot**, of'shōt, *n.* A branch from a main stem, stream, mountain range, &c.—**Offspring**, of'spring, *n. sing.* or *pl.* What is sprung from a stock or parent; a child or children; what arises or is produced from something.—**Off-street**, *n.* A small street leading from a larger one.—**Off-time**, *n.* Time when a person is off duty.

Offal, of'al, *n.* [Lit. *off-fall*; so D. *afval*, Icel. *afall*, G. *abfall*, with similar meanings.] Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected; carrion; refuse; rubbish.

Offence, of-fens', *n.* [Fr. *offense*, from L. *offensa*, an offence, from *offendo*, *offensum*, to strike against—*ob*, against, and old *fendo*, to strike, seen in *defend*, also in *manifest*.] A striking against or assailing (arms of *offence*); hurt; injury; an affront, insult, or wrong; the state of being offended; displeasure; any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime or sin; a misdemeanour.—*To take offence*, to become angry or displeased at something said or done.—**Offend**, of-fend', *v.t.* [L. *offendo*.] To displease; to make angry; to affront; to mortify; to shock, annoy, or pain (the taste or smell); to sin against; to disobey (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to cause dislike or anger; to take offence (N.T.).—**Offender**, of-fen'dėr, *n.* One who offends; a criminal; a transgressor.—**Offending**, of-fen'ding, *n.* A transgression; crime.—**Offense**. American spelling of *offence*.—**Offensive**, of-fen'siv, *a.* [Fr. *offensif*.] Causing offence; giving provocation; irritating; disgusting; disagreeable (as to the senses); pertaining to offence; used in attack: opposed to *defensive*; consisting in attack; proceeding by attack.—*Alliance offensive and defensive*, one that requires the parties to make war together, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked.—*n.* With the definite article: the act of attacking (to act on the *offensive*).—**Offensively**, of-fen'siv-li, *adv.* In an offensive manner.—**Offensiveness**, of-fen'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being offensive; unpleasantness.

Offer, of'ėr, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *offrian*, and Fr. *offrir* (*j'offre*, I offer), from L. *offerre*, to offer—*ob*, towards, and *fero*, to bring. Fertile.] To present for acceptance or rejection; to tender; to present to notice; to proffer; to present, as an act of worship; to sacrifice (often with *up*); to attempt or do with evil intent (to *offer* violence, an insult); to bid, as a price or wages.—*v.i.* To present itself (an opportunity *offers*); to declare a willingness; to make an attempt.—*n.* The act of offering; a proposal to be accepted or rejected; the act of bidding a price, or the sum bid.—**Offerable**, of'ėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being offered.—**Offerer**, of'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who offers.—**Offering**, of'ėr-ing, *n.* The act of an offerer; that which is offered; a gift offered or consecrated to a deity; a sacrifice; an oblation.—**Offertory**, of'ėr-to-ri, [L.L. *offertorium*, from *offertor*, an offerer.] The sentences in the communion service of the Church of England read while the alms are being collected; the alms collected.

Office, of'is, *n.* [Fr. *office*, from L. *officium*, duty, office, from prefix *ob*, and *facio*, to do, or from *opem*, aid (Opulence), and *facio* (Fact).] Employment or business; duty or duties falling on or intrusted to a person; that which is performed or assigned to be done by a particular thing; function; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered: usually in a good sense; service; *eccles.* a formulary of devotion, or a service appointed for a particular occasion; a house or apartment in which persons transact business; a place where official acts are done; a body of persons intrusted with certain duties; persons who transact business in an office (often applied to an insurance company); *pl.* kitchens, outhouses, &c., of a mansion, dwelling-house, or farm.—*Holy Office*, the Inquisition, or the authorities at Rome who direct it.—*Office hours*, the hours during which offices are open for the transaction of business.—**Office-bearer**, *n.* One who holds office.—**Officer**, of'is-ėr, *n.* A person who holds an office; a person commissioned or authorised to fill a public situation or to perform any public duty; one who holds a commission in the army or navy.—*v.t.* To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.—**Officered**, of'is-ėrd, *a.* Supplied with officers (as troops).—**Official**, of-fish'al, *a.* [L. *officialis*.] Pertaining to an office or public duty; derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority (an *official* permission); communicated by virtue of authority.—*n.* One invested with an office of a public nature; *eccles.* a deputy appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c.—**Officialism**, of-fish'al-ism, *n.* A system of official government; a system of excessive official routine; red-tapism.—**Officially**, of-fish'al-li, *adv.* In an official manner; by virtue of the proper authority.—**Officiate**, of-fish'i-āt, *v.i.*—*officiated, officiating*. To perform official duties.—**Officiator**, of-fish'i-ā-tėr, *n.* One who officiates.

Officinal, of-fis'i-nal, *a.* [From L. *officina*, a shop; same origin as *office*.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it; *phar.* used in the preparation of recognized medical recipes (an *officinal* plant).—*n.* A drug sold in an apothecary's shop.

Officious, of-fish'us, *a.* [L *officiosus*, dutiful, obliging, from *officium*, an office. Office.] Obliging†; doing kind offices†; excessively forward in kindness; interposing services not wanted; annoyingly eager to oblige or assist; meddling.—**Officiously**, of-fish'us-li, *adv.* In an officious manner; with forward zeal; meddlesomely.—**Officiousness**, of-fish'us-nes, *n.* Improper forwardness; meddlesomeness.

Offing, Offlet, Offscouring, Offset, Offshoot, Offspring, &c. Under Off.

Oft, oft, *adv.* [A. Sax. Icel. and G. *oft*, Dan. *ofte*, Sw. *ofta*, Goth. *ufta*, oft, often; *often* is a later form; akin to *over*.] Often; frequently. [Poet.]—**Often**, of'n, *adv.* Frequently; many times; not seldom.—*a.* Frequent.—**Oftenness**, of'n-nes, *n.* Frequency.—**Oftentimes**, of'n-timz, *adv.* Frequently; often; many times.—**Ofttimes**, oft'timz, *adv.* Frequently; often.

Ogam, og'am, *n.* Ogham.

Ogee, ō-jē', *n.* [Fr. *ogive*, *augive*; etymology doubtful.] *Arch.* a moulding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, the outline thus resembling the letter S (sometimes expressed by O G).

Ogham, og'ham, *n.* A kind of writing practised by the ancient Irish, the characters of which also were called *oghams*.

Ogive, ō'jiv, *n.* [Fr. Ogee.] *Arch.* a French term for the Gothic or pointed arch.—**Ogival**, ō-ji'val, *a.* *Arch.* of or pertaining to an ogive or ogee.

Ogle, ō'gl, *v.t.*—*ogled, ogling*. [Same as L.G. *oegeln*, to eye, G. *äugeln*, to ogle, from *auge*, D. *oog*, the eye. Eye.] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.—*v.i.* To cast side glances.—*n.* A side glance or look.—**Ogler**, ō'glėr, *n.* One that ogles.

Ogre, ō'gėr, *n.* [Fr. *ogre*, from L. *Orcus*, the god of the infernal regions, hell.] A monster of popular legends who lived on human flesh; a person likened to an ogre.—**Ogress**, ō'gres, *n.* [Fr. *ogresse*.] A female ogre.—**Ogreish**, ō'gėr-ish, *a.* Resembling or suggestive of an ogre.—**Ogreism, Ogrism**, ō'gėr-izm, *n.* The character or practices of ogres.

Ogygian, ō-gij'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Ogyges*, a legendary monarch in Greece; hence, of great and dark antiquity.

Oh, ō, *exclam.* O.

Ohm, Ohmad, ōm, ōm'ad, *n.* [From *Ohm*, the propounder of the law known by his name.] *Elect.* a term expressive of a certain amount of electric resistance.—*Ohm's Law*, an important law referring to the causes that tend to impede the action of a voltaic battery.

Oidium, ō-id'i-um, *n.* [A dim. form of Gr. *ōon*, egg.] A microscopic fungus growing upon and very destructive to vines; the disease thus caused.

Oil, oil, *n.* [O.Fr. *oile*, *oille*, from L. *oleum*, oil; akin *olive*.] A substance of animal and vegetable origin, liquid at ordinary temperatures, insoluble in water, and burning with a more or less luminous flame; a substance of somewhat similar character of mineral origin (as petroleum). Oils are divided into *fixed* and *volatile* or *essential oils*, the latter being diffusible into vapour by heat.—*v.t.* To smear or rub over with oil.—*Oiled silk*, silk prepared with oil, &c., so as to be impervious to moisture and air.—*Oiled paper*, paper besmeared with oil so as to render it transparent, used for tracing designs.—**Oily**, oi'li, *a.* Consisting of or containing oil; resembling oil; fat; greasy; *fig.* unctuous; sanctimonious; hypocritically pious.—**Oiliness**, oi'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness.—**Oil-bag**, *n.* A bag,

gyst, or gland in animals containing oil.—**Oil-cake**, *n.* A cake or mass of compressed linseed, rape, or other seed from which oil has been extracted, linseed-cake being much used as food for cattle. — **Oil-cloth**, *n.* Painted canvas for floor-covering, *&c.*; floor-cloth. — **Oil-colour**, *n.* A pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil. — **Oiler**, oil'er, *n.* One who oils.—**Oilery**, oil'er-i, *n.* The commodities of an oilman.—**Oil-gas**, *n.* An inflammable gas obtained from oils. — **Oil-mill**, *n.* A mill for expressing vegetable oils.—**Oil-nut**, *n.* A name given to various nuts and seeds yielding oil, and to plants producing them, such as the butter-nut. — **Oil-painting**, *n.* The art of painting with oil-colours, the highest branch of the painter's art; a picture painted in oil-colours. — **Oil-palm**, *n.* A West African palm whose fruit yields palm-oil.—**Oil-press**, *n.* A mill or machine for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp.—**Oil-skin**, *n.* Waterproof cloth; prepared linen for making garments to keep out the rain.—**Oil-spring**, *n.* A spring which yields mineral oils, as petroleum. — **Oil-stone**, *n.* A fine-grained stone on which tools receive a fine edge by the aid of oil.—**Oil-well**, *n.* A well sunk into an oil-bearing mineral bed.

Ointment, oint'ment, *n.* [From Fr. *oindre*, pp. *oint*, to anoint, from L. *ungere*. UNCTION.] Any soft unctuous substance used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part; an unguent.

Oke, ōk, *n.* An Egyptian and Turkish weight equal to about 2¼ lbs.

Old, ōld, *a.* [A. Sax. *ald, eald*; D. *oud*, G. *alt*, Goth. *aldheis*, old; Icel. *aldinn*, old, *aldr*, age; cog. with L. *alo*, to nourish, *altus*, lofty (whence *altitude*), ad-*ultus*, adult.] Advanced far in *years* or life (as *old* man or tree); not new or fresh; long made or produced (*old* clothes, wine); not modern; ancient; of any duration whatever (a year *old*); former (*old* habits; long practised; experienced (*old* offender); having the feelings of an old person; crafty or cunning (colloq.); a familiar term of affection or cordiality.—*Of old*, long ago; from ancient time.—*Old age*, the portion of a person's life during which he can be called old; advanced years.—*Old bachelor*, an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years. — *Old Catholics*, the party in the Church of Rome who refuse to accept the decree of the Vatican Council of 1870, settling the infallibility of the pope.—*The old country*, a name given in the colonies to Britain.—*Old maid*, an unmarried woman no longer young.—*Old Nick*, the devil. NICK.—*Old red sandstone*. SANDSTONE. — *Old school*, persons having the character, manner, or opinions of a bygone age.—*An old song*, a term used to signify a mere trifle; a nominal price.—*Old style*. STYLE.—*Old Testament*. TESTAMENT. — *Old Tom*, a strong variety of London gin. — *Old World*, the eastern hemisphere, or Europe, Asia, and Africa. ∴ Syn. under ANCIENT. — **Old-clothesman**, *n.* A man who purchases cast-off garments.—**Olden**, ōl'dn, *a.* Old; ancient. — *v.i.* To grow old; to age; to become affected by age.—*v.t.* To age; to cause to appear old.—**Old-fashioned**, *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom; characterized by antiquated fashions or customs; aping old people. — **Oldish**, ōld'ish, *a.* Somewhat old. — **Old-maidish**, *a.* Like an old maid. — **Oldness**, ōld'nes, *n.* The state of being old; old age; antiquity. —**Old-world**, *a.* Belonging to a far bygone age; antiquated.

Oleaginous, ō-lē-aj'i-nus, *a.* [L. *oleaginus*, from *oleum*, oil. OIL.] Having the qualities of oil; unctuous; *fig.* (applied to persons, manners, *&c.*) smoothly sanctimonious; unwholesomely fawning. — **Oleaginousness**, ō-lē-aj'i-nus-nes, *n.* Oiliness.

Oleander, ō-lē-an'dér, *n.* [Fr. *oleandre*, from L.L. *arodandrum*, by corruption for *rhododendron*.] A beautiful evergreen flowering shrub.

Oleaster, ō-lē-as'tér, *n.* [L., from *olea*, the olive-tree.] The so-called wild olive, a plant resembling the olive.

Olecranon, ō-lek'ra-non, *n.* [Gr. *olekranon*.] A process of the ulna, one of the bones of the forearm, forming part of the elbow-joint.

Oleifant, ō-lē'i-ant *a.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and *facio*, to make.] Forming or producing oil. — *Oleifiant gas*, a gas obtained from a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol forming with chlorine an oily compound. —**Oleic**, ō-lē'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from oil.—**Oleiferous**, ō-lē-if'ér-us, *a.* Producing oil.—**Oleine**, ō'lē-in, *n.* ELAINE.—**Oleograph**, ō'lē-ō-graf, *n.* A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing. — **Oleomargarin**, ō'lē-ō-mar"ga-rin, *n.* [L. *oleum*, and E. *margarin*.] A substitute for butter prepared from animal fat boiled and churned with pure fresh milk.—**Oleometer**, ō-lē-om'et-ér, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil.—**Oleoptene**, ō-lē-op'tēn, *n.* Same as *Elæoptene*.

Oleraceous, ol-ér-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *oleraceus*, from *olus*, *oleris*, pot-herbs.] Applied to vegetables fit for kitchen use; having the nature of a pot-herb.

Olfactory, ol-fak'to-ri, *a.* [L. *olfacio*, *olfactum*, to smell, *oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to make. ODOUR.] Pertaining to smelling; connected with the sense of smelling.—*n.* An organ of smelling.

Olibanum, o-lib'a-num, *n.* [L.L. *olibanum*, from L. *oleum*, oil, and *libanus*, frankincense.] A kind of incense; frankincense.

Oligæmia, ol-i-gē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *oligos*, little, *haima*, blood.] Deficiency of blood in the human system.

Oligarchy, ol'i-gär-ki, *n.* [Gr. *oligarchia*—*oligos*, few, and *archē*, rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a small exclusive class; those who form such a class or body. —**Oligarch**, ol'i-gark, *n.* A member of an oligarchy.—**Oligarchic**, **Oligarchical**, ol-i-gär'kik, ol-i-gär'ki-kal, *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy.

Oligist, ol'i-jist, *n.* [Fr. *oligiste*, from Gr. *oligistos*, least, from being poor in metal.] A variety of iron ore.

Oligocene, o-li'gō-sēn, *a.* [Gr. *oligos*, little, and *kainos*, recent.] *Geol.* slightly recent; somewhat more recent than *eocene*.

Oligoclase, o-li'gō-klās, *n.* [Gr. *oligos*, small, and *klasis*, a fracture.] A kind of felspar, occurring in granite, porphyry, and other metamorphic and volcanic rocks.

Olio, ō'li-o, *n.* [From Sp. *olla* (pron. *olya*), a dish of meat, from L. *olla*, a pot.] A dish of stewed meat; a mixture; a medley; a miscellany or collection of various compositions.

Olitory, ol'i-to-ri, *a.* [L. *olitorius*, from *olus*, pot-herbs.] Belonging to a kitchen-garden.

Olive, ol'iv, *n.* [Fr. *olive*, L. *oliva*, an olive, akin to Gr. *elaia*, an olive; same root as *oleum*, oil.] An evergreen tree much cultivated in Southern Europe, *&c.*, for the valuable oil contained in its berries, formerly sacred to Minerva, furnishing wreaths used by the Greeks and Romans to crown the brows of victors, and still universally regarded as an emblem of peace; the berry or drupe of the olive; the colour of the olive, a brownish-green colour or one composed of violet and green mixed in nearly equal proportions. — *a.* Relating to the olive; of the colour of the olive; brown, tending to a yellowish-green.—**Olivaceous**, ol-i-vā'shus, *a.* Of the colour of the olive; having the qualities of olives.—**Olivary**, ol'i-va-ri, *a.* Resembling an olive. — **Olive-branch**, *n.* A branch of the olive-tree: the emblem of peace; *fig.* a child. — **Olive-green**, *n.* A colour resembling that of the olive.—**Olivenite**, ol'iven-it, *n.* A mineral of an olive-green colour, containing copper and arsenic. Called also *Olive-ore*. — **Olive-oil**, *n.* An oil obtained from the fruit of the olive, and much used in cookery and for medicinal and manufacturing purposes. — **Olive-yard**, *n.* A piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. — **Olivine**, ol'iv-in, *n.* An olive-green variety of chrysolite.

Olla, ol'la, *n.* [Sp. *olla*, a jar or pot, L. *olla*.] A jar or urn.—*Olla podrida*, po-drē'da [Sp., lit. rotten or putrid pot], a favourite dish in Spain, consisting of a mixture of various kinds of meat stewed with vegetables; hence, a mixture or miscellaneous collection.—**Ollite**, ol'lit, *n.* *Mineral.* potstone.

Olympiad, ō-lim'pi-ad, *n.* [Gr. *olympias*, *olympiados*, from *Olympia*, where the Olympic games were held.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the ancient Greeks computed time, from 776 B.C.—**Olympian**, **Olympic**, ō-lim'pi-an, ō-lim'pik, *a.* Pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia in Greece.—*Olympic games*, a great national festival of the ancient Greeks, celebrated at intervals of four years on the plain of Olympia in Peloponnesus.

Om, om, *n.* A combination of letters invested with peculiar sanctity in both the Hindu and Buddhist religions.

Omasum, o-mā'sum, *n.* [L.] The third stomach of ruminating animals; the manyplies.

Ombre, om'bér, *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *hombre*, man, L. *homo*.] An old game at cards, usually played by three persons.

Omega, ō'me-ga, *n.* [Gr. *o*, and *mega*, great, lit. the great or long *o*.] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, hence in Scripture *Omega* denotes the last, the ending.

Omelet, **Omelette**, om'e-let, *n.* [Fr. *aumelette*, *omelette*; origin unknown.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

Omen, ō'men, *n.* [L. *omen*, older *osmen*, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth, or connected with *auris*, the ear; hence *abominate*.] A casual event or occurrence thought to portend good or evil; a prognostic; an augury. —*v.t.* To prognosticate as an omen; to augur; to betoken. — *v.i.* To divine; to predict.—**Omened**, ō'mend, *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic.—**Omening**, ō'mening, *n.* An augury; a prognostication.—**Ominous**, om'i-nus, *a.* [L. *ominosus*.] Containing an ill omen; foreboding or betokening evil; inauspicious.—**Ominously**, om'i-nus-li, *adv.* In an ominous manner; with ill omen.—**Ominousness**, om'i-nus-nes, *n.*

Omentum, ō-men'tum, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* the caul or epiploon.—**Omental**, ō-men'tal, *a.* Relating to the omentum.

Omer, ō'mér, *n.* [Heb.] HOMER.

Omit, ō-mit', *v.t.*—*omitted*, *omitting*. [L. *omitto*, to neglect, disregard, say nothing of—prefix *ob*, and *mitto*, to send. MISSION.] To pass over or neglect; to let slip; to fail to do or to use; to leave out; not to insert.—**Omission**, ō-mish'on, *n.* [L. *omissio*.] The act of omitting; a neglect or failure to do something that should have been done; the act of leaving out; something omitted or left out. —**Omissible**, ō-mis'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being omitted.—**Omissive**, ō-mis'iv, *a.* Leaving out; neglectful. — **Omissively**, ō-mis'iv-li, *adv.* In an omissive manner. —**Omitter**, ō-mit'ér, *n.* One who omits.

Omnibus, om'ni-bus, *n.* [L., for all, dat. from *omnis*, all.] A long-bodied covered four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, the seats being arranged along the sides.

Omnifarious, om-ni-fā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *omnifarius*, from *omnis*, all.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

Omniferous, om-nif'ér-us, *a.* [L. *omnifer*—*omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

Omnific, om-nif'ik, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *facio*, to make.] All-creating.

Omniform, om'ni-form, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.] Having every form or shape.

Omnigenous, om-nij'en-us, *a.* [L. *omnigenus*—*omnis*, all, every, and *genus*, kind.] Consisting of all kinds.

Omniparity, om-ni-par'i-ti, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *par*, equal.] General equality.

Omniparous, om-nip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *pario*, to produce.] All-bearing; bringing forth all things.

Omniperciplent, om'ni-per-sip'i-ent, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *percipiens*, perceiving.] Perceiving everything; all-seeing.—**Omniperciplence**, om'ni-per-sip'i-ens, *n.* Perception of everything.

Omnipotence, om-nip'o-tens, *n.* [L. *omnipotens*, omnipotent—*omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful. POTENT.] Unlimited or infinite

power; almighty power: an attribute of God; hence sometimes used for God (being then written with a capital). — **Omnipotency**, om-nip'o-ten-si, *n.* Omnipotence.— **Omnipotent**, om-nip'o-tent, *a.* Almighty; all-powerful. — *The Omnipotent*, the Almighty.—**Omnipotently**, om-nip'o-tent-li, *adv.* In an omnipotent manner.

Omnipresence, om-ni-prez'ens, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *praesens*, present.] The faculty or power of being present in every place at the same time, an attribute peculiar to God.—**Omnipresent**, om-ni-prez'ent, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

Omniscience, Omnisciency, om-nish'i-ens, om-nish'i-en-si, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *scientia*, knowledge. SCIENCE.] The faculty of knowing everything; knowledge unbounded or infinite: an attribute of God.—**Omniscient**, om-nish'i-ent, *a.* Having knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing.—**Omnisciently**, om-nish'i-ent-li, *adv.* In an omniscient manner.

Omnium, om'ni-um, *n.* [L., of all (things).] A term used on the Stock Exchange to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded.— **Omnium-gatherum**, om'ni-um-gaver"er-um, *n.* A miscellaneous collection of things or persons. [Colloq.]

Omnivorous, om-niv'o-rus, *a.* [L. *omnivorus*—*omnis*, all, and *voro*, to eat.] All-devouring; eating food of every kind indiscriminately (*omnivorous* animals).

Omohyoid, ō-mō-hī'oid, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ōmos*, the shoulder, and E. *hyoid*.] *Anat.* applied to a muscle situated at the sides and front of the neck, and attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder.

Omoplate, ō'mō-plāt, *n.* [Gr. *omoplatē*—*ōmos*, shoulder, and *platē*, flat surface.] The shoulder-blade or scapula.

Omphalic, om-fal'ik, *a.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.—**Omphalocele**, om'fa-lō-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *kēlē*, tumour.] A rupture at the navel.—**Omphalode, Omphalodium**, om'fa-lōd, om-fa-lō'di-um, *n.* *Bot.* the central part of the hilum, through which the nutrient vessels pass.—**Omphalotomy**, om-fa-lot'o-mi, *n.* The operation of dividing the navel-string.

On, on, *prep.* [A. Sax. *on*, *an*, on, in; D. *aan*, G. *an*, Goth. *ana*, Skr. *ana*, in; akin to *in* and *under*.] Above and so as to touch; not off; performing by means of (to play *on* a harp, a violin); in addition to (loss *on* loss); at or near (*on* the coast); expressing reliance, dependence, basis, &c. (a statement founded *on* error); at or in the time of (we say *on* the day, *at* the hour, *in* the week, month, year); at the time of or during (*on* public occasions); immediately after and as a result (he retired *on* the ratification of the treaty); in reference or relation to (*on* our part); toward or so as to affect (mercy *on* him); denoting a pledge, engagement, or affirmation (*on* my word, *on* his honour); *betting*, in support of the chances of; among the staff of or contributors to: with names of periodicals; pointing to a state, condition, occupation, &c. (*on* fire, *on* duty).—*On a sudden*, suddenly. —*On fire*, in a state of burning; in a passion or eager state.—*On hand*, in present possession (goods *on hand*).—*On high*, in an elevated place.—*On the way*, *on the road*, proceeding, journeying, or making progress.—*On the wing*, in flight; flying; *fig.* departing.—*adv.* Forward, in progression (move *on*); forward, in succession (and so *on*); without interruption or ceasing (sleep *on*, say *on*); attached to the body (his clothes are not *on*). Also used elliptically as an imperative=go on, advance.— **On-coming**, *a.* Approaching; nearing.— *n.* A coming or drawing near; approach. —**On-going**, *n.* A going on; conduct; behaviour: generally in pl.—**Onlooker**, on'luk-er, *n.* A looker on; a spectator.— **Onrush**, on'rush, *n.* A rush or dash onwards; a rapid or violent onset. — **Onset**, on'set, *n.* A violent attack; an assault; an assault by an army or body of troops.— **Onslaught**, on'slat, *n.* [From *on*, and A. Sax. *slaht*, a blow, from *slagan*, *slahn*, to strike (to *slay*).] An attack or onset; an assault.

Onager, on'a-jer, *n.* [L., from Gr. *onagros*—*onos*, ass, and *agrios*, wild.] The wild ass of Central Asia.

Once, wuns, *adv.* [O.E. *ones*, *onis*, an adverbial genit. of *one*; comp. *twice* and *thrice*. NOWCE.] One time; on one occasion only; at one former time; formerly; immediately after; as soon as. Used as a noun preceded by *this* or *that* (*this ones*, *that ones*).—*At once*, at the same time; all together; suddenly; precipitately; not gradually; immediately; forthwith; without delay.—*Once and again*, repeatedly.—*Once in a way*, corrupted from *once and away*, on one particular occasion; on rare occasions.

Oncotomy, ong-kot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *onkhos*, a tumour, and *tomē*, a cutting.] *Surg.* the opening of an abscess, or the excision of a tumour.

One, wun, *a.* [O.E. *oon*, A. Sax. *ān*=D. L.G. and Dan. *een*, Sw. *en*, Icel. *einn*, G. *ein*, Goth. *ains*; cog. L. *unus*, W. *un*, Gael. *aon*, *an*, Armor. *unan*—one. The indefinite article *an*, *a* is the same word; *once* and *only* are derivatives, and *atone*—*at one*.] Being but a single thing or a unit; not two or more; indicating a contrast or opposition to some other thing; closely united; forming a whole; undivided; single in kind. *One* occurs in many compound words of obvious meaning, as *one*-armed, *one*-handed, *one*-masted, &c.—*One day*, on a certain or particular day; at an indefinite time, either past or future.—*All one*, just the same; of no consequence; no matter. —*n.* The first of the simple units; the symbol representing this (=1); a particular individual, whether thing or person (in this sense with a plural).—*At one*, in union; in concord or agreement.—*pron.* Any single person; any man, any person (*one* may speak *one's* mind).—*One another*, one or each the other.—**One-horse**, *n.* Drawn by a single horse.—**Oneness**, wun'nes, *n.* The state of being one; singleness; unity.— **Oneself**, wun-self', *pron.* One's self; himself or herself.—**One-sided**, *a.* Related to, or having but one side; partial; unjust; unfair.—**One-sidedly**, *adv.* In a one-sided manner. — **One-sidedness**, *n.* State of being one-sided; partiality.

Onetrocritic, o-ni'rō-krit"ik, *n.* [Gr. *oneiros*, a dream, *kritikos*, discerning.] An interpreter of dreams. — **Onetrocritic, Onetrocritical**, o-ni'rō-krit"i-kal, *a.* Having the power of interpreting dreams.—**Onetrologist**, o-ni-rol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in oneirology. — **Onetrology**, o-ni-rol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine or theory of dreams. — **Onetromancy**, o-ni'rō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *manteia*, divination.] Divination by dreams.— **Onetroscopist**, o-ni-ros'ko-pist, *n.* An interpreter of dreams. — **Onetroscopy**, o-ni-ros'ko-pi, *n.* The art of interpreting dreams.

Onerary, on'er-a-ri, *a.* [L. *onerarius*, from *onus*, *oneris*, a load (seen also in *exonerate*).] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.—**Onerate**,† on'er-āt, *v.t.* To load; to burden.—**Oneration**,† on-er-ā'shon, *n.* The act of loading.—**Onerous**, on'er-us, *a.* [L. *onerosus*.] Burdensome; troublesome in the performance; oppressive.

Onicolo, ō-nik'o-lō, *n.* [It., dim. of *onice*. ONYX.] A variety of onyx used for cameos.

Onion, un'yun, *n.* [Fr. *oignon*, *ognon*, from L. *unio*, *unionis*, unity, an onion with one bulb, from *unus*, one. UNITY.] A biennial cultivated plant of the lily family, and particularly its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

Oniroeritic, &c. ONEIROCRITIC, &c.

Oniscus, o-nis'kus, *n.* [Gr. *oniskos*, lit. a little ass.] The wood-louse or slater.

Onlooker. Under ON.

Only, ōn'li, *a.* [*One*, with its old pronunciation, and term. *-ly*; A. Sax. *ānlic*.] Single; alone in its class; solitary.—*adv.* For one purpose alone; simply; merely; barely; solely; singly. — *Only not*, all but; very nearly; almost.—*conj.* But; excepting that.

Onomancy, on'o-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, a name, *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the letters of a name.—**Onomantic, Onomantical**, on-o-man'tik, on-o-man'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to onomancy.

Onomasticon, on-o-mas'ti-kon, *n.* [Gr. *onomastikon*, from *onoma*, a name.] A work containing words or names with their explanation; a sort of dictionary or vocabulary.

Onomatology, on'o-ma-tol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, *onomatos*, a name, *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine of names; the rules to be observed in forming names or terms.— **Onomatologist**, on'o-ma-tol"o-jist, *n.* One versed in onomatology.

Onomatopœia, Onomatopeia, on'o-ma-tō-pē"a, *n.* [Gr *onomatopoiia*—*onoma*, *onomatos*, a name, and *poieō*, to make.] The formation of words by imitation of sounds the expressing by sound of the thing signified; thus *buzz*, *hum*, *pewit*, *whip-poor-will*, &c., are produced by *onomatopœia*.— **Onomatope**, o-nom'a-tōp, *n.* A word formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified. — **Onomatopoetic, Onomatopeetic**, on'o-ma-tō-pō-et"ik, on'o-mat-ō-pē"ik, *a.* Pertaining to or formed by onomatopœia.

Onset, Onslaught. Under ON.

Ontogenesis, Ontogeny, on-to-jen'e-sis, on-toj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *on*, *ontos*, being, and *genesis*—root *gen*, to produce.] *Biol.* the history of the individual development of an organised being. — **Ontogenetic**, on'to-jenet"ik, *a.* Pertaining to ontogenesis.— **Ontogenetically**, on'to-je-net"i-kal-li, *adv.* By way of ontogenesis.

Ontology, on-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *on*, *ontos*, being, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of being; that part of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature of all things or existences, treating of whatever does or can exist: sometimes equivalent to *metaphysics*.—**Ontologic, Ontological**, on-to-loj'ik, on-to-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to ontology, or the science of being.— **Ontologically**, on-to-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of ontology.—**Ontologist**, on-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in ontology.

Onus, ō'nus, *n.* [L.] A burden: often used for *onus probandi*, the burden of proof; the burden of proving what has been alleged.

Onward, on'werd, *adv.* [*On* and *ward*, denoting direction, similar to *toward*; A.Sax. *onweard*.] Toward the point before or in front; forward; on; in advance.—*a.* Advanced or advancing (an *onward* course); carried so far towards an end; forward; advanced.—**Onwards**, on'werds, *adv.* Same as *Onward*.

Onycha, on'i-ka, *n.* [From Gr. *onyx*, the nail, onyx.] The shell of a species of Oriental mussel used in the composition of perfume. [O.T.]

Onyx, on'iks, *n.* [Gr. *onyx*, the nail: the colour of the gem resembles that of the nail.] A semi-pellucid gem with variously-coloured zones or veins; an agate with layers of chalcedony, one of which is flesh-coloured: used for cameos.

Oocyst, ō'o-sist, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *kystis*, a bladder.] The chamber in certain of the polyzoa which holds the eggs; an ovicell.

Ooid, Ooidal, ō-oid', ō-oi'dal, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *eidos*, a form, shape, appearance.] Egg-shaped; having albumen.

Oolite, ō'ol-it, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *lithos*, stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish.] *Geol.* a species of limestone composed of globules clustered together, commonly without any visible cement or base; the oolitic formation or system.— **Oolitic**, ō-o-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to oolite; composed of oolite; resembling oolite.— *Oolitic system*, a series of strata comprehending limestones, calcareous sandstones, marls, shales, and clays which underlie the chalk formation and rest on the trias; the Jurassic system.—**Oolitiferous**, ō'o-litif'er-us, *a.* Producing oolite.

Oology, ō-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *logos*, a treatise.] The branch of knowledge that deals with birds' eggs.—**Oologist**, ō-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in oology.

Oospore, ō'o-spōr, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and E. *spore*.] *Bot.* a spore that receives impregnation before germination.

Ootheca, ō-o-thē'ka, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *thēkē*, a case.] An egg-case, as that for the eggs of some insects.

Oozes, oz, *v.i.*—*oozed*, *oozing*. [A. Sax. *wās*,

juice, liquor, *wise*, mire, mud; Icel. *vis*, wetness; same root as *water*.] To percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or through small openings; to flow in small quantities from the pores of a body: often used figuratively (the secret *oozed* out).—*v.t.* To emit in the shape of moisture.—*n.* Soft mud or slime, as at the bottom of any sheet of water; *tanning*, a solution of tannin; the liquor of a tan-vat.—**Oozy**, ö'zi, *a.* Containing or resembling ooze; miry.

Opacity. Under OPAQUE.

Opah, ō'pa, *n.* A large and beautiful seafish of the Eastern Seas.

Opal, ō'pal, *n.* [L. *opalus*, Gr. *opallios*, an opal; comp. Skr. *upala*, a precious stone.] A precious stone of various colours and varieties, the finest characterized by its iridescent reflection of light, and formerly believed to possess magical virtues.—**Opalesce**, ō-pal-es', *v.i.*—*opalesced*, *opalescing*. To give forth a play of colours like the opal.—**Opalescence**, ō-pal-es'ens, *n.* A play of colours like that of the opal; the reflection of a milky and iridescent light.—**Opalescent**, ō-pal-es'ent, *a.* Resembling opal; having the iridescent tints of opal.—**Opaline**, ō'pal-in, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.—*n.* A semi-translucent glass, whitened by the addition of special ingredients.—**Opalize**, ō'pal-iz, *v.t.*—*opalized*, *opalizing*. To make or resemble opal.—**Opal-jasper**, *n.* A kind of opal containing a large amount of iron-oxide.

Opaque, o-pāk', *a.* [Fr. *opaque*, from L. *opacus*, shady, dark, obscure.] Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent.—*n.* Opacity (*Young*).—**Opaquely**, o-pāk'li, *adv.* In an opaque manner.—**Opaqueness**, o-pāk'nes, *n.* The quality of being opaque.—**Opacity**, o-pas'i-ti, *n.* [L. *opacitas*.] State or quality of being opaque; want of transparency.—**Opaceous**, o-pā'kus, *a.* Opaque.

Ope, ōp, *v.t.* and *i.*—*oped*, *oping*. To open: used only in poetry.

Open, ō'pn, *a.* [A. Sax. *open*, open = D. *open*, Icel. *opinn*, Dan. *aaben*, G. *offen*, open; akin to *up*.] Not shut; not closed; not covered; not stopped (as a bottle); unsealed (as a letter); free to be used or enjoyed; not restricted; affording free ingress; accessible; public; spread; expanded; not drawn together or contracted (an *open* hand; *open* arms); hence, free, liberal, bounteous; free from dissimulation; candid; not secret or concealed; clear; unobstructed (an *open* view; an *open* country); not frosty; free from frost and snow (an *open* winter); exposed to view; laid bare; exposed or liable to be assailed; fully prepared; attentive; not yet decided (an *open* question); not settled, balanced, or closed (an *open* account); enunciated without closing the mouth, or with a full utterance (an *open* vowel); *mus.* produced without stopping by the finger or without using a slide, key, piston, &c.—*Open verdict*, a verdict upon an inquest finding that a crime has been committed, but without specifying the criminal; or which finds that a sudden or violent death has occurred, but does not decide on the cause.—*n.* An open or clear space.—*The open*, the open country; a place or space clear of obstructions.—*v.t.* [A. Sax. *openian*.] To make open; to unclose; to remove any fastening or obstruction from, so as to afford an entrance, passage, or view of the inner parts; to spread; to expand (the fingers, the arms); to enter upon; to commence (*to open* a negotiation or correspondence); to declare open; to set in operation with some ceremony; to reveal; to disclose (*to open* one's mind).—*To open fire*, to begin to fire or discharge firearms.—*v.i.* To unclose itself; to be unclosed; to be parted; to begin to be seen from a distance; to commence; to begin; to begin to fire (as a battery).—**Open-breasted**, *a.* So made as to expose the breast; having the breast or bosom exposed.—**Opener**, ō'pn-ér, *n.* One who or that which opens.—**Open-eyed**, *a.* Having the eyes open; hence, watchful; vigilant.—**Open-handed**, *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent.—**Open-handedness**, *n.* Freeness in giving; liberality.—**Open-hearted**, *a.* Candid; frank; sincere; not shy.—**Open-heartedly**, *adv.* In an open-hearted manner.—**Open-heartedness**, *n.* Frankness; sincerity.—**Opening**, ō'pning, *a.* First in order; commencing (an *opening* speech).—*n.* The act of one who or that which opens; an open place; a break or breach in something; a hole or perforation; an aperture; beginning; commencement; a vacancy; an opportunity of commencing a business or profession; a thinly wooded space without underwood, as in a forest.—**Openly**, ō'pn-li, *adv.* In an open manner; publicly; candidly; frankly.—**Open-mouthed**, *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping, as with astonishment.—**Openness**, ō'pn-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being open.—**Open-work**, *n.* Ornamental work, so made as to show openings through its substance.

Opera, op'e-ra, *n.* [It. *opera*, work, composition as opposed to improvisation, from L. *opera*, work; akin to *opus*. OPERATE.] A musical drama; a dramatic composition set to music and sung and acted on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments; the score or words of a musical drama.—**Opera-bouffe**, op'e-ra-buf, *n.* pl. **Operas-bouffes** (same pron.). An exaggerated or farcical form of comic opera.—**Opera-cloak**, *n.* A cloak, generally of showy colours, worn by ladies at the opera, or other evening meeting.—**Opera-glass**, *n.* A small binocular telescope of low magnifying power, used in theatres, &c.; a lorgnette.—**Opera-house**, *n.* A theatre for the performance of operas.—**Opera-singer**, *n.* A professional who sings in operas.—**Operatic**, **Operatical**, op-e-rat'ik, op-e-rat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the opera.

Operameter, op-e-ram'et-ér, *n.* [L. *opera*, work, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus attached to a machine to indicate the revolutions of a shaft, the strokes of a piston, &c.

Operate, op'e-rāt, *v.i.*—*operated*, *operating*. [L. *operor*, *operatum*, to work, from *opus*, *operis*, a work.] To exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to work; to act; to have agency; to produce an effect; to issue in a designed result; *med.* to take appropriate effect on the human system; *surg.* to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body.—*v.t.* To effect; to accomplish; to put into operation; to work; to drive (a machine).—**Operant**, op'e-rant, *a.* Having power to produce an effect; operative.—*n.* One who operates; an operator.—**Operation**, op-e-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *operatio*.] The act or process of operating; a working or proceeding; process; manipulation; the carrying out of preconcerted measures by regular movements (military or naval *operations*); a surgical proceeding to which the human body is subjected for curative ends.—**Operative**, op'e-rā-tiv, *a.* Operating; exerting force; active in the production of effects; efficacious; producing the effect; having to do with manual or other operations.—*n.* A skilled workman; an artisan.—**Operatively**, op'e-rā-tiv-li, *adv.* In an operative manner.—**Operator**, op'e-rā-tér, *n.* One who operates; *surg.* the person who performs an operation upon the human body.

Operculum, ō-pér'kū-lum, *n.* [L., from *operio*, to close or shut.] A little lid or cover; the cover or lid of the spore-cases of mosses; the lid of a pitcher-form leaf; a horny or shelly plate serving to close the aperture of the shell of many molluscs when the animal is retracted within it; the bony apparatus which protects the gills of fishes.—**Opercular**, **Operculated**, **Operculate**, ō-pér'kū-lér, ō-pér'kū-lā-ted, ō-pér'kū-lāt, *a.* Pertaining to or having an operculum.—**Operculiform**, ō-pér'kū-li-form, *a.* Having the form of a lid or cover.

Operetta, op-e-ret'ta, *n.* [It. dim. of *opera*.] A short musical drama of a light character.

Operose, op'e-rōs, *a.* [L. *operosus*, from *opera*, work. OPERA.] Laborious; attended with labour; tedious.—**Operosely**, op'e-rōs-li, *adv.* In an operose manner.—**Operoseness**, **Operosity**, op'e-rōs-nes, op-e-ros'i-ti, *n.* Laboriousness.

Ophicleide, of'i-klid, *n.* [From Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, a key; lit. key-serpent, being made to supersede the old serpent.] *Music*, a large and powerful brass wind-instrument having a compass of three octaves.

Ophidian, o-fid'i-an, *a.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] Pertaining to serpents; having the characters of the serpents; serpentine.—*n.* One of an order of reptiles which comprises all the snakes or serpents.—**Ophidious**, o-fid'i-us, *a.* Snake-like.

Ophiolatry, of-i-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, *ophios*, a serpent, and *latreia*, worship.] Serpent-worship.—**Ophiolite**, of'i-o-lit, *n.* A variety of serpentine; ophite.—**Ophiologic**, **Ophiological**, of'i-o-loj''ik, of'i-o-loj''i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to ophiology.—**Ophiologist**, of-i-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in ophiology.—**Ophiology**, of-i-ol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of zoology which treats of serpents; the natural history of serpents.—**Ophiomorphous**, of'i-o-mor''fus, *a.* [Gr. *morphē*, form.] Having the form of a serpent.—**Ophiophagous**, of-i-of'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *phagō*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on serpents.

Ophite, of'it, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] Green porphyry or serpentine, a metamorphic rock; also a name for certain Gnostics of the second century, who held that the serpent by which Eve was tempted was Christ, and hence regarded the serpent as sacred.

Ophiuchus, of-i-ū'kus, *n.* [Gr. *ophiouchos*—*ophis*, a serpent, and *echō*, to have.] The serpent-bearer; one of the northern constellations.

Ophthalmia, of-thal'mi-a, *n.* [Gr., from *ophthalmos*, the eye, from root *op*, to see, as in *optic*.] Inflammation of the eye or its appendages.—**Ophthalmic**, of-thal'mik *a.* Pertaining to the eye.—**Ophthalmitis**, of-thal-mī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the eye.—**Ophthalmodynia**, of-thal'mō-din''i-a, *n.* [Gr. *odynē*, pain.] Pain, especially rheumatic pain, of the eye.—**Ophthalmology**, of-thal-mol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of science which deals with the eye.—**Ophthalmologist**, of-thal-mol'o-jist, *n.* A person versed in ophthalmology.—**Ophthalmoplegia**, of-thal'mō-plē''ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *plēgē*, a stroke.] Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.—**Ophthalmoscope**, of-thal'mō-skōp, *n.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye by means of a mirror.—**Ophthalmoscopy**, of-thal-mos'ko-pi, *n.* The art of using the ophthalmoscope.—**Ophthalmotomy**, of-thal-mot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.] The art or practice of cutting into the eye, as in surgical operations.

Opiate, ō'pi-āt, *n.* [From *opium*.] Any medicine that contains opium and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic; anything that dulls sensation, mental or physical.—*a.* Inducing sleep; soporific; narcotic.—**Opiated**, ō'pi-ā-ted, *a.* Mixed with opium; affected by opium.

Opine, ō-pin', *v.i.* and *t.*—*opined*, *opining* [Fr. *opiner*, from L. *opinor*, to think. OPINION.] To think; to suppose; to be of opinion.—**Opinable**, o-pi'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being opined or thought.—**Opiner**, ō-pi'nér, *n.* One who opines.

Opiniative, o-pin'ya-tiv, *a.* OPINIONATIVE.

Opinion, o-pin'yun, *n.* [L. *opinio*, *opinionis*, from *opinor*, to think; same root as *opto*, to wish, *optimus*, best. OPTATIVE.] A judgment or belief formed without certain evidence; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge; judgment or sentiments on persons or things as regards their character or qualities; settled judgment or persuasion; belief (religious *opinions*).—**Opinionable**, o-pin'yun-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being made matter of opinion; not to be settled dogmatically.—**Opinionate**, **Opinionated**, o-pin'yun-āt, o-pin'yun-ā-ted, *a.* Obstinate in opinion; opinionative; conceited.—**Opinionately**, o-pin'yun-āt-li, *adv.* **Opinionative**, o-pin'yun-ā-tiv, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions; dogmatic; obstinate in beliefs.—**Opinionatively**, o-pin'yun-ā-tiv-li, *adv.* In an opinionative manner.—**Opinionativeness**, o-pin'yun-ā-tiv-nes, *n.*—**Opinioned**, o-pin'yund, *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited.—**Opinionist**, o-pin'yun-ist, *n.* One unduly attached to his own opinions.

Opisthobranchiate, o-pis'thō-brang"ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *opisthen*, behind, and *branchia*, gills.] Of or pertaining to those gasteropodous molluscs in which the gills are placed posterior to the heart.

Opisthocœlous, Opisthocœlian, o-pis'tho-sē"lus, o-pis'tho-sē"li-an, *a.* [Gr. *opisthen*, behind, and *koilos*, hollow.] A term applied to vertebræ the bodies of which are hollow or concave behind, as in some extinct crocodiles.

Opium, ō'pium, *n.* [L. *opium*, Gr. *opion*, from *opos*, vegetable juice.] The inspissated juice of the white poppy, cultivated principally in Hindustan and Asiatic Turkey; one of the most energetic of narcotics, and most precious of medicines.—**Opium-eater**, *n.* One who habitually uses opium as a stimulant.

Opodeldoc, op-ō-del'dok, *n.* [Probably an arbitrary name coined by Paracelsus.] A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and essential oils.

Opopanax, o-pop'a-naks, *n.* [Gr., from *opos*, juice, and *panax*, a plant (lit. all-heal).] The inspissated juice of an umbelliferous plant, a native of Mediterranean Europe, used as an antispasmodic.

Opossum, o-pos'um, *n.* [From *opassom*, its native American name.] The name of several marsupial mammals of America.

Oppidan, op'i-dan, *n.* [L. *oppidanus*, from *oppidum*, a city or town.] An inhabitant of a town; at Eton College a student not on the foundation, and who lives in a boarding-house.

Opponent, op-pō'nent, *a.* [L. *opponens*, *opponentis*, ppr. of *oppono*, to oppose—*ob*, against, and *pono*, to place. POSITION.] Opposing; antagonistic; opposite.—*n.* One that opposes; an adversary; an antagonist; one that supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument.

Opportune, op-or-tūn', *a.* [Fr. *opportun*, from L. *opportunus*, lit. offering a port or harbour—prefix *op* for *ob*, and *portus*, a port, harbour, haven. PORT.] Seasonable; timely; well timed; convenient.—**Opportunely**, op-or-tūn'li, *adv.* In an opportune manner.—**Opportuneness**, op-or-tūn'nes, *n.* Quality of being opportune or seasonable.—**Opportunism**, op-or-tūn'izm, *n.* The practice of seizing or turning opportunities to advantage.—**Opportunity**, op-or-tū'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *opportunitas*.] Fit or convenient time or occasion; a time favourable for the purpose; a suitable time, combined with other favourable circumstances.

Oppose, op-pōz', *v.t.*—*opposed*, *opposing*. [Fr. *opposer*—prefix *op*, and *poser*, to place. POSE, COMPOSE.] To place in front; to set opposite; to place as an obstacle; to put with a view to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect; to act against; to resist, either by physical or other means; to act as an opponent to; to confront; to check; to withstand; to resist effectually.—*v.i.* To make objections; to act obstructively.—**Opposability**, op-pō'za-bil"i-ti, *n.* The capability of being placed so as to act in opposition.—**Opposable**, op-pō'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being opposed or resisted; capable of being opposed to something else.—**Opposed**, op-pōzd', *p.* and *a.* Placed over against; opposite; antagonistic; hostile; being against or adverse.—**Opposer**, op-pō'zer, *n.* One that opposes.

Opposite, op'pō-zit, *a.* [L. *oppositus*—*ob*, before, and *positus*, placed. POSITION, COMPOSE.] Standing or situated in front; facing; adverse; opposed; hostile; different in nature or quality; mutually antagonistic; contrary; inconsistent; repugnant; *bot.* growing in pairs, each pair crosswise to that above or below it.—*n.* One who or that which opposes; one who or that which is opposite or adverse.—**Oppositely**, op'pō-zit-li, *adv.* In an opposite or adverse manner.—**Oppositeness**, op'pō-zit-nes, *n.* The state of being opposite or adverse.—**Opposition**, op-pō-zish'on, *n.* [Partly from *oppose*, partly from *opposite*.] Situation so as to front something; a standing over against; the state of being opposed or contrasted; the state of being adverse; the act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat resistance; that which opposes; the collective body of opposers; the party in either house of parliament (or similar assembly) opposed to the administration for the time being; *astron.* the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposite to each other, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Also used adjectively (an *opposition* scheme, the *opposition* benches in the House of Commons).—**Oppositive**, op-poz'i-tiv, *a.* Capable of being put in opposition.

Oppress, op-pres', *v.t.* [Fr. *oppresser*, from L. *oppressus*, from *opprimo*—*ob*, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press. PRESS.] To load or burden with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigour, or hardship; to overburden; to overwhelm; to subdue; to sit or lie heavy on (as food in the stomach).—**Oppression**, op-presh'on, *n.* The act of oppressing; excessively rigorous government; severity; hardship; calamity; depression; a sense of heaviness or weight in the mind or body.—**Oppressive**, op-pres'iv, *a.* Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; given to oppression; tyrannical; overpowering; overwhelming.—**Oppressively**, op-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an oppressive manner.—**Oppressiveness**, op-pres'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.—**Oppressor**, op-pres'ėr, *n.* One that oppresses or harasses.

Opprobrium, op-prō'bri-um, *n.* [L., from *ob*, against, and *probrum*, a shameful or disgraceful act.] Scurrilous or abusive language; contemptuous reproaches; scurrility; disgrace; infamy.—**Opprobrious**, op-prō'bri-us, *a.* Containing or expressive of opprobrium; scurrilous; abusive; infamous.—**Opprobriously**, op-prō'bri-us-li, *adv.* Scurrilously.—**Opprobriousness**, op-prō'bri-us-nes, *n.*

Oppugn, op-pūn', *v.t.* [L. *oppugno*—*ob*, against, and *pugno*, to fight, from *pugnus*, the fist. PUGNACIOUS.] To attack by arguments or the like, not by weapons; to oppose; to resist; to exercise hostile reasoning against.—**Oppugnancy**, op-pug'nan-si, *n.* Opposition; resistance; contention.—**Oppugnant**, op-pug'nant, *a.* Resisting; opposing; hostile.—**Oppugner**, op-pūn'ėr, *n.* One who oppugns.

Opsiometer, op-si-om'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *opsis*, sight, and *metron*, measure.] An optometer.

Optative, op'tā-tiv, *a.* [L. *optativus*, from *opto*, to desire or wish (as in *adopt*, *option*); root same as in *opinion*, *opulence*, *optimism*.] Expressing desire or wish; *gram.* applied to that mood of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed.—*n. Gram.* the optative mood of a verb.—**Optatively**, op'tā-tiv-li, *adv.* By desire; by means of the optative mood; in the optative mood.

Optic, op'tik, *a.* [Fr. *optique*, from Gr. *optikos*, from root *op*, to see—L. *oculus*, E. *eye*, being from same root.] Relating or pertaining to vision or sight; pertaining to the organ of vision; subservient to vision; relating to the science of optics.—*Optic axis*, the axis of the eye, or a line going through the middle of the pupil and the centre of the eye.—*n.* An organ of sight; an eye.—**Optical**, op'ti-kal, *a.* Relating to or connected with the science of optics; pertaining to vision; optic.—**Optically**, op'ti-kal-li, *adv.* By optics or sight.—**Optician**, op-tish'an, *n.* A person skilled in the science of optics; one who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments.—**Optics**, op'tiks, *n.* That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light and vision, optical instruments, &c.—**Optigraph**, op'ti-graf, *n.* A telescope used in drawing landscapes, made to pass over the outlines of an object while a pencil at the eye-end leaves the delineation on paper.

Optimates, op-ti-mā'tēz, *n. pl.* [L., aristocrats, from *optimus*, best. OPTIMISM.] The Roman aristocracy; hence, an aristocracy or nobility in general.—**Optime**, op'ti-mē, *n.* In the University of Cambridge, a student in the second rank of honours, next to the wranglers.

Optimeter, op-tim'et-ėr, *n.* OPTOMETER.

Optimism, op'ti-mizm, *n.* [From L. *optimus*, best. OPTATIVE.] The doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best, the tendency to always take the most hopeful view of matters social or political; belief in the world's improvement.—**Optimist**, op'ti-mist, *n.* One who believes in optimism.—**Optimistic**, op-ti-mis'tik, *a.* Relating to or characterized by optimism.—**Optimise**, op'tim-iz, *v.i.* To hold the doctrines of an optimist.

Option, op'shon, *n.* [L. *optio*, option, from *opto*, to wish or desire. OPTATIVE.] The power or liberty of choosing; right of choice; the power of deciding on any course of action; choice; election; preference; *stock exchange*, a right to effect a certain transaction or not at a certain date, at the desire of the person bargaining, who pays for the right.—*Local option*, the principle by which the people of a certain locality may decide as to the sale of intoxicating liquors there.—**Optional**, op'shon-al, *a.* Left to one's option or choice; depending on choice or preference.—**Optionally**, op'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an optional manner; at pleasure.

Optometer, op-tom'et-ėr, *n.* [From *opt-* of *optic*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure. OPTIC.] An instrument for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye

Opulence, Opulency, op'ū-lens, op'ū-len-si, *n.* [L. *opulentia*, from *opes*, wealth. OPTATIVE.] Wealth; riches; affluence.—**Opulent**, op'ū-lent, *a.* [L. *opulentus*.] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having large means.—**Opulently**, op'ū-lent-li, *adv.*

Opuntia, ō-pun'shi-a, *n.* A kind of cactus largely cultivated in Mexico for rearing the cochineal insect.

Opuscule, Opuscle, ō-pus'kūl, ō-pus'l, *n.* [L. *opusculum*, dim. from *opus*, work. OPERATE.] A small work; a little book.

Or, or, *conj.* [Contr. from the older *other*, formerly used both for 'either' and 'or,' the same word as *either*.] A particle that marks, or seems to mark, an alternative, frequently corresponding to a preceding *either*, and also to *whether*, with which words it is sometimes interchangeable in poetry; it often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice between any two of them (he may study law *or* medicine *or* divinity, *or* he may enter into trade); it also sometimes begins a sentence, in which case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence, or a transition to some fresh argument or illustration.

Or, or, *adv.* [A form of *ere*.] Ere; before.

Or, or, *n.* [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*, gold.] *Her.* gold, expressed in engraving by numerous small points or dots.

Oracle, or'a-kl, *n.* [L. *oraculum*, from *oro*, to speak, to pray, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth; akin *oral*, *orifice*, *orator*, *adore*, &c.] The answer of a god or the inspired priest or priestess of a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair; the deity who gave or was supposed to give answers to inquiries; the place where the answers were given; the sanctuary (O.T.); a divine communication, revelation, or message; any person reputed uncommonly wise, and whose opinions have great weight.—**Oracular**, o-rak'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to an oracle or oracles; uttering oracles; resembling the utterance of an oracle; authoritative; sententious; ambiguous, like the ancient oracles.—**Oracularly**, o-rak'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In the manner of an oracle.—**Oracularness**, o-rak'ū-lėr-nes, *n.*

Oragious, ō-rā'jus, *a.* [Fr. *orageux*, stormy.] Stormy; tempestuous.

Oral, ō'ral, *a.* [Fr., from L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth. ORACLE.] Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written; *zool.* pertaining to the mouth of animals.—**Orally**, ō'ral-li, *adv.* In an oral manner; by word of mouth; verbally.

Orang, ō-rang', *n.* ORANG-OUTANG.

Orange, or'anj, *n.* [Fr. *orange*, It. *arancia*, *arancio*, Sp. *naranja*, from Ar. *nāranj*, an orange, the form of the word being influenced by Fr. *or*, gold.] A tree cultivated abundantly in the south of Europe, the Azores, America, &c., and also its fruit, which is imported into other coun-

tries in great quantities.—*a.* Belonging to an orange; coloured as an orange.—**Orange-ade**, or-anj-ād', *n.* Drink made from orange juice or flavoured with orange-peel.—**Orange-blossom, Orange-flower**, *n.* The blossom of the orange-tree, a wreath of which is commonly worn by a bride at her marriage.—**Orange-lily**, *n.* A garden plant with large orange-coloured flowers.—**Orange-peel**, *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit; the peel of the bitter orange dried and candied, and used in flavouring puddings, *&c.* — **Orangery**, or'an-jēr-i, *n.* [Fr. *orangerie.*] A place where oranges are cultivated; a house for orange-trees.—**Orange-tawny**, *n.* A colour between yellow and brown.

Orangeman, or'anj-man, *n.* [From William III. of England, Prince of *Orange*, a place now in France.] A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795, to uphold Protestant ascendency, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence. — **Orangeism**, or'anj-izm, *n.* The tenets or principles of the Orangemen.

Orang-outang, Orang-utan, o-rang'ō-tang, o-rang'ō-tan, *n.* [Malay *orang-ūtan*, lit. man of the woods.] One of the largest of the anthropoid apes, a native of Sumatra and Borneo.

Oration, o-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *oratio*, from *ora*, *oratum*, to pray. ORACLE.] A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public; a set speech; a formal discourse pronounced on a special occasion. — **Orator**, or'a-tēr, *n.* [L.] A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; one who is skilled as a speaker; an eloquent man. — **Oratorian**, or-a-tō'ri-an, *n. Eccles.* a priest of the oratory.—**Oratorical**, or-a-tor'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.—**Oratorically**, or-a-tor'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an oratorical manner.—**Oratorio**, or-a-tō'ri-ō, *n.* [It.] A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from Scripture. — **Oratory**, or'a-to-ri, *n.* [Partly from *orator*, partly from L. *oratorium*, a place of prayer.] The art of public speaking; the art of an orator; exercise of eloquence; eloquence; a place for prayer; a small apartment for private devotions.—*Priests of the Oratory*, a religious order, the members of which are not bound by any special vow.

Orb, orb, *n.* [Fr. *orbe*, from L. *orbis*, a circle, a ring, a disc; seen also in *orbit*, *exorbitant.*] A spherical body; a sphere or globe; also a circular body or disc; *ass. astron.* a hollow globe or sphere forming part of the solar or sidereal system; *arch.* a plain circular boss. Boss.—*v.t.* To exhibit or assume the appearance of an orb. —*v.i.* To encircle; to inclose. — **Orbed**, orbd, *a.* Having the form of an orb; round; circular. — **Orbicular**, or-bik'ū-lēr, *a.* [L. *orbicularis.*] In the form of an orb; spherical; circular.—*Orbicular leaf*, a circular leaf with the stalk attached to the centre of it. — *Orbicular muscles*, muscles with circular fibres surrounding some natural opening of the body. — **Orbicularly**, or-bik'ū-lēr-li, *adv.* Spherically; circularly. — **Orbicularness**, or-bik'ū-lēr-nes, *n.*—**Orbiculate, Orbiculated**, or-bik'ū-lāt, or-bik'ū-la-ted, *a.* [L. *orbiculatus.*] In the form of an orb; orbicular.—**Orbiculation**, or-bik'ū-la"shon, *n.* The state of being orbiculate. — **Orby**, or'bi, *a.* Resembling an orb; spherical.

Orbit, or'bit, *n.* [L. *orbita*, a wheel-track, a circuit, from *orbis*, an orb. ORB.] The path of a planet or comet through space; the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body (the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury); *anat.* the bony cavity in which the eye is situated; *ornith.* the skin which surrounds the eye of a bird. — **Orbital**, or'bi-tal, *a.* Pertaining to an orbit. — **Orbitary**, or'bi-ta-ri, *a.* Connected with or surrounding the orbit (*orbitary feathers*).

Orcadian, or-kā'di-an, *a.* Relating to the *Orcades*, or Orkney Islands.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Orkney.

Orcein, or'se-in, *n.* The chief ingredient of archil, a deep red powder. ORCINE.

Orchard, or'chērd, *n.* [A. Sax. *ortgeard*, *wyrtgeard*, lit. a wort-yard; so Dan. *urtegaard*, Goth. *aurti-garda*, a garden. WORT, YARD.] A garden; an inclosure devoted to the culture of fruit-trees. — **Orchard-house**, *n.* A glass-roofed shed for cultivating fruits without the aid of artificial heat.—**Orcharding**, or'chērd-ing, *n.* The culture or management of orchards.—**Orchardist**, or'chērd-ist, *n.* One that cultivates orchards.

Orchella, Orchella-weed, or-kel'la, *n.* A lichen yielding archil.

Orchestra, or'kes-tra, *n.* [Gr. *orchestra*, from *orcheomai*, to dance.] The part of a theatre appropriated to the musicians; in the Grecian theatres a part of the stage allotted to the chorus; the whole instrumental band performing together in public places of amusement.—**Orchestral**, or-kes'tral, *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra.—**Orchestration**, or-kes-trā'shon, *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.

Orchid, Orchis, or'kid, or'kis, *n.* [Gr. *orchis*, a testicle, hence an orchid, from the form of the root.] The name of an order of perennial plants, with tuberous fleshy roots, and beautiful flowers of remarkable form, found almost everywhere and prized by florists. — **Orchidaceous, Orchidacea**, or-ki-dā'shus, or-kid'ē-us, *a.* Pertaining to the orchids.—**Orchidologist**, or-ki-dol'ō-jist, *n.* One versed in orchids. — **Orchidology**, or-ki-dol'ō-ji, *n.* The branch of botany which relates to orchids.

Orcine, Orcin, or'sin, *n.* [Fr. *orcine*, from *orchella.*] A reddish colouring matter obtained from lichens celebrated as dye-weeds (orchella-weed).

Ordain, or-dān', *v.t.* [O.E. *ordeyne*, *ordeine*, O.Fr. *ordener* (Fr. *ordonner*), from L. *ordino*, to order, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order. ORDER.] To set in order or arrange; to decree, appoint, establish, institute; to set apart for an office; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions. — **Ordainable**, or-dā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being ordained.—**Ordainer**, or-dā'nēr, *n.* One who ordains. — **Ordainment**, or-dān'ment, *n.* The act of ordaining; appointment.

Ordeal, or'dē-al, *n.* [A. Sax. *ordāl*, *oredāl*, decision, ordeal, lit. *out-deal* (like D. *oordeel*, G. *urtheil*, a decision), from A. Sax. prefix *or*, Goth. *us*, out, and verb meaning to *deal*. DEAL.] An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, as by causing the accused to handle red-hot iron or put the hand into boiling water, escape from injury being considered a proof of innocence; hence, any severe trial or strict test.

Order, or'dēr, *n.* [Fr. *ordre*, from L. *ordo*, *ordinis*, a row, a regular series, from root *or*, seen in *oriens*, *origin*; connected are *ordain*, *ordinary*, *ordinance*, *extraordinary*, *subordinate*, *&c.*] Regular disposition or methodical arrangement; established succession; a proper state or condition; the established usage or settled method; regularity; public tranquillity; absence of confusion or disturbance; a mandate, precept, or authoritative direction; a rule or regulation, oral or written; a direction, demand, or commission to supply goods; a written direction to pay money; a free pass for admission to a theatre or other place of entertainment; a rank or class of men; a body of men of the same rank or profession constituting a separate class in the community; a religious fraternity; a body of men having had a common honorary distinction conferred on them; the distinction, rank, or dignity itself (the *order* of the Garter); a large division in the classification of natural objects, as plants or animals; *arch.* a column entire, with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole, there being five architectural orders, viz. Doric, Ionic, Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite.—*Close order*, said of the ranks of soldiers when drawn up at the distance of a pace between each other; when there are two paces it is termed *open order*. — *General orders*, the commands or notices which a military commander-in-chief issues to the troops under his command.—*Holy orders*, the clerical or ecclesiastical character conferred on a person by ordination or consecration to the ministry in the church; often used without the word 'holy' (*to be in orders*, *to take orders*). — *In order*, for the purpose; with a view; to the end; as means to an end. — *Religious orders*, religious brotherhoods or communities, as monastic, military, and mendicant *orders*. — *Standing orders*, in parliament, certain general rules and instructions laid down for its own guidance. — *To take order*, to take measures for a purpose.—*Order in council*, an order issued by the British sovereign, by and with the advice of the privy-council.—*Order of battle*, the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army for the purpose of engaging an enemy.—*Order of the day*, a parliamentary phrase denoting the business regularly set down for consideration on the minutes or votes; *milit.* specific directions issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command.—*v.t.* To put in order; to dispose or arrange; to manage or conduct; to command; to give an order to; to give an order or commission for.—*v.i.* To give command or direction.—**Order-book**, *n.* A book for orders; a book in which a member of parliament must enter any motion he intends to propose.—**Orderer**, or'dēr-ēr, *n.* One that gives orders; one that regulates.—**Orderless**, or'dēr-les, *a.* Disorderly; out of rule.—**Orderliness**, or'dēr-li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being orderly; regularity.—**Orderly**, or'dēr-li, *a.* In accordance with good order; well ordered; methodical; regular; *milit.* being on duty (an *orderly officer*).—*n.* A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages.—*adv.* According to due order.

Ordinal, or'di-nal, *a.* [L. *ordinalis*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, a row. ORDER.] Applied to a number which expresses order or succession (the *ordinal* numbers, *first*, *second*, *third*, *&c.*); *nat. hist.* pertaining to an order. —*n.* A number denoting order (as *first*); a book containing the ordination service.

Ordinance, or'di-nans, *n.* [O. Fr. *ordenance* (Fr. *ordonnance*), from *ordener*, to ordain. ORDAIN.] A rule established by authority; a law, edict, decree, or the like; an established rite or ceremony.—*Ordinance of parliament*, a temporary act of parliament.

Ordinand, or'di-nand, *n.* One about to be ordained or receive orders.—**Ordinant**, or'di-nant, *n.* One who ordains; a prelate conferring orders.

Ordinary, or'di-na-ri, *a.* [L. *ordinarius*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order. ORDER.] Established; regular; customary; common; usual; frequent; habitual; met with at any time; hence, somewhat inferior; of little merit.—*Ordinary seaman*, a seaman capable of the commoner duties, but not considered fit to be rated as an able seaman. —*n.* A person who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge (usually a bishop); a meal prepared for all comers, as distinguished from one specially ordered; an eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meal; one of the common heraldic figures formed with straight lines (as the bend, cross, saltire).—*In ordinary*, in actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving (a physician or chaplain *in ordinary*). An ambassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court.—A ship *in ordinary* is one not in actual service, but laid up under the direction of a competent person.—**Ordinarily**, or'di-na-ri-li, *adv.* In an ordinary manner; usually; generally; in most cases.

Ordinate, or'di-nat, *a.* [L. *ordinatus*, well-ordered. ORDINARY.] Regular; methodical.—*n. Geom.* one of those lines of reference which determine the position of a point; a straight line drawn from a point in the abscissa. The abscissa and ordinate, when spoken of together, are called *co-ordinates*. CO-ORDINATE. — **Ordinately**, or'di-nat-li, *adv. Geom.* in the manner of an ordinate.

Ordination, or-di-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *ordinatio*, regulation, from *ordino*, to ordain.] The act of ordaining; the act of settling or establishing; appointment; settled order of things; especially the act of conferring holy orders, as by a bishop of the English Church; the act of settling a Presbyterian clergyman in a charge.

Ordnance, ord nans, *n.* [Same as *ordinance*, Fr *ordonnance*, arrangement, equipment; originally it had reference to guns of a particular size or equipment.] Cannon or great guns, mortars, and howitzers collectively; artillery.—*Ordnance survey*, the survey of Britain by the government, executed by select corps of the Royal Engineers and civilians, and which has produced an admirable series of large maps and plans of minute accuracy.

Ordure, or'dūr, *n.* [Fr. *ordure*, from O.Fr. *ord*, It. *ordo*, filthy, from L. *horridus*, horrid.] Dung; excrement; fæces.—**Ordurous**, or'dū-rus, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of ordure.

Ore, ōr, *n.* [A.Sax. *ār*, brass, copper—Icel. *eir*, brass, O.G. *ār*, Goth. *ais*, ore; cog. L. *æs*, *æris*, ore, brass; Skr. *ayas*, iron.] A mineral consisting of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or carbon in combination, being the source from which metals are usually obtained by smelting (metals found free from such combination being called *native metals*); metal, sometimes gold (poetical).

Oread, ō're-ad, *n.* [Gr. *oreas*, *oreiados*, from *oros*, mountain.] A mountain nymph.

Oreography, or-ē-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, *oreos*, a mountain, and *graphō*, to describe.] The science of mountains; orography.

Organ, or'gan, *n.* [L. *organum*, from Gr. *organon*, an instrument, implement, from *ergō*, to work; same root as E. *work*.] An instrument or means; that which performs some office, duty, or function; more commonly, a part of an animal or vegetable by which some function is carried on (as the heart, the eye); a means of communication between one person or body of persons and another; a medium of conveying certain opinions; specifically, a newspaper; the largest and most harmonious of wind-instruments of music, consisting of a great number of pipes and with keys similar to those of the piano.—**Organ-blower**, *n.* One who blows the bellows of an organ; a mechanical appliance for this purpose.—**Organ-builder**, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct musical organs.—**Organ-loft**, *n.* The loft where an organ stands in a church, &c.—**Organ-screen**, *n.* An ornamental screen of stone or timber on which a church organ is placed.—**Organic**, or-gan'ik, *a.* [L. *organicus*.] Pertaining to an organ or to organs of animals and plants; pertaining to objects that have organs, hence to the animal and vegetable worlds; exhibiting animal or vegetable life and functions (*organic* bodies, tissues, &c.); forming a whole with a systematic arrangement of parts; organized; systematized.—*Organic chemistry*. CHEMISTRY.—*Organic disease*, a disease in which the structure of an organ is morbidly altered: opposed to *functional disease*.—*Organic laws*, laws directly concerning the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state.—*Organic remains*, those organized bodies, whether animals or vegetables, found in a fossil state.—**Organical**, or-gan'i-kal, *a.* Organic.—**Organically**, or-gan'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an organic manner; by or with organs.—**Organicalness**, or-gan'i-kal-nes, *n.*—**Organism**, or'gan-izm, *n.* Organic structure; a body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdoms.—**Organist**, or'gan-ist, *n.* One who plays on the organ.—**Organizability**, or'gan-iz-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The property of being organizable.—**Organizable**, or-gan-iz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being organized.—**Organization**, or'gan-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act or process of organizing, the act of systematizing or arranging; a whole or aggregate that is organized; organic structure; arrangement of parts or organs for the performance of vital functions.—**Organize**, or'gan-iz, *v.t.*—*organized*, *organizing*. To give an organic structure to; to arrange the several parts of for action or work; to establish and systematize.—**Organizer**, or'gan-iz-er, *n.* One who organizes, establishes, or systematizes.—**Organogenesis**, **Organogeny**, or'gan-ō-jen-e-sis, or-ga-noj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ, and *genesis*, birth.] The development of an organ or of organs in plants or animals.—**Organogenic**, or'gan-ō-jen''ik, *a.* Pertaining to organogeny.—**Organographic**, **Organographical**, or'gan-ō-graf'ik, or'gan-ō-graf''i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to organography.—**Organographist**, or-gan-og'ra-fist, *n.* One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.—**Organography**, or-gan-og'ra-fi, *n.* A description of the organs of plants or animals.—**Organological**, or'gan-ō-loj''i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to organology.—**Organology**, or-gan-ol'o-ji, *n.* The physiology of the different organs of animals or plants.—**Organon**, **Organum**, or'ga-non, or'ga-num, *n.* A body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty.—**Organonomia**, or'gan-ō-nom''i-a, *n.* [Gr. *organon*, and *nomos*, a law.] The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

Organzine, or'gan-zin, *n.* [Fr *organsin*, It. *organsino*.] A silk thread of several threads twisted together; a fabric made of such thread.

Orgasm, or'gazm, *n.* [Gr. *orgasmos*, from *orgaō*, to swell.] Immoderate excitement or action.

Orgeat, or'shat, *n.* [Fr., from *orge*, barley.] A preparation extracted from barley and almonds, used to mix in certain drinks, or medicinally as a mild demulcent.

Orgiastic, or-ji-as'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the Greek orgies, or mystic festivals. ORGY.

Orgues, orgz, *n. pl.* [Fr.] *Milit.* long thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack.

Orgy, or'ji, *n.* [Gr. *orgia*, secret rites, from *orgē*, violent passion, anger.] Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the pagan deities, particularly revels of the Greeks in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus: properly only plural in this sense; hence, a wild or frantic revel; drunken revelry.

Orichalc, or'i-kalk, *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, from Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, copper.] A metallic substance resembling gold in colour; the brass of the ancients.

Oriel, ō'ri-el, *n.* [O.Fr. *oriel*, L.L. *oriolum*, a porch, a hall; origin doubtful.] A large window projecting from a wall, and forming a bay or recess inside; a bay-window.

Orient, ō'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *oriens*, rising, ppr. of *orior*, *ortus*, to arise; whence also *origin*, (*ab*)*ortion*; root also in *order*.] Rising, as the sun or moon; eastern; oriental; bright; shining.—*The orient*, the east; oriental countries.—*v.t.* [Fr. *orienter*.] *Surv.* to define the position of, in respect to the east or other points of the compass.—**Oriental**, ō-ri-en'tal, *a.* Eastern; situated in the east, proceeding from the east; applied to gems as a mark of excellence; precious: opposed to *occidental*.—*n.* A native of some eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.—**Orientalism**, ō-ri-en'tal-izm, *n.* An eastern mode of thought or expression; erudition in oriental languages or literature.—**Orientalist**, ō-ri-en'tal-ist, *n.* An oriental; one versed in the eastern languages and literature.—**Orientality**, ō'ri-en-tal''i-ti, *n.* The state of being oriental.—**Orientalize**, ō-ri-en'tal-iz, *v.t.* To render oriental or conformed to oriental manners.—**Orientate**, ō'ri-en-tāt, *v.t.* To cause to assume an easterly direction.—**Orientation**, ō'ri-en-tā''shon, *n.* A turning towards the east; position east and west; as applied to churches, such a position as that the chancel shall point to the east; *surv.* the determining of the points of the compass in taking bearings.—**Orientator**, ō-ri-en-tā'tér, *n.* An instrument used in orientation.

Orifice, or'i-fis, *n.* [Fr. *orifice*, from L. *orificium*—*os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *facio*, to make. ORAL.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other similar object; a perforation; an opening; a vent.

Oriflamme, or'i-flam, *n.* [Fr., from L. *aurum*, gold, *flamma*, flame.] The ancient royal standard of France; a piece of red silk fixed on a gilt spear with the anterior edge cut into points.

Origin, or'i-jin, *n.* [Fr. *origine*, from L. *orgo*, *originis*, from *orior*, to rise. ORIENT.] The first existence or beginning of anything; the commencement; fountain; source; that from which anything primarily proceeds.—**Original**, o-rij'i-nal, *a.* [L. *originalis*.] Pertaining or belonging to the origin or early state of something; primitive; pristine; having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought; produced by an author; not copied.—*Original sin*, *theol.* the first sin of Adam, namely the eating of the forbidden fruit; hence, either the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, or that corruption of nature and tendency to sin inherited from him.—*n.* Origin; source; first copy; archetype; that from which anything is copied; a work not copied from another, but the work of an artist himself; the language in which any work is composed as distinguished from a translation; a person of marked individuality of character; a primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed.—**Originality**, o-rij'i-nal''i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being original; the power of originating new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought.—**Originally**, o-rij'i-nal-li, *adv.* In an original manner; at the very beginning; from the first.—**Originate**, o-rij'i-nāt, *v.t.*—*originated*, *originating*. To give origin or beginning to; to cause to be; to produce.—*v.i.* To take first existence; to have origin.—**Origination**, o-rij'i-nā''shon, *n.* The act or mode of originating; production.—**Originative**, o-rij'i-nā-tiv, *a.* Having power to originate.—**Originatively**, o-rij'i-nā-tiv-li *adv.* In an originative manner.—**Originator**, o-rij'i-nā-tér, *n.* A person who originates.

Orillon, o-ril'on, *n.* [Fr. *orillon*, from *oreille*, an ear, L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.] *Fort.* a rounded work of earth on the shoulder of a bastion.

Oriole, ō'ri-ōl, *n.* [O.Fr. *oriol*, from L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] The name of certain birds of the crow family with plumage generally of a golden colour.

Orion, ō-ri'on, *n.* [A celebrated hunter of Greek mythology.] A constellation of the southern hemisphere represented by the figure of a man with a sword by his side, three stars on a line forming his *belt*.

Orison, or'i-zon, *n.* [O.Fr. *orison*, *oraison*, from L. *oratio*, a prayer, from *oro*, to pray. *Oration* is a doublet of this.] A prayer or supplication. [Poet.]

Orle, or'le, *n.* [Fr. *orle*, dim. from L. *ora*, a border.] *Her.* a figure on an escutcheon resembling a smaller escutcheon with the interior cut out; *arch.* a fillet under the ovolo of a capital (also called *orlet*).

Orleans, or'le-anz, *n.* A kind of cloth made of worsted and cotton, used for dresses, &c.

Orlop, or'lop, *n.* [D. *overloop*—*over*, over, and *loopen*, to run. OVER, LEAP.] *Naut.* the lowest deck in a ship of war or merchant vessel that has three decks; sometimes a temporary deck.

Ormolu, or'mo-lū, *n.* [Fr. *or-moulu*—*or*, gold, and *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*, L. *molere*, to grind.] A variety of brass containing 25 per cent zinc and 75 per cent copper, made to imitate gold.

Ornament, or'na-ment, *n.* [Fr. *ornement*; L. *ornamentum*, from *orno*, *ornatum*, to adorn.] That which embellishes or adorns; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye; decoration; fair outward show; that which adds beauty to the mind or character.—*v.t.* To adorn; to embellish.—**Ornamental**, or-nam-en'tal, *a.* Serving to ornament; pertaining to ornament.—**Ornamentally**, or-na-men'tal-li, *adv.* In an ornamental manner.—**Ornamentation**, or'na-men-tā''shon, *n.* The act of ornamenting; the ornaments or decorations produced.—**Ornamenter**, or'na-men-tér, *n.* One who ornaments.—**Ornamentist**, or'na-men-tist, *n.* One employed in ornamentation; a decorator.

Ornate, or'nāt, *a.* [L. *ornatus*, pp. of *orno*, to adorn. ORNAMENT.] Adorned; decorated; ornamental; richly and artistically finished; much embellished.—**Ornately**, or'nāt-li, *adv.* In an ornate manner.—**Ornateness**, or'nāt-nes, *n.*

Ornithic, or-nith'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird.] Of or pertaining to birds.—**Ornithichnite**, or-nith'ik-nit, *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footstep.] A fossil footprint of a bird, or resembling that of a bird.—**Ornithodelphia**, or'ni-thō-del"fi-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *delphys*, a womb.] The lowest sub-class of mammals, consisting of the Echidna and the Ornithorhynchus, in which the structure of the reproductive organs recalls that in birds.—**Ornithodelphic**, or'ni-thō-del"fik, *a.* Pertaining to the Ornithodelphia.—**Ornithoidichnite**, or'ni-thoid-ik"nit, *n.* An ornithichnite.—**Ornitholite**, or-nith'ō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] The fossil remains of birds.—**Ornithological**, or'ni-thō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.—**Ornithologist**, or-ni-thol'o-jist, *n.* A person skilled in ornithology.—**Ornithology**, or-ni-thol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of zoology which treats of the form, structure, classification, and habits of birds.—**Ornithomancy**, or-nith'ō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *manteia*, divination.] Augury, a species of divination by means of birds, their flight, &c.—**Ornithorhynchus**, or'ni-thō-ring"kus, *n.* [Gr. *rhynchos*, a beak.] An oviparous mammal of Australia and Tasmania, one of the monotremata, with a body like that of an otter, a horny beak resembling that of a duck, and webbed feet; the duck-bill, duck-mole, or water-mole.—**Ornithosaur**, or-nith'ō-sar, *n.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] A fossil reptile with bird-like characters.—**Ornithoscopy**, or-ni-thos'ko-pi, *n.* [Gr. *skopeō*, to view.] The practice or art of observing birds and their habits.

Orography, o-rog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *graphō*, to describe.] The science which describes or treats of the mountains and mountain systems of the globe; orology.—**Orographic**, **Orographical**, or-ō-graf'ik, or-ō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Relating to orography.—**Orographist**, o-rog'ra-fist, *n.* One versed in orography or the science of mountains.

Oroide, ō'roid, *n.* [Fr. *or*, gold, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] An alloy resembling gold in appearance, and used in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases, trinkets, &c.

Orology, o-rol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *logos*, discourse.] A description of mountains; orography.—**Orological**, or-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to orology.—**Orologist**, o-rol'o-jist, *n.* A describer of mountains; one versed in orology.

Orotund, ō'rō-tund, *a.* [L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round, rotund.] *Rhet.* characterized by fulness, richness, and clearness; rich and musical: applied to the voice or manner of utterance.

Orphan, or'fan, *n.* [Gr. *orphanos*, orphaned; allied to L. *orbus*, bereaved.] A child bereaved of one or both parents, generally the latter.—*a.* Being an orphan; bereaved of parents.—*v.t.* To reduce to the state of an orphan; to bereave of parents, children, or friends.—**Orphanage**, or'fan-āj, *n.* The state of an orphan; a home for orphans.—**Orphaned**, or'fand, *pp.* and *a.* Bereft of parents or friends.—**Orphanhood**, or'fan-hud, *n.* The state of being an orphan.

Orphean, or-fē'an, *a.* Pertaining to *Orpheus*, the legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece; hence melodious.—**Orpheon**, or'fē-on, *n.* A kind of musical instrument.—**Orphic**, or'fik, *a.* Orphean.

Orpiment, or'pi-ment, *n.* [Fr. *orpiment*, from L. *auripigmentum*—*aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, a pigment.] A mineral substance, a compound of sulphur and arsenic, of a brilliant yellow colour, forming the basis of the yellow paint called *king's-yellow*.—*Red orpiment*, a name of *realgar*.

Orpin, or'pin, *n.* [Fr. *orpin*—*or*, gold, and *peindre*, to paint. ORPIMENT.] A yellow pigment of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.

Orpine, or'pin, *n.* [Fr. *orpin*.] A British plant, one of the stone-crops.

Orrery, or'e-ri, *n.* A machine that represents, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits, named after an Earl of *Orrery*.

Orris, or'is, *n.* [Fr. *or*, gold.] A sort of gold or silver lace; a pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked.

Orris, or'is, *n.* [Corruption of *iris*.] A plant from which is obtained orris-root.—**Orris-root**, *n.* The root of three species of iris which, in its dried state, is used as a pectoral and expectorant medicine.

Orsedew, **Orsedue**, or'se-dū, *n.* [Fr. *or*, gold, and *seduire*, to beguile, to seduce.] A sort of gold-leaf; Mannheim gold; Dutch gold.

Ort, ort, *n.* [L.G. *ort*, O.D. *oorete*, remnants of food; from *or*, as in *ordeal*, and verb to *eat* (D. *eten*).] A scrap of food left; a fragment; a piece of refuse; commonly in the plural.

Orthoceras, or-thos'er-as, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *keras*, a horn.] A genus of fossil shells, straight or slightly curved, of the nautilus family.—**Orthoceratite**, or-thō-ser'a-tit, *n.* A fossil shell of this genus.

Orthoclase, or'thō-klās, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *klasis*, fracture.] A kind of felspar with a straight flat fracture.

Orthodox, or'tho-doks, *a.* [Gr. *orthodoxos*, sound in the faith—*orthos*, right, and *doxa*, opinion (akin *dogma*).] Sound in opinion or doctrine; particularly, sound in religious opinions or doctrines: opposed to *heterodox*; in accordance with sound doctrine; sound; correct (an *orthodox* faith or proceeding).—**Orthodoxical**, or-tho-dok'si-kal, *a.* Pertaining to orthodoxy; orthodox.—**Orthodoxly**, or'tho-doks-li, *adv.* In an orthodox way; with soundness of faith.—**Orthodoxy**, or'tho-dok-si, *n.* [Gr. *orthodoxia*.] Soundness of faith; correctness of opinion or doctrine, especially in religious matters.

Orthodromy, or'thō-dro-mi, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *dromos*, course.] The act or art of sailing on a great circle or in a straight course.—**Orthodromic**, or-thō-drom'ik, *a.* Pertaining to orthodromy.—**Orthodromics**, or-thō-drom'iks, *n.* The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle.

Orthoepy, or'thō-e-pi or or-thō'e-pi, *n.* [Gr. *orthoepeia*—*orthos*, right, *epos*, a word.] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.—**Orthoepic**, **Orthoepical**, or-thō-ep'ik, or-thō-ep'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.—**Orthoepically**, or-thō-ep'i-kal-li, *adv.* With correct pronunciation.—**Orthoepist**, or'thō-ep-ist or or-thō'ep-ist, *n.* One who is skilled in orthoepy; one who writes on orthoepy.

Orthogamy, or-thog'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* direct or immediate fertilization without the intervention of any mediate agency.

Orthognathic, **Orthognathous**, or-thog-nath'ik, or-thog'na-thus, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] Having jaws that do not protrude; having a skull in which the forehead does not recede and the jaws project. PROGNATHIC.

Orthogon, or'thō-gon, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A rectangular figure.—**Orthogonal**, or-thog'on-al, *a.* Right-angled.—**Orthogonally**, or-thog'on-al-li, *adv.* With or at right angles.

Orthography, or-thog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *orthographia*—*orthos*, right, and *graphō*, writing.] The art of writing words with the proper letters; the way in which words are properly written; spelling; the part of grammar which treats of letters and spelling; a geometrical representation of an elevation or section of a building.—**Orthographer**, **Orthographist**, or-thog'ra-fėr, or-thog'ra-fist, *n.* One skilled in orthography.—**Orthographic**, **Orthographical**, or-thō-graf'ik, or-thō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to orthography; *geom.* pertaining to right lines or angles.—*Orthographic projection*, a projection used in drawing maps, &c., the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance from the object.—**Orthographically**, or-thō-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* According to the rules of proper spelling; in the manner of the orthographic projection.—**Orthographize**,† or-thog'ra-fiz, *v.i.* To use true orthography; to spell correctly.

Orthometry, or-thom'et-ri, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *metron*, a measure.] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification.

Orthopedia, **Orthopedy**, or-thō-pē'di-a, or'thō-pē-di, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *pais*, a child.] The act of curing or remedying deformities in children, or generally in the human body.—**Orthopedic**, **Orthopedical**, or-thō-pē'dik, or-thō-pē'di-kal, *a.* Relating to orthopedia.—**Orthopedian**, **Orthopedist**, or'thō-pēd-ist, *n.* One who practises orthopedia.

Orthophony, or-thof'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *phōnē*, voice.] The art of correct speaking; systematic cultivation of the voice.

Orthopraxy, or'thō-prak-si, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *praxis*, a doing.] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency.

Orthopter, **Orthopteran**, or-thop'tėr, or-thop'tėr-an, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *pteron*, a wing.] One of an order of insects which have four wings, the anterior pair being semi-coriaceous or leathery, the posterior pair folding longitudinally like a fan; such as the cockroaches, grasshoppers, and locusts.—**Orthopterous**, or-thop'tėr-us, *a.* Pertaining to the orthopterans.

Orthoscopic, or-thō-skop'ik, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *skopeō*, to see.] Pertaining to or giving correct vision.

Orthotomous, or-thot'o-mus, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *temnō*, to cleave.] *Crystal.* having two cleavages at right angles with one another.

Orthotropal, **Orthotropous**, or-thot'ro-pal, or-thot'ro-pus, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *trepō*, to turn.] *Bot.* having an ovule with the foramen opposite the hilum, or an embryo with radicle next the hilum.

Ortive, or'tiv, *a.* [L. *ortivus*, from *ortus*, risen, *orior*, to rise. ORIENT.] Rising or eastern; relating to the rising of a star.

Ortolan, or'tō-lan, *n.* [It. *ortolano*, from L. *hortulanus*, from *hortus*, a garden; it frequents the hedges of gardens.] A European bird of the bunting family, much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

Oryx, ō'riks, *n.* [L. and Gr.] A name for a species of antelope, a native of the countries on both sides of the Red Sea; also the gemsbok of South Africa.

Osage-orange, ō'sāj, *n.* A North American tree of the mulberry family, producing large yellow fruits resembling an orange, but not edible.

Oscan, os'kan, *n.* An ancient Italian language, of which a few fragments remain; allied to the Latin.

Oscillate, os'sil-lāt, *v.i.*—*oscillated*, *oscillating*. [L. *oscillo*, *oscillatum*, from *oscillum*, a little face or masque hung to a tree and swaying with the wind, dim. of *os*, the mouth, the face. ORACLE.] To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate; to vary or fluctuate between fixed limits.—**Oscillancy**, os'sil-lan-si, *n.* State of oscillating or swinging backwards and forwards.—**Oscillating**, os'sil-lāt-ing, *a.* Moving backward and forward; vibrating.—*Oscillating cylinder*, an engine cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston-rod of which connects directly to the crank.—*Oscillating piston*, an engine piston which oscillates in a sector-shaped chamber.—**Oscillation**, os-sil-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *oscillatio*.] The act or state of oscillating or swinging backward and forward; vibration.—**Oscillative**, os'sil-lā-tiv, *a.* Having a tendency to oscillate.—**Oscillator**, os'sil-lā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which oscillates.—**Oscillatory**, os'sil-la-to-ri, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

Oscitancy, os'si-tan-si, *n.* [L. *oscito*, to yawn, from *os*, the mouth.] The act of gaping or yawning; sleepiness; drowsiness.—**Oscitant**, os'si-tant, *a.* Yawning; gaping; drowsy; sluggish.—**Oscitantly**, os'si-tant-li, *adv.* In an oscitant manner.—**Oscitate**, os'si-tāt, *v.i.* To yawn; to gape with sleepiness.—**Oscitation**, os-si-tā'shon, *n.* The act of yawning.

Osculate, os'kū-lāt, *v.t.*—*osculated*, *osculating*. [L. *osculor*, to kiss, from *osculum*, a kiss, dim. of *os*, the mouth. ORACLE.] To

salute with a kiss; to kiss; *geom.* to touch, as one curve another. — *v.i.* To kiss one another; to kiss; *geom.* to touch at a point, as two curves coming in contact. — **Osculant**, os'kū-lant, *a.* Kissing; osculating; having features bordering on those of two groups of plants or animals.—**Osculating**, os'kū-lā-ting, *p.* and *a.* Kissing; *geom.* coming in contact so as merely to touch. —**Osculation**, os-kū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of osculating; a kissing; specifically, *geom.* the contact between any given curve and another curve. — *Point of osculation*, the point where the osculation takes place, and where the two curves have the same curvature. — **Osculatory**, os'kū-la-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to osculation or kissing.—**Osculum**, os'kū-lum, *n.* pl. **Oscula**, os'kū-la. *Lit.* a little mouth; *zool.* one of the large exhalant apertures by which a sponge is perforated; one of the suckers of the tapeworms, &c.

Osier, ō'zhi-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *osier*, Fr. dial. *oisis*, Armor. *oaill*, *aozil*, an osier; comp. Gr. *oisos*, an osier.] The name of various species of willow, chiefly employed in basket-making.—*a.* Made of osier or twigs; like osier. —**Osiered**, ō'zhi-ėrd, *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers.—**Osiery**, ō'zhi-ėr-i, *n.* A place where osiers are grown.

Osiris, ō-sī'ris, *n.* The great Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis, and the personification of all physical and moral good.

Osmazome, os'ma-zōm, *n.* [Gr. *osmē*, odour, and *zōmos*, juice.] The matter in muscular fibre which gives the peculiar smell to boiled meat and flavour to soups.

Osmium, os'mi-um, *n.* [Gr. *osmē*, odour.] A bluish-white metal, very hard, and more infusible than any other metal, so called from its oxide possessing an extremely disagreeable odour. — **Osmic**, os'mik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from osmium. —**Osmious**, os'mi-us, *a.* Belonging to osmium.

Osmose, os'mōs, *n.* [Gr. *ōsmos*, an impulse, a pushing, from *ōtheō*, to push.] The impulse or tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix or become diffused through each other; the phenomena attending the passage of fluids, whether liquids or gases, through a porous septum. ENDOSMOSE, EXOSMOSE.—**Osmotic**, os-mot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by osmose.—**Osmometer**, os-mom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the velocity of the osmotic force.—**Osmometry**, os-mom'et-ri, *n.* The act or process of measuring the velocity of osmotic force.

Osmunda, **Osmund-royal**, os-mun'da, os'mund, *n.* A fine British fern; the flowering-fern.

Osnaburg, os'na-bėrg, *n.* A species of coarse linen cloth, originally made at and imported from *Osnaburg*, in Germany.

Osprey, **Ospray**, os'prā, *n.* [Corrupted from *ossifrage*, L. *ossifraga*, lit. the bone-breaker—*os*, a bone, and *frango*, to break.] A well-known rapacious bird which feeds almost entirely on fish captured by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface.

Ossein, **Osseine**, os'sē-in, *n.* [From L. *osseus*, bony, from *os*, *ossis*, a bone; akin Gr. *osteon*, Skr. *asthi*, a bone.] Bone tissue; the soft glue-like substance of bone left after the removal of the earths.—**Osselet**, os'se-let, *n.* [Fr., a little bone, dim. of L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone.] A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee; the internal bone of some cuttle-fishes.—**Osseous**, os'sē-us, *a.* [L. *osseus*.] Bony; resembling bone.—**Ossicle**, os'i-kl, *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, dim. from *os*, a bone.] A small bone; some of the small bones of the human skeleton, as those of the internal ear; a small hard structure in star-fishes, &c.—**Ossiculated**, os-sik'ū-lā-ted, *a.* Furnished with ossicles. —**Ossiferous**, os-sif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing or furnishing bones.—**Ossific**, os-sif'ik, *a.* Having power to ossify.—**Ossification**, os'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of ossifying; the change or process of changing into a bony substance.—**Ossifrage**, os'i-frāj, *n.* [L. *ossifraga*. OSPREY.] A name formerly given to the osprey or its young. —**Ossifragous**,† os-sif'ra-gus, *a.* Breaking or fracturing the bones.—**Ossify**, os'i-fī, *v.t.* —*ossified*, *ossifying*. [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone, and *facio*, to form.] To form into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or a substance of the hardness of bones.—*v.i.* To become bone or bony.—**Ossifying**, os'i-fī-ing, *p.* and *a.* Changing into bone; becoming bone.—**Ossivorous**, os-siv'o-rus, *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding on bones; eating bones. —**Ossuary**, os'ū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *ossuarium*.] A charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

Osteal, os'tē-al, *a.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone. OSSEIN.] Consisting of or pertaining to bone.

Osteine, os'tē-in, *n.* Same as *Ossein*.

Ostensible, os-ten'si-bl, *a.* [Fr. *ostensible*, from L. *ostendo*, *ostensum*, to show—*os*, towards, and *tendo*, to hold out. TEND, TENT.] Put forth as having a certain character, whether worthy of it or not; hence, frequently, apparent and not real; having something of sham or pretence; pretended; professed. ∴ Syn. under COLOURABLE.—**Ostensibly**, os-ten'si-bli, *adv.* In an ostensible manner; professedly.—**Ostensibility**, os-ten'si-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being ostensible.—**Ostensive**, os-ten'siv, *a.* [Fr. *ostensif*, from L. *ostendo*, to show.] Showing; exhibiting. —**Ostensively**, os-ten'siv-li, *adv.* In an ostensive manner.—**Ostentation**, os-ten-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *ostentatio*, from *ostento*, to show off, to display, intens. of *ostendo*.] Ambitious display; pretentious parade; display dictated by vanity, or to invite praise or flattery.—**Ostentatious**, os-ten-tā'shus, *a.* Characterized by ostentation; showy; intended for vain display.—**Ostentatiously**, os-ten-tā'shus-li, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner.—**Ostentatiousness**, os-ten-tā'shus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ostentatious.

Osteocolla, os'tē-ō-kol"la, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *kolla*, glue.] An inferior kind of glue obtained from bone; bone-glue.—**Osteodentine**, os'tē-ō-den"tin, *n.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] A modification of dentine observed in the teeth of certain animals.—**Osteoblast**, os'tē-ō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ.] *Physiol.* a cell or corpuscle forming the germ from which osseous tissue is formed.—**Osteogenesis**, **Osteogeny**, os'tē-ō-jen"e-sis, os-tē-oj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *genesis*, origin.] The formation or growth of bone.—**Osteographer**, os-tē-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One who describes the bony parts of the body, or the skeleton.—**Osteography**, os-tē-og'ra-fi, *n.* A description of the bones; osteology.—**Osteolepis**, os-tē-ol'e-pis, *n.* [Gr. *lepis*, a scale.] A genus of ganoid fishes from the old red sandstone, with enamelled bony scales.—**Osteologic**, **Osteological**, os'tē-ō-loj"ik, os'tē-ō-loj"ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to osteology.—**Osteologically**, os'tē-ō-loj"i-kal-li, *adv.* According to osteology.—**Osteologist**, **Osteologer**, os-tē-ol'o-jist, os-tē-ol'o-jėr, *n.* One versed in osteology; one who describes the bones of animals.—**Osteology**, os-tē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of bones and bone tissue.—**Osteoplasty**, os'tē-ō-plas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *plassō*, to form.] An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied.—**Osteosarcoma**, **Osteosarcosis**, os'tē-ō-sar-kō"ma, os'tē-ō-sar-kō"sis, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, flesh.] Disease of the bony tissue by which it is transformed into a fleshy substance analogous to that of cancer.—**Osteotomy**, os-tē-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.] The dissection of bones.—**Osteozoa**, os'tē-ō-zō"a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal.] A term used as an equivalent to Vertebrata.

Ostiary, os'ti-a-ri, *n.* [L. *ostiarius*, from *ostium*, a door.] The doorkeeper of a R. Catholic church.

Ostitis, os-tī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and term. *-itis*.] Inflammation of a bone.

Ostler, os'lėr. HOSTLER.

Ostracean, os-trā'shē-an, *n.* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster.] A mollusc of the oyster family.

Ostracion, os-trā'shi-on, *n.* [Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell.] A fish with an external covering or case composed of plates firmly united to one another at their edges.

Ostracism, os'tra-sizm, *n.* [Gr. *ostrakismos*, from *ostrakon*, a shell, a voting tablet.] A political measure among the ancient Athenians by which persons considered dangerous to the state were banished by public vote for a term of years: so called because the votes were given on shells; banishment from society; expulsion.—**Ostracise**, **Ostracize**, os'tra-sīz, *v.t.*—*ostracised*, *ostracising*. To exile by ostracism; to banish from society; to exclude from public or private favour.

Ostraceous, os-trā'shus, *a.* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster.] Of or belonging to the oyster family.—**Ostreaculture**, os'trē-a-kul"tūr, *n.* The artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters.—**Ostreophagist**, os-trē-of'a-jist, *n.* [Gr. *phagō*, to eat.] One who feeds upon oysters; an oyster-eater.—**Ostriferous**, os-trif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing or containing oysters.

Ostrich, os'trich, *n.* [O.Fr. *ostruche*, *ostruce*, Fr. *autruche*, from L. *avis*, a bird, and *struthio*, Gr. *strouthiōn*, an ostrich.] A large running bird inhabiting the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia, the largest of all existing birds, and whose wing and tail feathers form plumes of great beauty and value; an allied bird of S. America.

Ostrogoth, os'trō-goth, *n.* [L.L. *ostrogothus*, from *ostrus*, eastern (G. *ost*, east), and *Gothus*, a Goth.] One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths or western Goths.—**Ostrogothic**, os-trō-goth'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Ostrogoths.

Otacoustic, ō-ta-kous'tik, *a.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear, and *akoustikos*, acoustic.] Assisting the sense of hearing.

Otalgia, **Otalgy**, ō-tal'ji-a, ō'tal-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and *algos*, pain.] A pain in the ear; ear-ache.

Otary, ō'ta-ri, *n.* [Gr. *ōtaros*, large-eared, from *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear.] One of those seals that have projecting external ears, and yield the sealskin of commerce.

Other, uth'ėr, *a.* and *pron.* [A. Sax. *other* = D. and G. *ander*, Icel. *annar*, Dan. *anden*, Goth. *anthar*; cog. Lith. *antras*, L. *alter*, Skr. *anyatara* (compar. of *anya*)—other: all comparative forms.] Not the same; different; second of two; additional (get *other* knowledge as well); not this; opposite (*the other* side of the street); often used reciprocally with *each*, and applicable to any number of individuals (help *each other*). It is also used substantively, and may take the plural number and the sign of the possessive case, and frequently is opposed to *some*, *one*, *I*, or the like (*some* were right, *others* were wrong; the *one* and the *other*).—*The other day*, on some day not long past; quite recently.—*Every other*, every second (*every other* day, *every other* week).—**Otherness**, uth'ėr-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being other.—**Otherwhere**, uth'ėr-whār, *n.* In some other place; elsewhere.—**Otherwise**, uth'ėr-wīz, *adv.* In a different manner; differently; not so; by other causes; in other respects.—*Rather . . . than otherwise*, rather than not (*rather* pleased *than otherwise*).—*conj.* Else; but for this; such not being the case.

Otic, ot'ik, *a.* [Fr. *otique*, from Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear.] Belonging or relating to the ear.

Otiose, ō'shi-ōs, *a.* [L. *otiosus*, from *otium*, leisure.] Idle; unemployed; useless; futile; needless.—**Otiosity**, ō-shi-os'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being otiose.

Otitis, ō-tī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the tympanic cavity of the ear, accompanied with intense pain.—**Otocrane**, ot'ō-krān, *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, the skull.] *Anat.* that part of the skull containing the internal ear.—**Otography**, ō-tog'ra-fi, *n.* That branch of anatomy which describes the ear.—**Otolite**, **Otolith**, ō'tō-līt, ō'tō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A name of small calcareous bodies contained in the ear-cavities of some of the lower animals.—**Otology**, ō-tol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of anatomy which concerns itself with the ear.—**Otopathy**, ō-top'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, a disease.] A diseased condition of the ear.—**Otorrhœa**, ō-tor-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow.] A purulent discharge from the ears.—**Otoscope**, ō'to-skōp, *n.*

Surg. an instrument for examining the interior of the ear.—**Otosteal**, ō-tos'te-al, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone.] A bone of the ear.

Ottar, ot'tar, *n.* Attar.

Ottava-rima, ot-tä'va-rē-ma, *n.* [It., eighth or octuple rhyme.] An Italian form of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately and the last two form a couplet.

Otter, ot'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *otter* = D. and G. *otter*, Dan. *odder*, Icel. *otr*; cog. Lith. *udra*, Rus. and Pol. *vydra*, same root as *water*.] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of amphibious habits, there being several species; they feed on fish, and their fur is much prized.—**Otter-dog**, **Otter-hound**, *n.* A variety of dog employed in the chase of the otter.

Otto, ot'tō. Attar.

Ottoman, ot'tō-man, *a.* [From *Othoman* or *Osman*, the sultan who laid the foundation of the Turkish Empire in Asia.] Pertaining to or derived from the Turks.—*n.* A Turk; a kind of a couch or sofa introduced from Turkey.

Oubliette, ö-blē-et, *n.* [Fr., from *oublier*, L. *oblivisci*, to forget. Oblivion.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top for the admission of air, used for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or to perish secretly, and existing in some old castles or other buildings.

Ouch, ouch, *n.* [For *nouch*, from O.Fr. *nouche*, *nosche*, O.H.G. *nusca*, a brooch.] The setting of a precious stone (O.T.); a jewel; a brooch.

Ought, at, *v. aux.* [Originally the preterite of the verb *to owe*, A. Sax. *āgan*, to possess, but now used indifferently as a present and a past: *I ought*, *thou oughtest*, *he ought*, *we*, *ye*, *they ought*, to do or to have done. Owe.] To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

Ought, at, *n.* Aught; anything. Aught.

Ought, at, *n.* [A corruption of *nought*.] A vulgar name for a cipher.

Ouistiti, ö-is'ti-ti, *n.* [Imitative of its whistling cry.] A beautiful little monkey of tropical America.

Ounce, ouns, *n.* [From L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything; whence also *inch*.] A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois.

Ounce, ouns. [Fr. *once*, Sp. *onza*, It. *lonza*, probably from Per. *yuz*, an ounce.] A carnivorous animal resembling a small panther inhabiting the warmer parts of Asia; a name sometimes given to the American jaguar.

Our, our, *a.* [A. Sax. *ūre*, our, contr. for *user*, our, from *ūs*, us = G. *unser*, Goth. *unsar*, our. Us.] Pertaining or belonging to us (*our* country; *our* rights). *Ours* is a later possessive form and is used in place of *our* and a noun (the book is *ours*).—**Ourself**, our'self, *pron.* Myself: used like *we* and *us* in the regal or formal style.—**Ourselves**, our'selvz, pl. of *ourself*. We or us, not others: often when used as a nominative added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition; when in the objective often without emphasis and simply serving as the reflexive pronoun corresponding to *us*.

Ourang-outang, ö-rang'ö-tang", *n.* Orang-outang.

Ouranography. Uranography.

Ourari, ö-rä-rē, *n.* Curari.

Ouretic, ou-ret'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ouron*, urine.] Pertaining to or obtained from urine.

Ousel, **Ouzel**, ö'zl, *n.* [A. Sax. *ōsle*, an ousel, akin to O.H.G. *amsala*, G. *amsel*, an ousel.] An old or poetical name for the blackbird; also applied with qualifications to other birds of the thrush family (*ring-ousel*, *water-ousel*).

Oust, oust, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *ouster*, Mod.Fr. *ôter*, supposed to be from L.L. *haustio*, *haustare*, to remove, a freq. from L. *haurio*, to draw out (as in *exhaust*).] To eject; to turn out; to dispossess.—**Ouster**, ous'tėr, *n.* *Law*, dispossession or ejection.

Out, out, *adv.* [A. Sax. O. Sax. O.Fris. Icel. and Goth. *ūt*, Sw. *ut*, Dan. *ud*, D. *uit*, G. *aus*, out; seen in *but*, *about*, *utter*, *utmost*.] On or towards the outside; not in or within; without: opposed to *in*, *into*, or *within*; not in-doors; abroad; beyond usual limits (he was *out* when I called); hence, engaged in a duel (he has been *out* several times); to call a person *out* (to challenge him); no longer concealed or kept secret; not in a state of obscurity; public (the secret is *out*); finished; exhausted; used up; deficient; having expended (*out* of money); extinguished; no longer burning (the candle or fire is *out*); not in employment; not in office; to an end or settlement (hear me *out*); loudly; in an open and free manner (to laugh *out*); not in the hands of the owner (*out* on loan); in an error; at a loss; in a puzzle; having taken her place as a woman in society (said of a young lady).—*Out at elbow*, *out at heels*, having the elbow or heels showing through the clothes; hence, in very poor circumstances.—*Out* is often used imperatively without a verb in the sense of begone, away; hence, as an interjection, expressive of anger, abhorrence, &c.: often with *on* or *upon* (*out on you*, *out upon you*). *Out* forms a prefix in many words, especially verbs, in which it usually expresses a greater measure or degree in doing something.—*n.* One who is out; especially one out of office, politically (chiefly in the plural); a nook or corner; a projecting angle (*ins and outs*); hence, the *ins and outs of a question*, all its details.—**Out of.** (Really a compound prep. like *into*, *upon*.) Proceeding from as source or origin; in consequence of; taken, extracted, or quoted from; from or proceeding from a place or the interior of a place; beyond (*out of* the power of fortune); not in; excluded from (*out of favour*; *out of use*); denoting deviation from what is common, regular, or proper (*out of order*); from, by way of rescue or liberation (to be delivered *out of* afflictions); not within the limits or scope of (*out of hearing*, *out of sight*, *out of reach*); denoting loss or exhaustion (*out of breath*).—*Out of hand*, immediately; without delay.—*Out of print* denotes that a book is not on sale or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold.—*Out of sorts*, out of order; unwell.—*Out of temper*, in bad temper; irritated.—*Out of trim*, not in good order.—*Out of one's time*, having finished one's apprenticeship.—*Out of tune*, discordant; not harmonious.—**Out-and-out**, *adv.* Completely; thoroughly; without reservation. [Colloq.]—*a.* Thorough; thorough-paced; absolute; complete (an *out-and-out* swindle). [Colloq.]—**Outing**, out'ing, *n.* The act of going out; an excursion; an airing.—**Outness**, out'nes, *n.* The state of being out; externality; objectivity.

Outargue, out-är'gū, *v.t.* To argue better than; to surpass in arguing.—**Outbid**, out-bid', *v.t.* To bid more than; to go beyond in the offer of a price.—**Outblaze**, out-blāz', *v.t.* To excel in blazing: to render comparatively obscure; to eclipse.—**Outblush**, out-blush', *v.t.* To surpass in blushing; to exceed in rosy colour.—**Outboard**, out'bōrd, *a.* *Naut.* applied to anything that is on the outside of the ship (the *outboard* works, &c.).—**Outbrag**, out-brag', *v.t.* To surpass in bragging, bravado, or ostentation.—**Outbrave**, out-brāv', *v.t.* To surpass in braving; to bear down by more daring or insolent conduct.—**Outbrazen**, out-brā'zn, *v.t.* To [illegible] in brazening; to bear down with [illegible]ence.—**Outbreak**, out'brāk, *n.* A [illegible]g out; a bursting forth; a sudden [illegible]iolent manifestation (as of fever, a[illegible] disease).—*v.i.* (out-brāk'). To brea[k] or burst forth.—**Outbreaking**, out'brāk-ing, *n.* The act of breaking out; an eruption.—**Outbreathe**, out-brēth', *v.t.* To breathe out.—**Outburst**, out'bėrst, *n.* A breaking or bursting out; an outbreak (an *outburst* of wrath).—**Outcast**, out'kast, *n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country.—*a.* Cast out; thrown away; rejected as useless.—**Outcome**, out'kum, *n.* That which comes out of or results from something; the issue; the result; the consequence.—**Outcrier**, **Outcryer**, out'krī-ėr, *n.* One who cries or proclaims; a public crier; an auctioneer.—**Outcrop**, out'krop, *v.i.* *Geol.* to crop out or appear above the surface of the ground: said of strata.—*n.* *Geol.* the exposure of an inclined stratum at the surface of the ground; the part so exposed; the basset.—**Outcry**, out'krī, *n.* A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress; clamour; noisy opposition; sale at public auction.—*v.t.* (out-krī'). To surpass or get the better of by crying; to cry louder than.—**Outdare**, out-dār', *v.t.* To dare or venture beyond.—**Outdazzle**, out-daz'l, *v.t.* To surpass in dazzling.—**Outdistance**, out-dis'tans, *v.t.* To excel or leave far behind in any competition or career.—**Outdo**, out-dö', *v.t.* To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.—**Outdoor**, out'dōr, *a.* Being without the house; exterior; in the open air; specifically used of paupers who are not required to reside in a union or poorhouse.—**Outdoors**, out-dōrz', *adv.* Abroad; out of the house; in the open air.

Outer, out'ėr, *a.* [Compar. of *out*.] Being on the outside; external; opposed to *inner*; farthest or farther removed from a person or fixed point.—*n.* That part of a target beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye, and so nearer the outside; a shot which strikes that part.—**Outermost**, out'ėr-mōst, *a.* Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; most distant of a series.

Outface, out-fās', *v.t.* To brave; to bear down with an imposing front or with effrontery; to stare down.—**Outfall**, out'fal, *n.* The mouth of a river; the lower end of a water-course; the point of discharge for, or the embouchure of a drain, culvert, or sewer.—**Outfit**, out'fit, *n.* The act of fitting out for a voyage, journey, or expedition; articles for fitting out; the equipment of one going abroad.—**Outfitter**, out'fit-ėr, *n.* One who furnishes or makes outfits.—**Outfitting**, out'fit-ing, *n.* Equipment; outfit.—**Outflank**, out-flangk', *v.t.* To go or extend beyond the flank or wing of; hence, to outmanœuvre; to get the better of.—**Outflow**, out'flō, *n.* The act of flowing out; efflux.—*v.i.* (out-flō'). To flow out.—**Outfly**, out-flī', *v.t.* To fly faster than.—**Outfool**, out-föl', *v.t.* To exceed in folly.—**Outfrown**, out-froun', *v.t.* To frown down; to overbear by frowning.—**Outgaze**, out-gāz', *v.t.* To surpass in sharpness of sight; to see farther than; to gaze longer than; to outstare.—**Outgeneral**, out-jen'ėr-al, *v.t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill.—**Outgive**, out-giv', *v.t.* To surpass in giving.—**Outgo**, out-gō', *v.t.* To advance before in going; to go faster than; to surpass; to excel.—*n.* (out'gō). That which goes out; specifically, expenditure.—**Outgoing**, out'gō-ing, *p.* or *a.* Going out; removing (an *outgoing* tenant).—*n.* The act of going out; outlay; expenditure.—**Outgrin**, out-grin', *v.t.* To surpass in grinning.—**Outgrow**, out-grō', *v.t.* To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for.—**Outgrowth**, out'grōth, *n.* That which grows out or proceeds from any body; an excrescence; *fig.* that which grows out of a moral cause; a result.—**Outgush**, out-gush', *v.i.* To gush out; to flow forth suddenly.—*n.* (out'gush). A gush outward; an outburst.—**Out-herod**, out-her'od, *v.t.* To excel in resembling Herod; to go beyond in any excess of evil or enormity.—**Out-house**, out'hous, *n.* A small house or building near the main one.—**Outjuggle**, out-jug'l, *v.t.* To surpass in juggling.

Outlandish, out-land'ish, *a.* [A. Sax. *ūtlendisc*, foreign, from *ūt*, out, and *land*, land.] Belonging to or characteristic of a foreign country; foreign; not native; hence, strange; barbarous, uncouth; bizarre.—**Outlandishness**, out-land'ish-nes, *n.* State of being outlandish.

Outlast, out-last', *v.t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration; to outlive.—**Outlaugh**, out-läf', *v.t.* To surpass in laughing; to laugh down; to discourage or put out of countenance by laughing.

Outlaw, out'la, *n.* [From *out* and *law*; A. Sax. *ūtlaga*, *ūtlage*, Icel. *útlagi*.] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.—*v.t.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.—**Outlawry**, out'la-ri, *n.* The putting of a person out of the protection of law by legal means, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protec-

tion, being the punishment of a man who, when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear.

Outlay, out'lā, *n.* A laying out or expending; that which is laid out or expended; expenditure. — *v.t.* (out-lā'). To lay or spread out; to expose; to display.—**Outlet**, out'let, *n.* The place or opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or is discharged; a means of egress; a place of exit; a vent.—*v.t.* To let forth; to emit.—**Outlier**, out'li-ėr, *n.* A part lying without, or beyond the main body; *geol.* a portion of a rock, stratum, or formation detached, and at some distance from the principal mass. —**Outline**, out'lin, *n.* The line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line; contour; a drawing in which an object or scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading; first general sketch of any scheme or design.—*v.t.* To draw in outline; to delineate.—**Outlinear**, out-lin'ē-ėr, *a.* Pertaining to or forming an outline.—**Outlive**, out-liv', *v.t.* To live beyond; to survive. — **Outlook**, out'lok, *n.* A looking out or watching; vigilant watch (to be on the *outlook* for something); the place of watch; what lies before the eye; prospect; survey.—**Outlying**, out-li'ing, *a.* Lying away from the main body or design; remote; being on the exterior or frontier. — **Outmanœuvre**, out-ma-nö'vėr or out-ma-nū'vėr, *v.t.* To surpass in manœuvring. — **Outmarch**, out-march', *v.t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.—**Outmeasure**, out-mezh'ūr, *v.t.* To exceed in measure or extent.

Outmost, out'mōst, *a.* [A superlative of *out*.] Furthest outward; most remote from the middle; outermost.

Outnumber, out-num'bėr, *v.t.* To exceed in number.—**Out-of-door**, *a.* Out of the house; open-air (*out-of-door* exercise). — **Out-of-doors**, *adv.* Out of the house.—**Out-of-the-way**, *a.* Remote from populous districts; secluded; unfrequented; unusual; uncommon.—**Outpace**, out-pās', *v.t.* To outrun; to leave behind. — **Out-patient**, *n.* A patient not residing in a hospital, but who receives medical advice, &c., from the institution.—**Outpost**, out'pōst, *n.* A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army; the troops placed at such a station. —**Outpour**, out-pōr', *v.t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream; to effuse.—*n.* (out'pōr). An outflow. — **Outprize**, out-priz', *v.t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.—**Output**, out'put, *n.* The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, as coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, &c. — **Outquarters**, out'-kwar-tėrz, *n. pl.* *Milit.* quarters away from the headquarters.

Outrage, out'rāj, *n.* [Fr. *outrage*, O.Fr. *oultrage*, from L.L. *ultragium*, L. *ultra*, beyond. ULTRA.] Rude or injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; an act of wanton mischief; an audacious transgression of law or decency. —*v.t.*—*outraged*, *outraging*. [Fr. *outrager*.] To treat with violence and wrong; to do violence to; to abuse; to maltreat; to commit a rape or indecent assault upon.—**Outrageous**, out-rā'jus, *a.* Characterized by outrage; violent; furious; turbulent; excessive; exceeding reason or decency; enormous; atrocious.—**Outrageously**, out-rā'jus-li, *adv.* In an outrageous manner. —**Outrageousness**, out-rā'jus-nes, *n.* The quality of being outrageous.

Outrance, ö-trans, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ultra*, beyond. OUTRAGE.] The last extremity.

Outré, ö-trā, *a.* [Fr., from *outrer*, to exaggerate, from L. *ultra*. OUTRANCE.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant; exaggerated; bizarre.

Outride, out-rid', *v.t.* To pass by riding; to ride faster than.—**Outrider**, out'ri-dėr, *n.* A servant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage.—**Outrigger**, out'-rig-ėr, *n.* A structure of spars, &c., rigged out from the side of a sailing boat to steady it; an iron bracket on the outside of a boat, with the rowlock at the extremity; a light boat provided with such apparatus.

Outright, out-rit', *adv.* Completely; wholly; altogether (to kill him *outright*). — **Outrival**, out-ri'val, *v.t.* To surpass; to excel. —**Outroot**, out-röt', *v.t.* To eradicate; to extirpate. — **Outrun**, out-run', *v.t.* To excel in running; to leave behind; to exceed or go beyond.—**Outrush**, out-rush', *v.i.* To rush or issue out rapidly or forcibly.—*n.* (out'rush). A gushing or rushing out; an outflow. — **Outsail**, out-sāl', *v.t.* To leave behind in sailing. — **Outset**, out'set, *n.* A setting out; beginning; start.—**Outsettlement**, out'set-l-ment, *n.* A settlement away from the main settlement. — **Outsettler**, out'set-lėr, *n.* One who settles at a distance from the main body. — **Outshine**, out-shin', *v.t.* To excel in lustre or excellence. — *v.i.* To shine out or forth. **Outshoot**, out-shöt', *v.t.* To excel in shooting; to shoot beyond.—**Outside**, out'sid, *n.* The external outer or exposed parts or surface; superficial appearance; external aspect or features; space immediately without or beyond an inclosure; the farthest limit; the utmost; extreme estimate (with *the*).—*a.* Being on the outside; external; superficial. — **Outsider**, out'si-dėr, *n.* One not belonging to a party, association, or set; one unconnected or not admitted. — **Outsit**, out-sit', *v.t.* To sit beyond the time of anything; to sit longer than.—**Outskirt**, out'skėrt, *n.* Part near the edge or boundary of an area; border; purlieu.

Outspan, out-span', *v.t.* and *i.*—*outspanned*, *outspanning*. [E. *out*, and D. *spannen*, to yoke.] To unyoke (a team of oxen) from a wagon: correlative of *inspan*. [South Africa.]

Outspeak, out-spēk', *v.t.* To exceed in speaking; to say more than.—*v.i.* To speak out or aloud.—**Outspoken**, out'spō-kn, *a.* Free or bold of speech; candid; frank.—**Outspokenness**, out-spō'kn-nes, *n.* The character of being outspoken.—**Outspread**, out-spred', *v.t.* To spread out; to extend.—**Outstanding**, out-stand'ing, *a.* Not collected; unpaid (*outstanding* debts).—**Outstare**, out-stār', *v.t.* To stare out of countenance; to face down; to outface.—**Outstay**, out-stā', *v.t.* To stay longer than; to overstay.—**Outstep**, out-step', *v.t.* To step or go beyond; to exceed; to overstep. — **Outstretch**, out-strech', *v.t.* To extend; to stretch or spread out; to expand. — **Outstrip**, out-strip', *v.t.* To outrun; to advance beyond; to exceed —**Outswear**, out-swār', *v.t.* To exceed in swearing.—**Outtalk**, out-tak', *v.t.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking.—**Outvalue**, out-val'ū, *v.t.* To exceed in price or value. — **Outvie**, out-vi', *v.t.* To exceed or excel; to surpass.—**Outvote**, out-vōt', *v.t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of votes. —**Outwalk**, out-wak', *v.t.* To walk farther, longer, or faster than; to leave behind in walking.

Outward, out'wėrd, *a.* [A. Sax. *úteweard* —*úte*, out, and *weard*, denoting direction.] Forming the superficial part; exterior; external; visible; appearing; tending to the exterior; derived from without; not properly belonging; adventitious. — *adv.* outwards; from a port or country. — **Outward-bound**, *a.* Proceeding from a port or country.—**Outwardly**, out'wėrd-li, *adv.* Externally; on the outside; in appearance only.—**Outwardness**, out'wėrd-nes, *n.* State of being outward.—**Outwards**, out'wėrdz, *adv.* Towards the outer parts.

Outwatch, out-woch', *v.t.* To surpass in watching; to watch longer than. — **Outwear**, out-wār', *v.t.* To wear out; to last longer than.—**Outweigh**, out-wā', *v.t.* To exceed in weight or in value, influence, or importance. — **Outwit**, out-wit', *v.t.*—*outwitted*, *outwitting*. To defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity; to prove too clever for; to overreach.—**Outwork**, out'wėrk, *n.* Part of a fortification distant from the main fortress or citadel.

Ouzel, *n.* OUSEL.

Ova, ō'va, *n.* Plural of *ovum*.

Oval, ō'val, *a.* [Fr. *ovale*, from L. *ovum*, an egg; cog. Gr. *ōon*, an egg.] Of the shape of the outline of an egg; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; elliptical. —*n.* A figure in the shape of the outline of an egg; an elliptical figure. — **Ovally**, ō'val-li, *adv.* In an oval form; so as to be oval.

Ovary, ō'va-ri, *n.* [Mod. L. *ovarium*, from L. *ovum*, an egg. OVAL.] The female organ in which ova, reproductive germs or eggs, are formed and developed; *bot.* a case inclosing ovules or young seeds, and ultimately becoming the fruit. — **Ovarian**, **Ovarial**, ō-vā'ri-an, ō-vā'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to the ovary. — **Ovariotomist**, ō-vā'ri-ot"-o-mist, *n.* One who practises ovariotomy. —**Ovariotomy**, ō-vā'ri-ot"o-mi, *n.* The operation for removing a tumour in the ovary.

Ovate, **Ovated**, ō'vāt, ō'vā-ted, *a.* [L. *ovatus*. OVAL.] Egg-shaped; oval.

Ovation, ō-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *ovatio*, from *ovare*, to exult.] A kind of triumph granted to ancient Roman commanders who could not claim the distinction of a full triumph; hence, any triumphal reception of a person or marks of respect publicly shown.

Oven, uv'n, *n.* [A. Sax. *ofen* = D. *oven*, Dan. *ovn*, Icel. *ofn*, G. *ofen*, Sw. *ugn*, Goth. *auhns*.] A closely-built recess for baking, heating, or drying any substance; a chamber in a stove or kitchen-range, or a portable apparatus of tinned iron used for baking, &c.

Over, ō'vėr, *prep.* [A. Sax. *ofer*, over, above, across = L. G. D. and Dan. *over*; Icel. *ofr*, *yfir*, G. *über*; cog. L. *super*, Gr. *hyper*, Skr. *upari*, above; a comparative form allied to *up*.] Above in place or position; rising to or reaching a height above; across (implying motion); upon the surface of; through the whole extent of; above in eminence or superiority; above in authority; with oversight or watchfulness in respect to (to keep guard *over*); denoting motive or occasion (to rejoice *over*); denoting superiority as the result of a struggle or contest; upwards of; more than.—*adv.* From side to side; in width; across; from one side to the other or to another (to roll *over*); on all the surface; above the top, brim, or edge; more than the quantity assigned; in excess; throughout; completely; having come to an end; past (till this heat be *over*); excessively; in a great degree.—*Over and over*, repeatedly; once and again.—*Over again*, once more; with repetition. — *Over and above*, besides; beyond what is supposed or limited.—*Over against*, opposite; in front of.—*To give over*, to cease from; to consider as in a hopeless state.—*To run over*, to run out over the brim; to take a rapid survey of. —*All over*, so as to affect the whole of a surface; in every part; completely.—*It is all over with* a person or thing, the person or thing is ruined or undone.—*To throw over*, to desert; to betray.—*a.* Upper; superior; covering; outer (*over-shoes*).—*Over* forms the first element in many compounds. Of these we can only give the principal.

Overact, ō-vėr-akt', *v.t.* To act or perform to excess. — *v.i.* To act more than is necessary.

Overalls, ō'vėr-alz, *n. pl.* Loose trousers worn over others to protect them from being soiled.

Over-anxious, *a.* Anxious to excess.—**Over-anxiously**, *adv.* With excessive solicitude.

Overarch, ō-vėr-ärch', *v.t.* and *i.* To arch over; to cover with an arch.

Overawe, ō-vėr-a', *v.t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence.

Overbalance, ō-vėr-bal'ans, *v.t.* To more than balance; to exceed in weight, value, &c.; to surpass; to destroy the balance or equilibrium of (used *refl.*). — *n.* Excess; something more than an equivalent.

Overbear, ō-vėr-bār', *v.t.* To bear down; to overpower; to overcome by argument, effrontery, or the like. — **Overbearing**, ō-vėr-bār'ing, *p.* and *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; given to effrontery.

Overboard, ō'vėr-bōrd, *adv.* Over the side of a ship; out of a ship or from on board. —*Thrown overboard* (*fig.*), discarded; deserted; betrayed.

Overbold, ō'vėr-bōld, *a.* Unduly bold; forward; impudent.

Overbright, ō'vėr-brīt, *a.* Bright to excess; too bright.

Overbrim, ō-vėr-brim', *v.i.* To flow over

the brim or edge: said of the liquid; to be so full as to overflow: said of the vessel.

Overbuild, ō-vĕr-bild', *v.t.* To build over; to build more than the area properly admits of, or than the population requires. —*v.i.* To build beyond the demand.

Overburden, Overburthen, ō-vĕr-bĕr'dn, ō-vĕr-bĕr'vĕn, *v.t.* To load with too great weight; to overload.

Overcanopy, ō-vĕr-kan'ō-pi, *v.t.* To cover as with a canopy.

Overcast, ō-vĕr-kast', *v.t.* To cloud; to obscure with clouds; to cover with gloom; to sew by running the thread over a rough edge.—*a.* Clouded.

Overcharge, ō-vĕr-chärj', *v.t.* To charge or burden to excess; to fill too numerously; to make an excessive charge against; to charge at too high a sum or price; to exaggerate.—*n.* (ō'vĕr-charj). An excessive charge; a charge of more than is just in an account.

Overcloud, ō-vĕr-kloud', *v.t.* To cover or overspread with clouds.

Overcoat, ō'vĕr-kōt, *n.* A coat worn over all the other dress; a top-coat or great-coat.

Overcome, ō-vĕr-kum', *v.t.* To conquer; to vanquish; to surmount; to get the better of.—*v.i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious.

Over-confidence, *n.* Too great or excessive confidence.—**Over-confident**, *a.* Confident to excess.—**Over-confidently**, *adv.* In an over-confident manner.

Over-credulous, *a.* Credulous to excess.

Overcrowd, ō-vĕr-kroud', *v.t.* To fill or crowd to excess, especially with human beings.

Overdaring, ō-vĕr-dā'ring, *a.* Imprudently bold; foolhardy.

Overdo, ō-vĕr-dō', *v.t.* To do to excess; to overact; to surpass or exceed in performance; to boil, roast, or otherwise cook too much.

Overdose, ō'vĕr-dōs, *n.* Too great a dose.—*v.t.* (ō-vĕr-dōs'). To dose excessively.

Overdraw, ō-vĕr-drą', *v.t.* To draw upon for a larger sum than is standing at one's credit in the books of a bank, &c.; to exaggerate either in writing, speech, or a picture.

Overdress, ō-vĕr-dres', *v.t.* and *i.* To dress to excess.

Overdrive, ō-vĕr-driv', *v.t.* To drive too hard or beyond strength.

Overdue, ō'vĕr-dū, *a.* Not arrived at the proper date or assigned limit (an *overdue* ship); past the time of payment (an *overdue* bill).

Over-eager, *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire. — **Over-eagerly**, *adv.* With excessive eagerness.—**Over-eagerness**, *n.*

Overeat, ō-vĕr-ēt', *v.t.* To surfeit with eating: used *refl.* (to *overeat one's self*).

Over-estimate, *n.* An estimate or calculation that is too high.—*v.t.* To estimate too high; to overvalue.

Over-excited, *a.* Too much excited.—**Over-excitement**, *n.* The state of being over-excited.

Over-fatigue, *n.* Excessive fatigue. — *v.t.* To fatigue to excess.

Overfeed, ō-vĕr-fēd', *v.t.* and *i.* To feed to excess.

Overflow, ō-vĕr-flō', *v.t.* (the pret. and pp. are properly *overflowed*, though the pp. *overflown* is sometimes used). To flow or spread over; to inundate; to fill and run over the brim of; to deluge; to overwhelm. —*v.i.* To swell and run over the brim or banks; to be so full that the contents run over; to abound.—*n.* (ō'vĕr-flō). An inundation; a flowing over; superabundance. —**Overflowing**, ō-vĕr-flō'ing, *a.* Abundant; exuberant. — **Overflowingly**, ō-vĕr-flō'ing-li, *adv.* Exuberantly; in great abundance.

Overgorge, ō-vĕr-gorj', *v.t.* To gorge or fill the stomach to excess: often *refl.*

Overgrow, ō-vĕr-grō', *v.t.* To cover with growth or herbage: generally in *pp.* (a ruin *overgrown* with ivy).—*v.i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size. — **Overgrowth**, ō'vĕr-grōth, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.

Overhand, ō'vĕr-hand, *a.* and *adv.* With the hand over the object; with the knuckle upward.

Overhang, ō-vĕr-hang', *v.t.* To impend or hang over; to jut or project over.

Overhardy, ō-vĕr-här'di, *a.* Excessively or unduly hardy or daring; foolhardy.

Overhaste, ō'vĕr-hāst, *n.* Too great haste. —**Overhasty**, ō-vĕr-hās'ti, *a.* Too hasty; rash; precipitate.

Overhaul, ō-vĕr-hal', *v.t.* To turn over for examination; to examine thoroughly with a view to repairs; to re-examine (as accounts); to gain upon or overtake.— *To overhaul a ship*, to gain upon her in following; to search her for contraband goods.—**Overhaul, Overhauling**, ō'vĕr-hal, ō'vĕr-hal-ing, *n.* Examination; inspection; repair.

Overhead, ō-vĕr-hed', *adv.* Aloft; in the zenith; in the ceiling or story above.—*a.* Applied to what is above or aloft.

Overhear, ō-vĕr-hēr', *v.t.* To hear though not intended or expected to hear (as low or whispered conversation); to hear by accident or stratagem.

Overheat, ō-vĕr-hēt', *v.t.* To heat to excess.

Overhung, ō-vĕr-hung', *a.* Hung or covered over; adorned with hangings.

Overissue, ō'vĕr-ish-ū, *n.* An excessive issue; an issue (as of coin or bank-notes) in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it.—*v.t.* To issue in excess, as bank-notes or bills of exchange; to issue contrary to prudence or honesty.

Overjoy, ō-vĕr-joi', *v.t.* To give great or excessive joy to: generally in *pp.*

Over-king, *n.* A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes.

Overland, ō'vĕr-land, *a.* Passing by land; made upon or across the land (an *overland* journey).

Overlap, ō-vĕr-lap', *v.t.* To lap or fold over; to extend so as to lie or rest upon.—*n.* The lapping of one thing over another; *geol.* the extension of a superior stratum over an inferior so as to cover and conceal it.

Overlay, ō-vĕr-lā', *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *overlaid.* To lay too much upon; to overwhelm; to cover or spread over the surface of; to coat or cover; to smother with close covering, or by lying upon; to obscure by covering. —**Overlaying**, ō'vĕr-lā-ing, *n.* A superficial coating or covering.

Overleap, ō-vĕr-lēp', *v.t.* To leap over; to pass by leaping; *refl.* to leap too far.

Overlie, ō-vĕr-lī', *v.t.*—pret. *overlay*, pp. *overlain.* To lie over or upon; to smother by lying on (to *overlie* a child; comp. OVERLAY).

Overlive, ō-vĕr-liv', *v.t.* To outlive; to survive.

Overload, ō-vĕr-lōd', *v.t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to overburden.

Overlook, ō-vĕr-luk', *v.t.* To view from a higher place; to rise or be elevated above; to see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to inspect or superintend; to pass over indulgently; to omit to censure or punish (a fault); to slight.—**Overlooker**, ō-vĕr-luk'ĕr, *n.* One that overlooks; an overseer.

Overlord, ō-vĕr-lord', *n.* One who is lord over another; a feudal superior.

Overmasted, ō-vĕr-mas'ted, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts that are too long or too heavy.

Overmaster, ō-vĕr-mas'tĕr, *v.t.* To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish.

Overmatch, ō-vĕr-mach', *v.t.* To be too powerful for.—*n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome.

Overmodest, ō-vĕr-mod'est, *a.* Modest to excess; bashful.

Overmuch, ō'vĕr-much, *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.—*adv.* In too great a degree.—*n.* More than sufficient.

Overnice, ō-vĕr-nīs', *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious. — **Overnicely**, ō-vĕr-nīs'li, *adv.* In an overnice manner; with too great fastidiousness or scrupulosity.

Overnight, ō'vĕr-nit, *adv.* Through or during the night; in the course of the night or evening; in the evening before.

Overpass, ō-vĕr-pas', *v.t.* To pass over; to cross; to overlook; to pass without regard; to omit.—*v.i.* To pass by or away; to cease by passing. [O.T.]

Overpay, ō-vĕr-pā', *v.t.* To pay in excess; to reward beyond the price or merit.

Overpeople, ō-vĕr-pē'pl, *v.t.* To overstock with inhabitants.

Overplus, ō'vĕr-plus, *n.* [*Over*, and L. *plus*, more.] Surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed.

Overpower, ō-vĕr-pou'ĕr, *v.t.* To vanquish by power or force; to subdue; to be too intense or violent for (his emotions *overpowered* him).—**Overpowering**, ō-vĕr-pou'ĕr-ing, *p.* and *a.* Bearing down by superior power; irresistible.—**Overpoweringly**, ō-vĕr-pou'ĕr-ing-li, *adv.* In an overpowering manner.

Overprize, ō-vĕr-prīz', *v.t.* To value or prize at too high a rate.

Over-production, *n.* Production of commodities in excess of demand.

Overrate, ō-vĕr-rāt', *v.t.* To rate at too much; to regard as having greater talents, abilities, or more valuable qualities than is really the case.

Overreach, ō-vĕr-rēch', *v.t.* To reach beyond; to rise above; to deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; to cheat; to outwit.—**Overreacher**, ō-vĕr-rē'chĕr, *n.* One that overreaches.

Over-refinement, *n.* Excessive refinement; refinement with excess of subtlety or affectation of nicety.

Override, ō-vĕr-rīd', *v.t.* To ride over; hence, to trample down; to supersede; to annul. —*To override one's commission*, to discharge one's office in too arbitrary a manner or with too high a hand.

Overripe, ō'vĕr-rip, *a.* Ripe or matured to excess. — **Overripen**, ō-vĕr-rī'pn, *v.t.* To make too ripe.

Overrule, ō-vĕr-rōl', *v.t.* To influence or control by predominant power; to set aside (objections) as not sufficiently weighty or convincing; *law*, to rule against or reject. —*v.i.* To govern; to exercise control.—**Overruler**, ō-vĕr-rōl'ĕr, *n.* One who overrules.—**Overruling**, ō-vĕr-rōl'ing, *p.* and *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power; having effective sway.

Overrun, ō-vĕr-run', *v.t.* To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over (as with weeds); to harass by hostile incursions; to overcome and take possession of by an invasion; to outrun; to run faster and leave behind; *printing*, to carry over parts of lines or pages in correction, in the contraction or extension of columns, or when new matter has to be inserted.—**Overrunner**, ō-vĕr-run'ĕr, *n.* One that overruns.

Over-scrupulous, *a.* Scrupulous to excess. —**Over-scrupulousness**, *n.*

Overseas, ō'vĕr-sē, *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea.—**Overseas**, ō'vĕr-sēz, *adv.* Beyond or across the sea; abroad.

Oversee, ō-vĕr-sē', *v.t.* To superintend; to overlook; to take charge of.—**Overseer**, ō-vĕr-sēr', *n.* One who supervises; a superintendent; an officer who has the care or superintendence of any matter.—*Overseers of the poor*, officers in England who rate the inhabitants for the poor-rate, collect it, and apply it towards the relief of the poor.—**Overseership**, ō-vĕr-sēr'ship, *n.* The office of an overseer.

Overset, ō-vĕr-set', *n.* An upsetting; an overturn.—*v.t.* To turn from the proper position; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward (as a vehicle); to subvert; to overthrow.—*v.i.* To turn or be turned over.

Overshadow, ō-vĕr-shad'ō, *v.t.* To throw a shadow over; to shelter or cover with protecting influence.

Overshoe, ō'vĕr-shō, *n.* A shoe worn over another; an outer waterproof shoe.

Overshoot, ō-vĕr-shōt', *v.t.* To shoot over; to shoot beyond (a mark); to pass swiftly over.—*To overshoot one's self*, to venture too far.—**Overshot**, ō-vĕr-shot', *p.* and *a.* Shot over or beyond. — *Overshot water-wheel*, a wheel that receives the water *shot over* the top on the descent: opposed to *undershot.*

Oversight, ō'vĕr-sīt, *n.* Superintendence; watchful care; a mistake of inadvertence; an overlooking; omission.

Oversleep, ō-vĕr-slēp', *v.t.* To sleep beyond or too long: often *refl.* (to *oversleep one's self*).

Oversman, ō'vėrs-man, *n.* An overseer; a superintendent; in Scotland, an umpire appointed to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion.
Oversoon, ō-vėr-sön', *adv.* Too soon.
Overspan, ō-vėr-span', *v.t.* To reach or extend over; to extend from side to side of.
Overspread, ō-vėr-spred', *v.t.* To spread over; to cover completely; to scatter over. —*v.i.* To be spread or scattered over.
Overstate, ō-vėr-stāt', *v.t.* To exaggerate in statement; to state in too strong terms. —**Overstatement**, ō'vėr-stāt-ment, *n.* An exaggerated statement.
Overstay, ō-vėr-stā', *v.t.* To stay too long for; to stay beyond the limits or duration of.
Overstep, ō-vėr-step', *v.t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed.
Overstock, ō-vėr-stok', *v.t.* To stock to too great an extent; to fill too full; to supply with more than is wanted (the market with goods; a farm with cattle).
Overstrain, ō-vėr-strān', *v.i.* and *t.* To strain to excess; to stretch too far; to exert too much. — **Overstrained**, ō'vėr-strānd, *a.* Stretched or strained beyond the limit of elasticity; exaggerated; overdone.
Overstrew, ō-vėr-strö', *v.t.* To spread or scatter over; to cover by scattering.—**Overstrewn, Overstrown**, ō-vėr-strōn', *pp.* Spread or scattered over.
Oversupply, ō'vėr-sup-plī, *n.* An excessive supply; a supply in excess of demand.
Overt, ō'vėrt, *a.* [O.Fr. *overt*, Fr. *ouvert*, (Fr. *ouvrir*, to open, from L. *aperire*, to open.] Open to view; public; apparent; *law*, not covert or secret; manifest.—**Overtly**, ō'vėrt-li, *adv.* In an overt manner; openly; publicly.
Overtake, ō-vėr-tāk', *v.t.* To come up with in following; to follow and reach or catch; to come upon; to take by surprise.
Overtask, ō-vėr-task', *v.t.* To impose too heavy a task or duty on.
Overtax, ō-vėr-taks', *v.t.* To tax too heavily.
Overthrow, ō-vėr-thrō', *v.t.* To overset; to turn upside down; to throw down; to demolish; to defeat, conquer, vanquish; to subvert or destroy.—*n.* (ō'vėr-thrō). The act of overthrowing; ruin; subversion; defeat.—**Overthrower**, ō-vėr-thrō'ėr, *n.* One that overthrows.
Overthwart, ō-vėr-thwart', *prep.* Across; from side to side of.
Overtime, ō'vėr-tīm, *n.* Time during which one works beyond the regular hours.
Overtone, ō'vėr-tōn, *n.* Same as *Harmonic*.
Overtop, ō-vėr-top', *v.t.* To rise above the top of; to excel; to surpass.
Overtrade, ō-vėr-trād', *v.i.* To trade beyond capital or too rashly.
Overture, ō'vėr-tūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *overture*, Fr. *ouverture*, an opening, an overture. OVERT.] A proposal; something offered for consideration; a musical introduction to precede important compositions, as oratorios, operas, &c., written for a full orchestra.
Overturn, ō-vėr-tėrn', *v.t.* To overset or overthrow; to turn or throw from a foundation; to subvert; to ruin. — *n.* (ō'vėr-tėrn). State of being overturned; overthrow.—**Overturner**, ō-vėr-tėr'nėr, *n.* One that overturns.
Overvalue, ō-vėr-val'ū, *v.t.* To set too great value on; to rate at too high a price.—**Overvaluation**, ō'vėr-val-ū-ā"shon, *n.* Too high valuation; an over-estimate.
Overween, ō-vėr-wēn', *v.t.* To think too highly, arrogantly, or conceitedly.—**Overweening**, ō-vėr-wēn'ing, *p.* and *a.* Haughty; arrogant; proud; conceited. — **Overweeningly**, ō-vėr-wēn'ing-li, *adv.*
Overweigh, ō-vėr-wā', *v.t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh.
Overwhelm, ō-vėr-whelm', *v.t.* To whelm entirely; to swallow up; *fig.* to bear down; to crush. — **Overwhelmingly**, ō-vėr-whel'-ming-li, *adv.*
Overwind, ō-vėr-wind', *v.t.* To wind too far (to *overwind* a watch).
Overwise, ō'vėr-wīz, *a.* Wise to affectation. —**Overwisely**, ō-vėr-wīz'li, *adv.* In an affectedly wise manner.
Overwork, ō-vėr-wėrk', *v.t.* To work beyond strength; to cause to labour too much; often *refl.* (to *overwork one's self*).—*n.* (ō'vėr-wėrk). Excessive work or labour; work done beyond the amount required by stipulation.
Overworn, ō'vėr-wōrn, *p.* and *a.* Worn out; subdued by toil; spoiled by time; trite; threadbare
Overwrought, ō-vėr-rat', *p.* and *a.* Laboured to excess; worked all over; affected or excited to excess; tasked beyond strength.
Over-zealous, ō'vėr-zel-us, *a.* Too zealous; eager to excess.
Ovicell, ō'vi-sel, *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, *cella*, a cell.] Same as *Oocyst*.—**Ovicular**, ō-vik'-ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to an egg.—**Oviduct**, ō'vi-dukt, *n.* [L. *ductus*, a duct.] A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of animals.—**Oviferous**, ō-vif'ėr-us, *a.* Carrying eggs: applied to organs of some crustaceans carrying the eggs after exclusion. —**Oviform**, ō'vi-form, *a.* Having the form or figure of an egg.—**Ovigerous**, ō-vij'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing ova or ovules; oviferous.
Ovine, ō'vīn, *a.* [L. *ovinus*, from *ovis*, a sheep.] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.
Oviparous, ō-vip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, *pario*, to produce.] Producing eggs, especially eggs that are hatched after exclusion from the body (as opposed to *ovoviviparous*).
Oviposit, ō-vi-poz'it, *v.i.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and E. *posit*.] To deposit eggs: said of insects. — **Oviposition**, ō'vi-pō-zish"on, *n.* The depositing of eggs by insects.—**Ovipositor**, ō-vi-poz'it-ėr, *n.* An organ at the extremity of the abdomen of many insects for depositing their eggs.
Ovisac, ō'vi-sak, *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, *saccus*, a sack.] The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum.
Ovoid, Ovoidal, ō'void, ō-voi'dal, *a.* [L. *ovum*, and Gr. *eidos*, form. OVAL.] Having a shape resembling that of an egg.—**Ovolo**, ō'vō-lō, *n.* [It., from L. *ovum*.] *Arch.* a round moulding forming the quarter of a circle. — **Ovology**, ō-vol'o-ji, *n.* *Oology*.—**Ovoviviparous**, ō'vō-vi-vip"a-rus, *a.* [L. *ovum*, *vivo*, to live, *pario*, to produce.] Producing eggs which are hatched within the body (as is the case with vipers). OVIPAROUS.—**Ovulary**, ō'vū-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to ovules.—**Ovulation**, ō-vū-lā'shon, *n.* The formation and discharge of ova or an ovum from the ovary.—**Ovule**, ō'vūl, *n.* A small vesicle; *bot.* a rudimentary seed; a small pellucid body borne by the placenta of a plant, and changing into a seed. —**Ovuliferous**, ō-vū-lif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing ovules.—**Ovulite**, ō'vū-līt, *n.* A fossil egg. —**Ovum**, ō'vum, *n.* pl. **Ova**, ō'va. A small vesicle within the ovary of a female animal, when impregnated becoming the embryo; an egg.
Owe, ō, *v.t.*—*owed*, *owing*. [From A. Sax. *āgan*, to own, to have (pret. *āhte*, whence *ought*; pp. *āgen*, whence *own*); Icel. *eiga*, Sw. *äga*, *ega*, O.H.G. *eigan*, Goth. *aigan*, to possess.] To possess or own†; to be indebted in; to be bound to pay; to be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for (he *owes* his safety to me); to be due or owing.—**Owing**, ō'ing, *ppr.* [Pres. part. used in passive sense of *owed*, *being due*.] Required by obligation to be paid; remaining as a debt; ascribable, as to a cause; due; imputable, as to an agent.
Owl, oul, *n.* [A. Sax. *ūle*=D. *uil*, Icel. *ugla*, Dan. *ugle*, Sw. *uggla*, G. *eule*, names imitative of its cry; comp. L. *ululo*, to lament, E. *howl*.] One of the nocturnal birds of prey, well known for their somewhat cat-like heads and their harsh and screeching note. — **Owlery**, ou'lėr-i, *n.* An abode or haunt of owls.—**Owlet**, oul'et, *n.* [Dim. of *owl*.] An owl; a young owl.—**Owl-eyed**, *a.* Having eyes like an owl's, blinking in daylight.—**Owlish**, oul'ish, *a.* Resembling an owl.
Own, ōn, *a.* [A. Sax. *āgen*, pp. of *āgan*, to possess, like Dan. and Sw. *egen*, Icel. *eiginn*, D. and G. *eigen*, own. OWE.] Belonging to me, him, us, you, &c., distinctively and emphatically: always following a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the possessive, as *my own*, *his own*, *John's own*: sometimes used to impart tenderness to an expression (thine *own* true knight). — *To hold one's own*, to maintain one's own cause; not to lose ground.—*v.t.* [A. Sax. *āgnian* (from *āgen*—own, *a.*), Icel. *eigna*, Dan. *egne*, G. *eignen*, to own.] To have the right of property in; to hold or possess by right; to acknowledge or avow (*owned* him as his son); to concede; to admit to be true.—**Owner**, ō'nėr, *n.* One who owns; the rightful proprietor.—**Ownership**, ō'nėr-ship, *n.* The state of being an owner.
Ox, oks, *n.* pl. **Oxen**, ok'sn. [A. Sax. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*=Icel. *oxi*, Sw. and Dan. *oxe*, D. *os*, G. *ochs*, *ochse*, Goth. *auhsa*, *auhsus*, an ox; cog. L. *vacca*, a cow, Skr. *ukshā*, an ox.] The general name for any animal of the cow or bovine kind; especially, a male castrated, and full-grown, or nearly so.—**Ox-bow**, *n.* A curved piece of wood encircling an ox's neck when yoked; *arch.* an oval dormer-window.—**Ox-eyed**, *a.* Having large full eyes, like those of an ox.—**Ox-fly**, *n.* A species of bott hatched under the skin of cattle.—**Ox-gall**, *n.* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox, much used in the arts. — **Oxgang**, oks'gang, *n.* *Anc. law*, as much land as an ox can plough in a year, generally from 15 to 20 acres; in Scotland, termed *oxgate*. — **Oxlip**, oks'lip, *n.* A species of the primrose growing wild in Britain.
Oxalate, oks'a-lāt, *n.* [Gr. *oxalis*, sorrel, from *oxys*, sharp, acid.] *Chem.* a combination of oxalic acid with a base. — **Oxalic**, ok-sal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to sorrel. — *Oxalic acid*, an acid obtained from sorrel, rhubarb, &c.; a violent poison. Erroneously called *salt of lemons*.—**Oxaluria**, ok-sa-lū'ri-a, *n.* [*Oxalic*, and Gr. *ouron*, urine.] A morbid state of the body in which oxalic acid is contained in the urine.
Oxford Clay, *n.* *Geol.* a bed of dark-blue clay between the lower and middle oolites, abounding in ammonites and belemnites. —**Oxford Mixture**, *n.* Woollen cloth of a very dark gray colour.
Oxide, ok'sīd, *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, acid, sharp.] *Chem.* a compound of oxygen with another element (thus rust is *oxide* of iron). —**Oxidability**, ok'si-da-bil"i-ti, *n.* The capability of being converted into an oxide.—**Oxidable**, ok'si-da-bl, *a.* Capable of being converted into an oxide.—**Oxidate**, ok'si-dāt, *v.t.*—*oxidated*, *oxidating*. To oxidise. — *v.i.* To become oxidised.—**Oxidation**, ok-si-dā'shon, *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxide. —**Oxidator**, ok'si-dā-tėr, *n.* A contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp. — **Oxidise**, ok'si-dīz, *v.t.* To cause to combine with oxygen; to convert into an oxide (which see).—**Oxidiser**, ok'si-dī-zėr, *n.* That which oxidises.—**Oxidisable, Oxidizable**, ok'si-dī-za-bl, *a.* Capable of being oxidised. — **Oxidisement**, ok'si-dīz-ment, *n.* Oxidation.—**Oxidulated**, ok-sid'ū-lā-ted, *a.* Containing oxygen as an ingredient.
Oxonian, ok-sō'ni-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford.
Oxyacid, ok'si-as-id, *n.* An acid containing oxygen
Oxygen, ok'si-jen, *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, acid, and root *gen* to generate: so named because supposed to be present in all acids.] A gaseous element which, along with nitrogen, forms atmospheric air, and with hydrogen forms water, and which is essential to respiration (and therefore to animal life) and to combustion.—**Oxygenate**, ok'si-jen-āt, *v.t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen. **Oxygenation**, ok'-si-jen-ā"shon, *n.* Oxidation.—**Oxygenator**, ok'si-jen-āt-ėr, *n.* An oxidator. — **Oxygenizable**, ok'si-jen-ī-za-bl, *a.* Capable of being oxygenised. — **Oxygenize**, ok'si-jen-īz, *v.t.* To oxygenate (which see).—**Oxygenous**, ok-sij'en-us, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from oxygen.
Oxyhydrogen, ok-si-hī"drō-jen, *a.* Formed by a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen (*oxyhydrogen* gas); adapted to the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen in combination (*oxyhydrogen* blowpipe, lamp).—*Oxyhydrogen light*. LIME-LIGHT.
Oxymel, ok'si-mel, *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, acid, and *meli*, honey.] A mixture of vinegar and honey: used as an expectorant or demulcent.

Oxymoron, ok-si-mō'ron, *n.* [Gr. *oxymōron*, a smart saying which at first view appears foolish, from *oxys*, sharp, and *mōros*, foolish.] *Rhet.* a figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness*.

Oxyopia, Oxyopy, ok-si-ō'pi-a, ok'si-ō-pi, *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, acute, and *ōps*, the eye.] Acuteness of sight from increased sensibility of the retina.

Oxyphonia, Oxyphony, ok-si-fō'ni-a, ok-sif'ō-ni, *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, acute, and *phōnē*, voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

Oxytone, ok'si-tōn, *a.* [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, *tonos*, tone.] Having an acute sound; *Greek gram.* having the acute accent on the last syllable.

Oyer, ō'yer, *n.* [Norm. *oyer*, Fr. *ouïr*, L. *audire*, to hear.] *Law*, a hearing or trial of causes.—*Court of oyer and terminer* (to hear and determine), a court constituted to hear and determine felonies and misdemeanours.—Oyez, Oyez, ō'yes. ['Hear ye.'] The introduction to a proclamation made by a public crier, in order to secure silence and attention, and repeated thrice times.

Oyster, oi's'ter, *n.* [O.Fr. *oistre*, from L. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, from Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster, akin to *osteon*, a bone.] A well-known edible mollusc with a shell composed of two irregular valves, living in the sea and adhering to other objects.—**Oyster-bed**, *n.* A breeding place of oysters; a place where they are artificially or naturally reared. — **Oyster-catcher**, *n.* A British shore bird which feeds on small molluscs. —**Oyster-dredge**, *n.* A drag-net for bringing up oysters from the water.—**Oyster-ling**, oi's'ter-ling, *n.* A young oyster.—**Oyster-patty**, *n.* A patty or small pie made with oysters.

Ozena, ō-zē'na, *n.* [Gr. *ozaina*, from *ozō*, to smell.] A fetid ulcer in the nostril.

Ozocerite, Ozokerite, ō-zō-sē'rit, ō-zō-kē'rit, *n.* [Gr. *ozō*, to smell, and *kēros*, wax.] A mineral wax or paraffin of a brown or brownish-yellow colour, made into candles.

Ozone, ō'zōn, *n.* [From Gr. *ozō*, to smell.] A modification of oxygen existing in the atmosphere to a minute extent, and produced when an electric machine is worked, and in other ways.—**Ozoniferous**, ō-zō-nif'er-us, *a.* Containing or furnishing ozone. —**Ozonize**, ō'zōn-iz, *v.t.* To charge or impregnate with ozone. — **Ozonometer**, ō-zō-nom'et-er, *n.* An apparatus for measuring the ozone in the atmosphere. — **Ozonometry**, ō-zō-nom'et-ri, *n.* The determination of ozone in the atmosphere.

P.

P, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet.—*To mind one's P's and Q's*, to be very careful in behaviour—a colloquial phrase of unknown origin.

Pa, pä, *n.* A childish form of *Papa*.

Pabular, pab'ū-lèr, *a.* [L. *pabulum*, food, from *pasco*, to feed. PASTOR.] Pertaining to food or pabulum.—**Pabulum**, pab'ū-lum, *n.* Food; aliment; *fig.* food for the mind or intellect.

Paca, pä'ka, *n.* [Pg. *paca*, from *pak*, the native name.] A large rodent animal of South America and the West Indies, much esteemed for food.

Pacation, pa-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *paco*, to calm or appease.] The act of pacifying or appeasing.

Pacchionian, pak-ki-ō'ni-an, *a.* [After *Pacchioni*, an Italian anatomist.] A term applied to certain small bodies in the investing members of the bra.

Pace, pās, *n.* [Fr. *pas*, from L. *passus*, a step, from *pateo*, to lie open (whence *patent*), or from *pando*, *passum*, to stretch out. *Pass* has the same origin.] A step, or the space between the feet in walking (about 2½ feet); sometimes the distance from the place where either foot is taken up to that where the same foot is set down (this being the Roman pace); manner of walking; walk; gait (heavy, quick, or slow *paces*); degree of celerity; rate of progress (events followed at a great *pace*); a mode of stepping among horses.—*To keep* or *hold pace with*, to keep up with; to go or move as fast as: literally or figuratively.—*v.i.*—*paced*, *pacing*. To step; to walk; to step slowly or with measured tread; to stride. —*v.t.* To measure by steps; to walk over with measured paces.—**Paced**, pāst, *p.* and *a.* Having a particular gait (*slow-paced*); trained in paces, as a horse; broken in.—*Thorough-paced* (*fig.* thoroughly trained), perfect in something bad; out-and-out (a *thorough-paced* scoundrel, *&c.*). — **Pacer**, pā'ser, *n.* One that paces; a horse well-trained in pacing.

Pacha, pa-shä', *n.* [French spelling.] PASHA.

Pachymeter, pa-kim'et-er, *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring small thicknesses, as of glass or paper.—**Pachydactyl**, pak-i-dak'til, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a toe.] A bird or other animal having thick toes.—**Pachydactylous**, pak-i-dak'ti-lus, *a.* Thick-toed. —**Pachyderm**, pak'i-dèrm, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin.] A non-ruminant hoofed animal; a member of an old mammalian order including the elephant, hippopotamus, horse, hog, *&c.*—**Pachydermatous**, pak-i-dèr'matus, *a.* Belonging to the pachyderms; thick-skinned; hence *fig.* not sensitive to ridicule, sarcasm, or the like.—**Pachypterous**, pak-i-op'tèr-us, *a.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing.] Thick-winged.

Pacify, pa'si-fi, *v.t.*—*pacified*, *pacifying*. [Fr. *pacifier*, L. *pacificare*.] To appease; to cause to give up anger or excited feeling; to allay the agitation or excitement of; to calm; to restore peace to; to tranquillize.—**Pacifiable**, pas-i-fī'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being pacified.—**Pacific**, pa-sif'ik, *a.* [L. *pacificus*, from *pacifico*, to make peace—*pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facio*, to make. PEACE.] Suited to make or restore peace; conciliatory; appeasing; pacifying; calm, peaceful, tranquil; not warlike (*pacific* disposition).—*Pacific Ocean*, *Pacific*, the ocean situated between the west coast of America and the shores of Asia and Australia.—**Pacifically**, pa-sif'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a pacific manner.—**Pacification**, pa-sif'i-kā'shon, *n.* The act of pacifying; appeasement; reconciliation. **Pacificatory**, pa-sif'i-ka-to-ri, *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory. — **Pacifier**, pas'i-fi-er, *n.* One who pacifies.

Pacinian, pa-sin'i-an, *a.* [After *Pacini*, an Italian anatomist.] Applied to certain minute oval bodies at the extremities of certain nerves.

Pack, pak, *n.* [Either from D. *pak*, Dan. *pak*, *pakke*, G. *pack*, a pack or bundle; or from Armor. Ir. and Gael. *pac*, a pack.] A bundle made up to be carried; a bale (a *pack of wool* is a quantity equal to about 240 lbs.); a budget; a collection; a complete set of playing-cards; a number of hounds or dogs hunting or kept together; a number of persons united in a bad design or practice (a *pack* of rascals); pack-ice.—*v.t.* To put together for transportation or storage; to make up into a package, bundle, or bale; to stow; to fill methodically with contents (to *pack* a trunk); to assemble or bring together iniquitously and with a view to favour some particular side (to *pack* a jury; to *pack* a meeting); to dismiss without ceremony; to make begone; to make air-tight by stuffing, as the piston of an engine; to stuff; to preserve in close vessels (to *pack* meat or fish).—*v.i.* To make up bundles or packs; to put up things for transportation; to depart in haste (with *off* or *away*); to gather together into flocks or bands (the grouse begin to *pack*).—**Package**, pak'āj, *n.* A bundle or bale; a packet; a parcel.—**Packer**, pak'er, *n.* One that packs.—**Packet**, pak'et, *n.* [Fr. *paquet*.] A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; a parcel of letters; a vessel employed in carrying mails, goods, and passengers on regular days of starting; also called *packet-boat*, *packet-vessel*. — **Pack-horse**, *n.* A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage on the back.—**Pack-ice**, *n.* An assemblage of large floating pieces of ice.—**Packing**, pak'ing, *n.* Any material used for filling up empty spaces, or for making close or tight; stuffing.—**Packing-box**, *n.* A box in which goods, *&c.*, are packed; a stuffing-box.—**Packing-case**, *n.* A deal or other box for moving and protecting goods.—**Packing-needle**, *n.* A strong needle for sewing packages.—**Packing-press**, *n.* A powerful press, generally hydraulic, for compressing goods into small bulk for transport.—**Packman**, pak'man, *n.* One who carries a pack; a pedlar.—**Pack-saddle**, *n.* A saddle on which burdens are laid for conveyance.—**Packsheet**, pak'shēt, *n.* A strong coarse cloth for covering goods in bales.—**Packthread**, pak'thred, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

Packfong, Pakfong, pak'fong, *n.* A Chinese alloy consisting of copper 40·4, zinc 25·4, nickel 31·6, and iron 2·6.

Paco, pä'kō, *n.* [Peruv. name.] The alpaca.

Pact, Paction, pakt, pak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *pacte*, L. *pactum*, a bargain (as in *compact*), from *paciscor*, *pactus*, to fix, bargain, covenant; same root as *pax*, peace. PEACE.] A contract; an agreement or covenant. — **Pactional**, pak'shon-al, *a.* By way of agreement.—**Pactitious**, pak-tish'us, *a.* Settled by agreement.

Pactolian, pak-tō'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Pactolus*, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands.

Pacul, pä'kul, *n.* One of the plants yielding Manilla hemp.

Pad, pad, *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps akin to *pod*.] A cushion, soft saddle, bolster, part of a garment, *&c.*, stuffed with some soft material; a quantity of blotting-paper used for blotting or writing upon (a blotting or writing *pad*).—*v.t.*—*padded*, *padding*. To stuff so as to make a pad; to furnish with a pad.—**Padding**, pad'ing, *n.* The act of stuffing; the materials used for stuffing a saddle, bolster, *&c.*; literary matter inserted in a book, periodical, *&c.*, merely to increase the bulk.

Pad, pad, *n.* [A form of *path*; comp. Prov. E. *pad*, Sc. *paad*, a path.] A robber that infests the road on foot; a footpad; an easy-paced horse.

Paddle, pad'l, *v.i.*—*paddled*, *paddling*. [A freq. and dim. from *pad*, to go = L.G. *paddeln*, to go with short steps, to paddle.] To play in the water with the hands or feet in swimming or sport; to use a paddle; to row with a paddle.—*v.t.* To propel by an oar or paddle.—*n.* A sort of short broad oar used in propelling and steering canoes and boats by a vertical motion; one of the float-boards placed on the circumference of the wheel of a steam-vessel; *zool.* the swimming apparatus of the turtles and certain other animals. — **Paddle-box**, *n.* The wooden covering of the paddle-wheel of a steamer.—**Paddler**, pad'l-er, *n.* One that paddles.—**Paddle-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with boards or floats on its circumference, driven by steam and propelling a steamship.

Paddock, pad'ok, *n.* [A. Sax. *pada*, a frog or toad (with dim. suffix *-ock*) = Icel. and Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padde*, D. *pad*, *padde*, a frog or toad.] A toad or frog.—**Paddock-stool**, *n.* A mushroom; a toad-stool.

Paddock, pad'ok, *n.* [For *parrock*, A. Sax. *pearroc*. PARK.] A small field or inclosure, especially a small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a house.

Paddy, pad'i, *n.* [Malay *padi*.] Rice in the husk whether in the field or gathered. [East Indies.]—**Paddy-bird**, *n.* The rice-bird.

Padella, pa-del'la, *n.* [It., from L. *patella*, dim. of *patera*, a cup. PATELLA.] A metal or earthenware cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter in which a wick is inserted, used in public illuminations, &c.

Padishah, pa'di-shä, *n.* [Pr. *pâdishâh*, from *pâd*, protector, master, and *shâh*, a king.] A title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah.

Padlock, pad'lok, *n.* [Either from *pad*, a path, lit. a lock for a gate on a path, or from *pad* in the local sense of a pad'lier.] A movable lock with a bow or semicircular link to be fastened through a staple.—*v.t.* To fasten or provide with a padlock or padlocks.

Paduasoy, Padesoy, pad'ū-a-soi, pad'ē-soi, *n.* [From *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk.] A particular kind of silk stuff.

Paean, pē'an, *n.* [Gr.] An ancient Greek hymn in honour of Apollo, who was also called Paean; a war-song before or after a battle; hence, a song of triumph generally; a loud and joyous song.

Pædagogics, Pædagogy, pē-da-goj'iks, pē'da-goj-i, *n.* PEDAGOGICS, PEDAGOGY.

Pædobaptism, pē-dō-bap'tizm, *n.* [Gr. *pais*, *paidos*, a child.] The baptism of infants or children. — **Pædobaptist**, pē-dō-bap'tist, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.

Pagan, pā'gan, *n.* [L. *paganus*, a peasant, from *pagus*, a village or country district; comp. origin of *heathen*. Akin *peasant*.] One who worships false gods; one who is neither a Christian, a Jew, nor a Mohammedan; a heathen; an idolater.—*a.* Pertaining to pagans or heathens; heathenish; idolatrous.—**Paganish**, pā'gan-ish, *a.* Heathenish.—**Paganism**, pā'gan-izm, *n.* The worship of false gods; the religious opinions and worship of pagans; heathenism.—**Paganize**, pā'gan-iz, *v.t.*—*paganized*, *paganizing*. To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism.

Page, pāj, *n.* [Fr. *page*, It. *paggio*, a page, from L. *pagius*, a rustic, from L. *pagus*, a country district. PAGAN.] A young male attendant on kings, nobles, or other persons of distinction; a lad in the service of people of rank or wealth, whose duty it is to run errands, attend to the door, &c.—*v.t.*—*paged*, *paging*. To attend as a page.

Page, pāj, *n.* [Fr. *page*, from L. *pagina*, a page, from stem *pag*, seen in L. *pango*, Gr. *pēgnymi*, to fix; akin *compact* (*a.*), *pageant*.] One side of a leaf of a book; a writing or record (the *page* of history); *printing*, types set up for one side of a leaf.—*v.t.*—*paged*, *paging*. To mark or number the pages of.—**Paginal**, paj'i-nal, *a.* Consisting of pages.—**Paginate**, paj'i-nāt, *v.t.*—*paginated*, *paginating*. To number the pages of; to page.—**Pagination**, paj-i-nā'shon, *n.* The act of paging; the marks or figures which indicate the number of pages.

Pageant, paj'ant or pā'jant, *n.* [Old forms *pagyn*, *pawn*, originally a scaffold or stage, from L. *pagina*, a slab, a page (of a book). PAGE.] A spectacle of entertainment; a great display or show, as at some public rejoicing; a theatrical exhibition; anything showy, without stability or duration.—**Pageantry**, paj'ant-ri, *n.* Pageants collectively; a showy exhibition or spectacle; splendid or ostentatious show.

Paginal, Pagination. Under PAGE.

Pagoda, pa-gō'da, *n.* [Fr *pagode*, from Per. and Hind. *but-pada*h—*but*, an idol, and *pada*h, a house.] A Hindu temple in which idols are worshipped; a Buddhist temple in Siam, Burmah, or China; a gold or silver coin of Hindustan, of value from 8*s.* to 9*s.* sterling.—**Pagoda-stone**, *n.* A limestone found in China, inclosing numerous fossil shells which present a resemblance to a pagoda.—**Pagodite**, pā'god-it, *n.* Same as *Agalmatolite*.

Pagurus, pa-gū'rus, *n.* [Gr. *pagouros*—root *pag*, to fix, and *oura*, tail.] A genus of crabs which includes the hermit-crabs, &c.—**Pagurian**, pa-gū'ri-an, *n.* A crab of this genus or of the same family.

Pah, pä, *n.* In New Zealand, a fortified native camp.

Pah, pa, *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Paid, pād, *pret.* & *pp.* of *pay*.

Paideutics, pā-dū'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *paideutikē* (*technē*), education, from *paideuō*, to teach, from *pais*, a boy.] The science of teaching or of education.

Pail, pāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *paile*, *poele*, from L. *patella*, a pan, from *pateo*, to lie open. PATENT.] A vessel of wood, or of tin or other metal, in which milk or water is commonly carried.—**Pailful**, pāl'ful, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

Paillasse, pal-yas', *n.* [Fr., from *paille*, straw, L. *palea*, chaff.] An under bed of straw; an under mattress.

Pain, pān, *n.* [Fr. *peine*, O.Fr. *peine*, *paine*, &c., from L. *poena*, punishment, and latterly pain, torment; akin *penal*, *penitence*, *pine* (verb), *punish*, &c.] Penalty; suffering annexed to the commission of a crime (under *pains* of death); an uneasy sensation in animal bodies; bodily distress; suffering; the throes of travail or childbirth (generally in plural); mental distress; careful labour; close application in working; trouble (chiefly in plural).—*v.t.* To give pain to; to cause to endure physical or mental suffering; to afflict; to distress.—**Painful**, pān'ful, *a.* Full of pain; giving or accompanied by pain; distressing; requiring labour or toil; difficult; executed with pains; attended with close and careful application or attention.—**Painfully**, pān'ful-li, *adv.* In a painful manner.—**Painfulness**, pān'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being painful.—**Painless**, pān'les, *a.* Free from pain.—**Painlessness**, pān'les-nes, *n.* The state of being painless.—**Painstaker**, pānz'tā-ker, *n.* One who takes pains; a laborious person.—**Painstaking**, pānz'tā-king, *a.* Taking or given to taking pains; giving close application; laborious and careful.—*n.* The taking of pains; careful labour.

Paint, pānt, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *painctre*, pp. *paint* (Fr. *peindre*), from L. *pingere*, *pictum*, to paint. PICTURE.] To lay colour or colours on with a brush or otherwise; to diversify with hues; to colour; to produce (a representation) in colours; to form a likeness or representation of in colours; to represent or exhibit to the mind; to describe vividly; to delineate; to depict; to adorn or beautify by laying artificial colours on (the face).—*v.i.* To practise painting; to lay artificial colour on the face with the view of beautifying it.—*n.* A substance used in painting; a pigment; colour laid on the face; rouge.—**Paint-box**, *n.* A colour-box. Under COLOUR.—**Painter**, pān'ter, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; an artist who represents objects by means of colours or pigments.—*Painter's colic*, a disease to which painters and others who work with poisonous preparations of lead are liable.—**Painting**, pān'ting, *n.* The act, art, or employment of laying on colours; the art of representing objects by means of figures and colours on a plane surface so as to produce the appearance of relief; a painted picture.

Painter, pān'ter, *n.* [Fr. *painteir*, a snare, a net.] A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object.

Pair, pār, *n.* [Fr. *paire*, from L. *par*, equal, whence also *parity*, *peer*, *compeer*, *disparage*, &c.] Two things similar in form and suited to each other or used together (a *pair* of gloves or stockings); a single thing composed of two pieces suiting each other (a *pair* of scissors or of trousers); two of a sort; a couple; a brace; distinctively, a man and his wife; in *parliament*, and similar bodies, two members who would vote on opposite sides and agree not to vote for a specified time. — *Pair* formerly often meant a set of things; hence, we speak of a *pair* of stairs for a flight of stairs or steps.—*v.t.* To join in pairs; to couple; to mate (as birds). — *To pair*, *to pair off*, to depart from a company in pairs or couples; to form a pair in the parliamentary sense.—*v.t.* To unite in pairs or couples; to assort in twos.—**Pairing-time**, *n.* The time when birds couple.—**Pair-royal**, *n.* Three similar things; three cards of a sort at certain games, as three kings, three queens, &c.—**Pairwise**, par'wīz, *adv.* In pairs.

Pakfong, pak'fong, *n.* PACKFONG.

Pal, Pall, pal, *n.* [Of Gypsy origin.] Mate; partner; accomplice; chum. [Slang.]

Palace, pal'ās, *n.* [Fr. *palais*, from L. *Palatium*, the house of Augustus on the hill at Rome called by this name.] The house in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person resides; a splendid place of residence; a stately mansion.—**Palace-car**, *n.* An elegantly fitted up railway-carriage provided with chairs, sofas, &c., and with berths, beds, or couches for sleeping.

Paladin, pal'a-din, *n.* [Fr. *paladin*, from L. *palatinus*, attached to the palace, from *palatium*. PALACE.] A knight attached to a sovereign's court; a knight-errant; a heroic champion; an eminent hero.

Palæarctic, pā-lē-ärk'tik, *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and E. *arctic*.] Said of a region of the earth marked by a characteristic fauna, and embracing Europe, Africa north of the Atlas, and Northern Asia.—**Palæobotany**, pā'lē-ō-bot"a-ni, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, and E. *botany*.] The study of the plants that are found in a fossil state.—**Palæocosmic**, pā'lē-ō-koz"mik, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, world.] Pertaining to the earth during former geological periods.—**Palæocrystic**, pā'lē-ō-kris"tik, *a.* [Gr. *kryos*, frost.] Frozen from of old; remaining frozen from antiquity: applied to the parts of the Arctic and Antarctic seas that are covered with ice of unknown ages, or to such ice. — **Palæoethnology**, pā'lē-ō-eth-nol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ethnos*, a people.] The ethnology of the earliest times.—**Palæoethnological**, pā'lē-ō-eth-no-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the science of palæoethnology.—**Palæoethnologist**, pā'lē-ō-eth-nol"o-jist, *n.* One versed in palæoethnology.—**Palæogæan**, pā'lē-ō-jē"an, *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth.] Belonging to the former conditions of the earth's surface as distinct from the existing.—**Palæography**, pā-lē-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *graphō*, to write.] An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings collectively; the art of deciphering ancient documents or inscriptions.—**Palæograph**, pā'lē-ō-graf, *n.* An ancient manuscript.—**Palæographer**, **Palæographist**, pā-lē-og'ra-fer, pā-lē-og'ra-fist, *n.* One skilled in palæography.—**Palæographic**, **Palæographical**, pā'lē-ō-graf"ik, pā'lē-ō-graf"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to palæography. — **Palæoichthyology**, pā'lē-ō-ik-thi-ol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish.] The science of fossil fishes.—**Palæolithic**, pā'lē-ō-lith"ik, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] *Arch.* belonging to the earlier stone period of prehistoric history.—**Palæolith**, pā'lē-ō-lith, *n.* An unpolished stone, implement, or other object belonging to the earlier stone age. — **Palæology**, pā-lē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things; archæology.—**Palæologist**, pā-lē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One conversant with palæology.—**Palæontography**, pā'lē-on-tog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *onta*, beings.] The description of fossil remains.—**Palæontographical**, pā-lē-on'tō-graf"i-kal, *a.* Relating to palæontography.—**Palæontology**, pā'lē-on-tol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *onta*, beings.] The science of the ancient life of the earth; that branch of biological science which treats of fossil organic remains.—**Palæontological**, pā'lē-on-tō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Relating to palæontology. — **Palæontologically**, pā'lē-on-tō-loj"i-kal-li, *adv.* In a palæontological sense or point of view.—**Palæontologist**, pā'lē-on-tol"o-jist, *n.* One who studies or is versed in palæontology.—**Palæophytology**, pā'lē-ō-fi-tol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant.] That branch of palæontology which treats of fossil plants or vegetable remains.—**Palæotherium**, pā'lē-ō-thē"ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *thērion*, a wild beast.] A sort of extinct pachyderms found in the eocene strata of Europe and America and holding a place intermediate between the rhinoceros, the horse, and the tapir.—**Palæotherian**, pā'lē-ō-thē"ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the palæotherium.—**Palæozoic**, pā'lē-ō-zō"ik, *a.* [Gr. *zōē*, life.] *Geol.* applied to the lowest division of stratified groups, as distinguished from the *Mesozoic* and *Cænozoic*.—**Palæozoology**, pā'lē-ō-zō-ol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal.] That branch of biology which concerns itself with the fossil re-

mains of animals.—**Palætiology**, pa-lē'shi-ol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *aitia*, a cause.] That mode of speculation or investigation which explains past conditions by reasoning from present conditions.—**Palætiological**, pa-lē'shi-ō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Belonging to palætiology.—**Palætiologist**, pa-lē'shi-ol"o-jist, *n.* An investigator by the method of palætiology.

Palanquin, Palankeen, pal-an-kēn', *n.* [Fr. and Pg. *palanquin*, from Pali, *pālangki*.] A covered conveyance used in India, China, &c., borne by poles on the shoulders of men, and carrying a single person.

Palate, pal'āt, *n.* [L. *palatum*, the palate.] The roof or upper part of the mouth; taste; relish; sometimes intellectual taste.—**Palatable**, pal'at-a-bl, *a.* Agreeable to the taste or palate; savoury.—**Palatableness**, pal'at-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being palatable to the taste.—**Palatably**, pal'at-a-bli, *adv.* In a palatable manner.—**Palatal**, pal'at-al, *a.* Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds.—*n.* A sound pronounced by the aid of the palate; as that of *ch* in *church*, and that of *j*.

Palatial, pa-lā'shal, *a.* [From L. *palatium*, palace. PALACE.] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.—**Palatine**, pal'a-tin, *a.* [Fr. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, from *palatium*, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; holding office in the king's palace; possessing royal privileges.—*County palatine* is a county over which an earl, bishop, or duke had a royal jurisdiction.—*n.* One invested with royal privileges and rights; a count palatine.—**Palatinate**, pa-lat'i-nāt, *n.* The province or seignory of a palatine.

Palaver, pa-lä'vėr, *n.* [Pg. *palavra*, Sp. *palabra*, a word, from L. *parabola*, a parable, in late times a word. PARABLE.] A talk or conference among some barbaric races; a conversation; superfluous or idle talk.—*v.t.* To flatter; to humbug by words.—*v.i.* To talk idly; to indulge in a palaver or palavers.—**Palaverer**, pa-lä'vėr-ėr, *n.* One who palavers; a flatterer.

Pale, pāl, *a.* [O.Fr. *pale* (Fr. *pâle*), from L. *pallidus*, pale. PALLID.] White or whitish; wan; not ruddy or fresh of colour; not bright; of a faint lustre; dim.—*v.t.*—*paled*, *paling*. To make pale; to diminish the brightness of.—*v.i.* To turn pale.—**Pale-ale**, *n.* A light-coloured pleasant bitter ale.—**Pale-face**, *n.* A name among the North American Indians for a white person.—**Palely**, pāl'li, *adv.* In a pale manner; wanly; not ruddily.—**Paleness**, pāl'nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being pale.—**Palish**, pāl'ish, *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.—**Paly**, pāl'i, *a.* Pale; wanting colour. [Poet.]

Pale, pāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *pal*, Fr. *pal*, from L. *palus*, a stake, from root seen in *page* (of a book), *pageant*, *pact*.] A pointed stake used in fencing or inclosing, fixed upright in the ground, or joined above and below to a rail; a picket; what surrounds and incloses; the space inclosed; an inclosure; an instrument for trying the quality of a cheese.—*The Pale*, that portion of Ireland within which English rule was for some centuries confined after the conquests of Henry II.—*v.t.* To inclose with pales or stakes; to encompass.—**Paling**, pāl'ing, *n.* Pales in general, or a fence formed with pales.

Palea, pā'lē-a, *n.* pl. **Paleæ**, pā'le-ē. [L. *palea*, chaff.] *Bot.* one of the bracts upon the receptacle of composite plants between the florets; one of the interior bracts of the flowers of grasses.—**Paleaceous**, pā-lē-ā'shus, *a.* *Bot.* consisting of chaff-like scales; covered with paleæ.

Paleography, Paleontology, &c. Under PALÆ-.

Palestra, pa-les'tra, *n.* [Gr. *palaistra*, from *palē*, wrestling.] A place appropriated to the exercise of wrestling or other athletic exercises; exercises of wrestling.—**Palestral, Palestrian, Palestric**, pa-les'tral, pa-les'tri-an, pa-les'trik, *a.* Pertaining to the palestra or to wrestling.

Paletot, pal'e-tō, *n.* [Fr. *paletot*, *paletoque*, a paletot, an overcoat, from D. *paltsrok*, a pilgrim's coat.] A loose sort of man's coat or woman's long jacket; an overcoat.

Palette, pal'et, *n.* [Fr. *palette*, from L.L. *paleta*, dim. from L. *pala*, a spade or shovel.] A thin oval board or tablet with a thumb-hole at one end on which a painter lays the pigments with which he paints his pictures; a pallet.—**Palette-knife**, *n.* A sort of knife used by painters for mixing colours, and by druggists to mix salves.

Palewise. Under PALE.

Palfrey, pal'fri, *n.* [O.Fr. *palefrei*, from L.L. *parafredus*, L. *paraveredus*, an extra post-horse, from Gr. *para*, beside, and L. *veredus*, a post-horse (from *veho*, to carry, and *rheda*, a carriage).] An ordinary riding-horse, or a horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war-horse; a small horse fit for ladies.

Pali, pä'li, *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhists, a descendant of the Sanskrit, not now spoken, but used only in religious works.

Palichthyology, pa-lik'thi-ol"o-ji, *n.* PALÆICHTHYOLOGY.

Palillogy, Palilogy, pa-lil'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *palin*, again, and *legō*, to speak.] *Rhet.* the repetition of a word or words for the sake of greater energy.

Palimpsest, pa'limp-sest, *n.* [Gr. *palimpsēstos*, rubbed again—*palin*, again, and *psaō*, to rub.] A parchment or other piece of writing material from which one writing has been erased to make room for another, often leaving the first faintly visible, a process to which many ancient manuscripts were subjected.

Palindrome, pal'in-drōm, *n.* [Gr. *palindromos*, running back—*palin*, again, and *dromos*, a running.] A word, verse, or sentence that is the same when read backward or forward.—**Palindromic, Palindromical**, pal-in-drom'ik, pal-in-drom'i-kal, *a.* Belonging to or in the manner of a palindrome.

Paling. Under PALE.

Palingenesis, pal-in-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *palin*, again, and *genesis*, birth.] A transformation from one state to another; a metamorphosis as of insects; a great geological change on the earth.—**Palingenetic**, pal'in-je-net"ik, *a.* Pertaining to palingenesis.

Palinode, pal'i-nōd, *n.* [Gr. *palinōdia*—*palin*, again, and *ōdē*, a song.] Originally a poetical recantation; a piece in which a poet retracts the invectives contained in a former piece; hence, a recantation in general.—**Palinodial**, pal-i-nō'di-al, *a.* Relating to a palinode.—**Palinodist**, pal-i-nōd'ist, *n.* A writer of palinodes.

Palisade, pal-i-sād', *n.* [Fr. *palissade*, from *palisser*, to pale, from *palis*, a pale. PALE (a stake).] A fence or fortification consisting of a row of strong stakes or posts set firmly in the ground; also applied to one of the stakes.—*v.t.*—*palisaded*, *palisading*. To surround, inclose, or fortify with palisades.

Palisander, pal-i-san'dėr, *n.* [Fr. *palissandre*.] A continental name for rosewood.

Palish. Under PALE.

Palissy-ware, pal'is-i, *n.* A variety of pottery remarkable for its beauty: so called from its maker, Bernard *Palissy*, a French potter of the fifteenth century.

Palkee, pal'kē, *n.* [Hind.] A palanquin.

Pall, pal, *n.* [A. Sax. *pæll*, from L. *pallium*, a cloak, a pall.] An outer mantle of dignity; *eccles.* a vestment sent from Rome to patriarchs, primates, and metropolitans as an ensign of jurisdiction, and sometimes, as a mark of honour, to bishops; consisting of a band made of white lamb's wool, passing round the shoulders, and having a strip hanging down before and behind; a large black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral, or over a tomb.—*v.t.* To cover with a pall; to cover or invest; to shroud.—**Pall-bearer**, *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

Pall, pal, *v.i.* [W. *pallu*, to fail; *pall*, loss of energy, failure; the verb *appal* was probably to some extent affected by this word.] To become vapid; to become insipid; to become devoid of agreeableness or attraction (pleasures begin to *pall*).—*v.t.* To make vapid or insipid; to cloy; to dispirit or depress.

Palladian, pal-lā'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to Andrea *Palladio*, a celebrated Italian architect (1518-80).—*Palladian architecture*, a species of Italian architecture founded upon the Roman antique.

Palladium, pal-lā'di-um, *n.* [From Pallas or Athene, equivalent to the Latin *Minerva*.] A sacred statue or image of *Pallas*, the Greek goddess, on the preservation of which, according to ancient legend, was said to have depended the safety of Troy; hence, something that affords effectual defence, protection, and safety; a rare metal of a steel-gray colour, ductile and malleable, considerably harder and lighter than platinum.

Pallah, pal'la, *n.* A handsome species of antelope in South Africa.

Pallet, pal'et, *n.* [Fr. *palette*, from L.L. *paleta*, dim. from L. *pala*, a spade or shovel.] A palette; a wooden instrument used by potters, &c., for forming and rounding their wares; an instrument to take up and apply gold-leaf; pieces which receive the impulse from a pendulum or balance-wheel.

Pallet, pal'et, *n.* [From Fr. *paille*, straw; L. *palea*, chaff.] A small and poor or rude bed.

Pallial, pal'i-al, *a.* [L. *pallium*, a mantle. PALL.] Pertaining to a mantle, especially the mantle of molluscs.—*Pallial impression*, the mark formed in a bivalve shell by the pallium or mantle.

Palliate, pal'i-āt, *v.t.*—*palliated*, *palliating*. [Fr. *pallier*, to cloak, palliate, from L. *pallium*, a cloak, whence also *pall* (n.).] To conceal the enormity of by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; to soften or tone down by favourable representations; to mitigate, lessen, or abate (to *palliate* a disease).—**Palliation**, pal-i-ā'shon, *n.* The act of palliating; what palliates or serves to excuse; extenuation; mitigation; alleviation.—**Palliative**, pal'i-ā-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *palliatif*.] Serving to palliate or extenuate; extenuating; mitigating.—*n.* That which palliates.—**Palliatory**, pal'i-a-to-ri, *a.* Palliative.

Pallid, pal'id, *a.* [L. *pallidus*, from *palleo*, to become pale. PALE, FALLOW.] Pale; wan; deficient in colour; not high coloured.—**Pallidity**, pa-lid'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being pallid; paleness; wanness.—**Pallidly**, pal'id-li, *adv.* Palely; wanly.—**Pallidness**, pal'id-nes, *n.* Paleness.

Pallium, pal'li-um, *n.* [L. *pallium*, whence *pall* (n.).] An ecclesiastical or other pall; the mantle of a mollusc.

Pallmall, pel-mel', *n.* [O.Fr. *palemail*, from It. *pallemaglio*, from *palla*, a ball (akin E. *ball*), and *maglio*, L. *malleus*, a mallet.] An ancient game in which a ball was with a mallet or club struck through a ring elevated upon a pole; the alley or walk where the game was played (hence the street in London called *Pall Mall*).

Pallor, pal'or, *n.* [L. PALLID.] Paleness.

Palm, päm, *n.* [L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, a palm-tree (so named from the shape of its branches); cog. Gr. *palamē*, A. Sax. *folm*, O.H.G. *folma*, the palm of the hand.] The inner part of the hand; a lineal measure equal to 3 or 4 inches; a broad flat part, as of an anchor fluke; any of the plants of a well-known order of arborescent or tree-like endogens, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, of great value to man as affording food, &c.; a branch or leaf of the palm-tree anciently borne as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, superiority, victory, triumph (to carry off the *palm*); a popular name for the bloom or a branch of the willow, carried on Palm-Sunday as a substitute for the Eastern palm branches.—*v.t.*—*palmed*, *palming*. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers or cheaters; to impose by fraud (to *palm off* trash upon the public).—*Palma Christi* (palm of Christ), a name for the castor-oil plant.—**Palmaceous**, pal-mā'shus, *a.* Belonging to the palm tribe.—**Palmar**, pal'mėr, *a.* [L. *palmaris*.] Pertaining to the palm of the hand; of the breadth of the hand.—**Palmary**, pal'ma-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a palm; palmar; worthy of receiving the palm.—**Palmate, Palmated**, pal'māt, pal'mā-ted, *a.* [L. *palmatus*.] Having the shape of the hand (palmated leaves); having the toes webbed

(the *palmate feet of* aquatic birds).—**Palmately**, pal'mat-li, *adv.* In a palmate manner.—**Palmatifid**, pal-mat'i-fid, *a.* [L. *palmatus*, and *findo*, *fidi*, to split.] *Bot.* divided so as to resemble a hand. — **Palmatiform, Palmiform**, pal-mat'i-form, pal'mi-form, *a.* *Bot.* having a palmate form. —**Palmatilobate**, pal-mat'i-lō''bāt, *a.* *Bot.* palmate with the lobes divided to an uncertain depth.—**Palmatipartite**, pal-mat'i-pär''tit, *a.* *Bot.* palmate with lobes deeply divided, but not to the midrib. — **Palmatisected**, pal'mat-i-sek''ted, *a.* [*Palmate*, and L. *sectus*, cut.] *Bot.* palmate with lobes divided to the midrib.—**Palm-bird**, *n.* A beautiful bird of West Africa, with bright orange and black plumage. — **Palm-butter**, *n.* Palm-oil. — **Palmer**, pam'ér, *n.* A pilgrim that returned from the Holy Land with a branch of palm; one who palms or cheats, as at cards or dice.—**Palmer-worm**, *n.* A name for certain hairy caterpillars. — **Palmetto**, pal-met'tō, *n.* [Sp. *palmito.*] A name of several palms; the cabbage-palm of the West Indies and southern United States.—**Palm-house**, *n.* A glass-house for raising palms. — **Palmiferous**, pal-mif'ér-us, *a.* Bearing or producing palms.—**Palmigrade**, pal'mi-grād, *a.* [L. *palma*, the palm, and *gradior*, to walk.] Plantigrade. — **Palmiped**, pal'mi-ped, *a.* [L. *palma*, the palm, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Web-footed.—*n.* A bird that has web-footed feet.—**Palmister**, pal'mis-tér, *n.* One who deals in palmistry. — **Palmistry**, pal'mis-tri, *n.* The art of telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; manual dexterity (humorous).—**Palmitic**, pal-mit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil (*palmitic* acid). — **Palmitin, Palmitine**, pal'mi-tin, *n.* The principal solid ingredient of palm-oil. — **Palm-oil**, *n.* A fatty substance resembling butter obtained from palms, chiefly from the fruit of the African oil-palm, employed in the manufacture of soap and candles, for lubricating machinery, &c.—**Palm-sugar**, *n.* Saccharine matter from the juice of palms. —**Palm-Sunday**, *n.* The Sunday next before Easter, commemorative of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.—**Palm-wine**, *n.* A liquor obtained by fermenting the juice of certain palms. —**Palmy**, pä'mi, *a.* Abounding in palms; worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous (the *palmy* days of Rome).

Palmyra, Palmyra-palm, pal-mi'ra, *n.* The most common palm of India, the wood, leaves, fruit, and juice of which are all of great value and use.

Palp, Palpus, palp, pal'pus, *n.* (pl. **Palpi**, pal'pi). [Mod. L. *palpus*, from L. *palpare*, to stroke, to feel.] A jointed sensitive organ on the head of an insect; a feeler. —**Palpiform**, pal'pi-form, *a.* Having the form of palpi or feelers. — **Palpigerous**, pal-pij'ér-us, *a.* Bearing palpi.

Palpable, pal'pa-bl, *a.* [Fr. *palpable*, from L. *palpabilis*, from *palpo*, to touch; akin *palpitate*.] Perceptible by the touch; capable of being felt; easily perceived and detected; plain; obvious; easily perceptible.—**Palpableness, Palpability**, pal'pa-bl-nes, pal-pa-bil'i-ti, *n.* Plainness; obviousness. — **Palpably**, pal'pa-bli, *adv.* Plainly; obviously. — **Palpation**, pal-pā'shon, *n.* [L. *palpatio.*] The act of feeling; *pathol.* manual examination.

Palpebral, pal'pe-bral, *a.* [L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyelid or eyebrow.

Palpi. Under PALP.

Palpitate, pal'pi-tāt, *v.i.*—*palpitated, palpitating.* [L. *palpito, palpitatum*, freq. of *palpo*, to feel. PALPABLE.] To flutter or move with slight throbs; to throb; to pulsate violently: applied particularly to an abnormal movement of the heart, as from fright or disease; hence, to tremble; to quiver.—**Palpitation**, pal-pi-tā'shon, *n.* A violent and unnatural beating or pulsation of the heart, as from violent action, fright, or disease.

Palsgrave, palz'grāv, *n.* [G. *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz* (contr. from L. *palatium*, palace), and *graf*, an earl.] A count palatine; a count with the superintendence of the king's palace.—**Palsgravine**, palz'gra-vin, *n.* The consort of a palsgrave.

Palstave, pal'stāv, *n.* [Icel. *pálstafr*, a pole-staff.] An ancient axe-shaped weapon used by Celtic nations.

Palsy, pal'zi, *n.* [A contr. of *paralysis*, Fr. *paralysie*.] Paralysis, especially in a limb or some of the superficial muscles.—*v.t.*—*palsied, palsying.* To affect with palsy or as with palsy; to paralyse.—**Palsied**, pal'zid, *p.* and *a.* Affected with palsy.

Palter, pal'tér, *v.i.* [Of same origin as *paltry*, and originally having reference to the haggling of dealers in old clothes.] To act insincerely; to equivocate; to haggle; to shift; to dodge; to play tricks.—**Palterer**, pal'tér-ér, *n.* One that palters; an insincere dealer; a shifter.

Paltry, pal'tri, *a.* [Same as L.G. *paltrig, palterig*, ragged, from *palte*, Fris. *palt*, G. *palte*, Sw. *palta* (plur. *paltor*), Dan. *pialt*, a rag; akin *palter.*] Mean; vile; worthless; despicable. ∴ Syn. under CONTEMPTIBLE.—**Paltrily**, pal'tri-li, *adv.* In a paltry manner.—**Paltriness**, pal'tri-nes, *n.* The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

Paludamentum, pa-lū'da-men''tum, *n.* [L.] The cloak worn by an ancient Roman general commanding an army, and by his principal officers and personal attendants.

Paludine, Palustral, Palustrine, pal'ū-din, pa-lus'tral, pa-lus'trin, *a.* [L. *palus, paludis*, a pool, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.—**Paludose**, pal'ū-dōs, *a.* [L. *paludosus.*] *Bot.* growing in marshy places.

Paly. Under PALE.

Pampas, pam'pas, *n. pl.* [Sp.-Amer.] The grassy treeless plains of South America, resembling the 'prairies' of North America; especially the immense plains in the southern portion of South America east of the Andes.—**Pampas-cat**, *n.* A species of leopard frequenting the pampas.—**Pampas-grass**, *n.* A variety of grass with flower-stems 10 to 14 feet high growing on the pampas, introduced as an ornamental grass into Britain.—**Pampean**, pam-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the pampas.

Pamper, pam'pér, *v.t.* [Probably akin to *pap* (with *m* inserted); comp. G. *pampen*, Rav. *pampfen*, to stuff, to cram with food.] To indulge with rich food; to feed luxuriously; to gratify to the full; to indulge to excess.—**Pampered**, pam'pérd, *p.* and *a.* Fed luxuriously; spoiled by luxurious feeding or indulgence. — **Pamperedness**, pam'pérd-nes, *n.*—**Pamperer**, pam'pér-ér, *n.* One who pampers.—**Pamperise**,† pam'pér-iz, *v.t.* To pamper.

Pamphlet, pam'flet, *n.* [Formerly *pamflet, pamflet, pamflet:* of doubtful origin; perhaps from Sp. *papeleta*, a written paper with insertion of nasal, as in D. *pampier* (Fr. *papier*), paper. PAPER.] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of a few sheets stitched together but not bound; a short treatise or essay published by itself. — **Pamphleteer**, pam-flet-ér', *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.—*v.i.* To write and issue pamphlets.

Pampiniform, pam-pin'i-form, *n.* [L. *pampinus*, a tendril.] Resembling a tendril.

Pampre, pam'pér, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pampinus*, vine foliage.] *Arch.* an ornament consisting of vine leaves and grapes.

Pan, pan, *n.* [A. SAX. *panne*, D. *pan*, G. *pfanne*, all from L.L. *panna*, for *patina*, L. *patina*, a pan, from *pateo*, to be wide. PATENT.] A vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, often rather shallow; a vessel of various kinds used for domestic purposes; an open vessel for boiling or evaporating or other operations (a sugar-*pan*, salt-*pan*, &c.); a pond for evaporating salt water to make salt; the part of a flint-lock which holds the priming; the skull or cranium (the brain-*pan*); *agri.* HARD-PAN.—**Pancake**, *n.* A thin cake of batter fried or baked in a pan.

Pan, pan, *n.* [Hence *panic.*] *Greek myth.* the chief god of pastures, forests, and flocks.—**Pandean**, pan-dē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Pan.—*Pandean pipes, Pan's pipes*, a musical wind-instrument composed of reeds of different lengths tied together; a syrinx.

Panacea, **Panacea**, pa-a-sē'a, *n.* [L., from Gr. *panakeia*, a universal remedy—*pan*, all, and *akeomai*, to cure.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine or remedy.

Panada, Panada, pa-nā'da, pa-nä'd', *n.* [Fr. *panade*, from L. *panis*, bread.] A food made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp.

Pan-Anglican, pan-ang'gli-kan, *a.* Representative of all who hold views similar to those of the Anglican Church.

Panary, pan'a-ri, *a.* [L. *panis*, bread.] Pertaining to bread (*panary* fermentation).

Pancake. Under PAN.

Pancarte, pan'kärt, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pancharta*—Gr. *pan*, all, and L. *charta*, a chart.] A royal charter confirming the enjoyment of all his possessions to a subject.

Pancratium, pan-krā'shi-um, *n.* [Gr. *pankration*—*pan*, all, and *kratos*, strength.] A gymnastic contest of ancient Greece consisting of boxing and wrestling.—**Pancratiast, Pancratist**, pan-krā'shi-ast, pan'krat-ist, *n.* A competitor in the pancratium.—**Pancratic, Pancratical**, pan-krat'ik, pan-krat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the pancratium.

Pancreas, pan'krē-as, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh.] A large gland or organ of the body between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins: in cattle called the *Sweet-bread.*—**Pancreatic**, pan-krē-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

Panda, pan'da, *n.* An ursine quadruped of India of the size of a large cat.

Pandanus, pan'da-nus, *n.* [From *pandan*, the Malay name.] The screw-pine genus.

Pandar, pan'dér, *n.* PANDER.

Pandean. Under PAN.

Pandect, pan'dekt, *n.* [Gr. *pandektēs—pan*, all, and *dechomai*, to contain.] A treatise which contains the whole of any science; *pl.* the digest or collection of Roman civil law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and consisting of fifty books.

Pandemic, pan-dem'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *dēmos*, people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic.

Pandemonium, Pandæmonium, pan-dē-mō'ni-um, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *daimōn*, a demon.] The place of abode of demons or evil spirits—a name invented by Milton; hence, any lawless, disorderly place or assemblage.

Pander, pan'dér, *n.* [From *Pandarus*, who performs the part of a pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida.] A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; hence, one who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions.—*v.i.* To act as agent for the lusts of others.—**Panderage**, pan'dér-āj, *n.* The act of pandering.—**Panderess, Pandaress**, pan'dér-es, *n.* A female pander; a procuress.—**Panderism**, pan'dér-izm, *n.* The employment of a pander; pimping.

Pandiculation, pan-dik'ū-lā''shon, *n.* [L. *pandiculor, pandiculatum*, to stretch one's self, from *pando*, to spread out.] The stretching of one's self, as when newly awaked from sleep; a morbid restlessness and stretching.—**Pandiculated**, pan-dik'ū-lā-ted, *a.* Stretched out; extended.

Pandit, pan'dit, *n.* PUNDIT.

Pandoor, Pandour, pan'dōr, *n.* [First levied in Hungary near the village of *Pandur.*] One of a body of Austrian foot soldiers, formerly dreaded for their savage mode of warfare.

Pandora, pan-dō'ra, *n.* [Gr., from *pan*, all, and *dōron*, a gift.] *Class. myth.* the name of the first woman on earth, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts.—*Pandora's box*, a box which she received, containing all human ills, upon opening which all escaped and spread over the earth, hope alone remaining.

Pandore, pan'dōr, *n.* A musical instrument of the lute kind; a bandore.

Pandura, pan-dō'ra, *n.* [L. *pandura*, from Gr. *pandoura.*] A Neapolitan musical instrument, strung with eight metal wires, and played with a quill.

Pandurate, Panduriform, pan'dū-rāt, pan-dū'ri-form, *a.* *Bot.* shaped like a pandura; fiddle-shaped: applied to a leaf.

Pane, pān, *n.* Fr. *pan*, a panel or definite portion of a surface, from L. *pannus*, a piece of cloth, a patch (whence also *panel*,

pawn).] A distinct part of a flat surface; a plate of glass inserted in a window, door, &c.; a panel or division of a work; a sunken portion surrounded by a border. — **Paned**, pand, *p.* and *a.* Provided with or composed of panes.

Panegyric, pan-e-jir'ik, *n.* [Gr. *panēgyrikos*, fit for a public assembly, from *panēgyris*, a public assembly — *pas*, *pan*, all, and *agyris*, an assembly.] A laudatory oration; a formal eulogy; an elaborate encomium; praise bestowed; laudation. — **Panegyric**, **Panegyrical**, pan-e-jir'i-kal, *a.* Containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic. —**Panegyrically**, pan-e-jir'i-kal-li, *adv.* By way of panegyric.—**Panegyrist**, pan-e-jir'ist, *n.* One who bestows praise; a eulogist.—**Panegyrize**, pan'e-ji-riz, *v.t.*—*panegyrized*, *panegyrizing*. To write or pronounce a panegyric or eulogy on.—*v.i.* To indulge in panegyric; to bestow praises.

Panel, pan'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *panel*, dim. of *pan*, a pane, a panel. PANE.] A surface or compartment of a surface more or less distinct from others; an area on a wall sunk from the general surface; a similar portion fixed in the framing of a door, shutter, &c.; a piece of wood upon which a picture is painted; *law*, a document containing the names of persons summoned to serve upon a jury; the jury; *Scots law*, the accused person in a criminal action.—*v.t.*—*panelled*, *panelling*. To form with panels.—**Panelling**, pan'el-ing, *n.* Panelled work.

Pang, pang, *n.* [Comp. W. *pang*, a pang, a convulsion.] A sudden paroxysm of extreme pain; a sudden spasm or throe.

Pangenesis, pan-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *genesis*, birth.] A hypothesis to explain all the phenomena of growth and development in organic beings. — **Pangenetic**, pan-je-net'ik, *a.* Pertaining or relating to pangenesis.

Pangolin, pan'gō-lin, *n.* [Malay *pāngguling*.] The scaly ant-eater or manis.

Panhellenic, pan-hel-len'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Hellēnikos*, Greek, from *Hellēnes*, the Greeks.] Pertaining to all Greece.—**Panhellenism**, pan-hel'len-izm, *n.* The proposed union of all the Greeks into one political body. — **Panhellenist**, pan-hel'len-ist, *n.* One who favours Panhellenism.

Panic, pan'ik, *n.* [From Gr. *panikos*, of or belonging to *Pan*, the god who was believed to inspire sudden fear, fear arising among people without visible cause.] A sudden fright, particularly without real cause; terror inspired by a trifling cause.—*a.* Extreme or causeless: applied to fright. —**Panicky**, pan'ik-i, *a.* Showing or inspired by panic.—**Panic-stricken**, **Panic-struck**, *a.* Struck with a panic or sudden fear.

Panic, **Panic-grass**, pan'ik, *n.* [L. *panicum*, a kind of grass.] The name of several species of grass.

Panicle, pan'i-kl, *n.* [L. *panicula*, a panicle, dim. of *panus*, thread on the bobbin in a shuttle.] A branching form of inflorescence, as in the lilac or the oat.—**Panicled**, pan'i-kld, *a.* Furnished with panicles.—**Paniculate**, **Paniculated**, pa-nik'ū-lāt, pa-nik'ū-lā-ted, *a.* *Bot.* furnished with or arranged in a panicle; like a panicle.

Panification, pan'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *panis*, bread, and *facio*, to make.] The process of bread-making.

Panislamism, pan-is'lam-izm, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and E. *Islamism*.] A sentiment or movement in favour of a union or confederacy of the Mohammedan nations.

Pannage, pan'aj, *n.* [O.Fr. *pannage*, from L. *panis*, bread.] An old term for the food of swine in the woods, as beech-nuts, acorns, &c.; money paid for this.

Pannel, pan'el, *n.* [PANEL.] In Scotland the accused person in a criminal trial.

Pannier, pan'i-er, *n.* [Fr. *panier*, from L. *panarium*, a bread-basket, from *panis*, bread. PANTRY.] A wicker-basket, primarily, a bread-basket, but now one of two baskets slung across a beast of burden, in which things are carried; a part of a lady's dress attached to the back of the skirt; *arch.* a corbel.

Pannikin, pan'i-kin, *n.* A small pan or cup. — **Panning-out**, *n.* In *gold digging*, the washing process by which the grains of gold are separated from the dust.

Panoply, pan'ō-pli, *n.* [Gr. *panoplia*—*pan*, all, and *hopla*, arms.] Complete armour of defence; a full suit of armour. — **Panoplied**, pan'ō-plid, *a.* Having a panoply or full suit of armour.

Panopticon, pa-nop'ti-kon, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and root *op*, to see.] Bentham's name for his proposed prison, in which each of the prisoners can be seen at all times; an exhibition of scientific or other novelties.

Panorama, pan-ō-ra'ma, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *horama*, view, from *horaō*, to see.] A picture in which all the objects of nature that are visible from a single point are represented on the interior surface of a round or cylindrical wall, the point of view being in the axis of the cylinder. — **Panoramic**, pan-ō-ram'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or like a panorama, or complete view.

Pan-presbyterian, pan'pres-bi-tē"ri-an, *a.* Representative of those who hold Presbyterian views from all parts of the world (*pan-Presbyterian* synod).

Panslavic, pan-slav'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and E. *Slavic*.] Pertaining to all the Slavic races. — **Panslavism**, pan-slav'izm, *n.* The proposed amalgamation of all the Slavic races into one confederacy.

Panspermy, pan'spēr-mi, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *sperma*, seed, germ.] The doctrine that organic germs are everywhere diffused, and that all cases of so-called spontaneous generation are to be thus explained.

Pan's-pipes. Under PAN.

Panstereorama, pan-ster'ē-ō-rā"ma, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, *stereos*, solid, and *horaō*, to see.] A model, in rilievo, of a town or country in wood, cork, pasteboard, or other substance.

Pansy, pan'zi, *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, thought, heart's-ease, from *penser*, to think. PENSIVE.] A name applied to the garden varieties of violet; heart's-ease.

Pant, pant, *v.i.* [From or connected with O.Fr. *pantoier*, to pant, to gasp, *pantois*, a panting; Pr. *pantaiar*, to be breathless.] To breathe quickly, as after exertion or from excited eagerness; to gasp; to throb or heave with unusual violence, as the heart or the breast after hard labour; to desire ardently.—*v.t.* To breathe forth; to gasp out.—*n.* A quick, short respiration; a gasp; a throb or palpitation.—**Pantingly**, pan'ting-li, *adv.* In a panting manner; with gasping or rapid breathing.

Pantagraph, pan'ta-graf, *n.* PANTOGRAPH.

Pantalets, pan'ta-lets, *n. pl.* [From *pantaloon*.] Loose drawers worn by females and children.

Pantaloon, pan-ta-lōn', *n.* [Fr. *pantalon*, lit. a Venetian, the Venetians being called *Pantalones*, after their patron saint *Pantalone* or *Pantaleon*.] An old kind of garment for males, consisting of breeches and stockings in one; a character in the Italian comedy: so called from his dress; in modern pantomimes, a character usually represented as a very fatuous old man, the butt of the clown; *pl.* a pair of trousers.

Pantechnicon, pan-tek'ni-kon, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *techné*, art.] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and exposed for sale.

Pantheism, pan'thē-izm, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Theos*, God.] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God, or that all things are simply modes or manifestations of God.—**Pantheist**, pan'thē-ist, *n.* One that believes in pantheism.—**Pantheistic**, **Pantheistical**, pan-thē-is'tik, pan-thē-is'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to pantheism.—**Pantheistically**, pan-thē-is'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner or from the point of view of a pantheist.—**Pantheology**, pan-thē-ol'ō-ji, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and E. *theology*.] A system of theology comprehending all religions, and a knowledge of all deities.—**Pantheologist**, pan-thē-ol'ō-jist, *n.* One who is versed in pantheology.

Pantheon, pan'thē-on or pan-thē'on, *n.* [Gr. *pantheon*, *panthéion*—*pan*, all, and *theos*, a god.] A temple dedicated to all the gods, especially the building so called at Rome, now converted into a church; all the divinities collectively worshipped by a people.

Panther, pan'ther, *n.* [L. *panthera*, Gr. *panthēr*; comp. Skr. *pundarika*, a leopard.] A carnivorous animal of Asia and Africa, identical with or a variety of the leopard. —**Pantheress**, pan'ther-es, *n.* A female panther.—**Pantherine**, pan'ther-in, *a.* Belonging to the panther.

Pantile, pan'til, *n.* [*Pan* and *tile*.] A tile with a cross section resembling the letter S, overlapping the tile by its side as well as the one beneath.

Pantisocracy, pan-ti-sok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, *isos*, equal, and *kratos*, power.] A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position; the principle of such a scheme or community.—**Pantisocratic**, pan-tis'o-krat"ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to pantisocracy.—**Pantisocratist**, pan-ti-sok'rat-ist, *n.* One who favours pantisocracy.

Pantler, pant'ler, *n.* [Fr. *pannetier*, from L. *panis*, bread.] A servant who had care of the pantry.

Pantograph, pan'tō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument by means of which drawings, maps, plans, &c., can be copied mechanically on the original scale, or on one reduced or enlarged.—**Pantographic**, pan-tō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a pantograph.

Pantology, pan-tol'ō-ji, *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *logos*, discourse.] Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.—**Pantological**, pan-tō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Relating to pantology.

Pantomime, pan'tō-mim, *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *pantomimos* — *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *mimos*, a mimic.] A player who acted, not by speaking, but wholly by gesticulations; a theatrical entertainment in dumb-show; hence, dumb-show generally; a popular stage entertainment usually produced about the Christmas season, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music.—**Pantomimic**, **Pantomimical**, pan-tō-mim'ik, pan-tō-mim'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to pantomime. — **Pantomimically**, pan-tō-mim'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of pantomime.—**Pantomimist**, pan'tō-mim-ist, *n.* One who acts in pantomime.

Pantophagous, pan-tof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *phagō*, to eat.] Eating all kinds of food; omnivorous.

Pantry, pan'tri, *n.* [Fr. *panetrie*, a pantry, from L. *panis* (Fr. *pain*), bread, whence also *pannier*.] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, &c., are cleaned.

Pap, pap, *n.* [D. and Dan. *pap*, G. *pappe*, probable from an infantile cry. PAPA.] A kind of soft food for infants; the pulp of fruit.

Pap, pap, *n.* [Of similar origin to *pap*, food; comp. L. *papilla*, the nipple.] A nipple of the breast; a teat; a round hill resembling a pap.

Papa, pa-pā', *n.* [A reduplication of one of the earliest cries uttered by infants—Fr. G. D. and Dan. *papa*, L. *papa*, *pappa*, Gr. *pappa*; comp. *mama*, *mamma*.] Father: a word used by children.

Papacy, pā'pa-si, *n.* [L.L. *papatia*, the papacy, from L. *papa*, the pope, lit. father. PAPA, POPE.] The office and dignity of the pope; papal authority or jurisdiction; the popedom; the popes collectively.—**Papal**, pā'pal, *a.* Belonging to the pope or to popedom; proceeding from the pope. —**Papalize**, pā'pal-iz, *v.t.*—*papalized*, *papalizing*. To make papal.—*v.i.* To conform to poopery.—**Papally**, pā'pal-li, *adv.* In a papal manner.

Papaveraceous, pa-pā'vēr-ā"shus, *a.* [L. *papaver*, a poppy.] Pertaining to the poppy family.

Papaw, pa-pa', *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *papaya*, a name brought from Malabar.] A tree indigenous to south America, but now widely cultivated in tropical countries; also its fruit; the juice of both fruit and tree renders tough meat tender.

Paper, pā'per, *n.* [Fr. *papier*, It. *papiro*, from L. *papyr*, —, Gr. *papyros*, the papyrus, PAPYRUS.] A well-known substance used

for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes, manufactured principally of vegetable fibre reduced to a pulp; a piece, leaf, or sheet of paper; a single sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; an essay or article on some subject; any written or printed document; collectively, such documents as promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c.—*a.* Made of paper; appearing merely in certain documents without really existing (a *paper army*); thin; slight.—*v.t.* To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings; to fold or inclose in paper.—**Papery**, pā'per-i, *a.* Like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper.—**Paper-clip**, *n.* A clip or contrivance for holding paper.—**Paper-cutter**, *n.* A paper-knife; a machine for cutting paper in piles, or for trimming the edges of books, &c.—**Paper-folder**, *n.* An instrument for folding paper; a paper-knife.—**Paper-hanger**, *n.* One whose employment is to line walls with paper-hangings.—**Paper-hangings**, *n. pl.* Paper, variously ornamented, for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, &c.—**Paper-knife**, *n.* An instrument of bone, ivory, &c., with an edge like a blunt knife used in cutting open the leaves of books, &c., or for folding paper.—**Paper-maker**, *n.* One that manufactures paper.—**Paper-making**, *n.* The art or process of manufacturing paper.—**Paper-mill**, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.—**Paper-money**, *n.* Bank-notes or the like circulated as the representative of coin.—**Paper-muslin**, *n.* Glazed muslin used for linings, &c.—**Paper-nautilus**, *n.* The paper-sailor or argonaut.—**Paper-reed**, *n.* The papyrus.—**Paper-sailor**, *n.* Same as *Paper-nautilus*.—**Paper-stainer**, *n.* A maker of paper-hangings.—**Paper-weight**, *n.* A small weight laid on loose papers to keep them in place.

Papeterie, pap-trē, *n.* [Fr., stationery or writing materials.] An ornamented case or box containing paper and other materials for writing.

Paphian, pā'fi-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Paphos*, a city of Cyprus sacred to Venus; hence, pertaining to Venus or her rites.

Papier-mâché, pap-yā-mā-shā, *n.* [Fr., lit. masticated paper.] A material prepared by pulping different kinds of paper into a mass, which is moulded into various articles, dried, and japanned.

Papilionaceous, pa-pil'i-ō-nā"shus, *a.* [L. *papilio*, a butterfly.] Resembling the butterfly; *bot.* having the corolla shaped like a butterfly, such as the flower of the pea.

Papilla, pa-pil'la, *n.* pl. **Papillæ**, pa-pil'lē. [L.] A small pap or nipple; a little eminence on the surface of the skin, as on the tongue.—**Papillary**, pap'il-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the nipple; papillose.—**Papillate**, pap'il-lāt, *v.t.*—*papillated, papillating.* To grow into a nipple.—**Papillate, Papillated**, pap'il-lā-ted, *a.* Covered with papillæ.—**Papillose**, pap'il-lōs, *a.* Papillary.—**Papillote**, pap'il-lōt, *n.* [Fr.] A curl paper.

Papist, pā'pist, *n.* [Fr. *papiste*, from Fr. *pape*, L. *papa*, pope.] A Roman Catholic.—**Papistic, Papistical**, pā-pis'tik, pā-pis'ti-kal, *a.* Popish; pertaining to Popery.—**Papistically**, pā-pis'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a papistic manner.—**Papistry**, pā'pist-ri, *n.* Popery.

Papoose, Pappoose, pa-pōs', pap-pōs', *n.* Among the native Indians of North America, a babe or young child.

Pappus, pap'us, *n.* [L., from Gr. *pappos*, the down of plants.] *Bot.* the feathery appendage that crowns many single-seeded seed-vessels; a form of calyx in composite plants of a downy or hairy character.—**Pappose, Pappous**, pap'ōs, pap'us, *a.* Downy; furnished with pappus.

Papula, pap'ū-la, *n.* pl. **Papulæ**, pap'ū-lē. [L.] A pimple.—**Papular, Papulose**, pap'ū-ler, pap'u-lōs, *a.* Covered with pimples.—**Papulous**, pap'ū-lus, *a.* Papular.

Papyrus, pa-pī'rus, *n.* [L. *papyrus*, Gr. *papyros*, probably of Egyptian origin. Hence *paper*.] A cyperaceous plant abundant in the valley of the Nile, the stems of which afforded the most ancient material for writing; a written scroll made of the papyrus (pl. **Papyri**, pa-pī'ri).—**Papyraceous, Papyrean**, pap-i-rā'shus, pa-pir'e-an, *a.* Made of or resembling papyrus or paper.—**Papyrine**, pap'i-rin, *n.* Parchment paper.

Par, par, *n.* [L. *par*, equal, whence *pair* and *peer*; seen also in *compeer, disparage, umpire*, &c.] State of equality; equality in circumstances or in value; the state of the shares of a public undertaking when they may be purchased at the original price, or *at par*.—*Above par*, above the original price; at a premium.—*Below par*, below the original price; at a discount.—*Par of exchange*, the established value of the coin or of the standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another.

Par, par, *n.* The fish called *Parr*.

Para, pa'rā, *n.* The name of a small Turkish coin, equivalent to about 1-40th of a penny sterling.

Parable, par'a-bl, *n.* [Fr. *parabole*, from L. *parabola*, Gr. *parabolē*, from *paraballō*, to throw beside, to compare—*para*, beside, and *ballō*, to throw. Of same origin are *parley, parlour, parole*.] Originally, a comparison or similitude; now a fable or allegorical representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction; *Scrip.* a proverbial or notable saying, a thing darkly or figuratively expressed.—*v.t.*—*parabled, parabling.* To represent by a parable.—**Parabola**, pa-rab'ō-la, *n.* [Gr. *parabolē*, so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone.] A geometrical figure, one of the conic sections, shown when a cone is cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides; the curve which a projectile theoretically describes.—**Parabole**, pa-rab'ō-lē, *n.* *Rhet.* similitude; comparison.—**Parabolic**, par-a-bol'ik, *a.* Having the form of a parabola; pertaining to a parabola; pertaining to a parable.—**Parabolical**, par-a-bol'i-kal, *a.* Parabolic; of the nature of or having the character of a parable.—**Parabolically**, par-a-bol'i-kal-li, *adv.* By way of parable; in the form of a parabola.—**Paraboliform**, par-a-bol'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a parabola.—**Paraboloid**, pa-rab'ol-oid, *n.* The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid.

Paracentesis, par'a-sen-tē"sis, *n.* [Gr. *parakentesis*—*para*, through, and *kenteō*, to pierce.] *Surg.* the perforation of a cavity of the body for the evacuation of any effused fluid; the operation of tapping.

Paracentric, Paracentrical, par-a-sen'trik, par-a-sen'tri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *kentron*, centre.] Deviating from circularity; out of the strict curve which would form a circle.—**Parachordal**, par-a-kor'dal, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *chordē*, a chord.] One of the cartilaginous plates which form the first appearance of the skull in the embryo of vertebrates.

Parachronism, pa-rak'ron-izm, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.] An error in chronology by which an event is placed later than it should be.

Parachute, par'a-shōt, *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.] *Ballooning*, an apparatus of an umbrella shape accompanying a balloon, for the purpose of enabling an aeronaut, in case of danger, to drop to the ground without sustaining injury, the umbrella shape giving a great resistance of the air.

Paraclete, par'a-klēt, *n.* [Gr. *paraklētos*, from *parakaleō*—*para*, to, and *kaleō*, to call.] One called to aid or support; hence, a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

Parade, pa-rād', *n.* [Fr. *parade*, from Sp. *parada*, a parade, a place for the exercise of troops, from L. *paro, paratus*, to prepare. PARE, PREPARE.] Show; ostentation; display; a showy or pompous procession; a military display; the collection of troops for inspection or the like; the place where such display is held; a public walk or promenade.—*v.t.*—*paraded, parading.* To exhibit in a showy manner; to make a show of; to assemble and marshal in military order.—*v.i.* To assemble in military order; to go about in military procession; to walk about for show.

Paradigm, par'a-dim, *n.* [Gr. *paradeigma*—*para*, beside, and *deigma*, example, from *deikniumi*, to show.] An example; a model; *gram.* an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections.—**Paradigmatic, Paradigmatical**, par'a-dig-mat"ik, par'a-dig-mat"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a paradigm; suited for being an example; exemplary.—**Paradigmatically**, par'a-dig-mat"i-kal-li, *adv.* In the way of paradigm or example.

Paradise, par'a-dis, *n.* [L. *paradisus*, from Gr. *paradeisos*, a garden—properly a Persian word.] The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were at first placed; hence, a place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity; the abode of sanctified souls after death.—*Bird-of-paradise.* Under BIRD.—**Paradisaic, Paradisaical**, par'a-di-sā"ik, par'a-di-sā"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to paradise.

Parados, par'a-dos, *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to defend, and *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back.] An elevation of earth behind a fortified place to protect it from attack.

Paradox, par'a-doks, *n.* [Gr. *paradoxon*, from *para*, beyond, and *doxa*, opinion. ORTHODOX.] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; a statement which seems to be at variance with common sense, or to contradict some previously ascertained truth, though when properly investigated it may be perfectly well founded.—*Hydrostatic paradox.* HYDROSTATIC.—**Paradoxical**, par-a-dok'si-kal, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to paradox.—**Paradoxically**, par-a-dok'si-kal-li, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner.—**Paradoxicalness**, par-a-dok'si-kal-nes, *n.*—**Paradoxy**, par'a-dok-si, *n.* The state of being paradoxical.

Paraffin, Paraffine, par'a-fin, *n.* [L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin, from its resistance to chemical reagents.] A fatty substance obtained from the dry distillation of wood, bituminous coal, wax, &c., largely used in the manufacture of candles.—**Paraffin-oil**, *n.* The oily matter which is given off in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale, the lighter oils being used for illuminating, the heavier for lubricating.

Paragenesis, par-a-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *para*, side by side with, and *genesis*, generation.] Origin of two things side by side; that state of minerals when they are made up of an aggregate of interblended crystals or crystals which have not assumed their normal structure (as in granite, &c.).—**Paragenic**, par-a-jen'ik, *a.* Characterised by or pertaining to paragenesis.

Paragoge, par'a-gō-ji, *n.* [Gr. *paragōgē*—*para*, beside, and *agō*, to lead.] The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.—**Paragogic, Paragogical**, par-a-goj'ik, par-a-goj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to paragoge; lengthening a word by being affixed.

Paragon, par'a-gon, *n.* [O.Fr. *paragon*, from Sp. *paragon, parangon*, model, from the prepositions *para con*, in comparison with.] A model or pattern, especially a model or pattern of superior excellence or perfection.—*v.t.* To compare; to rival; to form a rival or equal to.

Paragram, par'a-gram, *n.* [Gr. *paragramma*—*para*, beside, and *gramma*, a writing.] A play upon words, or a pun.

Paragraph, par'a-graf, *n.* [Gr. *paragraphē*, a marginal note—*para*, beside, and *graphō*, to write.] Originally a marginal note; hence, the character ¶ used as a reference, or to mark a division in a written composition; a distinct part of a discourse or writing, consisting of one or several sentences; a portion or section which relates to a particular point, and is generally distinguished by a break in the lines; a brief notice, as in a newspaper.—**Paragraphic, Paragraphical**, par-a-graf'ik, par-a-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a paragraph; exhibiting paragraphs.—**Paragraphically**, par-a-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* By or with paragraphs.—**Paragraphist**, par'a-graf-ist, *n.* One who writes paragraphs.

Paraguay Tea, par'a-gwā, *n.* MATÉ.

Parakeet, par'a-kēt, *n.* PARRAKEET.

Paraleipsis, par-a-lip'sis, *n.* [Gr. *paraleipsis*, omission—*para*, beside, and *leipō*, to leave.] *Rhet.* a pretended omission: a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass

by what at the same time he really mentions. — **Paralipomena**, par'a-li-pom"e-na, n. [Gr. *paraleipomena*, things omitted.] Matters omitted at their proper places in a book or treatise; a supplement containing things omitted; the books of Chronicles are sometimes so called.

Parallax, par'al-laks, n. [Gr. *parallaxis*, from *parallassō*, to vary, decline, or wander—*para*, beyond, and *allassō*, to change.] The apparent change of position of an object relatively to other objects when viewed from different places; *astron.* the difference between the position of any celestial object as viewed from the surface of the earth, and that which it would have when viewed from the centre of either the earth or the sun; *optics*, the non-coincidence of the cross fibres of a telescope with the focus of the eye-glass.—**Parallactic, Parallactical**, par-al-lak'tik, par-al-lak'ti-kal, a. Pertaining to parallax.

Parallel, par'al-lel, a. [Gr. *parallēlos*—*para*, side by side, and *allēlōn*, of one another.] Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; being exactly at an equal distance throughout their length or breadth (said of lines or surfaces); hence, having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something; equal in all essential parts, points, or features; exactly similar (a *parallel* passage or incident).—*Parallel forces*, forces which act in directions parallel to each other.—*Parallel lines*, *geom.* straight lines which are in the same plane, and being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet.—*Parallel motion*, a contrivance invented by Watt for converting a reciprocating circular motion into an alternating rectilinear motion, and applied in the steam-engine. — *Parallel roads*, a phenomenon observed in some valleys of the Scottish Highlands, consisting in a series of parallel and nearly horizontal lines running along the sides of the hills, supposed to have been formed by the action of a lake. —*P[illegible]el rod*, in locomotive engines, a r[illegible] the crank-pins of the [illegible]eels.—*Parallel ruler*, a mathe[illegible]strument for drawing parallel [illegible]d of two equal rulers, connected [illegible]use-bars of equal length and mov[illegible]le about joints.—*Parallel sailing*, sailing on a parallel of latitude.—*n.* A line which throughout its whole extent is equidistant from another line; one of the circles on a sphere parallel [illegible] its equator; a line on a map marking latitude (called also a *parallel of latitude*); resemblance or conformity in essential points; likeness; comparison (to draw a *parallel* between two historians); one who corresponds essentially to another; a counterpart; *milit.* a trench cut before a fortress, parallel to its defences, for covering the besiegers from the guns of the place; *printing*, a mark of reference (thus ‖) used to direct attention to notes.—*v.t.*—*paralleled*, *paralleling* (also with *ll* in the second place); to make parallel; to form or serve as a parallel to; to match; to correspond to; to show or furnish an equal to; to compare.—**Parallelism**, par'a-lel-izm, n. State of being parallel; resemblance in a number of important particulars; correspondence; a comparison.—*Parallelism of the earth's axis*, that feature according to which the axis is always inclined at exactly the same slope.—**Parallelly**, par'a-lel-li, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism. — **Parallelogram**, par-a-lel'ō-gram, n. A four-sided figure composed of straight lines, and having its opposite sides parallel and equal; popularly, a quadrilateral figure of greater length than breadth. —**Parallelogrammatic**, par-a-lel'ō-gram-mat"ik, a. Relating to a parallelogram. —**Parallelogrammic**, par-[illegible]ō-gram"ik, a. Having the properties of a parallelogram. —**Parallelopiped, Parallelepipedon**, par-a-lel'e-pī"ped, par-a-lel'e-pī"ped-on, n. [Gr. *parallēlepipedon*—*parallēlos*, parallel, and *epipedos*, plane, superficial — *epi*, upon, and *pedon*, the ground.] A solid body with six sides forming parallelograms; a solid in the shape of a brick.

Paralogism, pa-ral'ō-jizm, n. [Gr. *paralogismos*—*para*, beyond, and *logismos*, reasoning. Logic.] A fallacious argument; an instance of false reasoning. — **Paralogize**, pa-ral'ō-jīz, *v.i.*—*paralogized*, *paralogizing*. To reason falsely.

Paralysis, par-ral'i-sis, n. [Gr. *paralysis*, from *paralyō*, to loosen—*para*, beside, and *lyō*, to loose.] A loss or diminution of the power of motion in some part of the body, arising from disease of the nerves; a loss of sensation in any part of the body; palsy. —**Paralyze**, par'a-līz, *v.t.*—*paralyzed*, *paralyzing*. To affect with paralysis; to destroy physical or mental energy in.—**Paralytic, Paralytical**, par-a-lit'ik, par-a-lit'i-kal, a. Pertaining to paralysis; affected with paralysis; inclined to paralysis.—**Paralytic**, n. A person affected with paralysis.

Paramagnetic, par'a-mag-net"ik, a. A term proposed by Faraday as a substitute for *magnetic* in contradistinction to *diamagnetic*. — **Paramagnetism**, par-a-mag'net-izm, n. Magnetism as opposed to *diamagnetism*.

Paramatta, par-a-mat'ta, n. A light twilled dress fabric, the weft of merino wool and the warp cotton: said to have been made originally with wool from *Paramatta* in Australia.

Parameter, pa-ram'et-er, n. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *metron*, measure.] *Geom.* a constant straight line belonging to each of the three conic sections; the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.

Paramo, pa'ra-mo, n. In South America a mountainous district covered with stunted trees, and in which a damp cold perpetually prevails.

Paramount, par'a-mount, a. [O.Fr. *par* (L. *per*), through, completely, and *amont*, above. AMOUNT.] Superior in power or jurisdiction (lord *paramount*, the supreme lord of a fee or of lands, &c.); eminent; of the highest order; superior to all others.—*n.* Chief; highest in rank or order.—**Paramountcy**, par'a-mount-si, n. The condition of being paramount.

Paramour, par'a-mor, n. [Fr. *par amour*, with love—*par* = L. *per*, by, *amour*, L. *amor*, love.] A lover[]; a wooer[]; one who takes the place of a husband or wife without possessing the rights.

Paranymph, par'a-nimf, n. [Gr. *paranymphos*—*para*, by, and *nymphē*, a bride.] In ancient Greece, a bridesman.

Parapegm, par'a-pem, n. [Gr. *parapēgma*—*para*, beside, and *pēgnymi*, to fix.] A brazen tablet fixed to a pillar, on which proclamations, &c., were anciently engraved.

Parapet, par'a-pet, n. [Fr. *parapet*, It. *parapetto*—*parare* (Fr. *parer*, E. *parry*), to ward off, to *guard*, and *petto* (L. *pectus*), the breast.] *Lit.* a wall or rampart breast-high; *milit.* a wall or rampart to cover the soldiers from the attacks of the enemy in front; a breastwork; *arch.* a wall placed at the edges of platforms, sides of bridges, &c., to prevent people from falling over — **Parapeted**, par'a-pet-ed, a. Furnished with a parapet.

Paraph, par'af, n. [Fr. *paraphe*, *paraphe*, an abbreviation of *paragraphe*.] The figure formed by a flourish of a pen at the conclusion of a signature.—*v.t.* To add a paraph to; to sign.

Paraphernalia, par'a-fer-nā"li-a, n.pl. [L.L. *paraphernalia*, from Gr. *parapherna*, what a bride has besides her dower—*para*, beyond, and *phernē*, a dowry.] The belongings of a wife over and above her dower or portion, as apparel and ornaments; personal attire of a showy or accessary description; also, fittings up, &c., of an apartment or house; appendages; ornaments; trappings.

Paraphrase, par'a-frāz, n. [Gr. *paraphrasis*—*para*, beside, and *phrasis*, phrase.] A restatement of a text, passage, or work, giving the sense of the original in other words; the setting forth in clearer and ampler terms of the signification of a passage or work; a sacred song or hymn based on a selected portion of Scripture.—*v.t.*—*paraphrased*, *paraphrasing*. To make a paraphrase of; to explain or translate with latitude. —*v.i.* To interpret or explain amply. — **Paraphrast**, par'a-frast, n. [Gr. *paraphrastēs*.] One who paraphrases.—**Paraphrastic, Paraphrastical**, par-a-fras'tik, par-a-fras'ti-kal, a. Having the character of a paraphrase; explaining in words more clear and ample than those of the author. — **Paraphrastically**, par-a-fras'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

Paraplegia, Paraplegy, par-a-plē'ji-a, par'a-plē-ji, n. [Gr. *paraplēgia*, paralysis—*para*, beyond, and *plēgē*, stroke.] That kind of paralysis which affects the lower part of the body.

Parapophysis, par-a-pof'i-sis, n. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *apophysis*, an apophysis.] The transverse process of an ideal typical vertebra; also, the name of the vertebral pro[illegible] of fishes which extend outwards.

Parasang, par'a-sang, n. [Gr. *parasangēs*, from Per. *farsang*, a parasang.] An ancient Persian measure of length equal to 3½ English miles.

Parascenastic, par'a-sē-as"tik, a. [Gr. *parasēmastikos*, from prefix *para*, and *sēma*, equipment.] Preparatory.

Paraselene, par'a-se-lē"nē, n. pl. **Paraselenæ**, par'a-se-lē"nē. [Gr. *para*, about or near, and *selēnē*, the moon.] A mock moon; a luminous ring encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon.

Parasite, par'a-sit, n. [Fr. *parasite*, from L. *parasitus*, Gr. *parasitos*, one who eats at the table of another, a parasite, a toady —*para*, beside, and *sitos*, food.] One that frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a sycophant; an animal that lives upon or in, and at the expense of, other animals; a plant which grows upon another plant, and feeds upon its juices.—**Parasitic, Parasitical**, par-a-sit'ik, par-a-sit'i-kal, a. Of the nature of a p[illegible]rasite; meanly dependent on others for support; *bot.* and *zool.* growing or living as a parasite.—**Parasitically**, par-a-sit'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of a parasite.—**Parasiticide**, par-a-sit'i-sid, n. [E. *parasite*, and L. *cædo*, to kill.] Any agent for destroying animal or vegetable parasites.—**Parasitism**, par'a-sit-izm, n. The behaviour or manners of a parasite; the state of being a parasite.

Parasol, par'a-sol, n. [Fr. *parasol*, from It. *parasole*—*parare* (L. *parare*, to prepare), to ward off, and *sole* (L. *sol*), the sun. PARRY.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun's rays.

Parataxis, par-a-tak'sis, n. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *taxis*, arrangement.] *Gram.* the mere ranging of propositions one after another, without marking their dependence on each other by way of consequence or the like. — **Paratactic**, par-a-tak'tik, a. Pertaining to parataxis.

Parathermic, par-a-ther'mik, a. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *thermē*, heat.] The name given to certain rays in the solar spectrum, which abound in the red and orange bands.

Parathesis, pa-rath'e-sis, n. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *thesis*, a placing.] *Gram.* apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case; *pathol.* the expression of grammatical relations merely by the juxtaposition of roots.—**Parathetic**, par-a-thet'ik, a. Pertaining or relating to parathesis.

Parboil, par'boil, *v.t.* [Fr. *parbouillir*—*par*, part, and *bouillir*, to boil; lit. to part-boil.] To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.

Parbuckle, par'buk-l, n. A purchase formed by a single rope round a heavy object for hoisting or lowering, the object itself acting as a movable pulley.—*v.t.* To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Parcel, par'sel, n. [Fr. *parcelle*, from a L.L. *particella*, equivalent to L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] A portion of anything taken separately; a particle; a collection; a group; a lot; a quantity or number of things put up together; a bundle; a package: now the common meaning.—*v.t.* *parcelled*, *parcelling*. To divide or put up into parts or portions; to make up into a mass. — **Parcel-blind**, a. Half-blind; partially blind. — **Parcel-book**, n. A book in which the despatch of parcels

is registered. — **Parcel-gilt**, *a.* Partially gilt. — **Parcelling**, par'sel-ing, *n.* *Naut.* long narrow slips of canvas dashed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage. —**Parcel-office**, *n.* A place where parcels are received for delivery.—**Parcel-post**, *n.* The department of a post-office system by which parcels are sent.—**Parcel-van**, *n.* A light conveyance for the delivery of parcels.

Parcener, par'sen-er, *n.* [O.Fr. *parcennier*, from *parcon*, L. *partitio*, *partitionis*, a portion. PARTITION.] A coheir or coparcener.

Parch, parch, *v.t.* [Perhaps from Fr. *percer*, Fr. dial. *parcher*, to pierce, as if to pierce or penetrate with heat; or a corruption of L. *perarescere*, to grow very dry.] To burn the surface of; to scorch; to dry to extremity.—*v.i.* To become scorched or superficially burned; to become very dry.—**Parchedness**, par'ched-nes, *n.* The state of being parched.—**Parchingly**, par'ching-li, *adv.* In a parching manner; scorchingly.

Parchment, parch'ment, *n.* [Fr. *parchemin*, from L. *pergamena*, *pergamina* (*charta*, paper, understood), lit. paper of Pergamus, from *Pergamus* in Asia Minor, where parchment was first brought extensively into use about B.C. 200.] The skin of a very young calf, sheep, or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on.—*Parchment paper* or *vegetable parchment*, ordinary paper without size dipped in a liquid that gives it the appearance of parchment.

Parclose, par'klōz, *n.* [Fr. *parclos*—*par*, by, and *clos*, close.] A screen or railing, such as to inclose a tomb, separate an altar, or the like.

Pard, pärd, *n.* [L. *pardus*, Gr. *pardos*, the leopard.] The leopard or panther.

Pardon, par'dn, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *pardoner* (Fr. *pardonner*), from L.L. *perdonare*, to pardon—L. *per*, through, quite, and *dono*, to give. DONATION.] To release from liability to suffer punishment for a crime or a fault; to forgive (an offender); to remit the penalty or punishment of; to forgive (the offence).—*Pardon me*, forgive me; excuse me: a phrase often used when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms. ∴ *Pardon* means strictly to remit the punishment or retaliation we were entitled to inflict; *forgive* implies that the party who has suffered injury entirely overlooks the offence, and cherishes no ill-feeling whatever against the offender.—*n.* Forgiveness of an offender or of his offence; a passing over without, or not visiting with, punishment; remission of penalty; forgiveness; an official warrant of penalty remitted. — **Pardonable**, par'dn-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being pardoned or forgiven; excusable; venial.—**Pardonableness**, par'dn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being pardonable.—**Pardonably**, par'dn-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon; excusably.—**Pardoner**, par'dn-er, *n.* One who pardons; one licensed to sell the pope's indulgences].

Pare, pär, *v.t.*—*pared*, *paring*. [Fr. *parer*, to pare, to dress, to curry, from L. *parare*, to prepare, seen in a number of words, as *parade*, *parry*, *prepare*, *repair*, *separate*, &c.] To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument; to trim by shaving the surface; to diminish by little and little.—**Parer**, par'er, *n.* One who or that which pares. — **Paring**, par'ing *n.* What is pared off; a piece clipped off; the rind.

Paregoric, par-e-gor'ik, *a.* [Gr. *paregorikos*, soothing, from *paregoreō*, to exhort, console, soothe—*para*, beside, and *agoreuō*, to speak in an assembly.] *Med.* mitigating or assuaging pain. — *Paregoric elixir*, a camphorated tincture of opium, flavoured by aromatics.—*n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

Pareira, pa-ri'ra, *n.* A Portuguese name in Brazil for the roots of certain plants employed in medical practice, as tonics and diuretics.

Parelia, **Parella**, pa-rel'a, pa-rel', *n.* [Fr. *parelle*.] The name of lichens that produce archil.

Parembole, **Parenthesis**, pa-rem'bō-li, par-en-thē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, *en* for *en*, in, *bolē*, to throw, *thesis*, a falling.] *Rhet.* the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period; an explanatory phrase thrown into a sentence.

Parement, par'ment, *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to adorn; L. *parare*, to prepare.] Some article of ornamental furniture or clothes; the outside ashlar or casing of a rubble wall which is tied together by through or bond stones.

Parenchyma, pa-ren'ki-ma, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *enchyma*, an infusion—*en*, in, and *chēō*, to pour.] *Anat.* the tissue outside the blood-vessels, and derived from the blood; the cellular and fibrous substance of the glands and other solid organs; *bot.* the pith or pulp of plants; the spongy and cellular tissue.—**Parenchymatous**, **Parenchymous**, par-en-kim'a-tus, pa-ren'ki-mus, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma.

Parenesis, pa-ren'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *parainesis*—*parainēō*, to exhort.] Persuasion; exhortation.—**Parenetic**, **Parenetical**, par-e-net'ik, par-e-net'i-kal, *a.* Hortatory; persuasive.

Parent, par'ent, *n.* [L. *parens*, *parentis*, from *pario*, *parēre*, to bring forth, to beget; akin to *parēre*, to appear (APPEAR), *parare*, to prepare (PARE).] A father or mother; he or she that produces young; used of animals and plants as well as of man; one who or that which produces; cause; source.—**Parentage**, par'en-tāj, *n.* Extraction; birth; origin; condition with respect to the rank or character of parents.—**Parental**, pa-ren'tal, *a.* Pertaining to parents; suited to or characteristic of parents.—**Parentally**, pa-ren'tal-li, *adv.* In a fatherly or parental manner.—**Parenthood**, par'ent-hud, *n.* The state of being a parent; the condition of a parent. —**Parenticide**, pa-ren'ti-sid, *n.* [L. *parens*, and *cædo*, to kill.] One who kills a parent; the killing of a parent.—**Parentless**, par'ent-les, *a.* Deprived of parents.

Parenthesis, pa-ren'the-sis, *n.* pl. **Parentheses**, pa-ren'the-sēz. [Gr. *parenthesis*—*para*, beside, *en* in, and *thesis*, a placing, from *tithēmi*, to place.] An explanatory or qualifying sentence, or part of a sentence, inserted into the midst of another sentence, without being grammatically connected with it: generally marked off by upright curves ( ), but frequently by dashes — —, and even by commas; *printing*, the parenthetical sign ( ), including the words inserted.—**Parenthetic**, **Parenthetical**, par-en-thet'ik, par-en-thet'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a parenthesis; of the nature of a parenthesis; exhibiting parentheses. — **Parenthetically**, par-en-thet'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner or form of a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis.

Parergon, **Parergy**, par-er'gon, par'er-ji, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *ergon*, work.] Something done incidentally; something subsidiary; a superfluity; a superfluous detail.

Paresis, par'e-sis, *n.* [Gr., from *pariēmi*, to relax.] *Pathol.* a slight incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation. Paretic, pa-ret'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of paresis.

Pargasite, par'ga-sit, *n.* [From the isle *Pargas*, in Finland.] Crystallized and granular hornblende of a high lustre and rather dark green colour.

Parget, par'jet, *n.* [O.E. *pariet*, O. Fr. *parietis*, from L. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Plaster laid on roofs or walls. — *v.t.* To cover with plaster or parget; to ornament with parge work.—*v.i.* To plaster.—**Pargeting**, **Parge-work**, par'jet-ing, parj'-werk, *n.* Plaster-work; plaster-work with patterns and ornaments raised or indented upon it, whether inside or outside a house.

Parhelion, par-he'li-on, *n.* pl. **Parhelia**, par-he'li-a. [Gr. *para*, near, and *hēlios*, the sun.] A mock sun, having the appearance of the sun itself, sometimes white and sometimes tinted with prismatic colours. —**Parhelic**, par-hel'ik, *a.* Relating to parhelia.

Pariah, pä'ri-a, *n.* [A Tamil word.] One of the lowest class of people in Hindustan; hence, one despised and contemned by society, an outcast.

Parian, pä'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Paros*, an isle in the Egean Sea.—*Parian marble*, a marble of *Paros*, chosen by the ancients for their choicest works.—*n.* A fine variety of porcelain or porcelain clay, of which statuettes, &c., are made, resembling Parian marble.

Paridigitate, par-i-dij'i-tāt, *a.* [L. *par*, equal, and *digitus*, a finger.] Having an even number of fingers and toes.

Parietal, pa-ri'et-al, *a.* [L. *parietalis*, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Pertaining to a wall; *anat.* pertaining to the walls of a cavity of the body, or to the bones which form the sides and upper part of the skull; *bot.* growing from the side of another organ.

Paring. Under PARE.

Paripinnate, par-i-pin'āt, *a.* [L. *par*, equal, and *pinnatus*, *pinnata*.] *Bot.* equally pinnate; abruptly pinnate: said of a compound pinnate leaf ending in two leaflets.

Parish, par'ish, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*, L.L. *parœcia*, from Gr. *paroikia*, a parish, a neighbourhood, from *para*, beside, and *oikos*, a house (whence *economy*).] The district under the charge of a parson or other person having a cure of souls therein; a subdivision of a county for civil purposes, especially for local government and taxation. —*a.* Belonging to a parish; parochial.—**Parish-clerk**, *n.* A person whose duty it is to lead the responses in the service of the Church of England.—**Parishioner**, parish'on-er, *n.* One that belongs to a parish.—**Parish-priest**, *n.* A parson; a minister who holds a parish as a benefice.—**Parish-register**, *n.* A book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a parish are registered.

Parisian, pa-riz'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Paris* or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or resident of Paris.—**Parisienne**, pa-rē'zi-en', *n.* [Fr.] A female native or resident of Paris.

Parisyllable, **Parisyllabical**, par'i-sil-lab'-ik, par'i-sil-lab'i-kal, *a.* [L. *par*, *paris*, equal, and *syllaba*, a syllable.] Having equal or like syllables.

Parity, par'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *parité*, L. *paritas*, from *par*, equal. PAIR.] The condition of being equal or equivalent; like state or degree; equality; close correspondence; analogy.

Park, pärk, *n.* [Either from Fr. *parc*, L.L. *parcus*, a park (from L. *parcere*, to spare), or from A. Sax. *pearruc*, a park (whence *paddock*).] A large piece of ground inclosed and set apart for beasts of chase; a considerable extent of pasture and woodland surrounding or adjoining a mansion-house; a piece of public ground in or near a large town, laid out and kept for the sole purpose of pleasure and recreation; in *Scot.* any field, as on a farm. — *Park of artillery*, the train of artillery, with ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army to the field; the space occupied by such a train.—**Park-keeper**, *n.* One who has the custody of a park.

Parlance, par'lans, *n.* [O.Fr., from *parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, to speak. PARLEY.] Conversation; talk.

Parley, par'li, *v.i.* [Fr. *parler*, to speak, O.Fr. *paroler*, from L.L. *parabolare*, to speak, from L. *parabola*, a comparison, later a word. PARABLE.] To confer or speak with a person on some point of mutual concern; especially to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, a cessation of arms, &c. — *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; a conference with an enemy in war.—*To beat* or *sound a parley*, to beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.

Parliament, par'li-ment, *n.* [Fr. *parlement*—*parler*, to speak, and term *-ment*, as in *complement*, &c. PARLEY.] A meeting or assembly of persons for conference or deliberation; a supreme national or general council; the grand assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting

the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws.—*Act of parliament*, a statute or law made by the sovereign, with the advice and consent of the lords temporal and spiritual, and the commons in parliament assembled.—*Parliament heel*, the situation of a ship when careened by shift of ballast, &c. — Parliamentarian, par'li-men-tā"ri-an, n. One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.—a. Serving the parliament in opposition to King Charles I.—Parliamentary, par-li-men'ta-ri, a. Pertaining to parliament; enacted or done by parliament; according to the rules and usages of parliament, or similar legislative bodies.—*Parliamentary committee*, a committee of members of the House of Peers or House of Commons appointed to inquire into some special matter.—*Parliamentary train*, a train which, by act of parliament, must be run by railway companies at least once a day (up and down) for the conveyance of third-class passengers at a penny a mile.

Parlour, par'lur, n. [Fr. *parloir*, from *parler*, to speak. PARLEY.] A room for familiar intercourse; the room commonly used by a family, an ordinary sitting-room; a semi-private apartment in taverns, public-houses, &c. — Parlour-boarder, n. A boarder who dines with the family.

Parlous, par'lus, a. [For *perilous*.] Dangerous; risky; extreme or shocking (colloq.).

Parmesan, pär-me-san', a. Pertaining to *Parma*, in Italy; name of a delicate sort of cheese made there. Used also as n.

Parnassian, par-nas'i-an, a. Pertaining to *Parnassus*, the celebrated mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Parochial, pa-rō'ki-al, a. [L. *parœchia*, corruption from *paræcia*, a parish. PARISH.] Belonging to a parish.—*Parochial board*, in Scotland, a body of men in a parish elected by the payers of poor-rates to manage the relief of the poor.—*Parochial register*. PARISH-REGISTER.—Parochialism, pa-rō'ki-al-izm, n. The state of being parochial; narrowness or contractedness of mind resulting from confining one's attention or interest to the affairs of one's parish or neighbourhood.—Parochialize, pa-rō'ki-al-iz, v.t.—*parochialized*, *parochializing*. To render parochial; to form into parishes.—Parochially, pa-rō'ki-al-li, adv. In a parochial manner; in a parish; by parishes.

Parody, par'o-di, n. [Fr. *parodie*, from Gr. *parōdia*—*para*, beside, and *ōdē*, an ode.] A literary composition in which the form and expression of serious writings are closely imitated, but adapted to a ridiculous subject or a humorous method of treatment; a burlesque imitation of a serious poem.—*v.t.*—*parodied*, *parodying*. To turn into a parody; to write a parody upon.—Parodic, Parodical, pa-rod'ik, pa-rod'i-kal, a. Pertaining to parody; after the manner of parody.—Parodist, par'o-dist, n. One who writes a parody.

Parole, pa-rōl', n. [Fr. *parole*, from L.L. *parabola*, a word, a parable. PARABLE.] Word of promise; word of honour; a promise given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape if allowed to go about at liberty, or not to bear arms against his captors for a certain period, or the like; *milit.* a sort of countersign given out every day.

Paronomasia, Paronomasy, par'ō-nō-mā"zi-a, par-ō-nom'a-si, n. [Gr.—*para*, beside, and *onomasē*, to name, from *onoma*, a name.] *Rhet.* a play upon words; a pun.—Paronomastic, Paronomastical, pa-ron'ō-mas"tik, pa-ron'ō-mas"ti-kal, a. Pertaining to paronomasy.

Paronymous, pa-ron'i-mus, a. [Gr. *paronymos*—*para*, beside, and *onoma*, a name, a word.] Having the same or a like sound, but differing in orthography and signification, as *all*, *awl*; *ball*, *bawl*; having the same derivation, as *wise*, *wisely*, *wisdom*.—Paronym, par'ō-nim, n. A paronymous word. — Paronymy, pa-ron'i-mi, n. The quality of being paronymous.

Paroquet, par'ō-ket, n. PARRAKEET.

Parotid, pa-rot'id, a. [Gr. *parōtidos*—*para*, beside, and *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear.] *Anat.* a salivary gland on either side of the face, in front of the ear, and communicating with the mouth by a duct.—Parotitis, par-ō-tī'tis, n. Inflammation of the parotid gland; mumps.

Paroxysm, par'ok-sizm, n. [Gr. *paroxysmos*—*para*, in excess, and *oxynō*, to sharpen, from *oxys*, sharp.] A fit or period of great intensity of a disease; a sudden and violent access of feeling (as of rage); convulsion; fit; *geol.* any sudden and violent effect of natural agency.—Paroxysmic, par-ok-sis'mik, a. Characterized or accompanied by paroxysm; spasmodic.—Paroxysmal, par-ok-sis'mal, a. Pertaining to or marked by a paroxysm.—Paroxysmally, par-ok-sis'mal-li, adv. In a paroxysmal manner; by paroxysms.

Paroxytone, pa-rok'si-tōn, a. and n. [Gr.] *Gram.* said of a word having the acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

Parquet, par'ket, n. [Fr. *parquet*, dim. of *parc*, a park or other inclosure.] That part of the floor in a theatre or music-hall between the orchestra and pit.—*v.t.*—*parqueted*, *parqueting*. To form in parquetry; to ornament with parquetry.—Parquetry, par'ket-ri, n. [Fr. *parqueterie*.] A species of inlaid wood-work in geometric or other patterns, and generally of different colours, principally used for floors.

Parr, pär, n. A small fish now known to be a young salmon at a certain stage.

Parrakeet, par'a-kēt, n. [Fr. *perroquet*, *perroquet*, a parrakeet. PARROT.] The name given to various parrots of the eastern hemisphere, generally of small size and having very long tail-feathers.

Parral, Parrel, par'al, par'el, n. [Abbrev. from *parrel*.] *Naut.* a band of rope, or now, more generally, an iron collar which confines a yard to the mast at the centre.

Parricide, par'ri-sid, n. [L. *parricida*, the criminal, *parricidium*, the crime, from *pater*, father, and *cædo*, to kill.] A person who murders his father or mother; the murder of a parent.—Parricidal, par-ri-sī'dal, a. Pertaining to parricide; committing parricide.

Parrot, par'ot, n. [From Fr. *Perrot* or *Perrette*, personal names from *Pierre*, Peter (like Fr. *pierrot*, a sparrow, from *Pierre*); comp. Sp. *Perico*, a dim. for *Pedro*, Peter, also a small parrot, *periquito*, a small parrot. Comp. such names as *Magpie*, *Jackdaw*, *Robin-redbreast*, &c.] A name common to a family of scansorial or climbing birds, including the parrakeets, macaws, lories, cockatoos, &c., or restricted to certain members of the family, all of which have hooked and rounded bills and fleshy tongues, some of them having the faculty of imitating the human voice in a high degree.—*v.t.* To repeat as a parrot; to repeat by rote.—Parrot-coal, n. A name given in Scotland to cannel-coal.—Parrot-fish, n. A fish of the wrasse family, remarkable for the beak-like plates into which the teeth of either jaw are united, and for brilliancy of colour.

Parry, par'i, v.t.—*parried*, *parrying*. [Fr. *parer*, It. *parare*, to ward off, from L. *parare*, to prepare, keep off. PARE.] To ward off (a blow, a thrust); to stop or to put or turn aside; to prevent taking effect.—*v.i.* To put aside thrusts or strokes; to fence.

Parse, pärs, v.t. [L. *pars*, a part, *pars orationis*, a part of a speech: to parse a word is to tell what part of speech it is. PART.] *Gram.* to analyse or describe grammatically; to show the several parts of speech composing (a sentence) and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

Parsee, pär-sē', n. [Per. and Hind. *pārsi*, a Persian, a fire-worshipper.] One of the adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion in India, originally from Persia.—Parseeism, pär-sē'izm, n. The religion and customs of the Parsees.

Parsimony, par'si-mo-ni, n. [Fr. *parsimonie*, from L. *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*, from *parco*, *parcum*, to spare.] Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money; niggardliness; miserliness.—Parsimonious, par-si-mō'ni-us, a. Exhibiting or characterized by parsimony; niggardly; close-fisted.—Parsimoniously, par-si-mō'ni-us-li, adv. In a parsimonious manner.—Parsimoniousness, par-si-mō'ni-us-nes, n.

Parsley, pärs'li, n. [O.E. *persely*, *persylle*, &c., Fr. *persil*, from L. *petroselinum*, Gr. *petroselinon*, rock-parsley—*petra*, a rock, and *selinon* (ē long), parsley.] A well-known garden vegetable, used for communicating an agreeable flavour in soups, &c.

Parsnip, Parsnep, pärs'nip, pärs'nep, n. [Corrupted from Fr. *pastenaque*, L. *pastinaca*, a parsnip, from *pastinum*, a kind of two-pronged dibble, and *nip*, *nep*, L. *napus*, a turnip.] An umbelliferous plant much cultivated for its esculent roots.

Parson, par'sn, n. [O.Fr. *persone*, from L.L. *persona ecclesiæ*, the person of the church, L. *persona*, a person.] The priest or incumbent of a parish; one who has the parochial charge or cure of souls; a clergyman; a man that is in orders or has been licensed to preach.—Parsonage, par'sn-āj, n. The official dwelling-house of a parson.—Parson-bird. POE-BIRD.

Part, part, n. [L. *pars*, *partis*, a part (whence also *particle*, *parcel*, *partial*, *party*, *partner*, *participate*, *apart*, &c.); same root as *parare*, to prepare, *portio*, a portion. PARE.] Any portion of a thing less than the whole; a piece or fragment separated from a whole thing; a portion or quantity not separated in fact, but considered as by itself; one of a number of equal portions or quantities that make up a whole; a constituent portion of a whole; a member of a whole; that which falls to each in division; share, portion, lot; concern or interest; side or party (to take one's *part*); allotted duty; particular office or business (to perform one's *part*); character assigned to an actor in a play or other like performance; *mus.* one of the different melodies of a concerted composition, which, heard in union, compose its harmony (the treble, tenor, or bass *part*); *pl.* qualities; powers; faculties; often excellent or superior endowments (a man of *parts*); *pl.* regions; districts; locality (well-known in these *parts*).—*For my* (*his*, *her*, &c.) *part*, so far as concerns me (him, her).—*For the most part*, commonly; oftener than otherwise.—*In part*, in some degree or extent; partly.—*In good part*, favourably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.—*In ill part*, unfavourably; with displeasure.—*Part and parcel*, an essential portion; a part.—*Part of speech*, *gram.* a sort or class of words of a particular character as regards their meaning or relations to other words in a sentence.—*v.t.* [Fr. *partir*, to part, separate.] To divide; to separate or break into two or more pieces; to distribute; to share; to cause to sunder or go apart; to intervene betwixt; to interpose between; to separate, as combatants; *naut.* to break; to suffer the breaking of (the ship parted her cables).—*v.i.* To become separate or detached; to divide; to move apart; to go away from another or others; to quit each other; to take leave (to part *with* or *from* a person); to have a share; to share (O.T.); to break; to be torn asunder (the rope parted). — To *part with*, a thing, to let it leave us; to resign it.—*adv.* Partly; in some measure.—Partible, Partable, par'ti-bl, par'ta-bl, a. Capable of being parted; divisible.—Partibility, Partability, par-ti-bil'i-ti, par-ta-bil'i-ti, n. The quality of being partible. — Parter, par'ter, n. One that parts.—Parted, par'ted, p. and a. Divided; separated; bot. cleft into divisions.—Parting, par'ting, p. and a. Serving to part; dividing; separating; given at separation (a *parting* kiss).—n. The act of dividing or separating; a division; a separation; leave-taking; *geol.* a fissure in strata.—Partly, part'li, adv. In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly; used in stating particulars that make up a whole.—Part-song, n. A song adapted to be sung in two or more distinct vocal parts; a harmonized or concerted song.

Partake, pär-tāk', v.t.—*partook* (pret.), *partaken* (pp.), *partaking* (ppr.). [*Part* and *take*.] To take a part, portion, or share in com-

mon with others; to have a share or part; to participate (to partake of a repast, in festivities); to have something of the character or nature of; to have features in common with: followed by *of*.—*v.t.* To have a part in; to share.—**Partaker**, pär-tā'kėr, *n.* One who partakes; a sharer, a participator: usually followed by *of* or *in*.

Parterre, pär-tãr, *n.* [Fr., from *par*, on, by, and *terre*, earth, ground.] *Hort.* a system of flower beds, connected together with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on; the pit of a French theatre.

Parthenogenesis, pär'the-nō-jen"e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis*, production.] *Zool.* the production of new individuals from imperfect females without the intervention of a male; the propagation by a plant or animal by any other method than impregnation.—**Parthenogenetic**, pär'the-nō-je-net"ik, *a.* Pertaining to, characterised by, or of the nature of parthenogenesis; born of a virgin.

Parthian, pär'thi-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Parthia* or its inhabitants.—*Parthian arrow*, a shaft aimed at an adversary while flying from or avoiding him; a parting shot: from the habit of the ancient Parthians in war.

Partial, pär'shal, *a.* [Fr. *partial*, from L. *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total; inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question more than the other; not indifferent; inclined to favour without principle or reason (a fond and *partial* parent); having a predilection; inclined or favourable: with *to*; *bot.* being one of several subordinates (a *partial* umbel, a *partial* peduncle).—**Partialism**, pär'shal-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the partialists.—**Partialist**, pär'shal-ist, *n.* One who is partial; *theol.* one who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is, for the elect.—**Partiality**, pär-shal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being partial; unfair or undue bias; undue favour shown; a special liking or fondness.—**Partially**, pär'shal-li, *adv.* In a partial manner; with undue bias; in part; not totally; to some extent.

Partible. Under PART.

Participate, pär-tis'i-pāt, *v.i.*—*participated*, *participating*. [L. *participo*, *participatum*—*pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capio*, to take. PART, CAPABLE.] To partake; to take a part; to have a share in common with others: generally followed by *of* or *in*.—*v.t.* To partake, share, receive a part of.—**Participation**, pär-tis'i-pā"shon, *n.* The state of participating or sharing in common with others.—**Participative**, pär-tis'i-pā-tiv, *a.* Capable of participating.—**Participator**, pär-tis'i-pā-tėr, *n.* One who participates.—**Participable**, pär-tis'i-pa-bl, *a.* Capable of being participated or shared.—**Participant**, pär-tis'i-pant, *a.* Sharing; having a share or part.—*n.* One participating; a partaker.

Participle, pär'ti-si-pl, *n.* [L. *participium*, from *particeps*, partaking—*pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capio*, to take; comp. *principle*, from L. *principium*. PARTICIPATE.] *Gram.* a part of speech, so called because it partakes of the character both of a verb and an adjective, though it differs from the adjective chiefly in that it implies time, and therefore applies to a specific act, while the adjective designates a habitual quality or characteristic, without regard to time.—**Participial**, pär-ti-sip'i-al, *a.* Having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle (a *participial* noun).—*n.* A word formed from a verb, and having the nature of a participle.—**Participially**, pär-ti-sip'i-al-li, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

Particle, pär'ti-kl, *n.* [Fr. *particule*, L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, part. PART.] A minute part or portion of matter, the aggregation of which parts constitutes a whole mass; any very small portion or part; an atom; a jot; *gram.* a word that is not varied or inflected, as the preposition, conjunction, &c.

Particoloured, pär'ti-kul-ėrd, *a.* PARTY-COLOURED.

Particular, pär-tik'ū-lėr, *a.* [Fr. *particulier*, L.L. *particularis*, from L. *particula*. PARTICLE.] Pertaining to one and not to more; special; not general; individual; considered separately; peculiar; personal; private (our own *particular* wrongs); not ordinary; notable (of no particular importance); minute; circumstantial (a full and particular account); singularly nice in taste; precise; fastidious.—*n.* A single instance; a single point; a distinct, separate, or minute part; a detail.—*In particular*, specially; particularly; to particularise.—**Particularity**, pär-tik'ū-lar"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being particular; that which is particular.—**Particularization**, pär-tik'ū-lėr-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of particularizing.—**Particularize**, pär-tik'ū-lėr-īz, *v.t.*—*particularized*, *particularizing*. To specify or mention distinctly; to give the particulars of; to enumerate or specify in detail.—*v.i.* To mention or be attentive to single things or to small matters; to give full details.—**Particularly**, pär-tik'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a particular or especial manner.—**Particularness**, pär-tik'ū-lėr-nes, *n.*

Parting. Under PART.

Partisan, pär'ti-zan, *n.* [Fr., from *parti*, a party, from L. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] An adherent of a party or faction; one who is violently and passionately devoted to a party or interest.—*a.* Pertaining to a party or faction; biassed in favour of a party or interest.—**Partisanship**, pär'ti-zan-ship, *n.* The state or condition of being a partisan.

Partisan, pär'ti-zan, *n.* [Fr. *pertuisane*, Sp. *partesana*, It. *partigiana*; origin doubtful.] A kind of halbert or pike formerly in use; a baton; a truncheon; a quarter-staff.

Partite, pär'tīt, *a.* [L. *partitus*, pp. of *partio*, to divide. PART.] *Bot.* divided to the base (as a leaf).—**Partition**, pär-tish'on, *n.* [L. *partitio*.] The act of parting, dividing, or separating into portions and distributing; division; separation; that by which different parts are separated; a wall separating apartments in a building; a division between the chambers or cells of a thing; *music*, SCORE.—*v.t.* To divide by walls or partitions; to divide into shares.—**Partitive**, pär'ti-tiv, *a.* *Gram.* denoting a part; expressing the relation of a part to a whole (a *partitive* genitive, 'the mountain's brow').—*n.* *Gram.* a word expressing partition.—**Partitively**, pär'ti-tiv-li, *adv.* In a partitive manner.

Partly. Under PART.

Partner, pärt'nėr, *n.* [In part directly from *part*, partly from old *parcener*, O.Fr. *parconer*, from L. *partitio*, a sharing. PARTITION.] One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate; one who has a share with another or others in some commercial, manufacturing, or other undertaking; a member of a partnership; one who dances with another, either male or female; a husband or wife.—**Partnership**, pärt'nėr-ship, *n.* The state or condition of being a partner; the association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting conjointly any business, occupation, or calling.

Partridge, pär'trij, *n.* [O.E. *partrych*, *partriche*, from O.Fr. *pertris*, Fr. *perdrix*, from L. and Gr. *perdix*, a partridge.] A genus of rasorial birds of the grouse family, one species of which is plentiful in the agricultural districts of Britain; in America the name of a kind of quail.

Part-song. Under PART.

Parturient, pär-tū'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *parturiens*, *parturientis*, ppr. of *parturio*, from *partus*, birth, from *pario*, to bear. PARENT.] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.—**Parturition**, pär-tū-rish'on, *n.* [L. *parturitio*.] The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.—**Parturitive**, pär-tū'ri-tiv, *a.* Pertaining or relating to parturition; obstetric.

Party, pär'ti, *n.* [Fr. *partie*, a party, side, faction, a suitor or litigant, &c., from Fr. *partir*, L. *partio*, to divide, from *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community; persons in a state united by certain political views; a faction; persons collected for a particular purpose, often an armed force; a detached portion of a larger body or company; a detachment; a select company invited to an entertainment (a tea party, an evening party); one of two litigants; one concerned or interested in an affair (a party to a scheme or plot); a single person distinct from or opposed to another; a person under special consideration; hence, a person in general; an individual (in this sense vulgar).—**Party-coloured**, *a.* Coloured differently in different parts; of divers colours.—**Partyism**, pär'ti-izm, *n.* Devotion to party.—**Party-jury**, *n.* A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners.—**Party-man**, *n.* One of a party; a man of violent party principles; an abettor of a party.—**Party-spirit**, *n.* The spirit that supports a party.—**Party-spirited**, *a.* Having the spirit of party or of partisans.—**Party-wall**, *n.* A wall between buildings to separate them from each other; a wall separating adjoining tenements.

Parvanimity,† pär-va-nim'i-ti, *n.* [L. *parvus*, small, *animus*, mind; formed on type of *magnanimity*.] Littleness of mind; meanness.

Parvenu, pär've-nū, *n.* [Fr. *parvenu*, lit. one who has arrived, from *parvenir*, L. *pervenire*, to arrive.] An upstart, or one newly risen into notice.

Parvis, **Parvise**, pär'vis, *n.* [Fr. *parvis*, from L.L. *parvisius*, *paravisus*, from L. *paradisus*, paradise.] A name formerly given to the porch of a church, now applied to the area round a church; also, a room above the church porch.

Pas, pä, *n.* [Fr., from L. *passus*, a step, a pace. PACE.] A step; right of going foremost; precedence.

Pasch, pask, *n.* [L. and Gr. *pascha*, from Heb. *pesach*, passage, from *pāsach*, to pass over.] The passover; the feast of Easter.—**Paschal**, pas'kal, *a.* Pertaining to the passover or to Easter.

Pash,† pash, *v.t.* [Same as Low *pasen*, Prov. G. *paschen*, to strike.] To strike violently; to dash or smash. [*Shak.*]

Pasha, pa-shä' or pash'a, *n.* [Per. *pāshā*, contr. from *pādishāh*, protector or great king. PADISHAH.] In Turkey, a title conferred upon military commanders of high rank and the governors of provinces.—**Pashalic**, **Pachalic**, pa-shä'lik or pash'a-lik, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pasigraphy, pa-sig'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *pas*, all, and *graphē*, writing.] A system of universal writing; a universal language.—**Pasigraphic**, **Pasigraphical**, pas-i-graf'ik, pas-i-graf'i-kal, *a.* Relating to pasigraphy.

Pasque-flower, pask, *n.* [O.Fr. *pasque*, Easter. PASCH.] A species of anemone with large handsome purple flowers, so named in consequence of its flowering about Easter.

Pasquil, **Pasquinade**, pas'kwil, pas'kwi-nād, *n.* [From *Pasquino*, a witty and satirical tailor (or barber) of Rome, whose name after his death was bestowed upon a statue that had been dug up near his shop, and to which satirical placards were affixed at night.] A lampoon or short satirical publication.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*pasquilled*, *pasquilling*; *pasquinaded*, *pasquinading*. To lampoon; to satirize in writing.

Pass, pas, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *passed* or sometimes *past*. [Fr. *passer*, It. *passare*, from L. *passus*, a step, a pace. PACE.] To go; to proceed (to *pass* away, from, into, over, under, &c.); to go past a certain person or place (we saw him *pass*); to alter or change condition or circumstances; to undergo transition; to vanish, disappear, be lost; hence, to depart from life; to die; to elapse; to be spent; to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes (the bill has *passed*); to be current; to gain reception or be generally received (bank-notes *pass* as a substitute for coin); to be regarded, held, or considered; to occur; to take place (what *passes* within our own mind); to thrust; to make a push in fencing or fighting; to go unheeded or neglected; to be transferred from an owner; to go successfully through an inspection or examination.—*To come to pass*, to happen; to occur.—*To pass away*, to move

from sight; to vanish; hence, to die; to be spent (as time, life).—*To pass by*, to move near and beyond a certain person or place.—*To pass into*, to unite and blend gradually.—*To pass on*, to continue to go forward; to proceed.—*To pass over*, to go or move to another side; to cross.—*To pass through*, to undergo; to experience.—*v.t.* To move near and go beyond; to move from side to side of; to live through; to spend (*to pass the summer*); to let go by without care or notice; to take no notice of; to transcend, exceed, excel, surpass; to transfer; to make to change hands; to hand over; to send; to circulate; to undergo successfully, as an examination, ordeal, or the like; to obtain the legislative or official sanction of; to be enacted by (the bill has passed the house); to give legal or official sanction to; to enact or ratify; to allow as valid or just; to give forth officially; to pronounce (*to pass a sentence of death*); to void, as fæces or other matter.—*To pass by*, to take no notice of; to overlook; to forgive; to neglect; to disregard.—*To pass the eyes over*, to glance over rapidly.—*To pass off*, to impose by fraud; to palm off.—*To pass over*, to let go by unnoticed; to disregard.—*n.* A passage; a way; a difficult or narrow way; a narrow road or defile between two mountains; permission to pass, or to go or come; a ticket of free transit or admission; a thrust or push in fencing; a movement of the hand over or along anything; a manipulation of a mesmerist; state or condition of things; an embarrassing situation; the successful or satisfactory standing or going through an examination.—**Passable**, pas'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being passed, travelled, traversed, penetrated, &c.; capable of being passed from person to person; current; receivable; tolerable; allowable; admissible; mediocre.—**Passably**, pas'a-bli, *adv.* Tolerably; moderately.—**Pass-book**, *n.* A book in which a shopkeeper makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the customer; also, a bank-book.—**Pass-check**, *n.* A ticket of admission or re-admission to a place of entertainment.—**Passer**, pas'er, *n.* One that passes; a passenger.—**Passer-by**, *n.* One who goes by or near.—**Passing**, pas'ing, *adv.* Surpassingly; wonderfully; exceedingly (*passing fair, passing strange*). *prep.* Exceeding; beyond; over.—**Passing-bell**, *n.* The bell rung in former times at the time of a person's death, from the belief that bells had the power to terrify evil spirits, or to admonish the living and call for their prayers for the dying.—**Passing-note**, *n.* *Music*, a note introduced between two others to form a transition, but not constituting an essential part of the harmony.—**Pass-key**, *n.* A key for opening several locks; a latch-key.—**Pass-word**, *n.* A secret parole or countersign by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger, and allowed to pass.

Passade, Passado, pas-sad', pas-sa'dō, *n.* [Fr. *passade*, from *passer*, to pass.] A thrust or push in fencing.

Passage, pas'āj, *n.* [Fr. *passage*, from *passer*, to pass. PASS.] The act of passing; transit from one place to another; a going by, through, over, or the like; transit by means of a conveyance; a journey by a conveyance, especially a ship; liberty of passing; access; entry or exit; way by which a person or thing may pass; avenue; way of entrance or exit; a gallery or corridor leading to the various divisions of a building; a part or portion quoted or referred to in a book, poem, &c.; the act of carrying through all the steps necessary to render valid (*the passage of a bill or of a law*); an encounter (*a passage at arms, a passage of love*).—*Birds of passage*, birds which migrate with the season from a colder to a warmer or from a warmer to a colder climate.

Passant, pas'ant *a.* [Fr. *passant*, ppr. of *passer*, to pass. PASS.] *Her.* a term applied to a lion or other animal which appears to walk.

Passé, Passée, pas-ā, *a.* [Fr.] Past; faded; as applied to persons, past the heyday of life.

Passenger, pas'en-jer, *n.* [O.E. *passenger*, one who makes a passage; the *n* being an intrusive element, as in *messenger*.] One who passes or is on his way; a wayfarer; a traveller; one who travels, for payment, on a railway, steamboat, coach, or other conveyance.—**Passenger-pigeon**, *n.* A bird of the pigeon family, which abounds in America to such an extent that they have to migrate from place to place in vast flocks to obtain their food.—**Passenger-ship**, *n.* A ship having accommodation for passengers by sea.—**Passenger-train**, *n.* A railway train for the conveyance of passengers.

Passeres, pas'er-ēz, *n. pl.* [L., sparrows, so called because the bulk of them are small birds.] A name given to the extensive order of birds also called insessores or perchers.—**Passerine**, pas'er-in, *a.* Pertaining to the order passeres.—*n.* A passerine bird.

Passible, pas'i-bl, *a.* [L. *passibilis*, from *pati*or, *passus*, to suffer. PASSION.] Capable of feeling or suffering; susceptible of impressions from external agents.—**Passibility, Passibleness**, pas-i-bil'i-ti, pas'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being passible.

Passim, pas'im, *adv.* [L.] Here and there in some book; in many different places or passages.

Passion, pash'on, *n.* [L. *passio, passionis*, from *pati*or, *passus*, to bear, to suffer; allied to Gr. *pathos*, suffering; akin *patient, passive, compatible*, &c.] The suffering of bodily pangs; specifically, the last suffering of the Saviour; a strong feeling or emotion by which the mind is swayed, as ambition, avarice, revenge, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred, &c.; a strong deep feeling; violent agitation or excitement of mind; violent anger; zeal, ardour, vehement desire (*a passion for fame*); love; ardent affection; amorous desire; a passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling (*a passion of tears*); a pursuit to which one is devoted.—**Passional, Passionary**, pash'on-al, pash'on-a-ri, *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.—**Passionate**, pash'on-āt, *a.* Characterised by passion; exhibiting or expressing passion; readily moved to anger; fiery; showing strong emotion; vehement; warm (*passionate affection*).—**Passionately**, pash'on-āt-li, *adv.* In a passionate manner; ardently; vehemently; angrily.—**Passionateness**, pash'on-āt-nes, *n.* The state of being passionate.—**Passioned**, pas'ond, *p.* and *a.* Having passions; expressing passion.—**Passion-flower**, *n.* A genus of plants with showy flowers, chiefly natives of tropical South America, so called because in the anthers, styles, &c., was seen a resemblance to the symbols of our Lord's passion.—**Passionless**, pash'on-les, *a.* Void of passion.—**Passion-play**, *n.* A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ.—**Passion-Sunday**. The fifth Sunday in Lent.—**Passion-week**, *n.* Holy Week, the week before Easter.

Passive, pas'iv, *a.* [L. *passivus*, from *pati*or, *passus*, to suffer. PASSION.] Not active; inert; not acting, receiving, or capable of receiving impressions from external objects; unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; *gram.* expressive of suffering or being affected by some action; expressing that the nominative is the object of some action or feeling (*the passive voice, a passive verb or inflection*).—**Passively**, pas'iv-li, *adv.* In a passive manner; without action; unresistingly; as a passive verb; in the passive voice.—**Passiveness**, pas'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being passive.—**Passivity**, pas-iv'i-ti, *n.* Passiveness; the tendency of a body to continue in a given state till disturbed by another body; *chem.* the condition of a substance in which it has no disposition to enter into chemical combinations.

Passover, pas'ō-vér, *n.* A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb; the sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover; the paschal lamb.

Passport, pas'pōrt, *n.* [Fr. *passeport*, a safe-conduct, originally a permission to enter or leave a port. PASS, PORT.] A warrant of protection and authority to travel, granted to persons moving from place to place, by a competent authority; especially granted to persons travelling in a foreign country; something that enables one to pass with safety or certainty, or to attain any object or reach any end (*the favour of the great was his passport*).

Past, past, *p.* and *a.* [A form of *passed*.] Done by; belonging to a time previous to this; not present nor future; spent; ended; over; existing no more.—*n.* A past or former time or state; a bygone time; a state of matters no longer present.—*prep.* Beyond in time; after; having lost; no longer possessing (*past sense of feeling*); beyond; out of reach of; out of the scope or influence of (*past help*); beyond in position; further than.—*adv.* By.—**Past-master**, *n.* One who has occupied the office or dignity of master, especially in such bodies as Freemasons, &c.; *fig.* one who has experience in his particular craft or business.

Paste, pāst, *n.* [O.Fr. *paste*, Fr. *pâte*; from L. *pasta*, paste, from Gr. *pastē*, a mess of barley-porridge, from *passō*, to sprinkle.] A composition in which there is just sufficient moisture to soften without liquefying the mass; a mixture of flour with milk, water, &c., used in cookery, as for pies, pastry, &c.; a kind of cement variously compounded; a composition of pounded rock-crystal melted with alkaline salts, and coloured with metallic oxides, used for making imitation gems; *mineral.* the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.—*v.t.*—*pasted, pasting.* To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.—**Pasteboard**, pāst'bōrd, *n.* A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, &c.; cardboard.—*a.* Made of pasteboard.—**Pastry**, pās'tri, *n.* Viands made of paste, or of which paste constitutes the principal ingredient; the crust or cover of a pie, tart, or the like.—**Pastry-cook**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell pastry.—**Pasty**, pās'ti, *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste.—*n.* A meat-pie covered with a paste.

Pastel, pas'tel, *n.* [Fr. *pastel*, a pastel, woad, from L. *pastillus*, a little roll. PASTIL.] A coloured crayon; also the plant woad and the blue dye obtained from it.

Pastern, pas'tern, *n.* [O.Fr. *pasturon*, from *pasture*, a shackle for cattle at pasture, from L. *pasco, pastum*, to feed. PASTURE.] The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof; a shackle for horses while pasturing.—**Pastern-joint**, *n.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot.

Pasticcio, pas-tich'i-ō, *n.* [It.] A medley; an olio; a picture painted by a master in a style dissimilar to that in which he generally paints; a direct copy of the style and manner of some other artist.

Pastil, Pastille, pas'til, pas-tēl', *n.* [Fr. *pastille*, L. *pastillus*, a little roll, from *pastus*, food, *pasco, pastum*, to feed. PASTOR.] A small roll of aromatic paste, composed of gum-benzoin, sandal-wood, spices, &c., for burning as a fumigator or disinfectant.—*v.t.*—*pastilled, pastilling.* To administer or fumigate with pastils.

Pastime, pas'tim, *n.* [*Pass* and *time*.] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably; sport; amusement.

Pastor, pas'tor, *n.* [L. *pastor*, a shepherd, from *pasco, pastum*, to feed; same root as W. *pasg*, a feeding, Armor. *paska*, to feed, Skr. *pâ*, to guard.] A shepherd; a minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation.—**Pastoral**, pas'tor-al, *a.* [L. *pastoralis*.] Pertaining to shepherds; rustic; rural; descriptive of the life of shepherds or of a country life (*a pastoral poem*); relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church.—*Pastoral letter*, a letter or circular addressed by a bishop to the clergy and people of his diocese.—*Pastoral theology*, that part

of theology which treats of the obligations of pastors and their relations towards their flocks.—*n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds; a bucolic poem; a pastoral letter or address; *mus.* a simple melody in six-eight time in a rustic style; a symphony whose simple movements are designed to suggest pastoral scenes.—**Pastorale**, pas-tō-ra'le, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* a pastoral.—**Pastoralism**, pas'tor-al-ism, *n.* Pastoral character.—**Pastorally**, pas'tor-al-li, *adv.* In a pastoral or rural manner; in the manner of a pastor.—**Pastoral-staff**, *n.* The official staff of a bishop or abbot with a curved head. CROZIER.—**Pastorate**, pas'tor-āt, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a pastor; a body of pastors.—**Pastorless**, pas'tor-les, *a.* Having no pastor.—**Pastorly**, pas'tor-li, *a.* Becoming or suitable to a pastor.—**Pastorship**, pas'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a pastor.

Pastry. Under PASTE.

Pasture, pas'tūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *pasture* (Fr. *pâture*), from L. *pastura*, from *pasco*, to feed. PASTOR.] Grass for the food of cattle or other animals; ground covered with grass for the food of animals; a grazing ground.—*v.t.*—*pastured*, *pasturing*. To feed on growing grass, or to supply pasture for.—*v.i.* To graze.—**Pasturable**, pas'tūr-a-bl, *a.* Fit for pasture.—**Pasturage**, pas'tūr-āj, *n.* [O.Fr. *pasturage*.] The business of feeding or grazing cattle; grazing ground; growing grass on which cattle feed.—**Pasture-land**, *n.* Land appropriated to pasture.—**Pastureless**, pas'tūr-les, *a.* Destitute of pasture.

Pasty. Under PASTE.

Pat, pat, *v.t.*—*patted*, *patting*. [Imitative of the sound of a slight sharp blow; comp. W. *fat*, a blow, and E. *tap*. *Patter* is a frequentative from this.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.—*n.* A light quick blow with the fingers or hand; a small lump of butter beat into shape.—*a.* Hitting the mark; apt; fit; convenient.—**Pat**, **Patly**, pat'li, *adv.* Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick.—**Patness**, pat'nes, *n.* The quality of being pat; fitness.

Patagium, pa-tā'ji-um, *n.* [L., the border of a dress.] The flying appendage or expansion of bats, flying-squirrels, &c.

Patamar, pat'a-mär, *n.* A kind of native vessel employed in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon.

Patch, pach, *n.* [Connected with Swiss *patschen*, to patch, to clap on a piece, *batsch*, a patch; also It. *pezza*, a patch, a piece.] A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it; any similar piece; a small piece of silk formerly stuck on the face by way of adornment; a small piece of ground; a plot.—*v.t.* To mend with patches or pieces; to repair clumsily; to adorn (the face) with a patch or with patches; to make up of pieces and shreds; *fig.* to make hastily or without regard to forms: usually with *up* (to *patch up* a quarrel).—**Patcher**, pach'ėr, *n.* One that patches.—**Patchery**, pach'ėr-i, *n.* Bungling work.—**Patchwork**, pach'wėrk, *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures or colours sewed together; anything formed of ill-assorted parts.—**Patchy**, pach'i, *a.* Full of patches.

Patchouli, **Patchouly**, pa-chö'li, *n.* [An Indian name.] A plant of India and China, the leaves of which furnish an odorous oil; the perfume itself.

Pate, pāt, *n.* [Perhaps from Ir. *pata*, *pota*, Sc. *pat*, a pot, the radical meaning being the brain-pan or skull.] The head of a person; the top of the head.—**Pated**, pā'ted, *a.* Having a pate: in composition (shallow-*pated*).

Patella, pa-tel'la, *n.* [L. dim. of *patera*, a cup, from *pateo*, to lie open. PATENT.] A small pan, vase, or dish; *anat.* the knee-pan.—**Patelliform**, pa-tel'li-form, *a.* Like the patella; of the form of a saucer.

Paten, pat'en, *n.* [L. *patina*, a pan, from *pateo*, to lie open. PATENT.] A metallic plate or flat dish; the round metallic plate on which the bread is placed in the sacrifice of the Lord's supper.

Patent, pā'tent, *a.* [From L. *patens*, *patentis*, ppr. of *pateo*, to lie open; same root as Gr. *petannymi*, to spread, *petalon*, a leaf; akin *pan*, *paten*, *patella*.] Open; spreading; expanded; open to the perusal of all (letters *patent*); secured by law or royal grant as an exclusive privilege; patented (*patent* medicines); manifest to all; evident.—*n.* A privilege from the crown, granted by letters patent (whence the name) conveying to the individual or individuals specified therein the sole right to make, use, or dispose of some new invention or discovery for a certain limited period.—*v.t.* To make the subject of a patent; to secure by patent-right.—**Patentable**, pā'ten-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being patented.—**Patentee**, pā-ten-tē', *n.* One who holds a patent; one by whom a patent is secured.—**Patent-leather**, *n.* A kind of leather to which a permanent polish is given by a process of japanning.—**Patent-right**, *n.* An exclusive privilege in an invention, &c., granted by patent.—**Patent-rolls**, *n. pl.* The records or registers of patents.

Patera, pat'e-ra, *n.* [L., from *pateo*, to be open. PATENT.] A shallow, circular, saucer-like vessel used by the Greeks and Romans in their sacrifices, &c.; an architectural ornament of similar appearance.

Paterfamilias, pā'tėr-fa-mil"i-as, *n.* [L., from *pater*, father, and *familia*, a family.] The father or head of a family.

Paternal, pa-tėr'nal, *a.* [Fr. *paternel*, from L. *paternus*, from *pater*, father (FATHER); akin *parricide*, *patriarch*, *patrimony*, *patriot*, *patron*, *pattern*.] Pertaining to a father; fatherly; derived from the father; hereditary.—**Paternally**, pa-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* In a paternal manner.—**Paternity**, pa-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *paternité*.] Fatherhood; the relation of a father to his offspring; derivation from a father (the child's *paternity*); hence, origin; authorship.

Paternoster, pā'tėr-nos-tėr, *n.* [L., our Father, the two first words of the Lord's prayer in Latin.] The Lord's prayer; every tenth large bead in a rosary; the rosary itself.

Path, path, *n.* pl. **Paths**, päᴛʜz. [A. Sax. *pæth* = D. and L.G. *pad*, G. *pfad*, a path; perhaps from Gr. *patos*, a trodden way, *patein*, to walk.] A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; a narrow or unimportant road; a footway; a way or route in general; the way or course which an animal or any object follows in the air, in water, or in space; *fig.* course of life; course of conduct or procedure.—**Pathless**, path'les, *a.* Having no beaten way; untrodden.—**Pathway**, päth'wā, *n.* A path; a narrow way to be passed on foot; a way; a course of life.

Pathan, pat'han, *n.* A person of Afghan race settled in Hindustan; an Afghan.

Pathetic. Under PATHOS.

Pathogeny, pa-thoj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and root *gen*, to produce.] The doctrine or science of the generation and development of disease.—**Pathogenetic**, **Pathogenic**, path'ō-je-net"ik, path-ō-jen'ik, *a.* Relating to pathogeny; generating disease.—**Pathognomonic**, pa-thog'nō-mon"ik, *a.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *gnōmōn*, one who knows, from *ginōskō*, to know.] *Med.* distinctive or characteristic of a disease; indicating a particular disease.—**Pathognomic**, path-og-nom'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pathognomy.—**Pathognomy**, pa-thog'no-mi, *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, passion, and *gnōmē*, signification.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

Pathology, pa-thol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes, and symptoms.—**Pathologic**, **Pathological**, path-ō-loj'ik, path-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to pathology.—**Pathologically**, path-ō-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a pathologic manner.—**Pathologist**, pa-thol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in the nature of diseases.

Pathos, pā'thos, *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, passion, suffering, from stem of *pathein*, to suffer; same root as in *patient*, *passion*.] That quality, attribute, or element which awakens such tender emotions as pity, compassion, or sympathy; the quality that touches the heart; expression of strong or deep feeling; touching or affecting influence.—**Pathetic**, pa-thet'ik, *a.* [L. *patheticus*, Gr. *pathētikos*.] Full of pathos; moving the feelings; exciting pity, sorrow, or other tender emotion; affecting.—**Pathetical**, pa-thet'i-kal, *a.* Pathetic.—**Pathetically**, pa-thet'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a pathetic manner; affectingly.—**Patheticalness**, pa-thet'i-kal-nes, *n.*

Patience, pā'shens, *n.* [Fr. *patience*, from L. *patientia*, from *patiens*, patient. PASSION.] The quality of being patient; the power or capacity of physical endurance; the character or habit of mind that enables one to suffer afflictions, provocation, or other evil, with a calm unruffled temper; calmness; composure; quietness or calmness in waiting for something to happen; forbearance; long-suffering; constancy in labour or exertion; perseverance.—**Patient**, pā'shent, *a.* [L. *patiens*, *patientis*.] Physically able to support or endure; proof against (*patient of* labour or pain, heat or cold); bearing pain or trial without murmuring; sustaining afflictions with fortitude, calmness, or submission; waiting with calmness; not hasty; long-suffering; persevering; calmly diligent.—*n.* One who or that which is passively affected; a sufferer from an ailment; a person who is under medical treatment.—**Patiently**, pā'shent-li, *adv.* In a patient manner; with patience; submissively; uncomplainingly.

Patin, pat'in. Same as *Paten*.

Patina, pat'i-na, *n.* [L. *patina*, a dish, a kind of cake, from *pateo*, to be open. PATENT, PAN.] The fine green rust with which ancient bronzes and copper coins and medals become covered by lying in particular soils; a bowl of metal or earthenware.—**Patine**, pat'in, *n.* A paten; a metal plate. [*Shak.*]

Patois, pat-wä, *n.* [Fr.] A dialect peculiar to the peasantry or uneducated classes; a rustic or provincial form of speech.

Patrial, pā'tri-al, *n.* and *a.* [L. *patrius*, belonging to a country, from *patria*. PATRIOT.] *Gram.* applied to words derived from the name of a country.

Patriarch, pā'tri-ärk, *n.* [L. *patriarcha*, from Gr. *patriarchēs*—*patria*, a family, from *patēr*, father, and *archē*, rule. PATERNAL.] The father and ruler of a family; generally applied to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families before the flood; hence, an aged venerable man; in the *Greek Church*, a dignitary superior to an archbishop.—**Patriarchal**, **Patriarchic**, pā-tri-är'kal, pā-tri-är'kik, *a.* Belonging to patriarchs; subject to a patriarch.—**Patriarchate**, pā'tri-är-kāt, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch.—**Patriarchism**, pā'tri-ärk-izm, *n.* Government by a patriarch.—**Patriarchship**, **Patriarchy**, pā'tri-ärk-ship, pā'tri-är-ki, *n.* A patriarchate.

Patrician, pa-trish'an, *a.* [Fr. *patricien*, from L. *patricius*, pertaining to the *patres*, senators or patricians, from *pater*, father. PATERNAL.] Pertaining to the senatorial order in ancient Rome; hence, of noble birth; not plebeian.—*n.* A person of patrician or noble birth; a nobleman.—**Patriciate**, pa-trish'i-āt, *n.* The aristocracy collectively.

Patricide, pat'ri-sīd, *n.* [L. *pater*, *patris*, father, and *cædo*, to kill.] The murder or murderer of a father; parricide.—**Patricidal**, pat-ri-sī'dal, *a.* Relating to patricide; parricidal.

Patrimony, pat'ri-mo-ni, *n.* [L. *patrimonium*, from *pater*, *patris*, father. PATERNAL.] A right or estate inherited from one's father or ancestors; heritage; a church estate or revenue.—**Patrimonial**, pat-ri-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors.—**Patrimonially**, pat-ri-mō'ni-al-li, *adv.* By way of patrimony or inheritance.

Patriot, pā'tri-ot, *n.* [Fr. *patriote*, from L. *patria*, one's native country, from *pater*, father. PATERNAL.] A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.—*a.* Patriotic.—**Patriotic**, pā-tri-ot'ik, *a.* Having the feelings of a patriot; inspired by the love of one's country; directed by zeal for the public safety and welfare.—**Patriotically**, pā-tri-ot'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a patriotic man-

ner.—**Patriotism**, pā'tri-ot-izm, *n.* Love of one's country; the passion which leads a person to serve his country with zeal.

Patrist, pā'trist, *n.* [From L. *patres*, fathers.] One versed in the writings of the fathers of the Christian church.—**Patristic, Patristical**, pa-tris'tik, pa-tris'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church.—**Patristically**, pa-tris'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a patristic manner.—**Patristics**, pa-tris'tiks, *n.* That branch of historical theology which is devoted to the doctrines of the Christian fathers.

Patrol, pa-trōl', *n.* [Fr. *patrouille*, from *patrouiller*, to patrol, also to paddle with the feet, from *patte*, O.Fr. *pate*, a paw = G. *pfote*, D. *poot*, a paw.] *Milit.* the marching round of a guard in the night to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place; the persons who go the rounds; a police constable who goes round a regular beat.—*v.i.* —*patrolled*, *patrolling*. To go the rounds as a guard in a camp or garrison; to go the rounds in a city, as is done by a body of police.—*v.t.* To pass through or perambulate in the capacity of a patrol.

Patron, pā'tron, *n.* [L. *patronus*, a protector or patron, from *pater*, a father. PATERNAL.] Among the ancient Romans, a master who had freed his slave, and still retained some rights over him; a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself; hence, one who countenances, supports, or protects either a person or a work; a man of rank or standing who assists a person in an inferior position; a patron saint; one who has the gift and disposition of an ecclesiastical benefice.—*Patron saint*, any saint under whose special protection a church, a society, or a person is regarded as placed.—**Patronage**, pat'ron-āj, *n.* The act of patronizing; protection; encouragement; guardianship, as of a saint; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice.—**Patroness**, pā'tron-es, *n.* A female patron.—**Patronize**, pat'ron-iz, *v.t.* —*patronized*, *patronizing*. To act as patron towards; to give support or countenance to; to favour; to assist; to assume the air of a patron or superior towards.—**Patronizer**, pat'ron-iz-ėr, *n.* One who patronizes.—**Patronizing**, pat'ron-iz-ing, *a.* Assuming the airs of a patron; having the style of one condescending to patronize or favour.—**Patronizingly**, pat'ron-iz-ing-li, *adv.*

Patronymic, pat-rō-nim'ik, *n.* [L. *patronymicus*, from Gr. *patēr*, *patros*, a father, and *onoma*, a name. PATERNAL.] A personal name derived from that of parent or ancestor (*Tydides*, the son of Tydeus; *Williamson*, the son of William); a family name; a surname.—**Patronymic, Patronymical**, pat-rō-nim'i-kal, *a.* Derived, as a name, from an ancestor.

Patten, pat'en, *n.* [Fr. *patin*, a clog, patten, from *patte*, the foot. PATROL.] A wooden shoe or sole, standing on an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud; *masonry*, the base of a column or pillar; the sole for the foundation of a wall.

Patter, pat'ėr, *v.i.* [Freq. from *pat*, to give a slight blow. PAT.] To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds; to move with quick steps, making a succession of small sounds.—*n.* A quick succession of small sounds.

Patter, pat'ėr, *v.t.* [Perhaps from the *Paternoster*, or Lord's prayer, repeated in churches in a low tone of voice. Comp. also Icel. *pata*, to prattle, *pati*, a rumour.] To repeat in a muttering way; to mutter.—*v.i.* To mutter; to mumble.—*n.* A low dialect or patois; thieves' slang.

Pattern, pat'ėrn, *n.* [Same word as *patron*, which has also the sense of *pattern* in French and Spanish, as has L.L. *patronus*.] An original or model proposed for imitation; that which is to be copied or imitated; a piece or part exhibited as a specimen of the whole; a design or figure corresponding in outline to an object that is to be fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its shape and dimensions; an ornamental design on some woven fabric; the counterpart in wood of something that is to be cast in metal.—**Pattern-card**, *n.* A set of patterns attached to a card.—**Pattern-drawer**, *n.* One who designs patterns.

Patty, pat'i, *n.* [Fr. *pâté*, pie, pasty.] A little pie; a pasty.—**Patty-pan**, *n.* A pan to bake patties in.

Patulous, pat'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *patulus*, from *pateo*, to lie open. PATENT.] Spreading slightly; expanded; opening widely; with a spreading aperture.

Paucity, pa'si-ti, *n.* [L. *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few; cog. with E. *few*.] Fewness; smallness of number; smallness or scantiness of quantity.

Paul, pal, *n.* PAWL.

Paulician, pa-lish'an, *n.* One of a sect who rejected all of the Bible except St. Paul's epistles.

Pauline, pal'in, *a.* Pertaining to St. *Paul*, or to his writings.

Paulo-post-future, pa'lō-pōst-fū-tūr, *n.* [L. *paulo*, a little, *post*, after.] A tense of Greek verbs corresponding to the future perfect.

Paunch, pansh, *n.* [O. Fr. *panche* (Fr. *panse*), from L. *pantex*, *panticis*, the belly.] The belly and its contents; the abdomen; the first and largest stomach in ruminating quadrupeds, into which the food is received before rumination.—**Paunchy**, pan'shi, *a.* Having a prominent paunch; big-bellied.

Pauper, pa'pėr, *n.* [L. *pauper*, poor (whence *poverty*, *poor*, *impoverish*); akin *paucus*, few. PAUCITY.] A poor person; one in a state of indigence; particularly, one who, on account of poverty, becomes chargeable to a parish.—**Pauperism**, pa'pėr-izm, *n.* The state of being a pauper; a state of indigence in a community.—**Pauperization**, pa'pėr-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of pauperising.—**Pauperise**, pa'pėr-iz, *v.t.* —*pauperised*, *pauperising*. To reduce to pauperism.

Pause, pas, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pausa*, Gr. *pausis*, a stopping, from *pauō*, to stop; *pose* (seen in *compose*, *impose*, &c.) is of same origin.] A temporary cessation; an intermission of action, of speaking, singing, or the like; a short stop; cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense; a mark of suspension of the voice; a character marking a halt in music.—*v.i.*—*paused*, *pausing*. To make a pause or short stop; to intermit speaking or action; to wait; to forbear for a time; to hesitate; to hold back; to be intermitted (the music *pauses*).—**Pauser**, pa'zėr, *n.* One who pauses.—**Pausingly**, pa'zing-li, *adv.* By breaks or pauses.

Pave, pāv, *v.t.* —*paved* (pp. sometimes *paven*), *paving*. [Fr. *paver*, L.L. *pavare*, from L. *pavire*, to ram, to pave.] To make a hard level surface upon by laying with stones, bricks, &c.; to floor with brick, stone, or other material.—*To pave a way* (*fig.*), to prepare a way; to remove difficulties or obstacles beforehand.—**Pavement**, pāv'ment, *n.* [L. *pavimentum*.] A paved path or road; a floor or surface that is trodden on, consisting of stones, bricks, &c.; the stones or other material with which anything is paved.—**Paver**, pā'vėr, *n.* One who paves; a pavior.—**Pavier**, pā'vi-ėr, *n.* A pavior.—**Paving**, pāv'ing, *n.* Pavement; the laying of floors, streets, &c., with pavement.—*Paving stones*, large prepared stones or slabs for paving.—**Pavier, Paviour**, pā'vi-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to pave; a slab or brick used for paving; a rammer for driving paving stones.

Pavid, pav'id, *a.* [L. *pavidus*, from *paveo*, to fear.] Timid; fearful.—**Pavidity**, pa-vid'i-ti, *n.* Timidity.

Pavilion, pa-vil'yon, *n.* [Fr. *pavillon*, L. *papilio*, *papilionis*, a butterfly, also a tent, from shape of latter.] A tent; particularly, a large tent raised on posts; a canopy; *arch.* a small building or a part of a building having a tent-formed roof.—*Pavilion roof*, a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides.—*v.t.* To furnish with tents; to shelter with a tent.—**Pavilioned**, pa-vil'yond, *a.* Furnished with a pavilion; made in the form of a pavilion.

Pavise, pav'is, *n.* [O.Fr. *pavois*.] A large shield to rest on the ground formerly in use.

Pavonine, pav'ō-nin, *a.* [L. *pavoninus*, from *pavo*, a peacock.] Belonging to a peacock; resembling a peacock; exhibiting the brilliant hues of the tail of a peacock; iridescent: applied to ores, &c.—*n.* The iridescent lustre found on some ores and metallic products.

Paw, pa, *n.* [From the Celtic: W. *pawen*, Armor. *pav*, *pao*; comp. D. *poot*, G. *pfote*, a paw.] The foot of quadrupeds having claws.—*v.i.* To draw the fore-foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore-foot (as a horse does).—*v.t.* To scrape or strike with the fore-foot; to handle roughly.—**Pawed**, pad, *a.* Having paws.

Pawl, pal, *n.* [W. *pawl*, akin to L. *palus*, a stake. POLE.] A short bar pivoted at one end, so as to catch in a notch of a revolving body and stop its motion; a click or detent which falls into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel.—*v.t.* To stop with a pawl.

Pawn, pan, *n.* [Fr. *pan*, a piece of a garment, formerly also a pawn or pledge, from L. *pannus*, a cloth, a rag. PANE.] Some article or chattel given or deposited as security for money borrowed; a pledge.—*In pawn, at pawn*, in the state of being pawned or pledged.—*v.t.* To give or deposit in pledge; to pledge with a pawnbroker; to pledge for the fulfilment of a promise.—**Pawnable**, pa'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being pawned.—**Pawnbroker**, pan'brō-kėr, *n.* A person licensed to lend money at a legally fixed rate of interest on goods deposited with him.—**Pawnbroking**, pan'-brō-king, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.—**Pawnee**, pa-nē', *n.* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security.—**Pawner**, pa'nėr, *n.* One that pawns.—**Pawn-ticket**, *n.* A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pledger as an evidence of the transaction; a dated receipt for the article pledged.

Pawn, pan, *n.* [O.Fr. *paon*, *poon*, *peon*, properly a foot-soldier. PEON.] A piece of the lowest rank at chess.

Pax, paks, *n.* [L. *pax*, peace.] In the Roman Catholic Church a small tablet engraved with sacred figures or emblems, which, having been kissed by the priest, is then kissed by others (the 'kiss of peace').

Pax-wax, paks'waks, *n.* [Also called *fax-wax*, from A. Sax. *feax*, hair, and *weaxan*, to wax or grow.] A strong tendinous ligament strengthening the neck of the ox, sheep, &c.

Pay, pā, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *paid*. [O.Fr. *paier*, *paer* (Fr. *payer*), to pay, originally to please, being from L. *pacare*, to pacify—*pax*, *pacis*, peace. PEACE.] To recompense for goods received or for service rendered; to discharge one's obligation to; to compensate, remunerate, reward, requite; to discharge (as a debt) by giving or doing that which is due; to give; to render or offer: without any sense of obligation (to *pay* attention, respect, court, a visit); *naut.* to cover or coat, as the bottom of a vessel, a mast, &c., with tar or pitch, &c.—*To pay off*, to recompense and discharge.—*To pay out* (*naut.*), to slacken or cause to run out (a rope).—*To pay one out*, to punish him thoroughly or adequately.—*v.i.* To make payment or requital; to be worth the pains or efforts spent; to be remunerative.—*To pay for*, to make payment for; to make amends for; to atone for; to be mulcted on account of.—*To pay off*, to pay wages and discharge; to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.—*n.* An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed.—**Payable**, pā'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being paid; suitable to be paid; justly due.—**Pay-bill**, *n.* A bill or statement specifying the amount of money to be paid, as to workmen, soldiers, and the like.—**Pay-clerk**, *n.* A clerk who pays wages.—**Pay-day**, *n.* The day when payment is regularly made; the day for paying wages.—**Payee**, pā-ē', *n.* The person to whom money is to be paid.—**Payer**, pā'ėr, *n.* One that pays; the person named in a bill or note who has to pay the holder.—**Pay-list**, *n.* A pay-roll.—**Paymaster**, pā'mas-tėr, *n.* One from whom wages or reward is received; an officer in the army or navy who regularly

pays the officers and men.—**Payment**, pā'ment, *n.* The act of paying; the discharge of a debt; the thing given in discharge of a debt; recompense; requital; reward.—**Paynim**, pā'nim, *n.* [O.Fr. *paienime, paienisme*, paganism, from *paien*, L. *paganus*, a pagan; *paynim* is thus a form of *paganism*. PAGAN.] A pagan; a heathen.

Pea, pē, *n.* [O.E. *pese, pese*, a pea, pl. *pesen, pesee*, A. Sax. *pise*, from L. *pisum*, Gr. *pisos*, a pea. *Pea* is a false form, the *s* of the root being mistaken for the sign of the plural. In the plural we always write *peas* for the individual seeds, but often *pease* for an indefinite quantity (this form being the old singular): three or four *peas*, a bushel of *pease* (or *peas*).] A well-known plant with papilionaceous flowers, one of the most valuable of vegetables, cultivated in the garden and in the field; one of the seeds of the plant.—**Pea-nut**, *n.* The ground-nut. ARACHIS.—**Pea-ore**, *n.* An ore of iron occurring in spherical grains of the size of a pea.—**Pea-pod**, *n.* The pod or shell of a pea.—**Pea-rifle**, *n.* A rifle carrying a ball about the size of a pea.—**Pease-meal**, pēz'mēl, *n.* Meal or flour from peas.—**Pease-pudding**, *n.* A pudding made chiefly of peas.—**Pea-soup**, **Pease-soup**, *n.* Soup made from peas.—**Pea-stone**, *n.* Pisolite.

Peace, pēs, *n.* [From O.Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*), from L. *pax, pacis*, peace—root *pac*, seen in *paciscor*, to agree (whence *paci*); of same origin are *pay, appease*.] A state of quiet or tranquillity; calm, quietness, repose; especially freedom from war; a cessation of hostilities; absence of strife; tranquillity of mind; quiet of conscience; harmony; concord; public tranquillity.—*At peace*, in a peaceful state.—*Breach of the peace*, a violation of public tranquillity by riotous or other conduct.—*To hold one's peace*, to be silent; to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.—*To make a person's peace*, with another, to reconcile the other to him.—*Peace establishment*, the reduced number of effective men in the army during time of peace.—*Commission of the peace*, a commission appointing justices of the peace, and by virtue of which the judges sit upon circuit.—*Justices of the peace*. JUSTICE.—**Peaceable**, pēs'a-bl, *a.* Tranquil; peaceful; disposed to peace; not quarrelsome. ∴ *Peaceable* usually refers to the character and disposition of men; *pacific* to designs and intentions; while *peaceful* refers to the state or condition of men or things.—**Peaceableness**, pēs'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being peaceable.—**Peaceably**, pēs'a-bli, *adv.* In a peaceable manner.—**Peace-breaker**, *n.* One that violates or disturbs public peace.—**Peaceful**, pēs'ful, *a.* Full of, possessing, or enjoying peace; tranquil; quiet; removed from noise or tumult; pacific.—**Peacefully**, pēs'ful-li, *adv.* In a peaceful manner; quietly; tranquilly.—**Peacefulness**, pēs'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being peaceful.—**Peacemaker**, pēs'mā-kėr, *n.* One who reconciles parties at variance.—**Peace-offering**, *n.* Something offered to an offended person to procure peace; among the Jews, an offering to God for atonement and reconciliation.—**Peace-officer**, *n.* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace.

Peach, pēch, *n.* [Fr. *pêche*, It. *pesca, persica*, from L. *persica, Persicum (malum)*, the Persian apple.] A fruit-tree of many varieties, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Persia; the fruit of the tree, a fleshy fruit of some size containing a stone.—**Peach-colour**, *n.* The pale red colour of the peach blossom.—**Peach-coloured**, *a.* Of the colour of a peach blossom.—**Peach-down**, *n.* The soft down of a peach skin.—**Peach-wood**, *n.* A sort of dye-wood yielding a peachy colour.—**Peachy**, pēch'i, *a.* Resembling peaches; peach-coloured.

Peach, pēch, *v.t.* [Abbrev. of *impeach*.] To betray one's accomplice; to turn informer. [Low.]

Peacock, pē'kok, *n.* [*Pea*=A. Sax. *pawa*, from L. *pavo*, a peacock, the name being perhaps from the bird's cry.] A large and beautiful gallinaceous bird remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, properly the male of the species, the female being, for distinction's sake, called a *peahen*.—**Pea-chick**, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.—**Peacock-fish**, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean and Indian Seas, showing brilliant green, yellow, and red hues.—**Pea-fowl**, *n.* The peacock or peahen.—**Peahen**, pē'hen, *n.* The hen or female of the peacock.

Pea-jacket, pē'jak-et, *n.* [*Pea* is from D. and L.G. *pije*, coarse, thick cloth, a warm jacket; akin to Goth. *paida*, a garment.] A thick loose woollen jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.

Peak, pēk, *n.* [Fr. *pic*, a mountain peak, a pick, *pique*, a pike, from Armor. *pic*, W. *pig*, a point, a pike, a beak; akin *beak, pike, pick, peck*.] The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point; a projecting point; a projecting portion on a head-covering (the *peak* of a cap); *naut.* the upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.—**Peaked**, pēkt, *a.* Pointed; ending in a point.—**Peaky**, pēk'i, *a.* Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak.

Peak, pēk, *v.i.* [Perhaps from *peak*, *n.*, from the sharpened features of sickly persons.] To look sickly or thin; to be or become emaciated.—**Peakish**, pēk'ish, *a.* Of a thin and sickly cast of face.

Peal, pēl, *n.* [A mutilated form of *appeal*.] A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, *&c.*; a set of bells tuned to each other; the changes rung on such bells.—*v.t.* To utter or give out a peal.—*v.i.* To cause to ring or sound; to utter loudly and sonorously.

Pean. PEAN.

Pear, pār, *n.* [A. Sax. *peru*, Fr. *poire*, from L. *pirum*, a pear.] A well-known fruit-tree growing wild in many parts of Europe and Asia; the fruit of the tree.—*Alligator pear*. AVOCADO.—*Anchovy pear*. ANCHOVY.—*Prickly pear*. PRICKLY.—**Pear-form**, pār'i-form, *a.* Pear-shaped.—**Pear-shaped**, *a.* Shaped like a pear, or somewhat like an egg.

Pearl, pėrl, *n.* [Fr. *perle*, from L.L. *perula, perla*, a pearl, either for *pirula*, from L. *pirum*, a pear, or for *pilula*, a pill, a globule.] A silvery or bluish-white, hard, smooth, lustrous body, of a roundish, oval, or pear-shaped form, produced by certain molluscs as the result of some abnormal or morbid process; poetically, something round and clear, as a drop of dew; a white speck or film growing on the eye; cataract; a small printing type, the smallest except diamond and brilliant; anything very valuable; what is choicest or best.—*a.* Relating to, made of pearl.—*v.t.* To set or adorn with pearls.—**Pearlaceous**, pėr-lā'shus, *a.* Resembling pearl or mother of pearl; of a pearly appearance.—**Pearlash**, pėrl'ash, *n.* Commercial carbonate of potash.—**Pearl-barley**, *n.* The seed of barley ground into small round grains.—**Pearl-diver**, *n.* One who dives for pearl-oysters.—**Pearled**, pėrld, *a.* Set or adorned with pearls.—**Pearl-edge**, *n.* A narrow kind of thread edging for lace.—**Pearl-eye**, *n.* A white speck or film on the eye.—**Pearl-fishery**, *n.* A place where pearl-oysters are caught.—**Pearl-fishing**, *n.* The occupation of diving for or otherwise catching pearl-oysters.—**Pearliness**, pėr'li-nes, *n.* The state of being pearly.—**Pearl-mussel**, *n.* A fresh-water mussel which yields pearls.—**Pearl-nautilus**, *n.* The true nautilus as distinguished from the argonaut or paper-nautilus.—**Pearl-oyster**, *n.* A mollusc that yields pearls.—**Pearl-powder**, *n.* A sort of powder from bismuth, used as a cosmetic.—**Pearl-sago**, *n.* Sago in grains of the size of small pearls.—**Pearl-spar**, *n.* A variety of dolomite.—**Pearl-stone**, *n.* A kind of vitreous trachyte or lava.—**Pearl-white**, *n.* Pearl-powder.—**Pearly**, pėr'li, *a.* Containing pearls; resembling pearls; nacreous.

Peasant, pez'ant, *n.* [O.Fr. *paisant* (Fr. *paysan*), from *pais, pays*, L. *pagus*, a district of country (with *t* affixed as in *tyrant*). PAGAN, PAGE (boy).] A rustic or countryman; one occupied in rural labour.—*a.* Rustic; rural.—**Peasantry**, pez'ant-ri, *n.* Peasants collectively; the body of country people.

Pease, pēz, *n.* Under PEA.

Peat, pēt, *n.* [For *beat, bete*, from old *bete*, to mend a fire; A. Sax. *bētan*, to make better; akin *better, boot*.] A kind of turf used as fuel; the natural accumulation of vegetable matter, more or less decomposed, in hollows on land not in a state of cultivation; a small block of peat cut and dried for fuel.—**Peat-bog**, *n.* A bog or marsh containing peat.—**Peat-moss**, *n.* A moss producing peat.—**Peat-soil**, *n.* A soil mixed with peat.—**Peaty**, pēt'i, *a.* Resembling peat; abounding in peat; composed of peat.

Peba, pē'ba, *n.* A species of armadillo.

Pebble, peb'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *papolstan*, lit. pebble-stone; etym. unknown.] A small round stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water; a lapidary's name for agate; an optician's name for transparent colourless rock-crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles.—**Pebbled**, peb'ld, *a.* Abounding with pebbles.—**Pebbly**, peb'li, *a.* Full of pebbles.

Pébrine, pā-brēn, *n.* [Fr.] A very destructive epizootic disease among silkworms.

Pecan, **Pecan-nut**, pē-kan', *n.* [Fr. *pacane*, Sp. *pacana*.] A species of hickory and its fruit.

Pecary, pek'a-ri, *n.* PECCARY.

Peccable, pek'a-bl, *a.* [L.L. *peccabilis*, peccable, from L. *pecco*, to sin.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law.—**Peccability**, pek-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being peccable.—**Peccadillo**, pek-a-dil'ō, *n.* [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*, L. *peccatum*, a sin, from *pecco*.] A slight trespass or offence; a petty crime or fault.—**Peccancy**, pek'an-si, *n.* State or quality of being peccant.—**Peccant**, pek'ant, *a.* [L. *peccans, peccantis*, ppr. of *pecco*.] Sinning; criminal; morbid; corrupt (*peccant* humours).—**Peccantly**, pek'ant-li, *adv.*

Peccavi, pek-kā'vi. [L., I have sinned, from *pecco*, to sin.] A word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offence.

Pechblend, **Pechblende**, pek'blend, *n.* [G. *pech*, pitch.] PITCHBLEND.

Peck, pek, *n.* [Perhaps a form of *pack*; but comp. Fr. *picotin*, a peck; L.L. *picotus*, a liquid measure.] The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of 8 quarts.

Peck, pek, *v.t.* [A slightly different form of *pick*.] To strike with the beak; to pick up with the beak; to make by striking with the beak, or a pointed instrument (to *peck* a hole).—*v.i.* To make strokes with a beak, or a pointed instrument.—*To peck at*, to strike at with the beak; to attack with petty criticism.—**Pecker**, pek'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pecks.—**Peckish**, pek'ish, *a.* Inclined to eat; somewhat hungry. [Colloq.]

Pecten, pek'ten, *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb, a kind of shell-fish, from *pecto, pexum*, to comb; root *pek*, also in Gr. *pekō*, to comb.] A genus of marine bivalves having a shell marked with diverging ribs and furrows.

Pectic, pek'tik, *a.* [Gr. *pektikos*, curdling, from *pēgnymi*, to fix.] Having the property of forming a jelly: said of an acid found in fruits.—**Pectin**, **Pectine**, pek'tin, *n.* A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly.—**Pectinaceous**, pek-ti-nā'shus, *a.* Having the character of pectin.—**Pectose**, pek'tōs, *n.* A substance contained in fleshy fruits which certain agents change into pectin.—**Pectous**, pek'tus, *a.* Pertaining to pectin.

Pectinal, pek'ti-nal, *a.* [L. *pecten*, a comb, PECTEN.] Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.—**Pectinate**, **Pectinated**, pek'ti-nāt, pek'ti-nā-ted, *a.* [L. *pectinatus*.] Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb; toothed like a comb; serrated.—**Pectinately**, pek'ti-nāt-li, *a.* Like the teeth of a comb.—**Pectination**, pek-ti-nā'shon, *n.* The state of being pectinated; what is pectinated.—**Pectinibranchiate**, pek-tin'i-brang'ki-āt, *a.* and *n.* Having pectinated gills, as certain molluscs; an

animal of this kind.—**Pectiniform**, pek-tin'i-form, *a.* Resembling a comb in form.

Pectoral, pek'tō-ral, *a.* [L. *pectoralis*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.] Pertaining to the breast.—*Pectoral fins*, the two fore fins of a fish, situated near the gills.—*n.* A covering or protection for the breast; a breastplate; the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest; a medicine for complaints of the chest; a pectoral fin.—**Pectoriloquism**, pek-to-ril'ō-kwizm, *n.* [L. *pectus*, and *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking from the chest.—**Pectoriloquy**, pek-to-ril'ō-kwi, *n.* A phase of disease in which the patient's voice seems to proceed from the point of the chest on which the ear or a stethoscope is placed, as in consumptive persons.

Pectose, **Pectous**. Under PECTIC.

Peculate, pek'ū-lāt, *v.i.*—*peculated*, *peculating*. [L. *peculor*, *peculatus*, to steal, from *peculium*, private property, from *pecus*, cattle, in which wealth originally consisted; cog. E. *fee*. PECULIAR, PECUNIARY.] To appropriate public money, or goods intrusted to one's care; to embezzle.—**Peculation**, pek-ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of peculating; embezzlement.—**Peculator**, pek'ū-lā-tèr, *n.* One who peculates.

Peculiar, pē-kū'li-èr, *a.* [L. *peculiaris*, one's own, peculiar, extraordinary, from *peculium*, one's own property. PECULATE.] One's own; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use; specially belonging (*peculiar to* that part of the country); singular; striking; unusual; eccentric.—*n.* A particular parish or church which has ecclesiastical jurisdiction within itself.—**Peculiarity**, pē-kū'li-ar''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being peculiar; that which is peculiar to a person or thing; a special characteristic or feature.—**Peculiarize**, pē-kū'li-èr-iz, *v.t.*—*peculiarised*, *peculiarising*. To make peculiar; to set apart; to appropriate.—**Peculiarly**, pē-kū'li-èr-li, *adv.* In a peculiar manner; especially; in a manner not common to others.—**Peculiarness**, pē-kū'li-èr-nes, *n.*

Pecuniary, pē-kū'ni-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *pecuniaire*, L. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, from *pecus*, cattle. PECULATE.] Relating to or connected with money; consisting of money.—**Pecuniarily**, pē-kū'ni-a-ri-li, *a.* In a pecuniary manner.

Pedagogue, ped'a-gog, *n.* [Gr. *paidagōgos*—*pais*, *paidos*, a child, and *agō*, to lead.] A teacher of children; a schoolmaster: now generally by way of contempt.—**Pedagogic**, **Pedagogical**, ped-a-goj'ik, ped-a-goj'i-kal, *a.* Resembling or belonging to a pedagogue.—**Pedagogics**, ped-a-goj'iks, *n.* The science or art of teaching.—**Pedagogism**, ped'a-gog-izm, *n.* The business or manners of a pedagogue.—**Pedagogy**, ped'a-goj-i, *n.* The art or office of a pedagogue.

Pedal, pē'dal, *a.* [L. *pedalis*, belonging to the foot, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, seen also in *pedestal*, *pedestrian*, *biped*, *quadruped*, *centipede*, *expedite*, *impede*, *dispatch*, &c. FOOT.] Pertaining to a foot (*pedal* digits); *mus.* relating to a pedal.—*n.* A lever to be pressed down by the foot; a sort of treadle; a part of a musical instrument acted on by the feet, as in the piano for strengthening or softening the sound; on the organ for opening additional sets of pipes; on the harmonium for working the bellows, &c.—**Pedal-bass**, *n.* *Mus.* ORGAN-POINT.—**Pedal-note**, *n.* *Mus.* a holding-note, generally the dominant.

Pedant, ped'ant, *n.* [Fr. *pédant*, It. Sp. and Pg. *pedante*, for *pedagogante*, from L. *paedagogans*, *paedagogantis*, ppr. of *paedagogo*, to educate. PEDAGOGUE.] A person who makes a vain display of his learning, or who prides himself on his book-learning but is devoid of taste; one devoted to a system of rules.—**Pedantic**, **Pedantical**, pē-dan'tik, pē-dan'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a pedant or to pedantry.—**Pedantically**, pē-dan'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a pedantic manner.—**Pedantry**, ped'ant-ri, *n.* The manners or character of a pedant; ostentation or boastful display of learning; obstinate adherence to rules or established forms.

Pedate, ped'āt, *a.* [L. *pedatus*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. PEDAL.] Having divisions like toes; divided into distinct lobes; *bot.* applied to certain palmate leaves.—**Pedatifid**, pē-dat'i-fid, *a.* [L. *findo*, *fidi*, to divide.] *Bot.* divided in a pedate manner.

Peddle, ped'l, *v.i.*—*peddle*, *peddling*. [From Prov. E. *ped* or *pad*, a wicker basket, a pannier, akin to *pod*. Hence *pedlar*.] To travel about the country and retail small wares; to go about as a pedlar; to be engaged in a small business; to trifle.—*v.t.* To sell or retail in small quantities while travelling about.—**Peddler**, ped'lèr, *n.* One who peddles. PEDLAR.

Pedestal, ped'es-tal, *n.* [Sp. *pedestal*, Fr. *piédestal*, It. *piedestallo*, from L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and G. and E. *stall*.] A basement or support for a column, a statue, a vase, &c.

Pedestrian, pē-des'tri-an, *a.* [L. *pedestris*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. PEDAL.] Going on foot; performed on foot; walking.—*n.* One that walks or journeys on foot; a remarkable walker.—**Pedestrianism**, pē-des'tri-an-izm, *n.* The practice of walking; the art of a professional walker.

Pedicel, ped'i-sel, *n.* [From *pedicellus*, a form equivalent to L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. PEDAL.] *Bot.* the stalk that supports a single flower, leaf, &c.; any short small footstalk; *zool.* a footstalk by which certain animals of the lower orders, as zoophytes, &c., are attached.—**Pedicellate**, ped'i-sel-āt, *a.* Having a pedicel.—**Pedicle**, ped'i-kl, *n.* PEDICEL.

Pedicular, **Pediculous**, pe-dik'ū-lèr, pe-dik'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *pediculus*, a louse.] Lousy; having the lousy distemper.

Pedigerous, pe-dij'èr-us, *a.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *gero*, to bear.] Having feet or legs; furnished with foot-like organs.

Pedigree, ped'i-grē, *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *par degrés*, by degrees or steps.] A line of ancestors; lineage; a genealogy; a genealogical or family tree.

Pedimanous, pe-dim'a-nus, *a.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and *manus*, the hand.] Having the foot hand-shaped, as monkeys.

Pediment, ped'i-ment, *n.* [From L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] *Arch.* the low triangular mass resembling a gable at the end of buildings in the Greek style, surrounded with a cornice, and often ornamented with sculptures; a small gable or triangular decoration like a gable over a window, a door, &c.—**Pedimental**, ped'i-men-tal, *a.* Relating to a pediment.

Pedlar, **Pedler**, ped'lèr, *n.* [Properly *peddler*, from *peddle*.] A petty dealer that carries his wares with him; a travelling chapman.—**Pedlary**, **Pedlery**, ped'lèr-i, *n.* Pedlar's wares; the employment of a pedlar.

Pedobaptism, pē-do-bap tizm, *n.* PAEDOBAPTISM.

Pedometer, pe-dom'et-èr, *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument (often resembling a watch) by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance thus ascertained.—**Pedometric**, **Pedometrical**, pē-do-met'rik, pē-do-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a pedometer.

Pedomotive, pē'do-mō-tiv, *a.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and E. *motive*.] Moved or worked by the foot or the feet.

Peduncle, pē-dung'kl, *n.* [From L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] *Bot.* the stalk that supports the fructification of a plant, *i.e.* the flower and fruit; *zool.* the stem or stalk by which certain brachiopods, &c., are attached.—**Peduncular**, pē-dung'kū-lèr, *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle.—**Pedunculate**, **Pedunculated**, pē-dung'kū-lāt, pē-dung'kū-lā-ted, *a.* Having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle.

Peel, **Peel-tower**, pēl, *n.* [W. *pêl*, a tower, a fortress.] A name of certain strong square towers or strongholds common on the Scottish borders.

Peel, pēl, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *peller* (Fr. *peler*), to peel, from L. *pellis*, the skin (cog. with E. *fell*, a skin), whence also *pellicle*, *pettry*, *pelisse*, &c.] To strip the skin, bark, or rind from; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to decorticate; to strip (bark) from the surface.—*v.i.* To lose the skin or rind: to fall off (as bark or skin).—*n.* The skin or rind of anything.—**Peeler**, pēl'èr, *n.* One that peels.

Peel, pēl, *n.* [Fr. *pelle*, from L. *pala*, a spade.] A wooden shovel used by bakers to put their bread in and take it out of the oven.

Peep pēp, *v.i.* [Imitative of sound, like D. and G. *piepen*, Dan. *pipps*, L. *pipio*, Gr. *pippiō*, to chirp; the other meaning is supposed to have been suggested from the chicken's peep or chirp closely accompanying its peeping from the shell.] To cry, as chickens; to cheep; to chirp; to begin to appear; to look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely, or slyly.—*n.* The cry of a chicken: a sly look, or a look through a crevice.—*Peep of day*, the dawn or daybreak.—**Peeper**, pēp'èr, *n.* One that peeps.—**Peep-hole**, **Peeping-hole**, *n.* A hole through which one may peep without being discovered.—**Peep-show**, *n.* A show of small pictures viewed through a hole fitted with a magnifying lens.

Peer, pēr, *n.* [Lit. an equal; O.Fr. *peer*, *per*, *par* (Fr. *pair*), from L. *par*, equal PEER.] One of the same rank, qualities, or the like; an equal; a match; a companion; an associate; a member of one of the five degrees of nobility (duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron); a nobleman; —*House of Peers*, the House of Lords.—**Peerage**, pēr'āj, *n.* The rank or dignity of a peer; the body of peers.—**Peeress**, pēr'es, *n.* The consort of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage.—**Peerless**, pēr'les, *a.* Unequalled; having no peer or equal.—**Peerlessly**, pēr'les-li, *adv.* In a peerless manner.—**Peerlessness**, pēr'les-nes, *adv.*

Peer, pēr, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *perer*, *parer*, from L. *pareo*, to appear; same as *-pear* in *appear*; or from L.G. *piren*, to peer.] To come just in sight; to appear (*Shak.*); to look narrowly; to pry; to peep.

Peevish, pē'vish, *a.* [Comp. Dan. *piave*, to cry like a child; Sc. *pew*, *pyow*, a sound of complaint.] Apt to mutter and complain; easily vexed or fretted; fretful; querulous; self-willed; froward.—**Peevishly**, pē'vish-li, *adv.* In a peevish manner.—**Peevishness**, pē'vish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being peevish; fretfulness.

Peewit, pē'wit, *n.* [From its cry.] The lapwing.

Peg, peg, *n.* [Comp. Dan. *pig*, a spike; W. *pig*, something sharp; allied probably to E. *peak*, *pick*.] A wooden pin used in fastening things, as a mark, or otherwise; one of the pins on a musical instrument for stretching the strings; a pin on which to hang anything.—*To take one down a peg*, to humiliate him.—*v.t.*—*pegged*, *pegging*. To put pegs into for fastening, &c.; to fasten on the sole of (a shoe) with pegs; to mark off by pegs.—*v.i.* To work diligently: generally followed by *away* or *on*. [Colloq.]—**Pegger**, peg'èr, *n.* One that pegs.—**Peg-top**, *n.* A child's toy, a variety of top made to spin by a string.

Pegasus, peg'a-sus, *n.* The winged horse of Greek mythology, often regarded as the horse of the Muses, and hence connected with poets and poetry.—**Pegasean**, pe-gā'se-an, *a.* Pertaining to Pegasus; poetical.

Peirameter, pi-ram'et-èr, *n.* [Gr. *peira*, a trial, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the resistance which the surfaces of roads offer to wheeled carriages, &c.—**Peirastic**, pi-ras'tik, *a.* [Gr. *peirastikos*.] Making trial; tentative.

Pejorative, pē'jor-ā-tiv, *n.* [L. *pejor*, worse.] Conveying a depreciatory meaning.—*n.* A word conveying such a meaning (*postator* is a *pejorative* of *post*).

Pekan, pē'kan, *n.* A species of North American marten.

Pekoe, pē'kō, *n.* [Chinese, lit. white down.] A fine black tea.

Pelagian, pe-lā'ji-an, *n.* A follower of *Pelagius*, a British monk of the fourth century, who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free-will and the merit of good works.—*a.* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.—**Pelagianism**, pe-lā'ji-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius.

Pelagic, pe-laj'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pelagos*, the ocean.] Belonging to the ocean; inhabiting the open ocean.

Pelargonium, pel-ar-gō'ni-um, *n.* [From

Gr. *pelargos*, a stork—from the shape of the capsules.] Stork's-bill, an extensive genus of highly ornamental plants, usually called *Geraniums*. GERANIUM.

Pelasgian, Pelasgic, pe-las'ji-an, pe-las'jik, *a.* Pertaining to the Pela[illegible] or Pelasgi, prehistoric inhabitan[illegible] Greece, &c. —*Pelasgic architecture*, [illegible] *building*. CYCLOPEAN.

Pelecan, pel'i-kan, *n.* PELICAN.

Pelerine, pel'er-in, *n.* [Fr., from *pelerin*, a pilgrim. PILGRIM.] A lady's long cape or fur-tippet.

Pelf, pelf, *n.* [O.Fr. *pelfre*, spoil, booty, from L. *pilare*, to rob, and *facere*, to make. PILFER.] Money; riches; filthy lucre: a contemptuous term.

Pelican, pel'i-kan, *n.* [From L. *pelicanus*, Gr. *pelekanos*, a pelican, from *pelekys*, a hatchet—from shape of bill.] A web-footed bird, larger than the swan, with a very large bill, and beneath the under mandible a huge pouch for holding fi's[illegible].

Pelisse, pe-lēs', *n.* [Fr. *pelisse*, from L. *pellicius*, made of skins, from [illegible]*lis*, a skin. PEEL, *v.t.*] Originally a garment lined or trimmed with fur; now a robe of silk or other material worn by ladies.

Pell, pel, *n.* [L. *pellis*, a skin. PEEL, *v.t.*] A skin or hide; a roll of parchment.

Pellagra, pe-lā'gra, *n.* [It. *pellagra*, L. *pellis*, skin, and Gr. *agra*, seizure.] A disease of the nature of leprosy, particularly noticed among the Milanese.—**Pellagrin**, pe-lag'rin *n.* One afflicted with pellagra.

Pellet, pel'et, *n.* [Fr. *pelote*, from L.L. *pilota*, *pelota*, dim. of L. *pila*, a ball. PILE (heap).] A little ball; one of the globules of small shot.—*v.t.* To form into pellets.—**Pelleted**, pel'et-ed, *p.* and *a.* Consisting of pellets; made of pellets.

Pellicle, pel'i-kl, *n.* [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin. PEEL, *v.t.*] A thin skin or film on a surface; *bot* the outer cuticular covering of plants.—**Pellicular**, pel-lik'ū-lér, *a.* Pertaining to a pellicle; constituted by a pellicle or pellicles.

Pellitory, pel'i-to-ri, *n.* [A corruption of L. *parietaria*, lit. the wall plant, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] A name of sever. British plants.

Pell-mell, pel'mel, *adv.* [Fr. *pêle-mêle*, from *pêle* (L. *pala*), a shovel, and *mêler*, to mix (MEDLEY).] With confused violence; in a disorderly body; in utter confusion.

Pellucid, pel-lū'sid, *a.* [L. *pellucidus*—*pel*, for *per*, through, and *lucidus*, bright. LUCID.] Transparent; admitting the passage of light; translucent; not opaque.—**Pellucidity, Pellucidness**, pel-lū-sid'i-ti, pel-lū'sid-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pellucid.—**Pellucidly**, pel-lū'sid-li, *adv.* In a pellucid manner.

Peloponnesian, pel'ō-pon-nē"si-an, *a.* Belonging to *Peloponnesus*, or the southern peninsula of Greece.

Peloria, pē-lō'ri-a, *n.* [Gr. *pelōr*, a monster.] *Bot.* regularity of structure in the flowers of plants which normally bear irregular flowers.—**Peloric**, pē-lor'ik, *a.* Characterized by peloria.

Pelt, pelt, *n.* [Shortened from *peltry*, from L. *pellis*, a skin. PEEL, *v.t.*] The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide.—**Pelt-monger**, *n.* A dealer in pelts.—**Peltry**, pel'tri, *n.* [Fr. *pelleterie*.] Pelts collectively: usually applied to the skins of fur-bearing animals in the raw state.

Pelt, pelt, *v.t.* [O.E. *pulten*, probably from L. *pultare*, to strike or knock, from *pello*, to drive. PULSE.] To strike or assail with something thrown or driven; to drive by throwing something.—*v.i.* To throw missiles.—*n.* A blow or stroke from something thrown.—**Pelter**, pel'ter, *n.* One who or that which pelts.

Peltate, Peltated, pel'tāt, pel'tā-ted, *a.* [L. *pelta*, a target.] Shield-shaped; *bot.* fixed to the stalk by the centre or by some point distinctly within the margin.—**Peltately**, pel'tāt-li, *adv.* In a peltate manner.—**Peltatifid**, pel-tat'i-fid, *a.* *Bot.* peltate and cut into subdivisions.—**Peltiform**, pel'ti-form, *a.* Shield-shaped.

Peltry, pel'tri, *n.* Under PELT, *n.*

Pelvis, pel'vis, *n.* [L. *pelvis*, a basin.] *Anat.* the bony cavity of the body constituting a framework for the lower part of the abdomen.—**Pelvic**, pel'vik, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.

Pemmican, pem'i-kan, *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] A North American Indian preparation consisting of the lean of venison dried, pounded into a paste, and pressed into cakes so that it will keep long; beef dried and similarly preserved.

Pemphigus, pem'fi-gus, *n.* [Gr. *pemphix*, *pemphigos*, a bubble.] A disease of the skin, consisting in an eruption of vesicles or pustules.

Pen, pen, *n.* [O.Fr. *penne*, a pen, a feather, from L. *penna*, a feather, for *pesna*, from root seen in Gr. *petomai*, to fly, and in E. *feather*. FEATHER.] A quill or large feather; an instrument used for writing by means of a fluid ink; formerly almost always made of the quill of some large bird, but now commonly of metal; a writer; a penman; style or quality of writing; the internal bone of some cuttle-fishes.—*v.t.*—*penned*, *penning*. To write; to compose and commit to paper.—**Pen-and-ink**, *a.* Literary; done with a pen and ink, as a drawing or sketch.—**Pen-case**, *n.* A case or holder for a pen.—**Pen-holder**, *n.* The stalk and attached appliance for holding pen-points.—**Penknife**, pen'nif, *n.* A small pocket-knife, so called from its former use in making and mending quill-pens.—**Penman**, pen'man, *n.* pl. **Penmen**, pen'men. A calligrapher; an author; a writer —**Penmanship**, pen'man-ship, *n.* The use of the pen; the art of writing; manner of writing.

Pen, pen, *v.t.*—*penned* or *pent*, *penning*. [Lit. to fasten with a *pin*; O.E. *pinne*, to bolt; A. Sax. *ompinnian*, to bolt in; L.G. *pinnen*, *pennen*, to [shut, to bolt.] To shut in a small inclosure; to coop up; to encage.—*n.* A small inclosure, as for cows, sheep, fowls, &c.; a fold; a coop.

Penal, pē'nal, *a.* [Fr. *pénal*, from L. *penalis*, from *pœna*, pain, punishment. PAIN.] Pertaining to punishment; enacting punishment; inflicting punishment, incurring or entailing punishment.—*Penal code*, a code or system of laws relating to the punishment of crimes.—*Penal laws*, laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it.—*Penal servitude*, a species of punishment in Britain, consisting in imprisonment for a series of years, with hard labour, at certain penal establishments.—**Penally**, pē'nal-li, *adv.* In a penal manner.—**Penalty**, pen'al-ti, *n.* The punishment annexed to the commission of a crime, offence, or trespass; the suffering to which a person subjects himself by agreement, in case of non-fulfilment of stipulations; the sum forfeited for breaking an agreement.

Penance, pen'ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *penance*, *penance*, from L. *pœnitentia*, repentance, from *pœnitens*, penitent; it is a doublet of *penitence*. PAIN.] An ecclesiastical punishment imposed for sin; the suffering to which a person subjects himself as an expression of repentance; a sacrament of the R. C. Church for remission of sin.

Penannular, pen-an'nū-lér, *a.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *annulus*, a ring.] Nearly annular; having nearly the form of a ring.

Penates, pē-nā'tēs, *n. pl.* [L.] The household gods of the ancient Romans, including the lares.

Pence, pens, *n.* The plural of *penny*.

Penchant, pän-shän, *n.* [Fr., from *pencher*, to incline.] Strong inclination; decided taste; liking; bias.

Pencil, pen'sil, *n.* [O.Fr. *pincel*, a hair pencil, a brush; from L. *penicillus*, dim. of *penis*, a tail.] A small delicate brush used by painters for laying on their pigments; an instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of graphite, coloured chalk, or the like; often a lead-pencil; *optics*, an aggregate of rays of light which converge to or diverge from the same point.—*v.t.*—*pencilled*, *pencilling*. To write or mark with a pencil.—**Pencilled**, pen'sild, *p.* and *a.* Painted, drawn, or marked with a pencil; delicately marked.

Pendant, pen'dant, *n.* [Fr. *pendant*, hanging, what hangs, a counterpart, from *pendre*, L. *pendere*, to hang, which, with the allied *pendere*, to weigh, appears in *penetic*, *pendulum*, *depend*, *impend*, *expend*, *compensation*, *compendium*, &c.] Anything hanging down by way of ornament, as a jewel at the ear, an ear-ring, &c., *naut.* a flag borne at the mast-head of certain ships, of two kinds—the *long pendant* and the *broad pendant*; an apparatus hanging from a roof or ceiling for giving light by gas; one of a pair of companion pictures, statues, &c.; an appendix or addition; *arch.* a hanging ornament used in the vaults and timber roofs of Gothic architecture.—**Pendency**, pen'den-si, *n.* State of being pendent or suspended; the state of being continued as not yet decided.—**Pendent**, pen'dent, *a.* [L. *pendens*, *pendentis*, hanging, ppr. of *pendere*, to hang.] Hanging, suspended; depending; overhanging; projecting.—*n.* Something pendent or hanging.—**Pendentive**, pen-den'tiv, *n.* [Fr. *pendentif*.] *Arch.* the part of a groined ceiling springing from one pillar or impost.—**Pendently**, pen'dent-li, *adv.* In a pendent or projecting manner.—**Pending**, pen'ding, *p.* and *a.* Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated.—*prep.* [A participle converted into a preposition, like *during*.] For the time of the continuance of; during.

Pendragon, pen-drag'on, *n.* [W. *pen*, a head, and *dragon*, a leader.] A chief leader, a title among the ancient British.

Pendulous, pen'dū-lus, *a.* [L. *pendulus*, from *pendeo*, to hang. PENDANT.] Hanging so as to swing freely; loosely pendent; swinging.—**Pendulousness**, pen'dū-lus-nes, *n.* The state of being pendulous.—**Pendulum**, pen'dū-lum, *n.* [Lit. what hangs down, from L. *pendulus*.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum; the swinging piece in a clock serving as the regulating power, the wheel-work being attached to register the number of vibrations, and the weight or spring serving to counteract the effects of friction and resistance of the air.—*Compensation pendulum*. COMPENSATION.

Penetrate, pen'e-trāt, *v.t.*—*penetrated*, *penetrating*. [L. *penetro*, *penetratum*, to penetrate; root *pen*, denoting internality, and *tra*, to go.] To enter or pierce; to make way into the interior of; to pass into or affect the mind of; to touch; to pierce into by the intellect; to arrive at the inner meaning of; to understand.—*v.i.* To enter into or pierce anything; to pass or make way in.—**Penetrating**, pen'e-trāt-ing, *p.* and *a.* Having the power of entering or piercing; sharp; acute; discerning.—**Penetratingly**, pen'e-trāt-ing-li, *adv.* In a penetrating manner.—**Penetration**, pen-e-trā'shon, *n.* The act of penetrating; a seeing into something obscure or difficult; discernment; mental acuteness.—**Penetrative**, pen'e-trā-tiv, *a.* Sharp; subtle; acute; discerning.—**Penetrativeness**, pen'e-trā-tiv-nes, *n.*—**Penetrable**, pen'e-tra-bl, *a.* [L. *penetrabilis*.] Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.—**Penetrableness, Penetrability**, pen'e-tra-bl-nes, pen'e-tra-bil"i-ti, *n.* State of being penetrable.—**Penetrably**, pen'e-tra-bli, *adv.* In a penetrable manner; so as to be penetrable.—**Penetralia**, pen'e-trā"li-a, *n. pl.* [L., from *penetralis*, internal.] The inner parts of a building, as of a temple or palace; a sanctuary; hidden things.—**Penetrance, Penetrancy**, pen'e-trans, pen'e-tran-si, *n.* The quality of being penetrant.—**Penetrant**, pen'e-trant, *a.* Having the power to penetrate or pierce.

Penfold, pen'fōld, *n.* PINFOLD.

Penguin, pen'gwin, *n.* [From prov. E. *pen-wing* or *pinwing* (the wing bearing the *pens* or quills), the outer joint of the wing of a fowl, so that the name would mean a bird with a wing like this, or a wing that has the quills plucked out.] A name of swimming birds allied to the auks and guillemots, having rudimentary wings useless for flight, but effective in swimming.—**Penguinery**, pen-gwin'er-i, *n.* A colony of penguins.

Penicil, pen'i-sil, *n.* [L. *penicillus*, a pencil or small brush. PENCIL.] A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.—**Penicillate**,

Penicillated, pen-i-sil'āt, pen-i-sil'ā-ted, *a.* *Bot.* consisting of a bundle of short, compact fibres or hairs; *zool.* supporting bundles of diverging hairs.

Peninsula, pe-nin'sū-la, *n.* [L., from *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an island.] A portion of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus.—*The Peninsula*, Spain and Portugal together. — **Peninsular**, pe-nin'sū-lėr, *a.* In the form of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula. — **Peninsulate**, pe-nin'sū-lāt, *v.t.—peninsulated, peninsulating.* To form into a peninsula.

Penis, pē'nis, *n.* [L.] The male organ of generation.

Penitence, pen'i-tens, *n.* [Fr. *pénitence*, from L. *pænitentia*, repentance. *Penance* is the same word. PENAL.] Sorrow for the commission of sin or offences; repentance; contrition.—**Penitency**, pen'i-ten-si, *n.* Penitence. — **Penitent**, pen'i-tent, *a.* [L. *pænitens*, repentant.] Suffering sorrow of heart on account of sins or offences; contrite; sorry for wrong-doing and resolved on amendment. — *n.* One who is penitent; one under church censure, but admitted to penance.—**Penitential**, pen-i-ten'shal, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence. — *Penitential psalms*, the psalms numbered vi., xxxii., xxxviii., li., cii., cxxx., cxliii. of the authorized version of the Bible. — *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a book containing the rules which relate to penance. — **Penitentially**, pen-i-ten'shal-li, *adv.* In a penitential manner.—**Penitentiary**, pen-i-ten'sha-ri, *a.* Relating to penance. — *n.* A penitent; an official or office of the Roman Catholic Church connected with the granting of dispensations, &c.; a house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labour. — **Penitently**, pen'i-tent-li, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Penknife, Penman, &c. Under PEN.

Pennant, pen'ant, *n.* [From *pennon*, but influenced by *pendant*.] A small flag; a pennon; a pendant.

Pennate, Pennated, pen'āt, pen'ā-ted, *a.* [L. *pennatus*, winged, from *penna*, a feather.] *Bot.* same as *Pinnate*.—**Penniform**, pen'i-form, *a.* Having the appearance of the barbs of a feather.—**Pennigerous**, pe-nij'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing feathers or quills.

Pennon, pen'on, *n.* [Fr. *pennon*, from L. *penna*, a feather, a plume. PEN.] A small pointed flag or streamer formerly carried by knights attached to their spear or lance, and generally bearing a badge or device; a pennant.—**Pennoncel, Pennoncelle**, pen'on-sel, *n.* A small pennon.

Penny, pen'i, *n.* pl. **Pennies** or **Pence**, pen'is, pens. *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount in value. [A. Sax. *penig, pening, pending*=D. *penning*, Dan. *penge*, Icel. *penningr*, O.H.G. *pfenting*, G. *pfennig*; perhaps of same origin as *pawn*, a pledge. PAWN.] A bronze (formerly copper) coin, of which there are twelve in the shilling; an insignificant coin or value; money.—**Penniless**, pen'i-les, *a.* Moneyless; destitute of money; poor.—**Pennilessness**, pen'i-les-nes, *n.* The state of being penniless. — **Penny-a-liner**, *n.* A person who furnishes matter for public journals at a penny a line, or some such small price; any poor writer for hire.—**Penny-dog**, *n.* A kind of small shark or dog-fish. **Pennyroyal**, pen'i-roi-al, *n.* An aromatic British plant of the mint family.—**Penny-wedding**, *n.* A wedding where the guests contribute toward the expenses of the entertainment.—**Pennyweight**, pen'i-wāt, *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains—anciently the weight of a silver penny.—**Penny-wise**, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on unimportant occasions: generally in the phrase '*penny-wise* and pound-foolish.' — **Pennyworth**, pen'i-wėrth, *n.* As much as is bought for a penny; a purchase; a bargain.

Penology, pē-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *poinē*, punishment, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of public punishments.

Pensile, pen'sil, *a.* [L. *pensilis*, from *pendeo*, to hang. PENDANT.] Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

Pension, pen'shon, *n.* [Fr. *pension*, from L. *pensio*, *pensionis*, a paying, from *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay (whence *expend*, &c.). PENDANT.] A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; a yearly sum granted by government to retired public officers, to soldiers or sailors who have served a certain number of years or have been wounded, or others; a boarding-house or boarding-school on the Continent (in this sense pronounced päñ-sē-oñ, being French).—*v.t.* To grant a pension to. — **Pensionary**, pen'shon-a-ri, *a.* Receiving a pension; consisting in a pension.—*n.* A person who receives a pension; a pensioner. — **Pensioner**, pen'shon-ėr, *n.* One in receipt of a pension; a dependant on the bounty of another; in the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income, the same as a commoner at Oxford.

Pensive, pen'siv, *a.* [Fr. *pensif*, from *penser*, to think or reflect, from L. *pensare*, to weigh, to consider, a freq. from *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh. PENDANT.] Thoughtful; employed in serious thought or reflection; thoughtful and somewhat melancholy; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.—**Pensively**, pen'siv-li, *adv.* In a pensive manner. — **Pensiveness**, pen'siv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pensive.

Penstock, pen'stok, *n.* [*Pen*, an inclosure, and *stock*.] A trough, tube, or conduit of boards for conducting water; a sluice above a water-wheel.

Pent, pent, pp. of *pen*. Penned or shut up; closely confined.

Pentachord, pen'ta-kord, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *chordē*, a string.] An ancient Greek instrument of music with five strings.

Pentacle, pen'ta-kl, *n.* [L.L. *pentaculum*, from Gr. *pente*, five.] A figure consisting of five straight lines so joined and intersecting as to form a five-pointed star: formerly a mystic sign in astrology or necromancy.

Pentacoccous, pen-ta-kok'us, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and L. *coccus*, a berry.] *Bot.* having or containing five grains or seeds.

Pentacrinite, pen-tak'ri-nit, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *krinon*, a lily.] A five-armed fossil encrinite.

Pentadactylous, pen-ta-dak'ti-lus, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having five fingers or toes.

Pentadelphous, pen-ta-del'fus, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *adelphos*, brother.] *Bot.* having the filaments or stamens arranged in groups or divisions of five.

Pentaglot, pen'ta-glot, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *glōtta*, a tongue.] A work in five different languages.

Pentagon, pen'ta-gon, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *gōnia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a figure of five sides and five angles; if the sides and angles be equal it is a *regular* pentagon; otherwise, *irregular*; *fort.* a fort with five bastions. — **Pentagonal**, pen-tag'on-al, *a.* Having five corners or angles.—**Pentagonally**, pen-tag'on-al-li, *adv.* With five angles.

Pentagram, pen'ta-gram, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *grammē*, a line.] A pentacle.

Pentagyn, pen'ta-jin, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* a plant having five styles. — **Pentagynian, Pentagynous**, pen-ta-jin'i-an, pen-taj'i-nus, *a.* *Bot.* having five styles.

Pentahedron, pen-ta-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *hedra*, a side or base.] A solid having five equal sides. — **Pentahedral**, pen-ta-hē'dral, *a.* Having five equal sides.

Pentamerous, pen-tam'ėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *meros*, a part.] Having or divided into five parts; *zool.* having five joints to the tarsus of each leg, a term applied to a family (Pentamera) of beetles.—**Pentameran**, pen-tam'ėr-an, *n.* A pentamerous beetle.

Pentameter, pen-tam'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *metron*, measure.] *Pros.* a verse of five feet, belonging more especially to Greek and Latin poetry, the two first feet being either dactyles or spondees; the third always a spondee, and the two last anapests.—*a.* Having five metrical feet.

Pentander, pen-tan'dėr, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *anēr*, a man or male.] A hermaphrodite plant having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.—**Pentandrous**, pen-tan'drus, *a.* *Bot.* having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

Pentangular, pen-tang'gū-lėr, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and E. *angular*.] Having five angles.

Pentapetalous, pen-ta-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having five petals.

Pentaphyllous, pen-taf'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having five leaves.

Pentarchy, pen'tär-ki, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *archē*, rule.] A government in the hands of five persons.

Pentasepalous, pen-ta-sep'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and E. *sepal*.] *Bot.* having five sepals.

Pentaspermous, pen-ta-spėr'mus, *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *sperma*, a seed.] *Bot.* containing five seeds.

Pentastich, pen'ta-stik, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *stichos*, a verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

Pentastyle, pen'ta-stil, *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* applied to an edifice having five columns in front.

Pentateuch, pen'ta-tūk, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a book.] A collective term for the first five books of the Old Testament. — **Pentateuchal**, pen-ta-tū'kal, *a.* Relating to the Pentateuch.

Pentecost, pen'tē-kost, *n.* [Gr. *pentēkostē* (*hēmera*), the fiftieth (day), from *pentēkonta*, fifty, from *pente*, five.] A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the passover; Whitsuntide, which is fifty days after Easter.—**Pentecostal**, pen-tē-kos'tal, *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.—*n.* An oblation formerly made to a parish priest at the feast of Pentecost.

Pentegraph, pen'tē-graf, *n.* PANTOGRAPH.

Penthouse, pent'hous, *n.* [Formerly *pentice*, from Fr. *appentis*, a penthouse—L. *ad*, to, and *pendeo*, to hang. PENDANT.] A roof sloping up against a wall; a shed standing aslope from a building.

Pentile, pen'til, *n.* PANTILE.

Pent-roof, *n.* [From *pent* in *penthouse*.] A roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side.

Penult, Penultima, pē'nult, pē-nul'ti-ma, *n.* [L. *penultimus*—*pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] The last syllable of a word except one. — **Penultimate**, pē-nul'ti-māt, *a.* The last but one.—*n.* The last syllable but one of a word.

Penumbra, pē-num'bra, *n.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.] The partial shadow outside of the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting the light from a luminous body, as in eclipses; *painting*, the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other. — **Penumbral**, pē-num'bral, *a.* Pertaining to a penumbra.

Penury, pen'ū-ri, *n.* [Fr. *pénurie*, L. *penuria*, akin to Gr. *penia*, poverty.] Want of pecuniary means; indigence; extreme poverty.—**Penurious**, pē-nū'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to penury; niggardly; parsimonious; sordid. — **Penuriously**, pē-nū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a penurious manner.—**Penuriousness**, pē-nū'ri-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being penurious.

Peon, pē'on, *n.* [Sp. *peon*, a foot-soldier, a day-labourer, from L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. PAWN (at chess), PEDAL.] In Hindustan, a foot-soldier; a native constable; in Spanish America, a day-labourer; a farmer of Spanish descent; a kind of serf.—**Peonage, Peonism**, pē'on-āj, pē'on-izm, *n.* The state or condition of a peon.

Peony, pē'ō-ni, *n.* [L. *paeonia*, from Gr. *paiōnia*, from *Paiōn*, Apollo, who used this flower to cure the wounds of the gods.] A ranunculaceous genus of plants cultivated in gardens for their large gaudy flowers.

People, pē'pl, *n.* [O.E. *peple*, *puple*, &c., O.Fr. *pople*, *pueple*, Fr. *peuple*, from L. *populus*, people. POPULAR.] The body of persons who compose a community, race,

or nation; a community; a body social (in this sense it admits the plural, *peoples*); persons indefinitely; men (*people* may say what they please); with possessives, those who are closely connected with a person, as attendants, domestics, relatives, &c.—*The people*, the commonalty, as distinct from men of rank; the populace.—*v.t.*—*peopled, peopling.* To stock with people or inhabitants; to populate.

Peperine, Peperino, pep'e-rin, pep-e-rē'nō, *n.* [It. *peperino*, from L. *piper*, pepper.] A light porous species of volcanic rock.

Peplus, pep'lus, *n.* [Gr. *peplos.*] A large full upper robe anciently worn by Greek w[illegible]

Pepo, pē'pō, *n.* [L., a melon.] Any fruit of the type of the melon or gourd.

Pepper, pep'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *pipor, peppor*, from L. *piper*, Gr. *piperi, peperi*: a word of Oriental origin.] A plant and its fruit, which latter has an aromatic, extremely hot, pungent taste, and is used in seasoning, &c.—*Jamaica pepper.* PIMENTO.—*Guinea pepper, Cayenne pepper*, the produce of different species of capsicum.—*v.t.* To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt with shot or missiles; to cover with numerous sores; to drub thoroughly.—**Pepper-and-salt**, *a.* Of a light ground colour (as white, drab, gray, &c.) dotted with black, brown, or like dark colour.—**Pepper-box**, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pepper on food.—**Peppercorn**, pep'ėr-korn, *n.* The berry or fruit of the pepper plant; hence, an insignificant quantity: something of inconsiderable value.—*Peppercorn rent*, a nominal rent.—**Peppermint**, pep'ėr-mint, *n.* A plant of the mint genus having a strong pungent taste, glowing like pepper, and followed by a sense of coolness; a liqueur prepared from the plant; a lozenge of sugar flavoured with peppermint.—**Pepper-pot**, *n.* A West Indian dish, the principal ingredient of which is cassareep, with flesh or dried fish and vegetables; a pepper-box; a kind of capsi[illegible].—**Peppery**, pep'ėr-i, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper; choleric; irritable.

Pepperidge, pep'ėr-ij, *n.* PIPERIDGE.

Pepsin, Pepsine, pep'sin, *n.* [Gr. *pepsis*, digestion, from *peptō*, to digest.] A peculiar animal principle secreted by the stomach, the active principle of gastric juice.—**Peptic**, pep'tik, *a.* Promoting digestion; relating to digestion; digestive.—*n.* A medicine which promotes digestion.—**Peptics**, pep'tiks, *n.* The doctrine of digestion; as a plural, the digestive organs.—**Pepticity**, pep-tis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being peptic; good digestion.—**Peptone**, pep'tōn, *n.* The substance into which the [illegible]trogenous elements of the food are converted by the action of the gastric juice.

Per, pėr. A Latin preposition, denoting through, by, by means of, &c., occurring as a prefix in many English words, and also used separately in certain phrases.—*Per annum*, by the year; in each year; annually. So *per diem*, by the day, each day.—*Per centum*, by the hundred; commonly abbreviated to *per cent.*—**Percentage**, pėr-sen'tāj, *n.* The allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred.

Peradventure, pėr-ad-ven'tūr, *adv.* [Prefix *per*, by, and *adventure*, Fr. *par aventure.*] Perchance; perhaps; it may be. Sometimes used as a noun = doubt; question.

Perambulate, pėr-am'bū-lāt, *v.t.*—*perambulated, perambulating.* [L. *perambulo*—*per*, and *ambulo*, to walk. AMBLE.] To walk through or over; to survey the boundaries of (to *perambulate* a parish).—**Perambulation**, pėr-am'bū-lā"shon, *n.* The act of perambulating; a travelling survey or inspection; a walking through or over ground for the purpose of settling boundaries.—**Perambulator**, pėr-am'bū-lā-tėr, *n.* One who perambulates; a small carriage for a child, propelled from behind.

Perceive, pėr-sēv', *v.t.*—*perceived, perceiving.* [Fr. *percevoir*, L. *percipio*, to perceive, to comprehend—*per*, and *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] To have or obtain knowledge of by the senses; to apprehend or take cognizance of by the organs of sense; to apprehend by the mind; to discern, know, understand.∴Syn. under SEE.—**Perceivable**, pėr-sē'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being perceived; perceptible.—**Perceivably**, pėr-sē'va-bli, *adv.* In a perceivable manner.—**Perceiver**, pėr-sē'vėr, *n.* One who perceives.—**Percept**, pėr'sept, *n.* That which is perceived.—**Perceptibility**, pėr-sep'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible; perception; power of perceiving.—**Perceptible**, pėr-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being perceived.—**Perceptibly**, pėr-sep'ti-bli, *adv.* In a perceptible manner; so as to be perceived.—**Perception**, pėr-sep'shon, *n.* [L. *perceptio, perceptionis.*] The act of perceiving; that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object; the faculty by which man holds communication with the external world or takes cognizance of objects without the mind.—**Perceptive**, pėr-sep'tiv, *a.* Relating to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving.—**Perceptivity**, pėr-sep-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being perceptive; power of perception.

Percentage. Under PER.

Perch, pėrch, *n.* [Fr. *perche*, L. *perca*, from Gr. *perkē*, the perch, from *perkos*, dark-coloured.] The popular name of acanthopterygious fishes, one species of which is found in rivers and lakes throughout the temperate parts of Europe.

Perch, pėrch, *n.* [Fr. *perche*, from L. *pertica*, a pole, a staff.] A measure of length containing 5½ yards; a pole or rod; a roost for birds; anything on which they light; hence, an elevated seat or position.—*v.i.* To sit or roost; to light or settle as a bird.—*v.t.* To place on a perch.—*Perched blocks*, blocks of stone that have been left by ancient glaciers high up on mountains.—**Percher**, pėrch'ėr, *n.* One that perches; a bird belonging to the order of insessores.

Perchance, pėr-chans', *adv.* [L. *per*, by, and E. *chance.*] Perhaps; peradventure.

Perchloric, pėr-klō'rik, *a.* Applied to an acid forming a syrupy liquid very explosive.—**Perchlorate**, pėr-klō'rāt, *n.* A salt of perchloric acid.

Percipient, pėr-sip'i-ent, *a.* [L. *percipiens*, ppr. of *percipio.* PERCEIVE.] Perceiving; having the faculty of perception.—*n.* One who perceives.—**Percipience, Percipiency**, pėr-sip'i-ens, pėr-sip'i-en-si, *n.* Act or power of perceiving; perception.

Perclose, pėr'klōz, *n.* [O.Fr. *perclose.*] PARCLOSE.

Percoid, pėr'koid, *a.* [Gr. *perkē*, perch, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the perch; belonging to the perch family.

Percolate, pėr'kō-lāt, *v.t.*—*percolated, percolating.* [L. *percolo*—*per*, and *colo*, to strain, from *colum*, a sieve (whence *colander*).] To strain or filter.—*v.i.* To pass through small interstices or pores; to filter.—**Percolation**, pėr-kō-lā"shon, *n.* The act of percolating; filtration.—**Percolator**, pėr'kō-lā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which filters.

Percurrent, pėr-kur'ent, *a.* [L. *per*, through, and *currens*, running.] Running through from top to bottom.

Percuss,† pėr-kus', *v.t.* [L. *percussus*, from *percutio, percussum*—*per*, through, and *quatio*, to strike (as in *concuss*). QUASH.] To strike against; to give a shock to.—**Percussion**, pėr-kush'on, *n.* [L. *percussio.*] The act of striking one body against another with some violence; forcible collision; the shock produced by the collision of bodies; the impression or effect of sound on the ear; *med.* the method of eliciting sounds by striking the surface of the body, for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs subjacent (as the lungs or heart).—**Percussion-cap**, *n.* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder.—**Percussion-fuse**, *n.* A fuse in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile strikes the object.—**Percussion-gun**, *n.* A gun discharged by a percussion-lock.—**Percussion-lock**, *n.* A lock for a [illegible]un, causing the ignition of the charge [illegible]he impact of a hammer or striker.—**Pe[illegible]sive**, pėr-kus'iv, *a.* Acting by percussion; striking against.—**Percusient**, pėr-kū'shi-ent, *n.* [L. *percutiens.*] That which strikes.

Perdition, pėr-dish'on, *n.* [L.L. *perditio*, from L. *perdo, perditus*, to destroy, to ruin—*per*, thoroughly, and *do*, a verb cog. with E. *do.*] Entire ruin; utter destruction; loss of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

Perdu, Perdue, pėr'dū or pėr-dū', *a.* [Fr. *perdu*, lost, from *perdre*, to lose, L. *perdo.*] Hid; in concealment: generally in the phrase *to lie* or *to be perdu.*

Perdurable, pėr'dū-ra-bl, *a.* [Fr., from L. *perduro*—*per*, intens., and *duro*, to last. DURABLE.] Very durable; lasting; continuing long.—**Perdurably**, pėr'dū-ra-bli, *adv.* In a perdurable manner; lastingly.—**Perduration, Perdurance**, pėr-dū-rā'shon, pėr-dū'rans, *n.* Long continuance.—**Perdure**, pėr-dūr', *v.i.* To endure or continue long.

Peregrinate, per'e-gri-nāt, *v.i.*—*peregrinated, peregrinating.* [L. *peregrinor*, from *peregrinus*, a traveller or stranger—*per*, through, and *ager*, land. PILGRIM.] To travel from place to place; to wander.—**Peregrination**, per'e-gri-nā"shon, *n.* A travelling, roaming, or wandering about; a journey.—**Peregrinator**, per'e-gri-nā-tėr, *n.* A traveller.—**Peregrine**, per'e-grin, *a.* [L. *peregrinus.*] Foreign; not native.—*Peregrine falcon*, a handsome species of European falcon.—*n.* A peregrine falcon.—**Peregrinity**,† per-e-grin'i-ti, *n.* Strangeness; foreignness.

Peremptory, per'emp-to-ri, *a.* [L. *peremptorius*, from *perimo, peremptus*, to destroy—*per*, thoroughly, and *emo*, to take, to buy (seen also in *exempt, example, prompt*).] Precluding debate or expostulation; decisive; authoritative; fully resolved; determined; positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatical; *law*, final; determinate.—**Peremptorily**, per'emp-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a peremptory manner.—**Peremptoriness**, per'emp-to-ri-nes, *n.*

Perennial, per-en'i-al, *a.* [L. *perennis*—*per*, through, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year; continuing without stop or intermission; unceasing; never-failing; *bot.* continuing more than two years (a *perennial* stem or root).—*n.* A plant whose root remains alive more years than two, but whose stems flower and perish annually.—**Perennially**, per-en'i-al-li, *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.—**Perennibranchiate**, per-en'i-brang"ki-āt, *a.* Having the branchiæ or gills permanent, as certain amphibians.—*n.* An amphibian having permanent branchiæ.

Perfect, pėr'fekt, *a.* [L. [illegible]*fectus*, pp. of *perficio*, to complete or finish—*per*, thoroughly, and *facio*, to do. FACT.] Brought to a consummation or completion; having received and possessing all its parts; finished; completed; of the best, highest, or completest type; without blemish or defect; faultless; completely skilled (*perfect* in discipline).—*Perfect tense*, *gram.* a tense which expresses an act completed.—*v.t.* To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; to make perfect; to instruct fully; to make fully skilful (often *refl.*).—**Perfectation**, pėr-fek-tā'shon, *n.* A bringing to perfection.—**Perfecter**, pėr'fek-tėr, *n.* One that makes perfect.—**Perfectibility**, pėr-fek'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being perfectible; the capacity of becoming or being made morally perfect.—**Perfectible**, pėr-fek'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect.—**Perfecting-press**, *n.* A press in which the paper is printed on both sides during [illegible] passage through the machine.—**Perfection**, pėr-fek'shon, *n.* [L. *perfectio, perfectionis.*] The state of being perfect or complete; supreme degree of moral or other excellence; a quality of the highest worth.—**Perfectionism**, pėr-fek'shon-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the Perfectionists.—**Perfectionist**, pėr-fek'shon-ist, *n.* One who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life; one of an American sect of Christians founded on socialist principles.—**Perfective**, pėr-fek'tiv, *a.* Conducing to bring to perfection.—**Perfectively**, pėr-fek'tiv-li, *adv.* In a perfective manner.—**Perfectly**, pėr'fekt-li, *adv.* In a perfect manner; so as to

reach perfection; completely; totally; thoroughly.—**Perfectness**, per'fekt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being perfect.

Perfervid, per-fer'vid, *a.* [L. *perfervidus*—*per*, intens., and *fervidus*, fervid.] Very fervid; very hot or ardent.

Perfidy, per'fi-di, *n.* [L. *perfidia*, from *perfidus*, faithless—prefix *per*, and *fidus*, faithful; *per* having the same force as in *perfure*, *pervert*. FAITH.] The act of violating faith or allegiance; breach of faith; treachery; faithlessness.—**Perfidious**, per-fid'i-us, *a.* Guilty of or involving perfidy or treachery; treacherous; consisting in breach of faith; traitorous.—**Perfidiously**, per-fid'i-us-li, *adv.* In a perfidious manner.—**Perfidiousness**, per-fid'i-us-nes *n.* The quality of being perfidious.

Perfoliate, per-fō'li-āt, *a.* [L. *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf.] *Bot.* applied to a leaf that has the base surrounding the stem, as if the stem ran through it.

Perforate, per'fo-rāt, *v.t.*—*perforated*, *perforating*. [L. *perforo*, *perforatus*—prefix *per*, through, and *foro*, to bore. BORE.] To bore through; to pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through by boring.—**Perforate**, **Perforated**, per'fo-rāt, per'fo-rā-ted, *a.* Bored or pierced through.—**Perforation**, per-fo-rā'shon, *n.* The act of perforating, boring, or piercing; a hole bored; a hole passing through anything.—**Perforative**, per'fo-rā-tiv, *a.* Having power to perforate or pierce.—**Perforator**, per'for-ā-tér, *n.* One who or that which perforates.

Perforce, per-fōrs', *adv.* [Prefix *per*, through, by, and *force*.] By force or compulsion; of necessity.

Perform, per-form', *v.t.* [O.E. *parforme*, *parfourne*, from O.Fr. *parfournir*, to perform—prefix *par*, and *fournir*, to accomplish, to furnish. FURNISH.] To do; to execute; to accomplish; to fulfil, act up to, discharge (a duty); to act or represent as on the stage.—*v.i.* To act a part; to play on a musical instrument, represent a character on the stage, or the like.—**Performable**, per-for'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being performed.—**Performance**, per-for'mans, *n.* The act of performing or condition of being performed; an action, deed, or thing done; a literary work; a composition; the acting or exhibition of character on the stage; an exhibition of skill and capacity; an entertainment provided at any place of amusement.—**Performer**, per-for'mer, *n.* One who performs; an actor, musician, &c., who exhibits his skill.—**Performing**, per-for'ming, *p.* and *a.* Exhibiting performances or tricks (a *performing* dog).

Perfume, per'fūm or per-fūm', *n.* [Fr. *parfum*, from L. *per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke; lit. smoke or vapour that disseminates itself.] A substance that emits a scent or odour which affects agreeably the organs of smelling; the scent or odour emitted from sweet-smelling substances.—*v.t.* (per-fūm')—*perfumed*, *perfuming*. To fill or impregnate with a grateful odour; to scent.—**Perfumatory**, per-fū'ma-to-ri, *a.* Yielding perfume; perfuming.—**Perfumer**, per-fūm'er, *n.* One who perfumes; one whose trade is to sell perfumes.—**Perfumery**, per-fūm'er-i, *n.* Perfumes collectively; the art of preparing perfumes.

Perfunctory, per-fungk'to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *perfunctorius*—L. *per*, and *fungor*, *functus*, to perform, execute. FUNCTION.] Done in a half-hearted or careless manner, and merely for the sake of getting rid of the duty; careless, slight, or not thorough; negligent.—**Perfunctorily**, per-fungk'to-ri-li, *adv.* In a perfunctory manner.—**Perfunctoriness**, per-fungk'to-ri-nes, *n.*

Perganeous, **Pergamentaceous**, per-ga-nē'nē-us, per'ga-men-tā"shus, *a.* [L. *pergamena*, parchment. PARCHMENT.] Resembling parchment.

Pergola, per'go-la, *n.* [It.] A kind of arbour or bower on which plants may grow.

Pergunnah, per-gun'a, *n.* In Hindustan, a district comprising a number of villages.

Perhaps, per-haps', *adv.* [L. *per*, by (as in *perchance*), and E. *hap*.] Peradventure; perchance; it may be; possibly.

Peri, pē'ri, *n.* [Per. *pari*, a fairy.] *Per. myth.* a sort of spiritual being or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.

Periagua, per-i-ā'gwa, *n.* A sort of canoe; a pirogue.

Perianth, per'i-anth, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* a term for the floral envelope when the calyx and corolla are so combined that they cannot be satisfactorily distinguished from each other.

Periastral, per-i-as'tral, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *astron*, a star.] About or among the stars.

Pericardium, per-i-kär'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *perikardion*—*peri*, around, and *kardia*, the heart.] The membranous sac that incloses the heart.—**Pericardial**, **Pericardian**, **Pericardic**, **Pericardiac**, per-i-kär'di-al, per-i-kär'di-an, per-i-kär'dik, per-i-kär'di-ak, *a.* Relating to the pericardium.—**Pericarditis**, per'i-kär-di"tis, *n.* [Term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the pericardium.

Pericarp, per'i-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *karpos*, fruit.] The seed-vessel of a plant, or the shell of the seed-vessel; the part inclosing the seed.—**Pericarpial**, **Pericarpic**, per-i-kär'pi-al, per-i-kär'pik, *a.* Belonging to a pericarp.

Perichætium, per-i-kē'shi-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *chaitē*, foliage.] *Bot.* minute leaves round the stalk of the sporangium of mosses.

Perichondrium, per-i-kon'dri-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *chondros*, cartilage.] *Anat.* a synovial membrane which covers certain cartilages.

Pericladium, per-i-klā'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *klados*, a branch.] *Bot.* a petiole forming a sort of sheath.

Periclinal, per-i-kli'nal, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *klinō*, to bend.] Dipping on all sides from a central point or apex: applied to strata.—**Periclinium**, per-i-kli'ni-um, *n.* *Bot.* the involucrum of composite plants.

Pericranium, per-i-krā'ni-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *kranion*, the skull.] The membrane that invests the skull.

Periderm, per'i-dérm, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *derma*, skin.] A sort of outer layer or skin; *bot.* the outer layer of bark.

Peridot, per'i-dot, *n.* A variety of chrysolite.

Perigastric, per-i-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *gastēr*, the belly.] Surrounding the belly or stomach.—*Perigastric space*, the visceral cavity in the Polyzoa.

Perigee, per'i-jē, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *gē*, the earth.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth; formerly also this point in the orbit of any heavenly body. APOGEE.—**Perigean**, per-i-jē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the perigee.

Perigone, **Perigonium**, per'i-gōn, per-i-gō'ni-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, and *gonē*, generation.] *Bot.* a perianth, especially one that is herbaceous or not coloured.

Perigynous, pe-rij'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* having the ovary free, but the petals and stamens borne on the calyx.

Perihelion, per-i-hē'li-on, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *hēlios*, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun: opposed to *aphelion*.

Peril, per'il, *n.* [Fr. *péril*, from L. *periculum*, danger, from root seen in *perior*, *experior*, to try (whence *experiment*); same ultimate root as E. *fare*, *ferry*.] Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.—*v.t.*—*perilled*, *perilling*. To hazard; to risk; to expose to danger.—**Perilous**, per'i-lus, *a.* Full of peril; dangerous; hazardous.—**Perilously**, per'i-lus-li, *ad.* In a perilous manner.—**Perilousness**, per'i-lus-nes, *n.*

Perimeter, pe-rim'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *metron*, measure.] *Geom.* the boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.—**Perimetrical**, per-i-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the perimeter.

Perimorph, per'i-morf, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *morphē*, form.] *Mineral.* a mineral or crystal inclosing other minerals or crystals. EPIMORPH.

Perineum, **Perineum**, per-i-nē'um, *n.* [Gr. *perinaion*, *perineon*.] *Anat.* the inferior surface of the trunk of the body, from the anus to the external organ of generation.—**Perineal**, per-i-nē'al, *a.* *Anat.* pertaining to the perineum.

Period, pē'ri-od, *n.* [L. *periodus*, from Gr. *periodos*—*peri*, about, and *hodos*, way.] Originally a circuit; hence, the time taken up by the revolution of a heavenly body, or the time till it returns to the point of its orbit where it began: any round of time or series of years, days, &c., in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun, an indefinite portion of any continued state, existence, or series of events (the early *period* of life); the time in which anything is performed; termination or point of completion of any cycle or series of events; end; [illegible] limit; a complete sentence from one full stop to another; the point that marks the end of a complete sentence, or indicates an abbreviation, &c.: a full stop, thus (.).—**Periodic**, **Periodical**, pē-ri-od'ik, pē-ri-od'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a period or to periods; performed in a period or regular revolution; happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time; recurring; published at regular intervals, as a newspaper, magazine, &c. (in this sense *periodical* is the only form).—*Periodical diseases*, those of which the symptoms recur at stated intervals.—**Periodical**, *n.* A publication which appears in successive numbers at regular intervals, as a newspaper or magazine.—**Periodically**, pē-ri-od'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a periodical manner; at stated periods.—**Periodicity**, **Periodicalness**, pē'ri-o-dis"i-ti, pē-ri-od'i-kal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being periodical.

Periœci, per-i-ē'si, *n. pl.* [Gr. *periokoi*—*peri*, around, and *oikos*, a house.] Such inhabitants of the earth as have the same latitudes, but whose longitudes differ by 180°, so that when it is noon with one it is midnight with the other.

Periosteum, per-i-os'tē-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *osteon*, bone.] *Anat.* a vascular membrane immediately investing the bones of animals, and conducting the vessels by which the bone is nourished.—**Periosteal**, **Periosteous**, per-i-os'tē-al, per-i-os'tē-us, *a.* Belonging to the periosteum.—**Periostitis**, **Periosteitis**, per'i-os-ti"tis, per'i-os-tē-i"tis, *n.* Inflammation of the periosteum.

Periostracum, per-i-os'tra-kum, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *ostrakon*, a shell.] The membrane which covers the shells of most mollusks.

Peripatetic, **Peripatetical**, per'i-pa-tet"ik, per'i-pa-tet"i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *peripatētikos*, from *peripateō*, to walk about—*peri*, about, and *pateō*, to walk. Aristotle taught his system of philosophy, and his followers disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum at Athens.] Walking about; itinerant; pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy; Aristotelian.—**Peripatetic**, *n.* One who walks; one who walks much; a follower of Aristotle.—**Peripateticism**, per'i-pa-tet"i-sizm, *n.* The philosophical system of the peripatetics.

Peripetia, per'i-pe-ti"a, *n.* [Gr. *peripeteia*.] That part of a drama in which the plot is unravelled; the dénouement.

Periphery, pe-rif'er-i, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *pherō*, to bear.] The outside or surface of a body; *geom.* the boundary line of a closed figure; the perimeter; in a circle, the circumference.—**Peripheric**, **Peripheral**, **Peripherical**, per-i fer'ik, pe-rif'er-al, per-i-fer'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a periphery.

Periphrasis, pe-rif'ra-sis, *n. pl.* **Periphrases**, pe-rif'ra-sēz. [Gr. *periphrasis*—*peri*, about, and *phrazō*, to speak.] A roundabout phrase or expression; circumlocution; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea.—**Periphrase**, per'i-frāz, *n.* A periphrasis.—*v.t.*—*periphrased*, *periphrasing*. To express by periphrasis or circumlocution.—*v.i.* To use circumlocution.—**Periphrastic**, **Periphrastical**, per-i-fras'tik, per-i-fras'ti-kal, *a.* Having the character of or characterised by periphra-

sis. — **Periphrastically**, per-i-fras'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a periphrastic manner.

Periplus, per'i-plus, *n.* [Gr. *periplous*—*peri*, about, and *pleō*, to sail.] A circumnavigation or voyage round.

Peripneumonia, Peripneumony, per'ip-nū-mō"ni-a, per-ip-nū'mo-ni, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *pneumōn*, the lung.] Same as *Pneumonia*.

Peripteral, pe-rip'ter-al, *a.* [Gr. *peripteros*, from *peri*, around, and *pteron*, a wing, a row of columns.] *Greek arch.* surrounded by a single row of insulated columns.—**Peripteros**, pe-rip'ter-os, *n.* A peripteral edifice.—**Periptery**, pe-rip'ter-i, *n.* A surrounding row of columns.

Periscian, pe-rish'i-an, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *periskios*—*peri*, around, and *skia*, a shadow.] Having the shadow, or one who has the shadow, moving all round in the course of the day: applied to the inhabitants of the polar circles.

Periscopic, Periscopical, per-i-skop'ik, per-i-skop'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *skopeō*, I see.] Viewing on all sides: applied to spectacles having concavo-convex lenses for increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely; also to a kind of lens in microscopes.

Perish, per'ish, *v.i.* [Fr. *périr*, ppr. *périssant*, to perish, from L. *perio*, to perish—*per*, through, and *eo*, to go. Itinerant.] To lose life or vitality in any manner; to die; to be destroyed; to pass away, come to nothing, be ruined or lost.—*v.t.* To cause to perish; to destroy.—**Perishable**, per'ish-a-bl, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction.—*Perishable goods*, goods which decay and lose their value if not consumed soon, such as fish, fruit, and the like.—**Perishability, Perishableness**, per-ish-a-bil"i-ti, per'ish-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being perishable.

Perisome, per'i-sōm, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *sōma*, body.] The coriaceous or calcareous integuments of echinoderms.

Perisperm, per'i-sperm, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* the part of the seed entirely or partially surrounding the embryo; the albumen; the external skin of a seed.—**Perispermic**, per-i-spér'mik, *a.* *Bot.* pertaining to the perisperm.

Perispore, per'i-spōr, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and E. *spore*.] *Bot.* the outer covering of a spore.

Perissad, pe-ris'sad, *a.* [Gr. *perissos*, odd, not even.] *Chem.* applied to an element which combines with odd numbers of atoms only.

Perissodactyle, Perissodactylous, pe-ris'ō-dak"til, pe-ris'ō-dak"ti-lus, *a.* [Gr. *perissos*, uneven, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having feet with toes odd in number; odd-toed: applied to a section of the ungulate or hooded animals, including the rhinoceros, tapir, horse, &c.

Perissology,† per-is-sol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *perissologia* — *perissos*, redundant, *logos*, discourse.] Superfluity of words; macrology.

Peristaltic, per-i-stal'tik, *a.* [Gr. *peristaltikos*, from *peri*, around, and *stellō*, to place.] Contracting all round or in successive circles: applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually forced downwards.—**Peristaltically**, per-i-stal'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a peristaltic manner.

Peristome, per'i-stōm, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *stoma*, a mouth.] *Bot.* a ring or fringe of bristles or teeth that close up the orifice of the seed-vessel in mosses; *zool.* a term used for the similar parts in sea-urchins, &c.—**Peristomial**, per-i-stō'mi-al, *a.* Pertaining to a peristome.

Peristrophic, per-i-stref'ik, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *strephō*, to turn.] Turning round; rotatory; revolving.

Peristyle, per'i-stil, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* a range of surrounding columns.

Perisystole, per-i-sis'tō-lē, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *systolē*, contraction.] The pause or interval between the systole or contraction and the dilatation of the heart.

Perithecium, per-i-thē'si-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *thēkē*, a theca or case.] *Bot.* the envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in some fungi and lichens.

Peritoneos, pe-rit'ō-nus, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *teinō*, to cleave.] *Mineral.* cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.

Peritoneum, Peritonæum, per'i-tō-nē"um, *n.* [Gr. *peritonaion* — *peri*, about, and *teinō*, to stretch.] A thin, smooth, serous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less all the viscera contained in it.—**Peritoneal, Peritonæal**, per'i-tō-nē"al, *a.* Pertaining to the peritoneum.—**Peritonitis**, per-i-tō-ni"tis, *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Perityphlitis, pe'ri-tif-lī"tis, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, *typhlos*, blind—in allusion to the blind gut or cæcum. Inflammation of the cæcum and surrounding tissues, an ailment akin to appendicitis and often fatal.

Perivisceral, per-i-vis'er-al, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and L. *viscera*.] *Anat.* applied to the space surrounding the viscera.

Periwig, per'i-wig, *n.* [O.E. *perriwig*, *peruke*, *peruke*, *periwicke*, &c., corrupted from Fr. *perruque*. (Peruke.) *Wig* is simply the final syllable of this word.] A small wig; a peruke.—*v.t.*—*periwigged*, *periwigging*. To dress with a periwig.—**Periwig-pated**, *a.* Having the pate or head covered with a periwig.

Periwinkle, per-i-wing'kl, *n.* [From A. Sax. *pinewincle*, from L. *pinna*, *pina*, a mussel, and A. Sax. *wincle*, a winkle or whelk.] A gasteropodous mollusc found on British rocks in great profusion, and largely collected for food.

Periwinkle, per-i-wing'kl, *n.* [O.E. *perwinke*, *perwenke*, Fr. *pervenche*, from L. *pervinca*, the periwinkle.] The popular name of two British species of herbaceous or decumbent under-shrubs, with evergreen leaves, and white, blue, or purple flowers.

Perjure, pér'jūr, *v.t.*—*perjured*, *perjuring*. [L. *perjuro*—*per*, and *juro*, to swear, *per* here conveying a bad sense as in *perfidia*, perfidy.] To cause to be false to oaths or vows; to swear falsely to an oath in judicial proceedings; to forswear: generally used *refl.* (the witness *perjured himself*.)—**Perjured**, pér'jūrd, *p.* and *a.* Having sworn falsely; guilty of perjury.—**Perjurer**, pér'jūr-ér, *n.* One that wilfully takes a false oath.—**Perjurious, Perjurous**, pér-jū'ri-us, pér'jū-rus, *a.* Guilty of perjury; containing perjury.—**Perjury**, pér'jū-ri, *n.* The act of wilfully making a false oath; knowingly making a false oath in a judicial proceeding in a matter material to the issue or cause in question; the act of violating an oath or solemn promise.

Perk, pérk, *a.* [W. *perc*, neat, trim, smart; comp. also *peri*, spruce, dapper.] Trim; smart; vain; pert.—*v.i.* To hold up the head pertly; to look narrowly or sharply. —*v.t.* To make trim or smart; to prank; to hold up (the head) pertly.—**Perking**, pér'king, *a.* Scanning pertly and keenly; inquisitive. — **Perky**, pér'ki, *a.* Perk; trim; saucy.

Pertaceous, pér-lā'shus, *a.* [Pearl.] Resembling a pearl; pearly.—**Perlite**, pér'lit, *n.* The same as *Pearl-stone*.

Permanent, pér'ma-nent, *a.* [L. *permanens*, permanent, from *permaneo*, to continue—*per*, through, and *maneo*, to remain. Mansion.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing; remaining unaltered or unremoved; durable; lasting; abiding; fixed.—*Permanent way*, *rail.* the finished road-bed and track, including bridges, viaducts, crossings, and switches. —**Permanently**, pér'ma-nent-li, *adv.* In a permanent manner. — **Permanence, Permanency**, pér'ma-nens, pér'ma-nen-si, *n.* The state or quality of being permanent; continuance; fixedness.

Permeate, pér'mē-āt, *v.t.*—*permeated*, *permeating*. [L. *permeo*, *permeatum* — *per*, through, and *meo*, to flow or pass.] To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without rupture or displacement of parts: applied particularly to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture: also used *fig.* —**Permeable**, pér'mē-a-bl, *a.* [L. *permeabilis*.] Capable of being permeated.—**Permeably**, pér'mē-a-bli, *adv.* In a permeable manner.—**Permeability**, pér'mē-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being permeable. —**Permeation**, pér-mē-ā'shon, *n.* The act of permeating.

Permian, pér'mi-an, *a.* [From *Perm*, in Russia, or that part of Russia which formed the ancient kingdom of *Permia*, where the series is largely developed.] *Geol.* a term applied to a system of rocks lying beneath the triassic rocks, and immediately above the carboniferous system, and forming the uppermost of the palæozoic strata.

Permission, &c. Under Permit.

Permit, pér-mit', *v.t.*—*permitted*, *permitting*. [L. *permitto* — prefix *per*, and *mitto*, to send. Mission.] To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting; to suffer without giving express authority; to grant leave or liberty to by express consent; to allow expressly; to give leave to do or be done.—*v.i.* To grant leave or permission; to allow (if circumstances *permit*). — *n.* (pér'mit). A permission; a written permission given by officers of customs or excise, or other competent authority, for conveying spirits, wine, &c., from one place to another. — **Permissibility**, pér-mis'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being permissible.—**Permissible**, pér-mis'i-bl, *a.* Proper to being permitted or allowed; allowable.—**Permissibly**, pér-mis'i-bli, *adv.* In a permissible manner.—**Permission**, pér-mish'on, *n.* [L. *permissio*.] The act of permitting or allowing; authorization; allowance; license or liberty granted; leave.—**Permissive**, pér-mis'iv, *a.* Permitting; granting liberty; allowing. — *Permissive laws*, laws that permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts without enforcing anything. — **Permissively**, pér-mis'iv-li, *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hindrance. — **Permittance**, pér-mit'ans, *n.* Permission. — **Permittee**, pér-mit-tē', *n.* One to whom anything is permitted; one to whom a permit is granted.—**Permitter**, pér-mit'ér, *n.* One who permits.

Permute, pér-mūt', *v.t.*—*permuted*, *permuting*. [L. *permuto*—prefix *per*, and *muto*, to change. Mutable.] To interchange; to change as regards order or arrangement. —**Permutable**, pér-mū'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being permuted; exchangeable.—**Permutableness**, pér-mū'ta-bl-nes, *n.*—**Permutably**, pér-mū'ta-bli, *adv.* In a permutable manner; by interchange.—**Permutation**, pér-mū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *permutatio*.] Interchange; change among various things at once; *math.* change or combination in different order of any number of quantities; any of the different ways in which a set of quantities can be arranged.

Pernicious, pér-nish'us, *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, from *pernicies*, destruction—*per*, thoroughly, and stem of *nex*, *necis*, death (as in *internecine*).] Having the effect of destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous; destructive; noxious; deadly; evil-hearted; wicked (*Shak.*).—**Perniciously**, pér-nish'us-li, *adv.* In a pernicious manner; with ruinous tendency or effects. —**Perniciousness**, pér-nish'us-nes, *n.*

Pernoctation, pér-nok-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *pernoctatio*—*per*, through, and *nox*, night.] The act of passing the night.

Peroneal, per-o-nē'al, *a.* [Gr. *peronē*, a brooch, also a name of the fibula.] Pertaining to the fibula.

Peroration, per-ō-rā'shon, [L. *peroratio*, from *peroro*, to speak from beginning to end—*per*, through, and *oro*, to speak, to pray. Oration.] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness; a rhetorical passage at the conclusion of a speech. — **Perorate**, per'ō-rāt, *v.i.* To make a peroration; also, to speechify; to spout.

Peroxide, per-ok'sid, *n.* That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

Perpend, per-pend', *v.t.* [L. *perpendo*, to weigh carefully—*per*, intens., and *pendo*, to weigh. Pendant.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

Perpend, Perpender, pêr'pend, pêr-pen'dêr, n. [Fr. *perpaing, parpain*, from *par*, through, and *pan*, the side of a wall.] A long stone reaching through the thickness of a wall so as to be visible on both sides; a bonder.

Perpendicular, per-pen-dik'ū-lêr, a. [L. *perpendicularis*, from *perpendiculum*, a plumb-line—*per*, intens., and *pendeo*, to hang PENDANT.] Perfectly upright or vertical; extending in a straight line from any point toward the centre of the earth, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon; *geom.* falling directly on a line or surface at right angles; at right angles to a given line or surface or making a normal with a curved surface.—*Perpendicular style, arch.* the florid or Tudor style of Gothic; the latest style of purely English architecture.—n. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line; *geom.* a line falling at right angles on another line or on a plane.—**Perpendicularity**, pêr-pen-dik'ū-lar"i-ti, n. The state of being perpendicular. — **Perpendicularly**, pêr-pen-dik'ū-lêr-li, *adv.* In a perpendicular manner; vertically.

Perpent-stone, pêr'pent, n. PERPEND.

Perpetrate, pêr'pe-trāt, *v.t.*—*perpetrated, perpetrating.* [L. *perpetro*—*per*, through, and *patro*, to finish or perform; same root as *pater*, father. PATERNAL.] To do, execute, or perform, generally in a bad sense; to be guilty of; to commit; also used humorously for to produce something execrable or shocking (to *perpetrate* a pun). —**Perpetration**, per-pe-trā'shon, n. The act of perpetrating; commission.—**Perpetrator**, pêr'pe-trā-têr, n. One that perpetrates.

Perpetual, pêr-pet'ū-al, a. [Fr. *perpétuel*, L. *perpetualis*, from *perpetuus*, perpetual—*per*, through, and *peto*, to seek. PETITION.] Continuing or lasting for ever in future time; destined to be eternal; continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted. ∴ Syn. under CONTINUOUS. — *Perpetual curate*, a permanent holder of a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage endowed.—*Perpetual motion*, motion that once originated generates a power of continuing itself for ever or indefinitely, by means of mechanism or some application of the force of gravity—such a motion being, however, impossible. — *Perpetual screw*, an endless screw. Under ENDLESS. —**Perpetually**, pêr-pet'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a perpetual manner; constantly; for ever.—**Perpetuable**, pêr-pet'ū-a-bl, a. Capable of being perpetuated. — **Perpetuate**, pêr-pet'ū-āt, *v.t.*—*perpetuated, perpetuating.* [L. *perpetuo, perpetuatum.*] To make perpetual; to cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.—**Perpetuation**, pêr-pet'ū-ā"shon, n. The act of perpetuating or making perpetual. — **Perpetuity**, pêr-pe-tū'i-ti, n. [L. *perpetuitas.*] The state or quality of being perpetual; something of which there will be no end; duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or ceasing.

Perplex, pêr-plekx', *v.t.* [From L. *perplexus*, entangled, intricate, involved—*per*, intens., and *plecto, plexum*, to twist; akin to Gr. *plekō*, L. *plico*, to fold. PLY.] To involve, entangle, make complicated or intricate; to puzzle; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.—**Perplexedly**, pêr-plek'sed-li, *adv.* In a perplexed or perplexing manner. — **Perplexing**, pêr-plek'sing, p. and a. Embarrassing; difficult; intricate.—**Perplexity**, **Perplexedness**, pêr-plek'si-ti, pêr-plek'sed-nes, n. The state of being perplexed, puzzled, or at a loss; the state of being intricate or involved.

Perquisite, pêr'kwi-zit, n. [L. *perquisitum*, something sought out, from *perquiro*—*per*, intens., and *quæro*, to seek. QUERY.] Something obtained from a place or office over and above the settled wages or emoluments; something in addition to regular wages or salary. — **Perquisition**, pêr-kwi-zish'on, n. A thorough inquiry or search.

Perron, per'on, n. [Fr., from L. L. *petronus*, a perron, from L. and Gr. *petra*, a stone.] *Arch.* an external stair by which access is given to the entrance-door of a building.

Perroquet, per-o-ket', n. PARRAKEET.

Perruque, per-rūk, n. [Fr.] A peruke.—**Perruquier**, pe-rū'ki-er, n. A wig maker.

Perry, per'i, n. [Fr. *poiré*, perry, from *poire*, L. *pirum*, a pear.] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears and resembling cider.

Persecutation, pêr-skrū-tā'shon, n. [L. *persecutatio*—*per*, thoroughly, and *scrutor*, to search.] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

Persecute, pêr'se-kūt, *v.t.*—*persecuted, persecuting.* [Fr. *persécuter*, from L. *persequor, persecutus*, to persecute—*per*, intens., and *sequor*, to follow SEQUENCE.] To harass or afflict with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; to afflict persistently; specifically, to afflict or punish on account of holding particular opinions or adhering to a particular creed or mode of worship. —**Persecuting**, pêr'se-kūt-ing, a. Given to persecution.—**Persecution**, pêr-se-kū'shon, n. The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted. — **Persecutor**, pêr'se-kū-têr, n. One who persecutes. — **Persecutrix**, pêr'se-kūt-riks, n. A female persecutor.

Perseides, pêr-sē'i-dēz, n. *pl.* A name given to the August meteors because they seem to radiate from the constellation *Perseus*.

Persevere, pêr-se-vēr', *v.i.*—*persevered, persevering.* [L. *persevero*, from *perseverus*, very severe or strict—*per*, intens., and *severus*, severe, strict. SEVERE.] To continue resolutely in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken. ∴ Syn. under PERSIST.—**Persevering**, pêr-se-vē'ring, p. and a. Steadfast in purpose; persisting in any business or course begun. —**Perseveringly**, pêr-se-vē'ring-li, *adv.* In a persevering manner. — **Perseverance**, pêr-se-vē'rans, n. [L. *perseverantia.*] The act or habit of persevering; persistence in anything undertaken.

Persian, pêr'shi-an, a. Pertaining to Persia, the Persians or their language.—n. A native of Persia; the language spoken in Persia; a thin silk formerly used for lining. —*Persian berries*, the berries of a species of buckthorn, using in dyeing yellow.—*Persian blinds*, jalousies; venetian blinds. —*Persian carpet*, a carpet made in one piece, instead of in breadths or strips to be joined.—*Persian wheel*, a large wheel fixed vertically with a series of buckets at its circumference, by which water is raised from a stream, well, &c.

Persiflage, per-sē-flāzh, n. [Fr., from *persifler*, to quiz—L. *per*, and *sibilare*, to hiss.] Idle bantering talk; a frivolous or jeering talk regarding any subject, serious or otherwise.—**Persifleur**, per-sē-flēr, n. One who indulges in persiflage.

Persimmon, **Persimon**, per-sim'on, n. [Virginia Indian.] An American tree of the ebony family, and also its fruit, which is about the size of a small plum and has a very sweet pulp.

Persist, pêr-sist', *v.i.* [Fr. *persister*, L. *persisto*—*per*, through, and *sisto*, to stand. STATE, STAND.] To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to continue in the face of some amount of opposition; to persevere; (of things) to continue in a certain state. ∴ *Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.—**Persistence**, **Persistency**, pêr-sis'tens, pêr-sis'ten-si, n. The state of persisting, or of being persistent; steady continuance in a course; perseverance, often in evil; *physics*, the continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed, as the *persistence* of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object is withdrawn. — **Persistent**, pêr-sis'tent, a. Inclined to persist; persevering; tenacious of purpose; *bot.* continuing without withering or falling off.—**Persistently**, pêr-sis'tent-li, *adv.* In a persistent manner.—**Persistive**, pêr-sis'tiv, a. Persevering; persistent. [*Shak.*]

Person, pêr'son, n. [L. *persona*, primarily a mask used by actors, hence, a character, a person, from *persono*, to sound through—*per*, through, and *sono*, to sound. SOUND (noise).] An individual human being; a man, woman, or child; bodily form; human frame, with its characteristic appearance (to appear in *person*; cleanly in *person*); a human being, indefinitely; one; a man (a *person* would think so); a term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead; *gram.* one of three relations in which nouns and pronouns are regarded as standing to the act of speaking, a pronoun of the *first person* denoting the speaker, the *second person* one who is spoken to, and the *third person* one who or that which is spoken of (thus including all nouns); one of the three corresponding inflections of a verb singular and plural.—*In person*, by one's self, not by representative.—**Personable**, pêr'son-a-bl, a. Having a well-formed body or person; of good appearance. — **Personage**, per'son-aj, n. A person; a man or woman of distinction (an illustrious *personage*); a being regarded as having an individuality like that of a human being (a divine or a mythological *personage*). — **Personal**, pêr'son-al, a. [L. *personalis.*] Pertaining to a person as distinct from a thing; relating to or affecting some individual person; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character; applying to the person, character, or conduct of an individual, generally in a disparaging manner (*personal* reflections or remarks); belonging to face and figure (*personal* charms); done in person, not by representative (a *personal* interview); *gram.* denoting or pointing to the person (a *personal* pronoun, as *I, we, thou, you, he, she, it, they*); having the modifications of the three persons.—*Personal identity, metaph.* sameness of being at every stage of life, of which consciousness is the evidence.—*Personal property, personal estate*, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, &c., as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses.—**Personalism**, pêr'son-al-izm, n. State of being personal. —**Personality**, pêr-son-al'i-ti, n. The state of being personal; what constitutes an individual a distinct perron; the state of existing as a thinking intelligent being; application or applicability to a person; an application of remarks to the conduct, character, or appearance of some person; a remark reflecting in some way on an individual (to indulge in *personalities*); *law*, personal estate; personalty.—**Personalize**, pêr'son-al-iz, *v.t.*—*personalized, personalizing.* To make personal. — **Personally**, pêr'son-al-li, *adv.* In a personal manner; in person; with respect to an individual; as regards one's personal existence or individuality. — **Personalty**, pêr'son-al-ti, n. *Law*, personal property, in distinction from *realty* or real property.—**Personate**, pêr'son-āt, *v.t.*—*personated, personating.* To assume the character or appearance of, whether in real life or on the stage; to represent by an assumed appearance; to act the part of; to assume or put on.—a. [L. *personatus*, masked.] *Bot.* a term applied to a gamopetalous corolla somewhat resembling an animal's mouth, as in the snapdragon. — **Personated**, pêr'son-ā-ted, p. and a. Counterfeited; feigned; pretended. — **Personation**, per-son-ā'shon, n. The act of counterfeiting the person or character of another.—*False personation*, the offence of personating another for the purpose of fraud.—**Personator**, pêr'son-ā-têr, n. One who personates; one who assumes the character of another.—**Personification**, pêr-son'i-fi-kā"shon, n. The act of personifying; an embodiment; an impersonation; *rhet.* a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endued with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings.—**Personify**, pêr-son'i-fi, *v.t.*—*personified, personifying.* [L. *persona*, and *facio*, to make.] To treat or regard as a person; to treat for literary purposes as if endowed with the characters of a rational being or person; to impersona-

ate.—**Personnel**, per-son-el', n. [Fr., from *personne*, a person.] The body of persons employed in any occupation: often opposed to *matériel*.

Perspective, per-spek'tiv, a. [Fr. *perspectif*, from L. *perspicio*, *perspectum*—*per*, through, and *specio*, to view. SPECIES.] Producing certain optical effects when looked through; optical (a *perspective* glass); pertaining to the art of perspective. —n. A telescope; the art or science which teaches how to draw or paint objects or scenes so that they appear to have their natural dimensions, positions, and relations—*aerial* perspective dealing with light, shade, and colour, *linear* perspective with form and magnitude; a representation of objects in perspective; quality of a picture as regards perspective; view; vista. —**Perspectively**, per-spek'tiv-li, *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.

Perspicacious, per-spi-kā'shus, a. [L. *perspicax*, *perspicacis*, from *perspicio*, to look through. PERSPECTIVE.] Quick-sighted; quickly seeing through or understanding anything; of acute discernment.—**Perspicaciously**, per-spi-kā'shus-li, *adv.* In a perspicacious manner.—**Perspicaciousness**, **Perspicacity**, per-spi-kā'shus-nes, per-spi-kas'i-ti, n. The state or quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of discernment; penetration; sagacity.—**Perspicuity**, per-spi-kū'i-ti, n. [L. *perspicuitas*.] The quality of being perspicuous; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.—**Perspicuous**, per-spik'ū-us, *a.* [L. *perspicuus*.] Clear to the understanding; not obscure or ambiguous; lucid.—**Perspicuously**, per-spik'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a perspicuous manner.—**Perspicuousness**, per-spik'ū-us-nes, n. Perspicuity.

Perspire, per-spir', *v.i.*—*perspired*, *perspiring*. [L. *perspiro*—*per*, through, and *spiro*, to breathe. SPIRIT.] To give out watery matter through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to exude.—*v.t.* To emit through the excretories of the skin; to give out through pores.—**Perspirability**, per-spi'ra-bil'i-ti, n. The quality of being perspirable.—**Perspirable**, per-spi'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being perspired.—**Perspiration**, per-spi-rā'shon, n. The act of perspiring; excretion of watery fluid (sweat) from the surface of the body (whether visibly or in the form of invisible vapour); matter perspired.—**Perspirative**, per-spi'ra-tiv, a. Performing the act of perspiration.—**Perspiratory**, per-spi'ra-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to perspiration; causing perspiration; perspirative.

Perstringe, per-strinj', *v.t.*—*perstringed*, *perstringing*. [L. *perstringo*—*per*, and *stringo*, to graze or brush.] To touch upon in words; to criticise.

Persuade, per-swād', *v.t.*—*persuaded*, *persuading*. [L. *persuadeo*—*per*, effectively, and *suadeo*, to advise, urge. SUASION.] To influence by argument, advice, or expostulation; to argue or reason into a certain course of action; to advise; to try to influence; to convince by argument or reasons offered.—*v.i.* To use persuasion.—**Persuadable**, per-swā'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being persuaded.—**Persuadably**, per-swā'da-bli, *adv.* In a persuadable manner.—**Persuader**, per-swā'dèr, n. One who persuades.—**Persuasibility**, per-swā'zi-bil'i-ti, n. Capability of being persuaded.—**Persuasible**, per-swā'zi-bl, *a.* [L. *persuasibilis*.] Capable of being persuaded.—**Persuasibleness**, per-swā'zi-bl-nes, n.—**Persuasion**, per-swā'shon, n. [L. *persuasio*, *persuasionis*.] The act of persuading; the state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction; a creed or belief; a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions. ∴ Syn. under CONVICTION. —**Persuasive**, per-swā'siv, *a.* Having the power of persuading; influencing to a course of action.—n. That which persuades; an incitement; an exhortation.—**Persuasively**, per-swā'siv-li, *adv.* In a persuasive manner.—**Persuasiveness**, per-swā'siv-nes, n. The quality of being persuasive.

Persulphate, per-sul'fāt, n. That sulphate of a metal which contains the greater relative quantity of acid.

Pert, pèrt, a. [Partly from O.Fr. *apert*, *appert* (as in *malapert*), from L. *apertus*, open (APERIENT); partly from W. *pert*, *pere*, trim, spruce (PERE).] Lively; brisk; dapper; smart; forward; saucy; indecorously free. —**Pertly**, pèrt'li, *adv.* In a pert manner; briskly; smartly; with indecorous boldness.—**Pertness**, pèrt'nes, n. The state or quality of being pert; smartness; sauciness; forward boldness.

Pertain, per-tān', *v.i.* [L. *pertineo*—*per*, intens., and *teneo*, to hold, whence also *tenant*, *contain*, *obtain*, *retain*, &c. TENANT.] To belong; to be the property, right, duty of; to appertain; to have relation or bearing; always followed by *to*.

Pertinacious, per-ti-nā'shus, a. [L. *pertinax*—*per*, intens., and *teneo*, to hold. PERTAIN.] Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy; obstinate; perversely persistent; resolute; constant.—**Pertinaciously**, per-ti-nā'shus-li, *adv.* In a pertinacious manner; persistently; obstinately.—**Pertinacity**, **Pertinaciousness**, per-ti-nas'i-ti, per-ti-nā'shus-nes, n. Firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy; resolution; constancy.

Pertinent, per'ti-nent, a. [L. *pertinens*, ppr. of *pertineo*, to pertain. PERTAIN.] Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; apposite; not foreign to the question.—**Pertinence**, **Pertinency**, per'ti-nens, per'ti-nen-si, n. The quality of being pertinent; justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness.—**Pertinently**, per'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In a pertinent manner; appositely; to the purpose.—**Pertinentness**, per'ti-nent-nes, n. Pertinence.

Perturb, per-tèrb', *v.t.* [L. *perturbo*—*per*, intens., and *turbo*, to disturb, from *turba*, a crowd. DISTURB, TURBID.] To disturb; to agitate; to [illegible]order; to confuse.—**Perturbability**, p[illegible]'ba-bil'i-ti, n. The state or quality [illegible]g perturbable.—**Perturbable**, [illegible], a. Capable of being perturbed or ag[illegible]ted.—**Perturbance**, per-tèr'bans, n. Perturbation.—**Perturbation**, per-tèr-bā'shon, n. [L. *perturbatio*.] The act of perturbing or state of being perturbed; disorder; especially, disquiet of mind; commotion of the passions; agitation; cause of disquiet.—*Perturbations of the planets*, their orbital irregularities or deviations from their regular elliptic orbits, arising from the[illegible] attraction on one another.—**Perturber**, [illegible]-tèr'bèr, n. One who perturbs.

Pertuse, **Pertused**, [illegible]ās', per-tūsd', *a.* [L. *pertusus*, pp. of [illegible]*rtundo*, to beat or bore through—*per*, through, and *tundo*, to beat. OBTUSE.] Pierced with holes; having holes or slits, as a leaf.—**Pertusion**, per-tū'shon, n. The act of thrusting through with a pointed instrument; a hole made by punching; a perforation.

Pertussis, per-tus'is, n. [L. *per*, intens., and *tussis*, a cough.] *Med.* the hooping-cough.

Peruke, pe-rūk', n. [Fr. *perruque*, It. *perucca*, It. dial. *piluecca*, peruke, from L. *pilus*, hair. *Periwig* is a corruption of *perruque*, and its final syllable has become *wig*.] An artificial cap of hair; a periwig; a perruque.

Perule, per'ūl, n. [L. *perula*, a little bag, dim. of *pera*, a wallet.] *Bot.* the scaly covering of a leaf-bud; a sac formed in some orchids by the prolonged and united bases of two of the segments of their perianth; a perithecium.

Peruse, pe-rūz', *v.t.*—*perused*, *perusing*. [From prefix *per*, intens., and *use*.] To read through; to read with attention; to observe; to examine with careful survey.—**Peruser**, pe-rū'zèr, n. One who peruses.—**Perusal**, pe-rū'zal, n. The act of perusing or reading.

Peruvian, pe-rū'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Peru* in South America.—n. A native of Peru.—**Peruvian-balsam**, n. A thick brown liquid, of a fragrant odour and a pungent and bitterish flavour, yielded by a tree of Peru.—**Peruvian-bark**, n. The bark of several species of Cinchona, trees of Peru, yielding quinine. CINCHONA, QUININE.

Pervade, per-vād', *v.t.*—*pervaded*, *pervading*. [L. *pervado*, to go through—*per*, through, and *vado*, to go (as in *invade*); cog. A. Sax. *wadan*, E. *wade*.] To pass or flow through; to extend through; to spread or be diffused through the whole extent of.—**Pervasion**, per-vā'zhon, n. The act of pervading.—**Pervasive**, per-vā'siv, *a.* Tending or having power to pervade.

Perverse, per-vèrs', a. [L. *perversus*, from *perverto*, to pervert, corrupt, overthrow—*per*, and *verto*, to turn. VERSE.] Turned aside from the right; turned to evil; obstinate in the wrong; froward; stubborn; intractable; cross; petulant; untoward.—**Perversely**, per-vèrs'li, *adv.* In a perverse manner; stubbornly; obstinately in the wrong.—**Perverseness**, per-vèrs'nes, n. The quality of being perverse; disposition to thwart or cross.—**Perversion**, per-vèr'shon, n. [L. *perversio*.] The act of perverting; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse.—**Perversity**, per-vèr'si-ti, n. [L. *perversitas*.] State or quality of being perverse; perverseness.—**Perversive**, per-vèr'siv, a. Tending or having power to pervert.—**Pervert**, per-vèrt', *v.t.* [L. *perverto*.] To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; to misinterpret wilfully; to turn from the right; to corrupt.—**Pervert**, per'vèrt, n. One who has been perverted; one who has been turned from one religion to another that is considered worse.—**Perverter**, per-vèr'tèr, n. One that perverts; one that distorts, misinterprets, or misapplies.—**Pervertible**, per-vèr'ti-bl, a. Capable of being perverted.

Pervicacious, per-vi-kā'shus, a. [L. *pervicax*, headstrong.] Very obstinate; stubborn; wilfully contrary or refractory.—**Pervicaciously**, per-vi-kā'shus-li, *adv.* Stubbornly.—**Pervicacity**, per-vi-kas'i-ti, n. The state of being pervicacious; stubbornness.

Pervious, per'vi-us, a. [L. *pervius*—*per*, through, and *via*, a way. VOYAGE, WAY.] Capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; penetrable; allowing an entrance or a passage through; capable of being penetrated by the mental sight. —**Perviousness**, per'vi-us-nes, n. The quality of being pervious.

Pervis, per'vis, n. PARVIS.

Pesade, pe-sād', n. [Fr. *pesade*, from *peser*, to weigh.] A technical term for the rearing of a horse.

Peshito, pesh-ē'tō, a. [Syriac, single or true.] The Syrian translation of the Old and New Testaments (incomplete) made by a Christian in the second century.

Peso, pā'sō, n. [Sp.] A dollar; a term used in the Spanish states of South America.

Pessary, pes'a-ri, n. [L. *pessarium*.] *Med.* an instrument made of elastic or rigid materials, and introduced into the vagina to bear up the womb (as in prolapsus); a medicine applied in this way.

Pessimism, pes'im-izm, n. [L. *pessimus*, the worst.] The opinion or doctrine that takes the most unfavourable view of everything in nature, and holds that the present state of things only tends to evil: opposed to *optimism*.—**Pessimist**, pes'im-ist, n. One who believes in pessimism.—**Pessimistic**, pes-si-mis'tik, a. Pertaining to pessimism.

Pest, pest, n. [Fr. *peste*, from L. *pestis*, a plague, a pest (whence *pestilent*, *pestiferous*); same root as *perdo*, to destroy (PERDITION).] A plague, pestilence, or deadly epidemic disease; anything very noxious, mischievous, or destructive; a mischievous or destructive person.—**Pest-house**, n. A hospital for persons infected with the plague or other pestilential disease.

Pestalozzian, pes-ta-lot'si-an, *a.* Pertaining to the system of elementary education instituted by a Swiss philanthropist named *Pestalozzi*, which is substantially the system now followed.

Pester, pes'tèr, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *empestrer*, originally to shackle the feet of a horse at pasture, from L.L. *pastoriare*, foot-shackles, from L. *pastor*, a shepherd. PASTERN, PASTOR.] To encumber; to crowd or cram; to trouble; to disturb; to annoy with little

vexations.—**Pesterer**, pes'tér-er, *n.* One who pesters.

Pestiferous, pes-tif'ér-us, *a.* [L. *pestis*, plague, and *fero*, to produce. PEST.] Pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; noxious in any manner; malignant.—**Pestiferously**, pes-tif'er-us-li, *adv.* In a pestiferous manner; pestilentially.

Pestilence, pes'ti-lens, *n.* [F., *pestilentia*, from *pestilens*, pestilent, from *pestis*, plague. PEST.] The disease called the plague or pest; any contagious and malignant disease that is epidemic and mortal; what is pestilential or pestiferous; something morally evil or destructive.—**Pestilent**, pes'ti-lent, *a.* [L. *pestilens*.] Pestilential; mischievous; noxious to morals or society; troublesome; corrupt.—**Pestilential**, pes-ti-len'shal, *a.* Having the nature of the plague or other infectious and deadly disease; producing or tending to produce infectious disease; destructive.—**Pestilentially**, pes-ti-len'shal-li, *adv.* In a pestilential manner.—**Pestilentialness**, pes-ti-len'shal-nes, *n.*—**Pestilently**, pes'ti-lent-li, *adv.* In a pestilent manner.—**Pestilentness**, pes'ti-lent-nes, *n.*

Pestle, pes'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *pestel*, from L. *pistillum*, a pestle, from *pinso*, *pistum*, to bray, to pound; akin *pistil*, *piston*.] An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar. — *v.t.* — *pestled*, *pestling*. To break or pulverise with a pestle.

Pet, pet, *n.* [Possibly an abbreviated form of *petulant* or *petulance*.] A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent. — **Pettish**, pet'ish, *a.* Proceeding from or pertaining to a pet or peevish humour.—**Pettishly**, pet'ish-li, *adv.* In a pettish manner.—**Pettishness**, pet'ish-nes, *n.* Fretfulness; peevishness.

Pet, pet, *n.* [From Ir. *peat*, Gael. *peata*, a pet, or perhaps from *petty*, Fr. *petit*, little.] A fondling; a darling; a favourite child; an animal fondled and indulged.—*v.t.*—*petted*, *petting*. To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge. — *a.* Petted; favourite (a *pet* lamb, a *pet* theory).

Petal, pet'al, *n.* [From Gr. *petalon*, a leaf, from *petalos*, spread out, expanded; same root as in *patent*.] *Bot.* a flower leaf; one of the separate parts of a corolla.—**Petaled**, pet'ald, *a.* Having petals.—**Petaliform**, pe-tal'i-form, *a.* *Bot.* shaped like a petal; petaloid. — **Petaline**, pet'al-in, *a.* *Bot.* pertaining to a petal.—**Petalite**, pet'al-it, *n.* A mineral having a foliated structure, its colour being milk-white or shaded with gray, red, or green.—**Petaloid**, pet'al-oid, *a.* Having the form of a petal; resembling petals.—**Petalous**, pet'al-us, *a.* *Bot.* having petals; petaled.

Petard, pe-tér', *n.* [Fr. *petard*, from *peter*, to break wind, to bounce, from L. *pedo*, *peditum*, with same sense.] An engine of war made of metal, to be loaded with powder and fixed on a gate, barrica'e, &c., in order to break it down by explosion.—*Hoist with his own petard*, (*fig.*) caught in his own trap; involved in the danger he meant for others.—**Petardier**, pe-tár-dér', *n.* One who manages a petard.

Petasus, pet'a-sus, *n.* [Gr. *petasos*.] A broad-brimmed hat; the winged cap of Mercury.

Petechia, pe-tek'i-á, *n. pl.* [L.L. *petecia*, It. *petecchia*, from L. *petigo*, an eruption.] Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers. — **Petechial**, pe-tek'i-al, *a.* Having livid spots or *petechiæ*.—*Petechial fever*, a malignant fever accompanied with purple spots on the skin.

Peterel, pet'ér-el, *n.* A petrel.

Peter-pence, **Peter's-pence**, *n. pl.* A tribute that used to be regularly offered to the popes (as the successors of St. Peter); a similar contribution still voluntarily given by some Roman Catholics.

Petersham, pe'ter-sham, *n.* [After Lord *Petersham*, who set the fashion of wearing it.] A style of greatcoat formerly fashionable; the heavy, rough-napped woollen cloth of which such greatcoats were made.

Petiole, pet'i-ól, *n.* [Fr., from L. *petiolus*, a dim. from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] *Bot.* a leaf-stalk; the stalk connecting the blade of the leaf with the branch or stem.—**Petiolar**, **Petiolary**, pet'i-ó-lér, pet'i-ó-la-ri, *a.* *Bot.* pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it.—**Petiolate**, **Petioled**, pet'i-ó-lát, pet'i-ód, *a.* Having a petiole.—**Petiolule**, pet'i-ól-ül, *n.* [A dim. of *petiole*.] *Bot.* a little or partial petiole, such as belong to the leaflets of compound leaves.—**Petiolulate**, pet-i-ol'ü-lát, *Bot.* Having a petiolule.

Petit, pet'i or p. ; **Petite** (feminine form), pe-tét, *a.* [Fr.] Little; petty; small in figure.

Petition, pe-tish'on, *n.* [L. *petitio*, *petitionis*, from *peto*, *petitum*, to seek, attack (seen in *appetite*, *competent*, *competition*, *impetus*, *petulant*, *repeat*).] An entreaty, supplication, or prayer, as one to the Supreme Being or a superior in rank or power; a particular request or article among several in a prayer; a formal written request; a written supplication from an inferior to a superior soliciting some favour, grant, right, or mercy; a written application in certain legal proceedings.—*v.t.* To make a petition, request, or prayer to; to solicit; to address a written or printed petition or supplication to (to *petition* government).—**Petitionary**, pe-tish'on-a-ri, *a.* Offering a petition; supplicatory; containing a petition or request.—**Petitioner**, pe-tish'on-ér, *n.* One that presents a petition, either verbal or written.—**Petitory**, pet'i-to-ri, *a.* Petitioning; soliciting; begging.

Petong, pe-tong', *n.* Same as *Packfong*.

Petralogy, pe-tral'o-ji. Same as *Petrology*.

Petrel, pet'rel, *n.* [Dim. of *Peter*, in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea, as the birds often seem to do.] The name of web-footed oceanic birds of several species, found at great distances from land, and generally in stormy weather: hence the name *stormy petrels*.

Petrescent, pe-tres'ent, *a.* [L. *petra*, from Gr. *petra*, a stone.] Changing into stony hardness.—**Petrescence**, pe-tres'ens, *n.* The process of changing into stone.

Petrify, pet'ri-fi, *v.t.*—*petrified*, *petrifying*. [L. *petra* (from Gr. *petra*), a stone or rock (seen also in *petroleum*, *pier*), a *facio*, to make.] To convert to stone or stony substance, as by the infiltration and deposition of mineral matter, to turn into a fossil; *fig.* to make callous or obdurate; to paralyse or stupefy with fear or amazement. —*v.i.* To become stone or of a stony hardness.—**Petrifaction**, pet-ri-fak'shon, *n.* The process of changing into stone; an organized body rendered hard by deposition of a stony substance in its cavities; a fossil; a state of being paralysed as with astonishment.—**Petrifactive**, pet-ri-fak'tiv, *a.* Having power to petrify or convert into stone.—**Petrifiable**, pet'ri-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being petrified.—**Petrific**, pe-trif'ik, *a.* Petrifactive.

Petrine, pé'trin, *a.* Relating to St. Peter (the *Petrine* epistles).

Petroglyphy, pet-rog'li-fi, *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a stone, and *glyphô*, to carve.] The art or operation of carving inscriptions and figures on rocks or stones.—**Petroglyphic**, pet-rō-glif'ik, *a.* Pertaining to this.

Petrography, pe-trog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a stone, and *graphô*, to write.] The study of rocks; a scientific description of rocks; petrology. — **Petrographer**, pe-trog'ra-fér, *n.* One who studies petrography.—**Petrographic**, **Petrographical**, pet-rō-graf'ik, pet-rō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to.

Petrol, pet'rol, *n.* Petroleum spirit; refined petroleum used for motors, &c.

Petroleum, pe-trō'lē-um, *n.* [L. *petra*, rock, and *oleum*, oil.] A variety of naphtha, called also rock or mineral oil, a liquid inflammable substance found in the earth, and extensively employed for illuminating and other purposes.

Petrology, pe-trol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a rock, and *logos*, a treatise.] The study of rocks; that branch of geology which determines the constitution of rocks by investigating the chemical composition of the separate mineral ingredients of which they consist. Spelled also *Petralogy*.—**Petrological**, pet-rō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Of or pertaining to petrology. — **Petrologist**, pe-trol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in petrology.

Petronel, pet'rō-nel, *n.* [O.Fr. *petrinal*, *poitrinal*, from L. *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast, being discharged with the stock placed against the breast.] A kind of carbine or large horseman's pistol.

Petrosal, pe-trō'sal, *a.* and *n.* [L. *petrosus*.] Applied to the petrous portion of the temporal bone or to a homologous bone. Petrous.

Petrosilex, pet-rō-sī'leks, *n.* [L. *petra*, a stone, and *silex*, flint.] Rock stone; rock flint or compact felspar.

Petrous, pé'trus, *a.* [L. *petrosus*, from *petra*, a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony; *anat.* applied to that portion of the temporal bone in which the internal organs of hearing are situated, from its hardness (known as the *petrosal portion*).

Pettichaps, pet'i-chaps, *n.* Same as *Pettychaps*.

Pettiscoat, pet'i-kōt, *n.* [From *petty*, short, small, and *coat*.] A loose under garment worn by females; hence, a woman.—*Petticoat government*, female government, either political or domestic.

Pettifog, pet'i-fog, *v.i.*—*pettifogged*, *pettifogging*. [*Petty*, and Prov. E. *fog*, to seek gain by mean practices.] To act in mean or petty cases, as a lawyer.—**Pettifogger**, pet-i-fog'ér, *n.* An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in mean business.—**Pettifoggery**, pet-i-fog'ér-i, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

Pettiness. Under PETTY.

Pettish. Under PET.

Pettitoes, pet'i-tōz, *n. pl.* [*Petty* and *toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig: sometimes used humorously for the human feet.

Petto, pet'tō, *n.* [It., from L. *pectus*, the breast.] The breast; hence, *in petto*, in secrecy; in reserve.

Petty, pet'i, *a.* [Fr. *petit*, little, small; akin to W. *pitw*, small, *pid*, a point.] Small; little; trifling; inconsiderable; having little power or possessions; having little importance; inferior (a *petty* prince). —*Petty averages*, the accustomed duties of anchorage, pilotage, &c., which are paid by a vessel.—*Petty-cash book*, a book in which small receipts and payments are entered.—*Petty jury*, a jury of twelve freeholders impannelled to try causes at the bar of a court: so called in distinction from the *grand jury*, which tries the truth of indictments.—*Petty officer*, an officer in the English navy whose rank corresponds with that of a non-commissioned officer in the army. — **Pettily**, pet'i-li, *adv.* In a petty manner. — **Pettiness**, pet'i-nes, *n.* Smallness; littleness.

Pettychaps, pet'i-chaps, *n.* [From *petty*, small, and *chaps*, mandibles.] A name given to several British species of warblers.

Petulant, pet'ü-lant, *a.* [L. *petulans*, *petulantis*, petulant, from *peto*, to attack. PETITION.] Manifesting pique, perversity, or fretfulness; saucy; pert; capricious.—**Petulance**, **Petulancy**, pet'ü-lans, pet'ü-lan-si, *n.* [L. *petulantia*.] Freakish passion; peevishness; pettishness; saucinesse. —**Petulantly**, pet'ü-lant-li, *adv.* In a petulant manner; with saucy pertness.

Petunia, pe-tū'ni-a, *n.* [Brazil. *petun*, tobacco.] A genus of American herbaceous plants, nearly allied to the tobacco-plant, and much prized by horticulturists for the beauty of their flowers.

Petzite, pet'sit, *n.* [From a chemist called *Petz*.] An ore of silver and tellurium.

Pew, pū, *n.* [O.Fr. *pui*, a raised place, from L. *podium*, a balcony, a front balcony in an amphitheatre, from Gr. *podion*, from *pous*, *podos*, the foot.] A fixed seat in a church, inclosed and separated from those adjoining by partitions; or an inclosure containing more than one seat.—*v.t.* To furnish with pews.—**Pew-fellow**, *n.* One who sits in the same pew: a companion (*Shak.*).—**Pew-opener**, *n.* An attendant in a church who opens the pew doors for the congregation.

Pewit, pē'wit, *n.* The peewit or lapwing.

Pewter, pū'tér, *n.* [O.Fr. *peutre*, *pieutre*, D. *peauter*, also *spauter*; same as *spelter*.] An alloy of tin and lead, or of tin with such proportions of lead, zinc, bismuth, antimony, or copper as experience has shown to be most conducive to the improvement of its hardness and colour; a

vessel, or vessels collectively, made of pewter.—*a.* Made of pewter.—**Pewterer**, pū'ter-ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to make articles of pewter.—**Pewtery**, pū'ter-i, *a.* Belonging to or resembling pewter.

Pfennig, Pfenning, pfen'ig, pfen'ing, *n.* [PENNY.] A small copper coin of various values, current in Germany.

Phacochere, Phacochoere, fak'o-kēr, *n.* [Gr. *phakos*, a lentil-shaped wart, from *phakē*, a lentil, and *choiros*, a hog.] The wart-hog of Africa, an animal akin to the swine, with a large wart-like excrescence on each side of the face.

Phanogam, fē'nō-gam, *n.* [Gr. *phainō*, to appear, and *gamos*, marriage.] A phanerogamous plant: opposed to *cryptogam*.—**Phanogamous**, fē-nog'a-mus, *a.* Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous.

Phanomenon, fē-nom'e-non. PHENOMENON.

Phaeton, fā'e-ton, *n.* [From Gr. *Phaethōn*, who obtained leave from his father Helios (the Sun) to drive the chariot of the sun, but being unable to restrain the horses Zeus dashed him with a thunderbolt headlong into the river Po.] An open four-wheeled carriage usually drawn by two horses.

Phagedena, Phagedenna, faj-e-dē'na, *n.* [Gr. *phagedaina*, from *phagō*, to eat.] A spreading obstinate ulcer.—**Phagedenic, Phagedænic**, faj-e-dē'nik, *a.* Pertaining to phagedena.—*n.* An application for phagedena or to destroy fungous or proud flesh.

Phagocyte, fag'o-sit, *n.* [Gr. *phagō*, to eat, *kytos*, cell.] A white blood corpuscle that absorbs and destroys disease germs.

Phalange, fa-lanj', *n.* [Gr. *phalanx*, *phalangos*, battle-array, a phalanx of soldiers, a bone of the fingers or toes.] *Anat.* one of the small bones of the fingers and toes; *bot.* a collection of several stamens joined more or less by their filaments.—**Phalangal, Phalangeal**, fa-lang'gal, fa-lan'jē-al, *a.* Belonging to the phalanges of the fingers and toes.—**Phalanger**, fa-lan'jér, *n.* [From two of the toes being joined as far as the last *phalanges*.] An Australian marsupial animal of several species, nocturnal in habits and living in trees.—**Phalangial, Phalangian**, fa-lan'jī-al, fa-lan'jī-an, *a.* Same as *Phalangal*.—**Phalangite**, fal'an-jit, *n.* [Gr. *phalangitēs*.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.—**Phalanx**, fal'angks, *n.* pl. **Phalanges**, fa-lan'jēz, also, except in anatomy, **Phalanxes**, fal'angk-sez. *Greek antiq.* the heavy-armed infantry of an army, especially when formed in ranks and files close and deep; a body of troops or men in close array; *anat.* one of the small bones of the fingers or the toes.

Phalanstery, fal'an-ste-ri, *n.* [Fr. *phalanstère*, from Gr. *phalanx*, a phalanx.] A socialistic community living together according to the system proposed by Fourier; the dwelling of such a community.

Phalarope, fal'a-rōp, *n.* [From Gr. *phalaros*, white, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A lobe-footed grallatorial bird, visiting Britain in its migrations.

Phallus, fal'lus, *n.* [Gr. *phallos*, the virile organ.] The emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies of ancient Greece, and also an object of veneration or worship among various Oriental nations.—**Phallic**, fal'lik, *a.* Pertaining to the phallus, or to the worship of the generative principle in nature.

Phanerogam, fan'ér-o-gam, *n.* [Gr. *phaneros*, evident, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* a flowering plant or a plant with conspicuous flowers containing stamens and pistils: opposed to a *cryptogam*.—**Phanerogamic, Phanerogamous**, fan'ér-o-gam"ik, fan-ér-og'a-mus, *a.* *Bot.* belonging to the flowering plants, in contradistinction to *cryptogamic, cryptogamous*.

Phantasm, fan'tazm, *n.* [Gr. *phantasma*, from *phantazō*, to show, from the stem of *phainō*, to show. PHENOMENON.] A creation of the fancy; an imaginary existence which seems to be real; an apparition; a phantom; an idea; a notion; a fancy.—**Phantasmagoria**, fan-tas'ma-gō"ri-a, *n.* [Gr. *phantasma*, and *agora*, an assembly.] Any exhibition of images by means of shadows, as by the magic lantern; the apparatus used in such an exhibition; any mixed gathering of figures; illusive images.—**Phantasmagorial, Phantasmagoric**, fan-tas'ma-gō"ri-al, fan-tas'ma-gor"ik, *a.* Relating to a phantasmagoria.—**Phantasmal**, fan-tas'mal, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a phantasm; spectral; illusive.

Phantasy, fan'ta-si, *n.* FANTASY.

Phantom, fan'tom, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme*, from L. *phantasma*; same word as *phantasm*. PHANTASM.] An apparition or spectre; a ghost; a fancied vision; a phantasm; something unreal.—**Phantomatic**, fan-to-mat"ik, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom.

Pharaoh, fā'rō, *n.* A name given by the Hebrews to the ancient monarchs of Egypt; a game at cards. FARO.—*Pharaoh's chicken*, the Egyptian vulture.—*Pharaoh's rat*, the ichneumon.—**Pharaonic**, fā-rā-on'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs, or to the old Egyptians.

Pharisee, far'i-sē, *n.* [Gr. *pharisaios*, from Heb. *pārūsh*, separated.] One of a sect among the Jews distinguished by their strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and who considered themselves as more righteous than other Jews; hence, a strict observer of the outward forms or ceremonies in religion, without the spirit of it; a hypocrite.—**Pharisaic, Pharisaical**, far-i-sā'ik, far-i-sā'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees; addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; hypocritical.—**Pharisaically**, far-i-sā'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a pharisaical manner; hypocritically.—**Pharisaicalness**, far-i-sā'i-kal-nes, *n.*—**Pharisaism**, far'i-sā-izm, *n.* The doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect; rigid observance of external rites and forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

Pharmaceutic, Pharmaceutical, fär-ma-sū'tik, far-ma-sū'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *pharmakeutikos*, from *pharmakeuō*, to administer medicine, from *pharmakon*, a drug.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy or preparing medicines.—*Pharmaceutical chemistry*, chemistry applied to those substances which are employed for the cure of diseases.—**Pharmaceutically**, fär-ma-sū'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy.—**Pharmaceutics**, fär-ma-sū'tiks, *n.* The science of preparing medicines; pharmacy.—**Pharmaceutist**, fär-ma-sū'tist, *n.* One who prepares medicines; one who practises pharmacy; an apothecary.—**Pharmacist**, fär'ma-sist, *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist.—**Pharmacolite**, fär-mak'ō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, poison, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral containing lime and arsenic, snow-white or milk-white in colour.—**Pharmacologist**, fär-ma-kol'o-jist, *n.* One who is skilled in pharmacology.—**Pharmacology**, fär-ma-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon* and *logos*.] The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines; a branch of materia medica; a treatise on preparing medicines.—**Pharmacopœia**, fär'ma-kō-pē"a, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, and *poiēō*, to make.] A book of directions for the preparation, &c., of medicines, generally published by authority.—**Pharmacopolist**, fär-ma-kop'o-list, *n.* [Gr. *poleō*, to sell.] An apothecary.—**Pharmacosiderite**, fär'ma-kō-sid"ér-it, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron.] CUBE-ORE.—**Pharmacy**, [illegible]ma-si, *n.* [Fr. *pharmacie*, from Gr. [illegible]*akeia*, from *pharmakon*.] The art [illegible]eparing and compounding medicines, and of dispensing them according to the prescriptions of medical practitioners; the occupation of an apothecary.

Phare, fā'rō, *n.* FARO.

Pharos, fā'ros, *n.* A lighthouse or tower which anciently stood on the isle of Pharos, at the entrance to the port of Alexandria; hence, any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a beacon.

Pharynx, far'ingks, *n.* [Gr. *pharynx*, *pharyngos*; akin to *pharanx*, a chasm.] The muscular sac which intervenes between the cavity of the mouth and the œsophagus, its contraction aiding in swallowing the food.—**Pharyngeal**, fa-rin'jē-al, *a.* Belonging to or affecting the pharynx.—**Pharyngitis**, far-in-jī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the pharynx.—**Pharyngotomy**, far-in-got'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *pharynx*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove anything that obstructs the passage.

Phascolotherium, fas-kol'ō-thē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *phaskōlos*, a pouch, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A fossil marsupial animal remains of which have been found in the oolite.

Phase, fāz, *n.* [Fr. *phase*, from Gr. *phasis*, from *phainomai*, to appear. PHENOMENON.] One of the recurring appearances or states of the moon or a planet in respect to quantity of illumination or figure of enlightened disc; the particular state, at a given instant, of a continuously varying and periodic phenomenon (the *phases* of a tide, &c.); an aspect or appearance of that which presents various aspects; one of the various aspects in which a question presents itself to the mind; a turn or chance.

Phaseol, fā'sel, *n.* [Gr. *phaseolos*, a sort of bean.] The French bean or kidney-bean.—**Phaseolite**, fa-sē'o-lit, *n.* A fossil leguminous plant.

Phasis, fā'sis, *n.* pl. **Phases**, fā'sēz. *Astron.* a phase.

Pheasant, fes'ant, *n.* [L. *phasianus*, from Gr. *phasianos*, from *Phasis*, a river of Asia, near the mouth of which these birds are said to have been numerous.] A well-known and beautiful gallinaceous bird, reared and preserved in Britain and elsewhere for sport, and highly valued for the delicacy of its flesh. The *golden* pheasant and the *silver* pheasant are natives of China.—**Pheasant-cuckoo**, *n.* An Australian bird of the cuckoo family.—**Pheasantry**, fes'ant-ri, *n.* A place for breeding, rearing, and keeping pheasants.

Phelloplastics, fel-lō-plas'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *phellos*, cork, a [illegible] *plassō*, to form or fashion.] The art of modelling in cork.

Phenacetin, fē-nas'e-tin, *n.* A drug of coal-tar origin used to relieve nervous headache, neuralgia, fever, &c.

Phenakistoscope, fen-a-kis'to-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *phenakistikos*, deceitful, *skopeō*, I view.] An optical toy which shows figures seemingly in actual motion, an effect due to the persistence of vision.

Phenician, fē-nish'i-an, *n.* and *a.* PHŒNICIAN.

Phenicine, fen'i-sin, *n.* [Gr. *phoinix*, purple.] A brown colouring matter used in dyeing.

Phenix, fē'niks, *n.* PHŒNIX.

Phenogam, fē'no-gam, *n.* A phanerogam.

Phenol, fē'nol, *n.* A name for *Carbolic Acid*.

Phenomenon, fē-nom'e-non, *n.* pl. **Phenomena**, fē-nom'e-na. [Gr. *phainomenon*, what appears, from *phainomai* to appear, from *phainō*, to show; akin to *phaos*, light. PHANTOM.] A visible manifestation or appearance; a fact or occurrence presented to our observation either in the external world or in the human mind; an appearance produced by the action of the different forces upon matter; what strikes us as strange and uncommon; something extraordinary; an exceedingly remarkable thing or personage.—**Phenomenal**, fē-nom'e-nal, *a.* Connected with, relating to, or constituted by phenomena; so surprising or extraordinary as to arrest the attention; extremely remarkable or extraordinary; astounding.—**Phenomenalism**, fē-nom'e-nal-izm, *n.* That system of philosophy which inquires only into the causes of existing phenomena.—**Phenomenally**, fē-nom'e-nal-li, *adv.* In the manner of a phenomenon.—**Phenomenism**, fē-nom'e-nizm, *n.* The doctrine or principles of the phenomenists.—**Phenomenist**, fē-nom'e-nist, *n.* One who believes only in phenomena, having no regard to their causes or consequences.

Pheon, fē'on, *n.* The barbed iron head of a dart or other weapon; a sort of barbed javelin.

Phial, fī'al, *n.* [L. *phiala*, from Gr. *phialē*, a phial. *Vial* is another form.] A glass vessel or bottle; especially, a small glass bottle used for holding liquors, and par-

ticularly liquid mercury.—*Leyden-phial*, a vessel used in electrical experiments. LEYDEN-PHIAL. — *v.t.* — *phialled*, *phialling*. To put or keep in a phial, or as in a phial.

Philabeg, Philibeg, fil'a-beg, fil'i-beg, *n.* FILIBEG.

Philander, fi-lan'der, *v.i.* [From *Philander*, a virtuous youth in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, between whom and a married lady there were certain tender passages.] To make love sentimentally to a lady; to flirt; to pretend admiration.

Philanthropy, fi-lan'thrō-pi, *n.* [Gr. *philanthropia*, from *philos*, loving, and *anthrōpos*, a man.] Love towards mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family. —**Philanthropic, Philanthropical**, fil-an-throp'ik, fil-an-throp'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *philanthropikos*.] Pertaining to philanthropy; possessing general benevolence; entertaining good-will toward all men.—**Philanthropically**, fil-an-throp'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a philanthropic manner.—**Philanthropist**, fi-lan'throp-ist, *n.* One who evinces philanthropy; a person of general benevolence; one who exerts himself in doing good to his fellow-men.

Philharmonic, fil-har-mon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *harmonia*, harmony.] Loving harmony; fond of harmony or music.

Philhellenist, Philhellene, fil-hel'len-ist, fil-hel'lēn, *n.* [Fr. *philhellène*, from Gr. *philos*, loving, and *Hellēn*, a Greek.] A friend of Greece; one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks (Hellenes); one who supported them in their successful struggle with the Turks for independence. — **Philhellenic**, fil-hel-len'ik, *a.* Loving the Greeks. — **Philhellenism**, fil-hel'len-izm, *n.* The principles of the philhellenists.

Philippian, fi-lip'i-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia ('the Epistle of Paul to the *Philippians*').

Philippic, fi-lip'ik, *n.* One of a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against *Philip*, king of Macedon; any discourse full of acrimonious invective; a name given to the fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony. — **Philippize**, † fil'ip-iz, *v.i.* — *philippized*, *philippizing*. To write or utter a philippic.

Philistine, fi-lis'tin or fil'is-tin, *n.* An inhabitant of *Philistia*, now a portion of Syria; the English form of *Philister*, a term applied by German students to any one who has not been trained in a University; hence, a matter-of-fact, commonplace person deficient in liberal culture and large intelligence, and so wanting in sentiment and taste; a person of narrow views; a prosaic, practical man.—**Philistinism**, fil'is-tin-izm, *n.* Manners or modes of thinking of Philistines.

Phill-horse, fil'hors, *n.* A horse in the shafts: a corruption of *thill-horse*.

Philocalist, fi-lok'al-ist, *n.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *kalos*, beautiful.] A lover of the beautiful.

Philogyny, fi-loj'i-ni, *n.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *gynē*, a woman.] Fondness for women; uxoriousness.

Philology, fi-lol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *philologia*, from *phileō*, to love, and *logos*, a word.] The study of language and literature; the study of languages in connection with the whole mental and intellectual action of the peoples using them; the study of the classical languages, literature, and history; but the most common meaning now is the science of language; linguistic science; linguistics: often expressed by the qualified title of *comparative philology*.—**Philologist, Philologer, Philologian**, fi-lol'o-jist, fi-lol'o-jer, fil-o-lō'ji-an, *n.* One versed in philology, or the study of language in a scientific manner.—**Philological, Philologic**, fil-o-loj'i-kal, fil-o-loj'ik, *a.* Pertaining to philology.—**Philologically**, fil-o-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a philological manner.

Philomath, fil'ō-math, *n.* [Gr. *philomathēs*—*philos*, a lover, and *math*, root of *manthanō*, to learn.] A lover of learning.—**Philomathic, Philomathical**, fil-ō-math'ik, fil-ō-math'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the love of learning.—**Philomathy**, fi-lom'a-thi, *n.* The love of learning.

Philomel, fil'ō-mel, *n.* [From *Philomela*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.] The poetic name of the nightingale.

Philoprogenitiveness, fil-ō-prō-jen'i-tiv-nes, *n.* [Gr. *philos*, fond, and E. *progeny*.] The love of offspring, a term used chiefly by phrenologists.

Philosophe, fil-o-zof, *n.* [Fr.] A petty or puny philosopher.

Philosopher, fi-los'ō-fer, *n.* [Gr. *philosophos*—*philos*, loving, and *sophos*, wise.] A person versed in or devoted to philosophy; one who devotes himself to the study of moral or intellectual science; one who conforms his life to the principles of philosophy; one who lives according to reason or the rules of practical wisdom.—*Philosopher's stone*, a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold. — **Philosophical, Philosophic**, fil-ō-sof'i-kal, fil-ō-sof'ik, *a.* Pertaining, suitable, or according to philosophy; characterized or constituted by philosophy; proceeding from philosophy; characteristic of a practical philosopher; based on the rules of practical wisdom; calm; cool; temperate.—**Philosophically**, fil-ō-sof'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a philosophical manner. — **Philosophicalness**, † fil-ō-sof'i-kal-nes, *n.* Quality of being philosophical. —**Philosophism**, fi-los'of-izm, *n.* [Fr. *philosophisme*.] Spurious or would-be philosophy; the affectation of philosophy.

Philosophize, fi-los'ō-fiz, *v.i.* — *philosophized*, *philosophizing*. To reason like a philosopher; to form or attempt to form a philosophical system or theory.—**Philosophizer**, fi-los'ō-fi-zer, *n.* One who philosophizes.—**Philosophizing**, fi-los'ō-fiz-ing, *p.* and *a.* Searching into the reasons of things; reasoning like a philosopher.—**Philosophy**, fi-los'ō-fi, *n.* [Gr. *philosophia*, lit. love of wisdom, from *philos*, love, and *sophia*, wisdom.] The science which aims at an explanation of all the phenomena of the universe by ultimate causes; the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws; a particular philosophical system or theory; the calm and unexcitable state of mind of the wise man; practical wisdom; course of studies for the degree of 'Doctor of Philosophy' in Germany or elsewhere.—*Moral philosophy*. ETHICS. — *Mental philosophy*. METAPHYSICS.—*Natural philosophy*. PHYSICS.

Philotechnic, Philotechnical, fil-ō-tek'nik, fil-ō-tek'ni-kal, *a.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, *technē*, art.] Having an attachment to the arts.

Philtre, Philter, fil'ter, *n.* [Fr. *philtre*, L. *philtrum*, from Gr. *philtron*, from *philos*, loving.] A potion supposed by the ancients, and even by the ignorant of the present day, to have the power of exciting love.—*v.t.*—*philtred*, *philtered*; *philtring*, *philtering*. To impregnate with a love potion; to administer a potion to.

Phiz, fiz, *n.* [A contr. of *physiognomy*.] The face or visage. [Humorous.]

Phlebitis, flē-bī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein, and *-itis*, implying inflammation.] Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.—**Phlebology**, flē-bol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phleps*, *phlebos*, and *logos*.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the veins.—**Phleborrhage, Phleborrhagia**, fleb'or-rāj, fleb-or-rā'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *rhagē*, a rupture.] The rupture of a vein; venous hemorrhage. —**Phlebotomy**, flē-bot'ō-mi, *n.* [Gr. *phlebotomia*—*phleps*, *phlebos*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood.—**Phlebotomist**, flē-bot'ō-mist, *n.* One that opens a vein for letting blood; a blood-letter. — **Phlebotomize**, flē-bot'ō-miz, *v.t.* — *phlebotomized*, *phlebotomizing*. To let blood from; to bleed by opening a vein.

Phlegm, flem, *n.* [Gr. *phlegma*, *phlegmatos*, a slimy humour, from *phlegō*, to burn, FLAME.] The thick viscid matter secreted in the digestive and respiratory passages, and discharged by coughing or vomiting; bronchial mucus; *fig.* coldness; sluggishness; indifference.—**Phlegmasia**, fleg-mā'si-a, *n.* [Gr., from *phlegō*, to burn.] An inflammation in the thigh or leg of lying-in women.—**Phlegmatic, Phlegmatical**, fleg-mat'ik, fleg-mat'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *phlegmatikos*.] Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; cold or sluggish in temperament; not easily excited into action or passion; not mercurial or lively.—**Phlegmatically**, fleg-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner; coldly; heavily.

Phlegmon, flem, *n.* FLEAM.

Phloem, flō'um, *n.* [Gr. *phloios*, bark.] *Bot.* the cellular portion of bark lying immediately under the epidermis.

Phlogiston, flō-jis'ton, *n.* [Gr. *phlogiston*, burnt, from *phlogizō*, to burn, from *phlegō*, to burn.] According to an obsolete theory, the supposed principle of inflammability; a hypothetical element which was thought to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies. —**Phlogistic**, flō-jis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to phlogiston; med. inflammatory.

Phlox, floks, *n.* [Gr. *phlox*, a flame, from the appearance of the flowers.] A North American genus of plants, with red, purple, or white flowers, cultivated in gardens.

Phlyctena, Phlyctena, flik-tē'na, *n.* [Gr. *phlyktaina*.] A kind of watery pustule on the skin. — **Phlyctenula**, flik-ten'ū-la, *n.* [Dim. of *phlyctena*.] A small transparent pustule; a phlyctena. — **Phlyctenular**, flik-ten'ū-lér, *a.* Pertaining to phlyctenula.—*Phlyctenular ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eye, accompanied with phlyctena on the cornea.

Phocaena, fō-kē'shē-an, *n.* [L. *phoca*, a seal.] A mammal belonging to the seal genus.—**Phocal, Phocine**, fō'kal, fō'sin, *a.* Pertaining to the seal tribe.

Phœbus, fē'bus, *n.* [Gr. *Phoibos*, lit. the brilliant one.] A name of Apollo, often used in the same sense as Sol, the sun.

Phœnician, fē-nish'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Phœnicia.—*n.* A native of ancient Phœnicia, the region between Lebanon and the Mediterranean; the language of the Phœnicians, an extinct Semitic tongue, akin to Hebrew.

Phœnix, fē'niks, *n.* [Gr. *phoinix*.] A bird of ancient legend said to live 500 or 600 years, when she built for herself a funeral pile, lighted it by fanning her wings, and rose again from her ashes; hence, an emblem of immortality; a paragon; a person of singular distinction or beauty.

Pholas, fō'las, *n.* pl. **Pholades**, fō'la-dēz. [Gr. *pholas*, from *pholeō*, to lie concealed.] A genus of bivalve marine mollusca which pierce rocks, wood, &c., by rasping with certain projections on their shell.

Phonascetics, fō-nas-set'iks, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, the voice, and *askēsis*, to practise.] Systematic practice for strengthening the voice.

Phonautograph, fō-na'tō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, *autos*, self, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument for automatically showing sound vibrations by waved lines.

Phone, fōn. Short for *Telephone*: used as noun and verb.

Phonetic, Phonetical, fō-net'ik, fō-net'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *phōnētikos*, from *phōnē*, voice, sound.] Pertaining to the voice; pertaining to the representation of sounds; representing sounds.—*Phonetic spelling*, a system which aims at spelling words precisely according to their sound, and not in the loose manner in which English is spelled. —**Phonetically**, fō-net'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a phonetic manner.—**Phonetics**, fō-net'iks, *n.* The doctrine of sounds; the science which treats of the sounds of the human voice, and the art of representing them by writing.—**Phonic**, fō'nik, *a.* Pertaining to sound.—**Phonics**, fō'niks, *n.* The doctrine or science of sounds; phonetics.

Phonocamptic, fō-nō-kamp'tik, *a.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *kamptō*, to bend.] Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction.

Phonograph, fō'nō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *graphō*, to write.] A type or character for expressing a sound; a character used in phonography; an instrument by means of which sounds can be permanently registered, and afterwards mechanically reproduced almost in the original

tones from the register. — **Phonogram**, fō'nō-gram, *n.* A sound as reproduced by the phonograph.—**Phonographer, Phonographist**, fō-nog'raf-er, fō-nog'raf-ist, *n.* One versed in phonography; one who uses or is skilled in the use of the phonograph.—**Phonographic, Phonographical**, fō-nō-graf'ik, fō-nō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or based upon phonography; pertaining to the phonograph.—**Phonographically**, fō-nō-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a phonographic manner.—**Phonography**, fō-nog'ra-fi, *n.* The description of sounds; the representation of sounds by characters, each of which represents one sound, and always the same sound; phonetic shorthand; the art of using the phonograph.

Phonolite, fō'nō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *phōné*, sound, and *lithos*, stone.] Same as *Clink-stone*.

Phonology, fō-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phōné*, sound, voice, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice; phonetics.—**Phonologic, Phonological**, fō-nō-loj'ik, fō-nō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.—**Phonologist**, fō-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in phonology.

Phonometer, fō-nom'et-er, *n.* [Gr. *phōné*, sound, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations of a given sound in a given time.

Phonoscope, fō'nō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *phōné*, a voice, a sound, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for producing figures of light from vibrations of sound by means of an electric current.

Phonotypy, fō-not'i-pi, *n.* [Gr. *phōné*, sound, and *typos*, type.] A method of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character or letter; phonetic printing.—**Phonotype**, fō'nō-tip, *n.* A type or character used in phonetic printing.—**Phonotypic**, fō-nō-tip'ik, *a.* Pertaining to phonotypy.

Phorminx, for'mingks, *n.* [Gr.] An ancient Grecian lute or lyre.

Phormium, for'mi-um, *n.* [From Gr. *phormos*, a basket—because it is made into baskets.] The generic name of New Zealand flax.

Phoronomics, for-ō-nom'iks, *n.* [Gr. *phoreō*, to bear or carry, and *nomos*, a law.] A name for kinematics.

Phosgene, fos'jēn, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, light, and root *gen*, to produce.] A gas with a suffocating odour generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxide.

Phosphorus, fos'for-us, *n.* [L. *phosphorus*, Gr. *phōsphoros*, the morning-star, lit. light-bringer, from *phōs*, light (same root as in *phenomenon*), and *phérō*, to bring.] A solid non-metallic combustible elementary substance, at common temperatures a soft solid which undergoes slow combustion, an important constituent in animal and vegetable structures, and chiefly obtained from bones.—**Phosphate**, fos'fāt, *n.* A salt of phosphoric acid.—**Phosphatic**, fos-fat'ik, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a phosphate; containing a phosphate.—**Phosphide**, fos'fid, *n.* A combination of phosphorus with a single element.—**Phosphite**, fos'fit, *n.* A salt of phosphorous acid.—**Phosphorate**, fos'for-āt, *v.t.*—*phosphorated, phosphorating.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.—**Phosphor-bronze**, *n.* An alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus, made into bearings for machinery, guns, cutlery, wire, sheathing for vessels, &c.—**Phosphoresce**, fos-fo-res', *v.i.*—*phosphoresced, phosphorescing.* To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat; to give out a phosphoric light.—**Phosphorescence**, fos-fo-res'ens, *n.* The state or quality of being phosphorescent; the property which certain bodies possess of becoming luminous without undergoing combustion, sometimes a chemical, sometimes a physical action.—**Phosphorescent**, fos-fo-res'ent, *a.* Shining with a faint light or luminosity like that of phosphorus; luminous without sensible heat.—**Phosphoric**, fos-for'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent.—*Phosphoric acid*, an acid usually obtained by burning phosphuretted hydrogen in atmospheric air or oxygen.—**Phosphorite**, fos'-for-it, *n.* A species of calcareous earth; an amorphous phosphate of lime.—**Phosphoritic**, fos-fo-rit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorite.—**Phosphorize**, fos'for-iz, *v.t.*—*phosphorized, phosphorizing.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.—**Phosphorous**, fos'for-us, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.—*Phosphorous acid*, an acid produced by exposing sticks of phosphorus to moist air, and in several other ways.—**Phosphuret**, fos'fū-ret, *n.* The name formerly given to phosphide.—**Phosphuretted**, fos'fū-ret-ed, *a.* Combined with phosphorus.—*Phosphuretted hydrogen*, a gas procured by boiling phosphorus in a solution of a caustic alkali.

Photics, fō'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light.] That department of science which treats of light.

Photo, fō'tō, *n.* A contraction of *Photograph*; a photographic picture.

Photochemistry, fō-tō-kem'ist-ri, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and E. *chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical action of light, especially of solar light.—**Photochemical**, fō-tō-kem'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the chemical action of light.

Photochromy, fō-tok'ro-mi, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *chrōma*, colour.] The art or operation of reproducing colours by photography.

Photo-electrotype, *n.* A process in which a photographic picture is produced in relief so as to afford, by electric deposition, a matrix for a cast, from which impressions in ink may be obtained.

Photo-engraving, *n.* A common name of many processes in which the action of light is used for obtaining a picture upon a plate or block for subsequent engraving.

Photogene, fō'tō-jēn, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and root *gen*, to produce.] A more or less continued impression or picture on the retina.—**Photogenic**, fō-tō-jen'ik, *a.* Pertaining to photogenes or to photogeny.—**Photogeny**, fō-toj'e-ni, *n.* Photography.

Photoglyphy, fō-tog'li-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *glyphō*, to engrave.] A method of engraving by which photographs and other transparent designs can be etched into steel, copper, or zinc plates by the action of light and certain chemicals.—**Photoglyphic**, fō-tō-glif'ik, *a.* Relating to photoglyphy.

Photography, fō-tog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *graphō*, to describe.] The art of obtaining accurate representations of scenes and objects by means of the action of light on substances treated with certain chemicals.—**Photograph**, fō'tō-graf, *n.* A picture obtained by means of photography.—*v.t.* To produce a likeness or representation of by photographic means.—**Photographer, Photographist**, fō-tog'raf-er, fō-tog'ra-fist, *n.* One who takes pictures by means of photography.—**Photographic, Photographical**, fō-tō-graf'ik, fō-tō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Relating to photography.—*Photographic printing*, the process of obtaining positives on sensitized paper from transparent negatives by exposure to light.—**Photographically**, fō-tō-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a photographic manner; by means of photography.

Photo-lithograph, *n.* A picture produced by photo-lithography.—**Photo-lithography**, *n.* A mode of lithographing in which a photograph is transferred to a prepared lithographic stone.

Photology, fō-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.—**Photologic, Photological**, fō-tō-loj'ik, fō-tō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to photology.—**Photologist**, fō-tol'o-jist, *n.* One who devotes himself to the science of light.

Photometer, fō-tom'et-er, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument intended to measure the comparative intensity of different lights.—**Photometric, Photometrical**, fō-tō-met'rik, fō-tō-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or made by a photometer.—**Photometry**, fō-tom'et-ri, *n.* The measurement of the relative amounts of light emitted by different sources.

Photo-micrography, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, *mikros*, small, and *graphō*, to write.] The art or process of photographing minute objects when magnified by means of the microscope.

Photophobia, fō-tō-fō'bi-a, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *phobia*, dread.] An intolerance or dread of light.

Photophone, fō'tō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *phōné*, a voice, a sound.] An instrument for reproducing sound in distant places by variations in the intensity of a beam of light.—**Photophonic**, fō-tō-fon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by the photophone.—**Photophony**, fō-tof'o-ni, *n.* The art or practice of using the photophone.

Photopsia, Photopsy, fō-top'si-a, fō-top'si, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *opsis*, sight.] A morbid affection of the eyes, in which sparks of fire or flashes of light seem to play before them.

Photosphere, fō'tō-sfēr, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and E. *sphere*.] An envelope of light; the luminous envelope, supposed to consist of incandescent matter, surrounding the sun.

Phototype, fō'tō-tip, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *typos*, a type.] A plate produced from a photograph by a peculiar process, as by photoglyphy or photo-lithography, and from which copies can be printed.—**Phototypy**, fō-tot'i-pi, *n.* The art or process of producing phototypes.

Photo-xylography, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, *xylon*, wood, and *graphō*, to write.] A mode of wood-engraving where the picture is in the first place photographed on the block.—**Photo-zincography**, *n.* The process of printing from a prepared zinc plate on which a photograph has been taken.

Phragmacone, frag'ma-kōn, *n.* [Gr. *phragma*, a partition, and *kōnos*, a cone.] The internal chambered cone of the belemnite or other cuttle-fish.

Phrase, frāz, *n.* [Gr. *phrasis*, a phrase (seen also in *periphrasis, paraphrase*), from *phrazō*, to speak.] A brief expression; two or more words forming a complete expression by themselves or being a portion of a sentence; a peculiar or characteristic expression; an idiom; the manner or style in which a person expresses himself; diction; *music*, a short part of a composition usually occupying a distinct rhythmical period of from two to four bars.—*v.t.*—*phrased, phrasing.* To call; to style; to express.—**Phrase-book**, *n.* A book in which phrases or idioms of a language are collected and explained.—**Phraseogram**, frā'zē-ō-gram, *n.* A combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase or sentence.—**Phraseologic, Phraseological**, frā'zē-ō-loj'ik, frā'zē-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to phraseology; exhibiting idiomatic phrases.—**Phraseologist**, frā-zē-ol'o-jist, *n.* A stickler for a particular form of words or phraseology; a coiner of phrases.—**Phraseology**, frā-zē-ol'o-ji, *n.* Manner of expression; peculiar words or phrases used in a sentence; diction; a collection of phrases in a language. ∴ Syn. under DICTION.

Phrenetic, fre-net'ik, *a.* [L. *phrenēticus*, from Gr. *phrenitikos*, suffering from *phrenitis* or inflammation of the brain, from *phrēn*, the mind, the midriff. FRANTIC.] Having the mind disordered; frantic; frenetic.—*n.* A frantic or frenzied person; one whose mind is disordered.—**Phrenetically**, fre-net'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a phrenetic manner.—**Phrenic**, fren'ik, *a.* [From Gr. *phrēn*, in sense of diaphragm.] *Anat.* belonging to the diaphragm.—**Phrenitis**, fre-ni'tis, *n.* [Gr., from *phrēn*, the mind, and *-itis*, term. denoting inflammation.] *Med.* an inflammation of the brain; delirium; phrensy or frenzy.

Phrenology, fre-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phrēn, phrenos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.] A doctrine which professes to found a philosophy of the human mind upon a presumed knowledge of the functions of different portions of the brain obtained by comparing their relative forms and magnitudes in different individuals with the propensities and intellectual powers which

these individuals are found respectively to possess. — **Phrenologic, Phrenological,** fren-ō-loj'ik, fren-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to phrenology. — **Phrenologically,** fren-ō-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a phrenological manner; according to the principles of phrenology. — **Phrenologist,** fre-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

Phrensy, fren'zi, *n.* [Fr. *phrénésie.*] The old spelling of *Frenzy.* — *v.t.*—*phrensied, phrensying.* To make frantic; to infuriate. [*Byron.*]

Phrygian, frij'i-an, *a.* [From *Phrygia,* in Asia Minor.] Pertaining to Phrygia or to the Phrygians. — *Phrygian cap,* the red cap of Liberty worn by the leaders during the first French republic.—*Phrygian mode,* one of the modes in ancient music.

Phthiriasis, thi-ri'a-sis, *n.* [Gr. *phthiriasis,* from *phtheir,* a louse.] The lousy disease, which consists in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body in spite of cleanliness.

Phthisis, thi'sis, *n.* [Gr. *phthisis,* a wasting, from *phthiō,* to waste away.] A disease produced by tubercles in the lungs, and commonly known by the name of consumption; pulmonary consumption. — **Phthisic,** tis'ik, *n.* A consumption or wasting away; a person affected with phthisis. — **Phthisical,** tis'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *phthisikos.*] Belonging to phthisis; affected by phthisis.

Phycography, fi-kog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phykos,* a sea-weed, and *graphō,* description.] A scientific description of algæ or sea-weeds. —**Phycology,** fi-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phykos,* and *logos.*] That department of botany which treats of the algæ or sea-weeds.

Phylactery, fi-lak'ter-i, *n.* [Gr. *phylaktērion,* from *phylassō,* to defend or guard.] An amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease among the Jews; a strip of parchment inscribed with certain texts from the Old Testament, inclosed within a small leather case, and fastened on the forehead or on the left arm near the region of the heart.—**Phylacteric, Phylacterical,** fi-lak-ter'ik, fi-lak-ter'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to phylacteries.

Phylarch, fi'lark, *n.* [Gr. *phylē,* a tribe, and *archē,* rule.] The chief or governor of a tribe.—**Phylarchy,** fi'lar-ki, *n.* The office of a phylarch; government of a tribe.

Phyletic, fi-let'ik, *a.* [Gr. *phylē,* a tribe or race.] Pertaining to a race or tribe: applied especially in connection with the development of animal tribes.

Phyllary, fil'a-ri, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon,* a leaf.] *Bot.* one of the leaflets forming the involucre of composite flowers.

Phyllodium, fil-ō'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon,* a leaf, and *eidos,* likeness.] *Bot.* a leaf-stalk developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf. — **Phylloid,** fil'oid, *a.* Leaf-like; shaped like a leaf.—**Phyllophagan,** fil-of'a-gan, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon,* and *phagō,* to eat.] An animal that feeds on the leaves of trees. — **Phyllophagous,** fil-of'a-gus, *a.* Leaf-eating. — **Phyllophore,** fil'o-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon,* and *phoros,* bearing.] *Bot.* the terminal bud or growing point in palms. — **Phyllopherous,** fil-of'o-rus, *a.* Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.—**Phyllopod,** fil'o-pod, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon,* and *pous, podos,* a foot.] One of those crustaceans that have limbs of leaf-like form for swimming. — **Phyllostome,** fil'o-stōm, *n.* [Gr. *stoma,* a mouth.] One of a family of bats that have a leaf-like appendage on the nose. — **Phyllotactic,** fil-o-tak'tik, *a.* Pertaining to phyllotaxis.—**Phyllotaxis, Phyllotaxy,** fil'o-tak-sis, fil'o-tak-si, *n.* [Gr. *taxis,* order.] *Bot.* the arrangement of the leaves on the axis or stem.—**Phylloxera,** fil-ok-sē'ra, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon,* a leaf, and *xēros,* parched.] An insect which infests the leaves and roots of the oak, vine, &c., one species of which has caused immense damage in some wine-producing countries.

Phylogenesis, Phylogeny, fi-lō-jen'e-sis, fi-loj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *phylē,* a tribe, and *genesis,* root *gen,* to produce.] *Biol.* the origin and history of races or types of animal forms.—**Phylogenetic,** fi'lō-je-net"ik, *a.* Pertaining to phylogenesis or phylogeny, or the race history of an animal.

Phyma, fi'ma, *n.* [Gr. *phyma,* from *phyō,* to produce.] An imperfectly suppurating tumour, forming an abscess.

Physalia, fi-sā'li-a, *n.* [Gr. *physallis,* a bladder, from *physaō,* to puff.] A genus of Hydrozoa that float on the surface of the ocean and are remarkable for the brilliancy of their hues.

Physalite, fi'sa-lit, *n.* [Gr. *physaō,* to inflate, and *lithos,* a stone, from intumescing when heated.] A mineral of a greenish-white colour; a kind of topaz.

Physic, fis'ik, *n.* [Gr. *physikos,* pertaining to nature, natural, from *physis,* nature, from *phyō,* to bring forth, to spring up; cog. with Skr. *bhū,* to be; E. to *be.* Bz.] The science or knowledge of medicine; the art of healing; a medicine, popularly a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic. —*Physic garden,* an old name for a botanic garden. —*v.t.*—*physicked, physicking.* To treat with physic; to purge with a cathartic; to remedy.—**Physical,** fis'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to nature; relating to what is material and perceived by the senses; pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, as opposed to what is mental or moral (*physical* force); material (the *physical* world); pertaining to physics or natural philosophy.—*Physical geography.* Under GEOGRAPHY.—*Physical sciences.* PHYSICS.—**Physically,** fis'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a physical manner; as regards the material world; as regards the bodily constitution.—**Physician,** fi-zish'an, *n.* A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases. — **Physicism,** fis'i-sizm, *n.* The ascription of everything to merely physical or material causes. — **Physicist,** fis'i-sist, *n.* One skilled in physics; a natural philosopher. —**Physico-mathematics,** fis'i-kō, *n.* Mixed mathematics. — **Physico-philosophy,** *n.* The philosophy of nature. —**Physico-theology,** *n.* Theology illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.—**Physics,** fis'iks, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the laws and properties of matter; the department of science that deals with mechanics, dynamics, light, heat, sound, electricity, and magnetism; natural philosophy.

Physiognomy, fiz-i-og'no-mi, *n.* [Properly *physiognomony,* from Gr. *physiognōmonia* —*physis,* nature, and *gnōmōn,* one who knows, from stem of *gignōskō,* to know.] The art of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face; the face or countenance as an index of the mind; particular cast or expression of countenance. — **Physiognomic, Physiognomical, Physiognomonic,** fiz'i-og-nom"ik, fiz'i-og-nom"i-kal, fiz-i-og'no-mon"ik, *a.* Pertaining to physiognomy.—**Physiognomist,** fiz-i-og'no-mist, *n.* One skilled in physiognomy.

Physiogony, fiz-i-og'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *physis,* nature, and *gonē,* generation.] The production or generation of nature.

Physiography, fiz-i-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *physis,* nature, and *graphō,* to describe.] The science which treats of the earth's physical features, and the causes by which they have been modified, as well as of the climates, life, &c., of the globe; physical geography.—**Physiographical,** fiz'i-ō-graf"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to physiography.

Physiolatry, fiz-i-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *physis,* nature, and *latreia,* worship.] The worship of the powers or agencies of nature; nature worship.

Physiology, fiz-i-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Fr. *physiologie,* Gr. *physiologia*—*physis,* nature, and *logos,* discourse.] That science which has for its aim the study and elucidation of the phenomena of life in animals and plants. —**Physiologic, Physiological,** fiz'i-ō-loj"ik, fiz'i-o-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to physiology.—**Physiologically,** fiz'i-ō-loj"i-kal-li, *adv.* According to the principles of physiology.—**Physiologist,** fiz-i-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in or who treats of physiology.

Physique, fi-sēk', *n.* [Fr.] A person's physical or bodily structure or constitution.

Phytelephas, fi-tel'e-fas, *n.* [From Gr. *phyton,* a plant, and *elephas,* ivory.] The plant that yields the ivory-nut.

Phytochemistry, fi-tō-kem'is-tri, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant.] Vegetable chemistry.—**Phytochemical,** fi-tō-kem'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to phytochemistry.

Phytochlor, fi'tō-klor, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, and *chlōros,* green.] CHLOROPHYLL.

Phytogenesis, Phytogeny, fi-tō-jen'e-sis, fi-toj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, and *genesis.*] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

Phytogeography, fi'tō-jē-og"ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, and E. *geography.*] The geography or geographical distribution of plants.

Phytoglyphy, fi-tog'li-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, and *glyphō,* to engrave.] The art of taking impressions from plants on soft metal, from which copies can be taken by printing; nature-printing.—**Phytoglyphic,** fi'tō-glif'ik, *a.* Relating to phytoglyphy.

Phytography, fi-tog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, and *graphē,* description.] That branch of botany which concerns itself with the rules to be observed in describing and naming plants.—**Phytographical,** fi-tō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the description of plants.

Phytoid, fi'toid, *a.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, and *eidos,* likeness.] Plant-like.

Phytolithology, fi'tō-li-thol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* plant, *lithos,* stone, *logos,* discourse.] That part of science which treats of fossil plants.—**Phytolithologist,** fi'tō-li-thol"o-jist, *n.* One who is skilled in fossil plants.

Phytology, fi-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, *logos,* discourse.] The science of plants, a name sometimes used as equivalent to botany.—**Phytological,** fi-tō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Relating to phytology.—**Phytologist,** fi-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in plants or skilled in phytology; a botanist.

Phyton, fi'ton, *n.* [Gr., a plant.] *Bot.* a rudimentary or embryo plant.

Phytonomy, fi-ton'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, and *nomos,* a law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

Phytopathology, fi'tō-pa-thol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, *pathos,* disease, *logos,* treatise.] Scientific knowledge relating to the diseases of plants.

Phytophagous, fi-tof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, *phagō,* to eat.] Eating or subsisting on plants. — **Phytophagy,** fi-tof'a-ji, *n.* The eating of or subsisting upon plants. —**Phytotomy,** fi-tot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, and *tomē,* a cutting.] Vegetable anatomy. — **Phytotomist,** fi-tot'o-mist, *n.* One versed in phytotomy.

Phytozoa, fi-tō-zō'a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, and *zōon,* an animal.] Same as *Zoophytes.*—**Phytozoon,** fi-tō-zō'on, *n.* One of the phytozoa; a zoophyte.

Piabe, pi-ā'be, *n.* A small fresh-water fish of Brazil much esteemed for food.

Piacular, pi-ak'ū-lēr, *a.* [L. *piacularis,* from *piaculum,* expiation, from *pio,* to expiate, from *pius,* pious.] Expiatory; pertaining to expiation.

Pia-mater, pi'a-mā'ter, *n.* [L., lit. pious mother.] *Anat.* a vascular membrane investing the whole surface of the brain. DURA-MATER.

Piano, pi-ā'nō, *a.* [It., soft, smooth, from L. *planus,* plain.] *Mus.* soft; a direction to execute a passage softly or with diminished volume of tone.—*n.* (pi-an'ō). A pianoforte. — **Pianoforte,** pi-an'ō-for-tā, *n.* [It. *piano,* soft, smooth, and *forte* (L. *fortis*), strong.] A musical metal-stringed instrument with a key-board, through which the metal strings are struck by hammers. —**Pianette, Pianino,** pi-a-net', pi-ā-nē'nō, *n.* [Fr. and It. dim. of *piano.*] A small pianoforte. — **Pianissimo,** pi-a-nis'i-mō. [It. superl. of *piano,* soft.] *Mus.* very soft; a direction to execute a passage in the softest manner. — **Pianist,** pi'an-ist, pi-an'ist, *n.* A performer on the pianoforte.

Piarist, pi'ar-ist, *n.* [L. *pius,* pious.] One of a religious order who devote themselves to the gratuitous instruction of youth.

Piassava, pi-as'a-vā, *n.* [Pg. *piaçaba.*] The fibre of a Brazilian palm tree, extensively used in making brooms and brushes for street-sweeping.

Piaster, Piastre, pi-as'tēr, *n.* [Fr. *piastre,* It. and Sp. *piastra,* a thin plate of metal,

a dollar, from L.L. *plastra*, L. *emplastrum*, Gr. *emplastron*, a plaster. PLASTER.] A denomination of money of various values; the Italian piastre being about 3s. 7d. sterling; Spanish, about 4s.; Turkish, a little over 2d.

Piazza, pi-az'za, *n.* [It. *piazza*, open place, square, market-place. PLACE.] A rectangular open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades.

Pibroch, pē'broch, *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd*, from *piobair*, a piper, *piob*, a pipe.] A wild irregular species of music performed on the bagpipe, and peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.

Pica, pi'ka, *n.* [L. *pix*, *picis*, pitch: probably named from *litera picata* (pitch-black letter), a great black letter at the beginning of some new section in the liturgy.] A large printing type of two different sizes, *small pica* and *large pica*.

Picador, pik-a-dor', *n.* [Sp., from *pica*, a pike or lance.] One of the horsemen armed with a lance who excites and irritates the bull in a bull-fight.

Picaninny, pik'a-nin-i, *n.* PICKANINNY.

Picaroon, pik-a-rön', *n.* [Sp. *picaron*, augmentative of *picaro*, a rogue.] A rogue or cheat; one that lives by his wits; an adventurer.—**Picaresque**, pik-a-resk', *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to rogues or picaroons; describing the fortunes of rogues or adventurers.

Picayune, pik-a-yün', *n.* [Of Carib origin.] A coin in Florida, Louisiana, &c., equal to 1/16th of a dollar.

Piccalilli, pik'a-lil-li, *n.* An imitation Indian pickle of various vegetables, with pungent spices.

Piccolo, pik'kō-lō, *n.* [It. *piccolo*, small.] A small flute, the tones of which range an octave higher than those of the ordinary orchestral flute; an octave flute.

Pice, pis, *n. sing.* and *pl.* Small East Indian coin, value about ¼d. each.

Piceous, pis'ē-us, *a.* [L. *piceus*, from *pix*, *picis*, pitch.] Of or belonging to pitch; black as pitch.

Pick, pik, *v.t.* [Allied to W. *pig*, a point, a pike; Gael. *pioc*, *piocaid*, a pick, a pickaxe; *pike*, *peak*, *peck*, *beak*; same root also in *spike*.] To strike at with anything pointed; to peck at, as a bird with its bill; to pierce; to clean by removing with the teeth, fingers, claws, or a small instrument, something that adheres (to *pick* a bone, the teeth); to separate from other things; to select; to choose (to *pick* the best men); to pluck; to gather, as fruit or things growing; to gather up here and there; to collect (often with *up*); to snatch thievishly (a purse); to steal the contents of (to *pick* a pocket).—*To pick off*, to separate by the fingers or a small instrument; to separate by a sharp sudden movement (to *pick off* a leaf); to aim at and kill.—*To pick out*, to draw out by anything pointed; to select from a number or quantity; to relieve with figures or lines of a different colour.—*To pick up*, to take up with the fingers, or otherwise to snatch; to obtain by repeated effort or casually (to *pick up* a livelihood).—*To pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault with one.—*To pick a lock*, to open it with some instrument other than the key.—*To pick oakum*, to make oakum by untwisting old ropes.—*To pick a quarrel*, to quarrel intentionally with a person.—*v.i.* To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble; to pilfer.—*To pick up*, to acquire fresh strength, vigour, or the like. [Colloq.]—*n.* A heavy sharp-pointed iron tool, with a wooden handle, used for loosening hard earth, stones, &c., in digging, ditching, &c.; a sharp hammer used in dressing stones.—**Pickaxe**, pik'aks, *n.* [Apparently from *pick* and *axe*, but really a corruption of O.Fr. *picquois*, a pickaxe, from *picquer*, to pierce.] A pick with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other; also, simply a pick.—**Picker**, pik'ėr, *n.* One who picks, culls, collects, or gathers (a rag-picker, a hop-picker); a name of tools or apparatus of many various shapes.—**Picking**, pik'ing, *n.* The act expressed by the verb to pick; perquisites not over honestly obtained; that which is left to be picked or gleaned; *pl.* the pulverised shells of oysters used in making walks.—**Picklock**, pik'lok, *n.* An instrument for picking or opening locks without the key.—**Pickpocket**, pik'pok-et, *n.* One who steals, or makes a practice of stealing, from people's pockets.—**Pickthank**, pik'thangk, *n.* One who is officious for the sake of gaining favour; a parasite; a toady.

Pickaback, pik'a-bak, *a.* or *adv.* [From the older form *pick-pack*, a reduplication of *pack*.] On the back or shoulders like a pack. [Colloq.]

Pickaninny, pik'a-nin-i, *n.* [Sp. *pequeño niño*, little infant.] A negro or mulatto infant. [Amer.]

Pickerel, pik'ėr-el, *n.* [From *pike*.] A name applied to several small fresh-water fishes of the pike family.

Picket, **Piquet**, pik'et, *n.* [Fr. *piquet*, a dim. of *pique*, a pike. PICK.] A stake sharpened or pointed, used in fortification and encampments; a narrow board pointed, used in making fences; a pale; *milit.* a detachment of troops in a camp kept fully equipped to protect the camp from surprise; a small detachment of men sent out from a camp or garrison to bring in soldiers that have exceeded their leave; a game at cards.—*v.t.*—*picketed*, *picketing*. To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes; to fence with narrow pointed boards or pales; to fasten to a picket or stake; to place or post as a guard of observation.—**Picket-fence**, *n.* A fence made of pickets or pales.—**Picket-guard**, *n.* *Milit.* a guard always in readiness in case of alarm.

Pickle, pik'l, *n.* [D. and L.G. *pekel*, G. *pökel*, *bökel*, brine.] A solution of salt and water in which flesh, fish, or other substance is preserved; brine or vinegar, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, &c., are preserved; a thing preserved in pickle; a state or condition of difficulty or disorder; a plight (colloq.); a troublesome child (colloq.).—*To have a rod in pickle for any one*, is to have a beating, flogging, or scolding in reserve for him. [Colloq.]—*v.t.*—*pickled*, *pickling*. To preserve in brine or pickle; to treat with pickle.—**Pickled**, pik'ld, *p.* and *a.* Preserved in brine or pickle.

Picnic, pik'nik, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A pleasure-party the members of which carry provisions along with them on an excursion to some place in the country: used also adjectively (a *picnic* party).—*v.i.*—*picnicked*, *picnicking*. To attend or take part in a picnic party.

Picotee, pik-ō-tē', *n.* [Fr. *picotie*, from *Picot* de la Perousse, a French botanist.] A variety of carnation or clove-pink, having the dark colour only on the edge of the petals.

Picquet, pik'et, *n.* PIQUET.

Picra, pi'kra, *n.* [L., from Gr. *pikros*, sharp, bitter.] Powder of aloes with canella, a cathartic medicine.

Picrotoxine, pik-rō-tok'sin, *n.* [Gr. *pikros*, bitter, and *toxicon*, poison.] The bitter poisonous principle which exists in the seeds of *Cocculus indicus*.

Pict, pikt, *n.* [From *Picti*, the name given them by Latin writers; of uncertain origin.] One of a race of people (probably Celts) who anciently inhabited the north-east of Scotland.—**Pictish**, pik'tish, *a.* Pertaining to the Picts.

Picture, pik'tūr, *n.* [L. *pictura*, from *pingo*, *pictum*, to paint. PAINT.] A painting, drawing, or engraving exhibiting the resemblance of anything; any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the mind; a likeness; an image; a representation or description in words.—*v.t.*—*pictured*, *picturing*. To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent pictorially; to bring before the mind's eye; to form an ideal likeness of; to describe in a vivid manner.—**Picture-book**, *n.* A book for children, illustrated with pictures.—**Picture-cleaner**, **Picture-restorer**, *n.* One who restores the brightness of colour in old paintings.—**Picture-frame**, *n.* A case or border, more or less ornamented, which surrounds a picture and sets it off to advantage.—**Picture-gallery**, *n.* A gallery or large apartment in which pictures are hung up or exhibited.—**Pictorial**, pik-tō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *pictor*, a painter.] Pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures; constituting a picture.—**Pictorially**, pik-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a pictorial manner; with pictures or engravings.—**Picturesque**, pik-tū-resk', *a.* Forming or fitted to form a pleasing picture; expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture; abounding with vivid and striking imagery; graphic in style of writing.—*The picturesque*, the quality that renders a scene suitable for making into a good picture.—**Picturesquely**, pik-tū-resk'li, *adv.* In a picturesque manner.—**Picturesqueness**, pik-tū-resk'nes, *n.*

Picul, pi'kul, *n.* In China, a weight of 133⅓ lbs.

Piddle, pid'l, *v.i.* [A form of *peddle*.] To deal in trifles; to attend to trivial concerns.

Piddock, pid'ok, *n.* The pholas.

Pie, pi, *n.* [From the Celtic; comp. Ir. *pighe*, a pie.] An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it; *print.* a mass of types confusedly mixed or unsorted.

Pie, pi, *n.* [Fr. *pie*, from L. *pica*, a magpie.] The magpie.

Piebald, pi'bald, *a.* [From *pie*, a magpie, and *bald*, spotted with white. BALD.] Having spots or patches of white and black or other colour; having patches of various colours; pied; diversified; mongrel.

Piece, pēs, *n.* [Fr. *pièce*, Pr. *pessa*, It. *pezza*, from L.L. *petium*, a piece, probably from the Celtic: W. *peth*, Armor. *pez*, a piece.] A fragment or part of anything separated from the whole, in any manner (to tear in *pieces*); a part of anything, though not separated or separated only in idea; a portion; a definite quantity or portion of certain things (a *piece* of muslin, a *piece* of work); an artistic or literary composition (a *piece* of poetry or sculpture); a coin (a fourpenny piece); a gun or single firearm (a fowling *piece*).—*To work by the piece*, to work by the measure of quantity, and not by the measure of time.—*Of a piece*, of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole; alike.—*A piece of one's mind*, a colloquial phrase for blunt and uncomplimentary statements.—*v.t.*—*pieced*, *piecing*. To mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; to unite; to join; to cement.—*To piece out*, to extend or enlarge by addition of a piece or pieces.—**Piece-goods**, *n. pl.* Goods generally sold by the piece, as cottons, shirtings, &c.—**Piecemeal**, pēs'mēl, *adv.* [*Piece*, and suffix *-meal*, A. Sax. *maelum*, by parts.] In pieces; by pieces; by little and little in succession.—**Piecer**, pēs'ėr, *n.* One that pieces; a boy or girl employed in a spinning factory to join broken threads.—**Piecework**, pēs'wėrk, *n.* Work done and paid for by the measure of quantity.

Pied, pid, *a.* [From *pie*, magpie.] Party-coloured; variegated with spots of different colours; spotted with larger spots than if speckled.—**Piedness**, pid'nes, *n.* The state of being pied.

Piend, pēnd, *n.* [Dan. *pind*, a pin or peg; G. *pinne*, the piend of a hammer.] The sharp point or edge of a hammer.

Pier, pēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *pere*, *piere*, a stone (Fr. *pierre*), from L. and Gr. *petra*, a stone.] *Arch.* the solid parts between openings in a wall, as between doors or windows; the square or other mass or post to which a gate is hung; the solid support from which an arch springs; a large pillar or shaft; one of the supports of the arches of a bridge; a mole or jetty carried out into the sea, serving to protect vessels from the open sea, to form a harbour, &c.; a projecting quay, wharf, or landing-place.—**Pierage**, pēr'āj, *n.* Toll paid for using a pier.—**Pier-glass**, *n.* A mirror or glass hanging between windows.—**Pier-table**, *n.* A table placed between windows.

Pierce, pērs, *v.t.*—*pierced*, *piercing*. [Fr. *percer*, to pierce; origin uncertain.] To stab or transfix with a pointed instrument; to penetrate; to force a way into; to affect keenly; to move deeply; to penetrate into, as into a secret or purpose.—*v.i.* To enter, as a pointed instrument; to penetrate.—**Pierced**, pērst, *p.* and *a.* Penetrated; perforated with holes.—**Piercer**,

per'ser, n. An instrument that pierces; a person that pierces or perforates; that organ of an insect with which it pierces bodies; the ovipositor. — **Piercingly**, per'sing-li, adv. In a piercing manner. — **Piercingness**, per'sing-nes, n. The power of piercing or penetrating.

Pieridæ, pi-er'i-dē, n. pl. [L.] A name of the Muses, from *Pieria*, where they were first worshipped among the Thracians. — **Pierian**, pi-ē'ri-an, a. Belonging to the Pierides.

Pietra-dura, pi-et'ra-dō'ra, n. [It., hard stone.] A kind of fine Florentine mosaic work executed in coloured stones.

Piety, pi'e-ti, n. [L. *pietas*, from *pius*, pious. *Pity* is the same word.] Veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character; the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service; filial reverence; reverence towards parents or friends, with affection and devotion to them.—**Pietism**, pi'et-ism, n. The principles or practice of the Pietists.—**Pietists**, pi'et-ists, n. pl. A religious party in Germany who proposed to revive declining piety in the Reformed Churches; hence applied to one who makes a display of strong religious feelings.—**Pietistic, Pietistical**, pi-et-is'tik, pi-et-is'ti-kal, a. Pertaining to Pietists.

Piezometer, pi-e-som'et-er, n. [Gr. *piezō*, to press, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring compressibility.

Piffle, pif'l, n. [Origin doubtful.] Silly spoken or written matter; trash.

Pig, pig, n. [A. Sax. *pocga*, akin to D. *big*, *biggs*, L.G. *biggs*, a pig.] A young swine, male or female; a swine in general; an oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal. ∴ In the process of smelting, the principal channel along which the metal in a state of fusion runs, when let out of the furnace, is called the *sow*, and the lateral channels or moulds are denominated *pigs*, whence the iron in this state is called *pig-iron*.—*v.t.* or *i.*—*pigged*, *pigging*. To bring forth pigs; to act as pigs; to live or huddle as pigs.—**Piggery**, pig'er-i, n. A place with sties and other accompaniments allotted to pigs.—**Piggish**, pig'ish, a. Relating to or like pigs; swinish.—**Pig-headed**, a. Having a head like a pig; stupidly obstinate.—**Pig-headedness**, n. The quality of being pig-headed or obstinately stupid.—**Pig-iron**, n. Iron in pigs.—**Pig-lead**, n. Lead in pigs, as when first extracted from the ore. — **Pig-nut**, n. The root of a plant. EARTH-NUT. — **Pig-skin**, n. The skin of a pig, especially when prepared for saddlery or other purposes.—**Pig-sty**, n. A sty or pen for pigs.—**Pig-tail**, pig'tal, n. The tail of a pig; the hair of the head tied behind in a tail; tobacco twisted into a long rope.

Pigeon, pij'on, n. [Fr. *pigeon*, from L. *pipio*, *pipionis*, a chirping bird, from *pipio*, to peep, to chirp, an imitative verb; comp. E. *pipe*, *fife*.] A well-known bird of many varieties; a dove, as the stock-dove, the ring-dove, the turtle-dove; a simpleton; a gull; a person swindled by gamblers; hence, to *pluck a pigeon*, to strip a greenhorn of his money. — **Pigeon-express**, n. Intelligence conveyed by means of a carrier-pigeon. — **Pigeon-hearted**, a. Timid; easily frightened. — **Pigeon-hole**, n. One of the holes in a dove-cot where the pigeons go in and out; a little compartment or division in a case for papers. — **Pigeon-house**, n. A dove-cot.—**Pigeon-livered**, a. Mild in temper; soft; gentle. — **Pigeonry**, pij'on-ri, n. A place for keeping pigeons; a dove-cot.

Piggin, pig'in, n. [Gael. *pigean*, Ir. *pigin*, an earthen pitcher.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle.

Pigmean, pig-mē'an, a. PYGMEAN.

Pigment, pig'ment, n. [L. *pigmentum*, from the stem of *pingo*, to paint. PAINT.] Paint; any substance used by painters, dyers, &c., to impart colours to bodies; the colouring matter found in animal and plant bodies. —**Pigmental**, pig-men'tal, a. Pertaining to pigments. — **Pigment-cell**, n. A small cell of animals or plants containing colouring matter.

Pigmy, pig'mi, n. and a. PYGMY.

Pignon, pēn'yon, n. [Fr. *pignon*, from L. *pinus*, the pine.] An edible seed of the cones of certain pine-trees.

Pigotite, pig'ot-it, n. [After the Rev. Mr. *Pigot*.] A brownish-yellow mineral containing alumina and organic matter, found incrusting certain caves.

Pika, pī'ka, n. The calling-hare, an animal allied to the hares that has a voice like that of a quail.

Pike, pik, n. [Fr. *pique*, a pike; closely allied to *pick*, *peak*. PICK.] A military weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff with a flat pointed steel head; a pointed peak, hill, or mountain summit (Langdale *Pikes*); a fresh-water fish, so named from its long shape or from the form of its snout; (a contraction of *Turnpike*) a toll-bar. — *Sea-pike*, the garfish.—**Piked**, pikt, a. Furnished with a pike.—**Pikeman**, pik'man, n. A soldier armed with a pike. — **Pike-staff**, n. The staff or shaft of a pike; a long staff with a sharp pike in the lower end of it.

Pilaster, pi-las'tér, n. [Fr. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*, from L. *pila*, a pile.] A square pillar projecting from a pier or from a wall to a small distance.—**Pilastered**, pi-las'térd, a. Furnished with pilasters.

Pilau, Pilaw, pi'la, n. PILLAU.

Pilch, pilch, n. [A. Sax. *pylca*, a furred garment, from L.L. *pellicea*. PELISSE.] A fur coat; a flannel cloth for an infant.

Pilchard, pil'shárd, n. [Probably a Cornish word; comp. Ir. *pilsair*, a pilchard; W. *pilcod*, a minnow.] A fish resembling the herring, but smaller.

Pile, pil, n. [Partly A. Sax. *pil*, a heap, a stake, partly from Fr. *pile*, a heap, a pier, a voltaic pile; both from L. *pila*, a pier or mole.] A heap; a mass or collection of things in an elevated form; a collection of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body; a large building or mass of buildings; an edifice; *elect.* a series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity; a galvanic or voltaic battery; a beam pointed at the end, driven into the soil for the support of some superstructure or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay; a heraldic figure resembling a wedge. — *v.t.* — *piled*, *piling*. To lay or throw into a heap; to heap up; to accumulate; to drive piles into; to furnish or support with piles.—*To pile arms*, to place three muskets so that the butts remain firm upon the ground, and the muzzles close together.—**Pile-driver**, n. A workman whose occupation is to drive piles; a machine or contrivance worked by steam for driving in piles.—**Pile-dwelling**, n. A dwelling built on piles; a lake or lacustrine dwelling. LACUSTRINE. — **Pile-work**, n. A lacustrine dwelling.

Pile, pil, n. [O.Fr. *peil*, from L. *pilus*, hair.] A hair; a fibre of wool, cotton, &c.; the nap or fine hairy or woolly surface of cloth; also, the shag or hair on the skins of animals.—**Pileous**, pil'ē-us, a. Pertaining to the hair; covered by or consisting of hair; pilose.

Pileate, Pileated, pil'lē-āt, pil'lē-ā-ted, a. [From L. *pileus*, a cap.] Having the form of a cap or cover for the head; *bot.* having a cap or lid like the cap of a mushroom.—**Pileiform**, pi'li-form, a. Resembling a cap; pileated.

Pileorhiza, pil'ē-ō-rī'za, n. [L. *pileus*, a cap, and Gr. *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* a cap or hood found at the end of some roots.

Pileous, pil'ē-us, a. Under PILE (nap).

Piles, pīlz, n. pl. [L. *pila*, a ball.] A disease originating in the morbid dilatation of the veins of the lower part of the rectum near the anus, the veins often forming bleeding enlargements and tumours; hemorrhoids.

Pileus, pi'lē-us, n. [L., a cap.] *Bot.* the cap or top of a mushroom, supported by the stalk.

Pilfer, pil'fér, v.t. [O.Fr. *pelfrer*, to plunder, from *pelfre*, goods, spoil, booty. PELF.] To steal in small quantities; to practise petty theft.—*v.i.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.—**Pilferer**, pil'fér-ér, n. One who pilfers. — **Pilferingly**, pil'fer-ing-li, adv. In a pilfering manner.

Pilgrim, pil'grim, n. [Same as D. *pelgrim*, Dan. *pilegrim*, Icel. *pilagrimr*, Fr. *pèlerin*, from L. *peregrinus*, a traveller, a foreigner—*per*, through, and *ager*, land (as in *agriculture*).] A wanderer; a traveller; one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a shrine or holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints; *Scrip.* one who lives in the world, but is not of the world.—**Pilgrimage**, pil'gri-maj, n. A journey undertaken by a pilgrim; a journey to some place deemed sacred for a devotional purpose; the journey of human life.

Pili, pī'li, n. pl. [L. *pilus*, a hair.] *Bot.* fine slender bodies, like hair, covering some plants. — **Piliferous**, pī-lif'ér-us, a. Bearing or producing hairs, as a leaf.—**Piliform**, pī'li-form, a. Formed like or resembling down or hairs.

Pill, pil, n. [Abbrev. of L. *pilula*, a dim. of *pila*, a ball (whence *pile*, a heap).] A little ball or small round mass of medicinal substance to be swallowed whole; something unpleasant that has to be metaphorically swallowed or accepted.—*v.t.* To dose with pills; to form into pills.—**Pill-box**, n. A box for holding pills.—**Pillworm**, pil'werm, n. The millipede, which can roll itself into a ball.

Pill, pil, *v.t.* [Fr. *piller*, to pillage, from L. *pilare*, to plunder.] To rob; to plunder; to peel; to strip bare.—**Pillage**, pil'āj, n. [Fr. *pillage*, from *piller*, to rob.] Plunder; spoil; that which is taken by open force, particularly from enemies in war; the act of plundering.—*v.t.* — *pillaged*, *pillaging*. To strip of money or goods by open violence, and usually by a number of persons; to plunder; to spoil.—**Pillager**, pil'āj-ér, n. One that pillages.

Pillar, pil'ér, n. [Fr. *pilier*, a pillar, from L.L. *pilare*, from L. *pila*, a column. PILE.] A column; a columnar mass or upright body; *fig.* a supporter; one who or that which sustains or upholds.—**Pillared**, pil'érd, a. Having pillars; supported by pillars; having the form of a pillar.—**Pillar-box**, n. A public receptacle in the form of a short pillar, for letters that are to be sent by post.

Pillau, Pillaw, pil-la', n. [Per. and Turk.] An oriental dish consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat. Spelled also *Pilau*, *Pilaw*.

Pillion, pil'yon, n. [From the Celtic; W. *pilyn*, Ir. *pillin*, Gael. *pillean*, a pillion, a pack-saddle, from root of L. *pilus*, hair (whence *pile*, of cloth).] A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback; a pad; a low saddle; the pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

Pillory, pil'o-ri, n. [Fr. *pilori*, a pillory, Pr. *espillori*, L.L. *pilorium*, *spilorium*, a pillory; origin uncertain.] A frame of wood erected on a post or pole, with movable boards resembling those in the stocks, and holes through which were put the head and hands of an offender, who had to stand there by way of public punishment. —*v.t.* — *pilloried*, *pillorying*. To punish with the pillory; *fig.* to expose to ridicule, contempt, abuse, and the like.

Pillow, pil'ō, n. [O.E. *pilue*, *pulue*, from L. *pulvinus*, a cushion.] A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing, filled with feathers, down, or other soft material; a supporting piece for an axle or shaft; a bearing.—*v.t.* To rest or lay on for support.—**Pillow-case, Pillow-slip**, n. The movable sack or case which is drawn over a pillow.—**Pillowed**, pil'ōd, p. and a. Provided with a pillow or pillows. — **Pillow-lace**, n. Hand-made lace worked on a small pillow or cushion.—**Pillowy**, pil'ō-i, a. Like a pillow; soft.

Pilose, pī'lōs, a. [L. *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair (whence *pile*, of cloth).] Covered with, abounding in, or full of hairs; hairy.—**Pilosity**, pī-los'i-ti, n. Hairiness.

Pilot, pī'lot, n. [From O.D. *pijlood*, a pilot, from *pijlen*, to sound the depth, and *lood*, the sounding-lead.] A steersman (*Shak.*); a person qualified to conduct ships into and out of particular harbours, or along certain coasts, channels, &c.; a guide or

director of the course of another person; one who has the conduct of any affair.—*v.t.* To act as pilot of; to guide through dangers or difficulties.—**Pilotage**, pī'lot-āj, *n.* The remuneration of a pilot; the guidance of a pilot.—**Pilot-balloon**, *n.* A small balloon sent up to ascertain the direction and strength of the wind.—**Pilot-boat**, *n.* A boat used by pilots for reaching ships near shore.—**Pilot-cloth**, *n.* A coarse stout blue cloth for overcoats, such as are worn by pilots.—**Pilot-engine**, *n.* A locomotive engine sent on before a train to clear the way.—**Pilot-fish**, *n.* A fish resembling the mackerel which attends ships at sea, and is in the habit of accompanying sharks.—**Pilot-jacket**, *n.* A pea-jacket, such as is worn by seamen.—**Pilot-star**, *n.* A guiding-star (*Yeats.*).

Pilous, pī'lus, *a.* PILOSE.

Pilular, pil'ū-lèr, *a.* [*L. pilula*, a pill.] Pertaining to pills.—**Pilule**, pil'ūl, *n.* A little pill.

Pimelite, pim'el-it, *n.* [Gr. *pimelē*, fat, and *lithos*, stone.] A mineral of an apple-green colour, fat and unctuous to the touch; a variety of steatite.

Pimenta, Pimento, pi-men'ta, pi-men'tō, *n.* [Pg. *pimenta*, It. *pimento*, from L. *pigmentum*, paint, juice of plants. PIGMENT.] Allspice, the berry of a tree of the West Indies; Jamaica pepper. Under ALL.

Pimp, pimp, *n.* [A nasalized form of *pipe* (Pr. *pimpa*, a pipe), a pimp being as it were one who whistles for females like a call-bird.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.—*v.i.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.

Pimpernel, pim'per-nel, *n.* [Fr. *pimpernelle*, It. *pimpinella*.] A little red-flowered prostrate annual found in cornfields.

Pimple, pim'pl, *n.* [A nasalized form of L. *papula*, a pimple; or from W. *pwmp*, *pumpl*, a knob.] A small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base, seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf.—**Pimpled**, pim'pld, *a.* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples.—**Pimply**, pim'pli, *a.* Full of pimples.

Pin, pin, *n.* [Same as D. *pin*, Dan. *pind*, G. *pinn*, W. *pin*, a pin, a peg, &c., from L. *penna* or *pinna*, a feather, a pen. PEN.] A piece of metal, wood, or the like, used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support from which a thing may be hung; a peg; a bolt; a small piece of wire pointed at one end and with a rounded head at the other, much used as a cheap and ready means of fastening clothes, &c.; a peg in stringed musical instruments for increasing or diminishing the tension of the strings; the centre of a target; a central part.—*v.t.*—*pinned*, *pinning*. To fasten with a pin or pins of any kind; to clutch; to hold fast.—*v.t.* To inclose; to confine; to pen or pound.—**Pincase**, pin'kās, *n.* A case for holding pins.—**Pin-cushion**, *n.* A small cushion or pad in which pins are stuck for preservation.—**Pinfeather**, pin'fem-èr, *n.* A small or short feather; a feather not fully grown.—**Pinfeathered**, pin'fem-èrd, *a.* Having the feathers only beginning to shoot.—**Pinhole**, pin'hōl, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture of a pin; a very small aperture.—**Pin-money**, *n.* An allowance made by a husband to his wife for her separate use, originally to buy pins.—**Pin-tail**, *n.* A variety of duck with a sharp-pointed tail.—**Pin-wheel**, *n.* A wheel of which the cogs are pins projecting outward.

Pina-cloth, pēn'ya or pī'na, *n.* [Sp. *piña*, the pine-apple.] A delicate, soft, transparent cloth made in the Philippine Islands from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf.

Pinacotheca, pin'a-ko-thē"ka, *n.* [Gr. *pinax*, *pinakos*, a picture, and *thēkē*, a repository.] A picture-gallery.

Pinafore, pin'a-fōr, *n.* [Because it is or was *pinned* on *before*.] A sort of apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress; a child's apron.

Pinang, pi-nang', *n.* The betel-nut.

Pinaster, pi-nas'tèr, *n.* [L., from *pinus*, pine.] A species of pine growing in the south of Europe.

Pincers, pin'sèrs, *n. pl.* [From Fr. *pincer*, to pinch (whence *pince*, pincers). PINCH.] An instrument by which anything is griped in order to be drawn out, as a nail, or kept fast for some operation; the nippers of certain animals; prehensile claws. Sometimes called *Pinchers*.

Pinch, pinsh, *v.t.* [Fr. *pincer*, It. *pizzare*, Sp. *pizcar*, *pinchar*, to pinch; of doubtful origin.] To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c.; to nip; to distress; to afflict; to nip with frost.—*v.i.* To act with pressing force; to press painfully; to be sparing or niggardly.—*To know or feel where the shoe pinches*, to have practical and personal experience as to where the cause of trouble in any matter lies.—*n.* A close compression, as with the ends of the fingers; a nip; a gripe; a pang; distress inflicted or suffered; straits; difficulty; a strong iron lever; a crowbar; as much as is taken by the finger and thumb; a small quantity, generally of snuff.—**Pincher**, pinsh'èr, *n.* One who or that which pinches.—**Pinchers**, pinsh'èrs, *n. pl.* PINCERS.—**Pinchingly**, pinsh'ing-li, *adv.* In a pinching way.

Pinchbeck, pinsh'bek, *n.* [From the name of the inventor, a London watchmaker of the last century.] An alloy of copper and zinc, somewhat like gold in colour, and formerly much used for cheap jewelry. Hence, when used adjectively, sham; not genuine.

Pindaric, pin-dar'ik, *a.* After the style and manner of *Pindar*.—*n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar the Grecian lyric poet; an irregular ode.

Pine, pin, *n.* [From L. *pinus*, a pine-tree; same root as *pix*, *picis*, pitch.] The name of a valuable genus of evergreen coniferous trees, of which about seventy species are known, furnishing timber, turpentine, pitch, and resin; the pine-apple; also the plant that produces it.—**Pineal**, pin'ē-al, *a.* [Fr. *pinéale*, from L. *pinea*, the cone of a pine, from *pinus*, a pine.] Resembling a pine-cone in shape.—*Pineal gland*, an internal part of the brain, about the size of a pea, considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul.—**Pine-apple**, *n.* A tropical fruit so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine-tree; the plant itself.—*Pine-apple rum*, rum flavoured with sliced pine-apples.—**Pine-barren**, *n.* A tract of arid land producing pines. [Amer.]—**Pine-clad**, *a.* Clad with pines.—**Pine-cone**, *n.* The cone or strobilus of a pine-tree.—**Pine-crowned**, *a.* Crowned or surmounted with pine-trees.—**Pine-finch**, *n.* A bird nearly allied to the bull-finch.—**Pine-house**, *n.* A pinery.—**Pine-oil**, *n.* An oil resembling turpentine, used in making colours and varnishes.—**Pinery**, pī'nèr-i, *n.* A hothouse in which pine-apples are raised; a place where pine-trees grow.—**Pinetum**, pi-nē'tum, *n.* [L., a pine plantation.] A plantation or collection of growing pine-trees of different kinds, especially for ornamental or scientific purposes.—**Pine-wood**, *n.* A wood of pine-trees; pine timber.—**Pine-wool**, *n.* A fibrous substance obtained from the buds and leaves of pine-trees, and used for stuffing mattresses, for wadding, blankets, &c.—**Piney**, **Piny**, pī'ni, *a.* Pertaining to pines; abounding with pines.—**Pinic**, pī'nik, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the pine-tree (*pinic acid*).

Pine, pin, *v.i.*—*pined*, *pining*. [A. Sax. *pinian*, to pain, to pine; same word as *pain*.] To languish; to lose flesh or grow weakly under any distress or anxiety of mind; to languish with desire (to *pine for* a thing).—*v.t.* To pain or torment; to grieve for.—*n.* Pain; anguish; misery.

Pinfold, pin'fōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *pyndan*, to pound, to shut in, and *fold*. POUND.] A place in which cattle straying and doing damage are temporarily confined; a pound.

Ping, ping, *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made by a bullet, as from a rifle, in passing through the air.—**Ping-pong**, *n.* A kind of tennis played on a table.

Pinion, pin'yon, *n.* [Fr. *pignon*, a pinion or small wheel; Sp. *piñon*, a joint of a bird's wing; from L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather. PEN.] The joint of a fowl's wing remotest from the body; a wing; a small wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger.—*v.t.* To confine by binding the wings; to disable by cutting off the first joint of the wing; to bind the arms of; to shackle; to fetter.

Pink, pingk, *n.* [Comp. D. *pinken*, to twinkle with the eyes, to wink—some of them are marked with eye-like spots.] A name of various garden flowers, as the clove-pink or carnation and garden pink; a light red colour or pigment resembling that of the common garden pink; anything supremely excellent (the *pink* of perfection); a fish, the minnow: so called from the colour of its abdomen in summer.—*a.* Resembling in colour the most frequent hue of the pink.—**Pink-eye**, *n.* A sort of contagious fever affecting horses.

Pink, pingk, *v.t.* [D. *pinken*, to wink. See above.] To wink or blink.

Pink, pingk, *v.t.* [A nasalized form of *pick*.] To work in eyelet-holes; to ornament with holes, scollops, &c.; to stab; to wound with a sword or rapier.—**Pinked**, pingkt, *p.* and *a.* Pierced or worked with small holes.—**Pink-root**, *n.* The root of the Indian pink used as a vermifuge.

Pink, pingk, *n.* [D. and Dan.] A ship with a very narrow stern, a build now obsolete.—**Pink-sterned**, *a.* *Naut.* having a very narrow stern.

Pinna, pin'a, *n.* pl. **Pinnæ**, pin'ē. [L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather, a wing, a fin.] *Zool.* the wing or feather of a bird; the fin of a fish; *anat.* the pavilion of the ear, that part which projects beyond the head; *bot.* a leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

Pinnace, pin'ās, *n.* [Fr. *pinasse*, Sp. *pinaza*, Pg. *pinaça*, It. *pinaccia*, *pinassa*, a pinnace, from L. *pinus*, a pine-tree.] A small vessel propelled by oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner: a boat usually rowed with eight oars.

Pinnacle, pin'a-kl, *n.* [Fr. *pinacle*, L.L. *pinnaculum*, from L. *pinna*, a feather. PINION.] A rocky peak; a sharp or pointed summit; *arch.* any lesser structure, whatever be its form, that rises above the roof of a building, or that caps and terminates the higher parts of other buildings.—*v.t.*—*pinnacled*, *pinnacling*. To put a pinnacle or pinnacles on; to furnish with pinnacles.

Pinnate, **Pinnated**, pin'āt, pin'ā-ted, *a.* [L. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, a feather or fin. PEN.] *Bot.* shaped or branching like a feather; formed like a feather.—*Pinnate leaf*, *bot.* a compound leaf wherein a single petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it; *zool.* having fins or processes resembling fins.—**Pinnately**, pin'āt-li, *adv.* In a pinnate manner.—**Pinnatifid**, pin-nat'i-fid, *a.* [L. *pinna*, and *findo*, to cleave.] *Bot.* said of a simple leaf divided transversely into irregular lobes.—**Pinnatipartite**, pin-nat'i-pär"tit, *a.* [L. *partitus*, divided.] *Bot.* having the lobes of the leaf separated beyond the middle.—**Pinnatiped**, pin-nat'i-ped, *a.* [L. *pinna*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds.—*n.* A bird which has the toes bordered by membranes.—**Pinnatisect**, pin-nat'i-sekt, *a.* [L. *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] *Bot.* having the lobes divided down to the midrib.

Pinners, pin'èrs, *n. pl.* A female head-dress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks, worn during the early part of the eighteenth century.

Pinniform, pin'i-form, *a.* [L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or a fin or feather.—**Pinnigrade**, pin'i-grād, *a.* [L. *pinna*, a fin, *gradior*, to go.] An animal, such as a seal, having limbs resembling paddles.—**Pinniped**, pin'i-ped, *n.* [L. *pinna*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A fin-footed animal; a pinnigrade.

Pinnula, pin'ū-la, *n.* [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna*, a feather.] *Zool.* one of the lateral processes of the arms of crinoids; the barb of a feather; *bot.* a leaflet.—**Pinnulate**, pin'ū-lāt, *a.* *Bot.* applied to a leaf in which each pinna is subdivided.—**Pinnule**, pin'ūl, *n.* A pinnula.

Pint, pint, *n.* [D. *pint*, Fr. and G. *pinte*, a pint, Sp. *pinta*, a mark, also a pint (a quantity marked), from L. *pingo*, *pinctum*, to paint. PICTURE.] A measure of capacity containing the eighth part of a gallon.—**Pint-pot**, *n.* A pot for holding just a pint.

Pintle, pin'tl, *n.* [Dim. of *pin*.] A pin or bolt; *artillery*, a long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon; *naut.* an iron bolt by which the rudder is hung to the stern-post; a pin passing through an axle to hold on a wheel.

Piny. Under PINE.

Pioneer, pi-o-nēr', *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*, O.Fr. *peonier*, from *peon*, It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier. PEON.] One whose business is to march with or before an army to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, &c.; any one that goes before to prepare the way for another (*pioneers* of civilization).—*v.t.* To go before and prepare a way for.—*v.i.* To act as pioneer; to clear the way.—**Pioneering**, pi-o-nēr'ing, *p.* and *a.* Pertaining to pioneers.

Piony, pi'o-ni, *n.* PEONY.

Pious, pi'us, *a.* [L. *pius*, pious, devout, kind, whence also *piety*, *pity*.] Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives; more commonly, duly reverencing the Supreme Being; godly; devout; dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety; practised under the pretence of religion (*pious* frauds).—*Pious belief*, a Catholic opinion not of the importance of a dogma.—**Piously**, pi'us-li, *adv.* In a pious manner.—**Pious-minded**, *a.* Of a pious disposition.

Pip, pip, *n.* [D. *pip*, L.G. *pipp*, Fr. *pépie*, from L.L. *pipita*, for L. *pituita*, phlegm, the pip.] A disease of fowls, consisting in a secretion of thick mucus in the mouth by which the nostrils are stopped.

Pip, pip, *n.* [Fr. *pépin*, a kernel; derivation uncertain.] The kernel or seed of fruit; a spot on cards.

Pip, pip, *v.i.* [An imitative word, slightly differing in form from *peep*=Dan. *pipe*, Sw. *pipa*, G. *pipen*, to pip. PEEP, PIPE.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken.

Pipa, pi'pa, *n.* The toad of Surinam.

Pipe, pip, *n.* [A. Sax. *pipe*, a pipe; D. *pijp*, Icel. *pípa*, Dan. *pibe*, G. *pfeife*; of imitative origin; comp. L. *pipo*, *pipio*, to cheep, chirp.] A wind-instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal; a long tube or hollow body made of various materials, such as are used for the conveyance of water, gas, steam, &c.; a tube of clay or other material with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco, &c.; the windpipe; the sound of the voice; a whistle or call of a bird; a roll in the exchequer, so named from resembling a pipe; a wine measure, usually containing about 105 imperial or 126 wine gallons; *naut.* the boatswain's whistle used to call the men to their duties.—*v.i.*—*piped*, *piping*. To sound or play on a pipe; to have a shrill sound; to whistle.—*v.t.* To play on a pipe or other wind-instrument; to utter in a sharp or high tone; *naut.* to call by means of the boatswain's pipe or whistle.—**Pipe-clay**, *n.* The purest kind of potter's clay, manufactured into tobacco-pipes, and used by soldiers for cleaning belts, jackets, trousers, &c.—*v.t.* To whiten with pipe-clay.—**Piped**, pipd, *a.* Formed with a pipe or tube; tubular.—**Pipe-fish**, *n.* A long and slender fish, the thickest part of whose body is only equal to a swan's quill.—**Pipe-layer**, *n.* A workman who lays gas mains, water or draining pipes.—**Piper**, pi'pėr, *n.* One who plays on a pipe; a bagpiper; a sea-urchin common in the northern seas.—*To pay the piper*, to be at the expense; to suffer or make good the loss.—**Pipette**, pi-pet', *n.* [Fr., a small pipe.] A small tube terminating in a perforated point, used by chemists for transferring liquids.—**Piping**, pi'ping, *p.* and *a.* Playing on a pipe; having or giving out a shrill whistling sound; accompanied by the music of the peaceful pipe (this *piping* time of peace); boiling; hissing with heat (*piping* hot).—*n.* Pipes, as for gas, water, &c., collectively; *hort.* a jointed stem used for propagating plants.—**Piping-crow**, *n.* A bird of New South Wales remarkable for its musical powers.—**Pipy**, pi'pi, *a.* Resembling a pipe; tubular.

Piperaceous, pi-pėr-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *piper*, pepper.] Belonging to the pepper tribe of plants.—**Piperic**, pi-per'ik, *a.* Produced from plants of the pepper family or from piperin.—**Piperin**, **Piperine**, pi'pėr-in, *n.* A crystalline substance extracted from black pepper.

Piperidge, pi'pėr-ij, *n.* [Corruption of botanical name *berberis*.] The barberry.

Pipette. Under PIPE.

Pipi, pi'pi, *n.* The astringent pods of a leguminous plant used for tanning.

Pipistrel, **Pipistrelle**, pi-pis'trel, *n.* [Fr. *pipistrelle*, from L. *vespertilio*, a bat.] The common bat of Britain.

Pipit, pip'it, *n.* [Probably imitative of its cry.] A name of birds allied to the lark.

Pipkin, pip'kin, *n.* [Dim. of *pipe*.] A small earthen boiler.

Pippin, pip'in, *n.* [Perhaps because grown from the *pips* or seeds.] The name given to several kinds of apples.

Piquant, pē'kant, *a.* [Ppr. of Fr. *piquer*, to prick, to be sharp, to pique; of same origin as *pick*, *pike*, *peak*, &c.] Making a lively, half-pleasing, half-painful impression on the organs of sense; sharp; racy; lively; sparkling; interesting; sharp or cutting to the feelings; pungent; severe.—**Piquantly**, pē'kant-li, *adv.* In a piquant manner; tartly.—**Piquancy**, pē'kan-si, *n.* The state or quality of being piquant; sharpness; pungency.

Pique, pēk, *n.* [Fr. PIQUANT.] An offence taken; slight anger at persons; feeling arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self-love.—*v.t.*—*piqued*, *piquing*. [Fr. *piquer*.] To nettle; to irritate; to sting (less strong than *exasperate*); to stimulate; to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion; *refl.* to pride or value one's self.—*v.i.* To cause irritation.—**Piquet**, pik'et, *n.* [From Fr. *pique*, a pike, a lance, a spade at cards.] *Milit.* a picket; a game at cards played between two persons with thirty-two cards, the ace of spades being highest card.—**Piqué-work**, pē'kā, *n.* A minute kind of buhl-work, employed to ornament snuff-boxes, card-cases, and the like.

Piracy. Under PIRATE.

Piragua, pi-rä'gwa, *n.* A rude canoe. PIROGUE.

Pirameter, pi-ram'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *peira*, a trial, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads.

Pirate, pi'rāt, *n.* [Fr. *pirate*, L. *pirata*, from Gr. *peiratēs*, from *peiraō*, to attempt, *peira*, a trial.] A robber on the high-seas; one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high-seas; an armed ship or vessel engaged in piracy; a publisher or compiler who appropriates the literary labours of an author without compensation or permission.—*v.i.*—*pirated*, *pirating*. To play the pirate; to rob on the high-seas.—*v.t.* To publish without right or permission.—**Piratic**, **Piratical**, pi-rat'ik, pi-rat'i-kal, *a.* [L. *piraticus*.] Having the character of a pirate; robbing or plundering by open violence on the high-seas; pertaining to or consisting in piracy.—**Piratically**, pi-rat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a piratical manner; by piracy.—**Piracy**, pi'ra-si, *n.* The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high-seas; the profession of pirate; literary theft; any infringement on the law of copyright.

Pirogue, pi-rōg', *n.* [Fr. *pirogue*, Sp. *piragua*; originally a W. Indian word.] A kind of canoe made from a single trunk of a tree hollowed out.

Pirouette, pir'ö-et, *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] A rapid whirling on the point of one foot; the short turn of a horse so as to bring his head suddenly in the opposite direction to where it was before.—*v.i.*—*pirouetted*, *pirouetting*. To perform a pirouette, as in dancing.

Piscator, pis-kā'tor, *n.* [L., from *piscis*, a fish.] A fisherman; an angler.—**Piscatorial**, **Piscatory**, pis-ka-tō'ri-al, pis'ka-to-ri, *a.* [L. *piscatorius*.] Relating to fishermen or to fishing; pertaining to angling.—

Pisces, pis'sēz, *n. pl.* [L. *piscis*, a fish.] *Astron.* the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac, next to Aries; the vertebrate animals of the class fishes.—**Piscicapture**, pis'i-kap-tūr, *n.* The taking of fish; angling, netting, &c.—**Piscicultural**, pis-i-kul'tū-ral, *a.* Connected with pisciculture.—**Pisciculture**, pis-i-kul'tūr, *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture.] The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means; fish culture.—**Pisciculturist**, pis-i-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* One who practises pisciculture.—**Pisciform**, pis'i-form, *a.* Having the shape of a fish.—**Piscina**, pis-si'na, *n.* [L., a cistern, a fish-pond.] A niche on the south side of the altar in churches, with a small basin and water-drain connected, into which the priest empties any water used.—**Piscine**, pis'sin, *a.* Pertaining to fish or fishes.—**Piscivorous**, pis-siv'o-rus, *a.* [L. *piscis*, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on fishes.

Pisé, pē-zā, *n.* [Fr., from L. *piso*, *pinso*, to bray, as in a mortar.] Stiff earth or clay used to construct walls, being rammed into moulds as it is carried up.

Pish, pish, *exclam.* A word expressing contempt.—*v.i.* To express contempt by *pish!*

Pisiform, pi'si-form, *a.* [L. *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pea; having a structure resembling peas.

Pismire, pis'mir, *n.* [E. *piss*, and *mire*=D. *mier*, Sw. *myra*, Icel. *maurr*, an ant; it discharges an irritant fluid vulgarly regarded as urine.] The ant or emmet.

Pisolite, pi'sō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *pisos*, a pea, and *lithos*, a stone.] A carbonate of lime slightly coloured by the oxide of iron, occurring in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger, which usually contain each a grain of sand as a nucleus.—**Pisolitic**, pi-sō-lit'ik, *a.* Composed of, containing, or resembling pisolite.

Piss, pis, *v.i.* [Fr. *pisser*, D. and G. *pissen*, Sw. *pissa*, Dan. *pisse*, W. *piso*, to make water.] To discharge the fluid contained in the urinary bladder; to urinate.—*v.t.* To eject, as urine.—*n.* Urine.

Pissasphalt, **Pissasphaltum**, pis'as-falt, pis-as-fal'tum, *n.* [Gr. *pissasphalton*—*pissa*, turpentine, and *asphaltos*, asphalt.] A soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black, and of a strong smell.

Pistachio, **Pistachio-nut**, pis-tä'shi-ō, *n.* [Sp. *pistacho*, L. *pistacium*, the fruit; *pistacia*, Gr. *pistakia*, the tree, from Per. *pista*, the pistachio-tree.] The nut of the pistachio-tree.—**Pistachio-tree**, *n.* A small tree cultivated over the south of Europe for its fruit.

Pistil, pis'til, *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle, a dim. from *pinso*, *pistum*, to pound, to beat in a mortar; akin *pestle*, *piston*.] *Bot.* the seed-bearing organ of a flower, consisting of the ovary, the stigma, and often also of a style.—**Pistillary**, pis'til-la-ri, *a.* *Bot.* of or belonging to the pistil.—**Pistillate**, pis'til-lāt, *a.* Having a pistil.—**Pistillidia**, pis-til-lid'i-a, *n. pl.* [L. *pistillum*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] *Bot.* organs in cryptogamic plants having the apparent functions of pistils.—**Pistilliferous**, pis-til-lif'ėr-us, *a.* *Bot.* having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower.

Pistol, pis'tol, *n.* [Fr. *pistole*, from It. *pistola*, a pistol; originally a dagger made at *Pistola* or *Pistoia*, near Florence. From diminutive poniards the name came to be given to miniature firearms.] A small firearm, the smallest used, designed to be fired with one hand only.—*v.t.*—*pistolled*, *pistolling*. To shoot with a pistol.

Pistole, pis-tōl', *n.* [Fr. *pistole*, same as *pistol*, so named as being originally a half-crown, a diminutive of the crown.] An old gold coin in Spain, France, &c., valued at about 16s. sterling.

Piston, pis'ton, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pinso*, *pistum*, to beat, to pound. PISTIL.] *Mech.* a movable piece of a cylindrical form, which exactly fits a hollow cylinder, such as the barrel of a pump or the cylinder of a steam-engine, and capable of being driven alternately in two directions.—**Piston-rod**, *n.* A rod which connects a piston to a point outside the cylinder, and either moved by the piston or moving it.

Pit, pit, *n.* [A. Sax. *pyt*, pit = D. *put*, Icel. *pyttr*, a well; from L. *puteus*, a well.] A hollow or cavity more or less deep, either natural or made by digging in the earth; the shaft of a mine; a vat in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, &c.; *hort.* an excavation in the soil covered by a glazed frame, for protecting plants; a concealed hole in the ground for snaring wild beasts; any hollow, cavity, or depression in the flesh (the *arm-pits*); a place or area where cocks or dogs are brought to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats; part of a theatre on the floor of the house, and somewhat below the level of the stage.—*The pit* (*Scrip.*), the place of the dead or the abode of evil spirits.—The *bottomless pit*, hell (N.T.).—*v.t.*—*pitted*, *pitting*. To lay in a pit or hole; to mark with little hollows, as by the small-pox; to set in competition; to set against one another, as in combat (*lit.* like cocks in a *pit*).—**Pitfall**, pit'fal, *n.* A pit slightly covered over, forming a kind of trap.—**Pitman**, pit'man, *n.* One who works in a pit.—**Pit-saw**, *n.* A large saw worked by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below.—**Pitted**, pit'ed, *a.* Having little pits or hollows on the skin.

Pitapat, pit'a-pat, *adv.* [A reduplication of *pat*, a slight blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats.—*n.* A light quick step.

Pitch, pich, *n.* [A softened form of O.E. *pik*. A. Sax. *pic*, from L. *pix*, *picis*, pitch, akin to *pinus*, a pine (tree).] A thick, tenacious oily substance, commonly obtained from tar, and extensively used for closing up the seams of ships, for preserving wood from the effects of water, for coating iron-work, &c.—*Jew's pitch*, *mineral pitch*, bitumen.—*v.t.* To smear or cover over with pitch.—**Pitch-blend**, *n.* A mineral which constitutes one of the most important sources of the metal uranium and its compounds.—**Pitch-coal**, *n.* A kind of bituminous coal; also a name given to *jet*.—**Pitch-dark**, *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark.—**Pitchiness**, pich'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being pitchy.—**Pitch-mineral**, *n.* Bitumen or asphalt.—**Pitch-pine**, *n.* A pine abounding in resinous matter which yields pitch.—**Pitch-plaster**, *n.* A plaster of Burgundy pitch.—**Pitch-pot**, *n.* A large iron pot used for the purpose of boiling pitch.—**Pitch-stone**, *n.* The glassy form of felstone; retinite.—**Pitchy**, pich'i, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch; smeared with pitch; dark; dismal.

Pitch, pich, *v.t.* [O.E. *picche*, to pierce, to peck, to dart or throw, a softened form of *pick*, *pike*. PICK.] To fix or plant, as stakes or pointed instruments; to fix by means of such; hence, to set in array; to marshal or arrange in order (to *pitch* a tent, to *pitch* a camp); to fling or throw; to cast forward; to hurl; to toss; to regulate or set the key-note of; to pave or face with stones, as an embankment.—*Pitched battle*, one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.—*v.i.* To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight; to plunge or fall headlong; to fix choice: with *on* or *upon*; to fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp; *naut.* to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves.—*n.* A point or degree of elevation or depression; height or depth; degree; rate; highest rise; height; loftiness; the degree of slope or inclination (the *pitch* of a hill or roof); the rise of an arch; a throw; a toss; a cast or jerk of something from the hand; *music*, the relative height of a sound; in certain technical senses, a distance between two points (as the *pitch* of a screw, that is, the distance between its threads.)—*Pitch and toss*, a game in which the players determine the order of tossing by pitching coins at a mark.—**Pitch-circle**, **Pitch-line**, *n.* The circle or line which would bisect all the teeth of two toothed wheels in gear.—**Pitcher**, pich'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pitches.—**Pitchfork**, pich'fork, *n.* A fork used in lifting or throwing hay or sheaves of grain; a tuning-fork.—*v.t.* To lift or throw with a pitchfork; hence, to put suddenly or accidentally into any position.—**Pitch-pipe**, *n.* A small flute or free-reed pipe used in regulating the *pitch* or elevation of the key or leading note of a tune.—**Pitch-wheel**, *n.* One of two toothed wheels which work together.

Pitcher, pich'ėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *picher*, *pichier*, *pechier*, O.It. *pecchero*, from O.H.G. *pechar*, *behhar*, a beaker. BEAKER.] A vessel with a spout for holding liquors; an earthen or metallic vessel for holding water for domestic purposes; a water-pot, jug, or jar with ears.—**Pitcher-plant**, *n.* A name given to several plants from their pitcher-shaped leaves.

Piteous, &c. Under PITY.

Pitfall. Under PIT.

Pith, pith, *n.* [A. Sax. *pitha*, D. *pit*, marrow, pith, kernel.] A soft cellular substance occupying the centre of the root, stem, and branches of exogenous plants; the spinal cord or marrow of an animal; strength, vigour, or force; closeness and vigour of thought and style; cogency; condensed substance or matter; quintessence.—**Pithily**, pith'i-li, *adv.* In a pithy manner.—**Pithiness**, pith'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pithy.—**Pithless**, pith'les, *a.* Destitute of pith.—**Pithy**, pith'i, *a.* Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith; terse and striking; forcible; energetic; uttering energetic words or expressions.

Pithecoid, pi-the'koid, *a.* [Gr. *pithēkos*, an ape, and *eidos*, likeness.] Pertaining to apes; resembling an ape; ape-like.

Pitiable, **Pitiful**, **Pitiless**, &c. Under PITY.

Pittance, pit'ans, *n.* [Fr. *pitance*, a monk's mess, from L.L. *pietantia*, *pitantia*, a monk's allowance, from L. *pietas*, piety.] An allowance of food bestowed in charity; a charity gift; a very small portion allowed or assigned.

Pituitary, pi-tū'i-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm, rheum.] *Anat.* concerned in the secretion of phlegm or mucus (the *pituitary* membrane which lines the nostrils, the *pituitary* gland of the brain).—**Pituitous**, pi-tū'i-tus, *a.* [L. *pituitosus*.] Consisting of mucus; resembling mucus.

Pity, pit'i, *n.* [Fr. *pitié*, O.Fr. *pité*, from L. *pietas*, piety, from *pius*, pious. (PIOUS.) *Piety* is the same word.] The suffering of one person excited by the distresses of another: commiseration; compassion; mercy; the ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted: in this sense it has a plural (it is a thousand *pities* he should fail).—*To have pity upon*, *to take pity upon*, generally to show one's pity towards by some benevolent act.—*v.t.*—*pitied*, *pitying*. [O.Fr. *pitoyer*, to pity.] To feel pity or compassion towards; to feel pain or grief for; to have sympathy for; to commiserate; to compassionate.—*v.i.*—To be compassionate; to exercise pity.—**Pityingly**, pit'i-ing-li, *adv.* So as to show pity; compassionately.—**Piteous**, pit'ē-us, *a.* Fitted to excite pity; moving pity or compassion; mournful; affecting; lamentable.—**Piteously**, pit'ē-us-li, *adv.* In a piteous manner.—**Piteousness**, pit'ē-us-nes, *n.* The state of being piteous.—**Pitiable**, pit'i-a-bl, *a.* Deserving or exciting pity.—**Pitiableness**, pit'i-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being pitiable.—**Pitiably**, pit'i-a-bli, *adv.* In a pitiable manner.—**Pitier**, pit'i-ėr, *n.* One who pities.—**Pitiful**, pit'i-ful, *a.* Full of pity; tender; compassionate; miserable; moving compassion; paltry; insignificant; contemptible. ∴ Syn. under CONTEMPTIBLE.—**Pitifully**, pit'i-ful-li, *adv.* In a pitiful manner.—**Pitifulness**, pit'i-ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pitiful.—**Pitiless**, pit'i-les, *a.* Destitute of pity; hard-hearted; relentless; exciting no pity.—**Pitilessly**, pit'i-les-li, *adv.* In a pitiless manner.—**Pitilessness**, pit'i-les-nes, *n.* The state of being pitiless.

Pityriasis, pit-i-rī'a-sis, *n.* [Gr. *pityron*, bran.] A cutaneous disease consisting of irregular bran-like scaly patches.—**Pityroid**, pit'i-roid, *a.* Resembling bran; bran-like.

Pivot, piv'ot, *n.* [Fr. *pivot*, a pivot, from It. *piva*, a pipe (= Fr. and E. *pipe*).] A pin on which anything turns; a short shaft or point on which a wheel or other body revolves; *milit.* the officer or soldier upon whom the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of the drill, &c.; that on which important results depend; a turning-point.—*v.t.* To place on a pivot; to furnish with a pivot.—**Pivotal**, piv'ot-al, *a.* Belonging to a pivot.—**Pivot-bridge**, *n.* A form of swing-bridge moving on a vertical pivot underneath it.—**Pivot-gun**, *n.* A gun set so that it can be turned about in any direction.

Pix, piks, *n.* PYX.

Pixy, **Pixie**, pik'si, *n.* [Perhaps for *pucksy*, from *Puck*.] A sort of English fairy.—**Pixy-ring**, *n.* A fairy ring.

Pizzicato, pit-si-kä'to, *a.* [It., twitched.] *Mus.* to be twitched by the finger, and not played with the bow of the violin.

Placable, plak'a-bl or plā'ka-bl, *a.* [L. *placabilis*, from *placo*, to soothe, pacify; akin to *placeo*, to please. PLEASE.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; appeasable.—**Placability**, plak-a-bil'i-ti or plā-, *n.* The quality of being placable.—**Placate**, plā'kāt, *v.t.*—*placated*, *placating*. To appease, pacify, or conciliate.

Placard, plak'ärd or pla-kärd', *n.* [Fr., from *plaque*, a plate, from the Teutonic; comp. D. *plak*, a flat piece of wood, a slice, *plakbriefje*, a placard; L.G. *plakke*, a piece of turf.] A written or printed paper posted in a public place; a bill posted up to draw public attention; a poster.—*v.t.* To post placards on; to make known by placard.

Place, plās, *n.* [Fr. *place*, a place, post, position, an open space in a town; from L. *platea*, a street, an area, from Gr. *plateia*, from *platys*, flat, broad. PLATE.] A broad way or open space in a city; an area; a particular portion of space marked off by its use or character; a locality, spot, or site; position; a town or village; a fortified post; a passage in a book; point or degree in order of proceeding (in the first *place*); rank; order of priority, dignity, or importance; office; employment; official station; ground or occasion; room; station in life; calling; occupation; condition; room or stead, with the sense of substitution (to act in *place* of another); the position in the heavens of a heavenly body.—*To give place*, to make room or way; to retire in favour of another; to yield.—*To have place*, to have a station, room, or seat; to have actual existence.—*To take place*, to come to pass; to happen; to occur; to take the precedence or priority.—*v.t.*—*placed*, *placing*. To put or set in a particular place or spot; to set or put in a certain relative position; to locate; to appoint, set, induct, or establish in an office; to put or set in any particular rank, state, or condition; to set; to fix (to *place* confidence in a friend); to invest; to lend (to *place* money in the funds).—**Placeless**, plās'les, *n.* Having no place or office.—**Placeman**, plās'man, *n.* One who holds or occupies a place; specifically, one who has an office under government.—**Placement**, plās'ment, *n.* The act of placing or of putting in a certain spot or position.—**Place-name**, *n.* The name of a place or locality: in contradistinction to *personal* name.—**Placer**, plā'sėr, *n.* One who places.

Placenta, pla-sen'ta, *n.* [L., a cake.] The after-birth; a temporary organ developed in mammals during pregnancy, and forming a connection between the mother and the fœtus; *bot.* that part of a seed-vessel on which the ovules or seeds are placed.—**Placental**, pla-sen'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the placenta; possessing a placenta.—*n.* An animal that possesses a placenta.—**Placentary**, pla-sen'ta-ri, *n.* *Bot.* a placenta bearing numerous ovules.—*a.* Having reference to the placenta.—**Placentation**, pla-sen-tā'shon, *n.* The disposition of the placenta, more especially in plants.—**Placentiferous**, pla-sen-tif'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing or producing a placenta; having a placenta.—**Placentiform**, pla-sen'ti-form, *a.* Shaped like a placenta.

Placer, plä-ther', *n.* [Sp.] A gravelly place where gold occurs; a spot where gold-dust is found in the soil. (Amer.)

Placid, plas'id, *a.* [L. *placidus*, from *placeo*, to please. PLEASE.] Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable; serene; mild; unruffled.—**Placidity**, **Placidness**, pla-sid'i-ti, plas'id-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being

placid. — **Placidly**, plas'id-li, *adv.* In a placid manner; calmly; quietly.

Plack, plak, *n.* [Fr. *plaque*, from Fl. *placke*, an ancient Flemish coin. PLACARD.] A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland equal to the third part of an English penny.

Placket, plak'et, *n.* [From the Fr. *plaquer*, to lay or clap on. PLACARD.] A petticoat; the opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt; a fent; a woman's pocket.

Placoid, plak'oid, *a.* [Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, something flat.] Applied to a certain class of fishes' scales, consisting of detached bony grains, tubercles, or plates. — *n.* A fish with such scales.

Plafond, pla-fond', *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, flat, and *fond*, bottom, back.] *Arch.* the ceiling of a room; the under side of a soffit.

Plagal, plā'gal, *a.* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique.] *Music*, applied to a cadence in which the chord of the subdominant is followed by that of the tonic.

Plagiary, plā'ji-a-ri, *n.* [L. *plagiarius*, a plagiary, a kidnapper, from *plagium*, man-stealing, kidnapping, from *plaga*, a snare.] One that steals or purloins the words or ideas of another and passes them off as his own; a literary thief; plagiarism.—**Plagiarism**, plā'ji-a-rizm, *n.* The act of plagiarising; the crime of literary theft; that which is plagiarised.—**Plagiarist**, plā'ji-a-rist, *n.* One who plagiarises.—**Plagiarise**, plā'ji-a-riz, *v.t.* and *i.*—*plagiarised*, *plagiarising*. To steal or purloin the thoughts or words of another in literary composition.

Plagioclase, plā'ji-ō-klāz, *n.* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique, and *klasis*, fracture.] A name of triclinic felspars, the two prominent cleavage directions in which are oblique to one another. — **Plagioclastic**, plā'ji-ō-klas"tik, *a.* Of the nature of or containing plagioclase.

Plagiostome, plā'ji-ō-stōm, *n.* [Gr. *plagios*, transverse, and *stoma*, mouth.] One of a sub-order of cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks and rays, which have their mouth placed transversely beneath the snout.—**Plagiostomous**, plā-ji-os'tō-mus, *a.* Of or belonging to the Plagiostomes.

Plague, plāg, *n.* [Same as D. *plaag*, Dan. and G. *plage*, Icel. *plaga*, Pr. *plaga*, O.Sp. *plaga*, the plague; all from L. *plaga*, a blow, stroke, calamity. PLAINT.] A blow or calamity; severe trouble or vexation; a pestilential disease; a malignant fever of the East eminently contagious, and attended by excessive debility, as also with carbuncles or buboes.—*Plague on or upon*, a kind of denunciation expressive of weariness or petty annoyance.—*v.t.*—*plagued*, *plaguing*. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass; to scourge with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.—**Plaguer**, plā'ger, *n.* One who plagues or vexes.—**Plague-sore**, *n.* A sore resulting from the plague.—**Plague-mark**, **Plague-spot**, *n.* A mark or spot of plague or foul disease; a deadly mark or sign.—**Plagily**, plā'gi-li, *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass, or embarrass. [Colloq.]—**Plaguy**, plā'gi, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting; annoying; wearisome. [Colloq.] —*adv.* Vexatiously; deuedly. [Colloq.]

Plaice, **Plaice**, plās, *n.* [From L. *platessa*, a flat-fish, from Gr. *platys*, flat.] A well-known species of the flat-fish family, more flat and square than the halibut.

Plaid, plad or plad, *n.* [Gael. *plaide*, from *peallaid*, a sheepskin, from *peall*, a skin or hide. PELT.] A large rectangular outer garment or wrap, frequently of tartan, worn by the Highlanders and others in Scotland. — **Plaided**, plā'ded, *a.* Of the cloth of which plaids are made; tartan; wearing a plaid.—**Plaiden**, **Plaiding**, plā'den, plā'ding, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth, differing from flannel in being twilled. [Scotch.]

Plain, plān, *a.* [Fr. *plain*, Pr. *plan*, It. *piano*, from L. *planus*, plain (same root as *plangere*, to beat). *Plain* and *plane* are the same word.] Without elevations and depressions; level; flat; even; smooth; void of ornament; without embellishment; simple; unadorned; without beauty; homely: sometimes used as a euphemism for *ugly*; artless; simple; unlearned; without disguise, cunning, or affectation; without refinement; unsophisticated; honestly undisguised; open; unreserved; mere; absolute; unmistakable; without difficulties or intricacies; evident to the understanding; clear; manifest; not obscure; not highly seasoned; not rich or luxurious (a *plain* diet). — *Plain clothes*, the ordinary dress of society; non-official dress; opposed to *uniform*. — *adv.* In a plain manner; plainly; frankly; bluntly. —*n.* A piece of level land; a piece of ground with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities; *geog.* the general term for all those parts of the dry land which cannot properly be called hilly or mountainous. — **Plain-dealer**, *n.* One who is frank, sincere, honest, and open in speaking and acting.—**Plain-dealing**, *a.* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity.—*n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity.—**Plainly**, plān'li, *adv.* In a plain manner.—**Plainness**, plān'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being plain; evenness of surface; openness; candour; intelligibility.—**Plain-song**, *n.* *Music*, the simple, grave, and unadorned chant in which the services of the Roman Catholic Church have been rendered from a very early age; the simple notes of an air without ornament or variation; hence, a plain unexaggerated statement. — **Plain-speaking**, *n.* Plainness or bluntness of speech; candour; frankness. —**Plain-spoken**, *a.* Speaking with plain unreserved sincerity.

Plaint, plānt, *n.* [Fr. *plainte*, a complaint, from *plaindre*, to complain, from L. *plangere*, *planctum*, to beat the breast, to lament, akin to *plaga*, a blow, Gr. *plessō*, to strike. PLAGUE.] Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow; complaint; representation made of injury or wrong done. — **Plaintiff**, plān'tif, *n.* *Law*, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim: opposed to *defendant*. — **Plaintive**, plān'tiv, *a.* Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad. — **Plaintively**, plān'tiv-li, *adv.* In a plaintive manner.—**Plaintiveness**, plān'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being plaintive.—**Plaintless**, plānt'les, *a.* Without complaint; unrepining.

Plait, plāt, *n.* [O.Fr. *ploit*, *plait*, from L. *plicatus*, folded, from *plicare*, to twist, whence *ply*.] A flattened gather or fold; a doubling of cloth or any similar tissue or fabric; a braid, as of hair, straw, *&c.*—*v.t.* To fold; to double in narrow stripe; to braid; to interweave the locks or strands of (to *plait* the hair).—**Plaited**, plā'ted, *p.* and *a.* Braided; interwoven; *bot.* said of a leaf folded lengthwise like the plaits of a closed fan.—**Plaiter**, plā'ter, *n.* One who or that which plaits.

Plan, plan, *n.* [Fr. *plan*, from L. *planus*, plain, flat, level. PLAIN.] The representation of anything drawn on a plane, and forming a map or chart (the *plan* of a town); the representation of a horizontal section of a building, showing the extent, division, and distribution of its area into apartments, passages, *&c.*; a scheme devised; a project; disposition of parts according to a certain design; a method or process; a way; a mode. —*v.t.*—*planned*, *planning*. To invent or contrive for construction; to scheme; to devise; to form in design.—**Planless**, plan'les, *a.* Having no plan.—**Planner**, plan'er, *n.* One who plans.

Planchet, plan'shet, *n.* [Fr. *planchette*, PLANK.] A flat piece of metal intended for a coin, with a smooth surface for receiving the die impression.

Plane, plān, *a.* [From L. *planus*. PLAIN.] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat. — *Plane angle*, an angle contained between two straight lines meeting in a plane.—*Plane geometry*, the geometry of plane figures, in contradistinction to *solid geometry*, or the geometry of solids. —*Plane sailing*, the art of determining a ship's place, on the supposition that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the ocean is plane instead of being spherical.—*Plane trigonometry*, that branch of trigonometry which treats of triangles described on a plane.—*n.* A smooth or perfectly level surface; a part of something having a level surface; a surface such that if any two points whatever in it be joined by a straight line, the whole of the straight line will be in the surface; an ideal surface, supposed to cut and pass through solid bodies or in various directions: frequently used in astronomy (the *plane* of the ecliptic, the *plane* of a planet's orbit); a joiner's tool, consisting of a smooth-soled stock, through which passes obliquely a piece of edged steel or a chisel, used in paring or smoothing boards or wood of any kind.—*v.t.*—*planed*, *planing*. To make smooth, especially by the use of a plane.—**Planary**, plā'na-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a plane.—**Plane-iron**, *n.* The cutting iron of a plane.—**Planer**, plā'ner, *n.* One who planes; a wooden block used to smooth the face of a form of type before printing; a planing-machine. — **Plane-stock**, *n.* The body of a plane in which the cutting-iron is fitted.—**Planing-machine**, *n.* A machine for planing wood; a machine-tool for planing metals.

Plane, **Plane-tree**, plān, *n.* [Fr. *plane*, *platane*, from L. *platanus*, the plane-tree.] A tree with a straight smooth branching stem and palmate leaves, used as a shade tree for lining avenues, roads, *&c.*; in Scotland, a name commonly given to the sycamore.

Planet, plan'et, *n.* [L. *planeta*, a planet, from Gr. *planētēs*, a wanderer, from *planaō*, to wander.] A celestial body (such as the earth) which revolves about the sun or other centre, whence it receives light.—*Primary planets*, those which revolve about the sun as their centre.—*Secondary planets*, those which revolve about other planets as their centre, and with them revolve about the sun; satellites or moons.—**Planetarium**, plan-e-tā'ri-um, *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets.—**Planetary**, plan'e-ta-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the planets; having the nature of a planet.—*Planetary years*, the periods of time in which the several planets make their revolutions round the sun. —**Planetoid**, plan'et-oid, *n.* One of a numerous group of very small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; an asteroid.—**Planetoidal**, plan'et-oi-dal, *a.* Pertaining to the planetoids; relating to a planetoid.—**Planet-stricken**, **Planet-struck**, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted. —**Planet-wheel**, *n.* The exterior revolving wheel of the 'sun-and-planet' motion.

Plangent,† plan'jent, *a.* [L. *plangens*, *plangentis*, ppr. of *plangō*, to beat.] Beating; dashing, as a wave.—**Plangency**,† plan'jen-si, *n.* The state or quality of being plangent.

Planifolious, **Planipetalous**, plā-ni-fō'li-us, plā-ni-pet'a-lus, *a.* [L. *planus*, plain, and *folium*, *petalon*, a leaf.] Applied to a flower made up of plane leaves or petals, set together in circular rows round the centre.

Planimeter, pla-nim'et-er, *n.* [L. *planus*, plain, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure.—**Planimetric**, **Planimetrical**, plan-i-met'rik, plan-i-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to planimetry.—**Planimetry**, pla-nim'et-ri, *n.* The mensuration of plane surfaces.

Planish, plan'ish, *v.t.* [From *plane*.] To make smooth or plain, as wood; to condense, smooth, and toughen, as a metallic plate, by light blows of a hammer; to polish.—**Planisher**, plan'ish-er, *n.* A tool used by tinners and brasiers for smoothing tin-plate and brass-work; a workman who smooths or planes.

Planisphere, plan'i-sfēr, *n.* [L. *planus*, plain, and E. *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane; a map exhibiting the circles of the sphere.—**Planispheric**, plan-i-sfer'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a planisphere.

Plank, plangk, *n.* [Fr. dial. *planke*, Pr. *planca*, *planche*, Fr. *planche*, from L. *planca* (for *plantica*), a board, slab, from L. *planus*, plain.] A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in

being thicker.—*v.t.* To cover or lay with planks.

Planless, Planner. Under PLAN.

Plano-concave, pla'nō, *a.* Plane on one side and concave on the other. — **Plano-convex,** *a.* Plane or flat on one side and convex on the other.—**Plano-horizontal,** *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position. — **Plano-orbicular,** *a.* Flat on one side and spherical on the other.—**Planometer,** plā-nom'et-ēr, *n.* A plane, hard surface used in machine-making as a gauge for plane surfaces.—**Planometry,** plā-nom'et-ri, *n.* The act of measuring or gauging plane surfaces; the art or act of using a planometer.

Plant, plant, *n.* [Fr. *plante*, a plant, from L. *planta*, a plant, a twig, the sole of the foot, from root of *planus*, plain.] One of the organisms which form the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable; an organised living body deriving its sustenance from the inorganic world, generally adhering to another body, and drawing from it some of its nourishment, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds or similar reproductive bodies; popularly the word is generally applied to the smaller species of vegetables; a collective term for the fixtures, machinery, tools, apparatus, &c., necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business.—*v.t.* To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth; to set in the ground for growth; to furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants; to set upright; to set firmly; to fix; to set and direct or point (to *plant* cannon against a fort); to furnish the first inhabitants of; to settle (to *plant* a colony); to introduce and establish (to *plant* Christianity).—*v.i.* To perform the act of planting.—**Plantable,** plan'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being planted. — **Plantation,** plan-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *plantatio.*] The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth; the place planted; a small wood; a grove; an estate cultivated chiefly by negroes or other non-European labourers; a first planting; introduction; establishment. — **Planter,** plan'tēr, *n.* One that plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; one who owns a plantation.—**Planticle,**† plan'ti-kl, *n.* A young plant, or plant in embryo. [*Darwin.*]—**Planting,** plan'ting, *n.* The art of forming plantations of trees; the act or art of inserting plants in the soil; a plantation.—**Plantless,** plant'les, *a.* Without plants; destitute of vegetation.—**Plantlet,** plant'let, *n.* A little undeveloped or rudimentary plant.—**Plant-louse,** *n.* An aphis. —**Plantule,** plan'tūl, *n.* The embryo of a plant.

Plantain, plan'tān *n.* [Fr. *plantain*, from L. *plantago*, from *planta*, the sole of the foot, from a vague resemblance of the leaves to the foot.] A genus of perennial or annual herbs, found in all temperate regions, and represented in Britain by five species, of which the most common is the ribwort plantain, or rib-grass.

Plantain, Plantain-tree, plan'tān, *n.* [Sp. *plantano*, *platano*, from L. *platanus*, a plane-tree.] A large herbaceous plant, with a soft succulent stem, sometimes attaining the height of 20 feet, the fruit of which is of great importance as an article of food in tropical climates.—**Plantain-eater,** *n.* An African scansorial bird of which plantains form the principal food.

Plantar, plan'tar, *a.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.] *Anat.* relating or belonging to the sole of the foot.

Plantigrade, plan'ti-grād, *a.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, to walk.] Walking on the sole of the foot and not on the toes (digitigrade): applied to a section of carnivorous animals, including the bears.

Plaque, plāk, *n.* [Fr.] An ornamental plate; a brooch; the plate of a clasp; a flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted.

Plash, plash, *n.* [D. *plasch*, *plas*, a puddle, perhaps from sound of splashing; comp. D. *plassen*, G. *platschen*, *platschern*, to paddle in water; L. G. *plasken*, E. to *splash.*] A small collection of standing water; a puddle; a pond; a splash.—*v.t.* To dabble in water; to fall with a dabbling sound; to splash.—**Plashy,** plash'i, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.

Plash, plash, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *plassier*, *plessier*, from L. *plexus*, pp. of *plecto*, to weave, to twist (as in *complex*). *Pleach* is a collateral form.] To bend down and interweave the branches or twigs of (to *plash* a hedge).

Plasma, plaz'ma, *n.* [Gr. *plasma*, something formed or moulded, from *plasso*, to form, whence *plastic.*] A siliceous mineral of a colour between grass-green and leek-green, used by the ancients for engraving upon; formless elementary matter; specifically, *biol.* the simplest form of organised matter in the vegetable and animal body, out of which the several tissues are formed; the nearly colourless fluid in which the corpuscles of the blood are suspended.—**Plasmic, Plasmatic,** plaz'mik, plaz-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to plasma; having the character of a plasma.

Plaster, plas'tēr, *n.* [O. Fr. *plastre* (Fr. *plâtre*), from L. *emplastrum*, Gr. *emplastron*, plaster, from *emplasso*, to daub over —*en*, on, in, and *plasso*, to form, to shape (whence also *plastic*, *plasma*).] A composition of lime, water, and sand, with or without hair for binding, used for coating walls and partitions of houses; calcined gypsum, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for casts, cement, &c.; *phar.* an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment, spread on linen, silk, &c.—*Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum, originally obtained from Montmartre near Paris, used for various purposes.—*Plaster cast*, a copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mould which forms a copy of the object in reverse.—*v.t.* To overlay or cover with plaster; to lay coarsely on; to bedaub.—**Plasterer,** plas'tēr-ēr, *n.* One that overlays with plaster.—**Plastering,** plas'tēr-ing, *n.* The act or operation of overlaying with plaster; plaster-work; a covering of plaster.—**Plastery,** plas'tēr-i, *a.* Resembling plaster; containing plaster.

Plastic, plas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *plastikos*, from *plasso*, to form. PLASTER.] Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; capable of being moulded into various forms capable of change or modification; capable of receiving a new bent or direction (as the mind); applied to sculpture and the kindred arts, as distinguished from painting and the graphic arts.—*Plastic clay*, a name given to one of the beds of the eocene period, from its being used in the manufacture of pottery.—**Plasticity,** plas-tis'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being plastic.

Plastron, plas'tron, *n.* [Fr. *plastron*, a breastplate, same origin as *plaster.*] A piece of leather stuffed, used by fencers to defend the breast against pushes; *zool.* the lower or ventral portion of the bony case of tortoises and turtles.

Plat, plat, *v.t.*—*platted*, *platting.* [Same as *plait.*] To interweave; to plait.—**Platter,** plat'ēr, *n.* One who plats or forms by weaving.—**Platting,** plat'ing, *n.* Slips of cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited, for making into hats, &c.

Plat, plat, *n.* [Same word as *plot*; but probably affected by Fr. *plat*, *plate*, flat. PLATE.] A small piece of ground marked out and devoted to some special purpose; a plot of ground.

Platan, Platane, plat'an, plat'ān, *n.* [L. *platanus.*] The plane-tree.

Platband, plat'band, *n.* [Fr. *plate-bande* —*plat*, *plate*, flat, and *bande*, a band.] A border of flowers in a garden; *arch.* any flat rectangular moulding, the projection of which is much less than its width.

Plate, plāt, *n.* [From Fr. *plate*, a metal plate, a piece of plate-armour, and *plat*, a dish; from *plat*, *plate*, flat; perhaps (like *place*) from Gr. *platys*, broad, cog. with Skr. *prithu*, broad.] A flattened piece of metal with a uniform thickness; armour composed of broad pieces or plates; domestic vessels or utensils made of gold or silver; a small shallow vessel of metal, porcelain, or earthenware, from which food is eaten at table; a piece of timber laid horizontally in a wall to receive the ends of other timbers; a piece of metal on which anything is engraved for the purpose of being printed off on paper; a page of stereotype for printing.—*v.t.*—*plated*, *plating.* To cover with a plate or plates; to overlay with a thin coating of silver or other metal: used particularly of silver (*plated* vessels).—**Plate-armour,** *n.* Defensive armour consisting of plates of metal.—**Plate-glass,** *n.* A superior kind of thick glass used for mirrors, &c.—**Plate-iron,** *n.* Iron drawn into flat plates by being passed between cylindrical rollers; rolled iron.—**Plate-layer,** *n.* A workman on railways whose occupation is to lay down rails and fix them to the sleepers.—**Plate-mark,** *n.* A legal mark made on certain gold and silver articles for the purpose of indicating their degree of purity, &c.—**Plate-paper,** *n.* A heavy, spongy paper used for taking impressions from engraved plates.—**Plate-powder,** *n.* A composition for cleaning gold and silver plate.—**Plater,** plā'tēr, *n.* One who coats articles with gold or silver. —**Plate-rack,** *n.* A frame in a scullery, kitchen, or pantry for plates and dishes. —**Plate-warmer,** *n.* A case with shelves in which plates are warmed before the fire.—**Platey, Platy,** plā'ti, *a.* Like a plate; flat.—**Plating,** plā'ting, *n.* The art of covering articles with a thin coating of metal, especially of overlaying articles made of the baser metals with a thin coating of gold or silver; a thin coating of one metal laid upon another metal.

Plateau, pla-tō', *n.* pl. **Plateaux, Plateaus,** pla-tōz'. [Fr., from *plat*, flat; akin to *plate.*] A broad, flat area of land in an elevated position; a table-land; a large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

Platen, plat'en, *n.* [From Fr. *plat*, flat.] *Printing*, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

Platform, plat'form, *n.* [Fr. *plate-forme*—*plate*, flat, and *forme*, a form. PLATE.] Any flat or horizontal structure, especially if raised above some particular level; the flat roof of a building on the outside; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; the raised walk at a railway station for landing passengers and goods; a place raised above the floor of a hall set apart for the speakers at public meetings; the aggregate of principles adopted or avowed by any body of men, such as a political party; a declared system of policy (a political *platform*).

Platina, plat'i-na, *n.* [Sp. *platina*, from *plata*, silver; akin to *plate.*] The old name of platinum; twisted silver-wire.

Platinum, plat'i-num, *n.* [From *platina.*] A metal of a white colour very much like silver, but of inferior lustre, the heaviest of known metals, exceedingly ductile, malleable, tenacious, and difficult of fusion. —**Platinic,** pla-tin'ik, *a.* Pertaining to platinum.—**Platiniferous,** plat-i-nif'ēr-us, *a.* Producing platinum (*platiniferous* sand). —**Platinize,** plat'i-nīz, *v.t.* To combine or cover with platinum. — **Platinoid,** plat'i-noid, *n.* A name given to a family of metals with which platinum is invariably found associated.—**Platinous,** plat'i-nus, *a.* Containing or consisting of platinum.—**Platinum-steel,** *n.* Steel alloyed with about 1-110th of platinum.

Platitude, plat'i-tūd, *n.* [Fr. from *plat*, flat.] Flatness; dulness; insipidity; a trite, dull, or stupid remark; a truism.—**Platitudinize,** plat-i-tū'di-nīz, *v.t.* To utter platitudes; to make stale or insipid remarks.

Platonic, Platonical, pla-ton'ik, pla-ton'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions. — *Platonic bodies*, the five regular geometrical solids.—*Platonic love*, a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires.—*Platonic year*, a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, which is accomplished in about 26,000 years.—*n.* A follower of Plato.—**Platonically,** pla-ton'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a Platonic manner. — **Platonism,** plā'ton-izm, *n.* The doctrines, opinions, or philosophy of Plato.—**Platonist,** plā'ton-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of

Plato.—**Platonise**, plā'ton-iz, *v.i.*—*platonised*, *platonising*. To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato.

Platoon, pla-ton', *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, a ball of thread, a platoon, from *pelote*, a ball of thread, from L.L. *pelota*, *pilota*, from L. *pila*, a ball.] Formerly a small square body of soldiers; in present usage, two files forming a subdivision of a company.—*Platoon firing*, firing by subdivisions.

Platter, plat'ér, *n.* [From O.Fr. *platel*, dim. of *plat*, a plate. PLATE.] A plate; a large shallow dish for holding eatables.

Platter, Platting, *n.* Under PLAT.

Platycephalic, Platycephalous, plat'i-sef'al'ik, plat-i-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *kephalē*, head.] Broad-headed; flat-headed.

Platycnemic, plā-tik-nem'ik, *a.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *knēmē*, a leg.] Broad-legged; having a flattened surface: said of some ancient human leg-bones.

Platypus, plat'i-pus, *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *pous*, a foot.] The original name of the ornithorhynchus.

Platyrhine, plat'i-rin, *a.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, a nostril.] Having a broad nose: applied to a section of monkeys in which the nostrils are far apart.

Platysma, pla-tis'ma, *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad.] A broad thin muscle on the side of the neck.

Plaudit, pla'dit, *n.* [L. *plaudite*, do you applaud, imper. of *plaudo*, *plausum*, to applaud, seen in *plausible*, *applause*, *explode*.] Applause; praise bestowed: usually in plural.—**Plauditory**, pla'di-to-ri, *a.* Applauding; commending.

Plausible, pla'zi-bl, *a.* [L. *plausibilis*, from *plaudo*. PLAUDIT.] Praiseworthy; apparently worthy of praise; apparently right; specious; using specious arguments or discourse; fair-spoken. ∴ Syn. under COLOURABLE.—**Plausibility, Plausibleness**, pla-zi-bil'i-ti, pla'zi-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being plausible; speciousness; superficial appearance of right.—**Plausibly**, pla'zi-bli, *adv.* In a plausible manner; speciously.—**Plausive**, pla'siv, *a.* Applauding; manifesting praise.

Play, plā, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *plegian*, to play, from *plega*, play, pastime; connections doubtful.] To do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement; to act wantonly or thoughtlessly; to dally, trifle, toy; to move irregularly; to flutter; to contend in a game; to gamble; to perform on an instrument of music; to act with free motion; to work freely (the lungs *play*); to act; to behave; to act a part on the stage; to personate a character.—*To play on* or *upon*, to make sport of; to trifle with; to delude; to give a humorous or fanciful turn to (to *play upon* words).—*v.t.* To perform in sport or for sport or for a prize; to make use of in a game (to *play* a trump card); to enter into a game with; to perform music on; to perform on a musical instrument (a tune); to act on the stage; to act or represent in general; to act like; to behave in the manner of (to *play* the fool); to perform; to execute (to *play* a trick).—*n.* Any exercise intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion, as cricket, quoits, &c.; a game; amusement; sport; frolic; jest; not earnest; gaming; practice in any contest (sword-*play*); action; use; employment; practice; manner of acting or dealing (fair *play*); a dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a dramatic performance; motion; movement, regular or irregular (the *play* of a wheel); hence, power or space for motion; liberty of action; scope; swing.—*To hold in play*, to keep occupied.—*Play of colours*, an appearance of several prismatic colours in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond.—*A play on words*, the giving of words a double signification; a pun.—**Play-actor**, *n.* A stage-player; an actor.—**Playbill**, plā'bil, *n.* A bill exhibited as an advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.—**Playbook**, plā'buk, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.—**Playday**, plā'da, *n.* A day given to play; a holiday.—**Player**, plā'ér, *n.* One who plays; an actor; a musician.—**Playfellow**, plā'fel-ō, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports.—**Playful**, plā'ful, *a.* Sportive; frolicsome; frisky; indulging in gambols; full of sprightly humour; pleasantly jocular or amusing.—**Playfully**, plā'ful-li, *adv.* In a playful manner; sportively.—**Playfulness**, plā'ful-nes, *n.* The state of being playful; sportiveness.—**Playgoer**, plā'gō-ér, *n.* One who frequents plays.—**Playgoing**, plā'gō-ing, *a.* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage.—**Playground**, plā'ground, *n.* A piece of ground set apart for open-air recreation, especially connected with a school, &c., for the pupils.—**Playhouse**, plā'hous, *n.* A theatre.—**Playmate**, plā'māt, *n.* A playfellow; a companion in diversions.—**Plaything**, plā'thing, *n.* A toy; anything that serves to amuse.—**Playwright**, plā'rit, *n.* A maker of plays: in contempt.

Plea, plē, *n.* [O.Fr. *plai*, *plaid*, *plait*, a suit, a plea; from L. *placitum*, an opinion, a determination, from *placeo*, to please. PLEASE.] That which is alleged by a party to a legal action in support of his demand; the answer of a defendant to the plaintiff's declaration; a suit or action; a cause in court; that which is alleged in support, justification, or defence; an excuse; a pleading.

Pleach, plēch, *v.t.* [Akin to *plash*, to interweave.] To plash; to interweave.

Plead, plēd, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *pleaded*, sometimes *pled*. [Fr. *plaider*, to plead, from L.L. *placitare*, from L. *placitum*. PLEA.] To argue in support of a claim, or in defence against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; *law*, to present a plea; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand.—*To plead guilty* or *not guilty*, to admit or deny guilt.—*v.i.* To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons (to *plead* one's cause); to allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse (to *plead* poverty); to allege and offer in a legal plea or defence, or for repelling a demand in law.—**Pleadable**, plē'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being alleged in proof, defence, or vindication.—**Pleader**, plē'dér, *n.* One who pleads; a lawyer who argues in a court of justice; one that forms pleas or pleadings (a special *pleader*).—**Pleading**, plē'ding, *n.* The act of advocating any cause; the act or practice of advocating clients' causes in courts of law; one of the written statements containing the subject-matter of a litigant's demand or claim, or of his defence or answer.—**Pleadingly**, plē'ding-li, *adv.* By pleading.

Pleasant, &c. Under PLEASE.

Please, plēz, *v.t.*—*pleased*, *pleasing*. [O.Fr. *plaisir*, *pleisir*, &c., Mod. Fr. *plaire*, from L. *placere*, to please; of similar origin are *placid*, *placable*, *plea*, *plead*.] To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to delight; to gratify; to satisfy; to content; to seem good to: in this sense used impersonally.—*To be pleased* to do a thing, to take pleasure in doing it; to think it or condescend to do it.—*v.i.* To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like; to choose; to prefer; to condescend; to be pleased; to be kind enough (do it, if you *please*).—**Pleaser**, plē'zér, *n.* One that pleases; one that courts favour by pleasing.—**Pleasing**, plē'zing, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable; gratifying; delightful.—**Pleasingly**, plē'zing-li, *adv.* In a pleasing manner; in such a way as to give pleasure.—**Pleasingness**, plē'zing-nes, *n.*—**Pleasant**, plez'ant, *a.* [Fr. *plaisant*, ppr. of *plaire*.] Pleasing; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses; cheerful; gay; lively; jocular.—**Pleasantly**, plez'ant-li, *adv.* In a pleasant manner; gaily; merrily; cheerfully.—**Pleasantness**, plez'ant-nes, *n.* State or quality of being pleasant or agreeable; cheerfulness; gaiety.—**Pleasantry**, plez'ant-ri, *n.* [Fr. *plaisanterie*.] Gaiety; merriment; a sprightly or humorous saying; a jest; raillery; lively talk; a laughable trick; a frolic.—**Pleasance**, plez'ans, *n.* [Fr. *plaisance*.] Pleasure; delight; a part of a garden or pleasure-grounds secluded by trees or hedges. [Archaic.]—**Pleasure**, plesh'ūr, *n.* [O. Fr. *plaisir*, *pleisir*, Mod. Fr. *plaisir*, from L. *placere*, to please: properly an infinitive but as in *leisure* the final syllable has been assimilated to that of nouns in *-ure*, L. *-ura*. PLEASE.] The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the feeling produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good; delight: opposed to *pain*; sensual or sexual gratification; vicious indulgence of the appetite; what the will dictates or prefers; choice; wish; desire; a favour; arbitrary will or choice (to go or stay at *pleasure*).—*To take pleasure in*, to have pleasure or enjoyment in.—*v.t.*—*pleasured*, *pleasuring*. To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify.—**Pleasurable**, plesh'ūr-a-bl, *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure.—**Pleasurableness**, plesh'ūr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being pleasurable or of giving pleasure.—**Pleasurably**, plesh'ūr-a-bli, *adv.* In a pleasurable manner.—**Pleasureless**, plesh'ūr-les, *a.* Devoid of pleasure; having no pleasure.—**Pleasure-ground**, *n.* A piece of ground laid out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to pleasure or amusement.

Pleat. PLAIT.

Plebeian, plē-be'an, *a.* [L. *plebeius*, from *plebes*, *plebs*, the common people; same root as in PLENTY.] Pertaining to the common people; vulgar; common; belonging to the lower ranks.—*n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men; originally applied to the common people of ancient Rome, or those free citizens who did not come under the class of the patricians.—**Plebeianism**, plē-be'an-izm, *n.* The state or quality of being plebeian; vulgarity.—**Plebeianise**, plē-be'an-iz, *v.t.*—*plebeianised*, *plebeianising*. To render plebeian or common.

Plebiscite, pleb'i-sit or pleb'i-sit, *n.* [Fr., from L. *plebiscitum*—*plebis*, the people, and *scitum*, a decree.] A vote of a whole people or community; a decree of a country obtained by an appeal to universal suffrage.

Plectognathic, Plectognathous, plek-tog-nath'ik, plek-tog'na-thus, *a.* [Gr. *plektō*, to connect, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] Pertaining to an order of fishes which have the maxillary bones ankylosed to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws.

Plectrum, plek'trum, *n.* [L. *plectrum*, from Gr. *plēktron*, from *plēssō*, to strike.] The small instrument of ivory, horn, or metal used for striking the strings of the lyre, or other stringed instrument.

Pled, pled. PLEAD.

Pledge, plej, *n.* [Fr. *pleige*, L.L. *plegium*, *plegium*, *plevium*, *plevium*, pledge; origin uncertain.] *Law*, the transfer of a chattel by a debtor to a creditor in security of a debt; the thing pawned as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some agreement or obligation; a pawn; anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; a promise; a surety; a hostage; the drinking of another's health; a health.—*To put in pledge*, to pawn.—*To hold in pledge*, to keep in security.—*To take the pledge*, a popular method of binding one's self to observe principles of total abstinence from intoxicating drink.—*v.t.*—*pledged*, *pledging*. To give as a pledge or pawn; to deposit in possession of a person as a security; to give as a guarantee or security; to gage (to *pledge* one's word or honour); to engage solemnly (to *pledge* one's self); to drink a health to; to drink to one's welfare.—**Pledgee**, plej-ē', *n.* The person to whom anything is pledged.—**Pledger**, plej'ér, *n.* One who pledges or offers a pledge; one who drinks a health.

Pledget, plej'et, *n.* A compress or small flat mass of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean.

Pleiad, plī'ad, *n.* pl. **Pleiads, Pleiades**, plī'ads, plī'a-dēz. [Gr. *Pleiadēs*, the Pleiads, from *pleō*, to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.] The Pleiads are a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

Pleiocene, pli'ō-sēn. PLIOCENE.

Pleiosaurus, pli-ō-sa'rus, n. [Gr. *pleiōn*, more, and *sauros*, a lizard.] An extinct marine saurian of gigantic dimensions, which seems to have been intermediate between the plesiosaurus and the ichthyosaurus. Written also *Pliosaurus*.

Pleistocene, pliś'tō-sēn, n. [Gr. *pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, recent.] *Geol.* the most recent or uppermost division of the tertiary formation, of which the fossil remains belong almost wholly to existing species. PLIOCENE.—a. Pertaining to this division.

Plenary, plē'na-ri, a. [L.L. *plenarius*, from L. *plenus*, full. PLENTY.] Full; entire; complete.—*Plenary inspiration*, in *theol.* that kind or degree of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.—**Plenarily**, plē'na-ri-li, *adv.* In a plenary manner.—**Plenariness**, plē'na-ri-nes, n. The state of being plenary.—**Plenarty**, plē'nar-ti, n. The state of an ecclesiastical benefice when occupied: opposed to *vacancy*.

Plenipotence, **Plenipotency**, ple-nip'o-tens, ple-nip'o-ten-si, n. [L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power. PLENTY, POTENT.] Fulness or completeness of power.—**Plenipotent**, ple-nip'o-tent, a. [L. *plenipotens*.] Possessing full power.—**Plenipotentiary**, plen'i-pō-ten"shi-a-ri, n. A person invested with full power to transact any business; particularly, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business.—a. Invested with or containing full power.

Plenish, plen'ish, *v.t.* [L. *plenus*, full. REPLENISH.] To replenish.

Plenitude, plen'i-tūd, n. [L. *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full.] The state of being full or complete; plenty; abundance; repletion.

Plenty, plen'ti, n. [O.Fr. *plenté*, from L.L. *plenitas*, fulness, abundance, from L. *plenus*, full, from root of *pleo*, to fill, which is seen also in Gr. *plērēs*, *pleos*, full, and also in E. *full*, *fill*.] Abundance; copiousness; a full or adequate supply; sufficiency; abundance of things necessary for man (a time of *plenty*).—a. Plentiful; being in abundance. [Colloq.]—**Plenteous**, plen'tē-us, a. Abundant; copious; sufficient for every purpose; yielding abundance; having an abundance.—**Plenteously**, plen'tē-us-li, *adv.* In a plenteous manner; plentifully.—**Plenteousness**, plen'tē-us-nes, n. The state of being plenteous.—**Plentiful**, plen'ti-ful, a. Existing in great plenty; copious; abundant; amply yielding abundant crops; fruitful.—**Plentifully**, plen'ti-ful-li, *adv.* In a plentiful manner.—**Plentifulness**, plen'ti-ful-nes, n.

Plenum, plē'num, n. [L. *plenus*, full.] That state of things in which every part of space is supposed to be full of matter: in opposition to a *vacuum*.

Pleonasm, plē'o-nazm, n. [Gr. *pleonasmos*, from *pleon*, *plēion*, more. PLENTY.] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas than are necessary.—**Pleonast**, plē'o-nast, n. One guilty of pleonasm.—**Pleonastic**, **Pleonastical**, plē-o-nas'tik, plē-o-nas'ti-kal, a. Pertaining to pleonasm; redundant.—**Pleonastically**, plē-o-nas'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a pleonastic manner.

Pleiomorphism, plē'si-ō-mor"fizm, n. [Gr. *plēsios*, near, and *morphē*, form.] A term applied to crystallized substances the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical.—**Pleiomorphous**, plē'si-ō-mor"fus, a. Nearly alike in form.

Plesiosaur, **Plesiosaurus**, plē'si-ō-sar, plē'si-ō-sa"rus, n. [Gr. *plēsios*, near, and *sauros*, a lizard.] An extinct marine saurian, chiefly remarkable for its length of neck, nearly allied to the ichthyosaurus.

Plethora, pleth'ō-ra, n. [Gr. *plēthōrē*, from *plēthō*, to be full, from *pleos*, full. PLENTY.] *Med.* over-fulness of blood; a redundant fulness of the blood-vessels; hence, over-fulness in any respect; a superabundance.—**Plethoric**, **Plethorical**, pleth-or'ik, pleth-or'i-kal, a. Characterized by plethora; having a full habit of body.—**Plethorically**, plē-thor'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a plethoric manner.

Pleura, plū'ra, n. [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, pl. *pleura*, the side.] *Anat.* a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs.—**Pleural**, plū'ral, a. Pertaining to the pleura.—**Pleurisy**, **Pleuritis**, plū'ri-si, plū-rī'tis, n. An inflammation of the pleura.—**Pleuritic**, **Pleuritical**, plū-rit'ik, plū-rit'i-kal, a. Pertaining to pleurisy; diseased with pleurisy.—**Pleurocarpous**, plū-rō-kär'pus, a. [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* having the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves, as in some mosses.—**Pleurodynia**, plū-rō-din'i-a, n. [Gr. *pleura*, and *odynē*, pain.] A spasmodic or rheumatic affection of the chest; pleuralgia.—**Pleuro-pneumonia**, plū'rō-nū-mō'ni-a, n. [Gr. *pleura*, and *pneumōn*, the lungs.] An inflammation of the pleura and substance of the lungs; a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia.—**Pleurothotonos**, plū-rō-thot'on-os, n. [Gr. *pleurothen*, from one side, and *teinō*, to stretch.] *Med.* tetanus of the lateral muscles.—**Pleuralgia**, plū-ral'ji-a, n. [Gr. *pleura*, and *algos*, pain.] Pain of the side; pleurodynia.—**Pleurapophysis**, plū-ra-pof'i-sis, n. pl. **Pleurapophyses**, plū-ra-pof'i-sēz. [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, and *apophysis*, a process.] One of the processes of a typical vertebra projecting from the side.

Plexiform, plek'si-form, a. [L. *plexus*, a fold, and *forma*, form.] In the form of network; complicated.

Pleximeter, **Plexometer**, plek-sim'et-ēr, plek-som'et-ēr, n. [Gr. *plēxis*, percussion, and *metron*, a measure.] *Med.* a small circular or ovoid plate, composed of ivory, india-rubber, or the like, placed in contact with the body in diagnosis of disease by percussion.

Plexure, plek'shūr, n. [L. *plexus*, an interweaving, from *plecto*, *plexum*, to interweave.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is woven together.—**Plexus**, plek'sus, n. [L.] *Anat.* a network of vessels, nerves, or fibres.

Pliable, plī'a-bl, a. [Fr. *pliable*, from *plier*, to bend, to fold, from L. *plico*, to fold, to bend.] Easy to be bent; flexible; pliant; flexible in disposition; easy to be persuaded.—**Pliability**, **Pliableness**, plī-a-bil'i-ti, plī'a-bl-nes, n. The quality of being pliable; flexibility; a yielding to force or to moral influence.—**Pliably**, plī'a-bli, *adv.* In a pliable manner.—**Pliant**, plī'ant, a. [Fr., ppr. of *plier*, to bend. PLY.] Capable of being easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; lithe; limber; plastic; easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded.—**Pliantly**, plī'ant-li, *adv.* In a pliant manner.—**Pliancy**, plī'an-si, n. The state or quality of being pliant; easiness to be bent; readiness to be influenced.

Plica, plī'ka, n. [L., a fold. PLY.] *Med.* a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighbouring countries, in which the hair is vascularly thickened, matted, or clotted; *bot.* a diseased state in plants in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short twigs, the whole forming an entangled mass.—**Plicate**, **Plicated**, plī'kāt, plī'kā-ted, a. [L. *plicatus*, from *plico*, to fold, *plica*, a fold.] *Bot.* plaited; folded like a fan.—**Plicately**, plī'kāt-li, *adv.* In a plicate or folded manner.—**Plication**, plī-kā'shon, n. A folding or fold; *geol.* a bending back of strata on themselves.—**Plicature**, plī-kā'tūr, n. [L. *plicatura*.] A plication; a folding.

Pliers, plī'ērz, n. pl. [Fr. *plier*, to bend. PLY.] A small pair of pincers adapted to handle small articles, and also for bending and shaping wire.

Plight, plīt, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *plihtan*, to pledge, to expose to danger, from *pliht*, a pledge, danger; D. *verplichten*, Dan. *forpligte*, G. *verpflichten*, to bind, oblige, or engage. See the noun.] To pledge, as one's word, hand, faith, honour; to give as a security for the performance of some act: never applied to property or goods, and therefore differing from *pledge*, which is applied to property as well as to word, honour, &c.—n. [A. Sax. *pliht*, a pledge, obligation, danger; D. and Dan. *pligt*, Sw. *plikt*, *pliht*, G. *pflicht*, duty.] A pledge or security; condition; state; predicament; generally, a risky or dangerous state; a distressed condition (to be in a wretched *plight*).—**Plighter**, plī'ter, n. One who plights.

Plim, plim, *v.t.*—*plimmed*, *plimming*. [Allied to *plump*.] To swell; to grow plumper.—*v.i.* To make to swell out.

Plinth, plinth, n. [Gr. *plinthos*, a brick or tile; L. *plinthus*.] *Arch.* a flat square member, in form of a slab, which serves as the foundation of a column; the flat square table under the moulding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order.

Pliocene, plī'ō-sēn, a. and n. [Gr. *pleiōn*, more, and *kainos*, recent.] A geological term applied to the most modern of the divisions of the tertiary epoch, the others being the eocene and miocene. The newer or more recent portion of the pliocene is sometimes called *pleistocene*.

Pliohippus, plī-ō-hip'us, n. [From *plio*, for *pliocene*, and Gr. *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil animal of the horse family.

Pliosaurus, plī-ō-sa'rus, n. PLEIOSAURUS.

Plod, plod, *v.i.*—*plodded*; *plodding*. [Akin to Prov. E. *plod*, to wade, *plodge*, to walk through mud or water; Ir. and Gael. *plod*, *plodach*, a puddle: the primary sense being to walk laboriously, as through mire.] To travel or work slowly, or with steady laborious diligence; to study dully but with steady diligence; to toil; to trudge; to moil.—*v.t.* To go or walk over in a heavy labouring manner; to accomplish by toilsome exertion.—**Plodder**, plod'ēr, n. A dull, heavy, laborious person.—**Plodding**, plod'ing, p. and a. Given to plod or work with slow and patient diligence; patiently laborious.—**Ploddingly**, plod'ing-li, *adv.* In a plodding manner.

Plot, plot, n. [A. Sax. *plot*, a spot of ground, a spot; Goth. *plats*, a patch. *Plat* is another form. *Plot* in sense of scheme is related to *plot*, piece of ground, as *plan*, a scheme, to *plan*, a design on a flat surface, only *plot* has generally the sense of ill design.] A plat or small extent of ground of a well-defined shape; *surv.* a plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, &c., on paper; a scheme, stratagem, or plan, usually a mischievous one; an intrigue; a conspiracy; the story of a play, poem, novel, or romance, comprising a complication of incidents; the intrigue.—*v.t.*—*plotted*, *plotting*. To make a plan of; to plan; to devise; to contrive.—*v.i.* To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administer it; to conspire; to contrive a plan.—**Plotter**, plot'ēr, n. One who plots; a conspirator.—**Plotting-scale**, n. A scale used in setting off the lengths of lines in surveying.

Plough, plou, n. [Same as Icel. *plógr*, Dan. *ploug*, *plov*, O.Fris. *plóch*, D. *ploeg*, G. *pflug*, a plough.] An implement drawn by animal or steam power, by which the surface of the ground is broken up to render the soil fit for receiving seed, or for other operations of agriculture; also, a name of various tools, as a joiner's instrument for grooving, an instrument for cutting and smoothing the edges of books.—*Ice-plough*. Under ICE.—*The Plough*. CHARLES'S WAIN.—*To put one's hand to the plough*, *fig.*: to begin a task; to commence an undertaking.—*v.t.* To till and turn up with a plough; to make furrows, grooves, or ridges in; to run through, as in sailing.—*To plough in*, to cover by ploughing.—*v.i.* To turn up the soil with a plough.—**Ploughable**, plou'a-bl, a. Capable of being ploughed; arable.—**Ploughboy**, plou'boi, n. A boy who drives or guides a team in ploughing; a rustic boy.—**Plougher**, plou'ēr, n. One who ploughs land; a cultivator.—**Plough-gang**, **Plough-gate**, n. In Scotland, as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, which, according to some, is 13 acres Scotch, but it is variously estimated.—**Plough-iron**, n. The coulter of a plough.—**Plough-land**, n. Land that is suitable for tillage; as much land as a team of horses can plough in a year; a hide of land.—**Ploughman**, plou'man, n. One that ploughs or holds a plough; a farm labourer who is or may be engaged in ploughing.—**Plough-Monday**, n. The Monday after Twelfth-day. On this Monday

ploughmen were wont to draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink. —**Ploughshare**, plou'shär, *n.* The share or part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow.—**Plough-tail**, *n.* That part of a plough which the ploughman holds.—**Plough-wright**, *n.* A tradesman who makes and repairs ploughs.

Plover, pluv'er, *n.* [O.Fr. *pluvier*, Fr. *pluvier*, lit. the rain bird, from L. *pluvia*, rain, from *pluo*, to rain.] The common name of several species of grallatorial birds generally seen in meadows, on the banks of rivers, or on the sea-shore, including the golden plover, the dotterel, and the ring-plover.

Plow, plou, *n.* A plough.

Pluck, pluk, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *plucian*, to pluck - D. and L.G. *plukken*, Dan. *plukke*, Icel. *plokka*, *plukka*, G. *pflücken*.] To gather; to pick; to cull, as berries or flowers; to pull with sudden force or effort; to twitch; to pull or draw, literally or figuratively; to strip by plucking; to strip feathers from (to *pluck* a fowl); to reject, after a university or other examination, from not coming up to the required standard.—*To pluck up courage or spirit*, to assume or resume courage. — **Plucker**, pluk'er, *n.* One who plucks.

Pluck, pluk, *n.* [Comp. Gael. and Ir. *pluc*, a lump, a knot, a bunch; as to the figurative sense compare a bold *heart*, a lily-*livered* rascal, a man of another *kidney*, *bowels* of compassion, &c.] The heart, liver, and lights of a sheep, ox, or other animal of the butcher's market; courage or spirit (colloq.).—**Pluckily**, pluk'i-li, *adv.* In a plucky manner; spiritedly. [Colloq.]—**Pluckless**, pluk'les, *a.* Without pluck; faint-hearted. [Colloq.]—**Plucky**, pluk'i, *a.* Spirited; courageous. [Colloq.]

Plug, plug, *n.* [Same as D. *plug*, L.G. *pluck*, *plugge*, *pluggs*, a bung, a peg; G. *pflock*, plug, peg; comp. W. *plog*, Gael. *ploc*, a plug, a block.] Any piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole; a stopple; a quid of tobacco.—*v.t.*—*plugged*, *plugging*. To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.—**Plugger**, plug'er, *n.* One who plugs; a dentist's instrument for filling a tooth.

Plum, plum, *n.* [A. Sax. *plume*, L.G. *plumme*, G. *pflaume*, from L.L. *pruma* (Fr. *prune*), from L. *prunum*, a plum, from *prunus*=Gr. *proumos*, the plum-tree.] A well-known fleshy fruit containing a stone or kernel, and when dried being called a prune; also, the tree producing it; a grape dried in the sun; a raisin; colloquially the sum of £100,000 sterling; hence, any handsome sum or fortune generally.—**Plum-cake**, *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruits.—**Plum-pudding**, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants. —**Plum-pudding-stone**, *n.* PUDDING-STONE.

Plumage. Under PLUME.

Plumb, plum, *n.* [Fr. *plomb*, from L. *plumbum*, lead.] A plummet.—*a.* Standing according to a plumb-line; perpendicular.—*adv.* In a perpendicular direction.—*v.t.* To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; to sound with a plummet; hence, to ascertain the capacity of; to test. — **Plumbago**, plum-bā'go, *n.* [L., from *plumbum*, lead.] Another name for *Graphite*.—**Plumbaginous**, plum-baj'i-nus, *a.* Resembling or consisting of plumbago.—**Plumbean**, **Plumbeous**, plum-bē'an, plum-bē'us, *a.* [L. *plumbum*, lead.] Consisting of lead; leaden.—**Plumber**, plum'er, *n.* One who plumbs; one who works in lead.—**Plumber-block**, *n.* A metal box or case for supporting the end of a revolving shaft or journal. — **Plumbery**, **Plummery**, plum'er-i, *n.* Works or manufactures of lead; the place where plumbing is carried on; the business of a plumber.—**Plumbic**, plum'bik, *a.* Pertaining to lead; derived from lead.—**Plumbiferous**, plum-bif'er-us, *a.* Producing lead. —**Plumbing**, plum'ing, *n.* The art of casting and working in lead. — **Plumbism**, plum'bizm, *n.* Poisoning by lead taken into the system.—**Plumb-line**, *n.* A line having a metal weight attached to one end, used to determine a perpendicular; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. —**Plumb-rule**, *n.* A narrow board with a plumb-line attached, used by masons, bricklayers, &c., for determining a perpendicular.

Plume, plōm, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pluma*, the downy part of a feather, a small soft feather; cog. W. *plu'*, plumage; Skr. *plu*, to swim, to fly.] The feather of a bird, particularly a large or conspicuous feather; a feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament; token of honour; prize of contest.—*v.t.*—*plumed*, *pluming*. To pick and adjust the feathers of; to strip of feathers; to adorn with feathers or plumes; to prize; to boast: in this sense used reflexively.—**Plumage**, plō'maj, *n.* [Fr., from *pluma*, a feather.] The feathers that cover a bird.—**Plumassier**, plū-mas'ēr, *n.* One who prepares or deals in ornamental plumes or feathers.—**Plumeless**, plōm'les, *a.* Without feathers or plumes.—**Plumelet**, plōm'let, *n.* A small plume. — **Plumemaker**, *n.* A feather-dresser; a manufacturer of funeral plumes.—**Plumery**, plō'mer-i, *n.* Plumes collectively; a mass of plumes. — **Plumiped**, plō'mi-ped, *n.* [L. *pluma*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A bird that has its feet covered with feathers.—**Plumose**, **Plumous**, plō'mōs, plō'mus, *a.* [L. *plumosus*.] Feathery; resembling feathers; *bot.* consisting of long hairs which are themselves hairy (*plumose* bristle).—**Plumosity**, plō-mos'i-ti, *n.* The state of being plumose.—**Plumy**, plō'mi, *a.* Feathered; feathery; adorned with plumes.

Plummer, plum'er, *n.* PLUMBER.

Plummet, plum'et, *n.* [For *plumbet*, from *plumb*; O.Fr. *plommet*, Fr. *plomet*. PLUMB.] A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water; a plumb-rule or plumb-line.—**Plumming**, plum'ing, *n.* *Mining*, the operation of finding by means of a mine dial the place where to sink an air-shaft.

Plump, plump, *a.* [Allied to D. *plomp*, unwieldy, bulky; G. Dan. and Sw. *plump*, clumsy, massive, coarse; from a verbal root seen in E. *plim*, to swell.] Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat or stout in person; fleshy; having a full skin; distended.—*n.* A knot or cluster of individuals.—*v.t.* To make plump; to dilate; to fatten; to cause to fall suddenly and heavily.—*v.i.* [Perhaps an imitative word in first sense; as also in last sense above.] To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or at once; to grow plump; to give only one vote when more than one candidate are to be elected.—*adv.* At once or with a sudden heavy fall; suddenly; heavily.—**Plumper**, plump'er, *n.* One who or that which plumps; in parliamentary and other elections, a vote given to one candidate when more than one are to be elected, which might have been divided among the number to be elected; a person who gives such a vote.—**Plumply**, plump'li, *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reserve.—**Plumpness**, plump'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being plump; fulness of skin.—**Plumpy**, plump'i, *a.* Plump; fat; jolly.

Plumule, plō'mūl, *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim of *pluma*, a feather. PLUME.] *Bot.* the growing point of the embryo, situated at the apex of the radicle, and at the base of the cotyledons, by which it is protected when young; the rudiment of the future stem of a plant.

Plunder, plun'der, *v.t.* [G. *plündern* (from *plunder*, baggage)=D. *plunderen*, Sw. *plundra*, Dan. *plyndre*, to plunder. The word entered the English and other tongues about the time of the Thirty Years' war.] To take goods or valuables forcibly from; to pillage; to spoil; to rob in a hostile way; to take by pillage or open force.—*n.* The act of plundering; robbery; that which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; spoil; that which is taken by theft, robbery, or fraud.—**Plunderer**, plun'der-er, *n.* One who plunders.

Plunge, plunj, *v.t.*—*plunged*, *plunging*. [From Fr. *plonger*, from hypothetical Latin *plumbicare*, from *plumbum*, lead; lit. to fall like lead or to fall plumb.] To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance easily penetrable; to immerse; to thrust; to thrust or drive into any state or condition (to *plunge* a nation into war); to baptise by immersion.—*v.i.* To thrust or drive one's self into water or other fluid; to dive or to rush in; to fall or rush into distress or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is surrounded, involved, or overwhelmed (to *plunge* into war); to throw the body forward and the hind-legs up, as an unruly horse.—*n.* A dive, rush, or leap into something; the act of pitching or throwing the body forward and the hind-legs up, as an unruly horse. —**Plunge-bath**, *n.* A large bath in which persons can put themselves wholly under water.—**Plunger**, plun'jer, *n.* One that plunges; a cylinder sometimes used in force-pumps instead of the ordinary pistons of buckets.—*Plunger-pump*, a force-pump.

Pluperfect, plō'per-fekt, *a.* and *n.* [L. *plus quam perfectum*, more than perfect.] *Gram.* applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that an action was finished at a certain period, to which the speaker refers (he had done it).

Plural, plō'ral, *a.* [L. *pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more.] Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more; *gram.* the *plural number* is that number or form of a word which designates more than one.—*n.* A form of a word expressing more than one; the plural number.—**Pluralism**, plō'ral-izm, *n.* The quality of being plural; the system or act of holding more than one living or benefice; plurality.—**Pluralist**, plō'ral-ist, *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one.—**Plurality**, plō-ral'i-ti, *n.* The state of being plural; an aggregate of two or more of the same kind; the greater number; the majority; *eccles.* the holding of two or more benefices together; one of two or more benefices held by the same clergyman.—**Pluralisation**, plō'ral-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of pluralising; the attributing of plurality to a person by the use of a plural pronoun.—**Pluralise**, plō'ral-iz, *v.t.*—*pluralised*, *pluralising*. To make plural by using the termination of the plural number.—**Plurally**, plō'ral-li, *adv.* In a plural manner; in a sense implying more than one.

Pluriliteral, plō-ri-lit'er-al, *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *litera*, a letter.] Containing more letters than three.

Plurilocular, plō-ri-lok'ū-lēr, *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *loculus*, a cell.] *Bot.* multilocular.

Pluriparous, plō-rip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *pario*, to produce.] Producing several young ones at a birth.

Pluripartite, plō-ri-pär'tit, *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *partitus*, divided.] *Bot.* applied to an organ which is deeply divided into several nearly distinct portions.

Plus, plus. [L., more.] *Alg.* or *arith.* the name of a character marked thus +, which being placed between two numbers or quantities, signifies that they are to be added together; frequently used prepositionally, with the signification of in addition to (ability *plus* impudence)

Plush, plush, *n.* [Fr. *peluche*, *pelusche*, It. *peluzzo*, from L. *pilus*, hair. PILE.] A textile fabric with a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side resembling short hairs.

Pluteus, plō'tē-us, *n.* [L.] a balustrade; a parapet; among the Romans a sort of wheeled shed covered with raw hides in which a besieging party made their approaches.

Plutocracy, **Plutarchy**, plō-tok'ra-si, plō'tär-ki, *n.* [Gr. *Ploutos*, the god of wealth, and *kratos*, or *archē*, power.] The power or rule of wealth.—**Plutocrat**, plō'to-krat, *n.* A person possessing power or influence solely or mainly owing to his riches.—**Plutocratic**, plō-to-krat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a plutocracy or a plutocrat.

Plutonic, **Plutonian**, plū-ton'ik, plū-tō'ni-an, *a.* [From *Pluto*, the king of the infernal regions among the ancient Greeks.] Of or relating to Pluto or to the regions of fire; subterranean; dark.—*Plutonic action*, the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean causes under pressure. —*Plutonic rocks*, unstratified crystalline

rocks formed at great depth beneath the earth's surface by igneous fusion, or rocks once stratified now altered by chemical action with or without heat.—*Plutonic theory*, that which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface to the agency of fire. NEPTUNIAN.—**Plutonist, Plutonian**, plö'ton-ist, plö-tō'ni-an, *n.* One who adopts the plutonic theory.

Pluvial, plö'vi-al, *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain, from *pluo*, to rain; same root as in *flow*.] Rainy; humid; relating to rain; *geol.* applied to results and operations which depend on or arise from the action of rain.—**Pluvious**, plö'vi-us, *a.* [L. *pluviosus*.] Rainy; pluvial.

Pluviameter, Pluviometer, plö-vi-am'et-ėr, plö-vi-om'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *pluvia*, rain, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A rain-gauge.—**Pluviametrical, Pluviometrical**, plö'vi-a-met"ri-kal, plö'vi-o-met"ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a pluviameter.

Ply, plī, *v.t.*—*plied*, *plying*. [From Fr. *plier* (also *ployer*), to fold, to bend, from L. *plicare*, to fold, coil, plait; same root as Gr. *plekō*, to plait. More or less closely akin are *apply, comply, imply, reply, deploy, employ, display, complicate, implicate, implicit, complex*, &c.] To employ with diligence (to *ply* a needle or an oar); to keep busy; to practise or perform with diligence; to busy one's self in; to press hard with blows or missiles; to assail briskly; to beset; to urge; to solicit, as for a favour.—*To ply with*, to present or offer to urgently and repeatedly; to press upon, especially with some ulterior object (to *ply one with flattery*).—*v.i.*—To be steadily employed; to work steadily; to offer service; to run regularly between any two ports or places, as a vessel or vehicle; *naut.* to endeavour to make way against the wind.—*n.* A fold; a plait; a twist; often used in composition to designate the number of twists, &c. (a *three-ply* carpet); bent; turn; direction; bias.—**Plyer**, plī'ėr, *n.* One who or that which plies; *pl.* same as *Pliers*.

Plymouth Brethren, Plymouthites, plim'uth, plim'uth-its, *n. pl.* A sect of Christians who first appeared at Plymouth in 1830, who recognize all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit, and acknowledge no form of church government nor any office of the ministry.—**Plymouthism**, plim'uth-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren.

Pneumatic, Pneumatical, nū-mat'ik, nū-mat'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *pneumatikos*, from *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, breath, spirit, from *pneō*, to breathe or blow.] Consisting of or resembling air; having the properties of an elastic fluid; pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties; moved or played by means of air; filled with or fitted to contain air; applied to numerous instruments, machines, apparatus, &c., for experimenting on elastic fluids, or for working by means of the compression or exhaustion of air (a *pneumatic* car; a *pneumatic* despatch-tube).—*Pneumatic philosophy*, a name formerly applied to the science of metaphysics or psychology; pneumatology.—**Pneumatics**, nū-mat'iks, *n.* That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air.—**Pneumatology**, nū-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit; psychology.—**Pneumatological**, nū'ma-tō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to pneumatology.—**Pneumatologist**, nū-ma-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in pneumatology.—**Pneumatometer, Pneumometer**, nū-ma-tom'et-ėr, nū-mom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of air inhaled into the lungs at each inspiration and given out at each respiration; a spirometer.

Pneumogastric, nū-mō-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, and *gastēr*, the belly.] *Anat.* pertaining to the lungs and stomach.—*Pneumogastric nerves*, a pair of nerves extending over the viscera of the chest and abdomen.

Pneumometer. PNEUMATOMETER.

Pneumonia, nū-mō'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, from *pneō*, to breathe.] *Med.* an inflammation of the lungs.—**Pneumonic**, nū-mon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.—**Pneumonitic**, nū-mō-nit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pneumonitis.—**Pneumonitis**, nū-mō-nī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.

Pneumoskeleton, nū-mō-skel'ė-ton, *n.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, and E. *skeleton*.] A hard structure connected with the breathing organs of certain animals, as the shell of a mollusc.

Poach, pōch, *v.t.* [From Fr. *pocher*, to poach eggs, from *poche*, a pouch or pocket, the white of the egg forming a sort of pocket for the yolk. POUCH.] To cook (eggs) by breaking and pouring among boiling water; to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel.

Poach, pōch, *v.t.* [Either from the above word, meaning originally to pouch or pocket thievishly, or a softened form of *poke*, to push, to intrude.] To intrude or encroach on the property of another to steal or plunder; to steal game or carry it away privately; to [illegible] game contrary to law.—**Poacher**, pōch'ėr, *n.* One who poaches or steals game, one who kills game unlawfully.

Poach, pōch, *v.t.* [A later and softened form of *poke*, to thrust. POKE.] To stab; to pierce; to spear (to *poach fish*); to force or drive into so as to penetrate; to tread, as snow or soft ground, so as to render it broken and slushy.—*v.i.* To become soft and slushy or miry; to be swampy.—**Poachiness**, pō'chi-nes, *n.* The state of being poachy.—**Poachy**, pō'chi, *a.* Wet and soft; easily penetrated, as by the feet of cattle: applied to land.

Poachard, Pochard, pōch'ard, *n.* [Lit. the *poacher*, one that poaches or pokes.] The name of a genus of oceanic ducks natives of the Arctic Seas.

Pock, pok, *n.* [A. Sax. *poc* or *pocc*, D. *pok*, G. *pocke*, a vesicle or pustule; perhaps akin to *poke*, a bag. *Pox*—*pocks*.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as the small-pox.—**Pockiness**, pok'i-nes, *n.* The state of being pocky.—**Pockmark**, pok'mark, *n.* Mark or scar made by the small-pox.—**Pock-pitted, Pock-pitten**, *a.* Pitted or marked with small-pox.—**Pocky**, pok'i, *a.* Having pocks or pustules.

Pocket, pok'et, *n.* [A dim. of *poke*, a pouch or bag.] A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards; a certain quantity, from 1½ to 2 cwt. (a *pocket* of hops); *mineral.* a small cavity in a rock, or on its surface, containing gold; a mass of rich ore.—*To be in pocket*, to have gain or profit from some transaction.—*To be out of pocket*, to expend or lose money.—*v.t.* To put or conceal in the pocket; to take clandestinely.—*To pocket an insult, affront, wrong*, or the like, to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress.—**Pocket-book**, *n.* A small book or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket.—**Pocket-borough**, *n.* A borough, the power of electing a member of parliament for which is in the hands of one or a few persons.—**Pocketful**, pok'et-ful, *n.* Enough to fill a pocket; as much as a pocket will hold.—**Pocket-handkerchief**, *n.* A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use.—**Pocket-knife**, *n.* A knife suited for carrying in the pocket with one or more blades which fold into the handle.—**Pocket-money**, *n.* Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.—**Pocket-picking**, *n.* Act or practice of picking pockets; the trade of a pickpocket.—**Pocket-pistol**, *n.* A pistol to be carried in the pocket; a small flask of liquor for the pocket (colloq.).—**Pocket-volume**, *n.* A volume which can be carried in the pocket.

Pockmark, Pocky, &c. Under POCK.

Poco, pō'kō. [It.] *Music.* a little: a word frequently prefixed to another to lessen the strength of its signification (*poco largo*, a little slow).—**Pococurante**, pō'kō-kö-ran"tā, *n.* [It. *poco*, little, and *curo*, to care.] One who cares little; an apathetic, careless, indifferent person.—**Pococurantism**, pō'kō-kö-rant"izm, *n.* The character, disposition, or habits of a pococurante; extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness.

Poculiform, pok'ū-li-form, *a.* [L. *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form.] Cup-shaped.

Pod, pod, *n.* [Probably connected with Dan. *pude*, Sw. *puta*, a pillow or cushion, as also with E. *pad*, a cushion.] A term applied to a number of different pericarps or seed-vessels of plants, such as the legume, the loment, the siliqua, the silicle, the follicle, &c.—*v.i.*—*podded*, *podding*. To swell and assume the appearance of a pod; to produce pods.

Podagra, pod'a-gra, *n.* [Gr., from *pous*, *podos*, the foot, and *agra*, a taking or seizure.] Gout in the foot.—**Podagral, Podagric**, pod'a-gral, pō-dag'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the gout; gouty, afflicted with the gout.

Podesta, pō-des'ta, *n.* [It. *podestà*, a governor, from L. *potestas*, power.] A chief magistrate of the Italian republics of the middle ages.

Podgy, poj'i, *a.* Pudgy, fat and short.

Podium, pō'di-um, *n.* [L.] *Arch.* a continuous pedestal or low wall on which columns rest.

Podocarp, pod'o-karp, *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* a stalk supporting the fruit.

Podocephalous, pod-o-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, *kephalē*, the head.] *Bot.* having a head of flowers elevated on a long peduncle.

Podophthalmic, pod-of-thal'mik, *a.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *ophthalmos*, an eye.] Having the eyes borne at the end of long foot-stalks, as in certain crustacea.

Podophyllin, pod-o-fil'in, *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A resin obtained from the root-stock of the may-apple, used in medicine as a [illegible].—**Podophyllous**, pod-o-fil'us, *a.* [illegible] Having the feet or locomotive organs somewhat in the form of leaves.

Podosperm, Podospermum, pod'o-sperm, pod-o-spėr'mum, *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *sperma*, a seed.] *Bot.* the umbilical cord of an ovule.

Poe bird, pō'e-bėrd, *n.* A New Zealand bird of the honey-eater family, greatly valued for the fineness of its notes and its capability of speaking; the parson-bird.

Poem, pō'em, *n.* [Fr. *poème*, from L. *poema*, from Gr. *poiēma*, lit. the thing made, from *poieō*, to make. POET.] A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme; a composition in which the language is that of excited imagination.—**Poematic**, pō-e-mat'ik, *a.* Relating to a poem; poetical.—**Poesy**, pō'e-si, *n.* [Fr. *poésie*, L. *poesis*, from Gr. *poiēsis*, the art of writing poems.] The art or skill in composing poems; poetry; metrical composition; a short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing (*Shak.*). POSY.—**Poet**, pō'et, *n.* [Fr. *poète*, from L. *poeta*, Gr. *poiētēs*, lit. a maker, from *poieō*, to make. So in England poets were formerly often called 'makers.'] The author of a poem; the composer of a metrical composition; one skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents.—**Poetaster**, pō'et-as-tėr, *n.* [From *poet*, and the pejorative *-aster*; comp. *criticaster*, &c.] A petty poet; a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses.—**Poetess**, pō'et-es, *n.* A female poet.—**Poetic, Poetical**, pō-et'ik, pō-et'i-kal, *a.* [L. *poeticus*, Gr. *poiētikos*.] Pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry; expressed in poetry; having a metrical form; possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry.—*Poetical justice*, a distribution of rewards and punishments such as is common in poetry and works of fiction, but hardly in accordance with the realities of life.—*Poetic license*, a liberty or license taken by a poet with regard to matters of fact or language in order to produce a desired effect.—**Poetically**, pō-et'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a poetical manner.—**Poetics**, pō-et'iks, *n.* That branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry.—**Poeticule**, pō-et'i-kūl, *n.* [illegible] of *poet*.] A poetaster.—**Poetize**, [illegible] *poetiser*.] To write as a poet. [illegible]—**Poet-laureate**. Under [illegible].—**Poetry**, pō'et-ri, *n.* [illegible] Fr. [illegible]

poiētēs, a poet.] That one of the fine arts which exhibits its special character and powers by means of language; the art which has for its object the creation of intellectual pleasure [illegible] of imaginative and passionate [illegible] generally in verse; the language [illegible] imagination or emotions rhythmically expressed, or such language expressed in an elevated style of prose; in a wide sense whatever appeals to the finer emotions or the sense of ideal beauty; metrical composition; verse; poems.

Poenology, pē-nol'o-ji, n. Penology.

Poephagous, pō-ef'a-gus, a. [Gr. poa, grass, and phagō, to eat.] Subsisting on grass: applied to a group of marsupials including the kangaroos.

Poh, pō, interj. Exclamation of contempt.

Poignant, poi'nant, a. [Fr. poignant, ppr. of poindre, from L. pungere, pungo, to prick. Point.] Stimulating the organs of taste; piquant; pointed; [illegible] bitter; irritating; satirical, severe; [illegible]; very painful or acute.—Poignantly, [illegible] adv. In a poignant manner.—Poignancy, [illegible] n. The state or quality of being poignant.

Poikilitic, poi-ki-lit'ik, a. [Gr. poikilos, variegated.] Of a variegated colour: said of certain rocks.

Poind, poind, v.t. [A. Sax. pyndan, to shut up. Pound (for cattle).] To impound in a pound or pen, to distrain; to seize and sell a debtor's goods under proper warrant. [Scotch.]

Point, point, n. [Fr. point, [illegible] a matter, moment, &c. [illegible] sharp or pointed, [illegible] &c., the former from L. punctum, [illegible] from pungo, punctum, to prick; the latter the fem. [illegible] of Fr. [illegible] to prick, from [illegible] pointe [illegible] The mark made by the end of a sharp piercing instrument, such as a [illegible] needle or the like; hence, an indefinitely small space; geom. that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness—the [illegible] the motion of which a line is considered to be produced; a mark of punctuation; a dot placed before a decimal fraction to show that it is a [illegible]; a division of the card of the [illegible] compass; the card of which has the circumference divided into [illegible] equal [illegible] north, south, east, and west, or any intermediate direction; [illegible] place marked in the heavens [illegible] important in astronomical calculations; that which pricks, pierces, or punctures; particularly the sharp end of a thorn, needle, knife, sword, and the like; [illegible] or instrument which pricks or [illegible] small cape or promontory; a [illegible] forme [illegible] a live [illegible] which strikes [illegible] of an epigram; [illegible] expression [illegible] his words; a salient [illegible] a characteristic [illegible] of a man; [illegible] of an animal [illegible]; single [illegible] in every [illegible] a single [illegible] or [illegible]; individual [illegible] or [illegible] the exact verge [illegible] point of death [illegible] the switches or movable guiding rails at junctions or stations on railways; a fielder in the game of cricket who stands a little to the off side of the batter's wicket, or the spot where he stands; a mark to denote the degree of success or progress one has attained in certain trials of skill and games, as in rifle-shooting, billiards, cards, and the like, a single point counting one.—*Acting point*, in physics, the exact point at which any impulse is given.—*Physical point*, the smallest or least sensible object of sight.—*Point of incidence*, that point upon the surface of a medium at which a ray of light falls.—*Point of reflection*, the point from which a ray is reflected.—*Point of sight*, that point of a picture which is determined by a line from the eye of the artist perpendicular to the perspective plane.—*Vowel points*, in Hebrew, &c., certain marks representing the vowels, which precede or follow the consonant sounds.—*To stand upon points*, to be punctilious; to be nice or over-scrupulous.—v.t. To give a point to; to whet, forge, grind, or file to a point; to add to the force or expression of; to direct toward an object or place; to [illegible] the eye or notice of; to indicate the purpose or point of; to punctuate; masonry, to fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel.—*To point out*, to show by the finger or by other means.—v.i. To direct the finger for designating an object and exciting attention to it: with *at*; to indicate the presence of game by standing and turning the nose in its direction, as dogs do to sportsmen; to show distinctly by any means.—Point blank, [illegible] phrase has its origin in the direction in which an arrow is aimed at the white mark or blank in the centre of a butt.] In gun. [illegible] horizontal direction; fig. direct; [illegible] explicit [illegible] as an adverb, horizontally; directly.—Point-d'appui, pwan-dap-wē, n. [illegible] point of support; a fixed point at which [illegible] form [illegible] on which operations [illegible]—Point device, [illegible] Point device [illegible] and [illegible] condition [illegible] a fine [illegible] Precise.—Pointed, [illegible] having a sharp point; [illegible] or expressly referring to some person (a pointed remark); epigrammatical, abounding in conceits or [illegible]—*Pointed style*, in arch. a [illegible] several styles usually [illegible] Gothic.—Pointedly, poin'ted-li, adv. In a pointed manner.—Pointedness, poin'ted-nes, n. The state or quality of being pointed.—Pointer, poin'tėr, n. One who or that which points; a variety of dog remarkable for its habit of pointing at game.—Pointing, poin'ting, n. Punctuation; marks or points made; the raking out of the mortar from between the joints of a stone or brick wall, and replacing the same with new mortar.—Point-lace, n. A fine kind of lace wrought with a needle.—Pointless, point'les, a. Having no point; blunt, obtuse; having no smartness or keenness.—Pointsman, points'man, n. A man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway.

Poise, pois, v.t.—poised, poising. [O.Fr. poiser, peiser, Fr. peser, from L. penso, to weigh out, from pensus, weighed, pp. of pendo, to weigh. Pendant.] To balance in weight; to make of equal weight; to hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance; to load with weight for balancing.—v.i. To be balanced or suspended; fig. to hang in suspense; to depend.—n. Weight; gravity; a thing suspended or attached as a counterweight; a counterpoise; hence, regulating power; that which balances; the weight used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed; equipoise; balance; equilibrium.—Poiser, poi'zėr, n. One who or that which poises; entom. a balancer.

Poison, poi'zn, n. [Fr. poison, from L. potio, potionis, a drink, a draught, from poto, to drink. Potion.] Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, dangerous, or deadly effect upon the animal economy, when introduced either by cutaneous absorption, respiration, or the digestive canal; that which taints or destroys moral purity or health.—v.t. To infect with poison; to put poison in or on; to add poison to; to attack, injure, or kill by poison; to taint; to mar, impair, vitiate, corrupt.—Poisonable, poi'zn-a-bl, a. Capable of being poisoned.—Poisoner, poi'zn-ėr, n. One who or that which poisons or corrupts.—Poison-fang, n. One of the upper teeth of certain serpents, having a channel in it through which a poisonous fluid is conveyed into the wound when they bite.—Poison-gland, n. A gland in animals and plants which secretes and contains poison.—Poison-nut, n. Nux-vomica.—Poisonous, poi'zn-us, a. Having the qualities of poison; containing poison; venomous; corrupting.—Poisonously, poi'zn-us-li, adv. In a poisonous manner.—Poisonousness, poi'zn-us-nes, n.

Poitrel, Poitral, poi'trel, poi'tral, n. [Fr. poitrail, from L. pectorale, from pectus, the breast.] Armour for the breast of a horse.—Poitrine, poi'trēn, n. The breast-plate of a knight.

Poize, pois. Poise.

Poke, pōk, n. [O.D. poke, a sack or bag; Icel. poki, a sack, a bag; pouch is a softened form of this, and pocket a diminutive.] A pocket; a pouch; a bag; a sack.—Poke-bonnet, n. A long, straight, projecting bonnet formerly worn by women.—Poke-sleeve, n. A kind of wide sleeve.

Poke, pōk, v.t.—poked, poking. [D. and L.G. poken, to poke; Sw. pōk, a stick; comp. Ir. poc, a blow; Gael. puc, to push.] To thrust something long or pointed against, as the hand or a stick; hence, to feel or search, as in the dark or in a hole.—*To poke fun*, to joke; to make fun.—*To poke fun at*, to ridicule.—v.i. To grope; to search; to feel or push one's way, as in the dark; to busy one's self without a definite object: followed by *about*.—n. A gentle thrust; a jog; a sudden push.—Poker, pō'kėr, n. One who pokes; an iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel.—Poker-picture, n. A picture executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker.—Poking-stick, n. An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs.—Poky, pō'ki, a. Narrow or confined as to space; close and musty.

Poker, pō'kėr, n. A favourite game at cards in the United States.

Polacca, Polacre, Polacre, pō-lak'a, pō-lak'ėr, pō-lak', n. [It. polacca.] A vessel with three masts used in the Mediterranean.

Polder, pol'dėr, n. [D.] In the Netherlands, a tract of land below the level of the sea or nearest river, which, being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

Pole, pōl, n. [A. Sax. [illegible] a pole, a stake, collateral form of [illegible] L.G. and D. paal, from L. palus, a stake. Pale.] A long slender piece of wood; a tall piece of timber: frequently used in composition (a carriage-pole, a May-pole); a perch or rod, a measure of length of [illegible] yards.—*Under bare poles*, said of a ship when her sails are all furled.—v.t.—poled, poling. To furnish with poles for support; to bear or convey on poles; to impel by poles; to push forward by the use of poles.—Pole-mast, n. A mast composed of one single piece.

Pole, pōl, n. [Fr. pôle, L. polus, the pole of the heavens, the heavens, from Gr. polos, the axis of the sphere, the firmament, from polō, to turn or move.] One of the two points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; the fixed point about which the stars appear to revolve; one of the extremities of the earth's axis; a point on the surface of any sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere; the pole-star; one of the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, or in which a polar force is exerted.—*Magnetic pole*, one of the points on the earth at which the dipping-needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest.—*Poles of a voltaic pile or battery*, the plates at the extremities of a galvanic battery, or the wires which join them, the end which is chemically passive being called the *positive pole*, and that which is chemically active the *negative pole*.—Pole-star, n. A star of the second magnitude, situated about 1° 20′ from the North Pole, round which it describes a small circle; fig. that which serves as a guide or director; a lode-star.—Polar, pō'lėr, a. [L.L. polaris, from L. polus, a pole.] Pertaining to a pole or the poles of a sphere; pertaining to one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens; proceeding from the poles of the earth; pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles; pertaining to the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy

is concentrated.—*Polar angle*, the angle at a pole formed by two meridians.—*Polar axis*, that axis of an equatorial which is parallel to the earth's axis.—*Polar bear*, Under BEAR.—*Polar circles*, the arctic and antarctic circles.—*Polar clock*, an apparatus whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarization of the scattered sunlight from the polar regions.—*Polar distance*, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the elevated pole of the heavens.—*Polar forces*, physical forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies, as in magnetism, electricity, &c.—*Polar lights*, the aurora borealis or australis.—*Polar star*, the pole-star.—**Polarimeter**, **Polariscope**, pō-lar-im'et-ėr, pō-lar'i-skōp, *n.* An optical instrument, various kinds of which have been contrived, for exhibiting the polarization of light. — **Polarimetry**, pō-lar-im'et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring or analysing the polarization of light.—**Polaristic**, pō-la-ris'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting poles or polar characteristics; having a polar arrangement or disposition.—**Polarity**, pō-lar'i-ti, *n.* That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points called poles.—**Polarizable**, pō'lėr-i-za-bl, *a.* Capable of being polarized.—**Polarization**, pō'lėr-i-zā"-shon, *n.* The act of polarizing or giving polarity to a body; the state of being polarized or of having polarity.—*Polarization of light*, a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having polarity or poles possessing different properties.—**Polarize**, pō'lėr-iz, *v.t.*—*polarized*, *polarizing*. To develop polarity in.—**Polarized**, pō'lėr-izd, *p.* and *a.* Having polarity; affected by polarization.—**Polarizer**, pō-lėr-i'zėr, *n.* That part of a polariscope by which light is polarized.

Pole, pōl, *n.* A native of Poland.

Pole-axe, *n.* [*Pole* may here be the long stick; but perhaps it is for *poll*, the head.] A kind of axe or hatchet.

Polecat, pōl'kat, *n.* [Supposed to be for *poult-cat*, that is, chicken or poultry cat, or abbrev. from *Polish-cat*.] An animal of the weasel family, about 17 inches in length excluding the tail, very destructive to poultry, rabbits, pheasants, &c.

Polemarch, pol'ē-mark, *n.* [Gr. *polemarchos*—*polemos*, war, and *archē*, rule.] A title of several officials in ancient Greek states.

Polemic, **Polemical**, pō-lem'ik, pō-lem'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *polemikos*, from *polemos*, war.] Pertaining to polemics; given to controversy; engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy.—**Polemic**, *n.* A disputant; one who carries on a controversy; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another.—**Polemics**, pō-lem'iks, *n.* The art or practice of disputation; controversy; controversial writings.

Polemoscope, pō-lem'ō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *polemos*, war, and *skopeō*, to view—it was intended to be used in war.] A perspective glass fitted with a mirror at an angle of 45°, designed for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

Polenta, po-len'ta, *n.* [It. Sp. Pg. and Fr. *polenta*, from L. *polenta*, peeled barley.] A kind of pudding made in Italy from semolina, Indian corn, or maize meal; a thick porridge of chestnut-meal boiled in milk, used as an article of diet in France.

Police, pō-lēs', *n.* [Fr. *police*, from L. *politia*, from Gr. *politeia*, government, administration, from *polis*, a city.] The means instituted by a government or community to maintain public order, liberty, property, and individual security; the body of men by whom the municipal laws and regulations are enforced and public order maintained.—*Police commissioner*, in Scotland, one of a body elected by the ratepayers to manage police affairs in burghs.—*Police constable*, *police officer*. A member of a police force; a policeman.—*Police court*, a court for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police.—*Police magistrate*, a judge who presides at a police court.—*Police office*, *police station*, the headquarters of the police, or of a section of them; the house to which offenders are taken in the first instance.—**Policeman**, pō-lēs'man, *n.* One of the ordinary police, whose duty it is to perambulate on a certain beat for a fixed period, for the protection of property, and to see that the peace is kept.

Policy, pol'i-si, *n.* [L. *politia*, Gr. *politeia*, polity. POLICE.] The art or manner of governing a nation; the line of conduct which the rulers of a nation adopt on particular questions, especially with regard to foreign countries; the principles on which any measure or course of action is based; prudence or wisdom of governments or individuals in the management of their affairs public or private; dexterity of management; in Scotland, the pleasure-grounds around a gentleman's country residence. ∴ *Policy* is the course of conduct pursued, or the management of an affair, in certain circumstances; *polity*, the general principles on which such course of conduct is based.

Policy, pol'i-si, *n.* [Fr. *police*, from L.L. *poleticum*, a register, from L. *polyptychum*, Gr. *polyptychon*, an account-book—*polys*, many, and *ptychē*, a fold.] A written contract by which a corporation or other persons engage to pay a certain sum on certain contingencies, as in the case of fire or shipwreck, in the event of death, &c., on the condition of receiving a fixed sum or percentage on the amount of the risk, or certain periodical payments.—*Insurance policy*. Under INSURE.—**Policy-holder**, *n.* One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.

Polish, pō'lish, *a.* Pertaining to Poland or to its inhabitants.—*n.* The language of the Poles.

Polish, pol'ish, *v.t.* [Fr. *polir*, *polissant*, from L. *polio*, to smooth, whence also *polite*.] To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to burnish; to deprive of rudeness, rusticity, or coarseness; to make elegant and polite (to *polish* life or manners).—*v.i.* To become smooth; to take a smooth and glossy surface; to become refined.—*n.* A substance used to impart a gloss; a smooth glossy surface produced by friction; artificial gloss; refinement; elegance of manners.—**Polishable**, pol'ish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being polished.—**Polished**, pol'isht, *p.* and *a.* Made smooth and glossy; refined.—**Polisher**, pol'ish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which polishes.—**Polishing-paste**, *n.* A kind of paste for polishing; blacking for harness and leather; a compound of oil, bees'-wax, and spirit varnish for imparting a gloss to furniture.—**Polishing-powder**, *n.* A preparation of plumbago for polishing iron articles.—**Polishing-slate**, *n.* A kind of gray or yellow slate, composed of microscopic infusoria, and used for polishing glass, marble, &c.

Polite, pō-lit', *a.* [L. *politus*, from *polio*, to polish. POLISH.] Polished or elegant in manners; refined in behaviour; well-bred; courteous; complaisant.—**Politely**, pō-lit'li, *adv.* In a polite manner.—**Politeness**, pō-lit'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being polite; courtesy.

Politic, pol'i-tik, *a.* [L. *politicus*, Gr. *politikos*, from *polis*, a city. POLICE.] Consisting of citizens; constituting the state (the body *politic*); prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare; well devised and adapted to the public prosperity; ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandizement; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to the end; well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.—**Political**, pō-lit'i-kal, *a.* Having a fixed or regular system or administration of government; relating to civil government and its administration; concerned in state affairs or national measures; pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from *civil* or *municipal*; treating of politics or government.—*Political economy*, the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of the products, necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, which it requires some portion of voluntary labour to produce, procure, or preserve.—*Political geography*. Under GEOGRAPHY.—**Politically**, pō-lit'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a political manner.—**Politician**, pol-i-tish'an, *n.* One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics; one who occupies himself with politics.—**Politicly**, pol'i-tik-li, *adv.* In a politic manner.—**Politics**, pol'i-tiks, *n.* [Fr. *politique*, Gr. *politikē*.] The science of government; that part of ethics which relates to the regulation and government of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity; political affairs, or the conduct and contests of political parties.—**Polity**, pol'i-ti, *n.* [Gr. *politeia*. POLICY.] The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; the constitution or fundamental principles of government of any body of citizens; the recognized principles on which any institution is based. ∴ Syn. under POLICY.

Polka, pōl'ka, *n.* A species of dance of Bohemian origin, the music to which is in 2-4 time, with the third quaver accented; an air appropriate to the dance.—**Polk**, pōlk, *v.i.* To dance a polka.—**Polka-jacket**, *n.* A knitted jacket worn by women.

Poll, pōl, *n.* [O.D. *pol*, *bol*, a ball, the head; L.G. *polle*, the head, the top of a tree; allied to *ball*, *bowl*: *pollard* is a derivative.] The head of a person, or the back part of the head; a catalogue or register of heads, that is, of persons; the voting or registering of votes for candidates in elections (the close of the *poll*); the fish called a chub; the blunt end of a hammer, or the butt of an axe.—*v.t.* To remove the top or head of; to lop, clip, shear; to cut closely; to mow; to register or give a vote; to bring to the poll; to receive or elicit, as a number of votes or voters.—*v.i.* To vote at a poll; to record a vote, as an elector.—**Poll-axe**, *n.* A pole-axe; an axe with a hammer or stud for felling oxen.—**Poll-book**, *n.* A register of persons entitled to vote at an election.—**Poll-clerk**, *n.* A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.—**Polled**, pōld, *p.* and *a.* Deprived of the poll; lopped, as a tree having the top cut; having the hair cut; cropped; bald; having cast the horns, as a stag; hence, wanting horns (*polled* cattle).—**Poll-evil**, *n.* A swelling or aposteme on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears.—**Polling-booth**, *n.* A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election.—**Polling-place**, **Polling-station**, *n.* A place for recording votes in at an election.—**Polling-sheriff**, *n.* In Scotland, the presiding officer at a polling-station.—**Poll-tax**, *n.* A tax levied per head in proportion to the rank or fortune of the individual; a capitation tax.

Poll, pol, *n.* [Gr. *hoi polloi*, the many, the rabble.] At Cambridge University, one who receives no honours, but merely takes a degree.

Poll, pol, *n.* [A contr. of *Polly* for *Mary*.] A familiar name often applied to a parrot.

Pollack, pol'ak, *n.* [D. and G. *pollack*.] A species of marine fish belonging to the cod family.

Pollan, pol'an, *n.* [Ir. *pullog*, Gael. *pollag*. Akin to *pollack*.] An Irish species of fresh-water herring.

Pollarchy, pol'ar-ki, *n.* [Gr. *polloi*, many, and *archē*, rule.] The rule of the many; government by the mob or masses.

Pollard, pol'ard, *n.* [From *poll*, the head, and affix *-ard*.] A tree with the head cut off at some height from the ground, for the purpose of inducing it to throw out branches all round the section where amputation has taken place; a stag that has cast his horns; also, a hornless ox; a coarse product of wheat, but finer than bran.—*v.t.* To make a pollard of; to convert into a pollard by cutting off the head.

Pollen, pol'en, *n.* [L. *pollen* and *pollis*, fine flour or dust.] The male element in flowering plants; the fine dust or powder which by contact with the stigma effects the fecundation of the seeds.—**Pollenarious**, pol-e-nā'ri-us, *a.* Consisting of meal or pollen.—**Polleniferous**, **Polliniferous**, pol-e-nif'ėr-us, pol-i-nif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing

pollen.—**Pollenize**, pol'en-iz, *v.t.* To supply with pollen; to impregnate with pollen.—**Pollen-tube**, *n.* One of the tubular processes emitted by the pollen when it comes in contact with the stigma of a plant, and which are supposed to conduct the impregnating matter down the style into the ovules through the foramen.—**Pollinate**, pol'i-nāt, *v.t.* *Bot.* to convey pollen from the anther to the stigma of.—**Pollination**, pol-i-nā'shon, *n.* *Bot.* the conveyance of the pollen from the anther to the stigma.

Pollex, pol'leks, *n.* [L.] The thumb in man; a corresponding digit of other animals.

Pollicitation, pol-lis'i-tā"shon, *n.* [L. *pollicitatio*, from *pollicitari*, to promise.] A promise; a voluntary engagement.

Pollute, pol-lūt', *v.t.*—*polluted*, *polluting*. [L. *polluo*, *pollutum*, from prep. *pol*, *por*, used in composition, and *luo*, to wash. LATH.] To make foul or unclean; to render impure; to defile; to soil; to taint; to corrupt or defile in a moral sense; to impair; to profane.—**Polluted**, pol-lū'ted-li, *adv.* With pollution.—**Polluted-ness**, pol-lū'ted-nes, *n.* The state of being polluted.—**Polluter**, pol-lū'ter, *n.* One that pollutes or profanes.—**Pollution**, pol-lū'shon, *n.* [L. *pollutio*.] The act of polluting; the state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

Polo, pō'lō, *n.* A game at ball resembling hockey, only that it is played on horseback.

Polonaise, pol-o-nāz', *n.* [Fr.] A robe or dress worn by ladies and adopted from the fashion of the Poles; a melody written in imitation of Polish dance tunes.

Polony, po-lō'ni, *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Bologna* sausage.] A kind of hard dried sausage made of partly-cooked pork.

Poltroon, pol-trön', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *poltron*, from It. *poltrone*, from *poltro*, lazy, dastardly, from O.H.G. *polstar*, a pillow. BOLSTER.] An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage.—*a.* Base; vile; contemptible.—**Poltroonery**, pol-trön'er-i, *n.* Cowardice; want of spirit.—**Poltroonish**, pol-trön'ish, *a.* Resembling a poltroon; cowardly.

Polverin, **Polverine**, pol'vē-rin, pol'vē-rin, *n.* [It. *polverino*, from L. *pulvis*, dust.] The calcined ashes of a plant, brought from the Levant and Syria, and used in the manufacture of glass.

Polyacoustic, pol'i-a-kous"tik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *akoud*, to hear.] Causing multiplying or magnifying sound.

Polyadelph, pol'i-a-delf", *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *adelphos*, brother.] *Bot.* a plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.—**Polyadelphian**, **Polyadelphous**, pol'i-a-del"fi-an, pol'i-a-del"fus, *a.* *Bot.* having stamens united in three or more bundles.

Polyandrian, **Polyandrous**, pol-i-an'dri-an, pol-i-an'drus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* having many stamens, that is, any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

Polyandry, pol-i-an'dri, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *anēr*, *andros*, a man.] The practice of females having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands.

Polyanthus, pol-i-an'thus, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *anthos*, a flower.] A garden variety of the oxlip primrose which has long been a favourite.

Polyarchy, pol'i-ār-ki, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *archē*, rule.] The government of many, whether a privileged class (aristocracy) or the people at large (democracy).

Polyatomic, pol'i-a-tom"ik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, E. *atomic*.] *Chem.* a term applied to elements or radicals which have an equivalency greater than one; polybasic.

Polybasic, pol-i-bā'sik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and E. *basic*.] *Chem.* having or combined with several bases.

Polycarpic, **Polycarpous**, pol-i-kär'pik, pol-i-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* having the carpels distinct and numerous, each flower bearing several fruits; also applied to a plant which bears fruit many times without perishing.

Polycephalous, pol-i-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *kephalē*, head.] *Bot.* having a common support, capped by many like parts.

Polychromy, pol'i-krō-mi, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *chrōma*, colour.] The practice of colouring statues and the exteriors and interiors of buildings; architectural ornamentation in colours.—**Polychromatic**, **Polychromic**, pol'i-krō-mat"ik, pol'i-krō-mik, *a.* Exhibiting a play of colours.—**Polychrome**, pol'i-krōm, *a.* Having several or many colours; executed in the manner of polychromy.—*Polychrome printing*, the art of printing in one or more colours at the same time.

Polycotyledon, pol'i-kot-i-lē"don, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *kotyledōn*.] *Bot.* a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed.—**Polycotyledonous**, pol'i-kot-i-lē"do-nus, *a.* Having more than two cotyledons.

Polycracy, po-lik'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *kratos*, power.] Government by many rulers; polyarchy.

Polydactylism, pol-i-dak'til-izm, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *daktylos*, a finger.] The condition of having several or many fingers or digits.—**Polydactylous**, pol-i-dak'til-lus, *a.* Having many fingers or toes.

Polyembryony, pol-i-em'bri-o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *embryon*, an embryo.] *Bot.* a phenomenon consisting in the existence of two or more embryos in the same seed of flowering plants.—**Polyembryonate**, **Polyembryonic**, pol-i-em'bri-on-āt, pol-i-em'bri-on"ik, *a.* *Bot.* consisting of or having several embryos.

Polyfoil, pol'i-foil, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and L. *folium*, a leaf.] *Arch.* a leaf ornament of more than five divisions.

Polygamy, po-lig'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gamos*, marriage.] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time, or the having of such plurality.—**Polygamous**, po-lig'a-mus, *a.* Relating to or characterised by polygamy (*polygamous* marriages); having a plurality of wives; *bot.* same as *Polygamian*.—**Polygamist**, po-lig'a-mist, *n.* A person who practises polygamy or who maintains its lawfulness.—**Polygam**, pol'i-gam, *n.* A polygamian plant.—**Polygamian**, pol-i-gā'mi-an, *a.* *Bot.* pertaining to a class of plants producing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both.

Polygastric, pol-i-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *gastēr*, a stomach.] Having or supposed to have many stomachs.—*n.* An animal having or appearing to have many stomachs.

Polygenesis, pol-i-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *genesis*.] The doctrine that beings have their origin in many cells or embryos of different kinds: opposed to *monogenesis*.—**Polygenetic**, pol'i-je-net"ik, *a.* Relating to polygenesis. MONOGENETIC.—**Polygenist**, po-lij'e-nist, *n.* One who believes in polygenesis.

Polygeneous, po-lij'e-nus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *genos*, kind.] Consisting of many kinds.

Polyglot, pol'i-glot, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *glōtta*, a language.] A book containing many languages, particularly a Bible that presents the Scriptures in several languages. Also used as an adjective.

Polygon, pol'i-gon, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *gōnia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a plane figure of many angles and sides, or at least of more than four sides. *Similar polygons* have their several angles equal each to each, and the sides about their equal angles proportionals.—**Polygonal**, **Polygonous**, po-lig'o-nal, po-lig'o-nus, *a.* Having the form of a polygon; having many angles.—*Polygonal numbers*, the successive sums of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression.—**Polygeometry**, pol'i-gē-om"et-ri, *n.* The doctrine of polygons, as trigonometry is the doctrine of triangles.

Polygram, pol'i-gram, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *gramma*, a line.] A figure consisting of many lines.

Polygraph, pol'i-graf, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *graphō*, a writing.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing.—**Polygraphic**, **Polygraphical**, pol-i-graf'ik, pol-i-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to polygraphy; done with a polygraph.—**Polygraphy**, po-lig'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same; the multiplication of copies of a writing.

Polygyn, pol'i-jin, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* a plant having flowers with many pistils, more than twelve.—**Polygynian**, **Polygynous**, pol-i-jin'i-an, po-lij'i-nus, *a.* Having many pistils or styles; polygynic.—**Polygynic**, pol-i-jin'ik, *a.* Practising polygyny; polygynous.—**Polygynist**, po-lij'i-nist, *n.* One who practises polygyny.—**Polygyny**, po-lij'i-ni, *n.* The practice of having more wives than one at the same time.

Polyhalite, pol-i-hal'it, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *halē*, salt.] A mineral occurring in masses of a fibrous structure, of a brick-red colour.

Polyhedron, pol-i-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *hedra*, a side.] *Geom.* a solid bounded by many faces or planes, and when all the faces are regular polygons the solid becomes a regular body; a multiplying glass with several plane surfaces; a polyscope.—**Polyhedrous**, **Polyhedral**, pol-i-hē'drus, pol-i-hē'dral, *a.* Forming a polyhedron; having many sides.

Polymath, pol'i-math, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *mathētēs*, to learn.] A man of various learning.

Polymeric, pol-i-mer'ik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *meros*, a part.] Pertaining to or characterised by polymerism.—**Polymeride**, po-lim'er-id, *n.* A compound that exhibits polymerism.—**Polymerism**, po-lim'er-izm, *n.* *Chem.* the character in certain compound bodies, differing in chemical properties, of having the same chemical elements combined in the same proportions but with different molecular weights. ISOMERISM, METAMERISM.—**Polymerous**, po-lim'er-us, *a.* Composed of many parts, pertaining to polymerism.

Polymignite, pol-i-mig'nit, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *mignymi*, to mix.] A mineral which occurs in small prismatic crystals of a metallic lustre, named from the variety of its constituent parts.

Polymorphism, pol-i-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *morphē*, form.] The property of existing in different forms; the property of crystallising in two or more fundamental forms.—**Polymorphous**, **Polymorphic**, pol-i-mor'fus, pol-i-mor'fik, *a.* Having many forms; assuming many forms.

Polynesian, pol-i-nē'zhi-an, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *nēsos*, an island.] Pertaining to *Polynesia*, the region of many islands in the Pacific.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Polynesia.

Polynomial, pol-i-nō'mi-al, *n.* and *a.* MULTINOMIAL.

Polyonymous, pol-i-on'i-mus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *onoma*, a name.] Having many names or titles.

Polyoptrum, **Polyoptron**, pol-i-op'trum, po-li-op'tron, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and root *opt*, to see.] A glass through which, from the formation of its lens, objects appear multiplied but diminished.

Polyorama, pol'i-o-ra"ma, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *horama*, a view.] A view of many objects; an optical apparatus presenting many views.

Polyp, **Polype**, pol'ip, *n.* [L. *polypus*, a polyp, a growth or tumour, from Gr. *polypous*—*polys*, many, *pous*, a foot.] A name loosely applied to what were once known as *radiata* animals, having the mouth surrounded by more or less numerous arms or tentacles, now commonly applied to the hydra or the sea-anemone; a zoophyte.—**Polypary**, pol'i-pa-ri, *n.* The horny envelope or case of polyps (Hydrozoa, Polyzoa, &c.).—**Polypean**, pol-i-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining to a polyp or a polypus.—**Polypidom**, po-lip'i-dom, *n.* [L. *polypus*, and *domus*, a house.] A stem or permanent fabric in which are the cells constituting the abodes of the polyps which fabricate it.—**Polypiferous**, pol-i-pif'er-us, *a.* Producing polyps.—**Polipier**, po-lip-ē-ā, *n.* [Fr.] A polypary.—**Polypite**, pol'i-pit, *n.* The fundamental portion of a hydrozoon.—**Polypoid**, pol'i-poid, *a.* Like a polyp.

Polyparous, po-lip'a-rus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and L. *pario*, to produce.] Producing many; bringing forth a great number.

Polypetalous, pol-i-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having or consisting of many petals (a *polypetalous* corolla).

Polyphagous, po-lif'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *phagein*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on many things or kinds of food.

Polyphonic, pol-i-fon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *phōnē*, sound.] Having or consisting of many voices or sounds; *music*, consisting of several parts progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint: contrapuntal. — **Polyphonism**, **P[illegible]phe[illegible]**, po-lif'on-izm, pō-lif'o-ni, *n.* [illegible] ipli[illegible] of sounds or voices.—**Poly[illegible]ist**, [illegible]'on-ist, *n.* One who can [illegible] in d[illegible]ent voices; a ventriloquist; [illegible]apuntist.

[illegible]re, pol'i-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, [illegible]*ros*, carrying.] *Bot.* a fleshy recep[illegible] with numerous ovaries.

Polyphyllous, po-lif'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* many-leaved.

[illegible]ypi. POLYPUS.

[illegible]ypier, **Polypite**, &c. Under POLYP.

Polyplastic, pol-i-plas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *plastikos*, plastic.] Having or assuming many forms.

Polypode, pol'i-pōd, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An animal having many feet; the milliped or wood-louse.

Polyporous, pol-i-pō'rus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *poros*, a pore.] Having many pores.

Polypous. Under POLYPUS.

Polyprismatic, pol'i-priz-mat"ik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, E. *prismatic*.] *Mineral.* having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

Polypus, pol'i-pus, *n.* pl. **Polypi**, pol'i-pi. [POLYP.] A polyp; *pathol.* a pedunculated tumour in the mucous membrane, especially that of the nostrils and uterus. — **Polypous**, pol'i-pus, *a.* Pertaining to a polypus.

Polyrhizous, pol-i-ri'zus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* possessing numerous rootlets independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

Polyscope, pol'i-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *skopeō*, to view.] A lens so constructed that an object seen through it appears multiplied.

Polysepalous, pol-i-sep'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and E. *sepal*.] *Bot.* a term applied to a calyx which has its sepals separate from each other.

Polyspermal, **Polyspermous**, pol-i-spėr'-mal, pol-i-spėr'mus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *sperma*, seed.] Containing many seeds.

Polysporous, pol-i-spō'rus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and E. *spore*.] *Bot.* having many spores.

Polystyle, pol'i-stil, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* an edifice in which there are many columns. Also used as adj.

Polysyllable, pol'i-sil-la-bl, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of four or more syllables.—**Polysyllabic**, **Polysyllabical**, pol'i-sil-lab"ik, pol'i-sil-lab"i-kal, *a.* Consisting of many syllables or of more than three.

Polysyndeton, pol-i-sin'de-ton, *n.* [Gr., from *polys*, many, *syn*, together, *deō*, to bind.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative conjunction is often repeated.

Polysynthesis, pol-i-sin'the-sis, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *synthesis*, a putting together. SYNTHESIS.] A compounding of several elements; a polysynthetic structure. — **Polysynthetic**, **Polysynthetical**, pol'i-sin-thet"ik, pol'i-sin-thet"i-kal, *a.* *Philol.* compounded of an extraordinary number of elements or word forms, each retaining a kind of independence (a *polysynthetic* word); characterised by such compounds (a *polysynthetic* language).

Polytechnic, pol-i-tek'nik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *technē*, art.] Denoting or comprehending many arts; specifically, applied to an educational institution in which instruction is given in many arts.—*n.* A school of instruction in arts; an exhibition of objects belonging to the industrial arts. —**Polytechnics**, pol-i-tek'niks, *n.* The science of the mechanical arts.

Polythalamous, pol-i-thal'a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *thalamos*, a chamber.] Having many cells or chambers (*polythalamous* shells).

Polytheism, pol-i-thē'izm, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *theos*, god.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods.—**Polytheist**, pol-i-thē'ist, *n.* A person who believes in a plurality of gods.—**Polytheistic**, **Polytheistical**, pol'i-thē-is"tik, pol'i-thē-is"ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to polytheism; holding a plurality of gods.

Polytomous, po-lit'o-mus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *tomē*, a cutting.] *Bot.* a term applied to leaves subdivided into many distinct subordinate parts, which, however, are not jointed to the petiole.

Polyzoa, pol-i-zō'a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *zōon*, an animal.] A class of animals, chiefly marine, forming compound groups or colonies, being the lowest members of the Mollusca, and generally known by the popular names of 'sea-mosses' and 'sea-mats.'—**Polyzoarium**, **Polyzoary**, pol'i-zō-ā"ri-um, pol-i-zō'a-ri, *n.* The dermal system of the colony of a polyzoon; a polypidom.—**Polyzoon**, pol-i-zō'on, *n.* One of the polyzoa.

Polyzonal, pol-i-zō'nal, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *zōnē*, a zone.] Composed of many zones or belts; a term applied to burning lenses composed of pieces united in rings.

Pomace, pom'ās, *n.* [From L. *pomum*, an apple.] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding.—**Pomaceous**, pō-mā'shus, *a.* Like pomace; pertaining to the apple family of trees.

Pomade, pō-mād', *n.* [Fr. *pommade*, It. *pomada*, *pomata*, from L. *pomum*, an apple. Originally it was prepared from apples.] Perfumed ointment, especially ointment for the hair; pomatum.

Pomander, pō'man-dėr, *n.* [Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, apple or ball of amber.] A perfume ball, or a mixture of perfumes, formerly carried in the pocket or suspended from the neck or the girdle.

Pomatum, pō-mā'tum, *n.* [From L. *pomum*, an apple. POMADE.] A perfumed unguent used in dressing the hair; pomade.

Pome, pōm, *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple.] *Bot.* a fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple, pear, &c.

Pomegranate, pom'gra-nāt, *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, grained, having many grains or seeds. GRAIN, GARNET.] A fruit as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous grains or seeds; the tree that produces pomegranates, supposed to be a native of Persia; an ornament on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high-priest.

Pomelo, pom'e-lō, *n.* The pompelmoose.

Pomeroy, **Pomeroyal**, pom'roi, pom'roi-al, *n.* [Fr. *pomme*, an apple, *roi*, king, *royal*, royal.] A particular sort of apple.

Pomiferous, pō-mif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, to produce.] Apple-bearing; an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits (as melons, gourds, cucumbers, &c.).

Pommage, pom'āj, *n.* Same as *Pomace*.

Pommel, pum'mel, *n.* [O.Fr. *pommel*, from L. *pomum*, an apple or similar fruit.] A knob or ball; the knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; a round knob on the frame of a chair. —*v.t.*—*pommelled*, *pommelling*. To beat; to bruise. Spelled also *Pummel*.

Pomology, pō-mol'o-ji, *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The branch of knowledge that deals with fruits; the cultivation of fruit-trees.—**Pomological**, pō-mo-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to pomology.—**Pomologist**, pō-mol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in pomology.

Pomp, pomp, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, L. *pompa*, from Gr. *pompē*, a procession, from *pempō*, to send.] A procession distinguished by splendour or magnificence; a pageant; magnificence; parade; splendour; display. —**Pompous**, pom'pus, *a.* [Fr. *pompeux*.] Displaying pomp; splendid; showing self-importance; exhibiting an exaggerated sense of dignity; ostentatious. — **Pompously**, pom'pus-li, *adv.* In a pompous manner; ostentatiously. — **Pompousness**, **Pomposity**, pom'pus-nes, pom-pos'i-ti, *n.* Pompous display; show; ostentation.

Pompelmoose, pom'pel-mōs, *n.* [Probably of Eastern origin.] The shaddock, or a large variety of that fruit.

Pompholyx, pom'fo-liks, *n.* [Gr. *pompholyx*, a bubble.] An eruption of deep-seated vesicles in the skin, especially of the palms and soles.

Pompion, pum'pi-on, *n.* [O.Fr. *pompon*; akin *pumpkin*.] A pumpkin.

Pom-pom, *n.* [From sound.] An automatic gun firing small shells.

Pompon, pon-pon, *n.* [Fr.] An ornament of feathers, artificial flowers, &c., for a bonnet or hat; a ball on a soldier's shako.

Pompous, **Pompously**, &c. Under POMP.

Poncho, pon'chō, *n.* [Sp.] In Spanish America a garment like a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through.

Pond, pond, *n.* [A slightly different form of *pound*, A. Sax. *pund*, an inclosure.] A body of still water of less extent than a lake, either artificial or natural.—**Pond-lily**, *n.* The water-lily.—**Pond-weed**, *n.* A name of several British water-weeds.

Ponder, pon'dėr, *v.t.* [Fr. *ponderer*, from L. *pondero*, to weigh, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.] To weigh carefully in the mind; to think about; to reflect upon; to examine carefully.—*v.i.* To think; to muse; to deliberate: with *on* or *over*.—**Ponderable**, pon'dėr-a-bl, *a.* [L. *ponderabilis*.] Capable of being weighed; having weight. —**Ponderability**, **Ponderableness**, pon'dėr-a-bil"i-ti, pon'dėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* That property of bodies by which they possess sensible weight.—**Ponderer**, pon'dėr-ėr, *n.* One that ponders.—**Ponderingly**, pon'dėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a pondering manner.—**Ponderous**, pon'dėr-us, *a.* [L. *ponderosus*.] Very heavy; of great weight; massive; weighty; forcible.—**Ponderously**, pon'dėr-us-li, *adv.* In a ponderous manner.—**Ponderousness**, **Ponderosity**, pon'dėr-us-nes, pon-dėr-os'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being ponderous; gravity; heaviness.

Pongo, pong'gō, *n.* A name given to some of the large apes.

Poniard, pon'yārd, *n.* [Fr. *poignard*, from *poing*, L. *pugnus*, the fist.] A small dagger; a pointed weapon for stabbing.—*v.t.* To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

Pontage, pon'tāj, *n.* [L.L. *pontagium*, from L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A toll or tax for the maintenance or repair of bridges.

Pontifex, pon'ti-feks, *n.* pl. **Pontifices**, pon-tif'i-sēz. [L. *pontifex*, *pontificis*, a high-priest, from *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make.] The name by which the Romans designated the highest members of their great colleges of priests, the chief being termed *Pontifex Maximus*.—**Pontiff**, pon'tif, *n.* A high-priest; a designation of the pope.—**Pontific**, **Pontifical**, pon-tif'ik, pon-tif'i-kal, *a.* Relating to pontiffs or priests; relating to a pope; belonging to the pope.—**Pontifical**, pon-tif'i-kal, *n.* A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical; *pl.* the dress and ornaments of a pope, priest, or bishop.—**Pontifically**, pon-tif'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a pontifical manner. — **Pontificate**, pon-tif'i-kāt, *n.* [L. *pontificatus*.] The state or dignity of a high-priest; the office or dignity of the pope; the papacy; the reign of a pope.

Pontoon, **Ponton**, pon-tōn', pon-ton', *n.* [Fr. *ponton*, from L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat, or any light framework or floating body used in the construction of a temporary military bridge over a river; a lighter, a low flat vessel resembling a barge, used in careening ships; a water-tight structure placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air, to assist in refloating the vessel.—**Pontonier**, **Pontonnier**, pon-to-nēr', *n.* [Fr.] A soldier having the charge of pontoons; one who constructs pontoon-bridges. — **Pontoon-bridge**, *n.* A temporary military bridge supported on pontoons.—**Pontoon-train**, *n.* The carriages or wagons and materials carried with an army to construct bridges.—**Pont-volant**, pont-vō'lant, *n.* [Fr. *pont*, bridge, and *volant*, flying.] *Milit.* a flying bridge, a kind of bridge used in sieges.

Pony, pō'ni, *n.* [Gael. *ponaidh*, Ir. *poni*, a pony.] A small variety of horse; a betting term for the sum of £25, probably from that being about the price of a pony.

Pood, pöd, *n.* A Russian weight, equal to 36 English lbs.

Poodle, pö'dl, *n.* [Same as G. and Dan. *pudel*, D. *poedel*, L.G. *pudel*, a poodle; akin to L.G. *pudeln*, to waddle.] A small variety of dog covered with long curling hair.

Pooh, pö, *interj.* Pshaw! pish! an expression of dislike, scorn, or contempt. —**Pooh-pooh**, *v.t.* To turn aside with a pooh; to express scorn or contempt for; to sneer at.

Pool, pöl, *n.* [A. Sax. *pōl*=L.G. *pohl*, *pool*, Icel. *pollr*, D. *poll*, G. *pfuhl*, pool, fen; the word is also Celtic; W. *pwll*, a pool, a pit; perhaps akin to L. *palus*, a marsh.] A small collection of water or other liquid in a hollow place; a small piece of stagnant water; a hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

Pool, pöl, *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen.] The receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards, billiards, &c.; the stakes themselves; a variety of play at billiards in which each of the players stakes an equal sum, the winner carrying off the whole; *rifle practice*, firing for prizes on the principle that every competitor pays a certain sum for every shot, and the whole is divided among the successful competitors.

Poop, pöp, *n.* [Fr. *poupe*, from L. *puppis*, the poop.] The highest and aftermost part of a ship's deck above the complete deck of the vessel.—*v.t. Naut.* to break heavily over the stern or quarter of; to drive in the stern of.

Poor, pör, *a.* [O.E. *poure*, O.Fr. *poure*, *povre*, Mod. Fr. *pauvre*, from L. *pauper*, poor, from *paucus*, few, and *pario*, to produce.] Destitute of riches; not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy; wanting good or desirable qualities; having little value or importance; trifling; insignificant; paltry; mean; destitute of fertility; barren; destitute of intellectual or artistic merit (a *poor* discourse); wanting in spirit or vigour; weak; impotent; worthy of pity; ill-fated; a word of tenderness or endearment (*poor* thing); a word of slight contempt; wretched.—*The poor*, collectively, the indigent; the needy: opposed to the rich; those unable to support themselves, and who have to depend for support on the contributions of others.—*Poor in spirit*, humble; contrite. [N.T.]—**Poor-box**, *n.* A box to receive money for the poor.—**Poorhouse**, pör'hous, *n.* A residence for persons receiving public charity.—**Poor-john**, *n.* A fish of the cod family, formerly a cheap kind of food. [*Shak.*]—**Poor-law**, *n.* A law or the laws collectively established for the management of the funds for the maintenance of the poor.—**Poorly**, pör'li, *adv.* In a poor manner or condition; in indigence; with little or no success; in an inferior manner; insufficiently; defectively.—*a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health. [Colloq.]—**Poorness**, pör'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being poor; poverty.—**Poor-rate**, *n.* An assessment or tax imposed for the relief or support of the poor.—**Poor-spirited**, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly.—**Poor-spiritedness**, *n.*—**Poor's Roll**, *n.* A roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to or who have received parochial relief.

Pop, pop, *n.* [From [illegible] sound.] A small smart sound [illegible] *v.i.*—*popped*, *popping*. To ap[illegible] suddenly; to enter or issue [illegible] a quick, sudden motion; to [illegible] to start from a place suddenly.—*v.t.* To thrust forward, or offer suddenly; to thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion.—*To pop corn*, to parch or roast Indian corn until it expands and 'pops' open. [Amer.]—*To pop the question*, in familiar language, to make an offer of marriage to a lady.—*adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly.—**Pop-corn**, *n.* Corn or maize for parching; parched maize; popped-corn. [Amer.]—**Pop-gun**, *n.* A small gun or tube used by children for shooting pellets, which makes a 'pop' when the pellet is expelled.

Pope, pōp, *n.* [A. Sax. *pāpa*, from L.L. *papa*, the pope, lit. father, same word as *papa*, the childish name for father. PAPA.] The Bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church; in the *Greek Church*, a priest or chaplain; the ruffe, a small fish closely allied to the perch.—*Pope's eye*, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep, much prized for its delicacy.—**Popedom**, pōp'dum, *n.* The place, office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope.—**Pope-Joan**, *n.* A game of cards.—**Popery**, pō'pėr-i, *n.* The religion of the Church of Rome, comprehending doctrines and practice: a term offensive to Catholics.—**Popish**, pō'pish, *a.* Pertaining to the pope or the Roman Catholic Church: used with a shade of contempt. —**Popishly**, pō'pish-li, *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

Popinjay, pop'in-jā, *n.* [O.E. *popingay*, Fr *papegai*, Sp. and Pg. *papagayo*, L. Gr. *papagas*, from Ar. *babaghā*, *babbagā*, a parrakeet.] A parrot†; a gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb.

Poplar, pop'lär, *n.* [O.Fr. *poplier*, Mod. Fr. *peuplier*, from L. *pōpulus*, a poplar.] A common name of sundry well-known trees, of which there are numerous species, as the white poplar, gray poplar, trembling poplar or aspen, black poplar, &c.—**Poplared**, pop'lärd, *a.* Covered with or containing poplars.

Poplin, pop'lin, *n.* [Fr. *popeline*; origin doubtful.] A stuff made of silk and worsted, of many varieties, watered, figured, brocaded, &c.

Poppet, pop'et, *n.* [In first sense same as *puppet*; comp. Fr. *poupée*, a head of a lathe.] A term of endearment; a shore to support a ship in launching; one of the heads of a lathe.

Popple, pop'l, *v.i.* [Dim. and freq. of *pop*.] To move quickly up and down, as a cork dropped on water.

Poppy, pop'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *popig*, *popig*, from L. *papaver*, a poppy.] A gay flowering plant of many species, from one of which, the white poppy, is collected opium.—**Poppied**, pop'id, *a.* Grown over with poppies; mingled with poppies; made drowsy as with opium.—**Poppy-head**, *n.* A carved ornament on the end of a pew, desk, &c.—**Poppy-oil**, *n.* A bland, drying oil obtained from the seeds of the poppy, used in painting.

Populace, pop'ū-lās, *n.* [Fr. *populace*, It. *popolaccio*, from L. *populus*, the people (whence *popular*, *people*); the root is doubtful.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession: usually with the definite article.—**Popular**, pop'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *popularis*.] Pertaining to the common people; constituted by or depending on the people; suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; plain; familiar; beloved by the people; pleasing to people in general.—**Popularity**, pop-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being popular, or esteemed by the people at large; good-will or favour proceeding from the people.—**Popularization**, pop'ū-lėr-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of making popular.—**Popularize**, pop'ū-lėr-īz, *v.t.*—*popularised*, *popularising*. To make popular; to treat in a popular manner, or so as to be generally intelligible; to spread among the people.—**Popularly**, pop'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a popular manner; so as to please the populace; among the people at large; currently; commonly. —**Popularness**,† pop'ū-lėr-nes, *n.*—**Populate**, pop'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*populated*, *populating*. To furnish with inhabitants; to people.—**Population**, pop-ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act or process of populating or peopling; the whole number of people in a country, town, &c.; populousness.—**Populator**, pop'ū-lā-tėr, *n.* One who populates or peoples. —**Populous**, pop'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *populosus*.] Full of inhabitants; thickly peopled.—**Populously**, pop'ū-lus-li, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to extent.—**Populousness**, pop'ū-lus-nes, *n.* The state of being populous.

Porbeagle, por'bē-gl, *n.* [Lit. hog-beagle—Fr. *porc*, a hog, and E. *beagle*, the latter term, like *dog* and *hound*, being applied to several sharks; comp. *porpoise*.] A species of shark.

Porcate, **Porcated**, por'kāt, por'kā-ted, *a.* [L. *porca*, a ridge.] Ridged; formed in ridges.

Porcelain, pōr'sē-lān, *n.* [Fr. *porcelaine*, from It. *porcellana*, first a certain shell, then the nacre of the shell, and last porcelain, from L. *porcus*, a hog, from some fancied resemblance in the shell to a hog. PORK.] The finest species of pottery ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, formed from the finest clays united with siliceous earths, which communicate a certain degree of translucency by means of their vitrification.—*a.* Belonging to or consisting of porcelain.—**Porcelain-clay**, *n.* KAOLIN.—**Porcelainised**, pōr'sē-lān-īzd, *a.* Baked like potters' clay; *geol.* hardened and altered to resemble in texture porcelain.—**Porcellaneous**, pōr-sel-lā'nē-us, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling porcelain.—*Porcellaneous shells* are those which have a compact texture, an enamelled surface, and are generally beautifully variegated. —**Porcellanite**, pōr'sel-lan-īt, *n.* A siliceous mineral, a species of jasper, of various colours.

Porch, pōrch, *n.* [Fr. *porche*, It. *portico*, from L. *porticus*, a porch, from *porta*, a gate, entrance. PORT.] *Arch.* an exterior appendage to a building forming a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway; a covered walk or portico.—*The Porch*, a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples; hence, *the Porch* is equivalent to the *school of the Stoics*.

Porcine, pōr'sin, *a.* [L. *porcinus*, from *porcus*, a hog. PORK.] Pertaining to swine; like a swine; hog-like.

Porcupine, por'kū-pin, *n.* [O.Fr. *porc-espin*, lit. spine-hog; from L. *porcus*, a pig, and *spina*, a spine or thorn. PORK, SPINE.] A rodent quadruped covered with long spines mixed with bristly hairs, which the animal can erect at pleasure, and which serve for his defence.—**Porcupine-fish**, *n.* A fish covered with spines or prickles, and found in the tropical seas.—**Porcupine-wood**, *n.* The wood of the cocoa-nut palm, which when cut horizontally has markings like those of porcupine spines.

Pore, pōr, *n.* [Fr. *pore*, from L. *porus*, Gr. *poros*, a passage, a pore. PORT (a gate).] A small opening in a solid body, especially one of the minute openings on the surface of organized bodies through which fluids and minute substances are excreted or exhaled or by which they are absorbed; one of the small interstices between the molecules of matter which compose bodies. —**Porous**, **Pory**, pō'rus, pō'ri, *a.* Having many pores or minute openings or interstices; having the molecules separated by intervals or pores.—**Porously**, pō'rus-li, *adv.* In a porous manner.—**Porousness**, **Porosity**, pō'rus-nes, pō-ros'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being porous or of having pores.

Pore, pōr, *v.i.*—*pored*, *poring*. [O.E. *poure*; origin uncertain; possibly same as *pour*.] To look with steady continued attention or application; to read or examine anything with steady perseverance: generally followed by *on* (upon) or *over*.—**Porer**, pō'rėr, *n.* One who pores.

Porgee, por'jē, *n.* A coarse kind of India silk.

Porifera, pō-rif'ėr-a, *n. pl.* [L. *porus*, a pore, and *fero*, to bear.] An order of the Protozoa, including the marine and fresh-water sponges.

Poriform, pō'ri-form, *a.* [L. *porus*, a pore, and *forma*, a shape.] Resembling a pore.

Porism, por'izm, *n.* [Gr. *porisma*, a corollary, from *porizō*, to gain.] *Geom.* a corollary; a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions.—**Poristic**, **Poristical**, po-ris'tik, po-ris'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a porism.

Porite, pō'rīt, *n.* [L. *porus*, a pore.] A coral of certain species having the surface covered with minute shallow pores or cells.

Pork, pōrk, *n.* [Fr. *porc*, from L. *porcus*,

a swine, a pig (seen also in *porcupine*, *porpoise*, *porbeagle*). FARROW.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.—**Porker**, pōr'ker, *n.* A hog; a pig; especially one fed for pork.—**Pork-butcher**, *n.* One who kills pigs or who deals in pork.—**Pork-chop**, *n.* A slice from the rib of a pig.—**Pork-pie**, *n.* A pie made of pastry and minced pork.—**Pork-sausage**, *n.* A sausage made of minced pork with various flavouring ingredients.

Porosity, Porous, &c. Under PORE.

Porphyrogenitus, por'fi-rō-jen''i-tus, *n.* [L. *porphyra*, purple, and *genitus*, begot, born.] A title given, especially by the Romans of the Eastern Empire, to such of the sovereign's sons as were born after his accession to the throne.

Porphyry, por'fi-ri, *n.* [Fr. *porphyre*, Pr. *porfiri*, from Gr. *porphyritis*, lit. a purple-coloured rock, from *porphyra*, purple. PURPLE.] Originally, the name given to a very hard Egyptian stone containing crystals of rose-coloured felspar, partaking of the nature of granite, susceptible of a fine polish, and consequently much used for sculpture; also applied generally to any unstratified or igneous rock in which detached crystals of felspar or some other mineral are diffused through a compact base.—**Porphyritic, Porphyritical, Porphyraceous**, por-fi-rit'ik, por-fi-rit'i-kal, por-fi-rā'shus, *a.* Composed of, resembling, or containing porphyry.—**Porphyrization**, por'fi-ri-zā''shon, *n.* The act of porphyrizing.—**Porphyrize**, por'fi-riz, *v.t.*—*porphyrized*, *porphyrizing*. To cause to resemble porphyry.

Porpoise, por'pus, *n.* [O.E. *porepisce*, *porpesse*, &c., lit. swine-fish, from L. *porcus*, a swine, and *piscis*, a fish. PORK.] A cetaceous mammal, rarely exceeding 5 feet in length, frequenting the Northern Seas, and frequently seen off the shores pursuing shoals of herring, mackerel, &c. Sometimes written *Porpus*.

Porraceous, por-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *porrum*, a leek.] Of a leek-green colour.

Porridge, por'ij, *n.* [Perhaps from L. *porrum*, *porrus*, a leek, and meaning originally leek soup or broth; or a corruption of *pottage*.] A kind of food made by slowly stirring oatmeal, or other similar substance, amongst water or milk while boiling till a thickened mass is formed.—**Porringer**, por'in-jer, *n.* [From *porridge*. The *n* has intruded as in *messenger*.] A porridge-dish; a small earthenware or tin vessel out of which children eat their food.

Porrigo, po-ri'go, *n.* [L.] Scald-head; scurf or scall in the head.

Port, pōrt, *n.* [A. Sax. *port*, a port, haven, harbour, from L. *portus*, a haven; akin to *porta*, a gate; same root as *fare*. It enters into many place-names, as *Port*land, *Port*smouth, Bridg*port*.] A natural or artificial harbour; a haven; any bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea, or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms.—**Port-bar**, *n.* A boom moored transversely across a port to prevent entrance or egress; an accumulated bank of sand, &c., at the mouth of a port or harbour.—**Port-charges, Port-dues**, *n. pl.* Charges or dues to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a port or harbour.—**Portreeve, Portgrave**, pōrt'rēv, pōrt'grāv, *n.* The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.—**Port-town**, *n.* A town having or situated near a port.

Port, pōrt, *n.* [Fr. *porte*, L. *porta*, a gate, from same root as Gr. *poros*, a passage, and E. to *fare*. See above.] A gate; an entrance; a passage-way in the side of a ship; an opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged: called also a port-hole; an aperture for the passage of steam or a fluid.—**Portal**, pōr'tal, *n.* [O.Fr. *portal*, L.L. *portale*, from L. *porta*, a gate.] A door or gate; a poetical or dignified term; arch. the lesser gate when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance of a building; a kind of arch over a door or gate, or the framework of the gate.—*a. Anat.* belonging to a vein forming a sort of entrance (*port*) to the liver.—*Portal circulation*, a special circulation of venous blood from the intestines, &c., through the liver.—**Porter**, pōr'ter, *n.* [Fr. *portier*.] One who has charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper; a waiter in a hall.—**Porteress, Portress**, pōr'ter-es, pōr'tres, *n.* A female porter.—**Port-hole**, *n.* The port of a ship.

Port, pōrt, *v.t.* [Fr. *porter*, from L. *porto*, to carry (seen in *export*, *import*, *report*, *transport*, *sport*, &c.); same root as *portus*, a harbour, a port.] To carry in military fashion; to carry a weapon, such as a rifle, in a slanting direction, upwards towards the left, and across the body in front, as in the military command 'to *port* arms.'—*n.* [Fr. *port*, carriage demeanour, from *porter*, L. *porto*, to carry.] Carriage; air; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanour; external appearance (the *port* of a gentleman).—**Portability, Portableness**, pōr-ta-bil'i-ti, pōr'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being portable.—**Portable**, pōr'ta-bl, *a.* [L. *portabilis*.] Capable of being carried by the hand or about the person; capable of being carried or transported from place to place; easily carried; not bulky or heavy.—**Portage**, pōr'taj, *n.* The act of carrying; the price of carriage; a break in a chain of water communication over which goods, boats, &c., have to be carried, as from one lake, river, or canal to another, or along the banks of rivers round waterfalls, rapids, &c.—**Porter**, pōr'ter, *n.* [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter*, to carry.] A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens, parcels, or messages for hire; a dark-coloured malt liquor made wholly or partially with high-dried malt: called from its having been originally the favourite beverage of *porters*.—**Porterage**, pōr'ter-aj, *n.* Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens or parcels by a porter.

Port, pōrt, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] *Naut.* the larboard or left side of a ship.—*v.t.* and *i.* *Naut.* to turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship: said of the helm.

Port, Port-wine, pōrt, *n.* [From *Oporto*, whence it is shipped; *Oporto* means the *port*.] A kind of wine made in Portugal.

Portage. Under PORT (to carry).

Portal. Under PORT (gate).

Portamento, por-ta-men'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* the gliding from one note to another without a break.

Port-crayon, *n.* [From *port*, to carry.] A holder for chalks or crayons; a pencil-case.

Portcullis, pōrt-kul'is, *n.* [Fr. *porte*, a gate, and *coulisse*, groove, from *couler*, to slip or slide.] *Fort.* a strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, made to slide in vertical grooves in the jambs of the entrance-gate of a fortified place, to protect the gate in case of assault.

Porte, pōrt, *n.* [The chief office of the Ottoman Empire is styled *Babi Ali*, lit. the High Gate, from the gate (*bab*) of the palace at which justice was administered; and the French translation of this term being *Sublime Porte*, hence the use of this word.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish Empire.

Porte-feuille, pōrt-fu-yē, *n.* [PORTFOLIO.] A portfolio; a pocket-book.—**Porte-monnaie**, pōrt-mon-nā, *n.* [Fr., from *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money.] A small pocket-book for carrying money; a kind of purse.

Portend, por-tend', *v.t.* [L. *portendo*, to stretch forth, point out, portend—*por*, pro, forth or forward, and *tendo*, to stretch. TEND.] To foreshow ominously; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.—**Portent**, por'tent or por-tent', *n.* [L. *portentum*.] That which portends or foretokens; especially, an omen of ill.—**Portentous**, por-ten'tus, *a.* Of the nature of a portent; ominous; foreshowing ill; monstrous; prodigious; wonderful.—**Portentously**, por-ten'tus-li, *adv.* In a portentous manner.—**Portentousness**, por-ten'tus-nes, *n.*

Porter. Under PORT, a gate, and PORT, to carry.

Port-fire, *n.* [*Port*, to carry.] A strong paper or cloth case, firmly packed with a composition of nitre, sulphur, and meaded powder, used as a match for firing mines, &c.

Portfolio, pōrt-fō'li-ō, *n.* [In imitation of Fr. *porte-feuille*, a portfolio, the office of a minister—*porter*, to carry (L. *portare*), and *feuille*, a leaf, L. *folium*.] A portable case of the form of a large book, for holding loose drawings, prints, papers, &c.; the office and functions of a minister of state.

Portico, pōr'ti-kō, *n.* pl. **Porticoes**, pōr'ti-kōz. [It. and Sp. *portico*, from L. *porticus*. PORCH.] *Arch.* a kind of porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns.—**Porticoed**, pōr'ti-kōd, *a.* Having a portico or porticoes.

Portion, pōr'shon, *n.* [L. *portio*, *portionis*, a portion; akin to *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] A part of anything separated from it; that which is divided off, as a part from a whole; a part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself; a part assigned; an allotment; fate; final state (N.T.).—*v.t.* To divide or distribute into portions or shares; to parcel out; to allot in shares; to endow with a portion or an inheritance.—**Portioner**, pōr'shon-ėr, *n.* One who divides or assigns in shares; *Scots law*, the proprietor of a small feu or portion of land; the sub-tenant of a feu; an under-feuar.—**Portionless**, pōr'shon-les, *a.* Having no portion.

Portland, pōrt'land, *a.* Belonging to the Isle of Portland, in Dorsetshire.—*Portland beds*, *geol.* a division of the upper oolites, consisting of beds of hard oolitic limestone and freestone interstratified with clays and resting on light-coloured sands which contain fossils.—*Portland cement*, a cement made from common limestone, mixed with great care, in definite proportions, with the muddy deposits of rivers running over clay and chalk.—*Portland stone*, a compact sandstone from the Isle of Portland, in Dorsetshire.

Portly, pōrt'li, *a.* [From *port*, carriage, mien, demeanour.] Grand or dignified in mien; stately; of a noble appearance and carriage; rather tall, and inclining to stoutness.—**Portliness**, pōrt'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being portly.

Portmanteau, pōrt-man'tō, *n.* [Fr. *porte-manteau*, from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak or mantle.] A case or trunk, usually made of leather, for carrying apparel, &c., on journeys; a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.

Portrait, pōr'trat, *n.* [Fr. *portrait*, pp. of *portraire*, to portray. PORTRAY.] A painted picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face drawn from the life: also used generally for engravings, photographs, crayon drawings, &c., of this character; a vivid description or delineation in words.—**Portrait painter**, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint portraits.—**Portraiture**, pōr'trā-tūr, *n.* [Fr.] A portrait; the art or practice of drawing portraits, or of vividly describing in words.

Portray, pōr-trā', *v.t.* [Fr. *portraire*, to portray, to depict, from L. *portraho*, to draw forth—L. *por*, *pro*, forward, and *trahere*, to draw, whence *traction*, *abstract*, &c.] To paint or draw the likeness of; to depict; to describe in words.—**Portrayal**, pōr-trā'al, *n.* The act of portraying; delineation; representation.—**Portrayer**, pōr-trā'ėr, *n.* One who portrays.

Portreeve, pōrt'rēv, *n.* [*Port* and *reeve*.] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

Portuguese, por'tū-gēz, *a.* Of or pertaining to Portugal.—*Portuguese man-of-war*, a species of Physalia.—*n.* The language of Portugal; the people of Portugal.

Pory. Under POKE.

Pose, pōz, *v.t.*—*posed*, *posing*. [Fr. *poser*, to place, to put a question, from L. *pausa*, to halt, to stop, from *pausa*, a pause; but the meaning, as well as that of the compounds, has been influenced by *pono*, *positum*, to put, place, set, which gives *position*, &c. This word is seen in compose, depose, dispose, repose, &c. PAUSE.] To embarrass by a difficult question; to cause to be at a loss; to puzzle.—**Poser**, pō'zer, *n.* One that poses or puzzles by asking difficult questions; something that puzzles, as a difficult question.

Pose, pōz, *n.* [Fr. *pose*, an attitude, from L. *pausa*. See above.] Attitude or position taken naturally, or assumed for effect; an artistic posture or attitude. — *v.t.* — *posed*, *posing*. [Fr. *poser*.] To attitudinize; to assume characteristic airs. — *v.t.* To cause to assume a certain posture; to place so as to have a striking effect.

Posit, pos'it, *v.t.* [L. *pono*, *positum*, to place. POSITION.] To lay down as a position or principle; to present to the consciousness as an absolute fact.

Position, pō-zish'on, *n.* [Fr. *position*, L. *positio*, from *pono*, *positum*, to place, set, which appears as *-pound* in *compound*, &c., as *-pose* in *postpone*, and is seen also in *deposit*, *opposite*, *positive*, *post*, *posture*, &c.] State of being placed; situation: generally with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object; relation with regard to other persons, or to some subject; manner of standing or being placed; attitude; that on which one takes one's stand; hence, principle laid down; predication; affirmation; place or standing in society; social rank; state; condition of affairs; *arith.* a mode of solving a question by one or two suppositions.

Positive, pos'i-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *positif*; L.L. *positivus*, from L. *pono*, *positum*. POSITION.] Definitely laid down or expressed; direct; explicit: opposed to *implied*; not admitting any condition or discretion; express; absolute; real; existing in fact: not negative; direct (*positive* proof); confident; fully assured; dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion; demonstrable; distinctly ascertained or ascertainable; *photog.* having the lights and shades rendered as they are in nature: opposed to *negative*. — *Positive degree*, *gram.* is the form of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution, as wise, noble.—*Positive electricity*, electricity produced by rubbing glass; vitreous electricity; as distinguished from *negative* or *resinous* electricity; also the electricity which a body contains above its natural quantity. — *Positive philosophy*, a philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte (1798-1857), which limits itself strictly to human experience, denies all metaphysics and all search for first or for final causes.—*Positive pole of a voltaic pile* or *battery*. Under POLE.—*Positive quantity*, in *alg.* an affirmative or additive quantity, which character is indicated by the sign + (plus) prefixed to the quantity, called in consequence the *positive sign*. — *n.* *Gram.* the positive degree; *photog.* a picture in which the lights and shades are rendered as they are in nature: opposed to *negative*.—**Positively**, pos'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In a positive manner; absolutely; really; not negatively; expressly; with full conviction.—**Positiveness**, pos'i-tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being positive.—**Positivism**, pos'i-tiv-izm, *n.* The *positive philosophy*.—**Positivist**, pos'i-tiv-ist, *n.* One who maintains the doctrines of positive philosophy.

Posology, po-sol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *posos*, how much, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of proportions; the science of quantity.—**Posologic**, **Posological**, pos-o-loj'ik, pos-o-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to posology.

Posse, pos'se. [L., to be able.] A number of people; a small body of men.—*Posse comitatus*, *lit.* the power of a county; *law*, the body of men which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot, &c.

Possess, pos-ses', *v.t.* [L. *possideo*, *possessum*, to occupy, to possess—*pos* for *por*, before, near, and *sedeo*, to sit (as in *reside*, *preside*, &c.).] To occupy in person; to have and hold; to have as a piece of property or as a personal belonging; to be owner of; to own; to affect strongly (fear possessed them); to pervade; to fill or take up entirely; to have full power or mastery over; as, an evil spirit, evil influence, violent passion, &c. (possessed with a fury); to put in possession; to make master or owner: with *of* before the thing, and new generally in the passive or with reflexive pronouns (to be possessed *of* a large fortune; to possess one's *self* of another's property); to furnish or fill; to imbue or instil into: with *with* before the thing.—**Possession**, pos-zesh'on, *n.* The having or holding of property; the state of owning or having in one's hands or power; the thing possessed; land, estate, or goods owned; the state of being mastered by some evil spirit or influence.—*To take possession*, to enter on the possession of property; to assume ownership.—*To give possession*, to put in another's power or occupancy. — **Possessionary**, pos-zesh'on-a-ri, *a.* Relating to or implying possession.—**Possessive**, pos-zes'iv, *a.* [L. *possessivus*.] Pertaining to possession; expressing possession.—*Possessive case*, the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns which express possession, ownership (*John's* book), or some relation of one thing to another (*Homer's* admirers).—*Possessive pronoun*, a pronoun denoting possession or property, as *my*, *thy*, &c.—*n.* A pronoun or other word denoting possession.—**Possessively**, pos-zes'iv-li, *adv.* In a manner denoting possession.—**Possessor**, pos-zes'er, *n.* One who possesses.—**Possessory**, pos-zes'o-ri, *a.* Pertaining to possession.

Posset, pos'et, *n.* [Comp. W. *posel*, curdled milk, a posset, from *poseiaw*, to gather.] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by some infusion, as wine or other liquor.—*v.t.* To curdle; to coagulate. (*Shak.*)

Possible, pos'i-bl, *a.* [L. *possibilis*, from *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able, and *esse*, to be; akin *power*.] That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done: not contrary to the nature of things; capable of coming to pass, but improbable.—**Possibly**, pos'i-bli, *adv.* In a possible manner; perhaps; perchance. — **Possibility**, pos-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being possible; a chance of happening; a thing possible; that which may take place or come into being.

Post, pōst, *n.* [A. Sax. *post*, from L. *postis*, post, a door-post, from *pono*, *positum*, to place, set. POSITION.] A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance set upright, and often intended to support something else.

Post, pōst, *n.* [From Fr. *poste* (masc.), a military post or station, an office, and *poste* (fem.), a letter-carrier, a post-house, a post-office, &c., both from L.L. *posta*, for *postita*, from L. *positum*, placed. POST, above.] The place at which some person or thing is stationed or fixed; a station or position occupied, especially a military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed; an office or employment; an appointment; a berth; a messenger or a carrier of letters and papers; one that goes at stated times to convey the mail or despatches; a postman; an established system for the public conveyance of letters; the mail; a post-office; a size of writing and printing paper, measuring about 18½ inches by 15½.—*To ride post*, to be employed to carry despatches and papers; and as such carriers rode in haste, hence the phrase signifies to ride in haste, to pass with expedition. *Post* is thus used adverbially for swiftly, expeditiously, or expressly (to travel post).—*v.t.* [Fr. *poster*, to post.] To travel with post-horses; to travel with speed; to rise and sink on the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting.—*v.t.* To fix up in a public place, as a notice or advertisement; to expose to public reproach; to expose to opprobrium by some public action; to place; to station (to *post* troops on a hill); *book-keeping*, to carry (accounts or items) from the journal to the ledger; to make the requisite entries in, for showing a true state of affairs; to place in the post-office; to transmit by post (to *post* letters).—*To post up*, *in book-keeping*, to make the requisite entries in up to date; hence, to make one master of all the details of a subject.—**Postage**, pōs'taj, *n.* The charge levied on letters or other articles conveyed by post.—**Postage-stamp**, *n.* An adhesive stamp of various values issued by the post-office department for affixing to letters, packets, &c., as payment of cost of transmission.—**Postal**, pōs'tal, *a.* Relating to a post-office or the carrying of mails.—**Postboy**, pōst'boi, *n.* A boy that carries letters; a boy or man that drives a post-chaise.—**Post-captain**, *n.* Formerly the captain of a ship-of-war of three years' standing.—**Post-card**, *n.* A card impressed with a halfpenny (or other) stamp issued by the postal authorities as a means of correspondence.—**Post-chaise**, *n.* A chaise for conveying travellers from one station to another, and let for hire.—**Poster**, pōs'ter, *n.* One who posts; a courier; a post-horse; a large printed bill or placard posted for advertising. — **Poste-restante**, post-res-tant', *n.* [Fr.] A department in a post-office where letters so addressed are kept till the owners call for them.—**Post-free**, *a.* Franked; paying no postage.—**Post-haste**, *n.* Haste or speed in travelling, like that of a post or courier.—*adv.* With speed or expedition.—**Post-horn**, *n.* A horn blown by drivers or guards of mail-coaches, &c.—**Post-horse**, *n.* A horse for conveying travellers rapidly from one station to another, and let for hire.—**Post-house**, **Posting-house**, *n.* A house where relays of post-horses are kept for the convenience of travellers.—**Postman**, pōst'man, *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier. **Post-mark**, pōst'mark, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.—**Postmaster**, pōst'mas-ter, *n.* One who provides post-horses; the officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.—*Postmaster general*, the chief executive head of a postal system.—**Post-office**, *n.* An office or house where letters are received for transmission to various parts, and from which letters are delivered that have been received from places at home and abroad; a department of the government charged with the conveyance of letters, &c., by post.—*General post-office*. Under GENERAL. — *Post-office order*. *Money order*, under MONEY.—**Post-paid**, *a.* Having the postage prepaid.—**Post-road**, **Post-route**, *n.* A road along which the mail is carried.—**Post-town**, *n.* A town in which a post-office is established.

Postdate, pōst'dāt, *v.t.* — *postdated*, *postdating*. [Prefix *post*, after, and *date*.] To affix a date to later than or in advance of the real time; to date so as to make appear earlier than the fact.

Postdiluvial, **Postdiluvian**, pōst-di-lū'vi-al, pōst-di-lū'vi-an, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *diluvium*, the deluge.] Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days.—**Postdiluvian**, *n.* A person who lived or has lived since the flood.

Posterior, pos-tē'ri-er, *a.* [L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, from *post*, after.] Later or subsequent in time: opposed to *prior*; later in order; coming after; situated behind; hinder (the *posterior* portion of the skull): opposed to *anterior*.—*A posteriori*. A PRIORI.—**Posteriority**, pos-tē'ri-or'i-ti, *n.* The state of being later or subsequent. — **Posteriorly**, pos-tē'ri-er-li, *adv.* Subsequently in time; behind. — **Posteriors**, pos-tē'ri-erz, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal's body.—**Posterity**, pos-ter'i-ti, *n.* [L. *posteritas*, from *posterus*, later.] Descendants; the race that proceeds from a progenitor; succeeding generations.

Postern, pōs'tern, *n.* [O.Fr. *posterne*, from L.L. *posterna*, *posterula*, a secret means of exit, from L. *posterus*, behind, posterior, from *post*, behind.] Primarily, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate; *fort.* a covered passage leading under a rampart to the ditch in front.

Post-existence, pōst-eg-zis'tens, *n.* Subsequent or future existence.—**Post-existent**, pōst-eg-zis'tent, *a.* Existent or living after.

Post-fix, pōst'fix, *n.* [Prefix *post*, after, and *fix*.] *Gram.* an affix or suffix.—*v.t.* To add or annex to the end of a word.

Post-glacial, pōst-gla'shi-al, *a.* *Geol.* belonging to a section of the post-tertiary deposits. GLACIAL.

Posthumous, pos'tū-mus, *a.* [L. *postumus*, last, superl. of *posterus*, coming after, from *post*, behind.] Born after the death of the father; published after the death of the author (*posthumous* works); being or continuing after one's decease (*posthumous*

fame).—**Posthumously**, pos'tū-mus-li, *adv.* After one's decease.

Postilion, Postillion, pō-til'yon, *n.* [Fr. *postillon*, from *poste*, a post.] The rider on the near leader of a travelling or other carriage; one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used.

Postliminium, Postliminy, pōst-li-min'i-um, pōst-lim'i-ni, *n.* [L., from *post*, after, and *limen*, end, limit.] That right by virtue of which persons and things taken by an enemy in war are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.—**Postliminiary**, pōst-li-min'i-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the right of postliminium.

Postmeridian, pōst-me-rid'i-an, *a.* [L. *postmeridianus*. MERIDIAN.] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; being or belonging to the afternoon.—*n.* The afternoon.

Post-mortem, pōst-mor'tem, *a.* [L. *post*, after, *mors*, death.] After death.—*Post-mortem examination*, an examination of a body made after death.

Post-natal, pōst-nā'tal, *a.* Subsequent to birth.

Post-nuptial, pōst-nup'shal, *a.* Being or happening after marriage.

Post-obit, pōst-ob'it, *n.* [L. *post obitum*, after death.] A bond given for the purpose of securing to a lender a sum of money on the death of some specified individual from whom the borrower has expectations.

Post-pleiocene, Post-pliocene, pōst-pli'ō-sēn, *n.* and *a.* *Geol.* PLEISTOCENE.

Postpone, pōst-pōn', *v.t.*—*postponed, postponing.* [L. *postpono*—*post*, after, and *pono*, to put. POSITION.] To put off; to defer to a future or later time.—**Postponement**, pōst-pōn'ment, *n.* The act of postponing or deferring to a future time.—**Postponer**, pōst-pō'nėr, *n.* One who postpones.

Post-position, pōst-pō-zish'on, *n.* The act of placing after; the state of being put behind; *gram.* a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word.—**Post-positional**, pōst-pō-zish'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to a post-position.—**Post-positive**, pōst-poz'i-tiv, *a.* Placed after something else, as a word.

Post-prandial, pōst-pran'di-al, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, a dinner.] Happening after dinner.

Postscenium, pōst-sē'ni-um, *n.* [L., from *post*, behind, and *scena*, a scene.] *Arch.* the back part of a theatre behind the scenes.

Postscript, pōst'skript, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished; something appended.

Post-tertiary, pōst-tėr'shi-a-ri, *a.* *Geol.* coming after the tertiary; a term applied to the various superficial deposits in which all the mollusca are of still living species.

Postulate, pos'tū-lāt, *n.* [L. *postulatum*, a demand, from *postulo*, to demand, from *posco*, to ask.] A position or supposition of which the truth is demanded or assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; a necessary assumption; *geom.* something of the nature of a problem assumed or taken for granted; the enunciation of a self-evident problem.—*v.t.*—*postulated, postulating.* To beg or assume without proof; to regard as self-evident, or as too obvious to require further proof.—**Postulant**, pos'tū-lant, *n.* One who demands or requests; a candidate.—**Postulation**, pos-tū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of postulating or supposing without proof; supplication; intercession.—**Postulatory**, pos'tū-la-to-ri, *a.* Postulating; assuming or assumed without proof.

Posture, pos'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *posture*, from L. *positura*, a placing, from *pono*, *positum*, to place. POSITION.] The disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose; attitude; situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else (the *posture* of affairs).—*v.t.*—*postured, posturing.* To place in a particular posture.—*v.i.* To dispose the body in particular postures; to contort the body into artificial attitudes, as is done by tumblers or acrobats.—**Posture-maker**, *n.* One who makes postures or contortions.—**Posture-making**, *n.* The art or practice of posturing, or of making contortions of the body, as an acrobat.—**Posture-master**, *n.* One that teaches or practises artificial postures of the body.—**Posturer, Posturist**, pos'tūr-ėr, pos'tūr-ist, *n.* One who postures; an acrobat.—**Postural**, pos'tū-ral, *a.* Pertaining or relating to posture.

Posy, pō'zi, *n.* [Corrupted from *poesy*, being originally a piece of poetry.] A poetical quotation or motto attached to or inscribed on something, as on a ring; a motto or verse sent with a nosegay; hence, a bunch of flowers; sometimes a single flower, as for a button-hole.

Pot, pot, *n.* [A widely spread word, the origin of which is not clear=Fr. *pot*, D. *pot*, Dan. *potte*, Icel. *pottr*, W. *pot*, Ir. *pota*, a pot.] A hollow vessel more deep than broad, used for various domestic and other purposes (an iron *pot* for boiling meat or vegetables; an earthen *pot* for plants, called a *flower-pot*, &c.); a mug; a jug containing a specified quantity of liquor; the quantity contained in a pot; definitely, a quart (a *pot* of porter); a size of paper, 12½ inches by 15 inches the sheet: said to have had originally a pot as water-mark; the metal or earthenware top of a chimney.—*To go to pot*, to be destroyed or ruined; to come to an ill end; the pot being here probably that in which old metal is melted down. [Colloq.]—*v.t.*—*potted, potting.* To put into pots; to preserve seasoned in pots (*potted* fowl and fish); to plant or cover in pots of earth.—**Pot-ale**, *n.* The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.—**Pot-bellied**, *a.* Having a prominent belly.—**Pot-belly**, *n.* A protuberant belly.—**Potboy**, pot'boi, *n.* A boy or man who carries pots of ale or beer for sale; a menial in a public-house.—**Pot-herb**, *n.* A herb for the pot or for cookery; a culinary plant.—**Pot-hole**, *n.* A circular cavity in the rocky beds of rivers formed by stones being whirled round by the action of the current.—**Pot-hook**, *n.* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire; a letter or character like a pot-hook, written by children in learning to write.—**Pot-house**, *n.* An ale-house; a tavern.—**Pot-hunter**, *n.* A sportsman who has more regard to filling his bag than to mere sport.—**Pot-lid**, *n.* The lid or cover of a pot.—**Pot-luck**, *n.* What may chance to be in the pot or provided for a meal.—*To take pot-luck*, is for an unexpected visitor to partake of the family meal, whatever it may chance to be. [Colloq.]—**Pot-metal**, *n.* An inferior kind of brass; a species of stained glass, the colours of which are incorporated within the glass when in the melting-pot in a state of fusion; a kind of cast-iron suitable for making hollow-ware.—**Pot-pourri**, pō-pö-rē, *n.* [Fr. *pot*, pot, and *pourrir*, to putrefy, to boil very much; from L. *putere*, to rot.] A dish of different kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together; hence, a miscellaneous collection; a medley.—**Potsherd**, pot'shėrd, *n.* [*Pot*, and *sherd*=*shard*, *shred*, a fragment.] A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot.—**Pot-stone**, pot'stōn, *n.* A coarsely granular variety of steatite or soapstone, sometimes manufactured into kitchen vessels (hence the name).—**Potter**, pot'ėr, *n.* [From *pot*.] One whose occupation is to make earthenware vessels or crockery of any kind; one who pots viands.—*Potters' clay*, a variety of clay of a reddish or gray colour which becomes red when heated.—*Potters' wheel*, an apparatus consisting of a vertical iron axis, on which is a horizontal disc made to revolve by treadles, the clay being placed on the disc.—**Pottery**, pot'ėr-i, *n.* The ware or vessels made by potters; earthenware glazed and baked; the place where earthen vessels are manufactured; the business of a potter.—**Pot-valiant**, *a.* Courageous over drink; heated to valour by strong drink.—**Pot-walloper, Pot-waller**, pot-wol'lop-ėr, pot'wol-lėr, *n.* [*Pot*, and *wallop*, to boil; akin to *gallop*.] A parliamentary voter in some English boroughs before 1832, who was admitted to vote on proof that he had boiled a pot within the borough bounds during the six months preceding the election.

Potable, pō'ta-bl, *a.* [L.L. *potabilis*, from L. *poto*, to drink, whence *potion*, *poison*.] Drinkable; suitable for drinking; capable of being drunk.—*n.* Something that may be drunk.—**Potableness**, pō'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.—**Potation**, pō-tā'shon, *n.* The act of drinking; a drinking bout; a draught; a drink.—**Potatory**, pō'ta-to-ri, *a.* Relating to drinking.

Potamography, pot-a-mog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of rivers.—**Potamology**, pot-a-mol'o-ji, *n.* The science of rivers.

Potash, pot'ash, *n.* [*Pot*, and *ash*, from being prepared by evaporating the lixivium of wood-ashes in iron pots.] Alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation, largely employed in the manufacture of flint-glass and soap, bleaching, making alum, &c.—*Potash water*, an aerated beverage consisting of carbonic acid water, to which is added bicarbonate of potash.

Potassa, pō-tas'sa, *n.* The older name for *Potash*.

Potassium, pō-tas'si-um, *n.* [A latinized term from *potash*.] The metallic basis of potash, a soft white metal resembling polished silver which rapidly oxidizes when exposed to the air.—**Potassic**, pō-tas'ik, *a.* Relating to potassium; containing potassium.

Potation. Under POTABLE.

Potato, pō-tā'tō, *n.* pl. **Potatoes**, pō-tā'tōz. [Sp. *patata*, *batata*; said to be a Haytian word.] Originally the plant called sweet-potato, but now transferred to the well-known esculent plant whose tubers constitute such cheap and [illegible]hing food; a tuber of this plant.—*Po[illegible] beetle*, *potato bug*. COLORADO BEETLE.—*Potato disease*, *potato blight*, *potato murrain*, a disease caused by a microscopic fungus which affects potatoes.

Poteen, Potteen, Potheen, po-tēn', *n.* [From Ir. *potaim*, to drink.] Whisky illicitly distilled by the Irish peasantry; whisky generally. [Irish.]

Potent, pō'tent, *a.* [L. *potens*, powerful, pres. part of *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able (same root as E. *father*, L. *pater*), and *esse*, to be. *Potent* is seen in *impotent*, *omnipotent*. POWER.] Powerful, in a physical or moral sense; efficacious; having great authority, interest, or the like.—**Potency, Potentness**, pō'ten-si, pō'tent-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being potent.—**Potentate**, pō'ten-tāt, *n.* [Fr. *potentat*.] A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.—**Potential**, pō-ten'shal, *a.* [L. *potentia*, power.] Being in possibility, not in actuality; latent; that may be manifested.—*Potential mood*, that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being (I *may go*; he *can write*).—*n.* Anything that may be possible; a possibility.—**Potentiality**, pō-ten'shi-al"i-ti, *n.* State of being potential; possibility, but not actuality; inherent power or quality not actually exhibited.—**Potentially**, pō-ten'shal-li, *adv.* In a potential manner; in possibility, not in act.—**Potentiary**, pō-ten'shi-a-ri, *n.* One having or assuming power, authority, or influence.—**Potentiate**,† pō-ten'shi-āt, *v.t.* To give power to.—**Potently**, pō'tent-li, *adv.* In a potent manner; powerfully.

Potentilla, pō-ten-til'la, *n.* [From L. *potens*, powerful, from the supposed medical qualities of some of the species.] An extensive genus of herbaceous perennials, of which one species is used in Lapland and the Orkney Islands to tan and dye leather.

Pother, poth'ėr, *n.* [A different form of *bother* or of *potter*.] Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter.—*v.i.* To make a pother or bustle; to make a stir.—*v.t.* To bother; to puzzle; to tease.

Potion, pō'shon, *n.* [L. *potio*, a drinking, a draught, from *poto*, to drink. *Poison* is

the same word.] A draught; a liquid medicine; a dose to be drunk.
Potoroo, pot'o-rö, *n.* The native name of the bettong or kangaroo-rat.
Pot-pourri, Potsherd. Under Pot.
Pott, pot, *n.* A size of paper. Under Pot.
Pottage, pot'āj, *n.* [Fr. *potage*, lit. what one puts in the pot.] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables; also, oatmeal or other porridge.
Potteen, *n.* Poteen.
Potter, Pottery, &c. Under Pot.
Potter, pot'ėr, *v.i.* [Comp. Sw. *peta*, D. *poteren*, *peuteren*, to poke or search with the finger or a stick; W. *pwtio*, to poke or thrust. Put.] To busy or perplex one's self about trifles; to work with little energy or effect; to trifle.
Pottle, pot'l, *n.* [Fr. *potel*, a dim. of *pot*.] Originally a liquid measure of two quarts; hence, any large tankard; a vessel or small basket for holding fruit.
Potto, pot'tō, *n.* The kinkajou.
Pouch, pouch, *n.* [A softened form of *poke*, a bag, a pouch.] A small bag; a pocket; a bag or sac belonging to or forming an appendage of certain animals, as that of a marsupial animal.—*v.t.* To put into a pouch or pocket.—**Pouched**, poucht, *a.* Having a pouch; furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials.
Poulp, Poulpe, pölp, *n.* [Fr. *poulpe*, from L. *polypus*. Polypus.] An eight-footed cuttle-fish; an octopus.
Poult, pōlt, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, a dim. of *poule*, a hen. Poultry.] A young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.
Poultice, pōl'tis, *n.* [From L. *puls*, *pultis*, pottage, gruel, pap.] A soft composition of meal, bread, or the like mollifying substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, &c.; a cataplasm.—*v.t.* —*poulticed*, *poulticing*. To cover with a poultice; to apply a poultice to.
Poultry, pōl'tri, *n.* [A collective from *poult*, pullet, from Fr. *poulet*, a chicken, from *poule*, a hen, L. *pullus*, a young animal, a chicken; akin to Gr. *pōlos*, E. *foal*.] Domestic fowls which are reared for their flesh as an article of food, for their eggs, feathers, &c., such as cocks and hens, turkeys, ducks, and geese.—**Poultry yard**, *n.* A yard or place where fowls are reared.—**Poulterer**, pōl'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table.
Pounce, pouns, *n.* [Fr. *ponce*, It. *pomice*; from L. *pumex*, *pumicis*, a pumice-stone.] A fine powder, such as pulverized cuttle-fish bone, used to prevent ink from spreading on paper, but now almost entirely superseded by blotting-paper.—*v.t.*—*pounced*, *pouncing*. To sprinkle or rub with pounce.—**Pounce-box, Pouncet-box**, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper, or to hold perfume for smelling.
Pounce, pouns, *n.* [Ultimately from L. *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick or pierce; comp. Fr. *poinçon*, a bodkin; Sp. *punzar*, to prick, to pierce. Puncture, Punch, Point.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.—*v.t.*—*pounced*, *pouncing*. To seize or strike suddenly with the claws or talons: said of birds of prey.—*v.i.* To fall on and seize with the claws or talons; to dart or dash on: with *on* or *upon*.—**Pounced**, pounst, *a.* Furnished with claws or talons.
Pound, pound, *n.* [A. Sax. Dan. Sw. Icel. and Goth. *pund*; G. *pfund*; from L. *pondo*, a pound, akin to L. *pondus*, a weight. Ponderous, Pendant.] A standard weight consisting of 12 ounces troy, or 16 ounces avoirdupois; a money of account consisting of 20 shillings, originally equivalent to a pound weight of silver. The *pound Scots* was only equal to a twelfth of the pound sterling, that is 1s. 8d.—**Poundage**, poun'dāj, *n.* A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum or rate per pound; payment rated by the weight of a commodity.—**Pounder**, poun'dėr, *n.* A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: often applied to pieces of ordnance along with a number to express the weight of the shot they fire (a 64-pounder, a cannon firing balls weighing 64 lbs.).
Pound, pound, *n.* [A. Sax. *pund*, an inclosure; a different form of *pond*.] An inclosure in which cattle are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a penfold or pinfold.—*v.t.* To shut up as in a pound; to confine in a public penfold; to impound.—**Poundage**, poun'dāj, *n.* Confinement of cattle in a pound; a mulct levied upon the owners of cattle impounded.
Pound, pound, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *punian*, to beat, bray; the *d* has become attached, as in *sound*, *compound*. Hence *pun*.] To beat; to strike repeatedly with some heavy instrument; to comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument.—**Pounder**, poun'dėr, *n.* One who or that which pounds.
Pour, pōr, *v.t.* [Perhaps from W. *bwrw*, to cast, to shed, as in *bwrw dagrau*, to shed tears; *bwrw gwlaw*, to rain.] To cause to flow, as a liquid, either out of a vessel or into it; to send forth in a stream or continued succession; to emit; to give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling; to throw in profusion.—*v.i.* To flow; to issue forth in a stream; to gush; to rush in continued procession.—**Pourer**, pō'rėr, *n.* One who or that which pours.
Pourparler, pör-pär-lā, *n.* [Fr. from *pour*, for, and *parler*, to speak.] A preliminary conference tending to pave the way to subsequent negotiation.
Poursuivant. Pursuivant.
Pourtray, pör-trā', *v.t.* Portray.
Poussette, pö-set', *n.* [Comp. Fr. *poussette*, a child's game with pins, from *pousser*, to push.] A figure executed by a couple who swing together in a country-dance.—*v.i.*—*poussetted*, *poussetting*. To swing round in couples, as in a country-dance.
Pout, pout, *v.i.* [From W. *pwtiaw*, to push, or from dial. Fr. *pout*, *potte*, Pr. *pot*, the lip.] To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; hence, to look sullen; to swell out, as the lips; to be prominent.—*n.* A protrusion of the lips as in sullenness; a fit of sullenness.—**Pouter**, pout'ėr, *n.* One who pouts; a variety of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast.—**Poutingly**, pout'ing-li, *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.
Poverty, pov'ėr-ti, *n.* [Fr. *pauvreté*, L. *paupertas*, from *pauper*, poor. Poor.] The state of being poor or indigent; indigence; a deficiency of necessary or desirable elements; barrenness (*poverty* of soil); poorness; want of ideas or information; want or defect of words (*poverty* of language).—**Poverty-struck**, *a.* Reduced to a state of poverty; indigent.
Powan, pou'an, *n.* [A form of *pollan*.] The fresh-water herring of Loch Lomond.
Powder, pou'dėr, *n.* [Fr. *poudre*, O. Fr. *pouldre*, It. *polvere*, from L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Any dry substance composed of minute particles; a substance comminuted or triturated to fine particles; gunpowder; hair-powder.—*v.t.* To reduce to fine particles; to pulverize; to sprinkle with powder, or as with powder; to sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat.—*v.i.* To fall to dust; to become like powder; to wear powder on the hair.—**Powder-box**, *n.* A box in which hair-powder is kept.—**Powdered**, pou'dėrd, *p.* and *a.* Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; sprinkled or mixed with salt; salted (*powdered* butter).—**Powder-flask**, *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried.—**Powder-horn**, *n.* A horn in which gunpowder used to be carried by sportsmen before the introduction of cartridges.—**Powder-magazine**, *n.* A place where powder is stored; a bomb-proof building in fortified places.—**Powder-mill**, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.—**Powder-monkey**, *n.* A boy in former times employed on ships for bringing powder to the guns.—**Powder-room**, *n.* The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept.—**Powdery**, pou'dėr-i, *a.* Sprinkled or covered with powder; resembling powder; *bot.* having a surface coated with fine powder.
Power, pou'ėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *poeir* (Mod. Fr. *pouvoir*), from old infinitive *poeir*, from L.L. *potere*, to be able, used for L. *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able, and *esse*, to be; akin *possible*, *potent*, &c. Potent.] Ability to act; the faculty of doing or performing something; that in virtue of which one can; capability of producing an effect; strength, force, or energy manifested in action; capacity; susceptibility (great *power* of resistance); natural strength; animal strength; influence; predominance (as of the mind, imagination); faculty of the mind as manifested by a particular mode of operation (the *power* of thinking); ability; capability; the employment of strength or influence among men; command; the right of governing or act[illegible]ument; dominion; rule; auth[illegible] who or that which exercises a[illegible] control (the *powers* that be); [illegible]n, or the sovereign authority of [illegible] a state (the great *powers* of Euro[illegible]) a spirit or superhuman agent having a certain sway (celestial *powers*); legal authority; warrant; *mech.* that which produces motion or force, or that which may be applied to produce it; a mechanical agent; the moving force applied to produce the required effect; mechanical advantage or effect; force or effect considered as resulting from the action of a machine; *arith.* and *alg.* the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself; *optics*, the degree to which an optical instrument magnifies the apparent dimensions of an object.—*Power of attorney*, authority given to a person to act for another. Attorney.—*Great powers of Europe*, a term in modern diplomacy by which is usually meant Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, and Italy.—**Powerful**, pou'ėr-ful, *a.* Having great power; able to produce great effects; strong; potent; energetic; efficacious.—**Powerfully**, pou'ėr-ful-li, *adv.* In a powerful manner; with great effect; forcibly.—**Powerfulness**, pou'ėr-ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being powerful.—**Powerless**, pou'ėr-les, *a.* Destitute of power; weak; impotent.—**Powerlessly**, pou'ėr-les-li, *adv.* In a powerless manner.—**Powerlessness**, pou'ėr-les-nes, *n.*—**Power-loom**, *n.* A loom worked by water, steam, or some mechanical power.
Powter, pout'ėr, *n.* Pouter.
Pow-wow, pou'wou, *n.* A priest or conjuror among the North American Indians; also, a public feast or festival.
Pox, poks, *n.* [A peculiar spelling of *pocks*, pl. of *pock*—used as a sing.] Eruptive pustules on the body; a disease characterized by pustules, the term being restricted to three or four diseases, as the small-pox, chicken-pox, &c.
Pozzolana, Pozzuolana, pot-so-lä'na, pot'zu-o-lä"na, *n.* A volcanic product occurring near *Pozzuoli*, on the Gulf of Naples, largely employed in the manufacture of Roman or hydraulic cement.
Praam, präm, *n.* [D.] Pram.
Practicable, prak'ti-ka-bl, *a.* [From L.L. *practicare*, to transact, from L. *practicus*, active; Gr. *praktikos*, active, practical, from *prassō*, to do, to work.] Capable of being effected or performed by human means, or by powers that can be applied; feasible; capable of being passed or travelled over; passable; assailable.—**Practicability, Practicableness**, prak'ti-ka-bil"i-ti, prak'ti-ka-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being practicable; feasibility.—**Practicably**, prak'ti-ka-bli, *adv.* In a practicable manner.—**Practical**, prak'ti-kal, *a.* [L. *practicus*.] Relating to practice, use, or employment: opposed to *speculative*, *ideal*, or *theoretical*; that may be turned to use; reducible to use in the conduct of life; given to or concerned with action or practice; capable of reducing knowledge or theories to actual use; educated by practice or experience; skilled in actual work (a *practical* gardener); derived from practice or experience.—*Practical joke.* Under Joke.—**Practically**, prak'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a practical manner; not merely theoretically; so far as actual results or effects are concerned; in effect.—**Practicality, Practicalness**, prak-ti-kal'i-ti, prak'ti-kal-nes, *n.* The quality of being practical.—**Practice**, prak'tis, *n.* [Formerly *practick*, *practike*, from O.Fr. *practique*, from Gr. *prak-*

tikē, practical knowledge.] A piece of conduct; a proceeding; a customary action; custom or habit; use or usage; state of being used; customary use; method or art of doing anything; actual performance (as opposed to *theory*); exercise of any profession (the *practice* of law); application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases; drill; exercise for instruction or discipline; skilful or artful management; stratagem; artifice: usually in a bad sense; a rule in arithmetic for expeditiously multiplying quantities expressed in different denominations.—**Practise**, prak'tis, *v.t.*—*practised, practising*. [From the noun.] To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to use for instruction or discipline, or as a profession or art (to *practise* law or medicine); to put into practice; to perform; to do; to teach by practice; to accustom; to train.—*v.i.*—*practised, practising*. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, for instruction, profit, or amusement; to form a habit of acting in any manner; to use artifices or stratagems; to exercise some profession, as that of medicine or of law.—**Practised**, prak'tist, *p.* and *a.* Skilled through practice.—**Practiser**, prak'tis-ėr, *n.* One that practises.—**Practising**, prak'tis-ing, *a.* Engaged in the use or exercise of any profession.—**Practitioner**, prak-tish'on-ėr, *n.* One who is engaged in the exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine.—*A general practitioner*, one who practises both medicine and surgery.

Præcipe, prē'si-pe, *n.* [L., imper. of *præcipio*, to give precepts. PRECEPT.] *Law*, a writ commanding something to be done or requiring a reason for neglecting it.

Præcordia, prē-kor'di-a, *n. pl.* [L., from *præ*, before, and *cor, cordis*, the heart.] *Anat.* the forepart of the region of the chest; the thoracic viscera.—**Præcordial**, prē-kor'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to the præcordia.

Prædial, prē'di-al, *a.* PREDIAL.

Præ-molar. PRE-MOLAR.

Præmunire, prē-mū-nī'rē, *n.* [A corruption of L. *præmonere*, to pre-admonish, from the words of the writ.] *Law*, a name given to a species of writ, to the offence for which it is granted, and also to the penalty it incurs, this penalty being forfeiture of goods and imprisonment, and being attached in former times to the offences of asserting the jurisdiction of the pope, denying the sovereign's supremacy, &c.

Prætexta, prē-teks'ta, *n.* [L., from *præ*, before, on the edge, and *textus*, woven.] Among the ancient Romans, a white robe with a narrow scarlet border worn by a youth; the white outer garment bordered with purple of the higher magistrates.

Prætor, prē'tor, *n.* [L., from *præ*, before, and *eo*, to go.] In ancient Rome, a title originally of the consuls, in later times of two important magistrates of the city, and lastly of a number of magistrates who administered justice in the state.—**Prætorial, Prætorian**, prē-tō'ri-al, prē-tō'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to a prætor.—*Prætorian bands* or *guards*, bodies of troops originally formed by the emperor Augustus to protect his person and his power, and afterwards long maintained by successive Roman emperors; the household troops or body-guards of the emperors.—*n.* A soldier of the Prætorian guard.—**Prætorium**, prē-tō'ri-um, *n.* [L.] The official residence of a provincial governor among the ancient Romans; a hall of justice.—**Prætorship**, prē'tor-ship, *n.* The dignity of a prætor.

Pragmatic, Pragmatical, prag-mat'ik, prag-mat'i-kal, *a.* [L. *pragmaticus*, Gr. *pragmatikos*, from *pragma*, business, from *prassō*, to do. PRACTICE.] Skilled in business‡; active or diligent‡; forward to intermeddle; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others.—*The pragmatic sanction*, the instrument by which the German emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, endeavoured to secure the succession to his female descendants, settling his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa.—**Pragmatically**, prag-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a pragmatic manner; impertinently.—**Pragmaticalness**, prag-mat'i-kal-nes, *n.*—**Pragmatizer**, prag-ma-tī'zėr, *n.* One who takes a low, gross, or material view of things.

Prahu, prä'hū, *n.* PROA.

Prairie, prā'ri, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *prataria*, from L. *pratum*, a meadow.] The name in North America for extensive tracts of land mostly level or nearly so, generally destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass and flowering plants.—**Prairie-dog**, *n.* A small burrowing rodent allied to the marmot and squirrel, found on the American prairies.—**Prairie-hen**, *n.* A species of grouse of the United States, much prized for the table.—**Prairie-squirrel**, *n.* A squirrel inhabiting the prairies of America, and living on the ground; also called *Gopher*.—**Prairie-wolf**, *n.* The small wolf of the prairies; the coyote.

Praise, prāz, *n.* [Formerly *preis, preys*, praise, price, value, from O.Fr. *pris, preis*, price, honour (Mod. Fr. *prix*), from L. *pretium*, price, value, reward; the same as *price* and to *prize*.] Commendation bestowed on a person; approbation; eulogy; laud; a joyful tribute of gratitude or homage paid to the Divine Being, often expressed in song; the ground or reason of praise; what makes a person worthy of praise.—*v.t.*—*praised, praising*. To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of; to extol in words or song; to laud or magnify, especially applied to the Divine Being.—**Praiseless**, prāz'les, *a.* Without praise or commendation.—**Praiser**, prā'zėr, *n.* One who praises; a commender.—**Praiseworthy**, prāz'wėr-ṭhi, *a.* Worthy or deserving of praise; commendable.—**Praiseworthily**, prāz'wėr-ṭhi-li, *adv.* In a manner deserving of commendation.—**Praiseworthiness**, prāz'wėr-ṭhi-nes, *n.* The quality of being praiseworthy.

Prakrit, prä'krit, *n.* [Skr. *prâkriti*, nature, hence that which is natural or vulgar.] A Hindu language or dialect based on the Sanskrit, and which has been the mother of various modern dialects.

Pram, pram, *n.* [D. *praam*, Dan. *pram*, Icel. *prámr*.] A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used in Holland and the Baltic ports for loading and unloading merchant vessels. Written also *Praam*.

Prance, prans, *v.i.*—*pranced, prancing*. [A slightly different form of *prank*.] To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle; to ride ostentatiously; to strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade.—**Prancer**, prans'ėr, *n.* A prancing horse.—**Prancing**, prans'ing, *p.* and *a.* Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show.

Prandial, pran'di-al, *a.* [L. *prandium*, dinner.] Relating to a dinner, or meal in general.

Prank, prangk, *v.t.* [Allied to D. *pronk*, finery, *pronken*, to strut; Dan. *prange*, G. *prangen, prunken*, to make a show; comp. also G. *pracht*, D. and Dan. *pragt*, pomp.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress up.—*v.i.* To have a showy or gaudy appearance.—*n.* A gambol or caper; a playful or sportive action; a merry trick; a mischievous act, generally rather for sport than injury.—**Prankish**, prangk'ish, *a.* Full of pranks.

Prase, prāz, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *prason*, a leek.] A species of quartz of a leek-green colour.—**Prasinous, Prasine**, praz'i-nus, praz'in, *a.* [L. *prasinus*.] Of a light-green colour, inclining to yellow.

Prate, prāt, *v.i.*—*prated, prating*. [Same as L.G. *praten*, Dan. *prate*, D. *praaten*, Icel. *prata*, to prate; probably of imitative origin.] To talk much and without weight; to chatter; to babble.—*v.t.* To utter foolishly.—*n.* Continued talk to little purpose; unmeaning loquacity.—**Prater**, prā'tėr, *n.* One that prates.—**Prating**, prā'ting, *p.* and *a.* Given to prate; loquacious.—**Pratingly**, prā'ting-li, *adv.* In a prating manner.

Pratincole, prat'in-kōl, *n.* [From L. *pratum*, a meadow, and *incola*, an inhabitant.] A graceful bird of a genus akin to the plovers, inhabiting the temperate and warmer parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Pratique, prat'ēk, *n.* [Fr. *pratique*, practice, intercourse. PRACTICE.] A license to a ship to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine: a term used particularly in the European ports of the Mediterranean.

Prattle, prat'l, *v.i.*—*prattled, prattling*. [Freq. and dim. of *prate*.] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects; to talk like a child.—*n.* Puerile or trifling talk.—**Prattler**, prat'lėr, *n.* One who prattles.

Pravity, prav'i-ti, *n.* [L. *pravitas*, from *pravus*, crooked, evil.] Deviation from right; moral perversity; depravity.

Prawn, pran, *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A small crustaceous animal of the shrimp family, highly prized for food.

Praxis, prak'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *prassō*, to do. PRACTICE.] Use; practice; especially, practice or discipline for a specific purpose, as to acquire a specific art; an example or form to teach practice.

Pray, prā, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *preier* (Fr. *prier*), It. *pregare*, to pray, from L. *precari*, to pray (as in *deprecate, imprecate*), from *prex*, a prayer (whence also *precarious*); same root as Skr. *prach*, to demand, A. Sax. *frignan*, G. *fragen*, to inquire.] To ask something with earnestness or zeal; to supplicate; to beg (to *pray* for mercy); to make petition to the Supreme Being; to address the Supreme Being with confession of sins and supplication for benefits.—*Pray*, elliptically for *I pray you tell me*, is a common mode of introducing a question.—*v.t.* To make earnest request to; to entreat; to address with a prayer for something such as God may grant; to ask earnestly for; to beseech; to petition.—**Prayer**, prā'ėr, *n.* One who prays.

Prayer, prā'ėr or prār, *n.* [Not directly from *pray*, but from O.Fr. *proiere*, Fr. *prière*, a prayer, from L.L. *precaria*, a prayer, from L. *precarius*, obtained by begging. PRAY, PRECARIOUS.] The act of asking for a favour with earnestness; a petition, supplication, entreaty; a solemn petition for benefits addressed to the Supreme Being; the words of a supplication; a formula of church service or of worship, public or private; that part of a petition to a public body which specifies the thing desired to be done or granted.—**Prayer-book**, *n.* A book containing prayers.—*The prayer-book*, the Book of Common Prayer used by the Church of England and certain other churches.—**Prayerful**, prā'ėr-ful or prār'ful, *a.* Devotional; given to prayer.—**Prayerfully**, prā'ėr-ful-li or prār'ful-li, *adv.* In a prayerful manner.—**Prayerfulness**, prā'ėr-ful-nes or prār'ful-nes, *n.*—**Prayerless**, prā'ėr-les or prār'les, *a.* Habitually neglecting the duty of prayer.—**Prayerlessly**, prā'ėr-les-li or prār'les-li, *adv.* In a prayerless manner.—**Prayerlessness**, prā'ėr-les-nes or prār'les-nes, *n.*—**Prayer-meeting**, *n.* A meeting for prayer.—**Praying-machine, Praying-mill, Praying-wheel**, *n.* An apparatus used in Asia; one of the commoner forms consisting of a wheel to which a written prayer is attached, and each revolution of the wheel made by the devotee counting as an utterance of the prayer.

Preach, prēch, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *precher* (Fr. *prêcher*), from L. *prædicare*, to declare in public—*præ*, before, and *dico, dicatum*, to proclaim; closely akin to *dico, dictum*, to say. DICTION.] To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon; to give earnest advice; to discourse in the manner of a preacher.—*v.t.* To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses; to inculcate in public discourse; to deliver (a sermon).—**Preacher**, prēch'ėr, *n.* One who preaches.—**Preachership**, prēch'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a preacher.—**Preachify**, prēch'i-fī, *v.i.* To give a long-winded moral advice.—**Preaching-cross**, *n.* A structure formerly erected in a public place, at which the monks and others were wont to preach.—**Preachment**, prēch'ment, *n.* A discourse affectedly solemn: in contempt.

Preadamite, prē-ad'am-it, *n.* [*Pre*, before, and *Adam*.] One of those inhabitants of the earth who are presumed by some to have lived before the time of Adam.—*a.* Prior to Adam; pertaining to the Pre-

adamites.—**Preadamitic, Preadamic**, prē-ad'am-it"ik, prē-a-dam'ik, *a.* Existing before Adam; pertaining to the world before Adam.

Preamble, prē'am-bl, *n.* [Fr. *préambule*, from L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to go about. AMBLE.] An introduction, as to a discourse, piece of music, and the like; the introductory part of a statute or act of parliament which states the reasons and intent of the law.—*v.t.*—*preambled*, *preambling*. To preface; to introduce with previous remarks.

Preaudience, prē-ą'di-ens, *n.* Right of previous audience or of being heard before another; precedence or rank at the bar among sergeants and barristers.

Prebend, prē'bend, *n.* [Fr. *prébende*, from L.L. *præbenda*, things to be supplied, from L. *præbeo*, to give, grant, furnish—*præ*, and *habeo*, to have. HABIT.] The stipend granted to a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church out of its estate.—**Prebendal**, prē-ben'dal, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend.—**Prebendary**, prē'ben-da-ri, *n.* An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; a canon.—**Prebendaryship**, prē'ben-da-ri-ship, *n.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry.

Precarious, prē-kā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *precarius*, primarily, depending on request, or on the will of another, from *precor*, to pray. PRAY, PRAYER.] Depending on or held at the will or pleasure of another; hence, held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events.—**Precariously**, prē-kā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a precarious manner.—**Precariousness**, prē-kā'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state of being precarious.

Precative, Precatory, prē'ka-tiv, prē'ka-to-ri, *a.* [From L. *precor*, to pray. PRAY.] Suppliant; beseeching.

Precaution, prē-ka'shon, *n.* [L. *precautio*, from *præcautus*—*præ*, before, and *caveo*, *cautum*, to take care. CAUTION.] Previous caution or care; a measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good.—*v.t.* To warn or advise beforehand, for preventing mischief.—**Precautionary**, prē-ka'shon-a-ri, *a.* Containing previous caution; proceeding from precaution.

Precede, prē-sēd', *v.t.*—*preceded*, *preceding*. [L. *præcedo*—*præ*, before, and *cedo*, to move. CEDE.] To go before in the order of time; to be previous to; to go before in place, rank, or importance.—**Precedence, Precedency**, prē-sē'dens, prē-sē'den-si, *n.* The act or state of preceding or going before; priority in time; the state of being before in rank or dignity; the right to a more honourable place; order or adjustment of place according to rank; the foremost place in a ceremony; superior importance or influence.—**Precedent**, prē-sē'dent, *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent.—**Precedent**, pres'ē-dent, *n.* Something done or said that may serve or be adduced as an example or rule to be followed in a subsequent act of the like kind; *law*, a judicial decision, which serves as a rule for future decisions in similar or analogous cases.—**Precedented**, pres'ē-den-ted, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.—**Precedently**, prē-sē'dent-li, *adv.* Beforehand, antecedently.

Precentor, prē-sen'tėr, *n.* [L.L. *præcentor*—L. *præ*, before, and *cantor*, a singer, from *cano*, *cantum*, to sing. CHANT.] The leader of the choir in a cathedral, usually a minor canon; a person whose duty it is to lead the psalmody of a Presbyterian or other congregation.—**Precentorship**, prē-sen'tėr-ship, *n.* The office of a precentor.

Precept, prē'sept, *n.* [Fr. *précepte*, L. *præceptum*, from *præcipio*, to teach, instruct—*præ*, before, and *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] A commandment intended as an authoritative rule of action; a command respecting moral conduct; an injunction; *law*, a mandate in writing sent by a justice of the peace, &c., for bringing a person, record, &c., before him.—**Preceptive**, prē-sep'tiv, *a.* [L. *præceptivus*.] Giving or containing precepts for the regulation of conduct; admonitive; instructive.—**Preceptor**, prē-sep'tėr, *n.* [L. *præceptor*.] A teacher; an instructor; the head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars.—**Preceptorial**, prē-sep-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.—**Preceptory**, prē'sep-to-ri, *a.* Giving precepts.—*n.* A subordinate religious house where instruction was given; an establishment of the Knights Templars, the superior of which was called knight preceptor.—**Preceptress**, prē-sep'tres, *n.* A female teacher or preceptor.

Precession, prē-sesh'on, *n.* [Fr. *précession*, from L. *præcedo*, *præcessum*, to precede. PRECEDE.] The act of going before or forward.—*Precession of the equinoxes*, an astronomical phenomenon consisting in a slow movement of the equinoctial points (which see) from east to west, or contrary to the order of the zodiacal signs, thus causing the equinoxes to succeed each other in less time than they would otherwise do.

Precinct, prē'singt, *n.* [From L. *præcingo*, *præcinctum*, to encompass—*præ*, before, and *cingo*, to gird. CINCTURE.] The boundary line encompassing a place; a limit; a part near a border; a district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial division.

Precious, presh'us, *a.* [Fr. *précieux*, from L. *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price. PRAISE.] Of great price; costly; of great value or worth; very valuable; much esteemed; highly cherished; ironically, very great; rascally (a *precious* villain).—*Precious metals*, gold and silver.—*Precious stones*, jewels, gems.—**Preciously**, presh'us-li, *adv.* In a precious manner; at a great cost.—**Preciousness**, presh'us-nes, *n.*

Precipice, pres'i-pis, *n.* [Fr. *précipice*, from L. *præcipitium*, a falling headlong, a precipice, from *præceps*, headlong—*præ*, forward, and *caput*, head. CHIEF.] A headlong declivity; a bank or cliff extremely steep, or quite perpendicular or overhanging.—**Precipitate**, prē-sip'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*precipitated*, *precipitating*. [L. *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong.] To throw headlong; to cast down from a precipice or height; to urge or press with eagerness or violence; to hasten (to *precipitate* one's flight); to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw or cause to sink to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.—*v.i.* To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment or any substance in solution.—*a.* Falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent; headlong; overhasty; rashly hasty; adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty; hurried; headlong.—*n. Chem.* any matter, which, having been dissolved in a fluid, falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance capable of producing a decomposition of the compound.∴ Substances which fall or settle down, as earthy matter in water, are called *sediments*, the operating cause being mechanical and not chemical.—**Precipitately**, prē-sip'i-tāt-li, *adv.* In a headlong or precipitate manner; too hastily.—**Precipitable**, prē-sip'i-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being precipitated.—**Precipitability**, prē-sip'i-ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state of being precipitable.—**Precipitance, Precipitancy**, prē-sip'i-tans, prē-sip'i-tan-si, *n.* The quality of being precipitate, rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose.—**Precipitant**, prē-sip'i-tant, *a.* [L. *præcipitans*, *præcipitantis*, ppr. of *præcipito*.] Falling or rushing headlong; precipitate.—*n. Chem.* a substance which, when added to a solution, separates what is dissolved and makes it fall to the bottom in a concrete state.—**Precipitantly**, prē-sip'i-tant-li, *adv.* In a precipitant manner.—**Precipitation**, prē-sip'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated; a falling or rushing down with violence and rapidity; rash, tumultuous haste; *chem.* the process by which any substance is made to separate from another or others in a solution, and fall to the bottom.—**Precipitous**, prē-sip'i-tus, *a.* [L. *præceps*, *præcipitis*, headlong.] Very steep; like or forming a precipice; headlong in descent.—**Precipitously**, prē-sip'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a precipitous manner.—**Precipitousness**, prē-sip'i-tus-nes, *n.* Steepness of descent.

Précis, prā-sē, *n.* [Fr. *précis*, precise, also an abstract. PRECISE.] A concise or abridged statement; a summary; an abstract.

Precise, prē-sīs', *a.* [L. *præcisus*, from *præcido*, to cut off—*præ*, before, and *cædo*, to cut (as in *concise*, *excision*).] Sharply or exactly limited or defined as to meaning; exact; definite, not loose, vague, or equivocal; exact in conduct; strict; formal; nice; punctilious.—**Precisely**, prē-sīs'li, *adv.* In a precise manner; exactly; accurately; with excess of formality.—**Preciseness**, prē-sīs'nes, *n.* Exactness; rigid nicety; excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality.—**Precisian**, prē-sizh'an, *n.* An over-precise person; one ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules.—**Precisianism**, prē-sizh'an-izm, *n.* The conduct of a precisian; excessive exactness.—**Precision**, prē-sizh'on, *n.* The state of being precise as to meaning; preciseness; exactness; accuracy.

Preclude, prē-klūd', *v.t.*—*precluded*, *precluding*. [L. *præcludo*—*præ*, before, and *cludo*, *claudo*, to shut. CLOSE, *v.t.*] To shut up; to stop; to impede; to hinder; to hinder or render inoperative by anticipative action.—**Preclusion**, prē-klū'zhon, *n.* The act of precluding.—**Preclusive**, prē-klū'siv, *a.* Tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles.—**Preclusively**, prē-klū'siv-li, *adv.* In a preclusive manner.

Precocious, prē-kō'shus, *a.* [Fr. *précoce*, from L. *præcox*, *præcocis*, ripe early, precocious—*præ*, before, and *coquo*, to cook, to ripen. COOK.] Ripe before the proper or natural time; ripe in understanding at an early period; developed or matured early in life.—**Precociously**, prē-kō'shus-li, *adv.* In a precocious manner.—**Precociousness, Precocity**, prē-kō'shus-nes, prē-kos'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being precocious; early development of the mental powers.

Precognition, prē-kog-nish'on, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *cognitio*, knowledge.] Previous knowledge or cognition; *Scots law*, a preliminary examination of a witness or witnesses to a criminal act, in order to know whether there is ground of trial.—**Precognosce**, prē'kog-nos, *v.t.* *Scots law*, to take the precognition of.

Preconceive, prē-kon-sēv', *v.t.*—*preconceived*, *preconceiving*. To form a conception or opinion of beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of.—**Preconception**, prē-kon-sep'shon, *n.* The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

Preconcert, prē-kon-sėrt', *v.t.* To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.—*n.* (prē-kon'sėrt). A previous agreement.—**Preconcertedly**, prē-kon-sėr'ted-li, *adv.* In a preconcerted manner; by previous agreement or arrangement.

Preconscious, prē-kon'shus, *a.* Pertaining to or involving a state anterior to consciousness.

Preconsent, prē-kon-sent', *n.* A previous consent.

Precontract, prē-kon'trakt, *n.* A contract or agreement previous to another.—*v.t.* and *i.* (prē-kon-trakt'). To contract or stipulate previously.

Precordia, prē-kor'di-a, *n.* PRÆCORDIA.

Precursor, prē-kėr'sėr, *n.* [L. *præcursor*—*præ*, before, and *cursor*, a runner, from *curro*, *cursum*, to run. CURRENT.] A forerunner; a harbinger; one who or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach.—**Precursory**, prē-kėr'so-ri, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger; forerunning.—**Precursive**, prē-kėr'siv, *a.* Precursory.

Predaceous, prē-dā'shus, *a.* [From L. *præda*, prey, spoil, plunder, &c. PREY.] Living by prey; given to prey on other animals.—**Predacean**, prē-dā'shan, *n.* A carnivorous animal.—**Predatory**, pred'a-to-ri, *a.* [L. *prædatorius*.] Plundering; pillaging; practising rapine.

Predate, prē-dāt', *v.t.*—*predated*, *predating*. To date by anticipation; to antedate.

Predecease, prē-dē-sēs', *v.t.*—*predeceased*, *predeceasing*. To die before.—*n.* The decease of one before another.

Predecessor, prē-dē-ses'ėr, *n.* [L. *prædecessor*—*præ*, before, and *decessor*, one who retires, from *decedo*, *decessum*, to depart—*de*, from, and *cedo*, to go. CEDE.] One who

precedes or goes before another in some position; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, or the like.

Predeclare, prē-dē-klār', *v.t.*—*predeclared*, *predeclaring*. To declare beforehand or previously.

Predestinate, prē-des'ti-nāt, *v.t.*—*predestinated*, *predestinating*. [L. *prædestino*, *prædestinatum*—*præ*, before, and *destino*, to determine. DESTINE.] To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.—*a.* Predestinated; foreordained.—**Predestinarian**, prē-des'ti-nā"ri-an, *a.* Belonging to predestination.—*n.* One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.—**Predestinarianism**, prē-des'ti-nā"ri-an-izm, *n.* The system or doctrines of the predestinarians.—**Predestination**, prē-des'ti-nā"shon, *n.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining events; especially, *theol.* the doctrine that God has from eternity unchangeably appointed or determined whatever comes to pass; particularly that he has preordained men to everlasting happiness or misery.—**Predestinator**, prē-des'ti-nā-ter, *n.* One that predestinates; a predestinarian.—**Predestine**, prē-des'tin, *v.t.*—*predestined*, *predestining*. To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

Predetermine, prē-dē-ter'min, *v.t.*—*predetermined*, *predetermining*. To determine beforehand; to doom by previous decree.—*v.i.* To make a determination beforehand.—**Predeterminate**, prē-dē-ter'mi-nāt, *a.* Determined beforehand.—**Predetermination**, prē-dē-ter'mi-nā"shon, *n.* Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand.

Predial, pre'di-al, *a.* [Fr. *prédial*, from L. *prædium*, a farm or estate.] Consisting of land or farms; landed; attached to land; derived from land (*predial* tithes).

Predicable, pred'i-ka-bl, *a.* [L. *prædicabilis*, from *prædico*. PREDICATE.] Capable of being affirmed of something; that may be attributed to something.—*n.* Anything that may be predicated or affirmed of another; *logic*, one of the five things which can be affirmatively predicated of several others, viz. genus, species, difference, property, and accident.—**Predicability**, pred'i-ka-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being predicable.—**Predicament**, prē-dik'a-ment, *n.* [L.L. *prædicamentum*.] *Logic*, one of those general heads or most comprehensive terms under one or other of which every other term may be arranged, ten in number, according to Aristotle, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit; hence, class or kind described by definite marks; condition; especially, a dangerous or trying condition or state.—**Predicamental**, prē-dik'a-men"tal, *a.* Pertaining to a predicament.—**Predicant**, pred'i-kant, *n.* [L. *prædicans*, ppr. of *prædico*.] One that affirms anything; a preaching friar; a Dominican.—*a.* Predicating; preaching.

Predicate, pred'i-kāt, *v.t.*—*predicated*, *predicating*. [L. *prædico*, *prædicatum*, to affirm, to declare—*præ*, before, and *dico*, to declare. PREACH.] To affirm as an attribute of something (to *predicate* whiteness of snow); to declare one thing of another.—*v.i.* To make an affirmation.—*n.* *Logic*, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject; *gram.* the word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject.—**Predication**, pred-i-kā'shon, *n.* The act of predicating; affirmation; assertion.—**Predicative**, pred'i-kā-tiv, *a.* Expressing affirmation or predication.—**Predicatory**, pred'i-ka-to-ri, *a.* Affirmative; positive.

Predict, prē-dikt', *v.t.* [L. *prædico*, *prædictum*—*præ*, before, and *dico*, to tell. DICTION.] To foretell; to prophesy; to declare to be to happen in the future.—**Prediction**, prē-dik'shon, *n.* The act of predicting; a foretelling; a prophecy.—**Predictive**, prē-dik'tiv, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.

Predilection, prē-di-lek'shon, *n.* [Fr. *prédilection*—L. *præ*, before, and *dilectio*, a choice, from *diligo*, to love. DILIGENT.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favour of something.

Prediscover, prē-dis-kuv'er, *v.t.* To discover previously or beforehand.—**Prediscovery**, prē-dis-kuv'er-i, *n.* A discovery made previously.

Predispose, prē-dis-pōz', *v.t.*—*predisposed*, *predisposing*. To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition or tendency to; to fit or adapt previously.—**Predisposing**, prē-dis-pō'zing, *p.* and *a.* Inclining or disposing beforehand; making liable or susceptible.—**Predisposition**, prē-dis'pō-zish"on, *n.* The state of being previously disposed towards something; previous inclination or tendency; previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

Predominate, prē-dom'i-nāt, *v.i.*—*predominated*, *predominating*. [Fr. *prédominer*—L. *præ*, before, and *dominor*, to rule, from *dominus*, lord. DOMINATE, DAME.] To have surpassing power, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence among others.—*v.t.* To rule over; to master.—**Predominance**, **Predominancy**, prē-dom'i-nans, prē-dom'i-nan-si, *n.* Prevalence over others; superiority in power, influence, or authority; ascendency.—**Predominant**, prē-dom'i-nant, *a.* Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; ruling; controlling.—**Predominantly**, prē-dom'i-nant-li, *adv.* In a predominant manner.

Predoom, prē-dōm', *v.t.* To doom or judge beforehand.

Pre-elect, prē-ē-lekt', *v.t.* To choose or elect beforehand.—**Pre-election**, prē-ē-lek'shon, *n.* Choice or election beforehand.

Pre-eminence, prē-em'i-nens, *n.* The state or quality of being notably eminent among others; superior or surpassing eminence; undoubted superiority, especially superiority in excellence.—**Pre-eminent**, prē-em'i-nent, *a.* Eminent above others; surpassing or highly distinguished in excellence, sometimes also in evil.—**Pre-eminently**, prē-em'i-nent-li, *adv.* In a pre-eminent manner or degree.

Pre-emption, prē-em'shon, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying, from *emo*, to buy. EXEMPT.] The act or right of purchasing before others; the right of a settler to the first chance of buying land in or near which he has settled; the privilege formerly enjoyed by English kings of buying provisions in preference to others.—**Pre-emptive**, prē-em'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to pre-emption.

Preen, prēn, *v.t.* [O.E. *proine*, *proigne*, to prune, to preen. PRUNE.] To trim with the beak; to clean and dress: said of birds dressing their feathers.

Pre-engage, prē-en-gāj', *v.t.*—*pre-engaged*, *pre-engaging*. To engage by previous agreement; to engage or attach by previous influence; to preoccupy.—**Pre-engagement**, prē-en-gāj'ment, *n.* Prior engagement or attachment.

Pre-establish, prē-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* To establish or settle beforehand.—**Pre-establishment**, prē-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

Pre-exist, prē-eg-zist', *v.i.* To exist beforehand or before something else.—**Pre-existence**, prē-eg-zis'tens, *n.* Existence previous to something else; existence in a previous state; existence of the soul before its union with the body.—**Pre-existent**, prē-eg-zis'tent, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

Preface, pref'as, *n.* [Fr. *préface*, from L. *præfatio*—*præ*, before, and *fari*, *fatum*, to speak: whence also *fate*, *fame*.] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or other composition.—*v.t.*—*prefaced*, *prefacing*. To introduce by preliminary remarks.—**Prefatory**, pref'a-to-ri, *a.* Having the character of a preface; pertaining to a preface.—**Prefatorily**, pref'a-to-ri-li, *adv.* By way of preface.

Prefect, pre'fekt, *n.* [L. *præfectus*, from *præficio*—*præ*, before, and *facio*, to make. FAIR.] A governor, commander, chief magistrate, or the like; a name common to several officers, military and civil, in ancient Rome; an important functionary in France; a préfet, that is, an official who presides over and has extensive powers in a department.—**Prefectship**, **Prefecture**, pre'fekt-ship, pre'fek-tūr, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a prefect; *prefecture* is also the official residence of a prefect.

Prefer, prē-fer', *v.t.*—*preferred*, *preferring*. [L. *præfero*, to carry before, to present, to esteem more highly—*præ*, before, and *fero*, to bear or carry. FERTILE.] To offer for one's consideration or decision; to present; said especially of petitions, prayers, &c.; to advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; to set above something else in estimation; to hold in greater favour or esteem; to choose rather (to *prefer one to* another).—**Preferable**, pref'er-a-bl, *a.* Worthy to be preferred; more eligible; more desirable.—**Preferableness**, **Preferability**, pref'er-a-bl-nes, pref'er-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable.—**Preferably**, pref'er-a-bli, *adv.* In or by preference.—**Preference**, pref'er-ens, *n.* The preferring of one thing before another; choice of one thing rather than another; higher place in esteem; the object of choice; choice.—*Preference shares* or *preference stock*, shares or stock on which dividends are payable before those on the original shares or stock.—**Preferential**, pref-er-en'shal, *a.* In a position to which some preference is attached.—**Preferment**, prē-fer'ment, *n.* Advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station; promotion; a superior or valuable place or office, especially in the church.—**Preferrer**, prē-fer'er, *n.* One who prefers.

Préfet, prā-fā, *n.* [Fr.] PREFECT.

Prefigure, prē-fig'ūr, *v.t.*—*prefigured*, *prefiguring*. To exhibit by antecedent representation or by types and similitudes.—**Prefiguration**, prē-fig'ū-rā"shon, *n.* The act of prefiguring; an antecedent similitude.—**Prefigurative**, prē-fig'ū-rā-tiv, *a.* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitudes.

Prefix, prē-fiks', *v.t.* [Fr. *préfixer*; L. *præfigo*, *præfixus*—*præ*, before, and *figo*, to fix. FIX.] To put or fix before or at the beginning of another thing (to *prefix* a syllable to a word, an advertisement to a book); to settle, fix, or appoint beforehand (to *prefix* the hour of meeting).—*n.* (prē'fiks.) A letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification.—**Prefixion**, prē-fik'shon, *n.* The act of prefixing.

Preformative, prē-for'ma-tiv, *n.* A formative letter at the beginning of a word; a prefix.

Preglacial, prē-glā'shi-al, *a.* *Geol.* prior to the glacial or boulder-drift period.

Pregnable,† preg'na-bl, *a.* [Fr. *prenable* (with inserted *g*), from *prendre*, to take, L. *prehendo*, *prehensum*. PREHENSILE.] Capable of being taken or won by force; expugnable.

Pregnant, preg'nant, *a.* [L. *pregnans*, *pregnantis*—*præ*, before, and *gnans*, ppr. corresponding to *gnatus*, *natus*, born. NATAL, NATURE.] Being with young; great with child; gravid; full of important matter; abounding with results; full of consequence or significance (a *pregnant* argument).—**Pregnancy**, preg'nan-si, *n.* The state of being pregnant; time of going with child; the quality of being full of significance, or the like.—**Pregnantly**, preg'nant-li, *adv.* In a pregnant manner.

Prehensile, **Prehensory**, prē-hen'sil, prē-hen'so-ri, *a.* [L. *prehendo*, *prehensus*, to lay hold of—*præ*, before, and *hendo*, to seize, as *apprehend*, *comprehend*, &c. PRIZE, PRISON.] Capable of or adapted to seize or grasp (a monkey's *prehensile* tail).—**Prehensible**, prē-hen'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being seized.—**Prehension**, prē-hen'shon, *n.* A taking hold of; a seizing.—**Prehensor**, prē-hen'ser, *n.* One who lays hold.

Prehistoric, prē-his-tor'ik, *a.* Relating to a period antecedent to that at which history begins.

Preinstruct, prē-in-strukt', *v.t.* To instruct previously or beforehand.

Preintimation, prē'in-ti-mā"shon, *n.* Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

Prejudge, prē-juj', *v.t.*—*prejudged*, *prejudging*. [Fr. *préjuger*.] To judge before hearing, or before the arguments and facts are

fully known; to decide by anticipation; to condemn beforehand or unheard.—**Prejudgment**, prē-juj'ment, *n.* The act of prejudging; judgment without a hearing or full examination.

Prejudicate, prē-jū'di-kāt, *v.t.*—*prejudicated*, *prejudicating*. [L. *præ*, before, and *judico*, to judge. Akin *prejudice*.] To prejudge; to determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage.—**Prejudication**, prē-jū'di-kā"shon, *n.* The act of prejudicating.

Prejudice, prej'ū-dis, *n.* [Fr. *préjudice*, from L. *præjudicium*, from *præ*, before, and *judicium*, a judgment, from *judex*, *judicis*, a judge. JUDGE.] A bias or leaning, favourable or unfavourable, without reason, or for some reason other than justice; a prepossession (when used absolutely generally with the unfavourable meaning of wrong or ignorant bias or view); mischief; damage; injury (without prejudice to one's interests).—*v.t.*—*prejudiced*, *prejudicing*. To implant a prejudice in the mind of; to bias by hasty and incorrect notions; to injure by prejudices; to hurt, damage, impair; to injure in general (to *prejudice* one's cause).—**Prejudicial**, prej-ū-dish'al, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; detrimental.—**Prejudicially**, prej-ū-dish'al-li, *adv.* In a prejudicial manner.—**Prejudicialness**, prej-ū-dish'al-nes, *n.*

Preknowledge, prē-nol'ej, *n.* Prior knowledge; foreknowledge.

Prelate, prel'at, *n.* [Fr. *prélat*, from L.L. *prælatus*, from L. *prælatus*, pp. of *præfero*, *prælatum*—*præ*, before, and *latus*, borne.] An ecclesiastic of the higher order having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch; a dignitary of the church.—**Prelacy**, prel'a-si, *n.* Episcopacy; the system of church government by prelates; prelates collectively.—**Prelateship**, prel'at-ship, *n.* The office of a prelate.—**Prelatic**, **Prelatical**, **Prelatial**, pre-lat'ik, pre-lat'i-kal, pre-lā'shi-al, *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy.—**Prelatically**, pre-lat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a prelatical manner.—**Prelatist**, prel'at-ist, *n.* An advocate for prelacy.

Prelect, prē-lekt', *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *prælego*, *prælectus*—*præ*, before, and *lego*, to read. LEGEND.] To read a lecture or discourse in public.—**Prelection**, prē-lek'shon, *n.* A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company.—**Prelector**, prē-lek'tor, *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

Prelibation, prē-li-bā'shon, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *libo*, to taste. LIBATION.] Foretaste; a tasting beforehand; an effusion or libation previous to tasting.

Preliminary, prē-lim'i-na-ri, *a.* [Fr. *préliminaire*—L. *præ*, before, and *limen*, threshold. LIMIT.] Introductory; preceding the main discourse or business; prefatory.—*n.* Something introductory or preparatory; something to be examined and determined before an affair can be treated of on its own merits; a preparatory act.—**Preliminarily**, prē-lim'i-na-ri-li, *adv.* In a preliminary manner.

Prelude, prē'lūd or prel'ūd, *n.* [Fr. *prélude*, from L. *præ*, before, and *ludus*, play. LUDICROUS.] Something preparatory or leading up to what follows; an introductory performance; *music*, a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement.—*v.t.* (prē-lūd')—*preluded*, *preluding*. To introduce with a prelude; to serve as prelude to.—*v.i.* To serve as a prelude.—**Preludial**, pre-lū'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to a prelude; introductory.—**Prelusive**, **Prelusory**, prē-lū'siv, prē-lū'so-ri, *a.* Having the character of a prelude; introductory.—**Prelusively**, **Prelusorily**, prē-lū'siv-li, prē-lū'so-ri-li, *adv.* By way of prelude.

Prelumbar, prē-lum'bār, *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *lumbus*, a loin.] *Anat.* placed before the loins.

Premature, prē'ma-tūr, *a.* [L. *præmaturus*—*præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.] Happening, arriving, existing, performed, or adopted before the proper time; done, said, or believed too soon; too early; untimely.—**Prematurely**, prē-ma-tūr'li, *adv.* In a premature manner.—**Prematureness**, **Prematurity**, prē-ma-tūr'nes, prē-ma-tū'ri-ti, *n.* The state of being premature.

Premaxillary, prē-mak'sil-la-ri, *a.* *Anat.* a bone of the upper jaw on either side anterior to the true maxillary bone.

Premeditate, prē-med'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*premeditated*, *premeditating*. [Fr. *préméditer*, L. *præmeditor*—*præ*, before, and *meditor*, to meditate.] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously.—*v.i.* To meditate beforehand.—**Premeditately**, prē-med'i-tāt-li, *adv.* With premeditation.—**Premeditation**, prē-med'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of premeditating; previous deliberation; forethought; previous contrivance or design.

Premetallic, prē-me-tal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to that period during which men were ignorant of the art of working metals.

Premier, prē'mi-ėr, *a.* [Fr. *premier*, from L. *primarius*, of the first rank, from *primus*, first. PRIME.] First; chief; principal; holding the most ancient title in any rank of the peerage (the *premier* earl).—*n.* The first or chief minister of state; the prime or premier minister.—**Premiership**, prē'mi-ėr-ship, *n.* The office of premier.

Premise, prē-mīz', *v.t.*—*premised*, *premising*. [From L. *præmitto*, *præmissum*—*præ*, before, and *mitto*, to send. MISSION.] To set forth or make known beforehand, as introductory to the main subject; to lay down as an antecedent proposition.—*v.i.* To make an antecedent statement.—*n.* (prem'is). [Fr. *prémisse*, a premise (in logic), L. *præmissum*, what is sent or put before.] A proposition laid down as a base of argument; *logic*, the name applied to each of the two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn; *pl.* the beginning or early portion of a legal deed or document where the subject-matter is stated or described in full (lit. 'the things before mentioned'); hence, lands and houses or tenements; a house and the outhouses, &c., belonging to it.—**Premiss**, prem'is, *n.* *Logic*, a premise.

Premium, prē'mi-um, *n.* [L. *præmium*, a reward—*præ*, before, and *emo*, to take. PRE-EMPTION.] A reward or prize offered for some specific thing; a bonus; an extra sum paid as an incentive; a bounty; a fee paid for the privilege of being taught a trade or profession; a sum paid periodically to an office for insurance, as against fire or loss of life or property.—*At a premium*, above par, opposed to *at a discount*: said of shares or stock; hence, in high esteem.

Premolar, pre-mō'lėr, *n.* *Anat.* a tooth between the canine and the molars.

Premonish, prē-mon'ish, *v.t.* [Prefix *pre*, and *-monish*, as in *admonish*.] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.—**Premonition**, prē-mo-nish'on, *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.—**Premonitor**, prē-mon'i-tėr, *n.* One who or that which gives premonition.—**Premonitorily**, prē-mon'i-to-ri-li, *adv.* By way of premonition.—**Premonitory**, **Premonitive**, prē-mon'i-to-ri, prē-mon'i-tiv, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

Premorse, prē-mors', *a.* [L. *præmorsus*—*præ*, before, and *mordeo*, to gnaw. MORDANT.] Bitten off: applied in *bot.* to a root or leaf terminating abruptly, as if bitten off.

Premosaic, prē-mō-zā'ik, *a.* Relating to the time before that of Moses.

Premotion, prē-mō'shon, *n.* Previous motion or excitement to action.

Premunire, prē-mū-nī'rē, *n.* *Præmunire.*

Prenominate, prē-nom'i-nāt, *v.t.*—*prenominated*, *prenominating*. To nominate or name previously or beforehand.—*a.* Forenamed.—**Prenomination**, prē-nom'i-nā"shon, *n.* The privilege of naming or being named first.

Prenotion, prē-nō'shon, *n.* A notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought.

Prentice, pren'tis. A colloquial contraction of *Apprentice*.—**Prenticeship**, pren'tis-ship. A contraction of *Apprenticeship*.

Preoccupy, prē-ok'kū-pī, *v.t.*—*preoccupied*, *preoccupying*. To occupy or take possession of before another; to engage or occupy the attention of beforehand; to engross beforehand.—**Preoccupancy**, prē-ok'kū-pan-si, *n.* The act or right of taking possession before another.—**Preoccupant**, prē-ok'kū-pant, *n.* One who preoccupies.—**Preoccupation**, prē-ok'kū-pā"shon, *n.* An occupation or taking possession before another.—**Preoccupied**, prē-ok'kū-pīd, *pp.* and *a.* Having the attention taken up previously; absorbed.

Preoperculum, prē-ō-pėr'kū-lum, *n.* A part of the gill-cover or operculum of a fish.

Preordain, prē-or-dān', *v.t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine.—**Preordination**, prē-or'di-nā"shon, *n.* The act of foreordaining.

Prepaid. PREPAY.

Prepare, prē-pār', *v.t.*—*prepared*, *preparing*. [Fr. *préparer*, L. *præparo*, *præparatum*—*præ*, before, and *paro*, to get ready. PARE.] To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose; to put into such a state as to be fit for use or application; to make ready; often, with a personal object, to make ready for something that is to happen; to give notice to (to *prepare* a person for ill news or calamity); to provide; to procure as suitable (to *prepare* arms, ammunition, &c., for troops).—*v.i.* To make ready; to put things in suitable order; to take the necessary previous measures; to make one's self ready.—**Preparation**, pre-pa-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *præparatio*.] The act of preparing; that which is prepared for a particular purpose; a substance compounded or made up for a certain use; the state of being prepared or in readiness.—**Preparative**, prē-par'a-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *préparatif*.] Tending or serving to prepare or make ready; preparatory.—*n.* That which is preparative or preparatory; that which is done to prepare.—**Preparatively**, prē-par'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a preparative manner; by way of preparation.—**Preparatory**, prē-par'a-to-ri, *a.* Serving to prepare the way for some proceeding to follow; introductory; preparative.—**Preparedly**, prē-pārd'li, *adv.* With suitable previous measures.—**Preparedness**, prē-pārd'nes, *n.* The state of being prepared.—**Preparer**, prē-pā'rėr, *n.* One who or that which prepares.

Prepay, prē-pā', *v.t.*—*prepaid*, *prepaying*. To pay before obtaining possession of; to pay in advance; to pay before the payment falls due.—**Prepayment**, prē-pā'ment, *n.* Act of paying beforehand; payment in advance.

Prepense, prē-pens', *a.* [L. *præpensus*—*præ*, before, and *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh. POISE.] Deliberated or devised beforehand; premeditated; aforethought: now scarcely used except in the phrase 'malice *prepense*.'—**Prepensely**, prē-pens'li, *adv.*

Preponderate, prē-pon'dėr-āt, *v.t.*—*preponderated*, *preponderating*. [L. *præpondero*, *præponderatum*—*præ*, before, and *pondero*, to weigh, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight. PONDER.] To outweigh; to have more weight or influence than.—*v.i.* To exceed in weight, influence, or power; to have the greater weight or influence; to have sway or power superior to others.—**Preponderance**, **Preponderancy**, prē-pon'dėr-ans, prē-pon'dėr-an-si, *n.* The state or quality of preponderating or being preponderant.—**Preponderant**, prē-pon'dėr-ant, *a.* Outweighing; superior in power, influence, or the like.—**Preponderantly**, **Preponderatingly**, prē-pon'dėr-ant-li, prē-pon'dėr-ā-ting-li, *adv.* In a preponderant manner.—**Preponderation**, prē-pon'dėr-ā"shon, *n.* The state of preponderating; preponderance.

Preposition, prē-pō-zish'on, *n.* [L. *præpositio*. POSITION.] *Gram.* a part of speech which is used to show the relation of one noun or pronoun to another in a sentence, and is usually placed before the word which expresses the object of the relation.—**Prepositional**, prē-pō-zish'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature or function of a preposition.—**Prepositionally**, prē-pō-zish'on-al-li, *adv.* In a prepositional manner.—**Prepositive**, prē-poz'i-tiv, *a.* Put before.—*n.* A word or particle put before another word.

Prepossess, prē-poz-zes', *v.t.* To take previous possession of; to preoccupy the mind or heart of; to fill or imbue beforehand with some opinion or estimate; to prejudice. ∴ *Prepossess* is more frequently used

in a good sense than *prejudice*.—**Prepossessing**, pré-poz-zes'sing, *a.* Creating an impression favourable to the owner; engaging: said especially of the external characteristics of a person.—**Prepossession**, pré-poz-zesh'on, *n.* Prior possession; a preconceived opinion; an impression on the mind in favour or against any person or thing, especially in favour.

Preposterous, pré-pos'tér-us, *a.* [L. *preposterus*—*pre*, before, and *posterus*, coming after. POSTERIOR.] Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly and glaringly foolish; totally opposed to the fitness of things; manifestly absurd.—**Preposterously**, pré-pos'tér-us-li, *adv.* In a preposterous manner.—**Preposterousness**, pré-pos'tér-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being preposterous; utter absurdity.

Prepotent, pré-pō'tent, *a.* [L. *prepotens*—*pre*, before, and *potens*, powerful. POTENT.] Very powerful; having a superiority of power or influence.—**Prepotency**, pré-pō'ten-si, *n.* Superior power; predominance.

Prepuce, pré'pūs, *n.* [L. *præputium*, the foreskin.] The foreskin.—**Prepatial**, pré-pū'shal, *a.* Pertaining to the prepuce.

Pre-Raphaelite, pré-raf'a-el-it, *n.* One who practises or favours the system or style of painting practised by the early painters before Raphael, or the modern revival of their style or system, said to be a rigidly faithful representation of natural forms and effects.—**Pre-Raphaelitism**, **Pre-Raphaelism**, pré-raf'a-el-it-izm, pré-raf'a-el-izm, *n.* The style or practice of the pre-Raphaelites.

Prerequisite, pré-rek'wi-sit, *a.* Previously requisite; necessary to something subsequent.—*n.* Something that is prerequisite.

Prerogative, pré-rog'a-tiv, *n.* [L. *prærogativa*, from *prærogo*, to ask before—*præ*, before, and *rogo*, to ask (as in *interrogate*, *arrogate*, *derogate*, &c.).] An exclusive or peculiar privilege; a privilege belonging to one in virtue of his character or position; an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question; a special right or privilege of a sovereign or other executive of a government.—**Prerogatived**, pré-rog'a-tivd, *a.* Having prerogative.—**Prerogatively**, pré-rog'a-tiv-li, *adv.* By privilege or prerogative.

Presage, pré'sáj or pres'áj, *n.* [Fr. *présage*, L. *præsagium*—*præ*, before, and *sagio*, to perceive by the senses; allied to *sagacious*.] Something which portends or foreshows a future event; a prognostic; an omen; a foreboding or presentiment; a feeling that something is to happen; a prophecy; foreknowledge.—*v.t.* (pré-sáj')—*presaged*, *presaging*. To forebode; to foreshow; to foretell, predict, prophesy.—*v.i.* To form or utter a prediction.—**Presageful**, pré-sáj'ful, *a.* Full of presages; ominous.—**Presagement**, pré-sáj'ment, *n.* A foreboding; a foretelling.—**Presager**, pré-sáj'ér, *n.* One who presages.

Presbyopia, pres-bi-ō'pi-a, *n.* [Gr. *presbys*, old, and *ōps*, the eye.] An imperfection of vision in which near objects are seen less distinctly than those at a distance, common in old age.—**Presbyope**, pres'bi-ōp, *n.* One affected with presbyopia.—**Presbyopic**, pres-bi-op'ik, *a.* Pertaining to presbyopia.

Presbyter, pres'bi-tér, *n.* [L. *presbyter*, from Gr. *presbyteros*, compar. of *presbys*, old. *Priest* is the same word.] An elder or a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the early Christian church; a priest; a parson.—**Presbyterian**, pres-bi-té'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a presbyter; pertaining to ecclesiastical government by presbyteries, or to those who uphold such government.—*n.* A member of that section of the Christian church who vest church government in presbyteries or associations of ministers and elders, and have no bishops.—**Presbyterial**, pres-bi-té'ri-al, *a.* Presbyterian.—**Presbyterianism**, pres-bi-té'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines, principles, and discipline or government of presbyterians.—**Presbytery**, pres'bi-te-ri, *n.* Presbyterianism; a judicatory consisting of presbyterian pastors of all the churches of any particular denomination within a given district, along with one ruling elder from each church-session.

Prescient, pré'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *prescientia*, *præscientia*, ppr. of *præscio*, to foreknow—*præ*, before, *scio*, to know. SCIENCE.] Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place.—**Prescience**, pré'shi-ens, *n.* [L. *præscientia*.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.

Prescientific, pré'si-en-tif'ik, *a.* Anterior to the era of science.

Prescribe, pré-skrib', *v.t.*—*prescribed*, *prescribing*. [L. *præscribo*—*præ*, before, and *scribo*, to write. SCRIBE.] To lay down authoritatively for direction; to give as a rule of conduct; *med.* to direct to be used as a remedy.—*v.i.* To lay down rules or directions; to dictate; to write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used; *law*, to become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation, and the like.—**Prescriber**, pré-skri'bér, *n.* One that prescribes.—**Prescript**, pré'skript, *a.* Directed; set down as a rule; prescribed.—*n.* Direction; precept; model prescribed.—**Prescriptibility**, pré-skrip'ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being prescriptible.—**Prescriptible**, pré-skrip'ti-bl, *a.* Suitable for being prescribed; depending or derived from prescription.—**Prescription**, pré-skrip'shon, *n.* The act of prescribing; what is prescribed; a direction; prescript; *med.* a written statement of the medicines or remedies to be used by a patient; a claim, right, or title based on long use or custom; the loss of a legal right by lapse of time and neglect.—**Prescriptive**, pré-skrip'tiv, *a.* Consisting in or acquired by prescription.

Presence. Under PRESENT.

Present, pres'ent, *a.* [L. *præsens*, *præsentis*, from *præ*, before, and *sens*, *sentis*, being, an old participle of *sum*, I am; comp. *absent*.] Being in a certain place: opposed to *absent*; being before the face or NEAR; being in company; done on the spot; instant; immediate (*present* death); being now in view or under consideration; now existing, or being at this time; not past or future; ready at hand; quick in emergency.—*The present*, an elliptical expression for *the present time*.—*At present*, elliptically for at the present time.—*Present tense*, *gram.* the tense or modification of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time.—*v.t.* (pré-sent'). [Fr. *présenter*, L. *præsentare*, to present, lit. to make present.] To place or introduce into the presence or before the face of, especially of a superior; to make known; to offer for acquaintance; to exhibit or offer to view or notice (*presented* a wretched appearance); to bestow; to make a gift or donation of: generally to give formally and ceremoniously; to bestow a gift upon; to favour with a donation (to *present* a person *with* a thing); to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legislature, court, &c. (to *present* a memorial or the like); to point, level, aim, as a weapon, particularly some species of firearms.—*To present arms* (*milit.*), to put the arms or guns in a perpendicular position in front of the body, as in saluting a superior officer, or in token of respect.—*n.* (pres'ent). That which is presented or given; a gift; pl. (from the adj.), a term used in a legal deed to signify the document itself.—**Presence**, pres'ens, *n.* [L. *præsentia*.] The state of being present; the existence of a person or thing in a certain place: opposed to *absence*; the being in company with; personal attendance; the state of being within sight or call; the state of being in view of a superior; the person of a superior, as a sovereign; mien; air; personal appearance; demeanour.—*Presence of mind*, coolness and readiness of invention or resource in occasions of difficulty; quickness in devising expedients on pressing occasions.—**Presence-chamber**, *n.* The room in which a great personage receives company.—**Presentable**, pré-sen'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being presented; in such trim as to be able to present one's self without embarrassment; suitable to be exhibited or offered.—**Presentation**, pres-en-tá'shon, *n.* The act of presenting, or state of being presented; the act or right of presenting a clergyman or nominating a minister to a vacant parish.—**Presentative**, pré-sen'ta-tiv, *a.* Serving to present; presenting; *metaph.* applied to what may be apprehended directly, or to the faculty capable of apprehending directly.—**Presentee**, pres-en-té', *n.* One presented to a benefice.—**Presenter**, pré-sen'tér, *n.* One who presents; one who leads or introduces.—**Presentive**, pré-sen'tiv, *a.* *Gram.* applied to words which present a definite conception of an object to the mind: opposed to *symbolic*.—*n.* A presentive word.—**Presentiveness**, pré-sen'tiv-nes, *n.*—**Presently**, pres'ent-li, *adv.* In a little time; soon; forthwith; immediately.—**Presentment**, pré-sent'ment, *n.* The act of presenting or state of being presented; representation or portrait (*Shak.*).—**Presentness**, pres'ent-nes, *n.* The state of being present; presence.

Presentiment, pré-sen'ti-ment, *n.* [*Pre*, before, and *sentiment*; O.Fr. *presentiment*, foreboding.] Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future; anticipation of impending evil; foreboding.

Preserve, pré-zérv', *v.t.*—*preserved*, *preserving*. [Fr. *préserver*, L.L. *præservo*—L. *præ*, before, and *servo*, to save. SERVE.] To keep or save from injury or destruction; to defend from evil; to save; to keep in the same state; to uphold, sustain, guard; to save from decay; to cause to remain good and wholesome for food by treating with salt, sugar, or otherwise (*preserved* meats or fruits); to prevent being hunted and killed, except at certain seasons or by certain persons, as game, salmon, &c.—*v.i.* To practise the art of seasoning fruits, &c., for preservation; to protect game for purposes of sport.—*n.* That which is preserved; fruit, &c., suitably seasoned, to keep from decay; a place set apart for the shelter and protection of game intended for sport.—**Preserver**, pré-zér'vér, *n.* A person or thing that preserves.—**Preservable**, pré-zér'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being preserved.—**Preservation**, pres-ér-vá'shon, *n.* The act of preserving; the state of being preserved; escape from danger; safety.—**Preservative**, pré-zér'va-tiv, *a.* Having the power of keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay; tending to preserve.—*n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving; something that is preventive of injury or decay.—**Preservatory**, pré-zér'va-to-ri, *a.* Having a tendency or power to preserve.

Preses, pré'ses, *n.* [L. *præses*, from *præ*, before, and *sedeo*, to sit.] A president; the chairman of a meeting. [Scotch.]

Preside, pré-zid', *v.i.*—*presided*, *presiding*. [Fr. *présider*, from L. *præsideo*—*præ*, before, and *sedeo*, to sit. SIT.] To be set over others; to have the place of authority over others, as a chairman or director: usually denoting temporary superintendence and government, as at a public meeting; to exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector.—**Presidence**, pres'i-dens, *n.* Presidency.—**Presidency**, pres'i-den-si, *n.* Superintendence; inspection and care; the office of president; the term during which a president holds his office; one of the three great divisions of British India, the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.—**President**, pres'i-dent, *n.* [L. *præsidens*, ppr. of *præsideo*.] One who presides; an officer elected or appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of persons; the chief officer of a corporation, company, society, &c.; the chief officer of some colleges or universities; the highest officer of state in a republic.—**Presidential**, pres-i-den'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a president.—**Presidentship**, pres'i-dent-ship, *n.* The office of president.—**Presider**, pré-zi'dér, *n.* One who presides.

Presignify, pré-sig'ni-fi, *v.t.*—*presignified*, *presignifying*. To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously.—**Presignification**, pré-sig'ni-fi-ká'shon, *n.* The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

Press, pres, *v.t.* [Fr. *presser*, from L. *presso*, a freq. of *premo*, *pressum*, to press; seen also in *compress*, *depress*, *express*, *impress*, *repress*, &c.] To act on with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush; to extract the juice of by squeezing; to squeeze for the purpose of making smooth (to press cloth or paper); to embrace closely; to constrain or compel; to urge by authority or necessity; to impose importunately (to press a gift on one); to straiten or distress (to be pressed with want); to urge or solicit with earnestness; to importune; to inculcate with earnestness; to enforce; to bear hard upon; to ply hard.—*v.i.* To exert pressure; to act with compulsive force; to bear heavily; to strain or strive eagerly; to go forward with impulsive eagerness or energetic efforts; to crowd; to throng; to force one's way; to urge.—*To press upon*, to urge with force; to attack closely.—*n.* [Fr. *presse*, a press, a crowd, a throng.] An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form; a machine for printing; a printing-press; (with *the*) printed literature in general, often restricted to the literature of newspapers; a crowd; a throng; multitude of individuals crowded together; a wine-vat or cistern (O.T.); an upright cupboard in which clothes or other articles are kept; urgency; urgent demands of affairs.—*Press of sail* (*naut.*), as much sail as the state of the wind, &c., will permit.—*Liberty of the press*. Under LIBERTY.—**Presser**, pres'er, *n.* One who presses.—**Pressing**, pres'ing, *p.* and *a.* Urgent; importunate; distressing.—**Pressingly**, pres'ing-li, *adv.* In a pressing manner.—**Pressman**, pres'man, *n.* One who works or attends to a printing-press; also, a journalist or writer for the press.—**Press-room**, *n.* *Print.* the room where the printing-presses are worked, as distinguished from a composing-room, &c.—**Pressure**, presh'ūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *pressure*, L. *pressura*.] The act of pressing; the state of being squeezed or crushed; the force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power; a constraining force or impulse acting on the mind; severity or grievousness, as of personal circumstances; distress, strait, or difficulty; urgency; demand on one's time or energies (the *pressure of business*).—**Press-work**, *n.* The operation of taking impressions from types, &c., by means of the press.

Press, pres, *v.t.* [Originally to *imprest* or *imprest*. See IMPRESS (in this sense).] To force into service, especially into naval service; to impress.—**Press-gang**, *n.* A detachment of seamen empowered to impress men into the naval service.

Pressirostral, pres-i-ros'tral, *a.* [L. *pressus*, pressed, flattened, and *rostrum*, beak.] Having a compressed or flattened beak: applied to certain birds, as the plovers, &c.

Prestidigitation, pres'ti-dij'i-tā"shon, *n.* [L. *presto*, at hand, ready, and *digitus*, a finger.] Skill in legerdemain; sleight of hand; juggling.—**Prestidigitator**, pres-ti-dij'i-tā-tėr, *n.* One who practises prestidigitation; a juggler.

Prestige, pres'tij or pres-tēzh', *n.* [Fr., from L. *præstigium*, a delusion, a juggler's trick, from *præstinguo*, to obscure—*præ*, before, and *stinguo*, to extinguish. STIGMA.] Weight or influence derived from previous character, achievements, or associations, especially weight or influence derived from past success, on which a confident belief is founded of future triumphs.

Presto, pres'tō, *adv.* [It. *presto*, quick, quickly, from L. *præsto*, at hand, ready—*præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand.] *Music*, a direction for a quick lively movement or performance; also used interjectionally for quickly, immediately, in haste.

Presume, prē-zūm', *v.t.*—*presumed*, *presuming*. [Fr. *présumer*, from L. *præsumo*, to presume—*præ*, before, and *sumo*, to take, as in *assume*, *consume*, *resume*, &c. SUMPTUOUS.] To take for granted; to suppose on reasonable grounds.—*v.i.* To suppose or believe without examination; to infer; to venture without permission or beyond what is justifiable; to take the liberty; to make bold; to act on over-confident conclusions; to make unwarranted advances (to presume upon one's good nature); to act in a forward way; to go beyond the boundaries laid down by reverence, respect, or politeness.—**Presumable**, prē-zū'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being presumed.—**Presumably**, prē-zū'ma-bli, *adv.* As may be presumed or reasonably supposed.—**Presumer**, prē-zū'mėr, *n.* One that presumes.—**Presumingly**, prē-zū'ming-li, *adv.* With presumption.—**Presumption**, prē-zum'shon, *n.* [L. *præsumptio*.] A supposition; a ground for presuming; a strong probability; that which is supposed to be true without direct proof; blind or headstrong confidence; unreasonable adventurousness; presumptuousness; arrogance; assurance; *law*, that which comes near to the proof of a fact, in greater or less degree.—**Presumptive**, prē-zum'tiv, *a.* Based on presumption or probability; proving circumstantially, not directly (*presumptive evidence*).—*Presumptive heir*, one whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency, as by the birth of a nearer relative.—**Presumptively**, prē-zum'tiv-li, *adv.* In a presumptive manner.—**Presumptuous**, prē-zum'tū-us, *a.* Imbued with or characterized by presumption; taking undue liberties; given to presume or act in a forward manner; arrogant; over-confident.—**Presumptuously**, prē-zum'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a presumptuous manner.—**Presumptuousness**, prē-zum'tū-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous.

Presuppose, prē-sup-pōz', *v.t.* To suppose or imagine as previous; to cause to be taken for granted; to imply as antecedent; to require to exist previously.—**Presupposition**, **Presupposal**, prē-sup'pō-zish"on, prē-sup-pō'zal, *n.* The act of presupposing; that which is presupposed.

Presurmise, prē-sėr-mīz', *n.* A surmise previously formed.

Pretend, prē-tend', *v.t.* [L. *prætendo*, to hold out, pretend—*præ*, before, and *tendo*, to reach or stretch. TEND.] To hold out falsely; to allege falsely; to use as a pretext; to make a false appearance or representation of; to show or affect (to pretend zeal); to claim or put in a claim for.—*v.i.* To feign, make believe, or sham; to put in a claim, truly or falsely (usually with *to*).—**Pretender**, prē-tend'ėr, *n.* One who pretends; one who lays claim to anything; *Eng. hist.* a name applied to the son and grandson of James II., the heirs to the house of Stuart, who laid claim to the British crown, from which their house had been excluded by enactment of parliament.—**Pretence**, prē-tens', *n.* [From L. *prætentum*, later *prætensum*, pp. of *prætendo*.] The act of pretending; the presenting to others, either in words or actions, of a false or hypocritical appearance; false show intended to mislead; a pretext; a claim, true or false. *Pretense* is the common American spelling.—**Pretension**, prē-ten'shon, *n.* [Fr. *prétention*.] A claim true or false; a holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character; an alleged or assumed right.—**Pretentious**, prē-ten'shus, *a.* Full of pretension; attempting to pass for more than one is worth; pretending to a superiority not real.—**Pretentiously**, prē-ten'shus-li, *adv.* In a pretentious manner.—**Pretentiousness**, prē-ten'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being pretentious.

Preter-imperfect, prē'tėr-im-pėr"fekt, *a.* and *n.* [L. *præter*, beyond, and E. *imperfect*.] *Gram.* a term applied to a tense with time not perfectly past (he *was going*): generally called simply *imperfect*.

Preterit, **Preterite**, pret'ėr-it, *a.* [L. *præteritus*, gone by, pp. of *prætereo*—*præter*, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, to go. ITINERANT.] *Gram.* expressing past time; applied to the tense expressing action or existence perfectly past or finished; past (he *struck*); also used as equivalent to *perfect*.—*n.* *Gram.* the preterit tense.—**Preterition**, prē-tėr-ish'on, *n.* [L. *præteritio*, from *prætereo*.] *Rhet.* a figure by which, in pretending to pass over anything, we make a summary mention of it.—**Preteritive**, prē-ter'i-tiv, *a.* *Gram.* an epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tenses.

Pretermit, prē-tėr-mit', *v.t.*—*pretermitted*, *pretermitting*. [L. *prætermitto*—*præter*, beyond, and *mitto*, to send.] To pass by; to omit.—**Pretermission**, prē-tėr-mish'on, *n.* A passing by; omission.

Preternatural, prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral, *a.* [L. *præter*, beyond, and E. *natural*.] Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural, as distinguished from *supernatural*, above nature; and *unnatural*, contrary to nature.—**Preternaturally**, prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral-li, *adv.* In a preternatural manner.—**Preternaturalness**, **Preternaturalism**, prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral-nes, prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral-izm, *n.* A state of being preternatural.

Preterperfect, prē-tėr-pėr'fekt, *a.* and *n.* [L. *præter*, beyond, and E. *perfect*.] *Gram.* a term equivalent to *perfect*.—**Preterpluperfect**, prē-tėr-plū'pėr-fekt, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Pluperfect*.

Pretext, prē'tekst or prē-tekst', *n.* [Fr. *prétexte*, from L. *prætextum*, from *prætexo*—*præ*, before, and *texo*, to weave. TEXTURE.] An ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a colour or cover for the real reason or motive; a pretence.

Pretor, prē'tor. PRÆTOR.

Pretty, prit'i, *a.* [O.E. *prettie*, *praty*, comely, clever; A. Sax. *prættig*, crafty, from *prætt*, a trick; Icel. *prettugr*, tricky, *prettr*, a trick.] Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing and attractive form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity; pleasing; neatly arranged; affectedly nice; foppish; ironically, nice; fine; excellent: meaning the opposite.—*adv.* In some degree; moderately; expressing a degree less than *very* (pretty well, large, sure, &c.).—**Prettily**, prit'i-li, *adv.* In a pretty manner; with prettiness; pleasingly.—**Prettiness**, prit'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty; beauty without stateliness or dignity; neatness and taste exhibited on small objects; affected niceness; foppishness.—**Prettyish**, prit'i-ish, *a.* Somewhat pretty.

Pretypify, prē-tip'i-fī, *v.t.* To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

Prevail, prē-vāl', *v.i.* [Fr. *prévaloir*, from L. *prævaleo*—*præ*, before, and *valeo*, to be strong. VALID.] To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority: often with *over* or *against*; to be in force; to have extensive power or influence (a disease, a custom prevails in a place); to have predominant influence; to succeed; to [illegible] or gain over by persuasion [illegible] prevailed on him to [illegible].—**Prevailing**, prē-vāl'ing, *p.* and *a.* Predominant, having superior influence; prevalent, most common or general.—**Prevailingly**, prē-vāl'ing-li, *adv.* So as to prevail.—**Prevalence**, **Prevalency**, prev'a-lens, prev'a-len-si, *n.* The state or quality of being prevalent; superiority; general reception or practice; general existence or extension (the *prevalence* of vice or of a fashion).—**Prevalent**, prev'a-lent, *a.* Prevailing; predominant; most generally received or current; extensively existing.—**Prevalently**, prev'a-lent-li, *adv.* In a prevalent manner.

Prevaricate, prē-var'i-kāt, *v.i.*—*prevaricated*, *prevaricating*. [L. *prævaricor*, *prævaricatus*, to straddle, to shuffle—*præ*, before, and *varus*, straddling.] To act or speak evasively; to evade or swerve from the truth; to shuffle; to quibble in giving answers.—**Prevarication**, prē-var'i-kā"shon, *n.* The act of prevaricating; a shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; *law*, a collusion between an informer and a defendant, in order to a feigned prosecution; the wilful concealment or misrepresentation of truth by giving evasive evidence.—**Prevaricator**, prē-var'i-kā-tėr, *n.* One who prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.

Prevenient, prē-vē'ni-ent, *a.* [L. *præveniens*. PREVENT.] Going before; preceding; preventing; preventive.

Prevent, prē-vent', *v.t.* [L. *prævenio*, *præventum*, to anticipate, to prevent—*præ*, before, and *venio*, to come (seen also in *advent*, *convent*, *circumvent*, *intervention*,

&c.).] To anticipate†; to forestall†; to hinder by something done before; to stop or intercept; to impede; to thwart.—**Preventable**, prē-ven'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being prevented or hindered.—**Preventer**, prē-ven'tér, *n.* One who or that which prevents.—**Prevention**, prē-ven'shon, *n.* The act of preventing; the act of hindering by something done before.—**Preventive**, prē-ven'tiv, *a.* Tending to prevent or hinder. —*Preventive service.* Coast-guard.—*n.* That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of something; an antidote previously taken to prevent an attack of disease.—**Preventively**, prē-ven'tiv-li, *adv.* By way of prevention.

Previous, prē'vi-us, *a.* [L. *praevius*—*prae*, before, and *via*, a way. Voyage, Way.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior. —*Previous question.* Under Question.—**Previously**, prē'vi-us-li, *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently. ∴ Syn. under Formerly.—**Previousness**, prē'vi-us-nes, *n.* Priority in time.

Previse, prē-vīz', *v.t.*—*prevised*, *prevising.* [L. *praevisus*, pp. of *praevideo*—*prae*, before, and *video*, to see. Vision.] To foresee; to forewarn.—**Prevision**, prē-vish'on, *n.* Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

Prey, prā, *n.* [O.E. *preie*, *praie*, O.Fr. *preie*, *praie* (Fr. *proie*), from L. *praeda*, plunder, whence *predatory*, *depredation.*] Spoil; booty; goods taken from an enemy in war; anything taken by violence and injustice; a victim; that which is seized by carnivorous animals to be devoured.—*Beast of prey*, a carnivorous animal, or one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.—*v.i.* To take prey or booty; to feed by violence; with *on* or *upon* before the object of rapine; to rest heavily, as on the mind; to waste gradually (grief *preyed on* him).

Priapean, pri-ā'pē-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Roman deity *Priapus*, a god of procreation; grossly sensual; obscene.

Price, pris, *n.* [O.Fr. *pris*, *preis*, Fr. *prix*, from L. *pretium*, a price; the same word as *praise*, and *prize*, to value.] The sum of money or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market; the current value of a commodity; the equivalent for which something is bought or sold; cost; value; worth (a pearl of great *price*); estimation. —*Price of money*, in com. the price of credit; the rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed.—**Price-current**, *n.* A periodical account of the current value of merchandise, stocks, &c. Called also *Price-list.*—*v.t.*—*priced*, *pricing.* To set a price on; to value; to ask the price of.—**Priced**, prist, *a.* Set at a value; having a price: mostly in composition (high-*priced*, low-*priced*).—**Priceless**, pris'les, *a.* Invaluable; inestimable; too valuable to admit of a price being fixed.

Prick, prik, *n.* [A. Sax. *prica*, *pricu*, a point, a dot = D. *prik*, Dan. *prik*, Sw. *prick*, dot, prick; comp. W. *pric*, a skewer; Ir. *pricadh*, a goad.] A slender pointed thing hard enough to pierce the skin; a thorn; a skewer; a puncture or wound by a prick of prickle; a sting; *fig.* a stinging or tormenting thought; remorse; a dot or small mark (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To pierce with something sharp pointed; to puncture; to erect (said of the ears, hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen with eager attention); to fix by a sharp point; to designate or set apart by a puncture or mark (*pricked off* for duty); to spur; to goad; to incite: often with *on*; to sting; to trace by puncturing; to render acid or pungent to the taste (the wine is *pricked*).—*v.i.* To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be punctured; to become acid; to spur on; to ride rapidly.—**Prick-eared**, *a.* Having pointed ears; having ears standing up prominently.—**Pricker**, prik'ér, *n.* That which pricks; a sharp-pointed instrument; one who pricks; a light horseman; one who tested whether women were witches by sticking pins into them.—**Pricking**, prik'ing, *n.* The act of piercing with a sharp point; the act of driving a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness; a feeling as from something sharp penetrating the flesh.—**Prickle**, prik'l, *n.* [Dim. of *prick.*] A little prick; a small sharp point; *bot.* a small pointed shoot or sharp process growing from the *bark*, and thus distinguished from the *thorn*, which grows from the *wood* of a plant; a sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal; a spine; a kind of basket.—*v.t.*—*prickled*, *prickling.* To prick slightly; to pierce with fine sharp points.—**Prickleback**, *n.* The stickleback.—**Prickly**, prik'li, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; stinging in feeling. —**Prickliness**, prik'li-nes, *n.* The state of being prickly.—**Prickly-heat**, *n.* The popular name for a severe form of skin-disease known as *lichen.*—**Prickly-pear**, *n.* A variety of cactus covered with clusters of spines, and producing an edible fruit. —**Prickmadam**, prik'mad-am, *n.* A species of stonecrop.—**Prick-post**, *n.* Same as *Gun-post.*—**Prick-punch**, prik'punsh, *n.* A pointed piece of steel used to prick marks on cold iron or other metal.

Pride, prid, *n.* [A. Sax. *pryde*, pride, from *prut*, proud. Proud.] The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority over others; generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth; proud behaviour; insolence; that which is or may be a cause of pride; that of which men are proud; one who or that which gives rise to pride or glorification; highest pitch; splendid show; ostentation. —*v.t.*—*prided*, *priding.* To indulge in pride; to value one's self: used reflexively. —**Prideful**, prid'ful, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful.—**Pridefully**, prid'ful-li, *adv.* In a prideful manner.—**Pridefulness**, prid'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being prideful.—**Prideless**, prid'les, *a.* Destitute of pride.

Prie-dieu, prē-dyē, *n.* [Fr., pray God.] A kneeling desk for prayers.

Prier. Under Pry.

Priest, prēst, *n.* [A. Sax. *preost*, contr. from L. *presbyter.* Presbyter.] A man who officiates in sacred offices; a minister of public worship; especially a minister of sacrifice or other mediatorial offices; a person who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; an Episcopalian minister; a clergyman above a deacon and below a bishop.—**Priestess**, prēs'tes, *n.* A woman who officiates in sacred rites.—**Priestly**, prēst'li, *a.* Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal; becoming a priest.—**Priestliness**, prēst'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being priestly.—**Priestlike**, prēst'lik, *a.* Resembling a priest or that which belongs to priests.—**Priestcraft**, prēst'kraft, *n.* Priestly policy or system of management based on temporal or material interest; policy of clergy to advance their own order.—**Priesthood**, prēst'hūd, *n.* The office or character of a priest; the order composed of priests; priests collectively.—**Priest-ridden**, *a.* Governed or entirely swayed by priests.

Prig, prig, *n.* [From *prick*, in old sense of to trim or dress up.] A pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow.—**Priggery**, **Priggism**, prig'er-i, prig'izm, *n.* The qualities of a prig; pertness; conceit.—**Priggish**, prig'ish, *a.* Conceited; affected.—**Priggishly**, prig'ish-li, *adv.* In a priggish manner; pertly. —**Priggishness**, prig'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being priggish.

Prig, prig, *n.* [O.Fr. *briguer*, to steal, to act the highwayman; akin *brigand.*] A thief; a low or mean thief.—*v.t.*—*prigged*, *prigging.* To filch; to steal. [A low word.]

Prim, prim, *a.* [O.Fr. *prim*, prime, first, also thin, slender, neat; from L. *primus*, first. Prime.] Neat; formal; precise; affectedly nice; demure.—**Primly**, prim'li, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner; with primness.—**Primness**, prim'nes, *n.* Affected formality; stiffness; preciseness.

Primacy. Under Primate.

Prima Donna, prē'ma don'na. [It., first lady.] The first or chief female singer in an opera.—**Prima Facie**, pri-ma fā'shi-e. [L. *primus*, first, and *facies*, face.] At first view or appearance.—*Prima facie evidence*, *law*, evidence having such a degree of probability that it must prevail unless the contrary be proved.

Primage, pri'māj, *n.* [From verb to *prime.*] A charge paid by the shipper or consigner of goods to the master and sailors for loading the same.

Primal, pri'mal, *a.* [From L. *primus*, first. Prime.] Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original.—**Primary**, pri'ma-ri, *a.* [L. *primarius.*] First in order of time; original; primitive; first; first in dignity or importance; chief; principal; elementary; preparatory, or lowest in order (*primary* schools); first in intention; radical; original; as, the *primary* sense of a word.—*Primary colours.* Colour.—*Primary planets.* Planet.—*Primary quills*, the largest feathers of the wings of a bird; primaries.—*Primary rocks*, *geol.* rocks of a crystalline structure supposed to owe their present state to igneous agency, and in which no distinct fossils have as yet been discovered: the term is not now much used.—*n.* That which stands highest in rank or importance, as opposed to *secondary*; any of the large feathers (quills) on the outermost joint of a bird's wing. —**Primarily**, pri'ma-ri-li, *adv.* In a primary manner; originally; in the first intention.—**Primariness**, pri'ma-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being primary.

Primate, pri'māt, *n.* [Fr. *primat*; L.L. *primas*, *primatis*, from L. *primus*, first. Prime.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches, as the Anglican; an archbishop. The Archbishop of York is entitled *primate* of England; the Archbishop of Canterbury, *primate of all* England.—**Primateship**, **Primacy**, pri'māt-ship, pri'ma-si, *n.* The office or dignity of primate or archbishop.—**Primatial**, pri-mā'shi-al, *a.* Pertaining to a primate; primatical.—**Primatical**, pri-mat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a primate.

Prime, prim, *a.* [L. *primus*, first; superl. of *prior*, former; same root as Skr. *pra*, Gr. and L. *pro*, before; E. *fore*, *first*, &c. Prince, Prim, Primitive, &c.] First in order of time; primitive; original (*prime* cost); first in rank, degree, or dignity (*prime* minister); first in excellence, value, or importance; first-rate; capital; early; in the first stage.—*Prime conductor*, *elect.* the metallic conductor opposed to the glass plate or cylinder of an electrical machine. —*Prime cost*, first or original cost; the sum or expenditure for which an article can be made or produced.—*Prime minister*, in Great Britain, the first minister of state; the premier.—*Prime mover*, the initial force which puts a machine in motion; a machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel, a steam-engine, &c.—*Prime number*, *arith.* a number not divisible without remainder by any less number than itself except unity.—*Prime vertical*, in astron. a celestial great circle passing through the east and west points and the zenith.—*n.* The earliest stage or beginning of anything; the dawn; the morning; the spring of the year; the spring of life; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; the highest or most perfect or most flourishing condition; the best part; that which is best in quality; in *R. Cath. Ch.* the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.—*v.t.*—*primed*, *priming.* [Lit. to perform a prime or first operation with, to prepare.] To put into a condition for being fired: said of a gun, mine, &c.; to supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge; *painting*, to cover with a ground or first colour; to instruct or prepare a person beforehand what he is to say or do; to post up (to prime a witness). —**Primely**, prim'li, *adv.* In a prime manner or degree; most excellently.—**Primeness**, prim'nes, *n.* The quality of being prime; supreme excellence.—**Primer**, prim'ér or pri'mer, *n.* [Fr. *primaire*, elementary, from L. *primarius*, from *primus*, first.] A small elementary book for religious instruction or for teaching children to read; *printing*, a name given to two sizes of type, *great-primer* being the largest size used in printing books.—**Priming**, pri'ming, *n.* *Gun.* and *blasting*, the powder used to ignite the charge; *painting*, the first layer

of paint or size laid on a surface which is to be painted; *steam-engine*, the carrying over of water spray with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder—a troublesome defect.—**Priming-valve**, *n.* A valve for the discharge of water carried into the cylinder of a steam-engine with the steam.

Primero, pri-mē'ro, *n.* [Sp. *primero*, first.] An old game at cards.

Primeval, pri-mē'val, *a.* [L. *primævus*—*primus*, first, and *ævum*, age. PRIME, AGE.] Original; primitive; belonging to the first age.—**Primevally**, pri-mē'val-li, *adv.* In a primeval manner; in the earliest times.

Primigenial, pri-mi-jē'ni-al, *a.* [L. *primigenius*—*primus*, first, and root *gen*, to beget.] First-born; original; primary. Also **Primigenious**, **Primigeneous**, pri-mi-jē'ni-us, pri-mij'e-nus, *a.*

Primine, pri'min, *n.* [L. *primus*, first.] *Bot.* the outermost sac or covering of an ovule, the inner being termed *secundine*.

Primiparous, pri-mip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *primus*, first, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Bearing young for the first time.

Primitiæ, pri-mish'ē-ē, *n. pl.* [L.] First-fruits.

Primitive, prim'i-tiv, *a.* [L. *primitivus*, earliest of its kind, from *primus*, first. PRIME.] Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; first; old-fashioned; characterised by the simplicity of old times; *gram.* applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derived; radical; primary; *bot.* original, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization.—*Primitive colours.* COLOUR.—*Primitive rocks.* PRIMARY.—*n.* An original or primary word; a word not derived from another; opposed to *derivative*.—**Primitively**, prim'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In a primitive manner; originally; primarily; in the ancient or antique style.—**Primitiveness**, prim'i-tiv-nes, *n.* State of being primitive.

Primly, **Primness**. Under PRIM.

Primogenial, pri-mō-jē'ni-al, *a.* PRIMIGENIAL.

Primogeniture, pri-mō-jen'i-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *primogéniture*, from L. *primus*, first, and *genitura*, a begetting, from *gigno*, *genitum*, to beget. GENDER, GENUS.] The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children; the right or principle under which the eldest son of a family succeeds to the father's real estate, in preference to, and in absolute exclusion of the younger sons and daughters.—**Primogenitary**, pri-mō-jen'i-ta-ri, *a.* Pertaining to primogeniture.—**Primogenitive**, pri-mō-jen'i-tiv, *a.* Relating to primogeniture.—**Primogenitor**, pri-mō-jen'i-tēr, *n.* [L. *primus*, and *genitor*, father.] The first father or forefather; an ancestor.

Primordial, pri-mor'di-al, *a.* [L. *primordialis*, from *primordium*, beginning, origin—*primus*, first, and *ordior*, to commence. PRIME, ORDER.] First in order; original, existing from the beginning; *bot.* and *zool.* earliest formed.—*n.* A first principle or element.—**Primordially**, pri-mor'di al-li, *adv.* Under the first order of things; at the beginning.

Primp, primp, *v.t.* [From *prim*, or perhaps a form of *prink*.] To deck one's self in a stiff and affected manner.

Primrose, prim'rōz, *n.* [O.E. *primerole*, Fr. *primerole*, from L. L. *primula*, the primrose, from *primus*, first (as the first flower of spring), the last syllable was changed to *rose* to give the word an English appearance and a sort of meaning; comp. *berberry*, &c.] The common name for certain beautiful herbaceous perennial plants, some species of which grow wild in Britain.—*a.* Resembling a primrose in colour; abounding with primroses; flowery.

Primus, pri'mus, *n.* [L., first.] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

Prince, prins, *n.* [Fr., from L. *princeps*, *principis*, a prince, a chief—*primus*, first, and *capio*, to take. PRIME, CAPABLE.] A man holding the first or highest rank; a sovereign; a sovereign who has the government of a particular territory, but owes certain services to a superior; the son of a sovereign; a male member of a royal family, the chief of any body of men; a man at the head of any class, profession, &c. (a merchant *prince*).—**Princess**, prin'ses, *n.* A female of the same rank as a prince; a female sovereign; the consort of a prince.—**Princedom**, prins'dum, *n.* The jurisdiction, rank, or state of a prince.—**Princelike**, prins'lik, *a.* Becoming a prince; like a prince.—**Princely**, prins'li, *a.* Pertaining to a prince; resembling a prince; noble; grand; august; magnificent.—*adv.* In a princelike manner.—**Princeliness**, prins'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being princely.—**Prince-royal**, *n.* The eldest son of a sovereign.—**Princess-royal**, *n.* The eldest daughter of a sovereign.—**Prince's-feather**, *n.* An annual plant of the amaranth kind.—**Prince's-metal**, *n.* A mixture of copper and zinc imitating gold; said to have been invented by Prince Rupert.

Principal, prin'si-pal, *a.* [L. *principalis*, from *princeps*, first in time or order, a chief. PRINCE.] Chief; highest in rank, character, authority, or importance; first; main; essential; most considerable.—*n.* A chief or head; one who takes a leading part; one primarily engaged; one chief in authority; the head of a college or university in Scotland, and of several colleges in English universities, or other institutions; *law*, the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor; *com.* a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund: so called in distinction to *interest*; *carp.* a main timber in an assemblage of pieces.—**Principality**, prin-si-pal'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *principauté*.] Sovereignty; supreme power; a prince, or one invested with sovereignty; the territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince.—**Principally**, prin'si-pal-li, *adv.* In the chief place; chiefly; above all.—**Principalness**, prin'si-pal-nes, *n.*

Principia, prin-sip'i-a, *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *principium*. PRINCIPLE.] First principles; elements.

Principle, prin'si-pl, *n.* [Fr. *principe*, from L. *principium*, a beginning, origin, element, from *princeps*, *principis*. PRINCE. As to the insertion of the *l* comp. *participle*, *syllable*.] Beginning; commencement; a source of origin; the primary source from which anything proceeds; element; primordial substance; a general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; a law on which others are founded or from which others are derived; an axiom; a maxim; a tenet; a governing law of conduct; a settled rule of action; a right rule of conduct; uprightness (a man of *principle*); ground of conduct; a motive; *chem.* a component part; an element; a substance on the presence of which certain qualities common to a number of bodies depend.—**Principled**, prin'si-pld, *a.* Holding certain principles; fixed in certain principles.

Prink, pringk, *v.t.* [A slightly modified form of *prank*.] To prank; to dress for show; to strut; to put on stately airs.—*v.i.* To deck; to adorn fantastically.

Print, print, *v.t.* [Shortened from *imprint*, *imprint*; Fr. *empreinte*, impression, stamp, from *empreindre*, to print, imprint, from L. *imprimo*, *impressum*, to impress. PRESS.] To impress; to imprint; to mark by pressing one thing on another; to take an impression of; to form by impression; to stamp; to fix deeply, as in the mind or memory; to form or copy by pressure, as from a stereotype plate, a form of movable types, engraved copper or steel plates, stone, &c.; to stamp or impress with coloured figures, as cotton cloth; *photog.* to take a positive picture of from a negative.—*v.i.* To use or practise the art of printing.—*n.* A mark made by impression; a stamp; printed letters; the impression of types in general; that which is produced by printing, especially an engraving; a newspaper or other periodical; printed cloth.—*In print*, in a printed form; issued from the press; published.—*Out of print*, said of a book of which there are no copies for sale, or none for sale by the publisher.—**Printer**, print'ér, *n.* One who prints books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c.; one who prints cloth, or one who takes impressions from engraved plates, from stone, &c.—*Printer's devil*, the newest apprentice lad in a printing-office.—**Print-field**, *n.* An establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes.—**Printing**, print'ing, *n.* The art or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. By the term *printing* what is called *letterpress printing* is commonly understood, that is, the method of taking impressions from letters and other characters cast or cut in relief, and whether directly from the type surface or from stereotype plates. In *photog.* the act or art of obtaining a positive photographic picture from a negative.—**Printing-frame**, *n.* A stand to support the cases containing types at which a compositor works.—**Printing-ink**, *n.* Ink used by letterpress printers.—**Printing-machine**, *n.* A machine for taking impressions, used by printers, and of a great variety of forms.—**Printing-office**, **Printing-house**, *n.* A house or office where letterpress printing is executed.—**Printing-paper**, *n.* Paper to be used in printing books, pamphlets, &c., as distinguished from *writing-paper*, &c.—**Printing-press**, *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c.—**Printing-type**, *n.* Letterpress type used by printers for books, newspapers, &c.—**Print-room**, *n.* An apartment containing a collection of engravings.—**Print-seller**, *n.* One who sells prints or engravings.—**Print-shop**, *n.* A shop where prints or engravings are sold.—**Print-work**, *n.* A place for printing calicoes.

Prior, pri'or, *a.* [L. *prior*, a compar. to which *primus*, first, is the superl. PRIME.] Preceding, especially in the order of time; earlier; antecedent; anterior.—*adv.* Previously; antecedently (he had never been there *prior* to that time).—*n.* The superior of a priory or a monastery of lower than abbatial rank; a monk next in dignity to an abbot.—*Grand prior*, a title given to the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars.—**Priorate**, **Priorship**, pri'or-āt, pri'or-ship, *n.* The dignity or office of a prior.—**Priores**, pri'or-es, *n.* The female head in a convent of nuns, next in rank to an abbess.—**Priority**, pri-or'i-ti, *n.* The state of being prior or antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; precedence in place or rank.—**Priorly**, pri'or-li, *adv.* Antecedently.—**Priory**, pri'or-i, *n.* A religious house of which a prior or priores is the superior, in dignity below an abbey.

Prise, **Prize**, priz, *n.* [From Fr. *prise*, a grasp, a taking, from *prendre*, L. *prehendere*. PRISON.] A lever.—*v.t.* To raise or by means of a lever; to force up.

Prism, prism, *n.* [L. and Gr. *prisma*, lit. a sawn piece, from *prisō*, to saw.] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms; a bar of glass with a triangular section, used for decomposing light, as in spectrum analysis.—**Prismatic**, **Prismatical**, priz-mat'ik, priz-mat'i-kal, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a prism; formed or exhibited by a prism.—*Prismatic colours*, the colours into which a ray of light is decomposed in passing through a prism, red, yellow, blue, orange, green, indigo, violet.—**Prismatically**, priz-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.—**Prismatoidal**, priz-ma-toi'dal, *a.* Having a prism-like form.—**Prismoid**, priz'moid, *n.* A body that approaches to the form of a prism.—**Prismoidal**, priz-moi'dal, *a.* Having the form of a prismoid.

Prison, priz'on or priz'n, *n.* [Fr. *prison*, from L. *prehensio*, *prehensionis*, a capture, from *prehendo*, to seize (whence *prehensile*, &c.). APPREHEND.] A place of confinement or involuntary restraint; especially, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals and others committed by process of law; a jail.—*v.t.* To shut up in a prison; to confine; to imprison.—**Prisoner**, priz'on-ér, *n.* One who is confined in a prison; a person under arrest, whether in prison or not; a captive; one taken by an enemy in war; one whose

liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.—**Prison-base, Prisoner's-base,** *n.* A game consisting chiefly of running and being pursued from goals or bases.—**Prison-house,** *n.* A house in which prisoners are kept; a jail.—**Prison-ship,** *n.* A ship fitted up for receiving and detaining prisoners.—**Prison-van,** *n.* A close carriage for conveying prisoners.

Pristine, pris'tin, *a.* [L. *pristinus;* same root as *prior, prime, &c.*] Belonging to a primitive or early state or period; original; primitive.

Pritch, prich, *n.* [A softened form of *prick.*] A sharp-pointed instrument; an instrument for making holes.

Prithee, priva'é, a corruption of *pray thee, I pray thee.*

Private, pri'vat, *a.* [L. *privatus,* from *privo,* to separate, from *privus,* separate, peculiar (seen also in *deprive, privilege*).] Peculiar to one's self; belonging to or concerning an individual only; personal: opposed to *public* or *national;* not known, open, or accessible to people in general; secret; not invested with public office or employment; not having a public or official character; unconnected with others; solitary; participating in knowledge; privy; *milit.* said of a common soldier.—*Private bills* or *acts of parliament,* those brought into parliament and passed on the petition of parties interested, and on payment of fees.—*In private,* not publicly or openly; secretly.—*n.* A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in the army.—**Privacy,** priv'a-si, *n.* A state of being private or in retirement; seclusion; secrecy; solitude; retirement.—**Privately,** pri'vat-li, *adv.* In a private or secret manner; not openly or publicly; in a manner affecting an individual; personally.—**Privateness,** pri'vat-nes, *n.* The state of being private;—**Privateer,** pri-va-têr', *n.* A vessel of war owned and equipped by one or more private persons, and licensed by a government to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war.—*v.i.* To cruise in a privateer.—**Privateersman,** pri-va-têrs'man, *n.* An officer or seaman of a privateer.—**Privation,** pri-vâ'shon, *n.* [L. *privatio,* from *privo,* to bereave.] The state of being deprived; deprivation of what is necessary for comfort; destitution; want; the act of removing something possessed.—**Privative,** priv'a-tiv, *a.* Causing deprivation; *gram.* changing the sense from positive to negative.—*n.* A prefix to a word which gives it a contrary sense, as *un* and *in* in *unwise, inhuman.*—**Privatively,** priv'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a privative manner.

Privet, priv'et, *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A shrub frequently planted to form ornamental hedges in gardens.

Privilege, priv'i-lej, *n.* [L. *privilegium,* an exceptional law, from *privus,* separate, peculiar, and *lex, legis,* a law.] Private. Legal.] A right or advantage enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the common advantages of other individuals; a private or personal favour enjoyed; a peculiar advantage.—*Question of privilege, in parliament,* a question affecting the privileges appertaining to the members.—*v.t.* To grant some privilege, right, or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; to authorise; to license.—**Privileged,** priv'i-lejd, *p.* and *a.* Invested with a privilege or privileges; enjoying some peculiar right, favour, or immunity.

Privy, priv'i, *a.* [Fr. *privé,* from L. *privatus.* Private.] Private; assigned to private uses; not public; secret; not seen openly; appropriated to retirement; sequestered (O.T.); privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction (*privy to* a thing).—*n.* A latrine or necessary-house.—*Gentlemen of the privy chamber* officers of the royal household of Britain who attend on the sovereign at court, in progresses, *&c.*—**Privily,** priv'i-li, *adv.* In a privy manner; privately; secretly.—**Privy,** priv'i-ti, *n.* Privacy; private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern; *pl.* secret parts; the genital organs.—**Privy-council,** *n.* The principal council of the English sovereign, the members of which are chosen at his or her pleasure.—**Privy-councillor,** *n.* A member of the privy-council.—**Privy-purse,** *n.* The income set apart for the sovereign's personal use.—**Privy-seal,** *n.* In England, the seal appended to grants which are afterwards to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance: the secretary of state who is intrusted with the privy-seal is called *lord privy-seal.*

Prize, priz, *n.* [Fr. *prise,* a taking, capture, prise, from *prendre,* to take, from L. *prehendo,* to seize.] Prison.] That which is taken from an enemy in war, particularly a ship, with the property taken in it; that which is deemed a valuable acquisition; any gain or advantage; that which is obtained or offered as the reward of exertion or contest; that which is won in a lottery, or in any similar way.—**Prize-court,** *n.* A court which adjudicates on captures made at sea.—**Prize-fight,** *n.* A pugilistic encounter or boxing-match for a prize.—**Prize-fighter,** *n.* A professional pugilist or boxer.—**Prize-fighting,** *n.* Boxing in public for a reward.—**Prize-list,** *n.* A list of prizes gained in any competition, as a cattle-show or a school examination.—**Prizeman,** priz'man, *n.* The winner of a prize.—**Prize-money,** *n.* Money distributed among the captors of a ship or place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money being realized from the sale of the prize or booty.—**Prize-ring,** *n.* A ring or inclosed place for prize-fighting; prize-fighters collectively (a member of the *prize-ring*).

Prize, priz, *v.t.*—*prized, prizing.* [Fr. *priser,* to value, to set a price on, from L. *pretium,* a price.] Price, Precious.] To set or estimate the value of; to rate; to value highly; to consider of great worth; to esteem.—**Prizeable,** pri'za-bl, *a.* Worthy of being prized or highly valued; estimable.

Prize, *v.t.* To force up. See Prise.

Proa, pró'a, *n.* [Malay *prau, praho.*] A kind of Malay vessel with one side flat, and an outrigger adjusted sometimes to the leeward side and sometimes to both sides, remarkable for swiftness.

Probable, prob'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *probable,* from L. *probabilis,* that may be proved, probable, from *probo,* to prove.] Prove.] Supported by or based on evidence which inclines the mind to belief, but leaves some room for doubt; likely; rendering something probable (*probable* evidence).—**Probabilism,** prob'a-bil-izm, *n.* *R. Cath. theol.* a theory, according to which it is lawful to follow that which is inculcated by teachers of authority, although other opinions may seem to the inquirer more probable.—**Probabilist,** prob'a-bil-ist, *n.* One who maintains the theory of probabilism.—**Probability,** prob-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *probabilité,* L. *probabilitas.*] The state or quality of being probable; likelihood; appearance of truth; anything that has the appearance of reality or truth (in this sense with a plural); *math.* the ratio of the number of chances by which an event may happen, to the number by which it may both happen and fail.—**Probably,** prob'a-bli, *adv.* In a probable manner; in all likelihood; as is probable; likely.

Probang, pró'bang, *n.* [Probably from *probe.*] *Surg.* a long slender elastic rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge securely attached to one end, intended to push down anything stuck in the gullet.

Probate, pró'bât, *n.* [L. *probatus,* from *probo,* to prove.] A proceeding before proper authorities by which a person's will or testament is established as such and registered; official proof of a will.—**Probate-duty,** *n.* A tax on property passing by will.

Probation, pró-bâ'shon, *n.* [L. *probatio, probationis,* an approving. Probable.] The act of proving; proof; any proceeding designed to ascertain character, qualifications, or the like; a preliminary or preparatory trial or examination; the period of trial.—**Probational,** pró-bâ'shon-al, *a.* Serving for trial or probation.—**Probationary,** pró-bâ'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to probation; serving for trial or probation.—**Probationer,** pró-bâ'shon-êr, *n.* One who is on probation or trial; in Scotland, a student in divinity, who is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, on passing which satisfactorily he is licensed to preach.—**Probative,** pró'ba-tiv, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.—**Probator,** pró-bâ'tor, *n.* An examiner.—**Probatory,** pró'ba-to-ri, *a.* Serving for trial; pertaining to or serving for proof.

Probe, prób, *n.* [From L. *probo,* to test, to try, to prove. Prove.] A surgeon's instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity.—*v.t.*—*probed, probing.* To apply a probe to; to examine by a probe; *fig.* to search to the bottom; to examine thoroughly into.

Probity, prob'i-ti, *n.* [L. *probitas,* from *probus,* worthy, honest, good.] Tried virtue or integrity; strict honesty; rectitude; uprightness; high principle.

Problem, prob'lem, *n.* [Fr. *problème,* L. *problema,* from Gr. *problêma*—*pro,* before, and *baliô,* to throw.] A question proposed for solution, decision, or determination; a knotty point requiring to be cleared up; *geom.* a proposition requiring some operation to be performed, differing from a theorem in that the latter requires something to be proved.—**Problematic, Problematical,** prob-le-mat'ik, prob-le-mat'i-kal, *a.* Questionable; uncertain; disputable; doubtful.—**Problematically,** prob-le-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a problematical manner.—**Problematist,**† prob'lem-a-tist, *n.* One who proposes problems.—**Problematize,** prob'lem-a-tiz, *v.t.* To propose problems.

Proboscis, prô-bos'sis, *n.* pl. **Proboscides,** prô-bos'si-dêz. [L. *proboscis,* from Gr. *proboskis*—*pro,* before, and *boskô,* to feed.] The snout or trunk projecting from the head of an elephant and other animals; the horny tube formed by the modified jaws of insects, used for sucking blood from animals or juice from plants; the nose: used humorously or in ridicule.—**Proboscidate, Proboscidial, Proboscidian,** prô-bos'si-dât, prô-bos-sid'i-al, prô-bos-sid'i-an, *a.* Furnished with a proboscis; proboscidean.—**Proboscidean,** prô-bos-sid'ean, *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to, or one of, those mammals which have the nose prolonged into a prehensile trunk, as the elephant, *&c.*—**Proboscidiform,** prô-bos-sid'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a proboscis.

Pro-cathedral, prô-ka-thê'dral, *n.* A church that serves temporarily as a cathedral.

Proceed, prô-sêd', *v.i.* [Fr. *procéder;* L. *procedo*—*pro,* before, and *cedo,* to go. Cede.] To move, pass, or go onward; to continue or renew motion or progress; to advance; to go on; to pass from one point, stage, or topic to another; to issue or come, as from an origin, source, or fountain; to set to work and go on in a certain way; to act according to some method; to begin and carry on a legal action.—**Procedure,** prô-sê'dêr, *n.* [Fr. *procédure.*] Manner of proceeding or acting; a course or mode of action; conduct; a step taken; a proceeding.—**Proceeder,** prô-sê'dêr, *n.* One who proceeds.—**Proceeding,** prô-sê'ding, *n.* The act of one who proceeds; a measure or step taken; a transaction; a mode of conduct; *pl.* the course of steps in the prosecution of actions at law; the record or account of the transactions of a society.—**Proceeds,** prô'sêdz, *n. pl.* The amount accruing from some transaction; the value of goods sold or converted into money.

Proceleusmatic, prô-sel'us-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *prokeleusmatikos*—*pro,* before, and *keleusma,* mandate, *keleuô,* to incite.] Inciting, animating, or encouraging; *pros.* consisting of four short syllables: applied to a particular metrical foot.

Procere, prô-sêr', *a.* [L. *procerus,* tall.] Tall.—**Procerity,** prô-ser'i-ti, *n.* Tallness; height of stature.

Process, prô'ses, *n.* [L. *processus,* from *procedo, processum,* to proceed. Proceed.] A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; way in which something goes on; gradual progress; course; series of actions or experiments (a chemical process); series of motions or changes going

ess, as in growth, decay, &c., in physical bodies; course; lapse; a passing or elapsing (the *process* of time); *law*, the whole course of proceedings in a cause; a projecting portion of something; especially, in *anat.* any protuberance or projecting part of a bone or other body.—**Procession**, prō-sesh'on, *n.* [L. *processio.*] The act of proceeding or issuing forth; a train of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.—**Processional**, prō-sesh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession.—*n.* *R. Cath. Ch.* a service-book containing prayers and hymns for religious processions.—**Processionalist**, prō-sesh'on-al-ist, *n.* One who walks in a procession.—**Processive**, prō-ses'iv, *a.* Going forward; advancing.—**Process-server**, *n.* A bailiff or sheriff's officer.

Procès-verbal, prō-sā-ver-bäl, *n.* In *French law*, a detailed authentic account of an official proceeding; a statement of facts.

Prochronism, prō'kron-izm, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *chronos*, time.] The dating of an event before the time when it happened, or representing something as existing before it really did.

Procidence, prō'si-dens, *n.* [L. *procidentia*, from *pro*, forward, and *cado*, to fall.] *Med.* a falling down; a prolapsus.—**Prociduous**, prō-sid'ū-us, *a.* Falling from its proper place.

Proclaim, prō-klām', *v.t.* [L. *proclamo*—*pro*, before, and *clamo*, to cry out. CLAIM.] To make known by public announcement; to promulgate; to announce; to publish; to outlaw by public denunciation.—**Proclaimer**, **Proclaimant**, prō-klā'mer, prō-klā'mant, *n.* One who proclaims.—**Proclamation**, prok-la-mā'shon, *n.* [L. *proclamatio.*] The act of proclaiming; an official public announcement or declaration; a published ordinance.

Proclitic, prō-klit'ik, *n.* [From Gr. *pro*, forward, and *klinō*, to lean.] *Greek gram.* a monosyllabic word so closely attached to a following word as to have no independent existence and therefore no accent.

Proclivity, prō-kliv'i-ti, *n.* [L. *proclivitas*, from *pro*, before, and *clivus*, a slope. ACCLIVITY.] Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency; readiness.—**Proclivous**, prō-klī'vus, *a.* [L. *proclivus.*] Inclined; prone; tending by nature.

Procœlous, **Procœlian**, prō-sē'lus, prō-sē'li-an, *a.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *koilos*, hollow.] A term applied to the vertebræ of certain animals, as the existing saurians, which have a cavity in front and a ball at the back part; having such vertebræ.

Proconsul, prō-kon'sul, *n.* [L., from *pro*, for, and *consul.*] In ancient Rome an officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; generally one who had been consul.—**Proconsular**, **Proconsulary**, prō-kon'sul-ėr, prō-kon'sul-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul.—**Proconsulate**, **Proconsulship**, prō-kon'sul-āt, prō-kon'sul-ship, *n.* The office of a proconsul.

Procrastinate, prō-kras'ti-nāt, *v.t.*—*procrastinated*, *procrastinating*. [L. *procrastino*, *procrastinatus*—*pro*, forward, and *crastinus*, belonging to the morrow, from *cras*, to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time.—*v.i.* To delay; to be dilatory.—**Procrastination**, prō-kras'ti-nā"shon, *n.* The act or habit of putting off to a future time; dilatoriness.—**Procrastinator**, prō-kras'ti-nā-tėr, *n.* One who procrastinates.—**Procrastinatory**, prō-kras'ti-na-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or implying procrastination.

Procreate, prō'krē-āt, *v.t.*—*procreated*, *procreating*. [L. *procreo*—*pro*, before, and *creo*, to create. CREATE.] To beget; to generate and produce; to engender.—**Procreation**, prō-krē-ā'shon, *n.* The act of procreating or begetting.—**Procreative**, prō'krē-ā-tiv, *a.* Having the power or function of procreating.—**Procreativeness**, prō'krē-ā-tiv-nes, *n.*—**Procreator**, prō'krē-ā-tėr, *n.* One that begets; a father or sire.—**Procreant**, prō'krē-ant, *a.* [L. *procreans*, *procreantis*, ppr. of *procreo.*] Procreating; producing young; assisting in producing young.—*n.* One who or that which procreates.

Procrustean, prō-krus'tē-an, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling *Procrustes*, a robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims by placing them on a bed, and stretching or lopping off their legs to adapt the body to its length; hence, acting similarly; producing uniformity by deforming or mutilating.

Proctor, prok'tėr, *n.* [Contr. from *procurator*; comp. *proxy.*] A procurator; a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law; an official in a university whose function is to see that good order is kept (as at Oxford and Cambridge).—**Proctorage**, prok'tėr-āj, *n.* Management by a proctor.—**Proctorial**, prok-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proctor.—**Proctorship**, prok'tėr-ship, *n.* The office of a proctor.

Procumbent, prō-kum'bent, *a.* [L. *procumbens*—*pro*, forward, and *cumbo*, to lie.] Lying down; prone; *bot.* trailing; prostrate; lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots (a *procumbent* stem).

Procurator, prok'ū-rā-tėr, *n.* [L., one who manages, an agent, from *procuro*. PROCURE.] The manager of another's affairs; one who undertakes the care of legal proceedings for another; a governor of a province under the Roman emperors.—**Procurator-fiscal**, *n.* The title of public officials in Scotland at whose instance criminal proceedings are instituted and carried on in inferior courts.—**Procuratorial**, prō-kū'ra-tō"ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor.—**Procuratorship**, prok'ū-rā-tėr-ship, *n.* The office of a procurator.—**Procuracy**, prok'ū-ra-si, *n.* The office or service of a procurator; the management of an affair for another.—**Procuration**, prō-kū-rā'shon, *n.* Management of another's affairs; the document by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another.

Procure, prō-kūr', *v.t.*—*procured*, *procuring*. [Fr. *procurer*, from L. *procuro*, to take care of, to attend to—*pro*, for, and *cura*, care. CURE.] To obtain, as by request, loan, effort, labour, or purchase; to get, gain, come into possession of; to bring on; to attract (modesty *procures* respect); to cause, bring about, effect, contrive.—*v.i.* To pimp.—**Procurable**, prō-kū'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being procured; obtainable.—**Procurement**, prō-kūr'ment, *n.* The act of procuring or obtaining.—**Procurer**, prō-kū'rėr, *n.* One that procures; a pimp; a pander.—**Procuress**, prok'ū-res, *n.* A female pimp; a bawd.

Procurvation, prō-kėr-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *pro*, forward, and *curvatio*, a curving.] A bending forward.

Prod, prod, *n.* [A form of *brod*, *brad.*] A pointed instrument, as a goad or an awl; a stab.—*v.t.*—*prodded*, *prodding*. To prick with a pointed instrument; to goad.

Prodigal, prod'i-gal, *a.* [L.L. *prodigalis*, from L. *prodigus*, prodigal, from *pro*, forth, and *ago*, to drive. ACT.] Given to extravagant expenditure; expending wastefully; profuse; lavish; wasteful; lavishly bountiful.—*n.* One that expends money extravagantly; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift.—**Prodigality**, prod-i-gal'i-ti, *n.* Extravagance in expenditure; profusion; waste; excessive or profuse liberality.—**Prodigally**, prod'i-gal-li, *adv.* In a prodigal manner; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully; profusely.

Prodigious, prō-dij'us, *a.* [Fr. *prodigieux*; L. *prodigiosus*, strange, wonderful, from *prodigium*, a prodigy.] Of the nature of a prodigy; extraordinary; very great; huge; enormous; excessive; intense.—**Prodigiously**, prō-dij'us-li, *adv.* Enormously; astonishingly; excessively.—**Prodigiousness**, prō-dij'us-nes, *n.*—**Prodigy**, prod'i-ji, *n.* [L. *prodigium.*] Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; a portent; anything very extraordinary; a wonder or miracle (he is a *prodigy* of learning); something out of the ordinary course of nature.

Produce, prō-dūs', *v.t.*—*produced*, *producing*. [L. *produco*—*pro*, before, forward, and *duco*, to lead, bring. DUKE.] To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice; to exhibit; to bring forth; to give birth to; to bear, furnish, yield; to cause, effect, bring about; to make; to bring into being or form; to make accrue (money *produces* interest); *geom.* to draw out in length; to extend (to *produce* a line for a certain distance).—*v.i.* To bring forth or yield appropriate offspring, products, or consequences.—*n.* (prō'dūs). A total produced, brought forth, or yielded; the outcome yielded by labour and natural growth; yield or production (the *produce* of a farm or of a country).—**Produce-broker**, **Produce-merchant**, *n.* A dealer in foreign or colonial produce, as grain, groceries, dye-stuffs, &c.—**Producer**, prō-dū'sėr, *n.* One who or that which produces.—**Producibility**, prō-dū'si-bil"i-ti, *n.* The capability of being produced.—**Producible**, prō-dū'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being produced.—**Producibleness**, prō-dū'si-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being producible.—**Product**, prod'ukt, *n.* [L. *productum.*] A thing which is produced by nature, as fruits or grain crops; what is yielded by the soil; that which is produced by labour or mental application; a production; something resulting as a consequence; result; *math.* the result of, or quantity produced by, the multiplication of two or more numbers or quantities together.—**Productile**, prō-duk'til, *a.* [L. *productilis.*] Capable of being extended in length.—**Production**, prō-duk'shon, *n.* [L. *productio*, *productionis.*] The act or process of producing; *pol. econ.* the producing of articles having an exchangeable value; that which is produced or made (the *productions* of the earth, of art or manufactures, of the human intellect).—**Productive**, prō-duk'tiv, *a.* Having the power of producing; fertile; producing good crops; bringing into being; causing to exist (an age *productive* of great men); *pol. econ.* producing commodities of value; adding to the wealth of the world.—**Productively**, prō-duk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a productive manner.—**Productiveness**, prō-duk'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being productive.—**Productivity**, prō-duk-tiv'i-ti, *n.* Power of producing.

Proem, prō'em, *n.* [Fr. *proême*, from L. *proœmium*, Gr. *prooimion*—*pro*, before, and *oimos*, way.] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.—**Proemial**, prō-ēm'i-al, *a.* Having the character of a proem.

Profane, prō-fān', *a.* [Fr. *profane*, from L. *profanus*, profane, unholy—*pro*, forth from, and *fanum*, a temple. FANE.] Not sacred or devoted to sacred purposes; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; secular; irreverent towards God or holy things; speaking or spoken, acting or acted in contempt of sacred things or implying it; blasphemous; polluted.—*Profane history*, all history other than biblical.—*v.t.*—*profaned*, *profaning*. To treat as if not sacred or deserving reverence; to treat with irreverence, impiety, or sacrilege (to *desecrate* or *profane* the name of God, or the Sabbath); to put to a wrong use; to employ basely or unworthily.—**Profanation**, prof-a-nā'shon, *n.* The act of profaning; the violating of sacred things, or the treating of them with contempt or irreverence; desecration; the act of treating with too little delicacy.—**Profanely**, prō-fān'li, *adv.* In a profane manner; impiously; blasphemously.—**Profaneness**, prō-fān'nes, *n.*—**Profaner**, prō-fā'nėr, *n.* One who profanes.—**Profanity**, prō-fan'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being profane; that which is profane; profane language or conduct.

Profess, prō-fes', *v.t.* [L. *profiteor*, *professus*, to declare, acknowledge, profess—*pro*, before, and *fateor*, to avow; same root as *fame*, *fable*, *fate.*] To make open declaration of; to avow, acknowledge, own; to acknowledge or own publicly to be; to lay claim openly to the character of: used *refl.* (to *profess one's self* a Christian); to make a show of; to make protestations or a pretence of; to pretend (to *profess* great friendship for a person); to declare one's self versed in (he *professes* surgery).—*v.i.* To declare openly; to make any declaration or assertion.—**Professedly**, prō-fes'ed-

li, *adv.* By profession; avowedly. — **Profession**, prō-fesh'on, *n.* [L. *professio.*] The act of professing; a public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief; a declaration; a representation or protestation (*professions* of friendship or sincerity); a calling superior to a mere trade or handicraft, as that of medicine, law, architecture, &c.; a vocation; the collective body of persons engaged in such calling. — **Professional**, prō-fesh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to a profession; engaged in a profession.—*n.* A member of any profession, but more often applied, in opposition to *amateur*, to persons who make their living by arts, &c., in which non-professionals are accustomed to engage. —**Professionally**, prō-fesh'on-al-li, *adv.* In a professional manner; in the way of one's profession or calling. — **Professor**, prō-fes'ėr, *n.* [L.] One who professes; one who publicly unites himself to the visible church; one who is visibly or ostensibly religious; one that publicly teaches any art, science, or branch of learning; particularly, an official in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business is to deliver lectures or instruct students.—**Professorial**, prō-fes-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a professor in a college, &c. —**Professoriate**, prō-fes-sō'ri-āt, *n.* A body of professors; the teaching staff of professors.—**Professorship**, prō-fes'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a professor.

Proffer, prof'ėr, *v.t.* [Fr. *proférer*, from L. *proferre*, to bring forward—*pro*, before, and *fero*, to bring. FERTILE, BEAR.] To hold out that a person may take; to offer for acceptance.—*n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another. —**Profferer**, prof'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who proffers.

Proficient, prō-fish'ent, *n.* [L. *proficiens*, from *proficio*, to advance, make progress, improve—*pro*, forward, and *facio*, to make. FACT.] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an adept; an expert. —*a.* Well versed in any business or branch of learning; well qualified; competent.— **Proficiently**, prō-fish'ent-li, *adv.* In a proficient manner.—**Proficiency**, prō-fish'en-si, *n.* The state of being proficient; skill and knowledge.

Profile, prō'fil, *n.* [Fr. *profil*, from It. *profilo*; from L. *pro*, before, and *filum*, a thread, line.] An outline or contour; especially an outline of the human face seen sideways; the side face or half face; the outline or contour of anything, such as a building, portion of country, &c., as shown by a section. Used also as adj.—*v.t.*—*profiled*, *profiling*. To draw in profile; to give a profile of.—**Profilist**, prō'fil-ist, *n.* One who takes profiles.

Profit, prof'it, *n.* [Fr. *profit*, from L. *profectus*, progress, increase, from *proficio*, to advance, to improve. PROFICIENT.] Any advantage; an accession of good from labour or exertion; especially, the advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any undertaking; the difference between the original cost and selling price of anything; pecuniary gain; emolument. —*Rate of profit*, the proportion which the amount of profit bears to the capital employed. — *v.t.* To benefit; to advantage; to be of service to; to advance.—*v.i.* To derive profit; to improve; to make progress intellectually or morally; to gain pecuniarily; to become richer; to be of use or advantage; to bring good. — **Profitable**, prof'i-ta-bl, *a.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; useful; advantageous.—**Profitableness**, prof'i-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being profitable. — **Profitably**, prof'i-ta-bli, *adv.* In a profitable manner; gainfully; advantageously.—**Profitless**, prof'it-les, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage. —**Profitlessly**, prof'it-les-li, *adv.*

Profligate, prof'li-gāt, *a.* [L. *profligatus*, pp. of *profligo*, to rout, to ruin—*pro*, intens., and *fligo*, to strike down; seen also in *conflict*, *inflict*, &c.] Ruined in morals; abandoned to vice; lost to virtue or decency; vicious; shameless in wickedness.— *n.* An abandoned person; one who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency.—**Profligately**, prof'li-gāt-li, *adv.* In a profligate manner.—**Profligacy**, **Profligateness**, prof'li-ga-si, prof'li-gāt-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being profligate; a profligate or very vicious course of life; abandoned conduct.

Profound, prō-found', *a.* [Fr. *profond*, L. *profundus*—*pro*, forward, far, and *fundus*, bottom. FOUND, FUND.] Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; having great depth; intellectually deep; deep in knowledge or skill (a *profound* scholar); characterized by intensity; far-reaching; deeply felt (*profound* grief); touching; bending low; humble; exhibiting or expressing humility (a *profound* bow, *profound* reverence).—*n.* The deep; the sea; the ocean (with *the*); an abyss; a deep immeasurable space.—**Profoundly**, prō-found'li, *adv.* In a profound manner. — **Profoundness**, prō-found'nes, *n.* Profundity; depth. — **Profundity**, prō-fun'di-ti, *n.* The quality or condition of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, &c.

Profuse, prō-fūs', *a.* [L. *profusus*, from *profundo* — *pro*, forth, and *fundo*, to pour. FUSE.] Pouring forth lavishly; extravagant; lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; poured forth lavishly; exuberant. — **Profusely**, prō-fūs'li, *adv.* In a profuse manner; lavishly; prodigally. — **Profuseness**, prō-fūs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being profuse.—**Profusion**, prō-fū'zhon, *n.* [L. *profusio.*] Profuse or lavish expenditure; rich abundance; lavish supply; exuberant plenty.

Progeny, proj'e-ni, *n.* [Fr. *progénie*, L. *progenies*, from *pro*, forth, and root *gen*, to bring forth; seen also in *gender*, *generation*, *genus*, &c. GENUS.] Offspring collectively; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals.—**Progenitor**, prō-jen'i-tėr, *n.* An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather; a parent.

Proglottis, prō-glot'tis, *n.* pl. **Proglottides**, prō-glot'ti-dēz. [Gr., the tip of the tongue.] *Zool.* the generative segment or joint of a tapeworm.

Prognathic, **Prognathous**, prog-nath'ik, prog-nā'thus, *a.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *gnathos*, the cheek or jaw-bone.] Characterised by projecting jaws; applied to human skulls when the jaw slants forwards, making the lower part of the face very prominent.—**Prognathism**, prog-nā'thizm, *n.* The condition of being prognathic.

Prognostic, prog-nos'tik, *a.* [Gr. *prognōstikos*—*pro*, before, and *gignōskō*, to know. KNOW.] Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms.—*n.* A sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; an omen; a token; a symptom; a foretelling; prediction.—**Prognosticable**, prog-nos'ti-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being prognosticated.—**Prognosticate**, prog-nos'ti-kāt, *v.t.*—*prognosticated*, *prognosticating*. To foretell by means of present signs; to predict; to foreshow or foretoken; to indicate as to happen in the future.— *v.i.* To judge or pronounce from prognostics. — **Prognostication**, prog-nos'ti-kā"shon, *n.* The act of prognosticating; that which foreshows; a foretoken; previous sign.—**Prognosticative**, prog-nos'ti-kā-tiv, *a.* Having the character of a prognostic. —**Prognosticator**, prog-nos'ti-kā-tėr, *n.* One who prognosticates.

Programme, prō'gram, *n.* [Fr. *programme*, from Gr. *programma* — *pro*, before, and *graphō*, to write.] A plan of proceedings sketched out beforehand; an outline or detailed sketch or advertisement of the order of proceedings or subjects embraced in any entertainment, performance, or public ceremony.

Progress, prō'gres, *n.* [L. *progressus*, from *progredior*, to advance—*pro*, before, and *gradior*, to go, whence also *grade*, *gradual*, &c. GRADE.] A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; a moving forward in growth; increase; advance in matters of any kind; course; intellectual or moral improvement; a passage from place to place; a journey.—*v.i.* (prō-gres'). To move forward or onward; to advance; to proceed in any course; to advance towards something better; to make improvement.—**Progression**, prō-gresh'on, *n.* [L. *progressio.*] The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; progress; advance; course; passage; *math.* regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical or geometrical (thus 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 are numbers in *arithmetical progression*; 2, 4, 8, 16, &c., in *geometrical progression*. — **Progressional**, prō-gresh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to progression.—**Progressionist**, prō-gresh'on-ist, *n.* One who maintains that society is in a state of progress towards perfection.— **Progressive**, prō-gres'iv, *a.* Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; improving. — **Progressively**, prō-gres'iv-li, *adv.* In a progressive manner.—**Progressiveness**, prō-gres'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being progressive.—**Progresser**, prō-gres'ėr, *n.* One who progresses.

Prohibit, prō-hib'it, *v.t.* [L. *prohibeo*, *prohibitus*—*pro*, before, and *habeo*, to have, to hold. HABIT.] To forbid authoritatively; to interdict by authority (to *prohibit* a person from doing a thing; to *prohibit* the thing being done); to prevent; to preclude. —**Prohibiter**, prō-hib'i-tėr, *n.* One who prohibits.—**Prohibition**, prō-hi-bish'on, *n.* The act of prohibiting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict. — **Prohibitionist**, prō-hi-bish'on-ist, *n.* One who favours prohibition; one who would prohibit the import of certain goods unless with heavy customs duties; a protectionist.—**Prohibitive**, **Prohibitory**, prō-hib'i-tiv, prō-hib'i-to-ri, *a.* Serving to prohibit; forbidding; implying prohibition.

Project, prō-jekt', *v.t.* [L. *projicio*, *projectum*, to cast forth, to cause to jut out—*pro*, forward, and *jacio*, to throw (as in *eject*, *reject*, &c.). JUT.] To throw out or forth; to cast or shoot forward; to scheme; to contrive; to devise; to exhibit or give a delineation of on a surface; to delineate. —*v.i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent. —*n.* (proj'ekt). [O. Fr. *project*, Mod. Fr. *projet.*] That which is projected or devised; a plan; a scheme; a design.—**Projectile**, prō-jek'til, *a.* Impelling forward (a *projectile* force); caused by impulse (*projectile* motion).—*n.* A body projected or impelled through the air, as a stone thrown from the hand or a sling, a bullet discharged from a cannon.—**Projection**, prō-jek'shon, *n.* [L. *projectio.*] The act of projecting, throwing, or shooting forward; the state of projecting or jutting out; a part projecting or jutting out; a prominence; the act of projecting or scheming; the representation of something by means of lines, &c., drawn on a surface; especially the representation of any object on a perspective plane; the delineation of the earth's surface or a portion of it by a map. GNOMONIC, ORTHOGRAPHIC, STEREOGRAPHIC. —**Projector**, prō-jek'tėr, *n.* One who projects; one who forms a scheme or design. —**Projecture**, prō-jek'tūr, *n.* A jutting out; projection.

Prolapse, **Prolapsus**, prō-laps', prō-lap'sus, *n.* [L. *prolapsus*—*pro*, forward, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slip, fall. LAPSE.] *Med.* a falling down of some internal organ from its proper position; a falling down of the womb.—*v.i.*—*prolapsed*, *prolapsing*. To fall down or out; to suffer a prolapse.

Prolate, prō'lāt, *a.* [L. *prolatus*—*pro*, forth, and *latus*, carried.] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere.—*Prolate spheroid*, a spheroid produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its larger diameter; a sphere that projects too much at the poles. OBLATE.

Proleg, prō'leg, *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and E. *leg.*] One of the leg-like organs of certain larvæ, used in walking, but which disappear in the perfect insect.

Prolegomenon, prō-le-gom'e-non, *n.* pl. **Prolegomena**, prō-le-gom'e-na. [Gr., from *pro*, before, and *legō*, to speak.] A preliminary observation; chiefly used in plural, and applied to an introductory discussion or discourse prefixed to a book or treatise.— **Prolegomenary**, **Prolegomenous**, prō-le-gom'e-na-ri, prō-le-gom'e-nus, *a.* Introductory.

Prolepsis, prō-lep'sis, *n.* [Gr. *prolēpsis*, preconception—*pro*, before, and *lambanō*, to take.] Something of the nature of an anticipation; *rhet.* a figure by which a thing is represented as already done, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described ('he washed himself *clean*'); a figure by which objections are anticipated; an anachronism.—**Proleptic, Proleptical**, prō-lep'tik, prō-lep'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to prolepsis; anticipatory.—**Proleptically**, prō-lep'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a proleptic manner.

Proletarian, prō-le-tā'ri-an, *a.* [L. *proletarius*, a citizen of the lowest class, one useful to the state only by producing children, from *proles*, offspring, from *pro*, before, and *ol*, root of *adolesco*. ADULT.] Belonging to the lowest or poorest class of the community; hence, mean; vulgar.—*n.* A member of the poorest class; one of the rabble.—**Proletarianism, Proletairism**, prō-le-tā'ri-an-izm, prō-le-tār'izm, *n.* The condition or political influence of the lower orders of the community.—**Proletariat**, prō-le-tā'ri-at, *n.* Proletarians collectively; the lower classes.—**Proletary**, prol'e-ta-ri, *n.* One of the lower orders.

Proliferous, prō-lif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *proles, prolis*, offspring, and *fero*, to bear.] *Bot.* bearing or producing something abnormal or adventitious (as a flower within another flower).—**Proliferation**, prō-lif'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* The production of proliferous growths.

Prolific, prō-lif'ik, *a.* [Fr. *prolifique*; L. *prolificus*—*proles*, offspring, and *facio*, to make. PROLETARIAN.] Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; fruitful; productive; serving to give rise or origin; having the quality of generating abundantly (a topic *prolific* of controversy).—**Prolifically**, prō-lif'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a prolific manner.—**Prolificness**, prō-lif'ik-nes, *n.*

Proligerous, prō-lij'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *proles*, offspring, and *gero*, to produce. PROLETARIAN.] Productive of offspring.—*Proligerous disc*, the germ in an egg.

Prolix, prō'liks, *a.* [L. *prolixus*, extended, prolix—*pro*, forth, and root of *liqueo*, to flow. LIQUID.] Long and wordy; extending to a great length; diffuse indulging in lengthy discourse; discussing at great length; tedious.—**Prolixity, Prolixness**, prō-lik'si-ti, prō-liks'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being prolix.—**Prolixly**, prō-liks'li, *adv.* In a prolix manner.

Prolocutor, prō-lok'ū-tėr, *n.* [L., from *proloquor*—*pro*, for, and *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak. LOQUACIOUS.] One who speaks for another; the speaker or chairman of a convocation.—**Prolocutorship**, prō-lok'ū-tėr-ship, *n.* The office of a prolocutor.

Prologue, prō'log, *n.* [Fr., *prologue*, L. *prologus*, from Gr. *prologos*—*pro*, before, and *legō*, to speak.] A preface or introduction; the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins; the speaker of a prologue.—*v.t.*—*prologued*, *prologuing*. To introduce with a formal prologue; to preface.—**Prologize**, prō'log-iz, *v.i.*—*prologized*, *prologizing*. To deliver a prologue.

Prolong, prō-long', *v.t.* [Fr. *prolonger*—L. *pro*, forth, and *longus*. LONG.] To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to lengthen out; to put off to a distant time; to extend in space or length (to *prolong* a line).—*v.i.* To put off to a distant time.—**Prolongation**, prō-long-gā'shon, *n.* The act of prolonging; a part prolonged; an extension.—**Prolonger**, prō-long'ėr, *n.* One who or that which prolongs.—**Prolongment**, prō-long'ment, *n.* The act of.

Prolusion, prō-lū'zhon, *n.* [L. *prolusio*, a prelude—*pro*, before, and *ludo*, *lusum*, to play. LUDICROUS.] A prelude or preliminary; a preliminary trial.

Promenade, prom-e-nād', *n.* [Fr., from *promener*, from L. pro, forward, and *minare*, to drive, from *mina*, a threat. MENACE.] A walk for pleasure and show or exercise; a place for walking in public.—*v.i.*—*promenaded*, *promenading*. To walk for amusement, show, or exercise.—**Promenader**, prom-e-nā'dėr, *n.* One who promenades.

Promethean, prō-mē'thē-an, *a.* [From *Prometheus* of Greek mythology, lit. the forethinker, who stole fire from heaven and imparted it to mortals.] Pertaining to Prometheus; pertaining to fire or heat; hence, possessing life-giving qualities.

Prominence, Prominency, prom'i-nens, prom'i-nen-si, *n.* [L. *prominentia*, from *promineo*—*pro*, forward, and *mineo*, to project. EMINENT.] A standing out from the surface of something; that which juts out; protuberance; state of being distinguished among men; conspicuousness; distinction.—**Prominent**, prom'i-nent, *a.* [L. *prominens*.] Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; distinguished above others (a *prominent* character); likely to attract special attention from size, position, &c.; striking; conspicuous.—**Prominently**, prom'i-nent-li, *adv.* In a prominent manner.

Promiscuous, prō-mis'kū-us, *a.* [L. *promiscuus*, from *promiscso*—*pro*, and *misceo*, to mix. MIX.] Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; mingled indiscriminately; forming part of a confused crowd or mass; random; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual.—**Promiscuously**, prō-mis'kū-us-li, *adv.* In a promiscuous manner.—**Promiscuousness, Promiscuity**, prō-mis'kū-us-nes, prō-mis-kū'i-ti, *n.* The state of being promiscuous.

Promise, prom'is, *n.* [Fr. *promesse*, from L. *promissus*, put forward—*pro*, before, and *mitto*, to send. MISSION.] A declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a certain act specified; a declaration that something will be done or given for the benefit of another; ground or basis of expectation; earnest; pledge; that which affords a ground for expectation of future distinction (a youth of great *promise*).—*v.t.*—*promised*, *promising*. To make a promise of; to engage to do, give, grant, or procure for some one; to afford reason to expect (the year *promises* a good harvest).—*v.i.* —To make a promise; to assure one by a promise; to afford hopes or expectations. —*I promise you*, I declare to you; I assure you.—**Promisee**, prom-is-ē', *n.* The person to whom a promise is made.—**Promiser**, prom'is-ėr, *n.* One who promises.—**Promising**, prom'is-ing, *a.* Giving promise; affording reasonable ground of hope for the future; looking as if likely to turn out well. —**Promisingly**, prom'is-ing-li, *adv.* In a promising manner.—**Promissive**,† prō-mis'iv, *a.* Making or implying a promise. —**Promissorily**, prom'is-o-ri-li, *adv.* By way of promise.—**Promissory**, prom'is-o-ri, *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.—*Promissory note*, a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money to a certain person at a specified date.

Promontory, prom'on-to-ri, *n.* [L. *promontorium*—*pro*, forward, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain. MOUNT.] A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland.

Promote, prō-mōt', *v.t.*—*promoted*, *promoting*. [L. *promotus*, pp. of *promoveo*, to move forward—*pro*, forward, and *moveo*, to move. MOVE.] To contribute to the growth, enlargement, increase, or power of; to forward; to advance; to help onward; to excite; to stir up (as strife); to exalt or raise to a higher post or position; to elevate.—**Promoter**, prō-mō'tėr, *n.* One who or that which promotes; an encourager; one that aids in promoting some financial undertaking; one engaged in getting up a joint-stock company.—**Promotion**, prō-mō'shon, *n.* The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; exaltation in rank or honour; preferment. —**Promotive**, prō-mō'tiv, *a.* Tending to advance or promote.

Prompt, promt, *a.* [Fr. *prompt*, from L. *promptus*, brought out, ready, quick, from *promo*, *promptum*, to bring forth—*pro*, forth, and *emo*, to take. EXEMPT.] Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity; ready and willing; performed without delay; quick; ready; not delayed.—*v.t.* To move or excite to action or exertion; to incite; to instigate; to assist a speaker when at a loss by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order (to *prompt* an actor); to dictate; to suggest to the mind.—*n. Com.* an agreement in which one party engages to sell certain goods at a given price, and the other party to take them up and pay at a specified date.—**Prompt-book**, *n.* The book used by a prompter of a theatre.—**Prompter**, prom'tėr, *n.* One that prompts; specifically, one placed behind the scenes in a theatre, whose business is to assist the actors when at a loss by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten.—**Promptitude**, prom'ti-tūd, *n.* Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; readiness of will; cheerful alacrity.—**Promptly**, promt'li, *adv.* In a prompt manner.—**Promptness**, promt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being prompt; promptitude.—**Promptuary**, prom'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *promptuarium*.] A storehouse; a magazine; a repository.

Promulgate, prō-mul'gāt, *v.t.*—*promulgated*, *promulgating*. [L. *promulgo*, *promulgatus*; origin unknown.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, tidings, &c.; to publish abroad; to announce; to proclaim.—**Promulgation**, prō-mul-gā'shon, *n.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.—**Promulgator, Promulger**, prō'mul-gā-tėr, or prō-mul'gā-tėr, prō-mul'jėr, *n.* One who promulgates or publishes abroad.—**Promulge**, prō-mulj', *v.t.*—*promulged*, *promulging*. To promulgate.

Pronaos, prō-nā'os, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *naos*, a temple.] *Arch.* the space in front of the naos of a temple; a vestibule or portico.

Pronation, prō-nā'shon, *n.* [From L. *pronus*, prone, having the face downward. PRONE.] That motion of the arm whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward; position of the hand with the thumb toward the body and the palm downward. —**Pronator**, prō-nā'tėr, *n.* A muscle of the forearm which turns the palm downward.

Prone, prōn, *a.* [L. *pronus*, hanging or leaning forwards, prone, from *pro*, before, forward; cog. Gr. *prēnēs*, Skr. *pravana*, prone.] Bending forward; lying with the face downward; rushing or falling headlong or downward; sloping downward; inclined; inclined by disposition or natural tendency; propense; disposed: usually in a bad sense (men *prone* to evil, *prone* to strife).—**Pronely**, prōn'li, *adv.* In a prone manner or position.—**Proneness**, prōn'nes, *n.* The state of being prone; inclination; propensity; readiness.

Prong, prong, *n.* [A nasalized form of prov. E. *prog*, to prod; W. *procio*, to thrust, to poke.] A sharp-pointed instrument; the spike of a fork or of a similar instrument; a pointed projection (the *prongs* of a deer's antlers).—*v.t.* To stab, as with a fork.—**Prong-buck, Prong-horn**, *n.* A species of hollow-horned antelope which inhabits the western parts of North America.—**Pronged**, prongd, *a.* Having prongs.

Pronominal, prō-nom'i-nal, *a.* [L. *pronomen*, a pronoun. PRONOUN.] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.—**Pronominally**, prō-nom'i-nal-li, *adv.* With the effect of a pronoun.

Prononcé, prō-non-sā, *a.* [Fr.] *Lit.* pronounced; hence, strongly marked or defined; decided, as in manners or character.

Pronoun, prō'noun, *n.* [From *pro*, for, and *noun*; L. *pronomen*, a pronoun—*pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, a noun.] *Gram.* one of a certain class of words or generalized terms often used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it; classified under the heads of *personal*, *relative*, *interrogative*, *possessive*, *demonstrative*, *distributive*, and *indefinite* pronouns, the last four classes being commonly called *adjective pronouns* or *pronominal adjectives*.

Pronounce, prō-nouns', *v.t.*—*pronounced*, *pronouncing*. [Fr. *prononcer*, from L. *pronuntio*, *pronunciatum*—*pro*, before, and *nuntio*, to declare. NUNCIO.] To form or articulate by the organs of speech; to

utter; to speak; to utter formally, officially, or solemnly (the court *pronounced* sentence of death); to declare or affirm (he *pronounced* it a forgery).—*v.i.* To speak with confidence or authority; to utter an opinion; to use a certain pronunciation. —**Pronounceable**, prō-nouns'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being pronounced.—**Pronounced**, prō-nounst', *a.* [Fr. *prononcé* pronounced.] Strongly marked or defined; decided (a man of *pronounced* views).—**Pronouncement**, prō-nouns'ment, *n.* The act of pronouncing; a formal announcement.—**Pronouncer**, prō-nouns'ėr, *n.* One who pronounces.—**Pronouncing**, prō-nouns'ing, *a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation. — **Pronunciamiento**, prō-nun'thē-ä-mē-en"tō, *n.* [Sp.] A manifesto or proclamation; a formal announcement or declaration.—**Pronunciation**, prō-nun'-si-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *pronunciatio.*] The act of pronouncing or uttering with articulation; the mode of uttering words or letters; utterance. — **Pronunciative**, **Pronunciatory**, prō-nun'si-a-tiv, prō-nun'si-a-to-ri, *a.* Serving to pronounce or declare; declaratory.

Proœmion, prō-ē'mi-on, *n.* [Gr. *prooimion.* PROEM.] PROEM.

Proof, pröf, *n.* [O.E. *profe*, Fr. *preuve*, L.L. *proba.* PROVE.] Any effort, process, or operation that ascertains truth or fact; a test; a trial; what serves as evidence; what proves or establishes; that which convinces the mind and produces belief; a test applied to certain manufactured or other articles; the act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits; hence, also the degree of strength in spirit; *printing*, a rough impression of a piece of matter, taken for correction; *engr.* an impression taken from an engraving to prove the state of it during the progress of executing; an early impression, or one of a limited number taken before the letters to be inserted are engraven on the plate; called a *proof-impression*, and considered the best, because taken before the plate is worn. — *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist, physically or morally (*proof against* shot, *against* temptation).—**Proof-house**, *n.* A house fitted up for proving the barrels of fire-arms. — **Proof-sheet**, *n.* *Printing*, a rough impression of a sheet, taken to see if any errors remain for correction.—**Proof-spirit**, *n.* Spirit of a certain alcoholic strength (49·24 per cent of alcohol by weight).

Prop, prop, *n.* [Same as Ir. *propa*, Gael. *prop*, a prop.] That which sustains an incumbent weight; a fulcrum; a support; a stay.—*v.t.*—*propped*, *propping.* To support by placing something under or against; to support by standing under or against; to support or sustain, in a general sense.

Propædeutics, prō-pē-dū'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *propaideuō*, to instruct beforehand, from *pro*, before, and *paideuō*, to educate, from *pais*, *paidos*, a child.] The preliminary learning connected with any art or science.—**Propædeutic**, **Propædeutical**, prō-pē-dū'-tik, prō-pē-dū'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to propædeutics; instructing beforehand.

Propaganda, prop-a-gan'da, *n.* [From the congregatio de *propaganda* fide, at Rome. PROPAGATE.] An institution by means of which Christianity is propagated in heathen countries, especially the congregation *de propaganda fide* (for propagating the faith), established at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622, and now charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions; hence, any kind of institution or system for proselytizing or for propagating a peculiar set of doctrines.—**Propagandism**, prop-a-gan'dizm, *n.* The system or practice of propagating tenets or principles.—**Propagandist**, prop-a-gan'dist, *n.* One who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Propagate, prop'a-gāt, *v.t.*—*propagated*, *propagating.* [L. *propago*, *propagatus*, to peg down, to propagate—*pro*, before, and *pag*, root of *pango*, to fasten, fix, set, plant (seen in *paction*, *compact*, *impinge*, &c.).] To continue or multiply by generation or successive reproduction; to cause to reproduce itself: applied to animals and plants; to spread from person to person or from place to place; to diffuse; to generate, beget, produce, originate.—*v.i.* To have young or issue; to be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants.—**Propagation**, prop-a-gā'shon, *n.* The act of propagating; the multiplication of the kind or species by generation or reproduction; the spreading or extension of anything; diffusion.—**Propagative**, prop'a-gā-tiv, *a.* Having the power of propagation; propagating.—**Propagator**, prop'a-gā-tėr, *n.* One who propagates.—**Propagable**, prop'a-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being propagated; capable of being spread, as doctrines or principles. — **Propagulum**, prō-pag'ū-lum, *n.* *Bot.* an offshoot or germinating bud attached by a thickish stalk to the parent plant.

Proped, prō'ped, *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] *Entom.* one of the false feet of certain larvæ.

Propel, prō-pel', *v.t.*—*propelled*, *propelling.* [L. *propello*—*pro*, forward, and *pello*, to drive, as in *compel*, *dispel*, *impel*, &c. PULSATE.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force.—**Propellent**, prō-pel'ent, *a.* Driving forward; propelling. —**Propeller**, prō-pel'ėr, *n.* One who or that which propels; specifically, a contrivance for propelling a steam-vessel, consisting of a screw with large blades placed in the stern, and moved by steam. SCREW.

Propendent, prō-pen'dent, *a.* [PROPENSE.] *Bot.* hanging forward and downward.

Propense, prō-pens', *a.* [L. *propensus*, hanging forwards, projecting, from *propendeo* —*pro*, forward, and *pendeo*, to hang. PENDANT.] Leaning toward, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, either to good or evil; prone. — **Propenseness**, **Propension**, prō-pens'nes, prō-pen'shon, *n.* The state of being propense; propensity.—**Propensity**, prō-pen'si-ti, *n.* Bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; natural tendency or disposition, particularly to evil.

Proper, prop'ėr, *a.* [Fr. *propre*, from L. *proprius*, one's own, peculiar, proper; allied to *prope*, near. PROPINQUITY.] Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a particular individual or state; natural; particularly suited to or befitting; belonging to as one's own; *gram.* applied to a noun when it is the name of a particular person or thing: opposed to *common* (as Shakspere, London); fit; suitable; adapted; appropriate; correct; just; according to right usage; hence, properly so called; real; actual (the garden *proper*); *bot.* single, or connected with something single.—*Proper motion* (*astron.*), the real motion of the sun, planets, &c., as opposed to their apparent motions.—**Properly**, prop'ėr-li, *adv.* In a proper manner; fitly; suitably; rightly; in a strict sense; strictly.—**Properness**, prop'ėr-nes, *n.* The quality of being proper.—**Property**, prop'ėr-ti, *n.* [Fr. *propriété*, L. *proprietas*, from *proprius*, one's own.] A peculiar quality of anything; that which is inherent in a thing, or naturally essential to it; an attribute; the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership; the subject of such a right; the thing owned; an estate, whether in lands, buildings, goods, money, &c.; in *theatres*, a stage requisite; any article necessary to be produced in some scene. — **Propertied**, prop'ėr-tid, *a.* Possessed of property.—**Property-man**, *n.* The man in charge of the properties or stage requisites of a theatre. — **Property-room**, *n.* The room in which stage properties are kept. — **Property-tax**, *n.* A direct tax imposed on property.

Prophecy, prof'e-si, *n.* [O.Fr. *prophecie*, *prophetie*, L. *prophetia*, from Gr. *prophēteia*, from *prophētēs*, a prophet—*pro*, before, and *phēmi*, to tell; same root as *fame.*] A foretelling; a declaration of something to come; especially, a foretelling inspired by God; a book of prophecies; *Scrip.* interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction (O.T.). — **Prophesier**, prof'e-si-ėr, *n.* One who predicts events.—**Prophesy**, prof'e-sī, *v.t.*—*prophesied*, *prophesying.* To foretell; to predict.—*v.i.* To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come; *Scrip.* to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects.—**Prophet**, prof'-et, *n.* [L. *propheta*, from Gr. *prophētēs.*] One that foretells future events; a predictor; a foreteller; a person inspired or instructed by God to announce future events; *Scrip.* an interpreter. — *Minor prophets*, the authors of the twelve last books of the Old Testament, as opposed to Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel.—**Prophetess**, prof'et-es, *n.* A female prophet.—**Prophetic**, **Prophetical**, prō-fet'ik, prō-fet'-i-kal, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a prophet or prophecy; having the character of prophecy; containing prophecy.—**Prophetically**, prō-fet'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a prophetic manner; by way of prediction.

Prophylactic, prō-fi-lak'tik, *a.* [Gr. *prophylaktikos*—*pro*, before, and *phylassō*, to guard.] *Med.* preventive; defending from or warding off disease. — *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.—**Prophylaxis**, prō-fi-lak'sis, *n.* [Gr.] Preventive or preservative treatment.

Propinquity, prō-pin'kwi-ti, *n.* [L. *propinquitas*, from *propinquus*, near, from *prope*, near; whence also (ap)*proach*. PROXIMITY.] Nearness in place; neighbourhood; nearness in time; nearness of blood; kindred.

Propitiate, prō-pish'i-āt, *v.t.*—*propitiated*, *propitiating.* [L. *propitio*, *propitiatum*, to propitiate, from *propitius*, propitious, from *pro*, forward, and *peto*, to seek, primarily referring to a bird whose flight is of happy augury. PETITION.] To appease and render favourable; to make propitious; to conciliate. — **Propitiation**, prō-pish'i-ā"shon, *n.* The act of propitiating; *theol.* the atonement or atoning sacrifice offered to God to assuage his wrath and render him propitious to sinners.—**Propitiator**, prō-pish'i-ā-tėr, *n.* One who propitiates. — **Propitiatorily**, prō-pish'i-a-to-ri-li, *adv.* By way of propitiation.—**Propitiatory**, prō-pish'i-a-to-ri, *a.* Having the power to make propitious; serving to propitiate.—*n.* *Jewish antiq.* the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant. —**Propitiable**, prō-pish'i-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being propitiated. — **Propitious**, prō-pish'us, *a.* Favourably disposed towards a person; disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; affording favourable conditions or circumstances (a *propitious* season).—**Propitiously**, prō-pish'us-li, *adv.* In a propitious manner. — **Propitiousness**, prō-pish'us-nes, *n.*

Proplasm, prō'plazm, *n.* [Gr. *proplasma*—*pro*, before, and *plassō*, to mould.] A mould; a matrix. — **Proplastic**, prō-plas'-tik, *a.* Forming a mould or cast. — **Proplastics**, prō-plas'tiks, *n.* The art of making moulds for castings, &c.

Propodium, prō-pō'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] *Zool.* the anterior part of the foot in molluscs.

Propolis, prō'po-lis, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *polis*, city.] A substance having some resemblance to wax, used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives.

Propone, prō-pōn', *v.t.* [L. *propono*—*pro*, before, and *pono*, to place. POSITION.] To propose; to propound. — **Proponent**, prō-pō'nent, *n.* One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

Proportion, prō-pōr'shon, *n.* [L. *proportio* —*pro*, before, and *portio*, part or share. PORTION.] The comparative relation of one thing to another in respect to size, quantity, or degree; suitable or corresponding degree; the relation of one part to another or to the whole, with respect to magnitude; relative size and arrangement of parts; symmetrical arrangement; the proper relation of parts in a whole; symmetry; that which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to rule; just or equal share; lot; *math.* the equality or similarity of ratios; *arith.* the rule of three, that rule which enables us to find a fourth proportional to three given numbers.—*Simple proportion*, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to that of two other quantities.—*Compound proportion*, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and con-

sequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents and consequents of two or more ratios.—*Continued proportion*, a succession of several equal ratios, as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c.—*Harmonical* or *musical proportion*. HARMONICAL.—*Reciprocal* or *inverse proportion*. RECIPROCAL, INVERSE. —*v.t.* To adjust in a suitable proportion; to harmoniously adjust to something else as regards dimensions or extent; to form with symmetry. — **Proportionable**, prō-pōr'shon-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being proportioned; being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; corresponding; well proportioned; symmetrical.—**Proportionableness**, prō-pōr'shon-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Proportionably**, prō-pōr'shon-a-bli, *adv.* In a proportionable manner; proportionally; correspondingly.—**Proportional**, prō-pōr'shon-al, *a.* Having a due proportion; being in suitable proportion or degree; *math.* having the same or a constant ratio (*proportional* quantities). — *Proportional parts*, parts of magnitude such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional.—*n.* A quantity in proportion; *math.* one of the terms of a proportion. — *Mean proportional*. MEAN.—**Proportionality**, prō-pōr'shon-al"i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being in proportion. —**Proportionally**, prō-pōr'shon-al-li, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation. — **Proportionate**, prō-pōr'shon-āt, *a.* Having due proportion or relation; proportional.—*v.t.* —*proportionated*, *proportionating*. To make proportional; to adjust in due relation.—**Proportionately**, prō-pōr'shon-āt-li, *adv.* With due proportion. — **Proportionless**, prō-pōr'shon-les, *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.

Propose, prō-pōz', *v.t.*—*proposed*, *proposing*. [Fr. *proposer*, to purpose, to propose, from pro and *poser*. POSE, COMPOSE. *Purpose* is the same word.] To bring forward or offer for consideration or acceptance; to bring forward as something to be done, attained, or striven after: often governing an infinitive.—*v.i.* To form or declare an intention or design; to offer one's self in marriage (to *propose* to a lady).—**Proposal**, prō-pōz'al, *n.* That which is proposed or offered for consideration; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed (*proposals of peace, of marriage*).—**Proposer**, prō-pōz'er, *n.* One that proposes.—**Proposition**, prō-pō-zish'on, *n.* [Partly from *propose*, partly from L. *propositio*, from *pro*, before, and *positio*, a placing. POSITION.] That which is proposed or offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; term or offer advanced; *gram.* and *logic*, a form of speech in which something is affirmed or denied of a subject; *math.* a statement of either a truth to be demonstrated, or an operation to be performed.—**Propositional**, prō-pō-zish'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition.

Propound, prō-pound', *v.t.* [O.E. *propone*, from L. *propono*, to put forth—*pro*, before, and *pono*, to place; as to form, comp. *compound*, *expound*. POSITION.] To offer for consideration; to propose; to put or set, as a question.—**Propounder**, prō-poun'dér, *n.* One who propounds.

Propraetor, prō-prē'tor, *n.* [L. *propraetor* —*pro*, for, and *praetor*.] A Roman magistrate who, having discharged the office of praetor at home, was sent into a province to command there.

Proprietary, prō-pri'e-ta-ri, *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire*, a proprietor, from *propriété*, property. PROPERTY.] A proprietor; more commonly a body of proprietors collectively.—*a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner; belonging to ownership.—**Proprietor**, prō-pri'e-tér, *n.* An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything.—**Proprietorial**, prō-pri'e-tō"ri-al, *a.* Proprietary.—**Proprietorship**, prō-pri'e-tér-ship, *n.* The state or right of a proprietor.—**Proprietress**, prō-pri'e-tres, *n.* A proprietrix.—**Proprietrix**, prō-pri'e-triks, *n.* A female proprietor.—**Propriety**, prō-pri'e-ti, *n.* [L. *proprietas*, from *proprius*, one's own.] Property; possession; suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; fitness; justness.—*pl.* *The proprieties*, conformity with established customs in social life.

Propulsion, prō-pul'shon, *n.* [From L. *propulsio*, *propulsum*. PROPEL.] The act of driving forward.—**Propulsive**, prō-pul'siv, *a.* Tending or having power to propel; driving or urging on.—**Propulsory**, prō-pul'so-ri, *a.* Propulsive.

Propylaeum, prō-pi-lē'um, *n.* pl. **Propylaea**, prō-pi-lē'a. [Gr. *propylaion*, from *pro*, before, and *pylē*, a gate.] The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice.—**Propylon**, prop'i-lon, *n.* A gateway before the entrance of an Egyptian temple.

Prorogue, prō-rōg', *v.t.*—*prorogued*, *proroguing*. [Fr. *proroger*, from L. *prorogare*, to prolong, continue—*pro*, before, and *rogo*, to ask. ROGATION.] To protract or prolong; to defer, put off, delay; to continue from one session to another; to adjourn to an indefinite period by royal authority; as the British parliament. [An *adjournment* is from day to day.]—**Prerogate**, prō'rō-gāt, *v.t.*—*prerogated*, *prerogating*. To prorogue.—**Prorogation**, prō-rō-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *prorogatio*.] The act of proroguing; the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session.

Prosaic. Under PROSE.

Proscenium, prō-sē'ni-um, *n.* [L. *proscenium*, from Gr. *proskēnion*—*pro*, before, and *skēnē*, a scene. SCENE.] *Arch.* the part in a theatre from the curtain or drop-scene to the orchestra; the curtain and the ornamental framework from which it hangs. In the ancient theatre the proscenium comprised the whole stage.

Proscribe, prō-skrīb', *v.t.*—*proscribed*, *proscribing*. [L. *proscribo*—*pro*, before, in public, and *scribo*, to write. SCRIBE.] Among the Romans, to publish the name of, as doomed to destruction and seizure of property; hence, to put out of the protection of the law; to outlaw; to reject utterly; to interdict, exclude, prohibit.—**Proscriber**, prō-skri'bér, *n.* One who proscribes.—**Proscription**, prō-skrip'shon, *n.* [L. *proscriptio*.] The act of proscribing; outlawry; exclusion; the dooming or denouncing of citizens to death and confiscation of goods as public enemies.—**Proscriptive**, prō-skrip'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing. —**Proscriptively**, prō-skrip'tiv-li, *adv.* In a proscriptive manner.

Prose, prōz, *n.* [Fr. *prose*, from L. *prosa* for *prorsa* (*oratio*, speech, understood), from *prorsus*, forward, straight on—*pro*, forward, and *versus*, turned. VERSE.] The ordinary written or spoken language of man; language unconfined to poetical measure, as opposed to *verse* or *metrical composition*; hence, dull and commonplace language or discourse.—*a.* Relating to or consisting of prose; prosaic.—*v.i.*—*prosed*, *prosing*. To write in prose; to write or speak tediously.—**Prosaic**, **Prosaical**, prō-zā'ik, prō-zā'i-kal, *a.* In the form of prose; dull; uninteresting; commonplace.—**Prosaically**, prō-zā'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a prosaic manner.—**Prosaist**, prō-zā'ist, *n.* A writer of prose.—**Proser**, prō'zér, *n.* One who proses.—**Prosy**, prō'zi, *a.* Like prose; dull; tedious. — **Prosily**, prō'zi-li, *adv.* In a prosy manner; tediously.—**Prosiness**, prō'zi-nes, *n.* State or quality of being prosy. —**Prosing**, prō'zing, *n.* Dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing.—**Prosingly**, prō'zing-li, *adv.* In a prosing manner.

Prosecute, pros'e-kūt, *v.t.*—*prosecuted*, *prosecuting*. [L. *prosequor*, *prosecutus*—*pro*, before, and *sequor*, to follow. SEQUENCE. *Pursue* is the same word.] To pursue with a view to attain, execute, or accomplish; to apply to with continued purpose; to carry on; to continue; *law*, to seek to obtain by legal process; to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal.—*v.i.* To carry on a legal prosecution; to act as a prosecutor.—**Prosecutable**, pros-e-kū'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution.—**Prosecution**, pros-e-kū'shon, *n.* The act or process of prosecuting; the proceeding with or following up any matter in hand (the prosecution of a design, an inquiry, &c.); the carrying on of a suit in a court of law; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal; the party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted. — **Prosecutor**, pros'e-kū-tér, *n.* One who prosecutes; the person who institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of justice.—**Prosecutrix**, pros'e-kūt-riks, *n.* A female prosecutor.

Proselyte, pros'e-lit, *n.* [Fr. *prosélyte*, from Gr. *proselytos*, one newly come—*pros*, towards, and root of *elthein*, to come.] A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party.—**Proselytism**, pros'e-lit-izm, *n.* The act or system of making proselytes; conversion to a system or creed.—**Proselytize**, pros'e-lit-iz, *v.t.* — *proselytized*, *proselytizing*. To make a proselyte or convert of.—*v.i.* To engage in making proselytes.—**Proselytizer**, pros'e-lit-i-zér, *n.* One who proselytizes.

Proseminary, prō-sem'i-na-ri, *n.* [Prefix *pro*, before, and *seminary*.] A seminary which prepares students to enter a higher.

Prosenchyma, pros-en'ki-ma, *n.* [Gr. *pros*, near, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] *Bot.* tissue of fusiform or fibriform cells, as of woody tissue.

Prosily, Prosiness. Under PROSE.

Prosobranchiate, prō-sō-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *prosō*, in advance of, and *branchia*, gills.] Having the gills anterior to the heart: said of an order of gasteropodous mollusca.

Prosody, pros'o-di, *n.* [L. *prosodia*, from Gr. *prosōidia*, a song sung to music, prosody—*pros*, to, and *ōidē*, a song, an ode.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification; the rules of rhythm or versification.—**Prosodiacal**, pros-o-dī'a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to prosody.—**Prosodial**, **Prosodical**, pro-sō'di-al, pro-sod'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody.—**Prosodian**, **Prosodist**, pro-sō'di-an, pros'o-dist, *n.* One skilled in prosody. — **Prosodically**, pro-sod'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a prosodical manner.

Prosoma, prō-sō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *sōma*, the body.] *Zool.* the anterior portion of the body in cephalopods, comprising the head.

Prosopopeia, **Prosopopoeia**, pros'o-pō-pē'ya, *n.* [Gr. *prosōpopoiia*—*prosōpon*, person, and *poiēō*, to make.] A figure in rhetoric by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings; personification.

Prospect, pros'pekt, *n.* [L. *prospectus*, from *prospicio*, to look forward—*pro*, forward, and *specio*, to see. SPECIES.] View of things within the reach of the eye; sight; that which is presented to the eye; the place and the objects seen; a looking forward; anticipation; expectation or ground of expectation (little *prospect* of success). —*v.t.* and *i.* (pros-pekt'). *Mining*, to make a search; to search for metal.—**Prospective**, pros-pek'tiv, *a.* Looking forward; being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to (*prospective* advantages).—**Prospectively**, pros-pek'tiv-li, *adv.* In a prospective manner.—**Prospectiveness**, pros-pek'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being prospective.—**Prospector**, pros'pek-tér, *n.* One who searches for precious stones or metals as preliminary to settled or continuous operations.—**Prospectus**, pros-pek'tus, *n.* [L., prospect, sight, view.] A brief sketch issued for the purpose of making known the chief features of some commercial enterprise proposed, as the plan of a literary work, or the proposals of a new company or joint-stock association.

Prosper, pros'per, *v.t.* [Fr. *prospérer*, L. *prosperare*, from *prosperus*, favourable, fortunate, from *pro*, before, and *spes*, hope.] To be successful; to succeed; to advance in wealth or any good: said of persons; to be in a successful state; to turn out successfully: said of affairs; to be in a healthy growing state; to thrive: said of plants and animals.—*v.t.* To make prosperous; to render successful.—**Prosperity**, pros-per'i-ti, *n.* [L. *prosperitas*.] The state of being prosperous; good progress in any

business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired; good fortune. —**Prosperous**, pros'pėr-us, *a.* [L. *prosperus.*] Making good progress in the pursuit of anything desirable; thriving; successful; favourable; favouring success. ∴Syn. under FORTUNATE.—**Prosperously**, pros'pėr-us-li, *adv.* In a prosperous manner; successfully.—**Prosperousness**, pros'pėr-us-nes, *n.* Prosperity.

Prospicience, pros-pish'ens, *n.* [L. *prospicio.* PROSPECT.] The act of looking forward.

Prostate, Prostatic, pros'tāt, pros-tat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *prostatēs*, standing before—*pro*, before, and stem *sta*, to stand.] Applied to a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males.

Prosthesis, pros'the-sis, *n.* [Gr. *pros*, to, and *thesis*, a placing, from *tithēmi*, to place.] *Surg.* the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body; *philol.* the adding of one or more letters to the commencement of a word (*beloved*).—**Prosthetic**, pros-thet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to prosthesis.

Prostitute, pros'ti-tūt, *v.t.*—*prostituted, prostituting.* [L. *prostituo, prostitutus*—*pro*, before, and *statuo*, to place. STATE.] To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; to give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to sell to wickedness; to offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.—*a.* Openly devoted to lewdness.—*n.* A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a harlot; a base hireling.—**Prostitution**, pros-ti-tū'shon, *n.* The act or practice of yielding the body to indiscriminate intercourse with men for hire; the act of offering to an infamous employment.—**Prostitutor**, pros'ti-tū-tėr, *n.* One who prostitutes.

Prostrate, pros'trāt, *a.* [L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prosterno, prostratum*, to lay flat—*pro*, before, and *sterno*, to strew. STRATUM.] Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground; lying at mercy, as a suppliant; lying in the posture of humility or adoration; *bot.* lying flat and spreading on the ground without taking root.—*v.t.*—*prostrated, prostrating.* To lay flat or prostrate; *refl.* to throw one's self down as in humility or adoration; *fig.* to throw down; to overthrow; to ruin; to reduce to nothing (to *prostrate* one's strength).—**Prostration**, pros-trā'shon, *n.* The act of prostrating or laying flat; the act of falling down, or of bowing in humility or adoration; great depression or reduction (as of strength or spirits).

Prostyle, pros'til, *a.* [Gr. *pro*, in front, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* having columns standing out quite free from the wall of the building; having pillars in front only.

Prosy. Under PROSE.

Protactic, prō-tak'tik, *a.* [Gr. *protaktikos*—*pro*, before, and *tassō*, to arrange.] Being placed at the beginning.

Protagonist, prō-tag'o-nist, *n.* [Gr. *prōtagōnistēs*—*prōtos*, first, and *agōnistēs*, an actor.] The leading character or actor in a Greek play; hence, a leading character generally.

Protandry, prō-tan'dri, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male.] *Bot.* the development of the stamens before the pistils.

Protasis, prō'ta-sis, *n.* [Gr. *protasis*—*pro*, before, and *teinō*, to stretch.] The first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the *apodosis* depends, as, if we run (*protasis*) we shall be in time (*apodosis*).—**Protatic**, prō-tat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a protasis.

Protean. Under PROTEUS.

Protect, prō-tekt', *v.t.* [From L. *protectus*, pp. of *protego*, to protect—*pro*, before, and *tego*, to cover, from root seen also in E. *thatch.*] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to serve as a cover or shelter to; to defend; to guard.—**Protectingly**, prō-tek'ting-li, *adv.* In a protecting manner.—**Protection**, prō-tek'shon, *n.* The act of protecting, or state of being protected; defence; shelter from evil; that which protects or preserves from injury; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation; exemption, as from arrest in civil suits; an artificial advantage conferred by a legislature on articles of home production, usually by duties imposed on the same articles introduced from abroad.—**Protectionism**, prō-tek'shon-izm, *n.* The system of protection to commodities of home production.—**Protectionist**, prō-tek'shon-ist, *n.* One who favours the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments; one opposed to free trade; a prohibitionist. —**Protective**, prō-tek'tiv, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.—**Protector**, prō-tek'tėr, *n.* One who or that which protects; a defender; a guardian.—*Eng. hist.* one who had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent; a title specifically applied to Oliver Cromwell, who assumed the title of *Lord Protector* in 1653.—**Protectorate**, prō-tek'tėr-āt, *n.* Government by a protector; the period in English history during which Cromwell was protector; the protection of a weaker country by a stronger.—**Protectorial**, prō-tek-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a protector.—**Protectorship**, prō-tek'tėr-ship, *n.* The office of a protector.—**Protectress**, prō-tek'tres, *n.* A female who protects.

Protege, pro-tā-zhā, fem. **Protegee**, pro-tā-zhā, *n.* [Fr., one protected.] One under the care and protection of another.

Protein, Proteine, prō'tē-in, *n.* [From Gr. *prōtos*, first.] A supposed or hypothetical principle of animal or vegetable albumen, fibrin, or casein.—**Proteinaceous, Proteinous**, prō'tē-i-nā"shus, prō'tē-i-nus, *a.* Containing or consisting of protein.—**Proteic**, prō'tē-ik, *a.* Pertaining to protein.—**Proteid**, prō'tē-id, *n.* An albuminoid.

Proterandrous, prot-ėr-an'drus, *a.* [Gr. *proteros*, before, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male.] *Bot.* maturing the pollen before the female flowers on the plant are ready for fertilization.—**Proteranthous**, prot-ėr-an'thus, *a.* [Gr. *proteros*, and *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* having flowers appearing before the leaves; having the anthers matured before the stigma.—**Proterogynous**, prot-ėr-oj'i-nus, *a.* [Gr. *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* having the stigmas matured before the pollen.

Protest, prō-test', *v.i.* [L. *protestor*—*pro*, before, and *testor*, to affirm, from *testis*, a witness. TEST.] To affirm with solemnity; to asseverate; to make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) expressive of opposition to something.—*v.t.* To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to assert.—*To protest a bill of exchange*, to mark or note it, through a notary public, for non-payment or non-acceptance.—*n.* (prō'test). A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; a formal statement (usually in writing), by which a person declares that he dissents from an act to which he might otherwise be deemed to have yielded assent; *law*, a formal declaration that acceptance or payment of a bill or promissory note has been refused.—**Protestant**, prot'es-tant, *n.* *Lit.* one who protests; a name given to the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1529, and protested against a decree of the emperor Charles V and the diet of Spires; now applied to all those Christian denominations that differ from the Church of Rome, and that sprang from the Reformation.—*a.* Belonging to the religion of the Protestants.—**Protestantism**, prot'es-tant-izm, *n.* The principles or religion of Protestants.—**Protestantize**, prot'es-tan-tīz, *v.t.* To render Protestant; to convert to Protestantism.—**Protestation**, prot-es-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *protestatio.*] A solemn declaration; an asseveration; a solemn declaration of dissent; a protest. —**Protester**, prō-tes'tėr, *n.* One who protests; one who protests a bill of exchange.

Proteus, prō'tē-us, *n.* A marine deity of the ancient Greeks who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, one who easily changes his form or principles; *zool.* a small amphibious animal with both lungs and gills, living in certain subterranean lakes, and having rudimentary eyes.—**Protean**, prō-tē'an, *a.* Readily assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable.

Prothallus, Prothallium, prō-thal'us, prō-thal'i-um, *n.* [Prefix *pro*, before, and *thallus.*] The first result of the germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails, &c.

Prothesis, prō'the-sis, *n.* [Gr. *prothesis*—*pro*, forth, and *thesis*, a placing.] The place in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put previous to their being placed on the altar; a credence.

Prothonotary, prō-thon'o-ta-ri, *n.* [L.L. *protonotarius*—Gr. *prōtos*, first, and L. *notarius*, a scribe. NOTARY. The insertion of *h* is a mistake.] A chief notary or clerk; in the *R. Cath. Ch.* a sort of registrar; one of twelve, constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, &c.; in the *Eastern Church*, the chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople.—**Prothonotaryship**, prō-thon'o-ta-ri-ship, *n.* The office of a prothonotary.—**Prothonotariat**, prō-thon'o-tā"ri-at, *n.* The college constituted by the twelve prothonotaries.

Prothorax, prō-thō'raks, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *thōrax.*] *Entom.* the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

Protococcus, prō-tō-kok'us, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *kokkos*, a berry.] A minute alga which produces the phenomenon of red snow.

Protocol, prō'tō-kol, *n.* [Fr. *protocole*, L.L. *protocollum*, the first leaf, the first sheet of a legal instrument glued to the cylinder round which the document was rolled —Gr. *prōtos*, first, *kolla*, glue.] The minutes or rough draft of some diplomatic document or instrument; a document serving as a preliminary to, or for the opening of, any diplomatic transaction; a record or registry.—*v.t.*—*protocolled, protocolling.* To make a protocol of.

Protogene, prō'tō-jēn, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and root *gen*, to produce.] A species of granite composed of felspar, quartz, and talc or chlorite; so called because it was supposed to have been the first formed granite.—**Protogenic**, prō-tō-jen'ik, *a.* *Geol.* applied to crystalline rocks.

Protogyny, prō-toj'i-ni, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* the development of the pistils before the stamens.

Protomartyr, prō'tō-mar-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *martyr*, martyr.] The first martyr: a term applied to Stephen, the first Christian martyr; the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

Protomorphic, prō-tō-mor'fik, *a.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *morphē*, shape.] In the earliest form or shape.

Protonotary, prō-ton'o-ta-ri, *n.* PROTHONOTARY.

Protophyte, prō'tō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *phyton*, a plant.] A name given to the lowest organisms in the vegetable kingdom.

Protoplasm, prō'tō-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *plasma*, anything formed or moulded, from *plassō*, to mould.] A transparent substance, apparently structureless, nearly identical with the white of an egg, and constituting the basis of living matter in animal and plant structures.—**Protoplasmic**, prō-tō-plaz'mik, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of protoplasm.—**Protoplast**, prō'tō-plast, *n.* An original; a thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated.—**Protoplastic**, prō-tō-plas'tik, *a.* First formed.

Prototype, prō'tō-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *prōtotypos*—*prōtos*, first, and *typos*, type.] An original or model after which anything is formed; a pattern; archetype.

Protovertebra, prō-tō-vėr'tē-bra, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and L. *vertebra.*] *Biol.* a structure in an embryo, afterwards developed into a vertebra.

Protoxide, prō-tok'sīd, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and E. *oxide.*] That member of a series of oxides which contains the least amount of metal, or non-metal other than oxygen.

Protozoa, prō-tō-zō'a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *zōon*, an animal.] A sub-kingdom including the most lowly organized members of the animal kingdom, and which may be defined to be animals composed of a nearly structureless jelly-like substance without a definite body cavity or trace of a nervous system.—**Protozoon, Protozoan**,

prō-tō-ō'an, prō-tō-ō'an, n. A member of the Protozoa.—**Protozoic**, prō-tō-ō'ik, a. Belonging to the Protozoa; *geol.* applied to the rocks in which the earliest traces of organic life have been found.

Protract, prō-trakt', *v.t.* [From L. *protractus*, from *protraho*—*pro*, forward, and *traho*, to draw (whence *trace*, *traction*, *extract*, &c.).] To draw out or lengthen in time; to prolong; to lengthen out in space; to delay, defer, put off; *surv.* to draw to a scale.—**Protracted**, prō-trak'ted, *p.* and *a.* Prolonged; extending over a long time.—**Protractedly**, prō-trak'ted-li, *adv.* In a prolonged or protracted manner.—**Protracter**, prō-trak'ter, *n.* One who protracts.—**Protractile**, prō-trak'til, *a.* Capable of being protracted, or thrust forward.—**Protraction**, prō-trak'shon, *n.* The act of protracting; *surv.* the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, &c.—**Protractive**, prō-trak'tiv, *a.* Prolonging; continuing; delaying. — **Protractor**, prō-trak'ter, *n.* One who protracts; *surv.* an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper; *anat.* a muscle which draws forward a part.

Protrude, prō-trōd', *v.t.*—*protruded*, *protruding*. [L. *protrudo*—*pro*, forth, forwards, and *trudo*, to thrust (seen in *obtrude*, *intrude*).] To thrust forward; to shoot forth or project, or cause to project. —*v.i.* To shoot forward; to stand out prominently.—**Protrudable**, prō-trō'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being protruded.—**Protrusile**, prō-trō'sil, *a.* Capable of being protruded and withdrawn. — **Protrusion**, prō-trō'shon, *n.* The act of protruding.—**Protrusive**, prō-trō'siv, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward.—**Protrusively**, prō-trō'siv-li, *adv.*

Protuberate, prō-tū'ber-āt, *v.i.*—*protuberated*, *protuberating*. [L. L. *protubero*, *protuberatus*—L. *pro*, before, and *tuber*, a hump, a swelling, akin to *tumeo*, to swell. TUMID.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.—**Protuberation**, prō-tū'ber-ā'shon, *n.* The act of protuberating.—**Protuberance**, prō-tū'ber-ans, *n.* A swelling or tumour; a prominence; a bunch or knob; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface. — **Protuberant**, prō-tū'ber-ant, *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface.—**Protuberantly**, prō-tū'ber-ant-li, *adv.*

Proud, proud, *a.* [A. Sax. *prūt*, proud, whence *pride*, pride; cog. Dan. *prud*, stately, magnificent.] Possessing a high and often an unreasonable opinion of one's own excellence; filled with or showing inordinate self-esteem; possessing a praiseworthy self-esteem that deters from anything mean or base; haughty; arrogant; ready to boast; elated; priding one's self (*proud* of one's country); arising from pride; presumptuous; of fearless or untamable character; suggesting or exciting pride; ostentatious; grand; magnificent.—*Proud flesh*, an excessive development of granulations in wounds and ulcers.—**Proudly**, proud'li, *adv.* In a proud manner; haughtily; with lofty airs or mien.—**Proudness**, proud'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being proud.—**Proud-stomached**, *a.* Of a haughty spirit; haughty.

Prove, prōv, *v.t.*—*proved*, *proving*. [O.Fr. *prover*, *prouver*, Fr. *prouver*, from L. *probare*, to try, test, prove, lit. to test the good quality of, from *probus*, good (whence *probity*). *Proof* is a derivative.] To try or ascertain by an experiment; to test; to make trial of (to *prove* gunpowder); to establish the truth or reality of by reasoning, induction, or evidence; to demonstrate; to establish the authenticity or validity of; to obtain probate of (to *prove* a will); to gain personal experience of; *arith.* to show or ascertain the correctness of by a further calculation.—*The exception proves the rule*, lit. the exception tests or tries the rule. —*v.i.* To be found or ascertained by experience or trial; to turn out to be (the report *proved* to be false); to attain certainty.—**Provable**, prō'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being proved. —**Provableness**, prō'va-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being provable.—**Provably**, prō'va-bli, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.—**Proven**, prō'vn, *pp.* [A strong form for *proved*, the proper pp. Its usage in English is rare.] Proved.—*Not proven, Scots law*, a verdict given by a jury in a criminal case when, although there is a deficiency of evidence to convict the prisoner, there is sufficient to warrant grave suspicion of his guilt.—**Prover**, prō'ver, *n.* One who or that which proves.

Proveditor, prō-ved'i-tēr, *n.* [It. *provveditore*, from *provvedere*, to provide. PROVIDE.] A purveyor; one who procures supplies.

Provençal, pro-vän-sal, *n.* A native of Provence, or Southern France; the Romance language of Provence. — **Provence-oil**, prov'ens, *n.* A fine kind of olive-oil.—**Provence-rose**, *n.* The cabbage-rose.

Provenance, pro've-nans, *n.* [Fr.—L. *pro*, and *venio*, to come.] Source or place of origin; quarter whence something is got.

Provender, prov'en-dēr, *n.* [From Fr. *provende* (with *r* somewhat unaccountably added), from L. *prebenda*, things to be supplied. PREBEND.] Dry food for beasts, as hay, straw, and corn; provisions; food.

Proverb, prov'erb, *n.* [Fr. *proverbe*, L. *proverbium*—*pro*, before, in public, and *verbum*, a word.] A short pithy sentence expressing a truth ascertained by experience or observation; a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth; a wise saw; an adage; a maxim; a short dramatic composition in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot; a by-word; a reproach or object of contempt; *Scrip.* a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation.—**Proverbial**, prō-vēr'bi-al, *a.* Comprised in a proverb; used or current as a proverb; resembling a proverb.—**Proverbialism**, prō-vēr'bi-al-ism, *n.* A proverbial phrase or saying.—**Proverbialist**, prō-vēr'bi-al-ist, *n.* A composer, collector, or user of proverbs.—**Proverbialize**, prō-vēr'bi-al-iz, *v.t.*—*proverbialized*, *proverbializing*. To make or turn into a proverb. —**Proverbially**, prō-vēr'bi-al-li, *adv.* In a proverbial manner or style; by way of proverb.

Provide, prō-vīd', *v.t.*—*provided*, *providing*. [L. *provideo*, lit. to see before—*pro*, before, and *video*, *visum*, to see (whence *vision*, *visible*, *revise*, &c.).] To procure beforehand; to prepare (to *provide* warm clothing); to furnish; to supply (well *provided* with corn); to lay down as a previous arrangement; to make a previous condition or understanding. — *v.i.* To make provision; to take measures beforehand (we must *provide for* our wants, *against* mishaps). — **Provided**, prō-vī'ded, *conj.* [A conjunction only by ellipsis—it being provided that.] On condition; on these terms; this being conceded.—**Providence**, prov'i-dens, *n.* [L. *providentia*.] Foresight; timely care or preparation; prudence; the care of God over his creatures; divine superintendence; hence (with a capital letter), God, regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction for and over his creatures; the divine being or power; something due to an act of providential intervention; a providential circumstance.—**Provident**, prov'i-dent, *a.* [L. *providens*, ppr. of *provideo*, to provide; the same word as *prudent*, as *providence*—*prudence*.] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; frugal; economical.—**Providential**, prov-i-den'shal, *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referrible to divine providence.—**Providentially**, prov-i-den'shal-li, *adv.* In a providential manner.—**Providently**, prov'i-dent-li, *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight. — **Provider**, prō-vī'dēr, *n.* One who provides.

Province, prov'ins, *n.* [Fr., from L. *provincia*, a province—*pro*, before, and *vinco*, to conquer.] Originally, a region reduced under Roman dominion and subjected to the command of a governor sent from Rome; hence, a territory at some distance from the metropolis (*the provinces* being often thus used in contradistinction to the metropolis); a large territorial or political division of a state; in England, a division for ecclesiastical purposes under the jurisdiction of an archbishop, there being two provinces, that of Canterbury and that of York; *fig.* the proper duty, office, or business of a person; sphere of action; a division in any department of knowledge or speculation; a department.—**Provincial**, prō-vin'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a province; forming a province; exhibiting the manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; rustic; not polished; rude; pertaining to an ecclesiastical province or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop. —*n.* A person belonging to a province as distinguished from the metropolis; in some religious orders, a monastic superior in a given district. — **Provincialism**, prō-vin'shal-ism, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis. — **Provincialist**, prō-vin'shal-ist, *n.* A provincial; one who uses provincialisms. — **Provinciality**, prō-vin'shi-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being provincial. —**Provincially**, prō-vin'shal-li, *adv.* In a provincial manner.

Provision, prō-vish'on, *n.* [L. *provisio*, *provisionis*, a foreseeing, foresight, purveying, from *provideo*, *provisum*, to foresee. PROVIDE.] The act of providing or making previous preparation; a measure taken beforehand; provident care; accumulation of stores or materials beforehand; a store or stock; a stock of food provided; hence, victuals; food: usually in the plural; a stipulation or measure proposed in an enactment or the like; a proviso.—*v.t.* To provide with things necessary, especially victuals or food.—**Provisional**, prō-vish'on-al, *a.* Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established: temporary. — **Provisionally**, prō-vish'on-al-li, *adv.* In a provisional manner; for the present exigency; temporarily.—**Provisionary**, prō-vish'on-a-ri, *a.* Provisional; provident.

Proviso, prō-vī'zō, *n.* [L. *provisus*, pp. of *provideo*, ablative *proviso*, it being provided. PROVIDE.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation.—**Provisor**, prō-vī'zor, *n.* [Fr. *provisseur*.] A person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron.—**Provisory**, prō-vī'so-ri, *a.* Temporary; provisional; conditional. — **Provisorily**, prō-vī'so-ri-li, *adv.* In a provisory manner; conditionally.

Provoke, prō-vōk', *v.t.*—*provoked*, *provoking*. [Fr. *provoquer*, from L. *provoco*, to call forth, challenge, excite—*pro*, forth, and *voco*, to call. VOICE.] To challenge; to summon; to stimulate to action; to induce by motive; to excite or arouse (as hunger); to call forth; to instigate; to excite to anger or passion; to irritate; to enrage. —*v.i.* To produce anger.—**Provoker**, prō-vō'kēr, *n.* One who or that which provokes.—**Provoking**, prō-vō'king, *p.* and *a.* Having the power of exciting resentment; annoying; vexatious; exasperating.—**Provokingly**, prō-vō'king-li, *adv.* In a provoking manner; annoyingly. — **Provocation**, prov-ō-kā'shon, *n.* The act of provoking; anything that excites anger; cause of resentment; incitement; stimulus.—**Provocative**, prō-vō'ka-tiv, *a.* Serving to provoke; exciting; apt to incense or enrage.—*n.* Anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.

Provost, prō'vō, *n.* [O. Fr. *provost* (Fr. *prévôt*), from L. *praepositus*, one who is placed over others, from *praepono*—*pre*, before, and *pono*, to place. POSITION.] The chief or head of certain bodies, as of several of the colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church; the chief magistrate of a Scotch burgh, corresponding to the English mayor. —**Provost-marshal**, *n.* *Milit.* an officer whose duty it is to attend to offences committed against military discipline; *navy*, an officer who has the custody of prisoners at a court-martial. —**Provostship**, prō'vō-ship, *n.* The office of a provost.

Prow, prou, *n.* [Fr. *proue*, Sp. and Pg. *proa*, from L. *prora*, from Gr. *prōra*, a prow; akin to *pro*, before.] The forepart of a ship; the bow; the beak.

Prowess, prou'es, *n.* [Fr. *prouesse*, prowess, from O.Fr. *prou* (Fr. *preux*), brave: origin doubtful.] Bravery; valour; military bravery combined with skill; intrepidity and dexterity in war.

Prowl, proul, *v.i.* [Origin doubtful; older forms were *prowle*, *prolle*.] To rove or wander stealthily, as a beast in search of prey.—*v.t.* To wander stealthily over.—**Prowler**, prou'ler, *n.* One who prowls.—**Prowlingly**, prou'ling-li, *adv.* In a prowling manner.

Proximal, prok'si-mal, *a.* [L. *proximus*, nearest.] Nearest; applied to the extremity of a bone, limb, or organ of animals and plants nearest the point of attachment or insertion: opposed to *distal*.

Proximate, prok'si-māt, *a.* [L. *proximatus*, pp. of *proximo*, to come near, from *proximus*, nearest, superl. of *prope*, near. PROPINQUITY.] Nearest; next. — *Proximate cause*, that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the *remote*, *mediate*, or *predisposing causes*. — *Proximate principles*, organic compounds which are the constituents of more complex organisations, and which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, gelatine, gum, starch, &c.—**Proximately**, prok'si-māt-li, *adv.* In a proximate manner or position; immediately. — **Proximity**, prok-sim'i-ti, *n.* [L. *proximitas*.] The state of being proximate or next; immediate nearness, either in place, blood, or alliance.—**Proximo**, prok'si-mō, *a.* [L., on the next.] A Latin adjective used to mean in or of the next month (the 8th *proximo*). Often contracted *Prox.*

Proxy, prok'si, *n.* [Contr. from *procuracy* = L.L. *procuratia*. PROCURATOR.] The agency of a person who acts as a substitute for a principal; authority to act for another; the person deputed to act for another; a deputy; a writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.—*v.i.*—*proxied*, *proxying*. To act by proxy.—**Proxyship**, prok'si-ship, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

Prude, prōd, *n.* [Fr. *prude*; probably from L. *prudens*, prudent.] A woman affecting great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue or delicacy of feeling, or who pretends to great preciseness of conduct.—**Prudery**, **Prudishness**, prö'der-i, prö'dish-nes, *n.* The conduct of a prude; affected delicacy of feeling; coyness.—**Prudish**, prö'dish, *a.* Pertaining to a prude; affecting excessive modesty or virtue; coy or reserved.—**Prudishly**, prö'dish-li, *adv.* In a prudish manner.

Prudent, prö'dent, *a.* [Fr. *prudent*, from L. *prudens*, *prudentis*, prudent, from *providens*, *providentis*, ppr. of *provideo*, to foresee. PROVIDE.] Cautious or circumspect in determining on any action or line of conduct; careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures, or actions; dictated or directed by prudence (*prudent* behaviour); frugal; economical; correct and decorous in manner.—**Prudence**, prö'dens, *n.* [L. *prudentia* = *providentia*.] The state or quality of being prudent.—**Prudential**, prö-den'shal, *a.* Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence; exercising prudence. — **Prudentialist**, prö-den'shal-ist, *n.* One who is governed by prudential motives.—**Prudentiality**, prö-den'shi-al"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being prudential. —**Prudentially**, prö-den'shal-li, *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.—**Prudently**, prö'dent-li, *adv.* In a prudent manner; discreetly; cautiously; circumspectly.

Prud'homme, prü-dom, *n.* [Fr., from *prude*, grave, sober, and *homme*, man.] In France, the name of members of tribunals composed of masters and workmen whose principal office was to arbitrate in trade disputes.

Pruinate, **Pruinose**, **Pruinous**, prö'i-nāt, prö-in'ōs, prö'i-nus, *a.* [From L. *pruina*, hoar frost.] Hoary; appearing as if frosted, from a covering of minute dust.

Prune, prön, *v.t.*—*pruned*, *pruning*. [Formerly *proine*, *proyne*, from a Fr. *proignier*, dial. Fr. *prouigner*, *provigner*, from L. *propago*, *propaginis*, a slip or sucker. PROPAGATE.] To lop or cut *off*, as the superfluous branches of trees; to lop superfluous twigs or branches from; to trim with the knife; to clear from anything superfluous; to preen or trim, as the plumage of a bird.—**Pruner**, prö'nėr, *n.* One who prunes.—**Pruning-hook**, *n.* An instrument for pruning trees, shrubs, &c., with a hooked blade.—**Pruning-knife**, *n.* A kind of knife with a curved blade for pruning. — **Pruning-shears**, *n. pl.* Shears for pruning shrubs, &c.

Prune, prön, *n.* [Fr. *prune*, from L. *prunum*, a plum. PLUM.] A plum: specifically, a dried plum.—**Prune-tree**, *n.* A tree that bears prunes or plums.—**Pruniferous**, prö-nif'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing plums.

Prunella, prö-nel'a, *n.* [From Fr. *prunelle*, *brunelle*, from G. *bräune*, a disorder of the throat, which the plant was supposed to cure.] A European plant formerly used in popular medicine; a preparation of purified nitre in cakes or balls used to cure sore throats. Called also *Prunella Salt* and *Sal Prunella*.

Prunella, **Prunelle**, prö-nel'a, prö-nel'e, *n.* [Fr. *prunelle*, *prunella*, from its colour resembling that of *prunes*. PRUNE.] A kind of woollen stuff of which clergymen's gowns were once made: still used for the uppers of ladies' boots and shoes.

Prurient, prö'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *pruriens*, from *prurio*, to itch or long for a thing, to be lecherous.] Itching after something; eagerly desirous; inclined or inclining to lascivious thoughts; having lecherous imaginations.—**Pruriently**, prö'ri-ent-li, *adv.* In a prurient manner; with a longing desire.—**Prurience**, **Pruriency**, prö'ri-ens, prö'ri-en-si, *n.* The state of being prurient; lascivious suggestiveness.

Prurigo, prö-ri'gō, *n.* [L., an itching, the itch.] An eruption of the skin in which the papules are diffuse and intolerably itchy.—**Pruriginous**, prö-rij'i-nus, *a.* Affected by prurigo; caused by prurigo.

Prussian, prush'an, *a.* Pertaining to Prussia.—*Prussian blue*, a cyanide of iron possessed of a deep-blue colour, much used as a pigment.—**Prussiate**, prus'i-āt or prush'i-āt, *n.* A compound consisting of cyanogen united to iron and potassium. —**Prussic-acid**, prus'ik or prus'ik, *a.* [Originally obtained from *Prussian* blue.] The common name for *Hydrocyanic Acid*. —**Prussine**, prus'in, *n.* CYANOGEN.

Pry, pri, *v.i.*—*pried*, *prying*. [A modification of O.E. *pire*, to peer. PEER.] To peep narrowly; to look closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinising curiosity.—*n.* Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping.—**Pryer**, **Prier**, pri'ėr, *n.* One who pries.—**Prying**, pri'ing, *p.* and *a.* Inquisitive; curious.—**Pryingly**, pri'ing-li, *adv.* In a prying manner.

Prythee, pri'ŧhē. Same as *Prithee*.

Psalm, säm, *n.* [L. *psalmus*, a psalm, from Gr. *psalmos*, a twitching or twanging with the fingers, from *psallō*, to play a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp.] A sacred song or hymn; especially, one of the hymns composed by King David and other Jewish writers, a collection of 150 of which constitutes a book of the Old Testament; also applied to versifications of the scriptural psalms composed for the use of churches.—**Psalmist**, säm'ist or sal'mist, *n.* A writer or composer of psalms. —**Psalmodic**, **Psalmodical**, sal-mod'ik, sal-mod'i-kal, *a.* Relating to psalmody.—**Psalmodist**, säm'od-ist or sal'mod-ist, *n.* One who writes psalms.—**Psalmody**, säm'o-di or sal'mo-di, *n.* The singing or writing of psalms; psalms collectively.—**Psalmography**, sa-mog'ra-fi or sal-mog'ra-fi, *n.* The act or practice of writing psalms.—**Psalmographer**, **Psalmographist**, sa-mog'ra-fėr or sal-mog'ra-fėr, sa-mog'ra-fist or sal-mog'ra-fist, *n.* A writer of psalms.

Psalter, sal'tėr, *n.* [L. *psalterium*, Gr. *psaltērion*, a kind of harp, from *psallō*. PSALM.] The Book of Psalms; a book containing the Psalms separately printed; the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer.—**Psalterium**, sal-tē'ri-um, *n.* A psalter; the third stomach of ruminants, called also the *Omasum* or *Manyplies*. — **Psaltery**, sal'tėr-i, *n.* An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not known; a name given to a form of dulcimer.

Psammite, sam'mit, *n.* [Gr. *psammos*, sand.] *Geol.* a term used for fine-grained, fissile, clayey sandstones, in contradistinction to those which are more siliceous and gritty.—**Psammitic**, sam-mit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing psammite.

Psellismus, sel-is'mus, *n.* [Gr. *psellizō*, to stammer.] A defect in enunciation; a lisping, stammering, or similar defect.

Pseudæsthesia, sū-des-thē'si-a, *n.* [Gr. *pseudēs*, false, and *aisthēsis*, perception.] Imaginary feeling; imaginary sense of touch in parts that have been long removed, as a leg that has been amputated.

Pseudo-, sū'dō. [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood.] A Greek prefix signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious, used in many compound words, often self-explanatory, and occasionally as an independent English word.—**Pseudo-branchia**, *n.* *Zool.* a supplementary gill found in certain fishes.—**Pseudo-bulb**, *n.* *Bot.* an enlarged above-ground stem resembling a tuber, as in many orchids. — **Pseudograph**, **Pseudography**, sū'dō-graf, sū-dog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *graphē*, writing.] False writing.—**Pseudo-hæmal**, *a.* [Gr. *haima*, blood.] A term applied to the vascular or circulatory system of annelids.—**Pseudo-membrane**, *n.* A false membrane resulting from inflammation.—**Pseudo-metallic**, *a.* Falsely or imperfectly metallic: applied to a kind of lustre in minerals.—**Pseudo-monocotyledonous**, *a.* *Bot.* having two or more cotyledons consolidated into a single mass.—**Pseudomorph**, sū'dō-morf, *n.* [Gr. *morphē*, shape.] A deceptive or irregular form; a mineral having a form belonging, not to the substance of which it consists, but to some other substance which has wholly or partially disappeared.—**Pseudomorphism**, sū-dō-mor'fizm, *n.* The state of being a pseudomorph.—**Pseudomorphous**, sū-dō-mor'fus, *a.* Not having the true form; having the character of a pseudomorph.—**Pseudonym**, sū'dō-nim, *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, a name.] A false or feigned name; a name assumed by a writer.—**Pseudonymity**, sū-dō-nim'i-ti, *n.* The state of being pseudonymous; writing under an assumed name.—**Pseudonymous**, sū-don'i-mus, *a.* [Gr. *pseudōnymos*—*pseudos*, and *onoma*, name.] Bearing a false name or signature; applied to an author who publishes a book under a feigned name; also to the book itself.—**Pseudopod**, sū'dō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot.] An animal with pseudopodia.—**Pseudopodia**, sū-dō-pō'di-a, *n. pl.* *Zool.* the organs of locomotion characteristic of the lower Protozoa, consisting of threads or processes projected from any part of the body.—**Pseudopodial**, sū-dō-pō'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to pseudopodia.—**Pseudoscope**, sū'dō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, and *skopeō*, to view.] An optical instrument somewhat on the principle of the stereoscope, but producing effects directly opposite, namely, reversing the reliefs.—**Pseudo-volcanic**, *a.* Pertaining to a pseudo-volcano.—**Pseudo-volcano**, *n.* A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava. — **Pseudovum**, sū-dō'vum, *n.* pl. **Pseudova**, sū-dō'va. [L. *ovum*, an egg.] *Zool.* one of the egg-like bodies from which the young of the viviparous aphis are produced.

Pshaw, sha, *exclam.* An expression of contempt, disdain, or dislike.—*v.i.* To utter the interjection pshaw.

Psilanthropist, si-lan'throp-ist, *n.* [Gr. *psilos*, bare, mere, and *anthrōpos*, man.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man; a humanitarian.—**Psilanthropic**, si-lan-throp'ik, *a.* Pertaining to psilanthropy. — **Psilanthropism**, **Psilanthropy**, si-lan'throp-izm, si-lan'thro-pi, *n.* The doctrine or belief of the mere human existence of Christ.

Psilomelane, si-lom'e-lān, *n.* [Gr. *psilos*, smooth, and *melas*, *melan*, black.] An ore of manganese having a colour nearly steel-gray.

Psittaceous, sit-tā'shus, a. [L. *psittacus*, from Gr. *psittakos*, a parrot.] Belonging to the parrot tribe.

Psoas, sō'as, n. [From Gr. *psoa*, a muscle of the loin.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins.—**Psoadic**, sō-ad'ik, a. Anat. connected with the psoas.

Psora, sō'ra, n. [Gr.] The itch.—**Psoriasis**, sō-ri'a-sis, n. [Gr.] A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales, generally accompanied by chaps and fissures; also, the itch.—**Psoric**, sō'rik, a. Relating to or connected with psora or the itch.—n. A medicine for the itch.

Psyche, sī'kē, n. [Gr. *psychē*, the soul.] The soul; a sort of mythical or allegorical personification of the human soul, as a beautiful maiden, beloved by Cupid.—**Psychiater**, sī'ki-a-ter, n. [Gr. *psychē*, soul, *iatros*, a physician.] One who treats diseases of the mind.—**Psychiatry**, sī'ki-at-ri, n. Medical treatment of diseases of the mind.—**Psychic**, **Psychical**, **Psychal**, sī'kik, sī'ki-kal, sī'kal, a. [Gr. *psychikos*.] Belonging to the human soul, spirit, or mind; psychological; applied to that force by which spiritualists aver they produce 'spiritual' phenomena.—**Psychics**,† sī'kiks, n. Psychology.—**Psychism**, sī'kizm, n. The doctrine which maintains the existence and efficacy of psychic force.—**Psychist**, sī'kist, n. A believer in psychic force; a spiritualist.—**Psychogenesis**, sī-kō-jen'e-sis, n. [Gr. *psychē*, and *genesis*, origin.] The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness.—**Psychologic**, **Psychological**, sī-kō-loj'ik, sī-kō-loj'i-kal, a. Pertaining to psychology.—**Psychologically**, sī-kō-loj'i-kal-li, adv. In a psychological manner.—**Psychologist**, sī-kol'o-jist, n. One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.—**Psychology**, sī-kol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *psychē* and *logos*.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the human soul; that knowledge of the mind which we derive from a careful examination of the facts of consciousness; the natural history of the mind.—**Psychomachy**, sī-kom'a-ki, n. [Gr. *machē*, combat.] A conflict of the soul with the body.—**Psychomancy**, sī'kō-man-si, n. [Gr. *manteia*, prophecy.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead; necromancy.—**Psychoneurology**, sī'kō-nu-rol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *neuron*, disease.] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental disease.—**Psychopathy**, sī-kop'a-thi, n. [Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] Mental disease.—**Psychophysical**, sī-kō-fiz'i-kal, a. Pertaining to psychophysics.—**Psychophysics**, sī-kō-fiz'iks, n. That branch of science which treats of the connection between nerve-action and consciousness; the doctrine or science of the physical basis of consciousness.—**Psychosis**, sī-kō'sis, n. Mental constitution or condition.

Psychrometer, sī-krom'et-er, n. [Gr. *psychros*, cool, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere; a form of hygrometer.—**Psychrometric**, **Psychrometrical**, sī-krō-met'rik, sī-krō-met'ri-kal, a. Pertaining to a psychrometer; hygrometrical.—**Psychrometry**, sī-krom'et-ri, n. The use of the psychrometer; hygrometry.

Ptarmic, tär'mik, n. [Gr. *ptarmō*, to sneeze.] A sternutatory, or medicine which excites sneezing.

Ptarmigan, tär'mi-gan, n. [Gaelic *tarmachan*, Ir. *tarmachan*, ptarmigan.] A bird of the grouse family, of a white colour in winter, frequenting the summits of European mountains.

Pterichthys, te-rik'this, n. [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *ichthys*, a fish.] A fossil fish of the old red sandstone, protected anteriorly by large bony plates and having wing-like pectoral fins.

Pteridologist, ter-i-dol'o-jist, n. [Gr. *pteris*, *pteridos*, a fern, *logos*, discourse.] One versed in the botany of the ferns.—**Pteridology**, ter-i-dol'o-ji, n. The science of ferns.

Pterodactyl, **Pterodactyle**, ter-ō-dak'til, n. [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *daktylos*, a digit.] An extinct species of flying reptile belonging to the mammalic period, and exhibiting affinities to mammals, reptiles, and birds.—**Pterodactylous**, ter-ō-dak'ti-lus, a. Pertaining to or resembling the pterodactyls.

Pteropod, ter'o-pod, n. [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of a class of molluscs which have a swimming expansion on each side of the head.—**Pteropodous**, te-rop'o-dus, a. Belonging to the pteropods; wing-footed.

Pterosaur, ter'o-sar, n. [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, *sauros*, a lizard.] An extinct flying reptile, such as the pterodactyl.

Pterygoid, ter'i-goid, a. [Gr. *pterux*, *pterygos*, a wing.] Wing-shaped; *anat.* applied to processes of the sphenoid bone which complete the osseous palate behind.

Pterylography, ter-i-log'ra-fi, n. [Gr. *pteron*, a feather, Apid, a wood, and *graphō*, a writing.] A description of the feathers of birds, more especially as regards the manner in which they are arranged in special tracts on their bodies.—**Pterylographic**, ter-il'ō-graf'ik, a. Pertaining to pterylography.

Ptisan, tī'san, n. [L. *ptisana*, from Gr. *ptisanē*, peeled barley, barley-water, from *ptissō*, to peel.] A decoction of barley with other ingredients; *med.* a drink containing little or no medicinal agent.

Ptolemaic, tol-ē-mā'ik, a. [From *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astronomer.] Pertaining to Ptolemy.—*Ptolemaic system*, that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolved around it.—**Ptolemaist**, tol-ē-mā'ist, n. A believer in the Ptolemaic system.

Ptomaine, tō'man, n. [Gr. *ptōma*, a fall, a corpse, from *piptō*, to fall.] One of a class of alkaloids or organic bases which are generated in animal substances during putrefaction, or even it may be during life, some of them highly poisonous.

Ptyalism, tī'al-izm, n. [Gr. *ptyalismos*, from *ptyalizō*, to spit.] Salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva.—**Ptyalogogue**, **Ptymagogue**, tī-al'o-gog, tīz'ma-gog, n. [Gr. *ptyalon*, *ptyema*, saliva, and *agōgos*, leading, from *agō*, to induce.] A medicine which causes salivation or a flow of saliva.

Ptychoda, tī'kōd, n. [Gr. *ptychē*, a fold.] *Physiol.* a coating of protoplasm lining the inside of the membrane of a cell.

Ptymagogue. Under PTYALOGOGUE.

Puberty, pū'ber-ti, n. [L. *puberties*, from *puber* or *pubes*, *puberis*, of ripe age, adult, same root as *puer*, a boy, *pullus*, a chicken.] The period in both male and female marked by the functional development of the generative system; the age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children.—**Puberal**, pū'ber-al, a. Pertaining to puberty.—**Puberulent**, pū-ber'ū-lent, a. *Bot.* covered with fine down.—**Pubes**, pū'bēz, n. [L., the hair which appears on the body at puberty.] *Anat.* the middle part of the hypogastric region, so called because covered with hair at puberty; *bot.* the down or downy substance on plants; pubescence.—**Pubescence**, **Pubescency**, pū-bes'ens, pū-bes'en-si, n. The state of one who has arrived at puberty; puberty; *bot.* the downy substance on plants.—**Pubescent**, pū-bes'ent, a. Arriving at puberty; *bot.* covered with pubescence; *zool.* covered with very fine short hairs.—**Pubic**, pū'bik, a. Pertaining to the pubes.

Public, pub'lik, a. [Fr. *public* (masc.), *publique* (fem.), from L. *publicus*, for *populicus*, from *populus*, people. PEOPLE.] Not private; pertaining to the whole people; relating to, regarding, or affecting a state, nation, or community (*the public service*); proceeding from many or the many; belonging to people in general (*a public subscription*); open to the knowledge of all; general; common; notorious (*public report*); regarding not private interest, but the good of the community (*public spirit*); open to common use (*a public road*, *a public-house*).—*Public prosecutor*, one who originates and conducts prosecutions in the interests of the public.—n. The general body of mankind or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely: with *the*; the people who read a certain author's works; a public-house (colloq.).—*In public*, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.—**Publican**, pub'li-kan, n. [L. *publicanus*.] Among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues; any collector of public dues or revenues (*Bible*); the keeper of a public-house or other like place of entertainment.—**Publication**, pub-li-kā'shon, n. [L. *publicatio*, from *publico*, to make public.] The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to people at large; promulgation; the act of offering a book, map, print, or the like, to the public by sale or gratuitous distribution; a work printed and published.—**Public-house**, n. A shop for the retail of liquors, as beer, spirits, wines, &c.—**Publicist**, pub'li-sist, n. A writer on the laws of nature and nations; a writer on the current political topics of the time.—**Publicity**, pub-lis'i-ti, n. [Fr. *publicité*.] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.—**Publicly**, pub'lik-li, adv. In a public manner; openly; without concealment.—**Public-minded**, a. Disposed to promote the public interest.—**Publicness**, pub'lik-nes, n. The state of being public.—**Public-spirited**, a. Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; dictated by a regard to public good.—**Public-spiritedness**, n. The quality or character of being public-spirited.—**Publish**, pub'lish, v.t. [Fr. *publier*.] To make public; to make known to people in general; to promulgate; to cause to be printed and offered for sale; to issue from the press to the public; to make known by posting, or by reading in a church (*to publish banns of matrimony*).—**Publishable**, pub'lish-a-bl, a. Capable of being published; fit for publication.—**Publisher**, pub'lish-er, n. One who publishes; especially, one who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works, maps, engravings, &c., for sale.

Puce, pūs, a. [Fr. *puce*, from L. *pulex*, *pulicis*, a flea.] Dark-brown; reddish-brown; of a flea-colour.—**Puceron**, pū'se-ron, n. [Fr., from *puce*, a flea.] The aphis, vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

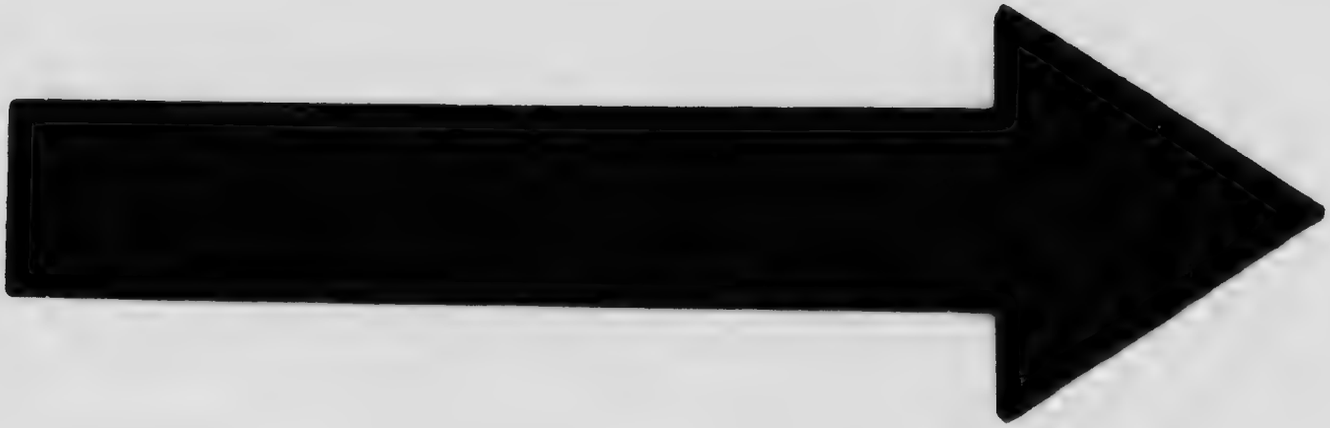
Pucka, puk'a, a. [Hind. *pukka*, ripe.] Solid; substantial; permanent: an Anglo-Indian term. CURCHA.

Pucker, puk'er, v.t. [From *poke*, a bag or pocket; comp. to purse the lips.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to wrinkle.—v.i. To become wrinkled; to gather into folds.—n. A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.—*To be in a pucker*, to be in a state of flutter or agitation (colloq.).—**Puckery**, puk'er-i, a. Full of puckers or wrinkles.

Puckish, puk'ish, a. [The name *Puck* is from W. *pwca*, Ir. *puca*, a goblin.] Resembling the fairy *Puck*; elvish; freakish.

Pudding, pud'ing, n. [From the Celtic; same as W. *poten*, Ir. *putaing*, Gael. *putag*, a pudding; of same root as *pod*.] An intestine; a gut of an animal; an intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; a sausage; a compound of flour or other farinaceous substance, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins.—**Pudding-bag**, n. A bag in which a pudding is boiled.—**Pudding-faced**, a. Having a round meaningless face.—**Pudding-headed**, a. Dull; stupid.—**Pudding-pie**, n. A pudding with meat baked in it.—**Pudding-stone**, n. A term now considered synonymous with conglomerate, but originally applied to a mass of flint pebbles cemented by a siliceous paste.—**Puddingy**, pud'ing-i, a. Resembling or suggestive of a pudding.

Puddle, pud'l, n. [Akin to L.G. *pudel*, pool; D. *poedelen*, to puddle; comp. Ir. and Gael. *piod*, a pool.] A small collection of dirty water; a small muddy pool; clay or earth tempered with water and thoroughly wrought so as to be impervious to water; puddling.—v.t.—*puddled*, *puddling*. To make turbid or muddy; to stir up the mud or sediment in; *fig.* to befuddle; to render water-tight by means of puddle; to convert into wrought-iron by the process of puddling.—v.i. To make a dirty stir.—



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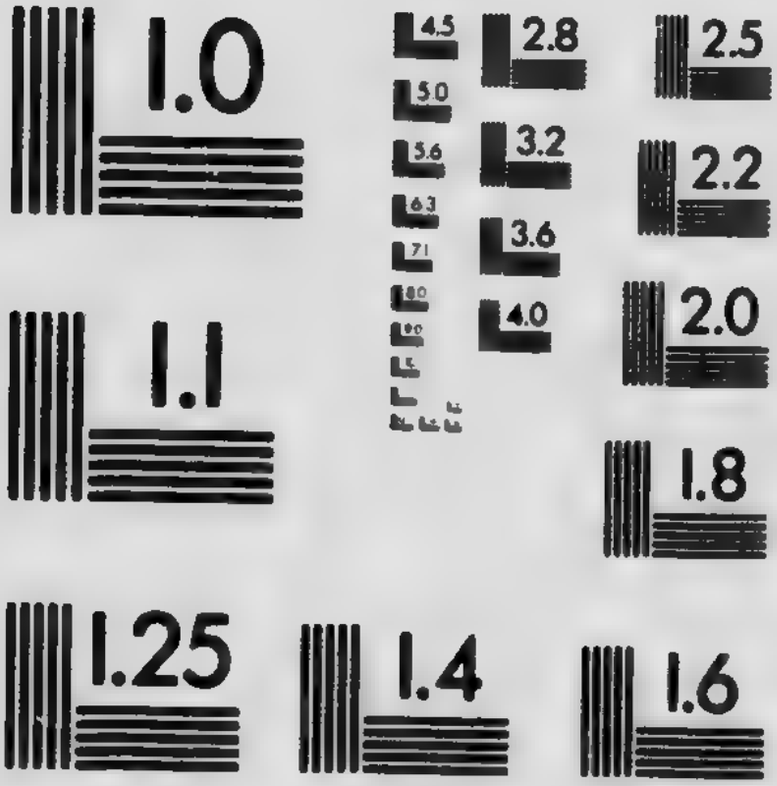

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Puddle-ball, *n.* The lump of red-hot iron taken from the puddling-furnace to be hammered or rolled.—**Puddler**, pud'lėr, *n.* One who puddles; one who is employed at the process of turning cast-iron into wrought-iron.—**Puddling**, pud'ling, *n.* The operation of working plastic clay behind piling in a coffer-dam, or in other situations, to resist the penetration of water; the clay thus used; the process by which cast-iron is converted into malleable iron, consisting in working it in a special furnace, hammering and rolling.—*Puddling furnace*, a kind of reverberatory furnace for puddling iron.—**Puddly**, pud'li, *a.* Muddy; dirty.

Pudency,† pū'den-si, *n.* [L. *pudens*, *pudentis*; ppr. of *pudeo*, to be ashamed (seen also in *impudent*).] Modesty; shamefacedness.—**Pudenda**, pū-den'da, *n. pl.* [L., lit. things to be ashamed of.] The parts of generation.—**Pudendal**, pū-den'dal, *a.* Pertaining to the pudenda.—**Pudendous**,† pū-den'dus, *a.* [L. *pudendus*, shameful.] Shameful; disgraceful.—**Pudic**, **Pudical**, pū'dik, pū-di'kal, *a.* [L. *pudicus* (*i* long), modest.] Pertaining to the pudenda.—**Pudicity**, pū-dis'i-ti, *n.* [L. *pudicitia*.] Modesty; chastity.

Pudgy, **Pudsy**, puj'i, pud'si, *a.* [Also *podgy*, probably akin to *pod*, *pad*.] Fat and short; thick; fleshy. [Colloq.]

Puerile, pū'ėr-il, *a.* [L. *puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy; same root as *pupus*, a boy, *pullus*, a chicken. PUPIL, PULLET.] Boyish; childish; trifling.—**Puerilely**, pū'ėr-il-li, *adv.* In a puerile manner.—**Puerileness**, pū'ėr-il-nes, *n.* Puerility.—**Puerility**, pū-ėr-il'i-ti, *n.* [L. *puerilitas*.] The state of being puerile; boyishness; that which is puerile; a childish or silly act, thought, or expression; *civil law*, the period of life from the age of seven years to that of fourteen.

Puerperal, **Puerperous**, pū-ėr'pėr-al, pū-ėr'pėr-us, *a.* [L. *puerpera*, a lying-in-woman—*puer*, a boy, and *pario*, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth.

Puff, puf, *n.* [From the sound; comp. G. *puff*, a puff, a thump; Dan. *puf*, W. *pwff*, a puff.] A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a sudden and short blast of wind; a fungous ball filled with dust; a puff-ball; a substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin; an exaggerated or empty statement of commendation, as of a book, of a shopkeeper's goods, &c.—*v.i.* To blow with single and quick blasts; to blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt; to breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion; to be dilated or inflated; to assume importance.—*v.t.* To drive with a blast of wind or air; to inflate or dilate with air; to swell or inflate, as with pride or vanity: often with *up*; to praise with exaggeration.—**Puff-adder**, *n.* A South African snake, one of the most deadly in the world: so called from inflating the upper part of its body.—**Puff-ball**, *n.* A fungus in the form of a ball which bursts when ripe, and discharges its spores in the form of fine powder.—**Puff-bird**, *n.* A barbet: so called from puffing out the feathers.—**Puffer**, puf'ėr, *n.* One that puffs.—**Puffery**, puf'ėr-i, *n.* Act of puffing; extravagant praise.—**Puffin**, puf'in, *n.* [In allusion to its puffed-out beak.] The common name for a genus of marine diving birds of the auk family, characterized by a bill resembling that of a parrot.—**Puffiness**, puf'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being puffy.—**Puffing**, puf'ing, *a.* Given to puff or praise in exaggerated terms.—**Puffingly**, puf'ing-li, *adv.*—**Puff-paste**, *n.* A rich dough for making the light friable covers of tarts, &c.—**Puffy**, puf'i, *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid; turgid; bombastic (a *puffy* style).

Pug, pug, *n.* [A form of *Puck*, the fairy or hobgoblin (see PUCKISH); applied to a dog or monkey it means literally a goblin-like creature.] A monkey; a dwarf variety of dog; a pug-dog.—**Pug-dog**, *n.* A small dog which bears a miniature resemblance to the bull-dog.—**Pug-faced**, *a.* Having a monkey-like face.—**Pug-nose**, *n.* A snub-nose.—**Pug-nosed**, *a.* Snub-nosed.

Pugaree, pug'ar-ē, **Puggerie**, **Puggery**, pug'ėr-i, **Pugree**, pug'rē, *n.* [Hind. *pagri*, a turban.] A piece of muslin cloth wound round a hat or helmet to ward off the rays of the sun. [Anglo-Indian.]

Pugh, pö, *exclam.* A word used in contempt or disdain.

Pugilism, pū'jil-izm, *n.* [From L. *pugil*, a pugilist; same stem as *pugnus*, a fist, *pugna*, a fight. PUGNACIOUS.] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fists.—**Pugilist**, pū'jil-ist, *n.* A boxer.—**Pugilistic**, pū-jil-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to boxing.

Pug-mill, pug, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *pukke*, to stamp or beat ore.] A machine for mixing and tempering clay for bricks or pottery.—**Pugging**, pug'ing, *n.* The process of mixing and working clay for bricks, &c.; a composition to prevent the transmission of sound through a floor or partition.

Pugnacious, pug-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *pugnax*, *pugnacis*, from *pugna*, a fight, from stem of *pugnus*, a fist; akin *impugn*, *oppugn*, *repugnant*, &c.] Disposed or inclined to fighting; quarrelsome.—**Pugnaciously**, pug-nā'shus-li, *adv.* In a pugnacious manner.—**Pugnaciousness**, **Pugnacity**, pug-nā'shus-nes, pug-nas'i-ti, *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

Puisne, pū'nē, *a.* [O.Fr. *puisné*, from *puis*, L. *post*, after, and *né*, L. *natus*, born. (NATAL.) *Puny* is the same word.] *Law*, younger or inferior in rank: applied to certain English judges.

Puissant, pū'is-ant or pū-is'ant, *a.* [Fr. *puissant*, powerful: formed as if from a participle *possens*, *possentis*, from L. *posse*, to be able. POTENT.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible.—**Puissantly**, pū'is-ant-li, *adv.* In a puissant manner; powerfully.—**Puissance**, pū'is-ans, *n.* Power; strength; might.

Puke, pūk, *v.i.*—*puked*, *puking*. [Akin G. *spucken*, to spit, E. *spew*.] To vomit; to retch; to be disgusted.—*v.t.* To vomit or eject from the stomach.

Pulchritude, pul'kri-tūd, *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful.] Beauty; grace; comeliness.

Pule, pūl, *v.i.*—*puled*, *puling*. [Fr. *piauler*, to make the cry represented by the syllable *piau*, to pule; an imitative word; comp. Fr. *miauler*, to mewl, to mew.] To cry like a chicken; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.—**Puler**, pū'lėr, *n.* One that pules.—**Puling**, pū'ling, *p.* and *a.* Crying like a chicken; whining; infantine; childish.—*n.* A cry as of a chicken; a whining.—**Pulingly**, pū'ling-li, *adv.* In a puling or whining manner.

Pulkha, pul'ka, *n.* A Laplander's travelling sledge.

Pull, pul, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *pullian*, to pull; L.G. *pulen*, to pick, to pluck, to pull; connections doubtful.] To draw; to draw toward one or make an effort to draw; to tug; to haul: opposed to *push*; to pluck; to gather by the hand (to *pull* fruit); to tear, rend, draw apart: in this sense followed by some qualifying word or phrase (to *pull in pieces*, to *pull asunder* or *apart*); to impress by a printing-press; to move by drawing or pulling (to *pull* a bell, to *pull* a boat).—*To pull down*, to take down by pulling; to demolish (to *pull down* a house); to subvert.—*To pull off*, to separate by pulling; to pluck; also, to take off without force (to *pull off* a coat or hat).—*To pull on*, to draw on (to *pull on* boots).—*To pull out*, to draw out; to extract.—*To pull up*, to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; to apprehend or cause to be apprehended and taken before a court of justice (colloq.); to stop by means of the reins (to *pull up* a horse); hence, to stop in any course of conduct.—*To pull the long bow*, to exaggerate; to lie boastingly.—*To pull one through*, to help through a difficulty.—*v.i.* To give a pull; to tug; to exert strength in drawing.—*To pull through*, to get through any undertaking with difficulty.—*To pull up*, to draw the reins; to stop in riding or driving; to halt.—*n.* The act of pulling; an effort to move by drawing toward one; a pluck; a shake; a twitch; the act of rowing a boat.—**Pullback**, pul'bak, *n.* That which keeps back or restrains; a drawback.—**Puller**, pul'ėr, *n.* One who pulls.

Pullet, pul'et, *n.* [Fr. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, L.L. *pulla*, from L. *pullus*, a young animal. Of same origin are *poult*, *poultry*.] A young hen or chicken.

Pulley, pul'i, *n.* pl. **Pulleys**, pul'iz. [O.E. *poleyne*, a pulley, from Fr. *poulain*, a foal or colt, a slide for letting down casks into a cellar, a pulley rope, from L.L. *pullanus*, from L. *pullus*, the young of an animal. (PULLET.) The names of the horse, ass, goat, and other animals are given in different languages to various mechanical contrivances.] One of the simple machines or mechanical powers, used for raising weights, and consisting of a small wheel movable about an axle, and having a groove cut in its circumference over which a cord passes: used either singly or several in combination; a wheel placed upon a shaft and transmitting power to or from the different parts of machinery, or changing the direction of motion by means of a belt or band which runs over it.

Pulmobranchiate, **Pulmonibranchiate**, pul'-mō-brang"ki-āt, pul'mon-i-brang"ki-āt, *n.* and *a.* [L. *pulmo*, a lung, and Gr. *branchia*, a gill.] One of or pertaining to an order of gasteropod molluscs in which the respiratory organ is adapted for aerial respiration, including the land-snails, &c.

Pulmonary, **Pulmonic**, pul'mon-a-ri, pul-mon'ik, *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung; akin to Gr. *pleumōn*, *pneumōn*, a lung.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.—**Pulmonary**, *n.* Lungwort.—**Pulmonate**, pul'mon-āt, *a.* Possessing lungs; having organs that act as lungs.—**Pulmonic**, *n.* A medicine for the lungs; a person affected with disease of the lungs.—**Pulmoniferous**, pul-mo-nif'-ėr-us, *a.* Possessing lungs.

Pulp, pulp, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*, from L. *pulpa*, fleshy substance, pulp.] Soft undissolved animal or vegetable matter; the soft, succulent part of fruit; material for making paper reduced to a soft uniform mass; the soft vascular substance in the interior of a tooth.—*v.t.* To make into pulp; to deprive of the pulp.—**Pulpiness**, pul'pi-nes, *n.* The state of being pulpy.—**Pulpous**, pul'pus, *a.* Pulpy.—**Pulpousness**, pul'pus-nes, *n.*—**Pulpy**, pul'pi, *a.* Like pulp; soft, fleshy.

Pulpit, pul'pit, *n.* [L. *pulpitum*, a scaffold, stage, desk.] An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands; frequently used adjectively, and signifying belonging, pertaining, or suitable to the pulpit (*pulpit* eloquence, *pulpit* oratory).—*The pulpit*, preachers generally; the pulpit teaching in churches (the influence of *the pulpit*).—**Pulpiteer**, pul-pi-tēr', *n.* A preacher, in contempt.—**Pulpitish**, pul'pit-ish, *a.* Smacking of the pulpit; like a pulpit performance.

Pulque, pul'kā, *n.* [Sp.] A vinous beverage obtained by fermenting the juice of various species of the agave or American aloe.

Pulsate, pul'sāt, *v.i.*—*pulsated*, *pulsating*. [L. *pulso*, *pulsatum*, to beat, from *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive (seen also in *expel*, *compel*, *impel*, *impulse*, *repel*, &c.).] To beat or throb.—**Pulsatile**, pul'sa-til, *a.* [L. *pulsatilis*.] Played on by beating; intended to be played on by beating; *med.* beating like the pulse; throbbing.—**Pulsation**, pul-sā'shon, *n.* The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery; a beat of the pulse: a throb; a beat or stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound.—**Pulsative**, pul'sa-tiv, *a.* Beating; throbbing.—**Pulsator**, pul'sā-tėr, *n.* A beater; a striker.—**Pulsatory**, pul'-sa-to-ri, *a.* Capable of pulsating or beating; throbbing, as the heart and arteries.—**Pulse**, puls, *n.* [Fr. *pouls*, L. *pulsus*, a beating, from *pello*, *pulsum*.] The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, especially of the arteries; the pulsation of the radial artery at the wrist; pulsation; vibration.—*To feel one's pulse* (*fig.*), to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.—*v.i.*—*pulsed*, *pulsing*. To beat, as the arteries or heart.—**Pulseless**, puls'-les, *a.* Having no pulsation.—**Pulselessness**, puls'les-nes, *n.*—**Pulsific**,† pul-sif'ik, *a.* [L. *pulsus*, and *facio*, to make.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.—**Pulsimeter**, pul-sim'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *pulsus*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength or quick-

ness of the pulse.—**Pulsometer**, pul-som'-et-ér, *n.* A sort of pump which acts by the condensation of steam sent into a reservoir, the water rushing up into the vacuum formed by the condensation.

Pulse, puls, *n.* [From L. *puls*, pottage made of meal, pulse, &c.] Leguminous plants or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp is a legume, as beans, peas, &c.

Pulu, pū'lu, *n.* The silky fibres of tree-fern from the Sandwich Islands, used for stuffing mattresses, as a styptic, &c.

Pulverise, pul'vér-is, *v.t.*—*pulverised*, *pulverising*. [Fr. *pulveriser*, from L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, powder (whence *powder*).] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c.—*v.i.* To become reduced to fine powder; to fall to dust. — **Pulverisable**, pul-vér-i'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being pulverised. — **Pulveriser**, pul'vér-i-sér, *n.* One who or that which pulverises.—**Pulverization**, pul'vér-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of pulverising.—**Pulvereaceous**, pul-vér-ā'shus, *a.* *Bot.* having a powdery surface. —**Pulverate**,† pul'vér-āt, *v.t.* To pulverise.—**Pulverous**, pul'vér-us, *a.* Consisting of dust or powder. — **Pulverulence**, pul-vér'ū-lens, *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder. — **Pulverulent**, pul-vér'ū-lent, *a.* Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery.

Pulvilli, pul-vil'i, *n. pl.* [L., little cushions, from *pulvinus*, a cushion.] A name for cushion-like masses on the feet of certain insects. — **Pulvinate**, **Pulviniform**, pul'vi-nāt, pul-vin'i-form, *a.* *Bot.* cushion-shaped. — **Pulvinated**, pul'vi-nā-ted, *a.* *Arch.* a term used to express a swelling in any portion of an order.

Puma, pū'ma, *n.* [Peruv.] The cougar or American lion. COUGAR.

Pumice, pū'mis, *n.* [L. *pumex*, *pumicis*, originally *spumex*, from *spuma*, foam, from *spuo*, to spit. *Pounce* (powder) is the same word.] A sort of porous stony substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, lighter than water, used for polishing ivory, wood, marble, metals, glass, &c.—**Pumiceous**, pū-mish'us, *a.* Pertaining to pumice; consisting of or resembling it.—**Pumice-stone**, *n.* PUMICE.—**Pumiciform**, pū-mis'i-form, *a.* Resembling or having the character of pumice.

Pummace, pum'as, *n.* POMACE.

Pummel, pum'el. POMMEL.

Pump, pump, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, a pump, from D. and L.G. *pomp*, G. *pumpe*, a pump; origin unknown.] An instrument or machine, consisting of a peculiar arrangement of a piston, cylinder, and valves, employed for raising water or other liquid to a higher level, or for exhausting or compressing air or other gases. AIR-PUMP. — *v.t.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.—*v.i.* To raise with a pump; to free from water or other fluid by a pump (to *pump* a ship); to put artful questions to for the purpose of extracting information (colloq.). — **Pump-barrel**, *n.* The cylinder which forms the body of a pump.—**Pump-box**, *n.* The piston of the common pump. — **Pump-chain**, *n.* The chain of the chain-pump.—**Pumper**, pump'-ér, *n.* One who pumps.—**Pump-handle**, *n.* The handle for moving the piston up and down.—**Pumping-engine**, *n.* A pump worked by steam, water, or wind.—**Pump-room**, *n.* A room connected with a mineral spring, in which the waters are drunk.—**Pump-stock**, *n.* The solid body of a pump. —**Pump-well**, *n.* A compartment round a ship's pumps.

Pump, pump, *n.* [Probably from being worn for pomp or ornament by persons in full dress.] A low shoe or slipper without a heel, chiefly used in dancing.

Pumpernickel, pum'per-nik-el, *n.* [G.] A species of coarse bread made from unbolted rye, used in Germany.

Pumpion, pum'pi-on, *n.* [PUMPKIN.] A pumpkin.

Pumpkin, pump'kin, *n.* [From Fr. *pompon*, from L. *pepo*, *peponis*, a pumpkin, from Gr. *pepōn*, a melon, lit. one thoroughly ripened, from root of *peptō* (akin to L. *coquo*), to cook. COOK.] A climbing plant and its fruit (which is large, and is eaten when cooked), originally from India.

Pun, pun, *n.* [From A. Sax. *punian*, to pound, to beat, the meaning of to *pun* being lit. to pound words, to beat them into new senses. POUND, *v.t.*] A play on words that agree or resemble in sound but differ in meaning; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea. — *v.i.*—*punned*, *punning*. To play on words so as to make puns.—**Punning**, pun'ing, *p.* and *a.* Given to making puns. — **Punningly**, pun'ing-li, *adv.* In a punning manner.—**Punster**, pun'stér, *n.* One skilled in or given to punning.

Punch, punsh, *n.* [Shortened from old *puncheon*, a dagger, from O.Fr. *poinçon*, a bodkin, from L. *punctio*, a puncturing, from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick (whence *point*, *puncture*, *pungent*, &c.).] A tool employed for making apertures, as in plates of metal, in impressing dies, &c., usually made of steel, and operated by hammering; a blow, as with the fist, elbow, or knee.—*v.t.* To perforate with a punch; to give a blow or stunning knock to.—**Puncher**, punsh'ér, *n.* One who or that which punches.

Punch, punsh, *n.* [Connected with *paunch* or with *bunch*.] A short-legged, barrel-bodied horse, an English draught-breed (a Suffolk *punch*); a short fat fellow.—**Punchy**, punsh'i, *a.* Short and fat.

Punch, punsh, *n.* [Contr. from *punchinello* (which see).] The chief character in a popular comic exhibition of puppets, who beats to death Judy his wife, belabours a police-officer, &c.

Punch, punsh, *n.* [From Hind. *pauch*, Skr. *panchan*, five.] A beverage introduced from India, and so called from its being composed of the five ingredients, arrack, tea, sugar, water, and lemon-juice; in this country, a beverage made from spirits and water, and sweetened and flavoured with sugar and lemon-juice. — **Punch-bowl**, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is served to be drunk.

Puncheon, **Punchion**, punsh'on, *n.* [Fr. *poinçon*, a bodkin, a punch (see PUNCH, the tool); also O.Fr. *poinson*, Fr. *poinçon*, a wine-vessel—perhaps one stamped with a punch as of a certain capacity.] A perforating or stamping tool; a punch; *carp.* a short upright piece of timber in framing; a measure of liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons.

Punchinello, punsh-i-nel'lo, *n.* [Corrupted from It. *pulcinello*, from L. *pullus*, a chicken—my chicken.] A punch; a buffoon.

Punctate, **Punctated**, pungk'tāt, pungk'-tā-ted, *a.* [From L. *punctum*, a point. POINT.] Ending in a point; pointed; *bot.* having dots scattered over the surface.

Punctilio, pungk-til'i-o, *n.* [From Sp. *punctillo* or It. *puntiglio*, a small point, a punctilio, from L. *punctum*, a point. POINT.] A nice point in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms. — **Punctilious**, pungk-til'i-us, *a.* Attentive to punctilios; very nice or exact in the forms of behaviour; sometimes, exact to excess. — **Punctiliously**, pungk-til'i-us-li, *adv.* In a punctilious manner. —**Punctiliousness**, pungk-til'i-us-nes, *n.*

Punctual, pungk'tū-al, *n.* [Fr. *ponctuel*, from L. *punctum*, a point, from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick. POINT, PUNCTURE, &c.] Observant of nice points; exact; exact in keeping an appointment; exact to the time agreed on; made at the exact time (*punctual* payment). — **Punctuality**, pungk-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being punctual; adherence to the exact time of attendance or appointment.—**Punctually**, pungk'tū-al-li, *adv.* In a punctual manner; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises, &c.—**Punctualness**, pungk'tū-al-nes, *n.* Punctuality.

Punctuate, pungk'tū-āt, *v.t.*—*punctuated*, *punctuating*. [Fr. *ponctuer*, from L. *punctum*, a point. PUNCTUAL, PUNCTURE.] To mark with the points or stops necessary in written or printed compositions; to separate into sentences, clauses, or other divisions by points.—**Punctuation**, pungk-tū-ā'shon, *n.* The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse.—**Punctuator**, pungk'tū-ā-tér, *n.* One who punctuates; a punctuist.—**Punctuist**, pungk'-tū-ist, *n.* One who understands the art of punctuation.

Puncture, pungk'tūr, *n.* [L. *punctura*, from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick (whence *pungent*, *point*, and a *punch*).] The act of perforating with a pointed instrument, or a small hole thus made; a small wound, as by a needle, prickle, or sting.—*v.t.*—*punctured*, *puncturing*. To make a puncture in; to prick.

Pundit, pun'dit, *n.* [Skr. *panditu*, a learned man.] A learned Brahmin; one versed in the Sanskrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of India.

Pungent, pun'jent, *a.* [L. *pungens*, ppr. of *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick, whence also *point*, *puncture*, *compunction*, *expunge*, &c.] Affecting the tongue like small sharp points; biting; acrid; sharply affecting the sense of smell; affecting the mind similarly; caustic; racy; biting. — **Pungently**, pun'jent-li, *adv.* In a pungent manner; sharply.—**Pungency**, **Pungence**, pun'jen-si, pun'jens, *n.* The state or quality of being pungent; tartness; causticity.

Punic, pū'nik, *a.* [L. *punicus*, Carthaginian, from *Pœni*, *Pœni*, the Carthaginians.] Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; deceitful.—*n.* The language of the Carthaginians; Phœnician.

Punish, pun'ish, *v.t.* [Fr. *punir*, *punissant*, from L. *punire*, to punish, from *pœna*, punishment, penalty. PAIN.] To inflict a penalty on; to visit judicially with a penalty; to castigate; to chastise; to visit with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender (to *punish* murder or theft); to inflict pain on in a loose sense (colloq.).—**Punishable**, pun'ish-a-bl, *a.* Deserving punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished. — **Punishableness**, pun'ish-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Punisher**, pun'ish-ér, *n.* One that punishes.—**Punishment**, pun'ish-ment, *n.* The act of punishing; pain or penalty inflicted on a person for a crime or offence; a penalty imposed in the enforcement of law.—**Punitive**, pū'ni-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or involving punishment; awarding or inflicting punishment. — **Punitory**, pū'ni-to-ri, *a.* Punishing or tending to punishment.

Punk, pungk, *n.* [Contr. from *spunk*.] Tinder made from a fungus; touchwood; spunk.

Punka, **Punkah**, pung'ka, *n.* A large fan slung from the ceilings of rooms in India to produce an artificial current of air.

Punster. Under PUN.

Punt, punt, *v.i.* [Fr. *ponter*, It. *puntare*, from L. *punctum*, a point. PUNCTUAL.] To play at basset or ombre, or as a professional gambler.—**Punter**, punt'ér, *n.* One that punts; one that plays in games of chance against the banker or dealer.

Punt, punt, *n.* [A. Sax. *punt*, from L. *ponto*, a punt, a pontoon, from *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge. PONTOON.] A square flat-bottomed vessel without masts, used as a lighter for conveying goods, &c.; a small flat-bottomed boat used in fishing and wild-fowl shooting, &c.—*v.t.* To propel by pushing with a pole against the bed of the water; to convey in a punt.—**Punter**, punt'ér, *n.* One who punts a boat; one who uses a punt.

Puny, pū'ni, *a.* [From Fr. *puiné*. PUNISH.] Puisne; imperfectly developed in size and vigour; small and weak; petty; insignificant.—**Puniness**, pū'ni-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being puny.

Pup, pup, *n.* [Abbrev. of *puppy*.] A puppy; a young seal.—*v.i.*—*pupped*, *pupping*. To bring forth whelps.

Pupa, pū'pa, *n. pl.* **Pupæ**, pū'pē. [L. *pupa*, a girl, a doll, fem. of *pupus*, a boy.] The chrysalis form of an insect.—**Pupal**, **Puparial**, pū'pal, pū-pā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a pupa.

Pupil, pū'pil, *n.* [Fr. *pupille*, L. *pupilla*, a little girl, the apple of the eye, dim. of *pupa*, a girl; also *pupillus*, an orphan boy, dim. of *pupus*, a boy. PUPPY.] The apple of the eye; the round aperture in the middle of the iris through which the rays of light pass to reach the retina; a young person of either sex under the care of an

instructor or tutor; a disciple; a ward; a young person under the care of a guardian. —**Pupilage**, pū'pil-āj, *n.* The state of being a pupil; the state or period of being a ward under the care of a guardian.—**Pupilary**, pū'pil-a-ri, *a.* [L. *pupillaris.*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward; pertaining to the pupil of the eye.—**Pupil-teacher**, *n.* One who is both a pupil and a teacher; one in apprenticeship as a teacher under a schoolmaster.

Pupiparous, pū-pi'pa-rus, *a.* [L. *pupa*, and *pario*, to produce.] Producing pupæ from the eggs before they are excluded: said of certain insects.

Puppet, pup'et, *n.* [O.E. *popet*, O.Fr. *poupette*, dim. from L. *pupa*, a doll, a puppet. PUPA, PUPIL.] A small figure in the human form, moved by cords or wires, in a mock drama; a marionette; one actuated by the will of another; a person who is a mere tool. — **Puppet-show**, *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets.

Puppy, pup'i, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, a doll, a puppet, L. *pupa*. PUPA, PUPPET.] A whelp; a young dog not grown up; a conceited and insignificant fellow; a silly fop or coxcomb.—**Puppyism**, pup'i-izm, *n.* Empty conceit or affectation; silly foppery or coxcombry.

Purana, pū-rä'na, *n.* [Lit. *ancient*, from Skr. *purā*, before, past.] One of a class of sacred poetical writings in Sanskrit, which treat chiefly of the creation, the gods, heroes, &c. —**Puranic**, pū-ran'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Purânas.

Purbeck, pėr'bek, *a.* Belonging to the peninsula of Purbeck in Dorsetshire.—*Purbeck beds*, *geol.* the uppermost members of the oolite proper, typically displayed at Purbeck. — *Purbeck marble*, an impure fresh-water limestone obtained from the Purbeck beds.

Purblind, pėr'blind, *a.* [From *pure* in sense of altogether, quite, and *blind.*] Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely. —**Purblindly**, pėr'blind-li, *adv.* In a purblind manner.—**Purblindness**, pėr'blind-nes, *n.* The state of being purblind; dimness of vision.

Purchase, pėr'chās, *v.t.*—*purchased*, *purchasing*. [Fr. *pourchasser*, O.Fr. *purchacer*, to pursue, to get—*pour*, *pur*, for, and *chasser*, to chase. CHASE.] To gain or acquire†; to obtain by payment of money or its equivalent; to buy; to obtain by labour, danger, or other means.—*n.* Acquisition in general†; the acquisition of anything by rendering an equivalent in money; buying; that which is purchased; any mechanical advantage (as is gained by a lever) used in the raising or removing of heavy bodies.—*To be worth so many years' purchase*, said of property that would bring in, in the specified time, an amount equal to the sum paid.—**Purchasable**, pėr'chās-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being purchased.—**Purchase-money**, *n.* The money paid or contracted to be paid for anything bought. —**Purchaser**, pėr'chās-ėr, *n.* One who purchases; a buyer.

Pure, pūr, *a.* [Fr. *pur*, from L. *purus*, pure (whence *purgo*, E. to *purge*); from root seen also in Skr. *pū*, to purify; and in *fire.*] Free from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter, especially from anything that impairs or pollutes; free from that which defiles or contaminates; innocent; spotless; chaste; stainless; genuine; ceremonially clean; unpolluted; mere; sheer; absolute (*pure* shame, hatred).—*Pure mathematics*. MATHEMATICS.—**Purely**, pūr'li, *adv.* In a pure manner; innocently; stainlessly; chastely; merely; absolutely.—**Pureness**, pūr'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pure; purity.—**Purify**, pū'ri-fī, *v.t.*—*purified*, *purifying*. [Fr. *purifier*, from L. *purificare*—*purus*, and *facio*, to make.] To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; to free from pollution ceremonially; to cleanse from whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services; to free from guilt or the defilement of sin.—*v.i.* To grow or become pure or clear. — **Purification**, pū'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *purificatio.*] The act of purifying or making pure; the act of cleansing ceremonially by removing any pollution or defilement; lustration; a cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin.—**Purificative**, **Purificatory**, pū-rif'i-kā-tiv, pū-rif'i-ka-to-ri, *a.* Having power to purify; tending to cleanse.—**Purifier**, pū'ri-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which purifies.—**Purist**, pū'rist, *n.* [Fr. *puriste*, from *pur*, pure.] One who scrupulously aims at purity, particularly in the choice of language; one who is a rigorous critic of purity in literary style. — **Puristic**, **Puristical**, pū-ris'tik, pū-ris'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining or relating to purism. — **Purism**, pū'rizm, *n.* Affectation of rigid purity; excessive nicety as to the choice of words.—**Purity**, pū'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *puritas.*] The condition of being pure; freedom from foreign matter; cleanness; innocence; chastity; freedom from anything sinister or underhand; freedom from improper words or phrases.

Purée, pū'rā, *n.* [Fr. *purée*, from L. *porrum*, a leek.] Meat, fish, or vegetables boiled into a pulp and passed through a sieve.

Purfle, pėr'fl, *v.t.*—*purfled*, *purfling*. [O.Fr. *pourfiler*—*pour*, L. *pro*, for, before, and *fil*, L. *filum*, a thread. PROFILE.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border; to broider; to decorate richly.

Purge, pėrj, *v.t.* — *purged*, *purging*. [L. *purgo*, to cleanse, from *purus*, clean, and *ago*, to do. PURE.] To cleanse or purify by carrying off whatever is impure, foreign, or superfluous; to clear from moral defilement; to clear from accusation or the charge of a crime; to evacuate the bowels; to operate on by means of a cathartic.— *v.i.* To produce evacuations by a cathartic. —*n.* The act of purging; anything that purges; a cathartic medicine. — **Purger**, pėr'jėr, *n.* A person or thing that purges. —**Purging**, pėr'jing, *n.* A diarrhœa or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.—**Purgation**, pėr-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *purgatio.*] The act of purging; the act of carrying away impurities; purification; the act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt.—**Purgative**, pėr'ga-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *purgatif.*] Having the power of cleansing; having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.— *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. — **Purgatively**, pėr'ga-tiv-li, *adv.* In a purgative manner. — **Purgatorial**, **Purgatorian**, pėr-ga-tō'ri-al, pėr-ga-tō'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.—**Purgatory**, pėr'ga-to-ri, *a.* [L. *purgatorius.*] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.—*n.* According to R. Catholics and others, a place in which souls after death are purified from venial sins, and suffer punishment for mortal sins not atoned for; colloquially, any place or state of irritating temporary suffering.

Purify. Under PURE.

Purim, pū'rim, *n.* [Heb. *purim*, lots.] An annual festival among the Jews instituted to commemorate their preservation from the massacre with which they were threatened by the machinations of Haman.

Purist. Under PURE.

Puritan, pū'ri-tan, *n.* [From L. *puritas*, purity.] The name by which the dissenters from the Church of England were generally known in the reign of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts; given (probably in derision) on account of the superior purity of doctrine or discipline which they claimed as their own.—*a.* Pertaining to the Puritans.—**Puritanic**, **Puritanical**, pū-ri-tan'ik, pū-ri-tan'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practice; precise in religious matters; exact; rigid.— —**Puritanically**, pū-ri-tan'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a puritanical manner.—**Puritanism**, pū'ri-tan-izm, *n.* The doctrines or practices of Puritans.

Purity. Under PURE.

Purl, pėrl, *n.* [Contracted form of *purfle.*] An embroidered border; an inversion of the stitches in knitting, giving a distinctive appearance.

Purl, pėrl, *v.i.* [Akin to Sw. *porla*, to purl; probably from the sound; comp. *purr.*] To murmur, as a shallow stream flowing among stones; to flow with a gentle murmur; to ripple.—*n.* A ripple; a murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream among stones; malt liquor flavoured with wormwood or aromatic herbs; now a name for beer flavoured with gin, sugar, and ginger.

Purlieu, pėr'lū, *n.* [From Norm. *purlieu*, *puralle*, O. Fr. *puralée*, perambulation, from *pur*, L. *per*, through, *alée*, a going. (ALLEY.) Both form and sense have been influenced by Fr. *lieu*, place.] A piece of land set apart from an ancient royal forest by perambulation of its boundaries; a part lying adjacent; the outer portion of any area; the environs.

Purloin, pėr'loin, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *porloignier*, *purloignier*, from L. *prolongare*, to prolong. PROLONG.] To steal; to filch; to take by plagiarism.—*v.i.* To practise theft. —**Purloiner**, pėr-loi'nėr, *n.* One who purloins; a thief; a plagiary.

Purple, pėr'pl, *a.* [Old form *purpre*, from L. *purpura*, purple, from Gr. *porphyra*, a kind of shell-fish that yielded a purple dye. Akin *porphyry.*] Of a colour composed of red and blue blended; imperial; regal—a sense derived from purple robes being formerly distinctive of great personages; bloody; dyed with blood.—*n.* A colour compounded by the union of blue and red; a purple robe or dress; hence, from a purple robe having been the distinguishing dress of emperors, &c., used typically of imperial or regal power.—*The purple*, the imperial dignity; also the dignity of a cardinal.—*Purple of Cassius*, a pigment used in painting on glass and porcelain.—*v.t.*—*purpled*, *purpling*. To dye or colour purple; to clothe with purple.—**Purple-fish**, *n.* A kind of mollusc that yields a purple dye.—**Purples**, pėr'plz, *n. pl.* *Med.* spots of a livid red on the body, which appear in certain malignant diseases; a disease affecting the ears of wheat. EAR-COCKLE.—**Purple-heart**, **Purple-wood**, *n.* A handsome wood of a rich plum colour imported from Brazil.—**Purplish**, pėr'plish, *a.* Somewhat purple.

Purport, pėr'pōrt, *n.* [O.Fr. *purport*, from *pur*, Fr. *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear. PORT (demeanour).] Meaning; tenor; import.—*v.t.* To convey, as a certain meaning; to import; to signify.—*v.i.* To have a certain purport or tenor.

Purpose, pėr'pos, *n.* [O. Fr. *pourpos*, Fr. *propos*, from L. *propositum*, from *propono* —*pro*, before, and *pono*, *positum*, to place. POSITION.] That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; end or aim; that which a person intends to do; design; plan; intention.—*Of purpose*, *on purpose*, with previous design; designedly; intentionally. —*To the purpose*, to the matter in question (to *speak to the purpose*).—*v.t.*—*purposed*, *purposing*. To intend; to resolve; to mean; to wish.—*v.i.* To have intention or design; to intend. — **Purposeless**, pėr'pos-les, *a.* Having no object or purpose.—**Purposely**, pėr'pos-li, *adv.* By purpose or design; intentionally. — **Purposer**, pėr'pos-ėr, *n.* One who purposes or intends.

Purpresture, pėr-pres'tūr, *n.* [From Fr. *pour*, for, and *prendre*, *pris*, to take, L. *prehendere.*] *Law*, an encroachment on something that belongs to another man, or to the public. Written also *Pourpresture*.

Purpura, pėr'pū-ra, *n.* [PURPLE.] A disease characterized by purple spots on the skin; the purples.—**Purpureal**, pėr-pū'rē-al, *a.* Purple.—**Purpurin**, pėr'pū-rin, *n.* A red colouring matter extracted from madder.

Purr, pėr, *v.i.* [Imitative of sound.] To utter a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased.—*v.t.* To signify by purring. —*n.* The sound uttered by a cat when pleased.

Purr, **Purre**, pėr, *n.* DUNLIN.

Purse, pėrs, *n.* [From Fr. *bourse*, L.L. *bursa*, *byrsa*, a purse, from Gr. *byrsa*, a skin, a hide.] A small bag or case in which money is contained or carried in the pocket; a sum of money collected as a present; a specific sum of money, namely in Turkey, 500 piastres, or £4, 10s. sterling; *fig.* a treasury; finances.—To have a *long* or *heavy purse*, to have plenty of money; to have a *short* or *light* one, to have little.— *v.t.*—*pursed*, *pursing*. To put in a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles; to pucker. —**Purse-bearer**, *n.* One who carries the purse of another.—**Purseful**, pėrs'ful, *n.* As much as a purse will hold.—**Purse-net**, *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be

drawn together like a purse.—**Purse-proud**, a. Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of riches.—**Purser**, pėr'sėr, n. A naval officer who kept the accounts of the ship, had charge of the provisions, clothing, pay, &c.; now called a paymaster.

Pursiness, pėr'si-nes, n. Pursy.

Purslain, Purslane, pėrs'lān, n. [O. Fr. porcelaine, It. porcellana, from L. porcilaca, purslane.] An annual plant with fleshy succulent leaves, used in salads, as a pot-herb, in pickles, &c.

Pursue, pėr-sū', v.t.—pursued, pursuing. [O.Fr. poursuir, porsuir (Fr. poursuivre)—pour=L. pro, forward, and suir, suivre, to follow, L. sequor. Sequence.] To follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to attend on (misfortune pursues him); to seek; to use measures to obtain; to prosecute, continue, or proceed in; to carry on; to follow up; to proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow (to pursue a course).—v.i.—To go in pursuit; to proceed; law, to act as a prosecutor.—**Pursuer**, pėr-sū'ėr, n. One who pursues; Scots law, the party who institutes an ordinary action; the plaintiff.—**Pursuit**, pėr-sūt', n. [Fr. poursuite.] The act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake; a following with a view to reach or obtain; endeavour to attain; course of business or occupation; employment (mercantile pursuits).—**Pursuable**, pėr-sū'a-bl, a. Capable of being pursued.—**Pursuance**, pėr-sū'ans, n. A pursuing or carrying out (of a design); prosecution.—In pursuance of, in fulfilment or execution of; in carrying out.—**Pursuant**, pėr-sū'ant, a. [O.Fr. porsuiant, poursuiant.] Done in consequence of anything; agreeable; conformable: with to.—adv. Conformably: with to.—**Pursuantly**, pėr-sū'ant-li, adv. Pursuant; agreeably; conformably.

Pursuivant, pėr'swi-vant, n. [Fr. poursuivant, from poursuivre. Pursue.] A state messenger; an attendant on heralds; one of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers, of whom there are four in England, named Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Rouge Dragon, and Portcullis.

Pursy, pėr'si, a. [O.Fr. pourcif, also poulsif, from pourser, poulser (Mod. Fr. pousser), to push, also to breathe or pant, from L. pulsare, to beat. Pulse, Push.] Short-winded; fat and short-winded.—**Pursiness**, pėr'si-nes, n. A state of being pursy; shortness of breath.

Purtenance, pėr'te-nans, n. [Shortened from appurtenance.] Appurtenance; that which pertains or belongs to anything.

Purulent, pū'ru-lent, a. [L. purulentus, from pus, puris, matter. Same root as in putrid.] Consisting of pus or matter; full of or resembling pus.—**Purulently**, pū'ru-lent-li, adv. In a purulent manner.—**Purulence, Purulency**, pū'ru-lens, pū'ru-len-si, n. The state of being purulent; pus.

Purvey, pėr-vā', v.t. [Fr. pourvoir, O.Fr. proveoir, porveoir, from L. provideo, to foresee, to provide. Provide.] To provide, especially to provide provisions or other necessaries for a number of persons.—v.i. To purchase provisions, especially for a number.—**Purveyance**, pėr-vā'ans, n. Act of purveying; the former royal prerogative of pre-emption of provisions and necessaries for the use of the royal household.—**Purveyor**, pėr-vā'ėr, n. One who purveys; one who supplies eatables for a number of persons; a caterer; an officer who formerly exacted provision for the king's household.

Purview, pėr'vū, n. [O.Fr. pourveu, purview, Fr. pourvu, provided, from pourvoir, to provide. Purvey.] Law, the body of a statute as distinguished from the preamble; the limit or scope of a statute; limit of sphere of authority; scope.

Pus, pus, n. [L. pus, puris, matter, from same root as in putrid, putrefy.] The white or yellowish matter found in abscesses; matter produced in a festering sore.

Puseyism, pū'zi-izm, n. The name given collectively to certain doctrines promulgated by Dr. Pusey, in conjunction with other divines of Oxford, in a series of pamphlets entitled 'Tracts for the Times;' tractarianism.—**Puseyite**, pū'zi-it, n. An adherent of Puseyism; a Tractarian.

Push, push, v.t. [O.E. pusse, from Fr. pousser, O.Fr. pousser, from L. pulsare, to beat, a freq. from pello, pulsum, to drive, whence expel, and other verbs in -pel. Pulsate.] To press against with force; to impel by pressure; to drive by steady pressure, without striking: opposed to draw; to press or urge forward; to advance by exertions (to push one's fortune); to enforce, as in argument; to press or ply hard (as an opponent in argument); to urge; to importune; to prosecute energetically (to push a trade).—v.i. To make a thrust; to make an effort; to press one's self onward; to force one's way.—To push on, to drive or urge one's course forward; to hasten.—n. The act of pushing; a short pressure or force applied; a thrust; a vigorous effort; an emergency; an extremity (to come to the push); persevering energy; enterprise.—**Pusher**, push'ėr, n. One who pushes.—**Pushing**, push'ing, a. Pressing forward in business; enterprising; energetic.—**Pushingly**, push'ing-li, adv. In a pushing, energetic manner.

Pushto, Pukhtoo, push'tō, push'tö, n. The language of the Afghans.

Pusillanimous, pū-sil-lan'i-mus, a. [L. pusillanimis, from pusillus, very little, from pusus, little (same root as in puerile), and animus, the mind. Puerile, Animate.] Destitute of strength and firmness of mind; being of weak courage; faint-hearted; cowardly.—**Pusillanimity**, pū'sil-la-nim"i-ti, n. Weakness of spirit; cowardliness; timidity.—**Pusillanimously**, pū-sil-lan'i-mus-li, adv. In a pusillanimous manner.—**Pusillanimousness**, pū-sil-lan'i-mus-nes, n. Pusillanimity.

Puss, pus, n. [Same as D. poes, L.G. puus, Gael. and Ir. pus, a cat; perhaps imitative of the spitting of a cat. The hare is so called from resembling a cat.] A name for the cat and also for the hare; a sort of pet name sometimes applied to a child or young woman.—**Pussy**, pus'i, n. Diminutive of Puss.

Pustule, pus'tūl, n. [Fr. pustule, L. pustula, a form of pusula, a blister or pimple.] Med. an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus; bot. a pimple or little blister.—**Pustular, Pustulous**, pus'tū-lėr, pus'tū-lus, a. Having the character of or proceeding from a pustule or pustules.—**Pustulate**, pus'tū-lāt, v.t.—pustulated, pustulating. To form into pustules or blisters.—a. Bot. covered with glandular excrescences like pustules.

Put, put, v.t.—pret. and pp. put, ppr. putting. [O.E. putte, A. Sax. potian, to thrust, to gore; Dan. putte, to put or set.] To place, set, or lay in any position or situation; to place in any state or condition (to put to shame, to death); to apply (to put one's hand, one's mind to a thing); to set before one for consideration; to propose (to put a case, a question).—To put about, to change the course of (a ship); to put to inconvenience.—To put an end to, to stop; to bring to a conclusion.—To put away, to renounce or discard; to divorce.—To put back, to hinder; to delay; to restore to the original place.—To put by, to turn away; to thrust aside; to place in safe-keeping.—To put down, to repress; to crush; to confute; to silence; to write down; to subscribe.—To put forth, to propose; to offer to notice; to stretch out; to shoot out, as leaves; to exert; to bring into action; to make known, as opinions; to publish, as in a book.—To put in, to introduce among others; to insert.—To put in mind, to remind.—To put in practice, to apply; to make use of.—To put off, to take from one's person; to lay aside; to turn aside from a purpose or demand; to delay; to postpone; to push from land.—To put on, to invest with, as clothes or covering; to impute; to charge with (to put blame on); to assume (to put on a grave face); to impose; to inflict; to turn or let on; to set to work.—To put out, to eject; to drive out; to place (money) at interest; to extinguish; to shoot forth (to put out leaves); to extend; to reach out; to publish; to make public; to confuse; to disconcert; to dislocate.—To put over, to place in authority over; to defer; to postpone.—To put to, to add; to unite; to expose; to kill by; to punish by (to put to the sword).—To put to it, to press hard; to give difficulty to.—To put the hand to, to take hold; to begin; to undertake.—To put this and that together, to draw a conclusion from certain circumstances; to infer from given premises.—To put to rights, to arrange in an orderly condition; to set in proper order.—To put to trial or on trial, to bring before a court for examination and decision; to bring to a test; to try.—To put up, to offer publicly for sale; to hoard; to pack; to hide or lay aside; to put into its ordinary place when not in use; to give entertainment to; to accommodate with lodging.—v.i. Used only in certain phrases.—To put in, to enter a harbour; to offer a claim.—To put in for, to put in a claim for; to stand as a candidate for.—To put off, to sail from land.—To put to sea, to set sail; to begin a voyage.—To put up, to take lodgings; to lodge.—To put up with, to suffer without showing resentment; to pocket or swallow (an affront); to accept tamely; to overlook; to endure; to tolerate.—**Putter**, put'ėr, n. One who puts.

Put, put, v.t.—putted, putting. [Akin to above.] To push (the ball) into the hole at golf; to throw upwards and forwards from the shoulder.—**Putter**, put'ėr, n. A golf club for playing to get the ball into the hole.—**Putting-green**, n. The smooth grassy area round a hole in golf.—**Putting-stone**, n. A heavy stone to be thrown with the hand forward from the shoulder, as a trial of strength and skill.

Put, Putt, put, n. [W. put, a short, thick person.] A rustic; a clown; an odd fellow.

Putamen, pū-tā'men, n. [L., a shell.] Bot. the inner coat or shell of a fruit; the endocarp.

Putative, pū'ta-tiv, a. [Fr. putatif, L. putativus, from L. puto, to suppose (as in compute, impute, dispute, repute, &c., from putus, clean; akin to purus, pure.] Supposed; reputed (the putative father of a child).

Puteal, pū'tē-al, n. [L. puteal, from puteus, a well.] An inclosure surrounding a well to prevent persons falling into it; an ancient Roman well-curb.

Putid, pū'tid, a. [L. putidus, from puteo, to have an ill smell; root pu, as in putrid, pus.] Disgusting; vile; nasty; low or worthless.

Putlog, put'log, n. [From put and log.] Carp. one of the short pieces of timber used in building to carry the floor of a scaffold, having one end inserted in holes in the wall.

Putredinous, pū-tred'i-nus, a. [L. putredo, rottenness. Putrid.] Having an offensive smell; rotten.

Putrefy, pū'trē-fī, v.t.—putrefied, putrefying. [Fr. putréfier, L. putrefacio—putris, putrid, facio, to make. Putrid.] To render putrid; to cause to rot with an offensive smell; to make carious or gangrenous.—v.i. To become putrid; to rot.—**Putrefaction**, pū-trē-fak'shon, n. The act or process of putrefying; the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, attended by the evolution of fœtid gases; that which is putrefied.—**Putrefactive**, pū-trē-fak'tiv, a. Pertaining to putrefaction; tending to cause or causing putrefaction.—**Putrefactiveness**, pū-trē-fak'tiv-nes, n.

Putrescent, pū-tres'ent, a. [L. putrescens, ppr. of putresco, to rot. Putrid.] Becoming putrid; growing rotten; pertaining to the process of putrefaction.—**Putrescence**, pū-tres'ens, n. The state of being putrescent; a putrid state.—**Putrescible**, pū-tres'i-bl, a. Capable of being putrefied; liable to become putrid.

Putrid, pū'trid, a. [Fr. putride, L. putridus, from putris, rotten, putreo, to rot, from puteo, to stink, from a root seen also in L. pus, Gr. pyon, matter; the same root producing also E. foul. Pus, Foul.] In a state of decay or putrefaction; corrupt; rotten; proceeding from putrefaction or pertaining to it.—Putrid fever, typhus or spotted fever.—**Putridity, Putridness**, pū-trid'i-ti, pū'trid-nes, n. The state of being putrid; corruption; rottenness.

Putt, put, n. An odd person; a put.

Puttock, put'tok, n. [From poul, poult, a

chicken, and *hawk*.] The common kite; the gimel or gled.

Putty, put'i, *n.* [Fr. *potée*, calcined tin, brass, &c., putty powder, from *pot*, a pot, originally perhaps applied to a solder for pots.] A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel; a kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting or soft carbonate of lime and linseed-oil, used by glaziers for fixing in the panes of glass in window frames, &c.; a fine cement made of lime and stone dust; the mixture of ground materials in which earthenware is dipped for glazing.—*v.t.*—*puttied*, *puttying*. To cement with putty; to fill up with putty.—**Putty-faced**, *a.* Having a face resembling the colour of putty. — **Putty-knife**, *n.* A knife used by glaziers for laying on putty.

Puzzle, puz'l, *v.t.*—*puzzled*, *puzzling*. [Freq. from *pose*, to perplex with a question; or a form of *puddle*; comp. *muddle*, to make stupid.] To perplex; to nonplus; to put to a stand; to gravel; to make intricate; to entangle; with *out*, to discover or resolve by long cogitation.—*v.i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward.—*n.* Perplexity; embarrassment; a kind of riddle; a toy or contrivance which tries the ingenuity.—**Puzzle-headed**, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions.—**Puzzlement**, puz'l-ment, *n.* The state of being puzzled; bewilderment. — **Puzzler**, puz'lėr, *n.* One who or that which puzzles. — **Puzzling**, puz'ling, *p.* and *a.* Such as to puzzle; perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.—**Puzzle-monkey**, *n.* A popular name of the araucaria.

Puzzolana, **Puzzuolana**, **Puzzolite**, puz'zō-lä-na, puz'zū-ō-lä"na, puz'zo-lit. POZZOLANA.

Pyæmia, pi-ē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus (PUTRID), and *haima*, blood.] Blood-poisoning, a dangerous disease resulting from the introduction of decaying animal matter, pus, &c., into the system.—**Pyæmic**, pi-ē'mik, *a.* Pertaining to pyæmia; characterized by or of the nature of pyæmia.

Pycnostyle, pik'nō-stil, *n.* [Gr. *pyknos*, thick, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* a colonnade where the columns stand very close to each other.

Pyebald, pi'bald, *a.* PIEBALD.

Pygarg, pi'gärg, *n.* [Gr. *pygargos*, lit. white-rump—*pygē*, a rump, and *argos*, white.] A species of antelope mentioned in the Bible, probably the addax; also, the sea-eagle or osprey.

Pygidium, pi-jid'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *pygē*, the posteriors.] The terminal division of the body of a trilobite, also of a flea.

Pygmy, pig'mi, *n.* [Fr. *pygmée*; L. *pygmæus*, from Gr. *pygmaios*, from *pygmē*, the fist, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 13½ inches.] One of a fabulous race of dwarfs, first mentioned by Homer; a little or dwarfish person; a dwarf; also, anything little.—*a.* Pygmean; dwarfish; little.—**Pygmean**, pig-mē'an, *a.* Pertaining to a pigmy; dwarfish.

Pyjamas, pi-jä'maz, *n. pl.* [Hind. *paijāmah*, drawers.] A pair of long Eastern drawers; a loose garment for legs and body, often worn at night in bed; a sleeping suit.

Pylon, pi'lon, *n.* [Gr. *pylōn*, from *pylē*, a gate.] The lofty massive doorway giving entrance to an Egyptian temple.

Pylorus, pi-lō'rus, *n.* [Gr. *pylōros*, from *pylē*, a gate, and *ouros*, a guard.] The outlet of the stomach, through which the food passes to the intestines.—**Pyloric**, pi-lor'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

Pyogenesis, **Pyogenia**, pi-ō-jen'e-sis, pi-ō-jē'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, *genesis*, generation; root *gen*, to produce. PUS.] The generation or formation of pus.—**Pyogenic**, pi-ō-jen'ik, *a.* Having relation to formation of pus.—**Pyoid**, pi'oid, *a.* Partaking of the nature of, or resembling pus.

Pyracanth, pir'a-kanth, *n.* [Gr. *pyrakantha*—*pyr*, fire, *akantha*, a thorn.] A kind of thorn found in southern Europe.

Pyracid, pi-ras'id, *n.* PYRO-ACID.

Pyral. Under PYRE.

Pyramid, pir'a-mid, *n.* [Fr. *pyramide*; L. *pyramis*, from Gr. *pyramis*, *pyramidos*, a pyramid; probably an Egyptian word.] A solid structure whose base is a rectilineal figure, and whose sides are triangular and meet at a point; one of the ancient structures of this form erected in different parts of the world, the most noted being those of Egypt, to which the name was originally applied; *geom.* strictly a solid contained by a plane triangular, square, or polygonal base, and by other planes meeting in a point; *pl.* a game at billiards played with fifteen red balls and one white, the red balls being placed together in the form of a triangle or pyramid, and the players trying who will pocket the greatest number of balls.—**Pyramidal**, **Pyramidic**, **Pyramidical**, pi-ram'i-dal, pir-a-mid'ik, pir-a-mid'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a pyramid; having the form of a pyramid.—**Pyramidally**, **Pyramidically**, pi-ram'i-dal-li, pir-a-mid'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the form of a pyramid.—**Pyramidicalness**, pir-a-mid'i-kal-nes, *n.*—**Pyramidion**, pir-a-mid'i-on, *n.* *Arch.* the small pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.—**Pyramidoid**, **Pyramoid**, pi-ram'i-doid, pir'a-moid, *n.* A figure or solid resembling a pyramid.

Pyrargyrite, pir-ar'ji-rit, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *argyros*, silver.] An important ore of silver, chiefly sulphide of silver and antimony, with hexagonal crystallization.

Pyre, pir, *n.* [L. *pyra*, from Gr. *pyra*, a pyre, from *pyr*, fire. FIRE.] A heap of combustible materials on which a dead body was laid to be burned; a funeral pile.—**Pyral**, pi'ral, *a.* Pertaining to a pyre.

Pyrene, pi-rēn', *n.* [Gr. *pyrēn*.] *Bot.* the stone found in the interior of fruits.

Pyrenean, pir-e-nē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Pyrenees. — **Pyreneite**, pir-e-nē'it, *n.* A mineral of a grayish-black colour, found in the Pyrenees; a variety of garnet.

Pyretic, pi-ret'ik, *n.* [Gr. *pyretos*, burning heat, fever, from *pyr*, fire. PYRE.] A medicine for the cure of fever.—**Pyretology**, pir-ē-tol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of fevers.—**Pyrexia**, **Pyrexy**, pi-rek'si-a, pi-rek'si, *n.* [Fr. *pyrexie*, from Gr. *pyressō*, to be feverish.] Fever.—**Pyrexial**, **Pyrexical**, pi-rek'si-al, pi-rek'si-kal, *a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish.

Pyrheliometer, pir-hē'li-om"et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, *hēlios*, the sun, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the heat of the sun.

Pyriform, pir'i-form, *a.* [L. *pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a pear.

Pyrites, pi-ri'tēz, *n.* [Gr. *pyritēs*, from *pyr*, fire. PYRE.] A term applied to yellow sulphide of iron, because it struck fire with steel; also applied to minerals in which sulphur exists in combination with copper, cobalt, nickel, &c.—*Arsenical pyrites*. MISPIKEL.—*White iron pyrites*. MARCASITE.—*Yellow* or *copper pyrites*, the sulphuret of copper and iron, the most common ore of copper. — **Pyritic**, **Pyritical**, **Pyritous**, **Pyritaceous**, pi-rit'ik, pi-rit'i-kal, pir'i-tus, pir-i-tā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.—**Pyritiferous**, pir-i-tif'ėr-us, *a.* Containing or producing pyrites.—**Pyritise**, pir'i-tiz, *v.t.*—*pyritised*, *pyritising*. To convert into pyrites.

Pyroacetic, pir'ō-a-set"ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and E. *acetic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from acetic acid when subjected to the action of heat.—**Pyro-acid**, *n.* A product obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat.

Pyro-electric, **Pyro-electricity**, pir'ō-ē-lek"-trik, pir'ō-ē-lek-tris"i-ti. [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and E. *electric*.] THERMO-ELECTRIC, &c.

Pyrogenic, pir-ō-jen'ik, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and root *gen*, to produce.] Producing or that which tends to produce feverishness.—**Pyrogenous**, pi-roj'e-nus, *a.* Produced by fire; igneous.

Pyrognomic, pir-og-nom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *gnōmōn*, an index.] Applied to certain minerals which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit a glow of incandescence.

Pyrognostic, pir-og-nos'tik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *gignōskō*, to know.] *Mineral.* pertaining to the phenomena exhibited on the application of the blow-pipe.

Pyro-heliometer, pir'ō-hē-li-om"et-ėr, *n.* PYRHELIOMETER.

Pyrolatry, pi-rol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of fire.—**Pyrolater**, pi-rol'a-tėr, *n.* A fire-worshipper.

Pyroleter, pi-rol'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *ollymi*, to destroy.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire.

Pyroligneous, **Pyrolignic**, **Pyrolignous**, pir-ō-lig'nē-us, pir-ō-lig'nik, pir-ō-lig'nus, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and L. *lignum*, wood.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood. — *Pyroligneous acid*, impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood.

Pyrology, pi-rol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of heat.—**Pyrologist**, pi-rol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in the science of heat.

Pyrolusite, pir-ō-lū'sit, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *louō*, to wash.] A black ore of manganese, much used in chemical processes.

Pyromagnetic, pir'ō-mag-net"ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and E. *magnetic*.] Having the property of becoming magnetic when heated.

Pyromancy, pir'o-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by fire. — **Pyromantic**, pir-ō-man'tik, *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.—*n.* One who pretends to divine by fire.

Pyrometer, pi-rom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *metron*, a measure.] A term applied to any instrument the object of which is to measure all gradations of temperature above those that can be indicated by the mercurial thermometer.—**Pyrometric**, **Pyrometrical**, pir-ō-met'rik, pir-ō-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the pyrometer or its use.—**Pyrometry**, pi-rom'et-ri, *n.* The use of the pyrometer; the act or art of measuring high degrees of heat.

Pyromorphous, pir-ō-mor'fus, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *morphē*, form.] *Mineral.* having the property of crystallization by fire.

Pyronomics, pir-ō-nom'iks, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *nomos*, a rule, a law.] The science of heat.

Pyrope, pir'ōp, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *ōps*, the face.] Fire-garnet or Bohemian garnet, a dark-red variety of garnet.

Pyrophanous, pi-rof'a-nus, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *phainō*, to show.] Rendered transparent by heat.

Pyrophone, pir'ō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *phōnē*, sound.] A musical instrument in which the notes are produced by the burning of hydrogen gas within glass tubes of various sizes and lengths.

Pyrophorus, pi-rof'o-rus, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *phoros*, bearing.] Any substance which takes fire on exposure to air.—**Pyrophoric**, **Pyrophorous**, pir-ō-for'ik, pi-rof'o-rus, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

Pyrophyllite, pir-ō-fil'lit, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A mineral of a foliated structure, resembling talc, and having a white, green, or yellow colour and pearly lustre.

Pyroscope, pi'rō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a hot body.

Pyrosis, pi-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *pyrōsis*, a burning, from *pyr*, fire.] *Med.* a disease of the stomach attended with a burning sensation, accompanied with an eructation of watery fluid. WATER-BRASH.

Pyrosome, pir'ō-sōm, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *sōma*, a body.] A molluscous animal forming compound organisms, composed of innumerable individuals, remarkable for their brilliant phosphorescent luminosity.

Pyrotechnic, **Pyrotechnical**, pir-ō-tek'nik, pir-ō-tek'ni-kal, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *technē*, art.] Pertaining to fireworks or the art of forming them.—**Pyrotechnics**, **Pyrotechny**, pir-ō-tek'niks, pir-ō-tek'ni, *n.* The art of making fireworks; the use of artificial fireworks; the management and application of fire in various operations. — **Pyrotechnist**, **Pyrotechnician**, pir-ō-tek'nist, pir'ō-tek-nish"an, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny; a manufacturer of fireworks.

Pyrotic, pi-rot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyrotikos*, from *pyr*, fire.] Caustic.—*n.* A caustic.

Pyroxene, pir'ok-sēn, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *xenos*, a stranger.] Another name for the mineral augite, from its occurring usually in igneous rocks.—**Pyroxenic**, pir-ok-sen'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pyroxene.

Pyroxylic, pir-ok-sil'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *xylon*, wood.] Applied to the crude liquid obtained by distilling wood in closed vessels.—**Pyroxyle**, **Pyroxyline**, pi-rok'sil, pi-rok'si-lin, *n.* Gun-cotton and other explosive substances obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid.

Pyrrhic, pir'ik, *n.* [Gr. *pyrrhichē*, a warlike dance.] An ancient Grecian warlike dance; a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables.—*a.* Pertaining to the Greek martial dance; *pros.* consisting of two short syllables, or of feet of two short syllables.

Pyrrhonism, pir'on-izm, *n.* [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of the Sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.—**Pyrrhonean**, pi-rō'nē-an, *a.* Pyrrhonic.—**Pyrrhonic**, pi-ron'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pyrrhonism.—**Pyrrhonist**, **Pyrrhonian**, pir'on-ist, pi-rō'ni-an, *n.* A sceptic, one who doubts of everything.

Pythagorean, **Pythagoric**, **Pythagorical**, pi-thag'ō-rē'an, pith-a-gor'ik, pith-a-gor'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Pythagoras or his system of philosophy, which taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and resolved all philosophy into the relations of numbers.—*Pythagorean system*, *astron.* the system taught by Pythagoras, afterwards revived by Copernicus.—**Pythagorean**, **Pythagoric**, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras.—**Pythagoreanism**, **Pythagorism**, pi-thag'ō-rē'an-izm, pi-thag'or-izm, *n.* The doctrines or philosophy of Pythagoras.

Pythian, pith'i-an, *a.* [L. *Pythius*, Gr. *Pythios*, from *Pythō*, the older name of Delphi.] Pertaining to Delphi or to the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.—*Pythian games*, one of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated every fifth year in honour of Apollo near Delphi.—**Pythiad**, pith'i-ad, *n.* The period between the celebrations of the Pythian games.

Pythogenic, pi-thō-jen'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pythomai*, to rot, and root *gen*, to produce.] Engendered from filth: applied to diseases, as typhus, produced by filth or by a vitiated atmosphere.—**Pythogenesis**, pi-thō-jen'e-sis, *n.* Generation by means of filth.

Python, pi'thon, *n.* [Gr. *python*, a great serpent slain by Apollo.] A genus of large non-venomous serpents, natives of the East Indies and elsewhere.

Pythoness, pi'thon-es, *n.* [Fr. *pythonisse*, from Gr. *Pythō*, old name of Delphi. PYTHIAN.] The priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who gave oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination.—**Pythonic**, pi-thon'ik, *a.* Oracular; prophetic.—**Pythonism**, pi'thon-izm, *n.* The foretelling of future events.

Pyx, piks, *n.* [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, especially of box-wood, from *pyxos*, the box-tree.] A covered vessel used in the Roman Catholic Church for holding the consecrated host; a box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited at the British Mint.—*Trial of the pyx*, the trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom, prior to their issue from the Mint; the assay of gold and silver plate at an assay office. Written also *Pix*.—*v.t.* To test by weight and assay.

Pyxidium, pik-sid'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, and *eidos*, resemblance.] *Bot.* a capsule with a lid, as seen in the case of certain fruits; a term also applied to the theca of mosses.

Q.

Q, the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant having the same sound as *k* or hard *c*.

Qua, kwā, *adv.* [L.] In the quality or character of; as being; as.

Quack, kwak, *v.i.* [Formed from the sound, like D. *kwaken*, *kwakken*, G. *quaken*, Dan. *qvikke*, to croak, to quack; comp. Gr. *koax*, the croak of a frog.] To cry like the common domestic duck; to make vain and loud pretensions; to talk noisily and ostentatiously; to play the quack.—*n.* The cry of a duck; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess; an empty pretender; a charlatan; especially, a pretender to medical skill.—*a.* Pertaining to or characterized by quackery (*quack* medicines, a *quack* doctor).—**Quackery**, kwak'er-i, *n.* The boastful pretensions or mean practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; humbug; imposture.—**Quackish**, kwak'ish, *a.* Like a quack or charlatan.—**Quacksalver**, kwak'sal-vèr, *n.* [D. *kwakzalver*, L.G. *kwaksalver*, G. *quacksalber*, lit. a *quack* that deals in *salves*.] A charlatan; a quack.

Quad, kwod, *n.* [Contr. for *quadrangle*.] The quadrangle or court, as of a college or jail; hence, a jail; quod.

Quadra, kwod'ra, *n.* pl. **Quadræ**, kwod'rē. [L., a square or plinth, a fillet.] *Arch.* a square frame or border inclosing a bas-relief; any frame or border.

Quadragenarian, **Quadragenarious**, kwod'ra-je-nā'ri-an, kwod'ra-je-nā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *quadragenarius*, from *quadrageni*, forty each, from *quadraginta*, forty.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.—**Quadragene**, kwod'ra-jēn, *n.* A papal indulgence for forty days.

Quadragesima, kwod-ra-jes'i-ma, *n.* [L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth, from *quadraginta*, forty, from *quatuor*, four.] Lent: so called because it consists of forty days.—*Quadragesima Sunday*, the first Sunday in Lent.—**Quadragesimal**, kwod-ra-jes'i-mal, *a.* Connected with the number forty; belonging to Lent.

Quadrangle, kwod-rang'gl, *n.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] A quadrilateral figure; a plain figure having four sides, and consequently four angles; a square or quadrangular court surrounded by buildings.—**Quadrangular**, kwod-rang'gū-lèr, *a.* Of a square shape; having four sides and four angles.—**Quadrangularly**, kwod-rang'gū-lèr-li, *adv.* In the form of a quadrangle.

Quadrant, kwod'rant, *n.* [L. *quadrans*, *quadrantis*, a fourth.] The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; the space included between this arc and two radii drawn from the centre to each extremity; an instrument for measuring angular altitudes, in principle and application the same as the sextant, by which it is superseded.—**Quadrantal**, kwod-ran'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant.

Quadrat, kwod'rat, *n.* [L. *quadratum*, a square, from *quadrus*, square.] *Printing*, a piece of type-metal cast lower than a type, used for filling out spaces between letters, words, lines, &c., so as to leave a blank on the paper at the place.

Quadrate, kwod'rāt, *a.* [L. *quadratus*, squared, pp. of *quadro*, *quadratum*, to make square, from *quadrus*, square.] Square in form; square, by being the product of a number multiplied into itself.—*n.* A square surface or figure.—**Quadratic**, kwod-rat'ik, *a.* [Fr. *quadratique*.] Pertaining to, denoting, or containing a square; *alg.* involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity (a *quadratic* equation).—*n.* A quadratic equation; *pl.* that branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.—**Quadratrix**, kwod-rat'riks, *n.* [L. *quadro*, to square.] *Geom.* a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves.—**Quadrature**, kwod'rā-tūr, *n.* [L. *quadratura*.] *Geom.* the act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; thus, the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a certain circle or triangle, is the *quadrature* of that circle or triangle; *astron.* the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°.

Quadrel, kwod'rel, *n.* [L.L. *quadrellus*, dim. of L. *quadrus*, a square.] A square stone, brick, or tile; sometimes restricted to a kind of artificial stone formed of a chalky earth moulded to a square form.

Quadrennial, kwod-ren'i-al, *a.* [From L. *quadriennium*, a space of four years—*quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.] Comprising four years; occurring once in four years.—**Quadrennially**, kwod-ren'i-al-li, *adv.* Once in four years.

Quadricapsular, kwod-ri-kap'sū-lèr, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *capsula*, a capsule.] *Bot.* having four capsules.

Quadricornous, kwod-ri-kor'nus, *a.* [L. *quadrus*—*quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, a horn.] *Zool.* having four horns or antennæ.

Quadricostate, kwod-ri-kos'tāt, *a.* [L. *quadrus*—*quatuor*, four, and *costa*, a rib.] Having four ribs.

Quadridentate, kwod-ri-den'tāt, *a.* [L. *quadrus*—*quatuor*, four, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] *Bot.* having four teeth on the edge.

Quadrifarious, kwod-ri-fā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *quadrifarius*, fourfold, from *quadrus*—*quatuor*, four.] *Bot.* arranged in four rows or ranks.

Quadrifid, kwod'ri-fid, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *findo*, *fidi*, to cleave.] Split or deeply cleft into four parts.

Quadrifoil, **Quadrifoliate**, kwod'ri-foil, kwod-ri-fō'li-āt, *a.* [L. *quadrus*—*quatuor*, four, and *folium*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.

Quadrifurcate, kwod-ri-fer'kāt, *a.* [L. *quadrus*—*quatuor*, four, and *furca*, a fork.] Having four forks or branches.

Quadriga, kwod-ri'ga, *n.* pl. **Quadrigæ**, kwod-ri'jē. [L., contr. from *quadrijuga*—prefix *quadrus*, fourfold, and *jugum*, a yoke.] An ancient two-wheeled car or chariot drawn by four horses, harnessed all abreast.

Quadrigeminous, kwod-ri-jem'i-nus, *a.* [L. *quadrigeminus*—*quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *geminus*, double.] Fourfold; having four similar parts.

Quadrijugate, kwod-rij'ū-gāt, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke.] *Bot.* pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets.

Quadrilateral, kwod-ri-lat'er-al, *a.* [L. *quadrus*—*quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles.—*n.* A figure having four sides and four angles; the space inclosed between and defended by four fortresses, or the four fortresses collectively.—**Quadrilateralness**, kwod-ri-lat'er-al-nes, *n.*

Quadrille, kwo-dril', *n.* [Fr. *quadrille*, Sp. *cuadrilla*, a group of four persons, *cuadrillo*, a small square, from L. *quadra*, *quadrum*, a square, from *quatuor*, four.] A game played by four persons with forty cards; a dance consisting generally of five figures or movements executed by four couples each forming the side of a square; the music for such a dance.

Quadrillion, kwod-ril'yon, *n.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and E. *million*.] The fourth power of a million, or the number represented by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed.

Quadrilocular, kwod-ri-lok'ū-lèr, *a.* [L. *quadrus*—*quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a cell.] *Bot.* having four cells or compartments; four-celled.

Quadrinomial, kwod-ri-nō'mi-al, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *nomen*, a name.] *Alg.* consisting of four denominations or terms.—*n.* *Alg.* a quantity consisting of four terms.

Quadripartite, kwod-ri-pär'tit, *a.* [L. *quadrus*—*quatuor*, four, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into four parts; *bot.* divided to the

base into four parts (a *quadripartite* leaf). —**Quadripartitely**, kwod-ri-pär'tit-li, *adv.* In a quadripartite manner.—**Quadripartition**, kwod'ri-pär-tish"on, *n.* A division by four or into four parts.

Quadripennate, kwod-ri-pen'āt, *a.* [L. *quadrus = quatuor*, four, and *penna*, a wing.] Having four wings: said of insects.

Quadriphyllous, kwod-ri-fil'lus, *a.* [L. *quadrus = quatuor*, and Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having four leaves; four-leaved.

Quadriplicated, Quadriplicate, kwod-rip'li-kā-ted, kwod-rip'li-kāt, *a.* [L. *quadrus = quatuor*, four, and *plica*, a fold.] Having four plaits or folds.

Quadrireme, kwod'ri-rēm, *n.* [L. *quadriremis—quadrus = quatuor*, four, and *remus*, an oar.] A galley with four benches of oars, in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Quadrisection, kwod-ri-sek'shon, *n.* [L. *quadrus = quatuor*, four, and *sectio*, a cutting.] A subdivision into four parts.

Quadrisulcate, kwod-ri-sul'kāt, *a.* [L. *quadrus = quatuor*, four, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Having four furrows or clefts; *zool.* having the hoof divided into four.

Quadrisyllable, kwod-ri-sil'la-bl, *n.* [L. *quadrus = quatuor*, four, and E. *syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.—**Quadrisyllabic**, kwod'ri-sil-lab'ik, *a.* Consisting of four syllables.

Quadrivalent, kwod-riv'a-lent, *a.* [From L. *quadrus = quatuor*, four, and *valens, valentis*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be worth.] *Chem.* applied to an element one atom of which is equivalent, in combination to four atoms of hydrogen; tetratomic.

Quadrivalve, Quadrivalvular, kwod'ri-valv, kwod-ri-val'vū-lėr, *a.* [L. *quadrus = quatuor*, four, and *valva*, a valve.] *Bot.* having four valves; four-valved.

Quadrivial, kwod-riv'i-al, *a.* [L. *quadrivium*—prefix *quadrus = quatuor*, four, and *via*, a way.] Having four roads meeting in a point.—**Quadrivium**, kwod-riv'i-um, *n.* [L.L.] A collective term in the middle ages for the four lesser arts—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.

Quadroon, kwod-rōn', *n.* [Sp. *cuarteron*, from L. *quartus*, fourth. QUARTER.] The offspring of a mulatto by a white person; a person who is one-fourth white.

Quadrumana, kwod-rū'ma-na, *n. pl.* [From L. *quadrus = quatuor*, four, and *manus*, the hand.] An order of mammals comprising the apes, monkeys, baboons, lemurs, &c., usually characterized by all the four limbs terminating in prehensile hands.—**Quadrumane**, kwod'rū-mān, *n.* One of the Quadrumana.—**Quadrumanous**, kwod-rū'ma-nus, *a.* Pertaining to the order Quadrumana; four-handed.

Quadruped, kwod'rū-ped, *n.* [L. *quadrupes, quadrupedis—quadrus = quatuor*, four, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] An animal having four legs, usually restricted to four-footed mammals, though many reptiles have also four legs.—**Quadrupedal**, kwod-rū'pe-dal, *a.* Belonging to a quadruped; having or walking on four feet.

Quadruple, kwod'rū-pl, *a.* [L. *quadruplus—quadrus—quatuor*, four, and term. *-plus*, Gr. *ploos*. DOUBLE.] Fourfold; four times told.—*n.* Four times the sum or number.—*v.t.—quadrupled, quadrupling.* To make four times as much or as many; to multiply by four.—*v.i.* To become four times as much or as many.—**Quadruply**, kwod'rū-pli, *adv.* In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold quantity.

Quadruplicate, kwod-rū'pli-kāt, *v.t.* [L. *quadruplico, quadruplicatum—quadrus—quatuor*, four, and *plico*, to fold.] To make fourfold; to double twice.—*a.* Fourfold; four times repeated (a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion).—**Quadruplication**, kwod-rū'pli-kā"shon, *n.* The act of making fourfold or four times as great.

Quaestor, kwes'tor. QUESTOR.

Quaff, kwäf, *v.t.* [From Ir. and Gael. *cuach*, Sc. *quaich, quaff*, a drinking-cup.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts; to drink copiously.—*v.i.* To drink largely.—**Quaffer**, kwäf'ėr, *n.* One who quaffs.

Quagga, kwag'a, *n.* [Hottentot; name derived from its cry.] An animal of South Africa closely allied to the zebra.

Quagmire, kwag'mīr, *n.* [*Quag* for *quake*, and *mire*; lit. a mire or bog that quakes or shakes.] A piece of soft boggy land that trembles under the foot; a bog; a fen.—**Quaggy**, kwag'i, *a.* Trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth; boggy; spongy.

Quail, kwāl, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *cwelan*, to die—D. *quelen*, to pine away; O.H.G. *quelen*, to suffer torment. QUELL.] To have the spirits sink or give way, as before danger or difficulty; to shrink; to lose heart; to cower.

Quail, kwāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *coaille*, Fr. *caille*, It. *quaglia*, a quail—names derived from its cry. Comp. D. *kwakkel*, G. *wachtel*, and Armor. *coatil*, a quail.] A common name of certain birds nearly allied to the partridges, from which they differ chiefly in being smaller.

Quaint, kwānt, *a.* [O.E. *queint, coint*, from O.Fr. *coint*, neat, fine, dainty; from L. *cognitus*, known, the meaning having probably been influenced by L. *comptus*, trimmed, adorned. COGNITION, ACQUAINT.] Odd and antique; singular; whimsical; curious; fanciful.—**Quaintly**, kwānt'li, *adv.* In a quaint manner; oddly; fancifully; singularly; whimsically.—**Quaintness**, kwānt'nes, *n.* The quality of being quaint; oddity and antiqueness.

Quake, kwāk, *v.i.—quaked, quaking.* [A.Sax. *cwacian*; same root as *quick*; comp. Prov. G. *quacken*, to waggle, to shake. QUICK.] To shake; to tremble; to shudder (to *quake* with fear); to be shaken with more or less violent convulsions (the earth *quakes*); to shake or tremble, as the earth under the feet, through want of solidity or firmness.—*n.* A shake; a trembling; a tremulous agitation.—**Quaker**, kwā'kėr, *n.* One that quakes; one of the religious sect called the *Society of Friends* (see under FRIEND).—**Quakeress**, kwā'kėr-es, *n.* A female Quaker.—**Quakerish**, kwā'kėr-ish, *a.* Relating to or resembling Quakers.—**Quakerism**, kwā'kėr-ism, *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.—**Quakerly**, kwā'kėr-li, *a.* Resembling or characteristic of Quakers.—**Quakiness**, kwā'ki-nes, *n.* The state of quaking or shaking.—**Quaking-grass**, *n.* A genus of grasses of which the spikelets are always in tremulous motion, from the weakness of their footstalks.—**Quakingly**, kwā'king-li, *adv.* In a quaking or trembling manner.—**Quaky**, kwā'ki, *a.* Characterized by or prone to quaking; shaky.

Qualify, kwol'i-fī, *v.t.—qualified, qualifying.* [Fr. *qualifier*, from L.L. *qualificare*, from L. *qualis*, such, of such sort, and *facio*, to make.] To make such as is required; to fit for any place, office, or occupation; to furnish with knowledge, skill, &c., necessary for a purpose; to furnish with legal power or capacity (to *qualify* persons for the franchise); to limit or modify; to restrict; to limit by exceptions (to *qualify* a statement); to moderate, abate, soften; to modify the quality or strength of; to dilute or otherwise fit for taste (to *qualify* spirits with water).—*v.i.* To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; to establish a right to exercise any function: followed by *for*.—**Qualifiable**, kwol'i-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being qualified.—**Qualification**, kwol'i-fī-kā"shon, *n.* The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified; that which qualifies or fits a person or thing for any use or purpose, as for a place, an office, an employment; legal power; ability; a qualifying or extenuating circumstance; modification; restriction; limitation; an abatement; a diminution.—**Qualificative**, kwol'i-fī-kā-tiv, *a.* Serving or having the power to qualify or modify.—*n.* That which serves to qualify; a qualifying term, clause, or statement.—**Qualified**, kwol'i-fīd, *p.* and *a.* Having a qualification; furnished with legal power or capacity; accompanied with some limitation or modification; modified; limited (a *qualified* statement).—**Qualifiedly**, kwol'i-fīd-li, *adv.* With qualification or limitation.—**Qualifiedness**, kwol'i-fīd-nes, *n.*—**Qualifier**, kwol'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which qualifies.

Quality, kwol'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *qualité*, from L. *qualitas*, a quality or property, from *qualis*, such. QUALIFY.] That which makes or helps to make anything such as it is; a distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute; a property; a trait; moral characteristic, good or bad; comparative rank; condition in relation to others; superior or high rank (ladies of *quality*).—*The quality*, persons of high rank collectively.—**Qualitative**, kwol'i-tā-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to quality; estimable according to quality.—*Qualitative analysis, chem.* the process of decomposing a compound substance with a view to determine what elements it contains.—**Qualitatively**, kwol'i-tā-tiv-li, *adv.* In a qualitative manner; as regards quality.

Qualm, kwām, *n.* [A. Sax. *cwealm*, pestilence, death = D. *kwalm*, Dan. *qualm*, qualm, vapour; O.H.G. *qualm*, death; from root of *quell, quail*.] A throe or throb of pain; a sudden feeling of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea; a scruple or twinge of conscience; compunction.—**Qualmish**, kwām'ish, *a.* Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.—**Qualmishly**, kwām'ish-li, *adv.* In a qualmish manner.—**Qualmishness**, kwām'ish-nes, *n.* The state of being qualmish.

Quamash, kwō'mash, *n.* An American bulbous plant akin to the hyacinth, with roots that are much eaten by the Indians.

Quandary, kwon-dā'ri or kwon'da-ri, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *Qu'en dirai-je?* what shall I say of it?] A state of difficulty, perplexity, uncertainty, or hesitation; a pickle; a predicament.—*v.t. quandared, quandarying.* To put into a quandary.

Quantity, kwon'ti-ti, *n.* [Fr. *quantité*, L. *quantitas*, quantity, extent, from *quantus*, how great, from *quam*, to what a degree.] That property in virtue of which a thing is measurable; greatness; extent; measure; size; any amount, bulk, or aggregate (a *quantity* of earth, a *quantity* of water); often a large or considerable amount (wheat shipped in *quantities*); *math.* anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured; anything to which mathematical processes are applicable; *gram.* the measure of a syllable or the time in which it is pronounced; the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in pronunciation; *logic*, the extent in which the subject of a proposition is taken.—**Quantification**, kwon'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act or process of quantifying; the act of determining the quantity or amount.—**Quantify**, kwon'ti-fī, *v.t.—quantified, quantifying.* [L. *quantus*, how much, and *facio*, to make.] To determine the quantity of; to modify or qualify with regard to quantity: more especially a term in logic (to *quantify* the predicate, as by inserting 'all' in 'some men are (all) logicians.')—**Quantitative**, kwon'ti-tā-tiv, *a.* Estimable according to quantity; relating or having regard to quantity.—*Quantitative analysis, chem.* the process of decomposing a compound substance with a view to determine how much of each element it contains.—**Quantitatively**, kwon'ti-tā-tiv-li, *adv.* In a quantitative manner.—**Quantitive**, kwon'ti-tiv, *a.* Estimable according to quantity; quantitative.—**Quantitively**, kwon'ti-tiv-li, *adv.* So as to be measured by quantity; quantitatively.—**Quantivalence**, kwon-tiv'a-lens, *n.* [L. *quantus*, how much, and *valeo*, to have power.] *Chem.* the combination of elements in certain proportions.—**Quantum**, kwan'tum, *n.* [L., how much, as much as.] A quantity; an amount; a sufficient amount.

Quaquaversal, kwā-kwa-vėr'sal, *a.* [L. *quaque*, on every side, and *versus*, turned, from *verto*, to turn.] Inclined towards every side; *geol.* a term used of strata inclined so as to face all sides.

Quarantine, kwor'an-tin, *n.* [O.Fr. *quarantaine*, It. *quarantana*, a space of forty days, from *quaranta*, from L. *quadraginta*, forty, from *quattor*, four.] The period, originally of forty days, but now of undetermined length, during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the

place where she arrives; restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected.—*v.t.*—*quarantined*, *quarantining*. To put under quarantine.

Quarrel, kwor'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *querele*, Fr. *querelle*, a quarrel, from L. *querela*, a complaint, from *queror*, to complain; akin *querulous*, also *cry*.] A brawl; an angry dispute; a wrangle; an altercation; a breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties; the basis or ground of being at variance with another; ill-will, or reason to complain; ground of objection.—*v.i.*—*quarrelled*, *quarrelling*. To dispute violently or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to squabble; to fall out; to pick a quarrel; to get into hostilities; to find fault; to cavil.—**Quarreller**, kwor'el-ėr, *n.* One who quarrels.—**Quarrellous**,† kwor'el-us, *a.* Quarrelsome. [*Shak.*]—**Quarrelsome**, kwor'el-sum, *a.* Apt to quarrel; easily irritated or provoked to [illegible]; irascible; choleric.—**Quarrelsomely**, kwor'el-sum-li, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner.—**Quarrelsomeness**, kwor'el-sum-nes, *n.*

Quarrel, kwor'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *quarrel* (Fr. *carreau*), dim. of L. *quadrum*, something square, from *quatuor*, four.] A bolt to be shot from a cross-bow, especially with a somewhat square-shaped head; a lozenge-shaped pane of glass in a window; a small paving-stone or tile of the square or lozenge form; a glazier's diamond; a kind of graver.

Quarry, kwor'i, *n.* [O.Fr. *quarriere* (Fr. *carrière*), lit. a place where stones are squared, from L. *quadro*, to square. QUADRAT, &c.] A [illegible] where stones are dug from the ea[illegible] separated, as by blasting with gun[illegible]er, from a large mass of rocks.—*v.t.*—*quarried*, *quarrying*. To dig or take from a quarry (to *quarry* marble).—**Quarriable**, kwor'i-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being quarried.—**Quarrier**, **Quarryman**, kwor'i-ėr, kwor'i-man, *n.* One who works in a quarry.

Quarry, kwor'i, *n.* [Fr. *curée*, the portion given to the dogs, wrapped in the skin of the beast killed, from L. *corium*, a hide, leather.] A part of the entrails of a beast of chase given to the dogs; a heap of game killed; any animal pursued for prey; the game which a hawk or hound pursues; object of chase or pursuit in general.

Quart, kwart, *n.* [Fr. *quarte*; lit. a fourth part, from L. *quartus*, fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] The fourth part of an imperial gallon; two pints, equal to 69·3185 cubic inches; a vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.—**Quartan**, kwar'tan, *a.* [L. *quartanus*, fourth.] Intermitting so as to occur every fourth day (a *quartan* fever).—**Quart-bottle**, *n.* A bottle containing, or nominally containing the fourth part of a gallon.—**Quart-pot**, *n.* A pot or drinking vessel containing a quart.—**Quarte**, kärt, *n.* One of the four guards in fencing; a corresponding position of the body.

Quarter, kwar'tėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *quarter*, *quartier* (Fr. *quartier*), a quarter, from L. *quartarius*, a fourth part, from *quartus*, fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] One of four parts into which anything is divided; a fourth part or portion; the fourth part of a hundredweight, that is, 28 lbs.: the fourth of a ton in weight, or 8 bushels of grain; the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; one of the four cardinal points; more widely, any region or point of the compass (from what *quarter* does the wind blow?); a particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality (the Latin *quarter* of Paris; the Jews' *quarter* in Florence); the fourth part of the year; in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year; the fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb; *her.* one of the divisions of a shield when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse-point; the piece of leather in a shoe which forms the side from the heel to the vamp; the part of a vessel's side which lies towards the stern; proper position; specific place; assigned or allotted position; the sparing of the life of a vanquished enemy; mercy shown by a conqueror (to give or show *quarter* to a person—perhaps originally to assign a lodging to, or to give a share of one's own quarters); *pl.* (in each of the following senses), temporary residence; shelter (to find *quarters* somewhere); a station or encampment occupied by troops (winter *quarters*); place of lodgment for officers and men; *naut.* the post allotted to the officers and men at the commencement of an engagement.—*On the quarter* (*naut.*), in a direction oblique to the ship's quarter.—*v.t.* To divide into four equal parts; to separate into parts; to cut to pieces; to furnish with lodgings or shelter, to find lodgings and food for (to *quarter* soldiers on the inhabitants); *her.* to add to other arms on the shield by dividing it into four or more compartments.—*v.i.* To be stationed; to lodge; to have a temporary residence.—**Quarter-day**, *n.* One of the four term days on which payment of rent, interest, &c., is made.—**Quarter-deck**, *n.* *Naut.* that part of the upper deck which is abaft the mainmast.—**Quarter-face**, *n.* A countenance three parts averted.—**Quarter-foil**, *n.* QUATREFOIL.—**Quartering**, kwar'tėr-ing, *n.* *Her.* [illegible] conjoining of coats of arms in one shield to denote the alliances of one family with the heiresses of others; one of the compartments on such a shield.—**Quarterly**, kwar'tėr-li, *a.* Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year (*quarterly* payments of rent).—*adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.—*n.* A literary periodical issued once every three months.—**Quarter-master**, *n.* *Milit.* an officer who has charge of the quarters, barracks, tents, &c., of a regiment, and keeps the regimental stores; *naut.* a petty officer who has charge of the stowage of ballast and provisions, and attends to the steering of the ship, &c.—**Quartermaster-general**, *n.* *Milit.* a staff officer of high rank, whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, and quartering of troops.—**Quartermaster-sergeant**, *n.* *Milit.* a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster.—**Quartern**, kwar'tėrn, *n.* [O.Fr. *quarteron*, L.L. *quartero*, *quarteronis*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.] The fourth part of certain British measures, as of a pint, of a peck, or of a stone.—**Quartern-loaf**, *n.* A loaf of the weight of 4 lbs.—**Quarter-sessions**, [illegible] In England, a general court of crimin[illegible]ace held quarterly by the [illegible]ces in counties, and by [illegible]roughs; in Scotland, a [illegible] justices of the peace fo[illegible] the county towns.—**Qua**[illegible]ol. **Quarter-staves**. An old [illegible] formed of a stout pole about [illegible] long, grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end.

Quartette, **Quartet**, kwar-tet', *n.* [It. *quartetto*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.] A piece of music arranged for four voices or four instruments; the persons who execute a quartette; a stanza of four lines.

Quarto, kwar'tō, *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth.] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves: abbreviated thus, *4to*.—*a.* Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves.

Quartrain, kwar'trān, *n.* Same as QUATRAIN.

Quartz, kwarts, *n.* [From G. *quarz*, *quartz*, quartz, a word of unknown origin.] A name given to varieties of the native oxide of silicon occurring both crystallized and massive, and an important constituent of granite and the older rocks, varieties of it being known as rock-crystal, flint, agate, amethyst, &c.—**Quartziferous**, kwart-sif'ėr-us, *a.* [*Quartz*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] Consisting of quartz, or chiefly of quartz; yielding quartz.—**Quartzite**, kwart'sīt, *n.* A rock formed of granular quartz; quartz-rock.—**Quartzoid**, kwart'zoid, *n.* *Crystal.* a double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.—**Quartzose**, **Quartzous**, kwart'sōs, kwart'sus, *a.* Containing quartz; composed of quartz; resembling quartz.—**Quartz-rock**, *n.* A stratified metamorphic rock consisting entirely, or almost entirely, of quartz.—**Quartzy**, kwart'si, *a.* Containing or abounding in quartz; partaking of the qualities of quartz.

Quash, kwosh, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *quasser*, Fr. *casser*, from L. *quassare*, to shake, shatter, shiver; intens. from *quatio*, *quassum*, to shake; seen also in *concussion*, *percussion*, *discuss*.] To subdue, put down, or quell; to extinguish; to put an end to (to *quash* a rebellion); *law*, to make void from insufficiency, or for other cause.

Quasi, kwā'si. [L.] As if; in a manner; sometimes forming compounds with English words, and generally implying that what it qualifies is in some degree fictitious or unreal, or only has certain features of what it professes to be (a *quasi-argument*, a *quasi-historical* account).—**Quasimodo**, kwas-i-mō'dō. [L. *quasi modo*, as if only, the words beginning the introit of the day.] A term applied to the first Sunday after Easter among Roman Catholics.

Quassia, kwas'i-a, *n.* [From *Quassy*, a negro who first made known the medicinal virtues of one species.] A genus of South American tropical trees containing an extremely bitter principle, having marked tonic properties, and used medicinally.—**Quassin**, **Quassite**, kwas'in, kwas'it, *n.* The bitter principle of quassia.

Quaterfoil, kwa'tėr-foil. QUATREFOIL.

Quatern, kwat'ėrn, *a.* [L. *quaterni*, four each, from *quatuor*, four.] Consisting of four; growing by fours (*quatern* leaves).—**Quaternary**, kwa-tėr'na-ri, *a.* [L. *quaternarius*.] Consisting of four; arranged in fours; *geol.* a term applied to the strata above the tertiary; post-tertiary (which see); *chem.* applied to compounds which contain four elements.—**Quaternate**, kwa-tėr'nāt, *a.* Consisting of four.—*Quaternate leaf*, one that consists of four leaflets.

Quaternion, kwa-tėr'ni-on, *n.* [L. *quaternio*, a group of four, from *quatuor*, four.] A set or group of four; a term for a quantity employed in a method of mathematical investigation discovered by Sir W. R. Hamilton, and hence called *quaternions*.

Quatrain, kwot'rān, *n.* [Fr., from *quatre*, L. *quatuor*, four.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

Quatrefoil, kä'tėr-foil or kwa'tėr-foil, *n.* [Fr. *quatre-feuille*—*quatre* (L. *quatuor*), four, and *feuille* (L. *folium*), a leaf.] *Arch.* an aperture or ornament somewhat resembling four leaves about a common centre; an opening showing four radiating cusps.

Quaver, kwā'vėr, *v.i.* [From older *quave*, to shake, akin to *quiver*, and to L.G. *quabbeln*, to quiver; perhaps also to *quake*.] To have a tremulous motion; to vibrate; to shake in vocal utterance; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument.—*v.t.* To utter with a tremulous sound.—*n.* A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music; a note equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve.—**Quaverer**, kwā'vėr-ėr, *n.* One that quavers.

Quay, kē, *n.* [From Fr. *quai*, a quay, a Celtic word—Bret. *cae*, W. *cae*, an inclosure.] A built landing-place along a line of coast or a river bank, or forming the side of a harbour, at which vessels are loaded and unloaded; a wharf.—*v.t.* To furnish with quays.—**Quayage**, kē'āj, *n.* Quay dues; wharfage.

Quean, kwēn, *n.* [A. Sax. *cwene*, a woman; a base woman. QUEEN.] A worthless woman; a slut; a strumpet.

Queasy, kwē'zi, *a.* [Allied to Icel. *kveisa*, pain in the stomach; N. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch.] Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; qualmish; apt to cause nausea.—**Queasily**, kwē'zi-li, *adv.* In a queasy manner.—**Queasiness**, kwē'zi-nes, *n.* The state of being queasy; qualmishness; disgust.

Queen, kwēn, *n.* [A. Sax. *cwén*, a queen, a wife (akin *quean*)=Goth. *quens*, *quéns*, a woman; Icel. *kván*, a wife, *kona*, a woman; Dan. *qvinde*, a woman, *kone*, a wife; O.H.G. *quena*, a woman; Ir. and Gael. *coinne*, Gr. *gynē*, Skr. *jani*, a woman. From root *gan* Gr. and L. (*gen*), to produce. KIN,

Queen.] The consort of a king; a woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female sovereign; a female pre-eminent among others; the sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive; a playing-card on which a queen is depicted; the most powerful of all the pieces in a set of chessmen.—*Queen consort*, the wife of a king.—*Queen dowager*, the widow of a deceased king.—*Queen mother*, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.—*Queen's evidence*. Evidence.—*Queen's messenger*. Messenger.—*Queen of the meadows*, meadow-sweet. Meadow-sweet.—*v.i.* To play the queen; with *it*.—Queen-bee, *n.* The only fully-developed and prolific female insect in a hive of bees.—Queenhood, kwēn'hud, *n.* The state or rank of a queen; the quality or character becoming a queen.—Queenly, Queenlike, kwēn'li, kwēn'lik, *a.* Like a queen; becoming a queen.—Queenliness, kwēn'li-nes, *n.* The state of being queenly; queenly quality.—Queen-post, *n.* *Carp.* one of the two upright posts which connect two opposite rafters of a roof with the horizontal beam between them. (When there is only one it is called a *king-post*.)—Queen-regent, Queen-regnant, *n.* A queen who holds the crown in her own right.—Queen's-bench. Bench.—Queen's-counsel, *n.* Counsel.—Queenship, kwēn'ship, *n.* The state of a queen.—Queen's-metal, *n.* An alloy largely composed of tin, used for making teapots, spoons, *&c.*—Queen's-ware, *n.* Glazed earthenware of a cream colour.—Queen's-yellow, *n.* A yellow pigment used by artists and consisting of a sub-sulphate of mercury.

Queer, kwēr, *a.* [From L.G. *quer*, *quer*, across=G. *quer*, *quer*, oblique, athwart, whence *querkopf*, a queer fellow.] Behaving or appearing otherwise than is usual; odd; singular; quaint.—Queerish, kwēr'ish, *a.* Somewhat queer; rather odd.—Queerly, kwēr'li, *adv.* In a queer manner.—Queerness, kwēr'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being queer; singularity.

Queest, kwest, *n.* [From *cushat*.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon; the cushat.

Quell, kwel, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cwellan*, to kill=Dan. *quæle*, to stifle, torment; Icel *kvelja*, Sw. *qvälja*, G. *quälen*, to torment: same root as to *quail*.] To subdue; to cause to cease by using force; to crush (an insurrection or the like); to quiet; to allay.—Queller, kwel'ér, *n.* One that quells or crushes.

Quench, kwensh, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cwencan*, to quench, to extinguish; akin to *cwinan*, to dwindle; O. Fris. *kwinka*, to vanish.] To extinguish; to put out (fire); to allay; to slake (thirst); to suppress, stifle, check, repress.—*v.i.* To be extinguished; to go out; to lose zeal (*Shak.*).—Quenchable, kwensh'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being quenched.—Quencher, kwensh'ér, *n.* One who or that which quenches.—Quench'less, kwensh'les, *a.* That cannot be quenched; inextinguishable.—Quenchlessly, kwensh'les-li, *adv.* In a quenchless manner.—Quenchlessness, kwensh'les-nes, *n.*

Quercitron, kwér'sit-ron, *n.* [L. *quercus*, an oak, and *citrus*, the citron-tree.] The black or dyer's oak, a large forest-tree of N. America; the bark of this tree yielding a yellow dye; the dye-stuff itself.—Quercitrin, kwér'sit-rin, *n.* The colouring principle of quercitron bark.

Querimonious, kwer-i-mō'ni-us, *a.* [L. *querimonia*, complaint, from *queror*, to complain. Quarrel.] Complaining; apt to complain; querulous.—Querimoniously, kwer-i-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* Querulously.—Querimoniousness, kwer-i-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.*

Querist. Under Query.

Quern, kwern, *n.* [A. Sax. *cwyrn*, *cwearn*=D. *kwaern*, Icel. *kvarn*, Dan. *qvarn*, Goth. *quirnus*, a millstone, a quern; from root meaning to grind, same as in *corn*.] A stone hand-mill for grinding grain, still used to some extent by the Highlanders of Scotland.

Querulous, kwer'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *querulus*, from *queror*, to complain. Quarrel.] Complaining or habitually complaining; apt to murmur; peevish; expressing complaint.—Querulously, kwer'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a querulous manner.—Querulousness, kwer'ū-lus-nes, *n.* Disposition to complain; peevishness.

Query, kwē'ri, *n.* [A modified form of L. *quære*, imper. of *quæro*, to ask, to inquire, to seek. Query.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; the mark or sign of interrogation (?).—*v.t.*—*queried*, *querying*. To ask a question or questions.—*v.i.* To seek by questioning; to examine by questions; to doubt of; to mark with a query.—Querist, kwē'rist, *n.* One who puts a query; one who asks questions.

Quest, kwest, *n.* [O.Fr. *questes*, Fr. *quête*, from L. *quæsitus*, pp of *quæro*, to seek, seen also in *question*, *query*, *inquest*, *request*, *inquire*, *require*, *conquer*, *&c.*] The act of seeking; search; pursuit; searchers collectively (*Shak.*); inquiry; examination.—*v.t.*† To make search or inquiry.—*v.i.*† To search or seek for.

Question, kwes'tyun, *n.* [Fr. *question*; L. *quæstio*, an inquiry, an investigation. Query.] An interrogation; something asked; an inquiry; a query; disquisition; discussion; the subject or matter of investigation or discussion; the theme of inquiry (foreign to the *question*); subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty; doubt; controversy (true beyond *question*); judicial trial (*Shak.*); *the question*, examination by torture.—*Question!* an exclamation used to recall a speaker to the subject under discussion; also used to express doubt as to the correctness of what a speaker is saying.—*Begging the question*, assuming something without proof; taking for granted what has to be proved.—*In question*, in debate; being at present dealt with (the point *in question*).—*To call in question*, to doubt; to challenge the truth or reality of.—*Out of question*, doubtless; undoubtedly.—*Out of the question*, not worthy of consideration; not to be thought of.—*Leading question*. Under Leading.—*Previous question*, in *parliamentary practice*, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or not, brought forward before the main or real question is put, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the resolution is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, 'that the question be now put,' and the mover and seconder vote against it.—*v.t.* To ask a question or questions; to debate; to doubt.—*v.i.* To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; to doubt of; to have no confidence in; to call in question; to challenge.—Questionable, kwes'tyun-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being questioned or inquired of; liable to question; suspicious; doubtful; uncertain; disputable.—Questionableness, kwes'tyun-a-bl-nes, *n.*—Questionably, kwes'tyun-a-bli, *adv.* In a questionable manner; doubtfully.—Questionary, kwes'tyun-a-ri, *a.* Inquiring; asking questions.—Questioner, kwes'tyun-ér, *n.* One that questions; an inquirer.—Questionist, kwes'tyun-ist, *n.* A questioner; a candidate for honours or degrees at the English universities.

Questor, kwes'tor, *n.* [L. *quæstor*. Query.] The name of certain magistrates of ancient Rome whose chief office was the management of the public treasure; a receiver of taxes, tribute, *&c.* Also written *Quæstor*.—Questorship, kwes'tor-ship, *n.* The office of questor.

Queue, kū, *n.* [Fr., tail, from L. *cauda*, a tail. Cue.] The tail of a wig; a tail formed with a person's hair behind; a pigtail.

Quey, kwā, *n.* [Same as Icel. *kviga*, Sw. *quiga*, a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf.

Quib, kwib, *n.* [W. *cwib*, a quick turn; a form of *quip*.] A sarcasm; a taunt; a quip.

Quibble, kwib'l, *n.* [A freq. of *quib*, *quip*.] A turn of language to evade the point in question; an evasion; a prevarication; a pun; a low conceit.—*v.i.*—*quibbled*, *quibbling*. To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, or any conceit; to prevaricate; to pun.—Quibbler, kwib'lér, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.—Quibblingly, kwib'ling-li, *adv.* Evasively.

Quick, kwik, *a.* [A. Sax. *cwic*, living, lively=D. *kwik*, Icel. *kvikr*, Dan. *qvik*, Sw. *qvick*, L.G. *quick*, Goth. *qeiwa*; same root as L. *vivus*, living, Gr. *bios*, life, Skr. *jiv*, to live.] Alive; living (the *quick* and the dead); characterised by liveliness or sprightliness; nimble; brisk; speedy; rapid; swift; perceptive in a high degree (*quick* sight); sensitive; hasty; precipitate; irritable (*quick* of temper); pregnant (*Shak.*).—*adv.* In a quick manner; quickly.—*n.* A growing plant, usually hawthorn, for hedges; with *the*, the living flesh; sensible parts; hence, *fig.* that which is susceptible of or causes keen feeling (stung to *the quick*).—Quicken, kwik'n, *v.t.* To make alive; to revive or resuscitate; to cheer or refresh; to make quicker; to accelerate; to sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate.—*v.i.* To become alive; to become quicker; to be in that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; to begin to give signs of life in the womb.—Quickener, kwik'n-ér, *a.* One who or that which quickens.—Quickens, Quickgrass, kwik'ens, *n.* Same as *Couch-grass*. Couch-grass.—Quick-hedge, *n.* A fence or hedge of growing plants.—Quicklime, kwik'lim, *n.* [So called because of its active, burning properties.] Lime burned and not yet slaked with water.—Quickly, kwik'li, *adv.* Speedily; rapidly; nimbly; soon; without delay.—Quick-match, *n.* Match.—Quickness, kwik'nes, *n.* State of being quick or alive; speed; celerity; activity; briskness; acuteness of perception; keenness; sharpness.—Quicksand, kwik'sand, *n.* A movable sandbank in the sea, a lake, or river, dangerous to vessels or to persons who trust themselves to it; *fig.* something deceptive or treacherous.—Quick-scented, *a.* Having an acute perception of smell.—Quickset, kwik'set, *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; hawthorn planted for a hedge.—*a.* Made of quickset.—*v.t.* To plant with living shrubs for a hedge.—Quick-sighted, *a.* Of quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.—Quick-sightedness, *n.* Sharpness of sight.—Quicksilver, kwik'sil-vér, *n.* [Living silver, so called from its fluidity.] Mercury, a metal liquid at all ordinary temperatures. See Mercury.—Quicksilvered, kwik'sil-vérd, *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver, or an amalgam of quicksilver and tinfoil.—Quickstep, *n.* A lively, spirited style of dancing.—Quick-witted, *a.* Having ready wit.

Quid, kwid, *n.* [A form of *cud*.] A piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth.

Quiddity, kwid'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *quidditi*, from L.L. *quidditas*, from L. *quid*, what.] An old philosophical term equivalent to essence, and comprehending both the substance and qualities; a trifling nicety; a quirk or quibble.

Quiddle, kwid'l, *v.i.*—*quiddled*, *quiddling*. [From L. *quid*, what. Quiddity.] To spend or waste time in trifling employments.—Quiddle, Quiddler, kwid'lér, *n.* One who quiddles or busies himself about trifles.

Quidnunc, kwid'nungk, *n.* [L., what now?] One curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to know all that goes on.

Quiescent, kwi-es'ent, *a.* [L. *quiescens*, *quiescentis*, ppr. of *quiesco*, to keep quiet. Quiet.] Being in a state of repose; still; not moving; quiet; not excited; tranquil; *gram.* silent; not sounded (a *quiescent* letter).—Quiescence, Quiescency, kwi-es'ens, kwi-es'en-si, *n.* The state or quality of being quiescent; rest; repose.—Quiescently, kwi-es'ent-li, *adv.* In a quiescent manner.

Quiet, kwī'et, *a.* [Fr. *quiet*, L. *quietus*, from *quiesco*, to keep quiet, from *quies*, *quiet*, rest. *Coy*, *quit*, *quite*, have the same origin.] Not in action or motion; still; in a state of rest; free from alarm or disturbance; left at rest; tranquil; peaceable; not turbulent; free from emotion; calm; patient; retired; secluded; free from fuss or bustle; not glaring or showy (*quiet* colours).—*n.* Rest; stillness; tranquillity; repose; freedom from emotion of the mind; calmness.—*v.t.* To make or cause to be quiet; to calm; to pacify; to allay; to tranquillise; to

bring to a state of rest.—*v.i.* To become quiet or still†; to abate.—**Quieten**, kwī'tn, *v.t.* and *i.* To quiet; to pacify; to become quiet.—**Quieter**, kwī'et-ėr, *n.* One who or that which quiets.—**Quietism**, kwī'et-izm, *n.* The absorption of the feelings or faculties in religious contemplation; the practice of a class of mystics who resigned themselves to mental inactivity in order to bring the soul into direct union with the Godhead.—**Quietist**, kwī'et-ist, *n.* One who believes in or practises quietism; especially applied to one of a sect of mystics originated by Molinos, a Spanish priest, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.—**Quietistic**, kwī-et-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to a quietist or to quietism.—**Quietly**, kwī'et-li, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner; peaceably; calmly; patiently; in a manner to attract little or no observation.—**Quietness**, kwī'et-nes, *n.* The state of being quiet; tranquillity; calmness.—**Quietude**, kwī'e-tūd, *n.* [L. *quietudo.*] Rest; quiet; tranquillity.—**Quietus**, kwī-ē'tus, *n.* [L. *quietus*, quiet. *Quietus* or *quietus est* was a formula used in discharging accounts, equivalent to quit, discharged.] A final discharge of an account; a final settlement; a quittance.

Quill, kwil, *n.* [O.E. *quylle*, a cane or reed; from Fr. *quille*, a pin, a skittle, from G. *kiel*, a quill, a stalk, a pin, O.G. *kil*, a stalk.] One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, &c., used for pens, &c.; one of these made into an instrument of writing; the spine of a porcupine; a piece of small reed on which weavers wind the thread of the woof; a piece of quill attached to a slip of wood, by means of which certain stringed musical instruments were played; the fold of a plaited ruff or ruffle, about the size and shape of a goose-quill.—*v.t.* To plait with small ridges like quills.—**Quill-driver**, *n.* A contemptuous term for one who works with a quill or pen; a clerk.—**Quilled**, kwild, *a.* Furnished with quills.—**Quilling**, kwil'ing, *n.* A narrow bordering on a garment resembling a row of quills.

Quillet, kwil'et, *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, what you please.] A nicety or subtlety; a quibble.

Quilt, kwilt, *n.* [O.Fr. *cuilte*, *coutre*, *coultre*, from L. *culcitra*, *culcita*, a mattress, a pillow, a quilt. This word by corruption or confusion gave the *counter-* of *counterpane*.] A cover or coverlet made by stitching one cloth over another, with some soft substance between; any thick or warm coverlet.—*v.t.* To stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, with some soft substance between; to stuff in the manner of a quilt.—**Quilted**, kwilt'ed, *p.* and *a.* Stitched in the manner of a quilt.—**Quilter**, kwilt'ėr, *n.* One who quilts.—**Quilting**, kwilt'ing, *n.* The act or operation of forming a quilt; the material used for making quilts; quilted work.

Quinary, kwī'na-ri, *a.* [L. *quinarius*, from *quini*, five each, from *quinque*, five.] Consisting of five or of a multiple of five; arranged by fives.—**Quinate**, kwī'nāt, *a.* *Bot.* applied to five similar parts arranged together, as five leaflets.

Quince, kwins, *n.* [From Fr. *coignasse*, a kind of quince, from L. *cotonium*, *cydonium*, Gr. *kydōnion* (*mēlon*), a quince, lit. Cydonian fruit, from *Cydonia*, a town in Crete.] A fruit and the tree that bears it, now widely cultivated, the fruit being golden yellow and much used in making preserves.—**Quince-wine**, *n.* A beverage made of the fermented juice of the quince.

Quincunx, kwin'kungks, *n.* [L., from *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, ounce—a five-ounce weight being marked with five spots.] An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle; an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares continuously.—**Quincuncial**, kwin-kun'shal, *a.* Having the form of a quincunx.—**Quincuncially**, kwin-kun'shal-li, *adv.* In a quincuncial manner.

Quindecagon, kwin-dek'a-gon, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gōnia*, angle.] *Geom.* a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

Quindecemvir, kwin-dē-sem'vėr, *n.* pl. **Quindecemviri**, kwin-dē-sem'vi-rī. [L., from *quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, man.] *Rom. antiq.* one of a body of fifteen magistrates who had charge of the Sibylline books.—**Quindecemvirate**, kwin-dē-sem'vėr-āt, *n.* The body or office of the Quindecemviri.

Quinine, kwin'in, *n.* [Peruvian-Indian *kina*, *quina*, bark.] A most important vegetable alkali, obtained from the bark of several trees of the cinchona genus, extensively used in medicine as a febrifuge and tonic.—**Quininism**, kwin'in-izm, *n.* CINCHONISM.—**Quinia**, **Quinina**, kwin'i-a, kwi-nī'na, *n.* Older names for *Quinine*.—**Quinic**, kwin'ik, *a.* Belonging to quinine; applied to a certain acid.—**Quinicine**, kwin'i-sin, *n.* An alkaloid possessing febrifugal properties.—**Quinidine**, kwin'i-din, *n.* A substance in some cinchona barks, with acids forming salts having febrifugal properties.

Quinoa, kwi-nō'a, *n.* A South American cultivated plant the seeds of which are largely used as food.

Quinquagesima, kwin-kwa-jes'i-ma, *a.* [L.] Fiftieth.—*Quinquagesima Sunday*, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

Quinquangular, kwin-kwang'gū-lėr, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, angle.] Having five angles or corners.

Quinquarticular, kwin-kwar-tik'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *articulus*, joint, article.] Consisting of five articles, points, or statements.

Quinquecapsular, kwin-kwē-kap'sū-lėr, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *capsula*, a little chest.] *Bot.* having five capsules.—**Quinquecostate**, kwin-kwē-kos'tāt, *a.* [L. *costa*, a rib.] *Bot.* five-ribbed.—**Quinquedentate**, kwin-kwē-den'tāt, *a.* [L. *dentatus*, toothed, from *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] *Zool.* or *bot.* having five teeth or indentations.—**Quinquefarious**, kwin-kwē-fā'ri-us, *a.* [From L. *quinque*, five.] *Bot.* opening into five parts.—**Quinquefid**, kwin'kwē-fid, *a.* [L. *findo*, *fidi*, to split.] *Bot.* five-cleft, as a leaf.—**Quinquefoliate**, kwin-kwē-fō'li-āt, *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf.] Having five leaves.—**Quinquelobate**, **Quinquelobed**, kwin-kwē-lō'bāt, kwin'kwē-lōbd, *a.* [L. *lobus*, lobe.] *Bot.* five-lobed.—**Quinquelocular**, kwin-kwē-lok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *loculus*, a cell.] *Bot.* five-celled.

Quinquennial, kwin-kwen'i-al, *a.* [L. *quinquennium*, a period of five years—*quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.—**Quinquennium**, kwin-kwen'i-um, *n.* [L.] The space of five years. Also **Quinquenniad**,† kwin-kwen'i-ad. [*Tenn.*]

Quinquepartite, kwin-kwē-pär'tīt, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *partitus*, divided.] Consisting of five parts; *bot.* divided into five parts almost to the base.

Quinquereme, kwin'kwē-rēm, *n.* [L. *quinqueremis*, from *quinque*, five, and *remus*, oar.] An ancient galley having five ranks of rowers.

Quinquevalent, **Quinquivalent**, kwin-kwev'a-lent, kwin-kwiv'a-lent, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *valens*, *valentis*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be worth.] *Chem.* capable of being combined with or exchanged for five atoms of hydrogen.

Quinquevalvular, kwin-kwē-val'vū-lėr, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *valva*, valve.] *Bot.* having five valves, as a pericarp.

Quinquina, kwin-kwī'na, *n.* [Sp. *quina quina*, from Indian *quina*, bark.] Peruvian bark.

Quinsy, kwin'zi, *n.* [From Fr. *esquinancie*, *squinancie*, from L. *cynanche*, Gr. *kynanchē*, a kind of sore throat, from *kyōn*, a dog, and *anchō*, to throttle—'dog' having a pejorative effect. CYNIC.] *Med.* an inflammation of the tonsils; any inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent.

Quint, kwint, *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth.] A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

Quintain, kwin'tān, *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*, L.L. *quintana*, a quintain, from L. *quintana*, a street or broad way in a camp (from *quintus*, fifth), hence a public place, and the exercise practised in such a place.] A figure or other object to be tilted at, often an upright post, on the top of which was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot, with a sand-bag attached to one end, on the other a broad board, it being a trial of skill to tilt at the broad end with a lance and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter.

Quintal, kwin'tal, *n.* [Fr. *quintal*, from L. *centum*, a hundred, through the Sp. *quintal*, Ar. *kintār*, a weight of 100 lbs.] A weight of 100 lbs.

Quintan, kwin'tan, *a.* [L. *quintanus*, from *quintus*, fifth, from *quinque*, five.] Occurring or recurring every fifth day.—*n.* An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day.

Quintessence, kwin-tes'ens, *n.* [L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.] According to old notions the fifth or highest essence or most ethereal element of natural bodies; hence, an extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; the best and purest part of a thing.—**Quintessential**, kwin-tes-sen'shal, *a.* Consisting of the quintessence.

Quintette, **Quintet**, kwin-tet', *n.* [Fr. *quintette*, from It. *quintetto*, from *quinto*, L. *quintus*, fifth.] *Music*, a vocal or instrumental composition in five parts.

Quintillion, kwin-til'yon, *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, and term. of E. *million*.] A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power.

Quintuple, kwin'tū-pl, *a.* [L. *quintuplus*, fivefold—*quintus*, fifth, and term. *-plus*, Gr. *ploos*. DOUBLE.] Fivefold; arranged in five or in fives; *music*, containing five notes of equal value in a bar.—*v.t.*—*quintupled*, *quintupling*. To make fivefold.

Quinzaine, kwin'zān, *n.* [Fr., from *quinze*, fifteen, from L. *quindecim*, fifteen.] The fifteenth day after a feast-day if the day of the feast be included; a stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

Quip, kwip, *n.* [From W. *chwip*, a quick flirt or turn; *chwipiaw*, to move briskly, to whip (to *whip* round a corner).] A smart sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a jibe.—*v.t.*—*quipped*, *quipping*. To utter quips on; to sneer at.—*v.i.* To use quips; to jibe.

Quire, kwīr, *n.* [A different spelling of *choir*. CHOIR.] A body of singers; a chorus; the choir of a church.—*v.i.* To sing in concert or chorus; to chant or sing harmoniously. [*Shak.*]—**Quirister**,† kwir'is-tėr, *n.* A chorister.

Quire, kwīr, *n.* [O.Fr. *quayer*; Fr. *cahier*, from L.L. *quaternum*, a book of four leaves, from L. *quatuor*, four.] A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets of equal size, and generally folded once.

Quirk, kwėrk, *n.* [Prov. E. *quirk*, to turn sharply; comp. W. *chwired*, a sudden start, craft, deceit.] An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; a quip; *arch.* an acute channel or recess; also, the hollow under the abacus.—**Quirked**, kwirkt, *a.* Having a quirk or quirks.—**Quirky**, **Quirkish**, kwėr'ki, kwėr'kish, *a.* Consisting of quirks; full of quirks; shifty; quibbling.

Quish, kwish, *n.* A cuish.

Quit, kwit, *a.* [From O.Fr. *quite*, Mod. Fr. *quitte*, discharged, freed, quit, from L. *quietus*, quiet. *Quiet* is thus the same word, as is also *quite*.] Discharged or released from a debt, penalty, or obligation; absolved; free; clear (with *of* before an object). It is often used in the form *quits*, as a kind of noun, to be *quits* with one, being to be on even terms, to have got even, with him, hence, as an exclamation, *quits!* equivalent to, we are even.—*v.t.*—*quitted*, *quitting*. [O.Fr. *quiter*, Fr. *quitter*, to leave, to abandon.] To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to meet and satisfy; to repay; to set free, absolve, acquit; to relieve; to rid; to discharge from; to meet expectations entertained of; to acquit: used *refl.* (to *quit one's self* like a man); to depart from; to leave; to resign; to give up; to abandon.—*To quit cost*, to pay expenses.—*To quit scores*, to make even.—**Quit-rent**, *n.* A small rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge of other services.—**Quittable**, kwit'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being quitted or vacated.—**Quittance**, kwit'ans, *n.* Dis-

charge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance; recompense; repayment.—**Quitter**, kwit'ér, *n.* One who quits; an ulcer between the hair and hoof of a horse's foot (for old *quitture*, a discharge of matter).—**Quitter-bone**, *n.* A hard round swelling on a horse's coronet.

Quitch, Quitch-grass, kwich, *n.* [A form of *quick-grass*—named from its vitality and vigorous growth.] A species of worthless grass; couch-grass.

Quite, kwit, *adv.* [Old form of *quit*, that is, primarily, free or clear by complete performance. Quit.] Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; altogether; to a great extent or degree; very (*quite warm*).

Quitter-bone. Under Quit.

Quiver, kwiv'ér, *v.i.* [Same as D. *quiveren*, to tremble, closely connected with *quaver*, and with old *quiver*, active, nimble, A. Sax. *cwifer*, perhaps also with *quick*.] To shake or tremble; to quake; to shiver; to show a slight tremulous motion; to be agitated.—*n.* The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a shiver.—**Quiveringly**, kwiv'ér-ing-li, *adv.* In a quivering manner; with quivering.

Quiver, kwiv'ér, *n.* [O.Fr. *cuivre*, *cuivre*, from O.H.G. *kohhar*, *kochar*, G. *köcher*, a quiver; cog. Dan. *koger*, D. *koker*, A. Sax. *cocer*—a case, a quiver.] A case or sheath for arrows.—**Quivered**, kwiv'érd, *a.* Furnished with a quiver; sheathed in a quiver.

Qui vive, kē vēv, *n.* [Fr., lit. who lives?] The challenge of the French sentries; equivalent to the English, 'Who goes there?' Hence, *to be on the qui vive*, is to be on the alert.

Quixotic, kwik-sot'ik, *a.* [From Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' celebrated romance, who is painted as a half-crazy reformer and champion, and is a caricature of the ancient knights of chivalry.] Romantic to extravagance; aiming at visionary ends; ideal; high-flown.—**Quixotically**, kwik-sot'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a quixotic or absurdly romantic manner.—**Quixotism, Quixotry**, kwik'sot-izm, kwik'sot-ri, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions.

Quiz, kwiz, *n.* [Said to have been originated simply to puzzle people, by Daly, the manager of a Dublin play-house, who had the letters *q u i z* put on all the walls of Dublin.] Something designed to puzzle; a hoax; a jest; one who quizzes; one liable to be quizzed; an odd fellow.—*v.t.*—*quizzed*, *quizzing*. To puzzle; to banter; to make sport of by means of obscure questions; to look at through an eye-glass; to look at inquisitively.—**Quizzer**, kwiz'ér, *n.* One who quizzes.—**Quizzical**, kwiz'i-kal, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a quiz; addicted to quizzing.—**Quizzing-glass**, *n.* A small eye-glass.

Quod, kwod, *n.* [A form of *quad*, a contr. of *quadrangle*.] A jail. [Slang.]

Quodlibet, kwod'li-bet, *n.* [L., what you please.] A nice point; a subtlety.—**Quodlibetic, Quodlibetical**, kwod-li-bet'ik, kwod-li-bet'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to quodlibets; discussed or debated for curiosity or entertainment.—**Quodlibetically**, kwod-li-bet'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a quodlibetical manner.

Quoif, koif. Coif.

Quoin, koin, *n.* [A slightly different spelling of *coin*; Fr. *coin*, a corner, a wedge, a quoin, a coin. Coin.] An external solid angle; the external angle of a building; a wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material; *printing*, a wedge to wedge the types up within a chase; *gun.*, a wedge to raise a cannon to the desired elevation.

Quoit, koit, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Prov. E. and Sc. *coit*, *quoit*, to throw; also O.D. *koot*, a die.] A flattish ring of iron, 8 or 9 inches in diameter and of some weight, convex on the upper side and slightly concave on the under side, to be thrown at a fixed mark on the ground at play; *pl.* the game played with such rings.—*v.t.* and *i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits.

Quondam, kwon'dam, *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former (one's *quondam* friend).

Quorum, kwō'rum, *n.* [Lit. 'of whom,' being the genit. pl. of L. *qui*, who—from the phraseology of commissions, &c., written in Latin, certain persons being therein named generally, 'of whom' certain were specially designated as in all cases necessary and therefore constituted a quorum.] A collective term for those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench; such a number of the members of any body (a board of directors for instance) as is competent to transact business.

Quota, kwō'ta, *n.* [From L. *quotus*, which number in the series? Quote.] A proportional part or share; share or proportion assigned to each or which each of a number has to contribute.

Quote, kwōt, *v.t.*—*quoted*, *quoting*. [O.Fr. *quoter*, Fr. *coter*, from L.L. *quotare*, to give chapter and verse for, from L. *quotus*, which number in the series? from *quot*, how many?] To adduce from some author or speaker; to adduce by way of authority or illustration; to cite or cite the words of (to *quote* a passage, an author); *com.* to name, as the price of an article.—**Quoter**, kwō'tér, *n.* One that quotes.—**Quotable**, kwō'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of or suitable for being quoted or cited.—**Quotability**, kwō-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* Fitness for being quoted.—**Quotation**, kwō-tā'shon, *n.* The act of quoting; the passage quoted or cited; *com.* the current price of commodities or stocks published in prices-current, &c.

Quoth, kwoth, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cwæth*, pret. of *cwethan*, to speak, to say (whence, with prefix *be*, the verb *bequeath*)=Icel. *kvatha* (pret. *kvath*), O. H. G. *quethan*, Goth. *quithan*, to speak.] Said; spoke: used generally in the first and third persons preterit tense, and followed instead of preceded by its nominative.—**Quotha**, kwoth'a, *interj.* [For *quoth I* or *quoth he*.] Forsooth! indeed.

Quotidian, kwō-tid'i-an, *a.* [L. *quotidianus*, from *quotidie*, daily—*quot*, how many? every, and *dies*, a day.] Daily; occurring or returning daily.—*n.* Anything that returns every day; a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

Quotient, kwō'shent, *n.* [Fr., from L. *quoties*, how often? Quote.] *Arith.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater.

Quotum,† kwō'tum, *n.* [Neut. of L. *quotus*, how much?] A quota; a share.

R.

R, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet.—*The three Rs*, a humorous and familiar designation for *Reading*, *Writing*, and *Arithmetic*.

Rabbet, rab'et, *v.t.* [From Fr. *raboter*, to plane—prefix *re*, again, and *abouter*=E. *abut*.] To cut the edge of (as of a board) in a sloping manner, so that it may join by lapping with another piece cut in a similar manner; also, to cut a rectangular groove along the edge of to receive a corresponding projection.—*n.* The cut or groove so made. Sometimes written Rebate.—**Rabbet-joint**, *n.* A joint formed by rabbetting.—**Rabbet-plane**, *n.* A plane for ploughing a groove along the edge of a board.

Rabbi, rab'bi, *n.* pl. **Rabbis, Rabbies**, rab'biz. [Heb. *rabi*, my master, from *rab*, master.] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law.—**Rabbin**, rab'bin, *n.* [A French form.] Same as *Rabbi*.—**Rabbinic, Rabbinical**, rab-bin'ik, rab-bin'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins, or to their opinions, learning, and language; pertaining to the later and non-canonical Hebrew writings.—**Rabbinic**, rab-bin'ik, *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.—**Rabbinism**, rab'bin-izm, *n.* A rabbinic expression or phraseology.—**Rabbinist, Rabbinite**, rab'bin-ist, rab'bin-it, *n.* Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins.

Rabbit, rab'it, *n.* [O.E. *robbet*, akin to O.D. *robbe*, *robbeken*, a rabbit; connections doubtful.] A well-known rodent mammal which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth.—*Welsh rabbit*, cheese toasted and laid in thin layers on slices of bread which have been toasted and buttered; popularly but erroneously supposed to be a corruption of *Welsh rarebit*.—**Rabbit-fish**, *n.* The fish also called chimæra. Chimæra.—**Rabbit-hutch**, *n.* A box for keeping tame rabbits in.—**Rabbit-warren**, *n.* A piece of ground fenced in for the preservation and breeding of rabbits.

Rabble, rab'l, *n.* [Comp. D. *rabbelen*, to gabble; G. *rabbeln*, *rebbeln*, to chatter; perhaps imitative of noise.] A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob: with *the*; the lower class of people; the dregs of the people.—*v.t.*—*rabbled*, *rabbling*. To assault in a disorderly crowd; to mob.

Rabdoidal, Rabdomancy, rab-doi'dal, rab'dō-man-si, *n.* Same as *Rhabdoidal*, *Rhabdomancy*.

Rabid, rab'id, *a.* [L. *rabidus*, from *rabies*, madness, from *rabo*, to rave. Rage.] Furious; raging; mad; affected with the distemper called *rabies*; excessively or foolishly enthusiastic; rampant; intolerant (a *rabid* Tory, a *rabid* teetotaller).—**Rabidity**, ra-bid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being rabid.—**Rabidly**, rab'id-li, *adv.* In a rabid manner; furiously.—**Rabidness**, rab'id-nes, *n.* The state of being rabid.—**Rabies**, rā'bi-ēz, *n.* [L.] A disease affecting certain animals, especially those of the dog tribe, from which hydrophobia is communicated.

Raca, rā'ka, *a.* A Syriac word signifying worthless, dissolute, empty, beggarly, foolish; a term of extreme contempt. [N.T.]

Racahout, rak'a-höt, *n.* [Fr. *racahout*, from Ar. *râqaut*.] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorn of the Barbary oak.

Raccoon, ra-kön', *n.* [Corruption of the American Indian name, *arrathkune*, *arathcone*, formerly in use.] An American plantigrade carnivorous mammal about the size of a small fox, whose skin is valuable as a fur.

Race, rās, *n.* [Fr. *race*, It. *razza*, race, lineage, family; from O.H.G. *reiza*, a line; same root as *write* (comp. Fr. *ligne*, E. *line*, lineage as well as a line).] A class of individuals sprung from a common stock; a family, tribe, people, or nation believed or presumed to belong to the same stock; a breed or stock; a perpetuated variety of animals or plants.—**Racial**, rā'si-al, *a.* Pertaining to race or lineage; pertaining to the races of mankind.

Race, rās, *n.* [O.Fr. *rais*, from L. *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] A root, as a *race* of ginger (*Shak.*); *race-ginger*, ginger in the root.

Race, rās, *n.* [A. Sax. *ræs*, a rush, a rapid course, a stream; same as Icel. *rás*, a race.] A rapid course; career in life; a contest of speed, especially in running, but also in riding, driving, sailing, rowing, &c., in competition; *pl.* horse-races (to go to the *races*, Doncaster *races*); a strong or rapid current of water; a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides; a canal or water-course to and from a mill or water-wheel.—*v.i.*—*raced*, *racing*. To run swiftly; to run or contend in running.—*v.t.* To cause to run; to cause to contend in running; to drive quickly in a trial of speed.—**Race-course**, *n.* The ground or path on which

ces, especially horse-races, are run.—**Race-ground**, *n.* Ground appropriated to races.—**Race-horse**, *n.* A horse bred or kept for racing; a horse that runs in competition.—**Racer**, rā'sėr, *n.* One who races; a race-horse.

Raceme, ras'ēm, *n.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes.] *Bot.* a species of inflorescence, in which a number of flowers with short and equal pedicels stand on a common slender axis, as in the currant.—**Racemed**, ras'ēmd, *a.* Having a raceme.—**Racemiferous**, ras-ē-mif'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing racemes.—**Racemose**, **Racemous**, ras'ē-mōs, ras'ē-mus, *a.* [L. *racemosus.*] *Bot.* resembling a raceme; in the form of a raceme; bearing flowers in racemes.—**Racemule**, ras'ē-mūl, *n.* *Bot.* a small raceme.—**Racemulose**, ra-sem'ū-lōs, *a.* *Bot.* bearing racemules.

Rachis, rā'kis, *n.* [Gr. *rachis*, the spine.] The vertebral column of mammals and birds; something similar to this, as the shaft of a feather, the stalk of the frond in ferns, the common stalk bearing the alternate spikelets in some grasses.—**Rachidian**, ra-kid'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to a rachis; spinal; vertebral.—**Rachitic**, ra-kit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to rachitis; rickety.—**Rachitis**, ra-kī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *rachis*, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Properly inflammation of the spine, but also applied to *rickets*; a disease of plants which produces abortion of the fruit.

Racial. Under Race (family).

Racily, **Raciness.** Under Racy.

Rack, rak, *v.t.* [Closely allied to *reach*, Sc. *rax*, to reach; D. *rekken*, Dan. *række*, to stretch; G. *recken*, *racken*, to stretch, to torture, *reck-bank*, a rack. See also noun.] To stretch unduly; to strain vehemently (as in 'to *rack* one's brains,' to strain or exercise his thoughts to the utmost); to twist; to wrest; to distort; to put a false meaning on; to punish on the rack; to torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish; to harass by exacting excessive rents; to heighten; to exaggerate (*Shak.*); to place on or in a rack or frame (to *rack* bottles).—*n.* [Comp. D. *rak*, *schotelrak*, a cupboard for dishes; G. *rack*, a rail, *recke*, a trestle, a frame, a rack for supporting things.] An appliance for straining or stretching; an instrument for the judicial torture of criminals and suspected persons, consisting of a framework on which the victim's limbs were strained by cords and levers; hence, torture; extreme pain; anguish; an open wooden framework above a manger containing hay, grass, straw, &c., as fodder for horses and cattle; a framework on or in which articles are arranged and deposited: much used in composition (a bottle-*rack*, a hat-*rack*, a letter-*rack*, &c.); *mech.* a straight or very slightly curved bar, with teeth on one of its edges, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel or pinion.—**Racker**, rak'ėr, *n.* One who racks.—**Rack-bar**, **Rack-pin**, **Rack-stick**, *n.* A wooden lever used in racking or tightening ropes.—**Rack-rent**, *n.* A rent raised to the uttermost, or greater than any tenant can be reasonably expected to pay.—*v.t.* To subject to the payment of rack-rent.—**Rack-renter**, *n.* One who rack-rents his tenants.

Rack, rak, *n.* [A. Sax. *hracca*, O.E. and Sc. *crag*, the neck.] The neck of a carcass of veal or mutton.

Rack, rak, *n.* [Icel. *rek*, *sky-rek*, drift, cloud motion; *reka*, to drive.] Thin flying broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapour in the sky.—*v.i.* To fly, as vapour or broken clouds.

Rack, rak, *v.t.* [From Fr. *raque*, mud, dregs.] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediments (to *rack* cider or wine).

Rack, rak, *n.* [Form of *wreck.*] Wreck; ruin; destruction: in the phrase *to go to rack and ruin.*

Rack, rak, *n.* Same as *Arrack.*

Racket, rak'et, *n.* [Probably onomatopoetic; comp. Gael. *racaid*, noise.] A confused, clattering noise; noisy talk; clamour; din.—*v.i.* To make a racket; to frolic; to move about in scenes of tumultuous pleasure.—**Racketer**, rak'et-ėr, *n.* A person given to racketing.—**Rackety**, rak'et-i, *a.* Making a racket or tumultuous noise.

Racket, rak'et, *n.* [Fr. *raquette*, a racket; O.Fr. *rachete*, *rasquete*, the palm of the hand, from L.L. *racha*, the wrist, from an Arabic word.] The battledore with which players at tennis or rackets strike the ball; *pl.* a modern variety of the old game of tennis.—*v.t.* To strike as with a racket; to toss.—**Racket-court**, **Racket-ground**, *n.* An area or court in which the game of rackets is played; a tennis-court.

Racoon, ra-kön'. Raccoon.

Racquet, rak'et, *n.* Racket.

Racy, rā'si, *a.* [Probably from *race*, lineage, lit. partaking strongly of its race; but comp. O.H.G. *räzer*, racy, *räzer win*, racy wine; Swiss *räss*, sharp, astringent.] Strong and flavorous (*racy* wine); having a strong distinctive character of thought or language; spirited; pungent; piquant (a *racy* style, a *racy* anecdote).—**Racily**, rā'si-li, *adv.* In a racy manner.—**Raciness**, rā'si-nes, *n.* The quality of being racy; peculiar and piquant flavour.

Rad, rad, *n.* A contraction for *Radical* (reformer). [Colloq.]

Raddle, rad'l, *v.t.*—*raddled*, *raddling.* [Perhaps a corruption from *hurdle* or *riddle.*] To interweave; to twist or wind together.—*n.* A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs; *weaving*, a wooden bar with a row of upright pegs, employed to keep the warp threads in trim.

Raddle, rad'l, *n.* [Reddle.] A red pigment, chiefly used for marking sheep; reddle or ruddle.—*v.t.*—*raddled*, *raddling.* To paint, as with ruddle.

Radeau, rā-dō, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ratis*, a raft.] A number of beams bound together so as to form a float; a sort of raft for transporting goods or men.

Radial, rā'di-al, *a.* [From L. *radius*, a ray, a spoke. Radius, Ray.] Having the character of a radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a centre; pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the human forearm (the *radial* artery or nerve).—**Radially**, rā'di-al-li, *adv.* In a radial manner; in the manner of radii.—**Radiance**, **Radiancy**, rā'di-ans, rā'di-an-si, *n.* [From *radiant.*] Brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence in general, brilliant or sparkling lustre; vivid brightness; brilliance; splendour.—**Radiant**, rā'di-ant, *a.* [L. *radians*, *radiantis*, ppr. of *radio*, to beam or shoot rays, from *radius*, a ray.] Radiating; giving out rays; darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; shining; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendour.—*Radiant energy*, energy in the form of light or radiant heat.—*Radiant heat*, heat proceeding directly from a heated body, after the manner of light, and conveyed without the intervention of any sensible medium.—*n.* *Optics*, the luminous point or object from which light radiates; *astron.* the point in the heavens from which a star-shower seems to proceed; *geom.* a straight line proceeding from a given point, about which it is conceived to revolve.—**Radiantly**, rā'di-ant-li, *adv.* In a radiant manner.—**Radiata**, rā-di-ā'ta, *n. pl.* [Lit. rayed animals, from L. *radius*, a ray.] Cuvier's lowest division of the animal kingdom, including those animals whose parts are arranged radially: now divided into the Protozoa, Cœlenterata, and Annuloida or Echinozoa.—**Radiate**, rā'di-āt, *v.i.*—*radiated*, *radiating.* [L. *radio*, *radiatum.*] To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point or surface, as heat or light; to beam forth; to emit rays; to be radiant; to proceed as from a centre.—*v.t.* To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface (a body *radiates* heat); to enlighten; to illuminate.—*a.* Having rays; having lines proceeding as from a centre like radii; *zool.* belonging to the division Radiata; *bot.* having a ray distinct from the disc.—**Radiately**, rā'di-āt-li, *adv.* In a radiate manner.—**Radiation**, rā-di-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *radiatio*, *radiationis.*] The act of radiating or state of being radiated; the divergence or shooting forth of anything from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light (the *radiation* of heat, of sound, &c.).—*Solar radiation*, the heat which the earth receives from the sun.—*Terrestrial radiation*, the heat which escapes from the earth into the regions of space.—**Radiative**, rā'di-ā-tiv, *a.* Having a tendency to radiate.—**Radiator**, rā'di-ā-tėr, *n.* That which radiates; that part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat.

Radical, rad'i-kal, *a.* [Fr. *radical*, L. *radicalis*, from *radix*, *radicis*, a root (whence *radish*, *eradicate*); from root *wrad*, seen in E. *wort*; also in L. *radius*, a ray, *ramus*, a branch.] Pertaining to the root or origin; original; reaching to the principles; fundamental; thorough-going; extreme (a *radical* error, a *radical* cure or reform); implanted by nature; innate; native; *philol.* belonging to or proceeding directly from a root; primitive; original; underived (the *radical* signification of a word); *bot.* proceeding immediately from the root or from a stem and close to the root (a *radical* leaf or peduncle).—*Radical quantities*, *alg.* quantities whose roots may be accurately expressed in numbers.—*Radical sign*, the sign $\sqrt{}$ (a modified form of the letter *r*) placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted, the particular root being denoted by a number (as 3 for the square root) written over the sign.—*n.* *Philol.* a primitive word; a root or simple underived uncompounded word; a letter that belongs to the root; *politics*, an advanced liberal, or one who desires radical reforms; *chem.* a compound of two or more elements, which has itself an elementoid nature, and performs elemental functions in other compounds (in this sense also written *radicle*).—**Radicalism**, rad'i-kal-izm, *n.* The doctrine or principle of the radicals or advanced liberals.—**Radicality**, rad-i-kal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being radical.—**Radically**, rad'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a radical manner; at root or origin; fundamentally.—**Radicalness**, rad'i-kal-nes, *n.* The state of being radical or fundamental.—**Radicarian**, rad-i-kā'ri-an, *a.* *Philol.* pertaining to roots, or to the theory that roots are the basis of language.—**Radicate**, rad'i-kāt, *v.t.*—*radicated*, *radicating.* [L. *radicor*, *radicatus.*] To cause to take root; to plant deeply.—**Radicate**, **Radicated**, rad'i-kā-ted, *p.* and *a.* Deeply rooted; *bot.* rooted, or having taken root.—**Radication**, rad-i-kā'shon, *n.* The process of taking root deeply; *bot.* the disposition or character of the root of a plant.—**Radiciform**, ra-dis'i-form, *a.* *Bot.* being of the nature of a root.—**Radicle**, rad'i-kl, *n.* [L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix*, a root.] *Bot.* that part of the embryo or seed of a plant which, upon vegetating, becomes the root; the fibrous parts of a root; *chem.* same as Radical.—**Radicose**, rad'i-kōs, *a.* *Bot.* having a large root.—**Radicular**, ra-dik'ū-lėr, *a.* *Bot.* pertaining to the radicle.

Radiograph, rā'di-o-graf, *n.* [L. *radius*, a ray, and *-graph.*] A picture produced by the x-rays.—**Radiolarian**, rā'di-o-lā"ri-an, *n.* [L. *radiolus*, dim. of *radius*, a ray.] A protozoic animal with radiating pseudopodia.—**Radiometer**, rā-di-om'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *radius*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring radiant energy.

Radish, rad'ish, *n.* [Fr. *radis*, from L. *radix*, a root. Radical.] The name of cruciferous plants with lyre-shaped leaves, the young roots of which are eaten.—*Horse-radish.* Under Horse.—*Water-radish*, a species of water-cress.

Radium, rā'di-um, *n.* [Radius.] An elementary substance that continuously gives out rays of heat, without combustion.

Radius, rā'di-us, *n.* pl. **Radii**, **Radiuses**, rā'di-ī, rā'di-us-ez. [L., a ray, a rod, a beam, a spoke. Radical, Ray.] *Geom.* a straight line extending from the centre of a circle to the circumference, or from the centre of a sphere to its surface, and hence the semi-diameter of the circle or sphere; *trigon.* the sine of 90°; *anat.* the smaller of the two bones of the forelimb of vertebrate animals; *bot.* a ray; the outer part

or circumference of a compound flower, having a character distinct from the central disc.—*Radius vector*, pl. *radii vectores* (vek-tō'rēs). *Astron.* an imaginary straight line joining the centre of a planet or satellite to the sun or primary; *geom.* a straight line connecting any point with a fixed point round which it revolves.—*Radius bars*, *radius rods*, the guide-bars of the parallel motion of a steam-engine.

Radix, rā'diks, *n.* [L., a root.] A root (of a plant, of a word); *math.* any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system, as 10 in decimals.

Raduliform, ra-dū'li-form, *a.* [L. *radula*, a scraper (from *rado*, to scrape), and *forma*, shape.] Rasp-shaped; specifically, said of the teeth of certain fishes.

Raff, raf, *n.* [O.E. *raff*, to sweep; Fr. *raffer*, from G. *raffen*, to sweep, to snatch; akin *raffle*.] Sweepings; refuse; a person of worthless character; the scum of society; the rabble: used chiefly in the reduplicated form *riff-raff*.—**Raffish**, raf'ish, *a.* Villainous; scampish; worthless.

Raffle, raf'l, *n.* [Fr. *rafle*, O.Fr. *rafle*, a kind of game at dice, from G. *raffen*, *raffeln*, to sweep or snatch. RAFF.] A lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, on the chance of becoming sole possessor by casting dice or otherwise.—*v.i.*—*raffled*, *raffling*. To try the chance of a raffle; to engage in a raffle. —*v.t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle.

Rafflesia, raf-lē'zi-a, *n.* [After Sir Stamford *Raffles*, the discoverer of the first known species.] A genus of parasitical plants, natives of Sumatra and Java, one of which is remarkable for its gigantic flower, about 3 feet in diameter.

Raft, raft, *n.* [Properly a float made of beams or rafters; Icel. *raptr* (pron. *raftr*), Dan. *raft*, a rafter. RAFTER.] A float of logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened together, for the convenience of transporting them by water; a floating structure used in shipwrecks, often formed of barrels, planks, spars, &c.; a floating mass of trees, branches, &c.—*v.t.* To transport on a raft.—**Raftsman**, rafts'man, *n.* A man who manages a raft.

Rafter, raf'tėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *rafter*=Icel. *raptr* (pron. *raftr*), Dan. *raft*, a rafter, a beam.] One of the sloping timbers of a roof, which support the outer covering.—*v.t.* To furnish with rafters.

Rag, rag, *v.t.*—*ragged* (ragd), *ragging*. [Origin doubtful.] To torment, tease, or subject to annoyance, often petty or ludicrous.

Rag, rag, *n.* [Originally a tuft of rough hair; comp. Sw. and Dan. dial. *ragg*, rough hair; Icel. *rögg*, shagginess, a tuft; allied to *rug*.] Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn; a fragment of dress; a shred; a tatter; *pl.* tattered garments or mean dress; a term for rock deposits consisting of hard irregular masses (coral-*rag*, Kentish-*rag*, &c.); rag-stone.—**Ragamuffin**, rag-a-muf'in, *n.* [*Ragamofin* was the name of a demon in some old mystery-plays, perhaps from *rag*, and old *mof*, *muff*, a long sleeve, or from *rag*, and D. *muf*, musty.] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.—**Rag-bolt**, *n.* An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place.—**Rag-carpet**, *n.* A carpet with a cotton or hempen warp and a weft of strips of rags or cloth.—**Ragged**, rag'ed, *a.* Rent or worn into rags or tatters; tattered; having broken or rough edges; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points; wearing tattered clothes; shabby.—*Ragged school*, a school which provides free education, and in many cases food, lodging, and clothing, for destitute children.—**Raggedly**, rag'ed-li, *adv.* In a ragged condition.—**Raggedness**, rag'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being ragged.—**Ragman**, rag'man, *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags.—**Rag-picker**, *n.* A collector of rags, bones, &c., from streets, ash-pits, &c.—**Rag-shop**, *n.* A shop where rags, bones, and other refuse articles are purchased in small quantities.—**Rag-stone**, *n.* A stone of the siliceous kind, so named from its rough fracture.—**Rag-wheel**, *n.* A wheel having a notched or serrated margin.—**Ragwort**, rag'wėrt, *n.* The common name of several British weeds of the same genus as the groundsel.

Rage, rāj, *n.* [Fr. *rage*, from L. *rabies*, rage, madness (by a change similar to that seen in *abridge*); from *rabo*, to rave, to be mad; cog. Skr. *rabh*, to desire eagerly. RABID.] Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; anger excited to fury; vehemence or violent exacerbation (the *rage* of a fever, of hunger or thirst); fury; extreme violence (the *rage* of a tempest); violent desire.—*The rage*, the object of popular and eager desire; the fashion. [Colloq.] ∴ Syn. under ANGER.—*v.i.*—*raged*, *raging*. To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be in a passion; to act or move furiously, or with mischievous impetuosity (the sea *rages*); to ravage; to prevail with fatal effect (the plague *rages*).—**Rageful**, rāj'ful, *a.* Full of rage; violent; furious. —**Ragingly**, rā'jing-li, *adv.* In a raging manner; with fury.

Ragg, rag, *n.* Rag-stone (which see).

Ragman-roll, *n.* [Icel. *rag-menni*, a coward. From this comes *rigmarole*.] The collection of documents by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296.

Ragout, ra-gö', *n.* [Fr. *ragoût*, from L. *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *gustus*, a tasting.] A dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat.

Raid, rād, *n.* [From stem of *ride*; same as Icel. *reith*, a riding, a raid; akin to *road*.] A hostile or predatory incursion; especially, an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a foray; an attack by violence.—**Raider**, rā'dėr, *n.* One who makes a raid.

Rail, rāl, *n.* [Same as L.G. and Sw. *regel*, G. *riegel*, a bar, a rail; akin G. *reihe*, a row.] A bar of wood or metal extending from one upright post to another, as in fences; a horizontal timber in any piece of framing or panelling; the upper pieces into which the balusters of a stair are mortised; a series of posts or balusters connected by cross-beams, bars, or rods, for inclosure; a railing; one of the parallel iron or steel bars forming a smooth track for the wheels of a locomotive and its associated carriages, wagons, &c., or for a tramway car; a railway (to travel or send goods by *rail*).—*v.t.* To inclose with rails; to send by rail, as goods, &c.—*v.i.* To ride or travel on a railway.—**Railer**, rā'lėr, *n.* One who makes or furnishes with rails.—**Rail-fence**, *n.* A fence made of wooden rails.—**Railing**, rā'ling, *n.* A fence or barrier of wood or iron, constructed of posts and rails; rails in general, or the materials for rails.—**Railroad**, rāl'rōd, *n.* A railway.—**Railway**, rāl'wā, *n.* A road or way consisting of one or more series of pairs of iron or steel rails laid parallel to each other and several feet apart, on which the wheels of carriages are made to run in order to lessen friction; in an extended sense, all the land, works, buildings, and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails.—*Atmospheric railway*. Under ATMOSPHERE. —*Electric railway*. Under ELECTRIC.—*Elevated railway*, a railway the track of which is supported aloft so as not to materially interfere with the street traffic of a city.—*Underground railway*, a railway wholly or in large part beneath the street surface of a city.—**Railway-carriage**, *n.* A passenger carriage on a railway.—**Railway-crossing**, *n.* The place where a road crosses a railway.—**Railway-whistle**, *n.* A whistle on a locomotive engine, which is made to sound by steam.

Rail, rāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *rasle*, *raale*, a rail; same origin as *rattle*, being so called from its noisy cry.] The popular name of several grallatorial birds, inhabiting sedgy places, moist herbage, &c., and comprising the land-rail or corn-crake and the water-rail.

Rail, rāl, *v.i.* [Fr. *railler*, to banter; from L.L. *radiculare*, from L. *radere*, to scrape. RASE, RAZOR.] To utter reproaches; to use insolent and reproachful language; to scold.—**Railer**, rā'lėr, *n.* One who rails.—**Railing**, rā'ling, *a.* Expressing reproach; insulting.—**Railingly**, rā'ling-li, *adv.* In a railing manner.—**Raillery**, rā'lėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *raillerie*.] Good-humoured pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment; jesting language; banter.—**Railleur**, ra-yėr, *n.* [Fr.] One who turns what is serious into ridicule; a banterer; a mocker.

Raiment, rā'ment, *n.* [Contracted from obsolete *arrayment*. ARRAY.] Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments: now always in the *sing.*

Rain, rān, *n.* [A. Sax. *regn*, *rēn*—Icel. Dan. and Sw. *regn*, D. and G. *regen*, Goth. *rign*; same root as L. *rigare*, to wet, whence *irrigate*. As to the disappearance of *g* compare *hail* and *fail*.] The descent of water in drops from the clouds; the water thus falling; the moisture of the atmosphere condensed and deposited in drops; a shower or pouring down of anything.—*v.i.* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water: used mostly with *it* for a nominative (*it rains*, *it* will *rain*); to fall or drop like rain (tears *rained* from their eyes).—*v.t.* To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; to pour or send down abundantly.—**Rain-band**, *n.* A dark line or band of atmospheric origin in the solar spectrum, caused by aqueous vapour, and of some importance as a weather predictor.—**Rainbow**, rān'bō, *n.* A bow or arc of a circle, consisting of all the prismatic colours, formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain, appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun. A *lunar rainbow*, or one produced by the moon's rays, fainter than that formed by the sun, is sometimes seen. —**Rain-cloud**, *n.* A ragged and hanging cloud which resolves itself into rain.—**Rain-drop**, *n.* A drop of rain.—**Rainfall**, rān'fal, *n.* A fall of rain; the amount of water that falls as rain.—**Rain-gauge**, *n.* An instrument for measuring or *gauging* the quantity of rain which falls at a given place.—**Raininess**, rā'ni-nes, *n.* The state of being rainy.—**Rainless**, rān'les, *a.* Without rain (a *rainless* region).—**Rain-print**, *n.* *Geol.* the name given to marks found in aqueous rocks, and resulting from the action of rain-drops falling on the deposit when in a soft state.—**Rain-water**, *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain.—**Rainy**, rā'ni, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery.—*A rainy day* (*fig.*), evil or less fortunate times.

Raise, rāz, *v.t.*—*raised*, *raising*. [A caus. of *rise*, but coming directly from a Scandinavian source; Icel. *reisa*, to raise, caus. of *risa*, to rise. RISE, REAR.] To cause to rise; to put, place, or remove higher; to lift upward; to elevate; to heave; to elevate in social position, rank, dignity, and the like; to increase the value or estimation of; to exalt, enhance, promote, advance; to increase the energy, strength, power, or vigour of; to excite; to heighten (to *raise* the courage, to *raise* the temperature of a room); to cause to appear from the world of spirits; to recall from death (to *raise* the dead); to cause to assume an erect position or posture; to set upright; to awaken; to rouse to action; to incite; to stir up (to *raise* the country, to *raise* a mutiny); to set into commotion (to *raise* the sea); to cause to arise or come into being; to build up; to erect; to construct; to bring or get together; to gather, collect, to levy (to *raise* money, to *raise* an army); to cause to be produced; to breed; to rear; to grow (to *raise* wheat, to *raise* cattle, sheep, &c.); to give rise to; to originate (to *raise* a false report); to give vent or utterance to (to *raise* a cry); to strike up (to *raise* the song of victory); to cause to appear; to call up (to *raise* a smile or a blush); to heighten or elevate in pitch (a sharp *raises* a note half a tone); to increase the loudness of (to *raise* the voice); *law*, to institute or originate (to *raise* an action); to cause to swell, as dough.—*To raise steam*, to produce steam enough to drive an engine.—*To raise a blockade*, to terminate or break it up.—*To raise a siege*, to relinquish the attempt to take a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.—*To raise the wind* (*fig.*), to obtain ready money by some shift or other. —*Raised beaches*. Under BEACH.—**Raiseable**, rā'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being raised.—

Raiser, rā'zėr, *n.* One who or that which raises.

Raisin, rā'zn, *n.* [Fr. *raisin*, a grape, from L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes. RACEME.] A dried grape; a dried fruit of various species of vines.

Raisonné, rā-zo-nā, *a.* [Fr.] Supported by proofs, arguments, or illustrations; arranged and digested systematically.

Rajah, rā'jä or ra'jä, *n.* [Skr. and Hind. *rājā*, a rajah; root in Skr. *rāj*, to rule; cog. L. *rex* (for *regs*), a king, *rego*, to rule; Gael. and Ir. *righ*, a king; A. Sax. *rīce*, dominion. REGAL, RICH.] In India, originally a title which belonged to princes of Hindu race who governed a territory; subsequently, a title given to Hindus of rank; a Hindu chief.—**Rajahship**, rā'jä-ship or ra'jä-ship, *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah.

Rake, rāk, *n.* [A. Sax. *raca*, a rake; cog. Icel. *raka*, a shovel or spade; Sw. *raka*, an oven-rake; G. *rechen*, a rake; from root meaning to stretch. REACH.] An implement furnished with wooden or iron teeth, used for collecting hay or straw after mowing or reaping; and in gardening for smoothing the soil, covering the seed, &c.; a small implement like a hoe used for collecting the stakes on a gambling-table.—*v.t.*—*raked*, *raking*. To apply a rake to, or something that serves the same purpose; to gather with a rake; to smooth with a rake; to gather with labour or difficulty (to *rake* together wealth); to ransack; to pass swiftly over; to scour; *milit.* to enfilade; to cannonade so that the balls range the whole length.—*To rake up* (*fig.*), to bring up or revive, as quarrels, grievances, &c.—*v.i.* To use a rake; to seek by raking; to search with minute inspection into every part.—**Raker**, rā'kėr, *n.* One who or that which rakes; an implement for raking.—**Raking**, rā'king, *p.* and *a.* Enfilading; scouring from end to end.

Rake, rāk, *n.* [Shortened from O.E. *rakel*, *rakil*, rash (afterwards corrupted into *rakehell*), properly vagabond, wandering; comp. Prov. *rake*, to rove or ramble idly; Sw. *raka*, Icel. *reika*, to wander; Dan. *rakel*, a lout.] A loose, disorderly, vicious person; one addicted to lewdness; a libertine; a roué.—*v.i.* To play the part of a rake; to lead a dissolute debauched life; to fly wide of game: said of a hawk.—**Rakish**, rā'kish, *a.* Given to the practices of a rake; dissolute; debauched.—**Rakishly**, rā'kish-li, *adv.* In a rakish or dissolute manner.—**Rakishness**, rā'kish-nes, *n.* Dissolute practices.

Rake, rāk, *v.i.* [Same as Sw. *raka*, Dan. *rage*, to project, a Scandinavian verb = E. *reach*.] To incline; to slope; *naut.* to incline from a perpendicular direction (a mast *rakes* aft).—*n. Naut.* a slope or inclination; the projection of the stem or stern beyond the extremities of the keel; the inclination of a mast, funnel, &c., from a perpendicular direction.—**Rake-vein**, *n. Mining*, a fissure, generally vertical or highly inclined, cutting through strata.—**Raking**, rā'king, *p.* and *a.* Inclining from the horizontal.—**Rakish**, rā'kish, *a. Naut.* having a rake or inclination of the masts forward or aft.

Rakehell, rāk'hel, *n.* [This word should properly be *rakel*. See RAKE, a dissolute person.] A lewd dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.—**Rakehell**, **Rakehelly**, rāk'hel-i, *a.* Dissolute; profligate.

Râle, räl, *n.* [Fr., O.Fr. *rasle*, a rattling sound. RATTLE.] *Pathol.* a noise or crepitation caused by the air passing through mucus in the bronchial tubes or lungs.

Rallentando, ral-len-tän'dō. [It.] *Music*, a term indicating that the time of the passage over which it is written is to be gradually decreased.

Ralline, ral'īn, *a.* [Mod. L. *rallus*, a rail.] *Ornith.* pertaining to the rails.

Rally, ral'i, *v.t.*—*rallied*, *rallying*. [Fr. *rallier*, to rally—prefix *re*, and *allier*, E. *ally*, from L. *alligo*, to bind to—*ad*, to, and *ligo*, to bind. ALLY, LIGAMENT.] To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to bring together as for a fresh effort; to reunite.—*v.i.* To come back quickly to order; to reform themselves into an orderly body for a fresh effort; to resume or recover vigour or strength (the patient begins to *rally*).—*n.* The act of one who rallies; a stand made by retreating troops; return of disordered troops to their ranks; the act of recovering strength.

Rally, ral'i, *v.t.*—*rallied*, *rallying*. [Fr. *railler*, to banter. RAIL (to banter).] To attack with raillery; to treat with good-humour and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire; to tease.—*v.i.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.—**Ralliance**, ral'i-ans, *n.* The act of rallying.—**Rallier**, ral'i-ėr, *n.* One who rallies.

Ram, ram, *n.* [A. Sax. *ram*, *ramm*, D. *ram*, G. *ramm*, a ram. Root uncertain.] The male of the sheep or ovine genus; a battering-ram (under BATTER); a steam iron-clad ship-of-war, armed at the prow below the water-line with a heavy iron or steel beak intended to destroy an enemy's ships by the force with which it is driven against them; the loose hammer of a pile-driving machine; the piston of a hydraulic press.—*Hydraulic ram* or *water ram*, an automatic apparatus by which a descending stream of water is made to raise by its own momentum a portion of its mass to a required height.—*The Ram*, Aries, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*v.t.*—*rammed*, *ramming*. [From the noun, like G. *rammen*, Dan. *ramme*, to strike, to hit.] To strike with a ram; to drive a ram or similar object against; to batter; to force in; to drive down; to fill or compact by pounding or driving; to stuff; to cram.—*v.i.* To use a battering-ram or similar object.—*a.* Strong-scented; stinking (*ram* as a fox).—**Rammer**, ram'ėr, *n.* One who or that which rams or drives; a ramrod.—**Rammish**, ram'ish, *a.* Ram-like; hence, lascivious; rank; strong-scented.—**Rammishness**, ram'ish-nes, *n.*—**Ramrod**, ram'rod, *n.* A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun or other firearm; a rammer.

Ramadan, **Ramadhan**, rā'ma-dan, *n.* [Ar., the hot month, from *ramida*, *ramisa*, to be hot.] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year; the great annual Mohammedan fast, kept throughout the entire month from sunrise to sunset.

Ramal, rā'mal, *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] *Bot.* rameous.

Ramble, ram'bl, *v.i.*—*rambled*, *rambling*. [A dim. and freq. from *roam*; the *b* has crept in, as in *grumble*, *nimble*, *number*, &c.] To rove; to wander; to go from place to place without any determinate object in view; to think or talk in an incoherent manner; to grow without constraint.—*n.* A roving; an excursion or trip in which a person wanders from place to place; an irregular excursion.—**Rambler**, ram'blėr, *n.* One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.—**Rambling**, ram'bling, *p.* and *a.* Roving; wandering; straggling; without method; confused in ideas or language.—*n.* A roving, irregular excursion.—**Ramblingly**, ram'bling-li, *adv.* In a rambling manner.

Ramee, ra-mē', *n.* [Malay.] Same as *Rhea-fibre*.

Ramenta, ra-men'ta, *n. pl.* [L. *ramentum*, a chip, shaving, scale, from *rado*, to scrape.] *Bot.* thin brown foliaceous scales on young shoots, and numerous on the backs of the fronds of ferns.—**Ramentaceous**, ram-en-tā'shus, *a.* Covered with ramenta.

Rameous, **Rameal**, rā'mē-us, rā'mē-al, *a.* [From L. *ramus*, a branch. RADIUS.] *Bot.* belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch.—**Ramification**, ram'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of ramifying; the process of branching out; a small branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch; a division or subdivision in a classification, or the like.—**Ramiform**, ram'i-form, *a. Bot.* resembling a branch.—**Ramify**, ram'i-fī, *v.t.*—*ramified*, *ramifying*. [Fr. *ramifier*—L. *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make.] To divide into branches or parts.—*v.i.* To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant; to branch out; to be divided or subdivided; to branch out, as a main subject or scheme.—**Ramiparous**, ra-mip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *ramus*, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Producing branches.—**Ramose**, **Ramous**, rā'mōs, rā'mus, *a.* [L. *ramosus*.] Branchy; full of branches; *bot.* branched, as a stem or root.

Rammer, **Rammish**. Under RAM.

Ramollescence, ram-o-les'ens, *n.* [From Fr. *ramollir*, to make soft—L. *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *mollio*, to soften.] A softening or mollifying.—**Ramollissement**, ra-mo-lēs-mon, *n.* [Fr.] *Pathol.* a softening, as of the brain.

Ramose. Under RAMEOUS.

Ramp, ramp, *v.i.* [Fr. *ramper*, to creep, to climb = It. *rampare*, to clamber, from the German; comp. Bav. *rampfen*, to snatch; a nasalized form corresponding to L.G. *rappen*, Sw. *rappa*, to snatch. *Romp* is the same word.] To climb, as a plant; to rear on the hind-legs; to assume a rampant attitude; to spring or move with violence; to rage; to bound; to romp.—**Rampage**, ram'pāj, *v.i.* [From *ramp*.] To romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits; to rage and storm; to prance about with fury. [Colloq.]—*n.* A state of passion or excitement; violent conduct. [Colloq.]—**Rampageous**, **Rampacious**, ram-pā'jus, ram-pā'shus, *a.* Boisterous; unruly. [Colloq.]—**Rampant**, ram'pant, *a.* [Fr. *rampant*, ppr. of *ramper*, to clamber.] Springing or climbing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant (*rampant* weeds); overleaping restraint or usual limits; excessively and obtrusively prevalent; predominant (*rampant* vice); *her.* standing upright upon his hind-legs (properly on one foot) as if attacking: said of a beast of prey, as the lion.—**Rampancy**, ram'pan-si, *n.* The state or quality of being rampant.—**Rampantly**, ram'pant-li, *adv.* In a rampant manner.

Rampart, ram'pärt, *n.* [Fr. *rempart*, a rampart, from *remparer*, to fortify a place—*re*, again, *em* for L. *in*, in, and *parer*, to defend, from L. *parare*, to prepare. PARE, PREPARE.] A bulwark; a defence; *fort.* an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and on which the parapet is raised; it also may include the parapet.—*v.t.* To fortify with ramparts.

Rampion, ram'pi-on, *n.* [A nasalised form from L. *rapum*, a turnip, rape.] A perennial plant of the bell-flower order, the root and leaves of which are used in salads.

Rampire,† ram'pīr, *n.* A rampart.

Ramrod. Under RAM.

Ramson, **Ramsons**, ram'zon, ram'zons, *n.* [A. Sax. *hramsa*, *hramse*, ramsons (pl. *hramsan*, so that *ramsons* is a double pl.); G. *rams*, *ramsel*, *ramsen*, Sw. *rams*, ramsons; allied to Gr. *kromyon*, an onion.] A species of garlic found wild in many parts of Britain, and formerly cultivated in gardens.

Ramuli, ram'ū-lī, *n. pl.* [L. *ramulus*, a little branch, from *ramus*, a branch.] *Bot.* twigs or small branches.—**Ramulose**, **Ramulous**, ram'ū-lōs, ram'ū-lus, *a. Bot.* having many small branches.

Ran, ran, *pret.* RUN.

Ranch, **Rancho**, **Rancho**, ranch, rän'chō, *n.* [Sp. *rancho*, a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together, a mess-room.] A rude hut where herdsmen and farm-labourers live or only lodge; hence, a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. [Amer.]

Rancid, ran'sid, *a.* [L. *rancidus*, from *ranceo*, to be rank (whence also *rancour*).] Having a rank smell; strong scented, from turning bad with keeping: said of oils and fats, butter, &c.; musty.—**Rancidity**, **Rancidness**, ran-sid'i-ti, ran'sid-nes, *n.* The quality of being rancid.—**Rancidly**, ran'sid-li, *adv.* With a rancid unpleasant odour; mustily.

Rancour, rang'kėr, *n.* [L. *rancor*, an ill smell, rancour, from *ranceo*, to be rank or rancid (whence *rancid*).] The deepest malignity, enmity, or spite; deep-seated and implacable malice: inveterate enmity; malignity.—**Rancorous**, rang'kėr-us, *a.* Full of rancour; deeply malignant; intensely virulent.—**Rancorously**, rang'kėr-us-li, *adv.* In a rancorous manner.

Random, ran'dum, *n.* [O.Fr. *randon*, an impetuous course or efflux, vivacity, violence; *à randon*, at random; *randonner*,

randir, to run rapidly; from G. *rand*, edge, brim, the word originally having reference to the violence of a stream flowing full to the brim.] A roving motion or course without direction; want of rule or method; chance: used only in the phrase, *at random*, that is, in a haphazard or fortuitous manner; *mining*, the depth below a given plane. — *a.* Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; fortuitous. — *Random courses, masonry* and *paving*, courses of stones of unequal thickness.—*Random shot*, a shot not directed to a point. — **Randomly**, ran'dum-li, *adv.* In a random manner; at hazard.

Rang, rang, pret. of *ring*.

Range, rānj, *v.t.*—*ranged*, *ranging*. [From Fr. *ranger*, to range, from *rang*, O.Fr. *reng*, a rank; from the German. Rank.] To set in a row or in rows; to place in regular lines or ranks; to rank; to arrange systematically; to classify; to class; to rove through or over; to pass over.—*v.i.* To be placed in order; to be ranked; to rank; to rove at large; to wander without restraint; to pass from one point to another; to fluctuate (the price *ranges* between 50*s.* and 60*s.*); *gun.* to have range or horizontal direction.—*n.* A series of things in a line; a row; a rank (a *range* of mountains); space or room for excursion; the extent of country over which a plant or animal is naturally spread; compass or extent; discursive power; scope (a wide *range* of thought); the series of sounds belonging to a voice or a musical instrument; a kitchen grate and cooking apparatus; *gun.* the horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried; a place where gun or rifle practice is carried on.—**Ranger**, rān'jėr, *n.* One who ranges; a government official connected with a royal forest or park; the keeper of or an official superintending a public park.—**Rangership**, rān'jėr-ship, *n.* The office of ranger.

Ranine, rā'nin, *a.* [L. *rana*, a frog.] Relating to a frog or to frogs.—*Ranine artery*, an artery of the tongue.

Rank, rangk, *n.* [O.E. *ranc*, *renk*, from Fr. *rang*, O.Fr. *reng*, *renc*, a rank, row, range (whence also *range*), originally a circular row, from O.H.G. *hring*, *hrinc*, a ring, a circle. Ring.] A row; a line; a tier; a range; *milit.* a line of soldiers; a line of men standing abreast or side by side: often used along with *file* (which see); hence in *pl.* the order of common soldiers (to reduce an officer to the *ranks*); an aggregate of individuals together; a social class; an order; a division; degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; comparative station; relative place (a writer of the first *rank*); high social position; distinction; eminence (a man of *rank*).—*To fill the ranks*, to complete the whole number.—*To take rank of*, to enjoy precedence over.—*v.t.* To place abreast in a rank or line; to place in a particular class, order, or division; to class or classify; to range.—*v.i.* To be ranged, classed, or included, as in a particular class, order, or division; to have a certain rank; to occupy a certain position as compared with others; to put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt.

Rank, rangk, *a.* [A. Sax. *ranc*, fruitful, rank, proud=Icel. *rakkr*, straight, bold; Dan. *rank*, erect; D. *rank*, slender; Prov. G. *rank*, slender, upright—all nasalised forms from same root as *rack*, *right*, *reach*.] Luxuriant in growth; causing vigorous growth; fertile; strong-scented; rancid; strong to the taste; high-tasted; raised to a high degree; excessive; utter (*rank* nonsense); gross; coarse; disgusting.—**Rankly**, rangk'li, *adv.* With vigorous growth; rancidly; coarsely; grossly.—**Rankness**, rangk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rank; vigorous growth; luxuriance; strength and coarseness in smell or taste.—**Rank-scented**, *a.* Having a coarse powerful odour.

Rankle, rang'kl, *v.i.*—*rankled*, *rankling*. [A freq. from *rank*, luxuriant, but the meaning has been influenced by *rancour*.] To fester, as a sore or wound; to produce a painful sensation; *fig.* to produce bitterness or rancour in the mind; to continue to irritate.—*v.t.* To irritate; to inflame.

Rannee, ran-nē', *n.* [Hind.] The wife of a rajah; a queen or princess.

Ranny, ran'i, *n.* [L. *araneus* (*mus*), the shrew-mouse, lit. spider-mouse, from *aranea*, a spider.] The shrew-mouse.

Ransack, ran'sak, *v.t.* [A Scand. word: Icel. *rannsaka*, Sw. *ransaka*, to search, as for stolen goods—Icel. *rann* (Goth. *razn*), a house, and *sakja*, to seek. Seek.] To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part of; to rummage; to plunder; to strip by plundering.

Ransom, ran'sum, *n.* [Fr. *rançon*, O.Fr. *raençon*, *raanson*, &c., from L. *redemptio*, *redemptionis*, redemption, from *redimo*—*re*, back, and *emo*, to buy. (Redeem.) The word is therefore *redemption* in another form.] Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy by payment; the price paid for such release, or for goods captured by an enemy; price paid for the pardon of sins; redemption of sinners.—*v.t.* To pay a ransom for; to redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment; to deliver.—**Ransomer**, ran'sum-ėr, *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.—**Ransomable**, ran'sum-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ransomed.—**Ransomless**, ran'sum-les, *a.* Free from ransom.

Rant, rant, *v.i.* [Same as O.D. *ranten*, to be enraged, G. *ranten*, *ranzen*, to move noisily, Prov. G. *rant*, noisy mirth.] To rave in violent or extravagant language; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation. — *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation; bombast. — **Ranter**, ran'tėr, *n.* One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher; a name given by way of reproach to members of a denomination of Christians which sprang up in 1645; also vulgarly applied to the Primitive Methodists.

Rantipole, ran'ti-pōl, *a.* [From *rant*, and *pole*, *poll*, the head.] Wild; boisterous; rakish.—*n.* A rude, romping boy or girl. [Colloq.]

Ranunculus, ra-nun'kū-lus, *n.* [L., dim. of *rana*, a frog—a name first given to the aquatic ranunculus because it floats in marshes, ditches, &c.] The crow-foot genus, a genus of flowering plants almost exclusively inhabiting the northern hemisphere, possessing acrid properties, and various of them growing wild in Britain. —**Ranunculaceous**, ra-nun'kū-lā"shus, *a.* Belonging to the ranunculus family.

Ranz-des-vaches, ränz-dā-väsh, *n.* [Fr., lit. the ranks or rows of the cows, because on hearing it they move onwards in a row.] The name of certain simple melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the *alpenhorn*.

Rap, rap, *n.* [Same as Sw. *rapp*, a blow, a stroke; Dan. *rap*, a rap; imitative of sound made by a blow; comp. *pat*, *tap*.] A quick smart blow; a knock. — *v.i.*—*rapped*, *rapping*. To strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock.—*v.t.* To strike with a quick blow; to give a knock (to *rap* one's knuckles).—*To rap out*, to utter with sudden violence (to *rap out* an oath).—**Rapper**, rap'ėr, *n.* One who raps or knocks; the knocker of a door.

Rap, rap, *v.t.*—*rapped*, *rapping*. [A Scandinavian word; Sw. *rappa*, Dan. *rappe*, to snatch; comp. Dan. *rap*, Sw. *rapp*, quick, brisk. *Rape* is closely allied; see also Rapt.] To affect with ecstasy or rapture; to snatch or hurry away; to seize by violence.

Rap, rap, *n.* [A contr. for *rapparee*, an Irish plunderer.] A counterfeit Irish coin of the time of George I., which, from the scarcity of small coin in Ireland, passed current for a halfpenny, although not worth more than half a farthing.—Hence the phrase, *not worth a rap*, of no value, worthless; also, having no money.

Rapacious, ra-pā'shus, *a.* [L. *rapax*, *rapacis*, from *rapio*, to seize (whence also *rapine*, *rapture*); same root as *rapid*.] Given to plunder; accustomed to seize or take possession of property by violence; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; avaricious; grasping. — **Rapaciously**, ra-pā'shus-li, *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine.—**Rapaciousness**, ra-pā'shus-nes, *n.* Disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.—**Rapacity**, ra-pas'i-ti, *n.* [L. *rapacitas*.] The quality of being rapacious; ravenousness; the act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice.

Rape, rāp, *n.* [From *rap*, to seize, to snatch, the meaning being influenced by L. *rapio*, *raptum*, to seize. Rap, to seize, Rapture.] The act of snatching by force; a seizing and carrying away by force or violence (the *rape* of Proserpine); *law*, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will; something seized and carried away.

Rape, rāp, *n.* [Fr. *râpe*.] Refuse stalks and skins of raisins used by vinegar makers after the fruit has been employed in making British wines.

Rape, rāp, *n.* [Icel. *hreppr*, a district, from *hreppa*, to obtain.] A division of the county of Sussex; a division containing three or four hundreds.

Rape, rāp, *n.* [From L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip (whence also *rampion*).] A plant of the cabbage family, cultivated for its seeds, from which oil is extracted by grinding and pressure.—**Rape-cake**, *n.* A cake formed of the seed and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed, used for feeding oxen and sheep, and also as a manure.—**Rape-oil**, *n.* A thick yellow oil expressed from rape-seeds.

Raphaelite, raf'a-el-īt, *n.* An artist who adopts the principles of Raphael.

Raphe, rā'fē, *n.* [Gr. *raphē*, a seam or suture.] *Bot.* and *zool.* a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewed or joined together; a suture or line of junction.—**Raphides**, raf'i-dēz, *n. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. *raphis*, a needle.] *Bot.* crystals of an acicular or needle-like form occurring in plant-cells.

Rapid, rap'id, *a.* [Fr. *rapide*, from L. *rapidus*, rapid, from *rapio*, to seize; same root as Gr. *harpazō*, to seize. (Harpy.) *Rapine*, *rapacious*, *ravish*, *rapture*, &c., are from the same L. stem.] Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; advancing with speed; speedy in progression (*rapid* growth); quick or swift in performance. —*n.* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending. — **Rapidity**, **Rapidness**, ra-pid'i-ti, rap'id-nes, *n.* [L. *rapiditas*.] The state or quality of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; haste in utterance; quickness.—**Rapidly**, rap'id-li, *adv.* In a rapid manner; with great speed.

Rapier, rā'pi-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *rapière*, lit. a rasper, from Sp. *raspar*, to rasp. Rasp.] A sword used only in thrusting, and usually having a four-sided blade.—**Rapier-fish**, *n.* The sword-fish.

Rapil, **Rapillo**, rap'il, ra-pil'lō, *n.* [It. *rapillo*.] Pulverised volcanic substances.

Rapine, rap'in, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rapina*, from *rapio*, to seize. Rapid.] The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force.

Rapparee, rap-a-rē', *n.* [Ir. *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, *rapach*, noisy, slovenly.] A wild Irish plunderer; a worthless fellow. [Irish.] Spelled also *Raparee*.

Rappee, rap-pē', *n.* [Fr. *râpé*, ppr. of *râper*, to rasp, lit. rasped or powdered tobacco.] A strong kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco.

Rappel, rap-el, *n.* [Fr., recall, from L. *re*, back, and *appello*, to call. Appeal.] The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

Rapper. Under Rap.

Rapport, rap-pōrt', *n.* [Fr., from L. *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *portare*, to carry. Porter.] A resemblance; a correspondence; harmony; affinity.

Rapscallion, rap-skal'yun, *n.* A modified form of *rascallion*.

Rapt, rapt, *p.* and *a.* [From *rap*, to snatch, but influenced by L. *raptus*, seized, from *rapio*. Rapture.] Snatched away; transported; enraptured; in an ecstasy; entirely absorbed.

Raptores, rap-tō'rēz, *n. pl.* [Pl. of L. *raptor*, a robber, from *rapio*, to seize.] The order of birds of prey.—**Raptorial**, rap-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Raptores or birds of prey; living by rapine or prey; adapted to the seizing of prey.

Rapture, rap′tūr, *n.* [From L. *rapio*, *raptum*, to seize and carry away; whence also *rapine*, &c. RAPID.] A seizing by violence†; a transport of delight; ecstasy; extreme joy or pleasure; enthusiasm.—**Raptured**, rap′tūrd, *a.* Inspired with rapture; transported. — **Rapturous**, rap′tū-rus, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing. — **Rapturously**, rap′tū-rus-li, *adv.* With rapture; ecstatically.

Rare, rār, *a.* [Fr. *rare*, from L. *rarus*, thin, rare.] Thinly scattered; sparse; thin; porous; not dense or compact; uncommon; not frequent; possessing qualities seldom to be met with; excellent or valuable to a degree seldom found. — **Rarely**, rār′li, *adv.* In a rare degree or manner; seldom.—**Rareness**, rār′nes, *n.* The state of being rare; uncommonness; thinness; tenuity; value arising from scarcity.—**Rarity**, rā′ri-ti, *n.* [L. *raritas.*] The state or quality of being rare; a thing valued for its scarcity or excellence. — **Rarebit**, rār′bit, *n.* [A word made to account for the expression '*Welsh rabbit.*' RABBIT.] A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit. — **Rareeshow**, rā′rē-shō, *n.* A peep-show; a show carried about in a box. Such shows used to be chiefly exhibited by foreigners, and *raree* was the mode in which they pronounced the word *rare*.

Rarefy, rā′rē-fī, *v.t.*—*rarefied*, *rarefying*. [Fr. *raréfier*; L. *rarefacio*—*rarus*, rare, and *facio*, to make.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand by separation of constituent atoms or particles: opposed to *condense*.—*v.i.* To become rare, that is, not dense or less dense.—**Rarefiable**, rā-rē-fī′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being rarefied. —**Rarefaction**, rā-rē-fak′shon, *n.* The act of rarefying or state of being rarefied; expansion or distension by separation of constituent particles: chiefly used in speaking of the aëriform fluids, *dilatation* and *expansion* being used in speaking of solids and liquids: opposed to *condensation*.

Rarely, Rareness, Rarity. Under RARE.

Rascal, ras′kal, *n.* [Lit. scrapings or refuse; O.E. *rascail*, *rascayle*, the rabble, also a worthless deer; from a L.L. *rasicare*, from L. *rado*, *rasum*, to shave or scrape. RASE.] A lean beast, especially a lean deer, not fit to hunt or kill; a mean fellow; a trickish dishonest fellow; a rogue or scoundrel.—*a.* Worthless; mean; paltry; base. — **Rascaldom**, ras′kal-dum, *n.* The state of being a rascal; rascals collectively.—**Rascalism**, ras′kal-izm, *n.* Rascality. —**Rascality**, ras-kal′i-ti, *n.* Such qualities as make a rascal; mean trickishness or dishonesty. — **Rascallion**, ras-kal′yun, *n.* [From *rascal.*] A low mean wretch.—**Rascally**, ras′kal-li, *a.* Like a rascal; dishonest; vile; base; worthless.

Rase, rāz, *v.t.*—*rased*, *rasing*. [Fr. *raser*, from L.L. *rasare*, freq. of L. *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape, seen also in *erase*, *razor*, *rascal*, *abrade*, *rally*, to *rail*.] To touch superficially in passing; to graze; to erase; to level with the ground; to overthrow; to raze (RAZE). — **Rasure**, rā′zhūr, *n.* The act of scraping or erasing; an erasure.

Rash, rash, *a.* [Same as L.G. Dan. and Sw. *rask*, Icel. *röskr*, D. and G. *rasch*, rash; perhaps from same root as G. *rad*, a wheel, Skr. *ratha*, a chariot.] Hasty in counsel or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project without due deliberation and caution; uttered, formed, or undertaken with too little reflection. ∴ A *rash* man is one who undergoes risk from natural impulsiveness; a *foolhardy* man foolishly incurs danger in defiance of and not believing in evil consequences; a *reckless* man sees but disregards consequences.—**Rashly**, rash′li, *adv.* In a rash manner; precipitately; inconsiderately.—**Rashness**, rash′nes, *n.* Precipitation; inconsiderate readiness to decide or act; a rash act.

Rash, rash, *n.* [O.Fr. *rasche*, rash, scurf, itch; same origin as *rascal.*] An eruption on the skin, usually in the form of red spots or patches.

Rasher, rash′ėr, *n.* [Probably a piece hastily cooked, from *rash*, *a.*] *Cookery*, a slice of bacon for frying or broiling.

Rasores, ra-sō′rēz, *n. pl.* [Lit. scrapers or scratchers, from L. *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape. RASE.] Gallinaceous birds or scratchers, an order of birds of which the common domestic fowl may be regarded as the type.—**Rasorial**, ra-sō′ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Rasores.

Rasp, rasp, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *rasper*, Fr. *râper*, to scrape or rasp, from O.H.G. *raspôn*, to scrape together (D. *raspen*, Dan. *raspe*, Sw. *raspa*); akin to G. *raffen*, to sweep, E. *raff*, *raffle*, *rapier*.] To rub against with some rough implement; to file with a rasp; to grate; hence, *fig.* to grate harshly upon. —*v.i.* To rub or grate.—*n.* A coarse species of file with numerous separate projections or teeth; a raspberry.—**Rasper**, ras′pėr, *n.* One who or that which rasps; a scraper.—**Rasping**, ras′ping, *a.* Characterized by grating or scraping. — **Raspy**, ras′pi, *a.* Grating; harsh; rough.

Raspberry, raz′be-ri, *n.* [*Rasp* and *berry*; so named from the roughness of the fruit. Comp. G. *kratzbeere*—*kratzen*, to scratch, and *beere*, berry.] The well-known fruit of a plant native to Britain, extensively used both by the cook and the confectioner, and also in the preparation of cordials; also the plant itself.—**Raspberry-vinegar**, *n.* A pleasant acidulous drink made from the juice of raspberries.

Rasse, ras, *n.* A carnivorous animal closely allied to the civet, a native of Asia.

Rasure. Under RASE.

Rat, rat, *n.* [A. Sax. *ræt*, a rat—D. *rat*, G. *ratte* (whence Fr. *rat*), L.G. and Dan. *rotte*, Gael. *radan*, Armor. *raz*, rat; root probably in L. *rodo*, to gnaw.] A rodent mammal familiar to every one; one who deserts his political party from some interested motive (as rats desert a sinking ship); in trade slang, a workman who takes employment where the regular workmen have struck work or who works under the regular wages.—*To smell a rat*, to be suspicious that all is not right.—*v.i.*—*ratted*, *ratting*. To catch or kill rats; to forsake one's associates; to desert a party from selfish or dishonourable motives; in trade slang, to act the rat in regard to one's work.—**Rat-catcher**, *n.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.—**Rat-pit**, *n.* An inclosure into which rats are thrown, to ascertain how many a dog can kill in a given time, or to see which of two or more dogs will kill the most. — **Ratsbane**, rats′bān, *n.* [*Rat* and *bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenious acid.—**Rat-tail**, **Rat's-tail**, *n.* A disease in horses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost.—**Ratter**, rat′ėr, *n.* One who rats; one whose business it is to catch rats; a terrier which kills rats.—**Rat-trap**, *n.* A trap for catching rats.

Ratafia, rat-a-fē′a, *n.* [Sp., from Malay *arak*, arrack, and *tafia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] A spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of cherries, apricots, peaches, &c.; a kind of liqueur.

Ratan, ra-tan′, *n.* RATTAN.

Ratany, rat′a-ni, *n.* [Peruv. *ratana.*] A shrubby plant found in Peru and Bolivia, having an excessively astringent root, sometimes used as an astringent medicine.

Ratch, rach, *n.* [A softened form of *rack*.] *Mach.* a bar having angular teeth into which a pawl drops, to prevent machines from being reversed in motion; a rack or rack-bar. — **Ratchet**, rach′et, *n.* [Dim. of *ratch*.] A piece one extremity of which abuts against the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a click, pawl, or detent.—**Ratchet-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with pointed and angular teeth against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion or for admitting of its motion in one direction only.

Rate, rāt, *n.* [O.Fr. *rate*, from L. *rata* (*pars*, part, understood), from *ratus*, reckoned, ppr. of *reor*, to reckon, to calculate; akin *ratio*, *reason*, *ratify*.] The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; price or amount fixed on anything with relation to a standard; a settled proportion; comparative value or estimate; degree as regards speed; a tax or sum assessed on property for public use according to its income or value; a local tax; *navy*, the order or class of a ship according to its magnitude or force; the daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece. —*v.t.*—*rated*, *rating*. To settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; to value or estimate; to fix the relative scale, rank, or position of (to *rate* a ship).—*v.i.* To be set or considered in a class.—**Rateable**, rā′ta-bl, *a.* Ratable. — **Ratable**, rā′ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being rated; reckoned according to a certain rate; liable by law to taxation.—**Ratability**, **Ratableness**, rā-ta-bil′i-ti, rā′ta-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being ratable.—**Ratably**, rā′ta-bli, *adv.* By rate or proportion. —**Rate-book**, *n.* A book in which the account of the rates is kept.—**Rate-payer**, *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax.—**Rater**, rā′tėr, *n.* One who rates.—**Rating**, rā′ting, *n.* The act of estimating; a fixing in rank or place; rank, as the *rating* of men and the *rating* of ships in the navy.

Rate, rāt, *v.t.*—*rated*, *rating*. [Same word as Sw. *rata*, to blame; N. *rata*, to reject.] To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold; to censure violently.

Ratel, rat′el, *n.* [Name in S. Africa, origin unknown.] A carnivorous quadruped of the badger family, a native of India and the Cape of Good Hope.

Rath, rath, *n.* [Ir.] A kind of prehistoric fortification in Ireland, consisting of a circular rampart of earth with a mound in the centre.

Rath, Rathe, rath, rāth, *a.* [A. Sax. *hræth*, *hræd*, quick, hasty, *hrathe*, quickly; Icel. *hrathr*, O.H.G. *hrad*, quick.] Early; coming before others, or before the usual time. —*adv.* Soon; betimes; early; speedily.—*Rath ripe*, early ripe. — **Rather**, rä′ᴛʜėr, *adv.* [Compar. of *rath*, quickly; A. Sax. *hrathor*. So we use *sooner* in an equivalent sense.] More readily or willingly; with preference or choice; with better reason; more properly; more correctly speaking; to the contrary of what has been just stated (no better but *rather* worse); [redacted] what (*rather* pretty).—*The rather*, [redacted]cially; for this particular cause.

Ratifia, rat-i-fē′a, *n.* RATAFIA.

Ratify, rat′i-fī, *v.t.*—*ratified*, *ratifying*. [Fr. *ratifier*—*ratus*, fixed by calculation, valid, firm (RATE), and *facio*, to make.] To confirm; to settle authoritatively; to approve and sanction; to make valid, as something done by a representative, agent, or servant. — **Ratifier**, rat′i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who ratifies.—**Ratification**, rat′i-fi-kā″shon, *n.* The [redacted] of ratifying or confirming; confirmation; authorization.

Rating, *n.* Under RATE.

Ratio, rā′shi-ō, *n.* [L. *ratio*, *rationis*, reckoning, calculation, from *reor*, *ratus*, to think or suppose. (RATE.) *Reason*, *ration* are from same word.] Relation or proportion which one thing has to another in respect of magnitude or quantity; in a narrower sense, the numerical measure which one quantity bears to another of the same kind, expressed by the number found by dividing the one by the other; thus the ratio of 3 to 4 is the same as of 6 to 8, each being equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$; sometimes called *geometrical ratio*, in opposition to *arithmetical ratio* or the difference between two quantities.

Ratiocinate, rash-i-os′i-nāt, *v.i.*—*ratiocinated*, *ratiocinating*. [L. *ratiocinor*, *ratiocinatus*, from *ratio*, reason. RATIO.] To reason; to argue. — **Ratiocination**, rash-i-os′i-nā″shon, *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio.*] The act or process of reasoning, especially of reasoning deductively.—**Ratiocinative**, **Ratiocinatory**, rash-i-os′i-nā-tiv, rash-i-os′i-na-to-ri, *a.* Characterized by ratiocination; argumentative.

Ration, rā′shon, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ratio*, *rationis*, proportion. RATIO.] A daily allowance of provisions given to soldiers and sailors; any fixed amount or quantity dealt [redacted] allowance.—*v.t.* To supply with rations.

Rational, rash′on-al, *a.* [Fr. *rationnel*, L. *rationalis*, from *ratio*, *rationis*, proportion. RATIO, REASON.] Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; opposed to *irrational*; agreeable to reason; not absurd, foolish, preposterous, or the like; acting in conformity to reason; judicious; *arith.* and *alg.* a term applied to an

expression in finite terms, the opposite of a *surd* or *irrational* quantity.—**Rationale**, rash-o-nā'lē, *n.* [From L. *rationalis*, from *ratio*, *rationis*, in sense of reason, account, plan.] A statement of reasons; an account or exposition of the principles of some process, phenomenon, &c.—**Rationalism**, rash'on-al-izm, *n.* *Theol.* a system of opinions deduced from reason as distinct from inspiration or revelation, or opposed to it; the interpretation of Scripture statements upon the principles of human reason to the disregard of revelation or anything supernatural.—**Rationalist**, rash'on-al-ist, *n.* An adherent of rationalism; one who rejects the supernatural element in dealing with the Old and New Testaments, and disbelieves in revelation. —**Rationalistic**, rash'on-al-is"tik, *a.* Relating to or accordant with rationalism. —**Rationalistically**, rash'on-al-is"ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.—**Rationality**, rash-o-nal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being rational; power of reasoning; possession of reason; reasonableness.—**Rationalise**, rash'on-al-iz, *v.t.*—*rationalised*, *rationalising.* To interpret as a rationalist; to bring to the test of pure reason; to perceive or understand the reason of.—*v.i.* To act or interpret as a rationalist.—**Rationally**, rash'on-al-li, *adv.* In a rational manner; reasonably; sensibly.—**Rationals**, *n.pl.* A knickerbocker suit for women.

Ratitate, rat'i-tāt, *a.* [From L. *ratis*, a raft.] Having no ridge or keel on the sternum: said of birds such as the ostrich.

Ratline, **Ratlin**, rat'lin, *n.* [Probably from *rat* and *line*, perhaps because of the thickness of a rat's tail.] *Naut.* one of a series of small ropes or lines which traverse the shrouds horizontally forming ladders for going aloft; also called *Ratling.*

Ratoon, ra-tön', *n.* [Sp. *retoño*, a sprout or shoot.] A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane which has been cut.

Ratsbane. Under Rat.

Rattan, rat-tan', *n.* [Imitative.] The continuous beat or reverberation of a drum.

Rattan, rat'an or rat-tan', *n.* [Malay *rotan.*] The commercial name for the long trailing stems of certain species of palm from India and the Eastern Archipelago, employed for walking-sticks, &c.; a cane or walking-stick made of rattan.

Rattany, rat'a-ni. Ratany.

Ratteen, ra-tēn', *n.* [Fr. *ratine*, ratteen.] A thick woollen stuff quilled or twilled.

Ratten, rat'n, *v.t.* [Lit. to play a rat's trick upon, from prov. *ratten*, a rat.] To destroy or take away the tools or machinery of, a mischievous trick perpetrated upon those who work in defiance of trades-unions.

Ratter. Under Rat.

Rattle, rat'l, *v.i.*—*rattled*, *rattling.* [From an A. Sax. verb seen in *hrætele*, rattlewort =L.G. *rattein*, D. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*, Dan. *rasle*, to rattle; all from a root probably onomatopoetic.] To make a quick sharp noise rapidly repeated, as by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter; to speak eagerly and noisily; to chatter fluently.—*v.t.* To cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds.—*n.* A rapid succession of sharp clattering sounds; loud rapid talk; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made, formerly used by watchmen; also, a child's toy constructed to produce a rattling sound; one who talks rapidly and without constraint; a jabberer; the horny organ at the extremity of the tail of the rattlesnake; the peculiar sound heard in the throat which immediately precedes and prognosticates death; the death-rattle. —**Rattler**, rat'lėr, *n.* One who rattles or talks away without thought; a giddy noisy person.—**Rattling**, rat'ling, *p.* and *a.* Making a quick succession of sharp sounds; lively.—**Rattle-brained**, *a.* Giddy; wild; rattle-headed.—**Rattle-head**, *n.* A giddy person; a rattle-pate.—**Rattle-headed**, **Rattle-pated**, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady. —**Rattle-pate**, **Rattle-skull**, *n.* A noisy empty fellow.—**Rattlesnake**, rat'l-snāk, *n.* A venomous American snake having the tail terminating in a series of articulated horny pieces, which the animal moves in such a manner as to make a rattling sound.—**Rattlesnake-root**, **Rattlesnake-weed**, *n.* Plants so named from being used as a cure for the bite of the rattlesnake.—**Rattle-trap**, *n.* A shaky rickety object. [Colloq.]—**Rattlewort**, rat'l-wort, *n.* A name of certain plants the seeds of which rattle in the pods when shaken.

Raucous, ra'kus, *a.* [L. *raucus*, hoarse.] Hoarse; harsh, as the voice.—**Raucity**, ra'si-ti, *n.* Harshness of sound; rough utterance; hoarseness.

Ravage, rav'āj, *n.* [Fr. *ravage*, from *ravir*, to carry off, to ravish (which see).] Desolation or destruction by violence, either by men, beasts, or physical causes; devastation; ruin.—*v.t.*—*ravaged*, *ravaging.* [Fr. *ravager.*] To lay waste by force; to devastate; to pillage.—**Ravager**, rav'ā-jėr, *n.* One who ravages; a plunderer; a spoiler.

Rave, rāv, *v.i.*—*raved*, *raving.* [O.Fr. *raver*, to be delirious, from L. *rabies*, madness. Rabid.] To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious, wild, furious, or raging, as a madman; to talk with false enthusiasm; to speak enthusiastically.—*v.t.* To utter wildly and excitedly.—**Raver**, rā'vėr, *n.* One that raves or is furious.—**Raving**, rā'ving, *p.* and *a.* Furious with delirium; mad.—*n.* Furious exclamation; irrational incoherent talk.—**Ravingly**, rā'ving-li, *adv.* In a raving manner; with distraction.

Ravel, rav'el, *v.t.*—*ravelled*, *ravelling.* [Same as O.D. *ravelen*, D. *rafelen*, to disentangle; connections uncertain.] To untwist; to unweave; to disentangle; to entangle; to make intricate; to involve.—*v.i.* To become entangled; to fall into perplexity and confusion.—**Ravelling**, rav'el-ing, *n.* Anything, as a thread, detached in the process of untwisting.

Ravelin, rav'lin, *n.* [Fr. *ravelin*, from It. *ravellino*, *revellino*; probably from L. *re*, back, and *vallum*, a rampart.] A detached triangular work in fortification, with two embankments which form a projecting angle.

Raven, rā'vn, *n.* [A. Sax. *hræfn* = Icel. *hrafn*, D. *raaf*, Dan. *ravn*, O.H.G. *hraban*, G. *rabe.* Like *crow*, ultimately from its cry.] A large bird of a black colour, of the crow family, noted for its hoarse cry and plundering habits; found in every part of the globe.—*a.* Resembling a raven, especially in colour; black (*raven* locks).

Ravin, **Raven**, rav'in, rav'en, *n.* [O. Fr. *ravine*, from L. *rapina*, rapine. Ravine.] Prey; plunder.—*v.t.* To prey with rapacity; to show rapacity.—*v.t.* To devour; to eat with voracity. [O.T.]—**Ravener**, rav'en-ėr, *n.* One who ravens or plunders.—**Ravenous**, rav'en-us, *a.* Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; eager for gratification (a *ravenous* appetite).—**Ravenously**, rav'en-us-li, *adv.* In a ravenous manner.—**Ravenousness**, rav'en-us-nes, *n.*

Ravine, ra-vēn', *n.* [Fr. *ravine*, a ravine, from L. *rapina*, rapine, violence, from *rapio*, to seize or carry away. Rapid.] A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; any deep narrow gorge in a mountain, &c.; a gully.

Ravish, rav'ish, *v.t.* [Fr. *ravir*, *ravissant*, from L. *rapio*, *rapere*, to seize, to snatch. Rapid.] To seize and carry away by violence; to have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent; to commit a rape upon; to deflower or violate; to transport with joy or delight; to enrapture; to enchant.—**Ravisher**, rav'ish-ėr, *n.* One that ravishes.—**Ravishing**, rav'ish-ing, *p.* and *a.* Such as to ravish; delighting to rapture; transporting.—**Ravishingly**, rav'ish-ing-li, *adv.* In a ravishing manner.—**Ravishment**, rav'ish-ment, *n.* Ecstasy.

Raw, ra, *a.* [A. Sax. *hreáw*, *hraew* = D. *rauw*, Dan. *raa*, Icel. *hrár*, O.H.G. *râo*, G. *roh*, raw; same root as L. *crudus*, raw, *cruor*, blood; Gr. *kreas*, flesh.] Not altered from its natural state by cooking; not roasted, boiled, or the like; not subjected to some industrial or manufacturing process; not manufactured (*raw* silk, *raw* hides); not mixed or diluted (*raw* spirits); not covered with the natural covering; having the flesh exposed; sore, as if galled; sensitive; immature; inexperienced; unripe in skill (*raw* soldiers); bleak; chilly; cold and damp (a *raw* day).—*n.* A raw, galled, or sore place, as on a horse.—**Raw-boned**, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; gaunt; lean and large-boned.—**Rawhead**, ra'hed, *n.* A spectre mentioned to frighten children.—**Rawish**, ra'ish, *a.* Somewhat raw.—**Rawly**, ra'li, *adv.* In a raw manner; especially, in an ignorant or inexperienced manner.—**Rawness**, ra'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being raw; want of cooking; state of being inexperienced; chilliness with dampness; bleakness.

Ray, rā, *n.* [O.Fr. *ray*, a sunbeam, from L. *radius*, a ray (whence *radiant*). Radius.] A line of light, one of the lines that make up a *beam*; *fig.* a beam of intellectual light; a gleam; one of a number of diverging radii; *bot.* the radiating part of a flower; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower; *ich.* one of the radiating bony spines in the fins of fishes. —*v.t.* To radiate; to shoot forth or emit; to cause to shine out.—*v.i.* To shine forth or out, as in rays.—**Rayed**, rād, *a.* Having rays; adorned with rays; radiated.—**Rayless**, rā'les, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

Ray, rā, *n.* [Fr. *raie*, from L. *raia*, a ray.] One of a genus of cartilaginous fishes, of which the skate is a well-known example, having a flattened body, with the pectoral fins extremely broad and fleshy.

Rayah, rā'yā, *n.* In Turkey, a person not a Mohammedan who pays the capitation tax.

Raze, rāz, *v.t.*—*razed*, *razing.* [Same word as *rase*, Fr. *raser*, to raze, to shave, to demolish, from L. *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape. Rase.] To glance along the surface of; to graze; to subvert from the foundation; to overthrow; to demolish; to erase; to efface; to extirpate; to destroy.—**Razee**, ra-zē', *n.* A ship of war cut down to a smaller size, as a seventy-four to a frigate, &c.

Razor, rā'zor, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir*, from *raser*, to shave. Raze, Rase.] A kind of keen-edged knife used for shaving.—**Razor-back**, *n.* One of the largest species of the whale tribe; the rorqual. Rorqual.—**Razor-bill**, *n.* An aquatic bird, the common auk. Auk.—**Razor-stone**, *n.* Novaculite.—**Razor-strop**, *n.* A strop for sharpening razors.—**Razure**, rā'zhūr, *n.* Rasure.

Razzia, rāz'i-a, *n.* [Fr. *razzia*, Ar. *ghaziat.*] A raid or foray into a country for the purpose of carrying off cattle and destroying the standing crops, &c.

Re, rā, *n.* *Music*, the name given to the second of the syllables used in solmization.

Re-absorb, rē-ab-sorb', *v.t.* To absorb or imbibe again.—**Re-absorption**, rē-ab-sorp'shon, *n.* The act of re-absorbing.

Reach, rēch, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ræcan*, O.Fris. *rêka*, G. *reichen*, to reach, to extend, to hold out; from same root as *rich*, *right*, *rack*, *rake*, &c.; L. *rego*, to govern, *rex*, a king, E. *regal.*] To extend or stretch out; to hold or put forth; to spread abroad: often followed by *out* and *forth*; to touch by extending the arm or something in the hand; to extend to; to stretch out as far, or as high as; to give with the hand (*reach* me a chair); to arrive at; to come to; to get as far as (the ship *reached* her port); to attain to by effort, labour, or study; to gain or obtain; to extend in action or influence to.—*v.i.* To extend in space (to *reach to* heaven); to extend in scope or power; to stretch out the hand in order to touch; to make efforts at attainment.—*To reach after*, to make efforts to attain to or obtain.—*n.* The act or power of reaching; distance to which one can reach; the sphere to which an agency or a power is limited; often the extent or limit of human faculties or attainments; scope; a stretch of water; a straight portion of a river between any two bendings.—**Reachable**, rēch'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being reached; within reach.—**Reacher**, rēch'ėr, *n.* One who reaches.—**Reachless**, rēch'les, *a.* Beyond reach; unattainable; lofty.

React, rē-akt', *v.t.* To act or perform anew. —*v.i.* To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; to act in opposition; to act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.—**Reaction**, rē-ak'shon, *n.* The reciprocal ac-

tion which two bodies or two minds exert on each other; action or tendency to revert from a present to a previous condition; in *politics*, a tendency to revert from a more to a less advanced policy; *physics*, the resistance made by a body to anything tending to change its state; *chem.* the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other; *pathol.* a vital phenomenon arising from the application of an external influence; depression or exhaustion consequent on excessive excitement or stimulation, or increase of activity succeeding depression.—*Reaction wheel*, a turbine wheel.—**Reactionary**, rē-ak'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or favouring reaction.—**Reactionary, Reactionist**, rē-ak'shon-ist, *n.* A favourer of reaction; one who attempts to check or reverse political progress.—**Reactive**, rē-ak'tiv, *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.—**Reactively**, rē-ak'tiv-li, *adv.* By reaction.—**Reactiveness**, rē-ak'tiv-nes, *n.*

Read, rēd, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *read* (red). [A. Sax. *rædan*, to discern, to advise, to read; Icel. *rátha*, to advise, to read; D. *raden*, to advise, to interpret; G. *rathen*, O. H. G. *ratan*, to advise; same root as L. *reor*, *ratus*, to suppose (RATE). Akin *riddle*. It would have been better to have retained the old spelling *red* for the pret. & pp.; comp. *lead* and *led*.] To peruse; to go over and gather the meaning of (to *read* a book, an author); to utter aloud, following something written or printed; to reproduce in sound; to see through; to understand from superficial indications (to *read* one's face); to discover by marks; to study by reading (to *read* law); to explain; to interpret (to *read* a riddle).—*To read up*, to make a special study of.—*v.i.* To perform the act of perusing; to read many books; to study for a specific object; to stand written or printed (the passage *reads* thus); to have a certain effect when read; to be coherent; to make sense: said of a sentence.—*To read between the lines*, to perceive and appreciate the real motive or meaning of a writing or work, as distinguished from what is openly professed or patent.—*n.* A reading over; perusal.—*a.* (red). Instructed or knowing by reading: hardly used except with the adverb *well* (*well read* in history).—**Readable**, rē'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being read; legible; worth reading.—**Readability, Readableness**, rē-da-bil'i-ti, rē'da-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being readable.—**Readably**, rē'da-bli, *adv.* In a readable manner.—**Reader**, rē'dėr, *n.* One who reads or peruses; one who studies; one whose office it is to read prayers, lessons, lectures, and the like to others; a reading-book; one who corrects the errors in proof-sheets; a corrector of the press.—**Readership**, rē'dėr-ship, *n.* The office of a reader.—**Reading**, rē'ding, *n.* The act of one who reads; perusal; study of books (a man of extensive *reading*); a public recital or delivery of something written; a particular version of a passage; a lection; view or interpretation of an author's meaning or intention; reproduction in accordance with such interpretation; rendering; *legislation*, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before the house which is to consider it (the bill passed the second *reading*).—*Thought reading*. Under THOUGHT.—*a.* Addicted to the reading or study of books.—**Reading-book**, *n.* A school-book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.—**Reading-desk**, *n.* A desk at which reading is performed.—**Reading-room**, *n.* A room furnished with books, newspapers, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

Readily, Readiness. Under READY.

Readjourn, rē-ad-jėrn', *v.t.* To adjourn again or anew.—**Readjournment**, rē-ad-jėrn'ment, *n.* Adjournment anew.

Readjust, rē-ad-just', *v.t.* To adjust or settle again; to put in order again.—**Readjustment**, rē-ad-just'ment, *n.* The act of readjusting.

Readmission, Readmittance, rē-ad-mish'on, rē-ad-mit'ans, *n.* The act of admitting again.—**Readmit**, rē-ad-mit', *v.t.* To admit again.

Readorn, rē-a-dorn', *v.t.* To adorn anew; to decorate a second time.

Readvance, rē-ad-vans', *v.i.* To advance again or afresh.

Ready, red'i, *a.* [O.E. *redi*, *readi*, A. Sax. *ræde*, ready—Dan. *rede*, Sw. *reda*, Icel. *reithr*, G. (*be*)*reit*, ready; perhaps from root of *ride*. *Array* is from this stem through the French.] Prepared at the moment; fit for immediate use; causing no delay from want of preparation; not slow, backward, dull, or hesitating (a *ready* apprehension); prompt; dexterous; not backward or reluctant; willing; inclined; offering itself at once; at hand; opportune, near, easy, convenient; on the point, eve, or brink: with *to*.—*Ready money*, means of immediate payment; cash.—*To make ready*, to make preparation; to get things in readiness.—**Readily**, red'i-li, *adv.* In a ready manner; quickly; promptly; cheerfully.—**Readiness**, red'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ready; due preparation; aptitude; quickness; cheerfulness; alacrity.—**Ready-made**, *a.* Made or prepared beforehand; kept in stock ready for use or sale (*ready-made* clothes).—**Ready-reckoner**, *n.* A book of tabulated calculations, or tables to facilitate calculations.—**Ready-witted**, *a.* Having ready wit.

Reaffirm, rē-af-fėrm', *v.t.* To affirm again.—**Reaffirmance**, rē-af-fėr'mans, *n.* A second affirmation or confirmation.

Reafforest, rē-af-for'est, *v.t.* To afforest again; to convert anew into a forest.

Reagent, rē-ā'jent, *n.* Generally, anything that produces reaction; *chem.* a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies in a compound.

Reagree, rē-a-grē', *v.i.* To agree again; to become reconciled.

Real, rē'al, *a.* [O.Fr. *real* (Fr. *réel*), L.L. *realis*, from L. *res*, a thing (whence *rebus*, *re-* of *republic*).] Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary (*real* life); genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; not affected; not assumed (his *real* character); *law*, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements (*real* estate): opposed to *personal* or *movable* (property).—*Real presence*, the alleged actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ.—**Realism**, rē'al-izm, *n.* The doctrines or principles of a realist.—**Realist**, rē'al-ist, *n.* *Metaph.* as opposed to *idealist*, one who holds the doctrine that there is an immediate or intuitive cognition of external objects, that external objects exist independently of our sensations or conceptions; *scholastic philos.* one who maintains that things, and not words, are the objects of dialectics: opposed to *nominalist*; *fine arts* and *literature*, one who endeavours to reproduce nature or describes real life just as it appears to him.—**Realistic**, rē-al-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the realists; relating to realism.—**Realistically**, rē-al-is'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a realistic manner.—**Reality**, rē-al'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *réalité*.] The state or quality of being real; actual being or existence; actuality; truth; fact; that which is real as opposed to that which is imagination or pretence.—**Realizable**, rē'al-i-za-bl, *a.* Capable of being realized.—**Realization**, rē'al-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of realizing.—**Realise**, rē'al-iz, *v.t.*—*realised*, *realising*. [Fr. *réaliser*.] To make real; to bring into being or act (to *realise* a scheme or project); to feel as vividly or strongly as if real; to bring home to one's own case or experience; to acquire as the result of labour or pains; to gain (to *realise* profit from trade); to sell for or convert into money (to *realise* one's stock in a railway).—*v.i.* To turn any kind of property into money.—**Realiser**, rē'al-i-zėr, *n.* One who realises.—**Really**, rē'al-li, *adv.* In a real manner; in truth; actually; indeed; to tell the truth: often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration (well, *really*, I cannot say).—**Realness**, rē'al-nes, *n.* The quality of being real; reality.—**Realty**, rē'al-ti, *n.* [A contr. of *reality*.] *Law*, the fixed or permanent nature of that kind of property termed *real*; real property.

Real, rē-al', *n.* [Sp., lit. royal coin.] An old Spanish silver coin differing in value from 2½d. to 6d. sterling.

Realgar, rē-al'gar, *n.* [Fr. *réalgar*, from Sp. *rejalgar*, from Ar. *rahj*, powder, *al*, the, and *ghâr*, a mine.] A mineral consisting of sulphur and arsenic in equal equivalents; red sulphuret of arsenic, a brilliant red pigment. ORPIMENT.

Realm, relm, *n.* [O.Fr. *realme* (Fr. *royaume*), from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king. REGAL.] A kingdom; a king's dominions; hence, generally, region, sphere, domain.—**Realmless**, relm'les, *a.* Destitute or deprived of a realm.

Ream, rēm, *n.* [O.Fr. *raime*, from Sp. *resma*, a ream, from Ar. *rismat*, a bale, a packet, a ream.] A bundle or package of paper, consisting generally of 20 quires of 24 sheets each; the *printer's ream* contains 21½ quires or 516 sheets.

Ream, rēm, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *ryman*, to increase, to enlarge, from *rúm*, space. ROOM.] To bevel out, as a hole in metal; to enlarge, as the bore of a cannon.—**Reamer**, rē'mėr, *n.* An instrument for enlarging a hole.

Reanimate, rē-an'i-māt, *v.t.* To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life or animation; to infuse new life or courage into.—**Reanimation**, rē-an'i-mā"shon, *n.* The act of reanimating.

Reannex, rē-an-neks', *v.t.* To annex again; to reunite.—**Reannexation**, rē-an'nek-sā"shon, *n.* The act of annexing again.

Reap, rēp, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ripan*, to reap; closely allied to Goth. *raupjan*, to pluck; D. *rapen*, to gather; L.G. *rapen*, to pluck. *Ripe* is from same stem.] To cut with a sickle, scythe, &c., as a grain crop; to cut down and gather; to gather when ripe or ready; to cut down the crop on; to clear of a grain crop (to *reap* a field): hence, to shave (*Shak.*); to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour or of works: in a good or bad sense.—*v.i.* To perform the act or operation of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour or works.—**Reaper**, rē'pėr, *n.* One who reaps; a machine for cutting grain; a reaping-machine.—**Reaping-hook**, *n.* A curved cutting instrument used in reaping; a sickle.—**Reaping-machine**, *n.* A machine for cutting down standing corn, &c., and in many cases also for forming it into sheaves, moved by horses through the field.

Reappear, rē-ap-pēr', *v.i.* To appear again or anew.—**Reappearance**, rē-ap-pē'rans, *n.* A second or new appearance.

Reapply, rē-ap-plī', *v.t.* or *i.* To apply again.—**Reapplication**, rē-ap'pli-kā"shon, *n.* The act of applying again.

Reappoint, rē-ap-point', *v.t.* To appoint again.—**Reappointment**, rē-ap-point'ment, *n.* A renewed or second appointment.

Reapportion, rē-ap-pōr'shon, *v.t.* To apportion again.—**Reapportionment**, rē-ap-pōr'shon-ment, *n.* A renewed or second apportionment.

Reapproach, rē-ap-prōch', *v.t.* or *i.* To approach again or anew.

Rear, rēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *riere*, Pr. *reire*, from L. *retro*, behind—*re*, back, and suffix *tro*, denoting direction, from root corresponding to Skr. *tar*, to move. So *arrear*, from L. *ad*, to, and *retro*.] The part behind or at the back; the hind part; the background: generally with the definite article; specifically, the part of an army or a fleet which is behind the rest.—*a.* Pertaining to or in the rear; hindermost; last.—**Rear-admiral**, *n.* The third degree of the rank of admiral. ADMIRAL.—**Rear-guard**, *n.* The part of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it and bring up stragglers.—**Rearmost**, rēr'mōst, *a.* Farthest in the rear; last of all.—**Rear-rank**, *n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.—**Rearward**, rēr'ward, *n.* The rear-guard; the latter part of anything.—*a.* At or towards the rear.

Rear, rēr, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ræran*, for *ræsan*, to raise, caus. of *rísan*, to rise. RAISE, RISE.] To lift or set up; to erect; to raise; to bring up or to maturity, as young; to

foster; to educate; to breed, as cattle; to build up; to construct (to *rear* an edifice). —*v.i.* To rise on the hind-legs, as a horse; to assume an erect posture.

Reargue, rē-är'gū, *v.t.* To argue over again.

Rearrange, rē'a-rānj, *v.t.* To arrange again; to put in proper order again.—**Rearrangement**, rē-a-rānj'ment, *n.* A second or repeated arrangement.

Reason, rē'zn, *n.* [Fr. *raison*, O.Fr. *reson*, from L. *ratio*, *rationis*, reason, plan, account, from *reor*, *ratus*, to think, to calculate. RATE, RATIFY, RATIO.] A motive, ground, or cause acting on the mind; the basis for any opinion, conclusion, or determination; a ground or a principle; what accounts for or explains a fact or phenomenon; final cause; explanation; a faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions, and to combine means for the attainment of particular ends; the act of deducing consequences from premises; ratiocination; justice; equity; fairness; that which is dictated or supported by reason; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe (to bring one to *reason*). —*In reason*, *in all reason*, in justice; with rational ground. —*v.i.* To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises; to argue; to ratiocinate; to discuss, in order to make something understood.—*v.t.* To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss (to *reason* the point); to persuade by reasoning or argument.—**Reasonable**, rē'zn-a-bl, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; rational; governed by reason; not given to extravagant notions or expectations conformable or agreeable to reason; not extravagant, excessive, or immoderate; fair; equitable (any *reasonable* demands); being in mediocrity; moderate; tolerable. —**Reasonableness**, rē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being reasonable.—**Reasonably**, rē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* In a reasonable manner; in consistency with reason; moderately; tolerably.—**Reasoner**, rē'zn-ėr, *n.* One who reasons or argues.—**Reasoning**, rē'zn-ing, *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; ratiocination; the arguments employed; the proofs or reasons when arranged and developed.—**Reasonless**, rē'zn-les, *a.* Destitute of reason; irrational; unreasonable.

Reassemble, rē-as-sem'bl, *v.t.* To collect or assemble again.—*v.i.* To assemble or meet together again. —**Reassemblage**, rē-as-sem'blāj, *n.* A renewed assemblage.

Reassert, rē-as-sėrt', *v.t.* To assert again.—**Reassertion**, rē-as-sėr'shon, *n.* A repeated assertion; the act of asserting anew.

Reassign, rē-as-sin', *v.t* To assign again.—**Reassignment**, rē-as-sin'ment, *n.* A renewed or repeated assignment.

Reassimilate, rē-as-sim'i-lāt, *v.t.* To assimilate anew.—**Reassimilation**, rē-as-sim'i-lā"shon, *n.* A renewed assimilation.

Reassume, rē-as-sūm', *v.t.* To resume; to take again. —**Reassumption**, rē-as-sum'-shon, *n.* A resuming.

Reassure, rē-a-shör', *v.t.* To assure anew; to restore courage to; to free from fear or terror; also, to reinsure.—**Reassurer**, rē-a-shö'rėr, *n.* One who reassures.—**Reassurance**, rē-a-shö'rans, *n.* Assurance or confirmation repeated; also reinsurance.

Reattach, rē-at-tach', *v.t.* To attach again. —**Reattachment**, rē-at-tach'ment, *n.* A second or repeated attachment.

Reattain, rē-at-tān', *v.t.* To attain again.

Reattempt, rē-at-temt', *v.t.* To attempt again.

Reave, rēv, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *reaved* or *reft*; ppr. *reaving.* [A. Sax. *reáfian*, to seize, to rob, from *reáf*, clothing, spoil; akin to Icel. *raufa*, G. *rauben*, E. to *rob.* ROB.] To take away by stealth or violence; to bereave; to deprive (with *of*).—**Reaver**, rē'vėr, *n.* One who reaves; a robber.

Reavow, rē-a-vou', *v.t.* To avow again.

Reawake, rē-a-wāk', *v.i.* To awake again.

Rebaptize, rē-bap-tīz', *v.t.* To baptize a second time.—**Rebaptism**, rē-bap'tizm, *n.* A second baptism.

Rebarbarize, rē-bär'bar-iz, *v.t.* To reduce again to a state of barbarism.

Rebate, rē-bāt', *v.t.*—*rebated*, *rebating.* [O.Fr. *rebatre*—*re*, back, and *batre*, L. *batuere*, to beat; akin *battle*, *batter*, *abate*, &c.] To blunt; to diminish, reduce, abate; to deduct or make a discount from.—**Rebate**, **Rebatement**, rē-bāt'ment, *n.* Diminution; *com.* abatement in price; deduction.

Rebate, rē-bāt', *n.* RABBET.

Rebec, **Rebeck**, rē'bek, *n.* [Fr. *rebec*, *reibebe*, from Ar. *rabâb*, a kind of musical instrument.] A stringed instrument introduced by the Moors into Spain, somewhat similar to the violin, and played with a bow.

Rebeccaite, rē-bek'a-it, *n.* A member of an anti-turnpike conspiracy commenced in Wales, in 1839, so called from a strange application of a passage in Gen. xxiv. 60.

Rebel, reb'el, *n.* [Fr. *rebelle*, from L. *rebellis*, making war again—*re*, again, and *bellum*, war. DUEL.] One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance; one who defies and seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is rightfully subject. ∴ Syn. under INSURGENT. —*a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt.—*v.i.* (rē-bel')—*rebelled*, *rebelling.* To revolt; to take up arms against the government of constituted authorities; to refuse to obey a superior; to shake off subjection; to turn with disgust or nausea; to conceive a loathing (his stomach *rebelled* at such food).—**Rebeller**, rē-bel'ėr, *n.* One that rebels; a rebel.—**Rebellion**, rē-bel'yon, *n.* [L. *rebellio*, *rebellionis.*] The act of rebelling; an armed rising against a government; the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; open resistance to, or refusal to obey, lawful authority. ∴ Syn. under INSURRECTION.—**Rebellious**, rē-bel'yus, *a.* Engaged in, or characterized by, rebellion; mutinous.—**Rebelliously**, rē-bel'yus-li, *adv.* In a rebellious manner.—**Rebelliousness**, rē-bel'-yus-nes, *n.*

Rebiting, rē-bit'ing, *n.* *Engr.* the act or process of deepening or restoring worn lines in an engraved plate by the action of acid.

Rebloom, rē-blöm', *v.t.* To bloom or blossom again.

Reblossom, rē-blos'om, *v.i.* To blossom again; to rebloom.

Rebound, rē-bound', *v.i.* [Prefix *re*, and *bound*; Fr. *rebondir*, to rebound.] To spring or bound back; to fly back by elastic force after impact on another body. —*v.t.* To drive back; to cause to echo; to reverberate.—*n.* The act of flying back on collision with another body; resilience.

Rebuff, rē-buf', *n.* [Prefix *re*, back, and old *buff*, a blow, from O.Fr. *buffe*, *bufe*, a blow. BUFFET.] A beating, forcing, or driving back; sudden check; a repulse; refusal; rejection of solicitation. —*v.t.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to repel the advances of.

Rebuild, rē-bild', *v.t.* To build again; to build after having been demolished. —**Rebuilder**, rē-bil'dėr, *n.* One who rebuilds. —**Rebuilt**, rē-bilt', *pp.* Built again; reconstructed.

Rebuke, rē-būk', *v.t.*—*rebuked*, *rebuking.* [O. Fr. *rebouquer*, to dull, to blunt, to rebuff—*re* and *bouques*, an old and dialectic form of Fr. *bouche*, the mouth, from L. *bucca*, the mouth.] To check with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily; to reprimand; to reprove.—*n.* A direct and severe reprimand; reproof; reprehension; a chiding. —**Rebukable**, rē-bū'ka-bl, *a.* Worthy of rebuke or reprehension.—**Rebukeful**, rē-būk'ful, *a.* Containing or abounding in rebukes.—**Rebuker**, rē-bū'-kėr, *n.* One that rebukes.—**Rebukingly**, rē-bū'king-li, *adv.* In a rebuking manner; by way of rebuke.

Rebus, rē'bus, *n.* [L., ablative plural of *res*, a thing—lit. by things, because the meaning is indicated by things.] A set of words written by figures or pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or the syllables of which they are composed; thus, 'I can see you' might be expressed by figures of an eye, a can, the sea, and a ewe; hence, a kind of puzzle made up of such figures or pictures.

Rebut, rē-but', *v.t.*—*rebutted*, *rebutting.* [Fr. *rebuter*, *rebouter*, to put or thrust back—*re*, back, and *bouter*, to put, to thrust. BUTT.] To repel, as by counter evidence; to refute; *law*, to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.—**Rebuttal**, rē-but'al, *n.* The act of rebutting; refutation; confutation.—**Rebutter**, rē-but'ėr, *n.* *Law*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

Recalcitrate, rē-kal'si-trāt, *v.i.*—*recalcitrated*, *recalcitrating.* [L. *recalcitro*, to kick back—*re*, back, and *calcitro*, to kick, from *calx*, *calcis*, the heel.] To show repugnance or resistance to something; to be refractory.—**Recalcitration**, rē-kal'si-trā"shon, *n.* Act of recalcitrating; opposition; repugnance.—**Recalcitrant**, rē-kal'-si-trant, *a.* Exhibiting repugnance or opposition; not submissive; refractory.

Recall, rē-kal', *v.t.* To call or bring back; to take back; to revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to revive in memory; to order to come back from a place or mission (to *recall* a minister from a foreign court). —*n.* A calling back; revocation; the power of calling back or revoking.—**Recallable**, rē-kal'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being recalled.

Recant, rē-kant', *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *recanto*, to recant, to recall—*re*, back, and *canto*, freq. of *cano*, to sing. CHANT.] To retract; to unsay; to make formal contradiction of something which one had previously asserted.—**Recantation**, rē-kan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of recanting; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one.—**Recanter**, rē-kan'tėr, *n.* One who recants.

Recapitulate, rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*recapitulated*, *recapitulating.* [Fr. *recapituler*, L.L. *recapitulo*, *recapitulatum*—prefix *re*, and *capitulum*, a head or heading. CAPITULATE.] To repeat or summarize, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of.—*v.i.* To repeat in brief what has been said before.—**Recapitulation**, rē-ka-pit'ū-lā"-shon, *n.* The act of recapitulating; a concise statement of the principal points in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay. —**Recapitulator**, rē-ka-pit'ū-lā-tėr, *n.* One who.—**Recapitulatory**, rē-ka-pit'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Containing recapitulation.

Recapture, rē-kap'tūr, *n.* The act of retaking; the retaking of goods from a captor; a prize retaken.—*v.t.* To capture back; to retake.

Recast, rē-kast', *v.t.* To cast or found again; to throw again; to mould anew; to throw into a new form.

Recede, rē-sēd', *v.i.*—*receded*, *receding.* [L. *recedo*—*re*, back, and *cedo*, to walk. CEDE.] To move back; to retreat; to withdraw; to withdraw from a claim or pretension; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted (to *recede* from a demand, from propositions).—*v.t.* (rē'sēd). To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor.

Receipt, rē-sēt', *n.* [O. Fr. *recete*, *recepte* (Fr. *recette*), from L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipio*, to receive. RECEIVE.] The act of receiving (the *receipt* of a letter); that which is received; *pl.* money drawn or received; drawings (his *receipts* were £20 a day); a recipe; a prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, &c.; hence, *fig.* plan or scheme by which anything may be effected; a written acknowledgment of something received, as money, goods, &c.—*v.t.* To give a receipt for; to discharge, as an account.—**Receiptable**, rē-sēt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being receipted. —**Receipt-book**, *n.* A book containing receipts.—**Receiptor**, rē-sēt'or, *n.* One who receipts; one who gives a receipt.

Receive, rē-sēv', *v.t.*—*received*, *receiving.* [O.Fr. *recever*, *receveir*, Fr. *recevoir*, from L. *recipio*—*re*, again, and *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] To get or obtain; to take, as a thing given, sent, paid, communicated, &c.; to accept; to take into the mind; to embrace; to allow or hold, as a belief, custom, tradition, &c.; to give acceptance to (a *received* belief); to allow to enter in an official capacity; to welcome as a guest; to entertain; to take in or on; to hold, admit, contain, have capacity for (a box to *receive* contributions); to be the object of; to

suffer (to receive an injury); to take from a thief, knowing the thing to be stolen.—**Receivedness**, rē-sē'ved-nes, *n.* State of being received; general allowance or belief. —**Receivability**, rē-sē'va-bil"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being receivable. — **Receivable**, rē-sē'va-bl, *a.* Such as may be received.—**Receivableness**, rē-sē'va-bl-nes, *n.* Capability of being received.—**Receiver**, rē-sē'vėr, *n.* One who receives; a person appointed by a court to receive the rents and profits of land or other property, which is in dispute; a person appointed in some business for the purpose of winding up the concern; one who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen; *chem.* a vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation; a vessel for receiving and containing gases; the glass vessel from which air is exhausted by an air-pump.—*Receivers of wreck*, English officials appointed by the board of trade for the preservation of wreck, &c. — **Receiving**, rē-sē'ving, *p.* and *a.* Adapted to receive, take, hold, or contain.—*Receiving box*, a box for receiving letters.—*Receiving office*, a branch post-office where letters, papers, parcels, &c., may be posted, but from which none are delivered.

Recelebrate, rē-sel'ē-brāt, *v.t.* To celebrate again. — **Recelebration**, rē-sel'ē-brā"shon, *n.* The act of recelebrating.

Recense,† rē-sens', *v.t.*—*recensed*, *recensing*. [L. *recenseo*, to review or examine—*re*, again, and *censeo*, to reckon. CENSOR.] To review; to revise.—**Recension**, rē-sen'shon, *n.* An examination; enumeration; a revision of the text of an author by a critical editor; an edited version. — **Recensionist**, rē-sen'shon-ist, *n.* One who revises.

Recent, rē'sent, *a.* [Fr. *récent*, from L. *recens*, *recentis*, recent; etym. unknown.] Of late origin, occurrence, or existence; new; not of remote date, antiquated style, and the like; modern; only made known or spoken of lately; fresh (*recent* intelligence); *geol.* applied to all accumulations and deposits whose remains belong exclusively to species still existing; occurring or formed since the glacial period.—**Recently**, rē'sent-li, *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since.—**Recentness**, **Recency**, rē'sent-nes, rē'sen-si, *n.* The state or quality of being recent.

Receptacle, rē-sep'ta-kl or res'ep-ta-kl, *n.* [L. *receptaculum*, from *recipio*, *receptum*, to receive. RECEIVE.] That which receives, admits, or contains things; a place or vessel in which anything is received and contained; a repository; *bot.* a general term given to a part which receives or bears other parts; as, that part of a flower upon which the carpels are situated; that part of the axis of a plant which forms a sort of disc, bearing the flowers.—**Receptacular**, rē-sep-tak'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to a receptacle.

Reception, rē-sep'shon, *n.* [L. *receptio*, from *recipio*, to receive. RECEIVE.] A receiving or manner of receiving; receipt; treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment; a formal occasion or ceremony of receiving guests, official personages, &c.; admission or credence, as of an opinion or doctrine; acceptance or allowance.—**Receptible**, rē-sep'ti-bl, *a.* [L. *receptibilis*.] Capable of or suited for being received; receivable.—**Receptibility**, rē-sep'ti-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being receptible; receivableness. — **Receptive**, rē-sep'tiv, *a.* Such as to receive readily (*receptive* of teaching); taking in; able to take in, hold, or contain. — **Receptivity**, **Receptiveness**, rē-sep-tiv'i-ti, rē-sep'tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being receptive.

Recess, rē-ses', *n.* [L. *recessus*, from *recedo*, *recessum*. RECEDE.] A withdrawing or retiring; a moving back (the recess of the tides); place of retirement or secrecy; private abode; the time or period during which public or other business is suspended (the Christmas *recess* of a school); a cavity, niche, or sunken space formed in a wall; an alcove or similar portion of a room.—*v.t.* To make a recess in; to put in a recess.—**Recessed**, rē-sest', *a.* Having a recess or recesses.—*Recessed arch*, one arch within another.—**Recession**, rē-sesh'on, *n.* [L. *recessio*, *recessionis*, from *recedo*; in last sense directly from *re* and *cession*.] The act of receding; withdrawal; position relatively withdrawn; a cession or granting back; retrocession.—*Recession of the equinoxes*, the same as *Precession of the equinoxes*.—**Recessive**,† rē-ses'iv, *a.* Receding; going back.

Rechabite, rek'a-bīt, *n.* Among the ancient Jews, one of a family whom Jonadab, son of *Rechab*, bound to abstain from wine, from planting vines, &c.; one of a benefit society of total abstainers.

Recharter, rē-char'tėr, *v.t.* To charter again; to grant another charter to.

Rechauffé, rē-shō-fā, *n.* [Fr., from prefix *re*, and *chauffer*, to warm. CHAFE.] *Lit.* a warmed-up dish; hence, a concoction of old materials; old literary matter worked up into a new form.—**Rechauffage**, rē-shō-fāj, *n.* A working up of what is old.

Recheat, rē-chēt', *n.* [Fr. *requête*, *requeste*, a recheat. REQUEST.] A call on a huntsman's horn to bring back hounds.

Recherché, rē-sher-shā, *a.* [Fr.] Much sought after; choice; rare; exquisite.

Recidivist, rē-sid'i-vist, *n.* [Fr. *récidiviste* —L. *re*, back, *cado*, to fall.] A relapsed criminal or one who returns to crime.

Recipe, res'i-pē, *n.* [L. *recipe*, take, receive, imper. of *recipio*, to take or receive. RECEIVE.] The first word of a physician's prescription; hence, the prescription itself, abbreviated R or ℞; now applied to a receipt for making almost any mixture or preparation.

Recipient, rē-sip'i-ent, *n.* [L. *recipiens*, *recipientis*, ppr. of *recipio*. RECEIVE.] A person or thing that receives; one to whom anything is communicated.—*a.* Receiving. —**Recipience**, **Recipiency**, rē-sip'i-ens, rē-sip'i-en-si, *n.* A receiving; act or capacity of receiving; reception.—**Recipio-motor**, rē-sip'i-o-mō-tėr, *a.* Receptive of a nervous stimulus, and giving rise to motion.

Reciprocal, rē-sip'rō-kal, *a.* [L. *reciprocus*, Fr. *réciproque*, alternating, reciprocal, probably connected with *re*, back, and *pro*, forward.] Acting with a backward and forward motion; moving backwards and forwards; reciprocating; done by each to the other; mutual; mutually interchangeable; *gram.* reflexive.—*Reciprocal* or *inverse proportion*. Under INVERSE.—*Reciprocal quantities*, *math.* quantities which, multiplied together, produce unity. —*Reciprocal ratio* is the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities: thus the *reciprocal ratio* of 4 to 9 is that of 1-4th to 1-9th. — *n.* That which is reciprocal to another thing.—*Reciprocal of a quantity*, in *math.* the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity; thus, the *reciprocal* of 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$, and conversely the *reciprocal* of $\frac{1}{4}$ is 4.—**Reciprocally**, rē-sip'rō-kal-li, *adv.* In a reciprocal manner; mutually; interchangeably; inversely.—**Reciprocalness**, **Reciprocality**, rē-sip'rō-kal-nes, rē-sip'rō-kal"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being reciprocal.—**Reciprocate**, rē-sip'rō-kāt, *v.t.*—*reciprocated*, *reciprocating*. To move backwards and forwards; to have an alternate movement; to alternate.—*v.t.* To interchange; to give and return mutually; to give in requital (to *reciprocate* favours).—**Reciprocating**, rē-sip'rō-kāt-ing, *p.* and *a.* Alternating; moving backwards and forwards alternately.—*Reciprocating engine*, that form of engine in which the piston and piston-rod move back and forth in a straight line, absolutely, or relatively to the cylinder.—**Reciprocation**, rē-sip'rō-kā"shon, *n.* The act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; alternation. — **Reciprocity**, res-i-pros'i-ti, *n.* The state or character of being reciprocal; reciprocal obligation or right; equal rights or benefits to be mutually yielded or enjoyed; especially equal commercial rights or privileges enjoyed mutually by two countries trading together.

Recision, rē-sizh'on, *n.* [L. *recisio*—*re*, back, and *cædo*, to cut. EXCISION.] The act of cutting off.

Recite, rē-sīt', *v.t.*—*recited*, *reciting*. [Fr. *réciter*, from L. *recito*—*re*, again, and *cito*, to cite. CITE.] To repeat, as something prepared, written down, or committed to memory beforehand; to rehearse, with appropriate gestures, before an audience; to tell over; to relate or narrate; to go over in particulars; to recapitulate.—*v.i.* To rehearse before an audience compositions committed to memory; to rehearse a lesson.—**Reciter**, rē-sī'tėr, *n.* One that recites or rehearses; a narrator.—**Recital**, rē-sī'tal, *n.* The act of reciting; the repetition of the words of another; narration; a telling of the particulars of an adventure or event; that which is recited; a story; a narrative; a musical entertainment given by a single performer (an organ *recital*).—**Recitation**, res-i-tā'shon, *n.* The act of reciting; the delivery aloud, with appropriate gestures, before an audience, of a composition committed to memory, as an elocutionary exhibition; the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.—**Recitative**, res'i-ta-tēv", *n.* [It. *recitativo*.] *Music*, a species of vocal composition which differs from an air in having no definite rhythmical arrangement, and no strictly constructed melody; musical recitation or declamation; a piece of music to be sung recitatively.—**Recitatively**, res'i-ta-tēv"li, *adv.* In the manner of recitative.—**Recitative**, res'i-ta-tē"vō, *n.* [It.] Recitative.

Reck, rek, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *recean*, *rēcan*, to reck, regard; cog. O. Sax. *rēkian*, Icel. *rekja*, O.H.G. *rōkhian*, *gerucchen*, to reck or care; perhaps same root as *reckon*.] To care; to mind; to heed; to regard; often followed by *of*.—*v.i.*† To heed, regard, care for.—*It recks* (*impersonal*), it concerns (*it recks me not*).—**Reckless**, rek'les, *a.* Not recking; careless; heedless of consequences; mindless: with *of* before an object. Syn. under RASH.—**Recklessly**, rek'les-li, *adv.* In a reckless manner.—**Recklessness**, rek'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being reckless.

Reckling, rek'ling, *n.* [Probably from *reck*, lit. one that requires to be cared for.] The smallest and weakest in a litter of animals: hence, a helpless babe. [Tusa.]—*a.* Small; weak; helpless.

Reckon, rek'n, *v.t.* [O.E. *rekenen*, *rekenen*, A. Sax. *gerecnian*, *recnian*—D. *rekenen*, Dan. *regne*, Icel. *reikna*, Sw. *räkna*, G. *rechnen*, to reckon, number, esteem; perhaps from same root as *reck* or *right*.] To count; to number; to tell one by one; to calculate; to estimate by rank or quality; to esteem, account, repute, hold.—*v.i.* To make computation; to compute; to calculate; to make up or render an account; to adjust relations of desert and penalty; to think, suppose, imagine (in this sense American rather than English). — *To reckon on* or *upon*, to count or depend upon.—*To reckon with*, to call to account; to exact penalty of. **Reckoner**, rek'n-ėr, *n.* One who reckons; something that assists a person to reckon. READY-RECKONER. — **Reckoning**, rek'n-ing, *n.* The act of computing; calculation; a statement and comparison of accounts for adjustment; the charges made by a host in a hotel, tavern, &c. (to pay the *reckoning*); *naut.* the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate found by the log, and the course as determined by the compass.

Reclaim, rē-klām', *v.t.* [*Re* and *claim*; Fr. *réclamer*, to claim back, to reclaim a hawk, to protest; L. *reclamo*—*re*, back, and *clamo*, to call. CLAIM.] To claim back; to demand to have returned; to call back; to bring a hawk to the wrist by a certain call; to reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to rescue from being wild, desert, or waste; to bring under cultivation; to bring back from error; to reform.—*v.i.* To cry out; to exclaim against anything; *Scots law*, to appeal to the inner house of the Court of Session.—*n.* The act of reclaiming; reformation.—**Reclaimable**, rē-klā'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being reclaimed.—**Reclaimably**, rē-klā'ma-bli, *adv.* So as to be capable of being reclaimed.—**Reclaimer**, rē-klā'mėr, *n.* One that reclaims.—**Reclaimless**, rē-klām'les, *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed; not to be reclaimed.—**Reclamation**, rek-la-mā'shon, *n.* The act of reclaiming; the act of bringing into cultivation; the bringing back of a

person from evil courses; a demand; claim made; a remonstrance or representation.

Recline, rē-klīn', *v.t.*—*reclined*, *reclining*. [L. *reclino*, to bend back—*re*, back, and *clino*, to bend (whence also *incline*, *decline*); root same as that of E. to *lean*.] To lean to one side or sidewise; to lay down to rest (to *recline* the head).—*v.i.* To rest or repose; to take a recumbent position.—**Reclinner**, rē-klī'nēr, *n.* One who reclines.—**Reclining**, rē-klī'ning, p. and *a.* Leaning back or sidewise; lying in repose.—*Reclining dial*, a dial whose plane reclines from the perpendicular.—**Reclinate**, rē-klī'nāt, *a.* [L. *reclinatus*.] *Bot.* reclined, as a leaf; bent downward, so that the point is lower than the base.—**Reclination**, rek-li-nā'shon, *n.* The act of leaning or reclining. *Surg.* one of the operations used for the cure of cataract.

Reclose, rē-klōz', *v.t.* To close or shut again.

Reclothe, rē-klōth', *v.t.* To clothe again.

Recluse, rē-klōs', *a.* [Fr. *reclus*, fem. *reclise*, from L. *reclusus*, pp. of *recludo*, *reclusum*, to lay open, but in L.L. signifying to shut—*re*, again, back, and *claudo*, to shut. CLOSE.] Living shut up or apart from the world; retired; sequestered; solitary.—*n.* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion; a hermit; a religious devotee who lives in an isolated cell.—**Reclusely**, rē-klōs'li, *adv.* In a recluse manner.—**Recluseness**, rē-klōs'nes, *n.* The state of being recluse.—**Reclusion**, rē-klō'zhon, *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.—**Reclusive**, rē-klō'siv, *a.* Affording retirement from society; recluse.—**Reclusory**, rē-klō'so-ri, *n.* The abode of a recluse; a hermitage.

Recognize, **Recognise**, rek'og-nīz, *v.t.*—*recognized*, *recognised*; *recognizing*, *recognising*. [From *recognisance* (which is older in English), O.Fr. *recognoissance*, from L. *recognosco*—*re* and *cognosco*. COGNITION, KNOW.] To recall or recover the knowledge of; to perceive the identity of, with a person or thing formerly known; to know again; to avow or admit a knowledge of; to acknowledge formally; to indicate one's notice by a bow or nod; to indicate appreciation of (to *recognize* services by a reward).—*v.i.* *Law*, to enter into recognizances.—**Recognizer**, **Recogniser**, rek'og-nī-zēr, *n.* One who recognizes.—**Recognition**, rek-og-nish'on, *n.* [L. *recognitio*.] The act of recognising or state of being recognized; a perceiving as being known; avowal; notice taken; acknowledgment.—**Recognitory**, rē-kog'ni-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to recognition.—**Recognizable**, **Recognisable**, rek'og-nī"za-bl, *a.* Capable of being recognized.—**Recognizance**, **Recognisance**, rē-kog'ni-zans or rē-kon'i-zans, *n.* [Fr. *reconnaissance*, O.Fr. *recognoissance*.] Act of recognizing; recognition; mark or badge of recognition; token; *law*, an obligation which a man enters into before a proper tribunal, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, &c.

Recoil, rē-koil', *v.i.* [Fr. *reculer*, from L. *re*, back, and *culus*, the posteriors; same root as in Gael. *cul*, W. *cil*, the back.] To rebound; to fall back; to take a sudden backward motion after an advance; to be forced to retreat; to return after a certain strain or impetus (the gun *recoils*); to start or draw back as from anything repulsive, alarming, or the like; to shrink.—*n.* A starting or falling back; rebound; the rebound or resilience of a firearm when discharged.—**Recoiler**, rē-koi'lēr, *n.* One who recoils.

Recoin, rē-koin', *v.t.* To coin again.—**Recoinage**, rē-koi'nāj, *n.* The act of coining anew.

Recollect, rek'ol-lekt, *v.t.* [Lit. to collect or gather again.] To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember; *refl.* to recover resolution or composure of mind; to collect one's self. ∴ Syn. under REMEMBER.—**Recollection**, rek-ol-lek'shon, *n.* The act of recollecting or recalling to the memory; a bringing back to mind; remembrance; the power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends; that which is recollected; something recalled to mind. ∴ Syn. under MEMORY.—**Recollective**, rek'ol-lek-tiv, *a.* Having the power of recollecting.

Recollect, rē-kol-lekt', *v.t.* To collect or gather again; to collect what has been scattered.

Recollet, rek'o-lā, *n.* [Fr. *récollet*, L. *recollectus*, so called because they *recollected* and strictly observed all the rules of their order.] A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.

Recolonize, rē-kol'on-īz, *v.t.* To colonize a second time.—**Recolonization**, rē-kol'o-ni-zā"shon, *n.* A second colonization.

Recombine, rē-kom-bīn', *v.t.* To combine again.—**Recombination**, rē-kom'bi-nā"shon, *n.* Combination a second time.

Recommence, rē-kom-mens', *v.t.* and *i.* To commence again; to begin anew.—**Recommencement**, rē-kom-mens'ment, *n.* A commencement anew.

Recommend, rek-om-mend', *v.t.* [*Re*, and *commend*; Fr. *recommander*, to recommend, to commend, to intrust.] To commend to another's notice; to put in a favourable light before another; to commend or give favourable representations of; to make acceptable; to attract favour to; hence, to *recommend itself*, to make itself approved; to advise, as to an action, practice, measure, remedy, &c.; to set forward as advisable.—**Recommendable**, rek-om-men'da-bl, *a.* Worthy of recommendation.—**Recommendation**, rek'om-men-dā"shon, *n.* The act of recommending; a favourable representation; that which procures favour or a favourable reception.—**Recommendatory**, rek-om-men'da-to-ri, *a.* Serving to recommend.—**Recommender**, rek-om-men'dēr, *n.* One who recommends.

Recommission, rē-kom-mish'on, *v.t.* To commission again.

Recommit, rē-kom-mit', *v.t.* To commit again (as persons to prison); to refer again to a committee.—**Recommitment**, **Recommittal**, rē-kom-mit'ment, rē-kom-mit'al, *n.* A second or renewed commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

Recompense, rek'om-pens, *v.t.*—*recompensed*, *recompensing*. [Fr. *récompenser*, L.L. *recompensō*—L. *re*, again, and *compensō*, *compensatum*, to compensate. COMPENSATE.] To give or render an equivalent to, as for services, loss, &c.; to reward; to requite; to compensate; to return an equivalent for; to make amends for by anything equivalent; to make compensation for.—*n.* An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends.—**Recompenser**, rek'om-pen-sēr, *n.* One who recompenses.

Recompile, rē-kom-pīl', *v.t.* To compile again or anew.—**Recompilation**, rē-kom'pi-lā"shon, *n.* A compiling anew.

Reconcile, rek'on-sīl, *v.t.*—*reconciled*, *reconciling*. [Fr. *réconcilier*, from L. *reconcilio*—*re*, again, and *concilio*, to conciliate. CONCILIATE.] To conciliate anew; to restore to union and friendship after estrangement; to adjust or settle (differences, quarrels); to bring to acquiescence or quiet submission (to *reconcile* one's self to afflictions); to make consistent or congruous: followed by *with* or *to*; to remove apparent discrepancies from; to harmonize.—*v.i.* To become reconciled.—**Reconciler**, rek'on-sīl-ēr, *n.* One who reconciles.—**Reconciliement**, rek'on-sīl-ment, *n.* Reconciliation; renewal of friendship.—**Reconciliation**, rek'on-sil-i-a"shon, *n.* [L. *reconciliatio*.] The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity; *Scrip.* atonement; expiation; the act of harmonizing or making consistent; agreement of things seemingly opposite or inconsistent.—**Reconciliatory**, rek-on-sil'i-a-to-ri, *a.* Able or tending to reconcile.—**Reconciliable**, rek-on-sī'la-bl, *a.* Capable of being again brought to friendly feelings; capable of being made to agree or be consistent; capable of being harmonized.—**Reconciliableness**, rek-on-sī'la-bl-nes, *n.*—**Reconciliably**, rek-on-sī'la-bli, *adv.*

Recondense, rē-kon-dens', *v.t.* To condense again.—**Recondensation**, rē-kon'den-sā"shon, *n.* The act of recondensing.

Recondite, rek'on-dīt or rē-kon'dīt, *a.* [L. *reconditus*, pp. of *recondō*—*re*, back, and *condo*, to conceal (as in *abscond*).] Hidden from the mental perception; abstruse; profound; dealing with things abstruse.

Reconduct, rē-kon-dukt', *v.t.* To conduct back or again.

Reconfirm, rē-kon-fērm', *v.t.* To confirm anew.

Reconnaissance, re-kon'nā-sans, *n.* [Fr. RECONNOITRE.] The act or operation of reconnoitring; preliminary examination or survey of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations.—*Reconnaissance in force*, a demonstration by a considerable body of men for the purpose of discovering the position or strength of an enemy.

Reconnoitre, rek-on-noi'tēr, *v.t.*—*reconnoitred*, *reconnoitring*. [O.Fr. *reconnoitre*, Fr. *reconnaître*, from L. *recognosco*—*re*, again, and *cognosco*. The elements of the word are same as in *recognize* (which see).] To make a preliminary survey of; to examine or survey, as a tract or region, for military purposes.—*n.* A preliminary survey: a reconnaissance.

Reconquer, rē-kong'kēr, *v.t.* To conquer again; to recover by conquest; to recover; to regain.—**Reconquest**, rē-kong'kwest, *n.* A conquest again or anew.

Reconsecrate, rē-kon'sē-krāt, *v.t.* To consecrate anew.—**Reconsecration**, rē-kon'sē-krā"shon, *n.* A renewed consecration.

Reconsider, rē-kon-sid'ēr, *v.t.* To consider again; to turn over in the mind again; to take into consideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding.—**Reconsideration**, rē'kon-sid-ēr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of reconsidering.

Reconstruct, rē-kon-strukt', *v.t.* To construct again; to rebuild.—**Reconstruction**, rē-kon-struk'shon, *n.* Act of constructing again.—**Reconstructive**, rē-kon-struk'tiv, *a.* Able or tending to reconstruct.

Reconvene, rē-kon-vēn', *v.t.* To convene or call together again.—*v.i.* To assemble or come together again.

Reconvert, rē-kon-vērt', *v.t.* To convert again.—**Reconversion**, rē-kon-vēr'shon, *n.* A second or renewed conversion.

Reconvey, rē-kon-vā', *v.t.* To convey back or to its former place; to transfer back to a former owner.—**Reconveyance**, rē-kon-vā'ans, *n.* The act of reconveying; the act of transferring back to a former proprietor.

Record, rē-kord', *v.t.* [Fr. *recorder*, to get by heart, formerly also to record, from L. *recordor*, to remember—*re*, again, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart (whence also *cordial*, *concord*, *discord*, *courage*, &c.).] To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; to register; to note; to write down or enter for the purpose of preserving evidence of; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; to attest.—*n.* (rek'ord). Something set down in writing for the purpose of preserving the knowledge of it; a register; an authentic or official account of facts or proceedings, entered in a book for preservation; the book or document containing such; a public document; memory; remembrance; testimony; witness (to bear *record*); the known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; one's personal history.—*In record*, upon *record*, set down; registered.—*Court of record* (rē-kord'), one of the higher courts in which the records of the suits are preserved.—**Recorder**, rē-kor'dēr, *n.* One who records; a person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions; in England, the chief judicial officer of a borough or city, exercising within it, in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of a court of record (whence his title); an old musical instrument, somewhat like a flageolet; a registering apparatus.—**Recordership**, rē-kor'dēr-ship, *n.* The office of a recorder.—**Recording**, rē-kor'ding, p. and *a.* Registering.—*Recording telegraph*, a telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted.—**Record-office** rek'ord, *n.* A place for keeping public records.

Recount, rē-kount', *v.t.* [Except in last sense from Fr. *reconter*—*re*, and *conter*, to tell, from L. *computō*, to compute. Com-

PUTE, COUNT.] To relate in detail; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to rehearse; to count again.

Recoup, rē-kōōp', n. [From Fr. *recoupe*, cloth remaining over cutting out clothes, from *re*, back, and *couper*, to cut.] *Law*, a sum kept back; a deduction; discount.—*v.t. Law*, to keep back as a set-off or discount; hence, *refl.* to indemnify one's self for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage.—**Recoupment**, rē-kōōp'ment, n. The act of recouping.

Recourse, rē-kōrs', n. [Fr. *recours*, from L. *recursus*, a running back, a return, from *recurro*, to run back—*re*, back, and *curro*, to run. COURSE.] A going to, as for help or protection; a recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like.

Recover, rē-kuv'ėr, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *recover* (Fr. *recouvrer*), from L. *recuperare*, to recover; of doubtful origin.] To regain; to get or obtain after being lost; to get back; to restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; to revive; to cure; to heal; to retrieve; to make up for; to rescue; *law*, to gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law.—*v.i.* To regain health after sickness; to grow well again; to regain a former state or condition, as after misfortune or disturbance of mind; to succeed in a lawsuit.—**Recoverable**, rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl, a. Capable of being regained or recovered; obtainable from a debtor or possessor.—**Recoverableness**, rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl-nes, n. The state of being recoverable.—**Recoverer**, rē-kuv'ėr-ėr, n. One who recovers.—**Recovery**, rē-kuv'ėr-i, n. The act or power of regaining or getting again; restoration from sickness or faintness; restoration from low condition or misfortune; *law*, the obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.

Recreant, rek'rē-ant, a. [O.Fr. *recreant*, ppr. of *recroire*, L.L. *recredere*, to give in, to confess defeat—L. *re*, again, and *credo*, to believe. CREED.] Craven; yielding to an enemy; cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate; false.—n. One who basely yields; one who begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.—**Recreantly**, rek'rē-ant-li, *adv.* In a recreant manner; basely; falsely.—**Recreancy**, rek'rē-an-si, n. The quality of being recreant; cowardice.

Recreate, rek'rē-āt, *v.t.*—*recreated*, *recreating*. [L. *recreo*, *recreatum*—*re*, again, and *creo*, to create. CREATE.] To revive or refresh after toil or exertion; to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to amuse; to divert; to gratify.—*v.i.* To take recreation.—*v.t.* (rē-krē-āt'). [Directly from *re* and *create*.] To create or form anew.—**Recreation**, rek-rē-ā'shon, n. The act of recreating or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; entertainment.—**Recreative**, rek'rē-ā-tiv, a. Tending to recreate; refreshing; diverting.—**Recreatively**, rek'rē-ā-tiv-li, *adv.* In a recreative manner.—**Recreativeness**, rek'rē-ā-tiv-nes, n.

Recrement, rek'rē-ment, n. [L. *recrementum*, from *recerno*—*re*, back, and *cerno*, to separate. SECRET.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume.—**Recremental**, **Recrementitial**, **Recrementitious**, rek-rē-men'tal, rek'rē-men-tish'al, rek'rē-men-tish"us, a. Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable.

Recriminate, rē-krim'i-nāt, *v.t.*—*recriminated*, *recriminating*. [L. *re*, again, and *criminor*, to accuse. CRIME.] To return one accusation with another; to charge an accuser with the like.—*v.t.* To accuse in return.—**Recrimination**, rē-krim'i-nā"shon, n. The act of recriminating; the return of one accusation with another; *law*, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact; a counter-accusation.—**Recriminative**, **Recriminatory**, rē-krim'i-nā-tiv, rē-krim'i-na-to-ri, a. Recriminating or retorting accusation.—**Recriminator**, rē-krim'i-nā-tėr, n. One who recriminates.

Recross, rē-kros', *v.t.* To cross again.

Recrudescent, rē-krū-des'ent, a. [L. *recrudesco*—*re*, again, and *crudesco*, to become raw, from *crudus*, raw. CRUDE.] Growing raw, sore, or painful again.—**Recrudescence**, **Recrudescency**, rē-krū-des'ens, rē-krū-des'en-si, n. The state of being recrudescent; *med.* increased severity of a disease after temporary remission.

Recruit, rē-kroōt', *v.t.* [Fr. *recruter*, from *recrute*, a participial noun from O.Fr. *recroistre*, pp. *recreü*, from L. *recresco*—*re*, again, and *cresco*, to grow (seen in *crescent*, *increase*, &c.). CRESCENT.] To repair by fresh supplies; to restore the wasted vigour of; to renew the health, spirits, or strength of; to refresh; to supply with new men; to make up by enlistment (to *recruit* an army).—*v.i.* To gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c.; to raise new soldiers.—n. A soldier newly enlisted.—**Recruiter**, rē-kroōt'ėr, n. One who recruits.—**Recruiting-sergeant**, n. A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits.—**Recruitment**, rē-kroōt'ment, n. The act of recruiting.

Recrystallize, rē-kris'tal-iz, *v.t.* To crystallize a second time.—**Recrystallization**, rē-kris'tal-i-zā"shon, n. The process of recrystallizing.

Rectal. Under RECTUM.

Rectangle, rek'tang-gl, n. [L. *rectangulus*—*rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle.] A right-angled parallelogram; a quadrilateral figure having all its angles right angles.—**Rectangular**, rek-tang'gū-lėr, a. Right angled; having an angle or angles of ninety degrees.—**Rectangularly**, rek-tang'gū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles.

Rectify, rek'ti-fi, *v.t.*—*rectified*, *rectifying*. [Fr. *rectifier*, from L. *rectus*, right, and *facio*, to make.] To make or put right; to correct when wrong, erroneous, or false; to amend; to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation; to convert (alcohol) into gin, &c., by flavouring specially.—**Rectifiable**, rek'ti-fi-a-bl, a. Capable of being rectified or set right.—**Rectification**, rek'ti-fi-kā"shon, n. The act or operation of rectifying; the act of setting right that which is wrong; the process of refining or purifying by repeated distillation.—*Rectification of a globe*, the adjustment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.—**Rectifier**, rek'ti-fi-ėr, n. One who or that which rectifies; one who refines by repeated distillations.

Rectilinear, **Rectilineal**, rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr, rek-ti-lin'ē-al, a. [L. *rectus*, right, and *linea*, a line.] Bounded by straight lines; consisting of a straight line or of straight lines; straight.—**Rectilinearity**, rek'ti-lin-ē-ar"i-ti, n. State of being rectilinear.—**Rectilinearly**, **Rectilinearly**, rek-ti-lin'ē-al-li, rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr-li, *adv.* In a rectilinear manner; in a right line.

Rection,† rek'shon, n. [L. *rectio*, *rectionis*, from *rego*, *rectum*, to rule or govern.] *Gram.* same as *Government*.

Rectirostral, rek-ti-ros'tral, a. [L. *rectus*, straight, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a straight beak.

Rectisserial, rek-ti-se'ri-al, a. [L. *rectus*, straight, and *series*, a row.] Disposed in a straight line or row.

Rectitude, rek'ti-tūd, n. [L. *rectitudo*, from *rectus*, pp. of *rego*, *rectum*, to keep or lead straight. REGENT.] Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity; honesty; probity; correctness.

Rector, rek'tėr, n. [L. *rector*, a ruler, from *rego*, *rectum*, to rule, to keep right. REGITURE.] A clergyman of the English Church who has the charge of a parish, and to whom belong the parsonage and tithes; the head of Exeter and Lincoln colleges, Oxford; the chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland; in Scotland also the title of the head-master of an academy or important public school.—**Rectoral**, **Rectorial**, rek'tėr-al, rek-tō'ri-al, a. Pertaining to a rector or to a rectory.—*Rectorial tithes*, great or predial tithes.—**Rectorship**, rek'tėr-ship, n. The office or rank of a rector.—**Rectory**, rek'to-ri, n. A parish church or parish held by a rector; a rector's mansion or parsonage-house.

Rectrix, rek'triks, n. pl. **Rectrices**, rek-trī'sēz. [L. *rectrix*, a female governor. Rudder.] One of the long quill feathers in the tail of a bird, which like a rudder direct its flight.

Rectum, rek'tum, n. [L. *rectum*, straight, because once thought to be straight.] *Anat.* the third and last part of the large intestine opening at the anus.—**Rectal**, rek'tal, a. Relating to the rectum.

Recultivate, rē-kul'ti-vāt, *v.t.* To cultivate anew.—**Recultivation**, rē-kul'ti-vā"shon, n. The act of cultivating anew.

Recumbent, rē-kum'bent, a. [L. *recumbens*, *recumbentis*, ppr. of *recumbo*—*re*, back, and *cumbo*, to lie. INCUMBENT.] Leaning; reclining; lying down; reposing; inactive; *zool.* and *bot.* applied to a part that leans or reposes upon anything.—**Recumbency**, **Recumbence**, rē-kum'ben-si, rē-kum'bens, n. The state of being recumbent; the posture of reclining, or lying; rest; repose; idle state.—**Recumbently**, rē-kum'bent-li, *adv.* In a recumbent posture.

Recuperate, rē-kū'pėr-āt, *v.t.*—*recuperated*, *recuperating*. [L. *recupero*, *recuperatum*. RECOVER.] To recover; to regain.—*v.i.* To recover; to regain health.—**Recuperation**, rē-kū'pėr-ā"shon, n. [L. *recuperatio*.] Recovery.—**Recuperative**, **Recuperatory**, rē-kū'pėr-a-tiv, rē-kū'pėr-a-to-ri, a. Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.

Recur, rē-kėr', *v.i.*—*recurred*, *recurring*. [L. *recurro*—*re*, and *curro*, to run. CURRENT.] To return; to return to the thought or mind; to have recourse; to turn for aid; to occur again or be repeated at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule.—**Recurrence**, **Recurrency**, rē-kėr'ens, rē-kėr'en-si, n. The act of recurring, or state of being recurrent; return; resort; recourse.—**Recurrent**, rē-kėr'ent, a. Returning from time to time; turned back in its course.—**Recurring**, rē-kėr'ing, a. Returning again.—*Recurring* or *circulating decimals*. CIRCULATING.

Recurvate, **Recurved**, rē-kėr'vāt, rē-kėrvd', a. [L. *re*, back, and *curvus*, bent.] *Bot.* bent, bowed, or curved backward or outward (a *recurvate* leaf, &c.).—**Recurvation**, **Recurvature**, rē-kėr-vā'shon, rē-kėr'va-tūr, n. A bending or flexure backward.—**Recurve**, rē-kėrv', *v.t.*—*recurved*, *recurving*. To bend back.—**Recurvirostral**, rē-kėr'vi-ros"tral, a. [L. *rostrum*, a beak.] *Ornith.* having the beak recurved or bent upwards, as an avoset.—**Recurvity**, rē-kėr'vi-ti, n. RECURVATION.—**Recurvous**, rē-kėr'vus, a. Bent backward.

Recusant, rek'ū-zant, a. [Fr. *récusant*, L. *recusans*, *recusantis*, ppr. of *recuso*, to refuse, to reject—*re*, back, and *causa*, cause.] Obstinate in refusal; refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of a sovereign, or to conform to the established rites of a church.—n. One obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice; specifically—*Eng. hist.* a nonconformist.—**Recusancy**, rek'ū-zan-si, n. The state of being a recusant; the tenets of a recusant; nonconformity.

Red, red, a. [A. Sax. *rēad*, red; cog. Dan. and Sw. *röd*, Icel. *reudhr* (*reudr*), D. *rood*, G. *roth*, Goth. *rauds*; same root as in L. *rufus*, *ruber*, Gr. *erythros*, W. *rhudd*. Ir. and Gael. *ruadh*, red; Skr. *rudhira*, blood. Akin are *ruddy*, *russet*, *ruby*, *rubric*, &c.] Of a bright warm colour resembling blood; a general term applied to many different shades or hues, as crimson, scarlet, vermilion, &c.; often used in forming compound words which are self-explanatory (*red-backed*, *red-breasted*, *red-cheeked*, &c.).—*Red admiral*, a beautiful species of British butterfly.—*Red cedar*, a species of North American and West Indian juniper, of which the heart-wood is in much request for the outsides of black-lead pencils.—*Red chalk*. RADDLE.—*Red cross*, the rectangular cross of St. George, the national saint of England.—*Red deer*, the common stag, a native of the forests of Europe and Asia; still plentiful in the Highlands of Scotland.—*Red gum*, an eruptive skin disease to which infants are subject.—*Red herring*, the common herring highly salted, dried, and smoked, so as to keep for a long time.—*Red Indian*, or *Red man*, one of the copper-coloured

aborigines of America.—*Red ochre*, a name common to a variety of pigments.—*Red orpiment*. REALGAR.—*Red pine*, a species of pine, the *Scotch* or *Norway Pine*.—*Red republican*, an extreme republican, so called because in the first French revolution the extreme republicans were in the habit of wearing a red cap: often contracted into *red* (he is one of the *reds*).—*Red snow*. PROTOCOCCUS.—*n*. A red colour; a colour resembling that of arterial blood; one of the simple or primary colours; a red pigment; a red republican.—**Red-book**, *n*. A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state.—**Redbreast**, red'brest, *n*. A singing-bird so called from the colour of its breast, also known as the *Robin-redbreast*, or simply as the *Robin*.—**Redcoat**, red'kōt, *n*. A familiar name given to a soldier, because in most British regiments red coats are worn.—**Red-cross**, *a*. Wearing or bearing the cross of St. George, the national emblem of England (a *red-cross* knight).—**Red-deer**, *n*. See above.—**Redden**, red'n, *v.t.* To make red.—*v.i.* To grow or become red.—**Reddish**, red'ish, *a*. Somewhat red; moderately red.—**Reddishness**, red'ish-nes, *n*. The state or quality of being reddish.—**Red-hand, Red-handed**, *a*. With red or bloody hands; hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands: said of a person caught in the perpetration of any crime.—**Red-hot**, *a*. Red with heat; heated to redness.—**Red-lattice**, *n*. A lattice-window painted red, formerly the customary badge of an inn or alehouse.—*Red-lattice phrases*, pot-house talk.—**Red-lead**, *n*. An oxide of lead much used as a pigment, and commonly known by the name of *Minium*.—**Red-letter**, *a*. Having red letters; marked by red letters.—*Red-letter day*, a fortunate or auspicious day, so called because the holidays or saints' days were marked in the old calendars with red letters.—**Redly**, red'li, *adv*. With redness.—**Redness**, red'nes, *n*. The quality of being red; red colour.—**Redpole, Red-poll**, red'pōl, *n*. [From the red colour on the *poll* or head.] A name given to several species of linnets.—**Redshank**, red'shangk, *n*. A grallatorial bird allied to the snipes, so called from its red legs.—**Red-skin**, *n*. A red Indian; a North American Indian.—**Redstart, Redtail**, red'start, red'tāl, *n*. [*Start* is from A.Sax. *steort*, a tail.] A singing-bird nearly allied to the redbreast, widely diffused over Europe, Asia, and North Africa.—**Redstreak**, red'strēk, *n*. A sort of apple so called from its red streaked skin.—**Red-tape**, *n*. A sarcastic name for excessive regard to formality and routine without corresponding attention to essential duties: so named from the red tape used in tying up papers in government offices.—**Red-tapery, Red-tapism**, *n*. Excessive official routine; strict and pedantic adherence to official formalities.—**Red-tapist**, *n*. A person who adheres pedantically to the forms and routine of office.—**Red-water**, *n*. A disease of cattle, and occasionally of sheep, in which the urine becomes reddened with blood: called also *Hæmaturia*.—**Redwing**, red'wing, *n*. A species of thrush well known in Britain as a winter bird of passage.—**Red-wood**, *n*. The name of various sorts of wood of a red colour; an Indian dye-wood and a coniferous tree of California.

Redact, rē-dakt', *v.t.* [[illegible] *digo*, *redactum*, to reduce to order—*re*, again, and *ago*, to bring.] To give a presentable literary form to; to act as redactor or editor of.—**Redacteur, Redactor**, rē-dak'tėr, *n*. [Fr. *rédacteur*.] One who redacts; an editor.—**Redaction**, rē-dak'shon, *n*. [Fr.] The [illegible] preparing for publication; the work thus prepared; the members of an editorial staff.

Redan, rē-dan', *n*. [Fr. *redan*, O.Fr. *redent*, from *re*, back, and *dent*, L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth: from its shape.] *Field fort.* the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle, with the apex towards the enemy.

Redargue, red'ar-gū, *v.t.* [L. *redarguo*, to refute—*red*, *re*, back, and *arguo*, to argue.] To put down by argument; to refute.

Redd, red, *n*. A place where fish deposit their spawn.

Reddition, red-dish'on, *n*. [L. *redditio*, *redditionis*, from *reddo*, to give back—*red*, back, and *do*, to give.] A returning or giving back of anything; restitution; explanation.—**Redditive**, red'i-tiv, *a*. *Gram.* answering to an interrogative; conveying a reply.

Reddle, red'l, *n*. [From *red*; comp. G. *röthel*, from *roth*, red.] Red chalk; a species of argillaceous ironstone ore used as a pigment and to mark sheep. Spelled also *Raddle*, *Ruddle*.

Rede, rēd, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *rædan*, to advise, to read.] To advise; to interpret.

Redecorate, rē-dek'ō-rāt, *v.t.* To decorate or adorn again.

Rededicate, rē-ded'i-kāt, *v.t.* To dedicate again or anew.

Redeem, rē-dēm', *v.t.* [Fr. *rédimer*, L. *redimo*, to buy back, to ransom—*red*, *re*, back, and *emo*, to obtain or purchase. EXAMPLE, EXEMPT.] To buy back; to release from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent; to pay ransom or equivalent for; to ransom; to rescue; to perform, as a promise; to make good by performance; to make amends for; to atone for; to improve or employ to the best advantage ('*redeeming* the time').—**Redeemability, Redeemableness**, rē-dē'ma-bil"i-ti, rē-dē'ma-bl-nes, *n*. The state of being redeemable.—**Redeemable**, rē-dē'ma-bl, *a*. Capable of being redeemed.—**Redeemer**, rē-dē'mėr, *n*. One who redeems or ransoms; the Saviour of the world, JESUS CHRIST.—**Redemption**, rē-dem'shon, *n*. [L. *redemptio*: a doublet of *ransom*.] The act of redeeming; the state of being redeemed; ransom; *theol.* the deliverance of sinners from the penalty of God's violated law by the sufferings and death of Christ.—**Redemptive**, rē-dem'tiv, *a*. Redeeming; serving to redeem.—**Redemptorist**, rē-dem'tor-ist, *n*. One of a religious congregation who devote themselves to the education of youth and the spread of Catholicism.—**Redemptory**, rē-dem'to-ri, *a*. Paid for ransom.

Redeliberate, rē-dē-lib'ėr-āt, *v.t.* and *i.* To deliberate again; to reconsider.

Redeliver, rē-dē-liv'ėr, *v.t.* To deliver back; to return to the sender; to liberate a second time.—**Redeliverance**, rē-dē-liv'ėr-ans, *n*. A second deliverance.

Redemand, rē-dē-mand', *v.t.* To demand back; to demand again.

Redemise, rē-dē-mīz', *v.t.* To demise back; to convey or transfer back, as an estate.—*n*. Reconveyance of an estate.

Redemonstrate, rē-dē-mon'strāt, *v.t.* To demonstrate again or afresh.

Redemption. Under REDEEM.

Redented, rē-den'ted, *a*. [L. *re*, back, and *dens*, a tooth.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

Redeposit, rē-dē-poz'it, *v.t.* To deposit again or anew.

Redescend, rē-dē-send', *v.t.* To descend again.—**Redescent**, rē-dē-sent', *n*. A descending or falling again.

Redigest, rē-di-jest', *v.t.* To digest or reduce to form a second time.

Redintegrate, rē-din'tē-grāt, *v.t.*—*redintegrated*, *redintegrating*. [L. *red*, again, and *integer*, whole. ENTIRE.] To make whole again; to restore to a perfect state.—**Redintegration**, rē-din'tē-grā"shon, *n*. The act of redintegrating; renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state.

Redisburse, rē-dis-bėrs', *v.t.* To repay or refund.

Rediscover, rē-dis-kuv'ėr, *v.t.* To discover again or afresh.

Redispose, rē-dis-pōz', *v.t.* To dispose or adjust again.

Redistribute, rē-dis-trib'ūt, *v.t.* To distribute again; to apportion afresh.—**Redistribution**, rē-dis'tri-bū"shon, *n*. A second or new distribution.

Redivide, rē-di-vīd', *v.t.* To divide again.

Redolent, red'ō-lent, *a*. [L. *redolens*, *redolentis*, ppr. of *redoleo*, to emit a scent—*red*, back, and *oleo*, to smell. ODOUR.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent; giving out an odour; odorous; fragrant: often with *of*.—**Redolently**, red'ō-lent-li, *adv*. In a redolent manner; fragrantly.—**Redolence, Redolency**, red'ō-lens, red'ō-len-si, *n*. The quality of being redolent; fragrance.

Redondilla, red-on-dēl'ya, *n*. [Sp.] A species of versification in Spanish poetry.

Redouble, rē-dub'l, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *double*.] To multiply; to repeat often; to increase by repeated or continued additions.—*v.i.* To become twice as much; to become greatly or repeatedly increased.

Redoubt, rē-dout', *n*. REDOUT.

Redoubtable, rē-dout'a-bl, *a*. [O.Fr. *redoubtable*, from *redoubter*, to fear—L. *re*, again, and *dubito*, to doubt. DOUBT.] Formidable; to be dreaded; terrible to foes; hence, valiant: often used in irony.—**Redoubted**, rē-dout'ed, *p.* and *a*. Redoubtable; formidable; valiant.

Redound, rē-dound', *v.i.* [Fr. *redonder*, L. *redundo*, to overflow—*red*, back, and *undo*, to surge, from *unda*, a wave (seen also in *undulate*, *redundant*, *abound*).] To roll or flow back, as a wave; to conduce; to contribute; to result (this will *redound* to your benefit).—*n*. The coming back, as a consequence or effect; result.

Redout, Redoubt, rē-dout', *n*. [Fr. *redoute*, *reduit*, from L.L. *reductus*, a retired spot, from L. *reductus*, retired—*re*, back, and *duco*, to lead. DUKE.] *Fort.* a general name for nearly every class of works wholly inclosed and undefended by re-entering or flanking angles; a small inclosed temporary field-work.

Redraft, rē-draft', *v.t.* To draw or draft anew.—*n*. A second draft or copy; a second draft or order drawn for money.

Redraw, rē-dra', *v.t.* To draw again, as a second draft or copy.—*v.i.* *Com.* to draw a new bill of exchange.

Redress, rē-dres', *v.t.* [Fr. *redresser*, to straighten again, to put right. DRESS.] To remedy or put right, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; to relieve of anything unjust or oppressive; to compensate; to make amends to.—*n*. Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; undoing of wrong; reparation; indemnification.—**Redresser**, rē-dres'ėr, *n*. One who gives redress.—**Redressible**, rē-dres'i-bl, *a*. Capable of being redressed.—**Redressive**, rē-dres'iv, *a*. Affording redress; giving relief.—**Redressless**, rē-dres'les, *a*. Without redress or amendment; without relief.

Reduce, rē-dūs', *v.t.*—*reduced*, *reducing*. [L. *reduco*—*re*, back, and *duco*, to lead. DUKE.] To bring to any state or condition, good or bad; to bring (to powder, to poverty, to order, &c.); to diminish in size, quantity, or value; to make less or lower; to bring to an inferior condition; to subdue; to bring into subjection; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description; to bring from a form less fit to one more fit for operation; *arith.* to change from one denomination into another without altering the value; *alg.* to bring to the simplest form with the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side; *metal.* to separate, as a pure metal from a metallic ore; *surg.* to restore to its proper place or state, as a dislocated or fractured bone.—*To reduce a design*, to make a copy of it smaller than the original.—*To reduce to the ranks*, to degrade for misconduct to the position of a private soldier.—**Reducent**, rē-dū'sent, *a*. [L. *reducens*.] Tending to reduce.—*n*. That which reduces.—**Reducer**, rē-dū'sėr, *n*. One that reduces.—**Reducible**, rē-dū'si-bl, *a*. Capable of being reduced; convertible.—**Reducibleness**, rē-dū'si-bl-nes, *n*.—**Reducibly**, rē-dū'si-bli, *adv*.—**Reduction**, rē-duk'shon, *n*. [L. *reductio*.] The act of reducing; conversion into another state or form; diminution; conquest; subjugation; *arith.* the bringing of numbers of one denomination into another; the arithmetical rule by which this is done; *alg.* the process of bringing equations to their simplest forms with the unknown quantity alone on one side, and the known ones on the other; the act of making a copy of a map, design, &c., on a smaller scale, pre-

serving the proper proportions; *surg.* the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place; *metal.* the operation of obtaining pure metals from metallic ores. — **Reductive**, rē-duk'tiv, *a.* Having the power of reducing; tending to reduce.

Reductio ad absurdum, rē-duk'shi-ō ad ab-ser'dum, *n.* [L.] A reduction to an absurdity, a species of argument which proves not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of everything which contradicts it.

Reduit, red-wē, *n.* [Fr.] A redoubt.

Redundant, rē-dun'dant, *a.* [L. *redundans*, *redundantis*, ppr. of *redundo*. REDOUND.] Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; using more words than are necessary.—**Redundance**, **Redundancy**, rē-dun'dans, rē-dun'dan-si, *n.* The quality of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance; that which is redundant or superfluous.—**Redundantly**, rē-dun'dant-li, *adv.* In a redundant manner.

Reduplicate, rē-dū'pli-kāt, *v.t.* — *reduplicated*, *reduplicating.* [L. *reduplico*, *reduplicatum*—*re*, and *duplico*, to double. DUPLICATE.] To double again; to multiply; to repeat; *philol.* to repeat, as the initial syllable or the root of a word, for the purpose of marking past time.—*v.i. Philol.* to be doubled or repeated; to undergo reduplication.—*a.* Redoubled; repeated; *bot.* applied to a form of estivation in which the edges of the sepals or petals are turned outwards. — **Reduplication**, rē-dū'pli-kā"shon, *n.* The act of doubling or reduplicating; *philol.* the repetition of a root or of the initial syllable (more or less modified), as in Gr. *pheugō*, to flee, perfect *pepheuga*; *did*, the reduplicated past of *do*; the new syllable formed by reduplication.

Ree, rē, *n.* [From Pg. *reis*, pl. of *real*. MILREIS.] A small Portuguese denomination of money about one-fifth of an English farthing. Spelled also *Rei*.

Re-echo, rē-ek'ō, *v.t.* and *i.* To echo back; to reverberate again.—*n.* The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.

Reechy, rēch'i, *a.* [A form of *reeky*, from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; foul. [*Shak.*]

Reed, rēd, *n.* [O.E. *rede*, A.Sax. *hreód*—O.Sax. *hriod*, D. *riet*, *ried*, O.H.G. *hriot*, Mod.G. *riet*, *ried*; also Ir. *readan*, Gael. *ribhid*, a reed.] A name applied to tall broad-leaved grasses growing in marshy places, or to their hollow stems; a musical instrument made from a reed; a rustic or pastoral pipe; a little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon, or clarinet is blown; one of the thin plates of metal whose vibrations produce the notes of an accordion, harmonium, &c.; *weaving*, a frame of parallel flat strips of wood or metal for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web.—**Reed-bird**. RICE-BIRD.—**Reed-bunting**, **Reed-sparrow**, *n.* One of the British buntings, a bird that frequents reeds, fens, &c.—**Reeded**, rēd'ed, *a.* Covered with reeds; abounding in reeds.—**Reeden**, rēd'n, *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.—**Reed-grass**, *n.* A name given to various large grasses.—**Reed-mace**, *n.* A British plant, tall, stout, and erect, with leaves used for making mats, &c.—**Reed-pipe**, *n.* A musical pipe made of reed; a pipe in an organ sounding by means of a reed. — **Reedy**, rēd'i, *a.* Abounding with reeds; resembling a reed; applied to a voice or musical instrument having a thin, harsh tone.

Reef, rēf, *n.* [Same as D. *rif*, a reef; Icel. *rif*, Dan. *rev*, *rie*, Sw. *rev*, G. *riff*, reef; from root of *rive*.] A mass of rocks in the ocean lying at or near the surface of the water; among gold miners, a gold-bearing quartz vein.—**Reefy**, rēf'i, *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.

Reef, rēf, *n.* [From D. *reef*, a reef; L.G. *reff*, *riff*, Icel. *rif*, Dan. *rev*, *reb*, Sw. *ref*, reef; akin A. Sax. *reáf*, a garment. ROBE.] *Naut.* that part of a sail which can be drawn together by small cords, so as to contract the canvas in proportion to the increase of the wind.—*v.t. Naut.* to take in a reef or reefs in; to reduce the extent of a sail by folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard. — **Reef-band**, *n.* A strong horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail to strengthen it where the eyelet-holes are formed for the reef-points. — **Reefer**, rēf'ér, *n.* One who reefs; a reefing-jacket. — **Reefing-jacket**, *n.* A close-fitting jacket of strong cloth. — **Reef-point**, *n.* One of the small pieces of line for tying up a sail to the yard when reefing it.

Reek, rēk, *n.* [A. Sax. *réc*, smoke, vapour; cog. O.Fris. *rēk*, Icel. *reykr*, D. and L.G. *rook*, Dan. *røg*, Sw. *rök*, G. *rauch*, Lith. *rukas*, smoke.] Vapour; steam; exhalation; fume; smoke.—*v.i.* To smoke; to steam; to exhale; to emit vapour.—**Reeky**, rēk'i, *a.* Giving out reek or fumes. [*Shak.*]

Reel, rēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hreól*, *reól*, a reel; Icel. *hræll*, a weaver's rod or sley.] A roller or bobbin of wood, &c., for thread used in sewing; a machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, &c.; a revolving frame on which the log-line is wound; a revolving appliance attached to the butt of a fishing-rod, and around which the line is wound.—*v.t.* To wind upon a reel.—**Reel-stand**, *n.* A holder for reels for ladies' use.

Reel, rēl, *n.* [Gael. *righill*, a reel.] A lively dance peculiar to Scotland; the music for this dance, generally written in common time of four crotchets in a bar, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers.—*v.i.* To perform the dance called a reel.

Reel, rēl, *v.i.* [O.E. *reile*, *rele*, to roll, to reel; perhaps from *reel*, the implement.] To stagger or sway in walking; to whirl; to have a whirling or giddy sensation (my brain *reeled*).—*n.* A staggering motion, as that of a drunk man.

Re-elect, rē-ē-lekt', *v.t.* To elect again.—**Re-election**, rē-ē-lek'shon, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election.

Reem, rēm, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *rýman*, to enlarge, from *rúm*, room. ROOM.] *Naut.* to widen the seams between a vessel's planks for the purpose of caulking them.

Re-embark, rē-em-bärk', *v.t.* and *i.* To embark or put on board again. — **Re-embarkation**, rē-em'bär-kā"shon, *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again.

Re-embody, rē-em-bod'i, *v.t.* To embody again.

Re-emerge, rē-ē-mérj', *v.i.* To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed. —**Re-emergence**, rē-ē-mér'jens, *n.* The act of emerging again.

Re-enact, rē-e-nakt', *v.t.* To enact again.—**Re-enactment**, rē-e-nakt'ment, *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time.

Re-encourage, rē-en-kur'āj, *v.t.* To encourage again.—**Re-encouragement**, rē-en-kur'āj-ment, *n.* Renewed or repeated encouragement.

Re-enforce, rē-en-fōrs', *v.t.* To enforce anew; to reinforce.

Re-engage, rē-en-gāj', *v.t.* and *i.* To engage a second time. — **Re-engagement**, rē-en-gāj'ment, *n.* Renewed engagement.

Re-enlist, rē-en-list', *v.t.* and *i.* To enlist a second time. — **Re-enlistment**, rē-en-list'ment, *n.* The act of re-enlisting.

Re-enter, rē-en'tér, *v.t.* To enter again or anew; *engr.* to cut deeper, as the incisions of a plate which are too faint.—**Re-entering**, rē-en'tér-ing, *p.* and *a.* Entering anew.—*Re-entering angle*, an angle pointing inwards; *fort.* the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place.—**Re-entrance**, rē-en'trans, *n.* The act of entering again.—**Re-entry**, rē-en'tri, *n.* A new or second entry; *law*, the resuming or retaking possession of lands lately lost.

Re-erect, rē-ē-rekt', *v.t.* To erect again or anew.

Re-establish, rē-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* To establish anew.—**Re-establisher**, rē-es-tab'lish-ér, *n.* One who re-establishes.—**Re-establishment**, rē-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* The act of establishing again.

Reeve, rēv, *n.* [A. Sax. *geréfa*, a steward, a person in authority; origin doubtful: *sheriff*—*shire-reeve*.] A bailiff; a steward; a peace officer: now used only in such words as *borough-reeve*, *port-reeve*, &c.

Reeve, rēv, *n.* A bird, the female of the ruff.

Reeve, rēv, *v.t.* and *i.*—*reeved* or *rove*, *reeving.* [From *reef*, the nautical term.] *Naut.* to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, ring-bolt, &c.; to run or pass through such hole.

Re-examine, rē-eg-zam'in, *v.t.* To examine anew. — **Re-examination**, rē-eg-zam'i-nā"shon, *n.* A renewed or repeated examination.

Re-exhibit, rē-egz-hib'it, *v.t.* To exhibit again or anew.

Re-experience, rē-eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* A renewed or repeated experience.—*v.t.* To experience again.

Re-export, rē-eks-pōrt', *v.t.* To export again; to export after having been imported.—*n.* (rē-eks'pōrt). Any commodity re-exported. —**Re-exportation**, rē-eks'pōr-tā"shon, *n.* The act of re-exporting.

Refashion, rē-fash'on, *v.t.* To fashion or form into shape a second time.

Refasten, rē-fas'n, *v.t.* To fasten again.

Refection, rē-fek'shon, *n.* [L. *refectio*, *refectionis*, from *reficio*, to restore, to refresh—*re*, again, and *facio*, to make.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast.—**Refective**, rē-fek'tiv, *a.* Refreshing; restoring. — **Refectory**, rē-fek'to-ri, *n.* An eating-room; an apartment in convents where meals are taken.

Refer, rē-fér', *v.t.*—*referred*, *referring.* [L. *refero*, *referre*, to bring back, to refer, &c. —*re*, back, and *fero*, to carry. FERTILE.] To trace back; to impute; to assign; to attribute to, as the cause, motive, or ground; to hand over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, decision, &c. (to *refer* a matter to a third party); to appeal; to assign, as to an order, genus, or class: in all senses followed by *to*.—*v.i.* To respect; to have relation; to appeal; to have recourse; to apply; to consult (to *refer* to one's notes); to allude; to make allusion; to direct the attention. ∴ Syn. under ADVERT.—**Referee**, ref-ér-ē', *n.* One to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator.—**Reference**, ref'ér-ens, *n.* The act of referring; the act of alluding; direct allusion; relation, respect, or regard (generally in the phrase *in* or *with reference to*); one of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character, abilities, &c.; a passage or note in a work by which a person is referred to another passage.—*a.* Affording information when consulted.—*Reference Bible*, a Bible having brief explanations and references to parallel passages printed on the margin.—*Reference books*, books, such as dictionaries, &c., intended to be consulted as occasion requires.—*Reference library*, a library containing books which can be consulted on the spot. —**Referential**, ref-ér-en'shal, *a.* Relating to or having reference. — **Referentially**, ref-ér-en'shal-li, *adv.* By way of reference. —**Referment**, rē-fér'ment, *n.* Reference for decision.—**Referrer**, rē-fér'ér, *n.* One who refers.—**Referrible**, **Referable**, rē-fér'i-bl, ref'ér-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being referred, assigned, or considered as belonging.

Referment, rē-fér-ment', *v.t.* and *i.* To ferment again.

Refill, rē-fil', *v.t.* To fill again.

Refine, rē-fīn', *v.t.*—*refined*, *refining.* [Fr. *raffiner*, to refine—*re*, and *affiner*—*af* (for L. *ad*), to, and *fin*, fine. FINE.] To reduce to a pure state; to free from impurities; to purify; to reduce from the ore; to separate from other metals or from dross or alloy; to purify from what is coarse, inelegant, rude, and the like; to make elegant; to raise or educate, as the taste; to give culture to; to polish (to *refine* the manners, &c.). —*v.i.* To become pure or purer; to affect nicety or subtlety in thought or language.—**Refined**, rē-fīnd', *p.* and *a.* Polished or elegant in character; free from anything coarse or vulgar.—**Refinedly**, rē-fī'ned-li, *adv.* In a refined manner. — **Refinedness**, rē-fī'ned-nes, *n.* State of being refined. — **Refinement**, rē-fīn'ment, *n.* The act of refining or purifying, or state of being refined; the state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, or the like; elegance of manners, language, &c.; culture; a result of excessive elaboration, polish, or nicety; overnicety; an affected subtlety.—**Refiner**, rē-fī'nér, *n.* One that refines liquors, sugar, metals, or other things; an im-

prover in purity and elegance; one who is overnice in discrimination, argument, reasoning, &c.—**Refinery**, rē-fī'ner-i, n. A place and apparatus for refining sugar, metals, or the like.

Refit, rē-fit', v.t.—*refitted, refitting.* To restore after damage or decay; to repair; to fit out anew.—v.i. To repair damages, especially to ships.—n. A repairing; the repair of a ship.—**Refitment**, rē-fit'ment, n. The act of refitting.

Refix, rē-fiks', v.t. To fix again; to reestablish.

Reflect, rē-flekt', v.t. [L. *reflecto*—*re*, back, and *flecto, flexum*, to bend, seen in *flexure, inflect, inflect, inflection*, &c. FLEX.] To bend back; to turn, cast, or direct back; to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws (to *reflect* light, heat, or sound); to give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.—v.i. To throw back light, heat, sound, or the like; to return rays or beams; to throw or turn back the thoughts upon anything; to think or consider seriously; to revolve matters in the mind; to bring reproach; to cast censure or blame (to not *reflect* on his errors).—**Reflected**, rē-flek'ted, pp. Cast or thrown back (*reflected* light); curved or turned round. See FLEXUR.—**Reflectible**, rē-flek'ti-bl, a. Capable of being reflected. **Reflecting**, rē-flek'ting, p. and a. Throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other polished surface does; given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative (a *reflecting* mind).—*Reflecting circle*, an instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, on the principle of the sextant.—*Reflecting telescope*, a form of telescope in which the image of the object to be viewed is produced by a concave reflector instead of a converging lens as in the *refracting telescope*.—**Reflectingly**, rē-flek'ting-li, adv. With reflection; censoriously.—**Reflection**, rē-flek'shon, n. The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; *physics*, the change of direction which light, heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached; that which is produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface; attentive or continued consideration; meditation, contemplation, deliberation; a censorious remark or one attaching blame; reproach cast; *anat.* the folding of a membrane upon itself.—**Reflective**, rē-flek'tiv, a. Throwing back rays; reflecting; exercising reflection; *gram.* reflexive.—**Reflectively**, rē-flek'tiv-li, adv. In a reflective manner.—**Reflectiveness**, rē-flek'tiv-nes, n.—**Reflector**, rē-flek'ter, n. One who reflects; that which reflects; a polished surface of metal or other suitable material for reflecting light, heat, or sound in any required direction; a reflecting telescope.

Reflex, rē'fleks, a. [L. *reflexus*, ppr. of *reflecto*. REFLECT.] Turned backwards; having a backward direction; reflective; introspective.—*Reflex actions*, those actions of the nervous system which are performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.—n. Reflection; image produced by reflection.—**Reflexed**, rē-flekst', a. Turned or bent back;—**Reflexibility**, rē-flek'si-bil"i-ti, n. The quality of being reflexible.—**Reflexible**, rē-flek'si-bl, a. Capable of being reflected.—**Reflexion**, rē-flek'shon. REFLECTION.—**Reflexive**, rē-flek'siv, a. Reflective; bending or turning backward; having respect to something past; *gram.* having for its direct object a pronoun which stands for the agent or subject, said of certain verbs (*I bethought myself*, the witness *forswore himself*); also applied to pronouns of this class.—**Reflexively**, rē-flek'siv-li, adv. In a reflexive manner; after the manner of a reflexive verb or pronoun.—**Reflexly**, rē-fleks'li, adv. In a reflex manner.

Refluent, ref'lu-ent, a. [L. *refluens, refluentis*—*re*, back, and *fluo*, to flow. FLUENT.] Flowing, surging, or rushing back; ebbing.—**Refluence, Refluency**, ref'lu-ens, ref'lu-en-si, n. A flowing back.

Reflux, rē'fluks, n. [Prefix *re*, back, and *flux*.] A flowing back (the *flux* and *reflux* of the tides).—a. Returning or flowing back.

Refold, rē-fōld', v.t. To fold again.

Refoment, rē-fō-ment', v.t. To foment anew; to excite anew.

Reforge, rē-fōrj', v.t. To forge again or anew; to fabricate anew.

Reform, rē-form', v.t. [Fr. *reformer*, to reform or amend, from L. *reformare*—*re*, again, and *forma*, to form, from *forma*, form. FORM.] To change from worse to better; to introduce improvement in; to amend; to bring from a bad to a good state; to remove or abolish for something better.—v.i. To abandon evil and return to good; to amend one's behaviour.—n. A rearrangement which either brings back a better order of things or reconstructs the present order in an entirely new form; reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; specifically, a change in the regulations of parliamentary representation; often used adjectively (a *reform* bill or act).—**Reformable**, rē-for'ma-bl, a. Capable of being reformed.—**Reformation**, ref-or-mā'shon, n. The act of reforming or state of being reformed; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of anything defectional or bad; the redress of grievances or abuses.—*The Reformation*, the name usually given to the religious revolution of the sixteenth century, which divided the Western Church into the two sections known as Protestant and Roman Catholic.—**Reformatory**, rē-for'ma-to-ri, a. Tending to produce reformation.—*Reformatory school*, a reformatory.—n. An institution for the reception and reformation of juveniles who have already begun a career of criminality, and have been convicted.—**Reformed**, rē-formd', p. and a. Corrected; amended; restored to a good state; having turned from evil courses (a *reformed* profligate); having accepted the principles of the Reformation and separated from the Church of Rome (the Reformed Churches).—**Reformer**, rē-for'mer, n. One who effects a reformation or amendment; one of those who commenced or assisted in the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century; one who promotes or urges political reform.

Re-form, rē-form', v.t. [Directly from *re* and *form*.] To form again or anew; to give the same or another disposition or arrangement to (to *re-form* troops that have been scattered).—**Re-formation**, rē-for-mā'shon, n. The act of forming anew; a second forming in order.

Refortify, rē-for'ti-fī, v.t. To fortify anew.—**Refortification**, rē-for-ti-fi-kā"shon, n. A fortifying anew or a second time.

Refound, rē-found', v.t. To found or cast anew; to found or establish again; to reestablish.—**Refounder**, rē-foun'der, n. One who refounds.

Refract, rē-frakt', v.t. [Fr. *refracter*, from L. *refringo, refractum*, to break up—*re*, and *frango, fractum*, to break. FRACTION.] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, *optics*, to deflect (a ray of light) at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density.—**Refractable**, rē-frak'ta-bl, a. Capable of being refracted; refrangible.—**Refracted**, rē-frak'ted, p. and a. Turned from a direct course, as rays of light; *bot.* and *conch.* bent back at an acute angle.—**Refracting**, rē-frak'ting, p. and a. Serving or tending to refract; turning from a direct course.—*Refracting telescope*, a telescope in which the rays are refracted by an object-glass, at the focus of which they are viewed by an eye-piece.—**Refraction**, rē-frak'shon, n. The act of refracting or state of being refracted; a deflection or change of direction impressed upon rays of light or heat passing from one transparent medium into another of different density, as from air into water or vice versa,—or upon rays traversing a medium the density of which is not uniform, as the atmosphere.—*Astronomical* or *atmospheric refraction*, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere.—*Double refraction*, the separation of a ray of light into two separate parts by passing through certain transparent mediums as Iceland-spar, causing objects to appear double.—**Refractive**, rē-frak'tiv, a. Pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to refract.—**Refractiveness**, rē-frak'tiv-nes, n.—**Refractometer**, rē-frak-tom'et-er, n. An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.—**Refractor**, rē-frak'ter, n. A refracting telescope. Under REFRACTING.

Refractory, rē-frak'to-ri, a. [Fr. *refractaire*; from L. *refractarius*, stubborn, from *refringo, refractum*. REFRACT.] Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable (a *refractory* child); resisting ordinary treatment, as metals that are difficult of fusion.—n. A refractory person.—**Refractorily**, rē-frak'to-ri-li, adv. In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately.—**Refractoriness**, rē-frak'to-ri-nes, n. The quality of being refractory.

Refragable, ref'ra-ga-bl, a. [L. L. *refragabilis*, from L. *refragor*, to oppose, to resist—*re*, back, and root of *frango*, to break. REFRACT.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable.—**Refragability, Refragableness**, ref'ra-ga-bil"i-ti, ref'ra-ga-bl-nes, n. The state of being refragable.

Refrain, rē-frān', n. [Fr. *refrain*, from O. Fr. *refraindre*, L. *refringo*—*re*, again, and *frango*, to break. (REFRACT.) The *refrain*, therefore, is literally the break or interruption to the course of the piece.] The burden of a song; part of a poetic composition repeated at the end of every stanza; a kind of musical repetition.

Refrain, rē-frān', v.t. [Fr. *refrener*, to bridle in, to repress, from L. *refreno*—*re*, back, and *frenum*, a rein.] To hold back; to restrain; to curb; to keep from action; stan *refr.*—v.i. To forbear; to abstain; to keep one's self from action or interference; followed by *from*.—**Refrainer**, rē-frā'ner, n. One who refrains.—**Refrainment**, rē-frān'ment, n. The act of refraining.

Reframe, rē-frām', v.t. To frame or put together again.

Refrangible, rē-fran'ji-bl, a. [L. *re*, and *frango*, to break. REFRACT.] Capable of being refracted; subject to refraction, as rays of light.—**Refrangibility, Refrangibleness**, rē-fran'ji-bil"i-ti, rē-fran'ji-bl-nes, n. The state or quality of being refrangible; susceptibility of refraction.

Refresh, rē-fresh', v.t. [O. Fr. *refraischir, refraischir* (Fr. *rafraîchir*), to refresh. FRESH.] To make fresh or vigorous again; to restore vigour or energy to; to give new strength to; to reinvigorate; to recreate or revive after fatigue, want, pain, or the like; to reanimate; to freshen.—**Refresher**, rē-fresh'er, n. One who or that which refreshes; among lawyers, an additional fee paid to counsel when the case is adjourned from one term or sittings to another.—**Refreshful**, rē-fresh'ful, a. Full of refreshment; refreshing.—**Refreshing**, rē-fresh'ing, p. and a. Acting or operating so as to refresh; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.—n. Refreshment.—**Refreshingly**, rē-fresh'ing-li, adv. In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh.—**Refreshingness**, rē-fresh'ing-nes, n.—**Refreshment**, rē-fresh'ment, n. The act of refreshing; that which refreshes; that which gives fresh strength or vigour, as food, drink, or rest; in the plural almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

Refrigerate, rē-frij'er-āt, v.t.—*refrigerated, refrigerating.* [L. *refrigero, refrigeratum*, to refrigerate—*re*, again, and *frigus, frigoris*, cold. FRIGID.] To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh.—**Refrigerant, Refrigerative**, rē-frij'er-ant, rē-frij'er-ā-tiv, a. Cooling; allaying heat.—n. *Med.* a medicine which abates heat or cools; *fig.* anything which cools, allays, or extinguishes.—**Refrigeration**, rē-frij'er-ā"shon, n. The act of refrigerating; abatement of heat; the operation of cooling worts and other hot fluids without exposing them to evaporation.—**Refrigerator, Refrigeratory**, rē-frij'er-ā-ter, rē-frij'er-a-to-ri, n. That which refrigerates, cools, or keeps cool; an ap-

paratus for cooling wort, beer, &c.; a chest or chamber holding a supply of ice to cool provisions in warm weather; a machine or apparatus for the manufacture of artificial ice, or used in making ice-cream; a refrigerating medicine; a refrigerant. —**Refrigeratory**, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

Refringent, rē-frin'jent, *a.* [L. *refringo*—*re*, back, and *frango*, to break. REFRACT.] Possessing the quality of refracting; refractive. — **Refringency**, rē-frin'jen-sī, *n.* Refringent or refractive power.

Reft, reft, *pret. & pp. of* REAVE. Bereft.

Refuge, ref'ūj, *n.* [Fr., from L. *refugium*, from *refugio*—*re*, again, and *fugio*, to flee (whence *fugitive*).] Shelter or protection from danger or distress; that which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; any place where one is out of the way of any evil or danger; an institution where the destitute or homeless find temporary shelter; a house of refuge; an expedient to secure protection or defence; a device, contrivance, shift.—*Cities of refuge*, among the J[illegible]s, certain cities appointed to secure the safety of such persons as might unintentionally commit homicide.—*Harbours of refuge*, harbours which afford shelter to vessels in stress of weather.—*House of refuge*, an institution for the shelter of the homeless or destitute. —*v.t.* To shelter; to protect.—*v.i.* To take shelter.—**Refugee**, ref-ū-jē', *n.* [Fr. *refugié*.] One who flees for refuge; one who in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety.

Refulgent, rē-ful'jent, *a.* [L. *refulgens*, *refulgentis*, ppr. of *refulgeo*—*re*, again, and *fulgeo*, to shine. FULGENT.] Casting a bright light; shining; splendid. —**Refulgently**, rē-ful'jent-li, *adv.* In a refulgent manner.—**Refulgence**, **Refulgency**, rē-ful'jens, rē-ful'jen-sī, *n.* The state or quality of being refulgent; splendour; brilliancy.

Refund, rē-fund', *v.t.* [L. *refundo*, to pour back, to restore—*re*, back, and *fundo*, to pour. FUSE.] To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to pay back; to restore; to reimburse.—**Refunder**, rē-fun'dēr, *n.* One who refunds.

Refurbish, rē-fer'bish, *v.t.* To furbish a second time or anew.

Refurnish, rē-fer'nish, *v.t.* To furnish anew; to resupply with furniture.

Refuse, rē-fūz', *v.t.*—*refused*, *refusing*. [Fr. *refuser*, to refuse: Fr. *refuser*, Sp. *rehusar*; supposed to owe its origin partly to L. *recusare*, to refuse, partly to *refutare*, to refute.] To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant: often with an infinitive as object (he *refused* to give me the book); to decline to accept; to reject (to *refuse* an office); to deny the request of; to say no to (I could not *refuse* him).—*v.i.* To decline a request; not to comply.—*a.* (ref'ūs). Rejected; worthless, left as of no value.—*n.* That which is rejected as useless; waste matter. —**Refusable**, rē-fūz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being refused.—**Refusal**, rē-fū'zal, *n.* The act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance; option of taking or buying; pre-emption.—**Refuser**, rē-fūz'ēr, *n.* One who refuses.

Re-fuse, rē-fūz', *v.t.* To fuse or melt again. —**Re-fusion**, rē-fū'zhon, *n.* A renewed or repeated melting or fusion.

Refute, rē-fūt', *v.t.*—*refuted*, *refuting*. [Fr. *réfuter*, L. *refutare*—*re*, back, and old *futo*, to pour, from root of *fundo*, to pour. CONFUTE, FUTILE, BURL.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or counterveiling proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to prove to be in error. —**Refuter**, rē-fū'tēr, *n.* One who refutes.—**Refutability**, rē-fū'ta-bil"i-ti or ref'ū-ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* Capability of being refuted.—**Refutable**, rē-fū'ta-bl or ref'ū-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being refuted.—**Refutation**, ref-ū-tā'shon, *n.* The act of refuting or proving to be false or erroneous; overthrow by argument or countervailing proof.—**Refutatory**, rē-fū'ta-to-ri, *a.* Tending to refute; containing refutation.

Regain, rē-gān', *v.t.* To gain anew; to recover what has been lost; to reach again (they regained the shore).

Regal, rē'gal, *a.* [L. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king, from stem of *rego*, to rule, the same root being also seen in E. *right*. *Royal* is the same word; and *reign*, *regent*, &c., have the same origin, as also *-rect* in *correct*, *direct*, &c.] Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal. ∴Syn. under ROYAL. —**Regalia**, rē-gā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L. *regalia*, royal or regal things, neut. pl. neut. of *regalis*, regal.] The emblems or symbols of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, sceptre, &c.; the insignia or decorations of some society, as the Freemasons. — **Regality**, rē-gal'i-ti, *n.* Royalty; sovereignty; kingship; in Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction, formerly conferred by the king. — **Regally**, rē'gal-li, *adv.* In a regal or royal manner; royally.

Regale, rē-gāl', *v.t.*—*regaled*, *regaling*. [Fr. *regaler*, to regale—*re*, and an old verb *galer*, to rejoice, probably from root of Goth. *galjan*, to rejoice. GALA.] To entertain sumptuously or with something that gives great pleasure; to gratify, as the senses; to delight; to feast.—*v.i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.—*n.* A splendid repast; a treat.—**Regalement**, rē-gāl'ment, *n.* Entertainment; gratification. — **Regaler**, rē-gā'lēr, *n.* One who regales.

Regalia. Under REGAL.

Regard, rē-gard', *v.t.* [Fr. *regarder*, to regard, to observe—*re*, back, and *garder*, to guard. GUARD.] To look upon; to observe; to notice with some care; to pay attention to; to observe a certain respect towards; to respect, reverence, honour, esteem; to mind; to care for; to have or to show certain feelings towards; to view in the light of; to put on the same footing as.—*As regards* (impers.), with regard to; as respects; as concerns (*as regards* that matter I am of your opinion).—*n.* Look or gaze; aspect directed to another (*Shak.*); attention or care; heed; consideration; that feeling which springs from estimable qualities in the object; respect, esteem, reverence; relation; respect; reference; view: often in the phrases, *in regard to*, *with regard to*; *pl.* respects; good wishes; compliments (give my *regards* to the family).—**Regardable**, rē-gar'da-bl, *a.* Worthy of notice; noticeable.—**Regardant**, rē-gar'dant, *a.* Regarding; watching; *her.* applied to an animal whose face is turned backwards in an attitude of vigilance.—**Regarder**, rē-gar'dēr, *n.* One that regards.—**Regardful**, rē-gard'ful, *a.* Having or paying regard.—**Regardfully**, rē-gard'ful-li, *adv.* In a regardful manner.—**Regarding**, rē-gar'ding, *prep.* [Like *concerning*, *during*, a participle, now established as a preposition.] Respecting; concerning; in reference to (to be at a loss *regarding* something). — **Regardless**, rē-gard'les, *a.* Not having regard or heed; heedless; careless.—**Regardlessly**, rē-gard'les-li, *adv.* In a regardless manner; heedlessly; carelessly. — **Regardlessness**, rē-gard'les-nes, *n.* Heedlessness; negligence.

Regather, rē-gaw'ēr, *v.t.* To gather or collect again.

Regatta, rē-gat'a, *n.* [It.] Originally gondola race in Venice; now any sailing or rowing race in which a number of yachts or boats contend for prizes.

Regelation, rē-je-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *re*, again, and *gelatio*, *gelationis*, a freezing. CONGEAL.] The phenomenon presented by pieces of moist ice which when placed in contact with one another freeze together even in a warm atmosphere.

Regency. Under REGENT.

Regenerate, rē-jen'ēr-āt, *v.t.*—*regenerated*, *regenerating*. [L. *regenero*, *regenerātum*—*re*, again, and *genero*, to generate. GENERATE.] To generate or produce anew; to reproduce; *theol.* to cause to be born again; to change, as the heart and affections, from enmity or indifference to love of God.—*a.* Reproduced; *theol.* changed from a natural to a spiritual state.—**Regeneratement**, **Regeneracy**, rē-jen'ēr-āt-nes, rē-jen'ēr-a-sī, *n.* The state of being regenerated.—**Regeneration**, rē-jen'ēr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of regenerating or producing anew; *theol.* that change by which love to God and his law is implanted in the heart.—**Regenerative**, rē-jen'ēr-a-tiv, *a.* Producing regeneration; renewing.—**Regeneratively**, rē-jen'ēr-a-tiv-li, *adv.*—**Regenerator**, rē-jen'ēr-a-to-ri, *n.* **Regeneratory**, rē-jen'ēr-a-to-ri, *a.* **Regenerative.**—**Regenesis**, rē-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Prefix *re*, again, and *genesis*.] The state of being reproduced.

Regent, rē'jent, *a.* [L. *regens*, *regentis*, ppr. of *rego*, to rule; cog. Skr. *raj*, to rule; from same root also E. *right*. REGAL.] Ruling; governing; exercising vicarious authority. —*n.* A governor; a ruler; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; one of a certain standing who taught in universities: the word formerly in use for a professor; in the English universities, one who has certain peculiar duties of instruction or government.—**Regentship**, rē'jent-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a regent; regency.—**Regency**, rē'jen-sī, *n.* Rule; government; the office, or jurisdiction of a regent; a body of men intrusted with the power of a regent.

Regerminate, rē-jer'mi-nāt, *v.i.* To germinate again.

Reget, rē-get', *v.t.* To get or obtain again.

Regicide, raj'i-sīd, *n.* [Fr. *régicide*, from L. *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *cædo*, to slay.] A king-killer; one who murders a king; the killing or murder of a king.—**Regicidal**, raj-i-sī'dal, *a.* Pertaining to regicide.

Regild, rē-gild', *v.t.* To gild anew.

Regime, rā-shēm', *n.* [Fr. *régime*, from L. *regimen*, guidance, from *rego*, to govern.] Mode or system of management; government, especially as connected with certain social features; administration; rule.—*The ancient regime*, the political system which prevailed in France before the revolution of 1789.—**Regimen**, raj'i-men, *n.* Orderly government; the regulation of diet, exercise, &c.; *gram.* government of words.—**Regimental**, re-jim'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to regimen.

Regiment, raj'i-ment, *n.* [Fr. *régiment*, from L.L. *regimentum*, from L. *regimen*, rule, from *rego*, to rule. REGIME, REGENT.] A body of soldiers consisting of one or more battalions of infantry or of several squadrons of cavalry, commanded by a colonel. — **Regimental**, raj-i-men'tal, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.—**Regimentals**, raj-i-men'talz, *n. pl.* Articles of military dress; the uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

Region, rē'jun, *n.* [Fr. *région*, from L. *regio*, *regionis*, from *rego*, to rule. REGAL.] A large division of any space or surface considered as apart from others; especially, a tract of land, sea, &c., of considerable but indefinite extent; a country; a district; a part or division of the body (the *region* of the heart).—**Regional**, rē'jun-al, *a.* Pertaining to a particular region; sectional.

Register, raj'is-tēr, *n.* [Fr. *registre*, L.L. *registrum*, *registrum*, a book of records —*re*, back, and *gero*, *gestum*, to carry. GESTATION.] An official written account or entry in a book regularly kept for preservation or for reference; a record; a list; the book in which records are kept; a document issued by the customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality; a contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air in heating or ventilation; a device for automatically indicating the number of revolutions made or amount of work done by machinery, recording pressure, &c.; *printing*, the agreement of two printed forms to be applied to the same sheet, either on the same side, as in colour printing, or on both sides as in a book or newspaper; *music*, the compass of a voice or instrument, or a portion of the compass; a stop or set of pipes in an organ.—*Lloyd's register*. Under LLOYD'S.—*Lord register*, or *lord clerk register*, a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the archives.—*v.t.* To record; to enter in a register. — *v.i.* *Printing*, to correspond exactly, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sheets.—**Registered**, raj'is-tērd, *p.* and *a.* Recorded in a register; enrolled.—*Registered company*, a joint-stock company entered in an official register, but not incorporated.—*Registered letter*, a letter the address of which is registered at a post-office, for which a special fee is paid in order to secure its safe trans-

mission.—**Register-grate**, *n.* A grate with an apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.—**Registering**, rej'is-tér-ing, *p.* and *a.* Recording; indicating automatically.—**Register-office**, *n.* An office where registers or records are kept; a record-office.—**Registrar**, rej'is-trär, *n.* [L.L. *registrarius.*] One whose business it is to write or keep a register; a keeper of records.—**Registrar-general**, *n.* An officer who superintends a system of registration; in Britain an official who has the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.—**Registrarship**, rej'is-trär-ship, *n.* The office of a registrar.—**Registration**, rej-istrā'shon, *n.* The act of inserting in a register.—**Registry**, rej'is-tri, *n.* The act of entering in a register; the place where a register is kept; facts recorded; an entry.

Regium, Regius, rē'ji-um, rē'ji-us, *a.* [Neut. and masc. form of L. *regius*, royal. REGAL.] Royal.—*Regium donum* (royal grant), an annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the income of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland.—*Regius professors*, professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII.; in the Scotch universities, whose professorships were founded by the crown.

Reglet, reg'let, *n.* [Fr. *réglet*, from *regle*, rule, L. *regula.* REGULATE.] *Printing*, a strip of wood or metal used for separating pages in the chase, &c.; *arch.* a flat narrow moulding between panels, &c.

Regnal, reg'nal, *a.* [From L. *regnum*, a kingdom. REIGN.] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—*Regnal year*, the year of a sovereign's reign (as given in an act of parliament).

Regnant, reg'nant, *a.* [L. *regnans, regnantis*, ppr. of *regno*, to reign, from *regnum*, a kingdom.] Reigning as sovereign; predominant; prevalent.

Regorge, rē-gorj', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *gorge.*] To vomit up; to swallow again.

Regraft, rē-graft', *v.t.* To graft again.

Regrant, rē-grant', *v.t.* To grant back.—*n.* The act of granting back; a new or fresh grant.

Regrate, rē-grāt', *v.t.*—*regrated, regrating.* [O. Fr. *regrater*, to scrape or scour old things for sale again, to *regrate*—*re*, and *grater*, to *grate.* GRATE.] To buy (as corn, provisions, &c.) and sell again in or near the same market: a practice which, by raising the price, was formerly a public offence, and punishable, being often classed along with *engrossing* and *forestalling.*—**Regrater, Regrator**, rē-grā'ter, *n.* One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market.

Regreet, rē-gret', *v.t.* To greet or salute again.

Regress, re'gres, *n.* [L. *regressus*, from *regredior*, to go back—*re*, back, and *gradior*, to go. GRADE.] Passage back; return; power or liberty of returning or passing back.—*v.i.* (rē-gres'). To go back; to return to a former place or state.—**Regression**, rē-gresh'on, *n.* [L. *regressio.*] The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.—**Regressive**, rē-gres'iv, *a.* Passing back; returning.

Regret, rē-gret', *n.* [Fr. *regret*, regret, *regretter*, O.Fr. *regreter*, to regret; from *re*, again, and the Teutonic verb seen in Icel. *grita*, A.Sax. *graetan*, Sc. *greet*, to weep.] Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed; sorrowful longing; pain of mind at something done or left undone; remorse.—*v.t.*—*regretted, regretting.* To lament the loss of, or separation from; to look back at with sorrowful longing; to grieve at; to be sorry for.—**Regretful**, rē-gret'ful, *a.* Full of regret.—**Regretfully**, rē-gret'ful-li, *adv.* With regret.—**Regrettable**, rē-gret'a-bl, *a.* Admitting of or calling for regret.

Regrowth, rē-gröth', *n.* A growing again; a new or second growth.

Regula, reg'ū-la, *n.* [L., a rule.] *Arch.* a fillet or listel; a reglet.

Regular, reg'ū-lér, *a.* [L. *regularis*, from *regula*, a rule, from *rego*, to rule. REGENT, REGAL.] Conformed to a rule; agreeable to a prescribed mode or customary form; normal; acting or going on by rule or rules; steady or uniform; orderly; methodical; unvarying; *geom.* applied to a figure or body whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, a cube, an equilateral triangle, an equilateral pentagon, &c.; *gram.* adhering to the common form in respect to inflectional terminations; *eccles.* belonging to a monastic order, and bound to certain rules; *bot.* symmetrical as regards figure and size and proportion of parts; colloquially, thorough, out-and-out, complete.—*Regular troops* or *regulars*, troops of a permanent army: opposed to *militia* or *volunteers.*—*Regular verb*, in English, one that forms the preterite and past participle in *d* or *ed.*—*n.* A monk who has taken the vows of some monastic order; a soldier belonging to a permanent army.—**Regularity**, reg-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being regular; agreeableness to rule or established order; conformity to the customary type; steadiness or uniformity in a course.—**Regularly**, reg'ū-lér-li, *adv.* In a regular manner; in uniform order; at fixed intervals or periods; methodically; in due order.—**Regulate**, reg'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*regulated, regulating.* [L. *regulo, regulatum*, from *regula*, a rule.] To adjust by rule or established mode; to govern by or subject to certain rules or restrictions; to direct; to put or keep in good order; to control and cause to act properly.—**Regulation**, reg-ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of regulating; a rule prescribed by a superior as to the actions of those under his control; a governing direction; a precept.—**Regulative**, reg'ū-lā'tiv, *a.* Regulating; tending to regulate.—**Regulator**, reg'ū-lā-tér, *n.* One who or that which regulates; a device or contrivance of which the object is to produce uniformity of motion or action; the governor of a steam-engine.

Regulus, reg'ū-lus, *n.* [L., a petty king or sovereign, a dim. *of rex, regis*, a king. REGAL.] A name originally applied by the alchemists to antimony, from the facility with which it alloyed with gold (the *king* of metals), now applied to metals which still retain to a greater or less extent the impurities they contained in the state of ore; a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo.

Regur, rē'gér, *n.* The native name for the 'black cotton-soil' of Southern India, a soil of marvellous fertility.

Regurgitate, rē-gér'ji-tāt, *v.t.*—*regurgitated, regurgitating.* [L.L. *regurgito, regurgitatum*—L. *re*, back, and *gurges, gurgitis*, a whirlpool. GORGE.] To pour or cause to rush or surge back; to pour or throw back in great quantity.—*v.i.* To be poured back; to rush or surge back.—**Regurgitation**, rē-gér'ji-tā"shon, *n.* The act of regurgitating; *med.* the rising of some of the contents of the stomach into the mouth.

Rehabilitate, rē-ha-bil'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*rehabilitated, rehabilitating.* [Fr. *réhabiliter*—*re*, and *habiliter*, to qualify, from *habile*, qualified, able. ABLE.] To restore to a former capacity or position; to reinstate: to re-establish in the esteem of others.—**Rehabilitation**, rē-ha-bil'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of rehabilitating.

Rehash, rē-hash', *v.t.* To hash anew: to work up old material in a new form.—*n.* Something made up of materials formerly used.

Rehear, rē-hér', *v.t.* To hear again; *law*, to try a second time.

Rehearse, rē-hérs', *v.t.*—*rehearsed, rehearsing.* [O. E. *rehersen, reherse*, from O. Fr. *rehercer, reherser*, to repeat over again—*re*, again, and *hercer, herser*, to harrow, from *herce, herse*, a harrow. HEARSE.] To repeat, as what has already been said or written; to recite; to narrate, recount, relate; to recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before giving a public representation (to *rehearse* a tragedy).—*v.i.* To go through some performance in private preparatory to public representation.—**Rehearsal**, rē-hér'sal, *n.* The act of rehearsing; narration; a telling or recounting; a trial performance (as of a play) made before exhibiting to the public.—**Rehearser**, rē-hér'sér, *n.* One who rehearses.

Rehypothecate, rē-hi-poth'e-kāt, *v.t.* To hypothecate again; to give as security although already hypothecated as such.

Rei, rē, *n.* REE.

Reichsrath, richs'rät, *n.* [G.—*reich*, empire, and *rath*, a council.] The imperial parliament of the Austrian Empire.

Reichstag, rich'stäg, *n.* [G.—*reich*, a kingdom, and *tag*, a day, a diet.] The imperial parliament of Germany, which assembles at Berlin; the German diet.

Reign, rān, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *reigner*, Fr. *régner*, from L. *regnare*, to rule, from *regnum*, a kingdom, from *rego*, to rule. REGAL.] To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to hold the supreme power; to rule; to be predominant; to prevail; to have superior or uncontrolled dominion.—*n.* [O.Fr. *reigne*, Fr. *règne*, L. *regnum*, a kingdom.] Royal authority; sovereignty; the time during which a king, queen, or emperor reigns; empire; kingdom; power; sway.

Reilluminate, rē-il-lū'mi-nāt, *v.t.* To illuminate or enlighten again.—**Reillumine**, rē-il-lū'min, *v.t.* To illumine again; to reilluminate.

Reimbark, rē-im-bärk'. RE-EMBARK.

Reimburse, rē-im-bérs', *v.t.*—*reimbursed; reimbursing.* [Fr. *rembourser*—*re*, again, *en*, in, and *bourse*, a purse. PURSE.] To replace in a treasury; to pay back; to refund; to pay back to; to render an equivalent to for money or other expenditure.—**Reimbursement**, rē-im-bérs'ment, *n.* The act of reimbursing; repayment.—**Reimburser**, rē-im-bér'sér, *n.* One who reimburses.

Reimmerge, rē-im-mérj', *v.t.* To immerge again; to plunge afresh.

Reimplant, rē-im-plant', *v.t.* To implant again.

Reimport, rē-im-pört', *v.t.* To import again; to carry back to the country of exportation.—*n.* (rē-im'pört). Something reimported.—**Reimportation**, rē-im'por-tā"shon, *n.* The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

Reimpose, rē-im-pōz', *v.t.* To impose or levy anew.—**Reimposition**, rē-im'po-zish"on, *n.* Act of reimposing.

Reimpress, rē-im-pres', *v.t.* To impress anew.—**Reimpression**, rē-im-presh'on, *n.* A second impression; a reprint.

Reimprint, rē-im-print', *v.t.* To imprint or print again.

Reimprison, rē-im-priz'on, *v.t.* To imprison again.—**Reimprisonment**, rē-im-priz'onment, *n.* The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, or after a release from prison.

Rein, rān, *n.* [Fr. *rêne*, O.Fr. *resne*, It. *redina*; from L. *retineo*, to retain. RETAIN.] The strap of a bridle, by which the rider or driver restrains and governs the horse, &c.; any thong or cord for the same purpose; *fig.* a means of curbing, restraining, or governing; restraint.—*To give the rein*, or *the reins*, to give license; to leave without restraint.—*To take the reins*, to take the guidance or government.—*v.t.* To govern, guide, or restrain by a bridle; to restrain; to control.—*v.i.* To obey the reins.

Reincorporate, rē-in-kor'po-rāt, *v.t.* To incorporate anew.

Reindeer, rān'dér, *n.* [Icel. *hrein-dýri*, Sw. *rendjur*, Dan. *rensdyr*, a reindeer; said to be of Finnish or Lappish origin.] A deer of northern Europe and Asia, with broad branched antlers; used as a domestic animal among the Laplanders, to whom it furnishes food, clothing, and the means of conveyance.—**Reindeer-moss**, *n.* A lichen which constitutes almost the sole winter food for reindeer.

Reinduce, rē-in-dūs', *v.t.* To induce again.

Reinflame, rē-in-flām', *v.t.* To inflame anew; to rekindle.

Reinforce, rē-in-förs', *v.t.* To strengthen; to strengthen with more troops, ships, &c.—*n.* An additional thickness given to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it; the part of a cannon nearest the breech.—**Reinforcement**, rē-in-förs'ment, *n.* The act of reinforcing; additional troops or forces to augment an army or fleet.

Reinform, rē-in-form', *v.t.* To inform again.

Reinfuse, rē-in-fūz', *v.t.* To infuse again.
Reinhabit, rē-in-hab'it, *v.t.* To inhabit again.
Reinquire, rē-in-kwīr', *v.i.* To inquire a second time.
Reins, rānz, *n. pl.* [Fr. *rein*, a kidney, *reins*, the loins, from L. *ren*, *renis*, the kidney.] The kidneys; the region of the kidneys; the lower parts of the back; the seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body.
Reinsert, rē-in-sert', *v.t.* To insert a second time.—**Reinsertion**, rē-in-sēr'shon, *n.* The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted.
Reinspect, rē-in-spekt', *v.t.* To inspect again.—**Reinspection**, rē-in-spek'shon, *n.* The act of inspecting a second time.
Reinspire, rē-in-spīr', *v.t.* To inspire anew.
Reinspirit, rē-in-spir'it, *v.t.* To inspirit anew.
Reinstall, rē-in-stal', *v.t.* To install again.—**Reinstalment**, rē-in-stal'ment, *n.* The act of reinstalling.
Reinstate, rē-in-stāt', *v.t.* To instate again; to place again in possession or in a former state.—**Reinstatement**, rē-in-stāt'ment, *n.* The act of reinstating; re-establishment.
Reinstruct, rē-in-strukt', *v.t.* To instruct anew.
Reinsurance, rē-in-shō'rans, *n.* A renewed or second insurance; a contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called *reinsurers*.—**Reinsure**, rē-in-shōr', *v.t.* To insure again.—**Reinsurer**, rē-in-shō'rēr, *n.* One who reinsures.
Reinter, rē-in-tēr', *v.t.* To inter again.
Reinterrogate, rē-in-ter'ō-gāt, *v.t.* To interrogate again; to question repeatedly.
Reintroduce, rē-in'trō-dūs", *v.t.* To introduce again.—**Reintroduction**, rē-in'trō-duk"shon, *n.* A second introduction.
Re-invest, rē-in-vest', *v.t.* To invest anew.
Reinvestigate, rē-in-ves'ti-gāt, *v.t.* To investigate again.—**Reinvestigation**, rē-in-ves'ti-gā"shon, *v.t.* A second investigation.
Reinvigorate, rē-in-vig'o-rāt, *v.t.* To revive vigour in; to reanimate.
Reis, rēs, *n.* [Ar.] A head; a chief; a captain.—*Reis effendi*, one of the chief Turkish officers of state.
Reissue, rē-ish'ū, *v.t.* To issue or go forth again.—*v.i.* To issue, send out, or put forth a second time (to *reissue* bank-notes).—*n.* A second or renewed issue.
Reiterate, rē-it'ēr-āt, *v.t.*—*reiterated*, *reiterating*. [L. *re*, again, and *itero*, *iteratum*, to repeat from *iterum*, again. ITERATE.] To repeat again and again; to do or say (especially to say) repeatedly.—*a.* Reiterated.—**Reiteratedly**, rē-it'ēr-ā-ted-li, *adv.* By reiteration; repeatedly.—**Reiteration**, rē-it'ēr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of reiterating; repetition.—**Reiterative**, rē-it'ēr-ā-tiv, *n.* A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word; *gram.* a word signifying repeated or intense action.
Reject, rē-jekt', *v.t.* [L. *rejicio*, *rejectum*, to reject—*re*, again, and *jacio*, to throw (whence also *eject*, *inject*, *project*, &c.). JET.] To throw away as useless or vile; to cast off; to discard; to refuse to receive; to decline haughtily or harshly; to refuse to grant.—**Rejecter**, rē-jek'tēr, *n.* One that rejects or refuses.—**Rejection**, rē-jek'shon, *n.* [L. *rejectio*.] The act of rejecting; refusal to accept or grant.—**Rejective**, rē-jek'tiv, *a.* Rejecting or tending to reject.
Rejoice, rē-jois', *v.i.*—*rejoiced*, *rejoicing*. [O.E. *rejoiss*, *rejoyss*, from O.Fr. *rejoir*, *rejoissant*, Fr. *réjouir*, *réjouissant*; prefix *re*, and *ejouir*, older *esjoir*—L. *ex*, intens., and *gaudeo*, to rejoice. Joy.] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to be joyful; to exult: often with *at*, *in*, on *account of*, &c., or a subordinate clause.—*v.t.* To make joyful; to gladden.—**Rejoicer**, rē-jois'ēr, *n.* One that rejoices; one that causes to rejoice.—**Rejoicing**, rē-jois'ing, *n.* The act of expressing joy; procedure expressive of joy; festivity.—**Rejoicingly**, rē-jois'ing-li, *adv.* With joy or exultation.
Rejoin, rē-join', *v.t.* To join again; to unite after separation; to join the company of again; to answer; to say in answer; to reply: with a clause as object.—*v.i.* To answer to a reply.—**Rejoinder**, rē-join'dēr, *n.* [An infinitive form: Fr. *rejoindre*, to rejoin. *Attainder*, *remainder* are similar forms.] An answer to a reply; *law*, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.
Rejudge, rē-juj', *v.t.* To judge again.
Rejuvenate, rē-jū'ven-āt, *v.t.*—*rejuvenated*, *rejuvenating*. [L. *re*, again, and *juvenis*, young. JUVENILE.] To restore to youth; to make young again.—**Rejuvenation**, rē-jū'ven-ā"shon, *n.* The act of rejuvenating.
Rejuvenescence, rē-jū'ven-es'ens, *n.* [L. *re*, and *juvenesco*, to grow young.] A renewing of youth; the state of being young again.—**Rejuvenescent**, rē-jū'ven-es'ent, *a.* Becoming or become young again.—**Rejuvenize**, rē-jū've-nīz, *v.t.* To render young again.
Rekindle, rē-kin'dl, *v.t.* To kindle again; to inflame again; to rouse anew.
Reland, rē-land', *v.t.* To land again; to put on land after having been shipped or embarked.—*v.i.* To go on shore after having embarked.
Relapse, rē-laps', *v.i.*—*relapsed*, *relapsing*. [L. *relabor*, *relapsus*, to slide back—*re*, back, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide. LAPSE.] To slip or slide back; to return to a former bad state or practice; to backslide; to fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state.—*n.* A falling back into a former bad state, either of health or of morals.—**Relapsable**, rē-lap'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of relapsing or liable to relapse.—**Relapsed**, rē-lapst', *a.* *R. Cath. Ch.* a term applied to a heretic who having abjured his errors has fallen back into them again.—**Relapser**, rē-lap'sēr, *n.* One that relapses.—**Relapsing**, rē-lap'sing, *p.* and *a.* Sliding or falling back; marked by a relapse or return to a former worse state.
Relate, rē-lāt', *v.t.*—*related*, *relating*. [Fr. *relater*, to state, to mention; L. *refero*, *relatum*, to refer, to bring back—*re*, back, and *latus*, brought (as in *elate*, *oblate*, *translate*).] To tell; to recite; to recount; to narrate the particulars of; to ally by connection or kindred.—*v.i.* To have reference or respect; to regard; to stand in some relation: with *to* following.—**Related**, rē-lā'ted, *p.* and *a.* Allied; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by blood; standing in some relation or connection.—**Relater**, rē-lā'tēr, *n.* One who relates.—**Relation**, rē-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *relatio*, *relationis*.] The act of relating; that which is related or told; narrative; reference, respect, or regard: often in the phrase *in relation to*; connection perceived or imagined between things; a certain position of one thing with regard to another; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else; due conformity or harmony of parts; kinship; a kinsman or kinswoman; *math.* ratio; proportion; *logic*, one of the ten predicamenta.—**Relational**, rē-lā'shon-al, *a.* Indicating or specifying some relation: used in contradistinction to *notional* (a *relational* part of speech, as the pronoun, preposition, and conjunction).—**Relationship**, rē-lā'shon-ship, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance; kinship.—**Relative**, rel'a-tiv, *a.* [L. *relativus*.] Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; not absolute or existing by itself; depending on or incident to something else; *gram.* applied to a word which relates to another word, sentence, or part of a sentence called the antecedent, applied especially to certain pronouns, as *who*, *which*, and *that*.—*Relative motion*, the change of the place of a moving body with respect to some other body also in motion.—*Relative terms*, terms which imply some relation, as *guardian* and *ward*, *master* and *servant*, &c.—*n.* Something considered in its relation to something else; a person connected by blood or affinity, especially one allied by blood; a kinsman or kinswoman; *gram.* a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent, or refers back to a statement; a relative pronoun.—**Relatively**, rel'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation to something else; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by *to* (an expenditure large *relatively to* his income).—**Relativeness**, **Relativity**, rel'a-tiv-nes, rel-a-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The state of being relative.—**Relator**, rē-lā'tēr, *n.* One who relates.
Relax, rē-laks', *v.t.* [L. *relaxo*, to relax—*re*, back, and *laxo*, to loosen, from *laxus*, loose. LAX.] To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; to make less severe or rigorous; to remit in strictness; to remit or abate in respect to attention, effort, or labour; to relieve from constipation.—*v.i.* To become loose, feeble, or languid; to abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous; to remit in close attention; to unbend.—**Relaxation**, rē-lak-sā'shon, *n.* [L. *relaxatio*.] The act of relaxing or state of being relaxed; a diminution of tension or firmness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts of the human body; remission of attention or application; recreation; an occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort.—**Relaxative**, rē-lak'sa-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxat've.—*n.* A laxative medicine; what gives relaxation.
Relay, rē-lā', *n.* [Fr. *relais*, a relay of horses; originally, relief or release, from L. *re*, and *laxus*, loose. RELAX. RELEASE.] A supply of anything stored up for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages; a supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others; a squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a telegraphic apparatus which, on receiving a feeble electric current, sends on a much stronger current from a battery on the spot.
Relay, rē-lā', *v.t.* To lay again; to lay a second time.
Release, rē-lēs', *v.t.*—*released*, *releasing*. [From O.Fr. *relesser*, *relaisser*, to release, to relinquish—prefix *re*, and *laisser*, to leave, from L. *laxare*, to loosen, from *laxus*, loose, lax. *Release*, *relax* are thus doublets. LAX.] To let loose again; to set free from restraint or confinement; to liberate; to free from pain, grief, or any other evil; to free from obligation or penalty; *law*, to give up or let go, as a claim.—*n.* Liberation from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage; liberation from care, pain, or burden; discharge from obligation or responsibility.—**Releasable**, rē-lēs'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being released.—**Releasement**, rē-lēs'ment, *n.* The act of releasing.—**Releaser**, rē-lēs'ēr, *n.* One who releases.
Re-lease, rē-lēs', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *lease*.] To lease again or anew.
Relegate, rel'e-gāt, *v.t.*—*relegated*, *relegating*. [L. *relego*, *relegatum*, to banish—*re*, back, and *lego*, to send. LEGATE.] To send away or out of the way; to consign to some obscure or remote destination; to banish.—**Relegation**, rel-e-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *relegatio*.] The act of relegating; banishment; in ancient Roman law, banishment to a certain place for a certain time.
Relent, rē-lent', *v.i.* [Fr. *ralentir*, to slacken, to abate—prefix *re*, back *à*, to, and *lent*, L. *lentus*, pliant, slow. LENIENT.] To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; to soften in temper; to become more mild; to yield; to comply.—**Relentless**, rē-lent'les, *a.* Incapable of relenting; insensible to the distresses of others; merciless; implacable; pitiless.—**Relentlessly**, rē-lent'les-li, *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.—**Relentlessness**, rē-lent'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being relentless.
Relet, rē-let', *v.t.* To let anew, as a house.
Relevant, rel'e-vant, *a.* [Fr. *relevant*, ppr. of *relever*, to relieve, to help or aid. RELIEVE.] Lending aid or support; to the purpose; pertinent; applicable; bearing on the matter in hand (arguments not *relevant* to the case).—**Relevantly**, rel'e-vant-li, *adv.* In a relevant manner.—**Relevance**, **Relevancy**, rel'e-vans, rel'e-vansi, *n.* The quality of being relevant; pertinence.
Reliable, **Reliance**, **Reliant**, &c. Under RELY.
Relic, rel'ik, *n.* [Fr. *relique*, from L. *reliquia*, remains—*re*, back, and *linquo*, to

leave (as in *delinquent, relinquish*); same root as *license*, Gr. *leipō*, to leave.] That which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; a remaining fragment; the body of a deceased person: usually in *pl.*; something preserved in remembrance; a memento, souvenir, or keepsake; a bone or other part of saints or martyrs, or some part of their garments, &c., preserved, and regarded as of extraordinary sanctity and often as possessing miraculous powers.

Relict, rel'ikt, *n.* [O.Fr. *relicte*, a widow, L. *relicta*, fem. of *relictus*, pp. of *relinquo*, to leave. RELIC.] A widow; a woman whose husband is dead.

Relief, rē-lēf', *n.* [Fr. *relief*, relief, a relieving, alleviation, also (like It. *rilievo*) artistic raised work, from *relever*. RELIEVE.] The removal of anything painful or burdensome by which some ease is obtained; ease from cessation of pain; alleviation; succour; what mitigates or removes pain, grief, or other evil; assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper; release from duty by a substitute or substitutes; *sculp.*, *arch.*, &c., the projection or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed, being of three kinds: high relief (*alto-rilievo*), low relief (*basso-rilievo*), and middle or half relief (*mezzo-rilievo*), according to the degree of projection; hence, a piece of artistic work in one or other of these styles; *painting*, the appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects; hence, prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it; *phys. geog.* the undulations or surface elevations of a country; *fort.* the height of a parapet from the bottom of the ditch; *feudal law*, a payment by the heir of a tenant made to his lord for the privilege of taking up the estate.—**Relievable**, rē-lē'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.—**Relieve**, rē-lēv', *v.t.*—*relieved, relieving.* [O.E. *releve*, from Fr. *relever*, to set up again, to release, to assist, from L. *relevare*, to lift up again—*re*, again, and *levare*, to raise, from *levis*, light. LEVITY.] To remove or lessen, as anything that pains or distresses; to mitigate, alleviate (pain, misery, wants); to free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, anxiety, or anything considered to be an evil; to help, aid, or succour (the poor, the sick, &c.); to release from a post or duty by substituting another person or party (to *relieve* a sentinel); to obviate the monotony of by the introduction of some variety; to make conspicuous; to set off by contrast; to give the appearance of projection to.—**Reliever**, rē-lē'vėr, *n.* One that relieves.—**Relieving**, rē-lē'ving, *p.* and *a.* Serving or tending to relieve.—*Relieving arch*, an arch in the substance of a wall to relieve the part below it from a superincumbent weight.—*Relieving officer*, an official of an English poor-law union who superintends the relief of the poor.

Relievo, rē-lē'vō or rel-ē-ā'vō, *n.* A form of *Rilievo.*

Relight, rē-līt', *v.t.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Religieux, rē-lēzh-ē-ė, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Fr.] A member of a monastic order; a monk.—**Religieuse**, rē-lēzh-ē-ėz, *n.* [Fr.] A female religieux; a nun.

Religion, rē-lij'on, *n.* [Fr. *religion*, L. *religio, religionis*, probably from prefix *re*, and stem meaning to care for, to respect, allied to Gr. *alegō*, to heed.] The feeling of reverence which men entertain towards a Supreme Being; the recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience; piety; any system of faith and worship (the *religion* of the Greeks, Jews, Hindus, Mohammedans, &c.).—*Established religion*, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and supported by the state.—*Natural religion*, the knowledge of God and of our duty which is derived from the light of nature.—*Revealed religion*, the knowledge of God and of our duty from positive revelation.—**Religionism**, rē-lij'on-izm, *n.* The outward practice of religion; affected or false religion.—**Religionist**, rē-lij'on-ist, *n.* A religious bigot; one who deals much in religious discourse; a partisan of a religion.—**Religionless**, rē-lij'on-les, *a.* Without religion; not having a religion.—**Religiosity**, rē lij'i-os"i-ti, *n.* A natural tendency of mind towards religion.—**Religious**, rē-lij'us, *a.* [L. *religiosus.*] Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion; imbued with religion; pious; devout; devoted by vows to the practice of religion or to a monastic life (a *religious order*); bound by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful.—*n.* A religieux or religieuse.—**Religiously**, rē-lij'us-li, *adv.* In a religious manner; piously; reverently; strictly; conscientiously.—**Religiousness**, rē-lij'us-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being religious.

Relinquish, rē-ling'kwish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *relinquir, relinquissant*, from L. *relinquo*, to leave. RELIC.] To give up the possession or occupancy of; to withdraw from; to leave; to abandon; to give up the pursuit or practice of; to desist from; to renounce a claim to.—**Relinquisher**, rē-ling'kwish-ėr, *n.* One who relinquishes.—**Relinquishment**, rē-ling'kwish-ment, *n.* The act of relinquishing; the renouncing a claim to.

Reliquary, rel'i-kwa-ri, *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire*, from L. *reliquiæ*, relics. RELIC.] A depositary for relics; a casket in which relics are kept; a shrine.—**Relique**, re-lēk' or rel'ik, *n.* A relic.

Reliquiæ, re-lik'wi-ē, *n. pl.* [L., remnants, remains. RELIC.] Relics; remains; fossil remains.

Relish, rel'ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *relécher*, lit. to re-lick—*re*, again, and *lécher*, from O.H.G. *lecchon*, to lick. LICK.] To like the taste or flavour of; to be pleased with or gratified by; to have a liking for; to give an agreeable taste or flavour to; to savour or smack of.—*v.i.* To have a pleasing taste; to have a flavour.—*n.* The sensation produced by anything on the palate; savour; taste, commonly a pleasing taste; inclination; liking (a *relish for* something); delight given by anything; characteristic quality, savour or flavour; smack; a small quantity just perceptible; tincture; something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.—**Relishable**, rel'ish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being relished.

Relisten, rē-lis'n, *v.i.* To listen again or anew.

Relive, rē-liv', *v.i.* To live again; to revive.

Reload, rē-lōd', *v.t.* To load again.

Relucent, rē-lū'sent, *a.* [L. *re*, back, and *luceo*, to shine. LUCID.] Throwing back light; luminous; shining; eminent.

Reluctant, rē-luk'tant, *a.* [L. *reluctans, reluctantis*, ppr. of *reluctor*, to struggle—*re*, back, and *luctor*, to struggle, *lucta*, a struggle.] Striving against doing something; unwilling to do what one feels called on to do; acting with repugnance; averse; loth; granted with unwillingness (*reluctant* obedience).—**Reluctantly**, rē-luk'tant-li, *adv.* In a reluctant manner; unwillingly.—**Reluctance**, **Reluctancy**, rē-luk'tans, rē-luk'tan-si, *n.* The state or quality of being reluctant; aversion; unwillingness.

Relume, **Relumine**, rē-lūm', rē-lū'min, *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *lumen*, light. LUMINARY.] To light anew; to illuminate again.

Rely, rē-lī', *v.i.*—*relied, relying.* [From Fr. *relier*, to bind, to attach—L. *re*, back, and *ligare*, to bind (hence *ligament*): formerly often used with reflexive pronouns (to *rely one's self upon*).] To rest with confidence, as when we are satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence; to trust: with *on* or *upon*.—**Reliable**, rē-lī'a-bl, *a.* [This word (introduced about 1800) has often been objected to as irregular in formation or for other reasons; but it has latterly come into good use.] Such as may be relied on; worthy of being relied on; to be depended on for support.—**Reliableness**, **Reliability**, rē-lī'a-bl-nes, rē-lī'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being reliable.—**Reliably**, rē-lī'a-bli, *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.—**Reliance**, rē-lī'ans, *n.* The act of relying; dependence; confidence; trust; ground of trust.—**Reliant**, rē-lī'ant, *a.* Having reliance; confident; self-reliant.—**Relier**, rē-lī'ėr, *n.* One who relies.

Remade, rē-mād', pret. & pp. of *remake.*

Remain, rē-mān', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *remaindre*, to remain, from L. *remaneo*—*re*, back, and *maneo, mansi*, to stay. MANSION.] To continue in a place; to abide; to continue in an unchanged form or condition; to endure; to last; to stay behind after others have gone; to be left; to be left as not included or comprised; to be still to deal with.—*n.* That which is left; remainder; relic: chiefly used in the plural; specifically, *pl.*, that which is left of a human being after life is gone, that is the dead body; *pl.* the productions, especially the literary works, of one who is dead.—**Remainder**, rē-mān'dėr, *n.* [An infinitive form; comp. *rejoinder.*] That which remains; anything left after the removal of the rest; *arith.* &c., the sum or quantity that is left after subtraction or deduction; *law*, an estate limited so as to be enjoyed after the death of the present possessor or otherwise.—*a.* Remaining; left over.

Remake, rē-māk', *v.t.*—*remade, remaking.* To make anew; to make over again.

Remand, rē-mand', *v.t.* [Fr. *remander*, from L. *re*, and *mando*, to commit to one's charge. MANDATE.] To send, call, or order back; *law*, to send back to jail, as an accused party, in order to give time to collect more evidence.—*n.* The state of being remanded; the act of remanding.

Remanent, rem'a-nent, *a.* [L. *remanens, remanentis*, ppr. of *remaneo*. REMAIN.] Remaining.—**Remanence**, **Remanency**, rem'a-nens, rem'a-nen-si, *n.* The state of remaining; continuance; permanence.

Remark, rē-märk', *n.* [Fr. *remarque*—*re* and *marque*. MARK.] The act of observing or taking notice; notice or observation; a brief statement taking notice of something; an observation; a comment.—*v.t.* To observe; to note in the mind; to express, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker; to utter by way of comment or observation.—**Remarkable**, rē-mär'ka-bl, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice; extraordinary; unusual; striking; noteworthy; conspicuous; distinguished.—**Remarkableness**, rē-mär'ka-bl-nes, *n.*—**Remarkably**, rē-mär'ka-bli, *adv.* In a remarkable manner; singularly; surprisingly.—**Remarker**, rē-mär'kėr, *n.* One who remarks.

Re-mark, rē-märk', *v.t.* To mark anew or a second time.

Remarry, rē-mar'i, *v.t.* To marry again or a second time.—*v.i.* To be married again or a second time.—**Remarriage**, rē-mar'ij, *n.* Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage.

Remast, rē-mast', *v.t.* To furnish with a second mast or set of masts.

Remasticate, rē-mas'ti-kāt, *v.t.* To chew or masticate again.—**Remastication**, rē-mas'ti-kā"shon, *n.* The act of remasticating.

Remblai, rän-blā, *n.* [Fr.] *Fort.* the earth used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet.

Remead, **Remede**, re-mēd', *n.* Remedy; help. Written also *Remeed, Remeid.* [Old English or Scotch.]

Remeasure, rē-mezh'ūr, *v.t.* To measure anew.

Remedy, rem'e-di, *n.* [L. *remedium*, from *re*, again, and *medeor*, to heal. MEDICAL.] That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health (a *remedy for* the gout); that which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; relief; redress; legal means for recovery of a right.—*v.t.*—*remedied, remedying.* To cure; to heal; to repair or remove, as some evil; to redress; to counteract.—**Remediable**, re-mē'di-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being remedied.—**Remediableness**, re-mē'di-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Remediably**, re-mē'di-a-bli, *adv.*—**Remedial**, re-mē'di-al, *a.* [L. *remedialis.*] Affording a remedy; intended to remedy or cure something, or for the removal of an evil (*remedial* measures).—**Remedially**, re-mē'di-al-li, *adv.* In a remedial manner.—**Remediless**, rem'e-di-les, *a.* Not admitting a remedy; incurable; irreparable.—**Reme-**

dilessly, rem'e-di-les-li, *adv.*—**Remedilessness**, rem'e-di-les-nes, *n.*

Remelt, rē-melt', *v.t.* To melt again.

Remember, rē-mem'bėr, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *remembrer*, *as remembrer*, from L.L. *rememorare* — L. *re*, again, and *memorare*, to bring to mind, from *memor*, mindful. MEMOIR.] To have in the mind and capable of being brought back from the past; to bear or keep in mind; to be capable of recalling; not to forget; to put in mind; to remind; to think of; to keep in mind with gratitude, favour, affection, or other emotion.—*v.i.* To have something in remembrance; to recollect. ∴ *Remember* implies that a thing exists in the memory, but not that it is actually present in the thoughts at the moment. *Recollect* means that a fact, forgotten or partially lost to memory, is after some effort recalled. See also MEMORY.—**Rememberer**, rē-mem'bėr-ėr, *n.* One that remembers.—**Remembrance**, rē-mem'brans, *n.* [O.Fr. *remembrance.*] The keeping of a thing in mind; power or faculty of remembering; limit of time over which the memory extends; what is remembered; a memorial; a keepsake; state of being mindful; regard. ∴ Syn. under MEMORY.—**Remembrancer**, rē-mem'bran-sėr, *n.* One who reminds; an officer in the exchequer of England whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder; the name is also given to an officer of some corporations (as London).

Remerge, rē-mėrj', *v.t.* To merge again.

Remiform, rē'mi-form, *a.* [L. *remus*, an oar.] Shaped like an oar.

Remiges, rē'mi-jēz, *n.pl.* [L. *remex*, *remigis*, a rower, from *remus*, an oar.] The quill feathers of the wings of a bird.

Remigrate, rē-mī'grāt, *v.i.* To migrate again; to return.—**Remigration**, rē-mi-grā'shon, *n.* A migration to a former place.

Remind, rē-mīnd', *v.t.* To put in mind; to cause to recollect or remember (to *remind* a person *of* his promise).—**Reminder**, rē-mīn'dėr, *n.* One who or that which reminds; a hint that serves to awaken remembrance.—**Remindful**, rē-mīnd'ful, *a.* Tending or adapted to remind.

Reminiscence, rem-i-nis'ens, *n.* [Fr. *réminiscence*, L. *reminiscentia*, from *reminiscor*, to recall to mind—*re*, again, and *miniscor*, from root *men*, whence *mens*, the mind. MENTAL.] Recollection; that which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents within one's personal knowledge. ∴ Syn. under MEMORY.—**Reminiscent**, rem-i-nis'ent, *a.* Having remembrance; calling to mind.—*n.* One who calls to mind.—**Reminiscential**, rem'i-nis-en"shal, *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence.—**Reminiscentially**, rem'i-nis-en"shal-li, *adv.*

Remiped, rem'i-ped, *n.* [L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An aquatic animal whose feet serve as oars.

Remise, re-mēz', *n.* [Fr., from *remettre*, L. *remitto*. REMISS.] *Law*, a granting back; a surrender; release, as of a claim.

Remiss, rē-mis', *a.* [L. *remissus*, relaxed, languid, not strict, pp. of *remitto*—*re*, back, and *mitto*, to send. MISSION.] Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; negligent; dilatory; slack; wanting earnestness or activity.—**Remissibility**, rē-mis'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* Capability of being remitted.—**Remissible**, rē-mis'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being remitted or forgiven.—**Remission**, rē-mish'on, *n.* The act of remitting; diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; moderation; a giving up; the act of forgiving; forgiveness; pardon; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain.—**Remissive**, rē-mis'iv, *a.* Slackening; relaxing; forgiving; pardoning.—**Remissly**, rē-mis'li, *adv.* In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly; slowly; slackly; not vigorously.—**Remissness**, rē-mis'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being remiss.—**Remissory**, rē-mis'o-ri, *a.* Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit.—**Remit**, rē-mit', *v.t.*—*remitted*, *remitting*. [L. *remitto*, to send back, slacken, relax.] To relax in intensity; to make less intense or violent; to abate; to refrain from exacting; to give up in whole or in part (to *remit* punishment); to pardon; to forgive; to refrain from exacting punishment for (sins); to surrender; to resign; to send back; to put again into custody; *Scots law*, to transfer from one tribunal or judge to another; *com.* to transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received.—*v.i.* To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous; *med.* to abate in violence for a time (a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day); *com.* to transmit money, &c.—*n.* *Scots law*, the transferring of a cause from one tribunal or judge to another.—**Remittal**, rē-mit'al, *n.* A remitting; a sending money to a distant place.—**Remittance**, rē-mit'ans, *n.* The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased; the sum remitted.—**Remittee**, rē-mit'ē, *n.* A person to whom a remittance is sent.—**Remittent**, rē-mit'ent, *a.* [L. *remittens*, *remittentis*, ppr. of *remitto*.] Temporarily ceasing; having remissions from time to time.—*Remittent fever*, any fever which suffers a decided remission of its violence during the twenty-four hours, but without entirely leaving the patient.—*n.* A remittent fever.—**Remitter**, rē-mit'ėr, *n.* One who remits.

Remix, rē-miks', *v.t.* and *i.* To mix again.

Remnant, rem'nant, *n.* [Contr. from *remanent*. REMANENT.] What remains after the removal of the rest of a thing; the remaining piece of a web of cloth after the rest is sold; that which remains after a part is done or past; a scrap, fragment, little bit.—*a.* Remaining; yet left.

Remodel, rē-mod'el, *v.t.*—*remodelled*, *remodelling*. To model or fashion anew.

Remodify, rē-mod'i-fī, *v.t.* To modify again; to shape anew.—**Remodification**, rē-mod'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of modifying again; a repeated modification or change.

Remollient,† rē-mol'li-ent, *a.* [L. *remollio*, to soften—*re*, and *mollis*, soft. MOLLIFY.] Mollifying; softening.

Remonetise, rē-mon'e-tīz, *v.t.*—*remonetised*, *remonetising*. [L. *re*, again, and *moneta*, money. MONEY.] To restore to circulation in the shape of money; to make again the legal or standard money of account.—**Remonetization**, rē-mon'et-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of remonetizing.

Remonstrate, rē-mon'strāt, *v.i.*—*remonstrated*, *remonstrating*. [O.Fr. *remonstrer* (Fr. *remontrer*); L.L. *remonstro*—L. *re*, again, and *monstro*, to show. MONSTER.] To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate.—**Remonstrance**, rē-mon'strans, *n.* [O.Fr. *remonstrance*.] The act of remonstrating or expostulating; an expostulation; a strong statement of reasons, against something; a paper containing such a statement.—**Remonstrant**, **Remonstrative**, **Remonstratory**, rē-mon'strant, rē-mon'stra-tiv, rē-mon'stra-to-ri, *a.* Expostulatory; remonstrating.—**Remonstrant**, **Remonstrator**, rē-mon'strant, rē-mon'strā-tėr, *n.* One who remonstrates.

Remora, rem'o-ra, *n.* [L., from *re*, back, and *mora*, delay.] The sucking-fish, a fish with flattened, adhesive disc on the top of the head, by which it attaches itself firmly to other fishes or to the bottoms of vessels: fabled by the ancients to have miraculous powers of delaying ships.

Remorse, rē-mors', *n.* [L.L. *remorsus*, a biting again, from L. *remordeo*, *remorsum*—*re*, again, and *mordeo*, to bite. MORSEL.] The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed; painful memory of wrong-doing.—**Remorseful**, rē-mors'ful, *a.* Full of remorse; impressed with a sense of guilt.—**Remorsefully**, rē-mors'ful-li, *adv.* In a remorseful manner.—**Remorsefulness**, rē-mors'ful-nes, *n.* The state of being remorseful.—**Remorseless**, rē-mors'les, *a.* Without remorse; unpitying; cruel; insensible; pitiless.—**Remorselessly**, rē-mors'les-li, *adv.* In a remorseless manner; pitilessly.—**Remorselessness**, rē-mors'les-nes, *n.*

Remote, rē-mōt', *a.* [L. *remotus*, from *removeo*, to remove—*re*, and *moveo*, *motum*, to move. REMOVE.] Distant in place; far off; not near; distant in time, past or future; not directly producing an effect; not proximate (the *remote* causes of a disease); distant in consanguinity or affinity (a *remote* kinsman); slight; inconsiderable (a *remote* resemblance).—**Remotely**, rē-mōt'li, *adv.* In a remote manner; at a distance; slightly; not closely.—**Remoteness**, rē-mōt'nes, *n.* State of being remote; distance; farness.

Remould, rē-mōld', *v.t.* To mould or shape anew.

Remount, rē-mount', *v.t.* and *i.* To mount again.—*n.* A fresh horse to mount.

Remove, rē-möv', *v.t.*—*removed*, *removing*. [O. Fr. *remouvoir*, from L. *removeo*, to remove—*re*, and *moveo*, to move. MOVE.] To shift from the position occupied; to put from its place in any manner; to displace from an office, post, or position; to take away by causing to cease; to cause to leave a person or thing; to put an end to; to banish (to *remove* a disease or grievance); to make away with; to cut off (to *remove* a person by poison).—*v.i.* To change place in any manner; to move from one place to another; to change the place of residence. ∴ *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, but the latter is never applied to a mere change of posture without a change of place or position.—*n.* The act of removing; a removal; change of place; the distance or space through which anything is removed; an interval; stage; a step in any scale of gradation; a dish removed from table to make room for something else.—**Removability**, rē-mö'va-bil"i-ti, *n.* The capacity of being removable.—**Removable**, rē-mö'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being removed.—**Removal**, rē-mö'val, *n.* A moving from one place to another; change of place or site; the act of displacing from an office or post; the act of putting an end to (the *removal* of a grievance).—**Removed**, rē-mövd', *p.* and *a.* Changed in place; displaced from office; remote; separate from others.—**Removedness**, rē-mö'ved-nes, *n.* State of being removed.—**Remover**, rē-mö'vėr, *n.* One that removes.

Remugient, rē-mū'ji-ent, *a.* [L. *re*, again, and *mugio*, to bellow.] Rebellowing.

Remunerate, rē-mū'nėr-āt, *v.t.*—*remunerated*, *remunerating*. [L. *remunero*, *remuneratum*—*re*, back, and *munus*, *muneris*, a present, gift.] To reward; to recompense; to requite, in a good sense; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, or sacrifice.—**Remunerability**, rē-mū'nėr-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded.—**Remunerable**, rē-mū'nėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being remunerated.—**Remuneration**, rē-mū'nėr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of remunerating; what is given to remunerate.—**Remunerative**, rē-mū'nėr-ā-tiv, *a.* Affording remuneration; yielding a sufficient return.—**Remuneratory**, rē-mū'nėr-a-to-ri, *a.* Rewarding; requiting.

Remurmur, rē-mėr'mėr, *v.t.* & *i.* [L. *remurmuro*.] To murmur back; to return in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

Renaissance, rē-nās'säns, *n.* [Fr., regeneration or new birth—*re*, again, and *naissance*, birth, L. *nascentia*, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born. NATAL.] The revival of anything which has long been in decay or extinct; the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world; specially applied to the time of the revival of letters and arts in the fifteenth century.—*Renaissance style*, the style of building and decoration which succeeded the Gothic, and sought to reproduce the forms of classical ornamentation.—**Renaissant**, rē-nās'ant, *a.* Pertaining to the renaissance.—**Renascence**, rē-nas'ens, *n.* The state of being renascent; also same as *Renaissance*.—**Renascency**, rē-nas'en-si, *n.* Renascence; new birth.—**Renascent**, rē-nas'ent, *a.* [L. *renascens*.] Springing or rising into being again; reappearing; rejuvenated.

Renal, rē'nal, *a.* [L. *renalis*, from *ren*, pl. *renes*, the kidneys. REINS.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.—*Renal glands*, two flat triangular bodies which cover the upper part of the kidneys.

Rename, rē-nām', *v.t.* To give a new name to.

Renard, ren'ärd, *n.* [Fr., from O.G. *Reinhard*, *Reginhart*, lit. strong in counsel, cunning—the name of a fox in a celebrated German epic poem.] A fox: a name used in fables, poetry, &c., also written *Reynard*.

Renavigate, rē-nav'i-gāt, *v.t.* To navigate again.

Rencounter, **Rencontre**, ren-koun'tér, ren-kon'tér, *n.* [Fr. *rencontre*=*re-encounter*.] An abrupt or chance meeting of persons; a meeting in opposition or contest; a casual combat or action, as between individuals or small parties; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.—*v.t.*† To meet unexpectedly. — *v.i.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come in collision; to fight hand to hand.

Rend, rend, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *rent*. [A.Sax. *rendan*, *hrendan*, to tear, to rend=O.Fris. *renda*, *randa*, N. Fris. *renna*, to cut, to rend; comp. W. *rhenu*, Ir. *rann*, a part, Armor. *renna*, to part, to separate.] To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; to take away with violence; to tear away.—*To rend the heart*, to affect with deep anguish or repentant sorrow.—*v.i.* To be or to become rent or torn; to split; to part asunder. —**Render**, ren'dér, *n.* One who rends or tears by violence.—**Rendible**, ren'di-bl, *a.* Capable of being rent or torn asunder.

Render, ren'dér, *v.t.* [Fr. *rendre*, from L. *reddo*, to restore, by the insertion of *n* before *d*—*re*, back, and *do*, to give.] To give in return; to give or pay back; to give, often officially, or in compliance with a request or duty; to furnish; to report (to *render* an account); to afford; to give for use or benefit (to *render* services); to make or cause to be so or so; to invest with qualities (to *render* a fortress more secure); to translate from one language into another; to interpret or bring into full expression to others; to reproduce (to *render* a piece of music); to boil down and clarify (to *render* tallow).—*v.i.* *Naut.* to yield or give way to force applied; to pass freely through a block: said of a rope.—*n.* A return; a payment, especially a payment of rent.—**Renderable**, ren'dér-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being rendered.—**Renderer**, ren'dér-ér, *n.* One who renders.—**Rendering**, ren'dér-ing, *n.* The act of one who renders; a version; a translation; *fine arts* and *drama*, interpretation; representation; exhibition.

Rendezvous, ren'de-vō, *n.* pl. **Rendezvouses**, ren'de-vō-zez. [Fr. *rendez-vous*, lit. render yourselves, repair to a place. RENDER.] A place appointed for the assembling of troops; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company; a place of meeting; a place at which persons commonly meet.—*v.i.*—*rendezvoused* (ren'de-vōd), *rendezvousing* (ren'de-vō-ing). To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

Rendition, ren-dish'on, *n.* [L. *redditio*. RENDER.] A rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage; translation; the act of reproducing or exhibiting artistically; the act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

Renegade, **Renegado**, ren'ē-gād, ren-ē-gä'dō, *n.* [Sp. *renegado*, Fr. *renégat*, L.L. *renegatus*, one who denies his religion—L. *re*, back, and *nego*, *negatum*, to deny. NEGATION, RUNAGATE.] An apostate from a religious faith; one who deserts to an enemy or who deserts one party and joins another; a deserter.

Renege,† rē-nēg', *v.t.* & *i.* [L.L. *renego*. RENEGADE.] To deny; to renounce. [*Shak.*]—**Renegation**, ren-ē-gā'shon, *n.* Denial.

Renerve, rē-nérv', *v.t.* To nerve again; to give new vigour to.

Renew, rē-nū', *v.t.* To make new again; to restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or impairment; to make again (to *renew* a treaty); to begin again; to recommence (*renew* a fight); to grant or furnish again, as a new loan or a new note for the amount of a former one (to *renew* a bill).—*v.i.* To become new; to grow afresh; to begin again; not to desist.—**Renewability**, rē-nū'a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being renewable.—**Renewable**, rē-nū'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being renewed.—**Renewal**, rē-nū'al, *n.* The act of renewing or of forming anew.—**Renewedly**, rē-nū'ed-li, *adv.* Again; anew; once more.—**Renewedness**, rē-nū'ed-nes, *n.* State of being renewed. — **Renewer**, rē-nū'ér, *n.* One who renews.

Reniform, rē'ni-form, *a.* [L. *ren*, a kidney.] Having the form or shape of the kidneys.

Renitent, rē-ni'tent, *a.* [L. *renitens*, *renitentis*, ppr. of *renitor*—*re*, back, and *nitor*, to struggle.] Resisting pressure; acting against impulse; persistently opposed.—**Renitence**, **Renitency**, rē-ni'tens, rē-ni'ten-si, *n.* The state of being renitent.

Rennet, ren'et, *n.* [Also written *runnet*, and formed from the verb to *run*, O.E. *renne*; A. Sax. *rinnan*, to run, *gerinnan*, to curdle or coagulate; comp. G. *rennen*, to run, to curdle, *rennes*, rennet; D. *rissen*, to curdle.] The prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, which has the property of coagulating milk.—**Rennected**, ren'et-ed, *a.* Treated with rennet.

Rennet, **Renneting**, ren'et, ren'et-ing, *n.* [Fr. *reinette*, dim. of *reine*, L. *regina*, a queen.] A kind of apple said to have been introduced in the reign of Henry VIII.

Renounce, rē-nouns', *v.t.* — *renounced*, *renouncing*. [Fr. *renoncer*, from L. *renuncio* —*re*, back, and *nuncio*, *nuntio*, to tell. NUNCIO.] To disown, disclaim, abjure, forswear; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging; to cast off or reject. — *v.i.* *Card-playing*, not to follow suit when one has a card of the same sort; to revoke.—**Renouncement**, rē-nouns'ment, *n.* The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.—**Renouncer**, rē-noun'sér, *n.* One who renounces. — **Renunciation**, rē-nun'si-ā"shon, *n.* The act of renouncing; a disowning or disclaiming; rejection.

Renovate, ren'ō-vāt, *v.t.*—*renovated*, *renovating*. [L. *renovo*, *renovatum*—*re*, again, and *novo*, to make new, from *novus*, new. NOVEL.] To renew; to repair and render as good as new; to restore to freshness or to a good condition.—**Renovater**, **Renovator**, ren'ō-vā-tér, *n.* One who or that which renovates.—**Renovation**, ren-ō-vā'shon, *n.* The act of renovating; renewal; repair; restoration.

Renown, rē-noun', *n.* [O.E. *renowne*, from Fr. *renom*, from L. *re*, and *nomen*, a name. NOUN.] The state of having a great or exalted name; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments. — *v.t.* To make famous.—**Renowned**, rē-nound', *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent.—**Renownedly**, rē-noun'ed-li, *adv.* In a renowned manner; with fame or celebrity.

Renselaerite, rens'sel-är-it, *n.* [After Van *Rensselaer*.] A steatitic mineral with a fine compact texture, worked into inkstands and other articles.

Rent, rent, pret. & pp. of *rend*.

Rent, rent, *n.* [From pp. of *rend*.] An opening made by rending or tearing; a break or breach; a hole torn; schism.

Rent, rent, *n.* [Fr. *rente*, It. *rendita*, that which is rendered or given up, from L.L. *rendo*, for L. *reddo*, to give up. RENDER.] A sum of money, or a certain amount of anything valuable, payable yearly for the use or occupation of lands or tenements; a compensation made to the owner by the user or occupier as a return for his occupancy.—*v.t.* To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a certain rent; to let on lease; to take and hold on the payment of rent.—*v.i.* To be leased or let for rent.—**Rentable**, rent'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being rented.—**Rental**, rent'al, *n.* A schedule or account of rents; rent-roll; the gross amount of rents drawn from an estate.—**Rent-day**, *n.* The day for paying rent.—**Renter**, rent'ér, *n.* The lessee or tenant who pays rent.—**Rent-roll**, *n.* A rental; a list or account of rents or income.

Rente, rānt, *n.* [Fr.] A public fund or stock bearing interest; French government stock.—**Rentier**, rān-tē-ā, *n.* [Fr.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c.; a fund-holder.

Renter, rent'ér, *v.t.* [Fr. *rentraire*—*re*, back, *en*, in, and *traire*, from L. *trahere*, to draw. TRACT.] To finedraw; to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth.

Renuent, ren'ū-ent, *a.* [L. *renuens*, *renuentis*, ppr. of *renuo*—*re*, back, and *nuo*, to nod.] Throwing back the head: applied to two muscles.

Renumerate, rē-nū'mér-āt, *v.t.* [L. *renumero*, *renumeratum*. NUMERATE.] To count or number again.

Renunciation. Under RENOUNCE.

Reoccupy, rē-ok'kū-pī, *v.t.* To occupy anew.

Reometer, rē-om'et-ér, *n.* RHEOMETER.

Reopen, rē-ō'pen, *v.t.* To open again.—*v.i.* To be opened again; to open anew.

Reordain, rē-or-dān', *v.t.* To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective. —**Reordination**, rē-or'di-nā"shon, *n.* A second or repeated ordination.

Reorganize, rē-or'gan-iz, *v.t.* To organize anew; to reduce again to an organized condition. — **Reorganization**, rē-or'gan-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of organizing anew.

Reotrope, rē'ō-trōp, *n.* RHEOTROPE.

Reoxygenate, **Reoxygenize**, rē-ok'si-jen-āt, rē-ok'si-je-nīz, *v.t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen again or a second time.

Rep, **Repp**, rep, *n.* [Perhaps from *rib*.] A dress fabric having a ribbed or corded appearance, the ribs being transverse.

Repaid, rē-pād', pp. of *repay*.

Repaint, rē-pānt', *v.t.* To paint anew.

Repair, rē-pär', *v.t.* [Fr. *réparer*, from L. *reparo*—*re*, again, and *paro*, to get or make ready. PARE.] To execute restoration or renovation on; to restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; to make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to give indemnity for. — *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state; supply of loss; reparation; state as regards repairing (a building in good or bad *repair*). — **Repairable**, rē-pā'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being repaired; reparable.—**Repairer**, rē-pā'rér, *n.* One who repairs.—**Repairment**, rē-pār'ment, *n.* Act of repairing.—**Reparability**, rep'a-ra-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being reparable. — **Reparable**, rep'a-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *reparabilis*.] Capable of being repaired, restored to a sound state, or made good.—**Reparably**, rep'a-ra-bli, *adv.* In a reparable manner.—**Reparation**, rep-a-rā'shon, *n.* The act of repairing; repair; what is done to repair a wrong; indemnification for loss or damage; satisfaction for injury; amends.—**Reparative**, rē-par'a-tiv, *a.* Capable of effecting repair; tending to amend defect or make good.—*n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

Repair, rē-pär', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *repairer*, from L.L. *repatriare*—*re*, back, and *patria*, one's native country. PATRIOT.] To go to some place; to betake one's self; to resort.—*n.* The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting; haunt; resort.

Repand, rē-pand', *a.* [L. *repandus*, bent backward, turned up.] *Bot.* having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin, as a leaf.

Reparable, **Reparation**. Under REPAIR.

Repartee, rep-är-tē', *n.* [Fr. *repartie*—*re*, back, and *partir*, from L. *partire*, to share, part, from *pars*, *partis*, a part. PART.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Repartition, rē-pär-tish'on, *n.* A fresh partition or division.

Repass, rē-pas', *v.t.* To pass again; to pass or travel back over; to recross. — *v.i.* To pass or go back; to move back.

Repast, rē-past', *n.* [O.Fr. *repast*, Fr. *repas*, from L. *re*, again, and *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed. PASTOR.] The act of taking food; a meal; food; victuals (*Shak.*). — *v.t.* To feed; to feast.—*v.i.* To take food; to feast.

Repatriate, rē-pā'tri-āt, *v.t.*—*repatriated*, *repatriating*. [L. *repatrio*, *repatriatum*—*re*, again, and *patria*, one's country. PATRIOT.] To restore to one's own country.—**Repatriation**, rē-pā'tri-ā"shon, *n.* Return or restoration to one's own country.

Repay, rē-pā', *v.t.* To pay back; to refund, to make return or requital for.—*v.i.* To requite either good or evil. — **Repayable**, rē-pā'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being repaid; liable to be repaid or refunded.—**Repay-**

ment, rē-pā'ment, *n.* The act of repaying or paying back; the money repaid.

Repeal, rē-pēl', *v.t.* [Fr. *rappeler*—*re*, back, and *appeler*, L. *appello*, to call upon, speak to. APPEAL.] To recall, as a law or statute; to revoke; to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted.—*n.* The act of repealing; revocation; abrogation.—**Repealability, Repealableness**, rē-pēl'a-bil"i-ti, rē-pēl'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being repealable.—**Repealable**, rē-pēl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being repealed.—**Repealer**, rē-pēl'ėr, *n.* One that repeals; one who desires repeal.

Repeat, rē-pēt', *v.t.* [Fr. *répéter*, from L. *repeto*, to seek again, to repeat—*re*, again, and *peto*, to seek. PETITION.] To do or perform again (to *repeat* an attempt); to go over, say, make, &c., again; to iterate; to recite; to rehearse; to say over (to *repeat* a lesson).—*n.* The act of repeating; repetition; *music*, a sign that a movement or part of a movement is to be twice performed.—*v.i.* To strike the hours (a *repeating* watch).—**Repeatedly**, rē-pēt'ed-li, *adv.* With repetition; more than once; again and again.—**Repeater**, rē-pēt'ėr, *n.* One that repeats; one that recites or rehearses; a watch that strikes the hours, &c., on the compression of a spring; *arith.* an interminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs.—**Repeating**, rē-pēt'ing, *p.* and *a.* Doing over again; producing a like result several times in succession (a *repeating* pistol, that is, a revolver).—

Repetend, rep-ē-tend', *n.* [L. *repetendum*, a thing to be repeated.] *Arith.* that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually ad infinitum.—**Repetition**, rep-ē-tish'on, *n.* The act of doing or uttering a second time; the act of repeating or saying over; a reciting or rehearsing; what is repeated; something said or done a second time.—**Repetitious**, rep-ē-tish'us, *a.* Containing repetitions or statements repeated.—**Repetitive**, rē-pet'i-tiv, *a.* Containing repetitions.

Repel, rē-pel', *v.t.*—*repelled*, *repelling.* [L. *repello*—*re*, back, and *pello*, to drive, as in *expel*, *compel*, *expulsion*, &c. PULSE.] To drive back; to force to return; to check the advance of; to repulse (to repel an enemy); to encounter with effectual resistance; to resist or oppose successfully (to *repel* an encroachment, an argument).—*v.i.* To cause repugnance; to shock; to act with force in opposition (electricity sometimes *repels*).—**Repellence, Repellency**, rē-pel'ens, rē-pel'en-si, *n.* The quality of being repellent; repulsion.—**Repellent**, rē-pel'ent, *a.* Having the effect of repelling; able or tending to repel; repulsive; deterring.—*n.* That which repels.—**Repeller**, rē-pel'ėr, *n.* One who or that which repels.

Repent, rē'pent, *a.* [L. *repens*, *repentis*, ppr. of *repo*, to creep.] Creeping (a *repent* root, a *repent* animal).

Repent, rē-pent', *v.i.* [Fr. *repentir*, as *repentir*, to repent—L. *re*, and *pœnitere*, to repent, from *pœna*, pain. PENITENT, PAIN.] To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or left undone by one's self; to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; to be penitent.—*v.t.* To remember with compunction or self-reproach; to feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of (to *repent* rash words): frequently used in such phrases as I *repent me*, it *repented him* (impersonally).—**Repentance**, rē-pen'tans, *n.* The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; contrition for sin; such sorrow for past conduct as produces a new life.—**Repentant**, rē-pen'tant, *a.* Experiencing repentance; sorrowful for sin; expressing or showing sorrow for sin (*repentant* tears).—**Repentantly**, rē-pen'tant-li, *adv.* In a repentant manner.—**Repenter**, rē-pen'tėr, *n.* One that repents.—**Repentingly**, rē-pen'ting-li, *adv.* With repentance.—**Repentless**, rē-pent'les, *a.* Without repentance; unrepenting.

Repeople, rē-pē'pl, *v.t.* To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people.

Repercuss, rē-pėr-kus', *v.t.* [L. *repercutio*, *repercussum.* PERCUSS.] To beat or drive back (as sound or air); to make rebound.—**Repercussion**, rē-pėr-kush'on, *n.* The act of driving back; reverberation.—**Repercussive**, rē-pėr-kus'iv, *a.* Having the power of repercussion; causing to reverberate.

Répertoire, rep'ėr-twar, *n.* [Fr. *répertoire.* REPERTORY.] A list of dramas, operas, or the like, which can be performed by a dramatic or operatic company; those parts, songs, &c., that are usually performed by an actor, vocalist, &c.

Repertory, rep'ėr-to-ri, *n.* [L. *repertorium*, from *reperio*, to find again—*re*, again, and *pario*, to produce. PARENT.] What contains a store or collection of things; a treasury; a magazine; a repository.

Reperuse, rē-pėr-ūz', *v.t.* To peruse again.—**Reperusal**, rē-pėr-ū'zal, *n.* A second or another perusal.

Repetition, &c. Under REPEAT.

Repine, rē-pīn', *v.i.*—*repined*, *repining.* [O.E. *repoyne*, Fr. *repoindre*, to prick again—L. *re*, again, and *pungo*, to prick (PUNCTURE), influenced by verb to *pine.*] To fret one's self; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; to indulge in complaint; to murmur: with *at* or *against.*—**Repiner**, rē-pī'nėr, *n.* One that repines.—**Repiningly**, rē-pī'ning-li, *adv.* With murmuring or complaint.

Replace, rē-plās', *v.t.* To put again in the former place; to repay; to refund; to fill the place of; to be a substitute for; to fulfil the end or office of.—**Replacement**, rē-plās'ment, *n.* The act of replacing.

Replait, rē-plāt', *v.t.* To plait again.

Replant, rē-plant', *v.t.* To plant again; to reinstate.—**Replantable**, rē-plan'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being planted again.—**Replantation**, rē-plan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of planting again.

Replead, rē-plēd', *v.t.* or *i.* To plead again.—**Repleader**, rē-plē'dėr, *n.* *Law*, a second pleading or course of pleadings.

Repledge, rē-plej', *v.t.* To pledge again.

Replenish, rē-plen'ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *replenir*, *replenissant*, from L. *re*, again, and *plenus*, full, from *pleo*, to fill. PLENARY, COMPLETE.] To fill again after having been emptied or diminished; hence, to fill completely; to stock with numbers or abundance.—**Replenisher**, rē-plen'ish-ėr, *n.* One who replenishes.—**Replenishment**, rē-plen'ish-ment, *n.* The act of replenishing.

Replete, rē-plēt', *a.* [L. *repletus*, pp. of *repleo*, to fill again—*re*, again, and *pleo*, to fill. REPLENISH.] Completely filled; full; abounding; thoroughly imbued.—*v.t.* To fill to repletion or satiety.—**Repleteness, Repletion**, rē-plēt'nes, rē-plē'shon, *n.* The state of being replete or completely filled; superabundant fulness; surfeit.—**Repletive**, rē-plē'tiv, *a.* Tending to replete; causing repletion.—**Repletively**, rē-plē'tiv-li, *adv.* In a repletive manner.—**Repletory**, rē-plē'to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to repletion; tending to repletion.

Replevy, rē-plev'i, *v.t.*—*replevied*, *replevying.* [O.Fr. *replevir.*] *Law*, to recover possession of (as goods wrongfully seized) upon giving surety to try the right to them in court; to take back by writ of replevin.—**Repleviable, Replevisable**, rē-plev'i-a-bl, rē-plev'i-sa-bl, *a.* *Law*, capable of being replevied.—**Replevin, Replevy**, rē-plev'in, *n.* *Law*, a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained.—**Repleviser**, rē-plev'i-sor, *n.* One who replevies.

Replica, rep'li-ka, *n.* [It. *replica*, a reply, a repetition—L. *re*, back, and *plica*, a fold. REPLY.] A copy of a picture or piece of sculpture made by the hand that executed the original.

Replicant, rep'li-kant, *n.* [L. *replicans*, *replicantis*, ppr. of *replico*, reply. REPLY.] One who makes a reply.—**Replication**, rep-li-kā'shon, *n.* An answer; a reply; a repetition; a copy; a replica.

Replicate, rep'li-kāt, *a.* [L. *re*, back, and *plico*, to fold. REPLY.] *Bot.* folded or bent back.

Replum, rē'plum, *n.* [L., the panel of a door.] *Bot.* the framework formed by the separation of the two sutures of a legume or silicu[illegible] from its valves.

Replunge, rē-plunj', *v.t.* To plunge again; to immerse again.

Reply, rē-plī', *v.t.*—*replied*, *replying.* [O.Fr. *replier* (Mod. Fr. *répliquer*), to reply, from L. *replico*, to fold back, to reply—*re*, back, and *plico*, to fold. PLY, APPLY, EMPLOY.] To make answer in words or writing, as to something said or written by another; to answer; to respond; to do or give something in return for something else; to answer by deeds; to meet an attack by fitting action.—*v.t.* To return for an answer: often with a clause as object.—*n.* That which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another; an answer; that which is done in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a counter attack.—**Replier, Replyer**, rē-plī'ėr, *n.* One who replies; an answerer; a respondent; a replicant.

Repolish, rē-pol'ish, *v.t.* To polish again.

Repone, rē-pōn', *v.t.*—*reponed*, *reponing.* [L. *repono*, to replace—*re*, again, and *pono*, to place. POSITION.] To replace; *Scots law*, to restore to a position or a situation formerly held.

Report, rē-pōrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *reporter*, to carry back; *rapporter*, to carry back, relate, report; the former from L. *reporto*—*re*, and *porto*, to carry, the latter from *re*, *ad*, and *porto.* PORT (carriage).] To bear or bring back, as an answer; to relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine or investigate; to give an account of; to relate; to tell; to circulate publicly, as a story (as in the common phrase, it is *reported*, that is, it is said in public); to give an official or formal account or statement of; to give an account of for public reading; to write out or take down from the lips of the speaker (the debate was fully *reported*); to lay a charge or make a disclosure against (I will *report* you).—*To be reported of*, to be well or ill spoken of.—*To report one's self*, to make known one's whereabouts or movements to the proper quarter.—*v.i.* To make a statement of facts; to take down in writing speeches from a speaker's lips; to discharge the office of a reporter.—*n.* An account brought back; a statement of facts given in reply to inquiry; a story circulated; hence, rumour; common fame; repute; public character (a man of good *report*); an account of a judicial decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, &c.; an official statement of facts; an account of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative assembly or other meeting, intended for publication; an epitome or fully written account of a speech; sound of an explosion; loud noise (the *report* of a gun).—**Reportable**, rē-pōr'ta-bl, *a.* Fit to be reported.—**Reported**, rē-pōr'ted, *p.* and *a.* Told or made known by report.—**Reporter**, rē-pōr'tėr, *n.* One who reports; a member of a newspaper staff whose duty it is to give an account of the proceedings of public meetings and entertainments, collect information respecting interesting or important events, and the like.—**Reporting**, rē-pōr'ting, *p.* and *a.* Pertaining to a reporter or reports.—*n.* The act or system of drawing up reports.—**Reportorial**, rē-pōr-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a reporter or reporters.

Repose, rē-pōz', *v.t.*—*reposed*, *reposing.* [Fr. *reposer*, to place again, to settle, to rest—*re*, again, and *poser.* POSE.] To lay at rest; to lay for the purpose of taking rest; to refresh by rest: frequently used reflexively; to lay, place, or rest in full reliance (to *repose* trust or confidence in a person).—*v.i.* To lie at rest; to sleep; to rest in confidence; to rely: followed by *on.*—*n.* [Fr. *repos.*] The act or state of reposing; a lying at rest; sleep; rest; quiet; rest of mind; tranquillity; settled composure; absence of all show of feeling; *painting*, an avoidance of obtrusive tints or of striking action in figures.—**Reposal**, rē-pō'zal, *n.* The act of reposing or resting with reliance.—**Reposed**, rē-pōzd', *p.* and *a.* Exhibiting repose; calm; settled.—**Reposedly**, rē-pō'zed-li, *adv.* Quietly; composedly.—**Reposedness**, rē-pō'zed-nes, *n.*—**Reposeful**, rē-pōz'ful, *a.* Full of repose; affording repose or rest; trustful.—**Reposer**, rē-pō'zėr, *n.* One who reposes.

Reposit, rē-poz'it, *v.t.* [L. *repono*, *repositum*—*re*, back, and *pono*, to place. POSITION.]

To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.—**Reposition**, rē-pō-zish'on, *n.* Act of repositing or laying up in safety.—**Repository**, rē-poz'i-to-ri, *n.* [L. *repositorium.*] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse; a shop.

Repossess, rē-poz-zes', *v.t.* To possess again.—**Repossession**, rē-poz-zesh'on, *n.* The act or state of possessing again.

Repoussé, rē-pös-sā, *p.* and *a.* [Fr., pp. of *repousser*—*re*, back, and *pousser*, to push, to thrust. PUSH.] A term applied to a style of ornamentation in metal, effected by strokes of the hammer from behind until a rough image of the desired figure is produced, which is finished by chasing.

Reprehend, rep-rē-hend', *v.t.* [L. *reprehendo*—*re*, back, and *prehendo*, to lay hold of; seen also in *comprehend*, *apprehend*, *prehensile*, &c.] To charge with a fault; to chide sharply; to reprove; to take exception to; to speak of as a fault; to censure.—**Reprehender**, rep-rē-hen'dėr, *n.* One that reprehends; one that blames or reproves.—**Reprehensible**, rep-rē-hen'si-bl, *a.* Deserving to be reprehended or censured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving reproof.—**Reprehensibleness**, rep-rē-hen'si-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being reprehensible.—**Reprehensibly**, rep-rē-hen'si-bli, *adv.* In a reprehensible manner; culpably.—**Reprehension**, rep-rē-hen'shon, *n.* [L. *reprehensio.*] The act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame.—**Reprehensive**, **Reprehensory**, rep-rē-hen'siv, rep-rē-hen'so-ri, *a.* Containing reprehension or reproof.—**Reprehensively**, rep-rē-hen'siv-li, *adv.* With reprehension.

Represent, rep-rē-zent', *v.t.* [Fr. *représenter*, from L. *repræsento*—*re*, again, and *præsento*, to present. PRESENT.] To exhibit the image or counterpart of; to typify; to portray by pictorial or plastic art; to act the part of; to personate; to exhibit to the mind in language; to bring before the mind; to give an account of; to describe; to supply the place of; to speak and act with authority on behalf of; to be a substitute or agent for; to serve as a sign or symbol of (words *represent* ideas or things).—**Representable**, rep-rē-zen'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being represented.—**Representant**, rep-rē-zen'tant, *a.* Representing; having vicarious power.—*n.* A representative.—**Representation**, rep'rē-zen-tā"shon, *n.* The act of representing, describing, exhibiting, portraying, &c.; that which represents; an image or likeness; a picture or statue; exhibition of a play on the stage, or of a character in a play; a dramatic performance; a statement of arguments or facts, &c.; sometimes a written expostulation; a remonstrance; the representing of a constituency in a legislative assembly (the *representation* of a county in parliament); delegates [illegible]presentatives collectively.—**Represen[illegible]onal**, rep'rē-zen-tā"shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to representation.—**Representative**, rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv, *a.* Fitted to represent, portray, or typify; acting as a substitute for another or others; performing the functions of others (a *representative* body); conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by the people (a *representative* government); *nat. hist.* presenting the full characteristics of the type of a group (a *representative* genus).—*n.* One who or that which represents; that by which anything is represented; something standing for something else; an agent, deputy, or substitute who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority; *law*, one that stands in the place of another as heir.—*House of Representatives*, the lower house of the supreme legislative body (Congress) in the United States.—**Representatively**, rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv-li, *adv.* In a representative manner.—**Representativeness**, rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv-nes, *n.*—**Representer**, rep-rē-zen'tėr, *n.* One who represents.

Re-present, rē-prē-zent', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *pr[illegible]nt.*] To present anew.—**Re-presentation**, rē'prez-en-tā"shon, *n.* The act of presenting to the mind what was formerly present but is now absent.

Repress, rē-pres', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *press*, L. *reprimo*, *repressum*. PRESS.] To press back or down effectually; to crush, quell, put down, subdue (sedition, a rising); to check; to restrain.—**Represser**, rē-pres'ėr, *n.* One who represses; one that crushes or subdues.—**Repressible**, rē-pres'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being repressed.—**Repressibly**, rē-pres'i-bli, *adv.* In a repressible manner.—**Repression**, rē-presh'on, *n.* The act of repressing, restraining, or subduing; check; restraint.—**Repressive**, rē-pres'iv, *a.* Having power to repress; tending to subdue or restrain.—**Repressively**, rē-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In a repressive manner.

Reprieve, rē-prēv', *n.* [From O.Fr. *reprover*, *repruever*, to blame, condemn, from L. *reprobare*, to reject, condemn, meaning originally the rejection of a sentence already passed. REPROBATE.] The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence; respite; interval of ease or relief.—*v.t.*—*reprieved*, *reprieving*. To grant a reprieve or respite to; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time.

Reprimand, rep'ri-mand, *n.* [Fr. *réprimande*, from L. *reprimenda*, a thing to be checked or repressed, from *reprimo*, *repressum*, to repress. REPRESS.] A severe reproof for a fault; a sharp rebuke; reprehension.—*v.t.* (rep-ri-mand'). To reprove severely; to reprehend; to reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence.

Reprint, rē-print', *v.t.* To print again; to print a second or any new edition of; to renew the impression of.—*n.* (rē'print). A second or new impression of any printed work.

Reprisal, rē-prī'zal, *n.* [Fr. *représaille*, from It. *ripresaglia*, from L.L. *reprisaliæ*, from L. *reprehendo*, to take again; comp. *prise*, a capture, which is also from L. *prehendo*.] The seizure or taking of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification; also, that which is so taken; any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.—*Letters of marque and reprisal.* MARQUE.

Reproach, rē-prōch', *v.t.* [Fr. *reprocher*, O.Fr. *reprochier*, Pr. *repropchar*, to reproach, from L.L. *repropiare*, from L. *re*, back, and *prope*, near; lit. to bring near or set before. APPROACH, PROPINQUITY.] To charge with a fault in severe language; to censure with severity, opprobrium, or contempt, or as having suffered wrong personally; to upbraid.—*n.* A severe or cutting expression of censure or blame; blame for something considered outrageous or vile; contumely; source of blame; shame, infamy, or disgrace; object of contempt, scorn, or derision.—**Reproachable**, rē-prō'cha-bl, *a.* Deserving reproach.—**Reproachableness**, rē-prō'cha-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being reproachable.—**Reproachably**, rē-prō'cha-bli, *adv.* In a reproachable manner.—**Reproacher**, rē-prō'chėr, *n.* One who reproaches.—**Reproachful**, rē-prōch'ful, *a.* Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding; scurrilous; opprobrious; worthy of reproach; shameful; infamous.—**Reproachfully**, rē-prōch'ful-li, *adv.* In a reproachful manner.—**Reproachfulness**, rē-prōch'ful-nes, *n.* Quality of being reproachful.—**Reproachless**, rē-prōch'les, *a.* Without reproach.

Reprobate, rep'rō-bāt, *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, disapproved, rejected, pp. of *reprobo*—*re*, denoting reverse, and *probo*, to approve. PROBABLE, REPRIEVE, REPROVE.] Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; profligate: lost to virtue or grace.—*n.* One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue; a wicked, depraved wretch.—*v.t.*—*reprobated*, *reprobating*. [L. *reprobo*, *reprobatum.*] To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to contemn strongly; to condemn; to reject.—**Reprobateness**, **Reprobacy**, rep'rō-bāt-nes, rep'rō-ba-si, *n.* The state of being reprobate.—**Reprobater**, rep'rō-bā-tėr, *n.* One who reprobates.—**Reprobation**, rep-rō-bā'shon, *n.* The act of reprobating; condemnation; censure; rejection.—**Reprobative**, **Reprobatory**, rep'rō-bā-tiv, rep'rō-ba-to-ri, *a.* Conveying reprobation.

Reproduce, rē-prō-dūs', *v.t.*—*reproduced*, *reproducing*. To produce again or anew; to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring; to portray or represent; to bring to the memory or imagination.—**Reproducer**, rē-prō-dū'sėr, *n.* One who or that which reproduces.—**Reproduction**, rē-prō-duk'shon, *n.* The act or process of reproducing; the process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species ensured; that which is produced or presented anew.—**Reproductive**, **Reproductory**, rē-prō-duk'tiv, rē-prō-duk'to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to reproduction; tending to reproduce.

Reprove, rē-pröv', *v.t.*—*reproved*, *reproving*. [Fr. *réprouver*, to blame, to censure; O.Fr. *reprover*, from L. *reprobare*. REPROBATE.] To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend; to express disapproval of (to *reprove* sins); to serve to admonish.—**Reproof**, rē-pröf', *n.* The expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.—**Reprovable**, rē-prö'va-bl, *a.* Worthy of being reproved; deserving reproof or censure; blamable.—**Reprovableness**, rē-prö'va-bl-nes, *n.*—**Reprovably**, rē-prö'va-bli, *adv.* In a reprovable manner.—**Reproval**, rē-prö'val, *n.* Act of reproving; admonition; reproof.—**Reprover**, rē-prö'vėr, *n.* One that reproves.—**Reprovingly**, rē-prö'ving-li, *adv.* In a reproving manner.

Reprune, rē-prön', *v.t.* To prune or trim again.

Reptation, rep-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *reptatio*, *reptationis*, from *repto*, freq. of *repo*, to creep. REPTILE.] The act of creeping or crawling.—**Reptant**, **Reptatory**, rep'tant, rep'ta-to-ri, *a.* Creeping; crawling.

Reptile, rep'til, *a.* [Fr. *reptile*, from L. *reptilis*, creeping, from *repo*, *reptum*, to creep; akin to *serpo*, to creep. SERPENT.] Creeping; moving on the belly, or with small, short legs; grovelling; low; mean; vile.—*n.* In a general sense, an animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs; a crawling creature; specifically, *zool.* an animal belonging to the class Reptilia; a grovelling, abject, or mean person.—**Reptilia**, rep-til'i-a, *n. pl.* A class of vertebrate animals intermediate between fishes and birds, comprising the snakes, lizards, crocodiles, tortoises, &c., breathing by lungs and having cold blood.—**Reptilian**, rep-til'i-an, *a.* Belonging to the class of reptiles.—*n.* An animal of the class Reptilia; a reptile.

Republic, rē-pub'lik, *n.* [Fr. *république*, L. *respublica*—*res*, an affair, interest, and *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public. REAL, PUBLIC.] A commonwealth; a political community in which the supreme power in the state is vested either in certain privileged members of the community or in the whole community, and thus varying from the most exclusive oligarchy to a pure democracy.—*Federal republics*, of which the United States and Switzerland are examples, consist of a number of separate states bound together by treaty, so as to present the aspect of a single state with a central government, without wholly renouncing their individual powers of internal self-government.—*Republic of letters*, the collective body of literary and learned men.—**Republican**, rē-pub'li-kan, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a republic; consonant to the principles of a republic.—*n.* One who favours or prefers a republican form of government.—*Red Republican.* RED.—**Republicanism**, rē-pub'li-kan-izm, *n.* The republican system of government; attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles.

Republication, rē-pub'li-kā"shon, *n.* The act of republishing; a new publication of something before published.

Republish, rē-pub'lish, *v.t.* To publish anew; to publish again, as in a new edition.—**Republisher**, rē-pub'lish-ėr, *n.* One who republishes.

Repudiate, rē-pū'di-āt, *v.t.*—*repudiated*, *repudiating*. [L. *repudio*, *repudiatum*, to divorce, to cast off, from *repudium*, a casting off, a divorce.] To cast away; to reject;

to discard; to disavow; to divorce; to refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as debt.—**Repudiable**, rē-pū′di-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being repudiated.—**Repudiation**, rē-pū′di-ā″shon, *n.* [L. *repudiatio.*] The act of repudiating; rejection; disavowal; divorce; refusal on the part of a government to pay debts contracted by a former government.—**Repudiator**, rē-pū′di-ā-tėr, *n.* One who repudiates.

Repugnance, Repugnancy, rē-pug′nans, rē-pug′nan-si, *n.* [Fr. *répugnance*; L. *repugnantia*, from *repugno*, to resist—*re*, against, and *pugno*, to fight. PUGNACIOUS.] The state of being opposed in mind; feeling of dislike to some action; reluctance; unwillingness; opposition in nature or qualities; contrariety.—**Repugnant**, rē-pug′nant, *a.* [L. *repugnans, repugnantis*, ppr. of *repugno.*] Standing or being in opposition; contrary; at variance: usually followed by *to* (a statement *repugnant to* common sense); highly distasteful; offensive (a course *repugnant to* him).—**Repugnantly**, rē-pug′nant-li, *adv.*

Repulse, rē-puls′, *n.* [L. *repulsa*, from *repello, repulsum*—*re*, back, and *pello*, to drive. REPEL.] The condition of being repelled or driven back by force; the act of driving back; a check or defeat; refusal; denial.—*v.t.*—*repulsed, repulsing.* To repel; to drive back; to refuse; to reject.—**Repulser**, rē-puls′ėr, *n.* One that repulses.—**Repulsion**, rē-pul′shon, *n.* [L. *repulsio.*] The act of repelling; *physics*, a term often applied to the action which two bodies exert upon one another when they tend to increase their mutual distance.—**Repulsive**, rē-pul′siv, *a.* Acting so as to repel; exercising repulsion; tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding.—**Repulsively**, rē-pul′siv-li, *adv.* In a repulsive manner.—**Repulsiveness**, rē-pul′siv-nes, *n.*

Repurchase, rē-pėr′chās, *v.t.* To buy back; to regain by purchase.—*n.* The act of buying again; a new purchase.

Repute, rē-pūt′, *v.t.*—*reputed, reputing.* [Fr. *réputer*, from L. *reputo*, to count over—*re*, and *puto*, to reckon, to estimate (as in *compute, impute*, &c.). PUTATIVE.] To hold in thought; to reckon, account, or consider as such or such; to deem.—*n.* Reputation; character, attributed by public report, especially good character; honourable name.—**Reputed**, rē-pū′ted, *p.* and *a.* Generally considered; commonly believed, regarded, or accounted.—**Reputedly**, rē-pū′ted-li, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation.—**Reputable**, rep′ū-ta-bl, *a.* Being in good repute; held in esteem; not mean or disgraceful.—**Reputableness**, rep′ū-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being reputable.—**Reputably**, rep′u-ta-bli, *adv.* In a reputable manner.—**Reputation**, rep-ū-tā′shon, *n.* [L. *reputatio.*] Character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; character attr[illegible] repute: in a good or bad sense; o[illegible]urable or honourable regard; go[illegible].—**Reputeless**, [illegible], *a.* N[illegible] good repute; [illegible] [*Shak*[illegible]

Request, [illegible]est′, *n.* [O[illegible] (Fr. *requête*), from L. *requ*[illegible] required, a want, from *requ*[illegible]*uisitum*—*re*, again, and *quæro, quæsitum*, to seek. QUEST.] The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition, prayer, entreaty; the thing asked for or requested; a state of being esteemed and sought after, or asked for (an article in much *request*).∴ *Request* expresses less earnestness than *entreaty* and *supplication;* and supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant, in this differing from *demand.*—*v.t.* To make a request for; to solicit or express desire for; to express a request to; to ask.—**Request-note**, *n.* An application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles.

Requicken, rē-kwik′n, *v.t.* To reanimate; to give new life to.

Requiem, rē′kwi-em, *n.* [Acc. case of L. *requies*, rest, respite, relaxation—*re*, again, and *quies*, rest, repose.] A funeral dirge or service containing the words '*Requiem æternam*,' &c., sung for the rest of a person's soul; a grand musical composition performed in honour of some deceased person.

Require, rē-kwīr′, *v.t.*—*required, requiring.* [O. Fr. *requerre, requierre, requirre* (Fr. *requérir*), from L. *requiro, requirere*, to ask for. REQUEST.] To demand; to ask as of right and by authority; to insist on having; to ask as a favour; to call upon to act; to request; to have need or necessity for; to need or want (the matter *requires* great care, we *require* food); to find it necessary; to have to: with infinitives (you will *require* to go).—**Requirable**, rē-kwī′ra-bl, *a.* Fit or proper to be demanded.—**Requirement**, rē-kwīr′ment, *n.* The act of requiring; demand; that which requires the doing of something; an essential condition; something required or necessary.—**Requirer**, rē-kwī′rėr, *n.* One who requires.—**Requisite**, rek′wi-zit, *a.* [L. *requisitus*, from *requiro.*] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary.—*n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable.—**Requisitely**, rek′wi-zit-li, *adv.* In a requisite manner; necessarily.—**Requisiteness**, rek′wi-zit-nes, *n.*—**Requisition**, rek-wi-zish′on, *n.* [L. *requisitio.*] An application made as of right; a demand; a demand for or a levying of necessaries by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are; a written call or invitation (a *requisition* for a public meeting); state of being required or much sought after; request.—*v.t.* To make a requisition or demand upon.—**Requisitionist**, rek-wi-zish′on-ist, *n.* One who makes requisition.—**Requisitor**, rē-kwiz′i-tėr, *n.* One empowered by a requisition to investigate facts.

Requite, rē-kwīt′, *v.t.*—*requited, requiting.* [From *re*, back, and *quit.* QUIT.] To repay either good or evil: in a good sense, to recompense or reward: in a bad sense, to retaliate on.—**Requiter**, rē-kwī′tėr, *n.* One who requites.—**Requitable**, rē-kwī′ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being requited.—**Requital**, rē-kwī′tal, *n.* Return for any office, good or bad; recompense; reward.

Re-read, rē-rēd′, *v.t.* To read again or anew.

Reredos, rēr′dos, *n.* [Fr. *arrière dos*—*arrière*, behind, and *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back. REAR, DORSAL.] The back of a fireplace; the decorated portion of the wall behind and rising above the altar in a church.

Re-refine, rē′rē-fīn, *v.t.* To refine anew or afresh.

Rere-mouse, rēr′mous, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrére-mûs*, from *hréran*, to raise, to move, and *mûs*, a mouse.] A bat. [*Shak.*]

Re-resolve, rē′rē-zolv, *v.t.* To resolve a second time.

Rere-ward, rēr′ward, *n.* [*Rear* and *ward*=*guard.*] The part of an army that marches in the rear; the rear-guard. [O.T.]

Resail, rē-sāl′, *v.t.* or *i.* To sail back.

Resale, rē′sāl, *n.* A sale at second hand; a second sale.

Resalute, rē-sa-lūt′, *v.t.* To salute or greet anew.

Rescind, rē-sind′, *v.t.* [Fr. *rescinder*, from L. *rescindo, rescissum*—*re*, again, and *scindo*, to cut (as in *concise, precise*, &c.).] To cut short; to abrogate; to revoke or annul by competent authority (to *rescind* a law, a judgment).—**Rescindment**, rē-sind′ment, *n.* The act of rescinding.—**Rescission**, rē-sizh′on, *n.* [L. *rescissio, rescissionis.*] The act of rescinding; the act of abrogating or annulling.—**Rescissory**, rē-sis′o-ri, *a.* [L. *rescissorius.*] Having power to rescind, abrogate, or annul.

Rescript, rē′skript, *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, from *rescribo, rescriptum*, to write back—*re*, and *scribo*, to write. SCRIBE.] The answer or decision of a Roman emperor to some matter set before him; the decision by a pope of a question officially propounded; an edict or decree.—**Rescriptive**, rē-skrip′tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a rescript.

Rescue, res′kū, *v.t.*—*rescued, rescuing.* [O.Fr. *rescourre, rescourre*, to rescue, from L. *re*, again, and *excutere*, to shake off—*ex*, away, and *quatio, quassum*, to shake. QUASH.] To free from confinement, danger, or evil; to withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; *law*, to take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody.—*n.* The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint or danger; *law*, a forcible taking out of the custody of the law.—**Rescuer**, res′kū-ėr, *n.* One that rescues.—**Rescuable**, res′kū-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being rescued.

Research, rē-sėrch′, *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *search*; Fr. *recherche.*] Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; investigation.—*v.t.* To search again; to examine anew.—**Researcher**, rē-sėr′chėr, *n.* One engaged in research.

Reseat, rē-sēt′, *v.t.* To seat or set again; to furnish with a new seat or seats.

Resect, rē-sekt′, *v.t.* [L. *reseco, resectum*, to cut off—*re*, back, and *seco*, to cut.] To cut or pare off.—**Resection**, rē-sek′shon, *n.* [L. *resectio.*] *Surg.* the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

Reseek, rē-sēk′, *v.t.* & *i.* To seek again.

Reseize, rē-sēz′, *v.t.* To seize again; *law*, to reinstate (in such phrases as to be *reseised of* or *in*).—**Reseizer**, rē-sē′zėr, *n.* One who seizes again.—**Reseizure**, rē-sē′zūr, *n.* A second seizure.

Resell, rē-sel′, *v.t.* To sell again.

Resemble, rē-zem′bl, *v.t.*—*resembled, resembling.* [Fr. *ressembler*—*re*, and *sembler*, to seem, from L. *similare*, from *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] To be like to; to have similarity to in form, figure, or qualities; to liken; to compare.—**Resemblance**, rē-zem′blans, *n.* The state or quality of resembling; likeness; similarity either of external form or of qualities; something similar; a similitude.—**Resemblant**, rē-zem′blant, *a.* Resembling.

Resend, rē-send′, *v.t.* To send again.

Resent, rē-zent′, *v.t.* [Fr. *ressentir*, from L. *re*, and *sentio*, to feel. SENSE.] To consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at; to take ill; to show such feeling by words or acts.—*v.i.* To be indignant; to feel resentment.—**Resenter**, rē-zent′ėr, *n.* One who resents.—**Resentful**, rē-zent′ful, *a.* Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.—**Resentfully**, rē-zent′ful-li, *adv.* In a resentful manner.—**Resentingly**, rē-zent′ing-li, *adv.* With resentment.—**Resentment**, rē-zent′ment, *n.* The act of resenting; the feeling with which one who resents is impressed; a deep sense of injury; anger arising from a sense of wrong; strong displeasure.

Reserve, rē-zėrv′, *v.t.*—*reserved, reserving.* [Fr. *réserver*, from L. *reservo*—*re*, back, and *servo*, to keep. SERVE.] To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to keep back for a time; to withdraw.—*n.* The act of reserving or keeping back; that which is reserved or retained from present use or disposal; a store of something still kept or remaining; something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness towards others; caution in personal behaviour; banking capital retained in order to meet average liabilities; troops reserved to sustain other troops in battle as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency.—*In reserve*, in store; in keeping for other or future use.—**Reservation**, rez-ėr-vā′shon, *n.* The act of reserving or keeping back; concealment or withholding from disclosure; something not expressed, disclosed, or brought forward; a keeping over of part of the consecrated elements for the communion of the sick; in the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, &c.; a reserve.—*Mental reservation*, an intentional reserving or holding back of some word or clause, the speaker thus intending to set his conscience at rest while being guilty of deceit, or to keep his real sentiments secret.—**Reserved**, rē-zėrvd′, *p.* and *a.* Kept for another or future use; showing reserve in behaviour; not open or frank; distant; cold.—*Reserved list*, in the British navy, a list of officers put on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called to serve if required.—

Reservedly, rē-zēr'ved-li, *adv.* In a reserved manner; with reserve.—**Reservedness**, rē-zēr'ved-nes, *n.* The quality of being reserved.—**Reserver**, rē-zēr'vēr, *n.* One who reserves.—**Reservist**, rē-zēr'vist, *n.* A soldier of a reserve force.

Reservoir, res'ēr-vwar, *n.* [Fr. RESERVE.] A place where anything is kept in store; a place where water is collected and kept for use; an artificial lake or pond from which pipes convey water to a town.

Reset, rē-set', *n.* [O.Fr. *recepte*, *recette*, a receiving. RECEIPT.] *Scots law*, the receiving and harbouring of an outlaw or a criminal.—*Reset of theft*, the offence of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen.—**Resetter**, rē-set'ēr, *n.* *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods.

Reset, rē-set', *v.t.* To set again (to *reset* a diamond); *printing*, to set over again, as a page of matter.—*n.* The act of resetting; *printing*, matter set over again.

Resettle, rē-set'l, *v.t.* and *i.* To settle again.—**Resettlement**, rē-set'l-ment, *n.* The act of resettling.

Reshape, rē-shāp', *v.t.* To shape again.

Reship, rē-ship', *v.t.* To ship again; to ship again what has been imported.—**Reshipment**, rē-ship'ment, *n.* The act of reshipping.

Reside, rē-zid', *v.i.*—*resided*, *residing*. [Fr. *résider*, from L. *resideo*—*re*, and *sedeo*, to sit, to settle down. SEDATE.] To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have one's dwelling or home; to abide continuously; to abide or be inherent, as a quality; to inhere.—**Residence**, rez'i-dens, *n.* The act of residing or abiding; period of abode; the place where a person resides; a dwelling; a habitation; a mansion or dwelling-house; the continuing of a person or incumbent on his benefice: opposed to *non-residence*.—**Residency**, rez'i-den-si, *n.* Residence; the official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.—**Resident**, rez'i-dent, *a.* [L. *residens*, *residentis*.] Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time; residing.—*n.* One who resides or dwells in a place for some time; one residing; a public minister who resides at a foreign court: a kind of ambassador.—**Residenter**, rez'i-den-tēr, *n.* A resident.—**Residential**, rez-i-den'shal, *a.* Relating or pertaining to residence or to residents.—**Residentiary**, rez-i-den'shēr-i, *a.* Having residence.—*n.* One who is resident; an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence (a canon *residentiary*).

Residue, rez'i-dū, *n.* [Fr. *résidu*, from L. *residuum*, what is left behind, from *residuus*, remaining, from *resideo*. RESIDE.] That which remains after a part is taken, separated, or dealt with in some way; that which is still over; remainder; the rest; *law*, the remainder of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies.—**Residual**, rē-zid'ū-al, *a.* Having the character of a residue or residuum; remaining after a part is taken or dealt with.—*Residual air*, the air which remains in the chest and cannot be expelled, variously estimated at from 80 to 120 cubic inches.—**Residuary**, rē-zid'ū-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a residue or part remaining; forming a residue or portion not dealt with.—*Residuary legatee*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed all that remains after deducting the debts and specific legacies.—**Residuum**, re-zid'ū-um, *n.* [L.] That which is left after any process of separation or purification; a residue; the dregs or refuse; *law*, the part of an estate remaining after the payment of debts and legacies.

Resign, rē-sin', *v.t.* [Fr. *résigner*, L. *resigno*, to resign—*re*, and *signo*, to mark, from *signum*, a sign. SIGN.] To assign or give back; to give up, as an office or post, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender or relinquish; to give over; to withdraw, as a claim; to submit, particularly to Providence.—**Resignation**, rez-ig-nā'shon, *n.* The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, &c.; the state of being resigned or submissive; patience; quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent or repining.—**Resigned**, rē-zind', *p.* and *a.* Surrendered; given up; feeling resignation; submissive; patient.—**Resignedly**, rē-zi'ned-li, *adv.* With resignation; submissively.—**Resigner**, rē-zi'nēr, *n.* One who resigns.

Resign, rē-sin', *v.t.* To sign again.

Resile, rē-zil', *v.i.*—*resiled*, *resiling*. [L. *resilio*, to leap or spring back—*re*, back, and *salio*, to leap. SALIENT.] To recede or withdraw from a purpose.—**Resilience**, **Resiliency**, rē-zil'i-ens, rē-zil'i-en-si, *n.* The act of resiling; the act of rebounding; rebound from being elastic.—**Resilient**, rē-zil'i-ent, *a.* Inclined to resile; rebounding.

Resin, rez'in, *n.* [Fr. *résine*, from L. *resina*, resin. *Rosin* is the same word.] An inflammable substance of sundry varieties found in most plants, and often obtained by spontaneous exudation, in some cases solid and brittle at ordinary temperatures, in others viscous or semi-fluid (in which case they are called *balsams*), valuable as ingredients in varnishes, and several of them used in medicine. *Rosin* is resin from coniferous trees.—*Fossil* or *mineral resins*, amber, petroleum, asphalt, bitumen, and other mineral hydrocarbons.—**Resiniferous**, rez-i-nif'er-us, *a.* Yielding resin.—**Resiniform**, rez'in-i-form, *a.* Having the form of resin.—**Resino-electric**, *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity.—**Resinous**, rez'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin.—*Resinous electricity*, negative electricity, that kind of electricity which is excited by rubbing resinous bodies with a woollen cloth, in distinction from that excited by rubbing glass, &c., which is termed *vitreous* or *positive electricity*.—**Resinously**, rez'i-nus-li, *adv.* In the manner of a resinous body.—**Resinousness**, rez'i-nus-nes, *n.*—**Resiny**, rez'i-ni, *a.* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities.

Resist, rē-zist', *v.t.* [Fr. *résister*, from L. *resisto*, to withstand—*re*, and *sisto*, to place, to stand, from *sto*, to stand. STATE, STAND.] To withstand so as not to be impressed by; to form an impediment to; to oppose, passively (certain bodies *resist* acids or a cutting tool); to act in opposition to; to strive or struggle against, actively.—*v.i.* To make opposition.—*n.* A sort of paste applied to calico goods to prevent colour or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be coloured.—**Resistance**, rē-zis'tans, *n.* The act of resisting, whether actively or passively; a being or acting in opposition; the quality or property in matter of not yielding to force or external impression; a force acting in opposition to another force so as to destroy it, or diminish its effect.—*Electrical resistance*, the comparative resistance which a body offers to the passage of a current.—*Unit of resistance*, the standard of measurement of electric resistance; an ohm.—**Resistant**, rē-zis'tant, *n.* One who or that which resists.—**Resistant**, **Resistent**, rē-zis'tent, *a.* Making resistance; resisting.—**Resister**, rē-zis'tēr, *n.* One who resists.—**Resistible**, rē-zis'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being resisted.—**Resistibleness**, **Resistibility**, rē-zis'ti-bl-nes, rē-zis'ti-bil''i-ti, *n.* The quality of being resistible.—**Resistibly**, rē-zis'ti-bli, *adv.* In a resistible manner.—**Resistless**, rē-sist'les, *a.* Incapable of being resisted or withstood; irresistible; powerless to resist (*Keats*).—**Resistlessly**, rē-sist'les-li, *adv.* In a resistless manner; irresistibly.—**Resistlessness**, rē-sist'les-nes, *n.*

Resmooth, rē-smōth', *v.t.* To make smooth again.

Resolder, rē-sol'dēr, *v.t.* To solder again.

Resoluble, rez'o-lū-bl, *a.* [Fr. *résoluble*. RESOLVE.] Capable of being melted or dissolved.

Resolute, rez'o-lūt, *a.* [Fr. *résolu*, pp. of *résoudre*, L. *resolvere*, to resolve. RESOLVE.] Having a fixed purpose; determined; steadfast; bold; firm.—**Resolutely**, rez'o-lūt-li, *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; determinedly; boldly.—**Resoluteness**, rez'o-lūt-nes, *n.* The quality of being resolute; unshaken firmness.—**Resolution**, rez-o-lū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *résolution*, L. *resolutio*.] The character of being resolute; a resolve taken; a fixed purpose or determination of mind; the character of acting with fixed purpose; firmness; determination; a formal decision of a legislative or other body; the operation of resolving or separating the component parts of a body; the act of unravelling a perplexing question or problem; solution; *music*, the succession of a concord immediately after a discord; *med.* a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a tumour.—*Resolution of an equation*, in *alg.* the bringing of the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other.—*Resolution of forces*, in *dyn.* the dividing of any single force into two or more others, which shall produce the same effect.—**Resolutioner**, rez-o-lū'shon-ēr, *n.* One who joins in a resolution or declaration.—**Resolutive**, rez'o-lū-tiv, *a.* Having the power to dissolve or break up.

Resolve, rē-solv', *v.t.*—*resolved*, *resolving*. [L. *resolvo*, to unloose, break up, dissolve, to do away with (hence, to determine, that is, to do away with doubts or disputes)—*re*, back or again, and *solvo*, to loose. SOLVE.] To separate the component parts of; to reduce to constituent elements; to reduce to simple parts; to analyse; to disentangle of perplexities; to clear of difficulties (to *resolve* doubts); to explain; to fix in determination or purpose; to determine (usually in pp.); to melt; to dissolve; to form or constitute by resolution (the house *resolved* itself into a committee); to determine on; to express by resolution and vote; *med.* to disperse or remove, as an inflammation or a tumour; *math.* to solve.—*v.i.* To form an opinion or purpose; to determine; to determine by vote; to melt; to become fluid; to become separated into its component parts or into distinct principles.—*n.* That which has been resolved on; fixed purpose of mind; a settled determination, a resolution.—**Resolved**, rē-solvd', *p.* and *a.* Having the mind made up; determined.—**Resolvedly**, rē-sol'ved-li, *adv.* In a resolved manner; resolutely.—**Resolvedness**, rē-sol'ved-nes, *n.* Fixedness of purpose.—**Resolvent**, rē-sol'vent, *a.* Having the power to resolve; causing solution.—*n.* That which has the power of causing solution; *med.* a discutient.—**Resolver**, rē-sol'vēr, *n.* One who or that which resolves; one who determines.—**Resolvability**, **Resolvableness**, rē-sol'va-bil''i-ti, rē-sol'va-bl-nes, *n.* The property of being resolvable.—**Resolvable**, rē-sol'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being resolved or separated into constituent parts; capable of being solved.

Resonant, rez'o-nant, *a.* [L. *resonans*, *resonantis*, ppr. of *resono*—*re*, again, and *sono*, to sound. SOUND.] Capable of returning sound; resounding; full of sounds; echoing back.—**Resonantly**, rez'o-nant-li, *adv.* In a resonant manner.—**Resonance**, **Resonancy**, rez'o-nans, rez'o-nan-si, *n.* The state or quality of being resonant; the act of resounding.—**Resonater**, rez'o-nā-tēr, *n.* An instrument for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds.

Resorb, rē-sorb', *v.t.* [L. *resorbeo*—*re*, and *sorbeo*, to drink in.] To swallow up.—**Resorbent**, rē-sor'bent, *a.* Swallowing up.

Resort, rē-sort', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *resortir*, Fr. *ressortir*, to go out again, to resort, from prefix *re*, and *sortir*, to go out, from L. *sortiri*, to obtain, to acquire by lot, from *sors*, *sortis*, lot. SORT.] To have recourse; to betake one's self (to *resort* to force); to go (to *resort* to a place); to repair frequently.—*n.* A betaking one's self; recourse; the act of visiting or frequenting; a place frequented; a haunt.—**Resorter**, rē-sor'tēr, *n.* One who resorts.

Resound, rē-sound', *v.t.* [O.E. *resoune*, from L. *resono*, to resound—*re*, again, and *sono*, to sound. SOUND.] To sound again; to echo; to extol.—*v.i.* To be filled with sound; to echo; to reverberate; to sound loudly; to be echoed; to be much mentioned.—*n.* Return of sound; echo.

Resound, rē-sound', *v.t.* and *i.* To sound again.

Resource, rē-sōrs', *n.* [Fr. *ressource*, from O.Fr. *ressourdre*, to arise anew—*re*, again,

and *scurdre*, L. *surgere*, to rise. SOURCE.] Any source of aid or support; an expedient; means yet untried; resort; *pl.* pecuniary means; funds; available means or capabilities of any kind.—**Resourceless**, rē-sōrs'les, *a.* Destitute of resources.

Resow, rē-sō', *v.t.* To sow again.

Respect, rē-spekt', *v.t.* [Fr. *respecter*, from L. *respicio*, *respectum*—*re*, back, and obs. *specio*, to look. SPECIES.] To regard, heed, or consider; to have reference or regard to; to relate to; to view with some degree of reverence. *To respect persons*, to show undue bias towards them; to be more favourable to one than to another.—*n.* [L. *respectus*.] A respecting or noticing with attention; regard; attention; a holding in high estimation or honour; the deportment which proceeds from esteem, regard, or reverence; partial or undue regard; bias (*respect of persons*); *pl.* an expression of regard, esteem, or deference (give him my *respects*); a point or particular (wrong in many *respects*); relation; reference: especially in the phrase in or *with respect to*.—**Respectability**, rē-spek'ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being respectable.—**Respectable**, rē-spek'ta-bl, *a.* Worthy of respect; having an honest or good reputation; belonging to a fairly good position in society; mediocre; not despicable (a *respectable* number of citizens).—**Respectably**, rē-spek'ta-bli, *adv.* In a respectable manner; moderately; pretty well.—**Respecter**, rē-spek'ter, *n.* One that respects.—**Respectful**, rē-spekt'ful, *a.* Marked by respect; showing respect or outward regard; ceremonious.—**Respectfully**, rē-spekt'ful-li, *adv.* In a respectful manner; with respect.—**Respectfulness**, rē-spekt'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being respectful.—**Respecting**, rē-spek'ting, *ppr.* used as a *prep.* Regarding; in regard to; concerning.—**Respective**, rē-spek'tiv, *a.* Relating or pertaining severally each to each; severally connected or belonging; several (our *respective* places of abode); relative; not absolute.—**Respectively**, rē-spek'tiv-li, *adv.* In their respective relations; as each belongs to e

Respire, rē-spir', *v.i.*—*respired*, re [Fr. *respirer*, from L. *respiro*—*spiro*, to breathe. SPIRIT.] To to inhale air into the lungs and ex for the purpose of maintaining life; to recover breath; to rest, as after toil or suffering.—*v.t.* To breathe in and out, as air; to inhale and exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations.—**Respirable**, res'pi-ra-bl or rē-spī'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed.—**Respirability**, **Respirableness**, rē-spī'ra-bil"i-ti, rē-spī'ra-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being respirable.—**Respiration**, res-pi-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *respiratio*.] The act of respiring or breathing, in the higher animals performed by lungs and including inspiration or inhalation of air, and expiration or exhalation; in fishes performed by gills.—**Respirational**, res-pi-rā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to respiration.—**Respirator**, res'pi-rā-ter, *n.* An appliance for breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth, or the nose and mouth, and used to exclude cold air, smoke, dust, &c.—**Respiratory**, rē-spī'ra-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or serving for respiration.

Respite, res'pit, *n.* [O.Fr. *respit*, from L. *respectus*, respect. RESPECT.] A temporary intermission of labour or suffering; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt; *law*, a reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of an offender.—*v.t.*—*respited*, *respiting*. To give or grant a respite to; to reprieve.

Resplendent, rē-splen'dent, *a.* [L. *resplendens*, *resplendentis*, ppr. of *resplendeo*—*re*, and *splendeo*, to shine. SPLENDID.] Very bright; shining with brilliant lustre.—*Resplendent fluor-spar*. ADULARIA.—**Resplendently**, rē-splen'dent-li, *adv.* In a resplendent manner.—**Resplendence**, **Resplendency**, rē-splen'dens, rē-splen'den-si, *n.* Brilliant lustre; splendour.

Respond, rē-spond', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *respondre* (Fr. *répondre*), L. *respondeo*—*re*, back, and *spondeo*, to promise solemnly. SPONSOR, SPOUSE.] To make answer; to give a reply in words; to answer or reply in any way; to answer by action; to correspond; to suit.—*n.* In religious services, a short anthem or versicle chanted at intervals; a response.—**Respondence**, **Respondency**, rē-spon'dens, rē-spon'den-si, *n.* The state of being respondent; an answering.—**Respondent**, rē-spon'dent, *a.* [L. *respondens*, *respondentis*.] Answering; conformable; corresponding.—*n.* One who responds; one who answers in a lawsuit; one who maintains a thesis in reply.—**Respondentia**, rē-spon-den'shi-a, *n.* [L.] A loan advanced upon the cargo of a ship.—**Response**, rē-spons', *n.* [L. *responsum*.] The act of responding or replying; reply; answer; an oracular answer; the answer of the congregation to the priest in the litany and other parts of divine service; a reply to an objection in formal disputation.—**Responsibility**, rē-spon'si-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state of being responsible; that for which one is responsible; a trust, or the like, resting on a person; ability to answer in payment.—**Responsible**, rē-spon'si-bl, *a.* Accountable; answerable; able to respond to any claim; involving responsibility.—**Responsibly**, rē-spon'si-bli, *adv.* In a responsible manner.—**Responsions** rē-spon'shons, *n.* [L. *responsio*, an answering.] The first examination which the students at Oxford are obliged to pass before they can take any degree: also called the *Little Go*.—**Responsive**, rē-spon'siv, *a.* Answering; responding; correspondent; suited to something else.—**Responsively**, rē-spon'siv-li, *adv.* In a responsive manner.—**Responsiveness**, rē-spon'siv-nes, *n.*—**Responsory**, rē-spon'so-ri, *a.* Containing answer.—*n.* A response; an antiphonary.

Rest, rest, *n.* [A. Sax. *rest*, *rust*, rest, repose—Dan. Sw. and G. *rust*, D. *rust*, rest, Goth. *rasta*, a stage or place of rest on the road; root seen in Goth. *rasn*, a house.] A state of quiet or repose; cessation of motion, labour, or action of any kind; freedom from everything that disquiets; peace; tranquillity; sleep; figuratively, the last sleep; death; a place of quiet; that on which anything leans for support; an article or appliance for support; *music*, an interval of silence between one sound and another, or the mark or character denoting the interval.—*v.i.* [A. Sax. *restan*, to rest.] To cease from action, motion, or work of any kind; to stop; to be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; to be quiet or still; to lie for repose; to sleep; to sleep the final sleep; to die; to stand for support; to be supported; to be fixed in any state or opinion (to *rest* content); to rely (to *rest* on a man's promise); to be in a certain state or position, as an affair.—*To rest with*, to be in the power of; to depend upon (it *rests with* time to decide).—*v.t.* To lay at rest; to give rest or repose to; to quiet; to lay or place, as on a support.—*To rest one's self*, to take rest.—**Restful**, rest'ful, *a.* Full of rest; giving rest; quiet; being at rest.—**Restfully**, rest'ful-li, *adv.* In a state of rest or quiet.—**Restfulness**, rest'ful-nes, *n.* State of being restful.—**Rest-house**, rest'hous, *n.* In India, an empty house for the accommodation of travellers.—**Resting-place**, *n.* A place for rest; used poetically for the grave.—**Restless**, rest'les, *a.* Unresting; unquiet; continually moving; being without rest; unable to sleep; passed in unquietness; not satisfied to be at rest; unsettled; turbulent.—**Restlessly**, rest'les-li, *adv.* In a restless manner; unquietly.—**Restlessness**, rest'les-nes, *n.* Agitation; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind; inability to sleep or rest.

Rest, rest, *n.* [Fr. *reste*, from *rester*, to rest, to remain, from L. *resto*—*re*, back, and *sto*, to stand. STATE.] That which is left after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation: used with *the*; the remainder; the others; those not before included (fr. this sense plural); a surplus fund held in reserve by a bank, or other such company, to fall back upon in any great emergency.—*v.i.* [Fr. *rester*.] To be left; to remain; to continue to be.—**Restant**, res'tant, *a.* *Bot.* remaining; not falling off.

Restate, rē-stāt', *v.t.* To state again.

Restaurant, res'tō-rant, *n.* [Fr.] A commercial establishment for the sale of refreshments; an eating-house.—**Restaurateur**, res-tō'ra-ter, *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of a restaurant.

Restem, rē-stem', *v.t.* To stem again; to force back against the current.

Restharrow, rest'har-ō, *n.* [For *arrest-harrow*.] A British leguminous plant, with a woody, tough, and strong root that arrests the harrow's prongs.

Restiform, res'ti-form, *a.* [L. *restis*, a cord, and *forma*, form.] In the form of a cord.

Restipulate, rē-stip'ū-lāt, *v.i.* To stipulate anew.—**Restipulation**, rē-stip'ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of restipulating.

Restitution, res-ti-tū'shon, *n.* [L. *restitutio*, *restitutionis*, from *restituo*, to set up again—*re*, and *statuo*, to set. STATUTE.] The restoring of what is lost or taken away, especially taken away unjustly; amends; indemnification.

Restive, res'tiv, *a.* [O.Fr. *restif*, drawing backward, refusing to go forward, from *rester*, L. *restare*, to stay back, to remain. REST (to remain).] Unwilling to go forward; refusing to rest or stand still; constantly fidgeting or moving about: said of horses; hence, impatient under restraint or opposition: applied to persons.—**Restively**, res'tiv-li, *adv.* In a restive manner.—**Restiveness**, res'tiv-nes, *n.*

Restore, rē-stōr', *v.t.*—*restored*, *restoring*. [O.Fr. *restorer* (Fr. *restaurer*), to restore, repair, reinstall, from L. *restauro*, to restore, to repair—*re*, again, and *stauro*, to make strong. STORE.] To bring back to a former and better state; to repair; to rebuild; to heal; to cure; to revive; to re-establish after interruption (to *restore* peace); to give back; to return after having been taken away; to bring or put back to a former position; to recover or renew, as passages of an author defective or corrupted; *fine arts*, to bring back from a state of injury or decay (to *restore* a painting); to complete by adding the defective parts.—**Restorable**, rē-stō'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being restored.—**Restorableness**, rē-stō'ra-bl-nes, *n.*—**Restoration**, res-tō-rā'shon, *n.* The act of restoring; replacement; renewal; re-establishment; the repairing of injuries suffered by works of art, buildings, &c.; recovery of health.—*The Restoration*, the return of King Charles II. in 1660, and the re-establishment of the English monarchy.—**Restorative**, rē-stō'ra-tiv, *a.* Capable of restoring strength, vigour, &c.—*n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour.—**Restoratively**, rē-stō'ra-tiv-li, *adv.* In a restorative manner.—**Restorer**, rē-stō'rer, *n.* One who restores.

Re-store, rē'stōr, *v.t.* To store anew.

Restrain, rē-strān', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *restreindre* (Fr. *restreindre*), from L. *restringo*—*re*, back, and *stringo*, to draw tight. STRAIN.] To hold back; to hold in; to check; to hold from action; to repress; to restrict.—**Restrainable**, rē-strā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being restrained.—**Restrainedly**, rē-strā'ned-li, *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.—**Restrainer**, rē-strā'ner, *n.* One who or that which restrains.—**Restrainment**, rē-strān'ment, *n.* Act of restraining.—**Restraint**, rē-strānt', *n.* The act of restraining; a holding back or hindering from motion in any manner; hindrance of the will; a check to any tendency; abridgment of liberty; confinement; detention; that which restrains or hinders; a limitation.

Restrict, rē-strikt', *v.t.* [L. *restringo*, *restrictum*—*re*, back, and *stringo*. RESTRAIN.] To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds.—**Restriction**, rē-strik'shon, *n.* The act of restricting, or state of being restricted; that which restricts; a restraint; reservation.—**Restrictive**, rē-strik'tiv, *a.* Having the quality of limiting or expressing limitation; imposing restraint.—**Restrictively**, rē-strik'tiv-li, *adv.* In a restrictive manner; with limitation.—**Restrictiveness**, rē-strik'tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restrictive.

Resubject, rē-sub-jekt', *v.t.* To subject again.—**Resubjection**, rē-sub-jek'shon, *n.* A second subjection.

Result, rē-sult', *v.i.* [Fr. *résulter*, to result, originally to rebound, from L. *resulto*, to rebound, from *resilio*—*re*, back, and *salio*, to leap. RESILE.] To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, &c.; to ensue; to accrue; to have an issue; to terminate; followed by *in* (this measure will *result in* good or evil). —*Resulting force.* RESULTANT.—*n.* Consequence; conclusion; outcome; issue; effect; product; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things.—**Resultance**, rē-sult'ans, *n.* The act of resulting; a result.—**Resultant**, rē-sult'ant, *a.* Following as a result or consequence; resulting from the combination of two or more agents.—*n. Physics*, the force which results from the composition of two or more forces acting upon a body; a single force exactly equivalent to two or more.—**Resultful**, rē-sult'fu,l *a.* Having results; effectual.—**Resultless**, rē-sult'les, *a.* Without result; ineffectual.

Résumé, rā'zū-mā, *n.* [Fr. RESUME.] A summing up; a recapitulation; a condensed statement; a summary.

Resume, rē-zūm', *v.t.*—*resumed*, *resuming*. [Fr. *résumer*, from L. *resumo*—*re*, and *sumo*, to take (as in *assume*, *consume*, &c.). SUMPTUOUS.] To take again; to take back; to take up again after interruption; to begin again.—**Resumable**, rē-zū'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being resumed.—**Resumption**, rē-zum'shon, *n.* The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again.—**Resumptive**, rē-zum'tiv, *a.* Taking back or again.

Resummon, rē-sum'on, *v.t.* To summon or call again; to recall; to recover.

Resupinate, **Resupinated**, rē-sū'pi-nāt, rē-sū'pi-nā-ted, *a.* [L. *resupinatus*—*re*, and *supinus*, lying on the back, supine.] Inverted; reversed, appearing as if turned upside down.—**Resupination**, rē-sū'pi-nā"-shon, *n.* The state of being resupinate or reversed.—**Resupine**, rē-sū-pīn', *a.* Lying on the back.

Resupply, rē-sup-plī', *v.t.* To supply again.

Resurge,† rē-sérj', *v.i.* [L. *resurgo*—*re*, again, and *surgo*, to rise.] To rise again; to reappear, as from the dead.—**Resurgence**, rē-sér'jens, *n.* The act of rising again; resurrection.—**Resurgent**, rē-sér'jent, *a.* Rising again or from the dead.

Resurrection, rez-ér-rek'shon, *n.* [L. *resurrectio*, from *resurgo*, *resurrectum*—*re*, again, and *surgo*, to arise. SOURCE.] A rising again; a springing again into life; a rising from the dead; the revival of the dead of the human race at the general judgment. —**Resurrectionist**, rez-ér-rek'shon-ist, *n.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave for dissection.

Resurvey, rē-sér-vā', *v.t.* To survey again or anew; to review.—*n.* (rē-sér'vā). A new survey.

Resuscitate, rē-sus'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*resuscitated*, *resuscitating*. [L. *resuscito*, *resuscitatum*—*re*, again, and *suscito*, to rouse up—*sub*, and *cito*, to rouse, to summon, to cite. CITE.] To stir up anew; to revivify; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death.—*v.i.* To revive; to come to life again.—**Resuscitable**, rē-sus'i-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being resuscitated.—**Resuscitant**, rē-sus'i-tant, *a.* Resuscitating.—*n.* One who or that which resuscitates.—**Resuscitation**, rē-sus'i-tā'shon, *n.* The act of resuscitating; revivification; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead. —**Resuscitative**, rē-sus'i-tā-tiv, *a.* Tending to resuscitate.—**Resuscitator**, rē-sus'i-tā-tér, *n.* One who resuscitates.

Ret, ret, *v.t.*—*retted*, *retting*. [D. *reten*, to ret flax; allied to *rot*.] To steep or macerate flax in water, in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting.—**Rettery**, ret'-ér-i, *n.* A place where flax is retted.—**Retting**, ret'ing, *n.* The process of soaking flax in water.

Retable, re-ta'bl, *n.* [For *rear-table*.] *Arch.* a shelf or ledge behind an altar for holding candles or vases.

Retail, rē-tāl', *v.t.* [Fr. *retaill*, a piece cut off—*re*, again, and *tailler*, to cut, from L.L. *talea*, *talia*, a tally, L. *talea*, a stick (hence also *tailor*, *tally*). *Retail* is thus to sell by pieces cut off.] To sell in small quantities: opposed to selling by wholesale; to deal out in small quantities; to tell to many (to *retail* slander or idle reports).—*n.* (rē'tāl). The sale of commodities in small quantities; a dealing out in small portions. —*a.* (rē-tāl'). Applied to the sale of anything in small quantities (a *retail* trade). —**Retailer**, rē-tā'lér, *n.* One who retails.—**Retailment**, rē-tāl'ment, *n.* Act of retailing.

Retain, rē-tān', *v.t.* [Fr. *retenir*, L. *retineo*—*re*, back, and *teneo*, to hold. TENANT.] To hold or keep in possession; to keep from departure or escape; to detain; to keep; not to lose or part with; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee (to *retain* counsel).—**Retainable**, rē-tā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being retained.—**Retainer**, rē-tā'nér, *n.* One who or that which retains; one who is kept in service; a dependant; a servant, not a domestic; *law*, a preliminary fee given to counsel to secure their services or prevent their being secured by others; a retaining fee.—**Retaining**, rē-tā'ning, *p.* and *a.* Keeping in possession; serving to retain.—*Retaining fee*, a retainer.—*Retaining wall*, a wall that is built to retain a bank of earth from slipping down; a revetment.—**Retainment**, rē-tān'ment, *n.* The act of retaining; retention.

Retake, rē-tāk', *v.t.* To take again; to recapture.

Retaliate, rē-tal'i-āt, *v.t.*—*retaliated*, *retaliating*. [L. *retalio*, *retaliatum*, to retaliate —*re*, in return, and noun *talio*, like for like, retaliation, from *talis*, such.] To return the like for (to *retaliate* injuries or wrongs); to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received, in a bad sense; that is, to return evil for evil. —*v.i.* To return like for like; to do injuries in return for injuries.—**Retaliater**, rē-tal'i-ā-tér, *n.* One who retaliates.—**Retaliation**, rē-tal'i-ā"shon, *n.* The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; requital of evil by evil; reprisal; revenge.—**Retaliative**, **Retaliatory**, rē-tal'i-ā-tiv, rē-tal'i-ā-to-ri, *a.* Returning like for like; consisting in retaliation.

Retard, rē-tärd', *v.t.* [Fr. *retarder*, from L. *retardo*—*re*, and *tardo*, to delay, from *tardus*, slow. TARDY.] To obstruct in swiftness of course; to keep delaying; to impede; to clog; to hinder.—*n.* Retardation.—**Retardation**, rē-tär-dā'shon, *n.* The act of retarding or delaying; *physics*, the act of hindering the free progress or velocity of a body; that which retards; an obstruction.—**Retardative**, rē-tär'da-tiv, *a.* Tending or having power to retard.—**Retarder**, rē-tär'dér, *n.* One that retards. —**Retardment**, rē-tärd'ment, *n.* The act of retarding.

Retch, rech, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *hræcean*, to retch, to hawk; allied to *hræca*, the throat, a cough; Icel. *hrækja*, to spit, *hraki*, spittle.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

Rete, rē'tē, *n.* [L., a net.] *Anat.* a vascular net-work or plexus of vessels.

Retell, rē-tel', *v.t.* To tell again.

Retention, rē-ten'shon, *n.* [L. *retentio*, *retentionis*, from *retineo*, *retentum*. RETAIN.] The act of retaining or power of retaining; the faculty of remembering; power of memory; *med.* a morbid accumulation of matter in the body that should be evacuated.—**Retentive**, rē-ten'tiv, *a.* Characterized by retention; having strong power of recollecting.—**Retentively**, rē-ten'tiv-li, *adv.* In a retentive manner.—**Retentiveness**, rē-ten'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being retentive.

Retiary, rē'shi-a-ri, *a.* [From L. *rete*, a net.] Netlike; constructing or using a net or web to catch prey (*retiary* spiders).

Reticence, **Reticency**, ret'i-sens, ret'i-sen-si, *n.* [Fr. *réticence*, from L. *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, to be silent again—*re*, and *taceo*, to be silent. TACIT.] The quality of observing studied and continued silence; a refraining from talking; the keeping of one's counsel.—**Reticent**, ret'i-sent, *a.* Having a disposition to be silent; reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters.

Reticular, re-tik'ū-lér, *a.* [L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices. —**Reticularly**, re-tik'ū-lér-li, *adv.* In a reticular manner.—**Reticulate**, **Reticulated**, re-tik'ū-lāt, re-tik'ū-la-ted, *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*.] Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct lines or veins crossing like net-work.—**Reticulation**, re-tik'ū-lā"shon, *n.* That which is reticulated; net-work; organization of substances resembling a net.—**Reticule**, ret'i-kūl, *n.* [Fr. *réticule*, L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] A kind of bag, formerly of net-work, but now of every description of materials, used by ladies for carrying in the hand; a micrometer attached to a telescope, having a net-work of fine fibres crossing at right angles.—**Reticulum**, re-tik'ū-lum, *n.* [L.] The honey-comb bag, or second cavity of the complex stomach of ruminants.

Retiform, rē'ti-form, *a.* [L. *retiformis*—*rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices.

Retina, ret'i-na, *n.* [From L. *rete*, a net.] A membrane lining the interior of the eye behind, being a reticular expansion of the optic nerve, which receives the impressions from external objects.—**Retinal**, ret'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the retina.—**Retinitis**, ret-i-nī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the retina.—**Retinoscopy**, ret-i-nos'ko-pi, *n.* Examination of the retina.

Retinervis, rē-ti-nér'vis, *n.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *nervus*, a nerve.] *Bot.* having veins with the appearance of net-work.

Retinite, ret'i-nit, *n.* [Fr. *rétinite*, from Gr. *rētinē*, resin.] A translucent fossil resin; pitch-stone.—**Retinoid**, ret'i-noid, *a.* Resin-like; resembling a resin.

Retinue, ret'i-nū, *n.* [O.Fr. *retenue*, from *retenir*, to retain. RETAIN.] The attendants of a prince or other distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons; a suite; a cortège.

Retire, rē-tīr', *v.i.*—*retired*, *retiring*. [Fr. *retirer*—*re*, back, and *tirer*, to draw, a word of Teutonic origin—Goth. *tairan*, E. to *tear*.] To withdraw; to go back; to draw back; to go from company or from a public place into privacy; to retreat from action or danger (to *retire* from battle); to withdraw from business or active life; to recede; to be bent or turned back (the shore *retires* to form a bay).—*v.t.* To designate as being no longer qualified for active service (to *retire* a military officer); to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying (to *retire* a bill).—**Retiral**, rē-tī'ral, *n.* The act of retiring or withdrawing; the act of taking up and paying a bill when due.—**Retired**, rē-tīrd', *p.* and *a.* Secluded from much society or from public notice; apart from public view (a *retired* life, a *retired* locality); private; secret; withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business (a *retired* merchant); given to seclusion; inclining to retirement.—*Retired list*, a list on which superannuated and deserving naval or military officers are placed.—**Retiredly**, rē-tī'red-li, *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy.—**Retiredness**, rē-tī'red-nes, *n.* A state of retirement.—**Retirement**, rē-tīr'ment, *n.* The act of retiring; state of living a retired life; seclusion; privacy; retired or private abode.—**Retirer**, rē-tī'rér, *n.* One who retires.—**Retiring**, rē-tī'ring, *p.* and *a.* Withdrawing; retreating; reserved; not forward or obtrusive; granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service (a *retiring* allowance).

Retold, rē-tōld', pret. and pp. of *retell*.

Retort, rē-tort', *v.t.* [L. *retorqueo*, *retortum*, to fling or cast back, to retort—*re*, back, and *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist. TORTURE.] To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility (to *retort* the charge of vanity); to bend or curve back (a *retorted* line).—*v.i.* To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply; to curl or curve back, as a line.—*n.* [The vessel is named from the neck being bent back or retorted.] A censure or incivility returned; a severe reply; a repartee; a flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached, employed for the purpose of distilling or

effecting decomposition by the aid of heat; also applied to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, bones, &c., are submitted to destructive distillation (as *retorts* for producing coal-gas). — **Retorted**, rē-tor'ted, p. and a. Thrown back; bent back. — **Retorter**, rē-tor'ter, n. One that retorts. — **Retortive**, rē-tor'tiv, a. Containing retort.

Retouch, rē-tuch', v.t. To touch or touch up again; to improve by new touches; to revise. — n. A repeated touch; a revisal.

Retrace, rē-trās', v.t. [Prefix *re*, back, and *trace*; Fr. *retracer*.] To trace or track back; to go over again in the reverse direction. — **Retraceable**, rē-trā'sa-bl, a. Capable of being retraced.

Retract, rē-trakt', v.t. [Fr. *rétracter*, from L. *retracto*, freq. of *retraho*, *retractum*—*re*, back, and *traho*, to draw. TRACT.] To draw back; to draw in (to retract the claws); to rescind; to withdraw, as a declaration, words, or saying; to disavow; to recant. — v.i. To take back statements; to unsay one's words. — **Retractable**, rē-trak'ta-bl, a. Capable of being retracted. — **Retractation**, **Retraction**, rē-trak-tā'shon, rē-trak'shon, n. The act of retracting or drawing back; the act of recalling what has been said; recantation. — **Retractible**, **Retractile**, rē-trak'ti-bl, rē-trak'til, a. Capable of being drawn back. — **Retractive**, rē-trak'tiv, a. Tending or serving to retract. — **Retractively**, rē-trak'tiv-li, adv. By retraction or withdrawing. — **Retractor**, rē-trak'tēr, n. One who retracts; that which retracts or draws back; a muscle that draws back some part.

Retransform, rē-trans-form', v.t. To transform anew; to change back again. — **Retransformation**, rē'trans-for-mā"shon, n. A second or repeated transformation.

Retranslate, rē-trans-lāt', v.t. To translate again.

Retreat, rē-trēt', n. [Fr. *retraite*, from *retraire*, to withdraw, from L. *retrahere*. RETRACT.] The act of retiring; a withdrawing from any place; state of privacy or seclusion; place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; a place of safety or security; a military operation, either forced or strategical, by which troops retire before an enemy; a period of retirement with a view to self-examination, meditation, and special prayer. — v.i. To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; to withdraw; to take shelter; to retire before an enemy.

Retrench, rē-trensh', v.t. [O.Fr. *retrencher* (Fr. *retrancher*)—*re*, and *trencher*, to cut. TRENCH.] To cut off, abridge, or curtail; to limit or restrict; *milit.* to furnish with a retrenchment. — v.i. To live at less expense; to practise economy. — **Retrenchment**, rē-trensh'ment, n. The removing of what is superfluous; the act of curtailing or lessening; *milit.* an interior rampart cutting off a portion of a fortress from the rest and to which a garrison may retreat.

Retribute,† rē-trib'ūt, v.t.—*retributed*, *retributing*. [L. *retribuo*, *-tributum*—*re*, back, and *tribuo*, to assign, bestow. TRIBUTE.] To pay back; to requite; to compensate. — **Retributer**, rē-trib'ū-tēr, n. One that makes retribution. — **Retribution**, ret-ri-bū'shon, n. The act of requiting actions, whether good or bad; a reward, recompense, or requital; especially, a requital or punishment for wrong or evil done; evil justly befalling the perpetrator of evil; the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life. — **Retributive**, **Retributory**, rē-trib'ū-tiv, rē-trib'ū-to-ri, a. Making retribution; rewarding for good deeds and punishing for offences.

Retrieve, rē-trēv', v.t.—*retrieved*, *retrieving*. [Fr. *retrouver*, O. Fr. *retrouver*, to find again, to recover—*re*, again, and *trouver*, to find. TROVER.] To get again; to regain; to recover; to restore from loss or injury (to *retrieve* the credit of a nation); to make amends for; to repair. — **Retrievable**, rē-trē'va-bl, a. Capable of being retrieved or recovered. — **Retrievableness**, rē-trē'va-bl-nes, n. State of being retrievable. — **Retrievably**, rē-trē'va-bli, adv. In a retrievable manner. — **Retrieval**, rē-trē'val, n. Act of retrieving. — **Retrievement**, rē-trēv'ment, n. Act of retrieving; retrieval. — **Retriever**, rē-trē'vēr, n. One who retrieves; a dog that goes in quest of game which a sportsman has shot.

Retriment, ret'ri-ment, n. [L. *retrimentum*.] Refuse; dregs.

Retroact, rē-trō-akt' or ret'rō-akt, v.i. To act backward; to act in opposition or in return. — **Retroaction**, rē-trō-ak'shon or ret-, n. Action returned; reverse action; operation on something past or preceding. — **Retroactive**, rē-trō-ak'tiv or ret-, a. Designed to retroact; affecting what is past; retrospective. — **Retroactively**, rē-trō-ak'tiv-li or ret-, adv.

Retrocede, rē-trō-sēd' or ret'rō-sēd, v.i. [L. *retro*, back, and *cedo*, to go. CEDE.] To go back; to give place; to retire. — v.t. To yield or cede back. — **Retrocedent**, rē-trō-sē'dent or ret-, a. Going back: applied to certain diseases which move from one part of the body to another. — **Retrocession**, rē-trō-sesh'on or ret-, n. The act of retroceding. — **Retrocessional**, rē-trō-sesh'on-al or ret-, a. Belonging to retrocession.

Retroduction, rē-trō-duk'shon or ret-, n. [L. *retro*, back, and *duco*, *ductum*, to lead.] A leading or bringing back.

Retroflex, **Retroflected**, rē'trō-fleks, rē-trō-flek'ted or ret', a. [L. *retro*, back, and *flexus*, bent, *flecto*, to bend.] Bent backwards.

Retrofract, **Retrofracted**, rē'trō-frakt, rē-trō-frak'ted or ret', a. [L. *retro*, back, and *fractus*, pp. of *frango*, to break.] *Bot.* bent backward as it were by force.

Retrograde, rē'trō-grād or ret', n. [L. *retro*, backward, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to go. GRADE.] Going or moving backwards; specifically, *astron.* appearing to move from east to west in the sky: opposed to *direct*; declining from a better to a worse state. — v.i.—*retrograded*, *retrograding*. To go or move backward. — **Retrogradation**, rē'trō-gra-dā"shon or ret', n. The act of retrograding; the act of moving from east to west in the heavens; a decline in excellence. — **Retrogression**, rē-trō-gresh'on or ret-, n. [L. *retrogradior*, *retrogressus*.] The act of going backward; a backward movement; *astron.* retrogradation; *physiol.* development backward or to a less perfect form. — **Retrogressive**, rē-trō-gres'iv or ret-, a. Moving backward; declining from a more to a less perfect state. — **Retrogressively**, rē-trō-gres'iv-li or ret-, adv. In a retrogressive manner.

Retropharyngeal, rē'trō-fa-rin"jē-al or ret', a. [L. *retro*, backwards, and *pharynx*.] Relating to parts behind the pharynx or upper part of the throat.

Retrorse, rē-trōrs', a. [L. *retrorsus*, from *retro*, backward, and *versus*, turned.] *Bot.* turned backwards. — **Retrorsely**, rē-trōrs'li, adv. In a backward direction.

Retrospect, rē'trō-spekt or ret', n. [L. *retro*, back, and *specio*, to look. SPECIES.] A looking back on things past; a review of past events. — **Retrospection**, rē-trō-spek'shon or ret-, n. The act or faculty of looking back on things past. — **Retrospective**, rē-trō-spek'tiv or ret-, a. Looking back on past events; having reference to what is past; affecting things past. — **Retrospectively**, rē-trō-spek'tiv-li or ret-, adv. In a retrospective manner.

Retroversion, rē-trō-vēr'shon or ret-, n. [L. *retro*, backward, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] A turning or falling backward. — **Retrovert**, rē'trō-vērt or ret', v.t. To turn back.

Retrude, rē-trōd', v.t.—*retruded*, *retruding*. [L. *retrudo*—*re*, back, and *trudo*, to thrust. INTRUDE.] To thrust back. — **Retrusion**, rē-trō'zhon, n. The act of retruding, or state of being retruded.

Rettery, **Retting**. Under RET.

Retund, rē-tund', v.t. [L. *retundo*—*re*, back, and *tudo*, to beat.] To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon; to dull.

Return, rē-tērn', v.t. [Fr. *retourner*—*re*, back, and *tourner*, to turn. TURN.] To come back; to come or go back to the same place or state; to pass back; to come again; to reappear; to recur; to answer; to retort. — v.t. To bring, carry, or send back; to give back; to repay; to give in recompense or requital (to *return* good for evil); to give back in reply (to return an answer); to cast, throw, or hurl back; to render, as an account to a superior; to report officially; to transmit; to elect as a member of parliament. — n. The act of returning; the act of coming or going back (the return of a traveller, of the seasons); the act of giving or sending back; repayment; recompense; requital; restitution; that which is returned; the profit on labour, on an investment, undertaking, adventure, or the like; an account or official or formal report; *pl.* tabulated statistics for general information; also, a name for a light-coloured mild-flavoured kind of tobacco. — **Returnable**, rē-tēr'na-bl, a. Capable of being returned; *law*, legally required to be returned or delivered. — **Returner**, rē-tēr'ner, n. One who returns; one who repays or remits money. — **Returning-officer**, n. The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, &c.; the presiding officer at an election who returns the persons duly elected. — **Return-match**, n. A second match or trial played by the same two sets of players. — **Return-ticket**, n. A ticket issued by railway and steamboat companies, &c., for the journey out and back, generally at a reduced charge.

Re-turn, rē'tērn, v.t. and i. To turn again.

Retuse, rē-tūs', a. [L. *retusus*, pp. of *retundo*—*re*, back, and *tundo*, to hammer.] *Bot.* terminating in a rounded end, the centre of which is somewhat depressed.

Reunion, rē-ūn'yon, n. A second union; union after separation or discord; an assembly or festive gathering, as of friends, associates, &c. — **Reunite**, rē-ū-nīt', v.t. To unite again; to join after separation; to reconcile after variance. — v.i. To be united again; to join and cohere again.

Rouge, rē-erj', v.t. To urge again.

Reussin, **Reussite**, rois'in, rois'it, n. [After *Reuss*, an Austrian mineralogist.] A salt occurring as an efflorescence in white acicular crystals at Seidlitz, in Bohemia.

Revaccinate, rē-vak'si-nāt, v.t. To vaccinate again. — **Revaccination**, rē-vak'si-nā"shon, n. repeated vaccination.

Revaluation, rē-val'ū-ā"shon, n. A second valuation. — **Revalue**, rē-val'ū, v.t. To value again.

Revamp, rē-vamp', v.t. To vamp or patch up again; to rehabilitate.

Reveal, rē-vēl', v.t. [Fr. *révéler*, from L. *revelare*, to unveil—*re*, back, and *velo*, to veil. VEIL.] To make known, as something secret or concealed; to disclose; to divulge; to lay open; to betray; to make known by divine means; to communicate by supernatural revelation. — **Revealable**, rē-vē'la-bl, a. Capable of being revealed. — **Revealableness**, rē-vē'la-bl-nes, n. State or quality of being revealable. — **Revealer**, rē-vē'lēr, n. One who or that which reveals. — **Revealment**,† rē-vēl'ment, n. The act of revealing. — **Revelation**, rev-ē-lā'shon, n. [L. *revelatio*.] The act of revealing; that which is revealed or made known; the Apocalypse; the last book of the New Testament, containing the prophecies of St. John. — **Revelator**,† rev'ē-lā-tēr, n. One who makes a revelation; a revealer. — **Revelatory**, rev'ē-la-to-ri, a. Having the nature or character of a revelation.

Reveille, re-vel'ye, n. [From Fr. *réveiller*, to awake—L. *re*, ex, and *vigilo*, to watch. VIGIL.] *Milit.* the beat of drum, bugle sound, or other signal given about break of day to awaken soldiers.

Revel, rev'el, n. [O.Fr. *revel*, revelry, disorder, rebellion, from *reveler*, to rebel, from L. *rebellare*, to rebel. REBEL.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity; a festivity; a merry-making. — v.i.—*revelled*, *revelling*. To feast with boisterous merriment; to carouse; to indulge one's inclination or caprice; to wanton; to take one's fill of pleasure. — **Reveller**, rev'el-ēr, n. One who revels. — **Revelry**, rev'el-ri, n. The act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.

Revelation. Under REVEAL.

Revendicate, rē-ven'di-kāt, v.t. [Fr. *revendiquer*, from L. *re*, and *vindicare*, to vindicate. REVENGE.] To reclaim; to demand the surrender of, as of goods taken away or detained illegally.

Revenge, rē-venj', *v.t.*—*revenged*, *revenging*. [O.Fr. *revenger*, *revengier* (Fr. *revancher*)—*re*, in return, and *venger*, *venger*, to avenge, from L. *vindicare* to vindicate. VINDICATE.] To take vengeance for or on account of; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of wrong or injury; to exact retribution for or for the sake of; to avenge; to inflict injury for or on account of, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit, and in order to gratify one's bitter feelings. [From the use of the verb with reflexive pronouns the expression *to be revenged* often has the sense of *to revenge one's self*, to take vengeance.]—*v.i.* To take vengeance. —*n.* The act of revenging; the executing of vengeance; retaliation; the deliberate infliction of pain or injury in return for an injury received; the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury.—*To give one his revenge*, to offer one a return-match after he has been defeated, as at chess or billiards. ∴ *Revenge* is the carrying into effect of a bitter desire to injure an enemy for a wrong done to one's self, or those closely connected with one's self, and is a purely personal feeling. *Vengeance* involves the idea of wrathful retribution, more or less just, and may arise from no personal feeling, but may be taken solely for another's wrong.—**Revengeful**, rē-venj'ful, *a.* Full of revenge; harbouring revenge; vindictive.—**Revengefully**, rē-venj'ful-li, *adv.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively. —**Revengefulness**, rē-venj'ful-nes, *n.*—**Revenger**, rē-ven'jėr, *n.* One who revenges.

Revenue, rev'e-nū, *n.* [Fr. *revenu*, lit. what comes back, from *revenir*, to return, L. *revenio*—*re*, back, and *venio*, to come (as in *advent*, *convent*, &c.).] The annual rents or profits of any species of property; income; the annual income of a state.—**Revenued**, rev'e-nūd, *a.* Endowed with an income or revenue.—**Revenue-cutter**, *n.* An armed vessel for the purpose of preventing smuggling and enforcing the custom-house regulations.—**Revenue-officer**, *n.* An officer of the customs or excise.

Reverberate, rē-vėr'bėr-āt, *v.t.*—*reverberated*, *reverberating*. [L.L. *reverbero*, *reverberatum*—L. *re*, back, and *verbero*, to beat, from *verber*, a lash, a whip.] To return, as sound; to send back; to echo; to reflect, as heat or light; to repel from side to side (flame *reverberated* in a furnace).—*v.i.* To rebound; to be reflected, as rays of light; to echo; to resound.—**Reverberant**, rē-vėr'bėr-ant, *a.* Reverberating; returning sound; resounding.—**Reverberation**, rē-vėr'bėr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of reverberating; particularly, the act of reflecting or returning sound; a sound reverberated or echoed.—**Reverberative**, rē-vėr'bėr-ā-tiv, *a.* Reverberant.—**Reverberator**, rē-vėr'bėr-ā-tėr, *n.* That which reverberates.—**Reverberatory**, rē-vėr'bėr-a-to-ri, *a.* Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberating.—*Reverberatory furnace*, a furnace with a low roof, so that the flame in passing to the chimney is reflected down on the hearth, where the material (ores, metals, &c.) to be operated on can be heated without coming in direct contact with the fuel.

Revere, rē-vēr', *v.t.*—*revered*, *revering*. [Fr. *révérer*, L. *revereor*—*re*, and *vereor*, to feel awe of, to fear; same root as in E. *wary*.] To regard with awe mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence.—**Reverence**, rev'ėr-ens, *n.* A feeling of deep respect and esteem mingled with affection; awe combined with respect; veneration; an obeisance; reverend character; a reverend personage; a common title of the clergy, used with the pronouns *his*, *your*, &c.—*v.t.*—*reverenced*, *reverencing*. To regard with reverence.—**Reverencer**, rev'ėr-en-sėr, *n.* One that reverences.—**Reverend**, rev'ėr-end, *a.* [L. *reverendus*, to be revered.] Worthy of reverence; a title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics, and sometimes to Jewish rabbis. In England deans are *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops *most reverend*.—**Reverent**, rev'ėr-ent, *a.* Expressing reverence or veneration; humble; impressed with reverence.—**Reverential**, rev-ėr-en'shal, *a.* Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it.—**Reverentially**, rev-ėr-en'shal-li, *adv.* In a reverential manner.—**Reverently**, rev'ėr-ent-li, *adv.* In a reverent manner.—**Reverer**, rē-vē'rėr, *n.* One who reveres.

Reverie, rev'ėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *rêverie*, from *rêver*, to dream; akin to *rave*.] A waking dream; a brown study; a loose or irregular train of thoughts occurring in musing or meditation.—**Reverist**, rev'ėr-ist, *n.* One who indulges in or gives way to reverie.

Reverse, rē-vėrs', *v.t.*—*reversed*, *reversing*. [L. *revertor*, *reversus*—*re*, back, and *verto*, to turn. VERSE.] To turn or put in an opposite or contrary direction or position; to turn upside down; to alter to the opposite; to make quite the contrary, or have contrary bearings or relations; to make void; to annul, repeal, revoke (to *reverse* a judgment or decree); *mach.* to cause to revolve in a contrary direction; to change the motion of.—*n.* The side presented when anything is turned in a direction opposite to its natural position; a complete change or turn of affairs: generally in a bad sense; a change for the worse; a misfortune; a cessation of success; a check; a defeat; a back-handed stroke in fencing (*Shak.*); that which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary; the opposite (with *the*); the back or under-surface, as of a leaf or of a coin (OBVERSE).—*a.* Opposite; turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction.—*Reverse curve*, a double curve formed of two curves in opposite directions, like the letter S.—**Reversal**, rē-vėr'sal, *n.* The act of reversing.—**Reversed**, rē-vėrst', *p.* and *a.* Turned or changed to the contrary; made void or annulled, as a judgment, decree, &c.—**Reversedly**, rē-vėr'sed-li, *adv.* In a reversed manner.—**Reverseless**, rē-vėrs'les, *a.* Not to be reversed; irreversible.—**Reversely**, rē-vėrs'li, *adv.* In a reverse manner; on the opposite.—**Reverser**, rē-vėr'sėr, *n.* One who reverses.—**Reversibility**, rē-vėr'si-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being reversible; the capability of being reversed. —**Reversible**, rē-vėr'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being reversed; capable of being turned outside in.—**Reversibly**, rē-vėr'si-bli, *adv.* In a reversible manner.—**Reversion**, rē-vėr'shon, *n.* [L. *reversio*.] A reverting or returning; succession to a post or office after the present holder's term; *biol.* a return towards some ancestral type or character; atavism; *law*, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; a remainder.—**Reversionary**, rē-vėr'shon-a-ri, *a.* Involving or pertaining to a reversion. —**Reversioner**, rē-vėr'shon-ėr, *n.* One who has a reversion.—**Revert**, rē-vėrt', *v.t.* [L. *reverto*—*re*, back, and *verto*, to turn.] To turn or direct back; to reverse; to repel.—*v.i.* To return or come back to a former position; to turn back; to turn to something spoken of before; to go back to a former condition; *law*, to return to the possession of the donor, or of the former proprietor.—**Reverted**, rē-vėr'ted, *p.* and *a.* Reversed; turned back.—**Reverter** rē-vėr'tėr, *n.* One who or that which reverts.—**Revertible**, rē-vėr'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being reverted or returned.—**Revertive**, rē-vėr'tiv, *a.* Tending to revert; reversing. —**Revertively**, rē-vėr'tiv-li, *adv.* By way of reversion.

Revest, rē-vest', *v.t.* To reinvest; to vest again with possession or office.—*v.i.* To revert or return to a former owner.

Revet, rē-vet', *v.t.*—*revetted*, *revetting*. [Fr. *revêtir*, to reclothe; L.L. *revestio*—L. *re*, again, and *vestio*, to clothe.] *Fort.* and *civil engin.* to face, as an embankment, with mason-work or other material.—**Revetment**, rē-vet'ment, *n.* *Fort.* a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet; *civil engin.* a retaining or breast wall.

Revibrate, rē-vī'brāt, *v.i.* To vibrate in return or again.—**Revibration**, rē-vī-brā'shon, *n.* The act of revibrating.

Revictual, rē-vit'l, *v.t.* To victual again; to furnish again with provisions.

Review, rē-vū', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, again, and *view*.] To view or behold again; to revise; to notice critically; to write a critical notice of, after an examination in order to discover excellences or defects (to *review* a newly published book); to inspect; to make a formal or official examination of the state of, as of troops (to *review* a regiment); to look back on.—*n.* A second or repeated view; a re-examination; a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks; a criticism; a critique; the name given to certain periodical publications, consisting of essays, with critical examinations of new publications; an official inspection of military or naval forces, which may be accompanied by manœuvres and evolutions.—*v.i.* To make reviews; to be a reviewer (he *reviews* for the *Times*).—**Reviewable**, rē-vū'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being reviewed.—**Reviewer**, rē-vū'ėr, *n.* One that reviews; a writer in a review; one who critically examines a new publication.

Revile, rē-vīl', *v.t.*—*reviled*, *reviling*. [*Re* and *vile*.] To assail with opprobrious and contemptuous language; to vilify; to speak evil of.—**Revilement**, rē-vīl'ment, *n.* The act of reviling.—**Reviler**, rē-vī'lėr, *n.* One who reviles.

Revindicate, rē-vin'di-kāt, *v.t.* To vindicate again; to reclaim.

Revise, rē-vīz', *v.t.*—*revised*, *revising*. [Fr. *reviser*; L. *reviso*—*re*, again, and *viso*, to look at attentively, intens. of *video*, *visum*, to see. VISION.] To examine or re-examine and make corrections on; to look over with care for correction; to review and amend.—*n.* A revision; a re-examination and correction; *printing*, a second or further proof-sheet corrected.—**Reviser**, rē-vī'zėr, *n.* One that revises.—**Revisal**, rē-vī'zal, *n.* The act of revising; a revision. —**Revision**, rē-vizh'on, *n.* The act of revising; a re-examination for correction; that which is revised.—**Revisional**, **Revisionary**, rē-vizh'on-al, rē-vizh'on-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to revision.—**Revisory**, rē-vī'zo-ri, *a.* Having power to revise; affecting revision.

Revisit, rē-viz'it, *v.t.* To visit again; to come to see again.—**Revisitation**, rē-viz'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of revisiting.

Revitalise, rē-vī'tal-īz, *v.t.* To restore vitality to; to bring back to life.

Revive, rē-vīv', *v.i.*—*revived*, *reviving*. [Fr. *revivre*; L. *re*, again, and *vivo*, to live. VITAL.] To return to life; to recover life; to recover new life or vigour; to be reanimated after depression; to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression.—*v.t.* To bring again to life; to reanimate; to raise from depression or discouragement; to quicken; to refresh; to bring again into notice or vogue (to *revive* a scheme); to renew in the mind or memory.—**Reviver**, rē-vī'vėr, *n.* One who or that which revives.—**Revivification**, rē-viv'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of recalling to life.—**Revivify**, rē-viv'i-fī, *v.t.*—*revivified*, *revivifying*. [Fr. *revivifier*—L. *re*, again, *vivus*, living, *facio*, to make.] To recall to life; to give new life or vigour to.—**Reviviscence**, **Reviviscency**, rev-i-vis'ens, rev-i-vis'en-si, *n.* The state of reviving; renewal of life.—**Reviviscent** rev-i-vis'ent, *a.* [L. *reviviscens*, ppr. of *revivisco*, to come to life again.] Reviving; regaining or restoring life or action.—**Revivable**, rē-vī'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being revived.—**Revival**, rē-vī'val, *n.* The act of reviving, or the state of being revived; recovery from apparent death; return to activity from a state of languor or depression; recovery from a state of neglect; a renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening among large numbers of men to their spiritual concerns.—**Revivalism**, rē-vī'val-izm, *n.* The spirit of religious revivals; excited feeling with respect to religion.—**Revivalist**, rē-vī'val-ist, *n.* One who promotes revivals of religion.

Revoke, rē-vōk', *v.t.*—*revoked*, *revoking*. [Fr. *révoquer*, from L. *revocare*—*re*, back, and *voco*, to call. VOICE.] To call back; to annul by recalling or taking back; to make void; to cancel; to repeal; to reverse. —*v.i.* *Card playing*, to neglect to follow suit when the player can follow.—*n.* *Card playing*, the act of renouncing or failing to follow suit.—**Revokement**, rē-vōk'ment, *n.* Revocation; reversal.—**Revocable**, rev'ō-ka-bl, *a.* [L. *revocabilis*.]

Capable of being revoked.—**Revocableness, Revocability**, rev'ō-ka-bl-nes, rev'ō-ka-bil'-i-ti, n. The quality of being revocable.—**Revocably**, rev'ō-ka-bli, *adv.* In a revocable manner.—**Revocation**, rev-ō-kā'shon, n. [L. *revocatio.*] The act of recalling, revoking, or annulling; reversal; repeal.—**Revocatory**, re-vō'ka-to-ri, a. Tending to revoke.

Revolt, rē-vōlt', *v.i.* [Fr. *révolter*, from It. *rivoltare*, *revoltare*, to revolt—*re*, and *volta*, *volta*, a volt, bounding, turn, from L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll. REVOLVE, VOLT.] To desert or go over to the opposite side; to renounce allegiance and subjection; to rise against a government in rebellion; to rebel; to be grossly offended or disgusted; with *at*.—*v.t.* To repel; to shock.—*n.* The act of revolting; change of sides; a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; rebellion. ∴ Syn. under INSURRECTION.—**Revolter**, rē-vōl'ter, n. One who revolts.—**Revolting**, rē-vōl'ting, a. Causing abhorrence or extreme disgust.—**Revoltingly**, rē-vōl'ting-li, *adv.* In a revolting manner.

Revolute, Revolutive, rev'ō-lūt, rē-vol'u-tiv, a. [L. *revolutus*, from *revolvo*. REVOLVE.] Rolled or curled backwards or downwards; *bot.* rolled spirally back or toward the lower surface.

Revolution, rev-ō-lū'shon, n. [L. *revolutio*, *revolutionis*, a revolving, from *revolvo*, *revolutum*, to revolve. REVOLVE.] The act of revolving or rotating; rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; the course or motion of a body round a centre; one complete circuit made by a heavenly body round a centre; a cycle of time; a radical change of circumstances or of system; a sudden and violent change of government, or in the political constitution of a country, mainly brought about by internal causes; in *Eng. Hist.* applied distinctively to the convulsion by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1688; *French revolution*, a term usually applied to the violent reaction against absolutism, which began in 1789; the American war of independence is often called a revolution.—**Revolutionary**, rev-ō-lū'shon-a-ri, a. Pertaining to a revolution in government; tending to produce a revolution.—*n.* A person disposed towards a revolution.—**Revolutionism**, rev-ō-lū'shon-izm, n. Revolutionary principles.—**Revolutionist**, rev-ō-lū'shon-ist, n. The favourer of a revolution.—**Revolutionize**, rev-ō-lū'-shon-iz, *v.t.*—*revolutionized*, *revolutionizing*. To bring about a revolution in; to effect a complete change in.

Revolve, rē-volv', *v.t.*—*revolved*, *revolving*. [L. *revolvo*—*re*, again, and *volvo*, to roll (as in *convolvo*, *devolve*, *evolve*, &c.). WALLOW.] To turn or roll round an axis; to rotate; to move round a centre; to circle; to move in an orbit; to pass away in cycles or periods (the years *revolve*).—*v.i.* To cause to turn round; to turn over and over in the mind; to meditate on.—**Revolver**, rē-vol'ver, n. One who or that which revolves; a firearm (generally a pistol) having a revolving barrel or breech cylinder so constructed as to discharge several shots in quick succession without being reloaded.—**Revolving**, rē-vol'ving, *p.* and *a.* Turning; moving round.—*Revolving light*, in *lighthouses*, an arrangement such that there is exhibited once in one or two minutes a light gradually increasing to full strength, and then decreasing to total darkness; or a red and a white light may be exhibited alternately.—*Revolving storm*, a cyclone.

Revomit, rē-vom'it, *v.t.* To vomit or pour forth again; to reject from the stomach.

Revulsion, rē-vul'shon, n. [L. *revulsio*, from *revello*, *revulsum*—*re*, again, and *vello*, to pull.] A violent separation; a sudden and violent change of feeling; *med.* the diverting of a disease from an organ in which it seems to have taken its seat.—**Revulsive**, rē-vul'siv, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.—*n.* A medicine used for the purpose of revulsion.

Rewaken, rē-wā'kn, *v.t.* and *i.* To waken again.

Reward, rē-ward', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *remardor*, from *re* and the Teutonic word *ward*—*guard*, so that *reward*=*regard*. WARD.] To give something to in return, either good or evil; to requite: commonly in a good sense; to bestow a recompense, remuneration, or token of favour upon: when evil is returned for injury *reward* signifies to punish.—*n.* That which is given in return for good or evil done or received, especially that which is in return for good; recompense; in a bad sense, punishment or requital of evil; the fruit of men's labour or works; a sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost.—**Rewardable**, rē-war'da-bl, *a.* Worthy of recompense.—**Rewarder**, rē-war'der, n. One who rewards.—**Rewardless**, rē-ward'les, *a.* Having no reward.

Rewin, rē-win', *v.t.* To win again.

Rewrite, rē-rīt', *v.t.* To write a second time; to write over again.

Reynard, rā'nard. RENARD.

Rhabdoidal, rab-doi'dal, *a.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, *eidos*, resemblance.] Rodlike; in the shape of a rod.

Rhabdomancy, rab'dō-man-si, n. [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by a rod or wand; the discovery of things concealed in the earth, as ores of metals and springs of water by a divining-rod.

Rhachitis, ra-kī'tis, n. The rickets.

Rhadamanthine, Rhadamantine, rad-a-man'thin, rad-a-man'tin, *a.* [From *Rhadamanthus*, one of the three judges of the lower world among the Greeks.] Severely or rigorously just.

Rhætian, rē'shi-an, *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to the ancient Rhæti, or their country Rhætia (Tyrol, Grisons); a native or inhabitant of Rhætia.—**Rhætic**, rē'tik, *a.* Belonging to the Rhætian Alps; the name of strata extensively developed in the Alps, and lying between the trias and lias.—**Rhæto-Romanic**, n. A Romance tongue spoken in South Switzerland.

Rhamadan, ram'a-dan, n. RAMADAN.

Rhaphe, rā'fē, n. *Bot.* same as *Raphe*.

Rhaphides, RAPHIDES.

Rhapsody, rap'sō-di, n. [Gr. *rhapsodia*—*rhapto*, *rhaped*, to sew, and *ōdē*, a song. ODE.] Originally, a short epic poem, or portion of a longer epic such as would be recited by a rhapsodist at one time; a confused series of sentences or statements such as would be composed under excitement, and having no dependence or natural connection; a rambling composition.—**Rhapsodic, Rhapsodical**, rap-sod'ik, rap-sod'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody.—**Rhapsodically**, rap-sod'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of rhapsody.—**Rhapsodist**, rap'sod-ist, n. Among the ancient Greeks one who composed, recited, or sang poems; one whose profession was to recite or sing the verses of Homer and other poets; one who utters disconnected discourse.—**Rhapsodize**, rap'sō-diz, *v.i.*—*rhapsodized*, *rhapsodizing*. To recite rhapsodies; to act as a rhapsodist.

Rhatany, rat'a-ni. RATANY.

Rhea, rē'a, n. The three-toed ostrich of S. America.

Rhea, Rhee-fibre, rē'a, n. [Name in Assam.] A valuable East Indian fibre, the produce of a species of nettle, used for textile purposes. Called also *Ramee*, *China Grass*.

Rhematic, rē-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *rhēma*, a word, a verb, from *rhēō*, to speak.] Pertaining to verbs; verbal.

Rhenish, ren'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine (*Rhenish* wine).—*n.* Rhenish wine or Rhine wine.

Rheochord, rē'ō-kord, n. [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and *chordē*, a chord.] A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance, or varying the strength of an electric current.—**Rheometer**, rē-om'et-er, n. [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and *metron*, measure.] Another name for the electrometer or galvanometer.—**Rheometric**, rē-ō-met'rik, *a.* Pertaining to a rheometer or its use.—**Rheometry**, rē-om'et-ri, n. The use of the rheometer.—**Rheometer**, rē'ō-nō-ter, n. [Gr. *rheō*, and L. *motor*, a mover.] Any apparatus by which an electric current is originated.—**Rheoscope**, rē'ō-skōp, n. [Gr. *rheō*, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument by which the existence of an electric current may be ascertained.—**Rheostat**, rē'ō-stat, n. [Gr. *rheō*, and *statos*, standing.] An electric instrument for regulating a circuit so that any required degree of force may be maintained.—**Rheotome**, rē'ō-tōm, n. [Gr. *rheō*, and *temnō*, cutting.] An instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current.—**Rheotrope**, rē'ō-trōp, n. [Gr. *rheō*, and *tropos*, a turn.] An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current.

Rhetoric, ret'o-rik, n. [Fr. *rhétorique*, L. *rhetorica*, from Gr. *hē rhētorikē* (*technē*, art, understood), from *rhētōr*, a public speaker, from *rhēō*, to speak.] The art or branch of knowledge which treats of the rules or principles underlying all effective composition whether in prose or verse; the art which teaches oratory; the rules that govern the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; rhetoric exhibited in language; eloquence, especially artificial eloquence; flashy oratory; declamation.—**Rhetorical**, re-tor'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or involving rhetoric.—**Rhetorically**, re-tor'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric.—**Rhetorician**, ret-o-rish'an, n. One who teaches the art of rhetoric; one well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric; a declaimer.—**Rhetorize**, rē'tor-iz, *v.i.* To play the orator.

Rheum, rūm, n. [Gr. *rheuma*, a flowing, rheum, from *rheō*, to flow.] A thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh; humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth.—**Rheumy**, rū'mi, *a.* Full of rheum or watery matter; causing rheum.—**Rheumatism**, rū'ma-tizm, n. [Gr. *rheumatismos*, from *rheuma*—the ancients supposing the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humours.] A painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the human body, attended by swelling and stiffness.—**Rheumatic, Rheumatical**, rū-mat'ik, rū-mat'i-kal, *a.* [L. *rheumaticus*.] Pertaining to rheumatism or partaking of its nature; affected with rheumatism.

Rhine, rīn. RUNE.

Rhinal, rī'nal, *a.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose.] Pertaining to the nose.—**Rhinencephalic**, rī-nen'sē-fal''ik, *a.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] Pertaining to the nose and brain or to the portion of the brain from which rise the olfactory nerves.

Rhinoceros, ri-nos'e-ros, n. [L. *rhinoceros*; Gr. *rhinokerōs*, nose-horn—*rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, and *keras*, a horn.] A large ungainly hoofed animal nearly allied to the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c., having a very thick skin which is usually thrown into deep folds, and deriving its name from the nasal bones usually supporting one or two horns, composed of matter somewhat analogous to that of hair.—**Rhinocerial**, ri-nō-se'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the rhinoceros.

Rhinoplastic, ri-nō-plas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, and *plastē*, to form.] Forming a nose.—*Rhinoplastic operation*, a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost.

Rhinoscope, rī'nō-skōp, n. [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, and *skopeō*, to view.] A small mirror for inspecting the passages of the nose.—**Rhinoscopic**, rī-nō-skop'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the rhinoscope.—**Rhinoscopy**, rī-nos'ko-pi, n. Use of the rhinoscope.

Rhizanth, rī'zanth, n. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *anthos*, a flower.] A plant of a class destitute of true leaves, but with short amorphous stems, parasitical on roots.

Rhizocarpous, rī-zō-kar'pus, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* having roots that endure many years, though the stems perish annually.

Rhizodont, rī'zō-dont, n. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A term applied to reptiles whose teeth, like those of the crocodiles, are planted in sockets.

Rhizogen, rī'zō-gen, n. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, root *gen*, to produce.] A parasitic plant growing on the roots of others.

Rhizoid, rī'zoid, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *eidos*, likeness.] *Bot.* resembling a root.

Rhizome, Rhizoma, ri'zōm or ris'om, ri-zō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *rhizōma*, a root, from *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* a stem running along the surface of the ground, or partially subterranean, sending forth shoots at its upper end and decaying at the other, as in the ferns, iris, &c.

Rhizomorphous, ri-zō-mor'fus, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, *morphē*, shape.] Rootlike in form.

Rhizophagous, ri-zof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *phagō*, to eat.] Feeding on roots.

Rhizophorous, ri-zof'ō-rus, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *phérō*, to bear.] *Bot.* root-bearing.

Rhizopoda, ri-zop'o-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] The lowest class of the Protozoa; minute animals destitute of a mouth and capable of protruding rootlike or finger-shaped masses from any part of their substance.

Rhizotaxis, ri-zō-tak'sis, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *taxis*, arrangement.] *Bot.* the arrangement of the roots.

Rhodes-wood, rōdz, *n.* The wood of a West Indian tree. Called also *Canellewood.*

Rhodium, rō'di-um, *n.* [From Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, on account of the red colour of some of its salts when dissolved in water.] A rare metal found associated with palladium in the ore of platinum, which it resembles in its general and chemical properties.

Rhododendron, rō-dō-den'dron, *n.* [Gr. *rhododendron*, lit. rose-tree—*rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of highly-prized evergreen shrubs, with beautiful flowers disposed in corymbs, occurring both in the New and Old Worlds, especially in the Himalayas.

Rhodomontade, rod'ō-mon-tād, *n.* RODOMONTADE.

Rhomb, Rhombus, rom, rom'bus, *n.* [Fr. *rhombe*, L. *rhombus*, from Gr. *rhombos*.] A quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles not right angles; a figure of a diamond or lozenge form; a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.—**Rhombic,** rom'bik, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.—**Rhombohedral,** rom-bō-hē'dral, *a.* Relating to a rhombohedron.—**Rhombohedron,** rom-bō-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *rhombos*, and *hedra*, a side.] A solid bounded by six rhombic planes.—**Rhomboid,** rom'boid, *n.* A quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a solid having a rhomboidal form.—*a.* In the form of a rhomboid; rhomboidal; diamond-shaped.—**Rhomboidal,** rom-boi'dal, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid.—**Rhombspar,** *n.* A mineral of a grayish white, occurring in rhomboids, imbedded in chlorite slate, limestone, &c.

Rhonchus, rong'kus, *n.* [L., from Gr. *rhonchos*, a snoring sound.] *Med.* the deep snoring which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, particularly in apoplexy; stertor.—**Rhonchal,** rong'kal, *a.* Pertaining to rhonchus.

Rhopalocerous, rō-pa-los'ér-us, *a.* [Gr. *rhopalon*, a club, and *keras*, a horn.] Having antennæ terminating with a small club, said of certain insects.

Rhubarb, rō'bärb, *n.* [Fr. *rhubarbe*; L.L. *rheubarbarum*; Gr. *rheon barbaron*, from *Rha*, a name of the river Volga (where the plant is native), and *barbaros*, barbarian.] The common name of a large herbaceous plant which yields leaf-stalks used for making tarts, &c., and some species of which have roots used in medicine, being aperient, and at the same time tonic and astringent.

Rhumb, rum, *n.* [From *rhomb.*] *Navig.* a line which makes any given angle with the meridian; one of the thirty-two points of the compass; a rhumb-line.—**Rhumb-line,** *n.* *Navig.* a line described by the course of a ship sailing steadily in any one direction except towards any of the cardinal points; a loxodromic curve.

Rhusma, rus'ma, *n.* A mixture of caustic lime and orpiment, used in removing hair from hides.

Rhyme, rim, *n.* [O.E. *ryme, rime*, from A. Sax. *rím*, number, rhyme = Icel. *rím*, D. *rijm*, Dan. *rim*, G. *reim*, rhyme. The proper spelling is *rime*; the *h* has been inserted by influence of L. *rhythmus*, Gr. *rhythmos*, rhythm.] A correspondence of sound in the final portions of two or more syllables, more especially the correspondence in sound of the terminating word or syllable of one line of poetry with the terminating word or syllable of another; poetry; metre; a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one; a verse, word, or termination rhyming with another.—*Male* or *masculine rhymes*, rhymes in which only the final syllables agree, as *strain, complain.*—*Female* or *feminine rhymes*, rhymes in which the two final syllables agree, the first being accented, as *motion, potion.*—The words *rhyme* and *reason* are often used in combination as implying common sense or rational conduct; as to act without *rhyme or reason*, to act recklessly, or without due thought and consideration.—*v.t.*—*rhymed, rhyming.* To accord in the terminational sounds; to form a rhyme; to make verses.—*v.t.* To put into rhyme.—**Rhymeless,** rim'les, *a.* Destitute of rhyme.—**Rhymer,** ri'mér, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a poor poet.—**Rhymster,** rim'stér, *n.* A rhymer; a poor or mean poet.

Rhynchonella, rin-ko-nel'la, *n.* [A dim. from Gr. *rhynchos*, a beak.] An extensive genus of brachiopods, of which many are fossil, with an acutely beaked shell.

Rhysimeter, ri-sim'e-tér, *n.* [Gr. *rhysis*, a flowing, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships.

Rhythm, Rhythmus, rithm, rith'mus, *n.* [L. *rhythmus*, from Gr. *rhythmos*, any regularly recurring vibratory motion, from root of *rheō*, to flow.] The measure of time or movement by regularly recurring impulses, sounds, &c., as in poetry, prose composition, and music, and by analogy, dancing; periodical emphasis; numerical proportion or harmony; rhyme; metre; verse; number.—**Rhythmic, Rhythmical,** rith'mik, rith'mi-kal, *a.* Pertaining to rhythm; having rhythm.—**Rhythmically,** rith'mi-kal-li, *adv.* In a rhythmical manner.—**Rhythmics,** rith'miks, *n.* That branch of music which treats of the length of sounds and of emphasis.—**Rhythmless,** rithm'les, *a.* Destitute of rhythm.—**Rhythmometer,** rith-mom'et-ér, *n.* An instrument for marking time to movements in music. METRONOME.

Rial, ri'al, *n.* [An old form of *royal.*] A gold coin of varying value, formerly current in Britain. Spelled also *Ryal.*

Riant, rē-an, *a.* [Fr. ppr. of *rire*, to laugh.] Laughing; gay; smiling.—**Riancy,** rē'an-si, *n.* Character of being riant; cheerfulness; gaiety.

Rib, rib, *n.* [A. Sax. *rib, ribb* = D. *rib, ribbe*, L.G. *ribbe*, Dan. *rib*, G. *rippe*, Icel. *rif*, a rib.] One of the curved bones springing from the vertebral column and inclosing a certain number of the important organs and viscera in man and other vertebrate animals; something resembling a rib in form, use, position, &c., as one of the bent timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and form or strengthen the side of a ship; a piece of timber or iron supporting an arched roof, as in domes, vaults, &c.; one of the principal veins or nerves in leaves of plants; one of the rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched; a prominent line or rising on cloth, as in corduroy.—*v.t.*—*ribbed, ribbing.* To furnish with ribs; to plough so as to leave ribbike ridges somewhat apart.—**Ribbed,** ribd, *p.* and *a.* Furnished with ribs; inclosed as with ribs; marked with rising lines and channels.—**Ribbing,** rib'ing, *n.* An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as of a vaulted ceiling, on cloth, &c.; a kind of imperfect ploughing, every alternate strip only being moved.—**Rib-grass,** *n.* A common British plant belonging to the plantain genus.—**Ribless,** rib'les, *a.* Having no ribs.

Ribald, rib'ald, *n.* [O.Fr. *ribauld, ribault, ribaud*, lecherous; It. *ribaldo*, a ribald person, from O.H.G. *hribâd, hripa*, a prostitute.] A low, vulgar, brutal wretch; a lewd, coarse fellow; a foul-mouthed fellow.—*a.* Low; mean; vile; obscene.—**Ribaldrous,** rib'ald-rus, *a.* Containing ribaldry.—**Ribaldry,** rib'ald-ri, *n.* The talk of a ribald; obscene language; indecency.

Riband, rib'and, *n.* RIBBON.

Ribbon, Riband, rib'on, rib'and, *n.* [O.E. *ribane, riban, ribani*, &c., from O. and Prov. Fr. *riban*, Mod. Fr. *ruban*, perhaps from the Celtic; comp. Gael. *ribean*, a ribbon, a fillet for the hair; *rib, ribe*, a hair; Ir. *ribin*, a ribbon.] A fillet of silk, satin, &c.; a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, generally used for an ornament, or for fastening some part of female dress; what resembles a ribbon in some respects; a narrow, thin strip of anything; a shred (sails torn to *ribbons*).—*Blue ribbon* and *red ribbon*, often used to designate the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively, the badge of the former being supported by a blue ribbon, and that of the latter by a red ribbon. BLUE-RIBBON.—**Ribbon,** rib'on, *v.t.* To adorn or furnish with ribbons.—**Ribbon-fish,** *n.* A fish with a lengthened body much flattened on the sides.—**Ribbon-grass,** *n.* Canary-grass.—**Ribbonism,** rib'on-izm, *n.* The principles of a secret association of Irishmen, which had its origin about 1808, and was antagonistic to the Orangemen; so named from the piece of *ribbon* the members wore as a badge.—**Ribbon-jasper,** *n.* Jasper in which the colours are arranged in parallel layers or stripes, like ribbons.—**Ribbonman,** rib'on-man, *n.* An adherent of Ribbonism.—**Ribbon-saw,** *n.* BAND-SAW.—**Ribbon-worm,** *n.* A nemertid.

Rice, ris, *n.* [O.Fr. *ris*, from L. *oryza*, from Gr. *oryza*, rice; of oriental origin.] A well-known cereal plant and its seed, probably a native of India, but now cultivated in all warm climates, the grain forming a large portion of the food of the inhabitants.—**Rice-bird,** *n.* A bird of the United States, allied to the buntings, so named from its feeding on rice. Called also *bobolink*, and *rice-bunting.*—**Rice-dust,** *n.* The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market; rice-meal, a valuable food for cattle.—**Rice-flour,** *n.* Ground rice for making puddings, &c.—**Rice-milk,** *n.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.—**Rice-paper,** *n.* Paper made from rice straw, used in Japan and elsewhere; also, a substance prepared from the pith of a certain plant, brought from China, where it is used for painting upon and for the manufacture of fancy and ornamental articles.—**Rice-pudding,** *n.* A pudding made of milk and rice, with eggs and sugar.

Rich, rich, *a.* [Partly from A. Sax. *ríce*, rich, powerful, partly from Fr. *riche*, rich, the latter being from O.H.G. *rîche*, rich, which again is cog. with A. Sax. *ríce*, Icel. *ríkr*, Goth. *reiks*, rich, the root being that of E. *right.*] Having abundant material possessions; wealthy; opposed to *poor*; hence, generally, well supplied; abounding; producing ample supplies; productive; fertile; composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; sumptuous; highly valued; costly; abounding in nutritive or agreeable qualities; especially, as applied to articles of food and drink, sweet, luscious, or highly flavoured; largely gratifying the sense of sight; vivid; bright; agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet; mellow; abounding in humour; highly provocative of amusement (a *rich* joke).—*The rich*, as a noun, a rich man or rich men.—**Riches,** rich'ez, *n.* [Formerly *richesse*, from Fr. *richesse* (singular noun), from *riche*, rich.] That which makes rich; abundant possessions; wealth; affluence. This word is really in the singular number, but is very rarely so used, the apparently plural termination having caused it to be regarded as a plural.—**Richly,** rich'li, *adv.* In a rich manner; with riches; opulently; abundantly; splendidly; magnificently; highly.—**Richness,** rich'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rich; opulence; productiveness; fertility; magnificence; costliness; luciousness; brilliancy; sweetness.

Ricinine, ris'i-nin, *n.* [From L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant.] An alkaloid contained in the seeds of the castor-oil plant.

Rick, rik, *n.* [A. Sax. *hreac*, a rick; cog. Icel. *hrúkr*, a pile, W. *crug*, Ir. *cruach*, a

heap, rick.] A stack or pile of corn or hay, the lower part generally of a cylindrical form, and the top part rounded or conical, and often thatched so as to protect the pile from rain.—*v.t.* To pile up in ricks.—**Rick-stand**, *n.* A frame of timber or iron on which ricks or stacks are built.

Rickets, rik'ets, *n.* [From old *wrick*, *wrikken*, to twist; allied to *wring*, *wriggle*.] A disease of children in which there is usually some distortion of the bones, considered by many as one of the forms of scrofula.—**Rickety**, rik'et-i, *a.* Affected with rickets; feeble or imperfect in general; threatening to fall; shaky.

Ricochet, rik'o-shet, *n.* [Fr.; etym. unknown.] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water or of a cannon-ball from the ground.—*Ricochet fire*, the firing of guns or mortars so as to cause balls or shells to roll and bound along.—*Ricochet battery*, a battery for firing in this manner.—*v.t.* (rik-o-shet')—*ricochetted*, *ricochetting*. To operate upon by ricochet firing.—*v.i.* To skim, as a stone, along the surface of water; to strike and fly onward, as a cannon-ball.

Rid, rid, *v.t.*—*rid* or *ridded* (pret. and pp.); *ridding*. [A. Sax. *hreddan*, to take or snatch; akin to Icel. *rydja* (*rythja*), Dan. *rydde*, to clear, to remove; D. *redden*, G. *retten*, to rescue.] To free; to deliver; to clear; to disencumber (to *rid* a person *of* pain, *of* a burden); to make away with‡; to remove by violence (*Shak.*)‡.—*pp.* or *a.* Free; clear (to be *rid* of trouble).—*To get rid of*, to free one's self from.—**Riddance**, rid'ans, *n.* The act of ridding; a clearing away; a getting rid of something.—*A good riddance*, fortunate relief from something disagreeable.

Ridden, rid'n, pp. of *ride*.

Riddle, rid'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *hridder*, a fan for winnowing; cog. O.H.G. *hritara*, a sieve; from same root as L. *cerno*, Gr. *krinō*, to separate, judge. CRITIC.] A kind of large sieve with coarse meshes, employed for separating coarser materials from finer.—*v.t.*—*riddled*, *riddling*. To pass through or separate with a riddle; to perforate with balls, so as to make like a riddle (a house *riddled* with shot).

Riddle, rid'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *raedels*, a riddle, from *raedan*, to read, discern, guess = D. *raadsel*, G. *räthsel*, a riddle. READ.] A proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to puzzle or exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning; something to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma; anything ambiguous or puzzling.—*v.t.*—*riddled*, *riddling*. To solve; to explain; to unriddle.—*v.i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically.

Ride, rid, *v.i.*—*rode*, pret., *ridden*, pp., *riding*, ppr. [A. Sax. *ridan*, to ride = L.G. *riden*, D. *rijden*, Icel. *rida*, Dan. *ride*, G. *reiten*, O.G. *ritan*—to ride. *Raid* and *road*, as well as *ready*, are from this stem.] To travel or be carried on the back of an animal, as on a horse; to travel or be carried in a vehicle, as in a carriage or wagon; to be borne on or in a fluid (a ship *rides* at anchor); to have ability as an equestrian.—*To ride at anchor* (*naut.*), to lie at anchor; to be anchored.—*To ride to hounds*, to ride after hounds in fox-hunting.—*v.t.* to sit or be supported on, so as to be carried (to *ride* a horse); to go over in riding (he *rode* three miles); to tyrannize or domineer over (as in priest-*ridden*).—*To ride down*, to trample on, or drive over in riding, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence.—*To ride out*, to continue afloat during, and withstand the fury of, as a vessel does a gale.—*n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; a road cut in a wood or through pleasure-ground, for the amusement of riding; a certain district established for excise purposes.—**Rideable**, ri'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being ridden; passable on horseback.—**Rider**, ri'dėr, *n.* One who rides; one who breaks or manages a horse; formerly, a commercial traveller; any addition to a manuscript, roll, record, or other document, inserted after its first completion; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament; a supplement or amendment affixed to an original motion; a subsidiary problem in mathematics.—**Riderless**, ri'dėr-les, *a.* Having no rider.—**Riding**, ri'ding, *p.* and *a.* Employed for riding on (a *riding* horse).—**Riding-habit**, *n.* A garment worn by females when they ride on horseback.—**Riding-hood**, *n.* A hood formerly used by females when they rode; a kind of cloak with a hood.—**Riding-master**, *n.* A teacher of the art of riding.—**Riding-school**, *n.* A place where the art of riding is taught.—**Riding-whip**, *n.* A whip used when riding.

Ridge, rij, *n.* [Softened form of older *rigge*, *rig*, from A. Sax. *hrycg*, *hrick*, a ridge, the back = Sc. *rig*, *rigg*, a ridge of land, Icel. *hryggr*, Dan. *ryg*, Sw. *rygg*, G. *rücken*, the back.] A long and narrow elevation on the earth's surface from which the ground slopes on either side; a long crest or summit (the *ridge* of a mountain, the *ridge* of a wave); a strip of ground thrown up by a plough or left between furrows; a strip of tilled land with a furrow on either side; the highest part of the roof of a building at the meeting of the upper end of the rafters.—*v.t.*—*ridged*, *ridging*. To form or make into a ridge; to furnish with a ridge or ridges.—*v.i.* To rise in ridges.—**Ridge-piece**, **Ridge-plate**, *n.* A piece of timber at the ridge of a roof against which the rafters abut.—**Ridge-roof**, *n.* A raised or peaked roof.—**Ridge-tile**, *n.* A convex tile made for covering the ridge of a roof.—**Ridged**, **Ridgy**, rijd, rij'i, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

Ridicule, rid'i-kūl, *n.* [Fr. *ridicule*, from L. *ridiculus*, laughable, from *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh (seen also in *deride*, *risible*).] Expression or action intended to convey contempt and excite laughter; contemptuous mockery or jesting; wit of that species which provokes contemptuous laughter; that species of writing which excites contempt with laughter.—*v.t.*—*ridiculed*, *ridiculing*. To treat with ridicule; to mock; to make sport or game of; to deride.—**Ridiculer**, rid'i-kū-lėr, *n.* One that ridicules.—**Ridiculous**, ri-dik'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *ridiculus*, *ridiculosus*.] Worthy of or fitted to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible.—**Ridiculously**, ri-dik'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a ridiculous manner.—**Ridiculousness**, ri-dik'ū-lus-nes, *n.*

Riding, ri'ding, *n.* [A. Sax. *thrithing*, a third part, from *thri*, three.] One of the three districts (North, East, and West Ridings) into which the county of York, in England, is divided.

Ridotto, ri-dot'tō, *n.* [It., from L. *reductus*, a retreat. REDOUBT.] In Italy, an entertainment consisting of singing and dancing.

Rifacimento, rē-fä'chē-men"tō, *n.* [It., from L. *re*, again, *facio*, to make.] A remaking or re-establishment: a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works.

Rife, rif, *a.* [A. Sax. *ryf*, rife, prevalent = Icel. *rifr* (allied to *reifa*, to enrich), O.D. *ryf*, *riif*, plenteous.] Prevailing; prevalent; abundant; common; supplied or filled with in large numbers or great quantity; abounding in; replete.—**Rifely**, rif'li, *adv.* In a rife manner; prevalently; frequently.—**Rifeness**, rif'nes, *n.* The state of being rife; frequency; prevalence.

Riffraff, rif'raf, *n.* [A reduplication of *raff*, refuse.] Sweepings; refuse of anything; the rabble.

Rifle, ri'fl, *v.t.*—*rifled*, *rifling*. [O.Fr. *rifler*, *riffler*, to sweep away, a word of Germanic origin, the same stem being seen in *raff*, *raffle*.] To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away; to strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.—*v.i.* To rob; to pillage.—**Rifler**, ri'fl-ėr, *n.* One that rifles; one that pillages; a robber.

Rifle, ri'fl, *n.* [Lit. a grooved musket, being connected with Dan. *rifle*, a groove or fluting, *rifle*, to rifle a gun, *riffel*, a rifle; G. *riefeln*, to channel, *riefe*, a groove.] A gun the inside of whose barrel is grooved, or formed with spiral channels: *pl.* a body of troops armed with rifles.—*v.t.*—*rifled*, *rifling*. To groove; to channel.—*Rifled arms*, firearms in which spiral grooves, taking much less than one complete turn, are cut in the surface of the bore, thus giving the projectile greater accuracy and longer range.—**Rifle-ball**, *n.* A ball, generally cylindrical with a conoidal head, for firing with a rifle.—**Rifle-corps**, *n.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles.—**Rifleman**, ri'fl-man, *n.* A soldier armed with a rifle; a sharpshooter.—**Rifle-pit**, *n.* A pit in front of an army, fort, &c., to afford cover to a single skirmisher.

Rift, rift, *n.* [From *rive*; so Dan. *rift*, a rift, a rent.] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting.—*v.t.* To cleave; to rive; to split.—*v.i.* To burst open, to split.

Rig, rig, *v.t.*—*rigged*, *rigging*. [Same as Dan. *rigge*, to rig; origin doubtful.] To dress; to clothe: generally with *out*, and used only colloquially; to furnish with apparatus or tackling; *naut.* to fit with shrouds, stays, &c.—*n.* Dress, usually gay or fanciful dress; *naut.* the peculiar style of the masts, sails, and rigging of any vessel.—**Rigger**, rig'ėr, *n.* One who rigs; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.—**Rigging**, rig'ing, *n.* The ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship.

Rig, rig, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Manx *reagh*, ruttish, wanton, *riggan*, to rut.] A wanton‡; a strumpet‡; a frolic; a trick.—*To run a rig*, to play a sportive or wanton trick.—*To rig the market*, to raise or lower prices artificially in order to one's private advantage.—**Riggish**, rig'ish, *a.* Wanton‡; lewd‡; frolicsome.

Rigadoon, rig-a-don', *n.* [Fr. *rigadon*, *rigaudon*, from *Rigaud*, the inventor of the dance.] A gay brisk dance performed by one couple.

Riga-fir, ri'ga, *n.* A variety of the red or Scotch pine or fir, from *Riga*.

Rigescent, ri-jes'ent, *a.* [L. *rigescens*, ppr. of *rigesco*, from *rigeo*, to be stiff. RIGID.] Becoming stiff or rigid.

Right, rit, *a.* [A.Sax. *riht*, right, true, just, straight = D. *regt*, G. *recht*, O.G. *reht*, Goth. *raihts*, Icel. *rettr*, Dan. *ret*; participial forms cognate with L. *rectus*, straight, pp. of *rego*, *rectum*, to rule, direct (REGENT, REGAL). *Reach* and *rich* are ultimately from same root.] In conformity with the rules which ought to regulate human action; in accordance with duty, truth, and justice, or the will of God; not wrong; just; equitable; fit; suitable; proper (the *right* man in the *right* place); real; true; not spurious (the *right* heir); not erroneous; according to fact or reality; not mistaken or wrong; not in error; not left, but its opposite; originally, no doubt, most useful or dexterous (the *right* hand); hence, being on the same side as the right hand (the *right* ear or eye); most favourable or convenient; opportune; properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; correct; to be placed or worn outward (the *right* side of cloth); straight; not crooked (a *right* line); hence, *math.* rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular axis (a *right* cone); formed by one line or direction perpendicular to another (a *right* angle).—*At right angles*, so as to form a right angle or right angles; placed or standing perpendicularly.—*Right ascension.* Under ASCENSION.—*Right bank of a river*, the bank on the right hand of a person whose face is turned in the direction in which the water runs.—*adv.* [A. Sax. *rihte*, rightly.] In a right manner; justly; properly; correctly; in a great degree; very (*right* well; used especially in titles, as *right* honourable, *right* reverend; *right* noble); in a straight line; directly.—*Right and left*, to the right and to the left; in all directions.—*n.* What is right; the opposite of wrong; rectitude; a just claim (a *right* to fair play); legal or other claim or title; a prerogative; privilege belonging to one as member of a state, society, or community (natural, political, public *rights*); that which justly belongs to one; power of action; authority; legal power (a *right* to arrest malefactors); the side opposite to the left (on the *right*).—*Bill of rights*, the declaration delivered by the two houses of parliament to the Prince of Orange, Feb. 13, 1688, in which the rights and privileges of the people were asserted.—*By right*, *by rights*, rightfully;

in accordance wit' right; properly.—*To be in the right*, to be not wrong or in error; to have justice on one's side.—*To set to rights* or *to put to rights*, to put into good order.—*In one's own right*, by absolute right (peeresses in *their own right*, that is, as opposed to peeresses by marriage).—*v.t.* To put right; to restore to the natural or proper condition; to make correct from being wrong; to do justice to; to relieve from wrong.—*v.i.* To resume a vertical position, as a ship in the water after having been listed over.—**Right-about**, *adv.* In an opposite direction: used substantively in the phrase *to send to the right-about*, to pack off; to dismiss; to cause to retreat.—**Right-angled**, *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.—**Righter**, rit'-ér, *n.* One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.—**Rightful**, rit'-ful, *a.* Having a right or just claim according to established laws (the *rightful* heir); being by right or by just claim (one's *rightful* property); just; consonant to justice (a *rightful* cause).—**Rightfully**, rit'-ful-li, *adv.* In a rightful manner.—**Rightfulness**, rit'ful-nes, *n.* The state of being rightful.—**Right-hand**, *a.* Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side; applied to one who is essential to another (our *right-hand* man).—**Right-handed**, *a.* Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left.—**Right-handedness**, *n.* The quality of being right-handed; hence, skill; dexterity.—**Rightly**, rit'li, *adv.* According to right or justice; properly; fitly; suitably; according to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly.—**Right-minded**, *a.* Having a right or honest mind; well-disposed.—**Right-mindedness**, *n.* The state of being right-minded.—**Rightness**, rit'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being right; correctness; rectitude.—**Right-whale**, *n.* [That is, the proper one to be caught.] The common or Greenland whale, from whose mouth whalebone is obtained.

Righteous, rit'yus, *a.* [A. Sax. *rihtwis*, righteous—*riht*, right, and *wis*, wise, prudent; similarly Icel. *rétt-vísr*, righteous.] Upright; virtuous; acting in accordance with the dictates of religion or morality; free from guilt or sin; agreeing with right; just; equitable.—**Righteously**, rit'yus-li, *adv.* In a righteous manner; uprightly; justly.—**Righteousness**, rit'yus-nes, *n.* The quality of being righteous; *theol.* the state of being right with God; justification.

Rigid, rij'id, *a.* [Fr. *rigide*, L. *rigidus*, from *rigeo*, to be stiff or numb; allied to Gr. *rhigeō*, to shiver, *rhigos*, cold; Skr. *rij*, to be stiff.] Stiff; stiffened; not pliant; not easily bent; *physics*, theoretically such as to resist change of form when acted on by any force; strict in opinion, practice, or discipline; severe in temper: opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*; inflexible; unmitigated; severely just (a *rigid* law or rule).—**Rigidity**, **Rigidness**, ri-jid'i-ti, rij'id-nes, *n.* The quality of being rigid.—**Rigidly**, rij'id-li, *adv.* In a rigid manner; stiffly; inflexibly; severely; strictly.—**Rigidulous**, ri-jid'ú-lus, *a.* *Bot.* rather stiff.

Rigmarole, rig'ma-rōl, *n.* [A corruption of *ragman-roll*.] A succession of confused or disjointed statements; an incoherent harangue; balderdash.

Rigour, rig'or, *n.* [L. *rigor*, from *rigeo*, to be stiff. RIGID.] Rigidity; severity of life; austerity; strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence (to enforce moral duties with *rigour*); sternness; harshness; intensity of atmospheric cold (the *rigour* of winter); *med.* same as *Rigor*.—**Rigorous**, rig'or-us, *a.* Characterized by rigour; severe; stringent; scrupulously accurate; very cold (*rigorous* weather).—**Rigorously**, rig'or-us-li, *adv.* In a rigorous manner.—**Rigorousness**, rig'or-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rigorous.—**Rigor**, rig'or, *n.* *Med.* a sudden coldness, attended by a shivering more or less perfect: a symptom which ushers in many diseases.—*Rigor mortis*, the stiffening of the body after death.—**Rigorism**, **Rigourism**, rig'or-ism, *n.* Rigidity in principles or practice.—**Rigorist**, **Rigourist**, rig'or-ist, *n.* A person of severe or rigid principle or manners; a purist in style.

Rile, ril, *v.t.* [A form of *roil*.] To stir to anger; to irritate. [Colloq.]

Rilievo, rē-lē'vō or rē-lē-ā'vō. [It.] Under RELIEF.

Rill, ril, *n.* [Same as L.G. *rille*, a brook, a furrow.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.—*v.i.* To run in a small stream or in streamlets.—**Rillet**, ril'et, *n.* [Dim. of *rill*.] A small stream; a rivulet.

Rim, rim, *n.* [A. Sax. *rima*, rim, edge, lip; perhaps a Celtic word; comp. W. *rhim*, Armor. *rim*, a rim, a border.] The border, edge, or margin of a thing; a brim; the lower part of the belly or abdomen (*Shak.*).—*v.t.*—*rimmed*, *rimming*. To be or to form a rim round.

Rime, rim, *n.* The more correct spelling of *Rhyme*.

Rime, rim, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrím*, rime=Icel. *hrím*, D. *rijm*, Dan. *rim*, Sw. *rim*—hoar-frost.] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour.—*v.t.*—*rimed*, *riming*. To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.—**Rimy**, ri'mi, *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

Rimose, **Rimous**, ri'mōs, ri'mus, *a.* [L. *rimosus*, from *rima*, a fissure or crack.] Full of chinks or fissures.—**Rimosity**, ri-mos'i-ti, *n.* The state of being rimose.

Rimple, rim'pl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrympelle*, a fold, a rumple; D. *rimpel*, a wrinkle. RUMPLE.] A fold or wrinkle.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*rimpled*, *rimpling*. To rumple; to wrinkle.

Rind, rind, *n.* [A. Sax. *rind*, *hrind*, bark, crust=G. *rinde*, rind; same root as *rim*.] The outward coat or covering of trees, fruits, animals, &c.; bark; peel; husk; skin.—*v.t.* To take the rind from.

Rinderpest, rin'dér-pest, *n.* [G. *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, a horned beast, and *pest*, a plague.] A most virulent and eminently contagious disease or plague, affecting ruminant animals, especially cattle.

Rinforzando, rin-for-tsar'dō. [It., strengthening.] *Music*, a direction to strengthen the power and emphasis.

Ring, ring, *n.* [A. Sax. *hring*=Icel. *hringr*, G. D. and Sw. *ring*, a ring. Akin are *range*, *rank*, *rink*, *harangue*, &c.] Anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; a circle of gold or other material worn on the fingers; a hoop of metal or other material used for a great variety of purposes; an area in which games or sports are performed; the arena of a hippodrome or circus; the inclosure in which pugilists fight; a space in which horses are exhibited or exercised; a circular group of persons; a combination of persons for a selfish end, as for controlling the market in stocks.—*The ring*, *the prize ring*, a term given to pugilism or those connected with pugilism.—*Fairy ring*. Under FAIRY.—*Saturn's rings*, rings surrounding and nearly in the planet's equatorial plane, probably composed of swarms of meteorites or minute satellites.—*v.t.* To encircle; to surround with a ring or as with a ring; to make a cutting circularly round (a tree or branch).—**Ring-armour**, *n.* Armour of ring-mail.—**Ring-bolt**, *n.* An iron bolt with an eye, to which is fitted a ring of iron, used in ships.—**Ring-bone**, *n.* A callus growing on the pastern of a horse.—**Ring-course**, *n.* The outer course of stone or brick in an arch.—**Ring-dove**, *n.* A species of pigeon (the cushat or wood-pigeon), so called from a circular marking on the neck.—**Ring-dropping**, *n.* A trick practised by rogues who pretend they have just found a valuable ring and offer to sell it for little, the article they offer being really worthless.—**Ringed**, ringd, *pp.* Surrounded with, or as with, a ring; having a ring or rings; encircled.—**Ringed-snake**, *n.* A harmless British snake.—**Ring-fence**, *n.* A fence continuously encircling an estate or some considerable extent of ground.—**Ring-finger**, *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.—**Ring-gauge**, *n.* A gauge in the form of a ring; a conical gauge, used by jewellers for measuring finger rings.—**Ringleader**, ring'lē-dér, *n.* One who leads a ring, as of dancers†; the leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law, or an illegal enterprise.—**Ringlet**, ring'let, *n.* [Dim. of *ring*.] A curl; particularly, a curl of hair.—**Ringleted**, ring'let-ed, *a.* Adorned with ringlets; wearing ringlets.—**Ring-mail**, *n.* Defensive armour made by sewing strong rings of steel edgewise upon leather or strong quilted cloth.—**Ring-master**, *n.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus ring.—**Ring-money**, *n.* Money consisting of rings, in use at an early stage of society.—**Ring-ousel**, **Ring-ouzel**, *n.* A British bird of the thrush kind, resembling the blackbird, but having a white ring or bar on the breast.—**Ring-sail**, *n.* *Naut.* same as RING-TAIL.—**Ring-tail**, *n.* The female of the hen-harrier; a sort of studding-sail set outside a spanker or a sloop's mainsail; a ring-sail.—**Ring-tailed**, *a.* Having a tail marked by rings or ringlike markings.—**Ringworm**, ring'wérm, *n.* A contagious skin-disease appearing in the form of rings or patches on different parts of the body, but most frequently on the scalp.

Ring, ring, *v.t.*—pret. *rang* or *rung*, pp. *rung*. [A. Sax. *hringan*, to ring—Dan. *ringe*, Sw. *ringa*, Icel. *hringja*, O.D. *ringhen*, to ring.] To cause to sound, as a sonorous metallic body (to *ring* a bell); to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; to sound (to *ring* one's praises); to attend on or celebrate by ringing.—*Ringing the changes*, a trick by which, in paying or receiving money, a rascal tries to confuse the person with whom he is dealing so that he may cheat him.—*v.i.* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to resound; to have the sensation of sound continued; to tingle; to be filled with report or talk (the whole town *rings* with his fame).—*n.* The sound of a bell or other sonorous body; any loud sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; characteristic sound; a chime.—**Ringer**, ring'ér, *n.* One who rings; one who rings chimes on bells.

Ringent, rin'jent, *a.* [L. *ringens*, *ringentis*, from *ringor*, to make wry faces, to gape.] *Bot.* labiated, with a space between the two lips like an open mouth.

Rink, ringk, *n.* [A form of *ring*, an area, or of *rank*, a row.] That portion of a sheet of ice on which the game of curling is played; a smooth flooring, generally under cover, on which people skate with roller-skates.—*v.i.* To skate on a rink.

Rinse, rins, *v.t.*—*rinsed*, *rinsing*. [O.Fr. *rinser*, *reinser*, Fr. *rincer*, to rinse, to wash, from Icel. *hreinsa* (Dan. *rense*), from Icel. *hreinn* (=Dan. *rein*, D. and G. *rein*, Goth. *hrains*), clean.] To wash lightly; to wash by laving water over; to cleanse the inner surface of by the introduction of water or other liquid.—**Rinser**, rin'sér, *n.* One who or that which rinses.

Riot, ri'ot, *n.* [O. Fr. *riote*, disturbance, combat, Fr. *rioter*, to make a disturbance; origin doubtful.] An uproar; a tumult; excessive and expensive feasting; wild and loose festivity; revelry; *law*, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace.—*To run riot*, to act or move without control or restraint; to grow wildly or in rank abundance.—*Riot act*, an act of parliament for the prevention of tumultuous disturbances, after the reading of which by a magistrate to a mob, those who do not disperse may be treated as felons.—*v.i.* To revel; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to raise a riot, uproar, or sedition.—*v.t.*† To pass or spend in riot. [*Tem.*]—**Rioter**, ri'ot-ér, *n.* One who riots or engages in a riot.—**Riotous**, ri'ot-us, *a.* Indulging in riot or revelry; tumultuous; guilty of riot.—**Riotously**, ri'ot-us-li, *adv.* In a riotous manner; with revelry; tumultuously; seditiously.—**Riotousness**, ri'ot-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.

Rip, rip, *v.t.*—*ripped*, *ripping*. [Same as Dan. *ripps*, to rip, to tear; allied probably to *rive*.] To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open; to take out by cutting or tearing.—*n.* A rent.—**Ripping-saw**, **Rip-saw**, *n.* A saw used for cutting wood in the direction of the fibre.

Rip, rip, *n.* [Comp. D. *rop*, scab; Dan. *ripe-raps*, riffraff.] A base or worthless person; a contemptible creature; a scamp.

Riparian, ri-pā'ri-an, *a.* [L. *ripa*, a bank.] Pertaining to the bank of a river.

Ripe, rip, *a.* [A. Sax. *ripe*, ripe = L.G. *ripe*, D. *rijp*, G. *reif*, ripe; allied to *reap*.] Ready for reaping; brought to perfection in growth or to the best state; mature; advanced to the state of being fit for use; fully developed; matured; complete; finished; consummate (a *ripe* scholar); ready for action or effect (*ripe* for a war). —*v.i.* and *t.* To mature; to ripen.—**Ripely**, rip'li, *adv.* In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time.—**Ripen**, ri'pn, *v.i.* To grow ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit; to approach or come to perfection.—*v.t.* To mature; to make ripe.—**Ripeness**, rip'nes, *n.* The state of being ripe; maturity; perfection.

Riposte, rē-post, *n.* [Fr., from It. *riposta*.] *Fencing*, the thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry; hence, a smart reply or repartee.

Ripple, rip'l, *v.i.*—*rippled*, *rippling*. [A non-nasalized form corresponding to *rimple*, *rumple*.] To assume or wear a ruffled surface, as water when agitated or running over a rough bottom; to make a sound as of water running over a rough bottom.—*v.t.* To fret or dimple as the surface of water.—*n.* The fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; little curling waves.—**Ripple-mark**, *n.* The wavy or ridgy mark left on a beach by the ripples; *geol.* such marks preserved when the sand becomes hardened into rock.—**Ripple-marked**, *a.* Having ripple marks.—**Rippingly**, rip'l-ing-li, *adv.* In a rippling manner.—**Ripply**, rip'l-i, *a.* Rippling; characterized by ripples.

Ripple, rip'l, *v.t.* [Dim. from *rip*; like L.G. *repeln*, G. *riffeln*, to ripple.] To clean or remove the seeds or capsules from, especially from the stalks of flax.—*n.* A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules from flax.

Riprap, rip'rap, *n.* [Same as *riffraff*, Dan. *ripe-raps*.] A foundation of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

Ript, ript, pp. for *ripped*.

Rise, riz, *v.i.*—*rose*, pret., *risen*, pp., *rising*, ppr. [A. Sax. *risan*, to rise, pret. *rás*, rose, pp. *risen* = Icel. *risa*, Goth. *reisan* (in *urreisan*), to rise. This is the intransitive form of which *raise* is the causal or transitive, as also *rear*.] To move or pass from a lower position to a higher; to move upwards; to ascend; to mount up; to change from a sitting, lying, or kneeling posture to a standing one; to become erect; to bring a sitting or a session to an end (the house *rose* at 11 p.m.); to get out of bed; to arise; to attain a height; to stand in height (a tree *rises* to 60 feet); to reach a higher level by increase of bulk or quantity (the tide *rises*); to swell or puff up in the process of fermentation, as dough and the like; to slope upwards; to have an upward direction; to seem to mount up; frequently, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, &c.; to become apparent; to come forth; to appear (an eruption *rises* on the skin); to become audible (there *rose* a shout); to come into existence; to be produced; to spring; to increase in force, value, intensity, degree, &c. (the wind *rises*, a price *rises*); to take up arms; to go to war; to rebel or revolt; to attain a higher social position or rank; to increase in power or interest; said of style, thought, or discourse.—*n.* The act of rising; ascent; the distance through which anything rises (a *rise* of 6 feet); elevation, or degree of ascent (a gradual *rise* in the land); spring; source; origin; beginning; appearance above the horizon (the *rise* of the sun or a star); increase; advance (a *rise* in the price of wheat); advance in rank, honour, property, or fame.—*Rise of strata*, *geol.* opposite of *dip of strata*. Dir.—**Riser**, ri'zer, *n.* One that rises; the vertical face of a step of a stair.—**Rising**, ri'zing, *p.* and *a.* Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction (a *rising* man); advancing to adult years (the *rising* generation).—*n.* The act of one who or that which rises; the appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon; the act of reviving from the dead; resurrection; an insurrection; a mutiny; an eminence or prominence.

Risible, riz'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *risible*, from L. *risibilis*, from *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh. Ridiculous.] Having the faculty or power of laughing; capable of exciting laughter; laughable; belonging to the phenomenon of laughter.—**Risibility**, **Risibleness**, riz-i-bil'i-ti, riz'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being risible; proneness to laugh.—**Risibly**, riz'i-bli, *adv.* In a risible manner; laughably.

Risk, risk, *n.* [Fr. *risque*, from Sp. *risco*, a steep rock, from L. *resecco*, to cut off—*re*, and *seco*, to cut. Section.] Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm; *com.* the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods, or other property.—*To run a risk*, to incur hazard; to encounter danger.—*v.t.* To hazard; to expose to injury or loss; to venture; to dare to undertake.—**Risker**, ris'ker, *n.* One who risks.—**Riskful**, **Risky**, risk'ful, ris'ki, *a.* Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk.

Risorial, ri-sō'ri-al, *a.* [From L. *risus*, laughter, from *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh. Risible.] Pertaining to laughter; causing laughter (the *risorial* muscle).

Rissole, ris'ōl, *n.* [Fr.] A dish consisting of meat or fish mixed with bread-crumbs and yolks of eggs wrapped in fine puff-paste, so as to resemble a sausage, and fried.

Risus, ri'sus, *n.* [L. See Risible.] Laughter.—*Risus sardonicus*, sardonic laugh, a kind of convulsive grin, observed chiefly in cases of tetanus and inflammation of the diaphragm.

Ritardando, rē-tär-dan'dō, *a.* [It.] *Music*, retarding; a direction to sing or play slower and slower.

Rite, rit, *n.* [Fr. *rite*, from L. *ritus*, a rite.] A formal act of religion or other solemn duty; a religious ceremony or usage; ceremonial.—**Ritual**, rit'ū-al, *a.* [L. *ritualis*.] Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; prescribing rites (the *ritual* law).—*n.* A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church or of any special service; the manner of performing divine service; ceremonial.—**Ritualism**, rit'ū-al-ism, *n.* The system of rituals or prescribed forms of religious worship; observance of prescribed forms in religion; an excessive use of external forms in religion.—**Ritualist**, rit'ū-al-ist, *n.* One skilled in ritual; one of the party in favour of an elaborate ritual in the Church of England.—**Ritualistic**, rit'ū-al-is''tik, *a.* Pertaining to ritualism; characterized by the practices of the ritualists in the Church of England.—**Ritually**, rit'ū-al-li, *adv.* By ritual; by a particular rite.

Ritornello, **Ritornello**, ri-tor-nel', ri-tor-nel'lō, *n.* [Fr. *ritornelle*, It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, return, *ritornare*, to return.] *Music*, a short repetition, such as of the concluding phrases of an air, especially if played whilst the principal voice pauses.

Rivage,† riv'āj, *n.* [Fr., from *rive*, L. *ripa*, a bank.] A bank, shore, or coast.

Rival, ri'val, *n.* [Fr. *rival*, from L. *rivalis*, pertaining to a brook, *rivales*, those who use the same brook, hence competitors, rivals; from *rivus*, a brook, whence *rivulet*.] One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; one who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence.—*a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority.—*v.t.*—*rivalled*, *rivalling*. To stand in competition with; to strive to equal or excel; to emulate.—**Rivalry**, ri'val-ri, *n.* The act of rivalling; competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; emulation. ∴ Syn. under Competition.—**Rivalship**, ri'val-ship, *n.* The state or character of a rival; emulation; rivalry.

Rive, riv, *v.t.*—pret. *rived*; pp. *rived* or *riven*; ppr. *riving*. [A Scandinavian word = Icel. *rifa*, Dan. *rive*, to rive, to tear; akin perhaps to *rip*.] To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force.—*v.i.* To be split or rent asunder.—**Riven**, riv'n, pp. of *rive*. Split; rent or burst asunder.

Rivel, riv'l, *v.t.*—*rivelled*, *rivelling*. [A.Sax. (*ge*)*rifelian*, to wrinkle; connections doubtful.] To contract into wrinkles; to corrugate; to shrink.

River, riv'er, *n.* [Fr. *rivière*, from L.L. *riparia*, a river, from L. *riparius*, pertaining to the banks of a river, from *ripa*, a bank.] A large stream of water flowing through a certain portion of the earth's surface and discharging itself into the sea, a lake, a marsh, or into another such stream.—**River-basin**, *n.* The region drained by all the rills, rivulets, streams, or rivers which ultimately gather to form one river.—**River-bed**, *n.* The bed or bottom of a river.—**River-craft**, *n.* Small vessels or boats which ply on rivers and do not put to sea.—**River-god**, *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river.—**River-hog**, *n.* The water-hog or capybara.—**River-horse**, *n.* The hippopotamus.—**Riverine**, riv'er-in, *a.* Belonging to a river; situated on a river.—**River-meadow**, *n.* A meadow on the bank of a river.—**River-side**, *n.* The bank of a river.—**River-wall**, *n.* A wall made to confine a river within definite bounds.—**River-water**, *n.* The water of a river as distinguished from *rain-water*, *spring-water*, &c.—**Rivery**,† riv'er-i, *a.* Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers.

Rivet, riv'et, *n.* [Fr. *rivet*, a clinch, a rivet; *river*, to rivet; origin doubtful, probably from the Teutonic; comp. Icel. *rifa*, to tack together, to sew together.] A short metallic pin or bolt passing through a hole and keeping two pieces of metal (or sometimes other substances) together; especially, a short bolt or pin of wrought iron formed with a head and inserted into a hole at the junction of two pieces of metal, the point after insertion being hammered broad so as to keep the pieces closely bound together.—*v.t.* To fasten with a rivet or with rivets; to clinch; *fig.* to fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable.—**Riveted**, riv'et-ed, *p.* and *a.* Fastened with rivets.—**Riveter**, riv'et-er, *n.* One who rivets.—**Riveting**, riv'et-ing, *p.* and *a.* Serving to rivet, used in clinching rivets.—*n.* The act of joining with rivets; a set of rivets taken collectively.

Rivose, ri'vōs, *a.* [L. *rivus*, a brook.] Marked with sinuous or wavy furrows.

Rivulet, riv'ū-let, *n.* [L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a river (seen also in *derive*, *rival*).] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

Rix-dollar, riks-dol'er, *n.* [Sw. *riksdaler*, Dan. *rigsdaler*, G. *reichsthaler*, lit. the dollar of the realm.] A silver coin of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, &c., ranging in value between 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

Roach, rōch, *n.* [A. Sax. *roche*; akin to D. *roch*, a skate, G. *roche*, a roach or ray.] A fish of the carp family, inhabiting lakes, ponds, and slow-running rivers.

Roach, rōch, *n.* The curve in the foot of a sail.

Road, rōd, *n.* [A. Sax. *rád*, a riding, a journey on horseback, a road, from *ridan*, to ride. (Ridg.) *Raid* is a collateral form.] An open way or public passage; a piece of ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between one city, town, or place and another for foot-passengers, cattle, vehicles, &c.; generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street, lane, &c.; a means or way of approach or access; a path; a place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; a roadstead: usually in the plural.—*On the road*, passing; travelling.—*To take the road*, set out on a journey.—*To take to the road*, to go robbing travellers on the highway.—**Road-book**, *n.* A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c.—**Road-locomotive**, **Road-steamer**, *n.* A locomotive adapted to run on common roads.—**Road-metal**, *n.* Broken stones used for macadamizing roads.—**Road-roller**, *n.* A heavy cylinder used for compacting the surfaces of roads.—**Road-scraper**, *n.* A machine for scraping or cleaning roads.—**Roadstead**, rōd'sted, *n.* A place where ships may ride at anchor off the shore.—**Roadster**, rōd'ster, *n.* A horse well fitted for travelling, or usually employed in travelling.—**Roadway**, rōd'wā, *n.* A highway; the part of a road used by horses, carriages, &c.

Roam, rōm, *v.i.* [O.E. *rome*, also *rame*, to roam or rove; of doubtful connections; comp. O.H.G. *rāmen*, to aim, to strive. *Ramble* is from this verb.] To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.—*v.t.* To range; to wander over.—*n.* Act of wandering; a ramble.—**Roamer**, rō'mer, *n.* One who roams; a vagrant.

Roan, rōn, *a.* [O.Fr. *roan*, Mod.Fr. *rouan*, It. *roano*, *rovano*, Sp. *ruano*, *roano*; origin unknown.] Applied formerly to a horse of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with numerous spots of gray or white; now generally applied to a colour having a decided shade of red.—*n.* A leather used largely in bookbinding to imitate morocco, prepared from sheep-skin; a horse of a roan colour; a roan colour.

Roan-tree, rōn, *n.* [ROWAN.] The mountain ash or rowan-tree.

Roar, rōr, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *rārian*, L.G. *rören*, D. *reeren*, Prov. G. *reren*, *rören*, to roar; akin perhaps to Dan. *röst*, Icel. *raust*, the voice.] To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast; to cry aloud, as in distress or anger; to make a loud, continued, confused sound, as winds, waves, a multitude of people shouting together, and the like; to laugh out loudly and continuously.—*v.t.* To cry out aloud; to shout.—*n.* A full loud sound of some continuance; the strong loud cry of a beast; the loud cry of a person in distress, pain, anger; a loud, continued, confused sound; outcry of joy or mirth.—**Roarer**, rō'rer, *n.* One who or that which roars; a broken-winded horse.—**Roaring**, rō'ring, *n.* A loud cry, as of a beast; a continuous roar; loud continued sound, as of the billows of the sea; a disease of the bronchial tubes in horses.—*p.* and *a.* Characterized by roars or noise; disorderly; riotous.

Roast, rōst, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *rostir* (Fr. *rôtir*), to roast, from O.H.G. *rostjan*, to roast (D. *roosten*, Sw. *rosta*, Dan. *ristet*), or from the Celtic: Armor. *rosta*, W. *rhostiaw*, Gael. *roist*, to roast.] To cook or prepare for the table by exposure to the direct action of heat, on a spit, in an oven, or the like; to heat to excess; to dry and parch by exposure to heat; *metal.* to burn in a heap, as broken ore, in order to free it from foreign matters; colloquially, to banter severely.—*v.i.* To become roasted or fit for eating by exposure to fire.—*n.* That which is roasted, as a piece of beef; part of a slaughtered animal selected for roasting.—*a.* Roasted (*roast* beef).—**Roaster**, rō'ter, *n.* One who or that which roasts; an animal for roasting.—**Roasting-jack**, *n.* An apparatus for turning meat roasting before an open fire.

Rob, rob, *n.* [Fr. *rob*, from Sp. *rob*, from Ar. *robb*, a jelly of fruit.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve.

Rob, rob, *v.t.*—*robbed*, *robbing*. [O.Fr. *rober*, to steal, from O.H.G. *roubôn*, Goth. *raubôn*, to rob, a verb akin to A. Sax. *reáfian*, E. to *reave*, D. *rooven*, G. *rauben*—to seize; the origin being O.G. *raub* (A. Sax. *reáf*), a garment, clothing, spoil. ROBE.] To plunder or strip by force or violence; to deprive of something by stealing; to deprive unlawfully; to deprive (*to rob* a person *of* his peace of mind).—**Robber**, rob'er, *n.* One who robs; one who commits a robbery.—**Robbery**, rob'er-i, *n.* The act or practice of robbing; a taking away by violence or wrong; the forcible and felonious taking of something from the person of another.

Roband, rob'and, *n.* *Naut.* a robbin or rope-band. ROBAND.

Robbin, rob'in, *n.* [From *rope* and *band*.] *Naut.* a short flat plaited piece of rope, with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie square sails to their yards.

Robe, rōb, *n.* [Fr. *robe*, from L.L. *raubа*, spoil, the taking of a man's garments, from O.G. *raub*, a garment, spoil (which in primitive times consisted chiefly of articles of dress). ROB.] A kind of gown or long loose garment worn over other dress; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make; a dressed buffalo (or bison) skin with the hair on.—*The robe*, or *the long robe*, the legal profession (gentlemen of *the long robe*).—*Master of the robes*, an officer in the royal household in England, whose duty consists in ordering the sovereign's robes; under a queen this office is performed by a lady, designated *Mistress of the robes*.—*robed*, *robing*. To clothe in a robe; to attire; to invest.—**Robe-maker**, *n.* A maker of official robes for clergymen, barristers, &c.—**Robing-room**, *n.* A room where robes of ceremony are put on and off.

Robin, rob'in, *n.* [A familiar form of *Robert*; comp. the personal names *Mag* and *Jack* in *magpie*, *jackdaw*.] The well-known European bird called also *Redbreast* and *Robin-redbreast*; in America a species of thrush with a red breast.

Roborant, rob'o-rant, *a.* [L. *roborans*, *roborantis*, ppr. of *roboro*, to make strong, from *robur*, strength.] Strengthening.—*n.* A medicine that strengthens; a tonic.

Robust, rō-bust', *a.* [L. *robustus*, from *robus*, *robur*, strength. ROBOUR.] Possessed of or indicating great strength; strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; vigorous.—**Robustly**, rō-bust'li, *adv.* In a robust manner; vigorously.—**Robustness**, rō-bust'nes, *n.* The quality of being robust; strength; vigour.—**Robustious**, rō-bust'yus, *a.* Robust; sturdy; rough; boisterous.

Roc, rok, *n.* [Ar. *rukh*.] The well-known monstrous bird of Arabian mythology.

Rocambole, rok'am-bōl, *n.* [Fr., from G. *rockenbollen*—*rocken*, rye, and *bollen*, a bulb, because it grows amongst rye.] A kind of cultivated garlic.

Roccella, rok-sel'la, *n.* [From Pg. *roccha*, a rock, in allusion to its place of growth.] A genus of lichens used in dyeing; archil.

Roche-alum, roch, *n.* [Fr. *roche*, a rock, and E. *alum*. ROCK-ALUM.

Rochelle salt, rō-shel', *n.* [From being first prepared at *Rochelle* in France.] The double tartrate of soda and potash, used as a mild cathartic.

Roche-moutonnee, rōsh-mō-ton-ā, *n.* [Fr.—*roche*, a rock, and *mouton*, a sheep.] The name given to rounded and smoothed humps of rock occurring in beds of ancient glaciers from their fancied resemblance to the backs of sheep.

Rochet, roch'et, *n.* [Fr. *rochet*, a blouse, a little jacket, from G. *rock*, O.H.G. *roch*, O.E. *rock*, a coat.] A sort of short surplice, with tight sleeves, and open at the sides, worn by bishops.

Rock, rok, *n.* [Same as Icel. *rokkr*, Dan. *rok*, Sw. *rock*, a distaff; akin to D. *rokken*, G. *rocken*.] A distaff used in spinning.

Rock, rok, *v.t.* [Same as Dan. *rokke*, to move, to shake; comp. G. *rücken*, to move.] To move backwards and forwards, as a body resting on a support beneath; to cause to reel or totter; to make to sway; to move backwards and forwards in a cradle, chair, &c.; to lull; to quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle.—*v.i.* To be moved backwards and forwards; to reel.—**Rocker**, rok'er, *n.* One who rocks anything, as a cradle; the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks; a rocking-horse; a cradle or trough for washing ore by agitation.—**Rocking**, rok'ing, *n.* The act of one who or that which rocks.—**Rocking-chair**, *n.* An arm-chair mounted on rockers.—**Rocking-horse**, *n.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers; a hobby-horse.—**Rocking-stone**, *n.* A large block of stone poised (usually by natural causes) so nicely upon the point of a rock that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate.—**Rock-shaft**, *n.* *Steam-engines*, a shaft that oscillates or *rocks* on its journals instead of revolving.

Rock, rok, *n.* [Fr. *roc*, either from a form *rupicus*, from L. *rupes*, a rock; or of Celtic origin.] A large mass of stony matter; a large fixed stone or crag; the stony matter constituting the earth's crust, as distinguished from soil, mud, sand, gravel, clay, peat; *geol.* any natural deposit or portion of the earth's crust, whatever be its hardness or softness; *fig.* defence, means of safety; asylum; a cause or source of peril or disaster; a name for a kind of solid sweetmeat.—**Rocky**, rok'i, *a.* Full of rocks; hard; stony; obdurate.—**Rockiness**, rok'i-nes, *n.* State of being rocky.—**Rockery**, rok'er-i, *n.* An artificial mound formed of fragments of rock, earth, &c., for plants, as ferns.—**Rockless**, rok'les, *a.* Being without rocks.—**Rock-alum**, *n.* A reddish variety of native alum found in Italy.—**Rock-basin**, *n.* A basin or hollow of considerable size, surrounded by rocky walls, and often containing a lake; a basin-shaped cavity occurring in some rocks.—**Rock-bound**, *a.* Surrounded or hemmed in by rocks.—**Rock-butter**, *n.* A soft, yellowish, somewhat unctuous mineral substance oozing out of rocks containing alum.—**Rock-cod**, *n.* A cod taken on rocky sea-bottoms.—**Rock-cork**, *n.* Mountain-cork, a white or gray-coloured variety of asbestos.—**Rock-crowned**, *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks.—**Rock-crystal**, *n.* Crystallized quartz, found both colourless, and of various gradations of colour, as yellowish white, amber, purple, &c.—**Rock-leather**, *n.* ROCK-CORK.—**Rock-milk**, *n.* AGARIC MINERAL.—**Rock-moss**, *n.* The lichen which yields cudbear.—**Rock-oil**, *n.* Petroleum.—**Rock-pigeon**, *n.* A species of pigeon that builds its nest in rocks.—**Rock-rabbit**, *n.* The hyrax or 'coney' of Scripture.—**Rock-rose**, *n.* The plant cistus.—**Rock-ruby**, *n.* Garnet when of a strong but not deep red, with a cast of blue.—**Rock-salt**, *n.* Mineral salt; common salt found in masses or beds in the new red sandstone, as in Cheshire and elsewhere.—**Rock-soap**, *n.* A mineral of a pitch-black or bluish-black colour having a somewhat greasy feel, used for crayons and for washing cloth.—**Rock-wood**, *n.* Ligniform asbestos; a mineral of a brown colour, greatly resembling fossil wood.—**Rock-work**, *n.* Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a mound; a rockery.

Rocket, rok'et, *n.* [It. *rocchetta*, from *rocca*, a distaff, a rock; from the German.] A cylindrical tube of pasteboard or metal filled with a mixture of nitre, sulphur, charcoal, &c., which on being ignited at the base, propels it forward by the action of the liberated gases against the atmosphere.

Rocket, rok'et, *n.* [Fr. *roquette*, It. *ruchetta*, from It. *ruca*, L. *eruca*, rocket.] A name applied to various plants, one of which is the common garden rocket.

Rococo, ro-kō'kō, *n.* [Fr., from *roc*, rock, from rockwork being a character of the style.] A debased variety of ornament of the time of Louis XIV. and XV., characterized by meaningless scrolls and conventional shell-work; sometimes applied in contempt to anything bad or tasteless in decorative art.

Rod, rod, *n.* [A. Sax. *rōd*, a rod or beam, a rood or cross=D. *roede*, L. G. *rood*, *rode*, G. *ruthe*, rod; allied to L. *rudis*, a wand, from same root as Skr. *rudh*, to grow. *Rood* is a form of this word.] A shoot or slender stem of any woody plant; a wand; a straight slender stick; hence, an instrument of punishment or correction; a means of chastisement; a kind of sceptre or badge of office; a fishing-rod; an instrument for measuring; an enchanter's wand; a measure of length containing 5½ yards, or 16½ feet, often termed a *Pole* or *Perch*.

Rode, rōd, pret. of *ride*.

Rodent, rō'dent, *a.* [L. *rodens*, *rodentis*, ppr. of *rodo*, to gnaw (seen also in *erode*, *corrode*). Same root as *rado*, to shave or scrape. RASE.] Gnawing; belonging or pertaining to the order of gnawing animals (Rodentia).—*n.* An animal that gnaws, as the squirrel, rat, mouse, &c.—**Rodentia**, rō-den'shi-a, *n. pl.* An order of mammals, including the squirrel, rat, mouse, hare, rabbit, beaver, &c., characterized by a single pair of chisel-like cutting teeth in each jaw, between which and the grinding teeth there is a wide gap.

Rodomel, rod'ō-mel, *n.* [Gr *rodon*, a rose, and *meli*, honey.] The juice of roses mixed with honey.

Rodomont, rod'ō-mont, *n.* [Fr. *rodomont*, from It. *rodomonte*, a bully, from *Rodomonte*, the name of the brave but somewhat boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne in Ariosto's *Orlando*

Furioso.] A vain boaster; a bully.—**Rodomontade,** rod'ō-mon-tād', *n.* [Fr.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

Roe, rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *rā*, *rāh*=Icel. *rá*, Dan. *raa*, D. *ree*, G. *reh*, roe, roebuck.] A roebuck; the female of the hart.—**Roebuck,** rō'buk, **Roe-deer,** *n.* A species of European deer with erect cylindrical branched horns, of elegant shape and remarkably nimble.

Roe, rō, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *rogn*, Icel. *hrogn*, G. *rogen*, roe, spawn; Sc. *ran*, *raun*, the female roe.] The spermon or spawn of fishes; the roe of the male being called *soft roe* or *milt*, that of the female *hard roe* or *spawn*.—**Roed,** rōd, *p.* and *a.* Filled or impregnated with roe.—**Roe-stone,** *n.* A name given to oolite, from its being composed of small rounded particles.

Rogation, rō-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *rogatio*, *rogationis*, an asking, from *rogo*, *rogatum*, to ask, seen also in *abrogate*, *derogate*, *interrogate*, *prerogative*, &c.] A supplication; a litany.—*Rogation days*, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension-day, the week in which they occur being called *Rogation week*, and the Sunday preceding *Rogation Sunday*; so called probably from the use of special litanies.

Rogue, rōg, *n.* [Probably a Celtic word; comp. Ir. *rogaire*, a rogue; Fr. *rogue*, arrogant, from Armor. *rog*, arrogant, proud.] A vagrant; a vagabond; a wandering knave; a dishonest person; a rascal: applied generally to males; a name of slight tenderness and endearment; a wag; a sly fellow.—*Rogue's march*, a tune played when a bad character is discharged with disgrace from a regiment or from a ship of war.—*Rogue's yarn* (*naut.*), a rope-yarn of special twist or a coloured thread placed in cordage made for the British navy to distinguish it from other cordage.—**Roguery,** rō'gėr-i, *n.* Knavish tricks; dishonest practices; waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.—**Roguish,** rō'gish, *a.* Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest; waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.—**Roguishly,** rō'gish-li, *adv.* In a roguish manner; like a rogue; mischievously.—**Roguishness,** rō'gish-nes, *n.* The character of being roguish; knavery; archness.

Roil, roil, *v.t.* [From O. Fr. *roille* (Fr. *rouille*), rust, mildew, from L. *robigo*, rust. *Rile* is a slightly different form.] To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment.

Roister, rois'tėr, *v.i.* [From Fr. *rustre*, a boor, from L. *rusticus*, rustic; or connected with Sc. *roust*, to roar, Icel. *rosta*, a brawl, a riot.] To bluster; to swagger; to be noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.—**Roisterer,** rois'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who roisters; a blustering or turbulent fellow.

Rokambole, rok'am-bōl, *n.* Same as *Rocambole*.

Role, rōl, *n.* [Fr., a roll, scroll, character in a play, from L. *rotulus*, a wheel. ROLL.] A part or character represented by a stage-player; any conspicuous part or function performed by any one, as a leading public character.

Roll, rōl, *v.t.* [O Fr. *roeler*, *roler* (Fr. *rouler*), to roll; Pr. *rolar*, *rollar*; from L.L. *rotulare*, from L. *rotulus*, *rotula*, a little wheel, from *rota*, a wheel (whence also *rotary*, *rotate*).] To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to drive onward by turning on itself; to move in a circular direction; to whirl or wheel (to *roll* the eyes); to turn about, as in one's mind; to revolve; to wrap round on itself by turning; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like; to inwrap; to press or level with a roller.—*To roll a drum*, to beat it with rapid continuous strokes.—*v.i.* To move along a surface by revolving; to turn over and over; to rotate; to run on wheels; to move circularly; to be tossed about; to move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions; to tumble or fall over and over; to wallow; to sound with a deep prolonged sound.—*n.* The act of rolling; something made or formed by rolling; that which is rolled up; a scroll; an official document; a list of the names of persons, as of students or soldiers; a register; a catalogue; a quantity of cloth or paper wound up in a cylindrical form; a small piece of dough rolled up into a cake before baking; the beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as to produce a continued sound; a prolonged deep sound.—*Rolls of court*, *of parliament*, &c., the parchments on which are engrossed its acts and proceedings and which constitute its records.—*Master of the rolls.* MASTER.—**Roll-call,** *n.* The act of calling over a list of names, as of men who compose a military body.—**Roller,** rōl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which rolls; a cylinder which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, spreading out, and the like, in agriculture, gardening, road-making, &c.; that upon which something may be rolled up; that upon which a body can be rolled or moved along; a bandage; a long broad bandage used in surgery; a long, heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen setting in upon a coast after the subsiding of a storm.—**Roller-skate,** *n.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring.—**Rolling,** rōl'ing, *p.* and *a.* Revolving; making a continuous noise; undulating; rising and falling in gentle slopes (the *rolling* land of the prairies).—**Rolling-mill,** *n.* A combination of machinery consisting of one or more sets of rollers, between which heated metal is passed and thereby subjected to a strong pressure, to be reduced to plates, bolts, bars, &c.—**Rolling-pin,** *n.* A round piece of wood with which dough or paste is reduced to a proper thickness.—**Rolling-press,** *n.* A machine consisting of two or more cylinders, used by calenderers, bookbinders, &c.—**Rolling-stock,** *n.* The carriages, vans, locomotive-engines, &c., of a railway.

Rolley, rōl'i, *n.* [From *roll*.] A truck or wagon used in mines.—**Rolley-way,** *n.* A tramway for rolleys in a mine.

Rollick, rol'ik, *v.i.* [A sort of dim. from *roll*.] To move in a careless, swaggering manner; to be jovial in behaviour.

Rollock, rol'ok, *n.* [For *row-lock*.] Same as *Row-lock*.

Rolly-poly, Roly-poly, rōl'li-pō-li, *n.* [A jingling name derived from *roll*.] A game in which a ball rolling into a certain place, wins, a sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled into a pudding.

Romaic, rō-mā'ik, *n.* [Mod. Gr. *Romaikē*, from L. *Roma*, Rome.] The vernacular language of modern Greece; the language of the uneducated or peasantry, a corrupted form of ancient Greek.—*a.* Relating to the modern Greek vernacular.

Roman, rō'man, *a.* [L. *Romanus*, from *Roma*, Rome, the principal city of the Romans in Italy.] Pertaining to or resembling Rome or the Roman people; pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion; applied to the common upright letter in printing, as distinguished from *italic*, and to numerals expressed by letters, and not in the Arabic characters.—*Roman candle*, a kind of firework, consisting of a tube which discharges upwards a stream of white or coloured stars.—*Roman Catholic*, of or pertaining to that branch of the Christian Church of which the pope or bishop of Rome is the head; hence, a *Roman Catholic* is a member of this church; and *Roman Catholicism* is a collective term for the principles, doctrines, rules, &c., of the Roman Catholic Church.—*Roman cement*, a dark-coloured hydraulic cement, which hardens very quickly, and is very durable.—*Roman law*, the civil law; the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman Empire.—*Roman order of architecture.* Same as *Composite Order*.—*n.* A native or citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.—**Romanism,** rō'man-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome.—**Romanist,** rō'man-ist, *n.* A Roman Catholic.—**Romanize,** rō'man-iz, *v.t.*—*romanized*, *romanizing.* To latinize; to convert to the Roman Catholic religion.—*v.i.* To use Latin words or idioms; to conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.—**Romanizer,** rō'man-i-zėr, *n.* One who romanizes.

Romance, rō-mans', *n.* [Fr. *romance*, from L.L. *Romanice* (*adv.*), 'in the Roman tongue' (that is in the provincial as opposed to the classical Latin), the adverb becoming a noun signifying a composition in this tongue.] Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects; hence, any popular epic or any fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse; a kind of novel dealing with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, or picturing an almost purely imaginary state or society; tendency of mind towards the wonderful and mysterious; romantic notions; something belonging rather to fiction than to everyday life; a fiction. ∴ Syn. under NOVEL.—*a.* A term applied to the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, based on the Latin as spoken in the provinces, and including Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, and Roumanian (which are therefore known as the *Romance* languages).—*v.i.*—*romanced*, *romancing.* To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories.—**Romancer, Romancist,** rō-man'sėr, rō-man'sist, *n.* One who romances; a writer of romance.

Romanesque, rō-man-esk', *n.* [Fr., from L. *Romanus*, Roman.] The debased style of architecture and ornament that prevailed in the later Roman Empire.—*a.* Belonging to this style.—**Romanic,** rō-man'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Romance languages or to the races speaking any of them; Romance.

Romanism, &c. Under ROMAN.

Romansch, **Romaunsch,** rō-mansh', rō-mansh', *n.* [Lit. *Romanish*, or derived from *Roma*.] A dialect based on the Latin, spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland.

Romantic, rō-man'tik, *a.* [Fr. *romantique*. ROMANCE.] Pertaining to romance or romances; partaking of romance or the marvellous; fanciful, imaginative, or ideal; extravagant; chimerical; not belonging to real life; wildly picturesque; having striking natural features; full of wild or fantastic scenery. ∴ *Romantic* is used in relation to the imagination mainly, *sentimental* to the feelings. A *sentimental* person is given to displays of exaggerated feeling; a *romantic* person indulges his imagination in the creation and contemplation of scenes of an ideal life very different from the actual.—*Romantic school*, a term applied in literature and art to writers and critics who brought about a reaction from false classicalism, and strove to represent life in its actuality.—**Romantically,** rō-man'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a romantic manner.—**Romanticism,** rō-man'ti-sizm, *n.* The state or quality of being romantic; a reaction in literature or art from classical to mediæval or modern forms; romantic feeling.—**Romanticist,** rō-man'ti-sist, *n.* One imbued with romanticism.—**Romanticness,** rō-man'tik-nes, *n.*

Romany, **Rommany,** rom'a-ni, *n.* A gypsy; the language spoken by the gypsies, a dialect brought from Hindustan and allied to the Hindustani.

Romaunt, rō-mant', *n.* [O.Fr.] A romantic ballad; a romance. [Archaic.]

Romepenny, **Romescot,** rōm'pen-i, rōm'-skot, *n.* PETER-PENCE.

Romish, rōm'ish, *a.* [From *Rome*.] Belonging to the Roman Catholic Church; used with a slightly contemptuous force, hence not by Catholics themselves.

Romp, romp, *n.* [A slightly different form of *ramp*. RAMP.] A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play; rude play or frolic.—*v.i.* To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.—**Rompingly,** rom'ping-li, *adv.* In a romping manner.—**Rompish,** rom'pish, *a.* Given to romp.—**Rompishly,** rom'pish-li, *adv.*—**Rompishness,** rom'pish-nes, *n.*

Rondeau, ron'dō, *n.* [Fr. *rondeau*, from *rond*, round.] A poem, commonly consisting of thirteen lines, of which eight have one rhyme and five another, and divided into three strophes, at the end of the second and third the beginning of the rondeau being repeated; a piece of music of three strains. Called also *Rondo*.

Rondo, ron'dō. RONDEAU.

Ronion, **Ronyon,** run'yun or ron'yon, *n.* [From Fr. *rogne*, itch, mange, from L. ro-

bigo, robiginis, rust.] A mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy person; a drab.

Rood, rōd, *n.* [The same word as *rod*, A. Sax. *rōd*, a cross, a rod or pole; comp. D. *roede*, G. *ruthe*, a rod or switch and a measure of length.] A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, equal to 1210 square yards; a measure of 5½ yards in length; a rod, pole, or perch; also, a square pole, or 272¼ square feet, used in estimating mason work; a cross or crucifix; a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the chancel, often supported on the rood-beam or rood-screen.—**Rood-arch**, *n.* The arch in a church between the nave and chancel, so called from the rood being placed here.—**Rood-beam**, *n.* A beam across the entrance to the chancel of a church for supporting the rood.—**Rood-loft**, *n.* A gallery over the rood-screen in a church where the rood was placed.—**Rood-screen**, *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave.

Roof, röf, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrōf*, a roof; cog. Icel. *hrōf*, a shed under which ships are built; *rāf*, a roof; D. *roef*, a cover, a cabin.] The cover of any house or building irrespective of the materials of which it is composed; that which corresponds with or resembles the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a vault, a furnace, the top of a carriage, &c.; a canopy; the palate; a house.—*v.t.* To cover with a roof; to inclose in a house; to shelter.—**Roofer**, röf'ėr, *n.* One who roofs.—**Roofing**, röf'ing, *n.* The act of covering with a roof; the materials of which a roof is composed; the roof itself.—**Roofless**, röf'les, *a.* Having no roof; having no house or home; unsheltered.—**Roof-tree**, *n.* A main beam in a roof.

Rook, ruk, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrōc*, D. *roek*, L.G. *rōk*, Icel. *hrókr*, Sw. *roka*, O.H.G. *hruoh*, probably from the cry which the bird utters; comp. Gael. *roc*, to croak, L. *raucus*, hoarse.] A bird resembling the crow, but differing from it in not feeding on carrion but on insects and grain, also in having the root of the bill bare of feathers; a cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow.—*v.i.* and *t.* To cheat; to defraud.—**Rookery**, ruk'ėr-i, *n.* A wood used for nesting-places by rooks; the rooks belonging to a rookery; a breeding-place of sea-birds; a close assemblage of poor mean dwellings inhabited by the lowest class; a resort of thieves, sharpers, &c.—**Rooky**, ruk'i, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.

Rook, ruk, *n.* [Fr. *roc*, It. *rocco*, Sp. *roque*, from Per. and Ar. *rokh*, the rook or castle at chess.] *Chess*, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; also called a *Castle*.

Room, röm, *n.* [A. Sax. *rūm*=Icel. *rúm*, D. *ruim*, O.Sax. O. Fris. L.G. Sw. and Dan. *rum*, G. *raum*, room, space; Goth. *rums*, place, space; same root as L. *rus*, country. *Rummage* is a derivative.] Space; compass; extent of place, great or small; space or place unoccupied or unobstructed; fit occasion; opportunity; place or station once occupied by another; stead; an apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition; particular place or station (N.T.).—*To make room*, to open a way or passage; to remove obstructions; to open a space or place for anything.—*To give room*, to withdraw; to make way for another.—**Roomful**, röm'ful, *n.* As much or as many as a room will hold.—**Roomy**, röm'i, *a.* Having ample room; spacious.—**Roomily**, röm'i-li, *adv.* Spaciously.—**Roominess**, röm'i-nes, *n.* State of being roomy; spaciousness.

Roost, röst, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrōst*, D. *roest*, a roost; connections doubtful.] The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night; a collection of fowls roosting together.—*At roost*, in a state of rest and sleep.—*v.i.* To occupy a roost; to lodge; to settle.—**Rooster**, rös'tėr, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. [American.]

Root, röt, *n.* [From Icel. *rót*, Sw. *rot*, Dan. *rod*; connected with L. *radix* (whence *radical*), Gr. *rhiza*, a root, E. *wort*.] That part of a plant which fixes itself in the earth, and by means of its radicles imbibes nutriment; a bulb, tuber, or similar part of a plant; that which resembles a root in position or function; the part of anything that resembles the root of a plant (the *root* of a tooth); foundation or base; the origin or cause of anything; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; an ultimate form or element from which words are derived or regarded as having arisen; *math.* the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity.—*To take root*, or *to strike root*, to become planted or fixed, or to be established.—*v.i.* To fix the root; to be firmly fixed; to be established.—*v.t.* To fix by the root; to plant and fix deep in the earth; to plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably (principles *rooted* in the mind).—**Root-crop**, *n.* A crop of plants with esculent roots, as turnips, beets, &c.—**Rooted**, röt'ed, *p.* and *a.* Having roots; firmly fixed; fixed in the heart (a *rooted* antipathy).—**Rootedly**, röt'ed-li, *adv.* In a rooted manner; deeply; from the heart.—**Rootedness**, röt'ed-nes, *n.* The state or condition of being rooted.—**Rootery**, röt'ėr-i, *n.* A pile of roots used as an ornamental object in gardening.—**Root-house**, *n.* A house for storing potatoes, turnips, or other roots.—**Root-leaf**, *n.* A leaf growing immediately from the root.—**Rootless**, röt'les, *a.* Having no root.—**Rootlet**, röt'let, *n.* A radicle; a little root.—**Root-stock**, *n.* *Bot.* a prostrate rooting stem; a rhizome.—**Rooty**, röt'i, *a.* Full of roots.

Root, röt, *v.t.* [Formerly *wrote*, from A. Sax. *wrōtan*, to root up, from *wrōt*, Fris. *wrote*, a snout; D. *wroeten*, Icel. *róta*, Dan. *rode*, to root up as with the snout; akin G. *rüssel*, a snout.] To dig or burrow in with the snout; to turn up with the snout, as a swine; to tear up or out as if by rooting; to remove or destroy utterly; to exterminate: generally with *up*, *out*, *away*, &c.—*v.i.* To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

Ropalic, rō-pal'ik, *a.* [Gr. *rhopalon*, a club.] Club-formed; swelling out toward the end.

Rope, rōp, *n.* [A. Sax. *rāp*, a rope=Icel. *reip*, D. *reep*, *roop*, G. *reif*, Goth. *raips*.] A cord of some thickness; a general name applied to cordage over 1 inch in circumference; a row or string consisting of a number of things united (a *rope* of onions).—*Rope's end*, a short piece of rope, often used as an instrument of punishment.—*Rope of sand*, proverbially, a feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.—*To give a person rope*, to let him go on without check.—*v.i.*—*roped*, *roping*. To be formed into filaments from any glutinous or adhesive quality.—*v.t.* To fasten or tie with a rope or ropes; to pull by a rope.—**Rope-dancer**, *n.* One who dances or performs acrobatic feats on a rope extended at a greater or less height above the ground.—**Rope-ladder**, *n.* A ladder made of ropes.—**Rope-maker**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage.—**Rope-making**, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.—**Roper**, rō'pėr, *n.* A rope-maker; one who ropes goods.—**Ropery**, rō'pėr-i, *n.* A place where ropes are made; a rope-walk.—**Rope-spinner**, *n.* One that spins or makes ropes.—**Rope-walk**, *n.* A long covered walk or a long building where ropes are manufactured.—**Rope-yarn**, *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread which is twisted into strands.—**Ropy**, rō'pi, *a.* [Lit. like a rope, forming ropes.] Having such consistence that it may be drawn into viscous filaments; stringy; glutinous.—*Ropy wine*, wine showing a flaky sediment and oily appearance.—**Ropily**, rō'pi-li, *adv.* In a ropy or viscous manner.—**Ropiness**, rō'pi-nes, *n.* The state of being ropy.

Roquelaure, rō'ke-lōr, *n.* [From the Duke de *Roquelaure*.] A kind of short cloak used in the eighteenth century.

Roric, rō'rik, *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy.—**Roriferous**, rō-rif'ėr-us, *a.* Generating or producing dew.

Rorqual, ror'kwal, *n.* A large whale of several species, not an object of capture, as it yields little oil or whalebone.

Rosace, rō-zās', *n.* [Fr., from *rose*, a rose.] An ornamental piece of plaster-work in the centre of a ceiling.

Rosaceous, **Rosary**. Under Rose.

Rose, rōz, *n.* [A. Sax. *rose*, Fr. *rose*, from L. *rosa*, a rose; allied to Gr. *rhodon*, a rose; probably from an Eastern source.] A well-known and universally cultivated plant and flower of many species and varieties, found in almost every country of the northern hemisphere, both in the Old and the New World; a knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornament; a perforated nozzle of a pipe, spout, &c., to distribute water in fine shower-like jets; a popular name of the disease erysipelas: from its colour; a circular card or disc, or diagram with radiating lines, as the compass-card.—*Wars of the Roses*, the civil contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the badge of the former house being a white, of the latter a red rose.—*Under the rose*, in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.—*v.t.* To render rose-coloured; to cause to flush or blush. [Poet.]—**Rosaceous**, rō-zā'shus, *a.* [L. *rosaceus*.] Rose-like; composed of petals in a circular form (a *rosaceous* corolla); pertaining to the rose family of plants.—**Rosaniline**, rō-zan'i-lin, *n.* [That is, *rose-aniline*.] A substance obtained from aniline yielding a beautiful red dye.—**Rosary**, rō'za-ri, *n.* [Lit. a chaplet or garland of roses.] A chaplet; a garland; formerly often adopted as a title of books, consisting of pieces culled from various authors; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers, there being so many small beads each for an Ave Maria, and so many large ones each for a Paternoster.—**Roseal**, rō'zē-al, *a.* Like a rose in smell or colour; roseate].—**Rose-apple**, *n.* An Eastern tree and its fruit, the latter scented like the rose and flavoured like an apricot.—**Roseate**, rō'zē-āt, *a.* [L. *roseus*, rosy.] Full of roses; of a rose colour; blooming.—**Rosebud**, rōz'bud, *n.* The bud of a rose; the flower of the rose just appearing.—**Rose-carnation**, *n.* A carnation the ground colour of whose petals is striped with rose colour.—**Rose-colour**, *n.* The colour of the rose; *fig.* beauty; often fancied beauty or attractiveness.—**Rose-coloured**, *a.* Having the colour of a rose; highly alluring.—**Rose-diamond**, *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut with twenty-four triangular faces round a hexagonal centre.—**Rose-engine**, *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface, such as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines.—**Rose-gall**, *n.* An excrescence on the dog-rose.—**Rose-hued**, *a.* Of the hue or colour of the rose; rosy.—**Rose-lip**, *n.* A lip of a rosy colour. [*Tenn.*]—**Rosellate**, ro-sel'āt, *a.* *Bot.* applied to leaves when they are disposed like the petals of a rose.—**Rose-madder**, **Rose-lake**, *n.* A pigment of a rich red or rose colour.—**Rose-mallow**, *n.* Same as *Hollyhock*.—**Rose-noble**, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, current at 6s. 8d.—**Rose-pink**, *n.* A pigment having a rosy pink colour or hue.—*a.* Roseate; having a delicate bloom.—**Rose-quartz**, *n.* A variety of quartz which is rose-red.—**Rose-red**, *a.* Red as a rose.—**Rosery**, rō'zėr-i, *n.* A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose bushes.—**Rosette**, rō-zet', *n.* [Fr., a dim. of *rose*.] An imitation of a rose, as by ribbon, used as an ornament or badge; *arch.* a flower ornament of frequent use in decorations and in all styles.—**Rosetum**, rō-zē'tum, *n.* [L., from *rosa*, a rose.] A place devoted to the cultivation of roses.—**Rose-water**, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation.—**Rose-window**, *n.* *Arch.* a circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a centre: called also *Catherine-wheel* and *Marigold Window*.—**Rose-wood**, *n.* The wood of [illegible] th American trees, so named because when freshly cut it has a faint agreeable smell of roses: in the highest

esteem for cabinet-work.—**Rosiness**, rō'zi-nes, *n.* The quality of being rosy or of resembling the colour of the rose.—**Rosy**, rō'zi, *a.* Resembling a rose in colour; blushing; blooming; *fig.* very alluring or hopeful (*rosy prospects*).

Rose, rōz, pret. of *rise*.

Rosemary, rōz'ma-ri, *n.* [O.E. *rosmarine*, from L. *rosmarinus*, rosemary—*ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine, from *mare*, the sea.] An evergreen shrub having a fragrant smell and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, and yielding by distillation a light, pale, essential oil of great fragrance.

Roseola, rō-zē'ō-la, *n.* [From L. *rosa*, a rose.] *Med.* a kind of rash or rose-coloured efflorescence, occurring in connection with different febrile complaints.

Rosetta-wood, rō-zet'a, *n.* A furniture wood of an orange-red colour with very dark veins, imported from the East Indies.

Rosette. Under ROSE.

Rosicrucian, rōz-i-krō'shi-an, *n.* [L. *rosa*, a rose, and *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, the name originating from that of the alleged founder *Rosenkreuz* (rosy cross).] One of a secret sect or society said to have originated in the fourteenth century, but brought into notice much more recently, whose members made great pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature, and especially as to the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, &c., and were often known as Brothers of the Rosy Cross.—*a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.—**Rosicrucianism**, rōz-i-krō'shi-an-izm, *n.* The arts, practices, or doctrines of the Rosicrucians.

Rosin, roz'in, *n.* [Corruption of *resin*.] The name given to resin when it is employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes; obtained from turpentine by distillation, the volatile oil coming over and the rosin remaining behind.—*v.t.* To rub or cover over with rosin.—**Rosiny**, roz'i-ni, *a.* Resembling rosin; abounding with rosin.—**Rosin-oil**, *n.* An oil manufactured from pine-resin, used for machinery, &c.

Rosoglio, Rosolio, rō-zol'i-ō, *n.* [It. *rosolio*.] A red wine of Malta; a species of liqueur.

Rosset, roz'et, *n.* The kalong or flying-fox.

Rosso-antico, roz'ō-an-tē'kō, *n.* [It. *rosso*, red, and *antico*, ancient.] A technical name for the red porphyry of Egypt, used by the ancients for statuary purposes.

Rostel, ros'tel, *n.* [L. *rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak. ROSTRUM.] *Bot.* any small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets.—**Rostellate**, ros'tel-āt, *a.* Having a rostel.—**Rostelliform**, ros-tel'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a rostel.

Roster, ros'ter, *n.* [D. *rooster*, a thing for *roasting*, a gridiron, a table or list, a roster—the last meaning probably from perpendicular and horizontal lines of tabular statements giving a grated appearance. ROAST.] A list showing the rotation of those who relieve or succeed each other; a military list showing the rotation in which individuals, companies, regiments, &c., are called on to serve.

Rostrum, ros'trum, *n.* [L., the beak of a bird or other animal, the beak of a ship, from *rodo*, to gnaw. RODENT.] The beak or bill of a bird or other animal; the beak of a ship, especially of an ancient war galley; an elevated place in the forum at Rome where orations, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered (so called because adorned with the *rostra* of captured ships); hence, a platform from which any speaker addresses his audience.—**Rostral**, ros'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a rostrum; pertaining to the beak of a bird or other animal.—**Rostrate**, ros'trāt, *a.* Furnished or adorned with beaks; beak-shaped; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.—**Rostriform**, ros'tri-form, *a.* Having the form of a beak.

Rosula, ros'ū-la, *n.* [Dim. of L. *rosa*, a rose.] A small rose; a rosette.—**Rosulate**, ros'ū-lāt, *a.* *Bot.* having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters.

Rosy. Under ROSE.

Rot, rot, *v.i.*—*rotted*, *rotting*. [A.Sax. *rotian*, to rot; D. *rotten*, Icel. *rotna*, to rot, *rotinn*, rotten (whence E. *rotten*, which is not used as the pp. of rot).] To decompose; to become putrid; to go to decay.—*v.t.* To make putrid; to cause to decompose; to bring to corruption; to expose to a process of partial rotting, as flax; to ret; used in the imperative as a sort of imprecation (*rot it*).—*n.* Putrefaction; a fatal distemper incident to sheep, caused by the liver-fluke; a disease very injurious to the potato; the potato disease.

Rota, rō'ta, *n.* [L. *rota*, a wheel.] An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates; a school roll or list; a roster.

Rotacism, rō'ta-sizm, *n.* [Gr. *rōtakismos*.] Faulty pronunciation of the letter R; burr.

Rotary, rō'ta-ri, *a.* [From L. *rota*, a wheel; allied to G. *rad*, a wheel; W. *rhod*, a wheel, *rhedu*, to turn; Skr. *rathas*, a chariot. Ultimately from L. *rota* are E. *round*, *roll*, *rowel*, &c.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; pertaining to rotation; rotatory.—*Rotary engine.* ROTATORY.—**Rotate**, rō'tāt, *v.i.*—*rotated*, *rotating*. [L. *roto*, *rotatum*, to turn round, from *rota*, a wheel.] To revolve or move round a centre; to turn round as a wheel; to act in turn or rotation.—*v.t.* To cause to turn round like a wheel.—*a.* *Bot.* wheel-shaped; monopetalous, spreading nearly flat without any tube.—**Rotation**, rō-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *rotatio*, *rotationis*.] The act of rotating or turning; the motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis; a return or succession in a series; established succession; the course in which persons leave their places or duties at certain times, and are succeeded by others; a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground; the order of recurrence in cropping.—**Rotational**, rō-tā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to rotation.—**Rotator**, rō'tā-ter, *n.* That which rotates or causes rotation; a muscle producing a rolling motion, as at the upper part of the thigh-bone.—**Rotatory**, rō'ta-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; exhibiting rotation; rotary.—*Rotatory* or *rotary steam-engine*, an engine in which a rotatory motion is produced by the direct action of the steam without the intervention of reciprocating parts.—*Rotatory muscle*, a rotator.

Rotatoria, rō-tā-tō'ri-a, *n. pl.* Same as *Rotifera*.

Rotche, roch, *n.* [D. *rotje*, a petrel; comp. Prov. G. *rötsche*, a duck.] A bird of the auk family; the little auk.

Rote, rōt, *n.* [O.Fr. *rote*, a way, a *route*. ROUTE.] Repetition of words or sounds without attending to the signification; mere effort of memory: in the phrase *by rote*, by memory merely without intelligence.

Rotifera, Rotifera, rō'ti-fēra, rō-tif'er-a, *n. pl.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, and *fero*, to carry.] A class of animalcules, which, through the microscope, appear like revolving wheels, whence they have been called *wheel animalcules*.—**Rotiform**, rō'ti-form, *a.* Shaped like a wheel.

Rotten, rot'n, *a.* [A Scandinavian word=Icel. *rotinn*, Sw. *rutten*, rotten, a participle of an old verb akin to *rot*.] Putrid; decaying; decomposed by the natural process of decay; unsound; defective in principle; corrupt; fetid; ill-smelling.—*Rotten borough*, a name given to certain boroughs in England before the reform of 1832, which had fallen into decay and had a mere handful of voters, but which still retained the privilege of sending members to parliament.—**Rottenly**, rot'n-li, *adv.* In a rotten manner; putridly; unsoundly.—**Rottenness**, rot'n-nes, *n.* State of being rotten; putrefaction; unsoundness.—**Rotten-stone**, *n.* A soft stone much used for polishing household articles of brass or other metal, derived from the decomposition of siliceous limestones.

Rotund, rō-tund', *a.* [L. *rotundus*, formed from *rota*, a wheel. *Round* is a form of the same word. ROTARY, ROUND.] Round; spherical; globular; *bot.* circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles.—**Rotunda, Rotundo**, rō-tun'da, rō-tun'dō, *n.* [It. *rotonda*. See above.] A round building; any building that is round both on the outside and inside.—**Rotundate**, rō-tun'dāt, *a.* Rounded off.—**Rotundity**, **Rotundness**, rō-tun'di-ti, rō-tund'nes, *n.* Sphericity; circularity.

Roturier, rō-tū-rē-ā, *n.* [Fr., a plebeian.] A plebeian; a man of mean extraction.

Rouble, rō'bl, *n.* [Rus.] The unit of the Russian money system, equal to about 2s. 1½d., and divided into 100 kopecks. Written also *Rubli*.

Rouche, rōsh, *n.* RUCHE.

Roué, rō-ā, *n.* [Fr., ppr. of *rouer*, to break on the wheel, from *roue*, L. *rota*, a wheel; lit. one worthy of suffering on the wheel. ROTARY.] A person devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality; a rake.

Rouge, rōsh, *n.* [Fr. *rouge*, from L. *rubeus*, red.] A cosmetic prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower, used to impart an artificial bloom to the cheeks or lips; a powder of a scarlet colour used for polishing gold, silver, &c.—*v.i.*—*rouged*, *rouging*. To paint the face, or rather the cheeks, with rouge.—*v.t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.—**Rouge-croix**, krwā, *n.* [Fr., red-cross.] **Rouge-dragon**, *n.* [Fr., red-dragon.] Names of two pursuivants of the Herald's College.—**Rouge-et-noir**, rōsh-e-nwär, *n.* [Fr., red and black.] A game at cards played between a 'banker' and an unlimited number of persons, at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two coloured black and two red.

Rough, ruf, *a.* [A. Sax. *rūh*, rough, shaggy; cog. D. *ruig*, *ruw*, L. G. *rug*, Dan. *ru*, G. *rauh*, *rauch*, rough; Lith. *raukas*, wrinkle.] Having prominences or inequalities; not smooth; having many irregularities of surface; harsh to the feel; unfinished; unpolished; shaggy; ragged; coarse; swelling into billows or breakers; stormy, as the sea or weather; not mild or gentle in character; boisterous; untamed; not mild or courteous; rude and brusque; harsh; severe; cruel; not refined or delicate; astringent; sour; harsh to the ear; grating; unharmonious; vague; crude (a *rough* guess).—*Rough diamond*, a diamond uncut; hence, *fig.* a person of genuine worth but rude and unpolished manners.—*Rough and ready*, of a hasty and unfinished sort; unpolished; unceremonious in manner, but reliable and always prepared for emergencies.—*v.t.* To give a rough appearance to; to make rough; to break in, as a horse; to shape out roughly, as a stone; to rough-hew.—*To rough it*, to submit to hardships; to put up for a time with rough accommodation.—*n.* The state of being coarse or in the original material: with *the* (materials or work in *the rough*); a rowdy; a rude coarse fellow; a bully.—**Rough-cast**, *v.t.* To form in its first rudiments; to mould without nicety or elegance; to cover with a coarse sort of plaster composed of lime and gravel (to *roughcast* a building).—*n.* The form of a thing in its first rudiments; a coarse kind of plastering for an external wall.—**Rough-draft**, **Rough-draught**, *v.t.* To draft or draw roughly; to make a rough sketch of.—*n.* A rough or rude sketch.—**Rough-draw**, *v.t.* To draw or delineate coarsely.—**Roughen**, ruf'n, *v.t.* To make rough.—*v.i.* To grow or become rough.—**Rough-footed**, *a.* Feather-footed.—**Rough-hew**, *v.t.* To hew coarsely without smoothing; to give the first form or shape to.—**Rough-hewn**, *p.* and *a.* Hewn coarsely without smoothing; rugged; unpolished; of coarse manners.—**Roughish**, ruf'ish, *a.* In some degree rough.—**Rough-legged**, *a.* Having legs covered with feathers: said of birds.—**Roughly**, ruf'li, *adv.* In a rough manner; with uneven surface; harshly; severely; uncivilly; rudely; violently; not gently; boisterously; tempestuously.—**Roughness**, ruf'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rough; harshness to the taste or ear; unevenness of surface; ruggedness; asperity of temper; coarseness of behaviour or address; tempestuousness; violence.—**Rough-rider**, *n.* One who breaks horses.—**Rough-shod**, *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points.—*To ride rough-shod*, *fig.* to pursue a violent or selfish course, regardless of the pain it may cause others.

Roulade, rō-lād, *n.* [Fr., from *rouler*, to roll.] *Music*, a rapid run of notes, generally introduced as an embellishment.

Rouleau, rō-lō', *n.* pl. English **Rouleaus**, rō-lōs, French **Rouleaux**, rō-lō. [Fr., lit. a roll. ROLL.] A little roll; a ro' of coin made up in paper.

Roulette, rō-let', *n.* [Fr., properly a little wheel, a castor, from *rouler*, to roll. ROLL.] A game of chance, played with a ball at a table, in the centre of which is a cavity surmounted by a revolving disc having its circumference divided into compartments coloured black and red alternately, into any one of which the ball may drop; a tool furnished with a little toothed wheel, used by engravers for producing dotted work.

Roumansch, *n.* ROMANSCH.

Rounce, rouns, *n.* [Comp. D. *ronds*, wheel of a printing-press, from *rond*, round.] The handle of a printing-press that is worked by hand.

Round, round, *a.* [O. Fr. *round*, *rond*, Mod. Fr. *rond*, round, from L. *rotundus*, round, rotund, from *rota*, a wheel. ROTARY. *Rotund* is a doublet of this.] Having every part of the surface at an equal distance from the centre; spherical; globular; circular; cylindrical; having a curved form; swelling; plump; not given as extremely accurate (in *round* numbers); large; considerable (a good *round* sum); full in utterance; candid; free or plain in speech; without delicacy or reserve; without circumlocution; positive (a *round* assertion); smart or rapid (a *round* trot).—*Round dance*, a dance, as a polka, waltz, &c., in which the couples wheel round the room.—*Round game*, a game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can take part, each on his own account.—*Round Table*, the table round which sat King Arthur and his knights.—*Round number*, a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder; a number not exact, but near enough the truth to serve the purpose.—*n.* That which is round, as a circle, a sphere, a globe; a series coming back to where it began (a *round* of toasts); a series of events or duties which come back to the point of commencement; the step of a ladder; a walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among sentinels; a short musical composition in which three or more voices starting at the beginning of stated successive phrases, sing the same music (in unison or octave) the combination of all the parts producing correct harmony; a dance in a ring; a general discharge of firearms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once; ammunition for firing once.—*A round of beef*, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.—*adv.* On all sides; circularly; not in a direct line; through a circle, as of friends or horses.—*All round*, over the whole place; in every direction.—*To bring one round*, to restore one to health, composure, or the like; to cause one to alter his opinions.—*To come round*, to change one's opinions; to be restored to health, or the like.—*To turn round*, to turn one's self about; to change one's side; to desert one's party.—*prep.* On every side of; around; about, in a circular course.—*To come or get round one*, to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception.—*v.t.* To make round; to make full or complete; to make full, smooth, and flowing.—*v.i.* To grow or become round; to become complete or full; to develop into the full type.—*To round to* (*naut.*), to turn the head of the ship toward the wind.—**Roundabout**, round'a-bout, *a.* Indirect; going round not straightforward.—*n.* A large horizontal wheel on which children ride; a merry-go-round; an arm-chair with a rounded back; a short close-fitting jacket; a circular dance.—**Round-backed**, **Round-shouldered**, *a.* Having a round or slightly raised back or shoulders.—**Rounder**, roun'der, *n.* One who rounds.—*pl.* A game like fives, but played with a football; a game played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or sides, on a piece of ground marked off.—**Round-hand**, *n.* A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full; a style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is brought round horizontally.—**Roundhead**, round'hed, *n.* A name given by the Cavaliers or adherents of Charles I. to members of the Puritan or parliamentary party, from the latter having their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers wore theirs long.—**Roundheaded**, round'hed-ed, *a.* Having a round head or top (*roundheaded* arches and windows).—**Round-house**, *n.* A lock-up; a watch-house; a cabin on the after-part of the quarter-deck of a ship, having the poop for its roof.—**Roundish**, round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round.—**Roundly**, round'li, *adv.* In a round form; openly; plainly; without reserve; briskly; with speed; to the purpose; vigorously.—**Roundness**, round'nes, *n.* The quality of being round; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; fulness; smoothness of flow; plainness of speech; positiveness.—**Round-robin**, *n.* [Fr. *rond*, round, and *ruban*, a ribbon.] A written petition, memorial, or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle that it may be impossible to ascertain who headed the list.—**Round-shot**, *n.* A spherical solid shot of cast-iron or steel.—**Round-tower**, *n.* A kind of tall, slender tower tapering from the base upwards, generally with a conical top, often met with in Ireland.

Roundel, roun'del, *n.* [Fr. *roundelle*, from *rond*, round. ROUND.] Anything having a round form; a round figure, circle; a roundelay (which see).

Roundelay, roun'de-lā, *n.* [O. Fr. *roundelet*, from Fr. *rond*, round. (ROUND.) The spelling has been influenced by *lay*, a song.] A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme and five in another; a song or tune in which the first strain is repeated; a dance in a circle.

Roup, roup, *n.* [O. and Prov. E. *roop*, *rope*, to cry, a cry, hoarseness; A. Sax. *hrópan*, Icel. *hrópa*, to cry.] In Scotland, a sale of goods by auction or outcry.

Roup, rōp, *n.* A disease of poultry.

Rouse, rouz, *v.t.*—*roused*, *rousing*. [Connected with L.G. *ruse*, noise, disturbance; A. Sax. *hreósan*, to rush, to fall; O.H.G. *ruozjan*, to rouse, to move.] To wake from sleep; to excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, or inattention; to put into commotion; to agitate; to startle; to surprise; to drive from a lurking-place or cover: a hunting term.—*v.i.* To awake from sleep or repose; to be excited to thought or action.—*n.* [Comp. D. *roes*, a bumper; G. *rausch*, drunkenness.] A carousal; a drinking frolic or festival. (*Tenn.*)—**Rousing**, rou'zing, *p.* and *a.* Having power to awaken or excite; stirring.—**Rousingly**, rou'zing-li, *adv.* In a rousing manner; excitingly.

Roussette, ro-set', *n.* [Fr., from *rousse*, red, from its colour.] A kind of bat of a rusty red colour.

Rout, rout, *n.* [O. Fr. *route*, a company, a band, a division; lit. a portion broken off or separated; from L.L. *rupta*, from L. *ruptus*, broken, pp. of *rumpo*, to break. RUPTURE.] A company of persons; a rabble or multitude; a fashionable assembly or large evening party; an uproar; a brawl; the breaking or defeat of troops; the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated.—*v.t.* To break the ranks of and put to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion; to drive or chase away; to dispel.—**Routish**, rout'ish, *a.* Clamorous; disorderly.

Rout, rot, *v.t.* [Form of to *root*.] To turn up with the snout (as hogs); to root.

Route, rot, *n.* [Fr. *route*, O.Fr. *rote*, a rut, way, path, from L.L. *rupta*, a path, properly *rupta via*, a path broken through forests, &c., from L. *ruptus*, broken, pp. of *rumpo*, to break. ROUT, a company, RUPTURE.] The course or way which is travelled or passed, or to be passed; a journey; a course; a march.—*To get the route* (*milit.*), to receive orders to quit one station for another.

Routine, rō-tēn', *n.* [Fr., from *route*, a way: properly the way which one invariably takes through custom. ROUTE.] A round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; a course of business or duties regularly returning; habit or practice adhered to by force of habit.—**Routinist**, rō-tēn'ist, *n.* One addicted to routine.

Rove, rōv, *v.i.*—*roved*, *roving*. [Originally to wander for plunder, a collateral form of *reave*, directly from the L.G. or D.; L. G. *roven*, D. *roven*, Dan. *röve*, Sw. *röfva*, to rob; Icel. *rófa*, *rápa*, to wander.] To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner.—*v.t.* To wander over.—**Rover**, rō'vèr, *n.* One who roves; one who rambles about; a fickle or inconstant person; a pirate.—**Roving**, rō'ving, *n.* The act of rambling or wandering.—**Rovingly**, rō'ving-li, *adv.* In a roving or wandering manner.

Rove, rōv, *v.t.*—*roved*, *roving*. [Akin to *reave* or to *ravel*.] To draw through an eye or aperture; to bring (wool or cotton) into that form which it receives before being spun into thread; to card into flakes, as wool, &c.—*n.* A roll of wool, cotton, &c., drawn out and slightly twisted.

Row, rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *ráw*, a row; perhaps from same root as *room*, and meaning originally the space or interval between rows.] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file.

Row, rō, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *rówan*, to row=Icel. *róa*, Dan. *roe*, Sw. *ro*, D. *roeijen*, to row. *Rudder* is from same stem.] To impel along the surface of water by oars; to transport by rowing.—*v.i.* To labour with the oar; to be moved by means of oars.—*n.* An excursion taken in a boat with oars.—**Rower**, rō'èr, *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.—**Row'lock**, rō'lok, *n.* A contrivance on a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing, formed with two upright pegs, or of a single peg or otherwise.

Row, rou, *n.* [Perhaps short for *rowdydow*, a word used as imitative of noise or disturbance; or from *rouse*, *n.*] A riotous noise; a turbulent, noisy disturbance; a riot. [Colloq.]—*v.t.* To scold. [Colloq.]

Rowan, rou'an, *n.* [Same as Dan. *røn*, *rønne-træ*, Sw. *rönn*, the rowan; akin perhaps to old *roun*, *round*, to whisper, *runa*, A. Sax. *rún*, mystery, there being sundry superstitions connected with it.] MOUNTAIN-ASH.

Rowdy, rou'di, *n.* [From *rowdydow*. See Row, a disturbance.] A riotous turbulent fellow; a rough. [Colloq.]—*a.* Disreputable; blackguard. [Colloq.]—**Rowdyish**, rou'di-ish, *a.* Belonging to a rowdy.—**Rowdyism**, rou'di-izm, *n.* The conduct of a rowdy; turbulent blackguardism.

Rowel, rou'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue*, L. *rota*, a wheel. ROTARY.] The little wheel of a spur with sharp points for pricking the horse; a little flat ring or wheel on horses' bits; a roll of hair or silk passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton in surgery.—**Rowel-head**, *n.* The axis on which a rowel turns.

Rowen, rou'en, *n.* [From O.E. *row*, *rowe*, a form of *rough*.] The aftermath.

Royal, roi'al, *a.* [Fr. *royal*, from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king. REGAL.] Pertaining or belonging to a king; pertaining to the crown; regal; becoming a king; kingly; princely; noble; generous; founded or originated by, in the service of, under the patronage of, or receiving support from royalty (*royal* navy); a term for a large size of paper.—*Royal Academy*, an incorporated society in London established for the promotion of the fine arts and having forty-two members.—*Royal assent*, ASSENT.—*Royal grant*, a grant by letters patent from the crown.—*Royal Society*, a society incorporated by Charles II. in 1660 for the study of physical science, and which still flourishes in London. ∴ *Royal* denotes what pertains to the king as an individual, or is associated with his person (the *royal* family). *Regal* is applied primarily to what pertains to a king in virtue of his office; hence, to what becomes a king, and is nearly synonymous with princely, magnificent (*regal* state). *Kingly* signifies literally, like a king, hence, proper to or becoming a king, and it has often, like *royal*, reference to personal qualities.—*n.* *Naut.* a square sail spread imme-

diately above the top-gallant-sail; a gold coin formerly current in England. — **Royalism**, roi'al-izm, *n.* Attachment to a royal government.—**Royalist**, roi'al-ist, *n.* An adherent of a king, or one attached to a kingly government; *Eng. Hist.* an adherent of Charles I. and Charles II., opposed to *Roundhead* (which see).—**Royalize**, roi'al-iz, *v.t.*—*royalized, royalizing.* To make royal.—**Royally**, roi'al- *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king. — **Royalty**, roi'al-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being royal; condition or status of a person of royal rank; the person of a king; majesty (to stand in the presence of *royalty*); a right or prerogative of a king; a tax paid to the crown or to a superior on the produce of a mine, or to an inventor for the use of his patent. —**Royal-yard**, *n.* *Naut.* the yard on which the sail called royal is set.

Roysterer, roi'ster-er, *n.* ROISTERER.

Royston-crow, roi'ston, *n.* The common English name for what is otherwise called the hooded crow.

Rub, rub, *v.t.*—*rubbed, rubbing.* [Same word as Dan. *rubbe*, to rub, to scrub; akin also to W. *rhwb*, a rub, *rhwbiad*, a rubbing; Gael. *rub, rubadh*, Ir. *rubha*, a hurt, *rubadh*, attrition. *Rubbish, rubble* are derivatives.] To move along the surface of, or backwards and forwards upon, with friction; to apply friction to; to wipe; to clean; to scour; to smear all over; to gall or chafe; to gibe.—*To rub down*, to reduce to smaller dimensions by friction; to clean by rubbing, as a horse.—*To rub off*, to separate by friction.—*To rub out*, to erase; to obliterate.—*To rub up*, to burnish; to polish; to rouse to action.—*v.i.*—To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate; to fret; to chafe; to get on or along with difficulty: usually with *on, along*, or *through* (to *rub through* the world).—*n.* An act of rubbing; something that renders motion or progress difficult; a difficulty or obstruction; a sarcasm; a gibe; something grating to the feelings; *bowling*, inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl. —**Rubber**, rub'er, *n.* One who or that which rubs; an instrument for rubbing; a coarse file; a whetstone; at whist, two games out of three, or a contest consisting of three games; inequality of ground in bowling; a rub; unpleasant collision in the business of life; caoutchouc, otherwise in this sense called *India-rubber*.—**Rubbing-post**, *n.* A post set up for cattle to rub themselves on.—**Rubbing-stone**, *n.* A grit-stone for erasing the tool-marks on a hewn stone.

Rub-a-dub, rub'a-dub, *n.* [Imitative of noise.] The sound of a drum when beat; a clatter.

Rubasse, ru-bas', *n.* [Fr., from L. *rubeus*, red; akin *ruby*.] A lapidaries' name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal, speckled in the interior with minute spangles of specular iron, which reflect a colour resembling that of the ruby.

Rubbish, rub'ish, *n.* [Influenced by *rub*, but from O.E. *robowe, robeux, robrish*, a word of doubtful origin.] Refuse fragments of building materials; debris; waste or rejected matter; trash.—**Rubbishy**, rub'ish-i, *a.* Characterized by rubbish; trashy; worthless. [Colloq.]

Rubble, Rubble-stone, rub'l, *n.* [Akin to *rubbish*.] The upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone; stones of irregular shapes and dimensions, broken bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between the facing courses of walls.—**Rubble-work**, *n.* Walls or masonry built of rubble-stones.—**Rubbly**, rub'l-i, *a.* Abounding in rubble.

Rubefacient, rö-be-fa'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *rubefaciens*—*rubeo*, to be red, and *facio*, to make.] Making red; producing redness on the skin.—*n.* *Med.* a substance for external application which produces redness of the skin, not followed by a blister.

Rubellite, rö'bel-it, *n.* [L. *rubellus*, dim. of *ruber*, red.] Red tourmaline, a siliceous mineral of a red colour.

Rubeola, ru-be'o-la, *n.* [From L. *ruber*, red.] A name of measles.—**Rubeoloid**, rö-be'o-loid, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling rubeola.

Rubescent, rö-bes'ent, *a.* [L. *rubescens, rubescentis*, ppr. of *rubesco*, from *rubeo*, to be red, from *ruber*, red.] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red colour.

Rubicel, Rubicelle, rö'bi-sel, *n.* [L. *rubeo*, to be red.] A variety of ruby of a reddish colour, from Brazil.

Rubicund, rö'bi-kund, *a.* [L. *rubicundus*, from *rubeo*, to be red.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; blood-red: said especially of the face.—**Rubicundity**, rö-bi-kun'di-ti, *n.* The state of being rubicund; redness.

Rubidium, rö-bid'i-um, *n.* [From L. *rubidus*, red—from the nature of its spectrum.] A metal belonging to the group of elements which likewise includes lithium, sodium, potassium, and cæsium, found in mineral waters.

Rubific, rö-bif'ik, *a.* [L. *ruber*, red, and *facio*, to make.] Making red; colouring with red.

Rubigo, rö-bi'gö, *n.* [L. *rubigo, rust, rubeus*, red. RUBY, RUST.] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus; mildew.—**Rubiginous**, rö-bij'i-nus, *a.* Exhibiting or affected by rubigo; mildewed.

Ruble, rö'bl, *n.* Same as ROUBLE.

Rubric, rö'brik, *n.* [Fr. *rubrique*, from L. *rubrica* (*terra*), red earth, the title of a law in red, a law, from *ruber*, red. RUBY.] Some part of a manuscript or printed matter that is, or in former times usually was, coloured red, to distinguish it from other portions; in law books, the title of a statute, formerly written in red letters; in prayer-books, the directions and rules for the conduct of service, often printed in red; hence, an ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction; any formulated, fixed, or authoritative injunction of duty.—**Rubric, Rubrical**, rö'bri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a rubric.—**Rubricate, Rubricated**, rö'bri-kāt, rö'bri-kā-ted, *a.* Marked with red. —**Rubrician, Rubricist**, rö-brish'an, rö'bri-sist, *n.* One versed in rubrics; an adherent or advocate for the rubric.

Ruby, rö'bi, *n.* [Fr. *rubis*, Sp. *rubí, rubin*, from L.L. *rubinus*, a carbuncle, from L. *rubeus*, red, reddish, *ruber*, red (akin *rubric, rust*).] A gem next to the diamond in hardness and value, of various shades of red, the most highly prized varieties being the crimson and carmine red; redness; red colour; something resembling a ruby; a blotch on the face; a carbuncle; *printing*, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.—*Rock ruby*, the most valued species of garnet.—*v.t.*—*rubied, rubying.* To make red.—*a.* Of the colour of the ruby; red.—**Rubied**, rö'bid, *a.* Red as a ruby.

Ruche, Rucheing, rüsh, rüsh'ing, *n.* [Fr. *ruche*, a beehive. The stuff has its name from the quillings resembling honeycomb cells.] Quilled or goffered net, lace, silk, and the like, used as trimming for ladies' dress and bonnets. Spelled also *Rouche*.

Ruck, ruk, *v.t.* [Icel. *krukka*, a wrinkle, a fold, *rykja*, to draw into folds; comp. Gael. *roc*, a wrinkle, to become wrinkled.] To wrinkle; to crease.—*n.* A wrinkle; a crease.

Ruck, ruk, *n.* [Akin to *rick*, O.Sw. *ruka*, a heap.] An undistinguished crowd.

Rud, Rudd, rud, *n.* [A. Sax. *rudu*, redness.] Red ochre.

Rudd, rud, *n.* [From the *ruddy* colouring.] A European fresh-water fish, with sides and belly yellow, marked with red; ventral and anal fins and tail deep red.

Rudder, rud'er, *n.* [A. Sax. *rœðor*, lit. rowing implement (the rudder being originally a kind of oar), from *rœwan*, to row; D. *roeder*, Sw. *roder*, G. *ruder*, rudder. Row, *v.t.*] The instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom and attached to the sternpost by hinges, on which it turns; *fig.* that which guides or governs a course.—**Rudder-bands**, *n. pl.* The hinges of the rudder. —**Rudder-chains**, *n. pl.* Chains attached to the hinder part of the rudder to work it when the tiller is damaged.

Ruddle, rud'l, *n.* [Akin to *ruddy, red.*] A species of red earth coloured by iron, used for marking sheep. — *v.t.* To mark with ruddle.

Ruddee, Ruddock, rud'ok, *n.* [A. Sax. *ruddue*, a dim. akin to *ruddy*.] A bird, the robin-redbreast.

Ruddy, rud'i, *a.* [From A. Sax. *rud*, red, *rudu*, redness. RED.] Of a red colour, or of a colour approaching redness; of a lively flesh-colour, or the colour of the human skin in high health; of a reddish shining colour (*ruddy* gold).—*v.t.*—*ruddied, ruddying.* To make red or ruddy. — **Ruddily**, rud'i-li, *adv.* With a ruddy or reddish appearance.—**Ruddiness**, rud'i-nes, *n.* The state of being ruddy; that degree of redness which characterizes high health.

Rude, rod, *a.* [Fr. *rude*, from L. *rudis*, in a natural state, rough, wild.] Unformed by art, taste, or skill; rough; rugged; coarse; of coarse manners; ignorant; untaught; clownish; uncivil; uncourteous; violent; boisterous.—**Rudely**, rod'li, *adv.* In a rude manner; roughly; unskilfully; coarsely; uncivilly; violently; boisterously.—**Rudeness**, rod'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rude.

Rudenture, rö'den-tür, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rudens, rudentis*, a rope.] *Arch.* the figure of a rope with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled.

Rüdesheimer, rö'des-hi-mer, *n.* One of the white Rhine wines, made from grapes produced near *Rüdesheim*.

Rudiment, rö'di-ment, *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, from *rudis*, rude. RUDE.] That which is in an undeveloped state; an unformed or unfinished beginning; an element or first principle of any art or science; especially in plural, the introduction to any branch of knowledge; the elements or elementary notions.—**Rudimentary, Rudimental**, rö-di-men'ta-ri, rö-di-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to rudiments; elementary; initial; in an undeveloped state; imperfectly developed; in the first stage of existence; embryonic.

Rue, rö, *v.t.*—*rued, ruing.* [A. Sax. *hreowan*, to rue—D. *rouwen*, G. *reuen*, to repent; same root as *crude*, L. *crudus*, raw, *cruel*, L. *crudelis*. Hence *ruth*.] To regret; to grieve for; to repent; to repent of and withdraw, or try to withdraw, from (to *rue* a bargain).—*v.i.* To have compassion; to become sorrowful, grieved, or repentant. —**Rueful**, rö'ful, *a.* Causing to rue or lament; mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow; suggesting sorrow or melancholy; pitiful.—**Ruefully**, rö'ful-li, *adv.* In a rueful manner. — **Ruefulness**, rö'ful-nes, *n.* The state of being rueful.

Rue, rö, *n.* [Fr. *rue*, from L. *ruta*, from Gr. *ruté*, rue.] A plant with evergreen leaves and greenish-yellow flowers, used as a sudorific and a vermifuge.

Rufescent, rö-fes'ent, *n.* [L. *rufescens*, from *rufus*, red.] Reddish; tinged with red.

Ruff, ruf, *n.* [Connected with Prov. Fr. *rufo*, a crease or wrinkle, Armor. *roufes*, a wrinkle, a fold; Sp. *rufo*, frizzled, curled; comp. also D. *ruif*, a fold.] A large muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly an important ornament of dress among both sexes; a species of pigeon having feathers disposed round its neck in the form of a ruff; a male bird of the sandpiper family, having the feathers of the neck standing out like a ruff, the female being called *reeve*; a low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle.

Ruff, ruf, *n.* [Fr. *ruffe*, a game with dice.] An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist; the act of trumping when you have no cards of the suit led.—*v.t.* *Card-playing*, to trump instead of following suit.

Ruffe, ruf, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A small British fish of the perch family.

Ruffian, ruf'i-an, *n.* [O.Fr. *rufien, ruffien*, a ruffian; Sp. *rufian*, a ruffian, a pimp; It. *ruffiano*, a pimp; probably of German origin.] A boisterous brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime.—*a.* Like or belonging to a ruffian; brutal.—**Ruffianish**, ruf'i-an-ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a ruffian.—**Ruffianism**, ruf'i-an-izm, *n.* The character or manners of ruffians.—**Ruffianly**, ruf'i-an-li, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent.

Ruffle, ruf'l, *v.t.*—*ruffled, ruffling.* [A freq. of *ruff*—D. *ruffelen*, to wrinkle.] To dis-

order; to rumple; to derange; to disarrange; to disturb the surface of; to cause to ripple or rise in waves; to agitate; to disturb (to *ruffle* the mind); to furnish or adorn with ruffles; to contract into plaits or folds.—*To ruffle one's feathers*, to irritate one; to make one angry. —*v.i.* To grow rough or turbulent; to put on airs; to swagger: often with an indefinite *it*.—*n.* A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom; a frill; a state of being disturbed or agitated; a low vibrating beat of the drum.—**Ruffler**, ruf'l-ér, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer.

Rufous, rö'fus, *a.* [L. *rufus*, red; allied to *ruber*, red (whence *rubric*).] Reddish; of a yellowish or brownish red.

Rug, rug, *n.* [Akin to Icel. *röggr*, a tuft, shagginess; Sw. *rugg*, *rugg*, rough hair. *Rugged* and *rug* are allied.] A heavy woollen fabric used for various purposes, as to cover a bed, for protecting the carpet before a fireplace, for protecting the legs against the cold on a journey by rail, &c.

Rugate, rö'gat, *a.* [L. *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; rugose.

Rugged, rug'ed, *a.* [Closely akin to *rug*.] Full of rough projections on the surface; broken into irregular points or prominences (a *rugged* mountain, a *rugged* road); rough; shaggy; rough in temper; hard; crabbed; austere; rough to the ear; harsh; grating (*rugged* prose).—**Ruggedly**, rug'ed-li, *adv.* In a rugged manner.—**Ruggedness**, rug'ed-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being rugged.

Rugose, Rugous, rö'göse, rö'gus, *a.* [L. *rugosus*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles.—**Rugosity**, rö-gos'i-ti, *n.* A state of being rugose; a wrinkle; a pucker; a slight ridge.—**Rugulose**, rö'gülöse, *a.* *Bot.* finely wrinkled.

Ruin, rö'in, *n.* [Fr. *ruine*, from L. *ruina*, a falling down, downfall, ruin, from *ruo*, *ruitum*, to fall, to rush down.] That change of anything which destroys it or entirely unfits it for use; destruction; overthrow; downfall; what promotes injury, decay, or destruction; bane; perdition; a building or anything in a state of decay or dilapidation; *pl.* the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, &c.; the state of being destroyed or rendered worthless (to go to *ruin*).—*v.t.* To bring to ruin or destruction; to damage essentially; to destroy, defeat, demolish.—*v.i.* To fall into ruins; to run to ruin.—**Ruinable**, rö'in-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ruined.—**Ruinate**, rö'i-nät, *v.t.*—*ruinated*, *ruinating*. To ruin.—*a.* Brought to ruin; ruined; in ruins.—**Ruination**, rö-i-nä'shon, *n.* The act of ruinating; subversion; overthrow; demolition.—**Ruiner**, rö'in-ér, *n.* One that ruins.—**Ruinous**, rö'i-nus, *a.* [L. *ruinosus*.] Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; composed of ruins; bringing or tending to bring ruin. — **Ruinously**, rö'i-nus-li, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.—**Ruinousness**, rö'i-nus-nes, *n.*

Rukh, ruk, *n.* The roc.

Rule, röl, *n.* [O.E. *reule*, *reule*, from O.Fr. *reule*, *riule* (Fr *règle*), from L. *regula*, a straight piece of wood, a ruler, a rule or pattern (whence *regular*), from *rego*, to keep straight, to govern. REGAL, RIGHT.] Government; sway; control; supreme command or authority; an established principle, standard, or guide for action; something settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction; a maxim, canon, or precept to be observed; the body of laws or regulations observed by a religious society and its members (the *rule* of St. Benedict); a point of law settled by authority; an instrument by which straight lines are drawn; an instrument for measuring short lengths, and performing various operations in mensuration: *arith.* a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result; *gram.* an established form of construction in a particular class of words, or the expression of that form in words.—*Rule of thumb*, a rule suggested by a practical rather than a scientific knowledge.—*v.t.*—*ruled*, *ruling*. To govern; to exercise authority or dominion over; to control, conduct, guide; to mark with lines by a ruler; *law*, to establish by rule; to determine; to decide.—*v.i.* To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority: often followed by *over*; *com.* to stand or maintain a level (prices *rule* lower than formerly).—**Rulable**, röl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ruled; governable. — **Ruleless**, röl'les, *a.* Being without rule; lawless.—**Ruler**, röl'ér, *n.* One that rules or governs; one that assists in carrying on a government; an instrument made of wood, brass, ivory, &c., with straight edges or sides, by which straight lines may be drawn on paper or other substance, by guiding a pen or pencil along the edge.—**Ruling**, röl'ing, *p.* and *a.* Governing; reigning; chief; prevalent; predominant.—*n.* A rule or point settled by a judge or court of law.—**Rulingly**, röl'ing-li, *adv.*

Rum, rum, *n.* [Perhaps of West Indian origin; or from an old cant word *rumboos*, good drink. See RUM, *a.*] Spirit distilled from cane juice, or from treacle or molasses.—**Rummy**, rum'i, *a.* Pertaining to rum.—**Rum-shrub**, *n.* A liquor composed of rum, sugar, and lime or lemon juice.

Rum, rum, *a.* [From an old cant word *rum*, *rome*, great, good, used in a contemptuous sense, from *Rom*, applied by themselves to the gypsies.] Old-fashioned; odd; queer. [Slang.]

Rumble, rum'bl, *v.i.*—*rumbled*, *rumbling*. [Same as D. *rommelen*, Dan. *rumle*, G. *rummeln*, *rumpeln*, probably imitative of sound; comp. L. *rumor*, whence E. *rumour*.] To make a low, heavy, hoarse, continued sound.—*n.* A low, heavy, continuous sound; a rumbling; a seat for servants behind a carriage. — **Rumbler**, rum'bler, *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.—**Rumbling**, rum'bling, *p.* and *a.* Making a low, heavy, continued sound (a *rumbling* noise).—*n.* A low, heavy, continued sound; a rumble.—**Rumblingly**, rum'bling-li, *adv.* In a rumbling manner.

Rumen, rö'men, *n.* [L.] The upper or first stomach of animals which chew the cud.

Ruminate, rö'mi-nät, *v.i.*—*ruminated*, *ruminating*. [L. *ruminо*, *ruminatum*, from *rumen*, the throat, the gullet.] To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed; to muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder. — *v.t.* To chew over again; to muse or meditate on.—**Ruminant**, rö'mi-nant, *a.* [L. *ruminans*, *ruminantis*, ppr. of *ruminо*.] Chewing the cud; characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed (*ruminant* animals). — *n.* A member of an order of herbivorous hoofed mammals that chew the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, ... &c. — **Ruminantly**, rö'mi-nant-li, *adv.* In a ruminant manner; by chewing.—**Rumination**, rö-mi-nä'shon, *n.* The act of ruminating; the act of meditating; a musing or continued thinking.—**Ruminator**, rö'mi-nä-tér, *n.* One that ruminates.

Rummage, rum'äj, *v.t.*—*rummaged*, *rummaging*. [Same as if *roomage*; originally a sea term signifying to stow goods in a ship's hold, or to remove them from the hold, from *rome*, an old form of *room*, or from D. *ruim*, the hold of a ship, a form of the same word. ROOM.] To search narrowly every place or part of, by looking into every corner and turning over goods or other things; to explore; to ransack.—*v.i.* To search a place narrowly by looking among things. —*n.* A searching carefully by looking into every corner and by tumbling over things. — **Rummager**, rum'äj-ér, *n.* One who rummages.

Rummer, rum'ér, *n.* [D. *roomer*, Sw. *remmer*, G. *römer*, a large drinking-glass; perhaps lit. a *Roman* glass.] A glass or drinking-cup.

Rummy. Under RUM.

Rumour, rö'mér, *n.* [Fr. *rumeur*, from L. *rumor*, rumour, common talk. RUMBLE.] Flying or popular report; the common voice; a current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it; a mere report.—*v.t.* To tell or circulate by report; to spread abroad; to report.

Rump, rump, *n.* [A Scandinavian word = Icel. *rumpr*, Sw. *rumpa*, D. *romp*, G. *rumpf*, the trunk.] The end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the buttocks; *fig.* the fag-end of something which lasts longer than the original body; *Eng. Hist.* the fag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the majority of its members by Cromwell in 1648.—**Rump-steak**, *n.* A beef-steak of choice quality cut from the thigh near the rump.

Rumple, rum'pl, *v.t.*—*rumpled*, *rumpling*. [Same as D. *rompelen*, to rumple; akin to O.L.G. *rumpela*, a wrinkle; G. *rumpfen*, *rümpfen*, to crimp, to wrinkle. *Rimple* is another form; comp. also *ripple*.] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to ruffle; to dishevel.—*n.* A fold or plait.—**Rumply**, rum'pli, *a.* Rumpled. [Colloq.]

Rumpus, rum'pus, *n.* [Perhaps imitative of a noise, like *rumble*; or allied to *romp*.] A riot; a great noise; disturbance. [Colloq.]

Run, run, *v.i.* pret. *ran* (*run* is now incorrect); pp. *run*; ppr. *running*. [A. Sax. *rinnan* (pret. *ran*, pl. *runnon*, pp. *runnen*); O. Sax. Goth. and O. H. G. *rinnan*, D. *rennen*, *rinnen*, Icel. *renna*, G. *rennen*, to run; same root as in Skr. *ri*, to go.] To pass over the ground by using the legs more quickly than in walking; to contend in a race; hence, to enter into a contest; to flee for escape; to retreat hurriedly; to steal away; to extend quickly; to spread (the fire *runs* over a field); to rush or be carried along with violence (a ship *runs* against a rock); to move on wheels or runners, as a locomotive or sledge; to sail, as a ship; to pass or go back and forth from place to place; to ply (ships, railway trains, stage-coaches, &c., between different places); to move or pass, as a fluid, the sand in an hour-glass, or the like; to be wet with a flowing liquid; to become fluid; to fuse; to melt; to spread on a surface; to ... and blend (colours *run* in washing; ... on porous paper); to discharge ... ther matter (an ulcer *runs*); to revolve on an axis or pivot; to turn, as a wheel; to continue going or in operation (an engine *runs*, the mills are *running*); to pass or proceed in thought or speech (to *run* from one topic to another); to pass from one state or condition to another (to *run* into error or into debt); to proceed or pass, as time; to have a certain course, track, or direction; to extend, stretch, lie (the street *runs* east and west); to have a certain written form; to read so or so to the ear (the lines *run* smoothly); to have a continued tenor or purport (the conversation *runs* as follows); to be popularly ... ad or received; to continue or be repeated for a certain time (the play *ran* for a hundred nights); to be carried to a pitch; to rise (debates *run* high); to grow exuberantly; to proceed or tend in growing; to continue in time before it becomes due and payable (a bill has ninety days to *run*).—*To run after*, to pursue or follow; to endeavour to obtain.—*To run against*, to come into collision with.—*To run at*, to attack with sudden violence; to rush upon.—*To run away*, to flee; to escape; to elope.—*To run away with*, to convey away in a hurried or clandestine manner; to join in eloping with; to bolt with; to start off with at a great pace (the horse *ran away with* the carriage). — *To run foul of*, to come into collision with. — *To run in* or *into*, to enter by running; to step in; to come or get into (*to run into* danger).—*To run on*, to be continued; to talk incessantly; to continue a course; *printing*, to be continued without a break or new paragraph.—*To run on all fours*, to run on hands and feet; to be coincident or concurrent; to be exactly analogous or similar to something else; to agree.—*To run out*, to stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or sand-glass; to come to an end; to expire (a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas).—*To run over*, to overflow; to go over, examine, or recount cursorily (to *run over* all the particulars); to ride or drive over (to *run over* a child).—*To run through*, to spend quickly; to dissipate (he *ran through* his fortune).—*To run to seed*, said of herbaceous plants, which, instead

of developing the produce for which they are valued, in a juicy state, shoot up, and yield, instead, flowers, and ultimately seed; hence, to become useless; to go to waste.—*To run up*, to rise; to grow; to increase (accounts *run up* very fast); to pass rapidly from bottom to top of (to *run up* a column of figures).—*v.t.* To cause to run or go quickly; to cause to be carried in a certain course (to *run* a ship aground); to cause to ply; to maintain in running (to *run* a stage-coach); to accomplish by running; to pursue, as a course; to incur; to encounter (to *run* the risk of being killed); to break through or evade (to *run* a blockade); hence, to smuggle; to import or export without paying duties; to push; to thrust; to pierce; to stab (to *run* a person through with a rapier); to pour forth in a stream; to melt; to melt and clarify; to form in a mould by melting; to carry on or conduct, as a hotel or other enterprise; to sew by passing the needle through and through in a continuous line.—*To run down*, to chase to weariness (to *run down* a stag); to run against and sink, as a vessel; to pursue with scandal or opposition.—*To run hard*, to press hard in a race or other competition; to come very near beating; to press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule.—*To run in*, to take into custody, as by a policeman; to lock up. [Slang.]—*To run on*, *printing*, to carry on or continue, as a line, without break or a new paragraph.—*To run riot*. Under RIOT.—*To run up*, to increase; to enlarge by additions (to *run up* a large account); to thrust up, as anything long and slender; to erect; especially, to erect hastily (to *run up* a block of buildings).—*To run the gantlet*. GANTLET.—*n.* The act of running; a course run (a long *run*, a quick *run*); a trip; a pleasure trip or excursion (colloq.); particular or distinctive course, progress, tenor, &c.; continued course (a *run* of ill luck); a general or uncommon pressure or demand, as on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes; the distance sailed by a ship; a voyage; a passage from one place to another; a pair of millstones; *cricket*, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by the batsman; a place where animals run or may run; especially, a large extent of grazing ground, called variously a *Cattle-run*, a *Sheep-run*, &c., according to the animals pastured; *music*, a succession of notes, either ascending or descending, played or sung rapidly.—*The common run* (or simply *the run*), that which passes under observation as usual or most general; the generality.—*By the run*, suddenly; quickly; at once: said of a fall or sudden descent.—*In the long run*, in the final result; in the conclusion or end.—*a.* Liquefied; melted; clarified (*run* butter); run or conveyed ashore secretly; contraband (*run* brandy).—**Runaway**, run'a-wā, *n.* One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service; a fugitive.—*a.* Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from restraint; accomplished or effected by running away or eloping (a *runaway* match).—**Runnel**, run'l, *n.* A rivulet or small brook.—**Runner**, run'ėr, *n.* One who runs; a racer; a messenger; an old name for a criminal detective; a slender prostrate stem sending out leaves and roots, as in the strawberry; any bird of the order Cursores; that on which a thing runs or slides (the *runner* or keel of a sleigh or skate).—**Running**, run'ing, *p.* and *a.* Kept for racing (a *running* horse); in succession; without any intervening day, year, &c.: a semi-adverbial usage (to visit two days *running*, to sow land two years *running*); discharging pus or matter.—*Running fight*, a fight kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued.—*Running fire*, a constant fire of musketry or artillery.—*Running hand*, the style of handwriting in which the letters are formed without the pen being lifted from the paper.—*Running rigging*, the ropes used for hoisting a ship's sails, moving the yards, and the like: in distinction from *standing rigging*.—*n.* The act of one who runs; a quantity run (the first *running* of a still).

Runagate, run'a-gāt, *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *renégat*. RENEGADE.] A fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade.

Runcinate, run'si-nāt, *a.* [L. *runcina*, a plane.] In *bot.* having curved indentations and lateral lobes turned backwards, as in the dandelion leaf.

Rundle, run'dl, *n.* [For *roundle*, from *round*.] A round; a step of a ladder.

Rune, rön, *n.* [A. Sax. *rún*, a rune, a mysterious or magical character, a mystery, a whisper; from root meaning to whisper, as in L. *rumor*, a rumour.] One of a particular set of alphabetic characters peculiar to the ancient northern nations of Europe, all the runes being formed almost entirely of straight lines, either single or in composition.—**Runecraft**, rön'kraft, *n.* Knowledge of runes.—**Runic**, rön'ik, *a.* Pertaining to runes.—*Runic wand*, *runic staff*, a willow wand inscribed with runes, used for purposes of divination.—**Runologist**, rö-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in runology; a student of runic remains.—**Runology**, rö-nol'o-ji, *n.* The study of runes.

Rung, rung, *pp.* of *ring*.

Rung, rung, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrung*, a pole, a beam; Icel. *röng*, a rib in a ship; O.D. *ronghe*, a prop; G. *runge*, a short piece.] A heavy staff; the round or step of a ladder.

Runlet, **Rundlet**, run'let, rund'let, *n.* [For *roundlet*, from *round*.] A small barrel of no certain dimensions.

Runnel. Under RUN.

Runnet, run'et, *n.* Same as *Rennet*.

Runt, runt, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] Any animal below the usual size of the breed; a variety of pigeon.

Rupee, rö-pē', *n.* [Hind. *rūpiya*, a rupee, from Skr. *rūpya*, silver.] A silver coin the unit of value in British India: nearly equivalent to 2*s*.

Rupture, rup'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *rupture*, from L.L. *ruptura*, a breaking, from L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break (seen also in *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *eruption*, *interrupt*, &c., and giving origin also to *route*, *rout*, &c.).] The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted; *med.* same as hernia, especially hernia of the abdomen; a breach of concord either between individuals or nations; open hostility or war; a quarrel.—*v.t.*—*ruptured*, *rupturing*. To make a rupture in; to burst; to part by violence; to affect with or cause to suffer from rupture.—*v.i.* To suffer a breach or disruption.

Rural, rö'ral, *a.* [L. *ruralis*, from *rus*, *ruris*, the country (whence also *rustic*); same root as *room*).] Pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country or resembling it; pertaining to agriculture or farming.—*Rural dean*, an ecclesiastic under the bishop and the archdeacon, who has the peculiar care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district.—**Ruralism**, rö'ral-ism, *n.* The state of being rural; an idiom peculiar to the country as opposed to the town.—**Ruralist**, rö'ral-ist, *n.* One that leads a rural life.—**Ruralise**, rö'ral-īz, *v.i.*—*ruralised*, *ruralising*. To go into the country; to go to dwell in the country; to rusticate.—*v.t.* To render rural; to give a rural character to.—**Rurally**, rö'ral-li, *adv.* In a rural manner.—**Ruralness**, **Rurality**, rö'ral-nes, rö-ral'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being rural.—**Ruridecanal**, rö-ri-de'kan-al, *a.* [L. *rus*, *ruris*, the country, and *decanus*, a dean.] Belonging to a rural dean.

Rusa, rö'sa, *n.* [Malay *rusa*, a stag.] A name of several species of Asiatic deer.

Ruse, röz, *n.* [Fr. *ruse*, from *ruser*, to dodge; O.Fr. *reüser*, to get out of the way, from L. *recusare*, to refuse. RECUSANT.] An artifice, trick, or stratagem; a wile.

Rush, rush, *n.* [O.E. *riske*, *rusche*, from A. Sax. *risce*, *rics*, a rush; D. *rusch*, G. *rausch*; probably from L. *ruscum*, butcher's-broom.] The common name of herbaceous plants, usually growing in damp meadows and swamps, having round erect stems which are sometimes used for plaiting into mats, chair-bottoms, &c., and which contain a large pith; used typically of anything weak or of trivial value; the merest trifle; a straw.—**Rush-bottomed**, *a.* Having a bottom or seat made with rushes (a *rush-bottomed* chair).—**Rush-candle**, *n.* A small taper made by the pith of a rush in tallow.—**Rushed**, rusht, *a.* Abounding with rushes; covered with rushes.—**Rush-light**, *n.* A rush-candle or its light; hence, any weak flickering light.—**Rush-mat**, *n.* A mat composed of rushes.—**Rush-nut**, *n.* A plant, a kind of cyperus, with edible tubers.—**Rushy**, rush'i, *a.* Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

Rush, rush, *v.i.* [Akin to Dan. *ruske*, Sw. *rusa*, to shake; D. *ruischen*, G. *rauschen*, to rustle; O.G. *rûschen*, to rush, to roar; comp. also A.Sax. *hrēosan*, to fall, to rush.] To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity; to enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation (to *rush* into a scheme).—*n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course; an eager demand; a run.—**Rusher**, rush'ėr, *n.* One who rushes.

Rusk, rusk, *n.* [Perhaps akin to L.G. *ruskken*, to crackle, as we have *cracknel*, a biscuit, from *crack*.] A kind of light hard cake browned in a moderately cool oven, and used as food for infants.

Russ, rus, *a.* Pertaining to the Russians.—*n.* The language of the Russians; *sing.* and *pl.* a native or the natives of Russia.—**Russia**, **Russia-leather**, rush'ya, *n.* A strong, pliant, and waterproof leather, having a peculiar penetrating odour, due to the oil of birch used in its preparation, specially useful in binding books, the oil repelling insects.—**Russian**, rush'yan, *a.* Pertaining to Russia.—*n.* A native of Russia; the language of Russia; Russ.—**Russophile**, **Russophilist**, rus'o-fil, rus-of'il-ist, *n.* [*Russ*, and Gr. *philos*, a friend.] One whose sympathies lie towards Russia or her policy.—**Russophobia**, rus-o-fō'bi-a, *n.* [*Russ*, and Gr. *phobos*, fear.] A fear of Russia or the Russians.—**Russophobist**, rus-of'ob-ist, *n.* One who fears or dislikes Russia.

Russet, rus'et, *a.* [O.Fr. *rousset*, from L. *russus*, red, akin to *ruber*, red.] Of a reddish-brown colour; coarse; homespun; rustic: from the general colour of homespun cloth.—*n.* A kind of apple of a russet colour and rough skin; a pigment of a rich transparent brown colour obtained from madder.—*v.t.* To give a russet hue to; to change into russet.

Rust, rust, *n.* [A. Sax. *rust*, rust=D. *roest*, Dan. *rust*, Sw. and G. *rost*, rust; so called from its *red* colour, the root being that of *red*, *ruddy*, L. *ruber*, red (RUBRIC); *russus*, reddish (RUSSET).] The red or orange-yellow coating (an oxide of iron) which is formed on the surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture; a composition of iron-filings and sal-ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water and used for filling fast joints; a parasitic fungus which attacks the leaves, glumes, stalks, &c., of cereals and grasses; any foul extraneous matter; corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.—*v.i.* To contract or gather rust; to be oxidised; to assume an appearance as if coated with rust; to degenerate in idleness or inaction.—*v.t.* To cause to contract rust; to impair by time and inactivity.—**Rustily**, rus'ti-li, *adv.* In a rusty state; in a manner to suggest rustiness.—**Rustiness**, rus'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being rusty.—**Rusty**, rus'ti, *a.* Covered or affected with rust; having the colour of rust; appearing as if covered with rust; impaired by inaction or neglect of use.

Rustic, rus'tik, *a.* [L. *rusticus*, from *rus*, the country. RURAL.] Pertaining to the country; living in or found in the country; rural; plain; simple; not elegant, refined, or costly.—*Rustic work*, masonry worked with grooves between the courses, to look like open joints; summer-houses, garden-seats, &c., made from rough limbs or branches of trees.—*n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown; a swain.—**Rustically**, rus'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a rustic manner.—**Rusticalness**, rus'ti-kal-nes, *n.*—**Rusticate**, rus'ti-kāt, *v.i.*—*rusticated*, *rusticating*. [L. *rusticor*, *rusticatus*.] To dwell or reside in the country.—*v.t.* To suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punish-

ment.—**Rustication**, rus-ti-kā'shon n. The act of rusticating or state of being rusticated.—**Rusticity**, rus-tis'i-ti, n. The state or quality of being rustic.

Rustily, Rustiness, Rusty. Under Rust.

Rustle, rus'l, v.i.—*rustled, rustling.* [A Sax. *hrislian*, to rustle, a dim. and freq. form corresponding to Icel. *hrista*, Dan. *ryste*, Sw. *rysta*, to shake, to tremble.] To make a quick succession of small sounds like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves; to give out a slightly sibilant sound when shaken.—v.t. To cause to rustle.—n. The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a slight crackling sound as of dry leaves or silk clothes.—**Rustler**, rus'l-ér, n. One who rustles.

Rut, rut, n. [Fr. *rut*, O.Fr. *ruit*, the noise which deer make when they desire to come together, from L. *rugitus*, a roaring, from *rugio*, to roar, to bellow.] The time during which deer and some other animals are under the sexual excitement.—v.i.—*rutted, rutting.* To desire to come together for copulation: said of deer.—v.t. To cover in copulation.—**Rutter**, rut'ér, n. One that ruts.—**Ruttish**, rut'ish, a. Lustful; libidinous.—**Ruttishness**, rut'ish-nes, n. The state or quality of being ruttish.

Rut, rut, n. [Same word as *route*, *rote*.] The track of a wheel, a line cut on the soil with a spade.—v.t.—*rutted, rutting.* To make ruts in or on with cart-wheels; to cut a line on, as on the soil, with a spade.—**Rutty**, rut'i, a. Full of ruts; cut by wheels, as a road.

Ruth, roth, n. [From *rue*; comp. *truth* from *true*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another; sorrowful or tender regret. [Mainly poet.]—**Ruthless**, roth'les, a. Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless; barbarous.—**Ruthlessly**, roth'les-li, adv. In a ruthless manner.—**Ruthlessness**, roth'les-nes, n. Pitilessness.

Ruthenium, ro-thē'ni-um, n. [From *Ruthenia*, a Latin name for Russia, having been first obtained in ore from the Ural.] A hard rare metal of a gray colour occurring in platinum ore.

Rutile, Rutilite, ro'til, ro'til-it, n. [L. *rutilus*, red, inclining to yellow.] Native titanic oxide, an ore of titanium of a reddish-brown colour.

Ryal, ri'al, n. Rial.

Rye, ri, n. [A. Sax. *rygg*, Icel *rugr*, Dan. *rug*, Sw. *rog*, D. *roggo*, G. *roggen*, *roggen*; cog. Gr. *oryza*, rice.] A cereal plant which bears naked seeds furnished with awns like barley, much cultivated for food in Germany and Russia, in Britain mostly sown as a green-crop for food to sheep and cattle in spring.—**Rye-grass**, n. The common name of a genus of esteemed fodder-grasses, of which there are several varieties, some annual, others perennial.

Ryot, ri'ot, n. [Ar. *ra'iyat*, a peasant.] A Hindu cultivator of the soil.

Rypeck, ri'pek, n. A pole used to moor a punt while fishing or the like.

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant representing a hissing sound.

Sabadilla, sab-a-dil'a. Cebadilla.

Sabaism, sa-bā'izm, n. [Comp. Heb. *tsebâôth*, the heavenly host. Sabaoth.] The worship of the heavenly bodies, anciently practised in Western Asia.

Sabaoth, sa-bā'oth, n. [Heb. *tsebâôth*, armies, from *tsâbâ*, to assemble, to fight.] *Scrip.* armies; hosts.

Sabbath, sab'bath, n. [Heb. *shabbath*, rest, the day of rest.] The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest; originally the seventh day of the week, but in the Christian church the first day of the week is held sacred, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day; the Lord's-day; Sunday; intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest; the sabbatical year among the Israelites (O.T.).—*Sabbath-day's journey*, the distance which the Jews were permitted to travel on the Sabbath-day, probably about an English mile. *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday*. *Sunday* is the mere name of the day, *Sabbath* is the name of the institution. *Sunday* is the *Sabbath* of Christians, *Saturday* is the *Sabbath* of the Jews. But in the mouths of many it is equivalent to *Sunday*.—**Sabbatarian**, sab-ba-tā'ri-an, n. One who observes the Sabbath with extraordinary or unreasonable rigour; one careful to abstain from work or relaxation on Sunday. Used also *adjectively*.—**Sabbatarianism**, sab-ba-tā'ri-an-izm, n. The tenets of Sabbatarians.—**Sabbath-breaker**, n. One who profanes the Sabbath.—**Sabbath-breaking**, n. The act of breaking or profaning the Sabbath.—**Sabbathless**, sab'bath-les, a. Having no Sabbath; without intermission of labour.—**Sabbatic, Sabbatical**, sab-bat'ik, sab-bat'i-kal, a. [L. *sabbaticus*.] Pertaining to the Sabbath.—*Sabbatical year*, every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest or lie without tillage and to release debtors from their obligations.

Sabellian, sa-bel'i-an, n. A follower of *Sabellius*, a philosopher of Egypt in the third century A.D., who taught that there is one person only in the Godhead.

Sabicu, sab-i-kō', n. [Native name.] A tree of Cuba yielding timber used in shipbuilding, &c.

Sabine, sā'bin, n. [Fr. *sabine*, from L. *sabina (herba)*, the Sabine herb, savin.] A plant. Savin.

Sable, sā'bl, n. [O. Fr. *sable*, from Pol. *sobol*, Russ. *sobol*, a Slavonic word.] A digitigrade carnivorous animal nearly allied to the marten, found chiefly in the northern regions of Asia, and hunted for its black lustrous fur; the fur of the sable; a black or mourning suit or garment; the heraldic name for black.—a. Of the colour of the sable; black; dark.—v.t.—*sabled, sabling.* To make sable or dark in colour.—**Sable-vested**, a. Clothed in sable garments.

Sabot, sa-bō, n. [Fr. Origin unknown.] A wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, &c.

Sabre, sā'bér, n. [Fr. *sabre*, from D. Dan. and Sw. *sabel*, G. *säbel*, a sabre; ultimate origin unknown.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back and a little curved towards the point, specially adapted for cutting; a cavalry sword.—v.t.—*sabred, sabring.* To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.—**Sabretache, Sabre-tasche**, sā'ber-tāsh, n. [G. *tasche*, a pocket.] A leathern case or outside pocket worn by cavalry at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt.

Sabulous, sab'ū-lus, a. [L. *sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty.—**Sabulosity**, sab-ū-los'i-ti, n. The quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

Sac, sak, n. [L. *saccus*, a bag. Sack.] A bag or cyst of an animal or plant; a pouch; a receptacle for a liquid (the lacrymal *sac*).—**Saccate** sak'kāt, a. *Bot.* furnished with or having the form of a sac or pouch.—**Sacciferous**, sak-sif'ér-us, a. [L. *saccus*, and *fero*, to bear.] *Bot.* bearing a sac.—**Sacciform**, sak'si-form, a. Having the general form of a sac.—**Saccular**, sak'kū-lér, a. Like a sac; sacciform.—**Sacculated**, sak'kū-lā-ted, a. Furnished with little sacs.—**Saccule**, sak'kūl, n. [L. *sacculus*.] A little sac or sack; a cyst; a cell.

Sacbut, sak'but. Sackbut.

Saccade, sa-kād', n. [Fr.] A sudden violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins.

Saccate. Under Sac.

Saccharic, sak-kar'ik, a. [L. *saccharum*, sugar, from Gr. *sakchar*, *sakcharon*, sugar, a word of oriental origin. Sugar.] Pertaining to or obtained from sugar or allied substances.—**Saccharifer**ous, sak-ka-rif'ér-us, a. [L. *saccharum*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing sugar.—**Saccharify**, sak-kar'i-fi, v.t.—*saccharified, saccharifying.* [Fr. *saccharifier*.] To convert into sugar.—**Saccharine**, sak'ka-rin, a. Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; sugary.—*Saccharine fermentation*, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting.—**Saccharite**, sak'ka-rit, n. A finely-grained variety of felspar, of a vitreous lustre and white or greenish-white colour.—**Saccharoid, Saccharoidal**, sak'ka-roid, sak'ka-roi-dal, a. Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar.—**Saccharometer, Saccharimeter**, sak-ka-rom'et-ér, sak-ka-rim'et-ér, n. An instrument for determining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution.—**Saccharometry, Saccharimetry**, sak-ka-rom'et-ri, sak-ka-rim'et-ri, n. The operation of determining the quantity of sugar in a given solution.

Sacciferous, Saccule, &c. Under Sac.

Sacellum, sa-sel'um, n. [L., dim. from *sacrum*, a sacred place.] A sanctuary consecrated to a deity; a small chapel.

Sacerdotal, sas-ér-dō'tal, a. [L. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest. Sacred.] Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.—**Sacerdotally**, sas-ér-dō'tal-li, adv. In a sacerdotal manner.—**Sacerdotalism**, sas-ér-dō'tal-izm, n. Sacerdotal system or spirit; a tendency to attribute a lofty and sacred character to the priesthood; priestcraft.

Sachem, sā'chem, n. In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes.

Sachet, sa-shā, n. [Fr.] A small bag for containing odorous substances.

Sack, sak, n. [A. Sax. *sacc*, Dan. *sæk*, D. *zak*, G. *sack*, Goth. *sakkus*, from L. *saccus*, Gr. *sakkos*, probably of Eastern origin, similar forms being also found in Hebrew and Coptic.] A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, wool, cotton, hops, and the like; a measure or weight which varies according to the article and country; a kind of loose gown or mantle formerly worn; a sacque.—v.t. To put in a sack or in bags.—**Sackcloth**, sak'kloth, n. Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth worn in mourning, distress, or penance.—**Sackful**, sak'ful, n. As much as a sack will hold.—**Sacking**, sak'ing, n. A coarse fabric of which sacks are made.

Sack, sak, v.t. [Fr. *sac*, Sp. and Pg. *saco*, It. *sacco*, plunder; pillage; from the use of a *sack* in removing plunder. Sack, a bag.] To storm; to pillage; to devastate: usually said of a town.—n. The act of one who sacks; the storm and plunder of a town or city; also booty; spoil.—**Sackage**, sak'āj, n. The act of sacking.—**Sacker**, sak'ér, n. One who sacks.

Sack, sak, n. [Fr. *sec*, dry, from L. *siccus*, dry.] Formerly, a general name for different sorts of dry wines, more especially the Spanish, which were first extensively used in England in the sixteenth century.

Sackbut, sak'but, n. [Fr. *saquebute*, from Sp. *sacabuche*, a kind of trumpet, from *sacar*, to draw, and *buche*, the stomach.] A musical instrument of the trumpet kind, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required, like the trombone; *Scrip.* a musical stringed instrument mentioned in Dan. iii., perhaps a kind of guitar.

Sacque, sak, n. [A form of *sack*, Fr. *sac*, a bag. Sack.] A kind of loose gown or upper robe worn by ladies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Sacral. Under Sacrum.

Sacrament, sak'ra-ment, n. [L. *sacramentum*, a military oath of allegiance, an oath, from *sacer*, sacred (seen in *sacri-*

fice, &c.). SACRED.] *Theol.* an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created, or their obligations to him renewed and ratified. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* and the *Greek Ch.* there are seven sacraments, viz. baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders, and matrimony; but Protestants in general acknowledge but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper. When used without any qualifying word by *sacrament* is meant the eucharist or Lord's supper. —**Sacramental**, sak-ra-men'tal, *a.* Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; having the character of a sacrament. —**Sacramentally**, sak-ra-men'tal-li, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.—**Sacramentarian**, sak'ra-men-tā"ri-an, *n.* A person holding some special view in regard to the sacraments.—**Sacramentary**, sak-ra-men'ta-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a sacrament or to sacraments.

Sacrarium, sa-krā'ri-um, *n.* [L., from *sacer*, sacred.] A chapel in the houses of ancient Romans devoted to some particular divinity; the adytum of a temple; that part of a church where the altar is situated.

Sacre, sā'kėr. SAKER.

Sacred, sā'kred, *a.* [Pp. of old *sacre*, to set apart, to consecrate; Fr. *sacrer*, from L. *sacrare*, from *sacer*, sacred (seen also in *sacrilege*, *sacrifice*, *consecrate*, *desecrate*, &c.); same root as in *sanction*, *sanctify*.] Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; dedicated to religious use; holy; not profane or common; relating to religion or the services of religion; not secular; consecrated; dedicated; devoted: with *to* (*sacred to* one's memory); entitled to the highest respect or reverence; venerable; not to be profaned or violated; inviolable; inviolate (a secret kept *sacred*). —*Sacred College*, the college of cardinals at Rome. —*Sacred Majesty*, a title once applied to the kings of England.—**Sacredly**, sā'kred-li, *adv.* In a sacred manner; religiously; inviolably; strictly.—**Sacredness**, sā'kred-nes, *n.* The state of being sacred; holiness; sanctity; inviolableness.

Sacrifice, sak'ri-fis, *n.* [Fr. *sacrifice*, from L. *sacrificium*, from *sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, to make. SACRED.] The offering of anything to God, or to a god; a consecratory rite; anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity; an immolated victim on an altar; surrender or loss made for gaining something else; a giving up of some desirable object in behalf of a higher object; the thing so devoted or given up; the selling of goods under cost price. — *v.t.* — *sacrificed*, *sacrificing*. To make an offering or sacrifice of; to consecrate or present to some divinity; to immolate on the altar of God either as an atonement for sin or to express gratitude; to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something else; to devote or give up with loss or suffering; to destroy; to kill.—*v.i.* To offer up a sacrifice; to make offerings to God or to a deity by the slaughter and burning of victims, or some part of them, on an altar.—**Sacrificer**, sak'ri-fis-ėr, *n.* One that sacrifices.—**Sacrificial**, sak-ri-fish'al, *a.* Pertaining to sacrifice; performing sacrifices; consisting in sacrifice.—**Sacrific**, **Sacrifical**, sa-krif'ik, sa-krif'i-kal, *a.* [L. *sacrificus.*] Employed in sacrifice.—**Sacrificant**, sa-krif'i-kant, *n.* [L. *sacrificans*, ppr. of *sacrifico.*] One who offers a sacrifice.

Sacrilege, sak'ri-lej, *n.* [Fr. *sacrilége*, from L. *sacrilegium*—*sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, to gather, to pick up.] The violation or profaning of sacred things; the alienating to common purposes what has been appropriated to religious uses; the stealing of goods out of any church or chapel.—**Sacrilegious**, sak-ri-lē'jus, *a.* Guilty of or involving sacrilege; violating sacred things; profane; impious.—**Sacrilegiously**, sak-ri-lē'jus-li, *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner. —**Sacrilegiousness**, sak-ri-lē'jus-nes, *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious.

Sacring, sā'kring, *n.* [Fr. *sacrer*, to make sacred.] Consecration. [Tenn.]—**Sacring-bell**, **Sanctus-bell**, *n.* *R. Cath. Ch.* the small bell rung at the *sanctus* and at the elevation of the host in high-mass.

Sacrist, sā'krist, *n.* [L.L. *sacrista*, from L. *sacer*, sacred. SACRED.] A sacristan; a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.—**Sacristan**, sak'ris-tan, *n.* [L.L. *sacristanus*. *Sexton* is a contr. of this word.] An officer of the church who has the charge of the sacristy and its contents. —**Sacristy**, sak'ris-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sacristie.*] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils and the clerical vestments are deposited; the vestry.

Sacrum, sā'krum, *n.* [L. *os sacrum*, the sacred bone.] *Anat.* the bone which forms the basis or inferior extremity of the vertebral column, said to derive its name from its having been offered in sacrifice, and hence considered sacred.—**Sacral**, sā'kral, *a.* Pertaining to the sacrum.

Sad, sad, *a.* [A. Sax. *sæd*, satisfied, sated, weary, sick; Icel. *saddr*, sated, full; Goth. *saths*, satiated, full; cog. with L. *satur*, full, *satis*, enough. SATE, SATISFY.] Serious; sedate or grave; sorrowful; melancholy; mournful; affected with grief; downcast; gloomy; having the external appearance of sorrow; afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow; bad; naughty; wicked.—**Sadden**, sad'n, *v.t.* To make sad or sorrowful; to render melancholy or gloomy.—*v.i.* To become sad or sorrowful. —**Sadly**, sad'li, *adv.* In a sad manner; sorrowfully; grievously; calamitously.—**Sadness**, sad'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sad; sorrowfulness; dejection.

Saddle, sad'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *sadel*, *sadol*; Dan. *saddel*, Icel. *söthull*, G. *sattel*, a saddle; perhaps from L. *sedile*, a seat, from *sedeo*, to sit. Same root as *seat*, *set*, *sit*.] A seat to be placed on an animal's back for the rider to sit on; a padded piece of harness on an animal's back supporting the shafts of a vehicle; something like a saddle in shape or use, as a rise and fall on the ridge of a hill; a technical name of various appliances. — *Saddle of mutton*, *venison*, &c., two loins of mutton, &c., cut together. —*To put the saddle on the right horse*, to impute blame where it is really deserved. —*v.t.*—*saddled*, *saddling*. To put a saddle on; to load; to burden (to *saddle* a person with expense).—**Saddle-back**, *n.* A hill or its summit when somewhat saddle-shaped; *geol.* a familiar name for anticlinal strata. —**Saddle-bag**, *n.* One of a pair of bags united by straps for carriage on horse-back, one bag on each side.—**Saddle-bow**, *n.* The upper front part of a saddle, formed of two curved pieces united in an arch; a pommel. — **Saddle-cloth**, *n.* A cloth attached to a saddle, and extending over the loins of the horse; a housing.—**Saddle-girth**, *n.* The band or strap which passes under the horse's belly and serves to fasten the saddle.—**Saddle-horse**, *n.* A horse used for riding with a saddle. —**Saddler**, sad'lėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles or harness generally.—**Saddlery**, sad'lėr-i, *n.* The manufactures of a saddler; trade of a saddler.—**Saddle-tree**, *n.* The wooden frame of a saddle.

Sadducee, sad'dū-sē, *n.* [Gr. *saddoukaios*, Heb. *tsaddikim*, probably from *Zadok*, a distinguished priest in the time of David.] One of a sect or party among the ancient Jews, who denied the existence of any spiritual beings except God, believed that the soul died with the body, and therefore that there was no resurrection, and adhered to the written law alone.—**Sadduceeism**, **Sadducism**, sad'dū-sē-izm, sad'-dū-sizm, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.—**Sadducaic**, **Sadducean**, sad-dū-kā'ik, sad-dū-sē'an, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees.

Safe, sāf, *a.* [O.E. *sauf*, from Fr. *sauf*, safe, from L. *salvus*, safe (whence also *salvation*); akin to *servus*, a slave, *servare*, to preserve, *solidus*, solid, Gr. *holos*, Skr. *sarva*, whole.] Free from or not liable to danger of any kind; free from or having escaped hurt, injury, or damage; not exposing to danger; securing from harm; no longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm; sound; whole (a *safe* conscience). — *n.* A box or chamber of great strength for preserving money, jewels, account-books, and other valuable articles from thieves or against the action of fire; a ventilated or refrigerated receptacle in which meat is kept.—**Safe-conduct**, *n.* A convoy or guard for a person travelling in a foreign or hostile country; a writing serving as a pass or warrant of security to a traveller.—**Safeguard**, sāf'gärd, *n.* One who or that which defends or protects; a defence; protection; a convoy or guard to protect a traveller; a passport; a warrant of protection to a traveller.—*v.t.* To guard; to protect.—**Safe-keeping**, *n.* The act of keeping in safety from injury or from escape; secure guardianship. — **Safely**, sāf'li, *adv.* In a safe manner; without incurring danger; without hurt or injury; in safety; securely; carefully.—**Safeness**, sāf'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being safe; freedom from danger.—**Safety**, sāf'ti, *n.* The state or quality of being safe; exemption from injury or loss; the state of not being liable to danger or injury; freedom from danger; preservation; the state or quality of not causing danger; close custody. — **Safety-belt**, *n.* A belt made of buoyant material or inflated to sustain a person in water; a life-belt.—**Safety-buoy**, *n.* A safety-belt; a life-buoy. —**Safety-fuse**, *n.* A fuse used in blasting operations, carefully made so as to burn at a certain known rate per minute.—**Safety-lamp**, *n.* A lamp for lighting coal-mines without exposing workmen to the explosion of fire-damp, the flame being enveloped in a cylinder of wire-gauze, and thus prevented from igniting the inflammable gas.—**Safety-match**, *n.* A match which will light only on being rubbed on a specially prepared friction surface.—**Safety-pin**, *n.* A pin for fastening dress having its point fitting into a hood of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others. — **Safety-plug**, *n.* A plug in a steam-boiler partly of fusible metal, which melts when the internal temperature becomes too high; a plug to prevent barrels from bursting with gases generated internally. —**Safety-valve**, *n.* A contrivance for obviating or diminishing the risk of explosions in steam-boilers, the principle of which consists in opposing the pressure within the boiler by such a force as will yield before it reaches the point of danger, and permit the steam to escape.

Safflower, saf'flou-ėr, *n.* [From *saffron* and *flower*.] Bastard saffron, a plant cultivated in the south of Europe, Egypt, &c., on account of its flowers, which in their dried state form the safflower of commerce, and afford two colouring matters (also called safflower), a yellow and a red.

Saffron, saf'ron, *n.* [Fr. *safran*, from Sp. Ar. and Per. *safern*, saffron.] A plant of the crocus genus with flowers of a purple colour, the dried stigmata of which form the saffron of the shops, a substance of a rich orange colour, used as a colouring and flavouring ingredient in culinary preparations, liqueurs, &c., and yielding an orange-red extract used in dyeing and painting.—*a.* Having the colour of saffron flowers; yellow. — *v.t.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild.

Sag, sag, *v.i.*—*sagged*, *sagging*. [Allied to L. G. *sacken*, D. *zakken*, to sink; also perhaps to *sink*.] To incline or hang away owing to insufficiently supported weight, to sink in the middle; to hang off the perpendicular; to yield under the pressure of care, difficulties, or the like; to waver; *naut.* to incline to the leeward; to make leeway. — *v.t.* To cause to bend or give way.—*n.* The state or act of sagging.

Saga, sä'ga, *n.* [Icel. *saga*, a tale, a history; from *segja*, E. to *say*. SAY.] An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition of considerable length relating either mythical or historical events; a tale.

Sagacious, sa-gā'shus, *a.* [L. *sagax*, *sagacis*, from *sagio*, to perceive keenly, from a root signifying to be sharp, seen in Gr. *sagaris*, a battle-axe, Skr. *saghnomi*, to kill.] Intellectually keen or quick; acute in discernment; discerning and judicious;

shrewd; full of wisdom; **sage**; showing intelligence resembling that of man: said of the lower animals; quick of scent (*Milton*).—**Sagaciously**, sa-gā'shus-li, *adv.* In a sagacious manner.—**Sagaciousness**, sa-gā'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being sagacious.—**Sagacity**, sa-gas'i-ti, *n.* [L. *sagacitas.*] The quality of being sagacious; quickness of discernment; readiness of apprehension with soundness of judgment; shrewdness and common sense; intelligence resembling that of mankind (the *sagacity* of a dog).

Sagamore, sag'a-mōr, *n.* Among some tribes of American Indians, a king or chief; a sachem.

Sagapen, Sagapenum, sag'a-pen, sag-a-pē'-num, *n.* [Gr. *sagapēnon.*] A fetid gum-resin brought from Persia and Alexandria, occasionally used in medicine.

Sagathy, sag'a-thi, *n.* [Fr. *sagatis*, from L. *sagum*, a blanket or mantle.] A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton.

Sagbut,† sag'but, *n.* Same as *Sackbut.*

Sage, sāj, *n.* [Fr. *sauge*, from L. *salvia*, sage, from *salvus*, safe, sound; on account of the reputed virtues of the plant. SAVE.] A garden plant much used in cookery, and formerly also in great repute for its medicinal qualities.—*Sage apple*, an excrescence upon a species of sage caused by the puncture of an insect.—*Sage brush*, an American shrub of the wormwood family.—*Sage cheese*, a kind of cheese flavoured and coloured green with the juice of sage.—*Sage cock*, a species of grouse of the Rocky Mountain region, which feeds on the leaves of the sage brush.—**Sagy**, sā'ji, *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Sage, sāj, *a.* [Fr. *sage*, from L. *sapius*, wise, from *sapio*, to be wise (whence *sapient*).] Wise; sagacious; proceeding from wisdom; well-judged; grave; serious.—*n.* A wise man; a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.—**Sagely**, sāj'li, *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely.—**Sageness**, sāj'nes, *n.* Wisdom; sagacity.

Sagenite, saj'en-it, *n.* [Fr. *sagénite*, from L. *sagena*, Gr. *sagēnē*, a large net.] Acicular rutile, or red oxide of titanium; the crystals cross each other, giving a reticulated appearance, hence the name.

Sagg, sag, *v.i.* Same as *Sag.*

Sagger, sag'ér, *n.* A seggar. SEGGAR.

Saginate,† saj'i-nāt, *v.t.* [L. *saginō*, *saginatum*, to fatten.] To fatten.

Sagittal, saj'i-tal, *a.* [L. *sagittalis*, from *sagitta*, an arrow.] Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; *anat.* applied to the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.—**Sagittarius**, saj-i-tā'ri-us, *n.* [L., an archer.] One of the zodiacal constellations, which the sun enters Nov. 22; represented by the figure of a centaur in the act of shooting an arrow from his bow.—**Sagittary**, saj'i-ta-ri, *n.* An old name for a centaur.—*a.* Pertaining to an arrow.—**Sagittate**, saj'i-tāt, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow: used especially in *bot.*

Sago, sā'gō, *n.* [Malay and Javanese *sagu*, sago, from Papuan *sagu*, bread.] A kind of starch produced from the stem of several palms of the East Indies, forming light, wholesome, nutritious food.

Sagum, sā'gum, *n.* [L.] The military cloak worn by the Roman soldiers and inferior officers in war.

Sahib, sa'ib, *n.* [Hind., from Ar. *sahib*, lord, master.] A term of respect used by the natives of India or Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans.

Sai, sā'i, *n.* A species of South American monkey.

Saic, sā'ik, *n.* [Fr. *saique*, from Turk *shaïka*, a saic.] A variety of vessel common in the Levant.

Said, sed, pret. and pp. of *say*: so written for *sayed*. Declared; uttered; aforesaid; before mentioned.

Saiga, sā'ga, *n.* A species of antelope found on the steppes of Russia in Asia.

Sail, sāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *segel*, *segl*, a sail = Icel. *segl*, G. and Sw. *segel*, Dan. *seil*, D. *zeil*; probably from an Indo-European root (*seqh*) meaning to check, to resist (the wind.).] A piece of cloth, &c., spread to the wind to cause a vessel to move through the water, usually made of canvas; that portion of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind; a ship or other vessel: used as a plural with the singular form (a fleet of twenty *sail*); an excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel.—*Full sail*, with all sails set.—*To loose sails*, to unfurl them.—*To make sail*, to extend an additional quantity of sail.—*To set sail*, to expand or spread the sails; and hence, to begin a voyage.—*To shorten sail*, to reduce the extent of sail or take in a part.—*To strike sail*, to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind.—*Under sail*, having the sails spread.—*v.i.* To be impelled by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship, or by steam, oars, &c.; to be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; to set sail; to begin a voyage; to glide through the air; to pass smoothly along; to glide; to float (the clouds *sail*).—*v.t.* To pass over by means of sails; to move upon or pass over, as in a ship (to *sail* the seas); to fly or glide through; to navigate; to direct or manage the motion of.—**Sail-boat**, *n.* A boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails.—**Sailborne**, sāl'born, *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails.—**Sail-broad**, *a.* Spreading like a sail.—**Sail-cloth**, *n.* Canvas or duck used in making sails for ships, &c.—**Sailer**, sā'lér, *n.* One that sails; a sailor†; a ship or other vessel with reference to her manner of sailing (a fast *sailer*).—**Sailing**, sā'ling, *n.* The act of one who or that which sails; the art of navigation.—**Sailless**, sāl'les, *a.* Destitute of sails.—**Sail-loft**, *n.* A loft where sails are cut out and made.—**Sail-maker**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, alter, or repair sails.—**Sailor**, sā'lér, *n.* [Another spelling of *sailer*.] A mariner; a seaman.—**Sail-room**, *n.* An apartment in a vessel where spare sails are stowed away.—**Sail-yard**, *n.* The yard or spar on which a sail is extended.

Sainfoin, Saintfoin, san'foin, sānt'foin, *n.* [Fr. *sainfoin*, from *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay, or from *saint*, holy, and *foin*.] A leguminous plant cultivated for supplying fodder for cattle either in the green state or when converted into hay.

Saint, sānt, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sanctus*, sacred, holy, pp. of *sancio*, to render sacred. SACRED.] A person sanctified; one eminent for piety and virtue; particularly applied to the apostles and other holy persons of early Christian times; one of the blessed in heaven; an angel (O. and N. T.); a person canonized by the Church of Rome: often contracted *St.* when coming before a personal name.—*St. Andrew's cross*, a cross shaped like the letter X.—*St. Anthony's fire*, erysipelas.—*St. Cuthbert's beads*, the detached and perforated joints of the fossil stems of encrinites.—*St. Elmo's light*, corposant.—*St. George's ensign*, the distinguishing badge of ships of the British navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-flag in the upper quarter next the mast.—*St. Ignatius' bean*, the seed of a large climbing shrub nearly allied to that which produces nux-vomica.—*St. John's bread*, the carob-tree or its fruit.—*St. Vitus' dance*. CHOREA.—*Saint's bell*. SACRING-BELL.—*v.t.*† To canonize among the saints; to canonize.—*v.i.* To act piously or with a show of piety. [*Shak.*]—**Saintdom**, sānt'dum, *n.* The state or condition of being a saint.—**Sainted**, sān'ted, p. and *a.* Canonized; holy; pious; entered into bliss; gone to heaven: often used as a euphuism for *dead*.—**Sainthood**, sānt'hod, *n.* The character, rank, or position of a saint.—**Saintlike**, **Saintly**, sānt'lik, sānt'li, *a.* Resembling a saint; becoming a saint.—**Saintliness**, sānt'li-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being saintly.—**Saintship**, sānt'ship, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

Saint-Simonian, sānt-si-mō'ni-an, *n.* A partisan of the Count de *St. Simon*, who advocated a system of socialism.—**Saint-Simonianism**, sānt-si-mō'ni-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of the Saint-Simonians.

Sake, sāk, *n.* [A. Sax. *sacu*, contention, a cause or suit at law; Icel. *sök*, L.G. *sake*, G. *sache*, suit, affair, thing; akin to A. Sax. *sacan*, Icel. *saka*, to contend, accuse, &c.] Final cause; purpose; account; regard to any person or thing: always with *for* (*for* his *sake*).

Saker, sā'kér, *n.* [Fr. *sacre*, a falcon, then a piece of ordnance; Sp. and Pg. *sacre*, from Ar. *saqr*, a sparrow-hawk.] A hawk; a species of falcon; formerly also a small piece of artillery.—**Sakeret**, sā'ker-et, *n.* The male of the saker.

Saki, sā'ki, *n.* A name of American monkeys with non-prehensile bushy tails.

Sakieh, Sakia, sak'i-e, sak'i-a, *n.* A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water.

Sal, sal, *n.* [L. SALT.] Salt: a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.—*Sal acetosa*. SALERATUS.—*Sal ammoniac* (am-mō'ni-ak), hydrochlorate of ammonia, a salt much used in the arts and in pharmacy; a name derived from the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*, in Egypt, where it was originally made by burning camels' dung.—*Sal prunella*, nitrate of potash fused into cakes or balls and used for chemical purposes.—*Sal volatile* (vo-lat'i-le), carbonate of ammonia; a spirituous solution of carbonate of ammonia flavoured with aromatics.

Sal, sāl, *n.* [Native name.] One of the most valuable timber trees of India.

Salaam, sa-lam', *n.* [Per. and Ar. *salām*, Heb. *shalom*, peace.] A ceremonious salutation or obeisance among orientals.—*v.t.* and *i.* To perform the salaam; to salute with a salaam.

Salable, sā'la-bl, *a.* SALEABLE.

Salacious, sa-lā'shus, *a.* [L. *salax*, *salacis*, salacious, from *salio*, to leap.] Lustful; lecherous.—**Salaciously**, sa-lā'shus-li, *adv.* Lustfully.—**Salaciousness**, **Salacity**, sa-lā'shus-nes, sa-las'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being salacious; lecherousness.

Salad, sal'ad, *n.* [Fr. *salade*, It. *salata*, a salted dish, from *salare*, to salt, from L. *sal*, salt.] A general name for certain vegetables prepared and served so as to be eaten raw; chiefly lettuce, endive, radishes, green mustard, cresses, celery, and young onions.—*Salad days*, green, unripe age; days of youthful inexperience.—*Salad oil*, olive-oil used in dressing salads.—**Salading**, sal'ad-ing, *n.* Vegetables for salads.

Sal-aeratus, sal'a-ér-ā'tus. SALERATUS.

Salam, sa-lam', *n.* SALAAM.

Salamander, sal-a-man'dér, *n.* [L. and Fr. *salamandra*.] The name of harmless amphibian reptiles closely allied to the newts, formerly believed to be capable of living in fire; a kind of fire spirit or being supposed to live in fire; a large iron poker.—*Salamander's wool* or *hair*, fibrous asbestos.—**Salamandrine**, **Salamandroid**, sal-a-man'drin, sal-a-man'droid, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander.

Salamstone, sa-lam'stōn, *n.* A variety of sapphire brought from Ceylon.

Salary, sal'a-ri, *n.* [L. *salarium*, from *sal*, salt, originally salt-money, money given to buy salt, as part of the pay of Roman soldiers; hence, stipend, pay. SALT.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter; stipend; wages.—*v.t.*—*salaried*, *salarying*. To pay or attach a salary or stipend to.

Sale, sāl *n.* [Icel. *sal*, *sala*, sale, bargain; this word stands in same relation to *sell* as *tale* to *tell*.] The act of selling; the exchange or transfer of a commodity for an agreed on price in money; opportunity of selling; demand: market; public transfer to the highest bidder; exposure of goods in a market or shop; auction.—*On sale*, *for sale*, to be bought or sold; offered to purchasers.—**Saleable**, sā'la-bl, *a.* Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in demand.—**Saleableness**, **Saleability**, sā'la-bl-nes, sā-la-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being saleable.—**Saleably**, sā'la-bli, *adv.* In a saleable manner.—**Sale-room**, *n.* A room in which goods are sold; an auction-room.—**Saleman**, sāls'man, *n.* One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise; a wholesale dealer, as, a cattle, butter, hay, fish, or other *salesman*.

Salep, Salep, sal'ep, sal'op, *n.* [Ar. *sahlab*, *salep*.] The dried tuberous roots of different species of orchis, much valued in the

East for its supposed stimulant properties and esteemed as a nutritious food.

Saleratus, sal-e-rā'tus, n. [For *sal aeratus*, lit. aerated salt.] The prepared carbonate of soda and salt used for mixing with the flour in baking. [*American*.]

Salic, sal'ik, a. [Fr. *salique*, from the *Salian* Franks, or Franks settled on the river *Sala*.] A term applied to a law by which in France females were excluded from the throne.

Salicaceous, sal-i-kā'shus, a. [L. *salix*, a willow.] Of or relating to the willow family of plants.—**Salicin**, **Salicine**, sal'i-sin, n. A bitter crystallizable substance extracted from willow bark and from that of the poplar, a valuable tonic.—**Salicylic**, sal-i-sil'ik, a. [L. *salix*, and Gr. *hylē*, matter.] A term for an acid used as an antiseptic and for other purposes.

Salient, sā'li-ent, a. [L. *saliens*, *salientis*, ppr. of *salio*, to leap (seen also in *sally*, *assail*, *assault*, *insult*, *result*, &c.).] Springing; shooting up or out; projecting outwardly (a *salient* angle); forcing itself on the notice or attention; conspicuous; prominent. — **Saliently**, sā'li-ent-li, *adv.* In a salient manner. — **Salience**, sā'li-ens, n. The quality of being salient; projection; protrusion.

Saliferous, sa-lif'ėr-us, a. [L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or bearing salt.—*Saliferous system*, an old geological term for the new red sandstone system, from salt being a characteristic of it.

Salify, sal'i-fi, v.t.—*salified*, *salifying*. [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, to make.] To form into a salt by combining an acid with a base.—**Salifiable**, sal'i-fi-a-bl, a. Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt. —**Salification**, sal'i-fi-kā"shon, n. The act of salifying.

Salimeter, sa-lim'et-ėr, n. [L. *sal*, *salis*, salt, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution.

Salina, sa-lī'na, n. [Sp., from L. *sal*, salt. SALT.] A salt marsh; a salt pond inclosed from the sea; a place where salt is made from salt water; a salt-work.—**Salination**, sal-i-nā'shon, n. The act of washing with or soaking in salt liquor.—**Saline**, sa-līn', a. [Fr. *salin*, from L. *sal*, salt.] Consisting of salt; partaking of the qualities of salt; salt.—n. [Fr. *saline*.] A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.—**Salineness**, sa-līn'nes, n. State of being saline.—**Saliniferous**, sal-i-nif'ėr-us, a. Producing salt. — **Saliniform**, sa-lin'i-form, a. Having the form of salt.—**Salinity**, sa-lin'i-ti, n. The state of being salt; salineness. — **Salinometer**, sal-i-nom'et-ėr, n. An apparatus for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines, and thus showing when they should be cleansed.

Salique, sal'ik or sa-lēk', a. SALIC.

Saliva, sa-lī'va, n. [L., akin to Gr. *sialon*, saliva; and to Gael. and Ir. *seile*, saliva, E. *slime*.] The fluid which is secreted by certain glands of the mouth and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue and to make the food more fitted for digestion: when discharged from the mouth it is called *spittle*.—**Salival**, sa-lī'val, a. SALIVARY.—**Salivant**, sal'i-vant, a. Exciting salivation.—n. That which produces salivation.—**Salivary**, sal'i-va-ri, a. Pertaining to the saliva; secreting or conveying saliva (the *salivary* glands or ducts).—**Salivate**, sal'i-vāt, v.t.—*salivated*, *salivating*. [L. *salivare*.] To cause to have an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva, usually by mercury.—**Salivation**, sal-i-vā'shon, n. An excessive flow of saliva, often caused by mercury; ptyalism.

Sallow, sal'ō, n. [A. Sax. *sealh*=Sc. *saugh*, Icel. *selja*, Dan. *selje*, G. *sahl*; allied to L. *salix*, Gael. *seileach*, Ir. *soil*, a willow.] A shrub of the willow kind.

Sallow, sal'ō, a. [A. Sax. *salu*, *salowe*, sallow, dark=Icel. *sölr*, D. *zaluw*, O.H.G. *salo*, pale.] Of a pale, sickly colour, tinged with a dark yellow: said especially of the skin or complexion.—v.t. To tinge with a sallow colour. — **Sallowness**, sal'ō-nes, n. The quality of being sallow.

Sally, sal'i, n. [Fr. *saillie*, from *saillir*, to leap, from L. *salire*, to leap. SALIENT.] A leaping forth; a rush of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a spring or flight of intellect, fancy or imagination (a *sally* of wit); an act of levity or extravagance; a piece of wild gaiety; a frolic.—v.i.—*sallied*, *sallying*. To make a sally; to leap or rush out; to issue suddenly from a fortified place, to attack besiegers.—**Sally-port**, n. *Fort.* a postern or passage to afford egress to troops in making a sally.

Sally-lun, **Sally-lunn**, sal'i-lun, n. [From *Sally Lunn*, who sold it in Bath.] A kind of sweet bun or tea-cake.

Salmagundi, **Salmagundy**, sal-ma-gun'di, n. [Fr. *salmigondis*.] A dish of chopped meat, eggs, anchovies, red pickled cabbage, &c.; a mixture of various ingredients; a miscellany.

Salmi, **Salmis**, sal'mē, n. [Fr.] A ragout of woodcocks, larks, thrushes, &c.

Salmiac, sal'mi-ak, n. A contraction of *Sal Ammoniac*.

Salmon, sam'un, n. *sing.* and *pl.* [L. *salmo*, *salmonis*, from *salio*, to leap.] A large fish found in the north of Europe, America, and Asia, and both in the sea and in fresh water; in autumn ascending the rivers to deposit its spawn; with excellent flesh of a pinkish-orange colour.—**Salmon-colour**, n. The colour of the flesh of the salmon.—**Salmonet**, sam'un-et, n. A little salmon; a samlet.—**Salmonoid**, sam'un-oid, a. Belonging to the family of which the salmon is the type.—**Salmon-fry**, n. The salmon when recently hatched.—**Salmon-peel**, n. A grilse under 2 lbs.—**Salmon-trout**, n. Called also the sea-trout, a fish resembling the salmon in form and colour, and, like it, ascending rivers to deposit its spawn.

Salon, sä-loṅ, n. [Fr.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon.

Saloon, sa-lön', n. [Fr. *salon*, It. *salone*, from O.H.G. *sal*, a house=A. Sax. *sal*, a hall.] Any specious apartment for the reception of company or for works of art; a large public room; an apartment for specific public use (the *saloon* of a steamer).

Saloop, sa-löp'. SALOP.

Salsafy, sal'sa-fi. SALSIFY.

Salse, sāls, n. [Fr. *salse*, from L. *salsus*, salt.] An eruption of hot acidulated mud from a small orifice, observed in volcanic regions.

Salsify, sal'si-fi, n. [Fr. *salsifis*, goat's-beard.] A plant, called also purple goat's-beard. GOAT'S-BEARD.

Salt, salt, n. [A. Sax. *sealt* (properly an adj.)=Fris. Dan. Sw. Icel. and Goth. *salt*, D. *zout*, G. *salz*; cog. W. *halen*, Gael. and Ir. *salann*, L. *sal* (Fr. *sel*), Gr. *hals* (=*sals*), salt.] A well-known substance in common use for seasoning and preserving food from the earliest ages, its chemical name being chloride of sodium, obtained from salt mines in the form of rock-salt, or from sea-water by simple evaporation; *chem.* a compound produced by the combination of a base (commonly a metallic oxide) with an acid; taste; smack; savour; wit; piquancy; pungency; sarcasm (Attic *salt*); a salt-cellar; an old sailor (colloq.).—*Salt of lemons*, a substance prepared from oxalic acid and potassium carbonate, used to remove ink-stains, &c.; also oxalic acid. —*Salt of Saturn*, acetate of lead; sugar of lead.—*Salt of soda*, carbonate of soda.—*Salt of sorrel*, oxalic acid; salt of lemons. —*Salt of tartar*, carbonate of potash.—*Salt of tin*, protochloride of tin, extensively used as a mordant in dyeing. — *Salt of vitriol*, sulphate of zinc.—*Spirit of salt*, muriatic or hydrochloric acid. — *To be worth one's salt*, to be worthy of one's hire. —a. Impregnated with salt; abounding in or containing salt; prepared with or tasting of salt; sharp; pungent. — v.t. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt. —*To salt a mine*, to sprinkle it with a little of the precious metal in order to obtain a high price for the claim from an inexperienced person. — **Salt-butter**, n. Butter seasoned with salt to make it keep. —**Salt-cellar**, n. [A tautological term, lit. a salt-salt-dish, *cellar* being=Fr. *salière*, a salt-cellar, from L. *sal*, salt.] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table.

Salter, sal'tėr, n. One who salts; one that sells salt; a drysalter.—**Saltern**, sal'tėrn, n. A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation.—**Saltish**, sal'tish, a. Somewhat salt.—**Saltishly**, sal'tish-li, *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltness. — **Saltishness**, sal'tish-nes, n. The state of being saltish.—**Salt-junk**, n. Dry salt beef for use at sea.—**Saltless**, salt'les, a. Destitute of salt; insipid.—**Salt-lick**, n. A salt spring. [United States.] —**Saltly**, salt'li, *adv.* In a salt manner; with the taste of salt. — **Salt-marsh**, n. Land under pasture-grasses subject to be overflowed by sea-water.—**Salt-mine**, n. A mine where rock-salt is obtained.—**Saltness**, salt'nes, n. The quality or state of being salt or impregnated with salt.—**Salt-pan**, n. A large shallow pan or a shallow pond in which salt water or brine is evaporated to obtain salt.—**Saltpetre**, salt'pē-tėr, n. [*Salt* and L. *petra*, a stone.] A salt, called also *Nitre* (which see).—**Salts**, salts, n. *pl.* Epsom salt or other salt used as a medicine.—**Salt-spring**, n. A spring of salt-water; a brine-spring.—**Salt-water**, n. Water impregnated with salt; sea-water. — **Salt-work**, n. A place where salt is made.—**Saltwort**, salt'wėrt, n. A name applied to several plants yielding kelp.

Saltant, sal'tant, a. [L. *saltans*, *saltantis*, ppr. of *salto*, to leap, from *salio*. SALIENT.] Leaping; jumping; dancing.—**Saltation**, sal-tā'shon, n. [L. *saltatio*.] A leaping or jumping; beating or palpitation.—**Saltatory**, sal'ta-to-ri, a. Leaping or dancing; adapted for leaping.

Saltarello, sal-ta-rel'lo, n. [It.] A brisk Neapolitan dance.

Saltigrade, sal'ti-grād, a. [L. *saltus*, a leap, *gradior*, to go.] Leaping; formed for leaping.

Saltire, **Saltier**, sal'tėr, n. [O.Fr. *saultoir*, Mod. Fr. *sautoir*, originally a kind of stirrup, from *sauter*, L. *saltare*, to leap. SALTANT.] *Her.* an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bends crossing each other.

Salubrious, sa-lū'bri-us, a. [L. *salubris*, from *salus*, *salutis*, health, safety; akin to *salvus*, safe. SAFE, SALUTARY.] Favourable to health; healthful; healthy.—**Salubriously**, sa-lū'bri-us-li, *adv.*—**Salubriousness**, **Salubrity**, sa-lū'bri-us-nes, sa-lū'bri-ti, n. The state or quality of being salubrious; healthfulness.

Salutary, sal'ū-ta-ri, a. [Fr. *salutaire*, L. *salutaris*, from *salus*, *salutis*, health. SALUBRIOUS.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health; contributing to some beneficial purpose; advantageous; profitable. —**Salutarily**, sal'ū-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a salutary manner. — **Salutariness**, sal'ū-ta-ri-nes, n. The quality of being salutary.

Salute, sa-lūt', v.t.—*saluted*, *saluting*. [L. *saluto*, from L. *salus*, *salutis*, health. SALUBRIOUS, SAFE.] To address with expressions of kind wishes, or in order to show homage or courtesy; to greet; to hail; to greet by some act, as by uncovering the head, a bow, &c.; in the *army* or *navy*, to honour by a salute (see the noun).—v.i. To perform a salutation; to greet each other. —n. A salutation; a greeting; a kiss, a bow, or the like; in an *army* or *navy*, a compliment paid to a royal or other distinguished personage when squadrons or other bodies meet, and on various ceremonial occasions, by firing cannon or small-arms, dipping colours or topsails, presenting arms, manning the yards, &c.—**Saluter**, sa-lū'tėr, n. One who salutes. — **Salutation**, sal-ū-tā'shon, n. [L. *salutatio*.] The act of saluting; that which is done or uttered in saluting; a greeting or salute. — **Salutatory**, sa-lū'ta-to-ri, a. Saluting; greeting.

Salvage. Under SALVE, v.t.

Salvation, sal-vā'shon, n. [O.Fr. *salvation*, from L. *salvo*, *salvatum*, to save, from *salvus*, safe, same root as *salus*, *salutis*, safety (whence *salute*). SAFE, SALUBRIOUS.] The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity; the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death and the conferring on him of everlasting happiness

that which saves; the cause of saving.—*Salvation Army*, a society organized for the religious revival of the masses, having its proceedings conducted by generals, majors, captains, *&c.*, of either sex, and by military forms.—**Salvationist**, sal-vā'shon-ist, *n.* One of the Salvation Army.

Salve, salv, *v.t.* [From L. *salvo, salvatum*, to save, from *salvus*, safe. SALVATION.] To save a ship or goods from destruction, as by shipwreck or fire.—**Salvable**, sal'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being salved; admitting of salvation. — **Salvability**, sal-va-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being salvable.—**Salvage**, sal'vāj, *n.* [L. L. *salvagium*, from L. *salvus*.] The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from the sea, fire, an enemy, or the like; an allowance to which persons are entitled by whose voluntary exertions ships or goods have been saved; property thus saved.—**Salvor**, sal'vor, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods from wreck or destruction.

Salve, sav or salv, *n.* [A.Sax. *sealf*, a salve, an ointment = D. *salve*, Dan. *salve*, G. *salbe*, O.H.G. *salba*, salve, allied to Skr. *sarpis*, ghee or clarified butter.] An adhesive substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment; help; remedy.—*v.t.*—*salved, salving.* To apply salve to; to remedy.—**Salver**, sā'vēr or sal'vēr, *n.* One who salves or cures.

Salver, sal'vēr, *n.* [Sp. *salva*, a salver, also the previous tasting of a great man's food by a servant to see that it is wholesome, from L. *salvus*, safe. SALVATION.] A kind of tray or waiter for table service, or on which anything is presented to a person.

Salvo, sal'vō, *n.* [From L. *salvo jure*, 'the right being intact,' an expression used in reserving rights. SALVATION.] An exception or reservation; an excuse.

Salvo, sal'vō, *n.* [Fr. *salve*, It. and Sp. *salva*, a salvo, a salute, from L. *salve*, hail, from *salvus*, safe. SALVATION.] A general discharge of guns intended for a salute; a shouting or cheering.

Sal-volatile. Under SAL.

Salvor, sal'vor, *n.* Under SALVE, to save.

Samara, sam'a-ra, *n.* [L. *samara*, the seed of the elm.] *Bot.* a fruit with wing-like expansions, as in the fruit or *key* of the ash-tree, elm, maple.—**Samaroid**, sam'a-roid, *a.* Resembling a samara.

Samaritan, sa-mar'i-tan, *a.* Pertaining to *Samaria*, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, pertaining to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after, the Babylonish exile.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Samaria; the language of Samaria; a Chaldean dialect; a charitable or benevolent person: in allusion to the 'good Samaritan' in the parable.

Sambo, sam'bō, *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

Sambur, sam'bur, *n.* A kind of large deer of Northern India.

Same, sām, *a.* [A. Sax. *same;* Icel. *samr*, Dan. and Sw. *samme*, O. Sax. and Goth. *sama;* allied to L. *similis* (whence *similar, simulate*), like, *simul*, together; Gr. *homa*, together, *homos*, same; Skr. *sama*, like.] Identical; not different or other (the *same* man); of the identical kind, species, or degree; exactly similar, though not the specific thing (the *same* error); just mentioned or denoted: always preceded by *the* or *this, that, &c.*—*All the same*, nevertheless; notwithstanding. — **Sameness**, sām'nes, *n.* The state of being the same; identity; similarity; want of variety.

Samian, sā'mi-an, *a.* Pertaining to the isle of *Samos*.—*Samian earth*, an argillaceous earth found in Samos, and formerly used in medicine as an astringent.—*Samian ware*, an ancient kind of pottery made of Samian or other fine earth.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Samos.

Samite, sā'mit, *n.* [O.Fr. *samit*, from L.L. *samitum*, from Gr. *hexamitum*—*hex*, six, and *mitos*, a thread.] An old rich silk stuff interwoven with gold or embroidered.

Samlet, sam'let, *n.* [Dim. of *salmon*.] A name for the parr.

Samp, samp, *n.* In the United States, food composed of maize, broken or bruised, boiled, and mixed with milk.

Sampan, sam'pan, *n.* [Malay and Javanese.] A name applied to boats of various builds on the Chinese rivers, at Singapore, &c.

Samphire, sam'fir, *n.* [Corruption of Fr. (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre* (St. Peter's herb).] Sea-fennel, a genus of plants whose leaves are used in pickles and salads.

Sample, sam'pl, *n.* [O. Fr. *essample, exemple*, an example. EXAMPLE.] A pattern[; an example]; a small part or quantity of anything intended to be shown as evidence of the quality of the whole. ∴ Syn. under SPECIMEN.—*v.t.*—*sampled, sampling.* To take a sample of; to take a quantity from to serve as a sample (to *sample* sugar, &c.). —**Sampler**, sam'pl-ér, *n.* One who samples.

Sampler, sam'plér, *n.* [From L. *exemplar*, a pattern, from *exemplum*, an example. SAMPLE, EXAMPLE.] A piece of fancy sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice.

Samson's-post, sam'sons-pōst, *n.* A strong pillar or a movable post used in a ship for various purposes.

Sanable, san'a-bl, *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, from *sano*, to heal, from *sanus*, sound. SANE.] Capable of being healed or cured; curable. — **Sanability**, **Sanableness**, san-a-bil'i-ti, san'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being sanable; curableness.—**Sanatarium**, san-a-tā'ri-um, *n.* Same as *Sanatorium*.—**Sanative**, san'a-tiv, *a.* Healing.—**Sanativeness**, san'a-tiv-nes, *n.*—**Sanatorium**, san-a-tō'ri-um, *n.* [Neut. of L.L. *sanatorius*.] A place to which people go for the sake of health; a military station on the mountains or table-lands of tropical countries, with climates suited to the health of Europeans.—*Sanatarium* and *Sanitarium* are less correct forms.—**Sanatory**, san'a-to-ri, *a.* [L.L. *sanatorius*, from L. *sano*, to heal.] Conducive to health; healing; curing: sometimes used as if the same as *sanitary*. See under SANITARY.

San-benito, san-be-nē'tō, *n.* [It. *sanbenito*, Sp. *sambenito*.] An upper garment painted with flames, figures of devils, &c., worn by persons going to the stake on the occasion of an *auto de fé*.

Sanctify, sangk'ti-fi, *v.t.*—*sanctified, sanctifying.* [Fr. *sanctifier*, L. *sanctifico*, from *sanctus*, holy (whence *sainti*, and *facio*, to make.] To make holy or sacred; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to hallow; to purify from sin or sinful affections; to make the means of holiness; to celebrate or confess as holy.—**Sanctification**, sangk'ti-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of sanctifying or state of being sanctified; the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified from sin; conformity to the will of God; consecration.—**Sanctifier**, sangk'ti-fi-ér, *n.* One who sanctifies.

Sanctimony, sangk'ti-mo-ni, *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, holy. SAINT.] Piety[, sanctity]; the external appearance of devoutness; affected or hypocritical devoutness. — **Sanctimonious**, sangk-ti-mō'ni-us, *a.* Making a show of sanctity; affecting the appearance of sanctity.—**Sanctimoniously**, sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner. — **Sanctimoniousness**, sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.*

Sanction, sangk'shon, *n.* [L. *sanctio*, from *sancio, sancire*, to render sacred or inviolable, whence *sanctus*, holy. SAINT.] An official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body; ratification or confirmation; authority; penalty incurred by the infringement of a command. — *Pragmatic sanction.* PRAGMATIC.—*v.t.* To give sanction to; to ratify; to give countenance to.

Sanctity, sangk'ti-ti, *n.* [L. *sanctitas*, from *sanctus*, holy. SANCTION, SAINT.] The state or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; sacredness; inviolability.

Sanctuary, sangk'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *sanctuarium*, from *sanctus*, sacred. SANCTITY.] A sacred or consecrated place; the temple at Jerusalem, particularly the most retired part of it, called the *Holy of Holies;* a house consecrated to the worship of God; a church; in the *R. Cath. Ch.* that part of a church where the altar is placed; the cella of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple; a place of protection; a sacred asylum; right of affording such protection, a privilege attached to certain places in virtue of which criminals are protected from the law; refuge in a sacred place; shelter.—**Sanctum**, sangk'tum, *n.* A sacred place; a private retreat or room (an editor's *sanctum*).—*Sanctum sanctorum*, 'the holy of holies;' the innermost or holiest place of the Jewish temple.—**Sanctus**, sangk'tus, *n.* An anthem beginning with the Latin word *sanctus*, holy.—**Sanctus-bell**, *n.* Same as *Sacring-bell*.

Sand, sand, *n.* [A. Sax. *sand*—Dan. Sw. and G. *sand*, Icel. *sandr*, D. *zand;* probably from same root as L. *sabulum*, gravel.] Fine particles of stone, particularly of siliceous stone in a loose state, but not reduced to powder or dust, generally arising from disintegrated rock; *pl.* a tract of land consisting of sandy soil, like the deserts of Arabia; tracts of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide.—*v.t.* To sprinkle with sand; to drive upon a sand-bank.—**Sand-bag**, *n.* A bag filled with sand or earth, and used in a fortification or for other purposes.—**Sand-bank**, *n.* A bank of sand; a bank of sand formed by tides or currents.—**Sand-bath**, *n.* A bath of hot sand for the body; hot sand used as an equable heater for retorts, &c., in chemical processes.—**Sand-blast**, *n.* A method of engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials by the force of particles of sand driven by a steam or air blast.—**Sand-blind**, *a.* [Corrupted from *sam-blind*, from A. Sax. *sám* (akin to L. *semi*), half.] Having imperfect sight.—**Sand-box**, *n.* A box with a perforated top for sprinkling sand. —**Sand-boy**, *n.* A boy employed in carrying or carting sand.—**Sand-crack**, *n.* A crack in the hoof of a horse.—**Sand-drift**, *n.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound of drifted sand.—**Sanded**, san'ded, *p.* and *a.* Sprinkled with sand; covered with drifted sand; of a sandy colour (*Shak.*).—**Sand-eel**, *n.* A name of certain British fishes that bury themselves in the sand, and are also known by the name of *launce*. — **Sanderling**, san'dér-ling, *n.* [So called because it feeds among the moist sands of the shore.] A small wading bird which frequents the shores and feeds on small marine insects.—**Sand-flea**, *n.* A small leaping crustacean of the sea-shore.—**Sand-fly**, *n.* A minute dipterous insect whose bite is painful.—**Sand-gall**, *n.* Same as *Sand-pipe*.—**Sand-glass**, *n.* A glass that measures time by the running of sand from one division of it to the other.—**Sand-grass**, *n.* Grass that grows on sandy soil.—**Sand-grouse**, *n.* A genus of birds closely allied to the grouse, inhabiting arid sandy plains.—**Sand-hill**, *n.* A hill of sand; a dune.—**Sand-hopper**, *n.* The sand-flea.—**Sandiness**, san'di-nes, *n.* The state of being sandy.—**Sand-launce**, *n.* The sand-eel.—**Sand-lizard**, *n.* A lizard found on sandy heaths in Great Britain.—**Sand-martin**, *n.* The smallest of the British swallows; named from digging a hole for its nest in sandy banks, gravel pits, &c. —**Sand-mole**, *n.* A burrowing animal of Cape Colony.—**Sand-paper**, *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance for polishing wood-work. — **Sand-pipe**, *n.* *Geol.* a long cylindrical hollow penetrating chalk rocks, and filled with sand, gravel, or clay.—**Sandpiper**, sand'pi-pér, *n.* A name of several grallatorial birds allied to the snipe, plover, &c.—**Sandstone**, sand'stōn, *n.* Stone composed of agglutinated grains of sand, which may be calcareous, siliceous, or of any other mineral nature, often known by the name of *freestone*.—*New red sandstone, geol.* a series of brick-red strata lying immediately above the Permian strata, and comprising the triassic strata.—*Old red sandstone*, a group of strata, chiefly sandstones and conglomerates, whose universally red colour suggested their name, above the Silurian and below the carboniferous strata. — **Sand-storm**, *n.* A violent commotion of sand caused by wind. — **Sand-wasp**, *n.* An insect resembling a wasp, the females of which burrow in sandy banks.—**Sandwort**, sand'wert, *n.* A name of several British plants growing in sandy situations.—**Sandy**, san'di, *a.* Consisting of or abounding with sand; resembling

sand; of the colour of sand; of a yellowish-red colour.

Sandal, san'dal, n. [Fr. *sandale*, L. *sandalium*, from Gr. *sandalion*.] A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by means of straps crossed over and worn round the ankle; a tie or strap for a shoe resembling that of a sandal. — **Sandaliform**, san'dal-i-form, a. Shaped like a sandal or slipper. — **Sandalled**, san'dald, p. and a. Wearing sandals; shaped like a sandal.

Sandal-wood, n. [Ar. *sandal*, sandal-wood.] The wood of several trees of the East Indies and islands of the Pacific, with a strong scent which is very fatal to insects, and hence it is used for making cabinets, boxes, &c.—*Red sandal-wood*, the wood of a tree of India, used as a dye-wood.

Sandarach, san'da-rak, n. [L. *sandaracha*, from Gr. *sandarachē*, a word of Oriental origin.] A resin which exudes from the bark of a valuable timber tree of Morocco, used as incense and for making varnish.

Sanders, Sanders-wood, san'dêrs. Same as *Sandal-wood*.

Sanders-blue, san'dêrs-blū, n. Same as *Saunders-blue*.

Sandiver, Sandever, san'di-vêr, n. [A corruption of Fr. *sel de verre*, salt of glass.] The scum which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and is used, when pulverized, as a polishing substance.

Sandix, Sandyx, san'diks, n. [Gr. *sandyx*, a bright red colour.] Red-lead prepared by calcining carbonate of lead.

Sandwich, sand'wich, n. [After an Earl of *Sandwich*, who brought it into fashion.] Two thin slices of bread with meat, fish, or the like, between. — **Sandwich-man**, n. A man carrying two advertising boards, one before and one behind.

Sandyx. Sandix.

Sane, sān, a. [L. *sanus*, sound, whole, healthy (whence *sanatory*, *sanitary*); same root as Gr. *sōs*, safe.] Mentally sound; not deranged; having the regular exercise of reason and the other mental faculties.—**Saneness, Sanity**, san'nes, san'i-ti, n. The state of being sane or of sound mind.

Sang, sang, pret. of *sing*.

Sangaree, sang'ga-rē, n. Wine and water sweetened and spiced, and sometimes iced; used as a refreshing drink.

Sang-froid, sang'frwa, n. [Fr., cold-blood—*sang*, blood, and *froid*, cold.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; calmness in trying circumstances.

Sangiac, san'ji-ak. Sanjak.

Sangreal, sang-rā'al, n. [The *san* is from L. *sanctus*, holy, and *greal*—*grail*.] The grail or holy vessel of medieval legends. See Grail.

Sanguiferous, sang-gwif'êr-us, a. [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to carry.] Conveying blood, as the arteries and veins.

Sanguify, sang'gwi-fi, v.t.—*sanguified*, *sanguifying*. [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make.] To produce blood. — **Sanguification**, sang'gwi-fi-kā'shon, n. The production of blood.—**Sanguigenous**, sang-gwij'en-us, a. [L. *sanguis*, blood, and root *gen*, to produce.] Producing blood.

Sanguinary, sang'gwi-na-ri, a. [L. *sanguinarius*, from *sanguis*, blood; same root as *sucus* or *succus*, juice, *sugo*, to suck.] Consisting of blood; bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous; bloodthirsty. —**Sanguinarily**, sang'gwi-na-ri-li, adv. In a sanguinary manner. — **Sanguinariness**, sang'gwi-na-ri-nes, n.

Sanguine, sang'gwin, a. [Fr. *sanguin*, from L. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood. Sanguinary.] Having the colour of blood; red; characterized by fulness of habit, vigour, activity of circulation, &c.; cheerful in temper; anticipating the best; not desponding; confident.—n. Blood colour; bloodstone. — **Sanguinely**, sang'gwin-li, adv. In a sanguine manner.—**Sanguineness**, sang'gwin-nes, n. The state or quality of being sanguine. — **Sanguineous**, sang-gwin'ē-us, a. [L. *sanguineus*.] Appertaining to the blood; of the colour of blood; sanguine; confident.—**Sanguinivorous, Sanguiverous**, sang-gwi-niv'o-rus, sang-gwiv'o-rus, a. [L. *sanguis*, and *vore*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on blood.—**Sanguinolent**, sang-gwin'ō-lent, a. [L. *sanguinolentus*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody.

Sanhedrim, san'he-drim, n. [Heb. *sanhedrin*, from Gr. *sunedrion*—*sun* (or *syn*), with, together, and *hedra*, seat.] The great council among the Jews of Maccabean and later times, consisting of a president (generally the high-priest) and seventy other members.

Sanicle, san'i-kl, n. [Fr. *sanicle*, from L. *sano*, to heal—from its supposed healing virtues.] An umbelliferous plant of several species, also called *Self-heal*.

Sanies, sā'ni-ēz, n. [L., bloody matter.] A thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores.—**Sanious**, sā'ni-us, a. [L. *sanious*.] Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance.

Sanitary, san'i-ta-ri, a. [Fr. *sanitaire*, from L. *sanitas*, health, from *sanus*, sound. Sane.] Pertaining to or designed to secure health; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic. ∴ *Sanitary* and *sanatory* are not unfrequently confounded. *Sanitary* [from L. *sanitas*, health] has the general meaning of pertaining to health, hygienic; *sanatory* [directly from L. *sano*, *sanatum*, to make healthy] means pertaining to healing or curing; tending to cure.—**Sanitarian**, san-i-tā'ri-an, n. A promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures. — **Sanitarium**, san-i-tā'ri-um, n. A health retreat; a sanatorium.—**Sanitation**, san-i-tā'shon, n. The adoption of sanitary measures for the health of a community; hygiene.

Sanity, san'i-ti, n. Under Sane.

Sanjak, san'jak, n. [Turk., a standard.] A minor province of Turkey. — **Sanjakate**, san'jak-āt, n. A sanjak.

Sank, sangk, pret. of *sink*.

Sanpan, san'pan, n. Same as *Sampan*.

Sans, sāns, prep. [Fr., from L. *sine*, without.] Without; deprived of.—**Sans-culotte**, sāns-kū-lot', n. [Fr., without breeches.] A fellow without breeches, a name originally given in derision to the popular party by the aristocratical in the beginning of the French revolution of 1789; hence, a fierce republican of any country. —**Sans-culottic**, sāns-kū-lot'ik, a. Revolutionary; republican. — **Sans-culottism**, sāns-kū-lot'izm, n. Extreme republicanism.—**Sans-culottist**, sāns-kū-lot'ist, n. A sans-culotte; a rabid republican.

Sanskrit, Sanscrit, san'skrit, n. [Skr. *sanskrita*, perfectly formed—*sam* (=Gr. *syn*), with, and *krita*, made, perfected, from *kri*, to make.] The ancient language of the Hindus, being that in which most of their vast literature is written, one of the Aryan or Indo-European family of tongues. Also used as an adjective. — **Sanskritist, Sanscritist**, san'skrit-ist, n. A Sanskrit scholar.

Santaline, san'ta-lin, n. [From *sandal*.] The colouring matter of red sandal or sanders wood.

Santon, Santoon, san'ton, san'tōn, n. An Oriental priest regarded as a saint.

Santonin, Santonine, san'to-nin, n. [Gr. *santonion*, a kind of wormwood.] A substance obtained from the seeds of southernwood, a most efficacious vermifuge.

Santorin, san'to-rin, n. An argillaceous mineral occurring on the island of *Santorin*, yielding an excellent cement.

Sanouari, Souari-wood, sou-ā'rē, n. An excellent timber for ship-building, obtained from trees of tropical America, which yield also delicious nuts.

Sap, sap, n. [A. Sax. *sæp*—D. *sap*, L. G. *sapp*, juice; akin Dan. and G. *saft*, juice, sap.] The juice or fluid which circulates in all plants, being as indispensable to vegetable life as the blood to animal life; vital juice; blood; sap-wood.—**Sapless**, sap'les, a. Destitute of sap; dry; withered; destitute of healthy vital juice.—**Sapling**, sap'ling, n. A young tree full of sap.—**Sappy**, sap'i, a. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent; young; weak. — **Sappiness**, sap'i-nes, n. The state or quality of being sappy; succulence; juiciness.—**Sap-colour**, n. Vegetable juice inspissated and forming a pigment.—**Sap-green**, n. A pigment prepared from the juice of the berries of the buckthorn.—**Sap-sucker**, n. An American name of several small woodpeckers.—**Sap-wood**, n. Alburnum.

Sap, sap, v.t.—*sapped*, *sapping*. [Fr. *saper*, from *sape*, L.L. *sapa*, a mattock.] To cause to fall, or to render unstable, by digging or wearing away the foundation; to undermine; to subvert; to destroy, as if by some secret, hidden, or invisible process.—v.i. To proceed by secretly undermining.—n. *Milit.* a ditch or trench by which approach is made to a fortress or besieged place within range of fire. — **Sapper**, sap'êr, n. One who saps; a soldier of an engineer corps, or who is trained in fortification or siege works.

Sapadillo, sap-a-dil'ō, n. Sapodilla.

Sapajou, Sajou, sap'a-jō, sā'jo, n. [Fr.] A name of certain South American prehensile-tailed monkeys, of small size.

Sapan-wood, sa-pan', n. Sappan-wood.

Saphena, sa-fē'na, n. [Gr. *saphēnēs*, visible.] One of two sub-cutaneous veins of the lower limb and foot.

Sapid, sap'id, a. [L. *sapidus*, from *sapio*, to taste. Sapient.] Possessing savour or relish; savoury.—**Sapidity, Sapidness**, sa-pid'i-ti, sap'id-nes, n. The quality of being sapid; savour; relish.

Sapient, sā'pi-ent, a. [L. *sapiens*, *sapientis*, wise, discreet, pp. of *sapio*, to taste, to know, to be wise; *sapid*, *insipid*, *savour*, *sage*, are of similar origin.] Wise; sage; knowing; discerning; proceeding from a wiseacre. [Now generally ironical, or used of affected wisdom.]—**Sapience**, sā'pi-ens, n. [L. *sapientia*, wisdom.] The quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness.—**Sapiently**, sā'pi-ent-li, adv. In a sapient manner; sagely.

Sapless, Sapling. Under Sap.

Sapodilla, sap-ō-dil'a, n. [Sp. *a*, *dilla*, from Mexican *sapotl*.] A large tree of the West Indies, yielding a fine fruit.

Saponaceous, sap-ō-nā'shus, a. [From L. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.—**Saponacity**, sap-ō-nas'i-ti, n. The state of being saponaceous.—**Saponify**, sa-pon'i-fi, v.t.—*saponified*, *saponifying*. [L. *sapo*, *saponis*, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.—**Saponifiable**, sa-pon'i-fi-a-bl, a. Capable of being saponified. — **Saponification**, sa-pon'i-fi-kā'shon, n. Conversion into soap; the process in which fatty substances, through combination with an alkali, form soap.—**Saponine**, sap'o-nin, n. A vegetable principle found in the root of soap-wort and many other plants, causing water to froth like soap on being agitated.—**Saponite**, sap'o-nit, n. A silicate of magnesia and alumina, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphous masses.

Sapor, sā'por, n. [L. Sapid.] Taste; savour.—**Saporific**, sap-ō-rif'ik, a. Producing taste or relish.—**Saporosity**, sap-ō-ros'i-ti, n. Savourineess.—**Saporous**, sap'or-us, a. Having flavour or taste.

Sappadillo, sap-a-dil'ō. Sapodilla.

Sappan-wood, sap'an or sa-pan', n. A dye-wood produced by a tree of Southern Asia, which yields a red colour.

Sappare, sap'pär, n. A mineral, called also *Kyanite*.

Sapper. Under Sap.

Sapphic, saf'ik, a. Pertaining to *Sappho*, a Grecian poetess; *prov.* applied to a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho.—n. A Sapphic verse.

Sapphire, saf'fir, n. [L. *sapphirus*, Gr. *sappheiros*, of Eastern origin—Heb. *sappir*, Ar. *safir*.] A precious stone, next in hardness to the diamond, belonging to the corundum class, and of various shades of blue colour; hence, a rich blue colour; blue.—*Green sapphire*, the emerald.—*Red sapphire*, the oriental ruby.—*Violet sapphire*, the oriental amethyst.—*White* or *limpid sapphire*, a colourless or grayish transparent or translucent variety, sometimes sold as diamond. — *Yellow sapphire*, the oriental topaz.—a. Resembling sapphire; blue.—**Sapphirine**, saf'fi-rin, a. Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; of a rich blue. — n. A blue variety of spinel.

Sappy. Under Sap.

Saprophagous, sa-prof'a-gus, a. [Gr. *sapros*,

rotten, putrid, and *phagō*, to eat.] Feeding on substances in a state of decomposition. — **Saprophyte**, sap′rō-fīt, *n.* [Gr. *sapros*, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter. —**Saprophytic**, sap-rō-fit′ik, *a.* Pertaining to saprophytes.

Sapsago, sap′sa-gō, *n.* [Corruption of G. *schabzieger*.] A kind of hard cheese made in Switzerland.

Saque, sak, *n.* SACQUE.

Saraband, Sarabande, sar′a-band, *n.* [Fr. *sarabande*, Sp. *sarabanda*.] A dance used in Spain, derived from the Saracens; a piece of music adapted to the dance.

Saracen, sar′a-sen, *n.* [L. *Saracenus*, from Gr. *Sarakēnos*, Ar. *Sharkiin*, orientals, easterns.] An Arabian or other Mussulman of the early and proselytising period; by medieval writers employed to designate the Arabs generally, and at a later time applied to any infidel nation against which crusades were preached.—**Saracenic, Saracenical**, sar-a-sen′ik, sar-a-sen′i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Saracens.

Sarcasm, sär′kazm, *n.* [L. *sarcasmus*, from Gr. *sarkasmos*, a bitter laugh, from *sarkazō*, to tear flesh like dogs, to speak bitterly, from *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] A bitter cutting expression; a satirical remark; a bitter gibe; a taunt.—**Sarcastic, Sarcastical**, sär-kas′tik, sär-kas′ti-kal, *a.* Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting.—**Sarcastically**, sär-kas′ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner.

Sarcenet, särs′net, *n.* [O.Fr. *sarcenet*; L.L. *saracenicum*, lit. cloth made by *Saracens*.] A species of fine thin woven silk used for linings, &c.

Sarcocarp, sär′kō-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* the fleshy part of certain fruits, being the part which is usually eaten.

Sarcocol, Sarcocolla, sär′kō-kol, sär-kō-kol′la, *n.* [Fr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *kolla*, glue.] A medicinal gum-resin imported into India from Arabia, supposed to facilitate the consolidation of flesh.

Sarcode, sär′kōd, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *eidos*, form.] Structureless gelatinous matter forming the bodies of animals belonging to the Protozoa.

Sarcoderm, sär′kō-dėrm, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *derma*, skin.] *Bot.* the middle covering of the seed when it becomes succulent, placed between the episperm and the endosperm.

Sarcoid, sär′koid, *a.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling flesh.

Sarcolemma, sär-kō-lem′ma, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, *lemma*, a sheath.] *Anat.* the tubular sheath enveloping the fibrils of muscle.

Sarcoline, sär′kō-lin, *a.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] Flesh-coloured.

Sarcolite, sär′kō-līt, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of analcime of rose-flesh colour.

Sarcolobe, sär′kō-lōb, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *lobos*, a lobe.] *Bot.* a thick fleshy cotyledon, as that of the bean or pea.

Sarcology, sär-kol′o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.—**Sarcologic, Sarcological**, sär-kō-loj′ik, sär-kō-loj′i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to sarcology.

Sarcoma, sär-kō′ma, *n.* [Gr. *sarkōma*, from *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] A fleshy growth; *bot.* a fleshy disc.—**Sarcomatous**, sär-kō′ma-tus, *a.* Relating to sarcoma.

Sarcophageous, sär-kof′a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating.—**Sarcophagus**, sär-kof′a-gus, *n.* pl. **Sarcophagi**, sär-kof′a-ji, also **Sarcophaguses**. [Gr. *sarkophagos*; it was originally the name of a species of stone used for making coffins, and believed to have the property of consuming the dead bodies.] A coffin or tomb of stone; a kind of stone chest, generally more or less ornamented, for receiving a dead body.

Sarcophile, sär′kō-fil, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *phileō*, to love.] A flesh-eating animal.

Sarcosis, sär-kō′sis, *n.* [Gr. *sarkōsis*, from *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] The formation of flesh in a wound; a fleshy tumour; sarcoma.

Sarcous, sär′kus, *a.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] Belonging to flesh or muscle.

Sard, sard, *n.* [Fr. *sarde*, from *Sardes*, the ancient capital of Lydia.] A variety of carnelian of a deep blood-red when held between the eye and the light.—**Sardachate**, sär′da-kat, *n.* A kind of agate containing layers of sard.

Sardine, sär′din, *n.* [Fr. *sardine*, from L. *sardina*, so called because caught near *Sardinia*.] A small fish allied to the herring and pilchard, large quantities of which are preserved, salted, and hermetically sealed in tin boxes with olive-oil.

Sardius, sär′di-us, *n.* A sort of precious stone, probably sard or carnelian. [O.T.]

Sardoin, sär′doin, *n.* Same as *Sard*.

Sardonic, sär-don′ik, *a.* [Fr. *sardonique*, from L. *Sardonica herba*, the Sardinian herb, an herb said to cause a peculiar twitching of the face when eaten.] Not really proceeding from gaiety; forced: said of a laugh or smile; bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant: now the usual meaning.—*Sardonic smile* or *laugh*, an antiquated medical term applied to a spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the face.

Sardonyx, sär′dō-niks, *n.* [Gr. *sardonyx*. SARD, ONYX.] A precious stone, a beautiful variety of onyx, consisting of alternate layers of sard and white chalcedony.

Sargasso, Sargassum, sär-gas′ō, sär-gas′um, *n.* [Sp. *sargaso*, sea-weed.] Gulf-weed, floating on the surface of the sea, giving to part of the Atlantic the name *Sargasso Sea*.

Sark, särk, *n.* [A. Sax. *serce*, *syrce*=Icel. *serkr*, Dan. *særk*, a shirt.] A shirt. [Scotch.] —**Sarking**, sär′king, *n.* Thin boards for lining, &c.; in Scotland, the boarding on which slates are laid.

Sarmatian, Sarmatic, sär-mā′shi-an, sär-mat′ik, *a.* Pertaining to *Sarmatia* and its inhabitants, supposed to be the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

Sarment, sär′ment, *n.* Same as *Sarmentum*.

Sarmentum, sär-men′tum, *n.* pl. **Sarmenta**, sär-men′ta. [L., for *sarpimentum*, from *sarpo*, to trim.] *Bot.* a runner; a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals. —**Sarmentose, Sarmentous**, sär-men′tōs, sär-men′tus, *a.* *Bot.* having sarmenta or runners; having the character of a runner.

Sarong, sä′rong, *n.* A garment used in the Indian Archipelago, consisting of a cloth wrapped round the lower part of the body.

Sarplar, sär′plėr, *n.* [Fr. *serpillière*, sack-cloth.] A sack or bale of wool containing 80 tods or 160 stones.—**Sarplier**, sär′plėr, *n.* Canvas; packing-cloth.

Sarrasine, sar′a-sin, *n.* SARASIN.

Sarsaparilla, sär′sa-pa-ril″la, *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla*.] The rhizome of several plants of tropical America and the East Indies, yielding a medicine valued on account of its mucilaginous and demulcent qualities.

Sarsen, Sarsen-stone, sär′sen, *n.* One of the large flat blocks of sandstone found on the chalk flats or downs of Wiltshire, &c.

Sarsenet, särs′net, *n.* Same as *Sarcenet*.

Sartorius, sär-tō′ri-us, *n.* [From L. *sartor*, a tailor.] A muscle of the thigh, so called because used in crossing the legs in sitting as tailors do.—**Sartorial**, sär-tō′ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a tailor.

Sarza, sar′za, *n.* Sarsaparilla.

Sash, sash, *n.* [Per. *shash*, a sash, scarf, or shawl.] A band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament, usually of silk, variously made and ornamented.—*v.t.* To dress with a sash.

Sash, sash, *n.* [Fr. *châsse*, a frame, a sash, from L. *capsa*, a box, from *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] The framed part of a window in which the glass is fixed; a similar part of a green-house, &c.; the frame in which a saw is fixed to prevent its bending when worked.—*v.t.* To furnish with sash windows.—**Sash-bar**, *n.* One of the vertical and transverse pieces in a window-frame. —**Sash-door**, *n.* A door with panes of glass in it.—**Sash-line**, *n.* The rope by which a window-sash is suspended in its frame.

Sasin, sā′sin, *n.* An antelope, remarkable for its swiftness and beauty, abundant in the plains of India.

Sasine, sā′sin, *n.* [Fr. *saisine*. SEIZIN.] *Scots law*, the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, or the instrument by which the fact is proved.

Sassaby, sas′a-bi, *n.* A handsome South African antelope.

Sassafras, sas′a-fras, *n.* [Fr. *sassafras*, from L. *saxifraga*—*saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. SAXIFRAGE.] A kind of laurel, well-known on account of the medicinal virtues of its root; so named because formerly used to *break* or dissolve *stone* in the bladder.

Sassenach, sas′en-ach, *n.* A name applied by the Celts of the British Isles to persons of Saxon race; a Saxon; an Englishman.

Sassoline, sas′ō-lin, *n.* Native boracic acid, first discovered near *Sasso*, in North Italy, where it is deposited by hot springs.

Sat, sat, pret. of *sit*.

Satan, sā′tan, *n.* [Heb., an adversary.] The devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels; the archfiend.—**Satanic, Satanical**, sa-tan′ik, sa-tan′i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal.—**Satanically**, sa-tan′i-kal-li, *adv.* In a satanic manner; diabolically.—**Satanism**, sā′tan-izm, *n.* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan.

Satchel, sach′el, *n.* [Also written *sachel*, a dim. of *sack*, the *k* sound having undergone the common softening to *ch*.] A little sack or bag; a bag in which school-boys carry their books to and from school.

Sate, sat or sāt, a pret. of *sit*.

Sate, sāt, *v.t.*—*sated*, *sating*. [Perhaps from A. Sax. *sad*, satisfied, satiated, the form having been influenced by *satisfy*, *satiate*. SATIATE, SAD.] To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed beyond natural desire; to glut; to satiate.—**Sateless**, sāt′les, *a.* Insatiable; not capable of being sated.

Sateen, sa-tēn′, *n.* [From *satin*.] A kind of glossy fabric resembling satin, but having a woollen or cotton instead of a silken face.

Satellite, sat′el-līt, *n.* [Fr. *satellite*, from L. *satelles*, *satellitis*, one who guards the person of a prince.] An obsequious dependant; a subservient follower; a secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round a larger one.

Satiate, sā′shi-āt, *v.t.*—*satiated*, *satiating*. [L. *satio*, *satiatum*, to satisfy, to satiate, from *satis*, enough; akin to *satur*, full; akin *satisfy*, *saturate*, *satire*.] To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed or nourish to the full; to sate; to surfeit; to fill to repletion.—*a.* Filled to satiety; glutted; satiated†.—**Satiation**, sā-shi-ā′shon, *n.* The state of being satiated or filled.—**Satiable**, sā′shi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being satiated or satisfied.—**Satiability, Satiableness**, sā′shi-a-bil″i-ti, sā′shi-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being satiable or satisfied.—**Satiety**, sa-tī′e-ti, *n.* [L. *satietas*.] The state of being satiated; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing; a being surfeited.

Satin, sat′in, *n.* [Fr. *satin*, It. *setino*, probably of Oriental origin.] A species of glossy silk cloth of a thick, close texture with an overshot woof.—*a.* Belonging to or made of satin.—**Satin-bird**, *n.* An Australian bird, so called from the glossy dark-purple plumage of the male.—**Satin-de-laine**, sat′in-de-lān″, *n.* [Fr., satin of wool.] A black cassimere manufactured in Silesia from wool.—**Satinet**, sat′i-net, *n.* [A dim. of *satin*.] A thin species of satin; a particular kind of twilled cloth, made of woollen weft and cotton warp, pressed and dressed to produce a glossy surface in imitation of satin.—**Satin-paper**, *n.* A fine kind of writing-paper with a satiny gloss.—**Satin-spar**, *n.* A fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, assuming a silky or pearly lustre when polished.—**Satin-wood**, *n.* The wood of an Indian tree of a deep yellow colour, heavy, and durable.—**Satiny**, sat′i-ni, *a.* Resembling satin; having a surface or texture like satin.

Satire, sat′ir or sat′ir, *n.* [L. *satira* (short), or *satura*, a satire, a medley, an olio (lit. a full dish, from *satur*, full (whence *saturate*).] A poetical composition holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective

poem; any literary production in which persons, manners, or actions are attacked with irony, sarcasm, or similar weapons; sarcastic ridicule; trenchant invective.—**Satirle, Satirical,** sa-tir'ik, sa-tir'i-kal, *a.* Belonging to satire; conveying or containing satire; given to satire; severe in language.—**Satirically,** sa-tir'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a satirical manner.—**Satiricalness,** sa-tir'i-kal-nes, *n.* Quality of being satirical.—**Satirist,** sat'ir-ist, *n.* One who satirizes; one who writes satire.—**Satirize,** sat'ir-iz, *v.t.*—*satirized, satirizing.* To assail with satire; to make the object of satire.

Satisfy, sat'is-fi, *v.t.*—*satisfied, satisfying.* [Fr. *satisfaire*, O. Fr. *satisfier* — L. *satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make. SATIATE.] To gratify fully the wants, wishes, or desires of; to supply to the full extent with what is wished for; to make content; to comply with the rightful demands of; to give what is due to; to pay, liquidate, requite; to fulfil the conditions of; to answer; to free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to set at rest the mind of.—*v.i.* To give satisfaction or content.—**Satisfying,** sat'is-fi-ing, *p.* and *a.* Giving satisfaction; setting doubts at rest.—**Satisfyingly,** sat'is-fi-ing-li, *adv.* In a manner tending to satisfy.—**Satisfier,** sat'is-fi-er, *n.* A person or thing that gives satisfaction.—**Satisfiable,** sat-is-fi'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being satisfied.—**Satisfaction,** sat-is-fak'shon, *n.* [L. *satisfactio.*] The act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied; gratification of appetite or desire; contentment in possession and enjoyment; settlement of a claim due; payment; that which satisfies; compensation; atonement; the opportunity of satisfying one's honour by a duel. ∴ Syn. under CONTENTMENT.—**Satisfactory,** sat-is-fak'to-ri, *a.* Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; making amends or recompense; atoning.—**Satisfactorily,** sat-is-fak'to-ri-li, *adv.* In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction.—**Satisfactoriness,** sat-is-fak'to-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of being satisfactory.

Satrap, sa'trap, *n.* [Gr. *satrapes*; borrowed from the Persian.] A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy; a prince; a petty despot.—**Satrapal,** sa'trap-al, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.—**Satrapy,** sa'trap-i, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

Saturate, sat'ū-rāt, *v.t.*—*saturated, saturating.* [L. *saturo, saturatum*, from *satur*, filled (whence *satire*); from root of *satis*, enough. SATE, SATIATE.] To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to imbue thoroughly; to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received (air *saturated* with moisture).—*a.* Being full; saturated.—**Saturable,** sat'ū-ra-bl, *a.* Admitting of being saturated.—**Saturant,** sat'ū-rant, *a.* Saturating; impregnating to the full.—*n.* A substance which neutralizes acid in the stomach.—**Saturation,** sat-ū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of saturating or state of being saturated; the combination of one body with another in such proportions as that they neutralize each other; solution continued till the solvent can contain no more.

Saturday, sat'ér-da, *n.* [A. Sax. *Saterdæg, Sæterdæg*, lit. Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week.

Saturn, sat'ern, *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, connected with *sero, satum*, to sow.] An ancient Italian deity, said to have instructed the people in agriculture, gardening, &c., and elevated them from barbarism to social order and civilization; one of the planets smaller than Jupiter, and more remote from the sun; *old chem.* an appellation given to lead.—**Saturnalia,** sat-ér-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] In ancient Rome the festival of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unrestrained license and merriment; hence, any period of noisy license and revelry; unconstrained, licentious revelling.—**Saturnalian,** sat-ér-nā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to saturnalia or revels; loose; dissolute.—**Saturnian,** sa-tér'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign was called 'the golden age;' hence, happy; distinguished by happiness and simplicity.—*Saturnian verse*, an ancient and peculiar metre used by the Romans, in which the oldest Latin poems were written.—**Saturnine,** sat'ér-nin, *a.* Supposed to be under the influence of the planet Saturn, which tended to make people morose; morose; of a gloomy temper; heavy; grave; phlegmatic.

Satyr, sat'ér, *n.* [L. *satyrus*, from Gr. *satyros.*] A sylvan deity or demi-god of the Greeks and Romans, half man and half goat, the satyrs being common attendants on Bacchus, and distinguished for lasciviousness.—**Satyriasis,** sat-ér-i'a-sis, *n.* A diseased venereal appetite in males.—**Satyric,** sa-tir'ik, *a.* Pertaining to satyrs (a *satyric* drama).

Sauce, saus, *n.* [Fr. *sauce*, O.Fr. *saulse*, from L.L. *salsa*, sauce, from L. *salsus*, salted. SALT.] A condiment or composition (usually liquid) to be eaten with food for improving its relish, for whetting the appetite, or aiding digestion; pertness; insolence; saucy language.—*v.t.*—*sauced, sauceing.* To add a sauce to; to season; to treat with pert language; to be saucy to; to make to pay or suffer (*Shak.*).—**Sauce-boat,** *n.* A dish for holding sauce at table.—**Sauce-box,** *n.* A saucy, impudent fellow. [Colloq.]—**Sauce-pan,** *n.* Originally, a pan for cooking sauces; now, a metallic vessel for boiling or stewing generally.—**Sauce-tureen,** *n.* A tureen from which sauce is served at table.

Saucer, sa'sér, *n.* [Originally, a small pan or other vessel for sauce. SAUCE.] A piece of china or other ware in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set; something resembling a saucer; a kind of flat caisson used in raising sunken vessels.

Saucisse, Saucisson, sa'sis, sa'sis-son, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*, a sausage, from *sauce*. SAUCE.] A long bag filled with powder to communicate fire to mines, &c., in war; a long bundle of fascines for raising batteries and other purposes.

Saucy, sa'si, *a.* [From *sauce*, in the sense of pertness or impudence. SAUCE.] Showing impertinent boldness or impudent flippancy; treating superiors with impertinence; impudent; rude; pert; forward; expressive of impudence (a *saucy* eye).—**Saucily,** sa'si-li, *adv.* In a saucy manner; pertly; impudently.—**Sauciness,** sa'si-nes, *n.* The quality of being saucy.

Sauer-kraut, sour'krout, *n.* [G. *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, herb, cabbage.] A German dish consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment.

Saul, sal, *n.* Same as *Sal*, a tree.

Saunders-blue, san'dérs, *n.* [Fr. *cendres bleues*, blue ashes.] An artificial blue prepared from carbonate of copper.

Saunter, san'tér, *v.i.* [From Fr. prefix *es-* (L. *ex*), out, and *aventurer*, to adventure.] To wander idly; to walk leisurely along; to loiter; to linger; to dawdle.—*n.* A sauntering or place for sauntering.—**Saunterer,** san'tér-ér, *n.* One that saunters.

Sauria, sa'ri-a, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] The term by which the great order of lizards is sometimes designated.—**Saurian,** sa'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the lizards; having lizard-like characters.—*n.* One of the order of scaly reptiles of which the lizard is a type.—**Sauroid,** sa'roid, *a.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the lizards; having characters belonging to the lizards.—*n.* One of a group of fishes which present certain characters of reptiles, having teeth resembling those of crocodiles.—**Sauroidichnite,** sa'roid-ik-nit, *n.* The footprint or ichnite of a saurian.—**Sauropsida,** sa-rop'si-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, *opsis*, appearance.] A name for that section of vertebrates which comprises birds and reptiles together.—**Sauropterygian,** sa'rop-tér-ij'i-an, *n.* [Gr. *sauros*, and *pteryx, pterygos*, a wing, a fin.] An extinct reptile having paddles, such as the plesiosaurus.

Saury-pike, sa'ri-pik, *n.* A fish having a greatly elongated body covered with minute scales, while the jaws are prolonged into a long sharp beak.

Sausage, sa'sij, *n.* [O.Fr. *saussiss*, Fr. *saucisse*; from L.L. *salsa*, sauce (which see).] An article of food, consisting of chopped or minced meat, variously seasoned with sage, and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig.—**Sausage-roll,** *n.* Meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, enveloped in paste.

Sauterne, sō-térn', *n.* [Fr.] A white Bordeaux wine made near *Sauternes*, department of Gironde.

Savable. Under SAVE.

Savage, sav'āj, *a.* [O.E. and O.Fr. *salvage* (Mod. Fr. *sauvage*), L.L. *salvaticus*, L. *silvaticus*, wild, from *silva*, a wood. SILVAN.] Pertaining to the forest or wilderness; wild; uncultivated; untamed; violent; brutal; uncivilized; untaught; rude; cruel; barbarous; inhuman.—*n.* A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught or uncivilized; a man of brutal cruelty; a barbarian.—**Savagely,** sav'āj-li, *adv.* In a savage manner; cruelly; inhumanly.—**Savageness,** sav'āj-nes, *n.* The quality of being savage; barbarism; cruelty; barbarousness.—**Savagery,** sav'āj-ri, *n.* The state of being savage; a wild, uncultivated condition; cruelty; barbarity.—**Savagism,** sav'āj-izm, *n.* The state of savages; savagery; barbarism.

Savanna, Savannah, sa-van'na, *n.* [Sp. *sabana*, properly a sheet for a bed, a plain, from L. *sabanum*, Gr. *sabanon*, a linen cloth.] An extensive open grassy plain or meadow in a tropical region: a word chiefly used in tropical America, though sometimes applied to any very large grassy plain or natural meadow.

Savant, sa-vän, *n.* [Fr., ppr. of *savoir*, L. *sapere*, to know.] A man of learning; a man of science; a man eminent for his acquirements.

Save, sāv, *v.t.*—*saved, saving.* [Fr. *sauver*, from L. *salvare*, to save, from *salvus*, safe. SAFE, SALVATION.] To preserve from destruction or evil of any kind; to snatch, keep, or rescue from impending danger; to rescue from sin and eternal death; to deliver; to keep clear; to rescue from the power or influence of; to spare; to keep from doing or suffering: with a double object (to *save* a person trouble); to hinder from being spent or lost (to *save* time); to hinder from being used; to reserve or lay by; to lay up or hoard.—*To save appearances*, to preserve a good outside; to do something to avoid exposure or embarrassment.—*v.i.* To be economical; to hinder expense.—*prep.* [Originally an imperative.] Except; not including.—**Savable,** sā'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being saved.—**Savableness,** sā'va-bl-nes, *n.* Capability of being saved.—**Saveall,** sāv'al, *n.* [*Save* and *all.*] A subordinate contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted.—**Saver,** sā'vér, *n.* One that saves.—**Saving,** sā'ving, *p.* and *a.* Preserving from evil or destruction; frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; incurring no loss, though not gainful (a *saving* voyage); reserving, as some title or right (a *saving* clause).—*n.* Something hoarded up; that which is saved: generally in plural.—*prep.* With exception; excepting.—**Savingly,** sā'ving-li, *adv.* In a saving manner; with frugality or parsimony.—**Savingness,** sā'ving-nes, *n.*—**Savings-bank,** *n.* A bank specially established for receiving and securely investing small savings, and for their accumulation at interest.

Saveloy, sav'e-loi, *n.* [Fr. *cervelas*, from *cervelle*, the brains, from L. *cerebellum*. CEREBELLUM.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains, now made of young salted pork.

Savin, Savine, sav'in, *n.* [Fr. *savinier, sabine*, from L. *Sabina* (*herba*), the Sabine herb, savin.] A coniferous tree or shrub of the juniper kind.

Saviour, sav'yér, *n.* [O.Fr. *salveor* (Fr. *sauveur*), from L. *salvator*, from *salvare*, to save, *salvus*, safe. SAVE.] One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, who is called *the Saviour* by way of distinction.

Savonette, sav-o-net', *n.* [Fr., dim. of *savon*, soap.] A wash-ball for use at the toilet, compound of soap of fine quality.

Savor, sā'vor, *n.* Same as *Savour*.
Savory, sā'vėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *savorée*, L. *satureia*, savory.] A labiate plant used as a culinary vegetable to flavour sauces and dishes.
Savour, sā'vėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *savor*, Mod. Fr. *saveur*, from L. *sapor*, from *sapio*, to taste. SAPIENT.] Flavour; taste; power or quality that affects the palate; odour (*Shak.*); characteristic property; distinctive quality.—*v.i.* To have a particular taste or flavour; to partake of the quality, nature, or appearance of something else; to smack: followed by *of* (his conduct *savours of* pride).—*v.t.* To like; to relish; to have the flavour or quality of.—**Savourily**, sā'vėr-i-li, *adv.* In a savoury manner; with a pleasing relish.—**Savouriness**, sā'vėr-i-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being savoury; pleasing taste or smell.—**Savourless**, sā'vėr-les, *a.* Destitute of savour; insipid.—**Savoury**, sā'vėr-i, *a.* Having savour or relish; pleasing to taste; palatable; hence, agreeable in general.
Savoury, sā'vėr-i, *n.* SAVORY.
Savoy, sav'oi, *n.* [Because brought from *Savoy*.] A variety of cabbage much cultivated for winter use.—**Savoyard**, sa-voi'ärd, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Savoy.
Saw, sa, pret. of *see*.
Saw, sa, *n.* [A. Sax. *saga*, *sage*, a saw=Dan. *sav*, Icel. *sög*, D. *zaag*, G. *säge*; same root as L. *seco*, to cut (SECTION).] A cutting instrument consisting of a blade, band, or disc of thin iron or steel, with a dentated or toothed edge.—*v.t.*—pret. *sawed*, pp. *sawed* or *sawn*. To cut with a saw; to form by cutting with a saw; to move through, as in the act of sawing (to *saw* the air.—*v.i.* To use a saw; to cut with a saw.—**Saw-dust**, *n.* The small fragments of wood or other material produced by the cutting of a saw.—**Sawer**, sa'ėr, *n.* One that saws; a sawyer.—**Saw-file**, *n.* A file for sharpening saws.—**Saw-fish**, *n.* A fish allied to the sharks and rays; so called from the spines growing like teeth on both edges of its long bony snout.—**Saw-fly**, *n.* A hymenopterous insect, so called because the ovipositor of the females has serrated or toothed edges.—**Saw-frame**, *n.* The frame in which a saw is set or fixed for work.—**Saw-mill**, *n.* A mill for sawing timber, and driven by water or steam.—**Saw-pit**, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed.—**Saw-toothed**, *a.* Having teeth like a saw; serrated.—**Saw-wort**, *n.* An English plant, so named from its serrated leaves; used for dyeing cloth yellow.—**Sawyer**, sa'yėr, *n.* [Formed like *lawyer*, *bowyer*.] One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.
Saw, sa, *n.* [A. Sax. *sagu*, a saying, a saw, from stem of to *say*. SAY.] A saying; proverb; maxim.
Saxatile, sak'sa-til, *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, from *saxum*, a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks.
Sax-horn, saks'horn, *n.* [After M. *Sax*, of Paris, the inventor.] A brass wind-instrument with a wide mouthpiece, and three, four, or five cylinders, much employed in military bands. Called also *Sax-cornet*.
Saxicavous, sak-sik'a-vus, *a.* [L. *saxum*, a rock, and *cavo*, to hollow.] A term applied to certain molluscs which make holes in the rocks.
Saxicolous, sak-sik'ō-lus, *a.* [L. *saxum*, a rock, and *colo*, to inhabit.] *Bot.* growing on rocks.
Saxifrage, sak'si-frāj, *n.* [L. *saxifraga*—*saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. The name was originally given to a plant supposed to be beneficial in removing stone in the bladder; but the saxifrages seem to have got the name rather from growing among rocks. SASSAFRAS.] A popular name of various plants, which mostly inhabit the colder and temperate parts of the northern zone, and are mostly rock plants.—**Saxifragous**, sak-sif'ra-gus, *a.* Dissolving stone, especially in the bladder.
Saxon, sak'son, *n.* [L. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, A. Sax. *Seaxa*, pl. *Seaxe*, *Seaxan*, usually derived from *seax*, O.H.G. *sahs*, a short sword; G. *Sachse*, a Saxon.] One of the people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; a Saxon of England as opposed to an Angle or Anglian; an Anglo-Saxon; one of English race; the language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon; a native or inhabitant of modern Saxony.—*a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language; Anglo-Saxon; pertaining to modern Saxony.—*Saxon blue*, a solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, much used as a dye-stuff.—*Saxon green*, a colour produced by dyeing yellow upon a Saxon-blue ground.—**Saxonism**, sak'son-izm, *n.* An idiom of the Saxon or early English language.—**Saxonist**, sak'son-ist, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.
Say, sā, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *said*, ppr. *saying*. [A. Sax. *secgan*, to say=Icel. *segja*, D. *zeggen*, Dan. *sige*, G. *sagen*, to say.] To utter or express in words; to speak; to argue; to allege by way of argument; to give as an opinion; to repeat, rehearse, recite; to recite without singing; to answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell; to suppose; to assume; to take for granted: in this sense often elliptically (*say* 3000 men).—*It is said*, *they say*, it is commonly reported; people assert or maintain.—*To say nay*, to say no; to refuse.—*That is to say*, that is; in other words; otherwise. ∴ *Say* is especially common with a clause or words directly quoted after it, or with such objectives as *something*, *nothing*, *this*, *that*, &c.—*n.* What one has to say (he said his *say*); something said; a statement.—**Sayer**, sā'ėr, *n.* One who says.—**Saying**, sā'ing, *n.* That which is said; a sentence uttered; a proverbial expression; a maxim; an adage.
'Sblood, zblud, *inter.* An imprecation abbreviated from *God's blood*.
Scab, skab, *n.* [A.Sax. *scæb*, from L. *scabies*, scab, itch, from *scabo*, to scratch. Hence, *shabby*.] A sort of crust formed over a sore in healing; the mange in horses; a disease of sheep.—**Scabby**, **Scabbed**, skab'i, skabd, *a.* Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs; mean; vile; worthless.—**Scabbedness**, **Scabbiness**, skab'ed-nes, skab'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being scabbed or scabby.
Scabbard, skab'ärd, *n.* [Formerly *scaubert*, *scaberke*, *scaberge*, &c.; perhaps from A.Sax. *sceatha*, scathe, and *beorgan*, O.H.G. *bergan*, to protect (comp. *hauberk*), the scabbard being what prevents the weapon from doing harm when not in use.] The sheath of a sword or other similar weapon.—*v.t.* To put in a scabbard or sheath.
Scabble, skab'l, *v.t.* In *masonry*, to dress with a rough slightly furrowed surface.
Scabies, skā'bi-ēz, *n.* [L.] Scab; mange; itch.—**Scabious**, skā'bi-us, *a.* [L. *scabiosus*.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.—*n.* The plant devil's-bit and allied species, named from being formerly deemed of efficacy against scabby eruptions of the skin.
Scabrous, skab'rus, *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, from *scaber*, rough, from *scabies*, scab.] Rough; having sharp points or little asperities; applied chiefly in *zool.* and *bot.* to surfaces.—**Scabrousness**, skab'rus-nes, *n.*
Scaffold, skaf'old, *n.* [O.Fr. *escafaut*, *eschafault* (Fr. *échafaud*); L.L. *scadafaltum*, from prep. *ex*, and *cadafaltum*, a scaffold, a catafalque. CATAFALQUE.] A temporary stage or platform; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal; a temporary structure of timber for the workmen engaged in building or repairing houses, &c.—*v.t.* To furnish with a scaffold.—**Scaffolding**, skaf'old-ing, *n.* A temporary combination of timber-work for supporting workmen engaged on some building.
Scaglia, skal'yi-a, *n.* [It.] An Italian chalky rock of a red colour, and having a fissile structure.—**Scagliola**, skal-yi-ō'la, *n.* [It.] A composition of gypsum, splinters of marble, &c., imitative of marble, and used for enriching columns and internal walls of buildings.
Scalade, ska-lād', *n.* [Fr. *scalade*, from L. *scala*, a ladder.] An escalade.
Scalariform, ska-lā'ri-form, *a.* [L. *scalaria*, a ladder, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a ladder; resembling a ladder.—*Scalariform vessels*, certain tubes met with in plants.
Scald, skald, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *eschalder* (Fr. *échauder*), It. *scaldare*, to scald, from L. *ex*, intens., and *caldus*, *calidus*, hot. CALID, CALDRON.] To burn and injure with or as with hot liquor; to expose to a strong heat over a fire or in water or other liquor (to *scald* milk).—*n.* A burn or injury from scalding.—**Scalding**, skal'ding, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.
Scald, skald, *a.* [That is, *scalled*, or affected with *scall*. SCALL.] Covered with scurf or scab; scabby; scurvy; paltry; poor.—**Scald-head**, *n.* A disease of the hairy scalp; favus.
Scald, **Skald**, skald, *n.* [Icel. *skáld*, Sw. *skald*.] An ancient Scandinavian poet, whose occupation was to compose poems in honour of distinguished men, and to recite and sing them on public occasions.—**Scaldic**, skal'dik, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or Norse poets; composed by scalds.
Scale, skāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *scále*, *scálu*, the dish of a balance=Icel. *skál*, Dan. *skaal*, D. *schaal*, G. *schale*, a dish, a balance. *Scale*, a thin lamina, is allied. See next art.] The dish of a balance; also the balance itself, or whole instrument: in this sense generally in the plural.—*v.t.* To weigh, as in scales. [*Shak.*]—**Scale-beam**, *n.* The beam or lever of a balance.
Scale, skāl, *n.* [A.Sax. *scale*, a shell, a husk=Dan. *skal*, a scale; *skal*, rind, shell; Icel. *skel*, a shell; akin *shale*, *shell*, *skill*, *scull*, *skull*, and see above.] One of the overlapping plates on the exterior of certain animals; one of the thin, small plates which protect the skin of many fishes; one of the somewhat similar laminæ of reptiles; anything resembling the scale of a fish or other animal; a thin flake or lamina (a *scale* of bone, iron, and the like); *bot.* a rudimentary leaf on the exterior of a leaf-bud.—*v.t.*—*scaled*, *scaling*. To strip or clear of scales; to take off in thin laminæ or scales; *gun.* to clean the inside of a cannon by exploding a little powder.—*v.i.* To come off in scales or thin layers.—**Scale-armour**, *n.* Armour consisting of small plates of steel partly overlapping each other like the scales of a fish.—**Scale-fern**, *n.* A fern, so called from the imbricated tawny scales at the back of the fronds.—**Scale-insect**, *n.* An insect, scale-like in form, injurious to plants.—**Scaleless**, skāl'les, *a.* Destitute of scales.—**Scale-moss**, *n.* The popular name given to plants resembling moss, which grow on the trunks of trees, &c., and have small scale-like leaves.—**Scaliness**, skā'li-nes, *n.* The state of being scaly.—**Scaly**, skā'li, *a.* Covered or abounding with scales; having the form of scales or thin laminæ.—**Scaling-hammer**, *n.* A hammer for removing incrustations from boilers, &c.
Scale, skāl, *n.* [L. *scala*, a ladder, from stem of *scando*, to mount; akin to Skr. *skand*, to ascend.] A ladder (*Milton*); anything graduated, especially when applied as a measure or rule; a mathematical instrument consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, &c., with spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances; any succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; series of ranks; relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts; a basis for a numerical system (the decimal *scale*); *music*, a succession of notes arranged in the order of pitch, and comprising the sounds that may occur in a piece of music written in a given key; the *diatonic scale* having its eight notes ascending by five tones and two semitones; also the series of notes producible by voices or instruments (the *scale* of a violin).—*v.t.*—*scaled*, *scaling*. To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; to clamber up.—**Scaler**, skā'lėr, *n.* One who scales.—**Scaling-ladder**, *n.* A ladder made for the use of soldiers in scaling walls.
Scalene, ska-lēn', *a.* [Gr. *skalēnos*, limping, uneven.] A term applied to a triangle of which the three sides are unequal.—*n.* A scalene triangle.
Scaliola, skāl-yi-ō'la. SCAGLIOLA.
Scall, skal, *n.* [Same as Dan. *skal*, pus,

Scallion, skal'yun, *n.* [O.Fr. *escalogne*, It. *scalogno*, from L. (*cepa*) *Ascalonia*, the onion of *Ascalon*.] A kind of onion. SHALLOT.

Scallop, skal'op or skol'op, *n.* [O. Fr. *escalope*, from D. *schelp*, *schelpe*, shell, cockle-shell; akin *scalp*, *scale*, &c.] A marine bivalve of the oyster family, used for food, one species of which occurs in abundance on the coast of Palestine, and was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land; a kind of dish for baking oysters in; a curving on the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle. Written also *Scollop*.—*v.t.* To cut the edge or border of into scallops or segments of circles.—**Scalloped**, skal'opt or skol'opt, *p.* and *a.* Cut at the edge or border into scallops.—*Scalloped* or *scolloped oysters*, oysters cooked (originally in shells) with bread-crumbs, cream, &c.

Scalp, skalp, *n.* [Akin to *scale*, *shell*, *skill*, *scallop*; comp. D. *schelp*, *schulp*, a shell; Icel. *skálpr*, a sheath.] The skull (*Shak.*); the outer covering of the skull; the skin of the head, or part of it, with the hair on it, torn off by the American Indians as a mark of victory over an enemy; a bed of mussels or oysters.—*v.t.* To deprive of the scalp.—**Scalping-knife**, *n.* A knife used by the Indians of America in scalping their prisoners.

Scalpel, skal'pel, *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum*, a knife, from *scalpo*, to cut, to scrape.] A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.—**Scalpelliform**, skal-pel'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a scalpel.—**Scalper**, **Scalping-iron**, skal'per, skal'ping, *n.* An instrument of surgery used in scraping foul and carious bones.—**Scalpriform**, skalp'ri-form, *n.* [L. *scalprum*, and *forma*, form.] Chisel-shaped; applied to the incisor teeth of rodent animals.

Scamble, skam'bl, *v.i.*—*scambled*, *scambling*. [Comp. O.D. *schampelen*, to deviate, to slip; D. *schommelen*, to stir, to shake.] To struggle; to be bold or turbulent; to shamble.

Scammony, skam'o-ni, *n.* [L. *scammonia*, from Gr. *skammónia*, from the Persian.] A gum-resin of a bitter and acrid taste, obtained from a species of convolvulus, used in medicine as a drastic purge.

Scamp, skamp, *n.* [Originally one who decamps or runs off without paying debts. See SCAMPER.] A worthless fellow; a knave; a swindler; a mean villain; a rogue.—*v.t.* To execute, as a piece of work, in a slim, dishonest, or perfunctory manner.—**Scamper**, skam'per, *n.* One who scamps work.—**Scampish**, skam'pish, *a.* Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish.

Scamper, skam'per, *v.i.* [From O.F. *escamper*, Pr. *escampar*, It. *scampare*, to save one's life, to escape; lit. to *decamp*, from L. *ex*, out of, and *campus*, a field. Hence *scamp*. CAMP.] To run with speed; to hasten away.—*n.* A hasty flight; a hurried run.

Scan, skan, *v.t.*—*scanned*, *scanning*. [Formerly *scand*, from Fr. *scander*, to scan verse, from L. *scando*, to climb, to scan (seen in *ascend*, *descend*); Skr. *skand*, to climb.] To examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; to read so as to indicate the metrical structure; to examine minutely or nicely; to scrutinize.—**Scansion**, skan'shon, *n.* The act of scanning; the metrical structure of verse.

Scandal, skan'dal, *n.* [Fr. *scandale*, from L. *scandalum*, Gr. *skandalon*, a snare, a scandal. *Slander* is a different form of this word.] Offence given by the faults or misdeeds of another; public reproach or reprobation; opprobrium; shame; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation; defamatory talk; slander.—*v.t.* To throw scandal on; to slander.—**Scandalize**, skan'dal-iz, *v.t.*—*scandalized*, *scandalizing*. To offend by some action considered very wrong or outrageous; to shock; to give offence to; to disgrace; to slander.—**Scandal-monger**, *n.* One who deals in or retails scandal.—**Scandalous**, skan'dal-us, *a.* Causing scandal or offence; shameful; disgraceful to reputation; libellous; slanderous.—**Scandalously**, skan'dal-us-li, *adv.* In a scandalous manner; disgracefully; shamefully.—**Scandalousness**, skan'dal-us-nes, *n.*—**Scandalum magnatum**, skan'dalum mag-na'tum. The offence of speaking evil of the great (magnates).

Scandent, skan'dent, *a.* [L. *scandens*, *scandentis*, ppr. of *scando*, to climb.] *Bot.* climbing.

Scandinavian, skan-di-na'vi-an, *a.* Relating to Scandinavia.—*Scandinavian tongues*, Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish.

Scansion. Under SCAN.

Scansores, skan-sō'rēz, *n. pl.* [Lit. the climbers, from L. *scando*, to climb.] The order of climbing birds, such as the cuckoos, woodpeckers, parrots, &c., having feet with two toes turned backwards and two forwards.—**Scansorial**, skan-sō'ri-al, *a.* Climbing or adapted to climbing; belonging to the Scansores.

Scant, skant, *a.* [Same as Icel. *skamt*, short, brief; akin to Norse *skanta*, exactly measured; comp. Prov. E. and Sc. *skimp* or *skemp*, to give short measure.] Scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; not enough; having a limited supply; scarce; short (with *of*).—*v.t.* To limit; to stint; to keep on short allowance; to afford or give out sparingly; to be niggard of; to grudge.—*adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite.—**Scantily**, **Scantly**, skan'ti-li, skant'li, *adv.* In a scant or scanty manner.—**Scantiness**, **Scantness**, skan'ti-nes, skant'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being scant or scanty.—**Scanty**, skan'ti, *a.* Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; scant; not ample; hardly sufficient (a scanty supply).

Scantling, skant'ling, *n.* [O.Fr. *eschantillon*, Fr. *échantillon*, a specimen, a pattern, from prefix *ex*, and *cantel*, a cantle.] A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a sample; a pattern; a small quantity; the dimensions of timber, stones, &c., in length, breadth, and thickness; timber less than five inches square; a kind of trestle for supporting a cask.

Scape, skāp, *n.* [L. *scapus*, a stalk.] *Bot.* a radical stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth.—**Scapiform**, skā'pi-form, *a.* *Bot.* In the form of a scape.

Scape, skāp, *v.t.* and *i.* Short form of *escape*.—**Scapegoat**, skāp'gōt, *n.* Among the ancient Jews, a goat which was sent into the wilderness bearing the iniquities of the people, which were laid on him by the hands of the high-priest; hence, one made to bear the blame of others.—**Scapegrace**, skāp'grās, *n.* A graceless fellow; a careless, idle, hare-brained fellow.—**Scapement**, skāp'ment, *n.* Escapement.

Scaphite, skaf'it, *n.* [L. *scapha*, Gr. *skaphē*, a skiff.] A fossil cephalopod, of a boat-shaped form, belonging to the family of ammonites.—**Scaphium**, skā'fi-um, *n.* *Bot.* the carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers.—**Scaphoid**, skaf'oid, *a.* Boat-shaped; resembling a boat; navicular.

Scapolite, skap'ō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *skapos*, a rod, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral, a silicate of alumina and lime, occurring often in long crystals.

Scapple, skap'l, *v.t.* To scabble.

Scapula, skap'ū-la, *n.* [L.] The shoulder-blade.—**Scapular**, skap'ū-lér, *a.* Pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.—**Scapular**, **Scapulary**, skap'ū-lér, skap'ū-la-ri, *n.* A kind of ecclesiastical garment consisting of two bands of woollen stuff going over the shoulders, one in front the other behind; *surg.* a bandage for the shoulder-blade; *ornithol.* a feather on the shoulder of a bird.

Scapus, skā'pus, *n.* [L., a stalk.] *Ornith.* the stem of a feather; *arch.* the shaft of a column.

Scar, skär, *n.* [Fr. *escarre*, *escharre*, L. *eschara*, from Gr. *eschara*, a scar or scab on a wound caused by burning.] The mark of a wound or an ulcer remaining after healing; a cicatrix; a hurt; a wound; *bot.* a mark left after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stem.—*v.t.*—*scarred*, *scarring*. To mark with a scar or scars; to wound; to hurt.—*v.i.* To be covered with a scar; to form a scar.—**Scarry**, skā'ri, *a.* Pertaining to scars; having scars or marks of old wounds.

Scar, skär, *n.* [Same as Icel. *skor*, a rift in a precipice, *sker*, a rocky islet; Dan. *skjær*, a cliff; root seen in *shear*, *short*.] A cliff; a naked detached rock; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain; a scaur.

Scar, skär, *n.* [L. *scarus*.] The parrot-fish. Under PARROT.

Scarab, **Scarabee**, skar'ab, skar'a-bē, *n.* [L. *scarabæus*, a beetle.] One of a group of beetles of which the sacred beetle of the Egyptians, so frequently figured on their monuments, is the best-known species; the figure of a beetle cut in hard stone, many of which are found in Egypt.

Scaramouch, skar'a-mouch, *n.* [Fr. *scaramouche*, It. *scaramuccia*, *scaramuccio*.] A buffoon in motley dress; a personage, in Italian comedy, whose character was compounded of traits of vaunting and poltroonery; any poltroon or braggadocio.

Scarce, skärs, *a.* [From O. Fr. *escars*, *escharse*, It. *scarso*, D. *schaars*, scarce, from L.L. *excarpsus*, *scarpsus*, for *excerptus*, pp. of L. *excerpo*, to pluck or cull out. EXCERPT.] Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand; deficient; seldom met with; rare; uncommon; unfrequent; scantily supplied; not having much: with *of*.—*To make one's self scarce*, to disappear voluntarily; to get out of the way.—**Scarce**, **Scarcely**, skärs'li, *adv.* Hardly; barely; scantly; but just; with difficulty.—**Scarceness**, **Scarcity**, skärs'nes, skär'si-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being scarce; dearth; want; famine.

Scare, skär, *v.t.*—*scared*, *scaring*. [Akin to Icel. *skjerr*, apt to flee, shy, *skirra*, to drive away, G. *scheren*, to drive away; same root as *shear*.] To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.—*n.* A sudden fright or panic; a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause; a causeless alarm.—**Scarecrow**, skär'krō, *n.* Anything set up to frighten crows or other birds from crops; anything terrifying without danger; a person so meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow.

Scarf, skärf, *n.* [Same as L. G. *scherf*, Dan. *skjerf*, *skierf*, G. *schärpe*, O.H.G. *scharbe*, originally a pocket, hence the band suspending the pocket, a scarf.] A sort of light shawl; an article of dress of a light and decorative character worn round the neck or loosely round the shoulders, or otherwise.—**Scarfed**, skärft, *a.* Wearing a scarf.—**Scarf-skin**, *n.* [Perhaps for *scurf-skin*.] The cuticle or epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body.

Scarf, skärf, *n.* [Same as Sw. *skarf*, a joint; akin Dan. *skarve*, to scarf; Sc. *skare*, a scarf, to scarf.] *Carp.* the joint by which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to overlap and form a continuous piece.—*v.t.* To cut a scarf on; to unite by means of a scarf.—**Scarf-joint**, *n.* A joint formed by scarfing.

Scarify, skar'i-fi, *v.t.*—*scarified*, *scarifying*. [Fr. *scarifier*, L. *scarifico*, from Gr. *skariphaomai*, to scratch open, from *skariphos*, a sharp-pointed instrument.] *Surg.* to make small cuts or incisions in the skin by means of a lancet or special instrument so as to draw blood without opening a large vein; to remove the flesh about a tooth in order to get a better hold of it; to stir the soil, as with a scarifier.—**Scarification**, skar'i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* *Surg.* the act of scarifying.—**Scarificator**, skar'i-fi-kā"tér, *n.* An instrument used in scarification or cupping.—**Scarifier**, skar'i-fi-er, *n.* One who or that which scarifies; *agri.* an implement with prongs employed for stirring the soil without reversing its surface or altering its form.

Scarlatina, skär-la-tē'na, *n.* [From *scarlet*.] A serious contagious fever which especially attacks the young, accompanied by a scarlet eruption, sore throat, &c.; scarlet fever.—**Scarlatinous**, skär-la-tē'nus, *a.* Pertaining to scarlatina.

Scarlet, skär'let, *n.* [O.Fr. *escarlate*, Mod. Fr. *écarlate*, It. *scarlatto*; a word of Persian origin.] A beautiful bright-red colour, brighter than crimson; cloth of a scarlet colour; scarlet robe or dress.—*a.* Of the colour scarlet; of a bright-red colour; dressed in scarlet (*Shak.*).—*Scarlet bean, Scarlet Runner*, the kidney-bean.—*Scarlet fever.* SCARLATINA. — **Scarlet-lake**, *n.* A red pigment prepared from cochineal.

Scarp, skärp, *n.* [From Fr. *escarpe*, from It. *scarpa*, a scarp, a slope, from O.H.G. *scarp*, Mod. G. *scharf*, E. *sharp*—the scarp being cut sharp or steep.] *Fort.* the interior slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart. Also written *Escarp.*—*v.t.* To cut down like a scarp.—**Scarped**, skärpt, *p.* and *a.* Cut down like the scarp of a fortification; precipitous.

Scarred, **Scarry**, *a.* Under SCAR.

Scat, **Scatt**, skat, *n.* [A. Sax. *scoat*, a tax, a coin; Icel. *skattr*, Dan. *skat.*] A tax.

Scathe, **Scaith**, skäth, *n.* [A. Sax. *sceathan*—Icel. *skatha*, D. and G. *schaden*, to injure; Icel. *skathi*, Goth. *skathis*, D. and G. *schade*, injury.] Damage; injury; harm.—*v.t.*—*scathed, scathing.* To injure; to do damage to; to harm. — **Scatheful**, skäth'ful, *a.* Causing scathe; harmful. — **Scathing**, skä'thing, *p.* and *a.* Injuring; damaging; harming; blasting.—**Scatheless**, skäth'les, *a.* Without scathe or harm; unharmed.

Scatology, ska-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *skōr, skatos*, dung.] Knowledge of dung, or of savage practices in which dung or filth enters.

Scatter, skat'er, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *scateran*, to scatter; same word as *shatter*; Gr. *skedannymi*, to scatter, is of kindred origin.] To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; to strew; to besprinkle; to disperse; to dissipate; to separate or remove to a distance from each other; to disunite; to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow (to *scatter* hopes, &c.).—Syn. under DISPERSE.—*v.i.* To disperse; to separate from each other; to straggle apart. — **Scatter-brain**, *n.* A thoughtless person; one incapable of concentration. [Colloq.]—**Scatter-brained**, *a.* Giddy; heedless; thoughtless. [Colloq.]—**Scattered**, skat'erd, *pp.* Sprinkled or thinly spread; loose and irregular in distribution.—**Scatteredly**, skat'erd-li, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately.—**Scatterer**, skat'er-er, *n.* One who scatters.

Scaup, skap, *n.* [A form of *scalp.*] A bed of shell-fish (an *oyster-scaup*, a *mussel-scaup*); a species of duck which feeds on molluscs, &c.

Scaur, skar, *n.* [SCAR.] A scar or precipitous bank; a cliff.

Scavenger, skav'en-jer, *n.* [From *scavage*, L.L. *scavagium*, an old law term equivalent to *showage*, a duty on goods *shown*, from A. Sax. *sceawian*, to show. The scavenger was originally one who looked after the scavage. As to the insertion of *n* comp. *messenger, passenger.*] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city; a person similarly engaged.

Scena. Under SCENE.

Scene, sēn, *n.* [Fr. *scène*; L. *scena*, from Gr. *skēnē*, a covered place, a tent, a stage, from root of Skr. *sku*, to cover, E. *shade.*] A stage; that part of a theatre in which the acting is done; the imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur; the surroundings amid which anything is transacted; a whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; an assemblage of objects displayed at one view; a place and objects seen together; a landscape; a view; one of the painted slides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play; a part of a play, being a division of an act; an exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons; a theatrical display of emotion; an artificial or affected action or course of action. — *Behind the scenes*, behind the scenery of a theatre, at the back of the stage; hence, specially acquainted with the motives influencing the actions of a party or an individual.—**Scena**, shä'na, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* a scene or portion of an opera; a solo for a single voice, in which various dramatic emotions are displayed. — **Scene-painter**, *n.* One who paints scenery for theatres. — **Scenery**, sē'ner-i, *n.* The paintings representing the scenes of a play; the general appearance or natural features of a place.—**Scene-shifter**, *n.* One who arranges the movable scenes in a theatre.—**Scenic**, **Scenical**, sē'nik or sen'ik, sē'ni-kal or sen'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the stage; dramatic; theatrical. —**Scenographic**, **Scenographical**, sē-nō-graf'ik, sē-nō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective. —**Scenographically**, sē-nō-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a scenographic manner; in perspective. —**Scenography**, sē-nog'ra-fi, *n.* Representation or drawing according to the rules of perspective.

Scent, sent, *n.* [For *sent*, from Fr. *sentir*, to perceive, to smell, from L. *sentire*, to perceive by the senses. SENSE.] That which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory nerves of animals; odour; smell; the power of smelling; odour left on the ground enabling an animal's track to be followed; hence, course of pursuit; track.—*v.t.* To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; to perfume.—**Scentful**, sent'ful, *a.* Odorous; having much scent.—**Scentless**, sent'les, *a.* Inodorous; destitute of smell.

Scepsis, sep'sis or skep'sis, *n.* [Gr. *skepsis*, doubt.] Scepticism; doubt.

Scepter, sep'ter, *n.* Same as *Sceptre.*

Sceptic, skep'tik, *n.* [Fr. *sceptique*, from Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, sceptic, from *skepsis*, speculation, doubt, from *skeptomai*, to examine critically; same root as L. *specio.*] One who doubts the truth of any principle or system of principles or doctrines; one who disbelieves or hesitates to believe; a disbeliever; a person who doubts the existence of God or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves in the divine origin of Christianity.—**Sceptical**, skep'ti-kal, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a sceptic or scepticism; holding the opinions of a sceptic.—**Sceptic**, skep'tik, *a.* Sceptical.—**Sceptically**, skep'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a sceptical manner. — **Scepticalness**, skep'ti-kal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sceptical.—**Scepticism**, skep'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrines or opinions of a sceptic; disbelief or inability to believe; doubt; incredulity; a doubting of the truth of revelation, or of the Christian religion. — **Scepticize**, skep'ti-siz, *v.i.* — *scepticised, scepticising.* To act the sceptic; to doubt.

Sceptre, sep'ter, *n.* [Fr. *sceptre*, L. *sceptrum*, from Gr. *skēptron*, a staff, from *skēptō*, to prop or lean.] A staff or baton borne by a monarch or other ruler as a symbol of authority. — *The sceptre*, royal power or authority.—**Sceptred**, sep'terd, *a.* Bearing a sceptre; invested with royal power; regal. —**Sceptreless**, sep'ter-les, *a.* Having no sceptre.

Schedule, shed'ūl, sed'ūl, also sked'ūl, *n.* [O. Fr. *schedule*, from L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, a scroll, from Gr. *schedē*, a leaf, from root of *schizō*, L. *scindo*, to split.] A sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed list; a list annexed to a larger document, as to a will, lease, &c. —*v.t.*—*scheduled, scheduling.* To place in a schedule or catalogue.

Scheele's-green, shēls, *n.* A green pigment containing arsenic and copper, first prepared by *Scheele*, a Swedish chemist.—**Scheelotine**, shēl'o-tin, *n.* A mineral of a green, yellow, brown, or red colour, consisting of tungstic acid and lead.

Scheik, shēk, *n.* Same as SHEIK.

Scheme, skēm, *n.* [Fr. *schème*, L. *schema*, from Gr. *schēma*, from *echein*, to hold, to keep.] A combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system; a plan of something to be done; a project; the representation of any design or geometrical figure; a diagram.—*v.t.*—*schemed, scheming.* To plan, contrive, plot, project, design.—*v.i.* To form a plan; to contrive.—**Schematic**, skē-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a scheme. — **Schematist**, skē'mat-ist, *n.* A projector; one given to forming schemes; a schemer.—**Schematize**, skē'ma-tiz, *v.t.*—*schematised, schematising.* To form into a scheme or schemes.—**Schemeful**, skēm'ful, *a.* Full of schemes or plans.—**Schemer**, **Schemist**, skē'mer, skē'mist, *n.* One who schemes; a contriver; a plotter. — **Scheming**, skē'ming, *p.* and *a.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.—**Schemingly**, skē'ming-li, *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

Scheme-arch, *n.* [It. *arco scemo*, an incomplete arch.] An arch which forms a portion of a circle less than a semicircle.

Scherif, she-rif', *n.* SHERIFF.

Scherzando, skert-sän'dō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* in a playful or sportive manner.—**Scherzo**, skert'sō, *n.* [It.] A passage of a sportive character in musical pieces of some length, as in symphonies.

Schiedam, skē-dam', *n.* A name for Hollands gin, from *Schiedam*, in Holland, where it is largely manufactured.

Schiller-spar, shil'er-spär, *n.* [G. *schillern*, to change colour.] A mineral, a silicate of magnesia, comprising several varieties, of a pearly lustre and changeable hues.

Schism, sizm, *n.* [L. *schisma*; from Gr. *schisma*, from *schizō*, to divide; same root as L. *scindo*, to cut, A. Sax. *sceadan*, G. *scheiden*, to separate. SCHEDULE, SHED.] A split or division in a community; commonly, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith. — **Schismatic**, **Schismatical**, siz-mat'ik, siz-mat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism.—**Schismatic**, *n.* One who takes part in a schism.—**Schismatically**, siz-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a schismatical manner. —**Schismaticalness**, siz-mat'i-kal-nes, *n.*

Schist, shist, *n.* [Gr. *schistos*, divided, divisible, from *schizō*, to split. SCHISM.] A geological term applied to rocks which have a foliated structure and split in thin irregular plates; properly confined to metamorphic rocks (as gneiss) consisting of layers of different minerals. — **Schistic**, **Schistose**, **Schistous**, shis'tik, shis'tōs, shis'tus, *a.* Having the structure or character of schist.

Schnappe, **Schnaps**, shnaps, *n.* [G. *schnappe*, D. *snaps*, a dram.] A dram of Hollands gin or other ardent spirits.

Schneiderian, shni-dē'ri-an, *a.* [From *Schneider*, who first described it.] A term applied to the lining membrane of the nostrils.

Scholar, skol'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *escolier* (Fr. *écolier*), from L.L. *scholaris*, from L. *schola*, a school. SCHOOL.] One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher; a pupil; a disciple; a man of letters; a learned person; a person of high attainments in learning; one that learns anything; a pedant; an undergraduate in an English university who receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies.—**Scholarly**, skol'er-li, *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar or man of learning.—**Scholarship**, skol'er-ship, *n.* The character of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; erudition; learning; an exhibition or regularly settled allowance of money for a scholar at some educational institution; a foundation for the support of a student.—**Scholastic**, skō-las'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, school, or schools; characteristic of a scholar; pertaining to the schoolmen of the middle ages, or those philosophers and divines who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice speculation; hence, pedantic; formal.—*n.* One who adheres to the scholastic method; one of the schoolmen of the middle ages.—**Scholastically**, skō-las'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a scholastic manner. — **Scholasticism**, skō-las'ti-sizm, *n.* The philosophy of the schoolmen of the middle ages.

Scholium, skō'li-um, *n.* pl. **Scholiums** or **Scholia.** [Gr. *scholion*, from *scholē*, leisure, lucubration. SCHOOL.] A marginal note, annotation, or remark; an explanatory comment, such as those annexed to the Latin and Greek authors by the early grammarians. — **Scholiast**, skō'li-ast, *n.* [Gr. *scholiastēs*.] One who makes scholiums; an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics.—**Scholiastic**, skō-li-as'tik, *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast.

School, skōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *scōl*, O. Fr. *escole*, from L. *schola*, from Gr. *scholē*, leisure,

discussion, philosophy, a school.] A place in which persons are instructed in any species of learning; an educational establishment; a place in which instruction is imparted to the young; one of the seminaries of the scholastic philosophy of the middle ages; a body of pupils; the disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles (the Socratic *school*, painters of the Italian *school*); a system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time (the old *school*, the new *school*); any place of discipline or training. — *High School*, a school in which a superior education can be obtained; sometimes the chief public school in a town.—*Normal school*. NORMAL.—*a.* Relating to a school or to education; pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic.—*v.t.* To instruct; to educate; to discipline; to chide and admonish; to reprove.—**School-board**, *n.* A body of managers elected by the ratepayers in a town or parish to provide adequate means of instruction for the district.—**School-book**, *n.* A book used in schools.—**Schoolboy**, *n.* A boy attending school.—**School-days**, *n. pl.* The time of life during which children attend school.—**School-divine**, *n.* A divine who espouses the scholastic theology.—**School-fellow, Schoolmate**, *n.* An associate in school.—**School-girl**, *n.* A girl belonging to a school.—**School-house**, *n.* A house appropriated for use as a school; a schoolmaster's or schoolmistress's dwelling-house.—**Schooling**, skōl'ing, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition; reproof; reprimand. — **Schoolman**, skōl'man, *n.* A man versed in the niceties of the school divinity of the middle ages; a scholastic.—**Schoolmaster**, skōl'mas-tér, *n.* A man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor of a school; one who or that which disciplines and instructs.—**Schoolmistress**, skōl'mistres, *n.* The mistress of a school; a female who governs and teaches a school.—**School-room**, *n.* A room for teaching.—**School-teacher**, *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.

School, skōl, [Same word as *shoal*.] A shoal or compact body (a *school* of fishes).

Schooner, skōn'ér, *n.* [Properly *scooner*, from a New England word *scoon*, to skim or skip upon the water, to make ducks and drakes, the first vessel of the kind having been built at Gloucester, Mass., about 1713. *Scoon* is the A. Sax. *scunian*, E. to *shun*. SHUN.] A vessel with two masts, and her chief sails fore-and-aft sails, her mainsail and foresail being both extended by a gaff and a boom.

Schorl, Shorl, shorl, *n.* [G. *schörl*, Sw. *skörl*, Dan. *skjörl*; comp. Dan. *skjör*, brittle.] A mineral of a pitchy lustre and colour, brittle texture, and capable of being rendered electric by heat or friction, usually occurring in granitic rocks, and often embedded in felspar and quartz; tourmaline.—**Schoriaceous, Schorious, Schorly**, shorlā'shus, shor'lus, shor'li, *a.* Pertaining to or containing schorl; resembling schorl.

Schottische, shot-tish', *n.* [G. *schottische*, Scottish, lit. a Scottish dance.] A dance performed by a lady and gentleman, resembling a polka; the music suited for such a dance in 2-4 time.

Schweinfurth-green, shwin'fürt, *n.* A beautiful but highly poisonous pigment, prepared by boiling together solutions of arsenious acid and acetate of copper: so called from *Schweinfurth* in Bavaria, where it was first made.

Sciagraphy, si-ag'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *skiagraphia*—*skia*, a shadow, and *graphō*, to describe.] The act or art of correctly delineating shadows; the art of sketching objects with correct shading.—**Sciagraph**, si'a-graf, *n.* The section of a building to show its inside. — **Sciagraphic, Sciagraphical**, si-a-graf'ik, si-a-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy. — **Sciagraphically**, si-a-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a sciagraphical manner.

Sciamachy, si-am'a-ki, *n.* SCIOMACHY.

Sciatheric, si-a-thē'rik, *a.* [Gr. *skiathēras*, a sun-dial, from *skia*, a shadow, and *thēra*, a catching.] Belonging to a sun-dial.

Sciatica, si-at'i-ka, *n.* [L.L. *sciatica*, from Gr. *ischiadikos*, from *ischias*, a pain in the hip, from *ischion*, the hip.] Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.—**Sciatic, Sciatical**, si-at'ik, si-at'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the hip (the *sciatic* artery or nerve).—**Sciatically**, si-at'i-kal-li, *adv.* With sciatica.

Science, si'ens, *n.* [Fr. *science*, from L. *scientia*, knowledge, from *scio*, to know (seen also in *conscious, conscience, nescience, sciolist*).] Knowledge; comprehension or understanding; knowledge co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized; hence, the knowledge regarding any one department of mind or matter co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized (the *sciences* of botany, of astronomy, &c.; mental *sciences*); art derived from precepts or built on principles; skill resulting from training; special skill. —*Applied sciences*, a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, as opposed to a *pure science*, as mathematics, when it treats of laws or general statements apart from particular instances. — *Natural sciences*. Under NATURAL.—*Physical sciences*. PHYSICS.—*Moral science*, moral philosophy or ethics. — *The seven sciences* of antiquity, grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. — **Scient**, si'ent, *a.* [L. *sciens, scientis*, ppr. of *scio*, to know.] Skilful; knowing.—**Sciential**, si-en'shal, *a.* Pertaining to science.—**Scientific**, si-en-tif'ik, *a.* [L. *scientia*, knowledge, and *facio*, to make.] Pertaining to science; evincing or endowed with a knowledge of science; treating of science; well versed in science; according to the rules or principles of science. — **Scientifically**, si-en-tif'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.—**Scientism**,† si'ent-izm, *n.* The views or practices of scientists.—**Scientist**, si'ent-ist, *n.* A person versed in or devoted to science; a scientific man; a savant.

Scilicet, si'li-set. (L.) To wit; videlicet; namely: abbreviated to *Scil.* or *Sc.*

Scimitar, Scimiter, sim'i-tér, *n.* [O.Fr. *cimiterre*, It. *scimitarra*, from Per. *shamshir, shimshir*.] An oriental sword, the blade of which is single-edged, short, curved, and broadest at the point-end.

Scincoid, sin'koid, *a.* Pertaining to the skink and allied animals.

Scintilla, sin-til'la, *n.* [L.] A spark; a glimmer; the least particle; a trace.—**Scintillant**, sin'til-lant, *a.* Sparkling.—**Scintillate**, sin'til-lāt, *v.i.* — *scintillated, scintillating*. [L. *scintillo, scintillatum*.] To emit sparks; to sparkle or twinkle, as the stars.—**Scintillation**, sin-til-lā'shon, *n.* The act of scintillating or sparkling; the twinkling of the stars.

Sciography, si-og'ra-fi, *n.* SCIAGRAPHY.

Sciolist, si'ol-ist, *n.* [L. *sciolus*, a smatterer, dim. of *scius*, knowing, from *scio*, to know. SCIENCE.] One who knows things superficially; a smatterer. — **Sciolistic**, si-ol-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to sciolism or a sciolist; superficial as to knowledge. — **Sciolous**, si'ol-us, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing. — **Sciolism**, si'ol-izm, *n.* Superficial knowledge.

Sciomachy†, **Sciamachy**†, si-om'ak-i, si-am'ak-i, *n.* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *machē*, a battle.] A fighting with a shadow; an imaginary or futile combat.

Sciomancy, si'o-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by shadows.

Scion, si'on, *n.* [Fr. *scion*, from L. *sectio, sectionis*, a cutting, from *seco*, to cut. SECTION.] A shoot or twig cut for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree, or for planting; *fig.* a descendant; an heir.

Scioptic, Sciopteric, si-op'tik, si-op'trik, *a.* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *optomai*, to see.] Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room.

Sciotheric, si-o-ther'ik, *a.* SCIATHERIC.

Scirocco, si-rok'ko, *n.* SIROCCO.

Scirrhus, Scirrhosis, skir'rus, skir-rō'sis, *n.* [L. *scirrus*, from Gr. *skirrhos*, a hardened swelling or tumour.] *Med.* a hard tumour usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer. —**Scirrhoid**, skir'roid, *a.* Resembling scirrhus.—**Scirrhosity, Scirrosity**, skir-ros'i-ti, *n.* The state of being scirrhous; also, a scirrhus or induration.—**Scirrhous**, skir'rus, *a.* Proceeding from or of the nature of scirrhus; indurated; knotty.

Scissel, Scissil, sis'sel, sis'sil, *n.* [From L. *scindo, scissum*, to cut.] Clippings of various metals; the remainder of a plate of metal after the planchets or circular blanks have been cut out for the purpose of coinage. — **Scissible, Scissile**, sis'si-bl, sis'sil, *a.* Capable of being cut.—**Scission**, sish'on, *n.* [L. *scissio*, from *scindo*, to cut.] The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument; the state of being cut; division.

Scissors, siz'ers, *n. pl.* [From O.Fr. *ciseires, ciseaux*, from L. *cædo*, to cut (CHISEL); but influenced by *scissor*, one who cuts, from *scindo, scissum*, to cut.] A cutting instrument consisting of two blades movable on a pin in the centre, and which cut from opposite sides against an object placed between them; often spoken of as a *pair of scissors*.—**Scisser-bill**, *n.* A sea-bird also called *skimmer*.

Sciurine, si-ū'rin, *a.* [L. *sciurus*, a squirrel. SQUIRREL.] Having the characters of the squirrel tribe.

Sclav, sklav, *n.* SLAV.

Sclerotinite, skle-rot'i-nit, *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *rētinē*, resin.] A black, hard, brittle mineral (or fossil) resin, nearly allied to amber. — **Sclerobasic**, skle-rō-bā'sik, *a.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *basis*, a base.] Applied to a coral which forms a solid axis invested by the soft parts of the coral animals — **Sclerodermic**, skle-rō-der'mik, *a.* [Gr. *sklēros*, and *derma*, skin.] Having the skin covered with hard scales, as certain fishes; having the solid matter deposited between the tissues and each polyp with a skeleton of its own: said of coral animalcules.—**Sclerogen**, skle'rō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, and root *gen*, to produce.] *Bot.* the ligneous matter deposited on the inner surface of the cells; lignin.—**Scleroid**, skle'roid, *a.* *Bot.* having a hard texture. — **Scleroma, Sclerosis**, skle-rō'ma, skle-rō'sis, *n.* *Med.* induration of the cellular tissue.—**Sclerophthalmia**, skle-rof-thal'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A disease of the eye.—**Sclerotic**, skle-rot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *sklēroidēs*, hardness.] Hard; firm (the *sclerotic* coat of the eye).—*n.* The firm white membrane which covers the posterior part of the eye, the front being covered by the transparent *cornea*. —**Sclerotitis**, skle-rō-tī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the sclerotic.

Scobe, skōb, *n.* [L. *scobs*, saw-dust, scrapings, from *scabo*, to scrape.] Raspings of hard substances; saw-dust.—**Scobiform**, skob'i-form, *a.* Having the form of saw-dust or raspings.

Scoff, skof, *n.* [Same as O. Fris. *schof*, sport; Icel. *skop*, *skaup*, mockery, ridicule; O.H.G. *scopf*, sport.] An expression of derision, mockery, scorn, or contempt; a gibe; a flout; an object of derision.—*v.i.* To show insolent ridicule or mockery; to utter contemptuous language; to mock: with *at* before the object.—*v.t.* To mock at; to ridicule.—**Scoffer**, skof'ér, *n.* One who scoffs; a mocker or scorner.—**Scoffingly**, skof'ing-li, *adv.* In a scoffing manner; by way of derision.

Scold, skōld, *v.i.* [Akin to Sc. *scold*, L.G. and D. *schelden*, Dan. *skjelde*, G. *schelten*, to scold; Icel. *skjalla*, to clash; *skellr*, a crash; G. *schelle*, a bell.] To find fault in rude language; to utter harsh or rude rebuke; to make use of abuse or vituperation. —*v.t.* To chide with rudeness and ill-temper; to vituperate.—*n.* One who scolds; a noisy, foul-mouthed woman; a railing virago; a scolding; a brawl.—**Scolder**, skōl'dér, *n.* One that scolds.—**Scolding**, skōl'ding, *n.* The act of one who scolds; a vituperative harangue; a rating.

Scolecida, skō-lē'si-da, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *skōlēx*, an earthworm, a tape-worm.] The tape-worms and allied animals.—**Scolex**, skō'leks, *n. pl.* **Scolices**, skō'li-sēz. The larva of a tape-worm; a tape-worm embryo.

Scoliosis, skō-li-ō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *skoliōsis*, crooked.] A distortion or curvature of the spine to one side.

Scolite, skō'lit, *n.* [Gr. *skolios*, tortuous.] *Geol.* one of the tortuous tubes found in rocks and supposed to be the burrows of annelids.

Scollop, skol'op, *n.* [SCALLOP.] A kind of shell-fish; a scallop; a curving indentation.—*v.t.* To form or cut with scollops.

Scolopendra, skol-o-pen'dra, *n.* [Gr. *skolopendra*, a milliped.] A venomous animal of the centiped or myriapod family.

Scomberoid, skom'bér-oid, *n.* [Gr. *skombros*, a mackerel.] Any fish of the mackerel family.

Sconce, skons, *n.* [O.Fr. *esconce*, a shelter, a sconce; from L.L. *abscondsa* (for *abscondsa candela*, a hidden candle), a sconce, from L. *abscondo*, *absconsum*, to hide. A SCONCE.] A cover or screen; a cover or protection for a light; a case for a candle; the tube in a candlestick in which the candle is inserted; a fixed candlestick on a wall; a work for defence; a bulwark; a fort, as at a pass or river; a covering for the head; a helmet; a head-piece; the head itself; the skull.—*v.t.* To shelter; to ensconce.

Scoop, skōp, *n.* [Same as D. *schop*, *schup*, spade, shovel; Sw. *skopa*, a scoop; akin to Dan. *skuffe*, a shovel.] A thin metallic shovel with capacious sides for lifting grain; a similar but smaller utensil for lifting sugar, flour, &c.; a large ladle with a long handle for dipping in fluids; a spoon-shaped surgical instrument; a sort of pan for holding coals.—*v.t.* To take out with a scoop or as with a scoop; to lade out; to empty as with a scoop; to hollow out; to excavate.—**Scooper**, skōp'ér, *n.* One who or or that which scoops; a wading bird, the avocet, so named from its bill being curved upwards at the extremity.—**Scoop-net**, *n.* A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

Scope, skōp, *n.* [It. *scopo*, mark, view, aim, L. *scopus*, Gr. *skopos*, a mark, aim, from Gr. *skeptomai*, to view.] A mark shot at; an aim or end kept in view; ultimate design or purpose; intention; free or wide outlook or aim; amplitude of intellectual range; space; liberty; sweep.

Scopiferous, skō-pif'ér-us, *a.* [L. *scopa*, a brush, and *fero*, to bear.] Furnished with one or more dense brushes of hair.—**Scopiform**, skō'pi-form, *a.* Having the form of a broom or besom.

Scorbutic, Scorbutical, skor-bū'tik, skor-bū'ti-kal, *a.* [Fr. *scorbutique*, from *scorbut*, the scurvy, from D. *scheurbuik*, G. *scharbock*, scurvy.] Pertaining to or affected with scurvy.—**Scorbutically**, skor-bū'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a scorbutic manner; with the scurvy.

Scorch, skorch, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *escorcher*, *escorcer* (Fr. *écorcher*), to strip off the skin; from L. *excorticare*—*ex*, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark (whence *cork*).] To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that injures the surface; to parch.—*v.i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched.—**Scorching**, skorch'ing, *a.* Such as to scorch.

Score, skōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *scor*, a score, a notch, from *sceran*, to shear (see SHEAR); Icel. *skor*, an incision, a tally, the number twenty; *skora*, to number by notches; akin *scar* or *scaur*, *share*, *sheer*, *shire*, *shore*, *short*.] A notch; a cut made on a tally for the purpose of keeping account of something; the number twenty, as being marked off by a special or larger score; among archers, twenty yards; an account or reckoning kept by notches, marks, or otherwise; an account of dues; hence, what is due; a debt; the number of points made by players in certain games; account, reason, ground (he declined on the *score* of illness); a line drawn; a long superficial scratch; *music*, the original draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition with the parts for all the different voices or instruments.—*To go off at score*, to start, as a pedestrian, from the score or scratch; hence, to start off, generally.—*To quit scores*, to pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.—*v.t.*—*scored*, *scoring*. To make scores or scratches on; to furrow; to set down, as in an account; to record; to mark; to note; to enter or register; to make a score of; to get for one's self, as points, hits, runs, &c., in certain games; *music*, to write out, as the different parts of a composition, in proper order and arrangement.—*v.i.* To make or keep a score; to make a point or hit, or a clever retort.—**Scorer**, skō'rér, *n.* One who scores; one who keeps the score or tally at games, matches, &c.; an instrument used in marking numbers, &c., on timber.

Scoria, skō'ri-a, *n. pl.* **Scoriæ**, skō'ri-ē. [L. *scoria*, from Gr. *skoria*, from *skōr*, ordure.] The recrement of metals in fusion; the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores; dross; *pl.* the cinders of volcanic eruptions.—**Scoriaceous**, **Scorious**, skō-ri-ā'shus, skō'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to scoria; partaking of the nature of scoria.—**Scorification**, skō'ri-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act or operation of scorifying.—**Scorifier**, skō'ri-fi-ér, *n.* A vessel used for the process of scorification in assaying silver.—**Scoriform**, skō'ri-form, *a.* Like scoria; in the form of dross.—**Scorify**, skō'ri-fi, *v.t.* To reduce to scoria or drossy matter; to separate the dross from the valuable metal.

Scorn, skorn, *n.* [O.Fr. *escorne*, affront, disgrace; *escorner*, It. *scornare*, to break off the horns, to affront, from L. *ex*, and *cornu*, a horn.] Extreme and passionate contempt; disdain springing from a person's opinion of the meanness and unworthiness of an object; the expression of this feeling; a scoff; a subject of extreme contempt or disdain.—*To think scorn*, to disdain; to despise.—*To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to make a mock of.—*v.t.* To hold in scorn; to despise; to disdain; to treat with scorn; to make a mock of.—*v.i.* To feel scorn or disdain; to show scorn.—**Scorner**, skor'nér, *n.* One that scorns; a despiser; a scoffer; a derider; one who scoffs at religion.—**Scornful**, skorn'ful, *a.* Full of scorn; contemptuous; disdainful.—**Scornfully**, skorn'ful-li, *adv.* In a scornful manner; contemptuously.—**Scornfulness**, skorn'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being scornful.

Scorodite, skor'o-dit, *n.* [Gr. *skorodon*, garlic; from its smell under the blowpipe.] A mineral consisting of arsenic acid and oxide of iron, having a leek-green or brownish colour.

Scorpio, skor'pi-ō, *n.* [L.] A constellation of the zodiac; the Scorpion.

Scorpion, skor'pi-on, *n.* [L. *scorpio*, *scorpionis*, from Gr. *skorpios*, a scorpion.] An animal belonging to the Arachnida (spiders, &c.) having a pair of large nipping claws and a long jointed tail terminating with a venomous sting; a kind of painful scourge or whip (O.T.); the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Oct. 23; an ancient military engine.—**Scorpioid**, **Scorpioidal**, skor'pi-oid, skor-pi-oi'dal, *a.* Scorpion-like; *bot.* said of a peculiar twisted inflorescence, curved or circinate at the end.—**Scorpion-fly**, *n.* An insect having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion.—**Scorpion-grass**, *n.* The old name of the well-known plant forget-me-not.—**Scorpion-shell**, *n.* A gasteropodous shell with projecting spines.—**Scorpion's-tail**, *n.* A plant having trailing stalks and long jointed pods.

Scot, skot, *n.* [A. Sax. *scot*, Icel. *skot*, D. and L.G. *schot*, G. *schoss*; from verb signifying to *shoot*, being a tax or contribution *shot* on along with others.] Formerly a payment of money; a tax or contribution; a mulct; a reckoning; a shot.—*Scot and lot*, parish payments imposed according to ability.—**Scot-free**, *a.* Free from payment or scot; untaxed; unhurt; safe.

Scot, skot, *n.* [A. Sax. *Scotta*, a Scot, *Scottas*, the Scots, originally the inhabitants of Ireland; origin quite unknown.] A native of Scotland or North Britain.—**Scotch**, skoch, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish.—*Scotch fir*, the typical pine of Europe, especially of the northern and central parts, furnishing excellent timber, and turpentine, tar, resin, &c.—*Scotch mist*, a colloquial term for a wetting mist, like fine rain, or for a fine rain.—*Scotch pebble*, a name for varieties of agate, carnelian, &c.—*Scotch thistle*, a kind of thistle, so called, because regarded as the national emblem of Scotland.—*n.* The dialect or dialects of English spoken in Scotland; collectively, the people of Scotland.—**Scotchman**, skoch'man, *n.* A native of Scotland; a Scot.—**Scots**, skots, *a.* Scotch (*Scots law*).—**Scotsman**, skots'man, *n.* SCOTCHMAN.—**Scottice**, skot'i-sē, *adv.* [L.] In the Scotch manner; in the Scotch language.—**Scotticism**, skot'i-sizm, *n.* An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland.—**Scottish**, skot'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland, its language, or its natives; Scotch.

Scotch, skoch, *v.t.* [Perhaps Celtic; comp. Gael. *scoch*, a cut; or Fr. *coche*, a notch, might have given a verb *escocher*, whence this word.] To cut with shallow incisions; to notch; to chop.—*n.* A slight cut or shallow incision; a line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.—**Scotch-collops**, *n. pl.* A dish consisting of slices of beef beaten and done in a stew-pan.—**Scotch-hop**, *n.* Same as *Hop-scotch*.—**Scotching**, skoch'ing, *n.* A method of dressing stone by pick-shaped chisels.

Scoter, skō'tér, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *skoti*, a shooter: the name may mean diver or darter.] A kind of sea duck abundant on some of the British coasts in winter.

Scotia, skō'ti-a, *n.* [Gr. *skotia*, lit. darkness.] A hollow moulding in the base of a column, so named from its surface being in shadow.

Scotist, skot'ist, *n.* One of the followers of Duns *Scotus*, one of the most celebrated scholastics of the fourteenth century.

Scotodinia, skot-ō-di'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *dinos*, giddiness.] *Med.* giddiness, with imperfect vision.—**Scotograph**, skot'ō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *skotos*, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for enabling the blind to write.—**Scotoma**, **Scotomy**, sko-tō'ma, skot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *skotoma*, from *skotos*, darkness.] Dizziness with dimness of sight.

Scotticism, **Scottish**. Under SCOT.

Scoundrel, skoun'drel, *n.* [Probably for *scounerel* or *scunerel*, one to be shunned or avoided, from A. Sax. *scunian*, to shun, an intermediate step being seen in Sc. *scuner*, *sconner*, to loathe, or as a noun, loathing; with *d* inserted as in *thunder*, *tender*.] A base, mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a man without honour or virtue.—*a.* Belonging to a scoundrel; base; unprincipled.—**Scoundrelism**, skoun'drel-izm, *n.* The practices of a scoundrel; baseness; rascality.—**Scoundrelly**, skoun'drel-li, *a.* Characteristic of a scoundrel; base; villainous.

Scour, skour, *v.t.* [Same as Dan. *skure*, Sw. *skura*, G. *scheuern*, to scour; perhaps from O.Fr. *escurer*, from a L. *excurare*—*ex*, intens., and *curare*, to clean, to care for. CURE.] To rub hard with something for the purpose of cleaning; to make clean or bright on the surface; to take grease or dirt out of the fabric of, by washing or chemical appliances; to cleanse away; to efface; to pass swiftly over; to brush along; to pass swiftly over in search of something or to drive away something; to overrun; to sweep clear.—*v.i.* To clean by rubbing; to take dirt or grease out of cloth; to rove or range; to run with celerity; to scamper.—*n.* A kind of diarrhœa or dysentery among cattle.—**Scourer**, skour'ér, *n.* One who or that which scours.—**Scouring-ball**, *n.* A ball such as may be made of a combination of soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease, paint, &c., from cloth.—**Scouring-drops**, *n. pl.* A mixture used to remove stains from cloth.

Scourge, skérj, *n.* [Fr. *escourgée*, a scourge; L.L. *excorrigiata*, from L. *ex*, intens., and *corrigia*, a rein, a shoe-tie.] An instrument of the whip kind for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash; a whip; hence, a punishment; a vindictive affliction; one who greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.—*v.t.*—*scourged*, *scourging*. To whip with a scourge; to whip severely; to lash; to chastise for correction; to afflict greatly; to harass.—**Scourger**, skér'jér, *n.* One who scourges.

Scout, skout, *n.* [O.Fr. *escoute*, a scout, from *escouter*, *escolter*, *esculter*, to hear, from L. *auscultō*, to listen. AUSCULTATION.] One sent out to gain and bring in information, especially to observe the motions

and obtain intelligence regarding an enemy; a term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter; *v.i.* To act as a scout.—*v.t.* To watch closely; to observe the actions of.

Scout, skout, *v.t.* [Icel. *skúta*, a taunt; perhaps from root of *skoot.*] To treat with disdain and contempt; to reject with scorn.

Scow, skou, *n.* [D. *schouw*, a ferry-boat.] A kind of large flat-bottomed boat used chiefly as a lighter or a ferry-boat.

Scowl, skoul, *v.i.* [Same as Dan. *skule*, to scowl; comp. Icel. *skula*, to make a wry face.] To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to let the brows droop; to look sullen or angry; to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous.—*n.* A deep angry frown by depressing the brows; dark or tempestuous aspect, as of the heavens; gloom.—**Scowling,** skoul'ing, *a.* Characterized by a scowl; frowning sullenly.—**Scowlingly,** skoul'ing-li, *adv.* In a scowling manner; with a sullen look.

Scrabble, skrab'l, *v.i.*—*scrabbled, scrabbling.* [A dim. of *scrape*; allied to *scribble* and *scramble.*] To make irregular, crooked marks; to scrawl; to scribble.—*v.t.* To mark with irregular lines or letters.—*n.* A scribble; a scrawl.

Scrag, skrag, *n.* [Comp. Gael. *sreag*, parched, shrivelled; Icel. *skröggligr*, scraggy, gaunt; Sc. *scrog*, a stunted bush.] Something thin or lean, with roughness. —*Scrag of mutton*, the bony part of the neck of a sheep's carcass. — **Scragged,** skrag'ed, *a.* Rough with irregular points; lean with roughness. — **Scraggedness,** skrag'ed-nes, *n.*—**Scraggily,** skrag'i-li, *adv.* In a scraggy manner.—**Scragginess,** skrag'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being scraggy; leanness; roughness. — **Scraggy,** skrag'i, *a.* Having an irregular broken surface; scragged; lean; bony.

Scramble, skram'bl, *v.i.*—*scrambled, scrambling.* [Akin to D. *scrammen*, to scratch; Dan. *skramle*, to ramble; Sw. *skramla*, to clatter; also to *scrabble, scrape.*] To move or climb by the aid of the hands; to move on all fours; to snatch eagerly at anything; to struggle to get before others.—*n.* The act of scrambling; an eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get the thing before another.—**Scrambler,** skram'bler, *n.* One who scrambles. —**Scrambling,** skram'bling, *p.* and *a.* Irregular; straggling; rambling. — **Scramblingly,** skram'bling-li, *adv.* In a scrambling manner; hurriedly.

Scrannel, skran'el, *a.* [Allied to Icel. *skren*, refuse.] Slight; thin; slender; miserable ('*scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.' *Mil.*).

Scrap, skrap, *n.* [Lit. what is *scraped*; same as Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles. SCRAPE.] A small piece; a detached, incomplete portion; a fragment; a fragment of something written or printed; a short or unconnected extract; a little picture suited to go along with others for ornamenting screens, boxes, &c.—**Scrap-book,** *n.* A book for the preservation of prints, engravings, &c., or of short pieces of poetry or other extracts from books; an album.—**Scrap-iron,** *n.* Fragments of iron accumulated for remelting or working up together.—**Scrap-metal,** *n.* Fragments of metal which are only of use for remelting. — **Scraggy,** skrap'i, *a.* Consisting of scraps.

Scrape, skrap, *v.t.*—*scraped, scraping.* [Same as Icel. *skrapa*, to scrape, to scratch; L. G. and D. *schrapen*, Dan. *skrabe*, to scrape; akin *scrap, scramble*, perhaps *sharp.*] To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; to deprive of the surface coating by a sharp instrument; to grate harshly over; to clean with something sharp; to erase; to collect by laborious effort; to acquire, save, or gather penuriously: usually with *together.*—*To scrape acquaintance* with a person, to make one's self acquainted, lit. by bowing or scraping; to insinuate one's self into a person's acquaintance.—*v.i.* To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing; to make a harsh noise by rubbing; to play awkwardly on a violin or such like instrument; to rub the feet on the ground; to make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.—*n.* A rubbing with something hard on a surface; an awkward bow accompanied with a scraping of the foot; a disagreeable predicament; a difficulty; perplexity; distress.—**Scraper,** skrā'per, *n.* One who or that which scrapes; an instrument with which anything is scraped; a metal instrument placed at or near the door of a house, upon which to scrape or clean the shoes. — **Scraping,** skrā'ping, *n.* What is scraped from a substance, or is collected by scraping.

Scratch, skrach, *v.t.* [O.E. *cratch*, to scratch; same as O.D. *kratsen*, Sw. *kratsa*, Dan. *kradse*, G. *kratzen*, to scratch, the *s* having been prefixed through the influence of *scrape*, &c.] To rub, tear, or mark the surface of with something sharp; to wound slightly by a point or points; to scrape with the nails so as not to wound; to write or draw awkwardly; to dig or excavate with the claws; to erase or blot out; to expunge; *horse-racing*, to erase from the list of horses that are to compete in the race. —*To scratch out*, to erase; to obliterate.—*v.i.* To use the nails, claws, or the like, in tearing a surface, or in digging.—*n.* A break in a surface made by scratching; a slight furrow; a score; a slight wound; a superficial laceration; a line up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence the vulgar phrase, to come up to the *scratch*, meaning to stand to the consequences, or appear when expected.—*a.* Taken at random or haphazard; heterogeneous; hastily collected (a *scratch* company of actors or of cricketers). — **Scratcher,** skrach'er, *n.* One who or that which scratches; a bird which scratches for food, as the common fowl.—**Scratchingly,** skrach'ing-li, *adv.* With the action of scratching. — **Scratch-weed,** *n.* A rough common weed, also called *Goose-grass.*—**Scratch-wig,** *n.* A kind of wig that covers only a portion of the head. — **Scratch-work,** *n.* A species of fresco consisting of a coloured plaster covered with a white one, through which a design is scratched.

Scrawl, skral, *v.t.* [A contracted form of *scrabble*; comp. D. *schrawelen*, to scratch.] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write awkwardly or imperfectly; to scribble; to make irregular lines or bad writing on.—*v.i.* To write unskilfully and inelegantly.—*n.* A piece of unskilful, hasty, or bad writing.—**Scrawler,** skra'ler, *n.* One who scrawls.

Scray, skrā, *n.* [W. *ysgraen*, the scray.] The sea-swallow; the common tern.

Screak, skrēk, *v.i.* [A form of *screech*, *shriek*—Sw. *skrika*, Icel. *skraekja*, to screak.] To scream or screech; to creak.

Scream, skrēm, *v.i.* [Comp. Icel. *skramsa*, to scream; probably imitative, like *screech*, *shriek*, &c.] To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain; to shriek; to give out a shrill sound.—*n.* A shriek, or sharp shrill cry; a sharp, harsh sound.—**Screamer,** skrē'mer, *n.* One that screams; a South American grallatorial bird, remarkable for its harsh discordant voice. —**Screaming,** skrē'ming, *p.* and *a.* Crying or sounding shrilly; causing screams of laughter (a *screaming* farce).

Screech, skrech, *v.i.* [A softened form of *screak*, Icel. *skraekja*, Sw. *skrika*, Dan. *skrige*, to screech: an imitative word.] To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to shriek.—*n.* A sharp, shrill cry; a harsh scream; a sharp, shrill noise.—**Screech-owl,** *n.* An owl that screeches, in opposition to one that hoots.—**Screechy,** skrēch'i, *a.* Shrill and harsh; like a screech.

Screed, skrēd, *n.* [SHRED.] A shred or strip; a statement; a harangue or tirade.

Screen, skrēn, *n.* [O. Fr. *escrein*, *escrain*, *escran*, Fr. *écran*, a screen, perhaps from O.H.G. *skranna*, a table.] An appliance or article that shelters from the sun, rain, cold, &c., or from sight; a kind of upright movable framework used in a room for excluding cold, or intercepting the heat of a fire; that which shelters, protects, or conceals; a kind of riddle or sieve; a wire sieve for sifting sand, lime, &c.; *arch.* an ornamental partition of wood, stone, or metal in a church.—*v.t.* To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to cover; to conceal; to sift by passing through a screen. — **Screenings,** skrēn'ings, *n. pl.* The refuse matter left after sifting coal, &c.

Screes, skrēs, *n. pl.* [Comp. Icel. *skriða*, a landslip on a hill-side.] Debris of rocks; shingle; loose stones.

Screw, skrū, *n.* [Same as Dan. *skrue*, Sw. *skruf*, Icel. *skrúfa*, D. *schroef*, O. D. *schroeve*, L. G. *schruve*, G. *schraube*, a screw.] A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral ridge (the thread) winding round it in a uniform manner, so that the successive turns are all exactly the same distance from each other, and a corresponding spiral groove is produced; it forms one of the six mechanical powers, and is simply a modification of the inclined plane, the energy being transmitted by means of a hollow cylinder (the *female* screw) of equal diameter with the solid one (*male* screw), having a spiral channel cut on its inner surface so as to correspond exactly to the spiral ridge raised upon the solid cylinder; also, a screw-propeller or a screw-steamer; one who makes a sharp bargain; a skin-flint; a small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper.—*Archimedean screw.* ARCHIMEDEAN.—*Endless screw.* ENDLESS.—*Right and left screw*, a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions.—*Screw propeller*, an apparatus which, being fitted to ships and driven by steam, propels them through the water, and which, in all its various forms, is a modification of the common screw.—*A screw loose*, something defective or wrong with a scheme or individual.—*To put on the screw*, to bring pressure to bear on a person, often for the purpose of getting money.—*To put under the screw*, to influence by strong pressure; to coerce.—*v.t.* To apply a screw to; to press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; to force as by a screw; to wrench; to twist; to rack; to oppress by exactions; to distort.—*To screw down*, to fasten down by means of screws.—*To screw in*, to force in by screwing or twisting round.—*To screw out*, to force out by turning; *fig.* to extort.—*To screw up*, to fix up by screws; *fig.* to raise extortionately.—**Screw-bolt,** *n.* A piece of iron, with a knob or flat head at one end and a screw at the other, used to join together pieces of timber, &c.—**Screw-driver,** *n.* An instrument resembling a blunt chisel for driving in or drawing out screw-nails.—**Screwer,** skrū'er, *n.* One who or that which screws. — **Screw-jack,** *n.* A portable machine for raising great weights by the agency of a screw. JACK.—**Screw-key,** *n.* An implement for turning screws or nuts by catching them in its jaws.—**Screw-nail,** *n.* A nail the lower part of which forms a screw, and which has a notch across its head. — **Screw-pine,** *n.* The common name for useful trees which are natives of the East Indies, New Guinea, &c., and are remarkable for being supported above the ground by their aerial or adventitious roots.—**Screw-press,** *n.* A machine for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws.—**Screw-propeller,** *n.* A ship's screw. — **Screw-steamer,** *n.* A steamship driven by a screw-propeller. — **Screw-valve,** *n.* A stop-cock with a valve opened and shut by a screw. —**Screw-wrench,** *n.* An implement for turning large screws; a screw-key.

Scribble, skrib'l, *v.t.*—*scribbled, scribbling.* [Based partly on *scrabble*, partly on L. *scribo*, to write; comp. O.H.G. *skribôn*, to scribble.] To write with haste, or without care; to fill with careless or worthless writing.—*v.i.* To scrawl; to write without care or beauty.—*n.* Hasty or careless writing; a scrawl.—**Scribbler,** skrib'ler, *n.* One who scribbles or writes carelessly or badly; a petty author; a writer of no reputation.—**Scribbling,** skrib'ling, *a.* Fitted or adapted for being scribbled on.—*n.* The act of writing hastily and carelessly.

Scribble, skrib'l, *v.t.* [Sw. *skrubbla*, G. *schrubbeln*, to card, to scribble.] To card or tease coarsely; to submit, as cotton or wool, to a first rough teasing or carding.

—**Scribbler**, skrib'lėr, n. The machine which scribbles or teases cotton or wool.

Scribe, skrib, n. [Fr. *scribe*, from L. *scriba*, a clerk, a secretary, from *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write; seen also in *ascribe*, *describe*, *inscribe*, *subscribe*, *scripture*, *postscript*, &c.] One who writes; a penman; one skilled in penmanship; a secretary; an amanuensis; a notary; a copyist; a writer and doctor of the law among the ancient Jews; one who read and explained the law to the people.—*v.t.*—*scribed*, *scribing*. *Carp.* to mark by a rule or compasses; to mark for fitting accurately.—**Scriber**, skrib'ėr, n. A tool used by joiners for marking lines on wood.—**Scribing-iron**, n. An iron-pointed instrument for marking casks or timber.

Scrimmage, **Scrummage**, skrim'āj, skrum'āj, n. [Corruption of *skirmish*.] A skirmish; a confused contest; a tussle; in *football*, a confused, close struggle round the ball.

Scrimp, skrimp, *v.t.* [Dan. *skrumpe*, Sw. *skrumpna*, L.G. *schrumpen*, to shrink, to shrivel; akin to A. Sax. *scrimman*, to wither or shrivel.] To make too small or short; to scant; to limit or straiten.—*a.* Scanty; deficient; contracted.—**Scrimpness**, skrimp'nes, n. Scantiness.

Scrip, skrip, n. [Same as Icel. *skreppa*, Dan. *skreppe*, L.G. *schrap*, Fris. *skrap*, a bag, a wallet; akin *scrap*.] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

Scrip, skrip, n. [For *script*, L. *scriptum*, something written, from *scribo*, to write. Scribe.] A small writing; a certificate or schedule; *com.* a certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company; an interim writing entitling a party to a share or shares in any company, exchanged after registration for a formal certificate.—**Scrip-holder**, n. One who holds shares or stock by a written certificate or scrip.

Script, skript, n. [L. *scriptum*, something written. Scrip.] *Printing*, type resembling or in imitation of handwriting: *law*, the original or principal document.—**Scriptorium**, skrip-tō'ri-um, n. [L., from *scriptor*, a writer.] A room set apart for the writing or copying of manuscripts; a writing-room.—**Scriptory**, skrip'to-ri, *a.* [L. *scriptorius*.] Expressed in writing; not verbal; written.

Scripture, skrip'tūr, n. [L. *scriptura*, a writing, from *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write. Scribe.] The books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible: used by way of eminence and distinction, and often in the plural preceded by the definite article (*the Scriptures*); what is contained in the Scriptures; a passage or quotation from the Scriptures; a Bible text.—*a.* Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural (*Scripture history*).—**Scriptural**, skrip'tūr-al, *a.* Contained in or according to the Scriptures; biblical.—**Scripturally**, skrip'tūr-al-li, *adv.* In a scriptural manner.—**Scripturalism**, skrip'tūr-al-izm, n. The quality of being scriptural; literal adherence to Scripture.—**Scripturalness**, skrip'tūr-al-nes, n. Quality of being scriptural.—**Scripturalist**, skrip'tūr-al-ist, n. One who adheres literally to the Scriptures.—**Scripture-reader**, n. One employed to read the Bible in private houses among the poor and ignorant.—**Scripturist**, skrip'tūr-ist, n. One well versed in the Scriptures.

Scrivener, skriv'nėr, n. [O.Fr. *escrivain* (with E. term. *-er* added), It. *scrivano*, from L.L. *scribanus*, from L. *scribo*, to write. Scribe.] Formerly, a notary; a money-broker; a financial agent.

Scrobiculate, skrō-bik'ū-lāt, *a.* [L. *scrobiculus*, a little furrow, from *scrobs*, a furrow.] *Bot.* furrowed or pitted.

Scrofula, skrof'ū-la, n. [L. *scrofula*, a swelling of the glands of the neck, scrofula.] A disease, a variety of consumption, due to a deposit of tubercle in the glandular and bony tissues, and generally showing itself by hard indolent tumours of the glands, particularly in the neck, which after a time suppurate and degenerate into ulcers.—**Scrofulous**, skrof'ū-lus, *a.* Pertaining to scrofula; diseased or affected with scrofula.—**Scrofulously**, skrof'ū-lus-li, *adv.*—**Scrofulousness**, skrof'ū-lus-nes, n.

Scroll, skrōl, n. [O.Fr. *escrol*, *escroue* (Fr. *écrou*), a scroll, a register; probably from the Teutonic; comp. Icel. *skrá*, a scroll, Sw. *skra*, a short writing.] A roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll; a list or schedule; an ornament of a somewhat spiral form; the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals; the curved head of instruments of the violin family; a kind of volute at a ship's bow; a flourish added to a person's name in signing.—**Scrolled**, skrōld, *a.* Inclosed in a scroll or roll; formed into a scroll; ornamented with scrolls.—**Scroll-head**, n. An ornament at the bow of a ship.

Scrotum, skrō'tum, n. [L.] The bag which contains the testicles.—**Scrotal**, skrō'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the scrotum.—**Scrotiform**, skrō'ti-form, *a.* *Bot.* formed like a double bag.—**Scrotocele**, skrō'tō-sēl, n. [*Scrotum*, and Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] A scrotal hernia.

Scrub, skrub, *v.t.*—*scrubbed*, *scrubbing*. [Same as Sw. *skrubba*, Dan. *skrubbe*, D. *schrobben*, L.G. *schrubben*, to scrub; allied to *scrape*, *scrabble*, or from *rub*, with initial *sc*, *sk*, intens.] To rub hard, as with a brush or with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; to scour by rubbing.—*v.i.* To be diligent and penurious.—*n.* A worn-out brush; a mean fellow; one that labours hard and lives meanly; something small and mean.—*a.* Mean; scrubby.—**Scrubbed**, skrub'ed, *a.* Scrubby.—**Scrubber**, skrub'ėr, n. One who or that which scrubs; a hard broom or brush.—**Scrubby**, skrub'i, *a.* Small and mean; insignificant; stunted in growth.

Scrub, skrub, n. [Same word as *shrub*, A. Sax. *scrob*, Dan. dial. *skrub*, a shrub.] Close, low, or stunted trees or brushwood; low underwood.—**Scrub-oak**, n. A stunted species of oak in America.

Scrummage. Scrimmage.

Scrunch, skrunsh, *v.t.* [From *crunch*, with *s* intens.] To crunch; to grind down.

Scruple, skrö'pl, n. [Fr. *scrupule*, a scruple, from L. *scrupulus*, lit. a little sharp stone (dim. of *scrupus*, a sharp stone), the twenty-fourth part of anything, a trifling matter causing doubt or anxiety, doubt, uneasiness.] A weight of 20 grains; the third part of a dram, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce in the old apothecaries' measure; any small quantity (*Shak.*); hesitation as to action from perplexity; doubt, hesitation, or perplexity arising from motives of conscience; a point causing hesitation; dubiety.—*v.i.*—*scrupled*, *scrupling*. To have scruples; to hesitate; to doubt: often followed by an infinitive.—**Scrupler**, skrö'plėr, n. One who scruples.—**Scrupulosity**, skrö-pū-los'i-ti, n. [L. *scrupulositas*.] Scrupulousness; nice regard to exactness and propriety; hesitation from fear of acting wrongly.—**Scrupulous**, skrö'pū-lus, *a.* [L. *scrupulosus*.] Full of scruples; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious in decision; careful; exact in regard to facts; precise; punctilious.—**Scrupulously**, skrö'pū-lus-li, *adv.* In a scrupulous manner; carefully; precisely.—**Scrupulousness**, skrö'pū-lus-nes, n. The state or quality of being scrupulous; scrupulosity; exactness; preciseness.

Scrutiny, skrö'ti-ni, n. [L. *scrutinium*, from *scrutor*, to search carefully, to rummage, from *scruta*, trash, frippery.] Close investigation or examination; a minute inquiry; a critical examination; an examination by a competent authority of the votes given at an election, for the purpose of correcting the poll.—**Scrutineer**, skrö-ti-nēr', n. One who scrutinises; one who acts as an examiner of votes, as at an election, &c.—**Scrutinise**, skrö'ti-nīz, *v.t.*—*scrutinised*, *scrutinising*. To subject to scrutiny; to investigate closely; to examine or inquire into critically.—*v.i.* To make scrutiny.—**Scrutiniser**, skrö'ti-nī-zėr, n. One who scrutinises.—**Scrutinous**, skrö'tin-us, *a.* Closely inquiring or examining.—**Scrutinously**, skrö'tin-us-li, *adv.* Searchingly.

Scrutoire, skrö-twar', n. An escritoire.

Scud, skud, *v.i.*—*scudded*, *scudding*. [Comp. Sw. *skutta*, to run quickly; akin perhaps to *shoot*.] To run quickly or with precipitation; to fly with haste; *naut.* to run before a tempest with little or no sail spread.—*n.* The act of scudding; loose vapoury clouds driven swiftly by the wind.—**Scudder**, skud'ėr, n. One who scuds.

Scudo, skö'dō, n. pl. **Scudi**, skö'dē. [It., lit. a coin marked with a shield, a crown-piece, from L. *scutum*, a shield.] An Italian silver coin of different value in the different states in which it was issued; the modern piece of 5 lire (about 4*s.*).

Scuffle, skuf'l, *v.i.*—*scuffled*, *scuffling*. [Freq. akin to A. Sax. *scufan*, Sw. *skuffa*, to shove; same word as *shuffle*. Shove.] To struggle or contend with close grapple; to fight tumultuously or confusedly.—*n.* A struggle in which the combatants grapple closely; any confused quarrel or contest; a tumultuous fight.—**Scuffler**, skuf'lėr, n. One who scuffles.

Sculk, skulk, *v.i.* Same as *Skulk*.

Scull, skul, *n.* Same as *Skull*.

Scull, skul, n. [Origin uncertain; perhaps akin to *shell*.] An oar so short that one man can manage two, one on each side; an oar when used to propel a boat by being placed over the stern and worked from side to side.—*v.t.* To propel by sculls, or by moving and turning an oar over the stern.—**Sculler**, skul'ėr, n. One who sculls; a boat rowed by sculls.

Scullery, skul'ėr-i, n. [Perhaps from O.Fr. *escuelle*, *escuele*, a bowl, from L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.] A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; a back kitchen.

Scullion, skul'yon, n. [O.Fr. *escouillon*, a dish-clout, from L. *scopae*, a broom.] A servant that does menial services in the kitchen or scullery; a low, mean, worthless fellow.—**Scullionly**, skul'yon-li, *a.* Base; low; mean.

Sculpin, skul'pin, n. A kind of small sea-fish.

Sculpture, skulp'tūr, n. [Fr. *sculpture*, from L. *sculptura*, from *sculpo*, *sculptum* (also *scalpo*), to grave or carve.] The art of carving, cutting, or hewing stone or other materials into images of men, beasts, &c.; the art of imitating natural objects in solid substances; statuary; carved work; a figure cut in stone or other solid substance, representing some real or imaginary object.—*v.t.*—*sculptured*, *sculpturing*. To represent in sculpture; to carve.—**Sculptor**, skulp'tor, n. One who sculptures; one who carves or hews figures.—**Sculptural**, skulp'tū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to sculpture.—**Sculpturally**, skulp-tū-ral-li, *adv.* By means of sculpture.—**Sculpturesque**, skulp'tū-resk, *a.* Possessing the character of sculpture; after the manner of sculpture.

Scum, skum, n. [Same as Sw. and Dan. *skum*, G. *schaum*, D. *schuim*, O.H.G. *scūm*, scum, from a root meaning to cover (seen in *sky*, &c.). *Skim* is a derivative verb.] The extraneous matter which rises to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation; the scoria of molten metals; refuse; recrement.—*v.t.*—*scummed*, *scumming*. To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface.—*v.i.* To throw up scum; to be covered with scum.—**Scummer**, skum'ėr, n. One who or that which scums.—**Scummings**, skum'ingz, n. *pl.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors.—**Scummy**, skum'i, *a.* Covered with scum.

Scumble, skum'bl, *v.t.*—*scumbled*, *scumbling*. [Freq. of *scum*.] *Painting*, to cover thinly with semi-opaque colours to modify the effect.—**Scumbling**, skum'bling, n. The toning down of a picture by semi-transparent colours.

Scupper, skup'ėr, n. [Connected with *scoop*, or from O.Fr. and Sp. *escupir*, to spit; Armor. *skopa*, to spit.] A channel cut through the side of a ship for carrying off the water from the deck.—**Scupper-hole**, n. A scupper.—**Scupper-hose**, n. A leathern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers to prevent water from entering.

Scurf, skėrf, n. [A. Sax. *scurf*, scurf; Icel. *skurfur* (pl.), Dan. *skurv*, Sw. *skorf*, G. *schorf*, scurf; allied to *scrape*.] Matter composed of minute portions of the dry

external scales of the cuticle, which is continually being detached from the surface of the body; a layer of matter adhering to a surface; *bot.* the loose scaly matter that is found on some leaves, &c.—**Scurfiness**, skėr'fi-nes, *n.* The state of being scurfy.—**Scurfy**, skėr'fi, *a.* Covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

Scurrile, skur'ril, *a.* [L. *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon, a jester.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; scurrilous.—**Scurrility**, skur-ril'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being scurrilous; that which is scurrilous; low, vulgar, abusive language; grossness of abuse or invective; obscene jests, &c.—**Scurrilous**, skur'ri-lus, *a.* Using low and indecent language; containing low abuse; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; opprobrious; abusive.—**Scurrilously**, skur'ri-lus-li, *adv.* In a scurrilous manner; with gross abuse.—**Scurrilousness**, skur'ri-lus-nes, *n.* The quality of being scurrilous; scurrility.

Scurry, skur'ri, *v.i.*—scurried, *scurrying.* [Comp. *scour.*] To run rapidly; to hurry.—*n.* Hurry; haste.

Scurvy, skėr'vi, *n.* [From *scurf.*] A disease characterized by livid spots and general exhaustion, affecting persons who are deprived of fresh provisions and a due quantity of vegetable food, and which is successfully treated, both as a preventive and as a curative agent, by lime or lemon juice.—*a.* Vile; mean; low; mischievous; malicious.—**Scurvily**, skėr'vi-li, *adv.* Basely; meanly, with coarse and vulgar incivility.—**Scurviness**, skėr'vi-nes, *n.* Meanness; vileness.—**Scurvy-grass**, *n.* [A corruption of *scurvy-cress*, being used as a cure for *scurvy.*] The common name of several British species of cruciferous plants, with leaves that are eaten as a salad, and are anti-scorbutic.

Scut, skut, *n.* [Comp. W. *cwt*, a tail.] A short tail such as that of a hare or deer.

Scutage, skū'tāj, *n.* [L.L. *scutagium*, from L. *scutum*, a shield.] A tax on feudal tenants holding lands by knight's service; escuage.—**Scutate**, skū'tāt, *a.* *Bot.* formed like an ancient round buckler; *zool.* protected or covered by large scales.

Scutch, skuch, [illegible] [Perhaps same as [illegible], to cut, to strike.] To dress by beating; to separate the woody parts of the stalks of flax by beating.—**Scutch**, **Scutcher**, skuch, skuch'ėr, *n.* An implement or machine for scutching.

Scutcheon, skuch'on, *n.* A contraction of *escutcheon.*] A shield for armorial bearings; an escutcheon; the ornamental [illegible] or frame to a key-hole.

Scute, skūt, *n.* [illegible] *scutum*, a buckler.] A scale, as of a reptile, [illegible] a large scale.—**Scutel**, skū'tel, [illegible] same [illegible] *scutellum*.—**Scutella**, skū-t[illegible] *n.* pl. Scutellæ, sk[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the fe[illegible] [illegible] *a.* Form[illegible] [illegible] Scut[illegible] skū-t[illegible] dim. of *scu*[illegible] cotyledon [illegible] in [illegible] spotules; [illegible] insects [illegible] ing the f[illegible]

Scutter, skut[illegible], *v.i.* [Allied to *scuttle*, to run.] To run or [illegible] with short quick steps. [illegible]

Scuttle, skut'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *scutel*, fr[illegible] *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish or [illegible]] A broad shallow basket; a wide-mouthed metal pan or pail for holding coal.

Scuttle, skut'l, *n.* [Probably for *scuttle*, a dim. from the [illegible] *skut.*] A square hole in the wall or roof of a house, with a lid; the lid itself; [illegible] a small hatchway with a lid for [illegible]; a hole in the side of a ship.—*v.t.*—*scuttled*, *scuttling.* *Naut.* to sink by making holes through the bottom.—**Scuttle-butt**, **Scuttle-cask**, *n.* A cask with a hole in it covered by a lid, for holding fresh water for daily use in a ship.

Scuttle, [illegible] *v.i.*—*scuttled*, *scuttling.* [For *scuddle*, [illegible]] [illegible] run with affected [illegible] —*n.* A quick pace; [illegible]

Scutum, skū'tum, *n.* pl. **Scuta.** [L., a shield.] A shield-shaped plate; a scute.

Scye, sī, *n.* [Akin *scan*?] The curve in a piece of a garment to receive the sleeve.

Scymetar, **Scymitar**, sim'i-tėr, *n.* A scimitar.

Scyphus, sī'fus, *n.* [Gr. *skyphos*, a cup or goblet.] *Bot.* the coronet or cup of such plants as the narcissus.

Scythe, sīth, *n.* [Better written *sithe*; A. Sax. *sithe* for *sigthe*, the older form—Icel. *sigth*; from root of *sickle.*] An instrument used in mowing or reaping, consisting of a long curving blade fixed to a handle, which is swung by both arms.—*v.t.*—*scythed*, *scything.* To mow; to cut with a scythe.—**Scythed**, sīthd, *a.* Having scythes attached to the wheels, as ancient war chariots.—**Scytheman**, sīth'man, *n.* One who uses a scythe.—**Scythe-stone**, *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

Scythian, sith'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Scythia, the ancient name given to a vast territory north and east of the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Sea of Aral.—*n.* A native of Scythia.

Sea, sē, *n.* [A. Sax. *sæ*, sea; [illegible] D. *zee*, [illegible] G. [illegible] *saivs.*] The continuous mass of salt water which covers great part of the earth; the ocean; some special portion of this; [illegible] Sea; the Black Sea; [illegible] name of certain lakes, especially when large (the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Galilee); a large wave; a surge (the vessel shipped a sea); the swell of the ocean, set of the waves; any large quantity (a sea of difficulties); a flood.—**On the open sea**; [illegible] [illegible] vague [illegible] [illegible] mark [illegible] [illegible] high [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] —The [illegible] the seas [illegible] —To [illegible] —Half [illegible] A cirri[illegible] **Sea-anemone**, [illegible] The popular name given to the actinia.—**Sea-bear**, *n.* The [illegible] or Polar bear; a species of seal whose fur is of high value.—**Sea-beat**, **Sea-beaten**, *a.* Beaten by [illegible] dashed by the waves.—**Sea-bird**, *n.* One of the birds that frequent the [illegible].—**Sea-blubber**, *n.* [illegible] fish.—**Sea-board**, *n.* [illegible] *bord*, side.] [illegible] sea-coast; [illegible] bordering on the sea.—**Sea-boat**, *n.* [illegible] regards her capacity [illegible] the force of th[illegible] storm [illegible] the sea; pr[illegible] the sea.—**Sea-bream**, *n.* [illegible] —**Sea-cabbage**, **Sea-kale**, [illegible] A kind of [illegible] found on sandy sh[illegible] the [illegible] *n.* The commander [illegible]—**Sea-captain** [illegible] The captain of a [illegible]—**Sea-cat** [illegible] The wolf-fish.—**Sea-coal**, *n.* [illegible] brought by sea, a name formerly used for mineral coal in distinction [illegible] *charcoal.*—**Sea-coast**, *n.* The land immediately adjacent to the sea; the [illegible]—**Sea-cow**, *n.* A name given to the [illegible] the manatee.—**Sea-cucumber**, [illegible] given to several of the holothurians; [illegible] trepang or bêche-de-mer.—**Sea-devil**, [illegible] The fishing-frog or toad-fish.—**Sea-[illegible]** [illegible] —fish; the common [illegible] been long afloat [illegible] *n.* A name given [illegible] the [illegible] of the goby family.—**Sea-[illegible]**, *n.* One of the ducks that frequent the sea.—**Sea-eagle**, *n.* The white-tailed eagle of Europe; the bald-eagle of America, found generally on the sea-coast, as it is a fish-loving bird; the eagle ray, a fish of the Mediterranean and warmer seas.—**Sea-ear**, *n.* The ear-shell.—**Sea-eel**, *n.* A conger or other eel of the sea.—**Sea-egg**, *n.* A sea-urchin.—**Sea-elephant**, *n.* A huge seal of the southern hemisphere that has the nose prolonged into a sort of proboscis.—**Seafarer**, sē'fār-ėr, *n.* A traveller by sea; a mariner.—**Seafaring**, sē'fār-ing, *a.* Following the business of a seaman.—**Sea-fennel**, *n.* Samphire.—**Sea-fight**, *n.* An engagement between ships at sea.—**Sea-fir**, *n.* A popular name applied to [illegible] zoophytes that have a branching [illegible] somewhat resembling the fir.—**Sea-fish**, *n.* Any fish that lives usually in salt water.—**Sea-fowl**, *n.* Any bird that lives by the sea and procures its food from it.—**Sea-fox**, *n.* A kind of shark, 12 to 15 feet in length, and having the upper lobe of the tail remarkably long; called also *thresher*, because of lashing other animals with its tail.—**Sea-gage**, **Sea-gauge**, *n.* The depth that a vessel sinks in the water; an instrument for ascertaining the depth of the sea.—**Sea-gillflower**, *n.* The sea-pink.—**Sea-girt**, *a.* Surrounded by the sea; forming an island.—**Sea-god**, *n.* A marine deity; a divinity supposed to preside over the ocean.—**Sea-goddess**, *n.* A female deity of the ocean.—**Sea-going**, *a.* Applied to a vessel which makes foreign voyages, as opposed to a coasting or river vessel.—**Sea-grass**, *n.* Grasswrack.—**Sea-green**, *a.* Having the green colour of sea-water; being of a faint green colour.—**Sea-gudgeon**, [illegible] the rock or black goby.—**Sea-gull**, [illegible] gull or bird of the gull kind.—**Sea-hare**, *n.* A marine molluscous animal [illegible] a fancied resemblance to a hare.—**Sea-hedgehog**, *n.* The sea-urchin.—**Sea-[illegible]** The guillemot.—**Sea-hog**, *n.* The [illegible]—**Sea-holly**, *n.* The plant eryngo.—**Sea-horse**, [illegible] the morse or walrus; a [illegible] depicted with fore parts [illegible] horse, and with hinder [illegible] like [illegible] a fish.—**Sea-island**, *a.* [illegible] long-stapled variety of [illegible] the islands off the coasts [illegible] and Georgia.—**Sea-king**, [illegible] A [illegible] the sea; one of the piratical Northmen [illegible] invested the coasts of Western Europe in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries; a viking.—**Sea-legs**, *n. pl.* The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling.—**Sea-lemon**, *n.* A nudibranchiate gasteropodous mollusc of a lemon colour.—**Sea-leopard**, *n.* A species of seal.—**Sea-level**, *n.* The level of the surface of the sea, usually taken as the point from which to measure heights or depressions of the land.—**Sea-lion**, *n.* A name of several large seals, the best known of which has a mane on the neck, is 10 to 15 feet long, and is found in the Pacific.—**Sea-louse**, *n.* A name common to various small crustacea.—**Seaman**, sē'man, *n.* A man whose occupation is to assist in the navigation of ships; a mariner; a sailor.—*Able seamen*, a sailor who is well skilled in seamanship, and classed in the ship's books as such.—*Ordinary seaman*, one less skilled than an able seaman.—**Seamanship**, sē'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a good seaman.—**Sea-mark**, *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners; a beacon.—**Sea-mew**, *n.* A gull; a sea-gull.—**Sea-mile**, *n.* A nautical mile, the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude. MILE.—**Sea-monster**, *n.* A huge, hideous, or terrible marine animal.—**Sea-mouse**, *n.* A marine dorsibranchiate annelid found on the sea-coast, splendidly coloured.—**Sea-needle**, *n.* GARFISH.—**Sea-nettle**, *n.* A kind of stinging medusa or jelly-fish.—**Sea-nymph**, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea.—**Sea-onion**, *n.* A plant. Squill.—**Sea-otter**, *n.* A marine mammal [illegible] allied to the common otter, and yielding a valuable fur.—**Sea-parrot**, *n.* The puffin, so called from its bill.—**Sea-perch**, *n.* A marine fish closely allied to the perch, called also *bass.*—**Sea-pie**, *n.* A name of the oyster-catcher; a dish of paste and meat boiled together often used at sea.—**Sea-piece**, *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.—**Sea-pike**, *n.* Another name for the garfish.—**Sea-pink**, *n.* A common British plant with pink flowers, growing on or near the sea-shore; called also *thrift.*—**Sea-porcupine**, *n.* A fish, the body of which is covered with spines.—**Seaport**, sē'pōrt, *n.* A port, or a town with a port, on or near the sea.—**Sea-reed**, *n.* A British grass found on sandy sea-shores, where its roots assist in binding the shifting soil.—**Sea-risk**, *n.* Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury by the sea.—**Sea-robber**, *n.* A pirate.—**Sea-rocket**, *n.* A British cruciferous plant

growing on the sea-shore in sand.—**Sea-room**, *n.* Sufficient room at sea for a vessel to make any required movement.—**Sea-salt**, *n.* Common salt obtained by evaporation of sea-water.—**Seascape**, sē'skāp, *n.* [Formed on the model of *landscape*.] A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-piece.—**Sea-serpent**, *n.* A name common to a family of snakes which frequent the seas of warm latitudes; an enormous animal of serpentine form said to have been repeatedly seen at sea, but as to the real existence of which naturalists are generally sceptical.—**Sea-shark**, *n.* The white shark.—**Sea-shell**, *n.* The shell of a mollusc inhabiting the sea.—**Sea-shore**, *n.* The shore of the sea; *law*, the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark.—**Sea-sick**, *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea from the pitching or rolling of a vessel.—**Sea-sickness**, *n.* A nervous affection attended with nausea and vomiting, produced by the rolling or pitching of a vessel at sea.—**Sea-side**, *n.* The land or country bordering on the sea.—**Sea-slug**, *n.* A marine mollusc destitute of a shell; also the trepang.—**Sea-snake**, *n.* A serpent that inhabits the sea.—**Sea-snipe**, *n.* The bellows-fish; also a bird, the dunlin.—**Sea-squirt**, *n.* An ascidian.—**Sea-swallow**, *n.* The common tern.—**Sea-tangle**, *n.* The name of several species of sea-weeds.—**Sea-term**, *n.* A term used by seamen or peculiar to the art of navigation.—**Sea-toad**, *n.* The angler or fishing-frog.—**Sea-tossed**, *a.* Tossed by the billows of the sea.—**Sea-unicorn**, *n.* The narwhal.—**Sea-urchin**, *n.* A roundish spiny echinoderm; an echinus.—**Sea-wall**, *n.* A strong wall on the shore to prevent encroachments of the sea.—**Seaward**, sē'wėrd, *a.* Directed toward the sea.—*adv.* Toward the sea.—**Sea-ware**, *n.* The algæ thrown up by the sea, and made use of as manure, &c.—**Sea-water**, *n.* The salt water of the sea.—**Sea-wax**, *n.* Maltha.—**Sea-way**, *n.* *Naut.* progress made by a vessel through the waves.—**Sea-weed**, *n.* A name given generally to any plant growing in the sea, but more particularly to members of the nat. order Algæ.—**Sea-wolf**, *n.* The wolf-fish.—**Sea-worn**, *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea.—**Sea-worthiness**, *n.* The state of being sea-worthy.—**Sea-worthy**, *a.* Applied to a ship in good condition and fit for a voyage.—**Sea-wrack**, *n.* GRASS-WRACK.

Seal, sēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *seol*, *seolh*, Sc. *selch*, *silch*, Icel. *selr*, Dan. *sæl*, O.H.G. *selach*: origin doubtful.] A marine carnivorous mammal of numerous species, having both fore and hind feet forming a sort of swimming organs, largely hunted for their fur and blubber; the fur, which forms the valued 'seal-skin' of commerce, being obtained from some of the 'eared' species, or those that have external ears.—**Sealer**, sēl'ėr, *n.* A seaman or a ship engaged in the seal-fishery.—**Sealing**, **Seal-fishery**, **Seal-fishing**, *n.* The operation or occupation of catching seals.—**Seal-skin**, *n.* The skin of the fur-seal, which, with the fur on, is made into articles of clothing.

Seal, sēl, *n.* [O. Fr. *seel*, from L. *sigillum*, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a sign. SIGN.] A piece of stone, metal, or other hard substance on which is engraved some figure or inscription, used for making an impression on some soft substance, as on the wax that makes fast a letter, or is affixed to documents in token of authenticity; the wax or other substance so impressed; the wax, wafer, or similar fastening of a letter or other paper; that which authenticates, confirms, or ratifies; assurance; pledge; that which effectually shuts or secures; that which makes fast.—*Great seal*, a seal used for the United Kingdom in sealing public papers of great moment.—*Privy-seal*, *lord privy-seal*. See under PRIVY.—*To set one's seal to*, to give one's authority to; to give one's assurance of.—*v.t.* To affix a seal to, as a mark of authenticity; hence, to confirm or ratify; to establish; to settle; to fasten and mark with a seal; to fasten securely, as with a wafer or with wax; to close hermetically; to shut or keep close (to *seal* one's lips); to inclose; to confine securely.—**Sealer**, sēl'ėr, *n.* One who seals; an officer in chancery who seals writs, &c.—**Sealing-wax**, *n.* A composition of resinous materials used for fastening folded papers and envelopes, and capable of receiving impressions of seals.

Seam, sēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *seám*, a seam; Icel. *saumr*, Dan. and Sw. *söm*, D. *zoom*, G. *saum*, all from verb to *sew*. SEW.] A joining line formed by the sewing of two different pieces of cloth, &c., together; a suture; a scar or cicatrix; the line or space between planks joined together; *geol.* the line of separation between two strata; a thin layer or stratum, as of ore, coal, and the like, between two thicker strata.—*v.t.* To form a seam on; to unite with a seam; to mark with a cicatrix; to scar.—**Seamer**, sēm'ėr, *n.* One who or that which seams.—**Seamless**, sēm'les, *a.* Having no seam.—**Seamstress**, sēm'stres, *n.* [A. Sax. *seamestre*, with term. *-ess* added.] A woman whose occupation is sewing; a sempstress.—**Seamy**, sēm'i, *a.* Having a seam; containing seams or showing them, as the underside of a garment.

Seam, sēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *seam*, from L.L. *sauma*, *salma*, for L. *sagma*, Gr. *sagma*, a pack-saddle.] A measure of 8 bushels of corn, or the vessel that contains it.

Sean, sēn, *n.* A net. SEINE.

Seance, sā'āns, *n.* [Fr. *séance*, from *séant*, sitting, L. *sedens*, *sedentis*, ppr. of *sedeo*, to sit. SEDATE.] A session, as of some public body; among spiritualists, a sitting with the view of evoking spiritual manifestations or holding intercourse with spirits.

Sear, sēr, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *seárian*, to parch, from *seár*, dry; akin to L.G. *soor*, O.D. *sore*, *soore*, D. *zoor*, dry.] To wither; to dry; to burn to dryness and hardness the surface of; to cauterize; to burn; to scorch; to make callous or insensible (a *seared* conscience); to brand.—*a.* [A. Sax. *seár*.] Dry; withered; no longer green and fresh (a *sear* leaf). Spelled also *Sere*.—**Searedness**, sērd'nes, *n.* The state of being seared; hardness; hence, insensibility.

Sear, sēr, *n.* [Fr. *serre*, a lock, a bar, from L. *sera*, a bolt or bar.] The pivoted piece in a gun-lock which enters the notches of the tumbler and holds the hammer at full or half cock.

Searce, sėrs, *n.* [Also *sarse*, from Fr. *sas*, O.Fr. *saas*, from L. *setaceus*, bristly, from *seta*, a bristle.] A kind of sieve or bolter.

Search, sėrch, *v.t.* [O.E. *serche*, *cerche*, O.Fr. *cercher*, *cerchier* (Fr. *chercher*), to search, from L.L. *cercare*, *circare*, to search, to run about, from L. *circus*, a circle. CIRCLE.] To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to examine; to explore; to probe (to *search* a wound); to put to the test.—*v.i.* To make search; to make inquiry; to inquire.—*n.* The act of seeking or looking for something; inquiry; quest.—*Right of search*, the right of a belligerent to enter merchant vessels of neutral nations on the high seas, to search for enemy's property, articles contraband of war, &c.—**Searchable**, sėrch'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being searched.—**Searchableness**, sėrch'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being searchable.—**Searcher**, sėrch'ėr, *n.* One who searches; an examiner; an investigator; a seeker; a prison official who searches the clothing of newly arrested persons.—**Searching**, sėrch'ing, *p.* and *a.* Exploring; examining; investigating; penetrating; close; keen.—**Searchless**, sėrch'les, *a.* Eluding search; inscrutable.—**Search-warrant**, *n.* A warrant granted by a judge or magistrate to a constable to enter premises in search of stolen goods or articles kept contrary to law.

Season, sē'zn, *n.* [O.E. *sesoun*, *sesoun*, O.Fr. *seson*, *seison*, Mod. Fr. *saison*, lit. time of sowing, from L. *satio*, *sationis*, a sowing, from *sero*, *satum*, to sow.] One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided, as marked by its temperature, moisture, &c. (as spring, summer, autumn, and winter; the wet and the dry *season* of tropical countries); a convenient or suitable time; a proper conjuncture; the right time; a period of time not very long; a while; a time; that time of the year when a particular locality is most frequented by visitors (the London *season*); that part of the year when a particular trade, profession, or business is in its greatest activity (the theatrical *season*); that which gives a relish to food†; seasoning†.—*v.t.* To render suitable; to fit; to fit for any use by time or habit; to accustom; to inure; to acclimatize; to bring to the best state for use by any process (to *season* timber by drying or hardening); to render palatable; to flavour; to give a relish or zest to; to temper; to qualify by admixture.—*v.i.* To become suitable by time; to grow fit for use.—**Seasonable**, sē'zn-a-bl, *a.* Suitable as to time or season; opportune; happening or being done in due season.—**Seasonableness**, sē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being seasonable.—**Seasonably**, sē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* In due time; sufficiently early.—**Seasonal**, sē'zn-al, *a.* Pertaining to the seasons.—**Seasoner**, sē'zn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which seasons.—**Seasoning**, sē'zn-ing, *n.* That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish; something added to enhance enjoyment.—**Seasonless**, sē'zn-les, *a.* Without succession of seasons.—**Season-ticket**, *n.* A ticket which entitles its holder to certain privileges during a specified period of time, as a pass for travelling by railway, &c., issued at a cheap rate.

Seat, sēt, *n.* [Same as Icel. *sæti*, *set*, Sw. *säte*, a seat, from root of *sit*; so L.G. *sitt*, G. *sitz*. SIT.] The place or thing on which one sits; something made to be sat in or on, as a chair, throne, bench, stool, or the like; a regular place of sitting; hence, a right to sit; a sitting (a *seat* in a church); place of abode; residence; a mansion in the country; the place where anything is situated, fixed, settled, or established; station; abode (a *seat* of learning, the *seat* of war).—*v.t.* To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority or a place of distinction; to settle; to fix in a particular place or country; to situate; to locate; to fix; to set firm; to assign seats to; to accommodate with room to sit; to fit up with seats.

Sebaceous, sē-bā'shus, *a.* [L.L. *sebaceus*, from L. *sebum*, tallow.] Pertaining to tallow or fat; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty; *bot.* having the appearance of grease or wax.—**Sebacic**, sē-bas'ik, *a.* *Chem.* pertaining to fat; obtained from fat (*sebacic* acid).—**Sebate**, sē'bāt, *n.* *Chem.* a salt formed by sebacic acid and a base.—**Sebiferous**, sē-bif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *sebum*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing fat or fatty matter.

Secant, sē'kant, *a.* [L. *secans*, *secantis*, ppr. of *seco*, to cut. SECTION.] Cutting; dividing into two parts.—*Secant plane*, a plane cutting a surface or solid.—*n.* *Geom.* a line that cuts another or divides it into parts; more especially, a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points; a straight line from the centre of a circle cutting the circumference and proceeding till it meets a tangent to the same circle.

Secco, sek'kō, *n.* [It., from L. *siccus*, dry.] A kind of fresco painting in which the colours have a dry appearance, owing to their being absorbed into the plaster.

Secede, sē-sēd', *v.i.*—*seceded*, *seceding*. [L. *secedo*—*se*, apart, and *cedo*, to go. CEDE.] To withdraw from fellowship or association; to separate one's self; especially, to withdraw from a political or religious organization.—**Seceder**, sē-sē'dėr, *n.* One who secedes; one of those Presbyterians who seceded from the Established Church of Scotland in 1733; any Scotch Presbyterian outside the Scottish Church.—**Secession**, sē-sesh'on, *n.* [L. *secessio*.] The act of seceding; the act of withdrawing from a political or religious organization; the body of seceders from the Established Church of Scotland.—**Secessionism**, sē-sesh'on-izm, *n.* The principles of secessionists.—**Secessionist**, sē-sesh'on-ist, *n.* One who advocates or engages in a secession; one who supported the secession of the Southern States of America in their struggle to break away from the Northern States.

Secern, sē-sėrn', *v.t.* [L. *secerno*, *secretum* (whence *secret*)—*se*, apart, and *cerno*, to

separate.] To separate; to distinguish; to secrete.—Secernent, sē-sėr'nent, n. That which promotes secretion; anat. a secreting vessel.—a. Having the power of secreting; secretory.—Secernment, sē-sėrn'ment, n. The process of secreting.

Secession. Under SECEDE.

Seclude, sē-klöd', v.t.—*secluded, secluding*. [L. *secludo*—*se*, apart, and *claudo*, to shut. CLAUSE, CLOSE.] To shut up apart from company or society, and usually to keep apart for some time; *refl.* to withdraw into solitude.—**Secluded**, sē-klö'ded, p. and a. Separated from others; living in retirement; unfrequented; retired.—**Secludedly**, sē-klö'ded-li, *adv.* In a secluded manner.—**Seclusion**, sē-klö'zhon, n. The act of secluding; the state of being secluded; retirement; privacy; solitude.—**Seclusive**, sē-klö'siv, a. Tending to seclude.

Second, sek'und, a. [Fr. *second*, from L. *secundus*, second, from *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow. SEQUENCE.] Immediately following the first; next the first in order of place or time; repeated again; other; next to the first in value, power, excellence, or rank; inferior; secondary.—n. One next to the first; one who assists and supports another; one who attends another (his *principal*) in a duel and sees that his friend gets fair-play; the sixtieth part of a minute of time or of that of a degree, that is, the second division next to the hour or degree; *music*, the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it, also a lower part added to a melody when arranged for two voices or instruments; *pl.* a coarse kind of flour.—v.t. To follow in the next place to; to follow up and support; to lend aid to; to assist; to promote; to encourage; to back; to support by one's voice or vote, as a motion or proposal brought forward in an assembly; to unite with in proposing some measure or motion.—**Secondarily**, sek'un-da-ri-li, *adv.* In a secondary manner; secondly; in the second place.—**Secondariness**, sek'un-da-ri-nes, n. The state of being secondary.—**Secondary**, sek'un-da-ri, a. [L. *secundarius*.] Of second place, origin, rank, or importance; not primary; subordinate.—*Secondary circle*, in *geom.* and *astron.* a great circle passing through the poles of another great circle perpendicular to its plane.—*Secondary colours*, colours produced by the mixture of any two primary colours in equal proportions.—*Secondary fever*, a fever which arises after the crisis of some disease.—*Secondary planet*, a moon or satellite.—*Secondary strata*, *Secondary rocks*, *Secondary formation*, *geol.* the mesozoic strata.—*Secondary tints*, *painting*, those of a subdued kind, such as grays, &c.—n. One who acts in subordination to another; a term for the feathers growing on the second bone of a bird's wing; a secondary circle; a secondary planet.—**Second-best**, a. Next to the best; of second kind or quality.—*To come off second-best*, to be defeated; to get the worst of it.—**Second-cousin**, n. The son or daughter of a cousin-german.—**Seconder**, sek'un-dėr, n. One that seconds; one that supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes.—**Second-flour**, n. Flour of a coarser quality; seconds.—**Second-hand**, n. Possession received from the first possessor or by transfer from a previous owner.—*At second hand*, not from the first source or owner; by transmission (a report received *at second hand*).—a. Not original or primary; received from another; not new; having been used or worn; dealing in second-hand goods (a *second-hand* bookseller).—**Secondly**, sek'und-li, *adv.* In the second place.—**Second-rate**, n. The second order in size, quality, dignity, or value.—a. Of the second size, rank, quality, or value.—**Seconds-hand**, n. The hand of a watch that indicates seconds.—**Second-sight**, n. The power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision: a well-known Highland superstition.

Secrecy. Under SECRET.

Secret, sē'kret, a. [Fr. *secret*, from L. *secretus*, pp. of *secerno*, *secretum*, to set apart—*se*, apart, and *cerno*, to sift, distinguish. CONCERN, DISCERN.] Apart from the knowledge of others; private; known only to one or to few; kept from general knowledge; not made public; affording privacy; retired; secluded (a *secret spot*); secretive; not inclined to betray confidence; occult; mysterious; not apparent; privy; not proper to be seen.—n. Something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not or should not be revealed; a thing not discovered or explained; a mystery.—*In secret*, in privacy or secrecy; privately.—**Secrecy**, sē'kre-si, n. A state of being secret or hidden; concealment from the observation of others; secret mode of proceeding; retirement; privacy; the quality of being secret; fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.—**Secretary**, sek'rē-ta-ri, n. [L.L. *secretarius*, from L. *secretus*, secret; originally a confidant, one intrusted with secrets.] A person employed to write letters, draw up reports, records, and the like; one who carries on another's business correspondence or other matters requiring writing; a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing and for the arrangement of papers; an escritoire; an officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; a secretary of state.—**Secretary-bird**, n. An African bird of prey which renders valuable services by killing and eating serpents and other reptiles, so called from its long occipital plumes suggesting a secretary's quill behind his ear.—**Secretarial**, sek-rē-tā'ri-al, a. Pertaining to a secretary.—**Secretariate**, sek-rē-tā'ri-āt, n. The office of a secretary; the place where a secretary transacts business.—**Secretaryship**, sek'rē-ta-ri-ship, n. The office or post of a secretary.—**Secrete**, sē-krēt', v.t.—*secreted, secreting*. [L. *secerno*, *secretum*, to set apart.] To hide; to deposit in some secret place; *physiol.* to separate from the circulating fluid, as from the blood, sap, &c., and elaborate into a new product.—**Secretion**, sē-krē'shon, n. The act or process of secreting; the physiological process by which there are separated from the blood substances differing from the blood itself or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, &c.; the process by which substances are separated from the sap of vegetables; the matter so secreted.—**Secretitious**, sē-krē-tish'us, a. Separated by secretion.—**Secretive**, sē-krē'tiv, a. Causing or promoting secretion; given to secrecy or to keep secrets.—**Secretiveness**, sē-krē'tiv-nes, n. The quality of being secretive; tendency or disposition towards secrecy or concealment.—**Secretly**, sē'kret-li, *adv.* In a secret manner; privately; privily; not openly; without the knowledge of others.—**Secretness**, sē'kret-nes, n. The state or quality of being secret.—**Secretory**, sē-krē'to-ri, a. Performing the office of secretion.

Sect, sekt, n. [Fr. *secte*, from L. *secta*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut; or from *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow.] A body or number of persons who follow some teacher or leader, or are united in some settled tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion; a school; a denomination.—**Sectarian**, sek-tā'ri-an, a. Pertaining to a sect or sects; strongly or bigotedly attached to a sect or religious denomination.—n. One of a sect; a strict member or adherent of a special denomination or party.—**Sectarianism**, sek-tā'ri-an-izm, n. The principles of sectarians; a narrow-minded devotion to the interests of a party.—**Sectarianise**, sek-tā'ri-an-iz, v.t. To imbue with sectarian principles or feelings.—**Sectary**, sek'ta-ri, n. One that belongs to a sect; a schismatic; a sectarian.

Sectile, sek'til, a. [L. *sectilis*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut (seen in *bisect*, *dissect*, *intersect*, &c.); same root as *scythe*, *saw*.] Capable of being cut, as with a knife.—**Section**, sek'shon, n. [L. *sectio*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] The act of cutting; separation by cutting; a part cut or separated from the rest; a division; a portion; a distinct part or portion of a book or writing; the subdivision of a chapter; a paragraph; hence, the character §, often used to denote such a division; a distinct part of a country or people, community, class, &c.; a representation of a building or other object as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane, showing the internal structure.—*Conic sections*. Under CONE.—**Sectional**, sek'shon-al, a. Pertaining to a section; composed of or made up in several independent sections.—**Sectionally**, sek'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a sectional manner.—**Sectionize**,† sek'shon-iz, v.t. To form into sections.—**Sective**, sek'tiv, a. SECTILE.—**Sector**, sek'tor, n. [L., a cutter.] *Geom.* a nearly triangular figure formed by two radii and the arc of a circle; a mathematical instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, chords, &c., as to fit all radii and scales, and useful in making diagrams, laying down plans, &c.—*Dip sector*, an instrument used for measuring the dip of the horizon.—*Zenith sector*. ZENITH.—**Sectoral**, sek'tō-ral, a. Belonging to a sector.—**Sectorial**, sek-tō'ri-al, a. Adapted or intended for cutting, as the cutting teeth of certain animals.

Secular, sek'ū-lėr, a. [L. *secularis*, from *seculum*, an age or generation, a century, the times, the world.] Coming or observed at long intervals; extending over, taking place in, or accomplished during a very long period of time (the *secular* refrigeration of the earth); pertaining to this present world or to things not spiritual or sacred; disassociated with religious teaching or principles; not devoted to sacred or religious use; temporal; profane; worldly (*secular* education, *secular* music); not bound by monastic vows or rules (a *secular* priest as opposed to a *regular*).—n. An ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules; a secular priest.—**Secularism**, sek'ū-lėr-izm, n. Supreme or exclusive attention to the affairs of this life; the opinions or doctrines of the secularists.—**Secularist**, sek'ū-lėr-ist, n. One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and every kind of religious worship; also, one who believes that education and other matters should be conducted without the introduction of a religious element.—**Secularization**, sek'ū-lėr-i-zā"shon, n. The act of secularizing or the state of being secularised.—**Secularise**, sek'ū-lėr-iz, v.t.—*secularised, secularising*. To make secular; to convert from religious or ecclesiastical to secular or common use.—**Secularly**, sek'ū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.—**Secularness**, **Secularity**, sek'ū-lėr-nes, sek-ū-lar'i-ti, n. The state or quality of being secular.

Secund, sē'kund, a. [L. *secundus*, second. SECOND.] *Bot.* applied to leaves or flowers which grow on one side of the stem; unilateral.—**Secundine**, sē'kun-din, n. *Bot.* the outermost but one of the inclosing sacs of the ovulum; *zool.* all that remains in the womb after the birth of the offspring; the after-birth: generally in the plural.

Secure, sē-kūr', a. [L. *securus*, without care, unconcerned, free from danger, safe—*se*, apart, and *cura*, care, cure. *Sure* is this word in a more modified form.] Free from fear or apprehension; confident of safety; careless; unsuspecting; free from or not exposed to danger; in a state of safety; safe: often followed by *against* or *from*; such as to be depended on; capable of resisting assault or attack; stable; certain, sure, or confident: with *of*; in safe custody.—v.t.—*secured, securing*. To make secure; to guard effectually from danger; to protect; to make certain; to put beyond hazard; to assure; to inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; to seize and confine (to *secure* a prisoner); to make certain of payment; to warrant against loss; to make fast or firm (to *secure* a door); to get possession of; to make one's self master of (to *secure* an estate).—**Securable**, sē-kū'ra-bl, a. Capable of being secured.—**Securely**, sē-kūr'li, *adv.* In a secure manner; in security; safely.—**Secureness**, sē-kūr'nes, n. The feeling of security; the state of being secure; safety; security.—**Securer**, sē-kū'rėr, n. One who or that which secures.—**Security**, sē-kū'ri-ti, n. [Fr. *sécurité*, L. *securitas*.] The state of being secure; freedom from apprehension;

confidence of safety; sometimes, over-confidence; freedom from danger or risk; safety; that which secures or makes safe; something that secures against pecuniary loss; surety; a person who engages himself for the performance of another's obligations; an evidence of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, or the like (government *securities*).

Securiform, sē-kū'ri-form, *a.* [L. *securis*, an axe or hatchet, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of an axe or hatchet.

Sedan, **Sedan-chair**, se-dan', [illegible] [From *Sedan*, in France, where it is said t[illegible] have been first used.] A covered chair [illegible] of ornamental box for carrying [illegible]son, borne on poles by two men[illegible]

Sedate, sē-dāt', *a.* [L. *sedatu*[illegible] to calm or appease, to cau[illegible] caus. of *sedeo*, to sit (seen also i[illegible] *sediment*, *session*, *preside*, *re*[illegible] *sede*, *assiduous*, &c.); same root as *E.* SIT.] Calm or tranquil in feel[illegible]s and manner; serene; unruffled by [illegible]; [illegible]; unmoved.—**Sedately**, sē-dāt'li, *ad*[illegible] a sedate manner; calmly.—**Sedateness**, sē-dāt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sedate; composure of mind or manner; serenity; tranquillity.—**Sedative**, sed'a-tiv, *a.* Tending to calm or tranquillise; *med.* allaying irritability and irritation; assuaging pain.—*n.* A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and which assuages pain.

Sedentary, sed'en-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *sedentarius*, from *sedens*, *sedentis*, ppr. of *sedeo*, to sit. SEDATE.] Accustomed to sit much; requiring much sitting (a *sedentary* occupation); passed for the most part in sitting.—**Sedentarily**, sed'en-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a sedentary manner.—**Sedentariness**, sed'en-ta-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being sedentary.

Sederunt, se-dē'runt, *n.* [Third pers. pl. perf. indic. of *sedeo*, to sit; lit. they sat.] A sitting or meeting of a court or other body of men; a more or less formal meeting of any association or company.

Sedge, sej, *n.* [A. Sax. *secg*=Sc. *segg*, L.G. *segge*, a reed, sedge; same root as in L. *seco*, to cut, being a plant with sword-like leaves.] The popular name of an extensive genus of grass-like plants growing mostly in marshes and swamps and on the banks of rivers, distinguished from the grasses by having the stem destitute of joints.—**Sedge-bird**, **Sedge-warbler**, *n.* A species of warbler, a summer visitor to Britain, frequenting the sedgy banks of streams.—**Sedgy**, sej'i, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

Sedilia, se-dil'i-a, *n. pl.* [L. *sedile*, a seat.] *Arch.* stone seats in the south wall of the chancel of many churches and cathedrals.

Sediment, sed'i-ment, *n.* [L. *sedimentum*, from *sedeo*, to settle. SEDATE.] The matter which subsides to the bottom of water or any other liquid; settlings; lees; dregs.—**Sedimentary**, sed-i-men'ta-ri, *a.* Consisting of sediment; formed by sediment or matter that has subsided.—*Sedimentary rocks*, rocks which have been formed by materials deposited by water, and as a rule are stratified.—**Sedimentation**, sed'i-men-tā"shon, *n.* The deposition or accumulation of sediment.

Sedition, sē-dish'on, *n.* [L. *seditio*, *seditionis*, discord, sedition—*sed*, apart, and *itio*, *itionis*, a going, from *eo*, *itum*, to go. ITINERANT.] A factious commotion in a state, not amounting to an insurrection; the stirring up of such a commotion; such offences against the state as have the like tendency with, but do not amount to treason.—**Seditionary**, sē-dish'on-a-ri, *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition.—**Seditious**, sē-dish'us, *a.* [L. *seditiosus*.] Pertaining to sedition; exciting or aiding in sedition; guilty of sedition.—**Seditiously**, sē-dish'us-li, *adv.* In a seditious manner.—**Seditiousness**, sē-dish'us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being seditious.

Seduce, sē-dūs', *v.t.*—*seduced*, *seducing*. [L. *seduco*—*se*, apart, and *duco*, to lead. DUKE.] To draw aside or entice from the path of rectitude and duty; to lead astray; to corrupt; specifically, to entice to a surrender of chastity.—**Seducement**, sē-dūs'ment, *n.* The act of seducing; seduction; the means employed to seduce.—**Seducer**, sē-dū'sėr, *n.* One that seduces; one who by deception or the like persuades a female to surrender her chastity.—**Seducible**, sē-dū'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being seduced.—**Seducingly**, sē-dū'sing-li, *adv.* In a seducing manner.—**Seduction**, sē-duk'shon, *n.* [L. *seductio*, *seductionis*.] The act of seducing; the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity.—**Seductive**, **Seducive**,† sē-duk'tiv, sē-dū'siv, *a.* Tending to seduce; apt to mislead by flattering appearances; alluring; enticing.—**Seductively**, sē-duk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a seductive manner.

Sedulous, sed'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *sedulus*, from *sedeo*, to sit; as *assiduous*, from *assideo*. SEDATE.] Assiduous; diligent in application; steady and persevering in endeavours to effect an object; steadily industrious.—**Sedulously**, sed'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a sedulous manner; assiduously.—**Sedulousness**, **Sedulity**, sed'ū-lus-nes, sē-dū'li-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being sedulous; assiduity.

See, sē, *v.t.*—pret. *saw*, pp. *seen*, ppr. *seeing*. [A. Sax. *seón*, to see=Icel. *sjá*, Dan. *see*, D. *sien*, Goth. *saihwan*, G. *sehen*—to see; same root as L. *sequor*, to follow.] To perceive by the eye; to behold; to perceive mentally; to form a conception or idea of; to understand; to comprehend; to give attention to; to examine; to attend or escort (to *see* a lady home); to have communication with; to meet or associate with; to visit (to go to *see* a friend); to experience; to know by personal experience (to *see* death). ∴ Simply to *see* is often an involuntary, and always a mechanical act; to *perceive* implies generally or always the intelligence of a prepared mind; to *observe* implies to look for the purpose of noticing.—*v.i.* To have the power or sense of sight; to perceive mentally; to discern; to understand: often with *through* or *into*; to examine or inquire; to consider; to be attentive; to take heed; to take care.—*To see to*, to be attentive to; to look after; to take care of.—*To see about a thing*, to pay some attention to it; to consider it.—*See to it*, look well to it; attend; consider; take care.—*Let me see*, *let us see*, phrases used to introduce the particular consideration of a subject.—*interj.* Lo! look! observe! behold!—**Seeing**, sē'ing, *conj.* Because; inasmuch as; since; considering; taking into account that.—**Seer**, sē'ėr or sēr, *n.* One who sees; one who foresees future events; a prophet.—**Seership**, sē'ėr-ship or sēr'ship, *n.* The office or quality of a seer.

See, sē, *n.* [From O.Fr. *se*, *sed*, from L. *sedes*, a seat, from stem of *sedeo*, to sit. SEDATE.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop.

Seed, sēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *saed*, from *sáwan*, to sow; Icel. *sæthi*, Dan. *sæd*, D. *zaad*, G. *saat*. SOW.] The impregnated and matured ovule of a plant, containing an embryo, which may be developed, and converted into an individual similar to that from which it derives its origin; one of the grains or fruits of wheat and many other plants, though sometimes the seed is contained in the fruit; the fecundating fluid of male animals; the semen; that from which anything springs; first principle; progeny; offspring; children; descendants.—*To run to seed*. Under RUN.—*v.i.* To produce seed; to shed the seed.—*v.t.* To sow; to supply with seed; to ornament with seed-like decorations.—**Seed-bed**, *n.* A piece of ground prepared for receiving seed.—**Seed-cake**, *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.—**Seed-corn**, *n.* Corn or grain for seed.—**Seed-crusher**, *n.* An instrument for crushing seed and expressing oil.—**Seeded**, sē'ded, *p.* and *a.* Bearing seed; sown; sprinkled with seed.—**Seed-field**, *n.* A field for raising seed.—**Seediness**, sē'di-nes, *n.* State of being seedy; shabbiness.—**Seed-leaf**, *n.* *Bot.* the primary leaf developed from a cotyledon.—**Seedling**, sēd'ling, *n.* A plant reared from the seed, and not from a layer, bud, &c.—*a.* Produced from the seed (a *seedling* pansy).—**Seed-lobe**, *n.* *Bot.* a seed-leaf; a cotyledon.—**Seed-oil**, *n.* Oil expressed from seeds.—**Seed-pearl**, *n.* A small pearl resembling a grain or seed in size or form.—**Seedsman**, sēdz'man, *n.* A person who deals in seeds; one who scatters seed (*Shak.*).—**Seed-time**, *n.* The season proper for sowing.—**Seed-vessel**, *n.* *Bot.* the pericarp which contains the seeds.—**Seedy**, sē'di, *a.* Abounding with seeds; running to seed; worn-out; shabby; poor and miserable-looking; feeling or appearing wretched, as after a debauch (colloq.).

Seeing, *conj.* Under SEE.

Seek, sēk, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *sought*. [O.E. *seke*, A. Sax. *sécan*, to seek, pret. *sóhte*, pp. *sóht*; Icel. *sækja*, Dan. *søge*, Sw. *söka*, D. *zoeken*, G. *suchen*, Goth. *sokjan*; akin to *sake*. *Beseech* is from *seek*, with prefix *be-*.] To go in search or quest of; to look for; to search for; to take pains to find: often followed by *out*; to ask for; to solicit; to try to gain; to go to; to resort to; to have recourse to; to aim at; to attempt; to strive after (to *seek* a person's life or his ruin); to search.—*v.i.* To make search or inquiry; to endeavour; to make an effort or attempt; to try; to use solicitation.—*To seek after*, to make pursuit of; to attempt to find or take.—*To seek for*, to endeavour to find.—*To be to seek*, to require to be sought for; to be wanting or desiderated (the work is still *to seek*).—**Seeker**, sēk'ėr, *n.* One that seeks; an inquirer.

Seel, sēl, *v.t.* [Fr. *ciller*, *siller*, from *cil*, L. *cilium*, an eyelash.] To close the eyes of a hawk with a thread: a term of falconry; to blind; to hoodwink (*Shak.*).

Seem, sēm, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *séman*, to conciliate, to adjust, to seem, from root of *same*.] To appear; to present the appearance of being; to be only in appearance and not really; to show one's self or itself; hence, to assume an air; to pretend; to appear to one's opinion or judgment; to be thought; to appear to one's self; to imagine; to feel as if (I still *seem* to hear his voice).—*It seems*, it would appear; it appears.—*It seems to me*=I think; I am inclined to believe ∴ Formerly *seem* was often used impersonally in such phrases as *me seems*, *him seemed*; hence, *meseems* as a single word.—**Seemer**, sēm'ėr, *n.* One who seems; one who carries an appearance or semblance.—**Seeming**, sēm'ing, *p.* and *a.* Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not; specious or plausible in appearance.—*n.* Appearance; show; semblance, especially a false appearance.—**Seemingly**, sēm'ing-li, *adv.* As it would seem; apparently; ostensibly; in appearance.—**Seemliness**, sēm'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being seemly.—**Seemly**, sēm'li, *a.* [Same as Icel. *sæmiligr*, from *sæmr*, fit, seemly.] Becoming; fitting; suitable; decent; proper.—*adv.* Becomingly.

Seen, sēn, pp. of *see*. **Seer**, under SEE.

Seep, sēp, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *sipian*, to absorb; akin *sip*.] To percolate; to ooze.

See-saw, sē'sa, *n.* [A reduplicated form of *saw*, the motion resembling the act of sawing.] A game in which two children, one on each end of a long piece of timber balanced on a support, move alternately up and down; a motion or action resembling that in see-saw.—*a.* Moving up and down or to and fro.—*v.i.* and *t.* To move as in the game see-saw, or upward and downward.

Seethe, sēᴛʜ, *v.t.*—pret. *seethed*, pp. *seethed* or *sodden*, ppr. *seething*. [A. Sax. *seóthan*, to seethe; Icel. *sjótha*, G. *sieden*, to boil.] To boil; to prepare for food in boiling liquor; to soak; to steep and soften in liquor.—*v.i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to boil; to be hot.—**Seether**, sēᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* One who or that which seethes; a pot for boiling things.

Seggar, seg'ār, *n.* [Prov. E. *saggard*, *saggar*, contr. for *safeguard*.] The case of fire-clay in which fine stoneware is inclosed while being baked in the kiln.

Segment, seg'ment, *n.* [L. *segmentum*, from *seco*, to cut. SECTILE.] A part cut off or marked as separate from others; one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself; a section; *geom.* a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane; the *segment of a circle*, being the part contained by an arc and its chord.—*v.t.* (segment'). To divide or become divided up

into segments.—**Segmental**, seg-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like a segment. — **Segmentation**, seg-men-tā'shon, *n.* A division into segments.—**Segment-saw**, *n.* A veneer saw whose active perimeter consists of segments attached to a disc; *surg.* a nearly circular saw used in operations on the bones of the cranium, &c.—**Segment-wheel**, *n.* A wheel a part of whose periphery only is utilized.

Segregate, seg'rē-gāt, *v.t.*—*segregated*, *segregating*. [L. *segrego*, *segregatum*—*se*, apart, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock. GREGARIOUS.] To separate from others; to set apart.—*v.i.* To separate or go apart.—*a.* Separate; select. — **Segregation**, seg-rē-gā'shon, *n.* The act of segregating; separation from others; dispersion.

Seguidilla, seg-i-dēl'ya, *n.* A merry Spanish tune and dance.

Seidlitz water, **Seidlitz**, sid'lits, *n.* The aperient mineral water of *Seidlitz*, a village of Bohemia. — **Seidlitz-powder**, *n.* An aperient medicine composed of Rochelle-salt, bicarbonate of soda, and tartaric acid, taken while effervescing in water.

Seignior, **Seigneur**, sēn'yėr, *n.* [Fr. *seigneur*, It. *signore*, Sp. *señor*, Pg. *senhor*, titles or words of respectful address, equivalent to Sir, Mr., gentleman; from L. *senior*, elder.] *Feudal law*, the lord of a fee or manor. — *Grand Seignior*, a title sometimes given to the Sultan of Turkey. — **Seigneurial**, **Seigniorial**, sen-yō'ri-al, sēn-yō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.—**Seigniorage**, **Seignorage**, sēn'yėr-āj, *n.* Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative; the profit derived from issuing coins at a rate above their intrinsic value, or by giving back rather less in coin than is received in bullion; a royalty or share of profit; the money received by an author from his publisher for copyright of his works.—**Seigniory**, **Seignory**, sēn'yėr-i, *n.* A lordship; power or authority as sovereign lord.

Seine, **Sein**, sēn, *n.* [Fr. *seine*, from L. *sagena*, Gr. *sagēnē*, a seine.] A large net for catching fish.—**Seine-boat**, *n.* A fishing-boat of about 15 tons, used on the west coast of England to carry the large seine. —**Seine-fisher**, **Seiner**, sēn'ėr, *n.* A fisher with a seine or net.

Seise, sēz, *v.t.* *Law*, see SEIZE. — **Seisin**, sē'zin, *n.* SEIZIN.

Seismic, **Seismal**, sis'mik, sis'mal, *a.* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, from *seiō*, to shake.] Pertaining to earthquakes.—**Seismograph**, sis'mō-graf, *n.* An electro-magnetic instrument for registering the shocks and concussions of earthquakes.—**Seismographic**, sis-mō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to seismography or the seismograph.—**Seismography**, sis-mog'ra-fi, *n.* A description or account of earthquakes.—**Seismologic**, sis-mō-loj'ik, *a.* Pertaining to seismology. —**Seismologist**, **Seismologue**, sis-mol'o-jist, sis'mō-log, *n.* A student of, or one versed in, seismology.—**Seismology**, sis-mol'o-ji, *n.* The science of earthquakes; that department of science which treats of volcanoes and earthquakes.—**Seismometer**, **Seismoscope**, sis-mom'et-ėr, sis'mō-skōp, *n.* An instrument for measuring the direction and force of earthquakes and similar concussions.—**Seismometry**, sis-mom'et-ri, *n.* The measurement of the force and direction of earthquakes, &c.; the art or practice of using the seismometer.

Seize, sēz, *v.t.*—*seized*, *seizing*. [Fr. *saisir*, to seize, from O.H.G. *sazzan*, *sazjan*, Goth. *satjan*, to set. SET.] To suddenly lay hold of; to gripe or grasp suddenly; to take possession by force, or by virtue of legal authority, to have a sudden and powerful effect on; to attack (a fever seizes a patient); to lay hold of by the mind; to comprehend; *naut.* to fasten two ropes, or different parts of one rope, together with a cord; *law*, to make possessed; to put in possession of; with *of* before the thing possessed.—*v.i.* With *on* or *upon*, to fall on and grasp; to take hold of; to take possession of.—**Seizable**, sēz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being seized; liable to be taken.—**Seizer**, sēz'ėr, *n.* One who or that which seizes.—**Seizin**, sē'zin, *n.* [Fr. *saisine*, seisin, from *saisir*, to seize.] *Law*, possession; the act of taking possession; the thing possessed. —**Seizing**, sē'zing, *n.* *Naut.* the cord or cords used for fastening ropes together.—**Seizor**, sē'zor, *n.* *Law*, one who seizes or takes possession.—**Seizure**, sē'zūr, *n.* The act of seizing or taking sudden hold; a taking into possession; the thing seized or taken possession of; a sudden attack of some disease.

Sejant, **Sejeant**, sē'jant, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *sedere*, to sit.] Sitting, a heraldic term applied to an animal in the position of a sitting cat.

Sejoin, sē-join', *v.t.* [Prefix *se*, apart, and *join*.] To separate.

Selachian, sē-lā'ki-an, *n.* [Gr. *selachos*, a shark.] Any fish of the shark or dog-fish family.

Seldom, sel'dom, *adv.* [A. Sax. *seldan*, *seldum*=Icel. *sjaldan*, Dan. *sielden*, D. *zelden*, G. *selten*; from A. Sax. *seld*, Goth. *sild*, rare.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. —*a.* Rare; unfrequent.—**Seldomness**, sel'dom-nes, *n.* Rareness; infrequency.

Select, sē-lekt', *v.t.* [L. *seligo*, *selectum*—*se*, from, and *lego*, to pick, cull, or gather. LEGEND.] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull.—*a.* Taken from a number by preference; picked out by reason of excellence; choice; picked.—**Selection**, sē-lek'shon, *n.* [L. *selectio*, *selectionis*.] The act of selecting; a taking by preference from a number; a thing or things selected from others. — *Natural selection*, that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed survive, propagate, and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear; survival of the fittest.—**Selective**, sē-lek'tiv, *a.* Selecting; tending to select.—**Selectness**, sē-lekt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being select.—**Selector**, sē-lek'tėr, *n.* One that selects.

Selenium, se-lē'ni-um, *n.* [From Gr. *selēnē*, the moon; so named from its being associated with *tellurium*, from L. *tellus*, the earth.] A non-metallic element, in general chemical analogies related to sulphur and tellurium, often occurring in iron pyrites, and when precipitated forming a red powder. — **Selenate**, sel'en-āt, *n.* A compound of selenic acid with a base.—**Selenic**, **Selenious**, se-len'ik, se-lē'ni-us, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from selenium.—**Selenide**, sel'en-id, *n.* A compound of selenium with one other element or radical.—**Seleniferous**, sel-e-nif'ėr-us, *a.* Containing selenium; yielding selenium. — **Selenite**, sel'en-it, *n.* Foliated or crystallized sulphate of lime.—**Selenitic**, sel-e-nit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to selenite.—**Seleniuretted**, se-lē'nū-ret-ed, *a.* Containing selenium; combined with selenium.

Selenography, sel-ē-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *selēnē*, the moon, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the moon and its phenomena; the art of picturing the face of the moon.—**Selenograph**, se-lē'nō-graf, *n.* A picture of the surface of the moon or part of it. — **Selenographer**, **Selenographist**, sel-ē-nog'ra-fėr, sel-ē-nog'ra-fist, *n.* One versed in selenography.—**Selenographic**, **Selenographical**, se-lē'nō-graf"ik, se-lē'nō-graf"i-kal, *a.* Belonging to selenography. —**Selenology**, sel-ē-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *selēnē*, and *logos*, description.] That branch of astronomical science which treats of the moon.—**Selenological**, se-lē'nō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to selenology.

Self, self [illegible] **Selves**, selvz. [A. Sax. *self*, *sylf* [illegible] Dan. *selv*, Icel. *sjálfr*, G. *selb*, Goth. [illegible] A word affixed to certain [illegible] nouns to express emphasis or [illegible], also when the pronoun is used [illegible]. Thus for emphasis, I *myself* will [illegible]; I will examine for *myself*; thou *thyself* shalt see; thou shalt see for *thyself*. Reflexively, I abhor *myself*; he loves *himself*; we value *ourselves*. Sometimes *self* is separated from *my*, *thy*, &c., as, *my wretched self*; and this leads to the similar use of *self* as a noun.—*n.* The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness; one's individual person; personal interest; one's own private interest (he is always for *self*); a flower or blossom of a uniform colour (with pl. **Selfs**).—*Self* is the first element in innumerable compounds, generally of obvious meaning.—*a.*† Same; very same: still used in this sense in the compound *self-same*.—**Self-abasement**, *n.* Degradation of one's self by one's own act.—**Self-acting**, *a.* Acting of itself: applied to automatic contrivances for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of machines. —**Self-action**, *n.* Action by or originating in one's self or itself.—**Self-adjusting**, *a.* Adjusting itself by special mechanism. —**Self-aggrandizement**, *n.* The aggrandizement or exaltation of one's self. — **Self-asserting**, **Self-assertive**, *a.* Forward in asserting one's self, or one's rights and claims.—**Self-assertion**, *n.* The act of asserting one's self or one's own rights or claims; a putting one's self forward in an assuming manner.—**Self-assumed**, *a.* Assumed by one's own act or by one's own authority.—**Self-begotten**, *a.* Begotten by one's self or one's own powers. — **Self-blinded**, *a.* Blinded by one's one actions or qualities.—**Self-closing**, *a.* Closing of itself; closing or shutting automatically. —**Self-coloured**, *a.* All of one colour, as a blossom or piece of cloth.—**Self-command**, *n.* Command or control of one's powers or feelings; presence of mind; coolness.—**Self-complacency**, *n.* Satisfaction with one's self or one's own doings.—**Self-complacent**, *a.* Pleased with one's self or one's own doings; self-satisfied. — **Self-conceit**, *n.* A high opinion of one's self; vanity. ∴ Syn. under EGOTISM.—**Self-conceited**, *a.* Having self-conceit; vain; having an overweening opinion of one's own merits.—**Self-conceitedness**, *n.* The quality of being self-conceited. — **Self-condemnation**, *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience.—**Self-confidence**, *n.* The state or quality of being self-confident. — **Self-confident**, *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the competence of one's own powers, without other aid.—**Self-conscious**, *a.* Conscious of one's states or acts as belonging to one's self; conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think of how one's self appears.—**Self-consciousness**, *n.* State of being self-conscious. — **Self-contained**, *a.* Wrapped up in one's self; reserved; not communicative; a term applied (especially in Scotland) to a house having an entrance for itself, and not approached by an entrance or stair common to others.—**Self-contempt**, *n.* Contempt for one's self.—**Self-contradictory**, *a.* Contradicting itself. — **Self-control**, *n.* Control exercised over one's self; self-restraint; self-command. — **Self-convicted**, *a.* Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal.—**Self-culture**, *n.* Culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of teachers.—**Self-deceived**, *a.* Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.—**Self-deceit**, **Self-deception**, *n.* Deception concerning one's self, proceeding from one's own mistake.—**Self-defence**, *n.* Defence of one's own person, property, or reputation. — **Self-delusion**, *n.* The delusion of one's self; a delusion respecting one's self.—**Self-denial**, *n.* The act of being self-denying.—**Self-denying**, *a.* Denying one's self; forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires.—**Self-destroyer**, *n.* One who destroys himself.—**Self-destruction**, *n.* The destruction of one's self.—**Self-destructive**, *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self.—**Self-devotion**, *n.* Sacrifice of one's own interests or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.—**Self-distrust**, *n.* Distrust of one's self or one's own powers.—**Self-educated**, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts or without the aid of teachers.—**Self-elective**, *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or, as a body, of electing its own members.—**Self-esteem**, *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self.—**Self-evident**, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind. — **Self-evidently**, *adv.* By means of self-evidence.—**Self-existence**, *n.* The quality of being self-existent.—**Self-**

existent, *a.* Existing by one's or its own nature or essence, independent of any other cause. — **Self-explanatory**, *a.* Capable of explaining itself; bearing its meaning on its own face; obvious.—**Self-feeding**, *a.* Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption (a *self-feeding* boiler, furnace, printing-press, &c.). — **Self-fertilization**, *n.* *Bot.* the fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower.—**Self-fertilized**, *p.* and *a.* *Bot.* fertilized by its own pollen.—**Self-governed**, *a.* Governed by one's self or itself.—**Self-government**, *n.* The government of one's self; self-control; a system of government by which the mass of a nation or people appoint the rulers.—**Self-help**, *n.* Assistance of or by one's self; the use of one's own powers to attain one's ends.—**Self-importance**, *n.* High opinion of one's self; pride.—**Self-important**, *a.* Important in one's own esteem; pompous. — **Self-imposed**, *a.* Imposed or voluntarily taken on one's self (a *self-imposed* task).—**Self-indulgence**, *n.* Free indulgence of one's passions or appetites.—**Self-indulgent**, *a.* Indulging one's self; gratifying one's own passions, desires, or the like.—**Self-inflicted**, *a.* Inflicted by or on one's self.—**Self-interest**, *n.* Interest or concern for one's self; one's own advantage. — **Self-interested**, *a.* Particularly concerned for one's self; selfish.—**Self-invited**, *a.* Come without being asked. — **Self-involved**, *a.* Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts. — **Selfish**, self'ish, *a.* Caring only or chiefly for self; regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; proceeding from love of self; influenced solely by private advantage.—**Selfishly**, self'ish-li, *adv.* In a selfish manner.—**Selfishness**, self'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being selfish; devotion to one's own interests with carelessness of others. — **Self-knowledge**, *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.—**Self-love**, *n.* The love of one's own person or happiness; the natural feeling which impels every rational creature to preserve his life and promote his own happiness. — **Self-luminous**, *a.* Luminous of itself; possessing in itself the property of emitting light.—**Self-made**, *a.* Made by one's self; having risen in the world by one's own exertions (a *self-made* man).—**Self-murder**, *n.* The murder of one's self; suicide.—**Self-murderer**, *n.* A suicide. — **Self-opinion**, *n.* Exalted opinion of one's self; self-conceit. —**Self-opinioned**, *a.* Valuing one's own opinion highly.—**Self-possessed**, *a.* Composed; not excited or flustered; cool; not disturbed. — **Self-possession**, *n.* The possession of one's powers; presence of mind; calmness; self-command. — **Self-praise**, *n.* The praise of one's self; self-applause. — **Self-preservation**, *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.—**Self-registering**, *a.* Registering automatically; an epithet applied to any instrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena (a *self-registering* barometer, thermometer, or the like). —**Self-regulated**, *a.* Regulated by one's self or itself.—**Self-regulative**, *a.* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself.—**Self-reliance**, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.—**Self-reliant**, *a.* Relying on one's self; trusting to one's own powers.—**Self-relying**, *a.* Depending on one's self.—**Self-renunciation**, *n.* The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-abnegation.—**Self-reproach**, *n.* The reproach or censure of one's own conscience.—**Self-respect**, *n.* Respect for one's self or one's own character.—**Self-restrained**, *a.* Restrained by itself or by one's own power of will.—**Self-restraint**, *n.* Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-command; self-control.—**Self-righteous**, *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; deeming one's self righteous above others. — **Self-righteousness**, *n.* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; false or pharisaical righteousness. — **Self-sacrifice**, *n.* Sacrifice of one's self or of self-interest.—**Self-sacrificing**, *a.* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, &c.; sacrificing one's self.—**Self-same**, *a.* The very same; identical.—**Self-satisfied**, *a.* Satisfied with one's self.—**Self-seeker**, *n.* One who seeks only his own interest. — **Self-seeking**, *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish.—**Self-styled**, *a.* Called or styled by one's self; called by a title assumed without warrant.—**Self-sufficiency**, **Self-sufficience**, *n.* The state or quality of being self-sufficient. — **Self-sufficient**, *a.* Independent of the aid of others; having undue confidence in one's own strength, ability, or endowments; conceited; overbearing. — **Self-taught**, *a.* Taught by one's self; educated without a teacher (a *self-taught* genius).—**Self-will**, *n.* Determination to have one's own way; wilfulness; obstinacy. —**Self-willed**, *a.* Governed by one's own will; wilful; not accommodating or compliant; obstinate.

Sell,† sel, *n.* [Fr. *selle*, L. *sella*, a seat, a saddle.] A saddle.

Sell, sel, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *sold*. [A.Sax. *sellan*, *syllan*, to give, to deliver up; L.G. *sellen*, Icel. *selja*, to sell, to deliver; Goth. *saljan*, to offer; akin *sale*.] To transfer to another for an equivalent; to give up for a consideration; to dispose of for something else, especially for money; correlative to *buy;* to make a matter of bargain and sale of; to take a bribe for; to betray.—*To sell one's life dearly*, to cause great loss to those who take one's life.—*To sell a person up*, to sell his goods to pay his creditors.—*v.i.* To practise selling; to be sold; to fetch a price. — *To sell out*, to sell one's commission in the army and retire from the service; to dispose of all one's shares in a company.—**Seller**, sel'ėr, *n.* One who sells; a vender.

Sellanders, **Sellenders**, sel'an-dėrz, sel'en-dėrz, *n.* [Fr. *solandres*.] A skin disease in a horse's hough or pastern owing to a want of cleanliness.

Selters-water, sel'tėrz or zel'tėrz, *n.* A medicinal mineral water found at Nieder-*Selters* in the valley of the Lahn, Nassau, Germany; called incorrectly *Seltzer-water*. —**Seltzogene**, selt'zō-jēn, *n.* A gazogene.

Selvas, **Silvas**, sel'vaz, sil'vaz, *n. pl.* [L. *silva*, a wood.] The great forest plains of the Amazon.

Selvedge, **Selvage**, sel'vej, sel'vāj, *n.* [From *self* and *edge:* lit. an edge formed of the stuff itself; comp. D. *selfkant*, *selfegge*, G. *selbende*, lit. self-edge, self-end.] A woven border, or border of close work, on a fabric made of the threads of the fabric; a list. —**Selvedged**, **Selvaged**, sel'vejd, sel'vājd, *a.* Having a selvedge.

Selves, selvz, pl. of *self*.

Semaphore, sem'a-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *sēma*, a sign, and *pherō*, to bear.] A kind of telegraph or apparatus for conveying information by signals visible at a distance. — **Semaphoric**, **Semaphorical**, sem-a-for'ik, sem-a-for'i-kal, *a.* Relating to semaphores; telegraphic.—**Semaphorically**, sem-a-for'i-kal-li, *adv.* By means of a semaphore.—**Semaphorist**, se-maf'or-ist, *n.* One who has charge of a semaphore.

Sematology, sē-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *sēma*, *sēmatos*, a sign, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of signs; the science of language as expressed by signs.

Semblance, sem'blans, *n.* [Fr. *semblance*, from *sembler*, to seem, to appear, from L. *similare*, *simulare*, to make like, from *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] Similarity; resemblance; external figure or appearance; form; a form or figure representing something; likeness; image.

Semeiography, sē-mi-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *sēmeion*, a sign, and *graphō*, to write.] The doctrine of signs; *pathol.* a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases.—**Semeiographic**, sē'mi-ō-graf"ik, *a.* Pertaining to semeiography.—**Semeiological**, sē'mi-ō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to semeiology.—**Semeiology**, sē-mi-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *sēmeion*, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of signs; semeiotics.—**Semeiotic**, sē-mi-ot'ik, *a.* Relating to semeiotics. — **Semeiotics**, sē-mi-ot'iks, *n.* The science of signs; the language of signs; *pathol.* that branch which teaches how to judge of symptoms in the human body.

Semen, sē'men, *n.* [L., from root of *sero*, to sow.] The seed or fecundating fluid of male animals; sperm.

Semesa,† sem-ēs', *a.* [L. *semesus*—*semi*, half, and *esus*, eaten, from *edo*, *esum*, to eat.] Half-eaten.

Semester, se-mes'tėr, *n.* [L. *semestris*, half-yearly—*sex*, six, and *mensis*, month.] A period or term of six months.

Semi, sem'i. [L. *semi*, Gr. *hēmi*.] A prefix signifying half; half of; in part; partially. The compounds are generally of very obvious meaning if the latter parts be known, and we give only a certain number of them below.

Semi-Arian, sem-i-ā'ri-an, *n.* One of an ecclesiastical sect who acquiesced in some of the tenets of the Arians, but rejected others.

Semi-attached, sem'i-at-tacht", *a.* Partially attached or united.—*Semi-attached house*, one of two houses joined together, but both standing apart from others.

Semibreve, sem'i-brēv, *n.* [From *semi* and *breve*.] *Music*, a note of half the duration or time of the breve, equivalent to two minims, four crotchets, or eight quavers.

Semicircle, sem'i-sėr-kl, *n.* [L. *semicirculus*.] The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference; any body in the form of a half circle.—**Semicircular**, sem-i-sėr'kū-lėr, *a.* Having the form of a half circle.

Semi-circumference, sem'i-sėr-kum"fėr-ens, *n.* Half the circumference.

Semicolon, sem'i-kō-lon, *n.* [*Semi* and *colon*.] The punctuation mark or point (;), marking a pause of less duration than the colon, and more than the comma: used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence.

Semi-columnar, sem'i-ko-lum"nėr, *a.* Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other.

Semi-conscious, sem-i-kon'shus, *a.* Imperfectly conscious.

Semi-cylinder, sem-i-sil'in-dėr, *n.* Half of a cylinder that is cut longitudinally by a plane.—**Semi-cylindric**, **Semi-cylindrical**, sem'i-si-lin"drik, sem'i-si-lin"dri-kal, *a.* In the form of a semi-cylinder.

Semi-detached, sem'i-dē-tacht", *a.* Partly separated: applied to one of two houses which are detached from other buildings, but joined together.

Semi-diameter, sem'i-di-am"et-ėr, *n.* Half a diameter; a radius.

Semi-diurnal, sem'i-di-ėr"nal, *a.* Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day; continuing half a day.

Semi-double, sem-i-dub'l, *a.* *Bot.* having the outermost stamens converted into petals while the inner ones remain perfect.

Semi-floscular, **Semi-flosculous**, **Semi-flosculose**, *a.* [*Semi*, and L. *flosculus*, a little flower.] *Bot.* having the corolla split and turned to one side, as in the ligule of compositæ.

Semi-fluid, sem-i-flū'id, *a.* Imperfectly fluid.

Semi-ligneous, sem-i-lig'nē-us, *a.* Partially ligneous or woody; *bot.* woody at the base and herbaceous at the top.

Semilor, sem'i-lor, *n.* [Prefix *semi*, half, and Fr. *l'or*, gold.] An alloy, consisting of five parts of copper and one of zinc, used for manufacturing cheap jewelry, &c.

Semi-lunar, sem-i-lū'nėr, *a.* [L. *semi*, half, and *luna*, the moon.] Resembling in form a half-moon. — *Semilunar valves*, *anat.* three valves at the beginning of the pulmonary artery and aorta.

Semi-metallic, sem'i-me-tal"ik, *a.* Partially metallic in character.

Semi-mute, sem'i-mūt, *a.* Applied to a person who, owing to losing the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech.

Seminal, sem'i-nal, *a.* [L. *seminalis*, from *semen*, seed, from stem of *sero*, to sow. Sow.] Pertaining to seed or semen, or to the elements of reproduction; contained in seed; germinal; rudimentary. — **Seminarian**, **Seminarist**, sem-i-nā'ri-an, sem'i-na-rist, *n.* A member of a seminary; an English Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary. — **Seminary**,

sem'i-na-ri, *n.* [L. *seminarium*, from *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] A seed plot‡; a nursery‡; a place of education; any school, college, or university in which persons are instructed. — *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed; trained or educated in a foreign seminary: said of a Roman Catholic priest. — **Semination**, sem-i-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *seminatio.*] *Bot.* the natural dispersion of seeds; the process of seeding. — **Seminiferous**, sem-i-nif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *semen*, and *fero*, to produce.] Seed-bearing, producing seed.—**Seminific, Seminifical**, sem-i-nif'ik, sem-i-nif'i-kal, *a.* [L. *semen*, and *facio*, to make.] Forming or producing seed or semen.

Semi-nymph, sem'i-nimf, *n.* *Entom.* the nymph of insects which undergo a slight change only in passing to a perfect state.

Semiography, sē-mi-og'ra-fi, *n.* SEMEIOGRAPHY.—**Semiology**, sē-mi-ol'o-ji, *n.* SEMEIOLOGY.—**Semiotics**, sē-mi-ot'iks, *n.* SEMEIOTICS.

Semi-palmate, Semi-palmated, sem-i-pal'māt, sem-i-pal'mā-ted, *a.* *Zool.* having the feet webbed only partly down the toes.

Semiped, sem'i-ped, *n.* [*Semi*, and L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] *Pros.* a half-foot. — **Semipedal**, sem-i-pē'dal, *a.* *Pros.* containing a half-foot.

Semi-Pelagian, sem'i-pē-lā"ji-an, *n.* *Eccles. hist.* a follower of John Cassianus, a monk who, about the year 430, modified the doctrines of Pelagius. — **Semi-Pelagianism**, sem'i-pē-lā"ji-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Semi-Pelagians.

Semi-plantigrade, sem-i-plan'ti-grād, *a.* *Zool.* applied to certain families of mammals, as the civets and weasels, in which a portion of the sole of the hind-feet at least is applied to the ground in walking.

Semiquaver, sem'i-kwā-vėr, *n.* *Music*, a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

Semite, sem'īt, *n.* [From *Sem* or *Shem*, eldest son of Noah.] A descendant of Shem; one of the Semitic race; a Shemite.—*a.* Belonging to Shem or his descendants.—**Semitic**, se-mit'ik, *a.* Relating to Shem or his descendants; pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of those kindred to it.—*Semitic* or *Shemitic languages*, an important group or family of languages, comprising the Hebrew, Phœnician, Arabic, Abyssinian, Chaldean, Assyrian, Babylonian.—**Semitism**, sem'it-izm, *n.* A Semitic idiom or word; the adoption of what is peculiarly Semitic.

Semitertian, sem-i-tėr'shi-an, *a.* *Med.* applied to a fever possessing both the characters of the tertian and quotidian intermittent.—*n.* A semitertian fever.

Semitone, sem'i-tōn, *n.* *Music*, half a tone; an interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* in the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *ut* (*do*) and *re*, or *sol* and *la*. — **Semitonic**, sem-i-ton'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone.

Semi-transparent, sem'i-trans-pā"rent, *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

Semi-vocal, sem'i-vō-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a semi-vowel; imperfectly vocal.

Semi-vowel, sem'i-vou-el, *n.* A half-vowel; a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant, as *l*, *m*, *r*.

Semolina, Semola, sem-ō-lī'na, sem'o-la, *n.* [It. *semolino.*] The large hard grains retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through it, or made separately, used for puddings.

Sempervirent, sem-pėr-vī'rent, *a.* [L. *semper*, always, and *virens*, *virentis*, flourishing.] Always fresh; evergreen.

Sempiternal, sem-pi-tėr'nal, *a.* [Fr. *sempiternel*, L. *sempiternus* — *semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal.] Eternal in futurity; everlasting; having beginning, but no end; also, without beginning or end. — **Sempiternity**, sem-pi-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* Future duration without end; eternity.

Sempstress, semp'stres, *n.* [A. SAX. *seámestre*, a sempstress, with term. *-ess* and inserted *p.* SEAM.] A woman who lives by needle-work.

Senary, sē'na-ri, *a.* [L. *senarius*, from *seni*, six each, from *sex*, six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

Senate, sen'āt, *n.* [Fr. *sénat*, from L. *senatus*, from *senex*, old, aged; cog. with Goth. *sineigs*, Gr. *henos*, Skr. *sanas*, old. SENIOR, SIR.] Originally, in ancient Rome, a body of elderly citizens elected from among the nobles, and having supreme legislative power; hence, the upper branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, the United States, &c.; in general, a legislative body; the legislative department of a government; the governing body of a university.—**Senate-house**, *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council. — **Senator**, sen'a-tor, *n.* A member of a senate.—**Senatorial**, sen-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a senator or senators; belonging to senators; in the United States, entitled to elect a senator.—**Senatorially**, sen-a-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a senatorial manner. — **Senatorship**, sen'a-tor-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

Senatus, se-nā'tus, *n.* [L.] A senate; a governing body in certain universities.—*Senatus academicus*, one of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors.

Send, send, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *sent*. [A. Sax. *sendan*=Icel. *senda*, Dan. *sende*, D. *senden*, G. *senden*, Goth. *sandjan*, to send; caus. of an old verb meaning to go.] To cause to go or pass from one place to another; to despatch; to cause to be conveyed or transmitted; to impel; to propel; to throw; to cast; to commission, authorize, or direct to go and act; to cause to befall; to inflict (to *send* destruction); before certain verbs of motion, to cause to do the act indicated by the respective verb (to *send* the enemy *flying* in all directions).—*To send forth* or *out*, to put or bring forth; to emit.—*v.i.* To despatch a message or a messenger for some purpose.—*To send for*, to request by message to come or be brought (to *send for* a physician).—**Sender**, sen'dėr, *n.* One that sends.

Sendal, sen'dal, *n.* [O.Fr. *cendal*, *sendal*; L.L. *cendalum*, from Gr. *sindōn*, a fine Indian cloth, from *Sindhu*, the river Indus.] A light thin stuff of silk or thread.

Seneca-oil, *n.* A local name in America for petroleum, from its having originally been collected by the *Seneca* Indians.

Senaka, Senega, sen'ē-ka, sen'ē-ga, *n.* A drug consisting of the root of a plant of the United States, used in cough mixtures; the plant itself.

Senescence, sē-nes'ens, *n.* [L. *senesco*, from *senex*, old. SENATE.] The state of growing old.—**Senescent**, sē-nes'ent, *a.* Beginning to grow old.

Seneschal, sen'es-shal, *n.* [O.Fr. *seneschal*, L.L. *senescallus*, *seniscalcus*, from O.G. *senescalh*—*sene*, old, cognate with L. *senex* (seen in *senate*), and *scalc*, *scalh*, a servant (seen also in *marshal*).] An officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies; a steward. — **Seneschalship**, sen'es-shal-ship, *n.* The office of seneschal.

Sengreen, sen'grēn, *n.* [G. *singrün*, a plant—*sin*, signifying duration, and *grün*, green.] The house-leek.

Senile, sē'nil, *a.* [L. *senilis*, from *senex*, old. SENATE.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age; characterized by the weakness of old age.—**Senility**, sē-nil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being senile; old age; dotage.

Senior, sē'ni-ėr, *a.* [L. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, old. (SENATE.) *Sir* is from *senior*.] More advanced in age; older; elder; being the elder of two persons of the same name (John Smith, *senior*); higher or more advanced in rank, office, or the like. — *n.* A person who is older than another (my *senior* by ten years); one that is older in office than another; one prior or superior in rank or office; an aged person. — **Seniority**, sē-ni-or'i-ti, *n.* State of being senior; superior age; priority of birth; priority or superiority in rank or office.

Senna, sen'na, *n.* [Ar. *senā*, *senna*.] The leaves of various species of Cassia, used as a laxative medicine in constipation, dyspepsia, &c.

Se'nnight, sen'nit, *n.* [Contr. from *sevennight*, as *fortnight* from *fourteennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

Sennit, sen'it, *n.* [From *seven* and *knit*.] *Naut.* a sort of flat braided cordage formed by plaiting rope-yarns or spun-yarn together.

Señor, sen-yōr', *n.* [L. *senior*.] A Spanish title or form of address, corresponding to the English Mr. or sir; a gentleman.—**Señora**, sen-yō'ra, *n.* The feminine of *Señor*; madame or Mrs.; a lady.

Sensation, sen-sā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *sensation*, L.L. *sensatio*, from L. *sentio*, *sensum*, to feel, to perceive. SENSE.] An impression made upon the mind through the medium of one of the organs of sense; feeling produced by external objects, or by some change in the internal state of the body; a feeling; the power of feeling or receiving impressions; feeling occasioned by causes that do not act on the senses; a purely spiritual or psychical affection (a *sensation* of awe, novelty, &c.); a state of some excitement (to create a *sensation*); what produces excited interest or feeling: often used as an adjective in the sense of causing excited interest or feeling (*sensation* novels, &c.). — *Sensation novels*, novels that produce their effect mainly by exciting and often improbable situations, as scenes of extreme peril, high-wrought passion, &c., depending but little on the delineation of character. — **Sensational**, sen-sā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to or implying sensation or perception by the senses; producing sensation or excited interest or emotion (a *sensational* novel, a writer of the *sensational* school); pertaining to sensationalism.—**Sensationalism**, sen-sā'shon-al-izm, *n.* *Metaph.* the theory or doctrine that all our ideas are solely derived through our senses; sensualism. — **Sensationalist**, sen-sā'shon-al-ist, *n.* *Metaph.* a believer in or upholder of the doctrine of sensationalism. — **Sensationary**, sen-sā'shon-a-ri, *a.* Relating to sensation; sensational.

Sense, sens, *n.* [L. *sensus*, sensation, a sense, from *sentio*, *sensum*, to perceive by the senses (seen in *scent*, *sensual*, *consent*, *dissent*, *assent*, *resent*, *sentence*, *sentiment*, &c.).] One of the faculties by which man and the higher animals perceive external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body, the senses being usually spoken of as five, namely, sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch; perception by the senses; sensation; feeling; apprehension through the intellect; discernment; appreciation (no *sense* of beauty); moral perception; consciousness (a *sense* of shame); faculty of thinking and feeling; sound perception and reasoning; good judgment; understanding (a man of *sense*); rationality; view or opinion held in common (to speak the *sense* of a public meeting); meaning; import; signification of language.—*Common sense*. COMMON.—*To be in our senses*, to be in a sound state of mind; to have possession of our mental faculties: the contrary being to be *out of our senses*.—**Senseless**, sens'les, *a.* Destitute of sense; having no power of sensation or perception; insensible; wanting feeling or sympathy; without sensibility; contrary to reason or sound judgment; unwise; foolish; nonsensical; wanting understanding; acting without judgment; stupid.—**Senselessly**, sens'les-li, *adv.* In a senseless manner; foolishly; stupidly. —**Senselessness**, sens'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being senseless; want of good sense; folly; stupidity.—**Sensibility**, sen-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being sensible; capability of sensation; capacity to experience emotion or feeling; the capacity of being impressed with such sentiments as those of sublimity, awe, wonder, &c.; delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; that quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; sensitiveness (the *sensibility* of a thermometer). — **Sensible**, sen'si-bl, *a.* [Fr. *sensible*, L. *sensibilis*, from *sensus*.] Capable of being perceived by the senses; capable of exciting sensation; perceptible; felt; capable of sensation or impression (the eye is *sensible* to light); capable of emotional influences; liable to impression or emotion; easily affected; perceiving or having perception either by the senses or the intellect;

cognizant; persuaded; capable of indicating slight changes of condition; sensitive (a *sensible* thermometer); possessing or containing sense, judgment, or reason (a *sensible* remark); having good or sound sense; intelligent; reasonable; judicious.—**Sensibleness**, sen'si-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sensible; sensibility.—**Sensibly**, sen'si-bli, *adv.* In a sensible manner; perceptibly to the senses; with intelligence or good sense; judiciously.—**Sensific**, **Sensifacient**, sen-sif'ik, sen-si-fā'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *sensus*, and *facio*, to make.] Producing sensation.—**Sensificatory**, sen-sif'i-ka-to-ri, *a.* Sensifacient.—**Sensigenous**, sen-sij'e-nus, *a.* [L. *sensus*, and root *gen*, to beget.] Originating or causing sensation.—**Sensitive**, sen'si-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *sensitif*, L.L. *sensitivus*.] Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; having feelings easily excited; readily and acutely affected; of keen sensibility; *physics*, easily affected, moved, or exhibiting change from some influence (a *sensitive* balance); *chem.* readily affected by the action of appropriate agents.—**Sensitively**, sen'si-tiv-li, *adv.* In a sensitive manner.—**Sensitiveness**, sen'si-tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being sensitive.—**Sensitive-plant**, *n.* A name given to several plants which display movements of their leaves in a remarkable degree under the influence of light and darkness, as also under mechanical and other stimuli.—**Sensitivity**, sen-si-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The state of being sensitive or readily affected by the action of appropriate chemical or other agents; readiness of muscles or nerves to respond to stimuli.—**Sensitise**, sen'si-tiz, *v.t.*—*sensitised*, *sensitising*. To render capable of being acted on by the actinic rays of the sun or other means: a term in photography, &c.

Sensorium, sen-sō'ri-um, *n.* [From L. *sensus*, sense.] The brain or any part of it considered as the general receptacle of impressions derived from the external world; the central seat of consciousness; a nerve centre.—**Sensorial**, sen-sō'ri-al, *a.* Sensory.—**Sensory**, sen'so-ri, *a.* Relating to the sensorium; conveying sensation (*sensory* nerves).—*n.* The sensorium.

Sensual, sen'sū-al, *a.* [L. *sensualis*, from *sensus*, sense. SENSE.] Pertaining to the body, in distinction from the spirit; carnal; fleshly; pertaining to the gratification of the appetites; grossly luxurious; indulging in lust; voluptuous; pertaining to sensualism as a philosophical doctrine.—**Sensualism**, sen'sū-al-izm, *n.* *Metaph.* that theory which bases all our mental acts and intellectual powers upon sensation; sensationalism, opposed to *intellectualism*; a state of subjection to the appetites; sensuality.—**Sensualist**, sen'sū-al-ist, *n.* A person given to the indulgence of his appetites; a sensationalist in philosophy.—**Sensualistic**, sen'sū-a-lis"tik, *a.* Upholding the doctrine of sensualism.—**Sensuality**, sen-sū-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being sensual; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; indulgence in lust; carnality; fleshliness.—**Sensualise**, sen'sū-al-iz, *v.t.*—*sensualised*, *sensualising*. To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.—**Sensually**, sen'sū-al-li, *adv.* In a sensual manner.—**Sensualness**, sen'sū-al-nes, *n.* Sensuality.—**Sensuism**, sen'sū-izm, *n.* Sensualism.—**Sensuous**, sen'sū-us, *a.* Pertaining to the senses; appealing to the senses; readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasure to be received through the senses.—**Sensuously**, sen'sū-us-li, *adv.* In a sensuous manner.—**Sensuousness**, sen'sū-us-nes, *n.*

Sent, sent, pret. and pp. of *send*.

Sentence, sen'tens, *n.* [L. *sententia*, an opinion, a judgment, a maxim, a sentence, from *sentio*, to perceive. SENSE.] A judgment; a decision; a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a maxim (*Shak.*); *gram.* a number of words containing complete sense or a complete thought and followed by a full point.—*v.t.*—*sentenced*, *sentencing*. To pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn; to doom to punishment.—**Sentencer**, sen'ten-sėr, *n.* One who pronounces a sentence.—**Sentential**, sen-ten'shal, *a.* Comprising sentences; pertaining to a sentence or full period.—**Sententially**, sen-ten'shal-li, *adv.* In a sentential manner; by means of sentences.—**Sententious**, sen-ten'shus, *a.* [L. *sententiosus*, Fr. *sententieux*.] Abounding in axioms or maxims; rich in judicious observations; having brevity and weight of meaning; pithy; terse.—**Sententiously**, sen-ten'shus-li, *adv.* In a sententious manner.—**Sententiousness**, sen-ten'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being sententious; brevity of expression combined with strength.

Sentient, sen'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *sentiens*, *sentientis*, ppr. of *sentio*, to perceive. SENSE.] Capable of perceiving or feeling; having the faculty of perception; *physiol.* a term applied to those parts which are more susceptible of feeling than others.—**Sentiently**, sen'shi-ent-li, *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.—**Sentience**, **Sentiency**, sen'shi-ens, sen'shi-en-si, *n.* The state of being sentient; feeling.

Sentiment, sen'ti-ment, *n.* [Fr. *sentiment*, L.L. *sentimentum*, from L. *sentio*, to perceive. SENSE.] A thought prompted by feeling; a feeling respecting some person or thing; a particular disposition of mind in view of some subject; tendency to be swayed by feeling; emotion; sensibility; a thought or opinion; the thought or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them; a thought expressed in striking words.—**Sentimental**, sen-ti-men'tal, *a.* Having sentiment; apt to be swayed by sentiment; manifesting an excess of sentiment; artificially or mawkishly tender; appealing to sentiment rather than to reason. ∴ Syn. under ROMANTIC.—**Sentimentalism**, sen-ti-men'tal-izm, *n.* Sentimentality.—**Sentimentalist**, sen-ti-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who affects sentiment; the character of being sentimental or swayed by sentiment.—**Sentimentality**, sen'ti-men-tal"i-ti, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility; proneness to sentiment.—**Sentimentalise**, sen-ti-men'tal-iz, *v.t.* To affect exquisite sensibility.—**Sentimentally**, sen-ti-men'tal-li, *adv.* In a sentimental manner.

Sentinel, sen'ti-nel, *n.* [Fr. *sentinelle*; It. *sentinella*; origin doubtful.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise; especially, a soldier set to guard any place from surprise; a sentry.—*v.t.*—*sentinelled*, *sentinelling*. To watch over as a sentinel; to furnish with a sentinel or sentinels.—**Sentry**, sen'tri, *n.* [Corruption of *sentinel*.] A soldier placed on guard; a sentinel; guard; watch; duty of a sentinel.—**Sentry-box**, *n.* A small shed to cover and shelter a sentinel at his post.

Sepahi, sep'a-hi, *n.* A sepoy.

Sepal, sē'pal, *n.* [Fr. *sépale*, an invented term to correspond to *pétale*, a petal.] *Bot.* one of the separate divisions of a calyx when that organ is made up of various leaves.—**Sepaline**, sep'al-in, *a.* *Bot.* relating to a sepal or sepals; having the nature of a sepal.—**Sepaloid**, sep'al-oid, *a.* Like a sepal.—**Sepalous**, sep'al-us, *a.* Relating to or having sepals.

Separate, sep'a-rāt, *v.t.*—*separated*, *separating*. [L. *separo*, *separatum*—*se*, apart, and *paro*, to put or place. PARE.] To disunite; to divide; to part, in almost any manner, either things naturally or casually joined; to set apart from a number; to make a space between; to sever, as by an intervening space; to lie between.—*v.i.* To go apart; to withdraw from each other; to cleave or split; to come apart.—*a.* [L. *separatus*, pp. of *separo*.] Divided from the rest; parted from another or others; disjoined; unconnected; not united; distinct; withdrawn; alone; without company.—**Separability**, **Separableness**, sep'a-ra-bil"i-ti, sep'a-ra-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being separable; divisibility.—**Separable**, sep'a-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *separabilis*.] Capable of being separated or disjoined; divisible.—**Separably**, sep'a-ra-bli, *adv.* In a separable manner.—**Separately**, sep'a-rāt-li, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly.—**Separateness**, sep'a-rāt-nes, *n.* The state of being separate.—**Separation**, sep-a-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *separatio*.] The act of separating; the state of being separate; disjunction; disunion; disconnection; disunion of married persons; a cessation of conjugal cohabitation of man and wife.—*Judicial separation*, the separation of a husband and wife by decree of a court.—**Separatism**, sep'a-rāt-izm, *n.* The state of being a separatist; dissent.—**Separatist**, sep'a-rāt-ist, *n.* One who advocates separation; one who withdraws or separates himself from an established church; a dissenter.—**Separatistic**, sep'a-rā-tis"tik, *a.* Relating to or characterised by separatism; schismatical.—**Separator**, sep'a-rā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which separates; a name of several mechanical contrivances.—**Separatory**, **Separative**, sep'a-ra-to-ri, sep'a-rā-tiv, *a.* Causing or used in separation.—**Separatory**, *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors; a kind of surgical instrument.

Sepawn, se-pan', *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] An American dish consisting of meal of maize boiled in water.

Sepia, sē'pi-a, *n.* [Gr. *sēpia*, the cuttle-fish or squid.] The cuttle-fish; a species of brown pigment prepared from a black juice secreted by certain glands of the cuttle-fish, and used in drawing.—**Sepic**, sē'pik, *a.* Pertaining to sepia; done in sepia, as a drawing.

Sepiment, sep'i-ment, *n.* [L. *sepimentum*, from *sepio*, to inclose.] A hedge; a fence; something that separates.

Sepiostaire, sē-pi-os'tār, *n.* [Gr. *sēpia*, a cuttle-fish, and *osteon*, a bone.] The cuttle-bone or internal shell of the cuttle-fish.

Sepon, se-pon', *n.* SEPAWN.

Sepoy, sē'poi, *n.* [Per. *sipahi*, a soldier.] A name given in Hindustan to the native soldiers in the British service.

Sept, sept, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *sect*.] A clan; a branch of a race or family; used particularly of the races or families in Ireland.

Septa, sep'ta, pl. of *septum*.

Septæmia, *n.* SEPTICÆMIA.

Septal. Under SEPTUM.

Septangle, sep'tang-gl, *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *angulus*, an angle.] *Geom.* a heptagon.

Septarium, sep-tā'ri-um, *n.* pl. **Septaria**, sep-tā'ri-a. [From L. *septum*, an inclosure, from *sepio*, to inclose.] A name given to spheroidal masses of calcareous marl, ironstone, or other matter, whose interior presents numerous fissures of some crystallised substance which divide the mass.

Septate. Under SEPTUM.

September, sep-tem'bėr, *n.* [L., from *septem*, seven.] The ninth month of the year, so called from being originally the seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year.

Septempartite, sep-tem'pär-tit, *a.* Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

Septenary, sep'ten-a-ri, *a.* [L. *septenarius*, from *septeni*, seven each, from *septem*, seven.] Consisting of or relating to seven; lasting seven years; occurring once in seven years.—**Septenate**, sep'ten-āt, *a.* *Bot.* having seven parts, as a compound leaf with seven leaflets from one point.

Septennial, sep-ten'ni-al, *a.* [L. *septennis*—*septem*, seven, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting or continuing seven years; happening once in every seven years.—**Septennially**, sep-ten'ni-al-li, *adv.* Once in seven years.

Septentrion, sep-ten'tri-on, *n.* [L. *septentrio*, *septentrionis*, from *septentriones*, the seven stars of the Great Bear—*septem*, seven, and *triones*, ploughing oxen.] The north or northern regions.—**Septentrional**, sep-ten'tri-on-al, *a.* Northern.

Septet, **Septette**, sep-tet', *n.* [L. *septem*, seven.] *Music.* a composition for seven voices or instruments.

Sept-foil, sept'foil, *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *folium*, a leaf.] A figure of seven equal segments of a circle circularly disposed.

Septic, **Septical**, sep'tik, sep'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *sēptikos*, from *sēpō*, to putrefy.] Having power to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction.—*n.* A substance causing

putrefaction. — **Septically**, sep'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a septic manner; by means of septics. — **Septicity**, sep-tis'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being septic.

Septicæmia, Septæmia, sep-ti-sē'mi-a, sep-tē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *septikos, sēpsis*, putrefying, from *sēpō*, to putrefy, and *haima*, blood.] Blood-poisoning by absorption into the circulation of poisonous or putrid matter.

Septicidal, sep-ti-si'dal, *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition, and *cædo*, to cut or divide. SEPTUM.] *Bot.* dividing or dehiscing at the septa or partitions.—**Septiferous**, sep-tif'er-us, *a.* [L. *septum*, an inclosure, and *fero*, to bear.] *Bot.* bearing septa.—**Septiform**, sep'ti-form, *a.* Resembling a septum or partition. — **Septifragal**, sep-tif'ra-gal, *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition, and *frango*, to break.] *Bot.* literally breaking from the partitions: applied to a mode of dehiscing in which the backs of the carpels separate from the dissepiments.

Septilateral, sep-ti-lat'er-al, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *latus, lateris*, a side.] Having seven sides.

Septillion, sep-til'yon, *n.* [From L. *septem*, seven, with termination of *E. million.*] A million raised to the seventh power; a number consisting of a unit followed by forty-two ciphers.

Septisyllable, sep'ti-sil-a-bl, *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, and E. *syllable.*] A word of seven syllables.

Septuagenarian, sep'tū-a-je-nā"ri-an, *n.* [L. *septuagenarius*, consisting of seventy, *septuageni*, seventy each, from *septem*, seven.] A person seventy years of age.—**Septuagenary**, sep-tū-aj'e-na-ri, *a.* Consisting of seventy or of seventy years; pertaining to a person seventy years old.—*n.* A septuagenarian.

Septuagesima, sep'tū-a-jes"i-ma, *n.* [L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth.] The third Sunday before Lent, so called because it is about seventy days before Easter.—**Septuagesimal**, sep'tū-a-jes"i-mal, *a.* Consisting of seventy or of seventy years.

Septuagint, sep'tu-a-jint, *n.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy, from *septem*, seven.] A Greek version of the Old Testament (usually denoted by the symbol LXX.) executed for the Jews of Alexandria and said to have been the work of seventy translators who were employed by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 280 B.C.

Septum, sep'tum, *n.* pl. **Septa**, sep'ta. [L., a partition, from *sepio*, to hedge in, to fence.] A partition; a wall separating cavities in animals or plants, as the cartilage between the nostrils; one of the partitions of an ovary or fruit.—**Septulate**, sep'tū-lāt, *a.* *Bot.* applied to fruits having imperfect or false septa.—**Septal**, sep'tal, *a.* Belonging to or forming a septum.—**Septate**, sep'tāt, *a.* Partitioned off into compartments by septa.—**Septile**, sep'til, *a.* Belonging to septa or dissepiments.

Septuor, sep'tū-or, *n.* [Fr., from L. *septem*, seven.] A septet.

Septuple, sep'tū-pl, *a.* [L. *septuplus*, from *septem*, seven.] Sevenfold.—*v.t.* To make sevenfold.

Sepulchre, sep'ul-kèr, *n.* [L. *sepulchrum*, from *sepelio, sepultum*, to bury.] A tomb; a building, cave, &c., for interment; a burial vault; *eccles. arch.* a recess for the reception of the holy elements consecrated on Maunday Thursday till high-mass on Easter-day.—*v.t.*—*sepulchred, sepulchring.* To bury; to inter; to entomb.—**Sepulchral**, sē-pul'kral, *a.* [L. *sepulchralis.*] Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to tombs; suggestive of a sepulchre; hence, deep, hollow in tone (a *sepulchral* tone of voice). — *Sepulchral mound*, a barrow or grave mound. — **Sepulture**, sep'ul-tūr, *n.* [L. *sepultura*, from *sepelio, sepultum*, to bury.] Burial; interment; a sepulchre.

Sequacious, sē-kwā'shus, *a.* [L. *sequax, sequacis*, from *sequor*, to follow. SEQUENCE.] Following; disposed to follow a leader; logically consistent; consecutive in development or transition of thought.—**Sequaciousness, Sequacity**, sē-kwā'shus-nes, sē-kwas'i-ti, *n.* State of being sequacious.

Sequel, sē'kwel, *n.* [L. *sequela*, sequel, result, consequence, from *sequor*, to follow. SEQUENCE.] That which follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part; consequence; result; event.—**Sequela**, sē-kwē'la, *n.* pl. **Sequelæ**, sē-kwē'lē. [L., from *sequor.*] An adherent or band of adherents; a body of followers; path. the consequent of a disease; a morbid affection which follows another.

Sequence, sē'kwens, *n.* [Fr. *séquence*, L.L. *sequentia*, from L. *sequens, sequentis*, ppr. of *sequor, secutus*, to follow (seen also in *sequel, second, prosecute, execute, consequent, ensue*, &c.); root perhaps same as in to *see.*] A following or coming after; succession; a particular order or arrangement of succession; invariable order of succession; an observed instance of uniformity in following; a series of things following in a certain order; a set of playing cards immediately following each other, as king, queen, knave, &c.; *music*, the recurrence of a melodic figure in a different key to that in which it was first given; *R. Cath. Ch.* a hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days, and coming immediately before the gospel.—**Sequent, Sequential**, sē'kwent, sē-kwen'shal, *a.* [L. *sequens, sequentis.*] Following; succeeding; following by logical consequence. — **Sequentially**, sē-kwen'shal-li, *adv.* By sequence or succession.

Sequester, sē-kwes'ter, *v.t.* [L. *sequestro*, to put into the hands of an indifferent person, from *sequester*, a depositary or trustee.] To set apart or separate from other things; *refl.* to retire or withdraw into obscurity; to seclude one's self; *law*, to separate from the owner for a time; to set apart, as the property of a debtor, until the claims of creditors be satisfied.—**Sequestered**, sē-kwes'terd, *p.* and *a.* Secluded; private; retired; separated from others; *law*, seized and detained for a time to satisfy a demand.—**Sequestrable**, sē-kwes'tra-bl, *a.* Liable to sequestration. — **Sequestrate**, sē-kwes'trāt, *v.t.*—*sequestrated, sequestrating. Law*, to sequester; to take possession of for behoof of creditors, as of the estate of a bankrupt, with the view of realizing it and distributing it equitably. —**Sequestration**, sek-wes-trā'shon, *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society; *law*, the separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who contend for it; the act of taking property from the owner for a time till the profits from it satisfy a demand: *Scots law*, the seizing of a bankrupt's estate, by decree of a competent court, for behoof of the creditors.—**Sequestrator**, sek'wes-trā-ter, *n.* One who sequesters or sequestrates.

Sequestrum, sē-kwes'trum, *n.* [From L. *sequestro*, to sever.] *Pathol.* the portion of bone which is detached in necrosis.

Sequin, sē'kwin, *n.* [Fr. *sequin*, from It. *secchino*, from *secca*, the mint, from Ar. *sikkah, sikkah*, a stamp, a die.] A gold coin first struck at Venice about the end of the thirteenth century, in value about 9*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

Sequoia, sē-kwoi'a, *n.* [From *Sequoyah*, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.] The Wellingtonia genus of trees.

Seraglio, se-rāl'yō, *n.* [It. *serraglio*, partly from Turk. *serai*, Per. *sarai*, a palace, partly from It. *serrare*, to shut up, from L. *sera*, a bar.] The palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople; a harem; a place for keeping wives or concubines.

Serai, se-rī', *n.* [Per. *sarai*, a palace.] In Eastern countries, a place for the accommodation of travellers; a caravansary.

Serape, se-rā'pē, *n.* [A Mexican word.] A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by the Mexicans, &c.

Seraph, ser'af, *n.* pl. **Seraphs**, or **Seraphim**, ser'a-fim. [From Heb. *saraph*, to burn, to be eminent or noble.] An angel of the highest order.—**Seraphic, Seraphical**, se-raf'ik, se-raf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a seraph; angelic; inflamed with holy love or zeal.—**Seraphically**, se-raf'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of a seraph; angelically.—**Seraphina**, ser-a-fī'na, *n.* A keyed wind-instrument, the precursor of the harmonium.

Serapis, se-rā'pis, *n.* The Greek name of an Egyptian deity considered as a combination of Osiris and Apis.

Serasker, se-ras'kèr, *n.* [Per. *serasker* — *ser, sari*, head, chief, and *asker*, an army.] A Turkish general or commander of land forces, especially a commander-in-chief and minister at war. — **Seraskierate**, se-ras'kèr-āt, *n.* The office of a serasker.

Serb, serb, *n.* [Native form.] A native or inhabitant of Servia.

Serbonian, ser-bō'ni-an, *a.* An epithet applied to a celebrated morass of ancient Egypt, fabled to have swallowed up whole armies; hence, *Serbonian bog* proverbially signifies a difficult or complicated state of matters; an inextricable mess.

Sere, sēr, *a.* Same as *Seer.*

Serenade, ser-ē-nād', *n.* [Fr. *sérénade*, from It. *serenata*, a serenade, clear fine weather at night, from L. *serenus*, serene.] An entertainment of music given at night by a lover to his mistress under her window, or performed as a mark of esteem and good-will towards distinguished persons; also a piece of music characterized by soft repose in harmony with the stillness of night. — *v.t.* — *serenaded, serenading.* To entertain with a serenade.—*v.i.* To perform serenades or nocturnal music. — **Serenader**, ser-ē-nā'dèr, *n.* One who serenades.

Serene, sē-rēn', *a.* [L. *serenus*, serene; allied to L. *sol*, the sun, Gr. *seirinos*, hot, scorching, *Seirios*, Sirius, Skr. *surya*, the sun.] Clear or fair, and calm; placid; quiet; calm; unruffled; undisturbed; an epithet or form of address restricted to the sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families.—*v.t.*—*serened, serening.* To make serene.—**Serenely**, sē-rēn'li, *adv.* Calmly; quietly; with unruffled temper; deliberately.—**Serenness**, sē-rēn'nes, *n.* The state of being serene; serenity.—**Serenity**, sē-ren'i-ti, *n.* [L. *serenitas.*] The quality or condition of being serene; clearness; calmness; quietness; stillness; peace.

Serf, serf, *n.* [Fr. *serf*, from L. *servus*, a slave. SERVE.] A villein; one of those who in the middle ages were attached to the land and transferred with it, and liable to the lowest services; a forced labourer attached to an estate, as formerly in Russia; a slave.—**Serfage, Serfdom, Serfhood, Serfism**, serf'āj, serf'dom, serf'hud, serf'izm, *n.* The state or condition of a serf.

Serge, serj, *n.* [Fr. *serge*; origin doubtful, perhaps L. *serica*, a silken fabric. SILK.] A kind of twilled worsted cloth of inferior quality.

Serge, serj, *n.* [Fr. *cierge*, a wax taper, L. *cereus*, waxy, *cera*, wax.] A large wax candle burned before an altar.

Sergeant, sar'jant, *n.* [Also written *serjeant*; from Fr. *sergent*, O.Fr. *serjant*, originally a servant, from L. *serviens, servientis*, ppr. of *servio*, to serve. SERVE.] A non-commissioned officer in the army of the grade next above corporal; a police-officer of superior rank; a lawyer of the highest rank in England; a title given to certain of the sovereign's servants. SERJEANT. [The two orthographies *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both well authorized, but in the last two meanings the latter spelling is the one usually adopted.]—**Sergeancy**, sar-jan-si, *n.* The office of a sergeant-at-law. — **Sergeant-major**, *n.* The highest non-commissioned officer in a regiment. — **Sergeantry, Sergeanty**, sar-jant-ri, sar'jan-ti, *n.* Serjeantry. — **Sergeantcy, Sergeantship**, sar'jant-si, sar'jant-ship, *n.* The office of a sergeant.

Sericeous, sē-rish'us, *a.* [L. *sericeus*, from *sericum*, silk. SILK.] Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky; *bot.* covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface. —**Sericulture**, sē'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* [L. *sericum*, silk, and *cultura*, cultivation.] The breeding and treatment of silkworms. — **Sericulturist**, sē-ri-kul'tū-rist, *n.* A cultivator of silkworms.

Series, sē'ri-ēz, *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [L. *series*, same root as *serv*, to join, to weave together (seen also in *assert, insert, exert, desert*); Gr. *seira*, a cord; Skr. *sarat*, a thread.] A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to each other; an extended rank,

line, or course; a sequence; a succession; *geol.* a set of strata possessing some common mineral or fossil characteristic; *chem.* a group of compounds, each containing the same radical; *arith.* and *alg.* a number of terms or quantities in succession, each of which is related to the one before it according to a certain law.—**Serial**, sē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a series; consisting of or constituted by a series.—*n.* A tale or other composition running through successive numbers of a periodical work; a publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.—**Seriality**, sē-ri-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of following in successive order.—**Serially**, sē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a series or in regular order.—**Seriate**, sē'ri-āt, *a.* Arranged in a series; pertaining to a series.—**Seriately**, sē'ri-āt-li, *adv.* In a regular series.—**Seriatim**, sē-ri-ā'tim, *adv.* [L.] In regular order; one after the other.

Serious, sē'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *sérieux*, from L. *serius*, serious, earnest.] Grave in manner or disposition; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile; really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting; important; weighty; not trifling; attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension; deeply impressed with the importance of religion.—**Seriously**, sē'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a serious manner; earnestly; gravely; solemnly.—**Seriousness**, sē'ri-us-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being serious; gravity; solemnity; earnest attention to religious concerns.—**Serio-comic**, **Serio-comical**, sē'ri-ō-kom"ik, sē'ri-ō-kom"i-kal, *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

Serjeant, sär'jant, *n.* [Fr. *sergent*. See SERGEANT.] A sergeant in the army; in England, a lawyer of the highest rank: called serjeant-at-law or serjeant of the coif.—*Serjeants of the household*, officers who execute several functions within the British royal household, as the *serjeant*-surgeon, &c.—*Common serjeant*, a judicial officer connected with the corporation of London.—*Serjeant's inn*, a society or corporation consisting of the entire body of serjeants-at-law.—**Serjeant-at-arms**, *n.* A title of officers who attend the lord-chancellor, the speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lord-mayor of London.—**Serjeantship**, sär'jant-ship, *n.* The office of a serjeant-at-law.—**Serjeantry**, **Serjeanty**, sär'jant-ri, sär'jan-ti, *n.* An honorary kind of English tenure, on condition of service due to the sovereign.

Sermon, sėr'mon, *n.* [L. *sermo*, *sermonis*, a speech or connected discourse, from *sero*, to join together. SERIES.] A discourse delivered in public, especially by a clergyman or preacher, for the purpose of religious instruction or the inculcation of morality, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture; a similar discourse written or printed, whether delivered or not; a homily.—*v.t.* To tutor; to lesson; to lecture.—**Sermonist**, sėr'mon-ist, *n.* A writer of sermons.—**Sermonize**, sėr'mon-īz, *v.i.*—*sermonized*, *sermonizing*. To preach; to discourse.—*v.t.* To preach a sermon to.—**Sermonizer**, sėr'mon-ī-zėr, *n.* One who sermonizes; a preacher.

Seroon, **Seron**, se-rön', se-ron', *n.* [Sp. *seron*, a frail or basket.] A weight varying with the substance which it measures; a seroon of almonds being 87½ lbs.; a bale or package for holding drugs, &c.; a [illegible].

Serosity. Under SERUM.

Serotinous, sē-rot'i-nus, *a.* [L. *serotinus*, from *serus*, late.] *Bot.* appearing late in a season.

Serous. Under SERUM.

Serpent, sėr'pent, *n.* [L. *serpens*, *serpentis*, from *serpo*, to creep; cog. Gr. *herpō*, to creep; Skr. *sarpa*, a serpent, from *srip*, to creep.] A reptile of an extremely elongated form, without feet, and moving by muscular contractions of the body; a snake; a powerful bass musical instrument, consisting of a conical tube of wood bent in a serpentine form; *fig.* a subtle or malicious person.—*Serpent stones* or *snake stones*, popular names sometimes applied to the ammonites.—**Serpent-charmer**, *n.* One who charms or professes to charm serpents; one who makes serpents obey his will.—**Serpent-eater**, *n.* The secretary-bird.—**Serpent-fence**, *n.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other.—**Serpent-fish**, *n.* BAND-FISH.—**Serpentiform**, sėr-pen'ti-form, *a.* Having the form of a serpent; serpentine.—**Serpentigenous**, sėr-pen-tij'e-nus, *a.* Bred of a serpent.—**Serpentine**, sėr'pen-tīn, *a.* [L. *serpentinus*.] Pertaining to or resembling a serpent; having the qualities of a serpent; subtle; winding or turning one way and the other like a moving serpent; spiral; crooked;—*Serpentine verse*, a verse which begins and ends with the same word.—*n.* A rock, usually dark-coloured green, red, brown, or gray, with shades and spots resembling a serpent's skin; much used for the manufacture of various ornamental articles.—*v.i.*—*serpentined*, *serpentining*. To wind like a serpent; to meander.—**Serpentinely**, sėr'pen-tīn-li, *adv.* In a serpentine manner.—**Serpentinous**, sėr'pen-ti-nus, *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling serpentine.—**Serpent's-tongue**, *n.* A species of fern, so called from the form of its fronds; adder's-tongue.

Serpigo, sėr-pī'go, *n.* [L.L., from L. *serpo*, to creep.] A name for ringworm or similar skin-disease.—**Serpiginous**, sėr-pij'i-nus, *a.* *Med.* applied to certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another.

Serpolet, sėr'pō-let, *n.* [Fr.] Wild thyme.

Serpula, sėr'pū-la, *n.* pl. **Serpulæ**, sėr'pū-lē. [A dim. from L. *serpo*, to creep.] A genus of annelidans inhabiting tortuous calcareous tubes attached to rocks, shells, &c., in the sea.—**Serpulite**, sėr'pū-līt, *n.* Fossil remains of Serpula.

Serrate, **Serrated**, ser'rāt, ser'rā-ted, *a.* [L. *serratus*, from *serra*, a saw.] Notched on the edge like a saw; toothed.—**Serration**, ser-rā'shon, *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw.—**Serrature**, ser'ra-tūr, *n.* A notching in the edge of anything, like a saw.

Serricorn, ser'ri-korn, *n.* [L. *serra*, a saw, and *cornu*, a horn.] One of a family of coleopterous insects, which have serrated or saw-shaped antennæ.

Serrulate, **Serrulated**, ser'rū-lāt, ser'rū-lā-ted, *a.* [L. *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw.] Finely serrate; having very minute notches.—**Serrulation**, ser-rū-lā'shon, *n.* A small notching; an indentation.

Serry,‡ ser'i, *v.t.* [Fr. *serrer*, to press, from L. *sero*, to lock, *sera*, a bolt or bar.] To crowd; to press together.—**Serried**, ser'id, *p.* and *a.* Crowded; compacted; in close order (*serried* ranks of soldiers).

Sertularia, sėr-tū-lā'ri-a, *n.* [L. *sertum*, a garland.] The genus of Hydrozoa commonly called *sea-firs*.—**Sertularian**, sėr-tū-lā'ri-an, *n.* A member of the sea-fir order.

Serum, sē'rum, *n.* [L. *serum*, whey, the watery portion of anything; akin to Gr. *oros*, whey, serum; Skr. *sāra*, water.] The thin transparent part of the blood, a liquid of a pale straw-coloured or greenish-yellow colour; the lymph-like fluid secreted by certain membranes in the human body, such as the pericardium, pleura, peritoneum, &c., thence denominated *serous membranes*; the thin part of milk separated from the curd; whey.—**Serous**, sē'rus, *a.* Pertaining to serum; having the character of serum.—**Serosity**, sē-ros'i-ti, *n.* The state of being serous.

Serval, sėr'val, *n.* A South African carnivorous animal, a kind of small leopard with a bushy tail.

Serve, sėrv, *v.t.*—*served*, *serving*. [Fr. *servir*, from L. *servio*, *servire*, to serve, from *servus*, a servant, a slave; closely akin to *servo*, to preserve (as in *conserve*, *preserve*, *reserve*, &c.); same root in *solid*, *safe*.] To perform regular or continuous duties in behalf of; to be in the employment of, as a domestic, slave, hired assistant, &c.; to work for; to render spiritual obedience and worship to; to minister to; to wait on at table or at meals; to set or arrange on a table for a meal: generally with *up*; to conduce to; to be sufficient for; to promote; to be of use to (to *serve* one's ends); to help by good offices; to administer to the wants of; to be in the place or instead of anything to; to be in lieu of (a sofa *served* him for a bed); to regulate one's conduct in accordance with the fashion, spirit, or demands of (to *serve* the time or the hour); to treat; to requite (he *served* me ill); to satisfy; to content (nothing would *serve* them but war); to handle, manage, or work (the guns were well *served*); *naut.* to protect from friction by winding something round; *law*, to deliver or transmit to; to present in due form.—*To serve out*, to deal out or distribute in portions.—*To serve one out*, to treat one according to his deserts; to take revenge on.—*To serve one right*, to treat one as he deserves.—*To serve the turn*, to meet the emergency; to answer the purpose.—*To serve a warrant*, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.—*To serve a writ*, to read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.—*To serve an office*, to discharge the duties incident to it.—*v.i.* To be or act as a servant; to perform domestic offices; to discharge the requirements of an office; to act as a soldier, seaman, &c.; to answer a purpose; to be sufficient; to be of use; to suit (when occasion *serves*); to be convenient.—**Server**, sėr'vėr, *n.* One who serves; a salver or small tray.—**Servable**, sėr'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being served.—**Servant**, sėr'vant, *n.* [Fr. *servant*, from *servir*, L. *servire*, to serve; *servant* is a doublet of *sergeant*.] One who serves or does services; a person who is employed by another for menial offices or other labour, and is subject to his command; a subordinate assistant or helper: often applied distinctively to domestics or domestic servants, those who for the time being form part of a household (Mrs. Smith has four *servants*).—*Servants' hall*, the room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals, &c.—*Your humble servant*, *your obedient servant*, phrases of civility used more especially in closing a letter.—*Servant of servants*, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude; a title (*servus servorum*) assumed by the popes.—**Servant-girl**, **Servant-maid**, *a.* A female or maid servant.—**Servant-man**, *n.* A male or man servant.—**Service**, sėr'vis, *n.* [Fr. *service*, from L. *servitium*.] The act of serving; the performance of labour or offices for another; menial duties; employment as a servant; menial employ or capacity (to be taken into a person's *service*); assistance or kindness rendered to another; kind office (has done me many *services*); duty performed; official function; especially military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor (to see much *service* abroad); usefulness; benefit caused; profession of respect uttered or sent (my *service* to you); public religious worship or ceremony; religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial (a marriage *service*); a set of dishes or vessels for the table (a tea *service*, a *service* of plate); the duty which a tenant owes to a lord for his fee.—*Service of a writ*, *process*, &c., the reading of it or the delivery of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given.—**Serviceable**, sėr'vis-a-bl, *a.* Capable of rendering useful service; fit for using; useful; doing service; active; diligent.—**Serviceableness**, sėr'vis-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being serviceable.—**Serviceably**, sėr'vis-a-bli, *adv.* In a serviceable manner.—**Service-book**, *n.* A book used in church service; a prayer-book; a missal.—**Service-pipe**, *n.* A pipe for the supply of water, gas, and the like from the main to a building.—**Servile**, sėr'vil, *a.* [L. *servilis*.] Pertaining to or befitting a servant or slave; slavish (*servile* fear); held in subjection; dependent; cringing; fawning; meanly submissive.—**Servilely**, sėr'vil-li, *adv.* In a servile manner; slavishly.—**Servileness**, **Servility**, sėr'vil-nes, sėr-vil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being servile; mean submission; slavishness; slavish deference.—**Serving-maid**, *n.* A female servant.—**Serving-man**, *n.* A male servant; a menial.—**Servitor**, sėr'vi-tėr, *n.* [L.L., from L. *servio*, to serve.] A male servant; an attendant; a retainer;

formerly, in Oxford University, a student aided by college funds and doing menial duties. — **Servitorship**, ser'vi-tér-ship, *n.* The office of a servitor.—**Servitude**, ser'vi-tūd, *n.* [L. *servitude.*] The condition of a menial, underling, or slave; involuntary subjection to a master; bondage; compulsory labour, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment (penal *servitude*); a state of slavish dependence. ∴ *Servitude* implies either the state of a voluntary servant or that of a slave; *slavery* is a stronger term, implying involuntary and compulsory servitude.

Service-tree, ser'vis, *n.* [A corruption of L. *sorbus*, the sorb or service tree.] A British and European tree of the pear family, yielding a hard-grained timber and a small fruit, which is only pleasant in an over-ripe condition.

Servietto, ser-vi-et', *n.* [Fr.] A table-napkin.

Servile, Servitude, &c. Under SERVE.

Sesame, ses'a-mē, *n.* [Gr. *sésamē*, *sésamon*, L. *sesamum.*] An annual herbaceous plant, the seeds of which yield a bland oil of a fine quality, which will keep many years without becoming rancid. — *Open Sesame*, the charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon in the tale of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves* flew open; hence, a specific for gaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it.—**Sesamoid, Sesamoidal**, se'sa-moid, se'sa-moi-dal, *a.* Resembling the seeds of sesame in form. — *Sesamoid bones*, certain small bones formed at the articulations of the great toes, and occasionally at the joints of the thumbs and in other parts.

Sesquialteral, Sesquialterate, ses-kwi-al'-tér-al, ses-kwi-al'-tér-at, *a.* [L. prefix *sesqui*, one and a half, and *alter*, other.] *Math.* a term applied to a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more; thus the ratio 9 to 6 is *sesquialteral.*—**Sesquibasic**, ses'kwi-bā-sik, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, and *basis*, a base.] *Chem.* a term applied to a salt containing one and a half equivalents of the base for each equivalent of acid.—**Sesquiduplicate**, ses-kwi-dū'pli-kāt, *a.* [L. prefix *sesqui*, and *duplicatus*, double.] Designating the ratio of two and a half to one.—**Sesquioxide**, ses-kwi-ok'sid, *n.* A compound of oxygen and another element in the proportion of three equivalents of oxygen to two of the other. —**Sesquipedalian, Sesquipedal**, ses'kwi-pē-dā'li-an, ses-kwip'ē-dal, *a.* [L. *sesquipedalis* — *sesqui*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Containing or measuring a foot and a half; often humorously applied to long words, as translation of Horace's '*sesquipedalia verba.*'—**Sesquipedality, Sesquipedalianism**, ses'kwi-pē-dal'i-ti, ses-kwi-pē-dā'li-an-izm, *n.* The quality or condition of being sesquipedalian; the practice of using long words. — **Sesquiplicate**, ses-kwip'li-kāt, *a.* [Prefix *sesqui*, and *plicatus.*] Designating the ratio of one and a half to one.—**Sesquisalt**, ses-kwi-salt', *n.* A salt consisting of three equivalents of one element to two of another.—**Sesquitertial, Sesquitertian**, ses-kwi-tér'shi-al, ses-kwi-tér'shi-an, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, and *tertius*, third.] Designating the ratio of one and one-third to one.

Sessile, ses'il, *a.* [L. *sessilis*, from *sedeo*, *sessum*, to sit. SEDATE.] *Zool.* and *bot.* attached without any sensible projecting support, a *sessile* leaf being one without a petiole or footstalk; a *sessile flower*, one having no peduncle; a *sessile gland*, one not elevated on a stalk.

Session, sesh'on, *n.* [Fr. *session*, from L. *sessio*, *sessionis*, from *sedeo*, *sessum*, to sit. SEDATE.] A sitting; the sitting of a court, academic body, council, legislature, &c., for the transaction of business; the time or term during which such body transacts business regularly without breaking up; in Scotland, a kirk-session; *law*, generally in *pl.* a sitting of justices in court upon commission.—*Sessions of the peace*, the sessions held by justices of the peace.—*Petty sessions*, the meeting of two or more justices for trying offences in a summary way. —*Quarter sessions.* Under QUARTER.—*Court of Session*, the supreme civil court of Scotland, having jurisdiction in all civil questions of whatever nature.—**Sessional**, sesh'on-al, *a.* Relating or belonging to a session or sessions.—**Session-clerk**, *n.* In Scotland, one who officially keeps the books and documents of a kirk-session.

Sess-pool, *n.* Cess-pool.

Sesterce, Sestertius, ses'tēr, ses-tér'shi-us, *n.* [Fr. *sesterce*, L. *sestertius*, lit. what contains two and a half—*semis*, a half, and *tertius*, a third.] A Roman coin or denomination of money, originally containing two asses and a half, valued at about 2*d.* sterling.

Sestet, Sestette, ses'tet, ses-tet', *n.* [It. *sestetto*, from L. *sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six.] *Music*, a composition for six voices or six instruments; the two concluding stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of three verses each; the last six lines of a sonnet. —**Sestette**, ses-tet'tē. *Music*, same as *Sestet.*—**Sestine**, ses'tin, *n.* *Pros.* a stanza of six lines; a sextain.

Set, set, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *set*, ppr. *setting.* [Causative or factitive of *sit*; A. Sax. *settan*, to set, place, appoint, &c.; Icel. *setja*, Dan. *sette*, Goth. *satjan*, G. *setzen*, to set.] To make or cause to sit; to place in a sitting, standing, or any natural posture; to place upright (to *set* a box on its end or a table on its feet); to put, place, or fix; to put in a certain place, position, or station; to make or cause to be, do, or act; to put from one state into another (to *set* a person right, to *set* things in order); to fix as regards amount or value (to *set* a price on a house); to fix or settle authoritatively or by arrangement; to appoint; to assign (to *set* an hour for a journey); to estimate or rate (to *set* advice at naught); to regulate or adjust (to *set* a timepiece); to fit to music; to plant, as distinguished from *sowing*; to fix for ornament, as in metal (a diamond *set* in a ring); to adorn, as with precious stones; to intersperse; to stud; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state (to *set* a joint); to fix mentally; to fix with settled purpose (to *set* the heart or affections); to stake at play (*Shak.*); to embarrass; to perplex; to pose (to be hard *set*); to put in trim for use (to *set* a razor or a saw); to apply or use in action; to employ: with *to* (to *set* spurs to one's horse); to incite; to instigate; to spur: often with *on*; to let to a tenant; *printing*, to place in proper order, as types; to compose; to put into type (to *set* a MS.: often with *up*); to make stiff or solid; to convert into curd (to *set* milk for cheese).—*To set against*, to oppose; to set in comparison.—*To set aside*, to omit for the present; to lay out of the question; to disregard; to abrogate (to *set aside* a verdict).—*To set at defiance*, to *defy*; to dare to combat.—*To set at ease*, to quiet; to tranquillize.—*To set at naught*, to regard as of no value or consideration; to despise.—*To set a trap or snare*, to prepare and place it so as to catch prey; to lay a plan to inveigle a person.—*To set at work*, to cause to enter on work or action.—*To set down*, to place upon the ground or floor; to enter in writing; to register.—*To set eyes on*, to fix the eyes in looking on; to behold.—*To set fire to*, to apply fire to; to set on fire.—*To set forth*, to present to view or consideration; to make known fully; to show; to promulgate; to publish.—*To set in order*, to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method.—*To set much (little, &c.) by*, to regard much; to esteem greatly.—*To set off*, to adorn; to decorate; to embellish; to show to the best advantage.—*To set a* person *on*, to instigate him; to prompt him to action.—*To set one's cap at.* Under CAP. —*To set one's self against*, to resist or oppose stubbornly; to be resolute against. —*To set one's teeth*, to press them close together.—*To set on fire*, to kindle; to inflame.—*To set on foot*, to start; to set agoing.—*To set over*, to appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, governor, or director.—*To set right*, to correct; to put in order.—*To set sail.* Under SAIL.—*To set the teeth on edge.* Under EDGE.—*To set the fashion*, to establish the mode; to determine what shall be the fashion.—*To set up*, to erect; to institute; to establish; to enable to commence a new business; to utter loudly (to *set up* a loud cry); to propose (to *set* up a doctrine); to raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune.—*v.i.* To pass below the horizon; to sink; to decline; to congeal or concrete; to solidify; to have a certain direction in motion; to flow; to tend (the current *sets* westward); to point out game, as a sportsman's dog; to undertake earnestly; to apply one's self; to face one's partner in dancing.—*To set about*, to begin; to take the first steps in. —*To set forth* or *forward*, to move or march; to begin to march; to advance.—*To set in*, to begin (winter *sets* in about December); to flow towards the shore (the tide *sets* in).—*To set off*, to start; to enter on a journey; *printing*, to deface or soil the next sheet: said of the ink on a newly-printed sheet, when another sheet comes in contact with it before it has had time to dry.—*To set on* or upon, to assault; to make an attack on.—*To set out*, to begin a journey or course; to start.—*To set up*, to begin business or a scheme of life; to profess openly; to make pretensions (he *sets* up for a man of wit).—*p.* and *a.* Placed, put, fix 1, &c.; regular; in due form; well arranged or put together (a *set* speech or phrase); fixed in opinion; determined; firm; obstinate; established; settled; appointed (*set* forms of prayer); predetermined; fixed beforehand (a *set* purpose); fixed; immovable.—*Set scene*, in theatres, a scene where there is a good deal of arrangement for the pose.—*n.* A collection of things of the same kind or to be used together, of which each is a complement of all the rest; a complete suit or assortment (a *set* of chairs, a *set* of tea dishes); a number of persons customarily or officially associated; a number of particular things united in the formation of a whole (a *set* of features); the five figures of a quadrille; the music for a quadrille; also, the number of couples required to execute the dance; the descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon; an attitude, position, or posture; a permanent change of figure caused by pressure or being retained long in one position; a turn or bent; a direction or course (the *set* of a current).—*To make a dead set*, to make a determined onset, or an importunate application. — **Set-down**, *n.* A rebuff; an unexpected and overwhelming answer.—**Setness**, † set'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being set.—**Set-off**, *n.* That which is used to set off the appearance of anything; an ornament; a counter claim or demand; a cross debt; an equivalent; *printing*, the transferred impression from a printed page, the ink on which is not dry, to an opposite page. — **Set-screw**, *n.* A screw screwed through one part tightly upon another to bring pieces into close contact. —**Setter**, set'er, *n.* One who or that which sets; a kind of sportsman's dog, named from its habit of *setting* or crouching when it perceives the scent of game, and which is also trained to mark game by standing. —**Setter-forth**, *n.* One who sets forth; a proclaimer. — **Setter-off**, *n.* One who or that which sets off or adorns.—**Setter-on**, *n.* One who sets on; an instigator.—**Setter-up**, *n.* One who sets up, establishes, makes, or appoints. — **Setting**, set'ing, *n.* The act of one who or that which sets; a sinking below the horizon; that in which something, as a jewel, is set (a diamond in a gold *setting*).—**Set-to**, *n.* A sharp contest; a fight at fisticuffs; a boxing-match; any similar contest, as with foils. [Colloq.]

Seta, se'ta, *n.* pl. **Setæ**, se'tē. [L., a bristle.] A bristle or sharp hair; especially a bristle or stiff hair-like appendage of plants and animals; the stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses.—**Setaceous**, se-tā'shus, *a.* Bristly; set with bristles; having the character of seta.—**Setiferous**, se-tif'er-us, *a.* Producing or having bristles. — **Setiform**, se'ti-form, *a.* Having the form of a bristle.—**Setigerous**, se-tij'er-us, *a.* Covered with bristles; setiferous.—**Setirostra**, se'ti-rōs'tra, *n.* [L. *seta*, and *rostrum*, an oar.] An insect's leg that has a dense fringe of hairs, enabling the animal to move on the water.

Seton, sē'ton, *n.* [Fr. *séton*, from L. *seta*, a bristle—hair or bristles having been originally used for the purpose.] *Surg.* a skein of silk or cotton, or similar material, passed under the skin in order to maintain an artificial issue.

Setose, Setous, sē'tōs, sē'tus, *a.* [L. *setosus*, from *seta*, a bristle.] *Bot.* bristly; having the surface set with bristles.

Settee, set-ē', *n.* [From *set*.] A long seat with a back to it; a large sofa-shaped seat for several persons to sit in at one time.

Settee, set-ē', *n.* [Fr. *scétie*, *scétie*.] A vessel with a long sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails; used in the Mediterranean.

Setter, &c. Under SET.

Settle, set'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *setl*, a seat, a stool, a settle; from *set*. Comp. L. *sella*, a seat, for *sedla*, from *sedeo*, to sit. SET, SIT.] A bench to sit on; a stool.—*v.t.*—*settled*, *settling*. [From *set*; a freq. in form = A.Sax. *setlan*, to seat, to place.] To place in a fixed or permanent position; to establish or fix in any line of life, in an office, business, situation, &c.; to change from a disturbed or troubled condition to one of tranquillity; to quiet, still, calm, compose (to *settle* the mind when agitated); to clear of dregs or sediment by causing them to sink; to cause to sink to the bottom; to determine, as something which is exposed to doubt or question; to free from uncertainty or wavering; to confirm; to adjust, as something in controversy; to bring to a conclusion; to finish (to *settle* a dispute); to make secure formally or legally (to *settle* an annuity on a person); to liquidate; to pay; to square or adjust (to *settle* an account, claim); to plant with inhabitants; to people; to colonise.—*v.i.* To become fixed or permanent; to assume a lasting form or condition; to establish a residence; to take up a permanent abode; to quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life; to enter the married state; to change from a disturbed or turbid state to the opposite; to become free from dregs by their sinking to the bottom; to sink or fall gradually; to subside, as dregs from a liquid; to become lowered, as a building, by the sinking of its foundation; to become calm; to cease from agitation; to adjust differences; to come to an agreement.—**Settled**, set'ld, *p.* and *a.* Established; stable; deep-rooted; unchanging (*settled* gloom, a *settled* conviction); orderly; methodical (a *settled* life).—**Settledness**, set'ld-nes, *n.*—**Settlement**, set'l-ment, *n.* The act of settling or state of being settled; establishment in life; the act of colonising or peopling; colonization; a tract of country colonized; a colony in its earlier condition; the liquidation of a claim or account; adjustment; arrangement; a legal deed by which property is settled; right from a certain connection with a particular parish, town, or locality to maintenance there if a pauper.—**Settler**, set'lėr, *n.* One who settles; one who fixes his residence in a new colony; a colonist; that which settles or decides anything definitely (colloq.).—**Settling**, set'ling, *n.* The act of one who settles; *pl.* dregs; sediment.—**Settling-day**, *n.* A day set apart for the settling of accounts.

Setula, set'ū-la, *n.* pl. **Setulæ**, set'ū-lē. [L. dim. of *seta*, a bristle.] *Bot.* a small bristle or hair.—**Setule**, set'ūl, *n.* A small, short bristle or hair.—**Setulose**, set'ū-lōs, *a.* Bearing or provided with setules.

Seven, sev'n, *a.* [A. Sax. *seofon* = D. *zeven*, Goth. and O.H.G. *sibun*, G. *sieben*, Icel. *sjau*, Dan. *syv*, W. *saith*, Ir. *seacht*, Rus. *semj*, L. *septem*, Gr. *hepta* (for *septa*), Per. *haft*, Skr. *saptan*.] One more than six or less than eight.—*n.* This number; a group of things amounting to this number; the symbol representing this number, as 7 or vii.—**Sevenfold**, sev'n-fōld, *a.* Repeated or multiplied seven times.—*adv.* Seven times as much; in the proportion of seven to one.—**Sevennight**, sev'n-nīt, *n.* The period of seven days and nights; a week. SE'NNIGHT.—**Seventeen**, sev'n-tēn, *a.* and *n.* Seven and ten added.—**Seventeenth**, sev'n-tēnth, *a.* Next in order after the sixteenth.—*n.* The next in order after the sixteenth; one of seventeen equal parts of a whole.—**Seventh**, sev'nth, *a.* Next after the sixth; being one of seven equal parts of a whole.—*n.* One next in order after the sixth; one of seven equal parts of a whole; *music*, the interval of five tones and a semitone, embracing seven degrees of the diatonic scale, as from C to B; the seventh note of the diatonic scale reckoning upwards; the B of the natural scale.—**Seventhly**, sev'nth-li, *adv.* In the seventh place.—**Seventieth**, sev'n-ti-eth, *a.* Next in order after the sixty-ninth.—*n.* One next after the sixty-ninth; one of seventy equal parts.—**Seventy**, sev'n-ti, *a.* and *n.* [A. Sax. *seofontig*—*seofon*, seven, and *tig*, ten.] Seven times ten; the number made up of seven times ten.

Sever, sev'ėr, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *sevrer*, *severer*, from L. *separare*, to separate. SEPARATE.] To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending; to part from the rest by violence; to disjoin, referring to things that are distinct but united by some tie (friends *severed* by death); to disunite.—*v.i.* To suffer disjunction; to be parted or rent asunder.—**Severable**, sev'ėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being severed.—**Severance**, sev'ėr-ans, *n.* The act of severing or state of being severed; separation; partition.

Several, sev'ėr-al, *a.* [O.Fr. *several*, from *severer*. SEVER.] Separate; distinct; not common to two or more: in this sense chiefly a law term; single; individual (each *several* thing); more than two, but not very many; divers: used with plural nouns.—*n.* A few separately or individually; a small number singly taken: with a plural verb.—**Severally**, sev'ėr-al-li, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; each by himself.—**Severalty**, sev'ėr-al-ti, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

Severe, sē-vēr', *a.* [Fr. *sévère*, from L. *severus*, serious, severe; seen also in *persevere*, *asseverate*.] Serious or earnest in feeling or manner; sedate; grave; austere; very strict in discipline or government; not indulgent; judging or criticising harshly; strictly regulated by rule; rigidly methodical; not allowing unnecessary or florid ornament or the like (the *severest* style of Greek architecture); afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme; intense (*severe* pain or cold); difficult to be undergone; rigorous (a *severe* test or examination).—**Severely**, sē-vēr'li, *adv.* In a severe manner; rigidly; strictly; rigorously; painfully.—**Severeness**, sē-vēr'nes, *n.* Severity.—**Severity**, sē-ver'i-ti, *n.* [L. *severitas*.] The quality or state of being severe; extreme strictness; rigour; harshness; intensity; extremity; keenness; extreme coldness or inclemency; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; strictness.

Sevres, Sevres Ware, sā-vr, *n.* A kind of beautiful porcelain ware, manufactured at *Sèvres*, in France.

Sew, sō, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *siwian*, *seowian*, to sew = O.H.G. *siuwan*, Goth. *siujan*, Dan. *sye*, Icel. *syja*; cog. L. *suo*, Skr. *siv*, to sew. *Seam* is from this stem.] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread; to make or work by needle and thread.—*To sew up*, to close or unite by sewing.—*v.i.* To practise sewing; to join things with stitches.—**Sewer**, sō'ėr, *n.* One who sews.—**Sewing**, sō'ing, *n.* The thread sewed in by the needle.—**Sewing-machine**, *n.* A machine for sewing, now largely superseding sewing by hand.

Sewage, sū'āj, *n.* [From old verb *sew*, to drain, from O.Fr. *essuier*, to drain, from L. *ex*, out, and *sucus* or *succus*, juice.] The filthy matter which passes through drains, conduits, or sewers, leading away from human habitations.—**Sewer**, sū'ėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *essuier*, *esseuger*, a drain, a conduit.] A subterranean channel or canal formed in towns and other places to carry off superfluous water, as well as excrementitious and other matters.—**Sewerage**, sū'ėr-āj, *n.* The system of sewers; also, sewage.—*Sewerage* is generally applied to the system of sewers, and *sewage* to the matter carried off.

Sewer, sū'ėr, *n.* [From A. Sax. *seaw*, juice.] Formerly an officer who served up a feast and arranged the dishes.

Sex, seks, *n.* [Fr. *sexe*, from L. *sexus*, a sex, from *seco*, to cut. SECTION.] The distinction between male and female, or that property or character by which an animal is male or female; the structure of plants which corresponds to sex in animals; one or other of the divisions of males and females; by way of emphasis, womankind; the female sex: generally with *the*.—**Sexless**, seks'les, *a.* Having no sex.—**Sexual**, sek'sū-al, *a.* [L. *sexualis*.] Pertaining to sex or the sexes.—*Sexual system*, a system of classification founded on the distinction of sexes in plants.—**Sexually**, sek'sū-al-li, *adv.* In a sexual manner.—**Sexuality**, sek-sū-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being distinguished by sex.—**Sexualist**, sek'sū-al-ist, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants.

Sexagenary, sek-saj'e-na-ri, *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*, from *sexaginta*, sixty, from *sex*, six.] Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties.—*n.* A sexagenarian.—**Sexagenarian**, sek'sa-je-nā"ri-an, *n.* A person aged sixty or between sixty and seventy.—*a.* Sixty years old; sexagenary.

Sexagesima, sek-sa-jes'i-ma, *n.* [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth.] The second Sunday before Lent, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.—**Sexagesimal**, sek-sa-jes'i-mal, *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty.—*Sexagesimal* or *sexagenary arithmetic*, a method of computation by sixties.—*Sexagesimal fractions*, or *sexagesimals*, fractions whose denominators are sixty or its multiple.

Sexangle, seks'ang-gl, *n.* [L. *sex*, six, and *angulus*, an angle.] *Geom.* a figure having six angles; a hexagon.—**Sexangular**, seks-ang'gū-lėr, *a.* Hexagonal.

Sexennial, sek-sen'ni-al, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.—**Sexennially**, sek-sen'ni-al-li, *adv.* Once in six years.

Sexisyllable, seks'i-sil-la-bl, *n.* [L. *sex*, six, and E. *syllable*.] A word having six syllables.

Sexlocular, seks-lok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *loculus*, a cell.] *Bot.* having six cells for seeds.

Sextain, seks'tān, *n.* [From L. *sex*, six.] A stanza of six lines.

Sextant, seks'tant, *n.* [L. [illegible] *sextantis*, a sixth part, from *sex*, six.] The sixth part of a circle contained by two radii and an arc; an improved form of quadrant, capable of measuring angles of 120° and having an arc embracing 60° of a circle, chiefly employed as a nautical instrument for measuring the altitudes of celestial objects and their angular distances.

Sextillion, seks-til'yon, *n.* [From L. *sextus*, sixth, *sex*, six, and E. *million*.] A million raised to the sixth power; a number represented by a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed.

Sexto-decimo, seks-tō-des'i-mō, *n.* [L. *sextus decimus*, sixteenth—*sextus*, sixth, and *decimus*, tenth.] A book folded so that each sheet makes sixteen leaves; the size of the book thus folded. Usually indicated thus, 16mo. (pron. as sixteen-mo).

Sexton, seks'ton, *n.* [Contr. from *sacristan* (which see).] An under officer of the church who takes care of the vessels, vestments, &c., and of the church generally, to which is added the duty of digging graves.—**Sextonship**, seks'ton-ship, *n.* The office of a sexton.

Sextuple, seks'tū-pl, *a.* [L.L. *sextuplus*, from L. *sextus*, sixth, *sex*, six, with term. *-ple*.] Sixfold; six times as much.

Sexual, Sexually, &c. Under SEX.

Sforzando, Sforzato, sfor-tsan'dō, sfor-tsä'tō. [It., forcing, forced.] A musical term written over a note or notes to signify that they are to be emphasized more strongly than they would otherwise be: generally contracted *sf*.

Sfumato, sfö-mä'tō, *a.* [It., smoky.] A term applied to a style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that outlines are scarcely perceptible.

Sgraffito, sgraf-fē'tō, *a.* [It., scratched.] Applied to a species of drawing in which a white coat is applied over dark stucco, and by an instrument the design is formed from the dark ground underneath.

Shabby, shab'i, *a.* [A softened form of *scabby*; Prov. E. *shabby*, itchy, mangy, from *shab*, itch. SCAB.] Threadbare or much worn; worn till no longer respectable; wearing much-worn clothes; mean; despicable.—**Shabbily**, shab'i-li, *adv.* In a shabby manner.—**Shabbiness**, shab'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being shabby.—**Shabby-genteel**, *a.* Retaining in present shabbiness traces of former gentility.

Shabrack, shab'rak, *n.* [G. *schabracke*, Fr. *shabraque*, from Hung. *csabrág*, Turk. *tshaprak.*] The large saddle-cloth or housing of a cavalry officer's charger.

Shackle, shak'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *scacul*, *scacul*, a shackle, probably originally a loose, dangling fastening, from. *scacan*, *scacan*, to shake.] A fetter, handcuff, or the like that confines the limbs so as to restrain the use of them; *fig.* that which obstructs or embarrasses free action: generally in pl.—*v.t.*—*shackled*, *shackling*. To fetter; to tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; *fig.* to bind or confine so as to embarrass action.—**Shackle-bolt**, *n.* A shackle; a gyve.

Shad, shad, *n. sing.* and pl. [A. Sax. *scadd*, G. *schade*, a shad.] A British and American fish of the herring family which inhabits the sea near the mouths of rivers, and ascends them to spawn.

Shaddock, shad'ok, *n.* [After Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought it to the West Indies early in the eighteenth century.] A tree and its fruit, which is a large species of orange: a native of China. A small variety is called *grape-fruit*.

Shade, shad, *n.* [A. Sax. *scad*, *scadu*, shade. SHADOW.] A comparative obscurity, dimness, or gloom, caused by the interception of the rays of light; something that intercepts light, heat, dust, &c.; a cover for the flame of a lamp; a cover that confines the light of a lamp within a given area; a cover for the eyes; the dark or darker part of a picture; degree or gradation of light or brightness of colour; a small or scarcely perceptible degree or amount (a price a *shade* higher); a shadow (poet.); the soul after its separation from the body; a spirit; a ghost; hence, *the shades*, the abode of spirits; hades. ∴ *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light.—*v.t.*—*shaded*, *shading*. To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays; to shelter from the light and heat of the sun; to cover with a shade or screen that intercepts light, heat, dust, &c.; to overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure; to shelter; to protect; *drawing* and *painting*, to put in darker colours to show where the light is less intense; to mark with gradations of colour.—**Shadeless**, shad'les, *a.* Without shade.—**Shader**, sha'der, *n.* One who or that which shades.—**Shady**, sha'di, *a.* Abounding with shade or shades; casting or causing shade; sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.—**Shadily**, sha'di-li, *adv.* In a shady manner; umbrageously.—**Shadiness**, sha'di-nes, *n.* The state of being shady; umbrageousness.—**Shading**, sha'ding, *n.* The effect of light and shade represented in a picture.

Shadoof, **Shaduf**, sha-duf', *n.* A contrivance employed in Egypt for raising water from the Nile, consisting of a long pole supported on an upright post and weighted at one end to serve as a counterpoise, the other end having a bucket or jar attached.

Shadow, shad'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *sceadu*, a shadow, *scead*, a shade; O. Sax. *scado*, Goth. *skadus*, D. *schaduw*, G. *schatten*; from a root *shad*, Skr. *chhad*, to cover; comp. Gr. *skotos*, darkness.] The figure of a body projected on the ground or other surface by the interception of the light; a portion of space from which light is intercepted by an opaque body (to be in *shadow*); darkness or obscurity from intercepted light; *fig.* the shelter, protection, or security afforded by some one; a dark part of a picture; anything unsubstantial or unreal, though having the appearance of reality; a spirit; a ghost; a shade; an imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; a dim bodying forth; an inseparable companion or one that follows like a shadow; a type or mystical representation; slight or faint appearance.—*The shadow of death*, the approach of death or dire calamity.—*v.t.* To overspread with obscurity or shade; to intercept light or heat from; to shade; to cloud; to darken; to throw a gloom over; to protect; to screen from danger; to mark with slight gradations of colour or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent faintly or imperfectly; to represent typically; often followed by *forth*; to follow closely; to attend on like a shadow.—**Shadowless**, shad'ō-les, *a.* State of being shadowy or unsubstantial.—**Shadowing**, shad'ō-ing, *n.* Shade or gradation of light and colour; shading; the art of correctly representing the shadows of objects.—**Shadowless**, shad'ō-les, *a.* Having no shadow.—**Shadowy**, shad'ō-i, *a.* Full of shade or shadow; causing shade; gloomy; faintly representative; unsubstantial; unreal; dimly seen; obscure; dim; indulging in fancies or dreamy imaginations.

Shady. Under SHADE.

Shaft, shaft, *n.* [From G. *schacht*, the shaft of a mine.] A narrow deep pit made into the earth as the entrance to a coal or other mine or for its ventilation.

Shaft, shaft, *n.* [A. Sax. *scaft*, a dart, arrow, spear, pole—Icel. *skaft*, *skapt*, Dan. *skaft*, D. and G. *schaft*; lit. the thing shaped or smoothed by shaving, from A. Sax. *scafan*, to shave; comp. L. *scapus*, a shaft; Gr. *skapetron*, *skēptron*, a staff.] An arrow; a spear or dart; the columnar part of anything; the body of a column between the base and the capital; the spire of a steeple; the handle of certain tools or instruments (the *shaft* of a hammer, axe, whip, &c.); a kind of large axle, as of a fly-wheel or the screw or paddles of a steamer; one of the bars between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill; the pole of a carriage.—**Shafted**, shaf'ted, *a.* Having a shaft or shafts; ornamented with clustering pillars.—**Shaft-horse**, *n.* The horse that goes in the shafts of a carriage.—**Shafting**, shaf'ting, *n.* A system of shafts through which motion is communicated in machinery.

Shag, shag, *n.* [A. Sax. *scecga*, coarse hair, akin to Icel. *skegg*, a beard, *skaga*, to stand out, *skagi*, a promontory.] Coarse hair or nap; rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth having a long coarse nap; a kind of tobacco cut into fine shreds; the crested or green cormorant.—*a.* Hairy; shaggy. [*Shak.*]—**Shaggy**, **Shagged**, shag'i, shag'ed, *a.* Rough with long hair or wool; rough; ragged.—**Shagginess**, shag'i-nes, *n.* The state of being shaggy.—**Shag-haired**, *a.* Having shaggy hair.

Shagreen, sha-gren', *n.* [Fr. *chagrin*, Venetian, *zagrin*, from Turk. *zagri*, Per. *saghri*, shagreen. *Chagrin* is the same word.] A species of granulated leather prepared without tanning, from horse, ass, and camel skin, or made of the skins of the shark, sea-otter, seal, &c.

Shah, shä, *n.* [Per., a king, a prince (hence *shees*, *sheeh*).] A title given by European writers to the monarch of Persia, who in his own country is designated by the compound appellation of *Padishah*; a chieftain or prince.

Shake, shak, *v.t.*—*pret. shook*; pp. *shaken*; ppr. *shaking*. [A. Sax. *scacan*, *scacan*, pret. *scōc*, pp. *scacen*; Icel. and Sw. *skaka*, to shake; allied to D. *schokken*, to shake; G. *schaukeln*, to swing. SHOCK.] To cause to move with quick vibrations; to make to tremble, quiver, or shiver; to agitate; to remove by agitating, or by a jolting, jerking motion: generally with *away*, *off*, *out*, &c.; to move from firmness; to threaten to overthrow; to cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to deprem the courage of; to give a tremulous sound to; to trill (a note in music).—*To shake hands*, to clasp right hands together mutually, as by two persons at meeting and parting, or to ratify or confirm an agreement.—*To shake hands with*, sometimes to take leave of; to give up; to take leave; to part.—*To shake of the dust from the feet*, a symbolic method of renouncing solemnly all intercourse or connection.—*To shake the head*, to express disapprobation, refusal, reproach, and the like.—*v.i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to totter.—*n.* A wavering rapid motion one way and the other; a shock or concussion; tremor; *mus.* a rapid reiteration of two notes; a trill, marked by the sign (*tr.*, abbreviation of *trill*) placed over the note; a crack or fissure in timber; pl. a trembling fit; specifically, ague; intermittent fever.—*Shake of the hand*, a friendly clasp of another's hand.—*No great shakes*, lit. no great windfall; hence, nothing extraordinary; of little value.—**Shake-down**, *n.* A temporary substitute for a bed formed on the floor.—**Shaken**, shā'kn, p. and *a.* Caused to shake; agitated; having the constitution or bodily health impaired; cracked or split (*shaken* timber).—**Shaker**, shā'ker, *n.* A person or thing that shakes; a member of a religious sect founded in Manchester about the middle of the eighteenth century, so called popularly from the agitations or movements in dancing which forms part of their ceremonial, now mostly confined to the United States of America.—**Shakerism**, shā'ker-ism, *n.* The principles of the Shakers.—**Shakiness**, shā'ki-nes, *n.* State or quality of being shaky.—**Shaky**, shā'ki, *a.* Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces; unsubstantial; tottering; cracked or split, as timber.

Shako, shak'ō, *n.* [Fr. *schako*, from Hung. *csákó*, a shako.] A kind of military cap somewhat resembling a truncated cone, with a peak in front.

Shakspearian, **Shakespearian**, shak-spē'ri-an, *a.* Relating to or like Shakspere. Spelled variously *Shakespearean*, *Shakespearian*, *Shakspearean*, and *Shakspearean*.

Shale, shāl, *n.* [A form of *scale*, directly from G. *schale*, a shell, a thin layer. SCALE.] A shell or husk (*Shak.*); *geol.* a species of schist or schistous clay; a clayey rock having a slaty fracture, often found in strata in coal-mines; an important variety being impregnated with bitumen and yielding paraffin, while another yields alum.—*v.t.* and *i.* To peel.—**Shaly**, shā'li, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of shale.

Shall, shal, *auxiliary.* Pres. I *shall*, thou *shalt*, he *shall*, pl. 1, 2, and 3 *shall*; imperf. *should*, *shouldest* or *shouldst*, *should*, pl. *should*. [A. Sax. *sceal*, I shall, I have to, I ought; pl. *sculon*, pret. *scolde*, *scolde*, inf. *sculan*; Icel. and Dan. *skal*, D. *zal*, G. *soll*, literal meaning seen in Goth. *skulan*, to owe, to have to pay.] In the first persons singular and plural it forms part of the future tense and future perfect, and simply foretells or declares what is to take place—am to, are to (I *shall* go, we *shall* go); in the second and third persons it implies control or authority on the part of the speaker, and is used to express a promise, command, or determination (you *shall* go, he *shall* go). Interrogatively, *shall* I go? *shall* we go? *shall* he go? *shall* they go? ask for direction or refer the matter to the determination of the person asked; *shall* you go? asks for information merely as to the future.—After *if*, &c., *shall*, in all persons, expresses simple futurity.—*Should*, though in form the past of *shall*, is not used to express simple past futurity unless in the indirect speech (I said I *should* go); it is very commonly used to express present as well as past duty or obligation (you *should* go, have gone).—It is also used to express a merely hypothetical case or a contingent future event, standing in the same relation to would that *shall* does to *will* (I *should* be glad if you *would* come).—Also often used in a modest way to soften a statement (I *should* think so).—*Shall* and *will* are often confounded by inaccurate speakers or writers. WILL.

Shalli, shal'i, *n.* [Connected with *shawl*.] A kind of twilled cloth made from the native goats' hair at Angora.

Shalloon, sha-lön', *n.* [Fr. *chalon*, a woollen stuff, said to be from *Châlons*, in France.] A slight woollen stuff.

Shallop, shal'op, *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe*, a form

of D. *sloep*, E. *sloop*.] A large boat with two masts, rigged like a schooner; a small light vessel with a small mainmast and foremast, with lug-sails.

Shallot, sha-lot', n. [Also *eschalot*, from O. Fr. *eschalote*, from *Ascalon*.] A species of onion which grows wild in Palestine, especially near Ascalon.

Shallow, shal'ō, a. [Same word as Icel. *skjalpr*, wry, oblique, the water being shallow where the beach sinks obliquely downward; comp. also *shoal*, *shelf*.] Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface (*shallow* water), having sides not raised much above the bottom (a *shallow* trough); not intellectually deep; not profound; superficial; silly. —*n.* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal.—*v.t.* To make shallow.—**Shallow-brained**, *a.* Of no depth of intellect; empty-headed.—**Shallow-hearted**, *a.* Incapable of deep feeling or affection. —**Shallowly**, shal'ō-li, *adv.* In a shallow manner; superficially.—**Shallowness**, shal'ō-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shallow; superficialness of intellect. —**Shallow-pated**, *a.* Of weak mind; silly.

Shalm, sham, *n.* A shawm.

Shalt, shalt, second person singular of *shall*.

Sham, sham, *n.* [A form of *shame*; comp. Prov. E. *sham*, shame; *sham*, to blush for shame.] One who or that which deceives expectation, a trick or fraud; something counterfeit; an impposture. — *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended. — *v.t.* — *shammed*, *shamming*. To make a pretence of in order to deceive; to feign (to *sham* illness). —*v.i.* To pretend; to make false pretences. —**Sham-fight**, *n.* A pretended fight or engagement; manœuvres of troops in imitation of a real fight.—**Shammer**, sham'ér, *n.* One that shams; an impostor.

Shamanism, sha'man-izm, *n.* [Hind. and Per. *shaman*, an idolater.] An idolatrous religion of Northern Asia and elsewhere, consisting mainly in a belief in sorcery, and in demons who require to be propitiated by sacrifices and rites; a sort of fetishism.—**Shamanist**, sha'man-ist, *n.* A believer in Shamanism.—**Shaman**, sha'man, *n.* A priest or conjuror among those who profess Shamanism. — **Shamanic**, sha-man'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Shamanism.

Shamble, sham'bl, *v.i.* — *shambled*, *shambling*. [A form of *scamble* (which see).] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak.—**Shambling**, sham'bling, *a.* Moving with an awkward, clumsy pace.—*n.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

Shambles, sham'blz, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *scamel*, a stool, a bench = Dan. *skammel*, Icel. *skemmill*, from L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, a stool.] Originally tables or benches where butchers exposed meat for sale; hence, a slaughter-house: often treated as a singular; a place of indiscriminate slaughter or butchery; *mining*, shelves or benches on which ore is successively thrown in raising it.

Shame, shām, *n.* [A. Sax. *scearn*, *scarn*=Icel. *skarm*, *skömm*, Dan. and Sw. *skam*, G. *scham*, O.H.G. *scama*, shame; probably from root meaning to cover. Hence *sham*.] A painful sensation excited by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal, or by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; the cause or reason of shame; reproach; disgrace; contempt. — *For shame!* an interjectional phrase signifying you should be ashamed; shame on you!—*To put to shame*, to cause to feel shame; to inflict shame or dishonour on. — *v.t.* — *shamed*, *shaming*. To make ashamed; to cause to feel shame; to cover with reproach or ignominy.—*v.i.* To be ashamed. — **Shamefaced**, shām'fāst, *a.* [Corrupted from *shamefast*, like *stedfast*.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; bashful; modest. — **Shamefacedly**, shām'fāst-li, *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty.—**Shamefacedness**, shām'fāst-nes, *n.* — **Shameful**, shām'ful, *a.* Bringing shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; raising shame in others; indecent.—**Shamefully**, shām'ful-li, *adv.* In a shameful manner; disgracefully.—**Shamefulness**, shām'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shameful; disgrace — **Shameless**, shām'les, *a.* Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; insensible to disgrace; done without shame; indicating want of shame.—**Shamelessly**, shām'les-li, *adv.* In a shameless manner, impudently. — **Shamelessness**, shām'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shameless. — **Shamer**, shā'mér, *n.* One who or that which makes ashamed.

Shammy, **Shamoy**, sham'i, sham'oi, *n.* [A corruption of *chamois*, the animal and its prepared skin.] The chamois; a kind of soft leather originally prepared from the skin of this animal, but now commonly made of the skin of the goat and sheep.

Shampoo, sham-pō', *v.t.* [Hind. *champnā*.] To rub and squeeze the whole surface of the body of, stretching the limbs and joints, in connection with the hot bath, a practice introduced from the East.—*n.* The act or operation of shampooing.

Shamrock, sham'rok, *n.* [Ir. *seamrog*, Gael. *seamrag*, trefoil, white clover.] A plant regarded as the national emblem of Ireland: generally supposed to be white clover or else wood-sorrel.

Shandry, **Shandrydan**, shan'dri, shan'dri-dan, *n.* A one-horse Irish conveyance.

Shandygaff, shan'di-gaf, *n.* A mixture of beer and ginger-beer or lemonade.

Shank, shangk, *n.* [A. Sax. *scanca*, *sconcs*, the bone of the leg, the leg, *earm-scancs*, the arm-bone; Dan. and Sw. *skank*; G. and D. *schenkel*, the shank; akin perhaps *skin*.] The whole leg, or the part from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone; the part of the foreleg of a horse between the knee and the fetlock; that part of a tool or other thing which connects the acting part with a handle; the stem of an anchor connecting the arms and the stock.—*v.t.* In *bot.* to be affected with disease of the footstalk; to fall by decay of the footstalk: often with *off*.—**Shanked**, shangkt, *p.* and *a.* Having a shank; *bot.* affected with disease of the footstalk.

Shanny, shan'i, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A small fish allied to the blenny.

Sha'n't, shant. A colloquial contraction of *shall not*.

Shanty, shan'ti, *n.* [Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.] A hut or mean dwelling; a slight temporary building.

Shape, shāp, *v.t.*—pret. *shaped*; pp. *shaped* or *shapen*; ppr. *shaping*. [A. Sax. *sceapan*, *scapan*=Goth. *skapjan*, Icel. *skapa*, Dan. *skabe*, O.H.G. *scafan*, G. *schaffen*, to shape, form, create; akin perhaps *shave*.] To form or create; to make; to mould or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; to adapt to a purpose; to suit; to conceive or conjure up. — *v.i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted.—*n.* External appearance of a body as determined by outlines or contours; make; figure; form; that which has form or figure; an appearance; a being; a pattern to be followed; a model; a mould; external manifestation of thought in words or action; *cookery*, a dish made of blancmange, rice, corn-flour, &c., which receives a particular form.—**Shapeable**, shā'pa-bl, *a.* Capable of being shaped; shapely. Spelled also *Shapable*.—**Shapeless**, shāp'les, *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.—**Shapelessness**, shāp'les-nes, *n.* The state of being shapeless.—**Shapeliness**, shāp'li-nes, *n.* The state of being shapely. — **Shapely**, shāp'li, *a.* Well formed; having a regular and pleasing shape; symmetrical.

Shard, shard, *n.* [A. Sax. *sceard*, from *sceran*, to shear. SHARE, SHEAR.] A broken piece of an earthen vessel; a potsherd; a fragment in general; the wing-case of a beetle; the leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened or blanched. — **Shard-borne**, *a.* Borne along by its shards or scaly wing-cases. [*Shak.*] — **Sharded**, shar'ded, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case.

Share, shār, *n.* [A. Sax. *scearu*, a portion, lit. a *shearing*; *scear*, *scer*, that which shears or divides, the share of a plough, both from *scerau*, to cut. Akin *sheer*, *shire*, *shore*, *short*, *shirt*. SHEAR.] A certain allotted quantity; a part bestowed; a portion; a part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common (*shares* in a bank); the iron blade of a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow-slice; a ploughshare. —*v.t.*—*shared*, *sharing*. To divide in portions; to part among two or more; to partake or enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly or in common.—*v.i.* To have part; to get one's portion; to be a sharer. —**Share-beam**, *n.* That part of a plough to which the share is applied.—**Share-broker**, *n.* A dealer in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies and the like.—**Shareholder**, shār'hōl-dér, *n.* One that holds or owns a share or shares in a joint-stock company, or in some property. — **Share-list**, *n.* A list of the prices of shares of railways, mines, banks, government securities, and the like.—**Sharer**, shā'rér, *n.* One who shares; one who participates in anything with another; a partaker.

Shark, shark, *n.* [Origin uncertain; comp. D. *schrok*, a glutton, a greedy fellow.] A voracious carnivorous marine fish of which there are many species; a greedy, artful fellow; a sharper; a cheat. — *v.t.* To play the petty thief; to swindle.—*v.i.* To pick up hastily, slily, or thievishly: with up. —**Sharker**, shar'kér, *n.* One who lives by sharking; an artful fellow.

Sharp, sharp, *a.* [A. Sax. *scearp*, from the root of *scrape*, and perhaps of *shear*; L.G. *scharp*, D. *scherp*, Icel. *skarpr*, G. *scharf*, sharp.] Having a very thin edge or fine point; not blunt; having a keen cutting edge; pointed; peaked; bent at or forming an acute angle; acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; ingenious; shrewd; subtle; keen as regards the organs of sense; quick of sight; vigilant; attentive; affecting the organs of taste like fine points; sour; acid; acrid; piercing to the ear; penetrating; shrill; acrimonious; severe; sarcastic; cutting (a *sharp* rebuke); severely rigid; severe; eager for food; feeling the calls of hunger; fierce; fiery; violent (a *sharp* contest); afflicting, distressing, or painful; biting; piercing (*sharp* frost); gritty (*sharp* sand); emaciated (a *sharp* visage); keenly alive to one's own interest; barely honest; *phonetics*, applied to a sound pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd; not sonant (the *sharp* mutes *p*, *t*, *k*); *mus.* raised a semitone; too high; so high as to be out of tune or above true pitch. — *n.* — *n.* *Mus.* a note artificially raised a semitone, marked by the sign (♯); the sign itself; *pl.* the hard parts of wheat which require grinding a second time.—*v.t.* To make sharp; to sharpen.—*adv.* Sharply; exactly; to the moment; not a minute behind. — **Sharp-cut**, *a.* Cut sharply and clearly, so as to present a clear outline; well-defined. — **Sharpen**, shar'pn, *v.t.* To make sharp or sharper; to whet; to make more eager, active, intense, ingenious, &c.; to make more eager for any gratification; *mus.* to raise a semitone, or a little above the true pitch. —*v.i.* To grow or become sharp.—**Sharper**, shar'pér, *n.* A tricky fellow; a cheat; one who lives by cheating.—**Sharp-ground**, *a.* Whetted till it is sharp; sharpened.—**Sharply**, shārp'li, *adv.* In a sharp or keen manner; severely; rigorously; acrimoniously; keenly; violently; vehemently; with keen perception; wittily; abruptly; steeply.—**Sharpness**, sharp'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sharp; keenness of edge or point; pungency; acidity; keenness of appetite; severity of pain or affliction; severity of language; acuteness of intellect; quickness of sense or perception; keenness; severity (the *sharpness* of the air); keenness in transacting business; equivocal honesty.—**Sharp-set**, *a.* Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger.—**Sharp-shooter**, *n.* A soldier or other person skilled in shooting with exactness.—**Sharp-sighted**, *a.* Having quick sight; having acute discernment.—**Sharp-visaged**, *a.* Having a sharp or thin face.—**Sharp-witted**, *a.* Having the mental faculties acute.

Shaster, **Shastra**, shas'tér, shas'tra, *n.* [Skr. *shastra*, from *shas*, to teach.] A book of laws or precepts among the Hindus.

Shatter, shat'ėr, *v.t.* [A softened form of *scatter*; to *shatter* is to smash into small pieces that scatter or fly apart.] To break at once into many pieces; to dash into splinters; to break up violently; to overthrow (a government, a person's intellect).—*v.i.* To be broken into fragments.—*n.* A fragment of many into which anything is broken.—**Shatter-brain**, *n.* A scatter-brain.—**Shattery**, shat'ėr-i, *a.* Brittle; easily falling into many pieces.

Shave, shāv, *v.t.*—pret. *shaved*; pp. *shaved* or *shaven*; ppr. *shaving*. [A. Sax. *scafan*, to shave, scrape, smooth = Icel. *skafa*, Dan. *skave*, D. *schaven*, Goth. *skaban*, G. *schaben*; same root as Gr. *skaptō*, to dig; L. *scabo*, to scrape.] To pare off from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument; to pare close; to remove the hair from by a razor or other sharp instrument; to skim along or near the surface of; to sweep along; to oppress by extortion; to fleece.—*v.i.* To use the razor.—*n.* A cutting off of the beard; a thin slice or shaving; the act of passing so closely as almost to graze; an exceedingly narrow miss or escape (colloq.).—**Shave-grass**, *n.* One of the plants called horsetail used for polishing.—**Shaveling**, shāv'ling, *n.* A contemptuous name for a friar or priest.—**Shaver**, shā'vėr, *n.* One who shaves; one who is close in bargains or a sharp dealer; one who fleeces; a pillager; a humorous fellow; a wag.—**Shaving**, shā'ving, *n.* The act of one who shaves; a thin slice pared off with a plane or other cutting instrument.—**Shaving-brush**, *n.* A brush used in shaving, for spreading the lather over the beard.

Shaw, sha, *n.* [A. Sax. *scaga*—Dan. *skov*, Icel. *skógr*, Sw. *skog*, a wood or grove.] A grove or thicket; a small wood.

Shawl, shal, *n.* [Fr. *châle*, from Ar. and Per. *shâl*, a shawl.] An article of dress of various textures, usually of a square or oblong shape, worn by persons of both sexes in the East, but in the West chiefly by females as a loose body or shoulder covering.—*v.t.* To cover with a shawl.

Shawm, **Shalm**, sham, *n.* [O.Fr. *chalemel*, Fr. *chalumeau*, a dim. of L. *calamus*, a reed, a reed-pipe.] An old wind-instrument similar in form to the clarionet.

Shaya-root, shā'a, *n.* CHAYA-ROOT.

She, shē, *pron.*—possessive and dative *her*, objective *her*; pl. *they*, *their*, *them*. [A.Sax. *seó*, the, that, the nom. fem. of the def. art.—G. *sie*, D. *zij*, Icel. *sjá*.] The nominative feminine of the pronoun of the third person; occasionally used as a noun; used also as a prefix denoting of the female sex (*she-bear*, *she-cat*).

Shea, shē'a, *n.* A tree of tropical Asia and Africa, the trunk of which when pierced yields a copious milky juice, while a kind of vegetable butter is found in the nut. Called also *Butter-tree*.

Sheading, shēd'ing, *n.* [A. Sax. *sceádan*, to divide; akin *shed*, as in *watershed*.] One of the six local divisions of the Isle of Man.

Sheaf, shēf, *n.* pl. **Sheaves**, shēvz. [A. Sax. *sceáf*, a sheaf—L.G. *shof*, *schof*, D. *schoof*, Icel. *skauf*, G. *schaub*; from stem of *shove*.] A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other plant, bound together; any similar bundle, as of arrows.—*v.t.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves of.—**Sheafy**, shē'fi, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling sheaves.

Shealing, **Sheal**, shēl'ing, shēl, *n.* [From Icel. *skjól*, a shelter.] A hut for shepherds or for fishermen, &c.; a shed for sheltering sheep during the night. Written also *Sheeling*, *Shieling*.

Shear, shēr, *v.t.*—pret. *sheared* or *shore*; pp. *sheared* or *shorn*; ppr. *shearing*. [A. Sax. *sceran*, to shear, to divide = D. *scheren*, Icel. *skera*, Dan. *skiære*, G. *scheren*, to shear; from a root which appears without the initial *s* in Gr. *keirō*, Skr. *kar*, to cut. Akin *share*, *shear*, *shire*, *shore*, *short*.] To cut or clip the wool from; to cut the nap from (to *shear* cloth); to separate by shears; to cut or clip from a surface; *fig.* to strip of property; to fleece; to cut with a sickle (Scotch).—*v.i.* To cut; to penetrate by cutting.—**Shearer**, shēr'ėr, *n.* One that shears.—**Shearing**, shēr'ing, *n.* A clipping by shears or by a machine; the result of the operation of clipping.—**Shearling**, shēr'ling, *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared.—**Shearman**, shēr'man, *n.* One whose occupation is to shear cloth.—**Shears**, shērz, *n. pl.* An instrument consisting of two movable blades with bevel edges, used for cutting cloth and other substances by interception between the two blades; something in the form of the blades of shears, as an apparatus for raising heavy weights. SHEERS.—**Shear-steel**, *n.* [From its value for shears, knives, &c.] Steel prepared by laying bars of common steel together, and heating them to the welding temperature, the bars being then beaten together and drawn out.—**Shear-tail**, *n.* A name of some species of humming-birds.—**Shear-water**, *n.* The name of several marine birds belonging to the petrel family, which skim over the waves.

Sheath, shēth, *n.* [A. Sax. *sceáth*—D. and L.G. *schede*, Dan. *skede*, Icel. *skeithir* (pl.), G. *scheide*, a sheath; akin to *shed*, A. Sax. *sceádan*, to divide.] A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard; any somewhat similar covering; a petiole or leaf that embraces the branch from which it springs; the wing-case of an insect.—**Sheathe**, shēTH, *v.t.*—*sheathed*, *sheathing*. To put into a sheath or scabbard; to cover with a sheath or case; to protect by a casing or covering, as of copper (to *sheathe* a ship).—*To sheathe the sword* (*fig.*), to put an end to war or enmity; to make peace.—**Sheathed**, shēTHd, p. and a. Put in or covered with a sheath; covered with sheathing.—**Sheather**, shē'THėr, *n.* One who sheathes.—**Sheathing**, shē'THing, *n.* The act of one who sheathes; that which sheathes; the covering of copper, or an alloy containing copper, to protect a wooden ship's bottom.—**Sheathless**, shēth'les, *a.* Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed.—**Sheath-winged**, *a.* Having cases for covering the wings; coleopterous.—**Sheathy**, shēth'i, *a.* Forming or resembling a sheath or case.

Sheave, shēv, *n.* [Same as O.D. *schijve*, D. *schijf*, Icel. *skífa*, Dan. *skive*, G. *scheibe*, a slice, a disc; akin to *shift*.] A grooved wheel in a block, mast, yard, &c., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley; a sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole.

Shebeen, shē-bēn', *n.* [Irish.] An Irish smuggler's hut; a low public-house; an unlicensed house where excisable liquors are sold.—**Shebeener**, shē-bēn'ėr, *n.* One who keeps a shebeen.—**Shebeening**, shē-bēn'ing, *n.* The act of keeping a shebeen.

Shechinah, **Shekinah**, shē-kī'na, *n.* [Heb. *shekinah*, from *shakan*, to rest.] The Jewish name for the symbol of the divine presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat.

Shed, shed, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *shed*; ppr. *shedding*. [A. Sax. *sceádan*, to separate, to disperse; G. *scheiden*, Goth. *skaidan*, to part, to separate; allied to L. *scindo*, to cut.] To let flow out; to let fall in drops (to *shed* tears, to *shed* blood); to cast or throw off, as a natural covering (to *shed* the leaves); to emit or give out (flowers *shed* fragrance); to cause to flow off without penetrating (a sloping roof *sheds* the rain); to divide; to part (as in Prov. E. to *shed* the hair).—*v.i.* To let fall seed, a covering or envelope, &c.—*n.* A parting of the streams of a district; a watershed; *weaving*, the interstice between the different parts of the warp of a loom through which the shuttle passes.—**Shedder**, shed'ėr, *n.* One who sheds.—**Shedding**, shed'ing, *n.* The act of one that sheds; that which is shed or cast off; a parting or branching off.

Shed, shed, *n.* [Perhaps originally a sloping roof or penthouse to shed off the rain.] A penthouse or covering of boards, &c., for shelter; a poor house or hovel; a hut; a large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, &c.

Sheen, shēn, *a.* [A. Sax. *scíne*, *sciéne*, bright, beautiful, akin to G. *schön*, beautiful; from root of *show*.] Bright; shining; glittering; showy. [Poet.]—*n.* Brightness; splendour.—**Sheenly**, shēn'li, *adv.* Brightly.—**Sheeny**, shē'ni, *a.* Bright; shining; fair.

Sheep, shēp, *n. sing.* and pl. [A. Sax. *sceáp*, sing. and pl.; L.G. and D. *schaap*, G. *schaf*, a sheep.] A ruminant animal nearly allied to the goat, and of great use to man both for its wool and its flesh; a silly fellow, the sheep being regarded as a stupid animal; leather prepared from sheep-skin.—**Sheepcot**, **Sheepcote**, shēp'kot, shēp'kōt, *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; the cottage of a shepherd (*Shak.*).—**Sheep-dip**, *n.* A sheep-wash.—**Sheep-dog**, *n.* A dog for tending sheep; a collie.—**Sheep-fold**, shēp'fōld, *n.* A fold or pen for sheep.—**Sheepheaded**, shēp-hed'ed, *a.* Simple-minded; silly.—**Sheephook**, shēp'hök, *n.* A shepherd's crook.—**Sheepish**, shēp'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; foolishly bashful; over-modest; diffident.—**Sheepishly**, shēp'ish-li, *adv.* In a sheepish manner.—**Sheepishness**, shēp'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being sheepish.—**Sheep-master**, *n.* An owner of sheep (O.T.).—**Sheep-pen**, *n.* An inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.—**Sheep-run**, *n.* Originally an Australian name for a large tract of grazing country fit for pasturing sheep, more extensive than a sheep-walk.—**Sheep's-eye**, *n.* A modest, diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer.—*To cast a sheep's-eye*, to direct a wishful or leering glance.—**Sheep-shank**, *n.* *Naut.* a kind of knot made on a rope to shorten it temporarily.—**Sheep-shearer**, *n.* One that shears the wool from sheep.—**Sheep-shearing**, *n.* The act or the occasion of shearing sheep.—**Sheep-skin**, *n.* The skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it.—**Sheep-stealer**, *n.* One that steals sheep.—**Sheep-stealing**, *n.* The act of stealing sheep.—**Sheep-tick**, *n.* A dipterous insect parasitic on sheep, the blood of which it sucks.—**Sheep-walk**, *n.* A tract of some extent where sheep feed.—**Sheep-wash**, *n.* A wash for sheep either to kill vermin or to preserve the wool.

Sheer, shēr, *a.* [A. Sax. *scír*, pure, clear, bright; Icel. *skírr*, *skærr*, bright, clear; Goth. *skeirs*, clear, evident; G. *schier*, free from knots; probably from root of *shine*.] Pure or clear (*Shak.*); simple; mere; downright (*sheer* falsehood or ignorance); straight up and down; perpendicular; precipitous.

Sheer, shēr, *v.i.* [A form of *shear*; so D. and G. *scheren*, to shear and to sheer.] To deviate from the line of the proper course; to slip or move aside: said especially of a ship.—*To sheer alongside*, to come gently alongside.—*To sheer off*, to move off or away.—*n.* The curve which the line of ports or of the deck presents to the eye when viewing the side of a ship; the sheering of a vessel.—**Sheer-draught**, **Sheer-plan**, *n.* The plan or drawing showing the elevation of a ship.—**Sheer-hulk**, *n.* An old worn-out ship fitted with sheers to fix or take out masts, engines, &c., of other ships.—**Sheers**, shērz, *n. pl.* [Named from having some resemblance to *shears*.] A hoisting apparatus used in masting or dismasting ships, putting in or taking out boilers, &c., and consisting of two or more tall pieces of timber erected in an inclined position, and fastened together near the top, from which depends the necessary tackle for hoisting.—**Sheer-strake**, *n.* The uppermost line of plates or outer planking of a ship.

Sheet, shēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *scéte*, a sheet, a flap, also *sceát*, a nook, a projecting corner, part, region, from *sceótan*, to shoot, the root-meaning being something shot out or extended. SHOOT.] A broad, large, thin piece of anything, as paper, linen, iron, lead, glass, &c.; a large piece of linen or cotton cloth forming part of a set of bed-clothes; a broad piece of paper, either unfolded as it comes from the manufacturer, or folded into pages; a piece of writing paper folded in two leaves; anything expanded; a broad expanse or surface (a *sheet* of water or of ice); *naut.* a rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular situation.—*Three sheets in the wind*, tipsy; intoxicated.—*Sheet* is often used in composition to denote that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is in the form of sheets or thin plates; as, *sheet-lead*, *sheet-glass*, &c.—*v.t.* To furnish with

sheets; to fold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.—**Sheet-anchor**, *n.* [That is, the anchor *shot*, or thrown out for preservation.] The largest anchor of a ship, which is shot out in extreme danger; *fig.* the chief support; the last refuge for safety.—**Sheetful**, shet'ful, *n.* As much as a sheet contains; enough to fill a sheet.—**Sheet-glass**, *n.* A kind of crown-glass blown at first in the form of a cylinder, which is afterwards opened out to form a sheet.—**Sheeting**, shet'ing, *n.* Cloth for sheets.—**Sheet-iron**, *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.—**Sheet-lightning**, *n.* Lightning appearing in wide expanded flashes.

Sheik, shēk or shāk, *n.* [Ar., an old man, an elder.] A title of dignity properly belonging to the chiefs of the Arabic tribes or clans, but now widely used among Moslems as a title of respect or reverence.

Shell, Shelling, shel, shel'ing, *n.* SHEALING.

Shekarry, shē-kar'i, *n.* A name given in Hindustan to a hunter; a shikaree.

Shekel, shek'el, *n.* [Heb., from *shakal*, to weigh.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews: the weight equals 9 dwts. 9 4-7ths grs. Troy, the value of the silver shekel about 2*s.* 6*d.*, of the golden shekel 4*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

Shekinah, shē-ki'na, *n.* SHECHINAH.

Sheldrake, Shieldrake, shel'drāk, shēl'drāk, *n.* [From *shield*, O.E. *sheld*, and *drake*, there being a somewhat shield-shaped chestnut patch on the breast.] A name of two species of British ducks, handsome birds that make their nests in rabbit-burrows.—**Sheldduck**, shel'duk, *n.* The female of the sheldrake.

Shelf, shelf, *n.* pl. **Shelves**, shelvz. [A. Sax. *scelfe*, *scylfe*, a shelf; Icel. *skyldf*, a bench; comp. Sc. *skelb*, *skelve*, a splinter, a thin slice; akin to *shell*, *shale*, *scale*.] A board or platform of boards fixed horizontally to a wall for holding vessels, books, &c.; a ledge; a projecting ledge of rocks; a ledge of rocks in the sea; a shoal.—*To put* or *lay on the shelf*, to put aside or out of use; to lay aside, as from duty or active service.—*v.i.* To place on a shelf; to shelve.—**Shelve**, shelv, *v.t.*—*shelved*, *shelving*. To place on a shelf; hence, to put aside out of active employment, or out of use; to dismiss; to furnish with shelves.—*v.n.* To slope, like a shelf or sandbank; to incline; to be sloping.—**Shelving**, shel'ving, *p.* and *a.* Inclining; sloping; having declivity.—*n.* The shelves of a room, shop, &c., collectively.—**Shelvy**, shel'vi, *a.* Full of rocks or sandbanks; shallow.

Shell, shel, *n.* [A. Sax. *scel*, *scell* = Icel. *skel*, D. *schel*, G. *schale*, husk, shell, peel; same root as *shale*, *scale*, *skill*.] A hard outside covering, particularly that serving as a natural protection in certain plants and animals; the hard outside part of a nut; the hard covering or external skeleton of many invertebrate animals, as the crab, the oyster, &c.; the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, &c.; a carapace; the outside and calcareous layer of an egg; any outside framework; any slight hollow structure; a kind of rough coffin; a thin interior coffin inclosed by a more substantial one; the outside plates of a boiler; a hollow projectile containing a bursting charge, which is exploded by a time or percussion fuse; a bomb.—*v.t.* To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell; to throw bombshells into, upon, or among; to bombard (to *shell* a fort, a town, &c.).—*v.i.* To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat; to cast the shell.—**Shelled**, sheld, *p.* and *a.* Deprived of the shell; provided with a shell or shells.—**Shell-fish**, *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* A mollusc or a crustacean, whose external covering consists of a shell, as oysters, crabs, &c.—**Shell-jacket**, *n.* An undress military jacket reaching only to the waist.—**Shellac, Shell-lac**, shel'lak, *n.* Seed-lac melted and formed into thin cakes. LAC.—**Shell-lime**, *n.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.—**Shell-limestone**, *n.* A limestone largely consisting of shells; muschelkalk.—**Shell-marl**, *n.* A deposit of clay and other substances mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of lakes.—**Shell-proof**, *a.* Proof against shells; impenetrable by shells; bomb-proof.—**Shell-sand**, *n.* The triturated shells of mollusca, constituting in a great measure the beach in some localities.—**Shell-work**, *n.* Work composed of shells or adorned with them.—**Shelly**, shel'i, *a.* Abounding with shells; covered with shells; consisting of a shell or shells.

Shellac. Under SHELL.

Shelter, shel'ter, *n.* [A. Sax. *scild-trume*, a guard or troop of soldiers—*scild*, a shield, and *trume*, a troop, from *trum*, firm.] That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; a protection; a refuge; a position affording cover or protection; a safe place; security.—*v.t.* To provide shelter for; to cover from violence, injury, annoyance, or attack; to protect; to place under cover; *refl.* to betake one's self to cover or a safe place.—*v.i.* To take shelter.—**Shelterless**, shel'ter-les, *a.* Destitute of shelter.

Shelties, shel'ti, *n.* A small strong horse from *Shetland*.

Shelve. Under SHELF.

Shemite, shem'it, *n.* [SEMITE.] A descendant of Shem.—**Shemitic**, shem-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Shem; Semitic.

Sheol, shē'ol, *n.* A Hebrew word in the Old Testament, rendered by the Authorised Version grave, hell, or pit.

Shepherd, shep'erd, *n.* [A. Sax. *scedp-hirde* = *sheep-herd*.] A man employed in tending sheep in the pasture; one who exercises spiritual care over a community; a pastor.—*Shepherd kings*, the chiefs of a nomadic race from the East who conquered and ruled in Egypt in early times.—*Shepherd's crook*, a long staff having its upper end curved so as to form a hook, used by shepherds.—*Shepherd's dog*, a variety of dog employed by shepherds to assist them in looking after their flocks; a collie.—*Shepherd's* (or *shepherd*) *tartan*, a small black and white check pattern in cloth; cloth woven in this pattern.—**Shepherdess**, shep'er-des, *n.* A woman that tends sheep.—**Shepherd's-plaid**, *n.* Shepherd's tartan cloth.—**Shepherd's-purse, Shepherd's-pouch**, *n.* A common weed of world-wide distribution, having small white flowers, and small somewhat heart-shaped pods.

Sherbet, sher'bet, *n.* [Ar. *sherbet*, from *sharaba*, to drink; akin *sirup*.] A favourite cooling drink in the East, made of fruit juices diluted with water and sweetened.

Shereef, Sheriff, Sherif, she-rēf', *n.* [Ar.] A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and Hassan Ibn Ali; a prince; the chief magistrate of Mecca.

Sheriat, sher'i-at, *n.* The combined civil and religious law of Turkey.

Sheriff, sher'if, *n.* [A. Sax. *scire-gerefa*, a shire-reeve. SHIRE, REEVE.] In England, the chief officer of the crown in every county, to whom alone by letters-patent is committed the custody of the county, and whose duties are mainly honorary; in Scotland, the chief judge of a county, having under him one or more sheriffs-substitute, on whom falls the discharge of the greater part of the important duties of the office, all these judges being trained lawyers; the chief administrative officer in a county of the United States.—**Sheriffalty**, sher'if-al-ti, *n.* A sheriffship; a shrievalty.—**Sheriff-clerk**, *n.* In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records of the court.—**Sheriff-officer**, *n.* In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff-court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, &c.—**Sheriffship**, sher'if-ship, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; a shrievalty.

Sherry, sher'i, *n.* A species of wine, so called from *Xeres* in Spain, where it is made.—**Sherry-cobbler**, *n.* Sherry and iced water sucked up through a straw.—**Sherris, Sherris-sack**, sher'is, *n.* Sherry.

Shew, Showed, Shown, shō, shōd, shōn. SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN.

Shiah, *n.* SHIITE.

Shibboleth, shib'o-leth, *n.* [Heb.] A word made the test to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites (Judg. xii.); hence, the watchword of any party; a pet phrase of a party; a party cry.

Shield, shield, *n.* [A. Sax. *scild*, *scyld*, a shield, protection; Goth. *skildus*, Icel. *skjöldr*, G. *schild*; akin *shelter*.] A broad piece of defensive armour carried on the arm; a buckler, used in war for the protection of the body; anything that protects or defends; defence; protection; the person that defends or protects; *her.* the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms; *bot.* an apothecium.—*v.t.* To cover, as with a shield; to cover or protect from danger or anything hurtful or disagreeable; to defend; to protect.—**Shield-fern**, *n.* A common name for a genus of ferns, from the form of the indusium of the fructification.—**Shieldless**, shēld'les, *a.* Destitute of a shield or of protection.—**Shieldlessly**, shēld'les-li, *adv.* In a shieldless manner.—**Shieldlessness**, shēld'les-nes, *n.*

Shieling, shēl'ing, *n.* SHEALING.

Shift, shift, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *scyftan*, to divide, to drive away—Dan. *skifte*, Icel. *skipta*, to divide, change, shift; akin to *skive*, *sheave*, or perhaps to *shove*.] To transfer from one place or position to another; to remove; to change; to substitute other clothes for; to dress in fresh clothes.—*v.i.* To change; to pass into a different form, state, or the like; to change place, position, or direction; to change dress, particularly the under garments; to resort to expedients; to adopt some course in a case of difficulty; to contrive.—*To shift about*, to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point; to vacillate.—*n.* A change, a substitution of one thing for another; an expedient tried in difficulty; a contrivance; a resource; one thing tried when another fails; a mean or base refuge or resort; an artifice; a woman's under garment; a chemise; a squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; the working time of a squad or relay of men; the spell of work; *mus.* a complete change of four notes by changing the position of the left hand in violin playing.—*To make shift*, or *to make a shift*, to contrive; to find ways and means.—**Shiftable**, shif'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being shifted or changed.—**Shifter**, shif'ter, *n.* One who shifts (a scene-*shifter*); one who practises artifice.—**Shiftiness**, shif'ti-nes, *n.* The quality of being shifty.—**Shifting**, shif'ting, *p.* and *a.* Changing place or position.—*Shifting sand* or *sands*, loose moving sand; quicksand.—**Shiftingly**, shif'ting-li, *adv.* In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes.—**Shiftless**, shift'les, *a.* Destitute of expedients; not resorting to successful expedients.—**Shiftlessly**, shift'les-li, *adv.* In a shiftless manner.—**Shiftlessness**, shift'les-nes, *n.* A state of being shiftless.—**Shifty**, shif'ti, *a.* Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; especially fertile in evasions; given to tricks and artifices.

Shiite, Shiah, shī'it, shī'a, *n.* [Ar. *shiah*, a multitude following one another.] A member of one of the two great sects into which Mohammedans are divided, the other sect being the Sunnites or Sunnis: they consider Ali as being the only rightful successor of Mohammed.

Shikaree, shi-kā'rē, *n.* Same as *Sheharry*.

Shillelah, shil-lel'a, *n.* [From *Shillelagh*, a barony in Wicklow famous for its oaks.] An Irish name for an oaken sapling or other stick used as a cudgel.

Shilling, shil'ing, *n.* [A. Sax. *scylling* = O. Fris. O. Sax. Dan. and Sw. *skilling*, Goth. *skillings*, G. *schilling*; akin to Icel. and Sw. *skilja*, Dan. *skille*, to divide, the ancient shilling having two cross indentations stamped deeply into it so as to be easily broken into four parts.] A British coin and money of account, equal in value to twelve pennies, or to one-twentieth of a pound sterling.

Shilly-shally, shil'i-shal-i, *v.i.* [A reduplication of *shall I?* and equal to shall I or shall I not?] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; to hesitate.—*n.* Foolish trifling; irresolution.

Shily. Under SHY.

Shimmer, shim'er, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *scimerian*, freq. of *scinan*, to gleam, from *scina*, a gleam; Dan. *skimre*, G. *schimmern*, to gleam; same root as *shine*.] To emit a

tremulous light; to gleam; to glisten.—n. A tremulous gleam or glistening.

Shin, shin, n. [A. Sax. scin, scina, the shin; D. scheen, the shin; Dan. skinne, the shin, a splint; G. schiene, a splint of wood, schien-bein, the shin-bone: from its sharp edge resembling that of a splint.] The forepart of the leg between the ankle and the knee, particularly of the human leg. —v.t. and i.—shinned, shinning. To climb a tree by means of the hands and legs alone; to swarm.—**Shin-bone**, n. The bone of the shin; the tibia.

Shindy, shin'di, n. A row; a quarrel. [Slang.]

Shine, shin, v.i.—shone, shining. [A. Sax. scinan = D. schijnen, Icel. skina, Dan. skinne, Goth. skeinan, G. scheinen, to shine; same root as in shimmer, sheer.] To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendour; to glitter or be brilliant; to be splendid or beautiful; to be conspicuous or distinguished (to shine in courts); to be noticeably visible.—v.t. To cause or make to shine.—n. Fair weather (shine and storm); sunshine; brilliancy; brightness; splendour; lustre; gloss. —**Shiner**, shi'nėr, n. One who or that which shines.—**Shining**, shi'ning, p. and a. Emitting light; gleaming; bright; splendid; radiant; illustrious; distinguished; bot. having a smooth polished surface, as certain leaves.—**Shiningness**, shi'ning-nes, n. Brightness; splendour.—**Shiny**, shi'ni, a. Characterized by sunshine; bright; luminous; having a glittering appearance; glossy; brilliant.

Shiness. Under Shy.

Shingle, shing'gl, n. [Corrupted from shindle, which, like G. schindel, was borrowed from L. scindula, a shingle, from L. scindo, to split.] A thin piece of wood, usually having parallel sides and thicker at one end than the other, so as to lap with others, used as a roof-covering instead of slates or tiles. — v.t. — shingled, shingling. To cover with shingles; to perform the process of shingling on (to shingle iron).—**Shingler**, shing'glėr, n. One who shingles. —**Shingle-roofed**, a. Having a roof covered with shingles.—**Shingling**, shing'gling, n. A covering of shingles; iron manuf. the process of expelling the scoriæ and other impurities from the metal in its conversion from the cast to the malleable state.

Shingle, shing'gl, n. [Norweg. singel.] Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles.—**Shingly**, shing'gli, a. Abounding with shingle or gravel.

Shingles, shing'glz, n. pl. [From L. cingulum, a belt, from cingo, to gird.] A painful eruptive skin disease which spreads around the body somewhat like a girdle; herpes.

Shinto, **Shintoism**, shin'to, shin'to-izm, n. [Chinese shin, god or spirit, and to, way or law.] The ancient religion of Japan, a form of nature worship, though its essence is now ancestral worship and sacrifice to departed heroes.—**Shintoist**, shin'to-ist, n. A believer in the Shinto religion.

Shinty, shin'ti, n. [Gael. sinteag, a skip, a bound.] In Scotland, an outdoor game in which a ball and clubs with crooked heads are employed, the object of each party being to drive the ball over their opponents' boundary.

Shiny. Under Shine.

Ship, ship, n. [A. Sax. scip, a ship = L.G. schipp, D. schip, Icel. and Goth. skip, Dan. skib, O.H.G. scif, G. schiff, a ship. Skiff is the same word.] A vessel of some size adapted to navigation: a general term for vessels of whatever kind, excepting boats; sometimes restricted to a three-masted, square-rigged vessel.—Ship's papers, certain papers or documents required to be carried by ships, as a certificate of registry, bills of lading, &c. — Ship of the line, a man-of-war large enough and of sufficient force to take its place in a line of battle. —Ship of the desert, a sort of poetical name for the camel. — v.t. — shipped, shipping. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; to transport in a ship; to take for service on board ship; naut. to fix in its proper place (to ship the tiller, the rudder). —To ship off, to send away by sea.—To ship a sea, to have a wave come aboard; to have the deck washed by a wave.—v.i. To go on board a vessel to make a voyage with it; to embark; to engage for service on board a ship.—**Ship-biscuit**, n. Hard coarse biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship.—**Shipboard**, ship'bōrd, n. The deck or the interior part of a ship: used only in the phrase on shipboard.—**Ship-boy**, n. A boy that serves on board of a ship.—**Ship-broker**, n. An agent engaged in buying and selling ships; a broker who procures insurance on ships. — **Ship-builder**, n. One whose occupation is to construct ships; a naval architect; a shipwright.—**Ship-building**, n. The art of constructing vessels for navigation.—**Ship-canal**, n. A canal through which vessels of large size can pass; a canal for sea-going vessels.—**Ship-captain**, **Ship-master**, n. The commander, captain, or master of a ship.—**Ship-carpenter**, n. A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building.—**Ship-chandler**, n. One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.—**Ship-chandlery**, n. The business and commodities of a ship-chandler. — **Shipful**, ship'ful, n. As much or many as a ship will hold; enough to fill a ship.—**Ship-letter**, n. A letter sent by a common ship and not by mail.—**Shipmate**, ship'māt, n. One who serves in the same ship with another; a fellow-sailor.—**Shipment**, ship'ment, n. The act of putting anything on board of a ship; the goods shipped or put on board.—**Ship-money**, n. An ancient imposition in England, levied for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service, revived by Charles I. after having been long dormant. — **Ship-owner**, n. A person who owns a ship or ships, or any share therein.—**Shipped**, shipt, p. and a. Carried in a ship, as goods; furnished with a ship or ships.—**Shipper**, ship'ėr, n. One who places goods on board a vessel for transportation. — **Shipping**, ship'ing, n. Ships in general; the collective body of ships belonging to a country, port, &c.—Shipping articles, articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen. — a. Relating to ships. — **Ship-rigged**, a. Rigged like a ship, that is with square sails on all the masts.—**Ship-shape**, a. Having a seamanlike trim; hence, neat and trim; well arranged.—**Ship's-husband**, n. A person appointed to look after the repairs, equipment, provide stores, &c., of a ship while in port.—**Ship-worm**, n. The teredo, a mollusc very destructive to ships and submarine woodwork.—**Shipwreck**, ship'rek, n. The wreck of a ship; the destruction or loss at sea of a ship; destruction; miscarriage; ruin.—v.t. To make to suffer shipwreck; to wreck; to cast away.—**Shipwright**, ship'rit, n. A workman who builds ships; a ship-carpenter.—**Shipyard**, ship'yärd, n. A place near water in which ships are constructed.

Shire, shir, n. [A. Sax. scire, a division, from sciran, sceran, to shear, to divide. Share, Shear.] A name for the larger divisions into which Great Britain is divided, and practically corresponding to the term county.—The shires, those English counties the names of which terminate in 'shire,' applied in a general way to the midland counties. — **Shire-town**, n. The chief town of a shire; a county town.

Shirk, shėrk, v.t. and i. [Probably a form of shark.] To avoid or get off unfairly or meanly; to seek to avoid the performance of duty.—n. One who seeks to avoid duty; the act of shirking.—**Shirker**, shėr'kėr, n. One who shirks duty or danger.—**Shirky**, shėr'ki, a. Disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking.

Shirred, shėrd, a. [Etymol. unknown.] Having cords or elastic threads inserted between two pieces of cloth or in the body of a fabric.

Shirt, shėrt, n. [From Icel. skyrta, Dan. skiorte, a shirt; lit. a garment shortened. Short. Skirt is the same word.] A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys under the outer clothes.—v.t. To put a shirt on; to clothe with a shirt.—**Shirt-front**, n. The part of a shirt which covers the breast; an article of dress made in imitation of this part.—**Shirting**, shėr'ting, n. Cloth suitable for shirts. — **Shirtless**, shėrt'les, a. Wanting a shirt.

Shist, shist. Schist.

Shittah-tree, shit'ta, n. [Heb. shittah, pl. shittim.] A species of acacia which grows abundantly in the mountains of Sinai, and in some other Bible lands, and yields gum-arabic, and also a hard close-grained timber.—**Shittim-wood**, shit'tim, n. The wood of the shittah-tree.

Shive, shiv, n. [Same as Icel. skífa, a slice, Dan. skive, L.G. schieve, D. schijf, G. scheibe, a slice, a disk. Sheave.] A slice; a thin cut; a little piece or fragment.

Shiver, shiv'ėr, v.t. [Same root as above; comp. G. schiefern, to splinter; O.D. scheveren, to break in pieces.] To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter. —v.i. To fall at once into many small pieces or parts.—n. [Comp. G. schiefer, a splinter, slate.] A small fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence.

Shiver, shiv'ėr, v.i. [O.E. chiver, chevere; comp. Prov. G. schubbern, to shiver; O.D. schockeren, to shake; akin perhaps to shift.] To tremble, as from cold; to shake, as with ague, fear, horror, or excitement; to shudder; to quiver.—n. A shaking fit; a tremulous motion.—**Shiveringly**, shiv'ėr-ing-li, adv. With shivering or slight trembling.—**Shivery**, shiv'ėr-i, a. Pertaining to shivering; characterized by shivering.

Shoal, shōl, n. [A. Sax. scolu, scalu, a crowd, a shoal; perhaps same as school.] A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng.

Shoal, shōl, n. [Allied to shallow. Shallow.] A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sandbank or bar; a shallow.—v.i. To become more shallow (the water shoals).—a. Shallow; of little depth (shoal water). —**Shoaliness**, shō'li-nes, n. The state of being shoaly.—**Shoaling**, shō'ling, p. and a. Becoming shallow by being filled up with shoals.—**Shoaly**, shō'li, a. Full of shoals or shallow places.

Shock, shok, n. [Same as D. schok, a bounce, a jolt (but perhaps directly from the derived Fr. choc); O. and Prov. G. schock, a shock; allied to shake.] A violent collision of bodies; a concussion; a violent striking or dashing against; violent onset; hostile encounter; a strong and sudden agitation; any violent or sudden impression or sensation; a blow to the feelings; elect. the effect on the animal system of a discharge of electricity from a charged body; med. a violent and sudden disorganization of the system, with perturbation of body and mind.—v.t. [Fr. choquer, from D. schokken, to jog, to jolt.] To shake by sudden collision; to strike against suddenly; to strike, as with horror, fear, or disgust; to offend extremely; to disgust; to scandalize.—v.i. To come together with a shock; to meet in sudden encounter.—**Shocking**, shok'ing, a. Causing a shock of horror, disgust, or pain; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting; very obnoxious or repugnant.—**Shockingly**, shok'ing-li, adv. In a shocking manner; disgustingly; offensively.—**Shockingness**, shok'ing-nes, n.

Shock, shok, n. [O. Sax. scoc, threescore, D. schok, G. schock, Dan. skok, a heap, threescore.] A pile of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c.; a stook; a lot of sixty pieces of loose goods, as staves.—v.t. To make up into shocks or stooks.

Shock, shok, n. [Modified from shag.] A mass of close matted hair.—a. Shaggy having shaggy hair. — **Shock-headed**, a. Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

Shod, shod, pret. and pp. of shoe.

Shoddy, shod'i, n. [From shod, a provincial pp. of shed—the original meaning being fluff thrown off, or shed, from cloth in weaving.] The fibre from old woollen or worsted fabrics torn up or devilled by machinery, and mixed with fresh but inferior wool, to be respun and made into cheap cloth, &c.; the coarse or inferior

cloth made from this.—*a.* Made of shoddy; *fig.* of a trashy or inferior character (*shoddy* literature).—**Shoddy-mill**, *n.* A mill for the manufacture of yarn from old woollen cloths and refuse goods.

Shoe, shō, *n.* pl. **Shoes**, shōz, old pl. **Shoen**, shōn. [A. Sax. *scō*, *scōh*—Dan. and Sw. *sko*, Icel. *skór*, Goth. *skuhs*, G. *schuh*, a shoe; probably from root seen in Skr. *sku*, to cover, L. *scutum*, a shield, &c.] A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick kind for the sole, and a thinner kind for the upper; a plate or rim of iron nailed under the hoof of an animal, as a horse, to defend it from injury; anything resembling a shoe in form or use.—*v.t.*—pret. and pp. *shod*, ppr. *shoeing*. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; to cover at the lower end.—**Shoeblack**, shō'blak, *n.* A person that cleans shoes.—**Shoe-brush**, *n.* A brush for cleaning shoes.—**Shoe-buckle**, *n.* A buckle for fastening a shoe; a buckle worn on the upper of a shoe for ornament.—**Shoeing-horn**, **Shoe-horn**, *n.* A curved piece of polished horn (now also of sheet-metal) used to aid in putting on shoes.—**Shoe-latchet**, *n.* A shoe-tie.—**Shoe-leather**, *n.* Leather for shoes.—**Shoeless**, shō'les, *a.* Destitute of shoes.—**Shoemaker**, shō'mā-kér, *n.* A maker of shoes.—**Shoemaking**, shō'mā-king, *n.* The trade of making shoes.—**Shoer**, shō'ér, *n.* One that furnishes or puts on shoes.—**Shoe-string**, **Shoe-tie**, *n.* A ribbon or string for fastening a shoe in wearing it.

Shog, shog, *n.* [A word originating partly in *jog*, partly in *shock*.] A sudden shake; a shock; concussion.

Shone, shon, pret. and pp. of *shine*.

Shook, shuk, pret. and pp. of *shake*.

Shock, shuk, *n.* [A form of *shock*, a pile of sheaves.] The staves and headings sufficient for making one barrel, prepared for use and bound together.

Shoot, shōt, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *shot*. [A.Sax. *scotian*, to shoot, to dart; Icel. *skjóta*, Dan. *skyde*, D. *schieten*, G. *schiessen*, to shoot, dart, &c.; closely akin are *shut*, *shoot*, *shuttle*, *skittle*, *scuttle*, &c.] To let fly with force; to propel, as from a bow or firearm (to *shoot* an *arrow*, a *ball*); to discharge; to let off; to fire off (to *shoot off* a gun); to hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a weapon; to discharge or propel with force; to empty out with rapidity or violence (to *shoot* rubbish into a hole); to push or thrust forward; to dart forth; to protrude; to put forth by way of vegetable growth; to pass rapidly through, under, or over (to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge).—*To be shot of*, to get quit of; to be released from (colloq.).—*I'll be shot*, a mild colloquial form of oath.—*v.i.* To perform the act of discharging a missile from an engine or instrument; to fire (to *shoot* at a target or mark); to be emitted; to dart forth; to rush or move along rapidly; to dart along (*shooting* stars); to be felt as if darting through one (*shooting* pains); to sprout; to put forth buds or shoots; to increase in growth; to grow taller or larger; to push or be pushed out; to project; to jut.—*To shoot ahead*, to move swiftly away in front; to outstrip competitors in rapidity.—*n.* A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; an annual growth; a kind of sloping trough for conveying coal, grain, &c., into a particular receptacle; a place for shooting rubbish; a weft thread in a woven fabric.—**Shooter**, shōt'ér, *n.* One that shoots; an implement for shooting.—**Shooting**, shōt'ing, *p.* and *a.* Pertaining to one who or that which shoots; connected with the killing of game by firearms (a *shooting* license, the *shooting* season).—*n.* The act of one who shoots; especially, the act or sport of killing game with firearms (to be fond of *shooting* and fishing); a tract of ground over which game is shot; sensation of a quick darting pain.—**Shooting-box**, *n.* A private house for the accommodation of a sportsman during the shooting season.—**Shooting-coat**, *n.* A variety of coat supposed to be suitable for sportsmen.—**Shooting-gallery**, *n.* A place covered in for the practice of shooting at a mark; a covered shooting range.—**Shooting-star**, *n.* A meteor in a state of incandescence seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky.

Shoot, shōt, *n.* [Fr. *chute*, modified by the verb to *shoot*.] Same as *Chute*.

Shop, shop, *n.* [A. Sax. *scoppa*, a booth, a storehouse; akin to O.D. *schop*, L.G. *schupp*, G. *schoppen*, *schuppen*, a shed, booth, &c.] A building or apartment in which goods are sold by retail, generally with a frontage to a street or road; a building in which workmen carry on their occupation (a joiner's *shop*, an engine *shop*).—*To talk shop*, to speak of one's calling or profession only.—*v.i.*—*shopped*, *shopping*. To visit shops for purchasing goods: used chiefly in ppr.—**Shop-boy**, *n.* A boy employed in a shop.—**Shop-girl**, *n.* A girl employed in a shop.—**Shopkeeper**, shop'kēp-ér, *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail, in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale; a tradesman.—**Shopkeeping**, shop'kēp-ing, *n.* The business of keeping a shop.—**Shoplifter**, shop'lif-tér, *n.* One who under pretence of buying goods, steals anything in a shop.—**Shoplifting**, shop'lif-ting, *n.* Larceny committed by a shoplifter.—**Shopman**, shop'man, *n.* A petty trader; a shopkeeper; one who serves in a shop.—**Shoppish**, shop'ish, *a.* Having the habits or manners of a shopman.—**Shoppy**, shop'i, *a.* Pertaining to a shop or shops; given to talk or think of nothing but one's own calling.—**Shop-walker**, *n.* An attendant in a large shop who directs customers to the proper department, sees that they are served, &c.—**Shop-woman**, *n.* A woman who serves in a shop.

Shore, shōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *score*, the shore, from *scerian*, *sciran*, to shear, to divide; O.D. *schoore*, *schoor*. Shear.] The land immediately adjacent to a great body of water, as an ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river; the land along the edge of the water.—**Shore-land**, *n.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.—**Shoreless**, shōr'les, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.—**Shoreward**, **Shorewards**, shōr'wérd, shōr'wérds, *adv.* Towards the shore.

Shore, shōr, *n.* [Lit. a piece *shorn* or cut to a certain length; same as D. and L.G. *schore*, *schoor*, Icel. *skorda*, a prop, a shore. Shear.] A prop; a piece of timber or iron for the temporary support of something, often resting obliquely against it.—*v.t.*—*shored*, *shoring*. To support by a shore or shores; to prop: usually with up (to *shore* up a building).—**Shoring**, shōr'ing, *n.* A supporting with shores; a set of shores collectively.

Shore, shōr, *n.* A sewer.

Shore, shōr, pret. of *shear*.

Shorl. Schorl.

Shorling, shor'ling, *n.* [From *shear*, pret. *shore*.] A sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearling; a newly shorn sheep.

Shorn, shorn, pp. of *shear*. Cut off; having the hair or wool cut off; deprived (a prince *shorn* of his honours).

Short, short, *a.* [A. Sax. *scort*, *scort*, short, from stem of *shear*; O.H.G. *scurz*, short, cut off; Icel. *skort*, scantily supplied. Shear.] Not long; not having great length or linear extension; not extended in time; not of long duration; not reaching a certain point; limited in quantity; insufficient; inadequate; scanty; deficient (a *short* supply, *short* weight); scantily supplied or furnished; not possessed of a reasonable or usual quantity or amount (to be *short of* money or means); not tenacious or retentive (a *short* memory); not containing many words; curt; brief; abrupt; sharp; severe; uncivil (a *short* answer); breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp; brittle; friable; not prolonged in sound (a *short* vowel or syllable); followed by *of*, less than; below; inferior to (his escape was nothing *short of* a miracle). [*Short* is used in the formation of numerous self-explaining compounds, as *short-armed*, *short-eared*, *short-legged*, *short-tailed*, &c.]—*adv.* In a short manner; abruptly; suddenly.—*To come short*, to be unable to reach a certain necessary point or standard; to fall below expectations; to fail: generally followed by *of*.—*To fall short*, to become inadequate or insufficient (provisions *fall short*); to fail to reach a certain standard.—*To stop short*, to stop suddenly or abruptly; to arrest the steps at once; not to go so far as intended; not to reach the point indicated.—*To turn short*, to turn abruptly on the spot occupied.—*n.* A summary account (the *short* of the matter).—*In short*, in few words; briefly; to sum up in few words.—*The long and the short*, a brief summing up in decisive, precise, or explicit terms.—**Shortage**, shor'tāj, *n.* A amount short or deficient; an amount by which a sum of money is deficient.—**Short-bread**, **Short-cake**, *n.* A sweet and very brittle cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour.—**Short-coming**, short'kum-ing, *n.* A falling of the usual quantity or amount, as of a crop; a failure of full performance, as of duty.—**Short-drawn**, *a.* Drawn in without filling the lungs; imperfectly inspired.—**Shorten**, shor'tn, *v.t.* To make short or shorter; to abridge; to curtail; to lessen; to diminish in extent or amount.—*To shorten sail*, to reef some of the sails out.—*v.i.* To become short or shorter; to contract.—**Shortener**, shor'tn-ér, *n.* One who or that which shortens.—**Shorthand**, short'hand, *n.* A general term for any system of contracted writing; stenography.—*Shorthand writer*, a reporter who takes down speeches, &c., in shorthand.—**Short-handed**, *a.* Not having the necessary or regular number of hands or assistants.—**Short-horn**, *n.* One of a valuable breed of cattle, having the horns shorter than in almost any other variety, and yielding flesh of excellent quality.—**Short-lived**, short'livd, *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance.—**Shortly**, short'li, *adv.* In a short or brief time or manner; soon; in few words.—**Shortness**, short'nes, *n.* The quality of being short; briefness; brevity; conciseness; deficiency.—**Short-rib**, *n.* One of the lower ribs below the sternum; a false rib.—**Shorts**, **shorts**, *n.* pl. The bran and coarse part of meal in mixture; small-clothes; breeches.—**Short-sight**, *n.* Near-sightedness; myopia; vision accurate only when the object is near.—**Short-sighted**, *a.* Not able to see far; myopic; near-sighted; not able to look far into futurity; not having foresight; characterized by a want of foresight (a *short-sighted* policy).—**Short-sightedness**, *n.* Myopia; defective intellectual vision.—**Short-winded**, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath.

Shot, shot, *n.* pl. **Shot** or **Shots**. [From *shoot* (which see); A. Sax. *gescot*, an arrow.] The act of shooting; a discharge of a firearm or other missile weapon; one who shoots; a marksman; a missile, particularly a ball or bullet for firing from ordnance; cannon balls collectively (comprising *round-shot*, *case-shot*, *grape-shot*, &c.); small globular masses of lead for use with fowling-pieces, &c.: in collective sense, often called distinctively *small shot*; the flight of a missile, or the range or distance through which it passes; range; reach; the whole sweep of a fisherman's nets thrown out at one time, also the number of fish caught in one haul of the nets; *weaving*, a single thread of weft carried through the warp at one run of the shuttle; *blasting*, a charge of powder or other explosive in a blast-hole, usually fired by a slow-match.—*v.t.*—*shotted*, *shotting*. To load with shot over a cartridge (to *shot* a cannon).—*p.* and *a.* Having a changeable colour, like that produced in weaving by all the warp threads being of one colour and all the weft of another; chatoyant (*shot*-silk); hence, interwoven; interspersed.—**Shot-belt**, *n.* A leathern belt or long pouch for shot worn by sportsmen.—**Shot-cartridge**, *n.* A cartridge containing small shot.—**Shot-gun**, *n.* A light, smooth-bored gun for firing shot at short range; a fowling-piece.—**Shot-pouch**, *n.* A pouch for carrying small shot, usually made of leather.—**Shot-proof**, *a.* Proof against shot; incapable of being damaged by shot.—**Shotted**, shot'ed, *p.* and *a.* Loaded with shot, as a cannon.—**Shot-tower**, *n.* A tower for making small shot by pouring melted lead through a colander from the summit, the

lead forming into globules, which cool and harden as they fall.

Shot, shot, *n.* [A corruption of *scot* (which see).] A reckoning, or a person's share of a reckoning; share of expenses, as of a tavern-bill.—**Shot-free**, *a.* Free from shot or charge; exempted from any share of expense.

Shotten,‡ shot'n, *a.* [An old pp. of *shoot*.] Having ejected the spawn (a *shotten* herring). [*Shak.*]

Should, shud. The pret. of *shall*.

Shoulder, shōl'dėr, *n.* [O.E. *shulder*, Sc. *shouther*, A. Sax. *sculdor*—Dan. *skulder*, Sw. *skuldra*, D. *schouder*, G. *schulter*, the shoulder, the shoulder-blade.] The joint by which the arm of a human being or the foreleg of a quadruped is connected with the body; the bones and muscles of this part together; the upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for the market; that which resembles a human shoulder; a prominent or projecting part (the *shoulder* of a hill); a projection on various implements and articles.—*Shoulder-of-mutton sail*, a triangular sail set on a boat's mast.—*The cold shoulder*, a cold or cool reception of a person (to give a person *the cold shoulder*).—*To put one's shoulder to the wheel*, to assist in overcoming a difficulty; to give effective help.—*Shoulder to shoulder*, a phrase expressive of united action and mutual co-operation and support.—*v.t.* To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence; to take upon the shoulder or shoulders; *milit.* to carry vertically at the side of the body and resting against the hollow of the shoulder (to *shoulder* arms).—*v.i.* To push forward; to force one's way, as through a crowd.—**Shoulder-belt**, *n.* A belt that passes across the shoulder.—**Shoulder-blade**, *n.* The bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone, covering the hind part of the ribs; the scapula.—**Shoulder-bone**, *n.* The shoulder-blade.—**Shouldered**, shōl'dėrd, *a.* Having shoulders.—**Shoulder-knot**, *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder.—**Shoulder-strap**, *n.* A strap worn on or over the shoulder, either to support the dress or as a badge of distinction.

Shout, shout, *v.i.* [Perhaps a softened form of *scout*, or onomatopoetic.] To utter a sudden and loud cry, as in joy or exultation, or to call a person's attention.—*n.* A loud cry; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy, triumph, exultation, &c.—*v.t.* To utter with a shout.—**Shouter**, shout'ėr, *n.* One that shouts.

Shove, shuv, *v.t.*—*shoved*, *shoving*. [A. Sax. *scûfan*—O.Fris. *skuva*, Icel. *skýfa*, D. *schuiven*, Goth. *skiuban*, G. *schieben*, to shove; akin *shovel*, *scuffle*.] To force or push along, usually without a sudden impulse; to cause to slide by pushing; to press against; to jostle.—*To shove off*, to thrust or push away; to cause to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars.—*v.i.* To push or drive forward; to urge a course.—*To shove off*, to push a boat from shore.—*n.* An act of shoving; a push.—**Shove-board**, *n.* The game of shovel-board.

Shovel, shuv'el, *n.* [A. Sax. *scofl* (from *scûfan*, to shove)—D. *schoffel*, Dan. *skovl*, G. *schaufel*, a shovel. SHOVE.] An implement consisting of a broad and slightly hollow blade, or a shallow scoop, with a longish handle, used for removing coals, sand, earth, or other loose matter.—*v.t.*—*shovelled*, *shovelling*. To take up and throw with a shovel.—*To shovel up*, to throw up with a shovel; to cover with earth by means of a shovel.—**Shovel-board**, *n.* A kind of game played by pushing coins or the like along a board towards certain marks; a game played on board ships by shoving with a cue wooden discs so that they shall rest in one of nine squares chalked on the deck.—**Shovelful**, shuv'el-ful, *n.* As much as a shovel will hold.—**Shovel-hat**, *n.* A hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides, and projecting in front, worn by clergymen of the Church of England.—**Shoveller**, shuv'el-ėr, *n.* One who shovels; a species of duck remarkable for the terminal expansion of the bill.

Show, shō, *v.t.*—pret. *showed*; pp. *shown* or *showed*; also written *Shew*, *Shewed*, *Shewn*. [A. Sax. *sceawian*, to behold, to show; D. *schouwen*, Dan. *skue*, G. *schauen*, Goth. *scawjan*; supposed to be from same root as L. *caveo*, to take care, *cautus*, E. *cautious*.] To exhibit or present to the view; to place in sight; to display; to let be seen; to communicate; to reveal; to make known; to make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, &c.; to teach; to direct; to guide or usher; to conduct; to bestow, confer, afford (mercy, &c.); to explain or to expound; to indicate; to point out.—*To show forth*, to manifest; to publish.—*To show off*, to exhibit in an ostentatious manner.—*To show up*, to usher or conduct up a stair; to hold up to ridicule or to contempt.—*v.i.* To appear; to become visible; to look; to be in appearance.—*To show off*, to make a show; to display one's self.—*n.* The act of showing; exposure to view or notice; appearance, whether true or false; semblance; outward aspect assumed; pretext; ostentatious display; parade; pomp; an object attracting notice; a sight or spectacle; an exhibition; a collection of curiosities exhibited for money (a flower-*show*).—*A show of hands*, a raising of hands, as a means of indicating the sentiments of a meeting upon some proposition.—**Show-bread**, *n.* Among the Jews, the bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary.—**Show-case**, *n.* A case with glass on the top or front, within which articles are placed for sale or exhibition.—**Shower**, shō'ėr, *n.* One who or that which shows.—**Showily**, shō'i-li, *adv.* In a showy manner; with parade.—**Showiness**, shō'i-nes, *n.* State of being showy; great parade.—**Showing**, shō'ing, *n.* Exhibition; representation by words.—**Showman**, shō'man, *n.* One who exhibits a show; the proprietor of a travelling exhibition.—**Show-room**, *n.* A room in which a show is exhibited; an apartment where goods are displayed to the best advantage to attract purchasers.—**Showy**, shō'i, *a.* Making a great show or appearance; gorgeous; gaudy; gay; ostentatious.

Shower, shou'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *scûr*—Icel. *skúr*, D. *schoer*, Sw. *skur*, O.H.G. *scûr*, G. *schauer*, a shower.] A fall of rain of short or not very great duration; also of snow or hail; a fall of things in thick and fast succession (a *shower* of stones).—*v.t.* To pour down copiously and rapidly; to bestow liberally.—*v.i.* To rain in showers; to fall as a shower.—**Shower-bath**, *n.* A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above.—**Showeriness**, shou'ėr-i-nes, *n.* The state of being showery.—**Showerless**, shou'ėr-les, *a.* Without showers.—**Showery**, shou'ėr-i, *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with falls of rain.

Shrapnel-shell, shrap'nel, *n.* [After General *Shrapnel*, the inventor.] A shell filled with bullets and a small bursting charge just sufficient to split the shell open and release the bullets at any given point.

Shred, shred, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *shred*; ppr. *shredding*. [A. Sax. *screádian*, to shred, from *screáde*, Sc. *screed*, a piece torn off; O.Fris. *skreda*, D. *schroeden*, O.H.G. *scrôtan*, to tear. *Shroud* is akin.] To tear or cut into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as cloth or leather.—*n.* A piece torn or cut off; any torn fragment; a tatter; a fragment.

Shrew, shrö, *n.* [O.E. *shrewe*, wicked, a wicked person; hence, obsol. *shrewe*, to curse, to (be)shrew, whence *shrewd*; A. Sax. *screáwa*, the shrew-mouse, lit. the evil or venomous mouse.] An ill-tempered woman; a virago; a scold; a shrew-mouse.—**Shrewish**, shrö'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; vixenish.—**Shrewishly**, shrö'ish-li, *adv.* In a shrewish manner.—**Shrewishness**, shrö'ish-nes, *n.*—**Shrew-mole**, *n.* An insectivorous mammal of North America which burrows much like the common mole.—**Shrew-mouse**, *n.* [So called because its bite was once thought venomous.] A harmless little animal with a prolonged muzzle, somewhat resembling a mouse, but belonging to the insectivorous animals, while the mouse is a rodent.

Shrewd, shröd, *a.* [From old *shrewe*, to curse, *shrewe*, evil. SHREW.] Malicious or mischievous (*Shak.*); astute; sagacious; discerning.—**Shrewdly**, shröd'li, *adv.* In a shrewd manner; astutely; sagaciously.—**Shrewdness**, shröd'nes, *n.* The quality of being shrewd; sagacity; acuteness of mind.

Shriek, shrēk, *v.i.* [A form of *screak* and *screech*.] To utter a sharp shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, horror, or anguish.—*n.* A sharp shrill cry or scream; a shrill noise.—*v.t.* To utter with a shriek.—**Shrieker**, shrēk'ėr, *n.* One who shrieks.—**Shriek-owl**, *n.* SCREECH-OWL.

Shrievalty, shrē'val-ti, *n.* [From obsol. *shrieve*, a sheriff.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Shrift. Under SHRIVE.

Shrike, shrik, *n.* [From its *shrieking* cry.] The name of certain dentirostral insessorial birds which feed on mice, insects, small birds, &c., and often impale their prey on thorns: called also butcher-birds.

Shrill, shril, *a.* [An imitative word akin to Sc. *skirl*, a screech, L.G. *schrell*, G. *schrill*, shrill.] Sharp or acute in tone; having a piercing sound; uttering an acute sound.—*v.i.* To utter an acute piercing sound.—*v.t.* To utter in a shrill tone.—**Shrillness**, shril'nes, *n.* The quality of being shrill; acuteness of sound.—**Shrilly**, shril'li, *adv.* In a shrill manner; with a sharp sound or voice.—*a.* (shril'i). Somewhat shrill.

Shrimp, shrimp, *n.* [Akin to Sc. *scrimp*, to deal out sparingly; A. Sax. *scrymman*, to wither, G. *schrumpfen*, to shrivel.] A small crustacean allied to the lobster and crayfish, which burrows in sand, and is esteemed as food; a dwarfish creature; a manikin.—**Shrimper**, shrimp'ėr, *n.* A fisherman who catches shrimps.—**Shrimp-net**, *n.* A bag-net mounted on a hoop and pole for catching shrimps.

Shrine, shrin, *n.* [A. Sax. *scrin*, from L. *scrinium*, a box.] A box for holding the bones or other remains of departed saints; a reliquary; a tomb of shrine-like form; the mausoleum of a saint in a church; an altar; a place hallowed from its history or associations (a *shrine* of art).—*v.t.*—*shrined*, *shrining*. To place in a shrine; to enshrine.

Shrink, shringk, *v.i.*—pret. *shrank* and *shrunk*; pp. *shrunk*, *shrunken* (the latter now always an adjective). [A.Sax. *scrincan*, O.D. *schrincken*, to shrink; from root of *shrimp*, *shrug*.] To contract spontaneously, as woollen cloth in water; to draw or be drawn into less compass by an inherent quality; to shrivel; to become wrinkled; to draw back, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil; to draw the body together as in fear or horror.—*v.t.* To cause to contract by immersing in water.—*n.* The act of shrinking.—**Shrinkage**, shringk'āj, *n.* The contraction of a material into less compass, as by soaking or by drying.—**Shrinker**, shringk'ėr, *n.* One that shrinks.—**Shrinkingly**, shringk'ing-li, *adv.* In a shrinking manner.—**Shrunken**, shrungk'n, p. and *a.* Having shrunk; shrivelled up; contracted.

Shrive, shriv, *v.t.*—pret. *shrove* or *shrived*; pp. *shriven*, *shrived*; ppr. *shriving*. [A. Sax. *scrífan*, to shrive; perhaps borrowed from L. *scribo*, to write.] To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession to, as a priest does; to confess and absolve.—**Shriven**, shriv'n, pp. of *shrive*.—**Shriver**, shri'vėr, *n.* One who shrives; a confessor.—**Shriving**, shri'ving, *n.* Shrift; confession taken.—**Shriving-pew**, *n.* A term sometimes applied to a confessional.—**Shrift**, shrift, *n.* [A. Sax. *scrift*; comp. *give* and *gift*.] Confession made to a priest; absolution.—**Shrift-father**, *n.* A father confessor.

Shrivel, shriv'el, *v.i.*—*shrivelled*, *shrivelling*. [Probably based partly on *rivel*, to shrivel, partly on *shrink*.] To contract or shrink; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles.—*v.t.* To contract into wrinkles.

Shroud, shroud, *n.* [A. Sax. *scrúd*, a garment, a shroud; Icel. *skrúd*, shrouds, tackle; Dan. *skrud*, dress; from root of *shred*.] That which clothes, covers, or conceals; a garment; a covering; the dress of the dead; a winding-sheet; *naut.* one of those large ropes that extend from the

head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to support the mast.—*v.t.* To envelop with some covering; to cover; to hide; to veil; to put a shroud or winding-sheet on.—*v.i.* To take shelter.—**Shroudless**, shroud'les, *a.* Without a shroud.

Shrove-tide, *n.* [*Shrove*, pret. of *shrive*, and *tide*, time, season.] The time when the people were shriven preparatory to the Lenten season; the few days before Ash-Wednesday.—**Shrove-Tuesday**, *n.* Confession-Tuesday; the Tuesday preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday.

Shrub, shrub, *n.* [A. Sax. *scrub*, a bush; perhaps from same root as *shrivel*, *shrimp*. *Scrub*, low shrubby trees, is the same word.] A low dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; or more strictly, a plant with several permanent woody stems dividing from the bottom.—**Shrubbery**, shrub'er-i, *n.* An ornamental plantation of shrubs; growing shrubs.—**Shrubby**, shrub'i, *a.* Full of shrubs; being or resembling a shrub; consisting of shrubs or brush.—**Shrubbiness**, shrub'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being shrubby.—**Shrubless**, shrub'les, *a.* Having no shrubs.

Shrub, shrub, *n.* [Ar. *sharb*, drink; allied to *syrup*, *sherbet*.] A liquor composed of lime or lemon juice and sugar, with spirits (chiefly rum).

Shrug, shrug, *v.t.* and *i.*—*shrugged*, *shrugging*. [From root of *shrink*; allied to D. *schrikken*, G. *schrecken*, to tremble.] To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dissatisfaction, aversion, &c.—*n.* A drawing up of the shoulders, a motion usually expressing dislike.

Shrunk, **Shrunken**. Under SHRINK.

Shuck, shuk, *n.* [Comp. *chuck*, to throw, husks being thrown away.] A shell or husk.

Shudder, shud'er, *v.i.* [Same as L.G. *schudderen*, O. D. *schudderen*, G. *schüttern*, to shake, to shiver, freq. forms from L.G. and D. *schudden*, G. *schütten*, O. H. G. *scutian*, to shake; allied to E. *shed*, to cast.] To tremble with fear, horror, aversion, or cold; to shake or shiver; to quake.—*n.* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror.—**Shuddering**, shud'er-ing, *p.* and *a.* Trembling with fear or horror; quaking.—**Shudderingly**, shud'er-ing-li, *adv.* With tremor.

Shude, shud, *n.* [Connected with *shoddy*, and verb to *shed*.] The husks of rice and other refuse of rice-mills, used to adulterate linseed-cake.

Shuffle, shuf'l, *v.t.*—*shuffled*, *shuffling*. [A dim. from *shove*, like L. G. *schuffeln*, to shuffle. *Scuffle* is another form.] To shove rapidly one way and the other; to mix together by pushing or shoving; to throw together higgledy-piggledy; to put into a fresh order at random, as playing-cards.—*To shuffle off*, to push off; to rid one's self of.—*To shuffle up*, to throw together in haste.—*v.i.* To change the position; to shift ground; to prevaricate; to practise shifts; to shift; to move with an irregular dragging gait; to shove the feet noisily to and fro on the floor or ground; to scrape the floor in dancing.—*To shuffle off*, to get off by prevaricating or quibbling.—*n.* The act of one who shuffles; an evasion; a trick; an artifice; *dancing*, a rapid scraping movement with the feet, a compound sort being the *double shuffle*.—**Shuffler**, shuf'ler, *n.* One who shuffles; one who prevaricates or plays evasive mean tricks.—**Shuffling**, shuf'ling, *p.* and *a.* Moving with irregular gait; evasive; prevaricating.—**Shufflingly**, shuf'ling-li, *adv.* With shuffling; with prevarication.

Shumach, shu'mak. SUMACH.

Shun, shun, *v.t.*—*shunned*, *shunning*. [A. Sax. *scunian*, to shun; allied to D. *schuin*, oblique, *schuinen*, to slope. *Shunt* is from *shun*, as also *scoundrel*.] To keep clear of; to get out of the way of; to avoid; to eschew.—**Shunless**, shun'les, *a.* Not to be shunned; inevitable; unavoidable.

Shunt, shunt, *v.i.* [From *shun*.] *Railways*, to turn from one line of rails into another.—*v.t.* To cause to turn from one line of rails to another; to turn into a siding; hence (colloq.), to shove off; to free one's self of.—**Shunter**, shunt'er, *n.* One who shunts.—**Shunt-gun**, *n.* A rifled cannon with two sets of grooves, down one of which the ball passes in loading, passing out by the other when fired.

Shut, shut, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *shut*, ppr. *shutting*. [O. E. *shutte*, *shitte*, A. Sax. *scyttan*, to bolt, to lock, to shoot the bolt, from *scéotan*, to shoot. (SHOOT.) A *shuttle* is what is *shot* or cast.] To close so as to prevent ingress or egress; to close up by bringing the parts together (a book, &c.); to forbid entrance into (to *shut* a port); to bar; to preclude; to exclude.—*To shut in*, to inclose; to confine; to cover or intercept the view of.—*To shut off*, to exclude; to intercept; to prevent the passage of.—*To shut out*, to preclude from entering; to exclude.—*To shut up*, to make fast the openings or entrances into; to inclose; to imprison; to lock or fasten in; to terminate or conclude; to cause to say nothing more (colloq.).—*v.i.* To close itself; to become closed.—*a.* Not resonant or sonorous; having the sound suddenly stopped by a succeeding consonant (as *c* in *cot*).—*n.* The act of closing; close; a shutter.—**Shutter**, shut'er, *n.* One who or that which shuts; a movable covering for a window.

Shuttle, shut'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *scytel*, a shuttle, from *scéotan*, to shoot, because shot to and fro in weaving. SHOOT, SHUT.] An instrument used by weavers for passing the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other between the threads of the warp; *sewing-machines*, the sliding thread holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread to make a lock-stitch.—*v.t.* To scuttle; to hurry. [*Carl.*]—**Shuttle-cock**, *n.* [For shuttle-*cork*.] A cork stuck with feathers made to be struck by a battledore in play; also the play.—*v.t.* To throw or bandy backwards and forwards like a shuttle-cock.

Shwanpan, shwan'pan, *n.* A calculating instrument of the Chinese similar in shape and construction to the Roman abacus, and used in the same manner.

Shy, shi, *a.* [Same as Dan. *sky*, shy, skittish, G. *scheu*, shy, timid; akin to O.E. *schiech*, A. Sax. *scéoh*, Sc. *skiech*, Sw. *skygg*, shy. *Eschew* is akin to *shy*.] Keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; readily frightened; timid; sensitively timid; not inclined to be familiar; retiring; coy; reserved; cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self: followed by *of*.—*v.i.*—*shied*, *shying*. To start away from an object that causes fear: said of a horse.—*n.* A sudden start aside made by a horse.—**Shyly**, **Shily**, shi'li, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; coyly; diffidently.—**Shyness**, **Shiness**, shi'nes, *n.* The quality or state of being shy; reserve; coyness.

Shy, shi, *v.t.* [Probably akin to *shoe*, meaning lit. to throw obliquely.] To throw (to *shy* a stone). [Colloq.]

Si, si. *Mus.* a name given in some systems to the seventh note of the natural or normal scale.

Sialagogue, **Sialogogue**, si-al'a-gog, si-al'o-gog, *n.* [Gr. *sialon*, saliva, and *agōgos*, leading.] A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge.

Siamang, si'a-mang, *n.* A quadrumanous animal, a kind of gibbon.

Siamese, si-a-mēz', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Siam; the language of Siam.

Sibbens, **Sivvens**, sib'ens, siv'ens, *n.* A contagious tubercular skin disease.

Siberian, si-be'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Siberia.—*Siberian crab*, a Siberian tree of the apple genus.—*Siberian dog*, a variety of the dog, in northern regions employed in drawing sledges over the frozen snow.

Sibilant, sib'i-lant, *a.* [L. *sibilans*, *sibilantis*, ppr. of *sibilo*, to hiss.] Hissing; making a hissing sound.—*n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.—**Sibilance**, **sibilancy**, sib'i-lans, sib'i-lan-si, *n.* The quality of being sibilant; a hissing sound as of *s*.—**Sibilate**, sib'i-lāt, *v.t.*—*sibilated*, *sibilating*. [L. *sibilo*, *sibilatum*, to hiss.] To pronounce with a hissing sound.—**Sibilation**, sib-i-lā'shon, *n.* The act of sibilating or hissing; a hissing sound; a hiss.—**Sibilatory**, **Sibilous**, sib'i-la-to-ri, *sib'i-lus*, *a.* Hissing; having a hissing sound.

Sibyl, sib'il, *n.* [Gr. *sibylla*.] A name common to certain women mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, and said to have been endowed with a prophetic spirit; hence, a prophetess; a sorceress; a fortune-teller; a witch.—**Sibylline**, sib'il-lin, *a.* Pertaining to the sibyls; like the productions of sibyls; prophetical.—*Sibylline books*, certain books, containing directions as to the worship of the gods, the policy that should be observed by the Romans, &c., purchased by Tarquin the Proud from the Cumean Sibyl.

Sic, sik, *adv.* [L. *sic*, so.] Thus, or it is so; a word often used in quoting, and placed within brackets in order to call attention to the fact that the quotation is literally given, and that there is something peculiar about it.

Sicca, sik'ka, *n.* An Indian jeweller's weight of 180 grains Troy.—*Sicca rupee*, a rupee which contained 176 grains of pure silver, and was equal to about 2s. 3d. sterling.

Siccate, sik'āt, *v.t.*—*siccated*, *siccating*. [L. *sicco*, *siccatum*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry.] To dry.—**Siccation**, sik-kā'shon, *n.* The act or process of drying.—**Siccative**, sik'a-tiv, *a.* Drying; causing to dry.—*n.* That which promotes the process of drying.—**Siccity**, sik'si-ti, *n.* Dryness; aridity.

Sice, sis, *n.* [Fr. *six*, six (pron. *sis*). SIX.] The number six at dice.

Sicilian, si-sil'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Sicily.—*Sicilian Vespers*, the great massacre of the French in Sicily in 1282, on the evening of Easter Monday, the signal being the first stroke of the vesper-bell.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicily.

Sick, sik, *a.* [A. Sax. *seóc* = Goth. *siuks*, L.G. *seek*, *siek*, D. *siek*, Icel. *sjúkr*, G. *siech*, sick.] Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; feeling tedium; wearied (to be *sick of* flattery); affected with disease of any kind; not in health; ill; languishing; used by or set apart for sick persons (a *sick*-bed).—*The sick*, persons affected with disease.—**Sick-bay**, *n.* *Naut.* a portion of the main-deck partitioned off for invalids.—**Sick-bed**, *n.* A bed on which one is confined by sickness.—**Sick-berth**, *n.* An apartment for the sick in a ship.—**Sick-brained**, *a.* Disordered in the brain; distempered in mind.—**Sicken**, sik'n, *v.t.* To make sick; to disease; to make squeamish or qualmish; to disgust.—*v.i.* To become sick; to fall ill; to feel sick; to become distempered; to languish.—**Sickening**, sik'n-ing, *a.* Making sick; disgusting.—**Sickish**, sik'ish, *a.* Somewhat sick; indisposed; nauseating.—**Sickishly**, sik'ish-li, *adv.* In a sickish manner.—**Sickishness**, sik'ish-nes, *n.*—**Sickliness**, sik'li-nes, *n.* The state of being sickly; insalubrity; the disposition to generate disease (the *sickliness* of a climate).—**Sick-list**, *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.—**Sickly**, sik'li, *a.* Somewhat sick or ill; not healthy; attended with sickness; producing or tending to produce disease; faint; languid; appearing as if sick.—*adv.* In a sick manner or condition.—**Sickness**, sik'nes, *n.* The state of being sick; disease; ill health; a disease; a malady; a particular state of the stomach which occurs under the forms of nausea, retching, and vomiting; any disordered state.

Sickle, sik'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *sicel*, *sicel* = D. *sikkel*, G. *sichel*, Dan. *segl*, a sickle; a dim. form from root of *scythe*.] A reaping-hook; a curved blade or hook of steel with a handle, for use with one hand in cutting grain, grass, &c.—**Sickled**, sik'ld, *a.* Furnished with a sickle.—**Sickleman**, sik'l-man, *n.* One that uses a sickle; a reaper.

Side, sid, *n.* [A. Sax. *sīde* = Dan. *side*, Icel. *síða*, G. *seite*, a side; akin to A. Sax. *sid*, Icel. *síðr*, long.] The broad or long surface of a solid body, as distinguished from the end, which is of less extent; the exterior line of anything considered in length; the margin, edge, border; the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder (the right or left *side*); the part of persons on the right hand or the left; the part between the top and bottom; the slope of a hill or mountain (the *side* of Mount Etna); one of two principal surfaces opposed to

each other; part whichever way directed; quarter in any direction; any party or interest opposed to another (on the same *side* in politics); line of descent traced through one parent (by the father's *side*); *geom.* any line which forms one of the boundaries of a straight-lined figure; also, any of the bounding surfaces of a solid.—*By the side of*, near to; closely adjoining.—*Side by side*, close together and abreast.—*To choose sides*, to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.—*To take a side*, to embrace the opinions of a party in opposition to another.—*a.* Lateral; being on the side; being from the side or toward the side; oblique; indirect (a *side* view).—*v.i.*—*sided*, *siding*. To embrace the opinions of one party when opposed to another party; to engage in a faction: often followed by *with*.—**Side-arms**, *n. pl.* Arms carried by the side, as sword, bayonet, &c.—**Sideboard**, sīd'bōrd, *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture, consisting of a kind of table with drawers or compartments used to hold dining utensils, &c.—**Side-box**, *n.* An inclosed space with seats at the side of a theatre.—**Side-cut**, *n.* An indirect blow or attack.—**Sided**, sī'ded, *a.* Having a side: used in composition (many-*sided*).—**Side-dish**, *n.* A dish placed at the side of a table, instead of at the head or bottom.—**Side-glance**, *n.* A glance to one side.—**Side-light**, *n.* Light admitted into a building, &c. laterally; a window in the wall of a building; information thrown indirectly upon a subject.—**Sideling**, sid'ling, *adv.* SIDELONG. [*Swift.*]—**Sidelong**, sid'long, *adv.* [*Side*, and term. *-long*, *-ling*, as in head*long*, dark*ling*.] Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side.—*a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front.—**Side-look**, *n.* An oblique look; a side-glance.—**Side-post**, *n.* *Carp.* one of a kind of truss-posts placed in pairs, for supporting the principal rafters, &c., in roofs.—**Sider**, sī'dėr, *n.* One that takes a side or joins a party.—**Side-saddle**, *n.* A saddle for a woman, in which the feet are both on one side.—**Sidesman**, sīdz'man, *n.* An assistant to the churchwardens.—**Side-view**, *n.* An oblique view; a side-look.—**Side-walk**, *n.* A raised walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street or road; a foot-way.—**Sideways**, sīd'wāz, *adv.* SIDEWISE.—**Side-wind**, *n.* A wind blowing laterally; *fig.* an indirect influence or means.—**Sidewise**, sīd'wīz, *adv.* Toward one side; laterally; on one side.—**Siding**, sī'ding, *n.* A short additional line of rails laid at the side of a main line for the purpose of shunting.

Sidereal, sī-dē'rē-al, *a.* [L. *siderealis*, *sidereus*, from *sidus*, *sideris*, a star (seen also in *consider*).] Pertaining to the stars; starry; measured or marked by the apparent motions of the stars (*sidereal* time).—*Sidereal clock*, a clock adapted to measure sidereal time.—*Sidereal day*, the time in which the earth makes a complete revolution on its axis in respect of the fixed stars, being 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4·092 seconds.—*Sidereal system*, the general system of stars of which the solar system is a member.—*Sidereal year*, the period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution in the heavens, being the exact period of the revolution of the earth round the sun, and containing 366·25 sidereal days.

Siderite, sid'ėr-īt, *n.* [Gr. *sidēritēs*, from *sidēros*, iron.] Magnetic iron ore or loadstone; also native spathic iron ore, and a blue variety of quartz.—**Siderographic**, **Siderographical**, sid'ėr-ō-graf"ik, sid'ėr-ō-graf"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to siderography.—**Siderographist**, sid-ėr-og'ra-fist, *n.* One who engraves steel plates.—**Siderography**, sid-ėr-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, steel or iron, and *graphō*, to engrave.] The art or practice of engraving on steel.—**Siderolite**, sid'ėr-ō-līt, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone chiefly consisting of iron.—**Sideromancy**, sid'ėr-ō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, and *manteia*, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning straws, &c., upon red-hot iron.—**Sideroscope**, sid'ėr-ō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron by magnetic needles.

Siderostat, sid'ėr-ō-stat, *n.* [L. *sidus*, *sideris*, a star, and Gr. *statos*, placed, standing, from *histēmi*, to stand.] An apparatus consisting of a mirror moved by clockwork and a fixed object-glass, for observing the light of the stars.

Sidle, sī'dl, *v.i.*—*sidled*, *sidling*. [From *side*.] To go or move side foremost; to move to one side.

Siege, sēj, *n.* [Fr. *siège*, from hypothetical L.L. *sedicum*, *sidium*, from L. *sedeo*, to sit. SEDATE.] The investment of a fortified place by an army, and attack of it by passages and advance works that protect the besiegers; any continued endeavour to gain possession.—**Siege-train**, *n.* The artillery, carriages, ammunition, &c., carried with an army for attacking fortified places.

Sienite, sī'en-īt, *n.* SYENITE.

Sienna, **Sienna-earth**, sē-en'na, *n.* A ferruginous earth of a fine yellow colour, from *Sienna* in Italy, used as a pigment.

Sierra, sē-er'ra, *n.* [Sp. from L. *serra*, a saw.] A chain of hills or mountains with jagged or saw-like ridges.

Siesta, sē-es'ta, *n.* [Sp.] A sleep or rest in the hottest part of the day indulged in by the Spaniards and others.

Sieur, syėr, *n.* [Fr., abbrev. from *seigneur*.] A title of respect used by the French.

Sieve, siv, *n.* [A. Sax. *sife*, a sieve; L.G. *seve*, D. *zeef*, G. *sieb*; perhaps made originally of rushes; comp. Prov.E. *seave*, Dan. *siv*, a rush.] An instrument for separating the smaller particles of substances from the grosser, usually in the form of a shallow circular vessel having its bottom made of basket-work, interwoven wires, hair, canvas, net-work, &c., according to circumstances.

Sift, sift, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *siftan*, from *sife*, a sieve; L.G. *siften*, D. *ziften*, to sift. SIEVE.] To operate on by a sieve; to separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; to part, as by a sieve; to examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize.—**Sifter**, sif'tėr, *n.* One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

Sigh, sī, *v.i.* [O.E. *syke*, A. Sax. *sican*, Sc. *sic*, *sich*, Dan. *sukke*, to sigh; D. *zugt*, a sigh; probably imitative of sound; comp. *sough*, noise of the wind.] To make a deep single respiration, as the involuntary expression of sorrow or melancholy; to grieve; to give out a similar sound (the wind *sighs*).—*To sigh for*, to long or wish ardently for.—*v.t.* To emit in sighs; to mourn; to express by sighs.—*n.* A single deep involuntary respiration; a simple respiration giving involuntary expression of some depressing emotion, as sorrow, melancholy, anxiety, or the like.—**Sigher**, sī'ėr, *n.* One who sighs.—**Sighingly**, sī'ing-li, *adv.* With sighing.

Sight, sīt, *n.* [A. Sax. *gesihth*—G. *sicht*, Dan. and Sw. *sigt*; from stem of *see*; comp. *flight* and *fly*.] The act or power of seeing; perception of objects by the eye (to gain *sight* of land); the faculty of vision; range of unobstructed vision; open view (in *sight* of land); visibility; judgment or opinion from seeing; estimation (to find favour in one's *sight*); that which is beheld; a spectacle; particularly, something novel and remarkable; something worth seeing (the *sights* of a town); a great many individuals (colloq.); an appliance for guiding the eye in an optical instrument; a small elevated piece near the muzzle, or another near the breech, of a firearm, to aid the eye in taking aim.—*At sight*, *after sight*, terms applied to bills or notes payable on or after presentation.—*To take sight*, to take aim.—*v.t.* To get or catch sight of; to come in sight of; to see (to *sight* the land); to give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight (to *sight* a rifle or cannon).—**Sighted**, sī'ted, *a.* Seeing in a particular manner (short-*sighted*, quick-*sighted*); having a sight or sights (a rifle *sighted* for 1000 yards).—**Sight-hole**, *n.* A hole to see through.—**Sightless**, sīt'les, *a.* Wanting the power of seeing; blind.—**Sightlessly**, sīt'les-li, *adv.* In a sightless manner.—**Sightlessness**, sīt'les-nes, *n.* The state of being sightless; want of sight.—**Sightliness**, sīt'li-nes, *n.* The state of being sightly.—**Sightly**, sīt'li, *a.* Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.—**Sight-seeing**, *n.* The act of seeing sights or visiting scenes of interest.—**Sight-seer**, *n.* One who goes to see sights or curiosities.

Sigillaria, sij-il-lā'ri-a, *n.* [L. *sigillum*, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a mark. SIGN.] The name given to certain large fossil plants of the coal formation, from the leaf-scars on their fluted stems resembling seal impressions.—**Sigillative**, sij'il-la-tiv, *a.* Belonging to a seal.—**Sigillography**, sij-il-log'ra-fi, *n.* The science of seals on documents.

Sigmoid, **Sigmoidal**, sig'moid, sig-moi'dal, *a.* [From Gr. *sigma*, the letter Σ or C = S.] Curved like the letter sigma in its form C; applied in *anat.* to several parts, as the semilunar valves of the heart and the cartilages of the trachea.

Sign, sīn, *n.* [Fr. *signe*, from L. *signum*, a mark, a sign, whence *signal*, *signet*, *assign*, *consign*, *design*, *resign*, &c., also *seal* from the dim. *sigillum*.] That by which anything is made known or represented; anything visible that indicates the existence or approach of something else; a token; a mark; an indication; a motion or gesture by which a thought is expressed or intelligence communicated; a prodigy; an omen; a miracle; a wonder; any symbol or emblem; that which, being external, represents or signifies something internal or spiritual; something conspicuously placed on or near a house, indicating the occupation of the tenant or giving notice of what is sold or made within; a sign-board; *astron.* one of the twelve divisions of the ecliptic or zodiac, each containing 30 degrees, and named in succession Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces; *arith.* and *math.* a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them, as + (plus), − (minus), &c.; *mus.* any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.—*v.t.* To express by a sign; to make known by gesture; to signify; to mark with a sign or symbol; to affix a signature to; to subscribe in one's own handwriting.—*v.i.* To make a sign or signal.—**Signable**, sī'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being signed; requiring to be signed.—**Sign-board**, *n.* A board on which one sets a notice of his occupation or of articles for sale.—**Signer**, sī'nėr, *n.* One who signs or subscribes his name.—**Sign-manual**, *n.* A signature; the subscription of one's own name to a document; a royal signature.—**Sign-painter**, *n.* A painter of signs for tradesmen, &c.—**Sign-post**, *n.* A post on which a sign hangs.

Signal, sig'nal, *n.* [Fr. *signal*, L.L. *signale*, from L. *signum*. SIGN.] A sign that is intended to communicate information, orders, or the like to persons at a distance, as by a motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the showing of lights of various colours, &c.—*a.* Distinguished from what is ordinary; remarkable; notable; conspicuous: said of things.—*v.t.*—*signalled*, *signalling*. To communicate or make known by a signal or signals; to make signals to (the vessel *signalled* the forts).—*v.i.* To give a signal or signals.—**Signal-box**, *n.* A small house in which railway signals are worked.—**Signal-fire**, *n.* A fire intended for a signal.—**Signalist**, sig'nal-ist, *n.* One who makes signals.—**Signalize**, sig'nal-īz, *v.t.*—*signalized*, *signalizing*. To make remarkable; to render distinguished; to distinguish by some fact or exploit: often used reflexively.—**Signal-lamp**, *n.* A railway lamp made to give out light of different colours as signals.—**Signally**, sig'nal-li, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably; memorably.—**Signal-man**, *n.* One who signals; specifically, an official on a railway who works the signals.—**Signal-post**, *n.* A post or pole for displaying flags, lamps, &c., as signals.

Signatory, **Signatary**, sig'na-to-ri, sig'na-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *signatorius*, pertaining to signing, from *signator*, a signer, from *signum*, a mark. SIGN.] Relating to the signing of documents; setting a signature to a document; signing a public document, as a treaty.—*n.* One who signs; the represen-

t·.tive of a state who signs a public document.

Signature, sig'na-tūr, *n.* [L.L. *signatura*, from L. *signo*, to sign. SIGN.] A stamp or mark impressed; the name of any person written with his own hand on a document; a sign-manual; *printing*, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of each sheet or half sheet of a book to indicate their order; *mus.* the sign placed at the commencement of a piece of music to indicate the time and key.

Signet, sig'net, *n.* [O.Fr. *signet*, dim. of *signe*, a sign. SIGN.] A seal; particularly, a seal for the authentication of royal grants or warrants.—*Writers to the signet*, a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who act generally as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the Court of Session; originally they are said to have prepared writs for passing the royal signet.—**Signeted**, sig'net-ed, *a.* Stamped or marked with a signet.—**Signet-ring**, *n.* A ring containing a signet or private seal.

Signify, sig'ni-fī, *v.t.*—*signified*, *signifying*. [Fr. *signifier*, from L. *significo*—*signum*, a sign, and *facio*, to make. SIGN.] To make known by signs or words; to express or communicate to another by words, gestures, &c.; to give notice; to announce, declare, proclaim; to convey as its meaning; to mean; to import; to indicate; to matter or be of consequence: in particular phrases (it *signifies* much or little, it *signifies* nothing, what does it *signify*?).—**Significance**, **Significancy**, sig-nif'i-kans, sig-nif'i-kan-si, *n.* Meaning; import; that which is intended to be expressed; expressiveness; impressiveness; force; importance; moment.—**Significant**, sig-nif'i-kant, *a.* [L. *significans*, *significantis*, ppr. of *significo*.] Bearing a meaning; expressive in an eminent degree; expressive or suggestive of something more than what appears (a *significant* look); standing as a sign of something; important; momentous.—**Significantly**, sig-nif'i-kant-li, *adv.* In a significant manner; meaningly; expressively.—**Signification**, sig'ni-fi-kā"-shon, *n.* [L. *significatio*.] The act of signifying; that which is signified or expressed by signs or words; meaning; import; sense; notion conveyed.—**Significative**, sig-nif'i-kā-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *significatif*.] Signifying; serving to signify; having meaning; expressive of a meaning.—**Significatively**, sig-nif'i-kā-tiv-li, *adv.* In a significative manner.—**Significativeness**, sig-nif'i-kā-tiv-nes, *n.*—**Significator**, sig-nif'i-kā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which signifies.—**Significatory**, sig-nif'i-kā-to-ri, *a.* Having signification or meaning.

Signior, **Signor**, sēn'yor, *n.* An English form of the Italian *Signore*, Spanish *Senor*, a title of respect equivalent to the English *Sir* or *Mr.*, the French *Monsieur*, and the German *Herr*.—**Signiory**, **Signory**, sēn'-yo-ri, *n.* A principality; a province (*Shak.*); an estate; a manor; dominion; power; a governing body.—**Signora**, sēn-yō'ra, *n.* An Italian title of address or respect, equivalent to *Madam*, *Mrs.*—**Signorina**, sēn-yō-rē'na, *n.* An Italian title equivalent to *Miss* or the French *Mademoiselle*.

Signitary, sig'ni-ta-ri, *a.* SIGNATORY.

Sikh, sēk, *n.* One of an Indian community, half religious, half military, which founded a state in the Punjaub, annexed to British India in 1849.

Silence, sī'lens, *n.* [Fr. *silence*, from L. *silentium*, silence, from *sileo*, to be silent.] The condition prevailing when there is no noise; absence of sound; stillness; forbearance of speech; a holding of one's peace; taciturnity; a refraining from making known something; secrecy; absence of mention; oblivion.—*v.t.*—*silenced*, *silencing*. To put to silence; to oblige to hold the peace; to cause to cease speaking; to restrain in reference to liberty of speech; to cause to cease sounding; to stop the noise of; to still, quiet, or appease (to *silence* scruples); to make to cease firing, especially by a vigorous cannonade (to *silence* guns or a battery).—*interj.* Used elliptically for let there be silence, or keep silence.—**Silent**, sī'lent, *a.* [L. *silens*, *silentis*, ppr. of *sileo*.] Not speaking; mute; dumb; speechless; habitually taciturn; speaking little; not loquacious; not mentioning or proclaiming; making no noise or rumour; free from sound or noise; having or making no noise; having no sound in pronunciation (*e* is *silent* in *fable*).—**Silentious**, sī-len'shus, *a.* Habitually silent; taciturn.—**Silently**, sī'lent-li, *adv.* In a silent manner.—**Silentness**, sī'lent-nes, *n.* State of being silent; silence.

Silhouette, sil'ö-et, *n.* [Fr., from Etienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759, in derision of his excessive economy in regard to the finances.] A profile or shadow-outline portrait filled in with a black colour, the inner parts being sometimes indicated by lines of a lighter colour.

Silica, **Silex**, sil'i-ka, sī'leks, *n.* [L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint.] Oxide of silicon, an important substance constituting the characteristic ingredient of a great variety of minerals, among which rock-crystal, quartz, chalcedony, and flint are nearly pure silica.—**Silicate**, sil'i-kāt, *n.* A compound of silica with certain bases, as alumina, lime, magnesia, potassa, soap, &c.—*Silicate paint*, natural silica, when dried and forming an almost impalpable powder, mixed with colours and oil.—**Silicated**, sil'i-kā-ted, *a.* Coated, mixed, or impregnated with silica.—**Siliceous**, **Silicious**, si-lish'us, *a.* Pertaining to silica, containing it, or partaking of its nature.—**Silicic**, si-lis'ik, *a.* Pertaining to silica (*silicic* ether, *silicic* acid).—**Siliciferous**, sil-i-sif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *silex*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing silica; containing silica.—**Silicification**, si-lis'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* Petrifaction; conversion into stone by siliceous matter.—**Silicify**, si-lis'i-fī, *v.t.*—*silicified*, *silicifying*. [L. *silex*, *silicis*, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into or petrify by silica.—*v.i.* To become impregnated with silica.—**Silicite**, sil'i-sit, *n.* A variety of felspar. LABRADORITE.—**Silicon**, **Silicium**, sil'i-kon, si-lis'i-um, *n.* [From L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint.] The non-metallic element of which silica is the oxide, the chief constituent of flint, and the most abundant of all the solid elements.

Silicle, **Silicula**, **Silicule**, sil'i-kl, si-lik'ū-la, sil'i-kūl, *n.* [L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*, a pod.] *Bot.* a kind of seed-vessel differing from a siliqua in being as broad as it is long, or broader.—**Siliculose**, **Siliculous**, si-lik'ū-lōs, si-lik'ū-lus, *a.* Having silicles or pertaining to them.—**Siliqua**, sil'i-kwa, *n.* pl. **Siliquæ**, sil'i-kwē. [L. *siliqua*, a pod, also a very small weight.] *Bot.* the long pod or seed-vessel of crucifers (as wallflower), dehiscing by two valves which separate from a central portion called the *replum*; a weight for gold and precious stones; a carat.—**Silique**, si-lēk', *n.* A siliqua.—**Siliquiform**, si-lik'wi-form, *a.* Having the form of a siliqua.—**Siliquose**, **Siliquous**, sil'i-kwōs, sil'i-kwus, *a.* *Bot.* bearing siliquæ.

Silicon. Under SILICA.

Silk, silk, *n.* [A. Sax. *seolec*, silk, for *seric*, from L. *sericum*, Gr. *sērikon*, silk, lit. Seric stuff, from *Sēres*, the Greek name of the Chinese.] The fine, soft thread forming the cocoon of the larvæ of various species of moths, the most important of which is the common silk-worm moth, a native of the northern provinces of China; cloth made of silk; a garment made of this cloth.—*a.* Made of silk; silken.—*Silk gown*, the official robe of a queen's (or king's) counsel in England.—*To take silk*, to attain the rank of queen's counsel.—**Silk-cotton**, *n.* A silky fibre surrounding the seeds of several species of tropical American and Indian trees, used for stuffing mattresses, for covering hat bodies, &c.—**Silken**, sil'kn, *a.* Made of silk; like silk; silky.—**Silk-fowl**, *n.* A variety of the domestic fowl with silky plumage.—**Silkiness**, sil'ki-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being silky.—**Silk-man**, **Silk-mercer**, *n.* A dealer in silks.—**Silk-mill**, *n.* A mill or factory for reeling, spinning, and manufacturing silk.—**Silk-thrower**, **Silk-throwster**, *n.* One who twists or throws silk, to prepare it for weaving.—**Silk-tree**, *n.* A species of acacia, a native of the Levant.—**Silk-weaver**, *n.* One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs.—**Silk-worm**, *n.* A worm which produces silk; the larva of various moths which spins a silken cocoon or case about the size of a pigeon's egg for the inclosure of the chrysalis.—**Silky**, sil'ki, *a.* Made of silk; like silk; soft and smooth to the touch; delicate; tender.

Sill, sil, *n.* [A. Sax. *syl*, *syll*, base, sill; Icel. *syll*, *svill*, Sw. *syll*, *swill*, G. *schwelle*, Goth. *sulja*, sill; perhaps from same root as L. *solum*, the ground, a base.] A stone or a piece of timber on which a structure rests; the horizontal piece of timber or stone at the bottom of a door, window, or similar opening; *mining*, the floor of a gallery or passage in a mine.

Sillabub, sil'a-bub, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A dish of wine or cider with cream or milk forming a soft curd.

Sillery, sil'ėr-i, *n.* [From *Sillery*, not far from Rheims in France.] A non-sparkling champagne wine of an esteemed kind.

Silly, sil'i, *a.* [O.E. *seely*, A. Sax. *sælig*, prosperous, blessed; Icel. *sælligr*, G. *selig*, happy; from A.Sax. *sæl*, Icel. *sæll*, Goth. *sels*, good, happy.] Happy†; guileless or inoffensive†; helpless†; foolish; weak in intellect; witless; simple; characterized by weakness or folly; showing folly; unwise; stupid.—**Sillily**, sil'i-li, *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly.—**Silliness**, sil'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being silly.

Silo, sī'lō, *n.* The pit in which green fodder is preserved in the method of ensilage. ENSILAGE.—*v.t.* To put into a silo.

Silt, silt, *n.* [From Prov. E. *sile*, Sw. *sila*, to strain or filter.] A deposit of mud or fine soil from running or standing water; fine earthy sediment.—*v.t.* To choke or fill with silt or mud: often with *up*.—*v.i.* To percolate through crevices; to ooze.—**Silty**, silt'i, *a.* Consisting of or resembling silt; full of silt.

Silurian, si-lū'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to the *Silures*, an ancient people of South Wales.—*Silurian rocks*, *strata*, *system*, *geol.* the name given to a great succession of palæozoic strata intervening between the Cambrian formation and the base of the old red sandstone; so called from the district where the strata were first investigated.

Silurus, **Silure**, si-lū'rus, si-lūr', *n.* [L. *silurus*.] A malacopterygian fish of large size, found in the Danube and other rivers of Europe.

Silva, sil'va, *n.* SYLVA.

Silvanus, sil-vā'nus, *n.* A Roman rural deity, so called from L. *silva*, a wood.

Silvas. SELVAS.

Silver, sil'vėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *seolfer*=Icel. *silfr*, D. *silver*, Dan. *sölv*, G. *silber*, Goth. *silubr*; cog. Rus. *srebro*, *serebro*, Lith. *sidabras*, Lett. *sudrabs*—silver. Root doubtful.] A precious metal which in its compact state is of a fine white colour and lively brilliancy, used for the purposes of coinage, and also for the construction of ornaments and jewellery; money; coin made of silver; plate made of silver. GERMAN-SILVER, NICKEL-SILVER.—*Silver* is used in the formation of many self-explanatory compounds, as *silver*-bright, *silver*-clear, *silver*-white, &c.—*a.* Made of silver; resembling silver; silvery.—*Silver age*, the second mythological period in the history of the world, following the golden age. The term is also applied to the period of Roman literature subsequent to the most brilliant period, from about A.D. 14 to A.D. 180.—*v.t.* To cover superficially with a coat of silver; to cover with tin-foil amalgamated with quicksilver (to *silver* glass); to give a silvery sheen or silver-like lustre to; to make hoary; to tinge with gray.—**Silver-beater**, *n.* One who beats silver into thin leaf or foil.—**Silver-fir**, *n.* A species of European fir growing to the height of 150 to 180 feet, and so called from two silvery lines on the under side of the leaves.—**Silver-fish**, *n.* A fish of a white colour with silvery lines, a variety of gold-fish.—**Silver-fox**, *n.* A fox of the northern parts of Asia, Europe, and America, with a valuable fur of a shining black colour, intermingled with white.—**Silver-glance**, *n.* A mineral, a native sulphuret of silver.—**Silver-grain**, *n.* The medullary rays in

timber.—**Silver-gray**, *a.* Of a colour resembling silver.—**Silver-haired**, *a.* Having white or gray hair.—**Silvering**, sil'vèr-ing, *n.* The art of covering the surface of anything with silver, or with an amalgam of tin and mercury; the silver or amalgam laid on.—**Silverize**, sil'vèr-iz, *v.t.*—*silverized, silverizing.* To coat or cover with silver.—**Silver-leaf**, *n.* Silver foliated or beaten out into a thin leaf.—**Silverless**, sil'vèr-les, *a.* Having no silver; without money; impecunious.—**Silverly**, sil'vèr-li, *adv.* With a bright or sparkling appearance, like silver. — **Silvern**, sil'vèrn, *a.* Made of silver; silver. — **Silver-plated**, *a.* Covered with a thin coating of silver. — **Silversmith**, sil'vèr-smith, *n.* One whose occupation is to work in silver.—**Silver-stick**, *n.* The name given to a field-officer of the British Life Guards when on palace duty. — **Silver-tongued**, *a.* Having a smooth tongue or speech.—**Silvery**, sil'vèr-i, *a.* Like silver; containing silver; having the appearance of silver; of silver-like lustre; clear and soft, as the sound of a silver bell.

Simian, Simial, Simious, sim'i-an, sim'i-al, sim'i-us, *a.* [L. *simia*, an ape, from *simus*, flat-nosed.] Pertaining to apes or monkeys; ape-like.

Similar, sim'i-lèr, *a.* [Fr. *similaire*, from a hypothetical *similaris*, from L. *similis*, like; akin to *simul*, together, from root of E. *same*. *Dissemble, resemble, simulate*, &c., are akin.] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance; like in quality; *geom.* having like parts and relations but not of the same magnitude. — *n.* That which is similar; something that resembles something else. — **Similarity**, sim-i-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being similar; close likeness; perfect or partial resemblance.—**Similarly**, sim'i-lèr-li, *adv.* In a similar or like manner; with resemblance in essential points.

Simile, sim'i-lê, *n.* [L., a like thing, from *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] *Rhet.* the likening together of two things which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; a poetic or imaginative comparison. METAPHOR. — **Similitude**, si-mil'i-tûd, *n.* [L. *similitudo.*] Likeness; resemblance, in nature, qualities, or appearance; a comparison; a simile; a representation; a facsimile.

Simious. SIMIAN.

Simitar, sim'i-tèr. SCIMITAR.

Simmer, sim'èr, *v.i.* [Probably imitative of the gentle murmuring sound made by liquids beginning to boil or boiling very slowly.] To boil or bubble gently, or with a gentle hissing.

Simony, sim'o-ni, *n.* [Fr. *simonie*, L.L. *simonia*, from *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. Ac. viii.] The buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment; the presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.—**Simoniac**, si-mō'ni-ak, *n.* [Fr. *simoniaque.*] One who practises simony. — **Simoniacal**, sim-ō-ni'a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or consisting of simony; guilty of simony. — **Simoniacally**, si-mō-ni'a-kal-li, *adv.* In a simoniacal manner.—**Simonious**, si-mō'ni-us, *a.* Simoniacal.

Simoom, si-mōm', *n.* [Ar. *samûm*, from *samma*, to poison.] An intensely hot suffocating wind, laden with dust and sand, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains.

Simous, si'mus, *a.* [L. *simus.*] Having a flat or snub nose.

Simper, sim'pèr, *v.i.* [Akin to Prov. G. *simpern*, to be affectedly coy; Dan. *semper, simper*, coy.] To smile in a silly, affected manner.—*n.* A smile with an air of silliness; an affected smile or smirk. — **Simperer**, sim'pèr-èr, *n.* One who simpers.—**Simperingly**, sim'pèr-ing-li, *adv.* In a simpering manner.

Simpiesometer, sim'pi-e-som"et-èr. SYMPIESOMETER.

Simple, sim'pl, *a.* [Fr. *simple*, from L. *simplex*, simple, from a root meaning one or unity (also in E. *same*), and that of *plica*, a fold (E. *ply*).] Not complex or compound; consisting of one thing or substance only; not complex or complicated; easily intelligible; clear; not given to deceit or duplicity; artless in manner; unaffected; inartificial; unadorned; plain; mere; being no more and no less (a *simple* knight); common; humble; weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly; *bot.* consisting of one; not exhibiting divisions; *chem.* that has not been decomposed or separated into two or more elements; elementary. — *Simple interest.* Under INTEREST.—*n.* Something not mixed or compounded; a medicinal herb or a medicine obtained from a herb: so called because each vegetable was supposed to have one particular virtue.—**Simple-hearted**, *a.* Having a simple heart; single-hearted; ingenuous.—**Simple-minded**, *a.* Artless; undesigning; unsuspecting. —**Simple-mindedness**, *n.* The character of being simple-minded.—**Simpleness**, sim'pl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being simple; simplicity.—**Simpleton**, sim'pl-ton, *n.* [From *simple*, with French term. *-ton.*] One who is very simple; a silly or foolish person; a person of weak intellect.—**Simplicity**, sim-plis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *simplicité*, L. *simplicitas.*] The state or quality of being simple, unmixed, uncompounded, or not complex; artlessness of mind; freedom from slyness or cunning; sincerity; freedom from artificial ornament; plainness; weakness of intellect; silliness.—**Simplification**, sim'pli-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of simplifying. — **Simplify**, sim'pli-fi, *v.t.*—*simplified, simplifying.* [Fr. *simplifier*, L.L. *simplificare*, L. *simplex*, and *facio*, to make.] To make simple; to bring to greater simplicity; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making; to make plain or easy.—**Simply**, sim'pli, *adv.* In a simple manner; without art or subtlety; plainly; merely; solely; weakly; foolishly.

Simulate, sim'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*simulated, simulating.* [L. *simulo, simulatum*, from *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] To assume the mere appearance or character of, without the reality; to counterfeit; to feign.—**Simulation**, sim-ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of simulating or of feigning to be that which one is not ∴ *Simulation* denotes the assuming of a false character; *dissimulation*, the concealment of the true character.—**Simulator**, sim'ū-lā-tèr, *n.* One who simulates. —**Simulatory**, sim'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Consisting in or characterized by simulation.

Simultaneous, sim-ul-tā'nē-us, *a.* [L.L. *simultaneus*, from L. *simul*, at the same time, akin to *similis*, like, E. *same.*] Taking place or happening at the same time; done at the same time; coincident in time. —**Simultaneously**, sim-ul-tā'nē-us-li, *adv.* At the same time; together; in conjunction. — **Simultaneousness, Simultaneity**, sim-ul-tā'nē-us-nes, sim'ul-ta-nē"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being simultaneous; coincidence; concomitance.

Sin, sin, *n.* [A. Sax. *synn, sinn*, sin; Icel. and Dan. *synd*, O.D. *sunde*, G. *sünde*, sin; connected with L. *sons, sontis*, guilty.] The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law, or violation of a divine command; moral depravity; wickedness; iniquity; an offence in general; a transgression.—*v.i.*—*sinned, sinning.* To commit a sin; to violate any known rule of duty; to offend in general; to transgress; to trespass: with *against* (to *sin against* good taste).—**Sinful**, sin'ful, *a.* Tainted with, or full of sin; wicked; containing sin or consisting in sin.—**Sinfully**, sin'ful-li, *adv.* In a sinful manner; wickedly. — **Sinfulness**, sin'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being sinful.—**Sinless**, sin'les, *a.* Free from sin; innocent.—**Sinlessly**, sin'les-li, *adv.* In a sinless manner.—**Sinlessness**, sin'les-nes, *n.* The state of being sinless. — **Sinner**, sin'èr, *n.* One who sins; one who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender.

Sinaic, Sinaitic, si-nā'ik, si-nā-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Mount *Sinai*; given or made at Sinai.

Sinapism, sin'a-pizm, *n.* [Fr. *sinapisme*, L. *sinapismus*, from *sinapis*, Gr. *sinapi*, mustard.] A mustard poultice.

Since, sins, *adv.* [O.E. *sine, sinnes, sithens, sithence*, all genitive forms from A. Sax. *siththan*, lit. after that. Comp. the genitives *hence, whence.*] From that time; after that time; from then till now; in the interval; before this or now; ago. — *prep.* Ever from the time of; subsequently to; after.—*conj.* From the time when (*since* I saw you last); because that; seeing that; inasmuch as.

Sincere, sin-sēr', *a.* [L. *sincerus*, sincere, pure, unmixed.] Pure; unmixed; being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned or simulated; not assumed; real; genuine; undissembling; guileless; frank; true. — **Sincerely**, sin-sēr'li, *adv.* In a sincere manner. —**Sincerness, Sincerity**, sin-sēr'nes, sin-ser'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being sincere; freedom from hypocrisy; truthfulness; genuineness; earnestness.

Sinciput, sin'si-put, *n.* [L.] The fore part of the head, in contradistinction to the *occiput* or back part.—**Sincipital**, sin-sip'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the sinciput.

Sindec, *n.* SINDON.

Sine, sin, *n.* [L. *sinus*, a bending, a curve, a bosom.] *Trigon.* the straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity.—*Versed sine* of an arc or angle, the segment of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc.—**Sinical**, sin'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a sine.

Sinecure, si'nē-kūr, *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, cure, care.] An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls; any office which has revenue without employment. —*v.t.* To place in a sinecure.—**Sinecurism**, si'nē-kūr-izm, *n.* The state of holding a sinecure. — **Sinecurist**, si'nē-kūr-ist, *n.* One who holds a sinecure. — **Sinecural**, si'nē-kū-ral, *a.* Relating to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure.

Sine qua non, si'nē kwā non, *n.* [L., without which not.] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable.

Sinew, sin'ū, *n.* [A. Sax. *sinewe, sinu*; D. *senuw*; G. *sehne*, Icel. *sin*, Dan. *sene*, a sinew.] The tough fibrous tissue which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon; *fig.* that which gives strength or vigour; that in which strength consists. — *Sinews of war*, money as a means of carrying it on.—*v.t.* To knit or strengthen, as by sinews.—**Sinewed**, sin'ūd, *p.* and *a.* Having sinews; firm; vigorous; sinewy.—**Sinewless**, sin'ū-les, *a.* Having no vigour. —**Sinewy**, sin'ū-i, *a.* Consisting of or resembling a sinew or sinews; well braced with sinews; strong; vigorous; firm.

Sinful, Sinfulness, &c. Under SIN.

Sing, sing, *v.i.*—pret. *sang* or *sung*; pp. *sung.* [A. Sax. *singan*, pret. *sang*, pp. *sungen*; —Icel. *singja*, Dan. *synge*, D. *singen*, G. *singen*; comp. Gael. *seinn*, to ring as a bell, to sing.] To utter words or sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice; to utter sweet sounds, as birds; to give out a small shrill or humming sound (the kettle *sings*); to tell or relate something in poetry or verse.—*v.t.* To utter with musical modulations of voice; to celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse; to relate or rehearse in poetry; to act or produce an effect on by singing (to *sing* one to sleep). — **Singer**, sing'èr, *n.* One who sings or whose occupation is to sing; a skilled or professional vocalist.—**Singing-bird**, *n.* A bird that sings; a songbird.—**Singing-master**, *n.* A teacher of the art of singing.—**Sing-song**, *n.* A drawling or monotonous tone, or wearying succession of tones; repetition of similar words or tones.—*a.* Drawling; monotonous.

Singe, sinj, *v.t.*—*singed, singeing.* [A. Sax. *sengan*, to singe, lit. to cause to sing, a caus. of *singan*, to sing; so also G. *sengen*, to singe.] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface, ends, or outside of; to scorch; to remove the nap from, as cloth, by passing it over a red-hot roller, through a gas flame, or the like.—*n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.—**Singer**, sin'jèr, *n.* One who or that which singes.

Singhalese, sing-ga-lēs', *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Ceylon; Cingalese.

Single, sing'gl, *a.* [L. *singulus*, single, from root seen in *simplex*.] Consisting of one alone; not double or more (a *single* star, a *single* act); often emphatic, even one (I shall not give you a *single* farthing); individual; considered as apart; alone; having no companion or assistant; unmarried (a *single* man, a *single* life); performed by one person, or by one person only opposed to another (*single* combat); honest; unbiassed; sincere.—*Single blessedness*, the unmarried state; celibacy.—*Single entry*, a system of bookkeeping in which each entry appears only once on one side or other of an account. —*v.t.*—*singled*, *singling*. To select individually from among a number; to choose out separately from others: with *out* or similar words.—**Single-acting**, *a.* A term applied to a steam-engine in which steam is admitted to one side only of the piston. —**Single-breasted**, *a.* Applied to a coat or waistcoat which buttons only to one side.—**Single-handed**, *a.* Unassisted; by one's self; alone.—**Single-hearted**, *a.* Having a single or honest heart.—**Single-minded**, *a.* Having a single or honest mind or heart.—**Singleness**, sing'gl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being single; oneness; sincerity; freedom from duplicity. —**Singles**, sing'glz, *n. pl.* The reeled filaments of silk twisted into a thread.—**Single-stick**, *n.* A stick or cudgel for fencing with; fencing with such sticks. —**Singly**, sing'gli, *adv.* Individually; separately; each alone; without partners, companions, or associates; honestly; sincerely.

Singular, sing'gū-lèr, *a.* [L. *singularis*, from *singulus*, single. SINGLE.] Belonging to one; *gram.* denoting one person or thing (a *singular* noun); marked as apart from others; out of the usual course; remarkable; rare; peculiar; odd (*singular* in his behaviour).—*n.* A particular instance; *gram.* the singular number; a word in this number.—**Singularity**, sing-gū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being singular; peculiarity; eccentricity; strangeness; oddity.—**Singularly**, sing'gū-lèr-li, *adv.* In a singular manner; peculiarly; remarkably; oddly; strangely.

Singultus, sin-gul'tus, *n.* [L.] *Med.* the hiccup.

Sinister, sin'is-tèr, *a.* [L., left, unlucky, bad; origin doubtful.] On the left hand or left side; left; *her.* the term which denotes the left side of the escutcheon, that is, the *right* side of a drawing of it; evil; bad; ill-intentioned; baneful; malign; unlucky; inauspicious.—**Sinisterly**, sin'is-tèr-li, *adv.* In a sinister manner.—**Sinistral**, sin'is-tral, *a.* Belonging to the left hand; inclining to the left.—**Sinistrorse**, sin'is-trors, *a.* [L. *sinistrorsus*, from *sinister*, left, and *vorsus*, *versus*, turned.] Directed to the left; turning or twining to the left: usually said of the stems of plants.—**Sinistrous**, sin'is-trus, *a.* Sinister; on the left side; inclined to the left.—**Sinistrously**, sin'is-trus-li, *adv.*

Sink, singk, *v.t.*—pret. *sunk* or *sank*; pp. *sunk* (*sunken* being used as a participial adj.). [A. Sax. *sincan* = Dan. *synke*, D. *sinken*, G. *sinken*, Goth. *sigkwan*, to sink.] To fall by the force of gravity; to descend through a medium of little resisting power, as water; to go to the bottom; to fall as from want of bodily strength; to take a lower position to the eye; to decline below the horizon; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to enter the mind and be impressed; to decline in worth, strength, estimation, &c.; to fall off in value; to decay; to decrease and become less deep; to subside.—*v.t.* To cause to descend below the surface; to immerse in a fluid; to cause to fall or drop; to make by digging or delving (to *sink* a pit or a well); to depress; to degrade; to bring low; to ruin; to crush; to put or leave out of consideration; to lose sight of (one's self or one's own interest); to invest (money) more or less permanently in any undertaking or scheme.—*n.* A receptacle for receiving liquid filth; a sewer; a receptacle for receiving filthy water, as in kitchens, &c.; any place where iniquity is gathered.—**Sinker**, singk'èr, *n.* One who or that which sinks; a weight on something, as a fish-line, net, or the like, to sink it.—**Sink-hole**, *n.* An orifice in a sink; a hole for dirty water to pass through. —**Sinking**, singk'ing, *p.* and *a.* Falling; subsiding; declining.—*Sinking fund.* Fund. —**Sink-trap**, *n.* A trap for a kitchen sink to prevent a back flow of gases.

Sink-a-pace, *n.* A corruption of *Cinquepace* (which see).

Sinless, Sinner, &c. Under SIN.

Sinologue, sin'o-log, *n.* [Fr. *sinologue*, from Gr. *Sina*, China, *Sinai*, the Chinese, and *logos*, discourse.] A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c.; one versed in Chinese.—**Sinology**, si-nol'o-ji, *n.* The knowledge of the Chinese language, &c.—**Sinological**, sin-o-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to sinology.—**Sinologist**, si-nol'o-jist, *n.* A sinologue.

Sinople, si'no-pl, *n.* [Fr. *sinople*, L. *sinopis*, Gr. *sinópis*, from *Sinópē*, a town on the Black Sea.] Red ferruginous quartz, of a blood or brownish-red colour, sometimes with a tinge of yellow.—**Sinoper**, **Sinopite**, si'no-per, si'no-pit, *n.* Same as *Sinople*.—**Sinopia**, **Sinopis**, si-nō'pi-a, si-nō'pis, *n.* A pigment of a red colour prepared from sinople.

Sinter, sin'tèr, *n.* A German name for a rock precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters.

Sintoo, **Sindoo**, sin'tō, sin'dō, *n.* The bark of a species of cinnamon-tree of Java.

Sintoo, **Sintooism**, sin'tō, sin'tō-izm, *n.* SHINTO, SHINTOISM.

Sinuate, sin'ū-āt, *v.t.* [L. *sinuo*, to curve or bend, from *sinus*, a curve or bend.] To bend or curve in and out; to wind; to turn. —**Sinuate**, **Sinuated**, sin'ū-ā-ted, *a.* Winding; sinuous; *bot.* having large curved breaks in the margin, as in the oak leaf, having a wavy margin.—**Sinuation**, sin-ū-ā'shon, *n.* A winding or bending in and out.—**Sinuose**, sin'ū-ōs, *a.* Sinuous.—**Sinuosity**, sin-ū-os'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being sinuous; a bending in and out; a bend in such a series; a wave line.—**Sinuous**, sin'ū-us, *a.* [L. *sinuosus*.] Bending or curving in and out; of an undulating form; winding; crooked.—**Sinuously**, sin'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a sinuous manner.

Sinus, si'nus, *n.* [L., a bend, curve, bay, &c.] A curved opening; a bending inward; a bay; a recess or opening into the land; *anat.* a cavity; *surg.* a cavity containing pus; a fistula; *bot.* a curved hollow on a margin.

Sioux, si-ō' or sō, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A race of Indians in North America.

Sip, sip, *v.t.*—*sipped*, *sipping*. [A lighter form of *sup*=D. and L.G. *sippen*, to sip.] To imbibe or take into the mouth in small quantities by the lips; to drink in or absorb in small quantities; to draw into the mouth; to suck up.—*v.i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid in small quantities with the lips.—*n.* A small draught taken with the lips.—**Sipper**, sip'èr, *n.* One that sips.

Sipahi, sip'a-hē, *n.* A sepoy.

Siphon, **Syphon**, si'fon, *n.* [Gr. *siphōn*, a hollow tube, a reed.] A bent tube whose legs are of unequal length, used for drawing liquid out of a vessel, the shorter leg being inserted in the liquid and the longer hanging down outside: when the air is sucked from the tube the pressure of the atmosphere causes the liquid to rise in it and flow over; *zool.* a tube in certain molluscs conveying water to or from the gills. —**Siphonage**, si'fon-āj, *n.* The action or operation of a siphon.—**Siphonal**, si'fon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a siphon. —**Siphon-barometer**, *n.* A barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upward.—**Siphon-bottle**, *n.* A bottle for aerated waters, which are discharged through a bent tube by the pressure of the gas.—**Siphon-gauge**, *n.* A glass pipe partially filled with mercury, for indicating some internal pressure.—**Siphonic**, si-fon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a siphon.—**Siphoniferous**, si-fo-nif'ér-us, *a.* Having a siphon, as the nautilus.—**Siphonobranchiate**, si'fon-ō-brang'ki-āt, *a.* Having siphons conveying water to the gills, as certain gasteropodous molluscs.

Siphuncle, si'fung-kl, *n.* [L. *siphunculus*, dim. from *siphon*.] A tube passing through the chambers of the shell of the nautilus and kindred animals.—**Siphuncular**, si-fung'kū-lèr, *a.* Pertaining to a siphuncle. —**Siphunculated**, **Siphuncled**, si-fung'kū-lā-ted, si'fung-kld, *a.* Having a siphuncle.

Sir, sèr, *n.* [Fr. *sire*, from L. *senior*, an elder or elderly person. SENIOR.] A common mode of address now used without consideration of rank or status; a general title by which a speaker addresses the person he is speaking to; the title distinctive of knights and baronets, always prefixed to the Christian name; a title formerly given to clergymen ('*Sir* Hugh Evans').

Sirdar, si-rar'dār, *n.* SERDAR.

Sirdar, sèr'dār, *n.* [Hind. *sar-dār*.] A chieftain, captain, or head-man in Hindustan; the head of the Egyptian army.

Sire, sir, *n.* [A form of *sir*.] A respectful title used in addressing a king or other sovereign prince; a father; a progenitor (used poetically); the male parent of a beast; particularly used of horses.—*v.t.*—*sired*, *siring*. To beget; to procreate: used especially of stallions.

Siren, si'ren, *n.* [Gr. *seirēn*, a siren.] *Greek myth.* a name of several sea-nymphs, who by their singing fascinated those that sailed by their island, and then destroyed them; in works of art often represented as having partly the form of birds, sometimes only the feet of a bird; a charming, alluring, or enticing woman; a woman dangerous from her enticing arts; a genus of amphibians peculiar to the southern parts of the United States: called also *mud-eels*; an instrument for measuring the number of sound waves or vibrations; an instrument producing a loud piercing sound and used as a fog-signal.—*a.* Enticing; bewitching; fascinating (a *siren* song). —**Sirenia**, si-rē'ni-a, *n. pl.* [From their fancied resemblance to mermaids or *sirens*.] An order of marine herbivorous mammals allied to the whales, and comprising the manatee and dugong.—**Sirenian**, si-rē'ni-an, *a.* and *n.* Belonging to, or one of, the Sirenia.

Siriasis, si-ri'a-sis, *n.* [Gr. *seiriasis*, from *seirios*, scorching.] A disease occasioned by the excessive heat of the sun; sunstroke.

Sirius, sir'i-us, *n.* [Gr. *Seirios*, from *seirios*, hot, scorching.] A large and bright star called also the Dog-star (which see).

Sirloin, sèr'loin, *n.* [Formerly *surloin*, from Fr. *surlonge*, *surlogne*, a sirloin—*sur*, over, upon, and *longe*, *logne*, a loin. LOIN.] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef, or the part covering either kidney.

Sirname, sèr'nām, *n.* A surname.

Sirocco, si-rok'kō, *n.* [It., from Ar. *sherak*, from *shark*, the east.] An oppressive relaxing wind coming from Northern Africa to Italy, Sicily, &c.; a variety of the Simoom.

Sirrah, sir'a, *n.* [Icel. *sira*, *sir*, *sirrah*, from O. Fr. *sire*. SIRE.] A word of address, generally equivalent to fellow, or to sir, with an angry or contemptuous force added.

Sirup, Same as *Syrup*.

Sirvente, sèr-vant', *n.* [Fr., lit. a poem of service, being originally a poem in praise of some one from L. *servio*, to serve.] In the literature of the middle ages, a species of poem in common use among the Troubadours and Trouveres.

Sisal-grass, **Sisal-hemp**, si-sal', *n.* The prepared fibre of the American aloe, used for cordage: from *Sisal*, in Yucatan.

Siskin, sis'kin, *n.* [Dan. *siesen*, Sw. *siskn*, G. *zeisig*.] A well-known European songbird of the finch family, of colour in general greenish.

Sisoo, sis-sō', *n.* [Hind.] A valuable timber tree of India.

Sist, *sist*, *v.t.* [L. *sistere*, to stop.] *Scots law*, to stop; to stay (to *sist* proceedings); also to cite or summon.

Sister, sis'tèr, *n.* [From Icel. *systir*, Sw. *syster*, a sister—D. *suster*, A. Sax. *suwester*, Goth. *swistar*, G. *schwester*, sister; cog. Rus. *sestra*, L. *soror*, Skr. *swasri*.] A female born of the same parents as another person; correlative to *brother*; a female fellow-Christian; a female belonging to

the same community (as the nuns in a convent). — *Sisters of Mercy.* Mercy. — **Sisterhood**, sis'tėr-hud, *n.* The state of being a sister; a society of females united in one faith or one community.—**Sister-in-law**, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister; also a brother's wife.—**Sisterless**, sis'tėr-les, *a.* Having no sister. — **Sisterly**, sis'tėr-li, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister.

Sistrum, sis'trum, *n.* [L., from Gr. *seistron*, from *seiō*, to shake.] A jingling instrument used by the ancient Egyptians in their religious ceremonies, consisting of a small metal frame with metal rods loosely inserted in it.

Sisyphean, sis-i-fē'an, *a.* [From *Sisyphus*, of *Greek myth.*, punished in the infernal world by having to roll a huge stone to the top of a hill, which constantly rolled down again.] Entailing incessantly recurring toil; recurring unceasingly (a *Sisyphean* task).

Sit, sit, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *sat*, ppr. *sitting*. [A. Sax. *sittan*—Icel. *sitja*, D. *zitten*, G. *sitzen*, Goth. *sitan*, to sit; from root seen also in L. *sedeo*, to sit, *sedes*, a seat (whence *sedentary*, *siege*, &c.); Skr. *sad*, to sit. *Set* is the causative of this verb; *seat* is also akin.] To rest upon the haunches; to repose on a seat; to remain, rest, abide; to lie, bear, or weigh (*grief sits* heavy on his heart); to have a seat or position; to be placed; to incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; to be suited to one's person; to fit or suit when put on; to assume a position in order to have one's portrait taken or a bust modelled; to have a seat in Parliament (he *sat* for York); to be convened, as an assembly; to hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business. — *To sit down*, to place one's self on a seat; to begin a siege (the enemy *sat down* before the town).—*To sit out*, to sit till all is done. — *To sit under*, to attend church for the purpose of hearing; to be a member of the congregation of. — *To sit up*, to rise from a recumbent posture; to refrain from lying down; not to go to bed. —*v.t.* To keep the seat upon (he *sits* a horse well); to place on a seat: used with *one's self*, *me*, *thee*, &c.—**Sitter**, sit'ėr, *n.* One who sits; one who sits for his portrait. —**Sitting**, sit'ing, *p.* and *a.* Holding the position of one who sits; incubating; occupying a place in an official capacity; holding a court.—*n.* The act of one who sits; the occasion on which one sits for a portrait or a bust; a session; a business meeting; the time during which one sits, as at books, at cards or dice; the space occupied by one person in a church pew. — **Sitting-room**, *n.* Sufficient space for sitting in; an apartment for sitting in; a parlour.

Site, sit, *n.* [L. *situs*, site, situation.] Situation, especially as regards relation to surroundings; local position; a plot of ground set apart for building.

Sitology, **Sitiology**, si-tol'o-ji, sit-i-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *sitos*, *sition*, food, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet; dietetics. — **Sitophobia**, **Sitomania**, si-tō-fō'bi-a, si-tō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *phobos*, fear, *mania*, madness.] Morbid repugnance to or refusal of food.

Situate, sit'ū-āt, *a.* [Fr. *situé*, situated, from L. *situs*, a site.] Placed with respect to any other object; permanently fixed; situated.—**Situated**, sit'ū-ā-ted, *a.* [A later form of *situate*, but now more common.] Having a site; placed or permanently fixed with respect to any other object; being in any state or condition with regard to men or things; circumstanced.—**Situation**, sit-ū-ā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *situation*.] Position or location in respect to physical surroundings; state, condition, or position with respect to society or circumstances; temporary state or position; place, post, or permanent employment.

Sitz-bath, sits, *n.* [G. *sitz-bad*—*sitz*, a seat, and *bad*, a bath.] A form of bath in which one can bathe sitting; a bath taken in a sitting posture.

Siva, sē'va, *n.* The name of the third god of the Hindu triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction.

Sivan, sē'van, *n.* The third month of the Jewish year, answering to part of May and part of June.

Sivatherium, si-va-thē'ri-um, *n.* [From *Siva*, the Indian deity, and Gr. *thērion*, a wild animal.] A large fossil ruminant with four horns, akin to the antelopes.

Six, siks, *a.* [A. Sax. *six*—Icel. Dan. and Sw. *sex*, D. *zes*, G. *sechs*, Goth. *saihs*, L. *sex*, Gr. *hex*, Per. *shesh*, Skr. *shash*, six.] Twice three; one more than five.—*n.* The number of six or twice three; a symbol representing this number, as 6.—*At sixes and sevens*, in disorder and confusion. — **Sixain**, sik'sān, *n.* A stanza of six verses. —**Sixfold**, siks'fōld, *a.* and *adv.* Six times repeated.—**Sixpence**, siks'pens, *n.* An English silver coin of the value of six pennies. —**Sixpenny**, siks'pen-i, *a.* Worth sixpence; costing sixpence.—**Six-shooter**, *n.* A six-chambered revolver pistol.—**Sixteen**, siks'tēn, *a.* and *n.* [A. Sax. *sixtyne*.] Six and ten; consisting of six and ten.—**Sixteenmo**, siks'tēn-mō, *n.* Sexto-decimo.—**Sixteenth**, siks'tēnth, *a.* Next in order after the fifteenth.—*n.* One of sixteen equal parts into which a thing is divided. — **Sixth**, siksth, *a.* The first after the fifth.—*n.* A sixth part; *mus.* an interval of two kinds, the *minor sixth*, consisting of three tones and two semitones, and the *major sixth*, composed of four tones and a semitone.— **Sixthly**, siksth'li, *adv.* In the sixth place. — **Sixtieth**, siks'ti-eth, *a.* Next in order after the fifty-ninth.—*n.* One of sixty equal parts of a thing. — **Sixty**, siks'ti, *a.* and *n.* [A. Sax. *sixtig*.] Ten times six; the sum of six times ten.

Sizar. See next art.

Size, siz, *n.* [Contr. for *assize*, and meaning originally quantity or dimensions *assessed* or settled. Assess, Assize.] Extent of volume or surface; dimensions great or small; comparative magnitude; bulk; a conventional relative measure of dimension, as of shoes, gloves, &c.—*v.t.*—*sized*, *sizing*. To adjust or arrange according to size; to fix the standard of.—**Sizable**, si'za-bl, *a.* Of considerable size; of suitable size; sometimes written *Sizeable*.—**Sized**, sizd, *p.* and *a.* Having a particular magnitude; commonly used in compounds.— **Sizer**, si'zėr, *n.* One who or that which sizes; a kind of gauge. — **Size-stick**, *n.* A shoemaker's measuring stick. — **Sizar**, si'zėr, *n.* [From *size*, the term at Cambridge for an allowance of food from the buttery.] One of a class of students in Cambridge University who get their commons or food free and receive certain emoluments, ranking below the ordinary students — **Sizarship**, si'zėr-ship, *n.* The rank of a sizar.

Size, siz, *n.* [It. *sisa*, *assisa*, a kind of glue, size, akin to *size* above, meaning a settling substance.] A kind of weak glue used by painters (to mix with colours), paper-manufacturers, &c.; a tenacious varnish used by gilders; matter resembling size.— *v.t.* — *sized*, *sizing*. To cover with size; to prepare with size. — **Siziness**, si'zi-nes, *n.* The quality of being sizy.—**Sizing**, si'zing, *n.* The act of covering with size; the coating of size.—**Sizy**, si'zi, *a.* Containing or consisting of size; glutinous; adhesive.

Sizel, si'zel, *n.* Same as *Scissel*.

Skain, skān, *n.* A skein.

Skald, skald, *n.* An ancient Scandinavian poet; a scald.

Skat, skat, *n.* Same as *Scat*.

Skate, skāt, *n.* [From D. *schaats*, or Dan. *skøite*, a skate.] A contrivance consisting of a steel runner or ridge fixed to a wooden sole, or to a light iron framework, fastened under the foot, and used to enable a person to glide rapidly over ice.—*v.i.*—*skated*, *skating*. To slide or move on skates.— **Skater**, skā'tėr, *n.* One who skates. — **Skating-rink**, *n.* A prepared area for skating.

Skate, skāt, *n.* [Icel. *skata*, a skate; comp. L. *squatina*, the angel-fish.] A name for several species of the ray family of fishes, having the body flat, and more or less approaching to a rhomboidal form.

Skean, skēn, *n.* [Gael. *sgian*, Ir. *scian*, W. *ysgien*, a large knife.] A large knife used by the Irish and Highlanders of Scotland. — **Skean-dhu**, skēn'dū, *n.* [Gael. *sgian-dubh*, black knife.] The knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

Skeet, skēt, *n.* A long scoop used to wet the decks and sides of a ship.

Skeg, skeg, *n.* [Icel. *skegg*, a beard, the cut-water of a ship.] The afterpart of a ship's keel.—*pl.* A kind of oats.

Skein, skān, *n.* [Fr. *escaigne*; of Celtic origin.] A small hank of thread; a certain quantity of yarn put up together.

Skeleton, skel'ē-ton, *n.* [Gr. *skeleton*, a dried body, a mummy, *skeletos*, dried up, from *skellō*, to dry.] The hard firm pieces constituting the framework which sustains the softer parts of any animal, in vertebrates consisting of bony pieces; the bones of an animal body separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position; the supporting framework of anything; an outline or rough draft; the heads and outline of a literary performance; a very thin or lean person.—*A skeleton in every house*, something to annoy and to be concealed in every family. —*a.* Containing mere outlines or heads (a *skeleton* sermon). — *Skeleton proof*, an early proof of an engraving with the inscription outlined in hair-strokes only.— *A skeleton regiment*, one the officers of which are kept up after the men are disbanded. — **Skeletonize**, skel'ē-ton-iz, *v.t.* To form into a skeleton; to make a skeleton of.—**Skeletal**, skel'ē-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a skeleton.—**Skeletology**, skel-ē-tol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of anatomical science that treats of the solid parts of the body.— **Skeleton-key**, *n.* A thin light key with nearly the whole substance of the bit filed away.

Skep, skep, *n.* [A. Sax. *sceop*, a basket, chest, box.] A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top; in Scotland, a bee-hive.

Skeptic, **Skeptical**, &c. Sceptic, Sceptical, &c.

Skerry, sker'i, *n.* [Icel. *sker*, a skerry, and *ey*, an island; akin Dan. *skær*, E. *scar*, *scaur*.] A rocky isle; an insulated rock.

Sketch, skech, *n.* [O.Fr. *esquiche*, Mod. Fr. *esquisse*, from It. *schizzo*, a sketch, from L. *schedius*, Gr. *schedios*, offhand, sudden.] An outline or general delineation of anything; a first rough or incomplete draught; a picture rapidly executed and intended to give the general features or characteristic aspect; the first embodiment of an artist's idea in clay, on canvas, or on paper. *v.t.* To draw a sketch of; to make a rough draft of; to give the principal points or ideas of; to delineate.—*v.i.* To practise sketching.—**Sketcher**, skech'ėr, *n.* One who sketches.—**Sketchily**, skech'i-li, *adv.* In a sketchy manner.—**Sketchiness**, skech'i-nes, *n.* State of being sketchy.— **Sketchy**, skech'i, *a.* Possessing the character of a sketch; not executed with finish or carefulness of detail; unfinished.

Skew, skū, *a.* [Closely akin to Dan. *skiev*, Icel. *skeifr*, L.G. *scheef*, oblique, askew; allied to *shy*.] Having an oblique position; turned or twisted to one side.—*adv.* Awry; obliquely.—*v.t.* To put askew; to shape or form in an oblique way.—**Skew-arch**, *n.* An arch which is not at right angles to its abutments. — **Skew-bald**, skū'bald, *a.* Spotted or piebald, the spots being white and some other colour than black.—**Skew-bridge**, *n.* A bridge constructed with a skew-arch, or set obliquely over a road, &c.—**Skew-plane**, *n.* A plane in which the edge of the iron is obliquely across the face.

Skewer, skū'ėr, *n.* [Prov. E. *skiver*, a skewer = *shiver*, a splinter.] A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit or for keeping it in form while roasting. — *v.t.* To fasten with skewers; to pierce or transfix.

Skid, skid, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *skid*, Icel. *skíð*, a billet of wood.] A piece of timber to preserve a ship's side from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it; a log forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from trucks, &c.; a drag for the wheels of a wagon or carriage.—*v.t.*—*skidded*, *skidding*. To check with a skid.

Skiey, ski'i, *a.* Skyey.

Skiff, skif, *n.* [Fr. *esquif*, from O.G. *scif*, Mod. G. *schiff*, a ship. SHIP.] A popular name for any small boat.

Skill, skil, *n.* [From Icel. *skil*, Dan. *skiel*, discrimination, discernment, from stem of Icel. *skilja*, A. Sax *scylan*, to divide, to separate, to distinguish. *Scale*, *shell*, *scalp*, *scull*, *shale*, are akin.] Discernment; understanding; knowledge; wit; familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance; nice art in the application of knowledge of any kind; power to discern and execute; dexterity; aptitude.—**Skilful**, skil'ful, *a.* Having skill; skilled; well versed in any art; dexterous; expert; displaying or done with skill; clever.—**Skilfully**, skil'ful-li, *adv.* In a skilful manner; dexterously; expertly.—**Skilfulness**, skil'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being skilful.—**Skilled**, skild, *a.* Having skill or familiar knowledge, united with readiness and dexterity; expert; skilful.—**Skilless**, skil'les, *a.* Wanting skill.

Skillet, skil'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *escuellette*, dim. of *escuelle*, from L. *scutella*, a dish. SCUTTLE.] A small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water and other culinary purposes.

Skilligalee, **Skilligolee**, skil'i-ga-lē', skil'i-gō-lē', *n.* [Etym. doubtful.] A thin kind of broth or soup, such as is served out to prisoners, paupers, &c.

Skim, skim, *v.t.* — *skimmed*, *skimming*. [From *scum*, like *fill* from *full*.] To lift the scum from; to clear from any substance floating on the top; to take off from a surface; to pass near the surface of; to pass over lightly; to glance over in a superficial manner (to *skim* a newspaper article). — *v.i.* To pass lightly; to glide along.—**Skimmer**, skim'er, *n.* One who or that which skims; a flat dish or ladle for skimming liquors; an aquatic swimming bird, called also *scissor-bill*, from its peculiar bill.—**Skim-milk**, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.—**Skimmingly**, skim'ing-li, *adv.* By gliding along a surface.

Skin, skin, *n.* [Same as Icel. and Sw. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, skin.] The external coating, layer, or tissue of most animals; a hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body; the skin of an animal used as a vessel (wine-*skin*); any external covering resembling skin in appearance or use; the bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.—*v.t.*—*skinned*, *skinning*. To strip the skin or hide from; to flay; to peel.—*v.i.* To become covered with skin (a wound *skins* over).—**Skin-deep**, *a.* Not penetrating beyond the skin; superficial; slight.—**Skinflint**, skin'flint, *n.* A very niggardly person.—**Skinful**, skin'ful, *n.* As much as the stomach will hold.—**Skinless**, skin'les, *a.* Having no skin.—**Skinner**, skin'er, *n.* One who skins; one who deals in skins, pelts, or hides.—**Skinny**, skin'i, *a.* Consisting of skin, or of little more than skin; wanting flesh.—**Skinniness**, skin'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being skinny.—**Skin-wool**, *n.* Wool pulled from the dead skin.

Skink, skingk, *n.* [Gr. *skingkos*, a kind of lizard.] A small lizard of Egypt, &c.

Skip, skip, *v.i.*—*skipped*, *skipping*. [Akin to Sw. *skimpa*, to run, *skumpa*, *skompa*, to skip.] To fetch quick leaps or bounds; to spring; to jump lightly; to pass without notice in reading, to make omissions in writing; often followed by *over*.—*v.t.* To pass with a bound; to pass over intentionally in reading.—*n.* A leap; a bound; a spring.—**Skip-jack**, *n.* An upstart; a name given to certain beetles, from their being able to spring into the air, and thus regain their feet when laid on their backs.—**Skipper**, skip'er, *n.* One who skips; the cheese maggot.—**Skipping**, skip'ing, *p.* and *a.* Given to skip; moving with leaps.—**Skippingly**, skip'ing-li, *adv.* By skips or leaps.—**Skipping-rope**, *n.* A small rope which young persons swing under their feet and over their heads in play.

Skip, skip, *n.* [A. Sax. *scep*, a box, basket, &c.] A box or basket for raising material from mines; a large basket on wheels.

Skip, skip, *n.* [Icel. *skipa*, to place in order, to arrange.] In the games of bowls and curling, an experienced player chosen by each of the rival sides as their director or captain.

Skipper, skip'er, *n.* [D. *schipper*, lit. a shipper, from *schip*, a ship. SHIP.] The master of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea captain.

Skirmish, sker'mish, *n.* [O.Fr. *escharmir*, to fence; It. *scharmire*; from O.H.G. *skirmen*, to fight, to defend one's self, from *skirm*, a shield.] A slight fight in war, especially between small parties; a short, desultory kind of engagement; a short contest of any kind; a contention. — *v.i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.—**Skirmisher**, sker'mish-er, *n.* One that skirmishes.

Skirret, skir'et, *n.* [Contr. for *sugar-root*, the root containing much sugar.] An Asiatic plant, the water-parsnep, cultivated in Europe for its esculent tuberous root, somewhat resembling the parsnep.

Skirrhus, skir'rus, *n.* SCIRRHUS.

Skirt, skert, *n.* [The older form of *shirt*.] The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the edge of any part of dress; border; margin; extreme part; a woman's garment like a petticoat; the diaphragm or midriff in animals.—*v.t.* To border; to form the border or edge of; to run along the edge of.—*v.i.* To be on the border.—**Skirting**, sker'ting, *n.* Material for making skirts; a skirting-board.—**Skirting-board**, *n.* The board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room.

Skit, skit, *n.* [From A. Sax. *scytt*, lit. a shooting, from *sceotan*, to shoot. SHOOT.] A satirical or sarcastic attack; a pasquinade; a squib.—**Skittish**, skit'ish, *a.* [Comp. Prov. E. *skit*, hasty.] Easily frightened; shy; wanton; volatile; changeable; fickle.—**Skittishly**, skit'ish-li, *adv.* In a skittish manner.—**Skittishness**, skit'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being skittish; shyness; fickleness; wantonness.

Skittles, skit'lz, *n. pl.* [From stem of A. Sax. *scotian*, to shoot, because shot at. (SKIT, SHOOT.) *Shuttle* is the same word.] A game played with nine pins set upright at one end of a skittle-alley, the object of the player being to knock them over with as few throws as possible of a ball.—**Skittle-alley**, **Skittle-ground**, *n.* An oblong court in which the game of skittles is played.—**Skittle-ball**, *n.* A disc of hardwood for throwing at the pins in skittles.

Skiver, ski'ver, *n.* [Akin to *skive*.] An inferior leather made of split sheep-skin.

Skonce, skons. SCONCE.

Skorodite, skor'o-dit, *n.* SCORODITE.

Skua, **Skua-gull**, skū'a, *n.* [N. *skua*, Icel. *skúfr*, the skua.] A powerful predatory bird of the gull family with strong hooked beak and claws.

Skulk, skulk, *v.i.* [Dan. *skulke*, to sneak, allied to *skjule*, Icel. *skjól*, a cover, a hiding-place.] To lurk; to keep in a place of concealment; to get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to shun doing one's duty.—**Skulk**, **Skulker**, skulk, skul'ker, *n.* A person who skulks or avoids performing duties.—**Skulkingly**, skul'king-li, *adv.* In a skulking manner.

Skull, skul, *n.* [Same as Sw. *skull*, *skoll*, a bowl or drinking-cup; Dan. *skul*, a shell, *hjerneskal*, the skull (lit. brain-shell); the skull being so called from forming a kind of vessel. Allied to *scale* (of a balance) and to *shell*.] The cranium or bony case that forms the framework of the head and incloses the brain; the brain as the seat of intelligence.—**Skull-cap**, *n.* A cap fitting closely to the head or skull.—**Skulless**, skul'les, *a.* Having no skull.

Skulpin, skul'pin, *n.* SCULPIN.

Skunk, skunk, *n.* [Contr. from native American *segunku*.] An American carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, provided with glands from which the animal can emit at pleasure an extremely fetid fluid.

Skurry, skur'ri, *n.* and *v.* SCURRY.

Sky, ski, *n.* [Same as Icel. *ský*, Dan. and Sw. *sky*, a cloud; allied to A. Sax. *scúa*, a shade; also to E. *shade*. SHADE.] The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the firmament; that portion of the ethereal region in which meteorological phenomena take place, the region of clouds; the plural *skies* is often used in the same sense; weather; climate.—*Open sky*, open air; sky with no intervening cover or shelter.—**Sky-blue**, *a.* Of the blue colour of the sky.—**Sky-born**, *a.* Of heavenly birth.—**Sky-coloured**, *a.* Like the sky in colour; blue; azure.—**Skyey**, ski'i, *a.* Pertaining to the sky; ethereal.—**Sky high**, *a.* High as the sky; very high.—**Sky-lark**, *n.* A lark that mounts and sings as it flies, the common lark of Britain.—**Sky-larking**, *n.* Sportive gambols in the rigging of a ship; frolicking or tricks of various kinds.—**Sky-light**, *n.* A window placed in the roof of a house, and having the same slope; a glazed aperture in a ship's deck.—**Sky-rocket**, *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of firework.—**Sky-sail**, *n.* A sail in a square-rigged vessel, next above the royal; sometimes called a *Sky scraper* when it is triangular.—**Skyward**, ski'werd, *a.* and *adv.* Toward the sky.

Slab, slab, *a.* [Comp. Icel. *slabb*, mud, mire; Fr. *slob*, mud.] Thick and slimy; viscous.—**Slabby**, slab'i, *a.* Viscous; muddy; slimy; sloppy.

Slab, slab, *n.* [Perhaps for *sklab*, and allied to Sc. *sleb*, a thin slice, E. *shelf*.] A thin flat regularly shaped piece of anything, as of marble or other stone; an outside piece taken from round timber in sawing it into boards, planks, &c.

Slabber, slab'er, *v.i.* [Same as D. and L.G. *slabberen*, G. *schlabbern*, to slabber, freq. of *slabben*, *schlabben*, to lap; *slaver* is akin.] To let the saliva fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel; to slaver.—*v.t.* To sup up hastily, as liquid food; to bedabber; to besmear.—*n.* Slimy moisture from the mouth; slaver.

Slack, slak, *a.* [A. Sax. *slone*, slack, slow—O.D. and L.G. *slakk*, Icel. *slakr*, Sw. *slak*; same root (with *s* prefixed) as L. *languidus*, languid, *laxus*. lax. LANGUISH.] Not tense or tightly drawn; loose; relaxed; backward; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager; not in a press of business; not busy; dull as regards trade.—*Slack water*, the time when the tide runs slowly, between ebb and flow.—*adv.* In a slack manner.—*n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose; small coal screened from household or furnace coal of good quality.—**Slack**, **Slacken**, slak'n, *v.t.* To become less tense or tight; to become remiss or backward; to become less violent; to abate; to languish; to flag.—*v.t.* To lessen the tension of; to loosen; to relax; to remit for want of eagerness; to abate; to retard; to repress; to check.—**Slackly**, slak'li, *adv.* In a slack manner; loosely; negligently; remisely.—**Slackness**, slak'nes, *n.* The state of being slack; looseness; remissness; inattention; slowness; backwardness.

Slack, slak, *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Slake*.

Slag, slag, *n.* [Same as Sw. *slagg*, G. *schlacke*, slag; comp. Icel. *slagna*, to flow over; *slag*, *slagi*, dampness.] The scoria from a smelting furnace or from a volcano; vitrified mineral matter removed in the reduction of metals; the fused dross of metal in a smelting furnace.—**Slaggy**, slag'i, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling slag.

Slain, slān, pp. of *slay*.

Slake, slāk, *v.t.* — *slaked*, *slaking*. [Icel. *slökva*, to slake; Sw. *släcka*, to quench thirst; akin to *slack*.] To quench (thirst, fire, rage); to extinguish; to abate; to reduce (quicklime) to the state of powder by mixing with water.—*v.i.* To be quenched; to become extinct; to slacken; to abate; to decrease.—**Slakeless**, slāk'les, *a.* Incapable of being slaked; quenchless; inextinguishable.

Slam, slam, *v.t.* — *slammed*, *slamming*. [Same as Icel. *slema*, *slemra*, to swing, to slam; comp. Sw. *slamra*, to jingle.] To close (a door, a lid) with force and noise; to shut with violence; to bang.—*v.i.* To shut or be closed violently or noisily, as a door.—*n.* A violent shutting of a door.

Slander, slan'dér, *n.* [O.E. *sclaunder*, *esclaundre*, from Fr. *escandre*, from L. *scandalum*, Gr. *skandalon*; so that this word is simply *scandal* in another form.] A false

tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; the uttering of such reports; aspersion; defamation; detraction.—*v.t.* To defame by slander; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting; to calumniate.—**Slanderer**, slan'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who slanders; a calumniator; a defamer.—**Slanderous**, slan'dėr-us, *a.* Given to slander; uttering slander; containing slander or defamation; calumnious.—**Slanderously**, slan'dėr-us-li, *adv.* In a slanderous manner; calumniously.—**Slanderousness**, slan'dėr-us-nes, *n.*

Slang, slang, *n.* [Connected with *sling*, being originally abusive language hurled at a person.] Colloquial language current among a certain class or classes, educated or uneducated, but having hardly the stamp of general approval, and often to be regarded as inelegant, incorrect, or even vulgar: often used adjectively (a *slang* word or expression).—*v.i.* To use slang; to engage in vulgar, abusive language.—*v.t.* To address with slang or ribaldry; to abuse with vulgar language.—**Slangey**, **Slangy**, slang'i, *a.* Of the nature of slang; addicted to the use of slang.

Slank, slangk, a pret. of *slink*.

Slant, slant, *a.* [Akin to Prov. E. *slent*, to slope; Sw. *slinta*, to slide or glide down; perhaps also to *slide*.] Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular.—*v.t.* To give a slant or sloping direction to.—*v.i.* To slope; to lie obliquely.—*n.* An oblique direction or plane; a slope.—**Slantingly**, slan'ting-li, *adv.* In a slanting manner. — **Slantly**, **Slantwise**, slant'li, slant'wīz, *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction.

Slap, slap, *n.* [Same as L.G. *slappe*, G. *schlappe*, a slap, *slappen*, *schlappen*, to slap; probably from the sound.] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.—*v.t.*—*slapped*, *slapping*. To strike with the open hand or with something broad[illegible]ly. With a sudden and violent blow; plump. — **Slap-dash**, *adv.* All at once; in a careless manner; at random. [Colloq.]

Slash, slash, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *esclascher*, *esclicher*, from O.H.G. *slīzan*, to split—E. to *slit*. SLIT.] To cut by striking at random; to cut with long incisions; to slit (to *slash* a garment).—*v.i.* To strike at random with an edged instrument.—*n.* A long cut; a cut made at random; a large slit in the thighs and arms of old dresses, to show a rich coloured lining through the openings.—**Slashed**, slasht, *p.* and *a.* Cut with a slash or slashes; gashed; having slashes or long narrow openings, as a sleeve, &c.—**Slashing**, slash'ing, *p.* and *a.* Cutting up, sarcastic, or severe (*slashing* criticism).

Slat, slat, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *slate* or *slit*.] A long narrow slip of wood, as in a venetian blind.

Slate, slāt, *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *sclate*, O.Fr. *esclat* (Fr. *éclat*), a splinter, from *esclater*, to fly in splinters, from O.H.G. *slīzan*, to split (E. to *slit*).] A name common to such rocks as are capable of being split readily into thin laminæ in accordance with the planes of cleavage; a slab or thin piece of smooth argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings; a tablet for writing upon, formed of slate, or of an imitation of slate.—*v.t.*—*slated*, *slating*. To cover with slates.—**Slate-clay**, *n.* A sort of hard fissile shale.—**Slate-gray**, *a.* Gray with a bluish tinge. — **Slate-pencil**, *n.* A pencil of soft slate, used for writing on slate tablets in schools, &c. — **Slater**, slā'tėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to slate buildings; a popular name given to small crustaceous animals belonging to the isopods.—**Slatiness**, slā'ti-nes, *n.* The quality of being slaty; slaty character. — **Slating**, slā'ting, *n.* The operation of covering roofs with slates; the slates thus put on.—**Slaty**, slā'ti, *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate. — *Slaty cleavage*, cleavage of rocks into thin plates or laminæ in planes oblique to the stratification.

Slattern, slat'ėrn, *n.* [From Prov. E. *slatter*, to spill carelessly, to waste; akin to Icel. *sletta*, to squirt; or akin to G. *schlotterig*, negligent; D. *slodderen*, to hang and flap.] A woman who suffers her clothes and house to be in disorder; one who is not tidy; a slut.—*a.* Resembling a slattern; slovenly; slatternly.—**Slatternliness**, slat'ėrn-li-nes, *n.* State of being slatternly.—**Slatternly**, slat'ėrn-li, *a.* Pertaining to a slattern; sluttish.

Slaughter, sla'tėr, *n.* [From the stem of *slay*; same as Icel. *slátr*, raw flesh, *slátra*, to slaughter. SLAY.] The act of slaying or killing; great destruction of life by violent means; carnage; butchery; a killing of beasts for market.—*v.t.* To slay; to massacre; to butcher; to kill for the market.—**Slaughterer**, sla'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who slaughters; a person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.—**Slaughter-house**, *n.* A house where beasts are killed for the market; an abattoir.—**Slaughterous**, sla'tėr-us, *a.* Bent on killing; murderous.—**Slaughterously**, sla'tėr-us-li, *adv.* Murderously.

Slav, slāv, *n.* One of a race of Eastern Europe, comprising the Russians, Bulgarians, Servians, Poles, Bohemians, &c.—**Slavic**, **Slavonic**, **Slavonian**, slav'ik, sla-von'ik, sla-vō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavs or Slavonians, or to their language. —*n.* The language of the Slavs, belonging to the family of Aryan tongues.

Slave, slāv, *n.* [Fr. *esclave*, from G. *sklave*, originally a Slavonian, a captive Slavonian.] A bond-servant; a person who is wholly subject to the will of another; a human being who is the property of another; one wholly under the dominion of any power (a *slave* to passion, to fear); an abject wretch; a drudge. [*Slave* is used in the formation of various self-explanatory compounds, as *slave-breeder*, *slave-catcher*, *slave-dealer*, *slave-market*, *slave-merchant*, *slave-owner*, &c.]—*v.i.*—*slaved*, *slaving*. To drudge; to toil; to labour as a slave.—**Slave-born**, *a.* Born in slavery. — **Slave-driver**, *n.* An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, a severe or cruel master.—**Slave-grown**, *a.* Grown or produced by slave labour.—**Slave-holder**, *n.* One who owns slaves.—**Slaver**, slā'vėr, *n.* A person engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-trader; a vessel engaged in the slave-trade.—**Slavery**, slā'vėr-i, *n.* The state or condition of a slave; bondage; complete subjection; the system of keeping or holding slaves; exhausting and mean labour; drudgery. ∴ Syn. under SERVITUDE.—**Slave-trade**, *n.* The business of purchasing or stealing men and women, and selling them for slaves.—**Slavish**, slā'vish, *a.* Pertaining to slaves; such as becomes a slave; servile; consisting in drudgery.—**Slavishly**, slā'vish-li, *adv.* In a slavish manner. — **Slavishness**, slā'vish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish.

Slaver, slav'ėr, *v.i.* [Icel. *slafr*, slaver, *slafra*, to slaver; akin to *slabber*, *slobber*.] To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth; to be besmeared with saliva.—*v.t.* To smear with saliva.—*n.* Saliva drivelling from the mouth; drivel.—**Slaverer**, slav'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who slavers.

Slavonic. Under SLAV.

Slay, slā, *v.t.*—pret. *slew*; pp. *slain*. [A.Sax. *slahan*, or contr. *slean*, to beat, to slay; D. *slaan*, Icel. *slá*, Goth. *slahan*, G. *schlagen*; akin *slaughter*, *sledge* (-hammer).] To put to death in any violent or sudden manner; to kill; to destroy; to ruin.—**Slayer**, slā'ėr, *n.* One that slays; a killer; a murderer.

Slay, slā, *n.* A weaver's reed; a sley. SLEY.

Sleave, slēv, *n.* [Probably akin to *slip*; comp. G. *schleife*, a loop, a knot.] Soft floss or unspun silk used for weaving. [*Shak.*]

Sleazy, slē'zi, *a.* [Comp. G. *schleissig*, worn out, thread-bare, from *schleissen*, to split, to wear out. SLIT.] Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture (*sleazy* silk or muslin).

Sled, sled, *n.* [D. *slede*, *sleede*, a sled; Dan. *slæde*, Icel. *sledi*; from stem of *slide*.] A sledge.—*v.t.*—*sledded*, *sledding*. To convey or transport on a sled.

Sledge, **Sledge-hammer**, slej, *n.* [A. Sax. *slecge*, a hammer, from *slahan*, *slagan*, to strike, to slay; so Icel. *sleggja*, a sledge-hammer. SLAY.] A large heavy hammer used chiefly by smiths.

Sledge, slej, *n.* [Formed from *sled*, or perhaps directly from D. *sleedje*, dim. of *sleede*, a sled.] A vehicle mounted on runners for the conveyance of loads over snow or ice, or the bare ground; a sled; a travelling carriage mounted on runners; a sleigh; the hurdle on which traitors were formerly drawn to execution.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*sledged*, *sledging*. To convey or travel in a sledge or sledges. — **Sledge-chair**, *n.* A chair mounted on runners and propelled on the ice.

Sleek, slēk, *a.* [Icel. *slíkr*, smooth, sleek; connected with Icel. *sleikja*, Dan. *slikke*, to lick.] Having an even, smooth surface; having the hair smooth; glossy (*sleek* hair). —*v.t.* To make sleek; to render smooth, soft, and glossy; *fig.* to soothe; to calm.—**Sleekly**, slēk'li, *adv.* In a sleek manner; glossily.—**Sleekness**, slēk'nes, *n.* The quality of being sleek.—**Sleeky**, slēk'i, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

Sleep, slēp, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *slept*. [A.Sax. *slæpan*, *slépan*; D. and L. G. *slapen*, Goth. *slepan*, G. *schlafen*, to sleep; akin to *slip*, G. *schlaff*, loose, relaxed.] To be in that well-known state in which there is a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and which is periodically necessary to bodily health; to be dead; to lie in the grave; to be at rest; to be dormant or inactive (the question *sleeps* for the present); to assume a state as regards vegetable functions analogous to the sleeping of animals.—*v.t.* To pass in sleeping: with *away* (to *sleep away* the time); to get rid of, overcome, or recover from by sleeping: usually with *off* (to *sleep off* a fit of sickness).—*n.* [A. Sax. *slæp*, D. *slaap*, Goth. *sleps*, G. *schlaf*.] That state of an animal in which the senses are more or less unaffected by external objects and the fancy or imagination only is active, and which is necessary to recruit both body and mind; slumber; death; rest in the grave.—*Sleep of plants*, a state of plants at night when their flowers close, the leaves change their positions and fold themselves together. — **Sleeper**, slēp'ėr, *n.* A person or an animal that sleeps; an animal that lies dormant; a piece of timber on which are laid the ground joists of a floor; a beam on or near the ground for the support of some superstructure; *rail.* a beam of wood, &c., embedded in the ground to sustain the rails, which are usually fixed to the sleepers by means of cast-iron supports called *chairs*.—**Sleepily**, slēp'i-li, *adv.* In a sleepy manner.—**Sleepiness**, slēp'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sleepy.—**Sleeping**, slēp'ing, *p.* and *a.* Reposing in sleep; pertaining to sleep.—*Sleeping partner*, a dormant partner. Under DORMANT.—*Sleeping sickness*, a fatal African disease.—**Sleeping-carriage**, *n.* A railway carriage fitted up with berths for passengers during night travel.—**Sleepless**, slēp'les, *a.* Without sleep; wakeful; having no rest; never resting. — **Sleeplessly**, slēp'les-li, *adv.* In a sleepless manner.—**Sleeplessness**, slēp'les-nes, *n.* The state of being sleepless; a morbid inability to sleep.—**Sleep-walker**, *n.* A somnambulist. — **Sleep-walking**, *n.* Somnambulism. — **Sleepy**, slēp'i, *a.* Drowsy; inclined to or overcome by sleep; tending to induce sleep; heavy; inactive; sluggish.

Sleet, slēt, *n.* [Akin to N. *sletta*, Icel. *slydda*, Dan. *slud*, G. *schlossen*, sleet.] Rain mingled with hail or snow.—*v.i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.—**Sleetiness**, slēt'i-nes, *n.* The state of being sleety.—**Sleety**, slēt'i, *a.* Consisting of sleet; characterized by sleet.

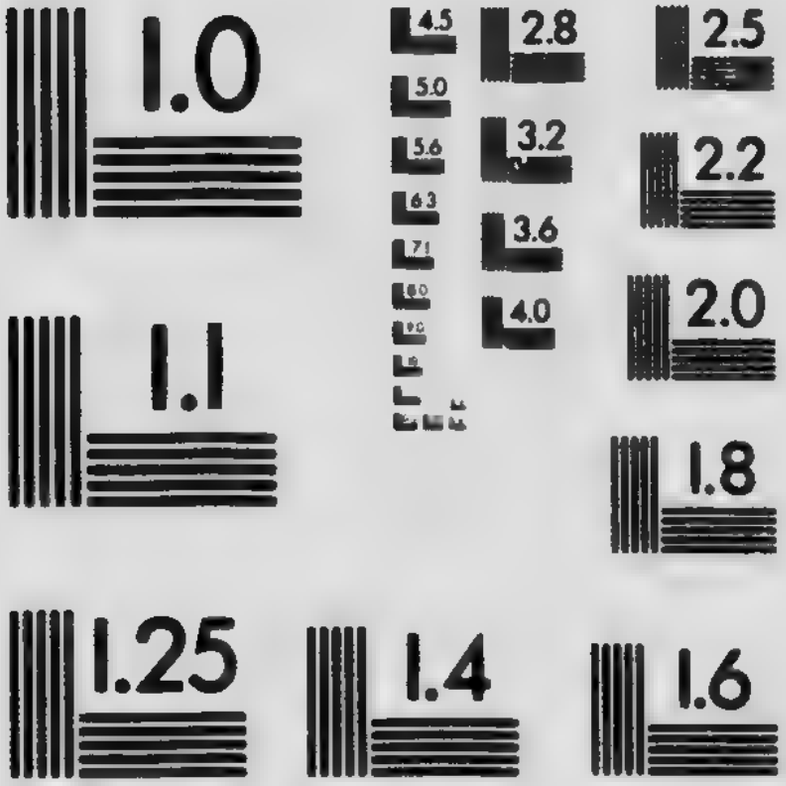
Sleeve, slēv, *n.* [A.Sax. *slýf*, a sleeve; O.H.G. *slauf*, clothing; from root of *slip*.] The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm.—*To laugh in our sleeve*, to laugh privately or unperceived. — *v.t.* — *sleeved*, *sleeving*. To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves.—**Sleeve-button**, *n.* A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband.—**Sleeved**, slēvd, *a.* Having sleeves. — **Sleeveless**, slēv'les, *a.* Having no sleeves; wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation; resultless; bootless (a *sleeveless* errand).—**Sleeve-link**, *n.* A contrivance consisting of two buttons or studs connected by a link for fastening the sleeve or wristband.

Sleeve, slēv, *n.* SLEAVE.

Sleezy, slē'zi, *a.* SLEAZY.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



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Sleigh, slā, *n.* [D. *slee*, a contr. form of *sleede*, a sled. SLED.] A vehicle mounted on runners for transporting persons on the snow or ice, of a more elegant form than a sledge. — **Sleigh-bell**, *n.* A small bell attached to a sleigh or its harness to give notice of the vehicle's approach.

Sleight, slit, *n.* [From O.E. *sleigh*, *sleigh*, sly, like *height* from *high*; so Icel. *slægth*, slyness, from *slægr*, sly. SLY.] An artful trick; a trick or feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation; dexterous practice; dexterity.—*Sleight of hand*, legerdemain; prestidigitation.

Slender, slen'dér, *a.* [Same as O.D. *slender*, thin, slender; comp. D. *slinderen*, *slidderen*, to wriggle, L. G. *slindern*, to glide; akin *slide*.] Small in diameter or thickness compared with the length; not thick; slim; thin; weak; slight (*slender* hope); inconsiderable; insufficient; inadequate; meagre (*slender* means). — **Slenderly**, slen'dér-li, *adv.* Slightly; feebly; inadequately; meagrely.—**Slenderness**, slen'dér-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slender; slimness; slightness; smallness.

Slept, slept, pret. and pp. of *sleep*.

Sleuth-hound, slōth'hound, *n.* [Icel. *sloth*, the slot or track of an animal. SLOT.] A blood-hound.

Slew, slū, pret. of *slay*.

Slew, slū, *v.t.* To slue.

Sley, slā, *n.* [A. Sax. *slæ*, a sley; Icel. *sld*, a bar, bolt; akin verb to *slay*.] A weaver's reed.—*v.t.* To separate or part into threads.

Slice, slīs, *v.t.*—*sliced*, *slicing*. [O.Fr. *esclice*, a slice, a splinter, from O.H.G. *sliesan*, *slīsan*, G. *schliessen*, to break, to split. Akin *slate*, *slit*.] To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin broad piece from; to cut into parts; to cut off in a broad piece.—*n.* A thin broad piece cut off; that which is thin and broad like a slice; a broad thin knife for serving fish at table. — **Slicer**, slī'ser, *n.* One who or that which slices.

Slick, slik, *n.* [L.G. *slick*, G. *schlick*.] The ore of a metal, particularly of gold, when pounded and prepared for working.

Slicken-sides, slik'en-sīds, *n. pl.* [From forming a *slick* or smooth surface on the *sides* of cavities.] A variety of galena lining the walls of small fissures; *mining*, the polished striated surfaces of joints, beds, or fissures of rocks, glazed over with a film of calcareous or siliceous matter.

Slide, slīd, *v.i.*—pret. *slid*, sometimes *slided*, pp. *slid*, *slidden*, ppr. *sliding*. [A. Sax. *slidan*, to slide; O. G. *slīten*, to slide; G. *schlitten*, a sledge; Lith. *slidus*, slippery. *Sledge* (the vehicle) and *sled* are allied.] To move along a surface by slipping; to slip; to glide; to amuse one's self with gliding over a surface of ice; to pass along smoothly; to pass silently and gradually from one state to another, generally from a better to a worse.—*v.t.* To thrust smoothly along; to thrust or push forward by slipping; to pass or put imperceptibly; to slip.—*n.* A smooth and easy passage; a prepared smooth surface of ice for sliding on; an inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies; that part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place. — **Slider**, slī'dér, *n.* One who or that which slides; the part of an instrument that slides. — **Slide-rest**, *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe for holding and resting the cutting-tool, and ensuring accuracy in its motion. — **Slide-valve**, *n.* A kind of valve regulating the admission or escape of steam or water in machinery.—**Sliding**, slī'ding, *a.* Made so as to slide freely; fitted for sliding. — *n.* The act of one who slides; lapse; backsliding; the slipping of a body along a surface. — **Sliding-rule**, **Slide-rule**, *n.* A mathematical instrument, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and each having certain numbers engraved on it, such that when a given number on the one scale is brought to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection.—**Sliding-scale**, *n.* A sliding-rule; a scale or rate of payment which varies under certain varying conditions; a scale to settle wages by the rise and fall of the market price of the product of labour.

Slight, slīt, *a.* [Same as O. L. G. *slicht*, D. *slecht*, plain, common, mean; Icel. *sléttr*, smooth, common; G. *schlicht*, smooth, plain, bad; lit. perhaps 'beaten out smooth,' the root being that of *slay*.] Not decidedly marked; small; trifling; insignificant (a *slight* difference); not strong or forcible (a *slight* impulse or effort); not severe or serious (a *slight* pain); not thorough or exhaustive (a *slight* examination); not firm or of strong construction; slim; slender; paltry; contemptible. — *n.* A moderate show of disrespect; contempt shown by neglect or inattention; intentional disregard.—*v.t.* To treat as unworthy of notice; to disregard intentionally; to treat with intentional neglect or superciliousness.—**Slighter**, slī'tér, *n.* One who slights or neglects.—**Slightingly**, slī'ting-li, *adv.* In a slighting manner; with disrespect. — **Slightly**, slīt'li, *adv.* In a slight manner or measure; in a small degree; but little; somewhat. — **Slightness**, slīt'nes, *n.* The quality of being slight; smallness; weakness; want of strength; triviality.

Slily, slī'li, *adv.* SLYLY, under SLY.

Slim, slim, *a.* [Same as D. *slim*, L. G. *slimm*, Dan. and Sw. *slem*, Icel. *slæmr*, G. *schlimm*, all with the stronger sense of bad.] Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to height; slight; unsubstantial; not executed with due thoroughness; cunning (S. Africa).—**Slimmish**, slim'ish, *a.* Somewhat slim.—**Slimness**, slim'nes, *n.* State or quality of being slim.

Slime, slim, *n.* [A. Sax. *slīm*, Icel. *slīm*, D. *slijm*, G. *schleim*, slime, slimy matter, mucilage, &c.; allied to G. *schlamm*, mud, perhaps to *lime*, *loam*.] A soft, ropy or glutinous substance; soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud; asphalt or bitumen (O. T.); a mucous or viscous substance exuded from the bodies of certain animals; *fig.* anything of a clinging and offensive nature. — *v.t.* — *slimed*, *liming*. To cover with slime; to make slimy.—**Slime-pit**, *n.* An asphalt or bitumen pit.—**Sliminess**, slī'mi-nes, *n.* The quality of being slimy; viscosity.—**Slimy**, slī'mi, *a.* Abounding with slime; consisting of slime; overspread with slime.

Sliness, slī'nes, *n.* SLYNESS, under SLY.

Sling, sling, *n.* [A. Sax. *slinge*, Sc. *sling*, Sw. *slunga*, Icel. *slengja*, O. G. *slinga*, a sling; G. *schlinge*, a noose or snare. See the verb.] An instrument for throwing stones or bullets, consisting of a strap or piece of leather to hold the missile and two strings attached to it; a sweep or swing; a sweeping stroke; a hanging bandage in which a wounded limb is sustained; a rope or chain specially arranged for raising or lowering heavy articles, as casks, bales, &c.; the strap to carry a rifle.—*Slings of a yard* (*naut.*), ropes or chains which suspend it by the middle.—*v.t.*—pret. and pp. *slung*. [A. Sax. *slingan*, to sling, to swing; Dan. *slynge*, Sw. *slinga*, Icel. *slyngva*, G. *schlingen*, to twist; same root as Icel. *slangi*, G. *schlange*, a serpent. *Slink* is akin.] To throw with a sling; to fling or hurl; to hang so as to swing; to place in slings in order to hoist or lower.—*v.i.* To move with long, swinging, elastic steps.—**Slinger**, sling'ér, *n.* One who slings or uses a sling.

Sling, sling, *n.* [Comp. L. G. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, to swallow.] An American drink composed of equal parts of spirit and water sweetened.

Slink, slingk, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *slunk* (pret. sometimes *slonk*). [A. Sax. *slincan*, to slink, Sw. *slinka*; perhaps from root of *sling*.] To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away. — *v.t.* To cast prematurely: said of the female of a beast. — *a.* Born or cast prematurely, as a calf. — *n.* A sneaking fellow; a calf brought forth prematurely.

Slip, slip, *v.i.* — *slipped* or *slipt*, *slipping*. [A. Sax. *slīpan*, to slip, to glide; D. *slippen*, Dan. *slippe*, Icel. *sleppa*, G. *schlüpfen*, to slip.] To move smoothly along a surface; to slide; to glide; to have the feet slide; to fall by a false step; to depart or withdraw secretly; to sneak or slink: with *away*; to fall into error or fault; to err; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to glide; to enter by oversight: with *in* or *into* (some errors have *slipped* in); to escape insensibly, especially from the memory.—*To let slip*, to set free from the leash or noose, as a hound straining after a hare.—*v.t.* To put secretly or unobserved (*slipped* it into his pocket); to let loose (to *slip* the hounds); to disengage one's self from; to cast or suffer abortion of; to make a slip or slips of for planting.—*To slip off*, to take off noiselessly or hastily (to *slip off* one's shoes).—*To slip on*, to put on in haste or loosely.—*To slip a cable*, to let the end of it run out of the ship and sail without weighing anchor.—*To slip the leash*, to disengage one's self from a leash. —*n.* The act of slipping; an unintentional error or fault; a mistake inadvertently made (a *slip* of the pen); a departure from rectitude; a venial transgression; an indiscretion; a blacksliding; a twig separated from the stock for planting or grafting; a scion (perhaps lit. a twig that can be *slipped* in); a leash or string by which a dog is held; a long narrow piece; a strip (a *slip* of paper); a portion of printed matter not yet formed into pages or columns; a proof from a galley of type; a child's pinafore; a loose covering or case (pillow-*slip*); an inclined plane upon which a vessel is supported while building or upon which she is hauled up for repair; also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, &c.; *pottery*, ground flint or clay mixed in water till of the consistence of cream for making porcelain; *geol.* a fault or dislocation of strata; *cricket*, one of the fielders who stands behind the wicket on the off side, and whose duty it is to back up the wicket-keeper; *pl.* that part of a theatre at the sides of the stage where the flat-scenes are slipped on and off.—*To give a person the slip*, to escape or desert from him. — **Slip-dock**, *n.* A dock containing a slip for vessels.—**Slip-knot**, *n.* A knot which will not bear a strain, but slips. — **Slipper**, slip'ér, *n.* One who or that which slips or lets slip; the person who lets hounds slip at the right moment in coursing; a loose light shoe for household wear.—**Slippered**, slip'érd, *a.* Wearing slippers.—**Slipperly**, slip'ér-i-li, *adv.* In a slippery manner.—**Slipperiness**, slip'ér-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slippery.—**Slippery**, slip'ér-i, *a.* [A. Sax. *sliper*, slippery.] Allowing or causing anything to slip or slide readily; so smooth as to cause slipping; not affording sure footing; not to be trusted to; ready to use evasions or the like; unstable; changeable; uncertain.—**Slipshod**, slip'shod, *a.* Wearing slippers; wearing shoes down at heel; slovenly, especially as regards literary qualities.

Slipslop, slip'slop, *n.* [A reduplication of *slop*.] Bad liquor; feeble composition.—*a.* Feeble; poor; jejune.

Slit, slit, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *slit* or *slitted*, ppr. *slitting*. [A. Sax. *slītan*, to tear, to rend; Icel. *slita*, Dan. *slide*, Sw. *slita*, G. *schleissen*, to slit, to split; akin *slate*, *slice*, *slash*.] To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; to cut a long fissure in (to *slit* the ear or tongue); to cut in general. —*n.* A long cut; a long narrow opening; a slash.—**Slitter**, slit'ér, *n.* One who or that which slits. — **Slitting-mill**, *n.* A mill where iron bars or plates are slit into nail rods, &c.; a thin revolving iron disc used by lapidaries for slitting or cutting gems.

Sliver, sliv'ér or slī'vér, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *slīfan*, to cleave, to split.] To cut into long thin pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise. — *n.* A long piece cut or rent off; a splinter; a small branch; *spinning*, a continuous strand of wool, cotton, or other fibre, in a loose untwisted condition.

Sloat, slōt, *n.* [A form of *slat*; L.G. *slaete*, a pole.] A narrow piece of timber holding together larger pieces.

Slobber, slob'ér, *v.i.* [A form of *slabber*.] To drivel; to slaver to slabber. — *v.t.* To beslaver.—*n.* Slaver; liquor spilled; slabber. — **Slobberer**, slob'ér-ér, *n.* One who slobbers. — **Slobbery**, slob'ér-i, *a.* Moist; muddy; sloppy.

Sloe, slō, *n.* [A. Sax. *slā*, Sc. *slae*, D. and

L.G. *slee*, G. *schlehe*, from L.G. *slee*, D. *sleeuw*, G. *schlehe*, sour, astringent.] A British shrub of the plum genus, called also *Blackthorn*; also its fruit, which is black and very austere.

Slogan, slō'gan, *n.* [From Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, lit. an army cry.] The war-cry or gathering word or phrase of a Highland clan; hence, the watchword used by soldiers in the field.

Sloka, Sloke, slō'kan, slōk, *n.* A name given to some edible sea-weeds.

Sloop, slōp, *n.* [From D. *sloep*, L.G. *sleup*, *slupe*, a sloop; akin *shallop* (through the French).] A vessel with one mast, and often with nothing but fore-and-aft sails, the main-sail being extended by a gaff and a boom, and attached to the mast on its foremost edge.—*Sloop-of-war*, in the British navy, a vessel, of whatever rig, between a corvette and a gun-brig.

Slop, slop, *v.t.*—*slopped*, *slopping*. [Comp. Icel. *slóp*, offal of fish; Prov. G. *schloppen*, to swallow; E. *slobber*, *slabber*, also to *slip*.] To spill liquid upon; to soil by letting a liquid fall upon.—*n.* A quantity of water carelessly thrown about, as on a floor; *pl.* mean liquor or mean liquid food; the waste dirty water of a house.—**Slop-basin, Slop-bowl**, *n.* A dish for receiving the dregs from tea-cups or coffee-cups at table.—**Slop-pail**, *n.* A pail for receiving slops, or for chamber use.—**Sloppiness**, slop'i-nes, *n.* The state of being sloppy; muddiness.—**Sloppy**, slop'i, *a.* Wet, so as to spatter easily; plashy.

Slop, slop, *n.* [Same as Icel. *sloppr*, a wide outer dress, a gown; from root of *slip*.] A smock-frock; any kind of loose outer garment; *pl.* a loose lower garment; a sort of wide breeches; also, ready-made clothing; the clothes and bedding of a sailor.—**Slop-room**, *n.* The place for the slops of a ship's company.—**Slop-seller**, *n.* One who sells ready-made clothes.—**Slop-shop**, *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes (slops) are sold.—**Slop-work**, *n.* The manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing.

Slope, slōp, *n.* [From A. Sax. *slopen*, pp. of *slīpan*, to slip, akin to *slīpan* and D. *slipen*, to slip. SLIP.] An oblique direction; a direction inclining obliquely downward; a declivity or acclivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.—*v.t.*—*sloped*, *sloping*. To form with a slope; to cause to slope; to direct obliquely; to incline.—*v.i.* To take an oblique direction; to descend in a slanting direction.—**Sloping**, slō'ping, p. and *a.* Oblique; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line.—**Slopingly**, slō'ping-li, *adv.* In a sloping manner; obliquely.—**Slopy**, slō'pi, *a.* Sloping; having a gentle declivity.

Slot, slot, *n.* [Same as D. and L.G. *slot*, a lock; akin to D. *sluiten*, Dan. *slutte*, G. *schliessen*, to lock.] A bolt or bar; an oblong hole in a piece of metal, &c., as for the reception of a bolt; a trap-door in the stage of a theatre.—**Slotted**, slot'ed, *a.* Furnished with a slot or slots.—**Slotting**, slot'ing, *n.* The operation of making slots.—**Slotting-machine**, *n.* A species of self-acting tool that cuts slots.

Slot, slot, *n.* [Same as Icel. *slóth*, a track or trail, *sloth* in *sloth*-hound.] The track of a deer, as followed by the scent or by the mark of the foot.—**Slot-hound**, *n.* A hound that tracks animals by the slot; a sleuth-hound.

Slote, slōt, *n.* A trap-door in the stage of a theatre. Written also *Slot*.

Sloth, slōth or sloth, *n.* [From *slow*, and equivalent to *slowth* (like *growth* from *grow*); A. Sax. *slawuth*, slowness, from *slāw*, slow. SLOW.] Slowness; disinclination to action; sluggishness; indolence; laziness; idleness; the name of two South American mammals, adapted for living in trees but moving with great slowness on the ground.—*Australian sloth*, the koala.—**Slothful**, sloth'ful or sloth'ful, *a.* Sluggish; lazy; indolent.—**Slothfully**, sloth'ful-li or sloth'ful-li, *adv.* In a slothful manner; sluggishly.—**Slothfulness**, sloth'ful-nes or sloth'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slothful; the habit of idleness.

Slouch, slouch, *n.* [Same as Icel. *slóðr*, a dull inactive person; akin Sw. *sloka*, to droop, E. *slack*, *slug*, *sluggard*.] A stoop in walking; an ungainly, clownish gait; an awkward clownish fellow; a depression or hanging down, as of the brim of a hat.—*v.i.* To have a down-cast clownish gait or manner.—*v.t.* To deprese; to cause to hang down.—**Slouch-hat**, *n.* A hat with a hanging brim.—**Slouching**, slouch'ing, p. and *a.* Hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.

Slough, slou, *n.* [A. Sax. *slōh*, a slough; allied to G. *schlauch*, an abyss, the gullet, *schlucken*, to swallow.] A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.—**Sloughy**, slou'i, *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.

Slough, sluf, *n.* [Sc. *slock*, a husk; G. *schlauch*, the skin of an animal stripped off.] The cast skin of a serpent or other animal; *surg.* the dead part which separates from the living in mortification, or the part that separates from a foul sore.—*v.i.* To come off, as the matter formed over a sore: a term in surgery.—**Sloughy**, sluf'i, *a.* Pertaining to the dead matter which separates from flesh: having a slough.

Sloven, sluv'n, *n.* [Akin to L.G. *sluf*, D. *slof*, careless; D. *sloffen*, to trail one's feet; *slip* is perhaps allied.] A man careless of his dress or habitually negligent of neatness and order; a lazy fellow. *Slut* is the corresponding feminine term.—**Slovenly**, sluv'n-li, *a.* Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of personal neatness; wanting neatness or tidiness; loose and careless (*slovenly* dress).—*adv.* In a slovenly manner.—**Slovenliness**, sluv'n-li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slovenly.

Slow, slō, *a.* [A. Sax. *slāw*, slow; Dan. *slø*, Sw. *slö*, Icel. *sljór*, blunt, dull, slow. Hence *sloth*.] Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; extending over a long time; gradual; not ready; not prompt; inactive; tardy; dilatory; not hasty; acting with deliberation; indicating a time later than the true time (the clock is *slow*); dull; heavy; not lively; stupid.—*Slow coach*, a colloquial term for one who is slow in movement or deficient in quickness.—*Slow match*. Under MATCH.—*adv.* Slowly.—*v.t.* To delay; to retard; to slacken in speed.—*v.i.* To slacken in speed.—**Slowly**, slō'li, *adv.* In a slow manner; not rapidly; gradually; tardily; not hastily.—**Slowness**, slō'nes, *n.* Want of speed or velocity; tardiness; want of readiness or promptness; dulness; dilatoriness; sluggishness.

Slow-worm, slō'werm, *n.* [Not from *slow*, but from A. Sax. *sli-wyrm*, lit. slay-worm (from *slahan*, to slay), because it feeds on worms.] A name given to the blind-worm. BLIND-WORM.

Slub, slub, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *slab*, *n.*] A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted by spinning machinery; a rove.—*v.t.*—*slubbed*, *slubbing*. To form into slubs.—**Slubber**, slub'er, *n.* One who slubs; a slubbing-machine.—**Slubbing-billy, Slubbing-machine**, *n.* A machine that produces slubs.

Slubber, slub'er, *v.t.* [A form of *slabber*, *slobber*.] To daub; to besmear; to sully; to soil; to do lazily, or with careless hurry; to slur over.

Sludge, sluj, *n.* [Also *slutch*, *slush*, *slish*, forms corresponding to L.G. *slick*, D. *slik*, *slijk*, dirt, mire, allied to E. *slack*.] Mud; mire; soft mud.—**Sludge-door, Sludge-hole**, *n.* An opening in a steam-boiler to remove matter deposited at the bottom.—**Sludgy**, sluj'i, *a.* Miry; slushy.

Slue, slū, *v.t.*—*slued*, *sluing*. [Perhaps from Icel. *snúa*, to turn, to twist, with change of *n* to *l*.] To turn or swing round (as the yard of a ship).

Slug, slug, *n.* [Same as O.E. *slugge*, slow, sluggish. Akin to *slack* or *slouch*. As the name of an animal it is represented by D. *slak*, *slak*, a snail.] A slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a sluggard; the popular name of a family of shell-less snails very injurious to the agriculturist and horticulturist.—**Sluggard**, slug'ard, *n.* [From *slug*, and the suffix *-ard*.] A person habitually lazy and inactive.—*a.* Sluggish; lazy.—**Sluggish**, slug'ish, *a.* Habitually indolent; slothful; inactive; having little motion (*a sluggish stream*); inert.—**Sluggishly**, slug'ish-li, *adv.* In a sluggish manner; slothfully; slowly.—**Sluggishness**, slug'ish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sluggish; indolence; inertness; slowness.

Slug, slug, *n.* [Akin to *slay*; comp. Prov. E. *slog*, to strike heavily.] A cylindrical, cubical, or irregularly shaped piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.

Sluice, slōs, *n.* [Same as D. *sluys*, *sluis*, Dan. *sluse*, G. *schleuse*, O.Fr. *escluse*, Fr. *écluse*, from L.L. *exclusa*, from L. *excludo*, *exclusum*, to shut out, to exclude. EXCLUDE.] A contrivance for excluding or admitting the inflow of a body of water; a water-way provided with a gate by which the flow of water is controlled; a flood-gate; any vent for water; that through which anything flows.—*v.t.*—*sluiced*, *sluicing*. To let in a copious flow of water on; to wet or lave abundantly; to scour out or cleanse by means of sluices.—**Sluice-gate**, *n.* The gate of a sluice.

Slum, slum, *n.* [Comp. Dan. *slam*, mire, mud.] A low, dirty, back street or lane of a city; a low neighbourhood.

Slumber, slum'ber, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *slumerian*, from *slumu*, slumber; Dan. *slumre*, D. *sluimeren*, G. *schlummern*, to slumber. As to insertion of *b*, comp. *number*, *humble*.] To sleep lightly; to doze; to sleep; to be inert, or in a state of supineness or inactivity.—*n.* Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound; sleep; repose.—**Slumberer**, slum'ber-er, *n.* One that slumbers.—**Slumbering**, slum'ber-ing, *n.* State of sleep or repose.—**Slumberingly**, slum'ber-ing-li, *adv.* In a slumbering manner.—**Slumberless, Slumberless**, slum'ber-les, *a.* Without slumber; sleepless.—**Slumberous, Slumbrous**, slum'ber-us, slum'brus, *a.* Inviting or causing sleep; soporific.

Slump, slump, *v.i.* [Comp. Dan. *slumpe*, to stumble or light upon, from *slump*, chance, hazard.] To sink in walking, as in snow; to walk with sinking feet.—*n.* A sudden fall in prices or values.

Slump, slump, *n.* [Same as Dan. *slump*, D. *slomp*, a lot, a heap; Sw. *slumpa*, to buy things in block.] The whole number taken in one lot; the gross amount (to take things in the *slump*).—*v.t.* To throw together into a single lot or mass.

Slung, slung, pret. and pp. of *sling*.

Slunk, slungk, pret. and pp. of *slink*.

Slur, sler, *v.t.*—*slurred*, *slurring*. [From Prov. E. *slur*, thin mud; comp. Icel. *slor*, filth; L.G. *slurren*, to trail the feet, D. *slorren*, to drag.] To soil or sully; to disparage by insinuation or innuendo; to speak slightingly of; to traduce; to pass lightly over; to say little of; to pronounce in an indistinct or gliding manner; *mus.* to sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style; to run (notes) into each other.—*n.* A slight reproach or disgrace; a stigma; *mus.* the blending of two or more notes; a curved mark indicating this.

Slush, slush, *n.* [A form of *sludge*.] Sludge or watery mire; soft mud; wet, half-melted snow; a mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication; refuse fat or grease in ships; a mixture of white-lead and lime with which the bright parts of machinery are covered to prevent them rusting.—*v.t.* To cover or grease with slush.—**Slushy**, slush'i, *a.* Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water; resembling slush.

Slut, slut, *n.* [Same as Dan. *slutte*, *slatte*, D. *slodde*, Prov. G. *schlutte*, a slut; comp. Dan. *slat*, loose, flabby.] A woman who is negligent of cleanliness and tidiness in her person, clothes, furniture, &c.; the correlative of *sloven*; a name of slight contempt for a woman.—**Sluttery**, slut'er-i, *n.* The practices of a slut; sluttishness.—**Sluttish**, slut'ish, *a.* Like a slut or what is characteristic of a slut; devoid of tidiness or neatness.—**Sluttishly**, slut'ish-li, *adv.* In a sluttish manner.—**Sluttishness**, slut'ish-nes, *n.* The qualities or practices of a slut; untidiness.

Sly, sli, *a.* [O.E. *slie*, *slei*, from Icel. *slægr*, sly; akin L.G. *slow*, Dan. *slu*, G. *schlau*, sly. Hence *sleight*.] Meanly artful; crafty; cunning; proceeding by underhand ways; wily; cautious; shrewd; arch; knowing (a

sly remark).—*On the sly*, in a sly or secret manner; secretly.—**Slyly, Slily**, slī'li, *adv.* In a sly manner; cunningly.—**Slyness, Sliness**, slī'nes, *n.* The quality of being sly; cunning; craftiness; archness.

Smack, smak, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *smaccan*, to taste, from *smac*, smack, taste=D. *smaak*, Dan. *smag*, G. *geschmack*, taste; D. *smaken*, Dan. *smage*, G. *schmecken*, to taste.] To have a taste or flavour; to taste (it *smacks* of onions); to have a certain quality infused; to partake in character; to savour (it *smacks* of vanity).—*n.* A slight taste or flavour; savour; tincture; a slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

Smack, smak, *v.i.* [Same as Sw. *smacka*, to smack, D. *smakken*, to smack the lips: imitative of the sound made.] To make a sharp noise with the lips; to kiss so as to make a sound with the lips.—*v.t.*—To kiss with a sharp noise; to make a sharp noise by opening the mouth; to make a sharp noise by striking; to crack; to give a sharp stroke to, as with the palm.—*n.* A loud kiss; a quick sharp noise, as of a whip; a quick smart blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap.—*adv.* In a sudden and direct manner, as if with a smack or slap.—**Smacking**, smak'ing, *a.* Making a sharp brisk sound; brisk.

Smack, smak, *n.* [Same as D. and L.G. *smak*, Dan. *smakke*, G. *schmacke*, a smack.] A large sloop with a gaff-topsail and a running bowsprit; a small sloop used in the fishing trade.

Small, smal, *a.* [A. Sax. *smal*=L.G. and D. *smal*, G. *schmal*, Goth. *smals*, Sc. *sma'*, Dan. and Sw. *smaa*, Icel. *smá(r)*.] Little in size; not great or large; of minute dimensions; little in degree, quantity, amount, duration, or number; of little moment; trivial; petty; trifling; of little genius or ability; insignificant; of little strength or force; weak; gentle; soft; not loud; characterized by littleness of mind or character; narrow-minded; ungenerous; mean.—*Small fruits*, fruits raised in market gardens, such as strawberries, raspberries, and the like.—*The small hours*, the early hours of morning.—*n.* The small or slender part of a thing; *pl.* small-clothes; breeches.—**Small-arms**, *n. pl.* A general name for rifles, carbines, pistols, &c., as distinguished from cannon.—**Small-beer**, *n.* A species of weak beer.—**Small-clothes**, *n. pl.* Breeches or trousers; smalls.—**Small-coal**, *n.* Coals not in lumps or large pieces.—**Small-craft**, *n.* A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size.—**Small-fry**, *n. pl.* Small creatures collectively; young children; persons of no importance.—**Small-hand**, *n.* The style of writing commonly used, as distinguished from text or large hand.—**Smallish**, smal'ish, *a.* Somewhat small.—**Smallness**, smal'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being small; littleness of size, quantity, degree, or value.—**Small-pica**, *n.* A size of type between long-primer and pica.—**Small-pox**, *n.* A disease characterized by fever and a cutaneous eruption, propagated by contagion, and very dangerous, especially in persons that have not been vaccinated.—**Small-talk**, *n.* Light conversation; gossip.—**Small-wares**, *n. pl.* The commercial name for textile articles of the tape kind, braid, bindings, &c.; also buttons, dress trimmings, &c.

Smallage, smal'āj, *n.* [*Small*, and Fr. *ache*, smallage, from L. *apium*, parsley.] A name for celery.

Smalt, smalt, *n.* [It. *smalto*, from O.H.G. *smalsjan*, G. *schmelzen*, to melt, to *smelt*.] Glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt, reduced to an impalpable powder, and employed as a pigment and colouring matter.—**Smaltine**, smal'tin, *n.* Gray or tin-white cobalt, consisting of arsenic and cobalt.

Smaragd, smar'ag, *n.* [Gr. *smaragdos*, an emerald, a bright green stone.] An old name given to the emerald and other bright green transparent stones.—**Smaragdine**, sma-rag'din, *a.* Pertaining to emerald; of an emerald green.—**Smaragdite**, sma-rag'dit, *n.* A mineral, called also *Green Diallage*.

Smart, smärt, *n.* [A. Sax. *smeortan*, to smart, to feel pain; D. *smart*, *smert*, Dan. *smerte*, G. *schmerz*, pain, ache; allied to Rus. *smert*, Lith. *smertis*, death, being from a root seen in L. *mors*, death (whence *mortal*).] A sharp quick pain; a pricking local pain; severe pungent pain of mind; smart-money (to pay the *smart*).—*v.i.* To feel a lively pungent pain; to be acutely painful; to feel sharp pain of mind; to suffer acute mental pain.—*a.* Causing a keen local pain; keen; severe; poignant; producing any effect with force and vigour; vigorous (a *smart* blow); sharp; severe (a *smart* skirmish); brisk; fresh (a *smart* breeze); acute and pertinent; witty; vivacious; lively; shrewd; fine in dress; spruce.—**Smarten**, smär'tn, *v.t.* To make smart; to render brisk, bright, or lively.—**Smartly**, smärt'li, *adv.* In a smart manner; keenly; painfully; briskly; sharply; wittily; sprucely.—**Smart-money**, *n.* Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or painful situation; money paid by a recruit to be free of his engagement.—**Smartness**, smärt'nes, *n.* The quality of being smart; pungency; keenness; quickness; liveliness; briskness; vivacity; spruceness.

Smash, smash, *v.t.* [Perhaps formed from *mash* through the influence of *smite*; comp. G. *schmiss*, Sw. *smisk*, a dash, a blow.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush by a sudden blow.—*v.i.* To go to pieces; to go to utter wreck.—*n.* A breaking to pieces; ruin; bankruptcy.—**Smasher**, smash'ér, *n.* One who or that which smashes.—**Smashing-machine**, *n.* A press used by bookbinders.

Smatter, smat'ér, *v.i.* [For *smacker*, from *smack*, a taste or small quantity.] To have a slight superficial knowledge; to talk superficially.—*n.* Slight superficial knowledge.—**Smatterer**, smat'ér-ér, *n.* One who has only a smattering or slight superficial knowledge.—**Smattering**, smat'ér-ing, *n.* [Formerly *smackering*.] A slight superficial knowledge; an insignificant degree of acquirement (a *smattering* of law).

Smear, smēr, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *smerian*, from *smeru*, grease; Icel. *smyrjan*, G. *schmieren*, to smear; D. *smeer*, Icel. *smjör*, Dan. *smör*, G. *schmeer*, grease.] To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub; to soil.—*n.* A spot made as if by some unctuous substance; a stain; a blot or blotch.

Smectite, smek'tit, *n.* [Gr. *smēktis*, fuller's-earth, from *smēchō*, to wipe.] An earth resembling fuller's-earth.

Smegmatic, smeg-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *smēgma*, soap, from *smēchō*, to wash off.] Soapy; cleansing; detersive.

Smell, smel, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *smelled* or *smelt*. [Allied to L.G. *smellen*, *smelen*, to smoulder, to smoke; D. *smeulen*, to smoulder; Dan. *smul*, dust, powder. Akin *smoulder*.] To perceive by the nose; to perceive the scent of; to perceive as if by the smell; to detect by sagacity.—*To smell out*, to find out by sagacity.—*To smell a rat*. Under RAT.—*v.i.* To exercise the sense of smell; to give out odour or perfume; to affect the sense of smell; to have an odour or scent; to have a smack of any quality.—*n.* The sense or faculty of which the nose is the special organ; the faculty of perceiving by the nose; that which affects the olfactory organs; odour; scent.—**Smeller**, smel'ér, *n.* One who smells.—**Smelling**, smel'ing, *n.* The sense of smell.—**Smelling-bottle**, *n.* A bottle containing some agreeable or pungent scent, either to please or stimulate the sense of smell.—**Smelling-salts**, *n. pl.* Volatile salts used for exciting the organs of smell.

Smelt, smelt, *n.* [A. Sax. and Dan. *smelt*.] A small but delicious European fish allied to the salmon, inhabiting the salt water about the mouths of rivers.

Smelt, smelt, *v.t.* [Same as D. *smelten*, Dan. *smelte*, Icel. *smelta*, G. *schmelzen*, to melt, to liquefy; akin G. *schmelz*, fat. MELT.] To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.—**Smelter**, smel'tér, *n.* One who smelts ore.—**Smeltery**, smel'tér-i, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.—**Smelting**, smel'ting, *n.* The process of obtaining metals from their ores by the action of heat, air, and fluxes.—**Smelting-furnace**, *n.* A furnace in which metals are separated from their ores; a blast-furnace.

Smew, smū, *n.* [Perhaps for *ice-mew*; comp. the German names *ice-diver* and *mew-diver*.] A swimming bird of the merganser family, frequenting the sea-shore, lakes, and ponds; also called *White Nun*.

Smile, smil, *v.i.*—*smiled*, *smiling*. [Same as Dan. *smile*, Sw. *smila*, O.G. *smielen*, to smile; same root as Skr. *smi*, to smile.] To express pleasure or slight amusement by a special change of the features, especially the mouth: the contrary of to *frown*; to express slight contempt, sarcasm, or pity by a look; to sneer; to look gay and joyous (the desert *smiled*); to appear propitious or favourable.—*v.t.* To express by a smile (to *smile* content); to put an end to or dispel by smiling: with *away*.—*n.* A peculiar contraction of the features expressing pleasure, approbation, or kindness: opposed to *frown*; gay or joyous appearance; favour; countenance.—**Smiler**, smi'lér, *n.* One who smiles.—**Smiling**, smi'ling, *p.* and *a.* Wearing a smile; gay or joyous in aspect.—**Smilingly**, smi'ling-li, *adv.* In a smiling manner.—**Smilingness**, smi'ling-nes, *n.*

Smirch, smérch, *v.t.* [From stem of *smear*.] To stain; to smear; to smudge.

Smirk, smérk, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *smercian*, *smearcian*, to smirk or smile; from stem of *smile*; comp. O.G. *smieren*, to smile.] To smile affectedly or wantonly; to look affectedly soft or kind.—*n.* An affected smile; a soft look.

Smite, smit, *v.t.*—pret. *smote*; pp. *smitten* or *smit*; ppr. *smiting*. [A. Sax. *smitan*, to smite=D. *smijten*, Dan. *smide*, G. *schmeissen*, to strike, to cast or fling; originally to smear or defile; comp. Sc. *smit*, to communicate a disease to; akin are *smudge*, *smut*.] To strike; to give a blow with the hand, something in the hand, or something thrown; to slay; to kill; to assail or visit with something evil; to blast; to afflict, chasten, punish; to strike or affect with love or other feeling.—*v.i.* To strike; to knock.—**Smiter**, smi'tér, *n.* One who smites.—**Smitten**, smit'n, pp. of *smite*. Struck; affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.

Smith, smith, *n.* [A. Sax. *smith*, a craftsman, a smith; Icel. *smithr*, Goth. *smitha*, D. *smid*, G. *schmidt*, a smith; not akin to *smooth*.] One who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals: often distinctively applied to a blacksmith.—*v.t.* To hammer into shape; to forge.—**Smithcraft**,† smith'kraft, *n.* The art or occupation of a smith.—**Smithery**, smith'ér-i, *n.* A smithy; work done by a smith; the act or art of forging.—**Smithy**, smith'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *smiththe*, a smithy.] The workshop of a smith.

Smitt, smit, *n.* [L.G. *smitte*, G. *schmitz*, from *smitten*, *schmitzen*, to besmear; akin *smite*.] Fine ochre made up into balls, used for marking sheep.

Smock, smok, *n.* [A. Sax. *smocc*=Icel. *smokkr*, a smock; Sw. *smog*, a garment; lit. a garment one creeps into; comp. A. Sax. *smúgan*, Icel. *smjúga*, to creep. SMUGGLE.] A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment; a smock-frock.—*v.t.* To provide with or clothe in a smock or smock-frock.—**Smock-frock**, *n.* A loose garment of coarse linen worn by field-labourers over their other clothes.

Smoke, smōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *smoca*, smoke=D. and L.G. *smook*, Dan. *smög*, G. *schmauch*, smoke; comp. Gr. *smychō*, to burn slowly.] The exhalation or vaporous matter that escapes from a burning substance; especially the volatile particles expelled from burning vegetable matter; what resembles smoke; vapour; *fig.* idle talk; vanity; nothingness (it all ended in *smoke*); a continuous drawing in and puffing out of the fumes of burning tobacco.—*v.i.*—*smoked*, *smoking*. To emit smoke or vaporous matter; to give out visible vapour when heated; to inhale and exhale the fumes of burning tobacco; *fig.* to burn or rage (O.T.).—*v.t.* To apply smoke to; to foul by smoke; to hang in smoke; to fumi-

gate; to drive out by smoke; to draw smoke from into the mouth and puff it out; to inhale the smoke of; to discover or find out; to make fun of (a person).—**Smoke-bell**, *n.* A glass bell suspended over a gas-light to intercept the smoke.—**Smoke-black**, *n.* Lampblack.—**Smoke-board**, *n.* A sliding board or plate to cause an increased draught in a chimney and prevent the smoke from coming out into the room.—**Smoke-box**, *n.* The part of a tubular steam-boiler into which the smoke is received before passing into the funnel.—**Smoke-dry**, *v.t.* To dry by smoke.—**Smoke-house**, *n.* A building employed for the purpose of curing flesh or fish by smoking.—**Smoke-jack**, *n.* A machine for turning a roasting-spit by means of a fly-wheel or wheels set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney.—**Smokeless**, smōk'les, *a.* Having no smoke.—**Smoker**, smō'kėr, *n.* One who smokes, especially tobacco; a place for smoking; a smoking concert.—**Smoke-stack**, *n.* In steam vessels a name common to the funnel and the several escape-pipes for steam beside it.—**Smoke-tight**, *a.* Impervious to smoke.—**Smokily**, smō'ki-li, *adv.* In a smoky manner.—**Smokiness**, smō'ki-nes, *n.* The state of being smoky.—**Smoking**, smō'king, *p.* and *a.* Emitting smoke; used for smoking or having its smoke inhaled; set apart for the purpose of smoking in.—*n.* The act of one who or that which smokes; the act or practice of inhaling tobacco smoke from a pipe or cigar.—**Smoking-cap**, *n.* A light ornamental cap used by smokers and others for indoor wear.—**Smoky**, smō'ki, *a.* Emitting smoke, especially much smoke; resembling smoke; filled with smoke; tarnished with smoke.—*Smoky quartz*, a variety of quartz of a smoky brown colour, much the same as cairngorm.

Smolder, smōl'dėr, **Smoldering**, &c. SMOULDER.

Smolt, smōlt, *n.* [Comp. Gael. *smal*, a spot.] A salmon when a year or two old, and when it has acquired its silvery scales.

Smooth, smöᴛʜ, *a.* [A. Sax. *smothe*, *smêthe*, also *smêthe*, smooth; root doubtful, perhaps that of Bohemian *smant*, cream.] Having a very even surface; free from asperities; not rough; evenly spread; glossy; gently flowing; not ruffled or undulating; falling pleasantly on the ear; not harsh or rugged; using language not harsh or rugged; bland; soothing; insinuating; without jolt or shock; equable as to motion.—*Smooth* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as *smooth*-haired, *smooth*-leaved, *smooth*-shaven, *smooth*-swarded, &c.—*n.* The act of making smooth; the smooth part of anything.—*v.t.* To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; to free from obstruction; to make easy; to palliate; to soften; to calm; to mollify; to allay.—**Smooth-bore**, *n.* A firearm with a smooth-bored barrel and not rifled.—**Smooth-bored**, *a.* Having a smooth bore; not rifled.—**Smooth-chinned**, *a.* Having a smooth chin; beardless.—**Smoothen**, smöᴛʜ'-ᴛʜn, *v.t.* To make smooth; to smooth.—**Smoother**, smö'ᴛʜėr, *n.* One who or that which smooths.—**Smooth-faced**, *a.* Having a smooth face; beardless; having a fawning insinuating look.—**Smooth-grained**, *a.* Smooth in the grain, as wood or stone.—**Smoothing-iron**, *n.* An iron instrument with a flat polished face, used when heated for smoothing clothes, linen, &c.—**Smoothly**, smöᴛʜ'li, *adv.* In a smooth manner; evenly; not roughly or harshly; with bland, insinuating language.—**Smoothness**, smöᴛʜ'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being smooth; evenness of surface; easy flow of words; blandness of address.—**Smooth-spoken**, *a.* Speaking smoothly; plausible; flattering.—**Smooth-tongued**, *a.* Soft of speech; plausible; cozening.

Smorzando, smord-zan'dō. [It., dying away.] A word placed over a passage of music to indicate a decrease, or dying away of the sound.

Smote, smōt, pret. of *smite*.

Smother, smuᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* [For older *smorther*, *smurther*, from A. Sax. *smorian*, to suffocate.] Stifling smoke; a suffocating dust.—*v.t.* To suffocate or stifle; to suffocate by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air; to cover close up, as with ashes, earth, &c.; *fig.* to suppress; to hide from public view.—*v.i.* To be suffocated; to smoulder.—**Smother-fly**, *n.* A name given to the various species of aphis.—**Smotheriness**, smuᴛʜ'ėr-i-nes, *n.* State of being smothery.—**Smothery**, smuᴛʜ'ėr-i, *a.* Tending to smother; stifling; full of smother or dust.

Smoulder, smōl'dėr, *v.i.* [Perhaps from old *smorther*, and therefore the same word as *smother*; comp. also Dan. *smuldre*, *smulre*, to crumble, to moulder, from *smul*, dust.] To burn in a stifled manner; to burn and smoke without flame; *fig.* to burn inwardly, as a thought, passion, and the like; to exist in a suppressed state.

Smudge, smuj, *v.t.*—*smudged*, *smudging*. [A form of *smutch* (which see).] To smear or stain with dirt or filth; to blacken with smoke.—*n.* A foul spot; a stain; a smear.—**Smudge-coal**, *n.* A miner's name for coal converted into a kind of natural coke by internal heat.

Smug, smug, *a.* [Same as L.G. *smuck*, Dan. *smuk*, G. *schmuck*, handsome, fine, neat; akin to *smock*.] Neat; trim; spruce; fine; affectedly nice in dress.—*v.t.*—*smugged*, *smugging*. To make smug or spruce.—**Smug-faced**, *a.* Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.—**Smugly**, smug'li, *adv.* In a smug manner; neatly; sprucely.—**Smugness**, smug'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being smug; neatness; spruceness.

Smuggle, smug'l, *v.t.*—*smuggled*, *smuggling*. [Same as L.G. *smuggeln*, Dan. *smugle*, G. *schmuggeln*, to smuggle, from stem of A. Sax. *smugan*, Icel. *smjúga*, to creep. *Smock* is akin.] To import or export secretly and contrary to law; to manage, convey, or introduce clandestinely.—*v.i.*—To practise smuggling.—**Smuggler**, smug'lėr, *n.* One who smuggles; a vessel employed in smuggling goods.—**Smuggling**, smug'ling, *n.* The offence of importing or exporting prohibited goods or other goods without paying the legal duties.

Smut, smut, *n.* [Akin to *smudge*, *smutch*, being from stem of *smite*; comp. D. *smet*, a blot, a stain.] A spot made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself; obscene and filthy language; a disease of cereals, the farina of the seed being converted into a black, soot-like powder.—*v.t.*—*smutted*, *smutting*. To stain or mark with smut or other dirty substance; to affect with the disease called smut.—*v.i.* To gather smut; to give off smut.—**Smut-ball**, *n.* A fungoid disease analogous to smut; also, the fungus producing it.—**Smutty**, smut'i, *a.* Soiled with smut; affected with smut; obscene; not modest or pure.—**Smuttily**, smut'i-li, *adv.* In a smutty manner.—**Smuttiness**, smut'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being smutty.

Smutch, smuch, *v.t.* [Closely allied to *smut*; same as Sw. *smuds*, Dan. *smuts*, G. *schmutz*, filth, dirt. *Smudge* is another form. SMUT.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal; to smudge.—*n.* A foul spot; a smudge; a black stain.

Snack, snak, *n.* [Lit. a 'snatch' or morsel hastily taken. SNATCH.] A portion of food that can be eaten hastily; a slight, hasty repast; a share, as in the phrase, *to go snacks*, that is, to have a share.

Snaffle, snaf'l, *n.* [Comp. D. *snavel*, a snout or animal's muzzle.] A bridle, consisting of a slender bit with a single rein and without a curb; a snaffle-bit.—**Snaffle-bit**, *n.* A plain, slender bit having a joint in the middle.

Snag, snag, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *snagi*, a small stake or peg.] A short projecting stump of a branch; a branch broken from a tree; the trunk of a large tree stuck by chance in a river with one end projecting so that steamboats, &c., are liable to strike on it.—*v.t.*—*snagged*, *snagging*. To trim by lopping branches; to injure by a snag.—**Snaggy**, snag'i, *a.* Full of snags; having short stumps.

Snail, snāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *snegl*, contr. from *snægel*, *snægl*=Icel. *snigill*, Dan. *snegl*; dim. forms from root of *snake*, *sneak*, the name signifying creeping animal.] A slimy, slow-creeping, air-breathing mollusc differing from the slugs chiefly in having a spiral shell, but the latter are also sometimes popularly called *snails*; a slow-moving person; a sluggard; a drone; a piece of spiral machinery; a piece of metal forming part of the striking work of a clock.—**Snail-clover**, **Snail-plant**, **Snail-trefoil**, *n.* A papilionaceous plant with snail-like pods.—**Snail-paced**, *a.* Moving very slowly.—**Snail-shell**, *n.* The spiral shell of the snail.

Snake, snāk, *n.* [A. Sax. *snaca*; Icel. *snákr*, *snókr*, Sw. *snok*, Dan. *snog*. Akin *sneak*, *snail*.] A name commonly given to any serpent, and often to the common non-venomous British snake.—*A snake in the grass*, a secret or treacherous enemy.—**Snake-bird**, *n.* The darter. DARTER.—**Snake-moss**, *n.* Common club-moss.—**Snake-root**, *n.* The popular name of various American plants reputed to be remedies for snake bites.—**Snake-stone**, *n.* An ammonite; a stone popularly believed to cure snake bites.—**Snake-weed**, *n.* The plant bistort.—**Snake-wood**, *n.* A tree of the East Indies supposed to be a remedy for the bite of the cobra; also a tree of Demerara, so called from the heart-wood being mottled with irregularly shaped dark spots.—**Snakish**, snā'kish, *a.* Having a snake-like form, habits, or qualities; snaky.—**Snaky**, snā'ki, *a.* Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding; cunning; insinuating.

Snap, snap, *v.t.*—*snapped*, *snapping*. [Same as L.G. and D. *snappen*, Dan. *snappe*, G. *schnappen*, to snap. *Snip* is a lighter form, and *snips* is connected, probably also *neb*.] To bite suddenly; to seize suddenly with the teeth; to snatch suddenly or unexpectedly; to break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words: often with *up*; to crack; to make a sharp sound with (to *snap* the fingers); to shut with a sharp sound; to break with a sharp sound; to break short.—*To snap off*, to break or bite off suddenly.—*v.i.* To make a sudden effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth (to *snap at* a person's hand); to accept promptly (to *snap at* a proposal); to break short; to part asunder suddenly; to give a sharp cracking sound, such as that of the hammer of a firearm when it descends without exploding the charge; to utter sharp, angry words.—*n.* A sudden, eager bite; a sudden breaking or rupture of any substance; a sharp cracking sound; the spring catch of a purse, bracelet, and the like; a crisp kind of gingerbread nut or small cake.—*A cold snap*, a sudden severe time of cold weather.—**Snap-dragon**, *n.* An antirrhinum; a play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth.—**Snap-lock**, *n.* A lock that shuts with a catch or snap.—**Snapper**, snap'ėr, *n.* One that snaps.—**Snapping-turtle**, *n.* A large fresh-water tortoise of the United States, which readily snaps at things.—**Snappish**, snap'ish, *a.* Apt to snap or bite; apt to use sharp words; sharp in reply; tart; crabbed.—**Snappishly**, snap'ish-li, *adv.* In a snappish manner; angrily; tartly.—**Snappishness**, snap'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being snappish.—**Snap-shot**, *n.* A photograph taken instantaneously.

Snare, snār, *n.* [A. Sax. *snear*, a snare, a noose; Icel. *snara*, Dan. *snare*, a snare, D. *snaar*, a string; from a root meaning to twist, seen also in L. *nervus*. NERVE.] A noose or set of nooses by which a bird or other living animal may be entangled; a gin; *fig.* something that serves to entangle or entrap a person.—*v.t.*—*snared*, *snaring*. To catch with a snare; to catch or take by guile.—**Snarer** snā'rėr, *n.* One who lays snares or entangles.—**Snary**, snā'ri, *a.* Of the nature of a snare; entangling; insidious.

Snarl, snärl, *v.i.* [A freq. corresponding to old *snar*=L.G. and O.D. *snarren*, G. *schnarren*, to snarl; akin to *snore*, *snort*.] To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to talk in rude, murmuring terms.—**Snarler**, snär'lėr, *n.* One who snarls.—**Snarling**, snär'ling, *p.* and *a.* Growling; snappish.

Snarl, snärl, *v.t.* [A freq. from *snare.*] To entangle; to involve in knots.—*n.* A knot; a complication; embarrassing difficulty.
Snarl, snärl, *v.t.* To raise hollow ornamental work in narrow metal vases by blows on a special instrument introduced.
Snatch, snach, *v.t.* [Softened form of O. and Prov. E. *snack*, to snatch; D. and L.G. *snakken, snacken*, to snatch: probably a parallel form of *snap.*] To seize hastily or abruptly; to seize without permission or ceremony; to seize and transport away. —*v.i.* To attempt to seize suddenly; to snap or catch (*to snatch* at a thing).—*n.* A hasty catch or seizing; a catching at or attempt to seize suddenly; a small piece or fragment (a *snatch* of a song).—**Snatch-block**, *n.* A block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.—**Snatcher**, snach'ėr, *n.* One that snatches or takes abruptly.—**Snatchingly**, snach'ing-li, *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly.—**Snatchy**, snach'i, *a.* Consisting of snatches or small pieces.
Sneak, snēk, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *snican*, to creep, to sneak; Dan. *snige*, to creep. SNAKE.] To creep or steal privately; to go furtively, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; to slink; to behave with meanness; to truckle.—*n.* A mean fellow; a cowardly, mean, underhand fellow.—**Sneaker**, snē'kėr, *n.* One who sneaks; a kind of punch-bowl.—**Sneaking, Sneaky**, snē'king, snē'ki, *a.* Pertaining to a sneak; acting like a sneak; mean; underhand.—**Sneakingly**, snē'king-li, *adv.* In a sneaking manner.—**Sneakingness, Sneakiness**, snē'king-nes, snē'ki-nes, *n.* The quality of being sneaking.
Sneer, snēr, *v.i.* [Same as Dan. *snærre*, to snarl; allied to *snarl.*] To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance; to insinuate contempt in words; to speak derisively.—*v.t.* To treat with sneers; to utter with a sneer.—*n.* A look of contempt or disdain; an expression of contemptuous scorn; indirect expression of contempt.—**Sneerer**, snē'rėr, *n.* One that sneers.—**Sneeringly**, snē'ring-li, *adv.* In a sneering manner.
Sneeze, snēz, *v.i.*—*sneezed, sneezing.* [Same as *neese* with *s* prefixed; or modified from A. Sax. *fneosan*, D. *fniesen*, to sneeze.] To emit air through the nose audibly and violently by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.—*To sneeze at*, to show contempt for; to scorn. —*n.* The act of one who sneezes.—**Sneeze-wood**, *n.* A valuable timber tree of Cape Colony the dust of which causes sneezing. —**Sneezewort**, snēz'wėrt, *n.* A British composite plant: so called because the dried flowers and roots, when powdered, cause sneezing.—**Sneezing**, snē'zing, *n.* The act of ejecting air violently and audibly through the nose by a sudden and involuntary effort; sternutation.
Snick, snik, *n.* [Icel. *snikka*, to cut or work with a knife; D. *snik*, a chisel.] A small cut or mark.—*v.t.* To cut; to clip. —**Snickersnee**, snik'ėr-snē, *n.* [Comp. D. *snee*, a cut.] A large clasp-knife.
Snicker, snik'ėr, *v.i.* [Imitative of the sound.] To giggle; to snigger.
Snider, Snider-rifle, snī'dėr, *n.* A form of breech-loading rifle, so called from its inventor.
Sniff, snif, *v.i.* [A lighter form of *snuff.*] To draw air audibly up the nose, sometimes as an expression of scorn; to snuff. —*v.t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose; to snuff; to smell.—*n.* The act of sniffing; the sound so produced; that which is taken by sniffing (a *sniff* of fresh air).
Snigger, snig'ėr, *v.i.* [SNICKER.] To snicker; to giggle.—*n.* A suppressed laugh; a giggle.
Snip, snip, *v.t.*—*snipped, snipping.* [Closely allied to *snap*, and same as D. and L.G. *snippen*, G. *schnippen, schnipfen*, to snip.] To cut off at once with shears or scissors; to clip; to shred.—*n.* A cut with shears or scissors; a bit cut off; a small shred.
Snipe, snīp, *n.* [Same as Icel. *snipa*, a snipe; D. *snip*, L.G. *snippe*, Dan. *sneppe*, G. *schnepfe*, a snipe; akin to *snap*, *neb*, or *nib.*] A grallatorial bird frequenting marshy grounds, with a long straight bill, allied to the woodcock; a fool; a blockhead; a simpleton.—*v.t.* or *i.* To pick off men with the rifle in war.—*Sea snipe*, the dunlin.—*Summer snipe*, the sand-piper.—**Snipe-fish**, *n.* The bellows-fish.
Snippet, snip'et, *n.* [Dim. of *snip*, a part.] A small part or share.—**Snippety**, snip'et-i, *a.* Insignificant.
Snite, snīt, *v.t.*—*snited, sniting.* [Icel. *snyta*, D. *snuiten*, to blow the nose; akin *snout.*] To flip, so as to strike off; to clean the nose.
Snivel, sniv'el, *v.i.*—*snivelled, snivelling.* [Akin to *sniff*, *snuff.*] To run at the nose; to cry or fret, as children, with snuffing or snivelling; to whimper.—**Sniveller**, sniv'el-ėr, *n.* One who snivels or whines; one who weeps for slight causes.—**Snivelling**, sniv'el-ing, *n.* The act or the noise of one who snivels.—**Snivelly**, sniv'el-i, *a.* Running at the nose; pitiful; whining.
Snob, snob, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A cant name for a shoemaker; a journeyman shoemaker; one who is always pretending to be something better than he is; a vulgar person who apes gentility.—**Snobbery, Snobbishness**, snob'ėr-i, snob'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being snobbish.—**Snobbish, Snobby**, snob'ish, snob'i, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a snob; vulgarly ostentatious.—**Snobbishly**, snob'ish-li, *adv.* In the manner of a snob.—**Snobbism**, snob'izm, *n.* The manners of a snob; snobbishness.
Snood, snöd, *n.* [A. Sax. *snód*, a snood; comp. Icel. *snúa*, to twist.] A fillet or ribbon for the hair.
Snooze, snös, *n.* [Imitative of the sound made in drawing the breath while asleep, and allied to *snore.*] A nap or short sleep. —*v.i.*—*snoozed, snoozing.* To slumber; to take a short nap. [Colloq.]
Snore, snōr, *v.i.*—*snored, snoring.* [A. Sax. *snora*, a snoring; L.G. *snoren*, D. *snorken*, Dan. *snorke*, G. *schnarchen*, to snore; imitative and akin to *snarl*, *snort.*] To breathe with a rough hoarse noise in sleep.—*n.* A breathing with a harsh noise through the nose and mouth in sleep.—**Snorer**, snō'rėr, *n.* One that snores.
Snort, snort, *v.i.* [Akin to *snore*, D. *snorken.*] To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make an abrupt noise.—*n.* A loud short sound produced by forcing the air through the nostrils.—**Snorter**, snor'tėr, *n.* One who snorts.
Snot, snot, *n.* [Same as Dan. and D. *snot*, snot; akin *snite*, *snout.*] Mucus discharged from or secreted in the nose.—**Snottily**, snot'i-li, *adv.* In a snotty manner.—**Snottiness**, snot'i-nes, *n.* The state of being snotty.—**Snotty**, snot'i, *a.* Foul with snot; dirty; sneering or sarcastic. [Colloq.]
Snout, snout, *n.* [Same as L.G. *snute*, Sw. *snut*, Dan. *snude*, D. *snuit*, G. *schnautze*, a snout. *Snite* and *snot* are closely akin.] The long projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine; the nozzle or end of a pipe.—**Snouted**, snout'ed, *a.* Having a snout.—**Snouty**, snout'i, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout.
Snow, snō, *n.* [A. Sax. *snáw*, snow=D. *sneeuw*, L.G. and Dan. *snee*, Sw. *snö*, Icel. *snjór* (also *snær*), G. *schnee*, Goth. *snaiws*; cog. L. *nix*, Gr. *niphas* (without initial *s*).] Watery particles congealed into white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth in flakes.—*Red snow.* PROTOCOCCUS.—*v.i.* To fall in snow: used chiefly impersonally (it *snows*, it *snowed*).—*v.t.* To scatter or cause to fall like snow.—**Snow-ball**, *n.* A ball of snow; a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.—*v.t.* To pelt with snow-balls.—*v.i.* To throw snow-balls.—**Snow-berry**, *n.* A name of certain shrubs bearing fruits consisting of snow-white berries.—**Snow-bird**, *n.* The snow-bunting. —**Snow-blind**, *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.—**Snow-blindness**, *n.* An affection of the eyes caused by the reflection of light from the snow.—**Snow-blink, Snow-light**, *n.* The peculiar reflection that arises from fields of ice or snow.—**Snow-broth**, *n.* Snow and water mixed.—**Snow-bunting, Snow-fleck**, *n.* A bird belonging to the bunting family, a winter visitant to Britain and other temperate regions.—**Snow-drift**, *n.* A driving snow; a bank of snow driven together by the wind.—**Snow-drop**, snō'drop, *n.* A well-known garden plant, bearing solitary, drooping, and elegant white flowers, which appear very early in the year.—**Snow-eyes**, *n. pl.* A sort of goggles used by the Esquimaux as a preventive to snow-blindness.—**Snow-field**, *n.* A wide expanse of permanent snow.—**Snow-flake**, *n.* A flake of falling snow; a British plant with a bulbous root and white drooping flowers, which appear in May.—**Snow-hut**, *n.* A hut built of snow; a snow-house used by the Esquimaux, &c.—**Snow-line**, *n.* The line above which mountains are covered with perpetual snow, varying according to latitude and local circumstances, being highest near the equator and lowest near the poles.—**Snow-plant**, *n.* Red-snow; protococcus.—**Snow-plough**, *n.* An implement for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, &c., moved by horses or a locomotive engine.—**Snow-shoe**, *n.* A kind of flat framework worn on the feet, made of wood alone, or consisting of a light frame crossed and recrossed by thongs, the broad surface thus presented keeping the wearer from sinking in the snow.—**Snow-slip**, *n.* A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain.—**Snow-storm**, *n.* A storm with a heavy, drifting fall of snow.—**Snow-water**, *n.* Water produced from the melting of snow.—**Snow-white**, *a.* White as snow; very white. —**Snow-wreath**, *n.* An accumulation of drifted snow of some considerable length and height.—**Snowy**, snō'i, *a.* White like snow; abounding with snow; covered with snow; white; pure; spotless; unblemished.
Snow, snō, *n.* [D. *snaauw*, a kind of boat.] A vessel with two masts resembling the main and fore masts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft and close to the main-mast, carrying a try-sail.
Snub, snub, *v.t.*—*snubbed, snubbing.* [Same as older English *snib*; Icel. *snubba*, to snub, to chide, Dan. *snubbe*, to snap or snip off; akin to *snap*, *snip.*] To nip or check in growth†; to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart sarcastic reply or remark; to slight designedly; to treat with contempt or neglect, as a forward or pretentious person.—*n.* A check; a rebuke.—**Snubbish**, snub'ish, *a.* Tending to snub, check, or repress.—**Snub-nose**, *n.* A short or flat nose.—**Snub-nosed**, *a.* Having a short, flat nose.
Snuff, snuf, *v.t.* [Same as D. *snuffen*, to snuff; *snuf*, a sniffing; akin Dan. *snöfte*, G. *schnupfen*, to snuff; akin *sniff*, *snivel*, *snuffle.*] To draw in with the breath; to inhale; to scent; to smell; to crop the snuff of, as of a candle.—*To snuff out*, to extinguish by snuffing.—*v.i.* To inhale air with noise, as dogs and horses; to snort or sniff; to sniff contemptuously.—*n.* An inhalation by the nose; a sniff; resentment; huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose; a powdered preparation of tobacco inhaled through the nose; that part of a candle wick which has been charred by the flame. —**Snuff-box**, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.—**Snuffer**, snuf'ėr, *n.* One that snuffs; *pl.* an instrument for removing the snuff of a candle.—**Snuff-taking**, *n.* The act or practice of inhaling snuff into the nose.—**Snuffy**, snuf'i, *a.* Resembling snuff in colour; soiled with snuff, or smelling of it.
Snuffle, snuf'l, *v.i.*—*snuffled, snuffling.* [Freq. of *snuff*, and=L.G. *snuffeln*, D. *snuffelen*, Sw. *snufla*, to snuffle. SNUFF.] To speak through the nose or with a nasal twang; to breathe hard through the nose. —*n.* A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils; a speaking through the nose; an affected nasal twang.—**Snuffler**, snuf'l-ėr, *n.* One who snuffles.—**Snuffles**, snuf'lz, *n. pl.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus, a malady of dogs.
Snug, snug, *a.* [Same as Icel. *snöggr*, short-haired, smooth; O.Dan. *snog*, Sw. *snygg*, neat, elegant; akin perhaps to *snug.*] Lying close and comfortable; neat, trim, and convenient.—*v.i.*—*snugged, snugging.* To lie close; to snuggle.—*v.t.* To put in a snug position; to place snugly.—**Snuggery**, snug'ėr-i, *n.* A snug, warm habitation or

comfortable place. [Colloq.]—**Snuggle**, snug'l, *v.t.*—*snuggled*, *snuggling*. [A freq. and dim. from *snug*.] To lie close for convenience or warmth; to nestle.—**Snugly**, snug'li, *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; comfortably.—**Snugness**, snug'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being snug.

So, sō, *adv.* [A. Sax. *swā*, so, as; Icel. *svā*, *svo*, so, Goth. *swa*, *sva*, L.G. and G. *so*, D. *zoo*. It appears in *as*, *also*, *whosoever*, &c.] In this or that manner; to that degree (*so* long); thus (he does it *so*); in like manner or degree: after *as* (*as* thou art *so* were they); in such a manner; to such a degree: with *as* or *that* following (*so* fortunate *as* to escape); colloquially, extremely, very (it is *so* beautiful); as has been said or stated (it is *so*, do *so*); the case being such; accordingly; well (*so* you are here again, are you?); somewhere about this or that; thereby (a year or *so*); in wishes and asseverations (*so* help me Heaven! that is, may Heaven so help me as I speak truth).—*So forth*, *so on*, more of the same or a similar kind; et cetera.—*So so*, indifferent; middling; mediocre (a very *so so* affair).—*So, so*, an exclamation implying discovery or observation of some effect; ay, ay; well, well.—*So that*, to the end that; in order that; with the purpose or intention that; with the effect or result that.—*So then*, thus then it is that; the consequence is; therefore.—*conj.* Provided that; on condition that; in case that.—*interj.* Enough! that will do!—**So-and-so**, sō'and-sō. A certain person not mentioned by name; an indefinite person or thing. [Colloq.]

Soak, sōk, *v.t.* [Probably akin to *suck*.] To let lie in a fluid in order to imbibe what it can contain; to macerate in water or other fluid; to steep; to drench; to wet thoroughly; to draw in by pores; to penetrate or permeate by pores.—*v.i.* To lie steeped in water or other fluid; to steep; to enter into pores or interstices; to drink intemperately to tipple constantly.—**Soakage**, sō'kāj, *n.* An act of soaking; fluid imbibed.—**Soaker**, sō'ker, *n.* One who soaks; a constant drinker.—**Soaking**, sō'king, *p.* and *a.* Steeping; macerating; wetting thoroughly.—*n.* A wetting; a drenching.

Soap, sōp, *n.* [A. Sax. *sāpe*—Sw. *sope*, L.G. *seps*, O.H.G. *seifa*, from same root as L. *sebum*, tallow.] A chemical compound of potash and soda with fat, soluble in water, and used for detergent or cleansing purposes; flattery (slang).—*v.t.* To rub or wash over with soap; to flatter (slang).—**Soap-boiler**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make soap.—**Soap-boiling**, *n.* The business of boiling or manufacturing soap.—**Soap-bubble**, *n.* A thin film of soap-suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe with beautiful fridescent colours.—**Soap-plant**, *n.* A name common to several plants used in place of soap, being capable of raising a lather.—**Soap-stone**, *n.* A species of steatite.—**Soap-suds**, *n. pl.* Suds; water well impregnated with soap.—**Soapwort**, sōp'wert, *n.* A perennial plant common in gardens, the stems of which, upon being put in water, form a lather like soap.—**Soapy**, sō'pi, *a.* Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; smeared with soap; *fig.* flattering; unctuous; oily: said of persons, language, &c. (colloq.).

Soar, sōr, *v.i.* [Fr. *essorer*, from L.L. *exsurare*, to take to the air—L. *ex*, out, and *aura*, the air.] To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on wings or as on wings; to mount intellectually; to rise above what is prosaic or commonplace, &c.; to be transported with a lofty imagination, desires, &c.—*n.* A towering flight; ascent.

Sob, sob, *v.i.*—*sobbed*, *sobbing*. [Akin to A. Sax. *sofian*, to sigh; G. *seufzen*, to sigh; E. *sough*.] To weep with convulsive catchings of the breath.—*n.* A convulsive catching of the breath excited by mental emotion of a painful nature; a short convulsive sigh.

Sober, sō'ber, *a.* [Fr. *sobre*, from L. *sobrius*, sober, from *se*, apart, and *ebrius*, drunken.] Temperate in the use of intoxicating liquors; abstemious; not intoxicated; not drunk; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason; dispassionate; calm; serious; grave; not bright, gay, or brilliant in appearance; dull-looking.—*v.t.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication; to make temperate, calm, or solemn.—*v.i.* To become sober, staid, or sedate: often with *down*.—**Soberize**, sō'ber-iz, *v.t.* To become sober.—*v.t.* To make sober.—**Soberly**, sō'ber-li, *adv.* In a sober manner; temperately; moderately; calmly; seriously; gravely.—**Sober-minded**, *a.* Having a calm and temperate disposition.—**Soberness**, sō'ber-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sober; sobriety; temperance; calmness.—**Sobriety**, sō-bri'e-ti, *n.* [L. *sobrietas*.] Temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors; abstemiousness; moderation; freedom from the influence of strong drink; calmness; coolness; seriousness; gravity.

Soboles, sob'ō-lēz, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* a creeping underground stem.—**Soboliferous**, sob-ō-lif'er-us, *a.* *Bot.* producing young plants from a creeping underground stem.

Sobriquet, so-brē-kā, *n.* [Fr.] A nickname; a fanciful appellation.

Socage, **Soccage**, sok'āj, *n.* [L.L. *socagium*, socage; lit. the tenure of one over whom his lord had a certain jurisdiction, from A. Sax. *sōc*, the privilege of holding a court in a district, from stem of *seek*.] A tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain and determinate service.—**Socman**, sok'man, *n.* One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

Sociable, sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *sociable*, L. *sociabilis*, from *socio*, to associate or unite, from *socius*, a companion, from the root of L. *sequor*, to follow (whence E. *sequence*, &c.).] Inclined to associate or join in friendly intercourse; fond of companions; companionable; conversible; social.—*n.* An open carriage with seats facing each other; a tricycle for carrying two persons; a couch with a curved S-shaped back for two persons, who sit partially facing each other.—**Sociability**, **Sociableness**, sō'shi-a-bil''i-ti, sō'shi-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being sociable.—**Sociably**, sō'shi-a-bli, *adv.* In a sociable manner; conversibly; familiarly.—**Social**, sō'shal, *a.* [Fr. *social*, from L. *socialis*, from *socius*.] Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; ready to mix in friendly converse; sociable; consisting in union or mutual converse; *bot.* growing naturally in large groups or masses; *zool.* living in communities, as wolves, deer, wild cattle, &c.; or as ants, bees, &c., which form co-operative communities.—*Social science*, the science dealing with all that relates to the social condition, or the relations and institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organised community; sociology.—*The social evil*, a term frequently applied to prostitution.—**Socialism**, sō'shal-izm, *n.* The name applied to theories of social organization having for their aim the abolition of that individual action on which modern societies depend, and the substitution of a regulated system of co-operative action; especially, a system which makes community of property a necessary condition of political improvement.—**Socialist**, sō'shal-ist, *n.* One who advocates socialism.—**Socialist**, **Socialistic**, sō'shal-ist, sō-shal-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to socialism.—**Sociality**, **Socialness**, sō-shi-al'i-ti, sō'shal-nes, *n.* The quality of being social.—**Socialize**, sō'shal-iz, *v.t.*—*socialized*, *socializing*. To render social; to regulate according to socialism.—**Socially**, sō'shal-li, *adv.* In a social manner or way.—**Societarian**, **Societary**,† sō sī'e-tā'ri-an, sō-sī'e-ta-ri, *n.* Pertaining to society.—**Society**, sō-sī'e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *société*, L. *societas*.] The relationship of men to one another when associated; companionship; fellowship; company; a body of persons united for the promotion of some object, either literary, scientific, political, religious, benevolent, convivial, or the like; an association for mutual profit, pleasure, or usefulness; the persons collectively who live in any region or at any period, viewed in regard to their manners and customs, civilization, moral or material condition; those who recognize each other as associates, friends, and acquaintances; the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; those who give and receive formal entertainments mutually: used without the article.—*Society journal* or *newspaper*, a journal whose main object is to chronicle the sayings and doings of fashionable society.—*Society verses*, verses for the amusement of polite society; poetry of a light, entertaining, polished character.

Socinian, sō-sin'i-an, *a.* [From Lælius and Faustus *Socinus*, uncle and nephew, natives of Siena, in Tuscany, the founders of the sect of Socinians in the sixteenth century.] Pertaining to Lælius or Faustus Socinus or their religious creed.—*n.* A follower of Socinus.—**Socinianism**, sō-sin'i-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Socinians; a belief akin to Unitarianism, rejecting the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, and the eternity of future punishment.

Sociology, sō-shi-ol'o-ji, *n.* [L. *socius*, a companion, and Gr. *logos*, discourse. Sociable.] The science which investigates the laws that regulate human society in all its grades; the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, and the progress of civilization.—**Sociologic**, **Sociological**, sō'shi-ō-loj''ik, sō'shi-ō-loj''i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to sociology.—**Sociologist**, sō-shi-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology.

Sock, sok, *n.* [A. Sax. *soc*, from L. *soccus*, a kind of low-heeled shoe, especially worn by comic actors.] The shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy; hence, *the sock*, comedy in distinction from tragedy, which is symbolized by the buskin; a knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking.

Socket, sok'et, *n.* [From *sock*, a shoe.] An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted endwise; a hollow which receives and holds something else (the *sockets* of the teeth or of the eyes).

Socle, sō'kl, *n.* [Fr. *socle*, L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*. Sock.] *Arch.* a plain, low pedestal; also, a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.

Socman. Under Socage.

Socratic, **Socratical**, sō-krat'ik, sō-krat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to *Socrates* the Grecian sage, or to his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing; reaching conclusions by means of question and answer.—**Socratically**, sō-krat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the Socratic manner.—**Socratism**, sok'rat-izm, *n.* The doctrines of Socrates.—**Socratist**, sok'rat-ist, *n.* A disciple of Socrates.

Sod, sod, *n.* [Same as L.G. and O.D. *sode*, D. *zode*.] The surface layer of the ground with the grass growing on it; a piece lifted from that surface; turf; sward.

Sod, sod, pret. and pp. of *seethe*.

Soda, sō'da, *n.* [Sp. Pg. and It. *soda*, glasswort, barilla.] As a chemical term, the protoxide of the metal sodium; in common language applied to what is strictly *carbonate of sodium* (or *soda*), used in washing and in the manufacture of soap and glass, and extensively made from salt.—*Baking soda*, bicarbonate of soda.—*Caustic soda*, hydrate of sodium, having a corrosive effect on animal substances.—*Sulphate of soda*, glauber-salts.—**Soda-ash**, *n.* Dehydrated carbonate of soda in the form of powder.—**Sodaic**, sō-da'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing soda.—**Soda-water**, *n.* A refreshing and effervescent drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced under pressure.—**Sodium**, sō'di-um, *n.* [Named from its oxide *soda*.] A soft light silvery metallic element, of which soda is the oxide; never found in the uncombined state in nature, but existing in many minerals and in almost all vegetable and animal organisms.

Sodality, sō-dal'i-ti, *n.* [L. *sodalitas*, from *sodalis*, a companion.] A fellowship or fraternity.

Sodden, sod'n, pp. of *seethe*. Boiled; seethed; soaked and softened, as in water; thoroughly saturated; not well baked; doughy.

Sodomite, sod'om-it, *n.* An inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy.—**Sodomitical**, sod-om-it'i-kal, *a.* Relating to sodomy. — **Sodomitically**, sod-om-it'i-kal-li, *adv.* — **Sodomy**, sod'om-i, *n.* The sin attributed to the inhabitants of Sodom; a carnal copulation against nature.

Soever, sō-ev'er. A word compounded of *so* and *ever*: generally used in composition to extend or render emphatic the sense of such words as *who*, *what*, *&c.*, in *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *&c.*, from which it is sometimes separated.

Sofa, sō'fa, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *sofa*, a sofa, from Ar. *soffah*, a bench before a house.] A long seat with a stuffed bottom and raised stuffed back and ends. — **Sofa-bed**, **Sofa-bedstead**, *n.* A sofa adapted for use as a bed when required.

Soffit, sof'it, *n.* [Fr. *soffite*, It. *soffitta*, from L. *sub*, under, and *figo*, to fasten.] *Arch.* the lower surface of an arch or of an architrave; the under part of an overhanging cornice, of a projecting balcony, *&c.*

Sofi, sō'fi, *n.* [Per.] A dervish.

Soft, soft, *a.* [A. Sax. *sófte*, softly; O. Sax. *saft*, O.D. *saaft*, *saft*; G. *sanft*, *soft*.] Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressible; yielding: the contrary of *hard*; not rough, rude, or violent; affecting the senses in a pleasant manner; delicate or pleasing to the touch: gentle or melodious to the ear; not glaring; not repelling or striking to the sight; easily yielding to persuasion or motives; facile, weak; not harsh, severe, or unfeeling; gentle; easily moved by pity; susceptible of tender affections; effeminate; not manly or courageous; foolish; simple; silly; quiet and refreshing (*soft* slumbers); readily forming a lather and washing well with soap (*soft* water); pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound, as *c* in *cinder*, as opposed to *c* in *candle*; and *g* in *gin*, as opposed to *g* in *gift*.—*Soft goods*, textile goods; the wares of a draper or haberdasher.—*Soft palate*, that part of the palate which lies in the posterior part of the mouth.—*The softer sex*, the female sex. — *Soft soap*, a coarse kind of soap in a viscid form; as a *slang term*, flattery, blarney.—*adv.* Softly; gently; quietly. — *interj.* Be soft; hold; stop; not so fast. — **Soften**, sof'n, *v.t.* To make soft or more soft; to make less hard; to mollify; to make less implacable or angry; to make less severe, harsh, or strong in language; to alleviate; to tone down.—*v.i.* To become soft or less hard; to become less harsh or cruel; to become milder. — **Softener**, sof'n-er, *n.* One who or that which softens.—**Softening**, sof'ning, *n.* The act of making soft or softer. —*Softening of the brain*, an affection of the brain, in which it becomes pulpy or pasty, often causing death.—**Soft-headed**, *a.* Of weak or feeble intellect. — **Soft-hearted**, *a.* Having tenderness of heart. —**Soft-heartedness**, *n.* The quality of being soft-hearted. — **Softish**, sof'tish, *a.* Somewhat soft; inclining to softness.—**Softly**, soft'li, *adv.* In a soft manner; not with force or violence; gently; not loudly; mildly; tenderly.—**Softness**, soft'nes, *n.* The quality of being soft; the opposite of *hardness*; penetrability; susceptibility of tender feeling; weakness of mind or will; mildness; gentleness.—**Soft-spoken**, *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; mild; affable.

Softa, sof'ta, *n.* [Turk.] In Turkey, a person studying for the church, the law, the army, or the state; a student of the Koran.

Soho, sō'hō, *interj.* A word used in calling from a distant place.

Soi-disant, swa-dē-zaṅ, *a.* [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would be.

Soil, soil, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *soillier* (Fr. *souiller*), to soil, lit. to act the pig, from L. *suillus*, pertaining to a swine, from *sus*, a swine. Sow, *n.*] To make dirty on the surface; to dirty; to defile; to tarnish; to sully; to dung; to manure.—*v.i.* To take on dirt; to take a soil or stain; to tarnish.—*n.* Foul matter upon another substance; stain; tarnish; defilement or taint.—**Soil-pipe**, *n.* A pipe for conveying from a house the foul or waste water, night-soil, *&c.*

Soil, soil, *n.* [O. Fr. *soil*, *soils* (Fr. *sol*), from L. *solum*, the soil. SOLID.] The upper stratum of the earth's crust; the mould, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants; earth; ground; land; country.

Soil, soil, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *saouler*, to satiate, from *saoul*, L. *satullus*, sated, dim. of *satur*, sated, full. SATURATE.] To feed (cattle or horses) in the house with fresh grass or green fodder instead of putting out to pasture.

Soiree, swa'rē, *n.* [Fr. *soirée*, evening, an evening party, from *soir*, evening, from L. *serus*, late.] Originally, an evening party; now usually a reunion or social meeting of some society or body, at which tea and other refreshments are introduced during the intervals of music, speech-making, *&c.*

Sojourn, sō'jern, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *sejorner*, from L. *sub*, under, and *diurnus*, diurnal. DIURNAL, DIARY.] To dwell for a time; to dwell as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place a permanent habitation.—*n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land.—**Sojourner**, sō'jer-ner, *n.* One who sojourns; a temporary resident. — **Sojournment**, sō'jern-ment, *n.* The sojourning; temporary residence

Soken, sō'ken, *n.* [A. Sax. *sócn*.] A district held by tenure of socage.

Sol, sōl, *n.* [First used in Italy.] In singing, a syllable used to denote the fifth tone of the diatonic scale.

Solace, sol'as, *v.t.*—*solaced*, *solacing*. [O.Fr. *solace*, *solas*, from L. *solatium*, from *solor*, *solatus*, to solace (seen in *console*, *disconsolate*).] To cheer in grief or under calamity; to relieve in affliction; to console; to comfort; to allay or assuage.—*n.* Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; what relieves in distress; recreation.—**Solacement**, sol'as-ment, *n.* Act of solacing.

Solanaceous, sō-la-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *solanum*, nightshade.] Pertaining to plants of the nightshade family, which includes also the potato and tobacco.—**Solanine**, sō'lanin, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from nightshade and allied plants, very bitter and highly poisonous

Solander, sō-lan'der, *n.* [Fr. *soulandres*.] A disease in horses.

Solan-goose, sō'lan, *n.* [Icel. *sólan*, the gannet.] The gannet.

Solano, sō-lā'nō, *n.* [Sp., from L. *solanus* (*ventus*), easterly wind, from *sol*, the sun.] A hot oppressive south-east wind in Spain.

Solar, sō'ler, *a.* [L. *solaris*, from *sol*, the sun; cog. Icel. *sól*, Goth. *saúil*, Ir. *sul*, the sun.] Pertaining to the sun; proceeding from, or produced by the sun; measured by the progress of the sun, or by its apparent revolution.—*Solar cycle*, a period of twenty-eight years. CYCLE.—*Solar day*, DAY.—*Solar flowers*, those which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours. —*Solar microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by the light of the sun concentrated upon it. — *Solar month*, the space of time in which the sun passes through one sign, or a twelfth part of the zodiac: 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 5 seconds.—*Solar spectrum*, the spectrum of sunlight.—*Solar spots*, dark spots that appear on the sun's disc, sometimes so large as to be seen by the naked eye, very changeable in their number, figure, and dimensions.—*Solar system*, the system of which the sun is the centre, and to which belong the planets, planetoids, satellites, comets, and meteorites, all directly or indirectly revolving round the central sun.—*Solar telegraph*, a telegraph in which the rays of the sun are projected from and upon mirrors.—*Solar time*, time as shown by a sun-dial, that is by the apparent motion of the sun.—*Solar year*, the time which the earth takes to go round the sun, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds.—*n.* *Arch.* a loft or upper room.

Solatium, sō-lā'shi-um, *n.* [L., consolation, solace. SOLACE.] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation in money.

Sold, sōld, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sell*.

Soldan, sol'dan, *n.* A sultan.

Soldatesque, sol-da-tesk', *a.* [Fr., from *soldat*, a soldier.] Belonging to a soldier; soldier-like.

Solder, sol'der, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *solder*, *soldier* (Fr. *souder*); lit. to make solid, from L. *solidus*, solid. SOLID.] To unite by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid; *fig.* to unite or combine in general; to patch up.—*n.* A metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances by being fused between them. *Hard solders* are such as require a red heat to fuse them. *Soft solders* melt at a comparatively low temperature.—**Solderer**, sol'der-er, *n.* One who solders.—**Soldering**, sol'der-ing, *n.* The act of one who solders. — **Soldering-belt**, **Soldering-tree**, *n.* A tool consisting of a wedge-shaped piece of copper with a handle, the copper being heated and used to melt the solder in soldering.

Soldier, sōl'jer, *n.* [O.Fr. *soldier*, from L.L. *soldarius*, *solidarius*, from L. *soldus*, *solidus*, military pay; lit. a solid piece of money. SOLID.] A man who serves in an army; a common soldier or private; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valour.—**Soldier-crab**, *n.* A name given to the hermit-crab, from its extreme combativeness. — **Soldiering**, sōl'jer-ing, *n.* The occupation of a soldier. —**Soldierlike**, **Soldierly**, sōl'jer-lik, sōl'jer-li, *a.* Like or becoming a soldier; brave; martial; honourable.—**Soldiership**, sōl'jer-ship, *n.* Military qualities or character; martial skill.—**Soldiery**, sōl'jer-i, *n.* Soldiers collectively; a body of military men.

Sole, sōl, *n.* [Fr. *sole*, the sole of the foot, or shoe, *&c.*, the fish, from L. *solea*, a sole, the fish, a sill, same origin as *solus*, solid. SOLID, SILL, *n.*] The lower side of the foot; the bottom surface of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom; the part of anything that forms the bottom, and on which it stands; a marine fish belonging to the family of flat-fishes, of an oblong form, probably so called from its shape.—*v.t.*—*soled*, *soling*. To furnish with a sole (to *sole* a shoe). — **Sole-leather**, *n.* Thick strong leather used for the soles of shoes.

Sole, sōl, *a.* [From L. *solus*, alone; which is of same origin as L. *salvus*, safe (whence *safe*, *salvation*), Gr. *holos*, entire, Skr. *sarva*, the whole. Akin *solitary*, *solitude*, *solemn*, *solid*.] Single; being or acting without another; alone in its kind; individual; lone, single; unmarried (a femme *sole*).—**Solely**, sōl'li, *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another.—**Soleness**, sōl'nes, *n.* The state of being sole; singleness.

Solecism, sol'e-sizm, *n.* [Gr. *soloikism*, from *Soloi*, in Cilicia, the Athenian colonists of which lost the purity of their language.] An impropriety in the use of language, arising from ignorance; a gross deviation from the idiom of a language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; a violation of the rules of society.—**Solecist**, sol'e-sist, *n.* One who is guilty of a solecism.—**Solecistic**, **Solecistical**, sol-e-sis'tik, sol-e-sis'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or involving a solecism.—**Solecistically**, sol-e-sis'ti-kal-li, *adv.*—**Solecize**, sol'e-siz, *v.i.* To commit solecisms.

Solemn, sol'em, *a.* [L. *sollemnis*, *sollennis*, that occurs every year, festal, solemn—*sollus*, all, every, and *annus*, a year. SOLID.] Marked by religious rites or ceremonious observances; fitted to excite reverent or serious reflections; awe-inspiring; grave; impressive (a *solemn* silence); accompanied by seriousness or impressiveness in language or demeanour; earnest (a *solemn* promise); affectedly grave. — **Solemness**, sol'em-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being solemn; solemnity. — **Solemnity**, so-lem'ni-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being solemn; gravity; impressiveness; mock gravity; a solemn or reverent rite or ceremony; a proceeding adapted to impress awe or reverence.—**Solemnization**, sol'em-ni-zā'shon, *n.* The act of solemnizing; celebration.—**Solemnize**, sol'em-niz, *v.t.*—*solemnized*, *solemni-*

ning. [O.Fr. *solemniser.*] To dignify or honour by ceremonies; to celebrate; to perform with ritual ceremonies or according to legal forms: used especially of marriage; to make grave, serious, and reverential.—**Solemnizer**, sol'em-ni-zer, *n.* One who solemnizes.—**Solemnly**, sol'em-li, *adv.* In a solemn manner; with religious ceremonies; with impressive seriousness; with all due form.

Solen, sō'len, *n.* [Gr. *solēn*, a tube, the solen.] A genus of lamellibranchiate mollusca which burrow in the sand and have long bivalve shells.

Solenette, sōl-net', *n.* [Dim. of *sole.*] A small British fish allied to the sole.

Solert, sol'ert, *a.* [L. *solers, solertis.*] Crafty; subtle.

Soleus, sō'lē-us, *n.* [L., from *solea*, a sole.] A muscle of the leg which serves to extend the foot, shaped like the sole-fish.

Sol-fa, sōl'fā, *v.t.* In *music*, to sing the notes of the scale in their proper pitch, using the syllables *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*.—*v.i.* To sing to the syllables *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, instead of to words.

Solfatara, sol-fā-tā'rā, *n.* [It., name of a volcano near Naples.] A volcanic vent emitting sulphureous, muriatic, and acid vapours or gases.

Solfeggio, sol-fej'i-ō, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a system of arranging the scale by the names *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*; an exercise in scale singing; solmization.

Solicit, sō-lis'it, *v.t.* [Fr. *solliciter*, L. *sollicitare*, from *sollicitus*, solicitous, from *sollus*, whole, and *citeo*, *citum*, to agitate. SOLID, CITE.] To ask from with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition; to awake or excite to action; to invite; to disturb or disquiet; to make anxious; *law*, to incite to commit a felony; to endeavour to influence by a bribe.—*v.i.* To make solicitation for some one or for a thing.—**Solicitant**, sō-lis'i-tant, *n.* One who solicits.—**Solicitation**, sō-lis'i-tā"shon, *n.* The act of soliciting; an earnest request; endeavour to influence to grant something by bribery; the offence of inciting a person to commit a felony.—**Solicitor**, sō-lis'i-ter, *n.* One who solicits; an attorney; a law-agent; one who represents another in court.—**Solicitor-general**, *n.* An officer of the British crown, next in rank to the attorney-general, with whom he is associated in the management of the legal business of the crown.—**Solicitorship**, sō-lis'i-ter-ship, *n.* The office of a solicitor.—**Solicitous**, sō-lis'i-tus, *a.* [L. *sollicitus*, anxious, uneasy.] Anxious; concerned; apprehensive; disturbed; restless.—**Solicitously**, sō-lis'i-tus-li, *adv.* Anxiously; with care and concern.—**Solicitousness**, sō-lis'i-tus-nes, *n.*—**Solicitude**, sō-lis'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *sollicitudo.*] The state of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good; concern; anxiety. ∴ Syn. under CARE.

Solid, sol'id, *a.* [Fr. *solide*, from L. *solidus*, solid, firm, compact, from same root as *solum*, the soil (E. *soil*), *sollus*, whole (whence the *sol-* in *solicit*, *solemn*), *salvus*, safe (E. *safe*).] Possessing the property of excluding all other bodies from the space occupied by itself; impenetrable; firm; compact: opposed to *liquid* and *gaseous*; not hollow; full of matter; having all the geometrical dimensions — length, breadth, and thickness; cubic (a *solid* foot); strong; sound; substantial, as opposed to frivolous, fallacious, or the like; real; valid; financially sound or safe.—*Solid angle*, an angle formed by three or more plane angles meeting in a point and not in the same plane.—*Solid square*, a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.—*n.* A firm compact body with the particles firmly cohering, and thus distinguished from a *liquid* or a *gas*, whose particles yield to the *slightest* impression; *geom.* a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness.—*Regular solids* those which are bounded by equal and regular planes.—**Solidifiable**, so-lid'i-fī-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being solidified.—**Solidification**, so-lid'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act or process of making solid; the passage of bodies from the liquid or gaseous to the solid state.—**Solidify**, so-lid'i-fī, *v.t.*—*solidified*, *solidifying.* [L. *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, to make.] To make solid or compact; to cause to change from a liquid or a gas to a solid.—*v.i.* To become solid or compact.—**Solidity**, so-lid'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *solidité*, L. *soliditas.*] The state or quality of being solid; firmness; density; compactness: opposed to *fluidity*; strength or stability; massiveness; soundness; strength or validity as opposed to *weakness* or *fallaciousness*; the quantity of space occupied by a solid body; cubic content.—**Solidly**, sol'id-li, *adv.* In a solid manner; firmly; compactly; on firm grounds.—**Solidness**, sol'id-nes, *n.* Solidity.

Solidarity, sol-i-dar'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *solidarité*, from *solide*, solid.] Unity or communion of interests and responsibilities among nations or mankind in general.

Solidungular, Solidungulous, sol-id-ung'gū-ler, sol-id-ung'gū-lus, *a.* [L. *solidus*, solid, *ungula*, a hoof.] Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven, as the horse, ass, zebra.—**Solidungulate**, sol-id-ung'gū-lāt, *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to, or a quadruped of, the family of whole-hooded mammals.

Solifidian, sol-i-fid'i-an, *n.* [L. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith.] One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification.

Soliloquy, sō-lil'ō-kwi, *n.* [L. *soliloquium*—*solus*, alone, and *loquor*, to speak. SOLE, LOQUACIOUS.] A talking to one's self; a monologue; a discourse not addressed to any person.—**Soliloquize**, sō-lil'ō-kwīz, *v.t.*—*soliloquized*, *soliloquizing.* To utter a soliloquy; to talk to one's self.

Soliped, Solipede, sol'i-ped, sol'i-pēd, *n.* [L. *solus*, single, and *pes*, a foot.] An animal whose hoofs are not cloven; a solidungulate.—**Solipedal, Solipedous**, so-lip'e-dal, so-lip'e-dus, *a.* Solidungular.

Solisequious, sō-lis-se'kwi-us, *a.* [L. *sol*, *solis*, the sun, and *sequor*, to follow.] Following the course of the sun.

Solitaire, sol'i-tār, *n.* [Fr. *solitaire*, from L. *solitarius.* SOLITARY.] An article of jewelry in which a single gem is set; a game for a single person played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows and an equal number of balls; a bird of the dodo family, long since extinct.

Solitary, sol'i-ta-ri, *a.* [Fr. *solitaire*; L. *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone (whence *sole*). SOLE, *a.*] Being or living alone; being by one's self; not much visited or frequented; retired; lonely (a *solitary* residence); passed without company; shared by no companions (a *solitary* life); single; individual (a *solitary* example).—*n.* One that lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.—**Solitarily**, sol'i-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a solitary manner; alone.—**Solitariness**, sol'i-ta-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being solitary or apart from others; the state of not being frequented; loneliness.

Solitude, sol'i-tūd, *n.* [Fr. *solitude*, from L. *solitudo*, from *solus*, alone. SOLITARY.] A state of being alone; loneliness; remoteness from society; destitution of inhabitants; a lonely place; a desert.

Solliar, sol'ēr, *n.* [L. *solarium.* SOLAR.] A loft or garret; the entrance to a mine.

Solmization, Solmisation, sol-mi-zā'shon, *n.* [From the syllables *sol*, *mi*.] *Mus.* the act or art of giving to each of the seven notes of the scale its proper sound or relative pitch; solfeggio.

Solo, sō'lō, *n.* It. pl. **Soli**, sō'lē, Eng. pl. **Solos**, sō'lōs. [It., from L. *solus*, alone.] A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument or sung by a single voice without or with an accompaniment.—**Soloist**, sō'lō-ist, *n.* A solo singer or performer.

Solstice, sol'stis, *n.* [From L. *solstitium*—*sol*, the sun, *sto*, to stand. SOLAR, STAYS.] The time of the year at which, owing to the annual revolution of the earth, the sun is at its greatest distance north or south from the equator, and begins to turn back, which happens at midsummer and midwinter, or 21st June and 22d December; either of the two points in the ecliptic at which the sun appears to be at these dates.—**Solstitial**, sol-stish'al, *a.* Pertaining to a solstice; happening at a solstice.—*Solstitial points*, the two points in the ecliptic at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstices.—*Solstitial colure*, a great circle supposed to pass through the solstitial points.

Soluble, sol'ū-bl, *a.* [L. *solubilis*, from *solvo*, to melt. SOLVE.] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; *fig.* capable of being solved or resolved, as a mathematical problem; capable of being cleared up or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, &c.—**Solubility**, sol-ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being soluble; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid; capability of being solved or cleared up.—**Solubleness**, sol'ū-bl-nes, *n.* The state or character of being soluble; solubility.

Solus, sō'lus, *a.* [L.] Alone: chiefly used in dramatic directions and the like (enter the king *solus*).

Solution, sō-lū'shon, *n.* [L. *solutio*, from *solvo*, to melt, dissolve. SOLVE.] The act of dissolving or state of being dissolved; the conversion of solid matter into liquid by means of a liquid (called the solvent); the combination of a liquid with a liquid or a gas to form a homogeneous liquid; the liquid thus produced; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid; the act of solving, clearing up, or explaining; explanation; *math.* the method of resolving a problem; *med.* the termination or the crisis of a disease.—*Chemical solution*, a perfect chemical union of a solid with a liquid.—*Mechanical solution*, the mere union of a solid with a liquid, without any alteration of the chemical properties of either.—*Solution of continuity*, a breach of continuity; a breach or rupture in a material substance.

Solve, solv, *v.t.*—*solved*, *solving.* [L. *solvo*, *solutum*, to loosen, release, solve, for *se-luo*, from *se*, apart, and *luo*, to loosen; *solve* is seen also in *absolve*, *dissolve*, *resolve*, *soluble*, *dissoluta*, *resolute*, &c.] To explain or clear up the difficulties in; to make clear; to remove perplexity regarding; to operate upon by calculation or mathematical processes so as to bring out the required result (to *solve* a problem).—**Solvency**, sol'ven-si, *n.* The state of being solvent; ability to pay all debts or just claims.—**Solvent**, sol'vent, *a.* [L. *solvens*, *solventis*, ppr. of *solvo.*] Having the power of dissolving; able to pay all just debts.—*n.* Any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders liquid other bodies; a menstruum.—**Solver**, sol'vēr, *n.* One who or that which solves.—**Solvable**, sol'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being solved.—**Solvability**, sol-va-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being solved.—**Solvableness**, sol'va-bl-nes, *n.*

Soma, sō'ma, *n.* A plant, and an intoxicating drink obtained from it, which played an important part in the great Vedic sacrifices of the ancient Hindus.

Somatic, Somatical, sō-mat'ik, sō-mat'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *somatikos*, from *sōma*, *sōmatos*, the body.] Corporeal; pertaining to a body.—**Somatics**, sō-mat'iks, *n.* Same as *Somatology.*—**Somatist**, sō'mat-ist, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.—**Somatology**, sō-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of bodies or material substances; that branch of physics which treats of matter and its properties.—**Somatome**, sō'ma-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *sōma*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] One of the sections into which an animal body is, or may be regarded as, divided.

Sombre, som'bēr, *a.* [Fr. *sombre*, sombre; Sp. and Pg. *sombra*, a shade; from L. *sub*, under, and *umbra*, a shade. UMBRAGE.] Dark in hue or aspect; dusky; gloomy; dismal; melancholy.—*v.t.* To make somewhat dark, or gloomy; to shade.—**Sombrely**, som'bēr-li, *adv.* In a sombre manner; darkly; gloomily.—**Sombreness**, som'bēr-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sombre; gloominess.—**Sombrous**, som'brus, *a.* Sombre.—**Sombrously**, som'brus-li, *adv.* Sombrely.—**Sombrousness**, som'brus-nes, *n.*

Sombrero, som-brer'ō, *n.* [Sp. from *sombra*, a shade. SOMBRE.] A broad-brimmed hat.

Some, sum, *a.* [A. Sax. *sum*, some, one, a certain; Goth. *sumis*, Icel. *sumr*, Dan. *somme* (pl.), some; perhaps akin to *same*.] Expressing a certain indeterminate quantity or number, sometimes expressive of a considerable quantity (situated at some distance); indicating a person or thing not definitely known, or not specific; often followed by *or other* (*some* person *or other*); used before a word of number, with the sense of *about* or *near* (a village of *some* eighty houses); applied to those of one party; certain, in distinction from others (*some* men believe one thing, *others* another). It is often used without a noun and often followed by *of* (*some of us*, *some of* our provisions).—**Somebody**, sum'bod-i, *n.* A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; a person of consideration.—**Somehow**, sum'hou, *adv.* One way or other; in some way not yet known.—**Someuch**, sum'euch, *a.* Denoting a person or thing of that kind.—**Something**, sum'thing, *n.* An indeterminate or unknown event or thing; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little; a person or thing of importance.—*adv.* In some degree or measure; somewhat; rather.—**Sometime**, sum'tim, *adv.* Once; formerly; at one time or other.—*a.* Having been formerly; former; late; whilom.—**Sometimes**, sum'tims, *adv.* At times; at intervals; not always; now and then; once; form.erly (*Shak.*).—**Somewhat**, sum'whot, *n.* Something, though uncertain what; more or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate.—*adv.* In some degree or measure; rather; a little.—**Somewhere**, sum'whär, *adv.* In or to some place or other unknown or not specified; in one place or another.—**Somewhither**, sum'whiva-er, *adv.* To some indeterminate place.

Somersault, **Somerset**, sum'er-salt, sum'er-set, *n.* [Corrupted from O.Fr. *soubresault*, It. *soprassalto*, lit. an overleap; from L. *supra*, over, and *salio*, to leap.] A leap by which a person turns with the heels thrown over his head, completing a circuit, and again alights on his feet.

Somite, sō'mit, *n.* [Gr. *sōma*, a body.] A single segment in the body of an articulated animal.

Sommer, sum'er, *n.* A summer or girder.

Somnambulate, som-nam'bū-lāt, *v.i.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, *ambulatum*, to walk.] To walk in sleep.—**Somnambulation**, som-nam'bū-lā"shon, *n.* The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism.—**Somnambulator**, som-nam'bū-lā-tēr, *n.* A somnambulist; a sleep-walker.—**Somnambulic**, som-nam'bū-lik, *a.* Pertaining to somnambulism.—**Somnambulism**, som-nam'bū-lizm, *n.* The act or practice of walking in sleep, resulting from a peculiar perversion of the mental functions during sleep.—**Somnambulist**, som-nam'bū-list, *n.* A person who walks in his sleep; a sleep-walker.—**Somnambulistic**, som-nam'bū-lis"tik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected by somnambulism.

Somniferous, som-nif'er-us, *a.* [L. *somnifer*—*somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific.—**Somnific**, som-nif'ik, *a.* [L. *somnus*, and *facio*, to make.] Causing sleep.

Somniloquence, **Somniloquism**, som-nil'ō-kwens, som-nil'ō-kwizm, *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *loquor*, to speak.] The act or custom of talking in sleep.—**Somniloquist**, som-nil'ō-kwist, *n.* One who talks in his sleep.—**Somniloquous**, som-nil-ō-kwus, *a.* Apt to talk in sleep.—**Somniloquy**, som-nil'ō-kwi, *n.* A talking in sleep.

Somnolence, **Somnolency**, som'nō-lens, som'nō-len-si, *n.* [L. *somnolentia*, from *somnolentus*, sleepy, from *somnus*, sleep.] Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; *pathol.* a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.—**Somnolent**, som'nō-lent, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.—**Somnolently**, som'nō-lent-li, *adv.* Drowsily.

Son, sun, *n.* [A.Sax. *sunu*=Icel. *sonr*, *synr*, Sw. *son*, Dan. *søn*, Goth. *sunus*, G. *sohn*, Skr. *sūnu*, son; root seen in Skr. *su*, to beget.] A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother; also used of animals; a male descendant; a term of affectionate address by an old man to a young one, a confessor to his penitent, a teacher to his disciple, &c.; a native of a country; a person strongly imbued by some quality (*sons* of light).—*The Son*, the second person of the Godhead; Christ; called also *Son of God* and *Son of Man*.—**Son-in-law**, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.—**Sonless**, sun'les, *a.* Having no son.—**Sonship**, sun'ship, *n.* The state of being a son.

Sonant, sō'nant, *a.* [L. *sonans*, ppr. of *sono*, to sound. SOUND.] Pertaining to sound; sounding; uttered with voice and not breath merely; voiced, as the letters *b*, *d* compared with p. *t*.—*n.* A sonant letter.

Sonata, sō-nä'ta, *n.* [It., from L. *sonare*, to sound.] A musical composition for solo instruments, consisting of several movements, the allegro, adagio, rondo, and minuetto or scherzo.

Song, song, *n.* [A. Sax. *sang*, *song*, from *singan*, to sing. SING.] That which is sung, whether by the human voice or a bird; a little poem to be sung; a vocal melody; an air for a single voice or several; a lay; a strain; poesy; verse.—*A mere song*, *an old song*, a trifle; an insignificant sum.—**Song-bird**, *n.* A bird that sings.—**Songless**, song'les, *a.* Destitute of the power of song; without song.—**Song-sparrow**, *n.* The hedge-sparrow.—**Songster**, song'stēr, *n.* One who sings; especially, a bird that sings.—**Songstress**, song'stres, *n.* (*Songster* and term. *-ess.*) A female singer.—**Song-thrush**, *n.* The mavis or throstle.

Soniferous, sō-nif'er-us, *a.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and *fero*, to bear.] Conveying sound; producing sound.

Sonnet, son'et, *n.* [Fr. *sonnet*, from It. *sonetto*, a dim. from L. *sonus*, a sound. SOUND.] A short poem of fourteen lines, forming two stanzas of four verses each and two of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule; a short poem; a song.—**Sonneteer**, son-et-ēr', *n.* [Fr. *sonnetier*.] A composer of sonnets; a small poet: usually in contempt.—**Sonnetize**, son'et-iz, *v.t.* To make the subject of a sonnet; to celebrate in a sonnet.

Sonometer, sō-nom'et-ēr, *n.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for illustrating the phenomena and laws of the vibrations of tense strings or wires; an apparatus for testing the acuteness of a person's hearing.

Sonorous, sō-nō'rus, *a.* [L. *sonorus*, from *sonus*, sound. SOUND.] Giving sound, as when struck; resonant; sounding; giving a clear, loud, or full-voluned sound; high sounding.—**Sonorously**, sō-nō'rus-li, *adv.* In a sonorous manner.—**Sonorousness**, sō-nō'rus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sonorous.

Soochong, sō chong', *n.* SOUCHONG.

Soodra, sō'dra, *n.* A person of the fourth or lowest caste into which the Hindus are divided. Written also *Sudra*.

Soon, sön, *adv.* [A. Sax. *sōna*, soon; O.Fris. *son*, *sun*, Goth. *sunis*, soon.] In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; early; before any time supposed; quickly; speedily; readily; willingly; gladly (I would as soon do it).—*As soon as*, *so soon as*, immediately at or after another event.—*Sooner or later*, at some future time, near or remote.

Soosoo, **Soosook**, sö'sö, sö'sök, *n.* The dolphin of the Ganges.

Soot, söt, *n.* [A. Sax. *sōt*, soot=Icel. *sōt*, Dan. *sod*, L.G. *sott*, soot.] A black substance formed from fuel in combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke.—*v.t.* To cover or foul with soot.—**Soot-flake**, *n.* A flake or particle of soot; a smut.—**Sootiness**, söt'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being sooty.—**Sooty**, söt'i, *a.* Pertaining to, producing, covered with, or resembling soot; fuliginous; dusky; dark.

Sooterkin, söt'ēr-kin, *n.* [Comp. Prov. E. and Sc. *sotter*, Prov. G. *suttern*, to boil gently.] A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves; an abortive proposal or scheme.

Sooth, söth, *n.* [A. Sax. *sōth*, true, truth—Dan. *sand*, Icel. *sannr*, Goth. *sunis*, true, corresponding to Skr. *sant*, being, and therefore meaning the 'being,' or 'that be,' Truth; reality: used frequently with *in* (*in sooth* I know not).

Soothe, söv, *v.t.*—*soothed*, *soothing*. [Formerly to assent in a servile manner, to say yes to, from A. Sax. *gesōthian*, to confirm or show to be true, *sōth*, truth. SOOTH.] To please with blandishments or soft words; to cajole; to make less angry or violent; to pacify; to assuage; to mitigate, ease, or allay.—**Soother**, sö'ther, *n.* One who or that which soothes.—**Soothing**, sö'thing, *p.* and *a.* Such as to soothe; assuaging.—**Soothingly**, sö'thing-li, *adv.* In a soothing manner.

Soothsay, söth'sä, *v.i.* [From *sooth* and *say*.] To foretell; to predict. (N.T.)—**Soothsayer**, söth'sä-er, *n.* One who foretells or predicts; a prophet.—**Soothsaying**, söth'sä-ing, *n.* A foretelling; a prediction.

Sop, sop, *n.* [Same as Icel *soppr*, a sop, a sup; Sw. *soppa*, broth, soup; D. *sop*, L.G. *soppe*, a sop. Closely connected with *sup*, *soup*.] Something dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten; something given to pacify: so called from the sop given to Cerberus to pacify him, in the ancient story.—*v.t.*—*sopped*, *sopping*. To steep or dip in liquor.—**Soppy**, sop'i, *a.* Sopped or soaked in liquid; like a sop.

Soph, sof, *n.* An abbreviation of *Sophister* and of *Sophomore*.

Sophi, sō'fi, *n.* A title of the king of Persia.

Sophism, sof'izm, *n.* [Fr. *sophisme*, from Gr. *sophisma*, a trick, a quibble, a sophism, from *sophos*, clever, wise.] A specious proposition; a specious but fallacious argument; a fallacy designed to deceive.—**Sophist**, sof'ist, *n.* [Gr. *sophistēs*, a sophist.] One of a class of leading public teachers in ancient Greece during the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., many of whom were men who spent their time in verbal quibbles and philosophical enigmas, thus causing the term to take on a bad sense; a captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.—**Sophister**, sof'is-tēr, *n.* A sophist; a quibbling disputant; a plausible fallacious reasoner; in the University of Cambridge, England, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence; a soph.—**Sophistic**, **Sophistical**, sō-fis'tik, sō-fis'ti-kal, *a.* Fallaciously subtle, containing sophistry; quibbling. ∴ Syn. under FALLACIOUS.—**Sophistically**, sō-fis'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a sophistical manner; fallaciously.—**Sophisticalness**, sō-fis'ti-kal-nes, *n.*—**Sophisticate**, sō-fis'ti-kāt, *v.t.*—*sophisticated*, *sophisticating*. To pervert; to wrest from the truth; to adulterate; to render spurious by admixture.—**Sophisticate**, **Sophisticated**, sō-fis'ti-kāt, sō-fis'ti-kā-ted, *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine.—**Sophistication**, sō-fis'ti-kā"shon, *n.* The act of adulterating; adulteration; the act or art of quibbling; a quibble.—**Sophisticator**, sō-fis'ti-kā-tēr, *n.* One who sophisticates.—**Sophistry**, sof'ist-ri, *n.* Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only and intended to mislead.

Sophomore, sof'ō-mōr, *n.* [From Gr. *sophos*, wise, and *mōros*, foolish.] In American colleges, a student belonging to the second of the four classes; one next above a freshman.

Sophta, sof'ta. SOFFA.

Soporiferous, sō-pō-rif'er-us, *a.* [L. *soporifer*—*sopor*, *soporis*, sleep (cog. with Skr. *svap*, to sleep, Gr. *hypnos*, sleep), and *fero*, to bring.] Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific.—**Soporiferously**, sō-pō-rif'er-us-li, *adv.* In a soporiferous manner.—**Soporiferousness**, sō-pō-rif'er-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being soporiferous.—**Soporific**, sō-pō-rif'ik, *a.* [L. *sopor*, and *facio*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep.—*n.* A drug or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

Soprano, sō-prä'nō, *n.* It. pl. **Sopranī**, sō-prä'nē, E. pl. **Sopranos**, sō-prä'nōz. [It., from *sopra*, L. *supra*, above.] The highest species of female voice, whose ordinary compass range is from C below the treble staff to G or A above it; equivalent to *Treble*, a term which is falling out of use.—**Sopranist**, sō-prä'nist, *n.* A treble singer.

Sorb, sorb, n. [Fr. *sorbe*, L. *sorbus*, the sorb.] The service-tree or its fruit.—**Sorb-apple**, n. The fruit of the service-tree.—**Sorbic**, sor'bik, a. Pertaining to the service-tree.—**Sorbine**, sor'bin, n. A sugar existing in mountain-ash berries.

Sorbefacient, sor-be-fā'shi-ent, n. [L. *sorbeo*, to absorb, and *facio*, to make.] *Med.* that which produces absorption.—a. *Med.* producing absorption.

Sorbonist, sor'bon-ist, n. A doctor of the *Sorbonne*, a celebrated institution founded in connection with the University of Paris in 1252 by Robert de *Sorbon*, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX.—**Sorbonical**, sor-bon'i-kal, a. Belonging to a Sorbonist.

Sorcerer, sor'ser-er, n. [Fr. *sorcier*, a sorcerer, from L.L. *sortiarius*, a caster of lots, from L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot (whence also *sort*). As to the form of the word comp. *fruiterer*, Fr. *fruitier*.] A conjuror; an enchanter; a magician.—**Sorceress**, sor'ser-es, n. A female sorcerer.—**Sorcery**, sor'ser-i, n. [O.Fr. *sorcerie*.] Divination by the assistance or supposed assistance of evil spirits; magic; enchantment; witchcraft.

Sordes, sor'dēz, n. [L.] Foul matter; excretions; dregs.

Sordid, sor'did, a. [Fr. *sordide*, L. *sordidus*, from *sordes*, filth.] Filthy; base; mean; meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.—**Sordidly**, sor'did-li, *adv.* In a sordid manner; meanly; basely; covetously.—**Sordidness**, sor'did-nes, n. The state or quality of being sordid; niggardliness.

Sore, sōr, a. [A. Sax. *sār*, sore, a sore; Icel. *sārr*, sore, *sār*, a sore; Dan. *saar*, Goth. *sair*, a wound; G. *sehr*, very.] Painful; being the seat of pain; violent with pain; severe; distressing; tender, as the mind; easily annoyed or vexed; feeling aggrieved; galled.—n. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be painful; a boil, ulcer, wound, &c.—*adv.* With painful violence; severely; sorely.—**Sorely**, sōr'li, *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously; greatly; severely.—**Soreness**, sōr'nes, n. The state of being sore.

Soredium, sō-rē'di-um, n. pl. **Soredia**, sō-rē'di-a. [From Gr. *sōros*, a heap.] *Bot.* one of the little mealy patches scattered over the surface of the thallus in lichens.—**Sorediferous**, sō-rē-dif'er-us, a. *Bot.* bearing soredia.

Sorely, Soreness. Under Sore.

Sorghum, sor'gum, n. [From *sorghi*, its Indian name.] The cereal plant that yields Indian millet, one species also yielding sugar.

Sori, pl. of *sorus*.

Sorites, sō-ri'tēz, n. [Gr. *sōritēs*, from *sōros*, a heap.] *Logic*, a series of propositions so linked together that the predicate of each that precedes forms the subject of each that follows ($a = b$, $b = c$, $c = d$, therefore $a = d$).—**Soritical**, sō-rit'i-kal, a. Pertaining to a sorites.

Sorn, sorn, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *sorner*, to play tricks, to jest, to cheat.] To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board. [Scotch.]—**Sorner**, sor'ner, n. One who sorns.

Sororal, sō-rō'ral, a. [L. *soror*, *sororis*, sister.] Pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly.—**Sororicide**, sō-rō'ri-sid, n. [L. *soror*, and *cædo*, to kill.] The murder of a sister; the murderer of a sister.

Sorosis, sō-rō'sis, n. pl. **Soroses**, sō-rō'sēz. [From Gr. *sōros*, a heap.] *Bot.* a fleshy fruit composed of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles consolidated, as the pine-apple or mulberry.

Sorrel, sor'el, a. [A dim. from O.Fr. *sor*, *sore*, *soirel*, from O.D. *soere*, akin to *sere*.] Of a reddish or yellowish brown colour.—n. A reddish or yellow-brown colour.

Sorrel, sor'el, n. [Fr. *oseille*, sorrel, from O.H.G. *sūr*, sour. Sour.] The popular name of certain perennial plants, a common species being a mucilaginous acid herb used as a salad and pot-herb.

Sorrow, sor'ō, n. [O.E. *sorwe*, A. Sax. *sorg*, *sorh*, care, sorrow; Icel. Dan. and Sw. *sorg*, G. *sorge*, Goth. *saurga*—sorrow.] Pain of mind from loss of or disappointment in the expectation of good; grief; regret; sadness; mourning. ∴ Syn. under Affliction.—v.i. To be affected with sorrow; to feel sorry; to grieve; to be sad.—**Sorrowful**, sor'ō-ful, a. Full of sorrow; exhibiting or producing sorrow; sad; mournful; dejected.—**Sorrowfully**, sor'ō-ful-li, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner.—**Sorrowfulness**, sor'ō-ful-nes, n.—**Sorrowless**, sor'ō-les, a. Without sorrow.

Sorry, sor'i, a. [Equivalent to *sore*, with term. *-y*; from A.Sax. *sārig*, from *sār*, *sore*: influenced in spelling by *sorrow*. Sore.] Grieved for the loss of some good; pained at some evil experienced or committed; often slight or transient regret (I am *sorry* you cannot come); mean; vile; worthless; pitiful (a *sorry* excuse).—**Sorrily**, sor'i-li, *adv.* In a sorry or wretched manner.—**Sorriness**, sor'i-nes, n. Pitifulness; meanness; despicableness.

Sort, sort, n. [Fr. *sorte*, sort, kind, from L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, a condition (seen also in *assort*, *consort*, *resort*).] A kind, species, class, or order (a *sort* of men); manner; form of being or acting; degree (in some *sort*); a set; a suit.—*Out of sorts*, out of order; not in one's usual state of health; unwell.—*v.t.* To separate and arrange in distinct classes or divisions; to assort; to arrange; to reduce to order.—*v.i.* To consort; to associate; to suit; to agree.—**Sortable**, sor'ta-bl, a. Capable of being sorted.—**Sorter**, sor'ter, n. One who sorts (a letter-*sorter*; a wool-*sorter*).—**Sortment**, sort'ment, n. The act of sorting; distribution into sorts; assortment.

Sortes, sor'tēz, n. pl. [L., pl. of *sors*, lot, decision by lot.] A kind of divination by the chance selection of a passage from an author's writings.

Sortie, sor'ti, n. [Fr., from *sortir*, to issue.] The issuing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

Sortilege, sor'ti-lej, n. [L. *sortilegium*—*sors*, lot, and *lego*, to select.] The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by lots.—**Sortition**, sor-tish'on, n. [L. *sortitio*.] Selection or appointment by lot.

Sorus, sō'rus, n. pl. **Sori**, sō'ri. [Gr. *sōros*, a heap.] *Bot.* a cluster of spore-cases on the back of the fronds of ferns.

Sostenuto, sos-te-no'tō. [It., *sustained*.] *Mus.* a term implying that the note over which it is placed is to be held out its full length in an equal and steady manner.

Sot, sot, n. [Fr. *sot*, a fool, probably from the Celtic; comp. Ir. *suthan*, a blockhead, *sotaire*, a fop.] A stupid person; a dolt; a person stupefied by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard.—*v.t.*†—*sotted*, *sotting*. To stupefy; to besot.—*v.i.* To tipple to stupidity.—**Sottish**, sot'ish, a. Pertaining to a sot; having the character of a sot.—**Sottishly**, sot'ish-li, *adv.* In a sottish manner.—**Sottishness**, sot'ish-nes, n. The quality of being sottish; drunkenness.

Soteriology, sō-tē'ri-ol"o-ji, n. [Gr. *sōtērios*, saving, salutary, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of health; the doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

Sothiac, Sothic, soth'i-ak, soth'ik, a. [From *Sothis*, the dog-star, at whose heliacal rising the year was supposed to commence.] Pertaining to the dog-star.—*Sothic year*, the ancient Egyptian year of 365 days.

Sottish, Sottishness. Under Sot.

Sotto, sot'tō. [It., under, below, beneath.] *Mus.* a term signifying below or inferior.—*Sotto voce*, in an undertone.

Sou, sō, n. [Fr., from L. *solidus*, a coin, a solid piece.] An old French copper coin, twenty-four of which made a livre; a five-centime piece.

Souari, sou-ā'rē, n. Saouari.

Soubahdar, sō'ba-dār, n. [From *soubah*, a province.] In India, the governor of a large province; a native sepoy officer with the same rank as a captain.

Soubrette, sō-bret', n. [Fr.] A waiting-maid; the part of an intriguing servant-girl in a comedy.

Souce, sous, n. Souse.

Souchong, sō-shong', n. [Chinese, little sprouts.] A kind of black tea.

Soufflé, sōf-lā, n. [Fr., from *souffler*, to puff, *souffle*, a breath, a puff.] A light dish composed of white of eggs, variously flavoured and baked.

Sough, suf, *v.i.* [O.E. *swough*, from A. Sax. *swogan*, to sound.] To emit a rushing, moaning, or whistling sound, like that of the wind; to sound like the roar of the sea.—n. A sound of this kind; a rushing sound like that of the wind; a deep sigh.

Sought, sat, pret. and pp. of *seek*.

Soul, sōl, n. [O.E. and Sc. *soul*, A. Sax. *sāwul*, *sāwl*; Icel. *sála*, Dan. *sjæl*, D. *ziel*, Goth. *saiwala*, G. *seele*, the soul; perhaps connected with L. *saevitum*, an age.] The spiritual and immortal part in man; the immaterial spirit which inhabits the body; the moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments or feelings; the animating or essential part; the vital principle; the essence (he is the very *soul* of honour); an inspirer or leader (the *soul* of an enterprise); courage or spirit; a spiritual being; a disembodied spirit; a human being; a person (not a soul present); a familiar term for a person (poor *soul*, he was a good *soul*).—*Cure of souls*, in the Church of England, an ecclesiastical charge.—*Soul* is used in many self-explanatory compounds; as *soul*-destroying, *soul*-entrancing, *soul*-felt, *soul*-stirring, *soul*-subduing, &c.—**Souled**, sōld, a. Having a soul; inspirited with soul or feeling: often in composition (noble-*souled*, mean-*souled*).—**Soulless**, sōl'les, a. Without a soul; lifeless; spiritless; base.

Sound, sound, a. [A. Sax. *sund*, sound, healthy; L. G. Dan. and Sw. *sund*, G. (*gesund*, D. *zond*; from root of L. *sanus*, sound. Sane.] Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state (a *sound* mind, a *sound* body); uninjured; unhurt (a *sound* limb); free from imperfection or defect (*sound* timber, *sound* fruit); founded in truth; valid; that cannot be refuted (*sound* reasoning); correct; free from error; orthodox; founded in right and law; just (a *sound* claim); profound, unbroken, undisturbed (a *sound* sleep); heavy; laid on with force (a *sound* beating).—**Soundly**, sound'li, *adv.* In a sound manner; healthily; validly; thoroughly; smartly (beat him *soundly*).—**Soundness**, sound'nes, n. The state of being sound.

Sound, sound, n. [A. Sax. *sund*, a strait, a sound; Icel. Dan. Sw. and G. *sund*, a sound; from root of *swimmer*, or akin to *swim*.] A narrow passage or channel of water, as between the main land and an isle, or connecting two seas; a strait.

Sound, sound, n. [A. Sax. *sund*, a swimming, from *swimman*, to swim; it is also called the *swim*.] The air-bladder of a fish.

Sound, sound, *v.t.* [Fr. *sonder*, to sound; probably from the Teutonic *sund*, a strait. Sound, a channel.] To measure the depth of; to fathom by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line; *surg.* to examine by means of a probe; *fig.* to try or search out the intention, opinion, will, or desires of.—*v.i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.—n. *Surg.* any elongated instrument by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored.—**Soundable**, soun'da-bl, a. Capable of being sounded.—**Soundings**, sound'ings, n. pl. The depths of water in rivers, harbours, along shores, and even in the open sea, which are ascertained by means of a sounding-line.—**Sounding-lead**, n. The weight used at the end of a sounding-line.—**Sounding-line**, n. A line for ascertaining the depth of water.—**Soundless**, sound'les, a. Unfathomable.

Sound, sound, n. [O.E. *soun*, *sowne*, from Fr. *son*, L. *sonus*, a sound (also in *consonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*, *sonorous*, &c.), cog. Skr. *svan*, to sound. The *d* has been added, as in *round* (to whisper), *lend*, *hind* (a labourer).] That which is heard; the effect which is produced by the vibrations of a body affecting the ear; a noise; noise without signification; empty noise.—*v.t.* To make a noise; to give out a sound; to seem or appear when uttered; to appear on narration (this story *sounds* like a fiction); to be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.—*v.t.* To cause to give out a sound; to play on; to utter audibly; to give a signal for by a certain sound (to *sound* a retreat); to publish or proclaim (to *sound* the praises of a great man).—

Soundable, soun'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being sounded.—**Sound-bow**, *n.* The part of a bell on which the clapper strikes.—**Sounding**, soun'ding, *p.* and *a.* Causing sound; sonorous; having a lofty sound; bombastic (mere *sounding* phrases).—**Sounding-board, Sound-board**, *n.* A canopy over a pulpit, &c., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice towards the audience; a thin board over which the strings of a pianoforte, violin, guitar, &c., are stretched.—**Sounding-post, Sound-post**, *n.* A small post in a violin, set under the bridge for a support, and for propagating the sound.—**Soundless**, sound'les, *a.* Having no sound; noiseless; silent; dumb.

Soup, söp, *n.* [Fr. *soupe*, from G. *suppe*, D. *soep*, Dan. *suppe*, Icel. *súpa*—soup, broth, &c.; akin *sup*, *sip*, *sop*.] A kind of broth; a sort of food made generally by boiling flesh of some kind in water with various other ingredients.—**Soup-kitchen**, *n.* A charitable establishment for supplying soup to the poor.—**Soup-maigre**, söp-mā'gr, *n.* [Fr., lit. meagre soup.] Thin soup made chiefly from vegetables and a little butter.—**Soupy**, sö'pi, *a.* Like soup.

Soupçon, söp-son, *n.* [Fr., from O.Fr. *souspeçon*, a suspicion. SUSPICION.] A very small quantity; a taste.

Sour, sour, *a.* [A. Sax. *súr*, sour=Icel. *súrr*, Dan. *suur*, D. *zuur*, G. *sauer*; also found in Celtic: W. and Armor. *sur*—sour. SORREL.] Sharp to the taste; tart; acid; harsh of temper; crabbed; austere; morose; expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness (a *sour* word or look); become tart or acid by keeping, as milk.—*Sour grapes*. Under GRAPE.—*v.t.* To make acid or sour; to make cross, crabbed, or discontented (to *sour* the temper); to embitter.—*v.i.* To become acid; to acquire tartness; to become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper.—**Sour-crout, Sour-krout**, sour'krout, *n.* Same as *Sauer-kraut*.—**Sourish**, sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid.—**Sourly**, sour'li, *adv.* In a sour manner; acidly; morosely; peevishly; discontentedly.—**Sourness**, sour'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sour; acidity; sharpness to the taste; asperity; harshness of temper.—**Sour-sop**, *n.* A large succulent fruit closely allied to the custard-apple.

Source, sōrs, *n.* [Fr. *source*, O.Fr. *sorse*, from L. *surgo*, to rise, contr. for *surrigo*, for *sub-rego*—*sub*, under, and *rego*, to direct. SURGE, REGENT.] The spring or fountain-head from which a stream of water proceeds; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything; first cause; origin.

Souse, sous, *n.* [A form of *sauce*.] Pickle made with salt; sauce; pickled meat; the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled.—*v.t.*—*soused*, *sousing*. To steep in pickle; to plunge into water.

Souse, sous, *v.i.* and *t.* [Comp. G. *sausen*, to rush.] To fall suddenly on.—*n.* A violent attack; a blow.—*adv.* With sudden violence.

Soutane, sö-tän, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *subtana*, from L. *subtus*, beneath.] A cassock, usually black, worn by Roman Catholic clergy.

South, south, *n.* [A. Sax. *súth*; Icel. *suðr*, *sunnr*, Dan. *syd*, *sönden*, O.H.G. *sund*, Mod. G. *süd*, south; allied to *sun*, being the region of the sun.] One of the four cardinal points of the compass, directly opposite to the north; the region or locality lying opposite to the north; the wind that blows from the south.—*a.* Situated in the south, or in a southern direction; pertaining to the south; proceeding from the south.—*adv.* Toward the south; from the south.—*v.i.* To move or turn towards the south; *astron.* to arrive at or pass the meridian of a place.—**South-down**, *n.* [From the hills called *South Downs* in England.] One of a noted breed of English sheep; mutton from this sheep. Used also adjectively.—**South-east**, *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.—*a.* Pertaining to the south-east.—**South-easter**, *n.* A wind from the south-east.—**South-easterly, South-eastern**, *a.* South-east.—**Southerliness**, suth'ér-li-nes, *n.* State of being southerly.—**Southerly**, suth'ér-li, *a.* Lying in the south; coming from the south.—**Southern**, suth'érn, *a.* [A. Sax. *súthern*, from *súther*, *súth*, south.] Belonging to the south; lying on the south side of the equator; coming from the south.—*Southern Cross*, *n.* A bright constellation in the southern hemisphere, the principal stars of which form a cross.—**Southerner**, suth'ér-nér, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south.—**Southernliness**, suth'érn-li-nes, *n.* State of being southerly.—**Southernly**, suth'érn-li, *adv.* Toward the south.—**Southernmost**, suth'érn-mōst, *a.* Furthest toward the south.—**Southernwood**, suth'érn-wud, *n.* A composite plant nearly allied to wormwood, formerly employed in medicine as a stomachic and stimulant.—**Southing**, south'ing, *n.* Motion to the south; the time at which the moon or other heavenly body passes the meridian of a place; *navig.* and *survey.* the difference of latitude southward from the last point of reckoning. NORTHING.—**Southmost**, south'mōst, *a.* Furthest toward the south.—**Southron, Southern**, suth'ron, suth'érn, *n.* A native or inhabitant of a southern country or region; a term formerly applied in Scotland to a native of England.—**Southward**, south'werd, *adv.* Toward the south.—*a.* Lying or situated toward the south; directed towards the south.—**South-west**, *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.—*a.* Lying in the direction of the south-west; coming from the south-west.—**South-wester**, *n.* A strong, south-west wind; a waterproof hat with a flap hanging over the neck, worn in bad weather: frequently contracted into *Sou'wester*.—**South-westerly**, *a.* In the direction of south-west; coming from the south-west.—**South-western**, *a.* Pertaining to the south-west.—**South-westward**, *a.* and *adv.* Towards the south-west.

Souvenir, sö-ve-nēr', *n.* [Fr., from L. *subvenire*, to occur to mind.] That which reminds or revives the memory of anything; a keepsake.

Sovereign, sov'ér-in, *a.* [O.Fr. *soverain*, Mod. Fr. *souverain*; from L.L. *superanus*, from L. *super*, above, over. The *g* has been erroneously inserted.] Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; royal; princely; paramount; efficacious in the highest degree (a *sovereign* medicine).—*n.* A supreme ruler; the person having the highest power or authority in a state, as a king, queen, emperor, &c.; a monarch; a gold coin of the value of 20s., and weighing 123·274 grains Troy, the standard of the English coinage.—**Sovereignty**, sov'ér-in-ti, *n.* The state of being a sovereign; the supreme power in a state; monarchical sway; supremacy; supreme excellence.—**Sovran**, sov'ran, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Sovereign*, and etymologically more correct.

Sow, sou, *n.* [A. Sax. *sugu*, *sú*, a sow=L.G. *suge*, O.D. *souwe*, G. *sau*, Dan. and Sw. *so*, sow; cog. L. *sus*, Gr. *hus*, sow; perhaps from root *su*, to bring forth (whence *son*).] The female of the swine; *founding*, the main channel into which metal is run from a smelting furnace. See under PIG.—*To have or get the right* (or *wrong*) *sow by the ear*, to pitch upon the right (or wrong) person or thing; to come to the right (or wrong) conclusion.

Sow, sō, *v.t.*—pret. *sowed*, pp. *sowed* or *sown*. [A. Sax. *sáwan* (pret. *seów*; pp. *sáwen*), to sow=Icel. *sá*, Dan. *saae*, G. *säen*, Goth. *saian*; same root as L. *sero*, *satum*, to sow (whence *season*). *Seed* is from this stem.] To scatter, as seed upon the earth, for the purpose of growth; to plant by strewing; to stock with seed; to spread abroad; to disseminate; to propagate (to *sow* discord).—*v.i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.—**Sower**, sō'ér, *n.* One who sows; a disseminator.

Sowar, sou'ar, *n.* [Hind.] A trooper; a mounted soldier belonging to the irregular cavalry.

Sowens, Sowans, sō'ens, sō'ans, *n. pl.* [Comp. A. Sax. *seáw*, glue, paste.] A nutritious article of food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, used in Scotland; flummery.

Soy, soi, *n.* A sauce prepared in China and Japan from a small bean, and eaten with fish, cold meat, &c.; the plant from the seeds of which the sauce is prepared.

Spa, spa, *n.* A mineral spring; a place to which people resort for its mineral waters; from *Spa*, a celebrated watering-place in Belgium.

Space, spās, *n.* [Fr. *espace*, from L. *spatium*, space, from root *spa*, to stretch, seen in *span*.] Extension, considered independently of anything which it may contain; extension in all directions; any portion of extension; the interval between any two or more points or objects; quantity of time; the interval between two points of time; *printing*, the interval between words in printed matter; also a kind of blank type for separating words; *mus.* one of the four intervals between the five lines of a staff.—*v.t.*—*spaced*, *spacing*. To arrange at proper intervals; to arrange the spaces in.—**Spacial**, spā'shi-al, *a.* Pertaining to space.—**Spacially**, spā'shi-al-li, *adv.* As regards or with reference to space.—**Spacious**, spā'shus, *a.* [L. *spatiosus*.] Inclosing an extended space; large in extent; wide extended; not contracted or narrow; roomy.—**Spaciously**, spā'shus-li, *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively.—**Spaciousness**, spā'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being spacious.

Spadassin, spa-das'in, *n.* [Fr., from It. *spada*, L. *spatha*, a sword.] A swordsman; a bravo; a bully (*Carl.*).

Spade, spād, *n.* [A. Sax. *spada*=D. Dan. and Sw. *spade*, Icel. *spathi*, G. *spaten*; cog. Gr. *spathē*, any broad blade.] An instrument for digging, having a broad blade of iron and a stout handle, adapted to be used with both hands and one foot; *pl.* one of the four suits of playing cards.—*To call a spade a spade*, to call things by their proper names; to speak plainly and without mincing matters.—*v.t.* To dig with a spade; to pare the sward from with a spade.—**Spade-bone**, *n.* The shoulder-blade.—**Spadeful**, spād'ful, *n.* As much as a spade will hold.—**Spade-guinea**, *n.* A guinea with a spade-formed shield bearing the coat of arms on the reverse.—**Spadille**, spa-dil', *n.* [Fr. *espadille*.] The ace of spades in playing ombre.

Spadix, spā'diks, *n.* [L., a palm branch with its fruit, as an *adj.* date-brown.] *Bot.* a form of inflorescence, in which the flowers are closely arranged round a fleshy radius, and the whole surrounded by a large leaf called a spathe, as in palms.—**Spadiceous**, spā-dish'us, *a.* *Bot.* growing within a spathe or spadix; forming a spadix.—**Spadicose**, spā'di-kōs, *a.* *Bot.* growing on a spadix.

Spado, spā'dō, *n.* [L.] A castrated animal; a gelding; an impotent person.

Spae, spā, *v.i.* and *t.* [Icel. *spá*, Dan. *spaa*, to foretell, to tell fortunes.] To foretell; to divine; to tell one's fortune. [Scotch.]

Spaid, spād, *n.* A hart three years old.

Spake, spāk. One of the forms of the preterite of *speak*, the more commonly used form being *spoke*.

Spalpeen, spal'pēn, *n.* [Ir. *spailpin*, Gael. *spailpean*.] An Irish term for a mean or insignificant fellow.

Span, span, *n.* [A. Sax. *span*, a span (the measure), *spannan*, to bind; Icel. *spönn*, Dan. *spand*, D. *span*, G. *spanne*, a span; same root as L. *spatium*, space; Gr. *spaō*, to draw (whence *spasm*).] The space from the point of the thumb to that of the little finger when extended, nine inches; the eighth of a fathom; a short space of time; the spread or extent of an arch between its abutments; a pair of horses; a yoke of animals; a team.—*v.t.*—*spanned*, *spanning*. To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; to measure or reach from one side of to the other.—**Spanless**, span'les, *a.* Incapable of being spanned or measured.—**Span-long**, *a.* Of the length of a span.—**Spanner**, span'ér, *n.* One that spans; a screw-key.—**Span-roof**, *n.* A common roof formed by two meeting inclined planes.

Span, span, pret. of *spin*.

Spanæmia, spa-nē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *spanis*,

span..., and *haima*, blood.] Poverty or thinness of blood.

Spandrel, span'drel, *n.* [From O.Fr. *esplanader*, to level or make even. ESPLANADE.] *Arch.* the irregular triangular space comprehended between the outer curve or extrados of an arch and a straight-sided figure surrounding it.

Spangle, spang'gl, *n.* [Dim. of O.E. *spang*, A. Sax. *spange*, a buckle, a clasp, &c.; D. *spang*, Icel. *spöng*, a spangle, a stud.] A small circular ornament of metal stitched on an article of dress; any little thing sparkling and brilliant; a small sparkling object.—*v.t.*—*spangled*, *spangling*. To set, sprinkle, or adorn with spangles.—*v.i.* To glitter; to glisten.—**Spangler**, spang'gler, *n.* One who or that which spangles.—**Spangly**, spang'gli, *a.* Like a spangle or spangles; glittering; glistening.

Spaniard, span'yérd, *n.* A native of Spain.—**Spanish**, span'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.—*n.* The language of Spain.—**Spanish-black**, *n.* A soft black, prepared by burning cork, used in painting.—**Spanish-broom**, *n.* A plant from which a good fibre is obtained.—**Spanish-brown**, *n.* A species of earth used in painting, having a dark reddish-brown colour.—**Spanish-chalk**, *n.* A variety of steatite or soapstone.—**Spanish-fly**, *n.* CANTHARIDES.—**Spanish-grass**, *n.* Esparto.—**Spanish-juice**, *n.* The extract of the root of the liquorice.—**Spanish-red**, *n.* An ochre resembling venetian red.—**Spanish-soap**, *n.* CASTILE-SOAP.—**Spanish-white**, *n.* A pigment prepared from chalk which has been separated in an impalpable form by washing.

Spaniel, span'yel, *n.* [O.Fr. *espagneul*, Mod. Fr. *épagneul*, lit. a little Spanish dog, from Sp. *españa*, L. *Hispania*, Spain.] A name given to several kinds of dogs all more or less elegant, some of them used for sporting purposes, others kept merely as pets; also, a cringing fawning person.

Spank, spangk, *v.i.* [Same as Dan. *spanke*, to strut, to stalk; comp. Sc. *spang*, to leap.] To move with a quick lively step; to move or run along quickly.—*v.t.* To slap or smack, as with the open hand.—**Spanker**, spang'ker, *n.* One that spanks; a fast-going or fleet horse (colloq.); *naut.* a large fore-and-aft sail set upon the mizzen-mast of a ship.—**Spanking**, spangk'ing, *p.* and *a.* Moving with a quick lively pace; dashing; free-going. [Colloq.]

Span-new, span'nū, *a.* [Icel. *spán-nýr*, span-new, lit. chip-new, splinter-new, from *spánn*, G. *span*, a chip: in allusion to work fresh from the hands of the workman.] Quite new; bran-new.

Spar, spär, *n.* [A. Sax. *spar*, *spærstān*, a kind of stone.] A mineralogical term for various crystallised, earthy, and some metallic substances, which easily break into rhomboidal, cubical, or laminated fragments with polished surfaces, as calcareous-spar, fluor-spar, &c.—**Sparry**, spär'i, *a.* Resembling spar or consisting of spar; spathose; abounding with spar.—*Sparry iron*, a carbonate of iron, chalybite or spathose iron; siderite.

Spar, spär, *n.* [Same as Icel. *sparri*, *sperra*, Dan. *sparre*, D. *spar*, G. *sparren*, a beam, a bar.] A long piece of timber of no great thickness; a piece of sawed timber; a pole; *naut.* a long beam: a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs.—**Spar-deck**, *n.* *Naut.* a light deck fitted over the upper deck of a vessel.

Spar, spär, *v.i.*—*sparred*, *sparring*. [O.Fr. *esparer* (It. *sparare*), to fling out the hind-legs, to kick, from L. *ex*, out, and Fr. *parer*, to parry. PARRY.] To rise and strike with the feet or spurs: said of cocks; to move the arms in a way suitable for immediate attack or defence; to fight with boxing-gloves; to box.—*n.* A preliminary flourish of the fists; a boxing-match; a contest with boxing-gloves.

Sparable, spar'a-bl, *n.* [Corruption of *sparrow-bill*, from the shape.] A kind of nail driven into the soles of shoes and boots.

Spare, spār, *v.t.*—*spared*, *sparing*. [A. Sax. *sparian*=Icel. and Sw. *spara*, Dan. *spare*, G. and D. *sparen*, to spare; same root as L. *parco* (for *sparco*), to spare.] To use frugally; not to be profuse of; to part with; to do without; to dispense with; to omit; to forbear (in this sense often with an infinitive as object); to treat with pity, mercy, or forbearance; to forbear to afflict or punish; to forbear to inflict upon; to withhold from; to save, withhold, or gain, as from some engrossing occupation.—*v.i.* To be parsimonious or frugal; not to be liberal or profuse; to use mercy or forbearance.—*a.* [A. Sax. *spær*, moderate, spare.] Scanty; not plentiful or abundant; such as may be spared; over and above what is necessary; superfluous; held in reserve; not required for present use (a *spare* anchor, a *spare* bed); lean; wanting flesh; meagre; thin.—**Sparely**, spār'li, *adv.* In a spare manner; sparingly.—**Spareness**, spār'nes, *n.* State of being lean or thin; leanness.—**Sparer**, spā'rer, *n.* One that spares.—**Sparerib**, spār'rib, *n.* [*Spare*, lean, and *rib*.] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.—**Sparing**, spā'ring, *a.* Saving; parsimonious; chary (*sparing* of words).—**Sparingly**, spā'ring-li, *adv.* In a sparing manner; not abundantly; frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly; seldom; not frequently.—**Sparingness**, spā'ring-nes, *n.*

Sparge, spärj, *v.t.* [L. *spargo*, to sprinkle. ASPERSE.] To dash or sprinkle; to throw water upon malt in a shower of small drops.—**Sparger**, spär'jer, *n.* A sprinkler.

Spark, spärk, *n.* [A. Sax. *spearca*=L.G. *sparke*, D. *spark*, *sperk*, also *sprank*, a spark; same root as *spring*, *sprinkle*.] A small particle of fire emitted from bodies in combustion; a small shining body or transient light; a sparkle; a small portion of anything active; a particle (a *spark* of life, of courage).—*v.i.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle.—**Sparkle**, spär'kl, *v.i.*—*sparkled*, *sparkling*. [Freq. from *spark*.] To emit sparks; to shine as if giving out sparks; to glitter; to flash; to twinkle.—*v.t.* To emit with coruscations; to shine with.—*n.* A spark; a luminous particle; a scintillation; luminosity; lustre.—**Sparkler**, spärk'ler, *n.* One who or that which sparkles.—**Sparkling**, spärk'ling, *p.* and *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; brilliant; lively.—**Sparklingly**, spärk'ling-li, *adv.* In a sparkling manner.—**Sparklingness**, spärk'ling-nes, *n.*

Spark, spärk, *n.* [Same as Prov. E. *sprack*, lively, Icel. *sparkr*, sprightly; akin *spry*.] A brisk, showy, gay man; a lover; a gallant; a beau.—**Sparkish**, spär'kish, *a.* Having the style or character of a spark.

Sparrow, spar'rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *spearwa*, Goth. *sparwa*, Dan. *spurv*, Icel. *spörr*, G. *spar*, *sperling*, a sparrow.] A well-known bird of the finch family, constantly seen in the vicinity of human dwellings, even in the midst of large cities.—**Sparrow-hawk**, *n.* A small hawk well known in Britain, very destructive to pigeons and small birds.

Sparrow-grass, *n.* A corruption of *Asparagus*.

Sparry. Under SPAR.

Sparse, spärs, *a.* [L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargo*, to strew, to sprinkle (as in *asperse*, *disperse*, *intersperse*); akin to Gr. *speirō*, to sow.] Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there; not dense; *bot.* not in any apparent regular order.—**Sparsely**, spärs'li, *adv.* In a scattered or sparse manner; thinly.—**Sparseness**, spärs'nes, *n.* The state of being sparse; scattered state.

Spartan, spär'tan, *a.* Pertaining to ancient *Sparta*; hence, hardy; undaunted.

Spasm, spazm, *n.* [Fr. *spasme*, L. *spasmus*, from Gr. *spasmos*, from *spaō*, to draw, to wrench. SPAN.] *Med.* an abnormal, sudden, and more or less violent contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres, generally attended with pain.—**Spasmodic**, **Spasmodical**, spaz-mod'ik, spaz-mod'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *spasmos*, and *eidos*, likeness.] Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm; convulsive; marked by strong effort, but of brief duration; violent and short-lived.—*Spasmodic school*, a name given in ridicule to certain modern authors whose writings were considered to be distinguished by an overstrained and unnatural style.—**Spasmodic**, *n.* A medicine good for removing spasm; an antispasmodic.—**Spasmodically**, spaz-mod'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a spasmodic manner.—**Spasmology**, spaz-mol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of spasms.—**Spastic**, spas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *spastikos*.] Relating to spasm; spasmodic.—**Spasticity**, spas-tis'i-ti, *n.* A state of spasm; tendency to or capability of spasm.

Spat, spat, pret. of *spit*.

Spat, spat, *n.* [Akin to verb to *spit*.] The spawn of shell-fish; the developing spawn of the oyster.

Spatangus, spa-tang'gus, *n.* [L., from Gr. *spatangos*, a sea-urchin.] A genus of sea-urchins, often called 'heart-urchins' from their shape.

Spatch-cock, *n.* [Perhaps for *despatch-cock* (*despatch* meaning haste), or for *spit-stuck*. SPITCHCOCK.] A fowl killed, and immediately broiled, for some sudden occasion.

Spate, **Spait**, spāt, *n.* [Comp. Ir. *speid*, a flood in a river.] A sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain streams, caused by heavy rainfall.

Spathaceous, *a.* *Bot.* SPATHE.

Spathe, spāth, *n.* [L. *spatha*, from Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade, a spathe.] *Bot.* a large membranaceous bract situated at the base of a spadix, which it incloses as a sheath.—**Spathed**, spāthd, *a.* *Bot.* having a spathe.—**Spathaceous**, **Spathal**, spa-thā'shus, spā'thal, *a.* *Bot.* furnished with or formed like a spathe (*spathal* flowers).—**Spathella**, spa-thel'la, *n.* [Dim. of L. *spatha*.] *Bot.* another name for the *Glumella*.—**Spathose**, spath'ōs, *a.* *Bot.* spathaceous.

Spathic, spath'ik, *a.* [Fr. *spathique*, from *spath*, G. *spath*, spar.] Applied to minerals having an even lamellar or flatly foliated structure; sparry.—*Spathic iron*, carbonate of iron; an ore of iron of a foliated structure.—**Spathiform**, spath'i-form, *a.* Resembling spar in form.—**Spathose**, spath'ōs, *a.* Sparry; foliated in texture.

Spatial, **Spatially**. SPACIAL, SPACIALLY.

Spatter, spat'er, *v.t.* [Akin to *spit*, *spot*.] To scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with anything liquid or semi-liquid that befouls; to bespatter; to throw out in drops; *fig.* to asperse; to defame.—**Spatter-dash**, spat'er-dash, *n.* [*Spatter* and *dash*.] A covering of cloth or leather for the leg; a gaiter; a legging.

Spattle, spat'l, *n.* [A form of *spatula*.] A spatula; *pottery*, a tool for mottling a moulded article with colouring matter.

Spatula, spat'ū-la, *n.* [L., dim. of *spatha*, Gr. *spathē*, a broad flat instrument. SPADE.] A sort of knife with a thin flexible blade, used by druggists, painters, &c., for spreading plasters, working pigments, &c.; *surg.* a flat instrument for depressing the tongue in operations about the throat.—**Spatulate**, spat'ū-lāt, *a.* Shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in shape.

Spavin, spav'in, *n.* [O.Fr. *esparvent*; origin doubtful.] A disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind-leg between the knee and the fetlock, by which lameness is produced.—**Spavined**, spav'ind, *a.* Affected with spavin.

Spawl, spal, *v.i.* [Contr. from A. Sax. *spātl*, spittle. SPIT.] To throw saliva from the mouth in a careless, dirty manner.—*n.* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly.

Spawn, span, *n.* [O.Fr. *espandre*, to spawn, lit. to *expand*. EXPAND.] The eggs or ova of fishes, frogs, &c., when shed; the white fibrous matter from which fungi are produced; the mycelium of fungi; contemptuously, any offspring or product.—*v.t.* To deposit in the form of spawn; contemptuously, to bring forth or generate.—*v.i.* To deposit eggs, as fish, frogs, &c.—**Spawner**, spa'ner, *n.* A female fish.

Spay, spā, *v.t.* [A Celtic word: Manx *spoiy*, Gael. *spoth*, to castrate.] To remove or destroy the ovaries of: a process applied to female animals, to incapacitate them for producing young.

Speak, spēk, *v.i.*—pret. *spoke* (*spake* archaic or poetical); pp. *spoken*. [O.E. *speken*, A. Sax. *specan*, *sprecan*; same as D. and L.G. *spreken*, G. *sprechen*, to speak.] To utter words; to express thoughts by words; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to

talk; to discourse; to make mention; to tell by writing; to communicate ideas in any manner; to be expressive.—*To speak for*, to argue in favour of; to plead the cause of; to urge the claims of; to be the representative or spokesman of.—*To speak out*, to speak loud or louder; to speak boldly or unreservedly.—*To speak up*, to speak in a loud or louder tone; to express one's thoughts freely.—*To speak well for*, to be a favourable indication of.—*To speak with*, to converse with. ∴ A man may *speak* by uttering a single word, whereas to *talk* is to utter sentiments consecutively; so, a man may be able to *speak* though he is not able to *talk*. *Speak* is also more formal in meaning; as, to *speak* before a brilliant audience; while *talk* implies a conversational manner of speaking.—*v.t.* To utter with the mouth; to utter articulately; to say; to declare (to *speak* the truth); to proclaim; to talk or converse in (to *speak* French); to address; to accost; to express in any way (her eyes *spoke* love).—*To speak a ship*, to hail and speak to her captain or commander.—**Speakable**, spē'ka-bl, *a.* Capable of or fit for being spoken.—**Speaker**, spē'ker, *n.* One who speaks; one that utters a speech in public, or one that practise public speaking; a person who is the mouthpiece or spokesman of another; a person who presides over a deliberative assembly (the *speaker* in the House of Commons).—**Speakership**, spē'ker-ship, *n.* The office of speaker.—**Speaking**, spē'king, *a.* Used for the purpose of conveying speech (a *speaking*-trumpet); forcibly expressive (a *speaking* likeness); extending to mere phrases of civility (a *speaking* acquaintance).—**Speaking-trumpet**, *n.* A trumpet-shaped instrument which enables the sound of the voice to be heard at a great distance.—**Speaking-tube**, *n.* A tube of gutta-percha or other material for communicating orally from one room to another.

Spear, spēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *spere*=D. and G. *speer*, Dan. *spær*, Icel. *spjór*; comp. L. *sparus*, a hunting spear; probably akin to *spar*.] A long pointed weapon used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance; a pointed instrument with barbs, for stabbing fish, &c.—*v.t.* To pierce with, or as with, a spear; to kill with a spear.—**Spearer**, spēr'er, *n.* One who spears.—**Spear-grass**, *n.* A name applied to various long sharp-leaved grasses.—**Spear-head**, *n.* The metal point of a spear.—**Spearman**, spēr'man, *n.* One who is armed with a spear.—**Spearmint**, spēr'mint, *n.* An aromatic plant having spear-shaped leaves.

Spec, spek, *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *Speculation* (also a commercial term).

Special, spesh'al, *a.* [Fr. *spécial*, from L. *specialis*, from *species*, kind (which see).] Pertaining to something distinct or having a distinctive character; distinctive; particular; peculiar; differing from others; designed for a particular purpose or occasion; having a distinct field or scope.—*Special case*, a statement of facts agreed to on behalf of parties, and submitted for the opinion of a court as to the law bearing on the facts.—*Special constable*, a person sworn to aid the constituted authorities in maintaining the public peace on occasions of exigency, as to quell a riot.—*Special correspondent*, a person specially appointed to give an account of some important event or series of events for a newspaper.—*Special license*, a license obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, which enables a priest to marry the parties without banns, and at any time or place other than those necessary in ordinary cases.—*Special pleader*, a lawyer whose occupation it is to give opinions on matters submitted to him, and to draw pleadings.—*Special pleading*, the business of a special pleader; the specious but unsound or unfair argumentation of one whose aim is victory rather than truth.—*Special verdict*, a verdict in which the jury find the facts proved, leaving the law bearing on them to be determined by the court.—*n.* Any person or thing appointed for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway train, &c.—**Specialism**, spesh'al-izm, *n.* A particular branch or department of knowledge; devotion to some one subject.—**Specialist**, spesh'al-ist, *n.* A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, art, or science; one who has a special knowledge of some particular subject.—**Speciality**, spesh-i-al'i-ti, *n.* That property by which a person or thing is specially characterised; that in which one is specially versed; a quality or attribute peculiar to a species.—**Specialization**, spesh'al-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of specializing or devoting to a particular use or function; special determination.—**Specialize**, spesh'al-iz, *v.t.*—*specialized*, *specializing*. To assign a specific use or purpose to; to devote or apply to a specific use or function.—**Specially**, spesh'al-li, *adv.* In a special manner; particularly; especially; for a particular purpose.—**Specialty**, spesh'al-ti, *n.* A particular point; that in which one is specially versed; a speciality; *law*, a special contract; an obligation or bond.

Specie, spē'shi, *n.* [The ablative of L. *species*, used as an English word from its occurrence in the phrase 'paid in *specie*,' that is, in visible coin.] Gold or silver coined, and used as a circulating medium; coin: in contradistinction to paper-money.

Species, spē'shēz, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [L. *species*, appearance, shape, sort, kind, from *specio*, to behold; akin to Gr. *skeptomai*, Skr. *paśh*, to see. English words in which L. *specio* appears are very numerous, as *specious*, *specimen*, *specify*, *spite*, *spec*, *despite*, *aspect*, *prospect*, *respect*, *spectacle*, &c.] A kind, sort, or variety; a class, collection, or assemblage of things or beings classified according to attributes which are determined by scientific observation; a group of animals or plants which bear a close resemblance to each other in the more essential features of their organization, and produce similar progeny, several species uniting to form a *genus*; *logic*, a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and designated by a common name.

Specify, spes'i-fi, *v.t.*—*specified*, *specifying*. [Fr. *spécifier*, as if from a L. *specifico*—*species*, and *facio*, to make.] To mention or name distinctively; to designate in words, so as to clearly distinguish or limit.—**Specific**, spe-sif'ik, *a.* [Fr. *spécifique*.] Pertaining to, characterising, or constituting a species; marking something as a distinct species; tending to specify or particularise; definite; precise; *med.* possessed of peculiar efficacy in the cure of a particular disease.—*Specific centre*, the locality where any species of animals or plants first appeared and from which it became diffused.—*Specific character*, that which distinguishes one species from every other species of the same genus; the essential character of a species.—*Specific gravity*. Under GRAVITY.—*Specific name*, the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species.—*n.* A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; an infallible or supposed infallible remedy; something certain to effect the purpose for which it is used; an unfailing agent.—**Specifically**, spe-sif'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a specific manner; so far as concerns the species; definitely; particularly.—**Specification**, spes'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of specifying; designation of particulars; particular mention; a statement describing the dimensions, details, peculiarities, &c., of any work about to be undertaken, as in building, engineering, &c.; an article, item, or particular specified.—**Specificness**, spesif'ik-nes, *n.* The character of being specific.

Specimen, spes'i-men, *n.* [L. *specimen*, an example or specimen, from *specio*, to behold. SPECIES.] One of a number of similar things intended to show the character of the whole, or of others not exhibited; a portion exhibited; a sample. ∴ A *specimen* exhibits the nature or character of a whole without reference to the relative quality of individual portions; a *sample* is a portion taken out of a quantity, and implies that the quality of the whole is to be judged by it; in many cases, however, the words are used indifferently.

Specious, spē'shus, *a.* [Fr. *spécieux*, from L. *speciosus*, showy, beautiful, plausible, from *species*, show, appearance. SPECIES.] Pleasing to the eye; superficially fair, just, or correct; plausible; appearing well at first view (a *specious* argument, a *specious* objection). ∴ Syn. under COLOURABLE.—**Speciously**, spē'shus-li, *adv.* In a specious manner; with show of right or reason.—**Speciousness**, spē'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being specious; plausibility.—**Speciosity**, spē-shi-os'i-ti, *n.* The state of being specious; a specious show.

Speck, spek, *n.* [A. Sax. *specca*, a speck; akin L.G. *spaak*, a speck; *speckis* is a derivative.] A spot; a small discoloured place in anything; a stain; a blemish; a small particle or patch.—*v.t.* To spot; to mark with specks or spots.

Speck, spek, *n.* [D. *spek*, fat.] Blubber, the fat of whales and other mammalia.

Speckle, spek'l, *n.* [Dim. of *speck*.] A little spot in anything, of a different colour from that of the thing itself; a speck.—*v.t.*—*speckled*, *speckling*. To mark with small specks or spots.—**Speckled**, spek'ld, *p.* and *a.* Marked with specks or speckles; variegated with spots of a different colour from the ground or surface of the object.—**Speckledness**, spek'ld-nes, *n.*

Spectacle, spek'ta-kl, *n.* [Fr. *spectacle*, from L. *spectaculum*, from *specto*, to behold, freq. of *specio*, to see. SPECIES.] A show; a gazing-stock; something exhibited as worthy of being seen; a gorgeous or splendid show; anything seen; a sight; *pl.* an optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect in the organs of vision, consisting of two lenses mounted in a light frame, so constructed as to adhere to the nose and temples, and keep the lenses before the eyes.—**Spectacled**, spek'ta-kld, *a.* Furnished with or wearing spectacles.—**Spectacular**, spek-tak'ū-lér, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle; pertaining to spectacles.

Spectator, spek-tā'tor, *n.* [L., from *specto*, freq. of *specio*, to behold. SPECIES.] One who looks on; a beholder; one who is present at a play or spectacle.—**Spectatorial**, spek-ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a spectator.—**Spectatress**, **Spectatrix**, spek-tā'tres, spek-tā'triks, *n.* A female beholder or looker on.

Spectre, spek'tér, *n.* [Fr. *spectre*, from L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an apparition, from *specto*, to behold. SPECIES.] An apparition; the disembodied spirit of a person who is dead; a ghost; a phantom.—**Spectral**, spek'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a spectre; ghostlike; pertaining to spectra; pertaining to the solar or other spectrum.—**Spectrally**, spek'tral-li, *adv.* In a spectral manner; like a ghost or spectre.—**Spectrology**, spek-trol'o-ji, *n.* [*Spectrum*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] That branch of science which treats of the characteristic spectra of bodies.—**Spectrological**, spek-trō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to spectrology.—**Spectrometer**, spek-trom'et-ér, *n.* [*Spectrum*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus attached to a spectroscope for purposes of measurement.—**Spectroscope**, spek'trō-skōp, *n.* [*Spectrum*, and Gr. *skepeō*, to look at.] The instrument employed in spectrum analysis, which by means of a prism or train of prisms produces a magnified image of any spectrum.—**Spectroscopic**, **Spectroscopical**, spek-trō-skop'ik, spek-trō-skop'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the spectroscope or spectroscopy.—**Spectroscopically**, spek-trō-skop'i-kal-li, *adv.* By the use of the spectroscope.—**Spectroscopist**, spek'trō-skōp-ist, *n.* One who uses the spectroscope; one skilled in spectroscopy.—**Spectroscopy**, spek'trō-skō-pi, *n.* That branch of science which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope and with spectrum analysis.—**Spectrum**, spek'trum, *n.* pl. **Spectra**, spek'tra. A spectre; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away; the oblong figure or strip, exhibiting the prismatic or rainbow colours or some of them, formed on a wall or screen by a beam of light, as of the sun, received through a

small slit and refracted by being passed through a prism or series of prisms. The *solar spectrum* or spectrum of sunlight is coloured transversely throughout its length, the colours shading insensibly into one another from red at the one end, through orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, to violet at the other, and it is also crossed by a number of black lines having definite positions. The moon and planets have spectra like that of the sun, while each fixed star has a spectrum peculiar to itself, and the incandescent vapour of each elementary substance has its characteristic spectrum. — *Spectrum analysis*, the art or operation of examining spectra, whether of the heavenly bodies or of substances heated to incandescence, by means of the spectroscope, a means of detecting the presence of substances otherwise undetected.

Specular. Under SPECULUM.

Speculate, spek'ū-lāt, *v.i.*—*speculated, speculating.* [L. *speculor, speculatus*, from *specula*, a look-out, from *specio*, to see. SPECIES.] To meditate; to consider a subject in its different aspects and relations; to theorise; to purchase goods, stock, or other things with the expectation of an advance in price and of selling the articles with a profit by means of such advance; to engage in speculation. — **Speculation,** spek-ū-lā'shon, *n.* Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; a theory or theoretical view; the laying out of money or incurring of extensive risks with a view to more than the usual success in trade; a hazardous commercial or other business transaction entered into in the hope of large profits.— **Speculative,** spek'ū-lā-tiv, *a.* Given to speculation; contemplative; pertaining to, involving, or formed by speculation; theoretical; not verified by fact, experiment, or practice; pertaining to, or given to, speculation in trade. — **Speculatively,** spek'ū-lā-tiv-li, *adv.* In a speculative manner.—**Speculativeness,** spek'ū-lā-tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being speculative. — **Speculator,** spek'ū-lā-tèr, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; a theoriser; one who speculates in trade; one who incurs great risks in the hope of great gain.—**Speculatory,** spek'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Speculative.

Speculum, spek'ū-lum, *n.* [L., a mirror, from *specio*, to look, to behold. SPECIES.] A mirror or looking-glass; *optics*, a reflecting surface, such as is used in reflecting telescopes, made of an alloy of copper and tin or of glass; *surg.* an instrument with a reflecting mirror attached for examining certain openings of the body.—*Speculum metal*, metal used for making the specula of reflecting telescopes—an alloy of two parts copper and one of tin.—**Specular,** spek'ū-lèr, *a.* [L. *specularis.*] Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; having a smooth reflecting surface.—*Specular iron ore*, a hard, crystallised variety of hæmatite.

Sped, sped, pr. t. and pp. of *speed.*

Speech, spēch, *n.* [A. Sax. *spæc, sprace*, speech, from *specan, sprecan*, to speak. SPEAK.] The faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking; language; a particular language; the act of speaking with another; conversation; anything spoken; a discourse, oration, or harangue.—**Speech-day,** *n.* The periodical examination day of a public school. — **Speechification,** spēch'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of speechifying.—**Speechifier,** spēch'i-fi-èr, *n.* One who speechifies. — **Speechify,** spēch'i-fi, *v.i.*—*speechified, speechifying.* To make a speech; to harangue. [Humorous or contemptuous.]— **Speechless,** spēch'les, *a.* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb; mute; not speaking for a time; silent.— **Speechlessness,** spēch'les-nes, *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

Speed, spēd, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *sped* or *speeded.* [A. Sax. *spēdan*, to hasten, to prosper, from *spēd*, haste, prosperity, from *spōwan*, to thrive, same as O. H. G. *spuōn*, to succeed.] To make haste; to move with celerity; to have success; to prosper; to succeed; to have any fortune, good or ill; to fare.—*v.t.* To despatch or send away in haste; to hasten; to accelerate; to expedite; to help forward; to make prosperous; to cause to succeed; to dismiss with good wishes or friendly services; to kill or destroy: especially in pp. *sped* (*Shak.*). — *n.* Success; fortune; prosperity in an undertaking; swiftness; celerity; haste; impetuosity.—**God-speed.** Under GOD.—**Speeder,** spē'dèr, *n.* One who speeds; a kind of machine for forwarding things in manufacture.—**Speedful,** spēd'fūl, *a.* Full of speed; successful; prosperous.— **Speedfully,** spēd'fūl-li, *adv.* In a speedful manner; speedily; successfully.— **Speedy,** spē'di, *a.* Quick; nimble; rapid in motion; not dilatory or slow.—**Speedily,** spē'di-li, *adv.* In a speedy manner; quickly; in a short time.—**Speediness,** spē'di-nes, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; despatch.—**Speedless,** spēd'les, *a.* Having no speed; not prosperous; unsuccessful.— **Speedwell,** spēd'wel, *n.* [From growing on roadsides, and, as it were, cheering travellers on their way.] The common name of plants of the genus Veronica, a favourite species being the germander speedwell.

Speer, Speir, spēr, *v.t.* and *i.* [A. Sax. *spyrian*, Icel. *spyrja*, lit. to search out by the track or trace, from *spor*, D. *spoor*, G. *spur*, a track.] To ask; to inquire. [Scotch.]

Spelæan, spē-lē'an, *a.* [L. *spelæum*, from Gr. *spēlaion*, a cave.] Pertaining to a cave or caves; dwelling in a cave or caves.

Spelding, Speldron, spel'ding, spel'dron, *n.* [Sc. *speld*, to spread out; akin to G. *spalten*, Sw. *spjälla*, to cleave, to divide.] A small fish split and dried in the sun. [Scotch.]

Spell, spel, *n.* [A. Sax. *spell*, a saying, tale, charm; Icel. *spjall*, O.G. *spel*, Goth. *spill*, a tale. Hence the latter part of *gospel.*] A charm consisting of some words of occult power; an incantation; any charm.—*v.t.*—pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spelt.* [A. Sax. *spellian*, to say, speak, tell.] To repeat, point out, write, or print the proper letters of in their regular order; to form by letters; to read; to read with labour or difficulty: often with *out*; to act as a spell upon; to fascinate; to charm. — *v.i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing; to read. — **Spell-bound,** *a.* Bound as by a spell or charm. —**Speller,** spel'èr, *n.* One that spells; a spelling-book.—**Spelling,** spel'ing, *n.* The act of one who spells; orthography. — **Spelling-bee,** *n.* An assemblage of persons met for the purpose of exercising themselves, or comparing their acquirements, in spelling.—**Spelling-book,** *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

Spell, spel, *n.* [A. Sax. *spelian*, to supply the room of another; comp. D. and Sw. *spel*, G. *spiel*, play, game.] A piece of work done by one person in relief of another; a turn of work; a single period of labour; a period; a while or season.

Spell, spel, *n.* A splinter; a spill. SPILL.

Spelt, spelt, *n.* [A. Sax. *spelt*, L.G. and D. *spelt*, G. *spelz*, from root of *split.*] An inferior kind of wheat. Called also *German Wheat.*

Spelt, spelt. A pret. and pp. of *spell.*

Spelter, spel'tèr, *n.* [L.G. *spelter*, G. and D. *spiauter*, *speiter*, zinc; akin *pewter.*] A name often applied in commerce to zinc.

Spence, spens, *n.* [O. Fr. *despense*, a buttery, from *despendre*, L. *dispendere*, to dispense—*dis*, and *pendo*, to weigh.] A buttery; a place where provisions are kept; in Scotland, the apartment of a house where the family sit and eat.

Spencer, spen'sèr, *n.* An outer coat or jacket without skirts, named from an Earl *Spencer*, who first wore it.

Spencer, spen'sèr, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *spanker.*] *Naut.* a fore-and-aft sail with a gaff and boom set abaft the fore and main masts.

Spend, spend, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *spent.* [A. Sax. *spendan*, borrowed from L. *expendo* or *dispendo*, to expend, to dispense. EXPEND, PENDANT.] To lay out (money); to part with in purchasing; to exhaust (to spend one's energies); to waste; to pass, as time; to suffer to pass away; to exhaust of force or strength; to waste (to *spend* efforts).—*v.i.* To make expense; to spend money.—**Spender,** spen'dèr, *n.* One that spends; a prodigal; a lavisher.— **Spendthrift,** spend'thrift, *n.* One who spends his means lavishly or improvidently; a prodigal: often used as an adjective (*spendthrift* ways).—**Spent,** spent, pret. and pp. of *spend.* Worn out; wearied; exhausted; having deposited the spawn: said of a herring.—*Spent ball*, a cannon or rifle ball which reaches an object without sufficient force to pass through it, or to wound otherwise than by a contusion.

Spenserian, spen-sē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the poet *Spenser*; applied to the style of versification adopted by Spenser in his *Faëry Queen.*

Sperm, sperm, *n.* [L. and Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, seed, from *speirō*, to sow.] The seminal fluid of animals; semen; spawn of fishes or frogs.—**Spermaceti,** spēr-ma-sē'ti, *n.* [Lit. sperm of whale; L. *sperma*, and *cetus*, a whale.] A fatty material obtained from a species of whale common in the Pacific. — **Spermarium, Spermary,** spēr-mā'ri-um, spēr'ma-ri, *n.* The organ in male animals in which spermatozoa are produced.—**Spermatheca,** spēr'ma-thē-ka, *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, and *thēkē*, case.] A cavity in certain female insects (*e.g.* queen-bees) in which the sperm of the male is received. — **Spermatic, Spermatical,** spēr-mat'ik, spēr-mat'i-kal, *a.* Seminal; pertaining to the semen, or conveying it.—**Spermatism,** spēr'ma-tism, *n.* The emission of sperm or seed.—**Spermatogenous,** spēr-ma-toj'e-nus, *a.* [Gr. *sperma*, and root *gen*, to produce.] Sperm-producing. — **Spermatoid,** spēr'ma-toid, *a.* [Gr. *sperma*, and *eidos*, form.] Sperm-like; resembling sperm or semen.—**Spermatocn,** spēr'ma-tō-on, *n.* pl. **Spermatoa,** spēr'ma-tō-a. [Gr. *sperma*, and *ōon*, egg.] A cell constituting a nucleus of a sperm-cell. — **Spermatorrhœa,** spēr'ma-tō-rē"a, *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, and *rheō*, to flow.] Emission of the semen without copulation. — **Spermatozoon,** spēr'ma-to-zō"on, *n.* pl. **Spermatozoa,** spēr'ma-to-zō"a. [Gr. *sperma*, and *zōon*, a living being.] One of the microscopic animalcule-like bodies developed in the semen of animals and essential to impregnation. — **Sperm-cell,** *n.* A cell in which are developed spermatoa.—**Spermic,** spēr'mik, *a.* Pertaining to sperm or seed. — **Spermidium,** spēr-mid'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, and *eidos*, resemblance.] *Bot.* a small seed-vessel, more commonly called an *Achene.*—**Spermoderm,** spēr'mo-dèrm, *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, and *derma*, skin.] *Bot.* the integuments of a seed in the aggregate.—**Sperm-oil,** *n.* The oil of the spermaceti-whale. — **Spermothecа,** spēr'mo-thē-ka, *n.* [Gr. *sperma*, and *thēkē*, case.] *Bot.* the seed-vessel; the case in which seeds are contained. — **Sperm-whale,** *n.* The spermaceti whale or cachalot.

Spetches, spech'es, *n.* pl. The offal of skin and hides, from which glue is made.

Spew, spū, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *spīwan*, to spew; D. *spouwen*, *spuwen*, G. *speien*, Icel. *spýja*, Goth. *speiwan*, to vomit; cog. L. *spuo*, to vomit. *Spit* is from same root.] To vomit; to eject from the stomach; to eject or to cast forth.—*v.i.* To vomit.—**Spewer,** spū'èr, *n.* One who spews.

Sphacelus, sfas'ē-lus, *n.* [Gr. *sphakelos*, from *sphazō*, to kill.] Gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal; death or caries of a bone.—**Sphacel,** sfas'el, *n.* Gangrene.—**Sphacelate,** sfas'ē-lāt, *v.i.* To mortify; to become gangrenous, as flesh; to become carious, as a bone.—*v.t.* To affect with gangrene.—**Sphacelate, Sphacelated,** sfas'ē-lāt, sfas'ē-lā-ted, *a.* *Bot.* decayed, withered, or dead.—**Sphacelation,** sfas-ē-lā'shon, *n.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification. — **Sphacelism, Sphacelismus,** sfas'ē-lism, sfas-ē-lis'mus, *n.* A gangrene; an inflammation of the brain.

Sphærenchyma, sfē-reng'ki-ma, *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere, and *enchyma*, anything poured in.] A name given to spherical or spheroidal cellular tissue, such as is found in the pulp of fruits.—**Sphæridium,** sfē-rid'i-um, *n.* pl. **Sphæridia,** sfē-rid'i-a. [Gr.

sphaira, a sphere, and *eidos*, resemblance.] One of the curious stalked appendages with button-like heads, covered with cilia, carried on the testæ of almost all sea-urchins.—**Spharisterium**, sfē-ris-tē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *sphairistērion*, from *sphairistēs*, a ball-player, *sphaira*, a ball.] A building for playing at ball; a tennis-court.—**Sphaeroblast**, sfē'rō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, and *blastos*, a sprout.] *Bot.* a cotyledon which rises above-ground, bearing at its end a spheroid tumour.—**Sphaerosiderite**, sfē'rō-sid''er-it. SPHEROSIDERITE.—**Sphaerulite**, sfē'rū-lit. SPHERULITE.

Sphagnum, sfag'num, *n.* [Gr. *sphagnos*, a kind of moss.] An important genus of mosses; peat-moss, valuable for packing plants for transmission.

Sphene, sfēn, *n.* [From Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge, from the shape of its crystals.] A mineral composed of silicic acid, titanic acid, and lime.

Sphenogram, sfē'nō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, and *gramma*, a letter.] A wedge-shaped, cuneiform, or arrow-headed character. CUNEIFORM.—**Sphenography**, sfē-nog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing or of deciphering cuneiform writings.—**Sphenographer**, sfē-nog'raf-er, *n.* One versed in cuneiform writing.—**Sphenographic**, sfē-nō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to sphenography.

Sphenoid, Sphenoidal, sfē'noid, sfē-noi'dal, *a.* [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a wedge.—*Sphenoid bone*, a bone in the base of the skull, so named because it is wedged in amidst the other bones.—*n.* A wedge-shaped body; the sphenoid bone.—**Spheno-.** As a prefix in anatomical terms means pertaining to the sphenoid.

Sphenopteris, sfē-nop'tēr-is, *n.* [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, and *pteris*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns remarkable for the wedge-shaped divisions of their fronds.

Sphere, sfēr, *n.* [L. *sphæra*, from Gr. *sphaira*, a ball, a globe.] A globular body; an orb or globe; a planet, star, or sun; a solid body the surface of which in every part is equally distant from a point within it called its centre; the concave expanse of the heavens; circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; rank or order of society.—*v.t.*—*sphered*, *sphering*. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; to form into a sphere.—**Spheral**, sfē'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; rounded like a sphere.—**Sphere-born**, *a.* Born among the spheres.—**Sphere-melody, Sphere-music**, *n.* The music, imperceptible to human ears, produced by the movements of the heavenly bodies, according to the hypothesis of Pythagoras.—**Spherical, Spheric**, sfer'i-kal, sfer'ik, *a.* [Fr. *sphérique*; L. *sphæricus*.] Having the form of a sphere; globular; pertaining or belonging to a sphere; relating to the orbs of the planets; planetary.—*Spherical angle*, an angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersection of two great circles.—*Spherical geometry*, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes.—*Spherical triangle*, a triangle formed on the surface of a sphere by the mutual intersection of three great circles.—*Spherical trigonometry*, that branch of trigonometry which deals with spherical triangles.—**Spherically**, sfer'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.—**Sphericity, Sphericalness**, sfe-ris'i-ti, sfer'i-kal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spherical; globularity; roundness.—**Sphericle**, sfer'i-kl, *n.* A small sphere.—**Spherics**, sfer'iks, *n.* *Geom.* the doctrine of the properties of the sphere.—**Spheroid**, sfē'roid, *n.* A body not perfectly spherical; *geom.* a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes, being either *oblate* or *prolate*.—**Spheroidal**, sfē-roi'dal, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid; *crystal.* bounded by several convex faces.—**Spheroidic, Spheroidical**, sfē-roi'dik, sfē-roi'dikal, *a.* SPHEROIDAL.—**Spheroidicity**, sfē-roi-dis'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being spheroidal.—**Spherometer**, sfē-rom'et-er, *n.* An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies when great accuracy is required, as the curvature of optical glasses, &c.—**Spheresiderite**, sfē-ro-sid'er-it, *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, and *sidēros*, iron.] An ore of iron found in spheroidal masses.—**Spherula**, sfer'ū-la, *n.* [L. *sphærula*, a little sphere.] A spherule.—**Spherulate**, sfer'ū-lāt, *a.* Covered or studded with spherules.—**Spherule**, sfer'ūl, *n.* A little sphere or spherical body.—**Spherulite**, sfer'ū-lit, *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of obsidian found in rounded grains.—**Sphery**, sfē'ri, *a.* Belonging to the spheres; resembling a sphere or orb.

Sphincter, sfingk'tēr, *n.* [Gr. *sphinktēr*, from *sphinggō*, to draw close.] *Anat.* a name applied to circular muscles, or muscles in rings, which serve to close the external orifices of organs, as the sphincter of the mouth, of the anus, &c.

Sphinx, sfingks, *n.* pl. **Sphinxes**, sfingk'sez. [L. *sphinx*, Gr. *sphinggx*.] *Greek myth.* a she-monster often represented with the winged body of a lion and the breasts and head of a woman, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans and to have killed all who were not able to guess it, till Œdipus did so, whereupon the sphinx slew herself; hence, a person who puts puzzling questions; *Egyptian antiq.* a figure having the body of a lion and a human (male or female) or animal head, probably a purely symbolical figure, having no connection with the Greek fable; a name of the hawk-moths.

Sphragistics, sfra-jis'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *sphragis*, a seal.] The science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions.

Sphrigosis, sfri-gō'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *sphrigaō*, to be full of health and strength.] Over-rankness, a disease in plants, in which they tend to grow to wood or stem and leaves in place of fruit or bulb, &c.

Sphygmic, sfig'mik, *a.* [Gr. *sphygmos*, the pulse.] Of or pertaining to the pulse.—**Sphygmograph**, sfig'mō-graf, *n.* An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates the character of the pulse.—**Sphygmographic**, sfig-mō-graf'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphygmograph.—**Sphygmometer**, sfig-mom'et-er, *n.* An instrument for counting the arterial pulsations; a sphygmograph.

Spicate, spi'kāt, *a.* [L. *spicatus*, from *spica*, a spike.] *Bot.* having a spike or ear; eared like corn.

Spice, spis, *n.* [O.Fr. *espice* (Fr. *épice*), from L. *species*, species, kind, in late Latin, wares, spices, drugs, &c. SPECIES.] A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste, such as pepper, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves, used in sauces and in cookery; *fig.* a small admixture; a flavouring; a smack.—*v.t.*—*spiced*, *spicing*. To season with spice; to season, literally or figuratively.—**Spice-nut**, *n.* A gingerbread nut.—**Spicer**, spi'sēr, *n.* One that seasons with spice; one who deals in spice.—**Spicery**, spi'sēr-i, *n.* Spices collectively; a repository of spices.—**Spicily**, spi'si-li, *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with flavour.—**Spiciness**, spi'si-nes, *n.* Quality of being spicy.—**Spicy**, spi'si, *a.* Producing spice; abounding with spices; having the quality of spice; flavoured with spice; aromatic; *fig.* pungent; piquant; keen.

Spiciferous, spi-sif'er-us, *a.* [L. *spica*, an ear, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing [illegible] corn; spicated; eared.—**Spiciform**, spi'si-form, *a.* *Bot.* spike-shaped.

Spick-and-span, spik'and-span, *a.* or *adv.* (*Spick*, a spike, and *span*, a chip, a splinter. SPAN-NEW.] In full used adverbially with *new* = quite new; bran-new; also used adjectively (a *spick-and-span* suit of clothes).

Spicose, Spicous, spik'ōs, spik'us, *a.* [From L. *spica*, a spike or ear.] Having spikes or ears; eared like corn.—**Spicosity**, spi-kos'i-ti, *n.* The state of being spicose.

Spicula, spik'ū-la, *n.* pl. **Spicules**, spik'ū-les. [L. *spicula*, dim. of *spica*, a sharp point, a spike.] *Bot.* a small spike or spikelet; a pointed, fleshy, superficial appendage.—**Spicular**, spik'ū-lēr, *a.* Resembling a dart; having sharp points.—**Spiculate**, spik'ū-lāt, *a.* Covered with or divided into fine points.—**Spicule**, spik'ūl, *n.* [L. *spicula*.] A little spike; a little sharp needle-shaped body.—**Spiculiform**, spik'ū-li-form, *a.* Having the form of a spicule.

Spicy. Under SPICE.

Spider, spi'dēr, *n.* [For *spinder* for *spinner*, one that spins; comp. G. *spinne*, a spider, from *spinnen*, to spin.] The common name of well-known animals of the class Arachnida, many of them remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation; something supposed to resemble a spider, as a kind of gridiron, or a trivet to support vessels over a fire.—**Spider-line**, *n.* One of the threads of a spider's web ingeniously substituted for wires in micrometer scales.—**Spider-monkey**, *n.* A name given to many species of New World monkeys.

Spiegeleisen, spē'gel-i-zn, *n.* [G.—*spiegel*, a mirror, and *eisen*, iron: from its fracture showing large smooth shining surfaces.] A kind of cast-iron made from specular iron ore or hæmatite, containing much carbon and manganese, largely used in the Bessemer process of steel-making.

Spigot, spig'ot, *n.* [O. E. *spigotte*, *spegot*, *spykette*, dim. forms from *spick* = *spike*.] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or a small hole in a cask of liquor; a spile.

Spike, spik, *n.* [Same word as *pike* with initial *s*; Icel. *spik*, Sw. *spik*, a spike; cog. L. *spica*, a sharp point, an ear of corn; W. *ysbig*, a spike.] A large nail or pin; a piece of pointed iron like a long nail, as on the top of walls, gates, &c.; a nail or instrument with which the vents of cannon are filled up; an ear of corn or other grain; *bot.* a species of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile along a common axis.—*v.t.*—*spiked*, *spiking*. To fasten with spikes or long nails; to set with spikes; to fix upon a spike.—*To spike a gun* or *cannon*, to fill up the touch-hole by driving a nail or steel pin with side springs forcibly into it, in order to render it unserviceable.—**Spikelet**, spik'let, *n.* *Bot.* a small spike making a part of a large one.—**Spikenard**, spik'nārd, *n.* [The plant bears flowers in *spikes*. See NARD.] An aromatic herbaceous plant of the East Indies, the root of which is highly prized for its aromatic properties; a name given to several other plants, and to various fragrant essential oils.—**Spike-oil**, *n.* A volatile oil distilled from a species of lavender often called *Spikenard*.—**Spiky**, spi'ki, *a.* In the shape of a spike; set with spikes.

Spile, spil, *n.* [Same as D. *spijl*, L.G. *spile*, a bar, a stake; G. *speil*, a skewer. SPILL, *n.*] A small peg or wooden pin used to stop a hole in a cask or barrel; a spigot.—*v.t.*—*spiled*, *spiling*. To supply with a spigot.—**Spile-hole**, *n.* A small aperture in a cask to let in air, so that the contained liquor may flow freely.

Spill, spil, *n.* [Same as D. *spil*, G. *spille*, a spindle, a peg; allied to *spile*, *spell*, &c. *spale*, a chip.] A spigot; a spile; a small slip of wood or strip of paper rolled up, used to light a lamp, &c.

Spill, spil, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *spilled* or *spilt*. [A. Sax. *spillan*, to spill, to ruin; L.G. and D. *spillen*, Icel. *spilla*, Dan. *spilde*, to spill, to waste; akin to *spill* above.] To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel: applied to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose; to suffer or cause to flow out; to shed (a man *spills* another's blood); to throw from a horse or carriage (colloq.).—*v.i.* To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted.—**Spiller**, spil'ér, *n.* One that spills.

Spilth, spillth, *n.* [From *spill*; comp. *tilth* from *till*, *stealth* from *steal*.] A spilling; that which is spilt; that which is poured out with lavish profusion.

Spin, spin, *v.t.*—pret. *spun* or *span*; pp. *spun*; ppr. *spinning*. [A. Sax. *spinnan* = D. and G. *spinnen*, Goth. *spinnan*, Dan. *spinde*, Icel. and Sw. *spinna*—to spin; same root as *span* and Gr. *spaō*, to draw. Hence *spindle*, *spinster*, *spider*.] To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery (to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax); to draw out tediously (to *spin* out a tale); to extend to a great length; to whirl rapidly; to cause to turn with great speed (to *spin* a top); to form by the extrusion of a viscid fluid from their body, as spiders, silk-

worms, &c.—*To spin a yarn*, to tell a long story: originally a seaman's phrase.—*v.i.* To perform the act of making threads; to work at drawing and twisting threads; to move round rapidly; to whirl, as a top or a spindle; to run or drive with great rapidity; to go quickly (colloq.).—*n.* The act of spinning; a rapid run; a race. —**Spinner**, spin'ér, *n.* One who or that which spins; a spider; a spinneret.—**Spinneret**, spin'ér-et, *n.* One of the nipple-like organs with which *spiders* form their webs. —**Spinnerule**, spin'ér-úl, *n.* One of the numerous minute spinning tubes of spiders.—**Spinnery**, spin'ér-i, *n.* A spinning-mill.—**Spinning-jenny**, *n.* The first spinning-machine by which a number of threads could be spun at once; invented about 1767 by James Hargreaves.—**Spinning-mill**, *n.* A mill or factory where spinning is carried on.—**Spinning-wheel**, *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by the hand.—**Spinster**, **Spinstress**, spin'ster, spin'stres, *n.* [*Spin*, and double fem. term. *-ster*, *-ess*.] A woman who spins or whose occupation is to spin; an unmarried woman, in *law* any one from a viscount's daughter downward.

Spinach, **Spinage**, spin'áj, *n.* [O. Fr. *espinoche*, It. *spinace*, Sp. *espinaca*, from L. *spina*, a spine—being named from the prickles on its fruit.] A well-known annual plant, the young deep-green leaves of which are eaten in salads, or cooked in various ways.—**Spinaceous**, spi-ná'shus, *a.* Pertaining to the spinach class of plants.

Spinal. Under SPINE.

Spindle, spin'dl, *n.* [A. Sax. *spindel*, lit. the instrument for spinning, from *spinnan*, to spin; so also G. Sw. and Dan. *spindel*.] A slender rod by which the thread is twisted and wound in spinning; any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which anything turns; an axis or arbour; a measure of yarn: in cotton, 15,120 yards; in linen, 14,400 yards.—*v.i.*—*spindled*, *spindling*. To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.—**Spindle-legs**, **Spindle-shanks**, *n.* Long slender legs, or a person having such.

Spindrift, spin'drift, *n.* [A form of *spoondrift*.] *Naut.* the blinding drift of salt water blown from the surface of the sea in hurricanes.

Spine, spin, *n.* [L. *spina*, a thorn, the spine, from a root seen also in *spike*. From the Latin come also *spinach*, *spinet*, *spinney*.] The backbone of a vertebrated animal, so called from the thorn-like processes of the vertebræ; a thorn; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a stout, rigid, and pointed process of the integument of an animal; a ridge of mountains, especially a central ridge.—**Spinal**, spi'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the spine or backbone of an animal.—*Spinal column*, the backbone.—*Spinal cord*, *Spinal marrow*, the elongated mass of nervous matter contained in the osseous canal of the spine.—**Spinescent**, spi-nes'ent, *a.* [L. *spinesco*, to grow thorny.] *Bot.* terminating in a spine; somewhat spinose.—**Spiniferous**, spi-nif'ér-us, *a.* Producing spines; bearing thorns; thorny.—**Spiniform**, spi'ni-form, *a.* Having the form of a spine or thorn.—**Spinigerous**, spi-nij'ér-us, *a.* Bearing a spine or spines. —**Spininess**, spi'ni-nes, *n.* The quality of being spiny.—**Spinosity**, spi-nos'i-ti, *n.* The state of being spinous or spinose.—**Spinous**, **Spinose**, spi'nus, spi'nōs, *a.* [L. *spinosus*.] Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny.—**Spinule**, spi'núl, *n.* [L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*.] A minute spine. —**Spinulescent**, spi-nū-les'ent, *a.* *Bot.* somewhat thorny.—**Spinulose**, **Spinulous**, spi'nū-lōs, spi'nū-lus, *a.* *Bot.* covered with small spines.—**Spiny**, spi'ni, *a.* Full of spines; thorny; like a spine; slender; perplexed; troublesome.

Spinel, **Spinelle**, spi-nel', *n.* [Fr. *spinelle*, It. *spinella*, originally perhaps a mineral with spine-shaped crystals, from L. *spina*, a spine.] A species of corundum, which occurs in regular crystals and sometimes in rounded grains.

Spinet, spin'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *espinette*, from L. *spina*, a spine, because its strings were twitched by spine-like pieces of quill. SPINE.] A stringed musical instrument, which differed from the virginal only in being of a triangular form.

Spiniferous. Under SPINE.

Spinnaker, spin'a-kér, *n.* [From *spin*, in sense of to go rapidly.] A triangular racing sail carried by yachts when running before the wind, on the opposite side to the main-sail.

Spinner, **Spinneret**, &c. Under SPIN.

Spinney, **Spinny**, spin'i, *n.* [O. Fr. *espinaye*, from *espine*, a brier, from L. *spina*, a thorn.] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees; a small grove.

Spinose, **Spinous.** Under SPINE.

Spinozism, spi-nō'zism, *n.* A system of pantheistic philosophy propounded by Baruch *Spinoza*, who was born in Amsterdam in 1632 of a Jewish family, and died at the Hague in 1677.—**Spinozist**, spi-nō'zist, *n.* A believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.

Spinster. Under SPIN.

Spinule, **Spiny.** Under SPINE.

Spiracle, spi'ra-kl, *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, from *spiro*, to breathe. SPIRIT.] A breathing hole; an aperture for exhalation or inhalation; one of the breathing-pores or apertures of the breathing-tubes of insects.

Spiræa, spi-ré'a, *n.* [Gr. *speiraia*.] A genus of plants, order Rosaceæ, some of the species of which (as meadow-sweet) are esteemed for their flowers.

Spirant, spi'rant, *n.* [L. *spiro*, to breathe.] A surd continuous consonant, as *h*, *th*, *f*, *s*, &c.

Spire, spir, *n.* [L. *spira*, from Gr. *speira*, a spiral line, something twisted.] A winding line like the threads of a screw; a spiral; anything wreathed or contorted; a wreath; the convolutions of the spiral shell of a mollusc above the lowest or body whorl.—**Spiral**, spi'ral, *a.* Winding round a fixed point or centre, like a watch-spring; winding round a cylinder, and at the same time rising or advancing forward, like a cork-screw; pointed or shaped like a spire.—*Spiral pump*, a form of the Archimedean screw.—*Spiral screw*, a screw formed upon a conical core.—*Spiral spring*, a coil whose rounds have the same diameter, and which is generally utilized by compression or extension in the line of its axis.—*n.* A curve which continually recedes from a centre or fixed point while continuing to revolve about it; a helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.—**Spirality**, spi'ral-i-ti, *n.* The state of being spiral.—**Spirally**, spi'ral-li, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw.—**Spiry**, spi'ri, *a.* Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; tapering like a spire.

Spire, spir, *n.* [A. Sax. *spir*, a spike or stalk; D. *spier*, a spire of grass; Dan. *spire*, a sprout, *spiir*, a spire; akin to *spear* and *spar*.] A body that shoots up to a point; the tapering portion of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; a stalk or blade of grass or other plant.—*v.i.*—*spired*, *spiring*. To shoot up pyramidically; to taper up.—**Spired**, spird, *a.* Having a spire.

Spirifer, spi'ri-fér, *n.* [L. *spira*, a spiral, and *fero*, to bear.] A fossil genus of brachiopoda, having a shell with two internal, calcareous, spiral appendages.

Spirit, spir'it, *n.* [L. *spiritus*, breath, courage, the soul, life, from *spiro*, to breathe, seen also in *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *respire*, &c. *Sprite* is the same word.] The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul, as distinguished from the body which it occupies; a person considered with respect to his mental or moral characteristics; the human soul after it has quitted the body; an apparition; a spectre; a ghost; a supernatural being; an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like; vivacity, animation, ardour, enthusiasm, courage, or the like; emotional state; mood; humour: often in the plural (to be in high or low *spirits*); the [illegible] or essential part of anything; inspiring or actuating principle; essence; real meaning; intent, as opposed to the letter or formal statement; a liquid obtained by distillation, especially alcohol; pl. brandy, gin, rum, whisky, or other distilled liquor containing much alcohol (a glass of *spirits*).—*Animal spirits*, liveliness of disposition; constitutional briskness and gaiety.—*Holy Spirit*, or *the Spirit*, the Spirit of God, or the third person of the Trinity.—*v.t.* To animate with vigour; to encourage; to convey away secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap. —**Spirited**, spir'it-ed, *a.* Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire (a *spirited* address); having a spirit of a certain character: used in composition (high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*).—**Spiritedly**, spir'it-ed-li, *adv.* In a spirited manner; with spirit; with courage.—**Spiritedness**, spir'it-ed-nes, *n.* The state.—**Spiriting**, spir'it-ing, *n.* The work of a spirit; work done as if by a spirit.—**Spirit-lamp**, *n.* A lamp in which alcohol is used instead of oil.—**Spiritless**, spir'it-les, *a.* Destitute of spirits; destitute of courage or fire; depressed; pusillanimous.—**Spiritlessly**, spir'it-les-li, *adv.* In a spiritless manner.—**Spiritlessness**, spir'it-les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spiritless.—**Spirit-level**, *n.* A glass tube nearly filled with spirit, for determining a line or plane parallel to the horizon, by the central position of an air-bubble on its upper side.—**Spiritoso**, spir-i-tō'so. [It., spirited.] *Mus.* in a spirited manner.—**Spirit-rapper**, *n.* One who believes in or practises spirit-rapping.—**Spirit-rapping**, *n.* The name given to certain so-called spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, &c.—**Spiritual**, spir'it-ú-al, *a.* [L. *spiritualis*.] Pertaining to or consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal; pertaining to the mind or intellect; mental; intellectual; pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit; proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit; holy; sacred; divine; relating to sacred things; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical. —**Spiritualism**, spir'it-ú-al-izm, *n.* The state of being spiritual; spiritual character; the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter; that system of philosophy according to which all that is real is spirit, soul or mind, matter or the external world being either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or else a mere educt of the mind itself; the belief that communication can be held with departed spirits by means of phenomena manifested through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium*.—**Spiritualist**, spir'it-ú-al-ist, *n.* One whose state is spiritual; an adherent of spiritualism; one who believes that intercourse may be held with departed spirits through the agency of a *medium*; one who pretends to hold such intercourse.—**Spiritualistic**, spir'it-ú-a-lis"tik, *a.* Relating to spiritualism.—**Spirituality**, spir'it-ú-al"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual character; immateriality; what belongs to the church or to religion, as distinct from *temporalities*: generally in plural.—**Spiritualization**, spir'it-ú-al-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of spiritualizing.—**Spiritualize**, spir'it-ú-al-iz, *v.t.*—*spiritualized*, *spiritualizing*. To make spiritual or more spiritual; to infuse spirituality or life into; to inform with life; to convert into spirit, or to impart the properties of spirit to.—**Spiritualizer**, spir'it-ú-al-i-zér, *n.* One who spiritualizes.—**Spiritually**, spir'it-ú-al-li, *adv.* In a spiritual manner. —**Spiritual-minded**, *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things; having holy affections.—**Spiritualness**, spir'it-ú-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spiritual; spirituality.—**Spirituous**, spir'it-ú-us, *a.* [Fr. *spiritueux*.] Containing spirit as the characteristic ingredient; alcoholic.—**Spirituousness**, spir'it-ú-us-nes, *n.*

Spiritus, spir'it-us, *n.* [L.] *Gram.* a breathing; an aspirate.—*Spiritus asper*, a rough breathing; in *Greek gram.* the mark (ʽ), indicating a sound like an aspirated h in English.—*Spiritus lenis*, a soft breathing; the mark (ʼ), denoting the absence of the rough breathing.

Spirometer, spi-rom'et-ér, *n.* [L. *spiro*, to breathe, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A contrivance for determining the capacity of the human lungs by breathing into it.

Spirt, spert, *v.t.* [Same as Icel. *spretta*, Sw. *spritta*, G. *spritzen*, to squirt, to spirt; A. Sax. *sprytan*, to sprout. *Spurt* is another form. SPROUT.] To throw or force out in a jet or stream (to *spirt* water from the mouth).—*v.i.* To gush or issue out in a small stream or jet.—*n.* A jet of water or other fluid.

Spiry. Under SPIRE.

Spissitude, spis'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *spissitudo*, from *spissus*, thick.] Thickness of soft or liquid substances; denseness.

Spit, spit, *n.* [A. Sax. *spitu*, a spit=D. *spit*, *spet*, Dan. *spid*, Icel. *spyta*, G. *spiess*, a spit, a pike; akin G. *spitz*, pointed; from a root seen also in *spike*.] A long pointed spike or prong of metal, on which meat is roasted; a small point of land running into the sea; a long narrow shoal extending from the shore.—*v.t.*—*spitted*, *spitting*. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; to thrust through; to pierce.

Spit, spit, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *spat* or *spit*, ppr. *spitting*. [A.Sax. *spittan*=Dan. *spytte*, Icel. *spýta*, to spit out; akin *spot*, *spatter*; same root as *spew*.] To eject from the mouth; to eject or throw out with violence; to belch.—*v.i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth; to rain slightly.—*n.* What is ejected from the mouth; saliva.—**Spitfire**, spit'fir, *n.* A violent or passionate person; one who is irascible or fiery.—**Spitter**, spit'ėr, *n.* One who spits.—**Spittle**, spit'l, *n.* The moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva ejected from the mouth.—**Spittoon**, spit-tön', *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of spittle.

Spital,† spit'al, *n.* [Corrupted from *hospital*.] A hospital.

Spitchcock, spich'kok, *v.t.* [From *spit* and *stuck*, or *spit* and *cook*.] To split an eel lengthwise and broil it.—*n.* An eel split and broiled.

Spite, spit, *n.* [An abbreviated form of *despite* (which see).] A disposition to thwart and disappoint the wishes of another; a feeling of ill-will or malevolence; a manifestation of malevolence or malignity; chagrin; vexation.—*In spite of*, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to all efforts of; notwithstanding.—*v.t.*—*spited*, *spiting*. To mortify; to thwart malignantly, to fill with spite or vexation.—**Spiteful**, spit'ful, *a.* Filled with spite; having a malicious disposition; malignant; malicious.—**Spitefully**, spit'ful-li, *adv.* In a spiteful manner.—**Spitefulness**, spit'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spiteful.

Spitfire, Spittle, Spittoon. Under SPIT.

Spittle, spit'l. SPITAL.

Spitz-dog, spits, *n.* [G. *spitz*, lit. pointed, from its pointed muzzle and ears.] A small variety of the Pomeranian dog, which has become a favourite lap-dog.

Splanchnic, splangk'nik, *a.* [Gr. *splanchna*, the bowels.] Belonging to the entrails.—**Splanchnography**, splangk-nog'ra-fi, *n.* An anatomical description of the viscera.—**Splanchnology**, splangk-nol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of the viscera, or of diseases of the internal parts of the body.—**Splanchnoskeleton**, splangk'nō, *n.* The bones connected with the sense-organs and viscera.—**Splanchnotomy**, splangk-not'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *splanchna*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] *Anat.* the dissection of the viscera.

Splash, splash, *v.t.* [A form of *plash*, with intens. *s* prefixed.] To spatter with water, or water and mud; to dash a liquid upon or over; to spatter; to cast or dash in drops.—*v.i.* To strike and dash about water, or something liquid.—*n.* A small quantity of water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything; a stroke or fall of something in water; a noise from water dashed about; a spot of dirt or other discolouring matter; a blot; a daub.—**Splash-board**, *n.* A broad piece in front of a wheeled vehicle, to ward off mud thrown up from the horses' heels.—**Splasher**, splash'ėr, *n.* One who or that which splashes; a screen or guard placed over locomotive wheels.—**Splashy**, splash'i, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet and muddy.

Splatter, splat'ėr, *v.i.* [Probably formed from *spatter*, like *splutter* from *sputter*.] To make a noise, as in water.

Splay, splā, *v.t.* [Abbrev. from *display*.] To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone; *arch.* to slope or form with an angle, as the jambs or sides of a window.—*n. Arch.* a sloped surface, as when the opening through a wall for a door, window, &c., widens inwards.—*a.* Spreading out; turned outward (a *splay*-foot).—**Splay-footed**, *a.* Having feet with the toes turned outward; having flat feet.—**Splay-foot**, *n.* A foot turning outward and with a flat under surface; a flat foot.—**Splay-mouth**, *n.* A wide mouth.

Spleen, splēn, *n.* [L. *splen*, Gr. *splēn*, the spleen.] A spongy glandular organ situated in the upper part of the abdomen, forming one of the ductless glands concerned in the elaboration of the blood; the milt; anciently, supposed to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation; hence, anger; latent spite; ill-humour; malice (to vent one's *spleen*); melancholy; low spirits; vapours.—**Spleenful**, splēn'ful, *a.* Full of or displaying spleen; splenetic; fretful; melancholy.—**Spleenfully**, splēn'ful-li, *adv.* In a spleenful manner.—**Spleenish**, splēn'ish, *a.* Splenetic; affected with spleen.—**Spleenishly**, splēn'ish-li, *adv.* In a spleenish manner.—**Spleenishness**, splēn'ish-nes, *n.*—**Spleenwort**, splēn'wėrt, *n.* A name of various British ferns, given because they were supposed to remove disorders of the spleen.—**Spleeny**, splēn'i, *a.* Characterized by spleen; splenetic.

Splendent, splen'dent, *a.* [L. *splendens*, *splendentis*, ppr. of *splendeo*, to shine.] Shining; resplendent; beaming with light; very conspicuous; illustrious.

Splendid, splen'did, *a.* [Fr. *splendide*, L. *splendidus*, from *splendeo*, to shine.] Magnificent; gorgeous; dazzling; sumptuous; illustrious; grand; heroic; brilliant; noble; glorious.—**Splendidly**, splen'did-li, *adv.* In a splendid manner; brilliantly; gorgeously; magnificently.—**Splendidness**, splen'did-nes, *n.* The quality of being splendid.—**Splendour, Splendor**, splen'dėr, *n.* [L. *splendor*.] Great brightness; brilliant lustre; magnificence; pomp; parade; brilliance; glory; grandeur; eminence.

Splenetic, sple-net'ik or splen'e-tik, *a.* [L. *spleneticus*, from *splen*, the spleen. SPLEEN.] Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.—*n.* A person affected with spleen.—**Splenetical**, sple-net'i-kal, *a.* Splenetic.—**Splenetically**, sple-net'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a splenetic manner.—**Splenic, Splenical**, splen'ik, splen'i-kal, *a.* [L. *splenicus*.] *Anat.* belonging to the spleen.—**Splenitis**, sple-ni'tis, *n.* [Term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the spleen.—**Splenoid**, splē'noid, *a.* [Gr. *splēn*, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Spleen-like; having the appearance of the spleen.—**Splenule**, splen'ūl, *n.* A small or rudimentary spleen.

Splice, splis, *v.t.*—*spliced*, *splicing*. [Same as Dan. *splisse*, *splidse*, D. *splitsen*, Sw. *splissa*, G. *splissen*, to splice. Closely akin to *split*, the ends of the rope being *split* in splicing.] To unite, as two ends of rope, by interweaving the strands of the ends; to unite by overlapping, as two pieces of timber; to unite in marriage (slang).—*n.* The joining of two ends of rope by interweaving the untwisted strands; the junction of two pieces of wood or metal by overlapping and fastening the ends.

Splint, splint, *n.* [A nasalized form of *split*=Dan. Sw. and G. *splint*, a splinter. *Splinter* is a derivative.] A splinter; *surg.* a thin piece of wood or other substance, used to confine a broken bone when set, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position; *farriery*, the splint-bone of a horse; a disease affecting the splint-bone.—*v.t.* To confine or support by means of splints.—**Splint-armour**, *n.* That kind of armour which was made of several overlapping plates.—**Splint-bone**, *n.* One of the two small bones extending from the knee to the fetlock of a horse, behind the shank-bone.—**Splint-coal**, *n.* A hard laminated variety of bituminous coal.

Splinter, splin'tėr, *n.* [Same as D. and G. *splinter*, a splinter; G. also *splitter*. SPLINT.] A fragment of anything split or shivered off; a thin piece of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body; a splint.—*v.t.* To split or rend into splinters or long thin pieces; to shiver; to support by a splint.—*v.i.* To be split or rent into long pieces; to shiver.—**Splinter-bar**, *n.* A cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces of the horses are attached; also, the cross-bar which supports the springs.

Split, split, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *split* (sometimes *splitted*); ppr. *splitting*. [Same as L.G. *splitten*, O. D. *splitten*, Dan. *splitte*, G. *spleissen*; allied to *splice*; *splint*, *splinter*, are nasalized derivative forms.] To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate or part in two from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave; to tear asunder by violence; to burst; to rend; to divide or break into parts as by discord; to separate into parts or parties.—*To split hairs*, to make too nice distinctions.—*To split the sides*, to burst with laughter.—*v.i.* To part asunder, especially lengthwise; to suffer disruption; to burst; to burst with laughter; to be dashed to pieces; to differ in opinion; to break up into parties; to inform upon one's accomplices or divulge a secret (low).—*n.* A crack, rent, or straight fissure; a division or breach, as in a party; a flat strip of steel, cane, &c., a cleft twig of willow, &c., used in basket-weaving.—*p.* and *a.* Divided; cleft; rent in two.—*Split infinitive*, one with a word or words between 'to' and the verb.—**Split-pease**, *n.* Husked pease, split for cooking.—**Splitter**, split'ėr, *n.* One who or that which splits.

Splotch, sploch, *n.* [From *spot*, with inserted *l* (as in *spatter*, *splatter*, *sputter*, *splutter*), and term. borrowed from *blotch*.] A spot or stain; a daub; a smear.—**Splotchy**, sploch'i, *a.* Marked with splotches.

Splutter, splut'ėr, *n.* [From *sputter*, with inserted *l*. SPLOTCH.] A bustle; a stir.—*v.i.* To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter.—**Splutterer**, splut'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who splutters.

Spoil, spoil, *v.t.* [Fr. *spolier*, from L. *spoliare*, to plunder, from *spolium*, plunder.] To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob; to seize by violence; to corrupt or vitiate; to render useless; to injure fatally; to ruin; to destroy.—*v.i.* To practise plunder; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted.—*n.* That which is taken from others by violence; plunder; booty; the slough or cast skin of a serpent or other animal.—**Spoilable**, spoi'la-bl, *a.* Capable of being spoiled.—**Spoiled, Spoilt**, spoild, spoilt, *p.* and *a.* Deprived of its valuable qualities; rendered useless; vitiated; destroyed; ruined.—*Spoiled* or *spoilt child*, a child ruined by being petted or over-indulged.—**Spoiler**, spoi'lėr, *n.* One that spoils.

Spoke, spōk, pret. of *speak*.—**Spoken**, spō'kn, pp. of *speak*. Used adjectivally for oral, as opposed to *written*; also used as equivalent to *speaking* in such compounds as civil-*spoken*.—**Spokesman**, spōks'man, *n.* One who speaks for another or others.

Spoke, spōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *spáca*=Icel. *spóki*, D. *speek*, L.G. *speke*, G. *speiche*; same root as *spike*, *spigot*, *pike*.] The radius of a wheel; one of the bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim; the round of a ladder; one of the handles jutting from the circumference of the steering-wheel of a vessel; a contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle in order to prevent its turning when going down a hill.—*To put a spoke in one's wheel*, to put an impediment in one's way; to thwart one's purpose or design.—*v.t.*—*spoked*, *spoking*. To fit or furnish with spokes.—**Spoke-shave**, *n.* A sort of small plane with a handle at each end, for dressing the spokes of wheels, &c.

Spoliate, spō'li-āt, *v.t.*—*spoliated*, *spoliating*. [L. *spolio*, *spoliatum*, to plunder. SPOIL.] To plunder; to pillage; to despoil.—*v.i.* To practise plunder; to commit robbery.—**Spoliation**, spō-li-ā'shon, *n.* The act of plundering; robbery; plunder.—**Spoliator**, spō'li-ā-tėr, *n.* One who commits spoliation.—**Spoliatory**, spō'li-a-to-ri, *a.* Consisting in spoliation; destructive.

Spondee, spon'dē, *n.* [L. *spondeus*, Gr. *spondeios*, from Gr. *spondē*, a solemn libation, such libations being accompanied by a slow and solemn melody.] A poetic

foot of two long syllables, used in Greek and Latin poetry.—**Spondaic, Spondaical**, spon-dā'ik, spon-dā'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a spondee; composed of spondees.

Sponge, spunj, *n.* [O.Fr. *esponge* (Fr. *éponge*), from L. *spongia*, Gr. *spongia*, a sponge.] A name given to a class of animal growths or organisms belonging to the Protozoa, also to the framework or skeleton of these bodies, which is composed of horny elastic fibres, soft, light, and porous, easily compressible, readily imbibing fluids, and as readily giving them out again upon compression: in common domestic use; one who meanly lives upon others; a sycophantic or cringing dependant; a parasite; a kind of mop for cleaning cannon after a discharge; the extremity or point of a horse-shoe answering to the heel; *baking*, dough before it is kneaded and formed, when full of globules of carbonic acid, generated by the yeast; *metal.* iron in a soft or pasty condition, as delivered from the puddling furnace.—*To throw up the sponge*, to acknowledge that one is conquered or beaten; to submit: a phrase borrowed from the prize-ring.—*v.t.*—*sponged, sponging.* To cleanse or wipe with a sponge; to efface; to destroy all traces of; to gain by sycophantic or mean arts.—*v.i.* To imbibe, as a sponge; to live by parasitic arts.—**Sponge-cake**, *n.* A sweet-cake: so called from its light make.—**Spongeous**, spun'jus, *a.* Resembling a sponge; spongy.—**Sponger**, spun'jėr, *n.* One who sponges.—**Spongiform**, spun'ji-form, *a.* Resembling a sponge; soft and porous.—**Sponginess**, spun'ji-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being spongy.—**Sponging-house**, *n.* A house where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty-four hours, in order that their friends might have an opportunity of settling the debt: so called from the extortionate charges made.—**Spongiole**, spun'ji-ōl, *n.* [Fr. *spongiole*, L. *spongiola*, dim. of *spongia.*] *Bot.* the extremity of the fibre of a root, presenting a spongy character.—**Spongiolite**, spon'ji-ō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *spongos*, a sponge, and *lithos*, a stone.] One of the minute siliceous spicules or needles found in sponges.—**Spongiose**, spun'ji-ōs, *a.* Sponge-like.—**Spongy**, spun'ji, *a.* Resembling a sponge; soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, easily compressible texture.

Sponsal, spon'sal, *a.* [L. *sponsalis*, from *sponsus*, a spouse, from *spondeo, sponsum*, to promise. SPOUSE.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse.—**Sponsion**, spon'shon, *n.* [L. *sponsio, sponsionis*, a solemn promise.] The act of becoming surety for another; an engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized.—**Sponsor**, spon'sor, *n.* [L. *sponsor*, a surety.] A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; one who is surety for an infant at baptism; a godfather or godmother.—**Sponsorial**, spon-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor.—**Sponsorship**, spon'sor-ship, *n.* State of being a sponsor.

Spontaneous, spon-tā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free-will.] Proceeding from natural inclination and without constraint or external force; voluntary; acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law; self-originated.—*Spontaneous combustion.* COMBUSTION.—*Spontaneous generation.* GENERATION.—**Spontaneously**, spon-tā'nē-us-li, *adv.* In a spontaneous manner.—**Spontaneity**, spon-ta-nē'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being spontaneous.

Spontoon, spon-tön', *n.* [Fr. *sponton*, It. *spontone*, spontoon.] A kind of half-pike, formerly borne by officers of infantry, and used for signalling orders.

Spook, spök, *n.* [D. and L.G. *spook.*] A ghost or apparition.—**Spooky, Spookish**, spök'i, spök'ish, *a.* Pertaining to spooks; ghostly; haunted; unearthly.

Spool, spöl, *n.* [Same as D. *spoel*, Dan. and Sw. *spole*, G. *spule*, spool.] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood, &c., used to wind thread or yarn on.

Spoom, spöm, *v.i.* [Probably from *spume*, foam: to go foaming through the sea; comp. *skim, scum.*] *Naut.* to sail steadily and rapidly before the wind.

Spoon, spön, *n.* [A. Sax. *spón*, Icel. *spánn*, *spónn*, Dan. and D. *spaan*, G. *span*, a chip, a splinter, originally a chip of wood for supping up liquids; same as *span*, in *span-new.*] A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle, used at table for taking up and conveying to the mouth liquids and soft food; a foolish fellow; a simpleton.—*v.t.* To take up or out with a spoon or ladle.—*v.i.* To act like a spoon or spoony.—**Spoon-bill**, *n.* A grallatorial bird of the heron family, so called from the shape of the bill, which is somewhat like a spoon at the end.—**Spoonful**, spön'ful, *n.* As much as a spoon contains.—**Spoonily**, spön'i-li, *adv.* In a spoony manner.—**Spoon-meat**, *n.* Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.—**Spoon-net**, *n.* A form of angler's landing net.—**Spoony, Spooney**, spön'i, *a.* [Weak as a child fed on *spoon-meat.*] Soft; silly; weak-minded; weakly or foolishly fond; showing calf-love.—*n.* A stupid or silly fellow; a ninny; a spoon.

Spoon-drift, spön'drift, *n.* [For *spoom-drift.* SPOOM.] Fine spray from the tops of waves; spindrift.

Spoor, spör, *n.* [Borrowed from D. *spoor*, a track; the same word as A. Sax. and Icel. *spor*, G. *spur*, a track.] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals; used originally by travellers in South Africa.

Sporadic, Sporadical, spō-rad'ik, spō-rad'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *sporadikos*, from *sporas*, dispersed, from *speirō*, to sow, to scatter. SPORE.] Separate; single; scattered, occurring here and there in a scattered manner.—*Sporadic disease*, a disease which occurs in single and scattered cases, in distinction from *epidemic* and *endemic.*—**Sporadically**, spō-rad'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a sporadic manner.

Spore, spōr, *n.* [Gr. *sporos*, a seed, from *speirō*, to sow, whence also *sporadic, sperm.*] *Bot.* the reproductive germ of a cryptogamic plant, as distinguished from a true seed; *zool.* a minute germ of certain animal organisms, as Infusoria.—**Sporangium**, spō-ran'ji-um, *n.* pl. **Sporangia**, spō-ran'ji-a. [Gr. *sporos*, and *angeion*, a vessel.] *Bot.* the case in which the spores of cryptogams are formed.—**Spore-case**, *n.* *Bot.* the sporangium or covering of the spores of cryptogams.—**Sporidium**, spō-rid'i-um, *n.* pl. **Sporidia**, spō-rid'i-a. *Bot.* a name given to the spores of fungi and lichens when they are contained in asci or bags.—**Sporiferous**, spō-rif'ėr-us, *a.* *Bot.* bearing spores.—**Sporocyst**, spō'rō-sist, *n.* *Bot.* the spore-case of algals.—**Sporoderm**, spō'rō-dėrm, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, a skin.] *Bot.* the skin of a spore.—**Sporogen**, spō'rō-jen, *n.* A plant producing spores instead of seed.—**Sporozoid**, spō-rō-zō'id, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal.] A moving spore furnished with cilia or vibratile processes.—**Sporule**, spor'ūl, *n.* *Bot.* a little spore; a distinct granule within a spore.—**Sporuliferous**, spor-ū-lif'ėr-us, *a.* *Bot.* bearing sporules.

Sporran, Sporan, spor'an, *n.* [Gael. *sporan.*] The pouch worn by Highlanders in full dress in front of the kilt, usually made of the skin of some animal with the hair on.

Sport, sport, *n.* [An abbrev. of *disport.* DISPORT.] A pastime or amusement in which a person engages; a game; a diversion; a merry-making; an out-of-door recreation such as grown men indulge in, more especially hunting or fishing, also horse-racing, &c.; such amusements collectively; amusement, fun, or enjoyment experienced; jest, as opposed to *earnest*; mockery; derision; object of mockery; any plant or animal deviating from the normal or natural condition or type; a monstrosity.—*In sport*, in jest; for play or diversion.—*v.t.* To divert; to make merry: used *ref.* (O.T.); to exhibit or wear in public (colloq.).—*To sport one's oak*, to keep the outer door of one's chambers shut: a phrase in use at universities or the Inns of Court.—*v.i.* To play; to frolic; to make merry; to trifle; to practise the diversions of the field.—**Sporter**, spōr'tėr, *n.* One who sports.—**Sportful**, spōrt'ful, *a.* Full of sport; frolicsome; indulging in mirth or play; sportive.—**Sportfully**, spōrt'ful-li, *adv.* In a sportful manner.—**Sportfulness**, spōrt'ful-nes, *n.* The state of being sportful.—**Sporting**, spōr'ting, *p.* and *a.* Belonging to or practising sport or sports.—*Sporting man*, one who practises field-sports; also, a horse-racer; one who patronizes pugilism, &c.—**Sportive**, spōr'tiv, *a.* Engaging in sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; amorous; wanton.—**Sportively**, spōr'tiv-li, *adv.* In a sportive manner.—**Sportiveness**, spōr'tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being sportive; playfulness; frolicsomeness.—**Sportsman**, spōrts'man, *n.* One who pursues the sports of the field; one skilled in hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.—**Sportsmanship**, spōrts'man-ship, *n.* The practice of sportsmen; skill in field-sports.

Sporule. Under SPORE.

Spot, spot, *n.* [Same as D. *spot*, Dan. *spette*, a spot; Icel. *spotti, spottr*, a bit, a small piece; same root as *spit, spatter.*] A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a speck; a place discoloured; a stain on character or reputation; disgrace; reproach; blemish; a locality; any particular place; a small part of definite shape and different colour from the ground on which it is.—*Upon the spot*, immediately; before moving.—*v.t.*—*spotted, spotting.* To make a spot, speck, or fleck upon; to stain; to tarnish; to mark with spots of colour different from the ground; to note something as peculiar to, in order to identify; to catch with the eye; to recognize (colloq.).—**Spotless**, spot'les, *a.* Free from spots; free from stain or impurity; pure; unspotted; immaculate.—**Spotlessly**, spot'les-li, *adv.* In a spotless manner.—**Spotlessness**, spot'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spotless; freedom from spot or stain.—**Spotted**, spot'ed, *p.* and *a.* Marked with spots.—*Spotted fever*, a species of typhus fever accompanied by an eruption of red spots.—**Spottedness**, spot'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being spotted.—**Spottiness**, spot'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spotty.—**Spotty**, spot'i, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discoloured places; spotted.

Spouse, spouz, *n.* [O.Fr. *espouse*, from L. *sponsus*, betrothed, pp. of *spondeo*, to promise solemnly, to engage one's self. ESPOUSE.] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.—**Spouseless**, spouz'les, *a.* Destitute of a husband or wife; unmarried.—**Spousal**, spou'zal, *n.* Espousal; nuptials: generally in the plural.

Spout, spout, *n.* [From stem of *spit, spew*, perhaps directly from D. *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten*, to spout.] A nozzle or projecting mouth of a vessel, used in directing the stream of a liquid poured out; an ajutage; a pipe or conduit; a pipe for conducting water as from a roof; a water-spout.—*v.t.* To pour out in a jet and with some force; to throw out through a spout or pipe; to utter in the manner of a mouthing actor or orator; to mouth.—*v.i.* To issue in a strong jet; to run as from a spout; to spurt; to make a speech, especially in a pompous manner.—**Spouter**, spou'tėr, *n.* One who spouts; one who makes speeches in a pompous or affected manner.—**Spoutless**, spout'les, *a.* Having no spout.

Sprag, sprag, *n.* [Allied to *sprig.*] A billet of wood; a prop for preventing the roof of a mine from sinking.—*v.t.*—*spragged, spragging.* To prop by a sprag; to stop by putting a sprag in the spokes of a wheel.

Sprain, sprān, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *espreindre*, to force out, to strain, from L. *exprimere, expressum*, to press out. EXPRESS.] To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without dislocation.—*n.* A violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation.

Sprang, sprang, pret. of *spring.*

Sprat, sprat, *n.* [Formerly also *sprot*, from D. and L.G. *sprot*, G. *sprotte*, sprat; allied to *sprout.*] A small fish of the herring family found in great abundance on the British coasts, and excellent as food.

Sprawl, spral, *v.i.* [A contr. word allied to Sc. *sprattle, sprachle*, to scramble, Dan. *spralle*, to sprawl; Sw. *sprattla*, to palpitate.] To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie or crawl with the limbs stretched out or

struggling; to grow or spread irregularly or ungracefully.

Spray, sprā, *n.* [Same as Dan. *sprøg*, Sw. *sprygg*, a spray; allied to *sprig* and *spring*.] A small shoot or branch; the extremity of a branch; a twig; the small branches of a tree collectively.—**Spray-drain**, *n.* A drain formed by burying the spray of trees in a trench.—**Sprayey**, sprā'i, *a.* Full of or laden with sprays or twigs.

Spray, sprā, *n.* [A. Sax. *sprēgan*, to pour; D. *spreijen*, to scatter; akin *spring*, *sprinkle*.] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall; the vapour from an atomizer.

Spread, spred, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *spread* (spred). [A. Sax. *spræddan*, to extend—L.G. *spreiden*, D. *spreiden*, Dan. *spreede*, G. *spreiten*, to spread, to scatter.] To stretch or expand to a broader surface (a sheet, a carpet); to open out (the wings); to unfurl (a sail); to stretch; to cover by extending something; to overspread; to extend; to shoot to a greater distance in every direction (a tree *spreads* its branches); to put forth; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; to propagate (a disease); to cause to affect greater numbers; to emit; to diffuse (perfume); to disperse; to scatter over a larger surface; to set and furnish with provisions.—*v.i.* To extend itself; to be extended or stretched; to be made known more extensively; to be propagated from one to another; to be diffused.—*n.* The act of spreading or state of being spread; extent; compass; a table, as spread or furnished with a meal; a feast (colloq.).—**Spread-eagle**, *n.* *Her.* an eagle having the wings and legs extended on each side of the body.—*a.* Pretentious; boastful; defiantly bombastic (a *spread-eagle* style).—**Spreader**, spred'er, *n.* One who or that which spreads.—**Spreadingly**, spred'ing-li, *adv.* In a spreading manner; increasingly.

Spree, sprē, *n.* [From Ir. *spre*, animation, spirit, vigour; comp. *spry*.] A merry frolic; a drinking frolic; a carousal.

Sprig, sprig, *n.* [A. Sax. *spræc*, a branch; allied to *spray*, a twig.] A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray; an offshoot; a slip; a youth; a lad: used as a term of slight disparagement (a *sprig* of nobility); an ornament resembling a sprig; a small square brad or nail without a head.—**Sprigged**, sprigd, *a.* Marked with ornaments resembling sprigs; fastened with sprigs.—**Spriggy**, sprig'i, *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

Spright, sprit, *n.* [Contr. for *spirit*, and spelled erroneously, *sprite* being the better spelling.] A spirit or sprite; an elf. The spelling *spright* is now obsolete or obsolescent, but *sprightly* and not *spritely* is still the common spelling.—**Sprightly**, sprit'li, *a.* [Also written *spritely*.] Having the quality of a spirit or spright (*Shak.*); lively; spirited; brisk; airy; gay.—**Sprightliness**, sprit'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being sprightly; liveliness; briskness; vivacity.

Spring, spring, *v.i.*—pret. *sprung* or *sprang* (sprung, sprang), pp. *sprung*. [A. Sax. *springan*, to spring, to leap—D. and G. *springen*, Sw. and Icel. *springa*, Dan. *springe*, from root seen also in *sprinkle*, *sprig*, *spray*.] To rise or come forth, as out of the ground; to shoot up, out, or forth; to begin to appear; to come to light; to issue into sight or knowledge; to take rise or origin; to issue or originate, as from ancestors, or from a country; to result, as from a cause, motive, principle, &c.; to leap; to jump; to fly back by elastic force; to start; to start or rise suddenly from a covert; to shoot; to issue with speed and violence; to warp or become warped; to become cracked (as a mast).—*To spring at*, to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap.—*To spring forth*, to leap out; to rush out.—*To spring in*, to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.—*To spring on* or *upon*, to leap on; to assault.—*v.t.* To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from a covert; to produce quickly or unexpectedly; to propose on a sudden; to crack; to weaken by a crack in the timber (to *spring* a mast); to pass by leaping; to jump over (to *spring* the fence).—*To spring a leak*, to have a leak open; to experience the opening of a leak.—*To spring a mine* (in the military sense), to cause it to explode: often used *fig.*—*To spring a rattle*, to set a policeman's rattle in noisy motion.—*n.* A leap; a bound; a flying back of a body by its elasticity; elastic power or force; an elastic body, made of various materials, as a strip or wire of steel coiled spirally, a steel rod or plate, &c., which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity; *fig.* that by which action is induced; mainspring; natural fountain of water, owing its origin to the water which falls upon the earth; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue; any source of supply; that from which supplies are drawn; one of the four seasons of the year (so called because plants *spring* or grow then); the vernal season; *fig.* the first and freshest part of any state or time; a crack in a mast or yard running obliquely or transversely; a rope passed out of a ship's stern, and attached to a cable proceeding from her bow, when she is at anchor; *arch.* the point of an arch that rests on its support.—**Spring-balance**, *n.* A contrivance for weighing articles by observing the amount of deflection or compression which their weight produces upon a steel spring properly adjusted.—**Spring-beetle**, *n.* An elater.—**Spring-board**, *n.* An elastic board used in vaulting, &c.—**Spring-bok**, *n.* [D., lit. the springing buck.] A species of antelope, nearly allied to the gazelle, very abundant in South Africa.—**Spring-carriage**, *n.* A wheel-carriage mounted upon springs.—**Spring-cart**, *n.* A light cart mounted upon springs.—**Springer**, spring'er, *n.* One who springs; *arch.* the lowest voussoir or bottom stone of an arch; the bottom stone of the coping of a gable; the rib of a groined roof or vault.—**Spring-grass**, *n.* A British grass flowering early in April.—**Spring-gun**, *n.* A gun so set that it may be unintentionally discharged by trespassers.—**Spring-head**, *n.* A fountain or source; a fountainhead.—**Springiness**, spring'i-nes, *n.* The state of being springy; elasticity.—**Springing**, spring'ing, *n.* The act of one who or that which springs; *arch.* the point from which an arch springs or rises.—**Springlet**, spring'let, *n.* A little spring; a small stream.—**Spring-lock**, *n.* A lock that fastens with a spring.—**Spring-tail**, *n.* An insect that can leap by means of an elastic caudal appendage.—**Spring-tide**, *n.* The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, and which rises higher than common tides; the time or season of spring; spring-time.—**Spring-time**, *n.* The spring; the vernal season.—**Spring-water**, *n.* Water issuing from a spring.—**Spring-wheat**, *n.* A species of wheat to be sown in the spring.—**Springy**, spring'i, *a.* Having elasticity like that of a spring; elastic; light (a *springy* step); abounding with springs or fountains.

Springal, spring'gal, *n.* [O. Fr. *espringale*, from It. *springan*, to spring.] An ancient warlike engine, used for shooting large arrows, &c.

Springe, sprinj, *n.* [From *spring*; comp. *swinge* from *swing*.] A noose attached to a spring or elastic body so as to catch a bird or other animal; a gin; a snare.—*v.t.* To catch in a springe; to ensnare.

Sprinkle, spring'kl, *v.t.*—*sprinkled*, *sprinkling*. [A dim. form from O.E. *sprinke*, A. Sax. *sprencan*, for *sprengan*, to sprinkle, caus. of *springan*, to spring; comp. D. *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle; G. *sprenkeln*, to speckle. SPRING.] To scatter in drops or particles; to cast or let fall in fine separate particles; to strew; to besprinkle; to bestrew; to bedrop.—*n.* A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling.—**Sprinkler**, spring'kler, *n.* One who sprinkles; a device for sprinkling.—**Sprinkling**, spring'kling, *n.* A small quantity falling in drops or particles; a small number or quantity scattered as if sprinkled.

Sprint, sprint, *n.* [Akin to *spurt*.] A short race or run at high speed.

Sprit, sprit, *n.* [A. Sax. *spredt*, a sprout, a shoot; D. *spriet*, a sprit, *boegspriet*, the bowsprit.] A sprout; a small boom or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally and thus extends and elevates it; also, the bowsprit of a vessel.—**Sprit-sail**, *n.* A sail extended by a sprit; a sail, now disused, on a yard under a bowsprit.

Sprite, sprit, *n.* A spirit or spright; commonly, a kind of fairy, elf, or goblin. SPRIGHT.

Sprocket-wheel, sprok'et, *n.* A rag-wheel.

Sprout, sprout, *v.i.* [Same as L.G. *spruten*, D. *spruiten*, to sprout; akin to A. Sax. *spredtan*, to sprout, whence *spredt*, a sprout. Akin *spirt*, *spirit*, *spurt*.] To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots.—*n.* [D. *spruit*, a sprout.] The shoot or bud of a plant; a fresh outgrowth from a plant or tree; *pl.* young coleworts; Brussels-sprouts.

Spruce, sprōs, *a.* [Lit. after the *Prussian* style, from *Spruce*, *Pruce*, formerly used for *Prussia*, *Prussian*.] Brisk; active (*Shak.*); neat or smart in dress; trim; smug; dandified.—*v.t.*—*spruced*, *sprucing*. To trim or dress in a spruce manner.—*To spruce up*, to dress one's self sprucely or neatly.—**Spruce**, **Spruce-fir**, *n.* [So-called because the tree was first known as a native of Prussia.] The name given to several species of trees of the pine family, yielding valuable timber; as the Norway spruce-fir of Europe, and the white spruce, the black spruce, and the hemlock spruce of North America.—**Spruce-beer**, *n.* A fermented liquor made from sugar or molasses, and flavoured with sprouts of the spruce-fir.—**Sprucely**, sprōs'li, *adv.* In a spruce manner; trimly; nattily.—**Spruceness**, sprōs'nes, *n.* Trimness; nattiness.

Spruit, sproit, *n.* [D.] A brook; a small tributary stream: a S. African word.

Sprung, sprung, pret. and pp. of *spring*.

Spry, spri, *a.* [Allied to *spree*; or to old *spryck*, N. *sprak*, Sw. *sprak*, lively.] Nimble; active; vigorous; lively. [Colloq.]

Spud, spud, *n.* [A form of *spade*; or akin to Dan. *spyd*, Icel. *spjót*, a spear, E. a *spit*.] A straight narrow spade with a long handle for digging up weeds, &c.; also, a small spade with a short handle.

Spue, spū, *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Spew*.

Spume, spūm, *n.* [L. *spuma*, foam, from *spuo*, to spit out. SPEW.] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter on liquors.—*v.i.* To froth; to foam; to spoom.—**Spumescence**, spū-mes'ens, *n.* Frothiness.—**Spumescent**, spū-mes'ent, *a.* [L. *spumesco*, to grow foamy.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming.—**Spumiferous**, spū-mif'er-us, *a.* Producing foam.—**Spuminess**, spū'mi-nes, *n.* Quality of being spumy.—**Spumous**, **Spumy**, spū'mus, spū'mi, *a.* [L. *spumosus*.] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

Spun, spun, pret. and pp. of *spin*.—**Spun-gold**, *n.* Flattened gold, or silver-gilt wire wound on a thread of silk.—**Spun-silk**, *n.* SILK.—**Spun-silver**, *n.* Flattened silver wire wound round a thread of silk.—**Spun-yarn**, *n.* *Naut.* a cord formed of two, three, or more rope-yarns twisted together.

Spunge, spunj. Same as *Sponge*.

Spunk, spungk, *n.* [Ir. *sponc*, Gael. *spong*, tinder, touchwood, sponge; from L. *spongia*, a sponge.] Touchwood; tinder; tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou; a quick, ardent temper; mettle; pluck.

Spur, spér, *n.* [A. Sax. *spura*, *spora*, a spur; Icel. *spori*, Dan. *spore*, O.G. *spor*, Mod. G. *sporn*; from a root meaning to kick, seen also in *spurn*, *spurious*.] An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels to prick the horses for hastening their pace; *fig.* an incitement or stimulus; a large or principal root of a tree; something that projects; a snag; the hard pointed projection on a cock's leg which serves as an instrument of offence and defence; *geog.* a mountain, or mountain mass, that shoots from another mountain mass and extends for some distance; *bot.* any projecting appendage of a flower resembling a spur.—*v.t.*—*spurred*, *spurring*. To prick with spurs; to urge or encourage to action; to incite; to instigate; to impel; to stimu-

late; to put spurs on; to furnish with spurs.—*v.i.* To spur one's horse to make it go fast; to ride fast; to press forward.—**Spurgall,** spér'gal, *v.t.* To gall or wound with a spur.—*n.* A place galled by the spur.—**Spur-gear, Spur-gearing,** *n.* Gearing in which spur-wheels are employed.—**Spurless,** spér'les, *a.* Having no spurs.—**Spurred,** spérd, *a.* Wearing spurs; having prolongations or shoots like spurs.—**Spurrer,** spér'ér, *n.* One who uses spurs; something that incites or urges on.—**Spurrier,** spér'i-ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs.—**Spur-wheel,** *n.* *Mach.* a wheel in which the teeth are perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of radii.

Spurge, spérj, *n.* [O. Fr. *espurge*, spurge from L. *expurgare*, to purge—*ex*, out of, and *purgo*, to purge. PURGE.] The common name of certain British plants, with an acrid milky juice powerfully purgative.—**Spurge-laurel,** *n.* A British evergreen shrub (not a laurel).

Spurious, spû'ri-us, *a.* [L. *spurius*, bastard, from same root as *sperno*, to despise. SPURN.] Not legitimate; bastard; not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; adulterate.—*Spurious wing*, in *ornith.* the bastard-wing.—**Spuriously,** spû'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a spurious manner; falsely.—**Spuriousness,** spû'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spurious.

Spurn, spérn, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *spernan*, to spurn; Icel. *sporna*, *spyrna*, O.H.G. *spurnan*, *spornan*, to kick; same root as *spur*, and L. *sperno*, to despise, *spurius*, spurious.] To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt.—*v.i.* To kick or toss up the heels; to dash the foot against something; to manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything.—*n.* A kick; disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.—**Spurner,** spér'nér, *n.* One who spurns.

Spurrey, spér'i, *n.* [D. and O. Fr. *spurrie*, G. *spurrey*, *spurre*.] A British plant growing in corn-fields, &c., one species of which is cultivated as food for cattle.

Spurt, spért, *v.t.* [A form of *spirt*; akin to *sprout*; comp. Icel. *spretta*, a spurt.] To throw out in a stream or jet, as water; to spout; to squirt.—*v.i.* To gush out; to spirt.—*n.* A forcible gush of liquid; a jet; a sudden extraordinary effort for an emergency; a short sudden act.

Sputter, sput'ér, *v.t.* [Akin to *spout* or *spit*; same as L.G. *sputtern*, to sputter.] To emit saliva from the mouth in rapid speaking; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva; to give out moisture (as green wood burning); to burn with some crackling or noise (as a candle).—*v.i.* To utter rapidly and with indistinctness; to jabber.—**Sputterer,** sput'ér-ér, *n.* One that sputters.

Spy, spi, *v.t.*—*spied*, *spying*. [O.Fr. *espier*, to spy, from O.H.G. *spehôn*, to search out or examine. Same root as in L. *specio*, to see, Skr. *spaç*, to look. SPECIES.] To get in sight of; to discover at a distance or in concealment; to espy; to gain a knowledge of by artifice; to explore; to view and examine secretly.—*v.i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize; to pry.—*n.* A person who keeps a constant watch on the actions, motions, conduct, &c., of others; a secret emissary sent into the enemy's camp or territory to bring back intelligence.—**Spy-glass,** *n.* A telescope, especially a small telescope.

Squab, skwob, *a.* [Akin Sw. *squabbe*, a fat woman; Dan. *kvabbet*, fat, squab.] Fat; short and stout; bulky; unfledged; unfeathered.—*n.* A young unfledged pigeon; a short fat person; a kind of sofa or couch; a soft cushion.—*v.t.* To fall plump.—**Squabby,** skwob'i, *a.* Thick; fat; squab.

Squabble, skwob'l, *v.i.*—*squabbled*, *squabbling*. [Same as Sw. *squabbel*, a dispute; comp. L.G. *kabbeln*, to quarrel.] To engage in a noisy quarrel; to quarrel and fight noisily; to brawl; to wrangle; to debate peevishly; to dispute.—*v.t.* *Typog.* to put awry, as types that have been set up.—*n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a petty quarrel.—**Squabbler,** skwob'lér, *n.* One who squabbles.

Squad, skwod, *n.* [Abbrev. of *squadron*.] Any small party of men; *milit.* a small number of men assembled for drill or inspection.—*Awkward squad*, the recruits not yet fitted to take their place in the regimental line.

Squadron, skwod'ron, *n.* [O.Fr. *escadron* (Fr. *escadron*), from It. *squadrone*, a squadron, from *squadra*, a square—L. prefix *ex*, and *quadra*, a square. SQUARE.] A body of troops drawn up in a square; the principal division of a regiment of cavalry; a division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war under the command of a commodore or junior flag-officer.—**Squadroned,** skwod'rond, *a.* Formed into squadrons.

Squalid, skwol'id, *a.* [L. *squalidus*, squalid, from *squaleo*, to be foul or filthy.] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.—**Squalidly,** skwol'id-li, *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner.—**Squalidity, Squalidness,** skwo-lid'i-ti, skwol'id-nes, *n.* The state of being squalid; filthiness.—**Squalor,** skwol'ér, *n.* Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

Squall, skwal, *v.i.* [An imitative word: Icel. *skval*, a squall or scream, *skvala*, to scream; akin *squeal*.] To cry out; to scream or cry violently.—*n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry; a sudden and strong gust of wind; a sudden and vehement succession of gusts.—*A black squall*, one attended with dark clouds.—*A thick squall*, one accompanied with hail, sleet, &c.—*A white squall*, one which produces no diminution of light.—**Squaller,** skwal'ér, *n.* One who squalls.—**Squally,** skwal'i, *a.* Abounding with sudden and violent gusts of wind; gusty.

Squaloid, skwâ'loid, *a.* [L. *squalus*, a shark.] Like a shark, or resembling a shark.

Squaler. Under SQUALID.

Squama, skwâ'ma, *n.* pl. **Squamæ,** skwâ'mê, [L., a scale.] A scale or scaly part of plants; a horny scale on animals.—**Squamaceous,** skwa-mâ'shus, *a.* SQUAMOUS.—**Squamate,** skwâ'mât, *a.* Squamose; covered with small scale-like bodies.—**Squamella,** skwa-mel'la, *n.* [L.] A minute scale.—**Squamiform,** skwâ'mi-form, *a.* Having the form or shape of scales.—**Squamigerous,** skwa-mij'ér-us, *a.* [L. *squama*, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing or having scales.—**Squamoid,** skwâ'moid, *a.* Scaly; covered with scales.—**Squamous, Squamose,** skwâ'mus, skwa-mos', *a.* [L. *squamosus*.] Covered with or consisting of scales; resembling scales; scaly.

Squander, skwon'dér, *v.t.* [Perhaps from A. Sax. *swindan*, *swend*, *swunden*, to waste away, vanish, with *q* inserted as in *squamish* and vulgar *squim* for *swim*, &c.] To spend lavishly or profusely; to waste without economy or judgment.—**Squanderer,** skwon'dér-ér, *n.* One who squanders; a spendthrift.

Square, skwâr, *a.* [O.Fr. *esquarre*, a square; from L. prefix *ex*, and *quadra*, a square, from *quadrus*, square, from *quatuor*, four.] Having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; having rectilineal and angular rather than curved outlines; fair, just, or honest; adjusted so as to leave no balance (to make accounts *square*).—*Square measures*, the squares of lineal measures; superficial (a *square* inch, a *square* foot, a *square* yard, &c.).—*Square number*, the product of a number multiplied into itself.—*Square root*, *arith.* and *alg.* that root which being multiplied into itself produces the given number or quantity; thus, 8 is the square root of 64.—*All square*, all arranged; all right. [Colloq.]—*n.* A four-sided plane rectilineal figure, having all its sides equal and all its angles right angles; what nearly approaches this shape; a square surface; an area of four sides with houses on each side or on at least three; an instrument used by artificers, draughtsmen, and others, for testing or describing right angles; *arith.* and *alg.* the number or quantity produced by multiplying a number or quantity by itself; *milit.* a body of infantry formed into a rectangular figure with several ranks or rows of men facing on each side.—*On or upon the square*, all right; not objectionable; fair and strictly honest.—*v.t.*—*squared*, *squaring*. To make square; to reduce or bring accurately to right angles and straight lines; to reduce to any given standard; to compare with a standard; to adjust, regulate, accommodate, fit; to make even so as to leave no difference or balance; to settle (to square accounts); *math.* to multiply by itself; *naut.* to place at right angles with the mast or keel (to square the yards).—*To square the circle*, to determine the exact area of a circle in square measure.—*v.i.* To suit; to fit; to accord or agree (the facts do not square with the theory).—**Square-built,** *a.* Of a square build or shape.—**Squarely,** skwâr'li, *adv.* In a square form; fairly; honestly.—**Squareness,** skwâr'nes, *n.* The state of being square; fairness in dealing.—**Squarer,** skwâ'rér, *n.* One who squares.—**Square-rigged,** *a.* *Naut.* a term applied to a vessel most of whose sails are of a square shape and extended by yards suspended by the middle.—**Square-sail,** *n.* *Naut.* a sail extended on a yard suspended by the middle.—**Square-toed,** *a.* Having the toes square.—**Square-toes,** *n.* A precise, formal, old-fashioned personage. [Colloq.]—**Squarish,** skwâ'rish, *a.* Nearly square.

Squarrose, Squarrous, skwor'rōs, skwor'rus, *a.* [L. *squarrosus*, rough.] *Bot.* covered with processes or projecting points spreading at right angles or in a greater degree.—**Squarrulose,** skwor'ū-lōs, *a.* *Bot.* somewhat squarrose.

Squash, skwosh, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *esquacher*, to crush, from L. *ex*, intens., and *coactare*, to constrain, from *cogo*, *coactum*, to force (where *cogent*). *Squat* is akin.] To crush; to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass.—*n.* Something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; an unripe peapod; a sudden fall or shock of a heavy soft body.—**Squasher,** skwosh'ér, *n.* One who squashes.—**Squashiness,** skwosh'i-nes, *n.* The state of being squashy.—**Squashy,** skwosh'i, *a.* Soft or pulpy and green; soft and wet; miry; muddy.

Squash, skwosh, *n.* [From American Indian name.] A plant, a kind of gourd, cultivated in America as an article of food.—**Squash-gourd, Squash-melon,** *n.* The squash.

Squat, skwot, *v.i.*—*squatted*, *squatting*. [From O.Fr. *quatir*, to duck, to bend, with *es*=L. *ex* intens. prefixed; same origin as *squash*, *v.t.*] To sit down upon the hams or heels; to sit close to the ground; to cower, as an animal; to settle on land, especially public lands, without any title or right.—*v.t.* To put on the hams or heels (used reflexively).—*a.* Sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.—*n.* The posture of one who squats.—**Squatter,** skwot'ér, *n.* One that squats; one that settles on unoccupied land, particularly public land, without a title.—**Squatting,** skwot'ing, *a.* Occupied by squatters.

Squaw, skwâ, *n.* [Amer. Indian.] Among American Indians, a female or wife.

Squawk, skwak, *v.i.* [Akin to *squeak*.] To cry with a loud harsh voice.

Squawl, skwal, *v.t.* To squall.

Squeak, skwēk, *v.i.* [Imitative; comp. *squeak*, G. *quieken*, to squeak; Sw. *sqvitta*, to cry like a frog.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to cry with an acute tone, as a pig, a mouse, or the like; or to make a sharp noise, as a wheel, a door, &c.; to break secrecy.—*n.* A sharp shrill cry or noise.—**Squeaker,** swē'kér, *n.* One that squeaks.

Squeal, skwēl, *v.i.* [A weaker form of *squall*, implying a shriller sound.] To cry with a sharp shrill voice, as certain animals do.—*n.* A shrill sharp cry; a squeak.

Squeamish, skwē'mish, *a.* [Prov. E. *sweamish*, O. and Prov. *sweam*, an attack of sickness, from A. Sax. *swima*, a swimming or giddiness, or N. *svima*, dizziness; akin to G. *schwindel*, dizziness. The *q* has been inserted partly through the influence of *qualmish*.] Having a stomach that is easily turned; excessively nice as to taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; scrupulous.—**Squeamishly,** skwē'mish-li, *adv.* In a squeamish or fastidious manner.—**Squeamishness,** skwē'mish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being squeamish; fastidiousness.

Squeeze, skwēz, *v.t.*—*squeezed*, *squeezing*. [Formerly *squize*, *squise*, from A. Sax. *cwisan*, to squeeze (with addition of initial *s*); L.G. *quase*, a bruise; Sw. *quisa*, to crush; G. *quetschen*, to squash.] To press between two bodies; to press closely; to crush; to clasp closely; to press lovingly; to oppress so as to make to give money; to harass by extortion; to force by pressure.—*v.i.* To press; to press among a number of persons; to pass by pressing.—*n.* An application of pressure; a compression; a hug or embrace. —**Squeezer**, skwē'zer, *n.* One who or that which squeezes.—**Squeezing**, skwē'zing, *n.* Compression; that which is forced out by pressure.—**Squeezable**, skwē'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being squeezed.—**Squeezability**, skwē-za-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being squeezable.

Squelch, skwelch, *v.t.* [From Prov.E. *quelch*, a blow (with prefixed *s* through influence of *squash*, &c.); allied perhaps to *quell*.] To crush; to destroy.—*v.i.* To be crushed. —*n.* A flat heavy fall.

Squib, skwib, *n.* [From O.E. *squippe*, for *swippe* (comp. *squeamish*), to move along swiftly; Icel. *svipa*, to dart; allied to *sweep* and *swoop*.] A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper filled with gunpowder, which being ignited it flies along, throwing out a train of sparks and bursting with a crack; a petty lampoon.

Squid, skwid, *n.* [Probably from *squib*, from its squirting out black matter.] A popular name of certain cuttle-fishes, of which the most familiar are the calamaries.

Squill, skwil, *n.* [L. *squilla*, *scilla*, Gr. *skilla*, a squill (both plant and animal).] A plant allied to the hyacinths, onions, &c., with a bulbous root used in medicine as a diuretic and expectorant; a crustaceous animal; a kind of shrimp.

Squinch, skwinsh, *n.* *Arch.* a small arch (or several combined) formed across an angle, as in a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon.

Squint, skwint, *a.* [Comp. Prov.E. *squinsey*, *squiny*, to squint; D. *schuinte*, a slope, *schuin*, *schuinsch*, sloping, oblique.] Looking obliquely or askance; not having the optic axes coincident: said of the eyes; having distorted sight.—*v.i.* To look obliquely with the eyes; to have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to be affected with strabismus; to have an indirect reference. —*v.t.* To turn (the eye) to an oblique position; to cause to be squint.—*n.* An oblique look; an affection of the eyes in which the optic axes do not coincide; *arch.* an oblique opening through the walls of old churches, to enable a person in the transepts or aisles to see the high altar.—**Squint-eyed**, *a.* Having eyes that squint; oblique; indirect.—**Squinting**, skwint'ing, *n.* The act of looking squint: strabismus. —**Squintingly**, skwint'ing-li, *adv.* With squint look; by side glances.

Squire, skwir, *n.* [Contr. of *esquire*.] The title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a knight; the knight's shield or armour bearer; a devoted male attendant on a lady (colloq.); a beau; a gallant; a title popularly given to a country gentleman.—*v.t.*—*squired*, *squiring*. To attend on as squire.—**Squirearch**, skwir'ärk, *n.* A member of the squirearchy.—**Squirearchal**, skwir-är'kal, *a.* Pertaining to a squirearchy.—**Squirearchy**, **Squiraarchy**, skwir'är-ki, *n.* The squires or gentlemen of a country taken collectively.—**Squireen**, skwi-rēn', *n.* A small or petty squire; a half-squire, half-farmer (Irish).—**Squirehood**, **Squireship**, skwir'hud, skwir'ship, *n.* The rank and state of a squire.—**Squireling**, skwir'ling, *n.* A small or petty squire.

Squirm, skwerm, *v.t.* or *i.* [Perhaps a modification of *swarm*, to wriggle up a tree.] To move like a worm or eel, with writhing or contortions.—*n.* A wriggling motion.

Squirrel, skwir'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *esquirel*, *escurel* (Fr. *écureuil*), from L.L. *sciuriolus*, dim. of L. *sciurus*, Gr. *skiouros*, a squirrel —*skia*, shadow, and *oura*, tail.] A name common to various species of rodent mammals, mostly living in trees, and distinguished by their powers of leaping, and their usually long and bushy tails.—**Squirrel-monkey**, *n.* A monkey of Brazil, resembling a squirrel.

Squirt, skwert, *v.t.* [Prov. E. *swirt*, L. G. *swirtjen*, to squirt, the *q* being inserted as in *squeamish*. Comp. Icel. *sveitta*, to squirt.] To eject from a narrow pipe or orifice in a stream.—*v.i.* To be ejected in a rapid stream; to spurt or spirt.—*n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream; a syringe; a small jet.—**Squirter**, skwer'ter, *n.* One who squirts.

Stab, stab, *v.t.*—*stabbed*, *stabbing*. [Allied to *staff*; comp. Gael. *stob*, Ir. *stobaim*, to stab; Gael. and Sc. *stob*, a stake, a prickle; also Goth. *stabs*, a rod; G. *stab*, a staff.] To pierce or wound with a pointed weapon; to kill by a pointed weapon; to drive in; to pierce in a figurative sense; to inflict keen or severe pain on.—*v.i.* To aim a blow with a pointed weapon; to be extremely cutting.—*n.* The thrust of a pointed weapon; a wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; keen, poignant pain.—**Stabber**, stab'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stabs.

Stable, stā'bl, *a.* [L. *stabilis*, from *sto*, to stand. STAND.] Firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; firmly fixed or settled; steady in purpose; firm in resolution; not fickle or wavering; abiding; durable.—**Stability**, sta-bil'i-ti, *v.t.* To render stable.—**Stability**, **Stableness**, sta-bil'i-ti, stā'bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stable or firm; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; steadiness or firmness of character.—**Stably**, stā'bli, *adv.* In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; steadily.

Stable, stā'bl, *n.* [L. *stabulum*, a standing-place, a stable, from *sto*, to stand. STABLE, *a.*] A building constructed for horses (rarely beasts generally) to lodge and feed in, and furnished with stalls and necessary equipments.—*v.t.*—*stabled*, *stabling*. To put or keep in a stable.—*v.i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell, as beasts; to kennel.—**Stable-boy**, **Stable-man**, *n.* A boy or man who attends at a stable.—**Stabler**, stā'bl-er, *n.* A stable keeper; one who stables horses.—**Stabling**, stā'bl-ing, *n.* A keeping in a stable; accommodation for keeping horses.

Stablish, stab'lish, *v.t.* [ESTABLISH.] To settle in a state for permanence; to establish.

Staccato, stak-kā'tō, *a.* [It., pp. of *staccare*, to separate.] *Mus.* a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a crisp, detached, distinct, or pointed manner.

Stack, stak, *n.* [Same as Icel. *stakk(r)*, Sw. *stack*, Dan. *stak*, a stack, a pile of hay; akin *staks*, *stick*, *stock*.] Corn in the sheaf, hay, pease, straw, &c., piled up in a regular form for keeping, and often thatched; a pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet; also, a pile of indefinite quantity; a number of funnels or chimneys standing together; a single tall chimney; the funnel of a locomotive or steam-vessel; a high rock detached; a columnar rock rising out of the sea.—*v.t.* To pile or build into the form of a stack; to make into a large pile.—**Stack-stand**, *n.* A framework on which to build stacks of grain, &c., to keep them off the ground.—**Stack-yard**, *n.* A yard for stacks of hay or grain.

Stacte, stak'tē, *n.* [Gr. *staktē*, from *staō*, to drop.] One of the sweet spices which composed the holy incense of the ancient Jews.

Staddle, stad'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *stathol*, *stathel*; akin to *stead*, *steady*, *stand*.] A stack-stand; a tree left uncut when others are cut down.

Stadium, stā'di-um, *n.* pl. **Stadia**, stā'di-a. [L., from Gr. *stadion*.] A Greek measure equal to 606 feet 9 in.; the course for footraces in ancient Greece. Also *Stade*.

Stadtholder, stat'hōl-der, *n.* [D. *stadhouder* —*stad*, a city, and *houder*, holder.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland, also the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.—**Stadtholdership**, stat'hōl-der-ship, *n.* The office of a stadtholder.

Staff, staf, *n.* pl. **Staves**, **Staffs**, stāvz, stafs, (in last two senses always the latter). [A. Sax. *staf*, a staff; D. and L. G. *staf*, Icel. *stafr*, Dan. *stav*, G. *stab*, a staff; same root as *stab*, *stem*, and Skr. *stabh*, *stambh*, to make firm.] A stick carried in the hand for support; a walking-stick; *fig.* that which props or upholds; a support; a stick used as a weapon; a straight stick used as symbol of office; a baton; a rod with a carved head belonging to a bishop; the long handle of an instrument or weapon; *surv.* a graduated stick used in levelling; *naut.* a light pole on which to hoist and display the colours; *mus.* the five parallel lines, and the four spaces between them, on which notes and other musical characters are placed; *milit.* a body of officers whose duties refer to an army or regiment as a whole, and who are not attached to particular subdivisions; a number of persons, considered as one body, assisting in carrying on any undertaking (the editorial *staff* of a newspaper, a hospital *staff*, &c.). —**Staff-officer**, *n.* An officer upon the staff of an army or regiment.—**Staff-sergeant**, *n.* A sergeant of a superior class on the staff of a regiment.

Stag, stag, *n.* [Same as O.E. *stag*, a young horse, a cock-turkey; Sc. *staig*, a stallion; Icel. *steggr*, a male animal; from stem of A. Sax. *stigan*, Icel. *stiga*, G. *steigen*, to mount; lit. the mounter. STAIR.] The male red-deer, or a generic name of the red-deer; the male of the hind; a hart: sometimes applied particularly to a hart in its fifth year; *commercial slang*, an outside irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the exchange.—**Stag-beetle**, *n.* One of the largest of British insects, distinguished by the enormous size of the horny and toothed mandibles in the males. —**Stag-evil**, *n.* A disease in horses; tetanus or lock-jaw.—**Staggard**, stag'ärd, *n.* A stag four years old.—**Stag-hound**, *n.* A large and powerful kind of hound used in hunting deer.

Stage, stāj, *n.* [O.Fr. *estage* (Fr. *étage*), from hypothetical L. *staticum*, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand (whence *state*, *station*, &c.).] A floor or platform elevated above the ground or a common surface, as for an exhibition of something to public view; a scaffold; a staging; the raised platform or floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited; hence, *the stage*, the theatre, the dramatic profession, the drama; the scene of any noted action or affair; a place of rest on a journey, as where a relay of horses is taken; a station; the distance between two places of rest on a road (a *stage* of 15 miles); a single step of a gradual process; degree of advance or progression, in increase or decrease, in rising or falling; a coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another; a stage-coach; a wooden landing-place at a quay or pier; a landing *stage*.—*v.t.* To put upon the theatrical stage.—**Stage-box**, *n.* A box in a theatre close to the stage.—**Stage-coach**, *n.* A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly between two places for the conveyance of passengers. —**Stage-coachman**, **Stage-driver**, *n.* A driver of a stage-coach.—**Stage-direction**, *n.* An instruction to the performers accompanying the text of a play.—**Stage-door**, *n.* The door giving access to the stage and the parts behind it in a theatre. —**Stage-effect**, *n.* Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially and designedly.—**Stage-manager**, *n.* One who superintends the production and performance of a play, and who regulates all matters behind the scenes.—**Stage-play**, *n.* A theatrical entertainment; a play adapted for representation on the stage.—**Stage-player**, *n.* An actor on the stage.—**Stager**, stā'jer, *n.* One that has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience.—**Stage-struck**, *a.* Smitten with a love for the stage; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.—**Stage-wagon**, *n.* A wagon for conveying goods and passengers at regularly appointed times.—**Stage-whisper**, *n.* A loud whisper, as by an actor in a theatre, meant to be heard by those to whom it is not professedly addressed; an aside.—**Stagey**, stā'ji, *a.* Pertaining to the stage; theatrical, in a

depreciatory sense.—**Stageyness**, stā'ji-nes, *n.* The character or quality of being stagey; theatricality. — **Staging**, stā'jing, *n.* A temporary structure for support, as in building; scaffolding.

Staggard. Under Stag.

Stagger, stag'ėr, *v.i.* [From older *staker*, to stagger, from root of *stake*; comp. to *stick fast*—O. D. *staggeren*, Sc. *stacher*, *stacker*, Icel. *stakra*, to stagger.] To sway helplessly to one side and the other in standing or walking; to reel; to cease to stand firm; to hesitate; to become less confident or determined.—*v.t.* To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less confident; to strike as incredible; to amaze.—*n.* A sudden swing or reel of the body, as if the person were about to fall; *pl.* a disease of horses and cattle attended with reeling or giddiness. — **Staggeringly**, stag'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a staggering manner.

Stagnate, stag'nāt, *v.i.*—*stagnated*, *stagnating*. [L. *stagno*, *stagnatum*, to stagnate (whence *stanch*), from *stagnum*, standing water, a pool (whence *stank*, *tank*).] To cease to run or flow; to have no current, as water; to become impure from want of current; to cease to be brisk or active; to become dull, quiet, or inactive (as trade). —**Stagnancy**, stag'nan-si, *n.* The state of being stagnant. — **Stagnant**, stag'nant, *a.* [L. *stagnans*, *stagnantis*, ppr. of *stagno*.] Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; standing; hence, impure from want of motion; inactive; dull; not brisk (trade is *stagnant*). — **Stagnantly**, stag'nant-li, *adv.* In a stagnant manner.—**Stagnation**, stag-nā'shon, *n.* The condition of being stagnant; the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being very dull or inactive (as trade).

Staid, stād, *a.* [From *stay*, to stop, to steady.] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; not volatile, flighty, or fanciful. — **Staidly**, stād'li, *adv.* In a staid manner; sedately; soberly.—**Staidness**, stād'nes, *n.* Gravity; sobriety; sedateness.

Staid, stād, pret. and pp. of *stay*.

Stain, stān, *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *distain* (which see); comp. *sport*, from *disport*. Tinge.] To discolour by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; to colour, as wood, glass, &c., by a chemical or other process; to tinge with colours; to impress with figures or patterns in colours different from the ground (to *stain* paper for hangings); to soil or sully with guilt or infamy; to tarnish; to bring reproach on.—*v.i.* To take stains; to become stained or soiled; to grow dim.—*n.* A spot; discoloration from foreign matter; taint of guilt or evil; blot; blemish; disgrace; reproach; shame.—**Stained**, stānd, *p.* and *a.* Having a stain or stains; discoloured; tarnished; produced by staining.—*Stained glass*, glass painted with metallic oxides or chlorides ground up with proper fluxes, and fused into its surface at a moderate heat.—**Stainer**, stā'nėr, *n.* One who stains; a workman engaged in staining (paper-*stainer*).—**Stainless**, stān'les, *a.* Free from stains or spots; free from the reproach of guilt; unblemished; immaculate.—**Stainlessly**, stān'les-li, *adv.* In a stainless manner.

Stair, stār, *n.* [Lit. that by which a person mounts; A. Sax. *stæger*, from *stigan*, Icel. *stiga*, G. *steigen*, to mount, to climb, whence also *stag*, *stile* (on a fence), and the first part of *stirrup*.] A succession of steps rising one above the other arranged as a way between two points at different heights in a building, &c.: used often in plural in same sense, while the singular is also employed to mean a single step.—*Pair of stairs*, a set or flight of steps or stairs; more properly perhaps two flights.—*Flight of stairs*, a succession of steps in a continuous line or from one landing to another.—*Down stairs*, *below stairs*, in the basement or lower part of a house.—*Up stairs*, in the upper part of a house.—**Stair-carpet**, *n.* A carpet for covering stairs.—**Staircase**, stār'kās, *n.* The part of a building which contains the stairs.—**Stair-foot**, *n.* The bottom of a stair.—**Stair-head**, *n.* The top of a staircase.—**Stair-rod**, *n.* A metallic rod for holding a stair-carpet to its place.

Staith, stāth, *n.* [A. Sax. *stæth*, a shore, bank, a landing place; Icel. *stöth*; from root of *stead*, *stand*.] A landing place; an elevated wharf for shipping coal, &c.

Stake, stāk, *n.* [A. Sax. *staca*, a stake= L.G. *stake*, D. *staak*, Dan. *stage*; from the root of *stick*, *stock*.] A piece of wood sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something, as part of a fence, &c.; the post to which one condemned to die by fire was fastened (to suffer at *the stake*); that which is pledged or wagered; that which is laid down to abide the issue of a contest, to be gained by victory or lost by defeat; something hazarded; the state of being pledged or put at hazard: preceded by *at* (his honour is *at stake*). — *v.t.* — *staked*, *staking*. To set and plant like a stake; to fasten, support, or defend with stakes; to mark the limits of by stakes: with *out* (to *stake out* land); to pledge; to lay down as stake; to hazard upon the issue of a competition, or upon a future contingency.—**Stake-holder**, *n.* One who holds stakes, or with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.—**Stake-net**, *n.* A net for catching salmon, stretched upon stakes fixed into the ground in rivers or firths, where the sea ebbs and flows.

Stalactite, sta-lak'tīt, *n.* [From Gr. *stalaktos*, trickling or dropping, from *stalassō* or *stalazō*, to let fall drop by drop.] A mass of calcareous matter, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendent from the roofs of caverns, and produced by the filtration of water containing particles of carbonate of lime through fissures and pores of rocks. — **Stalactic**, **Stalactical**, **Stalactitic**, **Stalactitical**, sta-lak'tik, sta-lak'ti-kal, sta-lak-tit'ik, sta-lak-tit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of stalactite; resembling a stalactite; containing stalactites. — **Stalactiform**, **Stalactitiform**, sta-lak'ti-form, sta-lak-tit'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a stalactite; like stalactite; stalactical.—**Stalagmite**, sta-lag'mīt, *n.* [Gr. *stalagmos*, a dropping, from *stalazō*, to drop.] A deposit of stalactitic matter on the floor of a cavern, sometimes rising into columns, which meet and blend with the stalactites above. — **Stalagmitic**, **Stalagmitical**, sta-lag-mit'ik, sta-lag-mit'i-kal, *a.* Relating to or having the form of stalagmite.—**Stalagmitically**, sta-lag-mit'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the form or manner of a stalagmite.

Stale, stāl, *a.* [Akin to *stall*, the meaning being from standing long; comp. O.D. *stel*, that remains standing, quiet, ancient. Stall.] Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavour from being long kept; not new; not freshly made (*stale* bread); out of regard from use or long familiarity; trite; common; musty. —*v.t.*—*staled*, *staling*. To make vapid, useless, cheap, or worthless; to wear out.—**Stalely**, stāl'li, *adv.* In a stale manner.—**Stale-mate**, *n.* *Chess-playing*, the position of the king when so situated that, though not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check, there being no other available move: in this case the game is drawn.—*v.t.* To subject to a stale-mate in chess; hence, to perplex completely; to nonplus.—**Staleness**, stāl'nes, *n.* The state of being stale.

Stale, stāl, *v.i.* [Same as D. and G. *stallen*, Dan. *stalle*, Sw. *stalla*, to make water, from G. *stall*, A. Sax. *steal*, a stable. Stall.] To make water; to discharge urine, as horses and cattle.—*n.* Urine of horses and cattle.

Stale, stāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *stel*=L.G. and D. *steel*, G. *stiel*, a stalk, stock, handle.] A long handle, as of a rake.

Stalk, stak, *n.* [Same as Dan. *stilk*, Icel. *stilkr*, a stalk. Stall.] The stem or main axis of a plant, the pedicel of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant; anything resembling a stalk. — **Stalked**, stakt, *a.* Having a stalk or stem.—**Stalk-eyed**, *a.* *Zool.* applied to crustacea such as the lobster, shrimp, and crab, which have the eyes set at the end of foot-stalks.—**Stalkless**, stak'les, *a.* Having no stalk.—**Stalklet**, stak'let, *n.* *Bot.* a secondary petiole; the stalk of a leaflet.—**Stalky**, sta'ki, *a.* Resembling a stalk.

Stalk, stak, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *stealcian*, to go softly or warily; Dan. *stalke*, to stalk.] To walk softly or in a stealthy manner; to walk behind a stalking-horse; to pursue game by approaching softly and warily behind a cover; to walk in a lofty or dignified manner; to pace slowly.—*v.t.* *Sporting*, to pursue stealthily; to watch and follow warily for the purpose of killing.—*n.* A high, proud, stately step or walk.—**Stalker**, sta'kėr, *n.* One who stalks; a kind of fishing-net. — **Stalking**, sta'king, *n.* *Sporting*, the act of approaching game softly and warily, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, &c.—**Stalking-horse**, *n.* A horse behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game; *fig.* anything thrust forward to conceal a more important object; a mask; a pretence.

Stall, stal, *n.* [A. Sax. *steall*, *stal*, place, stall, stable; Icel. *stallr*, D. *stal*, G. *stall*, Dan. *stald*, a stall, a stable, &c.; akin *stale*, *a.* and *v.*, *stalwart*, *stalk*, *n.*, &c.; same root as in *stand*.] The place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division or compartment of a stable or cow-house for one horse or ox; a bench or kind of table in the open air on which anything is exposed to sale; a small house or shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale or an occupation carried on (a butcher's *stall*); a fixed seat in the choir or chancel of a cathedral, church, &c., and mostly appropriated to some dignitary; a high-class seat in a theatre; *mining*, an opening made between pillars in the direction that the work is progressing or transversely.—*v.t.* To put into a stall or stable; to keep in a stall; to plunge into mire, so as not to be able to proceed (to *stall* horses or a carriage).—*v.i.* To live as in a stall; to dwell. —**Stall-feed**, *v.t.* To fatten in a stall or stable (to *stall-feed* an ox).—**Stalling**, stal'ing, *n.* Stabling (*Tenn.*).

Stallion, stal'yun, *n.* [O.E. *stalon*, O.Fr. *estalon* (Fr. *étalon*), a stallion; from O.H.G. *stal*, E. *stall*; lit. the horse kept in the stall.] A horse not castrated; an entire horse.

Stalwart, **Stalworth**, stal'wert, stal'werth, *a.* [O.E. *stalword*, *stalworth*, from A. Sax. *stælwyrth*, lit. worthy of place, from *stæl*, stall, place. Stall.] Brave; bold; redoubted; daring; tall and strong; large and strong in frame. — **Stalwartness**, **Stalworthness**, stal'wert-nes, stal'werth-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stalwart.

Stamen, stā'men, *n.* pl. **Stamens**, stā'menz, or **Stamina**, stam'i-na. [L. *stamen*, pl. *stamina*, the warp of a web, a thread, the fibre of wood; from root *sta*, to stand.] *Bot.* the male organ of fructification in plants, situated immediately within the petals, and composed in most cases of three parts, the filament, the anther, and the pollen, of which the two latter are essential, the other not; pl. *stamina*, whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power; long lasting strength or vigour.—**Stamened**, stā'mend, *a.* Furnished with stamens.—**Staminal**, stam'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina.—**Staminate**, **Staminated**, stam'i-nāt, stam'i-nā-ted, *a.* Furnished with stamens.—**Stamineal**, **Stamineous**, sta-min'ē-al, sta-min'ē-us, *a.* [L. *stamineus*.] Consisting of stamens; possessing stamens; pertaining to the stamen. —**Staminiferous**, stā-mi-nif'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing or having stamens.

Stammer, stam'ėr, *v.i.* [A freq. form from a root *stam*; A. Sax. *stamor*, *stamer*, Icel. *stamr*, *stammr*, stammering, speaking with difficulty; L.G. *stammern*, D. *stameren*, *stamelen*, G. *stammeln*, Icel. *stamma*, to stammer; allied to *stumble*.] To make involuntary breaks or pauses in speaking; to hesitate or falter in speaking; to speak with stops and difficulty; to stutter.—*v.t.* To utter with hesitation or imperfectly: frequently with *out*.—*n.* Defective utterance; a stutter.—**Stammerer**, stam'ėr-ėr,

n. One that stammers. — **Stammering**, stam'er-ing, n. The act of one who stammers; defective articulation.—a. Characterised by a stammer; stuttering.—**Stammeringly**, stam'er-ing-li, *adv.* With stammering.

Stamp, stamp, v.t. [Same as Sw. *stampa*, Dan. *stampe*, D. *stampen*, G. *stampfen*, to stamp, nasalised forms corresponding to Icel. *steppa*, D. *steppen*, G. *stapfen*, to step; akin *step*.] To strike or press forcibly by thrusting the foot downward; to impress with some mark or figure; to mark with an impression; to imprint; to fix deeply; to coin or mint; to affix a stamp (as a postage or receipt stamp) to; to cut out with a stamp; to crush by the downward action of a kind of pestle, as ore in a stamping-mill.—*To stamp out*, to extinguish, as fire, by stamping on with the foot; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to suppress at once by strong measures.—*v.i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.—n. The act of stamping; an instrument for making impressions on other bodies; a mark imprinted; an official mark set upon things chargeable with some duty or tax showing that the duty is paid: often used as a means of raising revenue; a small piece of stamped paper used by government; a postage-stamp; an instrument for cutting materials (as paper, leather, &c.) into various forms by a downward pressure; general character fixed on anything (bears the *stamp* of genius); sort or character (a man of the same *stamp*); *metal.* a kind of hammer for crushing or beating ores to powder.—**Stamp-act**, n. An act for regulating the imposition of stamp-duties.—**Stamp-collector**, n. A collector or receiver of stamp-duties; one who collects rare or foreign stamps.—**Stamp-distributer**, n. An official who issues government stamps.—**Stamp-duty**, n. A tax or duty imposed by governments on many species of legal instruments.—**Stamper**, stam'per, n. One who stamps.—**Stamping-machine**, n. A machine for forming articles or impressions by stamping.—**Stamping-mill**, n. An engine by which ores are pounded by means of a stamp.—**Stamp-office**, n. An office where government stamps are issued, and stamp-duties are received.

Stampede, stam-pēd', n. [Amer. Sp. *estampida*, a stampede; akin to *stamp*.] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, on the prairies, and causing them to run for long distances.—*v.i.* —*stampeded*, *stampeding*. To take sudden flight, as if under the influence of panic terror. — *v.t.* To cause to break off in a stampede.

Stanch, stänsh, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *estancher* (Fr. *étancher*), to stanch, from L.L. *stancare*, for L. *stagnare*, to make or be stagnant. STAGNATE.] To prevent the flow of, as of blood; to stop the flow of blood from; to dry up.—*v.i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.—a. [Lit. made water-tight, and, as applied to a ship, not leaky.] Strong and tight; sound; firm in principle; steady; hearty; loyal (a *stanch* republican, a *stanch* friend).—**Stancher**, stänsh'er, n. One who or that which stanches.—**Stanchless**, stänsh'les, a. Incapable of being stanched; insatiable.—**Stanchly**, stänsh'li, *adv.* In a stanch manner.—**Stanchness**, stänsh'nes, n. The state or quality of being stanch; strongness and soundness; firmness in principle. Also written **Staunch**, **Staunchness**, &c.

Stanchion, stan'shon, n. [O.Fr. *estanson*, *estançon*, from *estance*, a support, from L.L. *stantia*, from L. *sto*, to stand. STAND.] A prop or support; a post or beam used for a support; an upright post or beam of different forms in ships.

Stand, stand, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *stood* (stōd). [A. Sax. *standan*, to stand, pret. *stōd*, pp. *standen* = Icel. *standa*, O.H.G. *standan*, Goth. *standan*, D. *staan*, G. *stehen*; from root seen also in L. *sto*, Gr. (*hi*)*stanai*, Skr. *sthā*; from same root are *stead*, *stall*, *still*, *stool*, &c., and through the French and Latin come *stage*, *state*, *station*, *stable*, &c.] To be stationary or at rest in an upright position; to be set upright; to be on end; to be as regards position or situation; to have its site or locality; to cease from progress; to come to a state of rest; to stop; to pause; to halt; to continue or remain without injury; to last; to endure; to maintain one's ground or position; to maintain a fixed or steady attitude; to persevere; to persist; to insist; to be placed as regards rank or order (a *stands* first); to be in a particular state or condition; to be (how *stands* the matter?); to be in the stead or place; to be equivalent (v *stands for* 8); to become a candidate; to hold a certain course, as a ship; to be directed towards any local point; to measure from foot to head, or from bottom to top; to stagnate; to be valid; to have efficacy.—[*Note.* *Stand* with many adverbs receives the sense of motion as previous to coming to rest, and becomes equivalent to to step, go, come; as, to *stand aloof*, to *stand* apart, to *stand* aside, to *stand* back, to *stand* forth, &c.] —*To stand against*, to resist; to oppose.—*To stand by* (with *by* the adverb), to be present; to be near; to be placed or left aside; (with *by* the preposition) to support; to defend; to assist; not to desert. — *To stand fast*, to be fixed; to be unshaken.—*To stand for*, to espouse the cause of; to represent; to take the place of; to offer one's self as a candidate; *naut.* to direct the course towards.—*To stand from* (*naut.*), to direct the course from.—*To stand in*, or *stand in for* (*naut.*), to direct a course toward land or a harbour.—*To stand off*, to keep at a distance.—*To stand off and on* (*naut.*), to sail toward land and then from it.—*To stand* or *stand in* (with personal objects, the person being really in the dative), to cost (that coat *stood* him four pounds or *in* four pounds).—*To stand out*, to project; to be prominent; to persist in opposition or resistance.—*To stand to*, to apply one's self to; to remain fixed in (a purpose or opinion); to abide by; to adhere, as to a contract, &c.; to be consistent or tally with (it *stands to* reason).—*To stand up*, to rise to one's feet; to rise to make a claim or a declaration; to rise in opposition; to rise and stand on end (as one's hair).—*To stand up against*, to place one's self in opposition to; to resist.—*To stand up for*, to rise in defence of.—*To stand upon*, to set value on; to insist on; to attach a high value to; to be a stickler for (to *stand* upon ceremony).—*To stand with*, to be consistent.—*v.t.* To place on end; to endure; to sustain; to bear; to await; to undergo.—*To stand it*, to be able to endure or bear something.—*To stand one's ground*, to keep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain one's position.—*To stand fire*, to remain while being shot at by an enemy without giving way.—*To stand trial*, to sustain the trial or examination of a cause.—n. A cessation of progress, motion, or activity; a stop; a halt; a point or condition beyond which no further progress is made; a state of hesitation or perplexity; a place or post where one stands; a station; a halt made for the purpose of resisting an attack; a small table or frame, on or in which articles may be put for support (an umbrella *stand*), or on which goods may be exposed for sale (a fruit *stand*); a place in a town where carriages, cabs, &c., stand ready for hire; an erection or raised platform for spectators at open-air gatherings.—*Stand of arms*, a musket or rifle with its usual appendages, as a bayonet, cartridge-box, &c.—**Stander**, stan'dér, n. One who stands. —**Stander-by**, n. One that stands near; a by-stander.—**Stander-up**, n. One who takes a side. — **Standing**, stan'ding, p. and a. Permanent; not temporary; lasting; not transitory; stagnant; not flowing; fixed; not movable; remaining erect; not cut down.—*Standing orders*, regulations made by a deliberative assembly respecting the manner in which business shall be conducted in it.—*Standing rigging*, the ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position, as the shrouds and stays. —n. The act of one who stands; duration of existence (a custom of long *standing*); station; place to stand in; power to stand; condition in society; relative position; rank; reputation.—**Standish**, stan'dish, n. [*Stand* and *dish*.] A case for pen and ink. —**Stand-point**, n. A fixed point or station; a basis of fundamental principle; a position or point of view from which a matter is considered.—**Stand-still**, n. A standing at rest; a stop.—**Stand-up**, a. Applied to a fight where the combatants stand up manfully to each other.

Standard, stan'dard, n. [From O.Fr. *estendart*, *estendart* (Fr. *étendard*), from the Teutonic verb to *stand* with suffix *-ard*.] A flag or ensign set up and round which men rally, or under which they unite for a common purpose; a flag or carved symbolical figure, &c., erected on a long pole or staff; a banner; that which is established by competent authority as a rule or measure of quantity; a measure or weight by which others are to be regulated and adjusted; that which is established as a rule or model by public opinion, custom, or general consent; that which serves as a test or measure (a *standard* of morality, or of taste); *hort.* a tree or shrub which stands singly and not attached to any wall or support; *bot.* the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corolla; *carp.* any upright in a framing.—a. Serving as a standard; capable of satisfying certain conditions fixed by competent authority; fixed; settled; *hort.* not trained on a wall, &c.—**Standard-bearer**, n. One who bears a standard.—**Standardize**, stan'dard-iz, *v.t.* To accept as a standard; to make in certain fixed or standard sizes, qualities, &c.

Stang, stang, n. [Same as D. *stang*, G. *stange*, Dan. *stang*, Icel. *stöng*, bar, beam, pole; from root of *sting*, *stick*.] A long bar; a pole; a shaft.—*To ride the stang*, to be carried on a pole in derision, a punishment inflicted in former times on wife or husband beaters and others.

Stanhope, stan'hōp, n. A light two-wheeled carriage without a top: so called from the gentleman *Stanhope*, for whom it was contrived.

Stank, stangk, n. [O.Fr. *estang*, Pr. *estenc*, from L. *stagnum*, a pool. STAGNATE.] A pool; a pond; a ditch.

Stank, stangk, old pret. of *stink*.

Stannary, stan'a-ri, a. [From L. *stannum*, tin.] Relating to the tin-works. — *Stannary courts*, courts in Devonshire and Cornwall for the administration of justice among those connected with the tin-mines.—n. A tin-mine; tin-works.—**Stannate**, stan'āt, n. A salt of stannic acid.—**Stannic**, stan'ik, a. Pertaining to tin; procured from tin (*stannic* acid). — **Stanniferous**, stan-if'er-us, a. Containing or affording tin.—**Stannotype**, stan'ō-tip, n. *Photog.* a picture taken on a tin-plate.—**Stannous**, stan'us, a. Pertaining to, or containing tin.

Stanza, stan'za, n. [It. *stanza*, a stanza, abode, stop, &c., from L. *stans*, *stantis*, ppr. of *sto*, to stand. STATE.] A number of lines of poetry connected with each other, and properly ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem, and successively repeated. — **Stanzaic**, stan za'ik, a. Consisting of or relating to stanzas; arranged as a stanza.

Stapelia, sta-pē'li-a, n. [After *Stapel*, a Dutch botanist.] A genus of fleshy African plants with beautiful flowers, many of which have the odour of rotten flesh.

Stapes, stā'pēz, n. [L., a stirrup.] *Anat.* the innermost of the small bones of the ear, so called from its form.

Staphyline, staf'i-lin, a. [Gr. *staphylē*, a bunch of grapes.] *Mineral.* having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.

Staphyloplasty, staf'il-o-plas-ti, n. [Gr. *staphylē*, the uvula, and *plassō*, to form.] *Surg.* the operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost. — **Staphyloplastic**, staf'il-o-plas'tik, a. Relating to staphyloplasty. — **Staphyloraphy**, staf-il-or'a-fi, n. [Gr. *staphylē*, and *raphē*, a suture.] *Surg.* the operation of uniting a cleft palate.—**Staphylotome**, staf'il-o-tōm, n. *Surg.* a knife for operating upon the uvula or palate. — **Staphylotomy**, staf-il-ot'o-mi, n. [Gr. *staphylē*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] *Surg.* amputation of the uvula.

Staple, stā'pl, n. [Same as D. and G. *stapel*, a post, prop, stocks, heap, emporium; so

also Sw. *stapel*, Dan. *stabel*; same root as that of *stamp* and *step*.] According to old usage, a settled mart or market; an emporium; a town where certain commodities were chiefly taken for sale; hence, the principal commodity grown or manufactured in a country, district, or town; the principal element of an ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the material or substance of anything; raw or unmanufactured material; the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax (wool of a long or coarse *staple*).—*a.* Pertaining to or being a mart or staple for commodities; mainly occupying commercial enterprise; established in commerce (a *staple* trade); chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market.—*v.t.*—*stapled*, *stapling*. To sort or adjust the different staples of, as wool.—**Stapler**, sta'pl-er, *n.* A dealer in staple commodities; one employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

Staple, sta'pl, *n.* [A. Sax. *stapel*, a prop, trestle; really same as above word.] A loop of iron formed with two points to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin, bolt, &c.

Star, stär, *n.* [A. Sax. *steorra*, Sc. *starn*, Icel. *stjarna*, Goth. *stairno*, D. *ster*, O.D. *sterne*, G. *stern*; cog. L. *stella* (for *sterula*), also *astrum*, Gr. *astêr*, Armor. *stêren*, Skr. *stârâ* (for *stârâ*); from root of E. *strew*, Skr. *stri*, to strew, from scattering light.] Any celestial body except the sun and moon; more strictly, one of those self-shining bodies constituted like the sun, situated at immense distances from us, and doubtless, like our sun, the centres of systems similar to our own, distinctively called *fixed stars* (as different from *planets*); one of the planets in astrology, supposed to have influence over a person's life, hence, 'You may thank your *stars*;' that which resembles a star; a figure with points radiating like the spokes of a wheel; an ornamental figure raved like a star worn upon the breast to indicate rank or honour; a radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk, thus, *; used as a reference to a note in the margin or to fill a blank in writing or printing where letters or words are omitted; a person of brilliant qualities; a brilliant theatrical or operatic performer.—*v.t.*—*starred*, *starring*. To set or adorn with stars; to bespangle.—*v.i.* To shine as a star; to appear as an actor in a provincial theatre among inferior players.—**Star-anise**, *n.* A Chinese plant, the fruit of which is used as a condiment in the East.—**Star-apple**, *n.* A West Indian fruit somewhat resembling an apple.—**Star-chamber**, *n.* [So called because the roof was ornamented with stars.] A former English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction which inflicted often arbitrary and cruel punishments. It was abolished by statute 16 Charles I.—**Star-crossed**, *a.* Not favoured by the stars; ill-fated. [*Shak.*]—**Star-fish**, *n.* A marine animal (one of the Echinodermata) which has the form of a star, with five or more rays radiating from a central disc.—**Star-gazer**, *n.* One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer.—**Star-gazing**, *n.* The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology.—**Starless**, star'les, *a.* Having no stars visible or no starlight.—**Starlight**, star'lit, *n.* The light proceeding from the stars.—*a.* Lighted by the stars.—**Starlike**, star'lik, *a.* Resembling a star; bright; lustrous.—**Starlit**, star'lit, *a.* Lighted by stars.—**Star-nose**, *n.* A North American mole with star-like rays at the extremity of its muzzle.—**Starred**, stärd, *p.* and *a.* Studded or adorned with stars; influenced by the stars (ill-*starred*).—**Starry**, sta'ri, *a.* Abounding with stars; adorned with stars; consisting of or proceeding from stars; stellar; resembling stars; stellate.—**Starriness**, sta'ri-nes, *n.* The state of being starry.—**Star-spangled**, *a.* Spotted with stars.—**Star-stone**, *n.* A rare variety of sapphire which, when cut, presents a starlike reflection of light.

Starboard, star'bôrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *stéorbord*, that is, *steer-board*, from *steóran*, to steer, the old rudder being a kind of large oar used on the right side of the ship. STEER.] *Naut.* the right-hand side of a ship looking towards the stem or prow; opposed to *port* or old *larboard*.—*a.* Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side.

Starch, stärch, *n.* [A softened form of *stark*, stiff, strong; lit. stuff that makes stiff. STARK.] A substance universally diffused in the vegetable world, and forming the greater part of all farinaceous substances; this substance as prepared for commerce, chiefly extracted from wheat flour or potatoes, and employed for stiffening linen and other cloth; *fig.* stiffness of a person's behaviour or manner.—*v.t.* To stiffen with starch.—**Starched**, stärcht, *p.* and *a.* Stiffened with starch; stiff; precise; formal.—**Starchedness**, stärcht'nes, *n.*—**Starcher**, stärch'er, *n.* One who starches.—**Starchily**, stär'chi-li, *adv.* In a starchy manner; with stiffness of manner.—**Starchiness**, stär'chi-nes, *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.—**Starch-sugar**, *n.* Glucose.—**Starchy**, stär'chi, *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch; stiff; formal in manner.

Stare, stär, *v.i.*—*stared*, *staring*. [A. Sax. *starian*, to stare, to gape; D. and L.G. *staren*, G. *starren*, Icel. *stara*; lit. to look fixedly, the root being that of G. and Sw. *starr*, stiff, fixed, E. *stark*, stiff, strong.] To look with fixed eyes wide open; to gaze, as in admiration, surprise, horror, impudence, &c.—*v.t.* To affect or abash by gazing at; to look earnestly or fixedly at.—*To stare in the face*, (*fig.*) to be before the eyes, or undeniably evident.—*n.* The act of one who stares.—**Starer**, stä'rer, *n.* One who stares or gazes.—**Staring**, stä'ring, *a.* Gazing fixedly; fixed.—*adv.* Staringly; as as to stare wildly (*stark*, *staring* mad).—**Staringly**, stä'ring-li, *adv.* In a staring manner; with fixed look.

Stare, stär, *n.* [A. Sax. *stær*, Icel. *stari*, Sw. *stare*, G. *staar*.] A starling.

Stark, stärk, *a.* [A. Sax. *stearc*, stiff, hard; G. and Sw. *stark*, D. *sterk*, Icel. *sterkr*; akin G. *starr*, stiff; E. *stare*. *Starch* is a softened form.] Stiff; rigid as in death; strong; rugged; powerful; mere; pure; downright (*stark* nonsense).—*adv.* Wholly; entirely (*stark* mad, *stark* naked).—**Starkly**, stärk'li, *adv.* In a stark manner.

Starling, stär'ling, *n.* [Dim. of *stare*, a starling. STARE.] An insessorial bird of a family allied to the crows, found in almost all parts of Europe, capable of being taught to whistle tunes and even to speak.

Start, stärt, *v.i.* [O.E. *stirte*, *storte*, *stirte*; not in A. Sax. or Icel.; allied to D. *storten*, Dan. *styrte*, G. *stürzen*, to rush, to spring.] To move suddenly and spasmodically; to make a sudden and involuntary motion of the body, caused by surprise, pain, or any sudden feeling; to shrink; to wince; to make a sudden or unexpected change of place; to spring up; to change condition at once; to rail out; to commence a course, as a race, a journey, or the like; to shift or spring from a fixed position; to be dislocated.—*To start after*, to set out in pursuit of; to follow.—*To start against*, to become a candidate in opposition to; to oppose.—*To start up*, to rise suddenly, as from a seat; to come suddenly into notice.—*v.t.* To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly (to *start* a hare); to begin; to set agoing; to originate (to *start* an enterprise, a newspaper); to cause to jump from its place; to make to lose its hold (to *start* a nail); to dislocate.—*n.* A sudden involuntary twitch, spring, or motion, caused by surprise, fear, pain, &c.; a sudden change of place; a quick movement; a bursting forth; a sally; a spasmodic effort; a beginning of action or motion; the setting of something agoing; first motion from a place, first motion in a race; the outset.—*To get* or *have the start*, to be beforehand with another; to get ahead: with *of*.—**Starter**, stär'ter, *n.* One who starts; one who sets out; one who sets persons or things in motion.—**Starting-place**, *n.* A place at which a start is made.—**Starting-point**, *n.* The point from which anything starts; the point of departure.—**Starting-post**, *n.* A post from which competitors in a race start.

Startle, stär'tl, *v.t.*—*startled*, *startling*. [Dim. of *start*.] To move with a start or spasmodically; to start.—*v.i.* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to alarm.—*n.* A start of alarm.—**Startling**, stär'tling, *p.* and *a.* Such as to startle with fear or surprise; alarming; shocking.—**Startlingly**, stär'ling-li, *adv.* In a startling manner.—**Start-up**, *n.* An upstart. [*Shak.*]

Starve, stärv, *v.i.*—*starved*, *starving*. [A. Sax. *steorfan*, to perish of hunger or cold—L.G. *sterven*, D. *sterven*, G. *sterben*, to die.] To perish with or suffer extremely from hunger; to suffer from want; to perish or suffer extremely from cold; to be hard put to it through want of anything.—*v.t.* To kill or distress with hunger; to subdue by famine; to destroy by want; to kill, afflict, or destroy with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.—**Starvation**, star-vä'shon, *n.* [One of those words which have a Latin termination tacked on to an Anglo-Saxon base; comp. *flirtation*, *talkative*, *readable*, &c.] The state of starving or being starved; a suffering extremely from cold or want of food.—**Starveling**, stärv'ling, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.—*n.* An animal or plant that is thin and weak through want of nutriment.

State, stat, *n.* [O.Fr. *estat*, *state*, condition, &c. (Fr. *état*); from L. *status*, state, position, from *sto*, to stand (seen also in *station*, *status*, *statue*, *stage*, *rest*, *arrest*, *constant*, *extant*, &c.). STAND.] Condition as determined by whatever circumstances; the condition or circumstances of a being or thing at any given time; situation; position; rank, condition, or quality; royal or gorgeous pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; grandeur; a certain division of the community partaking in the government of their country; an estate (of the realm); a whole people united into one body politic; a commonwealth; the power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power (the union of church and state); one of the commonwealths or politic bodies which together make up a federal republic. [When *state* is used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic, as *state* affairs, *state* policy.]—*v.t.*—*stated*, *stating*. To express the particulars of; to set down in detail; to explain particularly; to narrate; to recite.—**State-ball**, *n.* A ball given by a sovereign; a ball at a palace.—**State-barge**, *n.* A royal barge; a barge of state.—**State-bed**, *n.* An elaborately decorated bed.—**State-carriage**, *n.* The carriage of a prince or sovereign, used when he appears publicly in state.—**State-craft**, *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; statesmanship.—**State-criminal**, *n.* One who commits an offence against the state; a political offender.—**Stated**, stä'ted, *a.* Settled; established; fixed (*stated* hours or times).—**Statedly**, stä'ted-li, *adv.* At stated or settled times; at regular intervals.—**State-house**, *n.* The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sittings. [United States.]—**Statelines**, stät'li-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being stately; loftiness of mien; dignity.—**Stately**, stät'li, *a.* August; lofty; majestic; magnificent.—**Statement**, stät'ment, *n.* The act of stating; that which is stated; a narrative; a recital; the expression of a fact or of an opinion.—**State-paper**, *n.* A paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.—**State-prison**, *n.* A jail for political offenders only.—**State-prisoner**, *n.* One confined for a political offence.—**Stater**, stä'ter, *n.* One who states.—**State-room**, *n.* A magnificent room in a palace or great house; an elegantly fitted up cabin, generally for two persons, in a steamer.—**States-general**, *n. pl.* The bodies that constitute the supreme legislature of a country; the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and those of the Netherlands.—**Statesman**, stäts'man, *n.* A man versed in the arts of government; a politician.—**Statesmanlike**, stäts'man-lik, *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen; worthy of or becoming a statesman.—**Statesmanship**, stäts'man-ship, *n.* The qualifications of a statesman; political

skill.—**State-trial**, *n.* A trial of a person or persons for political offences.

Statics, stat'iks, *n.* [Fr. *statique*, from Gr. *statikē*, statics, from *statikos*, causing to stop or stand; same root as *state*, *stand*.] That branch of dynamics which treats of the prop ties and relations of forces in equilibrium, the body upon which they act being in a state of rest. See DYNAMICS, MECHANICS.—**Static**, stat'ik, *a.* Statical.—**Statical**, stat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting by mere weight without producing motion (*statical pressure*).—*Statical electricity*, electricity produced by friction.—**Statically**, stat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a statical manner; according to statics.

Station, stā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *station*, L. *statio*, *stationis*, from *sto*, to stand. STATE.] The spot or place where anything stands, particularly where a person habitually stands or is appointed to remain for a time; post assigned; situation; position or locality; condition of life; social position; the place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty; a building or buildings on a railway for the reception of passengers and goods intended to be conveyed, and where trains stop; *zool.* and *bot.* the peculiar locality where each species naturally occurs.—*Military station*, a place where troops are regularly kept in garrison.—*Naval station*, a harbour for war vessels, where there is a dockyard and every requisite for the repair of ships.—*v.t.* To assign a station or position to; to post; *refl.* to take up a post or position.—**Stational**, stā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a station.—**Stationariness**, stā'shon-a-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of being stationary; fixity.—**Stationary**, stā'shon-a-ri, *a.* [L. *stationarius*.] Remaining in the same station or place; not moving; fixed; remaining in the same condition.—*Stationary engine*, a steam-engine in a fixed position, which draws loads on a railway by means of a rope.—**Station-clerk**, *n.* A clerk at a railway station.—**Stationer**, stā'shon-ėr, *n.* [From booksellers originally having a station or stall (L.L. *statio*) at fairs or in market-places.] One who sells paper, pens, pencils, ink, and various other materials connected with writing.—**Stationery**, stā'shon-ėr-i, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as the various materials employed in connection with writing.—*Stationery office*, a public office in L don through which all government offic are supplied with writing materials.—**Station-house**, *n.* A place of arrest or temporary confinement; a police-station.—**Station-master**, *n.* The official in charge of a railway station.

Statistics, sta-tis'tiks, *n.* [Fr. *statistique*, from Gr. *statos*, fixed, settled, from stem *sta*, to stand. STATE, STAND.] A collection of facts which admit of numerical statement and of arrangement in tables, especially facts illustrating the physical, social, moral, intellectual, political, industrial and economical condition of communities or classes of men; that department of political science which deals with such facts.—**Statist**, stat'ist, *n.* A statistician.—**Statistical**, **Statistic**, sta-tis'ti-kal, sta-tis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to statistics; containing statistics.—**Statistically**, sta-tis'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a statistical manner.—**Statistician**, stat-is-tish'an, *n.* One versed in statistics.

Statoblast, stat'ō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *statos*, stationary, and *blastos*, a bud.] A germinal bud of certain polyzoa.

Statue, stat'ū, *n.* [Fr. *statue*, L. *statua*, from *statuo*, to set, to place, from stem of *sto*, to stand. STATE.] A lifelike representation of a human figure or animal in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, wood; a sculptured cast or moulded figure of some size and in the round.—*Equestrian statue*, a statue in which the figure is represented as seated on horseback.—**Statued**, stat'ūd, *a.* Furnished with statues.—**Statuary**, stat'ū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *statuaria*, the art of statuary, *statuarius*, a statuary, from *statua*, a statue.] The art of carving or making statues, a branch of sculpture; statues regarded collectively; one that professes or practises the art of making statues.—**Statuesque**, stat-ū-esk', *a.* Partaking of or having the character of a statue.—**Statuesquely**, stat-ū-esk'li, *adv.* In a statuesque manner.—**Statuette**, stat-ū-et', *n.* [Fr.] A small statue; a statue smaller than nature.

Stature, stat'ūr, *n.* [L. *statura*, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand. STATE.] The natural height of an animal body; bodily tallness: generally used of the human body.

Status, stā'tus, *n.* [L. *status*, state. STATE.] Standing or position as regards rank or condition; position of affairs.—*Status quo*, the condition in which the thing or things were at first.

Statute, stat'ūt, *n.* [Fr. *statut*, L. *statutum*, from *statuo*, to set up, to fix, to determine. STATE.] A law proceeding from the government of a state; an enactment of the legislature of a state; especially one passed by a body of representatives; a written law; a permanent rule or law of a corporation.—*Statute law*, a statute; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to *common law*.—**Statutable**, stat'ū-ta-bl, *a.* Made or introduced by statute; in conformity to statute.—**Statutably**, stat'ū-ta-bli, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.—**Statute-book**, *n.* A register of statutes; *the statute-book*, the whole statutes of a country.—**Statute-roll**, *n.* An enrolled statute.—**Statutory**, stat'ū-to-ri, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

Staunch, stansh. STANCH.

Staurolite, sta'ro-lit, *n.* [Gr. *stauros*, a cross, and *lithos*, a stone.] CROSS-STONE.

Stave, stāv, *n.* [From *staff*, through influence of the plural *staves*.] A pole or piece of wood of some length; one of the thin narrow pieces of timber of which casks, tubs, buckets, &c., are made; a stanza; a verse; *mus.* the *staff*.—*v.t.*—*staved*, *staving*. To break in a stave or staves of, or to break a hole in (in this sense pret. and pp. may be *stove*); to furnish with staves or rundles.—*To stave off*, lit. to push off with a staff; hence, to put off; to delay.—**Staves**, stāvz, *n.* The plural of *staff* as well as of *stave*.

Stavesacre, stāvz'ā-kėr, *n.* [A corruption of Gr. *staphisagria*.] Lark-spur.

Stay, stā, *v.i.*—pret. *staid*, *stayed*; ppr. *staying*. [O.Fr. *estayer*, to prop, support, keep steady, from O.D. (= Fl.) *staeye*, *staede*, a prop, *staeden*, to establish; akin to E. *stead*, *steady*.] To remain, continue, or be in a place; to abide; to dwell; to delay; to tarry; to be steady or firm; to continue in a state; to remain; to wait; to forbear to act; to stop; to come to a stand.—*v.t.* To prop or support (O.T.); to make to stop; to stop; to cause to cease (to *stay* operations); to delay; to keep back; to abide; to wait for; to await.—*To stay the stomach*, to satisfy hunger; to satisfy a strong desire.—*n.* A continuance in a place; abode for a time; continuance in a state or condition; stand; stop; obstacle; obstruction; a prop; a support; a piece in some structure performing the office of a brace or tie; *pl.* a kind of waistcoat, stiffened with whalebone or other material, worn by females, sometimes by men; a bodice; a corset: so called from the support it gives to the body.—**Stayer**, stā'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stays.—**Staylace**, stā'lās, *n.* A lace for fastening the stays or bodice in female dress.—**Staymaker**, stā'mā-kėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays.—**Stay-rod**, *n.* A supporting or strengthening rod in a steam-boiler.

Stay, stā, *n.* [A. Sax. *stæg*=Icel. Dan. Sw. D. and G. *stag*, a stay.] *Naut.* a strong rope used to support a mast, and leading from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel.—*In stays*, the situation of a vessel when she is going about from one tack to the other.—*To miss stays*, to fail in the attempt to tack about.—**Stay-sail**, *n.* Any sail which hoists upon a stay.

Stead, sted, *n.* [A. Sax. *stede*=D. and L.G. *stede*, Dan. *sted*, Icel. *stathr*, Goth. *staths*, G. *statt*, place, stead; from root of *stand*; hence, *steady*, *steadfast*, *bestead*, *bedstead*, *roadstead*, *homestead*, &c.] Place or room which another had or might have; preceded by *in*, as, David died, and Solomon reigned in his *stead*; hence *instead*.—*To stand a person in stead*, to be of use or advantage to him.—*v.t.* To be of use to; to benefit.

Steadfast, sted'fast, *a.* [*Stead*, place, and *fast*; lit. firm in place.] Fast fixed; firm; constant or firm in resolution; resolute; not fickle or wavering. Written also *stedfast*.—**Steadfastly**, sted'fast-li, *adv.* In a steadfast manner; with fixed eyes; firmly.—**Steadfastness**, sted'fast-nes, *n.* The state of being steadfast; firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution.

Steady, sted'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *stedig*, from *stede*, place (STEAD); D. and Dan. *stadig*, G. *stätig*, constant.] Firm in standing or position; firmly fixed; constant in mind or pursuit; not fickle; regular; constant; uniform.—*v.t.*—*steadied*, *steadying*. To make steady; to hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support firmly.—*v.i.* To become steady; to regain or maintain an upright position.—**Steadily**, sted'i-li, *adv.* In a steady manner; firmly; steadfastly; assiduously; unwaveringly.—**Steadiness**, sted'i-nes, *n.* The state of being steady; firmness of mind or purp constancy; resolution.

Steak, stāk, *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *steik*, Sw. *stek*, a steak; perhaps akin to *stick*, as being *stuck* on a spit to roast.] A slice of beef, pork, venison, &c., broiled or cut for broiling.

Steal, stēl, *v.t.*—pret. *stole*, pp. *stolen* or *stole*. [A. Sax. *stelan*, to steal=D. *stelen*, Icel. *stela*, Goth. *stilan*, G. *stehlen*, to steal; same root as Gr. *stereō*, to deprive, Skr. *stenas*, a thief.] To take and carry away feloniously; to take clandestinely without right or leave; to gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means; to perform secretly; to try to accomplish clandestinely (to *steal* a look).—*To steal a march upon*, to gain an advantage over stealthily.—*v.i.* To practise or be guilty of theft; to withdraw or pass privily; to slip unperceived; to go or come furtively.—**Stealer**, stē'lėr, *n.* One that steals; a thief.—**Stealing**, stē'ling, *n.* The act of one who steals; theft.—**Stealth**, stelth, *n.* [Comp. *heal*, *health*; *till*, *tilth*.] The act of stealing; a secret or clandestine method of procedure; a proceeding by secrecy.—**Stealthily**, stel'thi-li, *adv.* In a stealthy manner; by stealth.—**Stealthiness**, stel'thi-nes, *n.* The character of being stealthy.—**Stealthy**, stel'thi, *a.* Done by stealth; accompanied by efforts at concealment; done furtively; furtive; sly.

Steam, stēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *stēam*, steam, smoke; D. *stoom*, Fris. *stoame*, steam; akin L.G. *stium*, drift of snow or rain.] The vaporous or gaseous substance into which water is converted under certain circumstances of heat and pressure; the elastic aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling-point (212° F.); popularly, the visible moist vapour which rises from water, and fr m all moist and liquid bodies, when subjected to the action of heat.—*v.i.* To give out steam or vapour; to rise in a vaporous form; to pass off in visible vapour; to sail by the agency of steam.—*v.t.* To expose to steam; to apply steam to.—**Steam-boat**, *n.* A ship moved by the elastic power of steam acting upon machinery.—**Steam-boiler**, *n.* A strong metallic vessel of iron or steel plates riveted together, in which water is converted into steam for supplying steam-engines, &c.—**Steam-car**, *n.* A car drawn or driven by steam-power.—**Steam-carriage**, *n.* A locomotive engine adapted to work on common roads; a road-steamer.—**Steam-casing**, **Steam-jacket**, *n.* A vacuity surrounding any vessel and into which steam may be admitted, to prevent loss of heat by radiation.—**Steam-chamber**, **Steam-room**, *n.* A division or compartment in the boiler of a steam-engine above the water, whence steam is conducted to the engine.—**Steam-chest**, **Steam-dome**, *n.* A box or chamber above a steam-boiler to form a reservoir for the steam, and from whence it passes to the engine.—**Steam-crane**, *n.* A crane worked by steam.—

Steam-engine, n. An engine in which the elastic or expansive force of steam is made available as a source of motive power in the arts and manufactures, and in locomotion.—**Steamer**, stē'mėr, n. A steamship; a road-steamer; a fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam; a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam.—**Steam-gauge**, n. A gauge attached to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam; a pressure-gauge.—**Steam-governer**, n. The governor of a steam-engine. — **Steam-hammer**, n. A heavy hammer operated by steam. — **Steaminess**, stē'mi-nes, n. The state of being steamy.—**Steam-launch**, n. A large kind of boat propelled by steam.—**Steam-navigation**, n. The propulsion of boats and vessels by steam; the art of navigating steam-vessels. — **Steam-packet**, n. A packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running between certain ports. — **Steam-plough**, n. A plough or gang of ploughs worked by a steam-engine.—**Steam-power**, n. The power of steam mechanically applied.—**Steam-press**, n. A press actuated by steam-power; a printing-press worked by steam.—**Steam-propeller**, n. A screw-propeller.— **Steam-ship**, **Steam-vessel**, n. A ship propelled by steam.—**Steam-tilt**, n. A tilt-hammer driven by steam.—**Steam-tug**, n. A small steamer used for towing ships. — **Steam-whistle**, n. A device connected with the boiler of a steam-engine, and made to sound by the steam passing through.—**Steamy**, stē'mi, a. Consisting of or abounding in steam; vaporous; misty.

Stearine, **Stearin**, stē'a-rin, n. [Gr. *stear*, fat.] The chief ingredient of suet and tallow, or the harder ingredient of animal fats, oleine being the softer one.—**Stearic**, stē-ar'ik, a. Pertaining to stearine.—*Stearic acid*, an acid abundant in fats.

Steatite, stē'a-tīt, n. [Fr. *stéatite*, from Gr. *stear*, *steatos*, fat, tallow.] A mineral consisting of magnesia and alumina, used in the manufacture of porcelain, in polishing marble, in the composition of crayons, &c.; soap-stone.—**Steatitic**, stē-a-tit'ik, a. Pertaining to steatite.

Steatoma, stē-a-tō'ma, n. [Gr., from *stear*, fat.] A wen or encysted tumour containing matter like suet.

Stedfast, sted'fast. See STEADFAST.

Steed, stēd, n. [A. Sax. *stēd*, *stēda*, a steed; akin to *stud*; from stem of *stand*.] A horse; a horse for state or war: a word used chiefly in poetry and poetical or picturesque prose.

Steel, stēl, n. [A. Sax. *stēl*, *style*, steel = L.G.D. and Dan. *staal*, Icel. *stál*, G. *stahl*, O.G. *stahal*; root probably that of *stick*, *stake*, *steak*, &c.] Iron combined with a small portion of carbon, capable of showing great hardness and elasticity, and used in forming various kinds of instruments, edge-tools, springs, &c.; *fig.* a weapon, as a sword, spear, &c.; a kind of steel file for sharpening knives; a piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match; used to typify extreme hardness; sternness; rigour (a heart of *steel*). — a. Made of steel; resembling steel; un[illegible]ing; rigorous.—v.t. To overlay, point, [illegible] with steel; to make hard or stubb[illegible] render insensible or obdurate (to [illegible] one's heart against mercy). — **Ste[illegible]**, n. An alloy of about 90 parts [illegible] to 10 parts tin, used as a substitute for steel, especially in the manufacture of cannon. — **Steel-clad**, a. Clad with steel mail or armour. — **Steel-engraving**, n. The art of engraving upon steel-plates; an impression or print from an engraved steel-plate.—**Steeliness**, stēl'i-nes, n. The state of being steely; great hardness.—**Steeling**, stēl'ing, n. The welding of a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instrument which is to receive the edge; the covering of a metal plate (as an engraved copper-plate) with steel by voltaic electricity to render it more durable.—**Steel-pen**, n. A pen made of steel.—**Steel-plate**, n. A plate or broad piece of steel; a plate of polished steel on which a design is engraved; the print taken from such plate.—**Steely**, stēl'i, a. Made of or resembling steel; hard; stubborn. — **Steelyard**, stēl'yard, n. [Apparently from *steel* and *yard*, but old forms of the name make this doubtful, though the real origin is not clear.] An instrument for weighing bodies, consisting essentially of a lever of unequal arms, the body to be weighed being applied at the shorter arm, while a weight is made to balance the body by being moved along the longer arm at a proper distance from the fulcrum.

Steenbok, stēn'bok or stān'bok, n. [D. *steen*, stone, and *bok*, a buck.] A species of antelope of South Africa.

Steep, stēp, a. [A. Sax. *steáp*, high, steep; Icel. *steyptr*, high; probably allied to *stoop*, and signifying literally sinking down abruptly. *Steeple* is a derivative.] Ascending or descending with great inclination (as a roof, a slope); precipitous (hill, rock, &c.). — n. A precipitous place; a bold projecting rock; a precipice. — **Steepen**,† stē'pn, v.i. To become steep.—**Steeply**, stēp'li, adv. In a steep manner; with steepness; precipitously.—**Steepness**, stēp'nes, n. The state of being steep; precipitousness.—**Steepy**,† stē'pi, a. Steep or precipitous.

Steep, stēp, v.t. [Same as D. and G. *stippen*, Fris. *stiepen*, to dip, to steep; perhaps connected with *steep*, adjective.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to extract the essence of by soaking: often used figuratively (*steeped* to the lips in misery).—n. Something that is steeped or used in steeping; that in which things are steeped.—**Steeper**, stē'pėr, n. One who steeps; a vessel in which things are steeped.

Steeple, stē'pl, n. [A. Sax. *stēpel*, *stýpel*, a steeple, a tower; L.G. *stipel*, a pillar; Icel. *stöpull*, a steeple; allied to *steep*.] A lofty erection attached to a church, town-house, or other edifice, and generally intended to contain its bells; a tower surmounted by a spire. — **Steeple-chase**, n. A horse-race across country in which obstacles have to be jumped as they come in the way: so called because originally a church steeple or other conspicuous object served as a goal.—**Steeple-chaser**, n. One who rides, or the horse ridden, in steeple-chases.—**Steepled**, stē'pld, a. Furnished with a steeple; having steeples.—**Steeple-jack**, n. A man employed to repair steeples, tall chimneys, &c.

Steer, stēr, n. [A. Sax. *steór* = D. and G. *stier*, Icel. *stjórr*, Goth. *stiur*, a steer, a bull; same root as Skr. *sthūra*, strong, and akin to L. *taurus*, Gr. *tauros* (for *stauros*), a bull.] A young male of the common ox or ox kind.

Steer, stēr, v.t. [A. Sax. *steóran*, *stýran*, to rule, steer; Dan. *styre*, Icel. *stýra*, G. *steuern*, to steer; Goth. *stiurjan*, to establish; same root as Gr. *stauros*, a stake.] To direct and govern the course of, by the movements of the helm; to control or govern; to direct; to guide.—v.i. To direct a vessel by the helm; to direct one's course at sea; to take a course at the direction of the helm; *fig.* to take or pursue a course in life.—**Steerage**, stēr'āj, n. The steering of a ship; the hinder or stern part of a ship; that part of a ship allotted to the inferior class of passengers. — **Steerage-way**, n. *Naut.* that forward movement of a ship which enables the helm to act.—**Steering-wheel**, n. The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is governed.—**Steersman**, stērz'man, n. One that steers; the helmsman of a ship.

Steeve, stēv, v.i. [Akin to *stiff*; comp. D. *stevig*, stiff, firm.] *Naut.* to project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally: said of a bowsprit. — n. *Naut.* the angle which the bowsprit makes with the horizon.

Steganographist, steg-a-nog'ra-fist, n. [Gr. *steganos*, secret, and *graphō*, to write.] One who practises the art of writing in cipher. — **Steganography**, steg-a-nog'ra-fi, n. The art of writing in cipher; cryptography.

Stegnosis, steg-nō'sis, n. [Gr. *stegnōsis*, from *stegnos*, tight, costive.] Constipation.—**Stegnotic**, steg-not'ik, a. Tending to render costive or to diminish discharges.

Steinbock, stīn'bok, n. [That is, *stone buck*.] The German name of the ibex.

Stela, **Stele**, stē'la, stē'lē, n. pl. **Stelæ**, stē'lē. [Gr. *stēlē*, a post, an upright stone, from stem *sta*, to stand.] A small column without base or capital, serving as a monument, a milestone, and the like; a sepulchral slab or column.—**Stelene**, stē'lēn, a. Resembling or used as a stela; columnar.

Stell,‡ stel, v.t. [Same as D. and G. *stellen*, to set, to place; akin *stall*.] To fix; to set. [*Shak.*]

Stellar, **Stellary**, stel'lėr, stel'lėr-i, a. [L. *stellaris*, from *stella*, a star. STAR.] Pertaining to stars; starry; full of stars; set with stars. — **Stellate**, **Stellated**, stel'lāt, stel'lā-ted, a. [L. *stellatus*.] Resembling a star; radiated, but arranged in the form of a star.—**Stelliferous**, stel-lif'ėr-us, a. Having or abounding with stars.—**Stelliform**, stel'li-form, a. Like a star; radiated. —**Stellular**, **Stellulate**, stel'ū-lėr, stel'ū-lāt, a. [L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella*, a star.] Having the appearance of little stars; *nat. hist.* having marks resembling stars.

Stem, stem, n. [A. Sax. *stemn*, for *stefn*, *stefn*, a stem; Icel. *stafn*, *stomn*, Dan. *stamme*, D. *stam*, G. *stamm*; ultimately from root of *stand*. *Stem*, of a ship, is closely allied.] The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind; the firm part which supports the branches; the ascending axis, as opposed to the root or descending axis; the stalk; also, a peduncle, pedicel, or petiole or leaf-stem; the stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors; anything resembling the stem of a plant; *mus.* the vertical line added to the head of a note.—**Stem-leaf**, n. [illegible] growing from the stem.—**Stem[less]**, [stem']les, a. Having no stem; acaulous. [—**Stem]let**, stem'let, n. A small or young [illegible]

Stem, stem, n. [Same as Icel. *stemni*, [illegible] *stafn*, the stem of a ship; A. Sax. *stefn*, *stefn*, a prow. See STEM above.] A curved piece of timber or combination of pieces to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end; the prow; the forward part of a vessel.—*From stem to stern*, from one end of the ship to the other.—v.t.—*stemmed*, *stemming*. To make way against by sailing or swimming; to press forward through; to dash against with the stem.

Stem, stem, v.t. [Icel. *stemma*, Sw. *stämma*, G. *stemmen*, to dam, to bank up; perhaps allied to *stamp*.] To dam up; to stop; to check, as a stream or moving force.

Stemmata, stem'a-ta, n. pl. [Gr. *stemma*, *stemmatos*, a wreath, a garland, from *stephō*, to encircle.] The ocelli, or simple eyes of insects, spiders, &c.

Stemple, stem'pl, n. [G. *stempel*; akin *stamp*, *stamp*.] *Mining*, one of the cross bars of wood in the shaft of a mine, in some places serving as ladders.

Stench, stensh, n. [A softened form of A. Sax. *stenc*, E. *stink*.] An ill smell; a stink. — **Stench-trap**, n. Same as *Stink-trap*.

Stencil, sten'sil, n. [Perhaps from O. Fr. *estance*, a support, a stencil forming a guide or support in making letters, &c., from L. *sto*, to stand.] A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, which has a pattern cut through it, and which is laid flat on a surface and brushed over with colour so as to mark the surface below.—v.t.—*stencilled*, *stencilling*. To form by means of a stencil; to paint or colour with stencils. — **Stenciller**, sten'sil-ėr, n. One who works or paints in figures with a stencil.—**Stencil-plate**, n. A stencil.

Stenograph,† sten'ō-graf, v.t. [Gr. *stenos*, close, narrow, and *graphō*, to write.] To write or represent by shorthand. — n. A writing in shorthand. — **Stenographer**, **Stenographist**, ste-nog'ra-fėr, ste-nog'ra-fist, n. One who is skilled in the art of shorthand writing.—**Stenograph[ic]**, [Ste]no**graphical**, sten-ō-graf'ik, sten[illegible] a. Pertaining to stenogra[phy or short]hand; expressed in shorthan[d.—**Stenog]raphy**, ste-nog'ra-fi, n. A gener[al term wh]ich embraces every system of sh[orthand].

Stenophyllous, ste-nof'i-lus o[r st]en-ō-fil'[us], a. [Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *ph[yllon]*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having narrow leaves.

Stentorian, sten-tō'ri-an, a. [illegible] a Greek herald celebrated f[or his] [illegible] voice.] Extremely loud or [illegible]

stentorian voice): able to utter a very loud sound.

Step, *step*, *v.i.*—*stepped*, *stepping*. [A. Sax. *steppan*, to step; O.Fris. *steppa*, O. Sax. *stapan*, D. and L.G. *stappen*, to step; A.Sax. *stæpe*, D. *stap*, G. *stapfe*, a step. *Stamp* is allied, and *staple* is from same root.] To move the leg and foot in walking; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet; to go; to walk; especially, to go a little distance and with a limited purpose (to *step* aside); to advance or come as it were by chance or suddenly (to *step* into an inheritance).—*To step aside*, to walk to a little distance; to deviate from the right path; to err.—*To step out*, to increase the length, but not the rapidity of the step.—*v.t.* To set (the foot); *naut.* to fix the foot of, as of a mast; to erect in readiness for setting sail.—*n.* A pace; an advance made by one removal of the foot in walking; one remove in ascending or descending a stair; the distance between the feet in walking or running; a small space or distance; a grade in progress or rank; a forward move; a higher grade of rank; print or impression of the foot; footprint; gait; manner of walking; sound of the feet; footfall; a proceeding; one of a series of proceedings; measure (to take *steps* in a matter); a foot-piece for ascending or descending from a carriage; the round of a ladder; *pl.* a self-supporting ladder with flat steps; a step-ladder: much used indoors; *naut.* a block or a solid piece supporting the heel of a mast.—*Step by step*, by a gradual and regular process; gradually; keeping pace.—**Step-ladder**, *n.* A portable ladder usually having flat steps, and its own means of support attached.—**Stepper**, step'er, *n.* One who steps; one that has a gait good or bad: often applied to a horse.—**Stepping-stone**, *n.* A raised stone in a stream or in a swampy place to keep the feet dry in crossing; an aid by which an end may be accomplished or an object gained; an assistance to progress.

Stepbrother, step'bruvu-ér, *n.* [In this and following words *step-* is A.Sax. *steóp-*, Icel. *stjúp*, D. and G. *stief-*, a prefix of doubtful origin.] A brother by being a stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former wife or husband.—**Stepchild**, step'child, *n.* The child of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.—**Stepdaughter**, step'da-ter, *n.* The daughter of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.—**Stepfather**, step'fa-ther, *n.* A mother's second or subsequent husband.—**Stepmother**, step'muvu-ér, *n.* A father's second or subsequent wife.—**Step-parent**, *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.—**Stepsister**, step'sis-ter, *n.* A stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former wife or husband.—**Stepson**, step'sun, *n.* The son of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

Steppe, step, *n.* [G. *steppe*, Rus. *stepp'*, a steppe.] A name applied to those extensive plains which stretch across the southeast of European Russia, round the shores of the Caspian and Aral Seas, and occupy the low lands of Siberia.

Stercoraceous, stér-kō-rā'shus, *a.* [L. *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung.] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature.—**Stercoration**, stér-kō-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *stercoratio*.] The act of manuring with dung.

Stère, stär, *n.* [Fr. *stère*, from Gr. *stereos*, solid.] The French unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre, or 35·3156 cubic feet.

Stereo, ster'ē-ō, *n.* A contraction of *stereotype*; used also adjectively (a *stereo* plate).

Stereochromy, ster-ē-ok'ro-mi, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, hard, and *chrōma*, colour.] A method of wall-painting by which the colours are covered with a varnish of water-glass.—**Stereochrome**, ster'ē-ō-krōm, *n.* A stereochromic picture.—**Stereochromic**, ster'ē-ō-krom''ik, *a.* Pertaining to stereochromy.—**Stereogram**, **Stereograph**, ster'ē-ō-gram, ster'ē-ō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, and *graphō*, to write.] A diagram or picture which represents objects so as to give the impression of relief or solidity; a picture for a stereoscope.—**Stereographic**, **Stereographical**, ster'ē-ō-graf''ik, ster'ē-ō-graf''i-kal, *a.* Made according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane.—*Stereographic projection*, the projection or delineation of the sphere upon the plane of one of its great circles, the eye being at the pole of that circle.—**Stereographically**, ster'ē-ō-graf''i-kal-li, *adv.* In a stereographic manner.—**Stereography**, ster-ē-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of delineating solid bodies on a plane.—**Stereometer**, ster-ē-om'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the contents of bodies or vessels; an instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders, &c.—**Stereometric**, **Stereometrical**, ster'ē-ō-met''rik, ster'ē-ō-met''ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.—**Stereometry**, ster-ē-om'et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring solid bodies, &c.—**Stereoscope**, ster'ē-ō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, and *skopeō*, to view.] An optical instrument which enables us to look upon two pictures taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only, so that, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain as one, and the objects thus appear solid and real as in nature.—**Stereoscopic**, **Stereoscopical**, ster'ē-ō-skop''ik, ster'ē-ō-skop''i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope.—**Stereoscopically**, ster'ē-ō-skop''i-kal-li, *adv.* In a stereoscopic manner; by means of the stereoscope.—**Stereoscopist**, ster-ē-os'ko-pist, *n.* One versed in the use of the stereoscope.—**Stereoscopy**, ster-ē-os'ko-pi, *n.* The art of using the stereoscope.—**Stereotrope**, ster'ē-ō-trōp, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, and *tropē*, a turning.] An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion and with its natural solidity or relief.—**Stereotype**, ster'ē-ō-tip, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, and *typos*, type.] A metal plate, presenting on its upper surface a facsimile of a page of arranged types, being cast in a papier-maché, stucco, or other mould obtained from these types, and being used to print from in the same way, thus saving the types and allowing them to be used afresh at once.—*a.* Relating to the art of stereotyping or printing from stereotypes.—*v.t.*—*stereotyped*, *stereotyping*. To make a stereotype of; to prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates; *fig.* to fix firmly or unchangeably.—**Stereotyped**, ster'ē-ō-tipt, *p.* and *a.* Made or printed from stereotype plates; formed in a fixed unchangeable manner (*stereotyped* opinions).—**Stereotype-plate**, *n.* A stereotype; a sheet of metal, having a surface presenting a solid page of type, for printing.—**Stereotyper**, ster'ē-ō-tip-ér, *n.* One who stereotypes.—**Stereotypery**, ster'ē-ō-tip''ér-i, *n.* The art of making stereotype-plates; a stereotype foundry.—**Stereotypic**, ster'ē-ō-tip''ik, *a.* Pertaining to stereotype-plates.—**Stereotypist**, ster'ē-ō-tip-ist, *n.* A stereotyper.—**Stereotypographer**, ster'ē-ō-ti-pog'ra-fér, *n.* A stereotype printer.—**Stereotypography**, ster'ē-ō-ti-pog'ra-fi, *n.* Printing from stereotype.—**Stereotypy**, ster'ē-ō-ti-pi, *n.* The art or business of making stereotype-plates.

Sterile, ster'il, *a.* [Fr. *stérile*, from L. *sterilis*, barren, unproductive; cog. Gr. *steiros*, barren, *stereos*, stiff; Skr. *stari*, a barren cow; G. *starr*, stiff, rigid; E. to *stare*.] Unfruitful; not fertile; barren; producing no young; not germinating; barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment; *bot.* bearing only stamens; staminate.—**Sterility**, ste-ril'i-ti, *n.* [L. *sterilitas*.] The state of being sterile; unfruitfulness; barrenness.—**Sterilize**, ster'il-iz, *v.t.*—*sterilized*, *sterilizing*. To make sterile or barren; to destroy the germs or microbes in.

Sterlet, stér'let, *n.* [Rus. *sterlïad*.] A small species of sturgeon.

Sterling, ster'ling, *a.* [From the *Esterlings* or *Easterlings*, the old name in England of traders from Germany (*east* from England), whose money was of peculiar purity; or from G. *sterling*, a coin.] An epithet by which English money is distinguished, signifying that it is of the standard value (a pound *sterling*); hence, genuine; undoubted; of excellent quality (a work of *sterling* merit).

Stern, stérn, *a.* [A. Sax. *sterne*, *styrne*, stern; same root as to *stare*, and *stark*.] Severe, as regards facial expression; austere of aspect; gloomy; severe of manner; pitiless; harsh; rigidly steadfast; immovable.—**Sternly**, stérn'li, *adv.* In a stern manner; with an austere or stern countenance.—**Sternness**, stérn'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stern; severity of look; severity or harshness of manner; rigour.

Stern, stérn, *n.* [A. Sax. *steorn*, a helm; akin to *steer*.] The hind part of a ship or boat.—*By the stern*, *naut.* more deeply laden abaft than forward.—**Stern-board**, *n.* *Naut.* the backward motion of a vessel.—**Stern-chase**, *n.* A chase in which one vessel follows in the wake of the other.—**Stern-chaser**, *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward.—**Sterned**, stérnd, *a.* Having a stern of this or that kind (square-*sterned*).—**Sternmost**, stérn'möst, *a.* Farthest in the rear; farthest astern.—**Stern-port**, *n.* A port in the stern of a ship.—**Stern-post**, *n.* A principal piece of timber in a vessel's stern.—**Stern-sheets**, *n.* The after part of a boat, usually furnished with seats for passengers.—**Stern-way**, *n.* The movement of a ship stern foremost.—**Stern-wheeler**, *n.* A vessel driven by a paddle-wheel at the stern.

Sternum, stér'num, *n.* [L., from Gr. *sternon*, the breast-bone.] The breast-bone.—**Sternal**, stér'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the sternum.—**Sterno-** is used as a prefix to mean connected with the sternum.

Sternutation, stér-nū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, from *sternuto*, freq. of *sternuo*, to sneeze.] The act of sneezing.—**Sternutative**, **Sternutatory**, stér-nū'ta-tiv, ster-nū'ta-to-ri, *a.* Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.—*n.* A substance that provokes sneezing, as some kind of snuff.

Stertorous, stér'to-rus, *a.* [From L. *sterto*, to snore.] Characterized by a deep snoring, such as frequently accompanies apoplexy (a *stertorous* breathing).

Stet, stet. [L., let it stand.] *Printing*, a word written upon proofs to signify that something which has been deleted is after all to remain.

Stethometer, ste-thom'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *stēthos*, the breast, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the external movement in the chest during respiration.—**Stethoscope**, steth'ō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *stēthos*, and *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument of a tubular form used by medical men for listening to sounds within the thorax and other cavities of the body.—**Stethoscopic**, **Stethoscopical**, steth-ō-skop'ik, steth-ō-skop'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the stethoscope.—**Stethoscopically**, steth-ō-skop'i-kal-li, *adv.* By means of a stethoscope.—**Stethoscopist**, steth'ō-skop-ist, *n.* A person versed in the use of the stethoscope.—**Stethoscopy**, ste-thos'ko-pi, *n.* The art of stethoscopic examination.

Stevedore, stē've-dōr, *n.* [Sp. *estivador*, a packer of wool, &c., from *estivar*, to stow; from L. *stipare*, to cram, to stuff.] One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

Stew, stū, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *estuver* (Fr. *étuver*), to stew, to bathe, from *estuve*, a stove; from O.H.G. *stupa*, a stove, a hot chamber. Stove.] To boil slowly in a moderate manner or with a simmering heat.—*v.i.* To be boiled in a slow gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.—*n.* A house furnished with warm baths; a bagnio; a brothel; a dish cooked by stewing; a state of agitation or excitement.—**Stew-pan**, *n.* A pan in which meat and vegetables are stewed.

Steward, stū'érd, *n.* [O.E. *styward*, A. Sax. *stiweard*, a steward, lit. a *styward*, from *stige*, a sty, a pen, and *weard*, a keeper. Originally one who took charge of the cattle, which constituted the chief wealth of a household.] A man employed on a large estate or establishment to manage the domestic concerns, superintend the other servants, keep the accounts, &c.; one who has affairs to superintend for another; a gentleman who has a share in managing a public dinner, ball, &c.; an officer of state (the lord high

steward of England, one of the ancient great officers of state); an officer on a vessel who distributes provisions to the officers and crew; in passenger ships, a man who superintends the provisions and liquors, waits at table, &c.—**Stewardess**, stū'ěrd-es, *n.* A female steward; a female who waits upon ladies in passenger vessels, &c.—**Stewardship**, stū'ěrd-ship, *n.* The office or functions of a steward.—**Stewartry**, stū'ěrt-ri, *n.* In Scotland, a division nearly equivalent to a county.

Sthenic, sthen'ik, *a.* [Gr. *sthenos*, strength.] *Med.* attended with morbid increase of vital energy and action in the heart and arteries.

Stibial, stib'i-al, *a.* [L. *stibium*, antimony.] Pertaining to or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.—**Stibialism**, stib'i-al-ism, *n.* Antimonial intoxication or poisoning.—**Stibiated**, stib'i-ā-ted, *a.* Impregnated with antimony.—**Stibic**, stib'ik, *a.* Antimonic.—**Stibnite**, stib'nit, *n.* An ore of antimony of a lead-gray colour, yielding most of the antimony of commerce.

Stich, stik, *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, a line, a verse.] A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet; a line of writing.—**Stichic**, stik'ik, *a.* Consisting of lines or verses.—**Stichomancy**, stik'ō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard.—**Stichometrical**, stik-ō-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to stichometry.—**Stichometry**, sti-kom'et-ri, *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, and *metron*, measure.] Measurement of books or writings by the number of lines which each contains.

Stick, stik, *n.* [A. Sax. *sticca*, a stick, stake, spike; Icel. *stika*, a stick; closely akin to *stick* (verb), *stake*, *steak*, *stock*.] A piece of wood of indefinite size and shape; a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off; a rod or wand; a staff; a walking-stick; anything shaped like a stick (a *stick* of sealing-wax); *printing*, a composing-stick.—*Gold-stick*, *Silver-stick*. See those headings.

Stick, stik, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *stuck*. [A. Sax. *stician*, to stab, pierce, adhere; Dan. *stikke*, D. *steken*, to pierce; G. *stecken*, to thrust, to stand fast; from a root *stig*, seen also in L. *stinguo*, to quench (as in *extinguish*), *stimulus* (for *stigmulus*), Gr. *stizō*, to prick. E. *sting*. *Stitch* is a softened form, and *stick*, *n.*, *steak*, *stake*, *stock*, *ticket*, *etiquette*, &c., are akin.] To pierce or stab (*Shak.*); to thrust so as to wound or penetrate; to fasten by piercing (to *stick* a pin); to thrust in; to attach by causing to adhere to the surface; to fix; to set; to fix in; to set with something inserted; to fix on a pointed instrument.—*To stick out*, to project; to thrust out.—*To stick one's self up*, to put on grand airs.—*v.i.* To cleave to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere; to be fixed by being thrust in; to remain where placed; to cling; to be hindered from making progress; to be brought to a stop by some impediment; to scruple; to hesitate: often with *at*.—*To stick by*, to adhere closely to; to be constant to.—*To stick out*, to project or be prominent; to refuse to treat or surrender; to hold out (to *stick out* for more favourable terms).—*To stick to*, to be persevering in holding to; to abide firmly and faithfully by.—*To stick up*, to have an upright position; to stand on end.—*To stick up for*, to espouse the cause of; to defend.—**Sticker**, stik'ěr, *n.* One who sticks (a bill-*sticker*).—**Stickiness**, stik'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being sticky; viscousness; glutinousness.—**Sticking-place**, *n.* Point of determination. (*Shak.*)—**Sticking-plaster**, *n.* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds; court-plaster.—**Stick-lac.** Lac.—**Sticky**, stik'i, *a.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface; gluey; viscous.

Stickle, stik'l, *v.i.*—*stickled*, *stickling*. [Modified by influence of *stick* from O.E. *stihtle*, *stighle*, to rule, direct, from A. Sax. *stihtan*, to dispose, to govern.] To interpose between combatants and separate them; to arbitrate; to pertinaciously stick up for something, especially some trifle; to play fast and loose.—*v.t.*—To arbitrate between or in.—**Stickler**, stik'lěr, *n.* One who stickles or pertinaciously insists; an obstinate contender about things of little consequence.

Stickleback, stik'l-bak, *n.* [O.E. *stickle*, a prickle, and *back*; from the spines on its back.] The popular name for certain very small British fishes found in ponds and streams, and having spines on their backs, remarkable for building nests.

Sticky. Under Stick, *v.*

Stiff, stif, *a.* [A. Sax. *stif*=O. Fris. *stef*, D. *stijf*, L.G. *stif*, G. *steif*; root in *stand*, Skr. *sthā*, to stand. Stand.] Not easily bent; not flexible; rigid; not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; drawn very tight; tense; not supple; not working smoothly or easily (*stiff* joints); not natural and easy; cramped; constrained (a *stiff* style of writing); haughty and unbending; formal in manner; blowing strongly; violent; not easily subdued; obstinate; stubborn; containing a good deal of spirits (a *stiff* glass of grog); *naut.* bearing a press of canvas without careening much.—**Stiffen**, stif'n, *v.t.* To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible.—*v.i.* To become stiff or stiffer; to become more rigid or less flexible; to become less susceptible of impression; to grow more obstinate.—**Stiffener**, stif'n-ěr, *n.* One who or that which stiffens; a piece of stiff material inside a neckcloth.—**Stiffening**, stif'n-ing, *n.* The act of making stiff; something that is used to make a substance more stiff.—**Stiffish**, stif'ish, *a.* Somewhat stiff.—**Stiffly**, stif'li, *adv.* In a stiff manner; rigidly; unbendingly; obstinately; unyieldingly; in a constrained manner; formally.—**Stiff-neck**, *n.* A condition of the neck in which movement causes extreme pain, due to rheumatism of the muscles on the side of the neck.—**Stiff-necked**, *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate.—**Stiff-neckedness**, *n.* Stubbornness.—**Stiffness**, stif'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stiff; want of pliableness, suppleness, or flexibility; rigidity; tension; viscidness; spissitude; stubbornness; formality or constraint of manner, expression, or writing.

Stifle, stī'fl, *v.t.*—*stifled*, *stifling*. [Icel. *stifla*, to dam up (akin to *stiff*), the sense being influenced by old *stive*, to stuff up, from Fr. *estiver*, L. *stipare*, to cram close.] To kill by impeding respiration; to suffocate or greatly oppress by foul or close air; to smother; to deaden (flame, sound); to suppress or conceal; to repress; to keep from being known.—*v.i.* To suffocate; to perish by suffocation.

Stifle, stī'fl, *n.* [Perhaps connected with *stiff*.] The joint of a horse next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man.—**Stifle-bone**, *n.* A bone in the leg of a horse, corresponding to the kneepan in man.

Stigma, stig'ma, *n.* pl. **Stigmas** or **Stigmata**, stig'ma-ta. [Gr. *stigma*, a prick with a pointed instrument, from *stizō*, to prick. Sting.] A brand impressed with a red-hot iron on slaves and others; any mark of infamy; a brand of disgrace which attaches to a person; a natural mark on the skin; *bot.* the upper extremity of the style, and the part which in impregnation receives the pollen; *entomol.* one of the apertures in the bodies of insects communicating with the air-vessels; *pl. stigmata*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ (the *stigmata* of St. Francis).—**Stigmaria**, stig-mā'ri-a, *n.* A fossil of the coal formation, now ascertained to be the root of the Sigillaria (which see).—**Stigmatic**, **Stigmatical**, stig-mat'ik, stig-mat'i-kal, *a.* Marked with a stigma; having the character of a stigma; *bot.* belonging to the stigma.—**Stigmatic**, *n.* A person branded or marked with a natural stigma. (*Shak.*)—**Stigmatist**, stig'ma-tist, *n.* One on whom the marks of Christ's wounds, or stigmata, are said to be supernaturally impressed.—**Stigmatization**, stig'ma-tī-zā'shon, *n.* The impression on the bodies of certain individuals of the marks of Christ's wounds.—**Stigmatize**, stig'ma-tīz, *v.t.*—*stigmatized*, *stigmatizing*. [Fr. *stigmatiser*, Gr. *stigmatizō*, to brand.] To mark with a stigma or brand; to set a mark of disgrace on; to call or characterize by some opprobrious epithet.—**Stigmatose**, stig'ma-tōs, *a.* *Bot.* stigmatic.

Stilbite, stil'bit, *n.* [Gr. *stilbō*, to shine.] A mineral of a shining pearly lustre; a kind of zeolite.

Stile, stil, *n.* [See Style.] The gnomon on the face of a dial to form the shadow.—**Stilar**, stil'ěr, *a.* Pertaining to the stile of a dial.

Stile, stil, *n.* [A. Sax. *stigel*, a step, a ladder, from *stigan*, to mount, which appears also in *stair*, *stirrup*, being same as Icel. *stiga*, G. *steigen*, Goth. *steigan*, Skr. *stigh*, to ascend.] A step or series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, for ascending and descending in getting over a fence.

Stiletto, sti-let'tō, *n.* [It., dim. of *stile*, a dagger, from L. *stilus*, a style. Style.] A small dagger with a round pointed blade about 6 inches long; a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes in working muslin.—*v.t.* To stab or pierce with a stiletto.

Still, stil, *a.* [A. Sax. *stille*, still, quiet, firm, fixed—D. *stil*, Dan. *stille*, G. *still*; from root of *stand*, seen also in *stall*, G. *stellen*, to place, &c. Stand.] Silent; noiseless; not loud; soft; low (a *still* small voice); quiet or calm; without agitation; motionless; not sparkling or effervescing.—*v.t.* [A. Sax. *stillan*.] To bring to silence; to make quiet; to check or restrain; to appease or allay.—*adv.* To this time; now no less than before; in future no less than formerly; always; time after time; continually; nevertheless; in spite of what has occurred; yet; in an increasing degree; even yet: very common with comparatives (*still* more).—*Still and anon*, at intervals and repeatedly.—**Still-birth**, *n.* State of being still-born.—**Still-born**, *a.* Dead at the birth; abortive; produced unsuccessfully.—**Stiller**, stil'ěr, *n.* One who stills or quiets.—**Still-life**, *n.* Inanimate objects, such as dead animals, furniture, fruits, &c., represented by the painter's art.—**Stillness**, stil'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being still; freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence.—**Stilly**, stil'i, *a.* Still; quiet.—*adv.* (stil'li). Silently; without noise; calmly; quietly.

Still, stil, *n.* [Abbrev. from *distill*.] An apparatus for distilling or separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances containing them, and recondensing them into the liquid form; a distillery.—*v.t.* To distil.—**Still-burn**, *v.t.* To burn in the process of distillation.—**Still-house**, *n.* A building containing a still.—**Still-room**, *n.* An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory; an apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept.

Stillicide, stil'i-sīd, *n.* [L. *stillicidium*—*stilla*, a drop, and *cado*, to fall.] *Law*, the right to have the rain from one's roof to drop on another's land or roof.—**Stilliform**, stil'i-form, *a.* [L. *stilla*, a drop, and *forma*, form.] Drop-shaped.

Stilt, stilt, *n.* [Same as Dan. *stylte*, Sw. *stylta*, L.G. and D. *stelt*, G. *stelze*, a stilt; root probably that of *stand*.] A long piece of wood with a rest for the foot, used in pairs for walking with the feet raised above the ground.—**Stilt-bird**, **Stilt-plover**, *n.* A wading bird of no great size having remarkably long slender legs, whence its name.—**Stilted**, stilt'ed, *p.* and *a.* Elevated as if on stilts; hence, pompous; inflated; stiff and bombastic: said of language.

Stilton, stil'ton, *a.* Applied to a well-known and highly esteemed solid, rich, white cheese, originally made at *Stilton*, Huntingdonshire, but now chiefly made in Leicestershire.—*n.* Stilton cheese.

Stimulate, stim'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*stimulated*, *stimulating*. [L. *stimulo*, *stimulatum*, to prick, to urge on, from *stimulus*, a goad; root *stig*, as in Gr. *stizō*, to prick; allied to *stick*, *sting*.] To excite or animate to action by some pungent motive or by persuasion; to spur on; to incite, instigate, rouse; to excite greater vitality or keenness in; *med.* to produce a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in.—*v.i.* To act as a

stimulus.—**Stimulation**, stim-ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of stimulating; the effect produced; *med.* a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy.—**Stimulative**, stim'ū-lā-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of stimulating.—*n.* That which stimulates.—**Stimulant**, stim'ū-lant, *a.* [L. *stimulans, stimulantis*, ppr. of *stimulo.*] Serving to stimulate.—*n.* That which stimulates; a stimulus; *med.* an agent which produces a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy in the organism or some part of it; often applied distinctively to some kind of alcoholic liquors.—**Stimulator**, stim'ū-lā-tèr, *n.* One that stimulates.—**Stimulose**, stim'ū-lōs, *a.* *Bot.* covered with stimuli.—**Stimulus**, stim'ū-lus, *n.* pl. **Stimuli**, stim'u-li. [L.] Something that incites to action or exertion; an incitement; a stimulant; [illegible] a sting, as in the nettle.

Sting, sting, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *stung.* [A. Sax. *stingan*, to pierce, to sting=Icel. and Sw. *stinga*, Dan. *stinge*, Goth. *stiggan* (i.e. *stingan*); nasalized forms corresponding to *stick;* akin also to *stink;* same root as in *stimulate.*] To pierce with the sharp-pointed organ with which certain animals and plants are furnished; to poison or goad with a sting; to give acute mental pain (*stung* with remorse or taunts).—*v.i.* To use a sting, as a bee.—*n.* [A. Sax. *sting*, Icel. *stingr.*] A sharp-pointed weapon which certain insects possess, and which they can thrust out from the hinder part of the body; a somewhat similar appendage of other animals, as scorpions; the thrust of a sting into the flesh; anything that gives acute pain; the biting, sarcastic, or cutting effect of words; the point, as in an epigram; that which gives acute mental pain; an impulse; a stimulus; *bot.* a hair which secretes a poisonous fluid, which, when introduced under the skin of animals, produces pain.—**Stinger**, sting'er, *n.* One who or that which stings.—**Stinging**, sting'ing, *p.* and *a.* Piercing with, or as with, a sting; goading; sharp; keen; *bot.* having hairs that sting, as in the nettle.—**Stingingly**, sting'ing-li, *adv.* With stinging.—**Stingless**, sting'les, *a.* Having no sting.—**Sting-ray**, *n.* A fish allied to the rays having a sharp bony spine on its tail.—**Stingy**, sting'i, *a.* Having power to sting; stinging.

Stingo, sting'gō, *n.* [Probably from *sting*, alluding to the sharpness of the taste.] Pungent or strong ale; rare good liquor. [Colloq.]

Stingy, stin'ji, *a.* [Probably from *sting;* comp. *spring, springe; swing, swinge.*] Extremely close-fisted and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; scanty.—**Stingily**, stin'ji-li, *adv.* In a stingy or niggardly manner; meanly; shabbily.—**Stinginess**, stin'ji-nes, *n.* The quality of being stingy; mean covetousness; niggardliness.

Stink, stingk, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *stunk.* [A. Sax. *stincan*=D. and G. *stinken*, Dan. *stinke*, to stink; closely allied to *sting, stick. Stench* is a derivative form.] To emit a strong offensive smell; hence, *fig.* to be in bad odour; to have a bad reputation.—*v.t.* To annoy with an offensive smell.—*n.* A strong offensive smell; a stench.—**Stinkard**, stingk'ärd, *n.* A mean, paltry fellow.—**Stink-ball**, *n.* A ball of combustible materials used similarly to the stink-pot.—**Stink-pot**, *n.* An earthen pot filled with a stinking combustible mixture, formerly used in attacking an enemy's vessel at sea.—**Stink-stone**, *n.* Same as *Anthraconite.*—**Stink-trap**, *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains.

Stint, stint, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *stintan*, to blunt or dull, from *stunt*, dull, stupid; akin Sw. *stunta*, Icel. *stytta*, to shorten. STUNT.] To restrict to a scanty allowance; to limit or make scanty.—*v.i.* To cease; to stop; to desist.—*n.* Limit or restraint set or observed; restriction as to quantity (to give money without *stint*).—**Stintedness**, stin'ted-nes, *n.* State of being stinted.—**Stinter**, stin'ter, *n.* One who stints.

Stipe, Stipes, stip, sti'pes, *n.* [L. *stipes*, a stock, a trunk.] *Bot.* the petiole of the fronds of ferns; the stem of tree-ferns; the stem of certain fungi.—**Stipel**, sti'pel, *n.* *Bot.* a secondary stipule at the base of leaflets.—**Stipiform**, sti'pi-form, *a.* *Bot.* having the appearance of an endogenous trunk.—**Stipitate**, sti'pi-tāt, *a.* *Bot.* elevated on a stipe.

Stipend, sti'pend, *n.* [L. *stipendium*—*stipe*, a donation, and *pendo*, to weigh out.] Any periodical payment for services, especially the income of an ecclesiastical living.—**Stipendiary**, sti-pen'di-a-ri, *a.* [L. *stipendiarius.*] Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated compensation.—*Stipendiary magistrate*, a paid magistrate acting in large towns.—*n.* One who performs services for a settled salary or stipend; a stipendiary magistrate.—**Stipendiarian**, sti-pen'di-ā'ri-an, *a.* Hired; stipendiary.

Stipes, Stipitate. Under STIPE.

Stipple, stip'l, *v.t.*—*stippled, stippling.* [From D. *stippelen*, dim. of *stippen*, to make dots or points, from *stip*, a dot, a point; akin *stab.*] To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines.—*n.* Engraving by means of dots.

Stiptic, stip'tik, *n.* and *a.* STYPTIC.

Stipulate, stip'ū-lāt, *v.i.*—*stipulated, stipulating.* [L. *stipulor, stipulatus*, to stipulate, from *stipulus*, firm; akin *stipes*, a tree trunk; same root as *step, stand.*] To make an agreement or covenant to do or forbear anything; to contract; to settle terms; to bargain.—**Stipulated**, stip'ū-lā-ted, *p.* and *a.* Agreed on; covenanted.—**Stipulation**, stip-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *stipulatio, stipulationis.*] The act of stipulating; a contracting or bargaining; a point or matter settled by agreement; a particular article or item in a contract.—**Stipulator**, stip'ū-lā-tèr, *n.* One who stipulates.

Stipule, stip'ūl, *n.* [L. *stipula*, a stalk, a straw, dim. of *stipes*, a trunk. STIPULATE.] *Bot.* a small leaf-like appendage to a leaf commonly situated at the base of the petiole in pairs, either adhering to it or standing separate.—**Stipuled**, stip'ūld, *a.* *Bot.* furnished with stipules.—**Stipulaceous, Stipular**, stip-ū-lā'shus, stip'ū-lèr, *a.* *Bot.* belonging to, or standing in the place of stipules.—**Stipulary**, stip'ū-la-ri, *a.* *Bot.* stipular.—**Stipulate**, stip'ū-lāt, *a.* *Bot.* having stipules.

Stir, stèr, *v.t.*—*stirred, stirring.* [A. Sax. *styrian, stirian*, to stir, to move; allied to D. *storen*, Sw. *störa*, G. *stören*, to disturb; same root as *start, storm.*] To move or make to change place in any manner; to agitate the particles of; to bring into debate; to moot; to incite to action; to instigate; to excite; to awaken; to rouse, as from sleep.—*To stir up*, to incite; to instigate by inflaming passions; to excite; to give origin to (a mutiny, strife).—*v.i.* To move one's self; to change place; to be in motion; not to be still; to be on foot; to be already out of bed.—*n.* Agitation; tumult; bustle; public disturbance or commotion; excitement.—**Stirless**, stèr'les, *a.* Without stir.—**Stirrer**, stèr'èr, *n.* One who stirs or is in motion; one who or that which puts in motion; an inciter or exciter; an instigator.—*Stirrer up*, an exciter; an instigator.—**Stirring**, stèr'ing, *p.* and *a.* Active in business; bustling; animating; rousing; exciting.

Stirk, stèrk, *n.* [A. Sax. *styrc, styric*, a dim. from *steor*, a steer.] A bullock or heifer between one and two years old.

Stirrup, stèr'up, *n.* [A. Sax. *stigrap, stigrip*, a stirrup, from *stigan*, to mount (O.E. *steye, stye*), and *rap*, a rope; Icel. *stigreip.* STAIR, ROPE.] A strap hanging from a saddle, and having at its lower end a suitable appliance for receiving the foot of the rider, used to assist persons in mounting a horse; hence, anything resembling in shape and functions the stirrup of a saddle.—**Stirrup-cup**, *n.* A cup of liquor presented to a rider on having mounted his horse at parting.—**Stirrup-iron**, *n.* The iron portion of a stirrup.—**Stirrup-leather**, *n.* The leather portion of a stirrup.—**Stirrup-strap**, *n.* A stirrup-leather.

Stitch, stich, *v.t.* [Softened form of *stick*, Sc. *stake*, A. Sax. *stician*, to pierce; comp. G. *sticken*, to embroider, to stitch.] To sew; to sew by passing the needle through and through in a continuous line; to unite together by sewing.—*To stitch up*, to sew or unite with a needle and thread.—*v.i.* To practise stitching; to practise needlework.—*n.* A single pass of a needle in sewing; a single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; *agri.* a furrow or ridge; a sharp pain in the side.—**Stitcher**, stich'èr, *n.* One that stitches.—**Stitching**, stich'ing, *n.* The act of one who stitches; work done by stitching.

Stithy, stiv'i, *n.* [Also *stiddy*, Sc. *studdy*, from Icel. *stethi*, an anvil; same root as *steady, stead.*] An anvil.

Stive, stiv, *n.* [Comp. G. *staub*, Dan. *støv*, dust.] The floating dust in flour-mills.

Stiver, sti'vèr, *n.* [D. *stuiver*, Dan. *styver.*] An old Dutch coin and money of account, worth about 1d. sterling; used often as typical of insignificant value.

Stoa, stō'a, *n.* [Gr., a porch.] *Greek arch.* a porch or portico.

Stoat, stōt, *n.* [Armor. *stôt, staot*, urine of animals, from the fetid fluid secreted by the anal glands.] The ermine.

Stoccado, Stoccata, stok-kā'dō, stok-kā'ta, *n.* [Sp. *estocada*, It. *stoccata*, from Sp. *estoque*, It. *stocco*, a rapier, from G. *stock*, a stick. STOCK.] A stab; a thrust with a rapier.

Stock, stok, *n.* [A. Sax. *stoc, stocc*, a stem, stick, block=D and Dan. *stok*, Icel *stokkr*, G. *stock*, stick, stock, block, &c., in the plural *stocks* (of a vessel); the root is that of *stick, v.* and *n.*, the primary notion being that which is stuck in and remains fast.] The stem or trunk of a tree or other plant; the stem in which a graft is inserted, or that furnishes grafts; a block; hence, what is lifeless and senseless (*stocks* and *stones*); a principal supporting or holding part in certain implements or tools; the wooden support to which the barrel, &c., of a rifle or like firearm is attached; the bar or cross-piece at the upper end of the shank of an anchor; the original race or line of a family; the progenitors and their direct descendants; lineage; family; the property which a merchant, tradesman, or company has invested in any business; capital invested in some commercial business or enterprise and distributed by individuals jointly; money funded in government securities at a fixed rate of interest (3 per cent *stock*); a fund lent to a government and forming part of the national debt; supply provided; store, provision, hoard; *agri.* the collective animals used or reared on a farm, or such animals collectively (prices of *stock* are low); a kind of stiff band or cravat worn round the neck; liquor in which meat, bones, vegetables, &c., have been boiled, used to form a foundation for soups and gravies; a cruciferous garden plant of various species, with a very sweet smell; *pl.* an instrument of punishment for petty offenders consisting of a wooden frame in which their ankles or wrists were confined; *pl.* the frame of timbers on which a ship is supported while building.—*Stock* in *trade*, the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper.—*To take stock*, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand; hence, *to take stock of*, to make an estimate of or set a value on generally; to observe particularly for the purpose of forming an opinion.—*v.t.* To lay up in store; to put aside or accumulate for future use; to provide or furnish with stock; to supply with stock (to *stock* a farm, a warehouse).—*a.* Kept in stock; constantly ready for service; standing; permanent (a *stock* play, a *stock* jest).—*v.i.* To branch out into shoots or sprouts; applied to grasses or other plants.—**Stock-account**, *n.* The account in a ledger which deals with the invested capital.—**Stock-breeder**, *n.* A person who breeds live stock or domestic animals.—**Stockbroker**, stok'brō-kèr, *n.* A broker who purchases and sells stocks or shares for his customers.—**Stockbroking**, stok'brō-king, *n.* The business of a stockbroker.—**Stock-dove**, *n.* A wild pigeon of Europe, so called because it was believed to be the *stock* of the many varieties of the domestic pigeon.—**Stock-exchange**, *n.* The building, place, or mart where stocks or shares

are bought and sold; an organized association of brokers or dealer in stocks.—**Stock-farmer**, *n.* A farmer who largely breeds and rears live stock.—**Stock-feeder**, *n.* One who practises the fattening of live stock.—**Stock-fish**, *n.* Fish, as cod, &c., split open and dried in the sun without salting.—**Stockholder**, stok'hōl-dĕr, *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in any joint-stock company.—**Stockish**, stok'ish, *a.* Like a stock or block; stupid; blockish.—**Stock-jobber**, *n.* One who speculates or gambles in stocks, or whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks or shares.—**Stock-jobbery**, *n.* Speculation in stocks or shares.—**Stock-jobbing**, *n.* The practice of a stock-jobber. — **Stock-list**, *n.* A list showing the prices of stocks, the actual transactions, &c.—**Stock-man**, *n.* One having the charge of stock, as on a large farm in the Colonies, United States, &c.—**Stock-pot**, *n.* *Cookery*, a pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled.—**Stock-still**, *a.* Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.—**Stock-taking**, *n.* A periodical examination and valuation of the stock or goods in a shop, warehouse, or other business premises.

Stockade, stok-ād', *n.* [From *stock*, a stem or stake.] *Fort.* a fence or barrier constructed by planting upright in the ground trunks of trees or rough piles of timber; an inclosure made with posts.—*v.t.*—*stockaded*, *stockading.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

Stocking, stok'ing, *n.* [Formerly called *stocks* or *nether stocks*, as distinguished from the *upper stocks* or knee-breeches, *stock* here having the sense of stump or trunk, part of a body left when the limbs are cut off.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, now usually knitted from woollen, cotton, or silk thread.—**Stocking**, stok'ing-ĕr, *n.* One who makes stockings.—**Stocking-frame**, *n.* A machine for weaving or knitting stockings or other hosiery goods.—**Stocking-loom**, *n.* A stocking-frame. — **Stocking-weaver**, *n.* One who weaves stockings.

Stoechiology, stē-ki-ol'o-ji, *n.* Stoichiology.

Stoic, stō'ik, *n.* [Gr. *Stōikos*, from *Stōa*, *Stoa*, a porch in Athens where the philosopher Zeno taught.] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B.C., teaching that men should strive to be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed, regarding virtue as the highest good; hence, an apathetic person, or one who is indifferent to pleasure or pain.—*a.* Pertaining to the Stoics or their teaching.—**Stoical**, stō'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics; able completely to repress feeling; manifesting or maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain.—**Stoically**, stō'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of a Stoic; without apparent feeling; with indifference to pain.—**Stoicalness**, stō'i-kal-nes, *n.*—**Stoicism**, stō'i-sizm, *n.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; indifference to pleasure or pain; endurance; insensibility. [When referring to the philosophical sect these words should have a capital letter.]

Stoichiology, stoi-ki-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *stoichēion*, an element or first principle, *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of elements or first principles.

Stoke, stōk, *v.t.*—*stoked*, *stoking.* [Same as D. *stoken*, *stooken*, to poke or kindle a fire, from *stok*, a stick; akin to *stick*, *stock*.] To supply a fire with fuel, and attend to its combustion.—*v.i.* To act as a stoker.—**Stoke-hole**, *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace.—**Stoker**, stō'kĕr, *n.* [D. *stoker*.] One who feeds and trims a furnace or large fire.

Stola, stō'la, *n.* pl. **Stolæ**, stō'lē. [L., from Gr. *stolē*, equipment, a stola, from *stellō*, to array.] A long garment worn by Roman matrons over the tunic, fastened round the body by a girdle.—**Stole**, stōl, *n.* [O. Fr. *estole*, L. *stola*.] Originally, a garment resembling the stola; now a long narrow ornamental band or scarf with fringed ends, worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman and English churches, with the ends pendent in front to the knees.—*Groom of the stole*, the first lord of the bedchamber in the household of the English kings.—**Stoled**, stōld, *a.* Wearing a stole.

Stole, stōl, pret. of *steal*.

Stolen, stō'ln, pp. of *steal*.

Stolid, stol'id, *a.* [L. *stolidus*, dull, doltish; akin to *stultus*, foolish; probably from root of L. *sto*, E. *stand*.] Slow in intellect; dull; heavy; stupid.—**Stolidity**, **Stolidness**, stō-lid'i-ti, stol'id-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stolid; dulness; stupidity.

Stolon, stō'lon, *n.* [L. *stolo*, *stolonis*, a sucker.] *Bot.* a sucker; a sucker taking root at intervals.—**Stoloniferous**, stō-lon-if'ĕr-us, *a.* Producing suckers.

Stoma, stō'ma, *n.* pl. **Stomata**, stō'ma-ta. [Gr. *stoma*, the mouth.] *Bot.* a minute orifice or pore in leaves, &c., through which exhalation takes place; *zool.* a breathing-pore of insects. — **Stomate**, **Stomatous**, stō'mat, stom'a-tus, *a.* Having stomata.

Stomach, stum'ak, *n.* [L. *stomachus*, the gullet, the stomach, from Gr. *stomachos*, the gullet, from *stoma*, a mouth.] A membranous receptacle in animal bodies, which is the principal organ of digestion, and in which food is prepared for yielding its nourishment to the body; a specialised cavity for the digestion of food in some of the simpler forms of animals; the desire of food caused by hunger; appetite; inclination; liking.—*v.t.* To bear without open resentment or without opposition; to brook (to *stomach* an affront).—**Stomacher**, stum'ak-ĕr, *n.* An ornamental covering for the breast, forming part of a lady's dress. — **Stomachic**, stō-mak'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the stomach; strengthening the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach.—*n.* A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.—**Stomachless**, stum'ak-les, *a.* Being without stomach or appetite. — **Stomach-pump**, *n.* A small pump used in medical practice for emptying the stomach.

Stomaped, stō'ma-pod, *n.* [Gr. *stoma*, a mouth, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A member of an order of small crustaceans (generally called shrimps), having six to eight pairs of legs, mostly near the mouth (hence the name).—**Stomapodous**, stō-map'o-dus, *a.* Pertaining to the stomapods.

Stomata. Under Stoma.

Stomatic, stō-mat'ik, *n.* [Gr. *stoma*, the mouth.] A medicine for diseases of the mouth.—*a.* Pertaining to a stoma or to stomata.—**Stomatitis**, stom-a-ti'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the mouth.—**Stomatomorphous**, stom'a-tō-mor'fus, *a.* [Gr. *morphē*, form.] *Bot.* mouth-shaped.

Stone, stōn, *n.* [A. Sax. *stān*, a stone, a rock = D. *steen*, Dan. and Sw. *sten*, Icel. *steinn*, G. *stein*, Goth. *staina*, etc.; cog. Slav. *stjena*, Gr. *stia*, *stion*, a pebble. Probably from root *sta*, seen in *stand*.] A hard concretion of some species of earth or mineral matter, as lime, silex, clay, and the like—a *stone*, as distinguished from a *rock*, being usually a mass of no great size, and generally movable, whereas a *rock* is a solid and immovable portion of the earth's crust; the material obtained from stones or rocks; the kind of substance they produce (a house built of *stone*); *fig.* a type of hardness or insensibility (a heart of *stone*); a calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from such; a testicle; the nut of a drupe or stone fruit; a common measure of weight, the English standard stone being 14 lbs. avoirdupois, though other values are in regular use; *printing*, the imposing-stone. —*Meteoric stone.* Under Meteor.—*Philosopher's stone.* Under Philosopher.—*To leave no stone unturned*, to do everything that can be done; to spare no exertions.—*a.* Made of stone; like stone; pertaining to stone.—*v.t.*—*stoned*, *stoning.* To pelt with stones; to free from stones (to *stone* raisins).—**Stone-blind**, *a.* Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.—**Stone-borer**, *n.* One who or that which bores stones; a name of certain molluscs, which by rasp-like imbrications on their shell bore into rocks.—**Stone-cast**, **Stone's-cast**, **Stone's-throw**, *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.—**Stone-chat**, **Stone-chatter**, *n.* An insessorial bird of the family of warblers, common in Europe, and often seen about heaps of stone in waste places.—**Stone-colour**, *n.* The colour of stone; a grayish colour.—**Stone-crop**, *n.* [A. Sax. *stan-crop*, *crop* meaning cluster.] A name of a genus of British plants that grow on rocks.—**Stone-cutter**, *n.* One whose occupation is to hew or cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes.—**Stone-cutting**, *n.* The business of a stone-cutter.—**Stone-dead**, *a.* As lifeless as a stone. — **Stone-deaf**, *a.* Deaf as a stone; totally deaf.—**Stone-dresser**, *n.* One who smooths and shapes stone for building purposes.—**Stone-falcon**, **Stone-hawk**, *n.* The merlin.—**Stone-fruit**, *n.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.; a drupe.—**Stone-hammer**, *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones; a hammer made of stone. — **Stone-hearted**, *a.* Hard-hearted.—**Stone-horse**, *n.* A horse not castrated.—**Stone-house**, *n.* A house built of stone. — **Stone-lilly**, *n.* A fossil encrinite. — **Stone-mason**, *n.* One who dresses stones for building, or builds with them.—**Stone-pine**, *n.* A pine-tree common in the south of Italy.—**Stone-plover**, **Stone-curlew**, *n.* A species of European plover, a summer visitant in Britain; called also *Thick-knee*.—**Stoner**, stō'nĕr, *n.* One who stones.—**Stone-still**, *a.* Perfectly still or motionless.—**Stone-wall**, *n.* A wall built of stones. — **Stone-ware**, *n.* A common species of glazed potter's ware made from a composition of clay and flint.—**Stone-work**, *n.* Work consisting of stone; mason's work of stone.—**Stonily**, stō'ni-li, *adv.* In a stony manner.—**Stoniness**, stō'ni-nes, *n.* The quality of being stony.—**Stony**, stō'ni, *a.* Pertaining to, abounding in, or resembling stone; pitiless; obdurate; with rigid features. — **Stony-hearted**, *a.* Hard-hearted.

Stood, stud, pret. and pp. of *stand*.

Stook, stuk, *n.* [L.G. *stuke*, G. *stauch*, a heap of turf, flax, &c.] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves.—*v.t.* To set up in stooks.

Stool, stōl, *n.* [A.Sax. *stōl*, a seat = D. *stoel*, Sw. and Dan. *stol*, Icel. *stōll*, G. *stuhl*, Goth. *stolla*; cog. Slav. *stul*, *stol*; root in *stand*, *stall*, *still*, &c.] A seat without a back and with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels; the stump of a timber-tree which throws up shoots; the cluster of shoots thus produced.—*Stool of repentance*, in Scotland, an elevated seat in the church on which persons in former times were made to sit during divine service as a punishment for fornication and adultery.

Stoop, stōp, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *stūpian*, to stoop = O. D. *stoepen*, *stuipen*, Icel. *stūpa*, to stoop; Dan. *stupe*, to fall; Sw. *stupa*, to incline; akin *steep*.] To bend down the head and upper half of the body; to have the back bowed or bent and the head forward; to yield or submit; to condescend; to lower one's self; to dart down on prey, as a hawk; to pounce; to sink when on the wing. — *v.t.* To bend or bow downward and forward; to bow down; to bend forward (to *stoop* a cask of liquor).—*n.* The act of stooping; a habitual bend of the back or shoulders; a condescension; fall of a bird on his prey; swoop. — **Stooper**, stōp'ĕr, *n.* One who stoops.

Stoop, stōp, *n.* A vessel for liquor; a stoup. [*Shak.*]

Stoop, stōp, *n.* [D. *stoep* (pron. *stoop*); the word was brought to America by the Dutch.] The steps at the entrance of a house; also, a porch with seats. [American.]

Stop, stop, *v.t.*—*stopped*, *stopping.* [A. Sax. *stoppian*, to stop up; D. and L.G. *stoppen*, Dan. *stoppe*, Sw. and Icel. *stoppa*, to stop up; from L.L. *stuppo*, *stuppare*, to stop with tow, from L. *stuppa*, tow.] To close up by filling, stuffing, or otherwise; to fill up a cavity or cavities in (to *stop* a vent, the ears); to stanch or prevent from bleeding; to obstruct or render impassable (to *stop* a road or passage); to check, stay, arrest, impede, keep back, in a variety of usages; to regulate the sounds of with the

fingers or otherwise (to *stop* a string); to retain or refuse to pay for some reason (to *stop* one's wages, an allowance of liquor). —*v.i.* To cease to go forward; to come to a stand-still; to cease from any motion, habit, practice, or course of action; to check one's self; to stay; to reside temporarily.—*n.* A cessation of progressive motion; a hindrance of progress or action; interruption; pause; that which hinders or obstructs, obstacle, impediment, hindrance; one of the vent-holes of a wind-instrument; a collection or series of pipes in an organ giving sounds of a distinctive tone and quality; a point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses.—**Stop-cock**, *n.* A cock or faucet used to turn off or regulate the supply of water, gas, &c.—**Stop-gap**, *n.* That which fills up a gap; a temporary expedient.—**Stopless**, stop'les, *a.* Not to be stopped.—**Stoppage**, stop'aj, *n.* The act of stopping; arrest of progress or motion; a halt; a deduction made from pay or allowances.—**Stopper**, stop'er, *n.* One who or that which stops; that which closes a vent or hole.—*v.t.* To close or secure with a stopper.—**Stopping**, stop'ing, *n.* The act of one who stops; that which stops or fills up.—**Stop-valve**, *n.* A valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid, steam, &c.—**Stop-watch**, *n.* A watch used in horse-racing, &c., in which one of the hands can be stopped at once so as to mark with accuracy the time occupied.

Stopple, stop'l, *n.* [Dim. of *stop*; same as L.G. *stoppel*, G. *stopfel*, *stöpsel*, a stopple.] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper.—*v.t.*—*stoppled*, *stoppling*. To close with a stopple.

Storax, stō'raks, *n.* [L. *storax*, *styrax*, from Gr. *styrax*, storax.] A resinous and odoriferous balsam formerly much employed in medicine, now used in perfumes.

Store, stōr, *n.* [O.Fr. *estore*, store, provisions, from *estorer*, to erect, store, from the L. verb *stauro*, seen in *instauro*, to erect, *restauro*, to restore, from root of *sto*, *stare*, E. to *stand*.] A quantity collected, hoarded, or massed together; a supply, stock, hoard; specifically, *pl.* supplies, as of provisions, ammunition, arms, clothing, and the like, for an army, a ship, &c.; a great quantity or a large number; abundance; a storehouse or warehouse; a place where goods are kept for sale either by wholesale or retail; a shop (an American rather than an English usage).—*In store*, in stock; on hand; ready to be produced.—*To set store by*, to set a great value on; to appreciate highly.—*a.* Kept in store; containing stores; obtained at a store.—*v.t.*—*stored*, *storing*. To collect or lay up in stock; to stock; to furnish or supply; to replenish (to *store* the mind with knowledge); to deposit in a store or warehouse.—**Storage**, stō'raj. The act of storing; the act of deposit. in a store or warehouse; a price for keeping goods in a store.—**Store-farmer**, *n.* A farmer who devotes himself to breeding sheep and cattle.—**Storehouse**, stōr'hous, *n.* A house in which things are stored; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.—**Store-keeper**, *n.* One who has the care of stores or of a store or warehouse.—**Storer**, stō'rer, *n.* One who lays up or forms a store.—**Store-room**, *n.* A room for the reception of stores.—**Store-ship**, *n.* A vessel employed to carry stores for a fleet, garrison, &c.

Storey, **Storied**. Under STORY, a stage or floor of a building.

Storied. Under STORY, a narrative.

Stork, stork, *n.* [A. Sax. *storc*—D. Dan. and Sw. *stork*, Icel. *storkr*, G. *storch*, stork: root meaning doubtful.] A genus of tall wading birds resembling the herons, found in the vicinity of marshes and rivers, where they feed on frogs, lizards, fishes, &c.

Storm, storm, *n.* [A. Sax. D. L.G. Dan. Sw. Icel. *storm*, G. *sturm*, storm, tempest, tumult; same root as in *stir*, *strew*.] A violent commotion of the atmosphere producing or accompanied by wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a tempest; a heavy fall of rain or snow; a violent disturbance in human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a tumult; *milit.* a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position.—*Magnetic storm*, a violent and unusual disturbance of the magnetism of the earth over a wide area.—*v.t.* *Milit.* to take by storm; to assault (to *storm* a fortified town).—*v.i.* To be a storm: used impersonally (*it storms*); to be in a violent agitation or passion; to fume.—**Storm-beat**, **Storm-beaten**, *a.* Beaten or impaired by storms.—**Stormblast**, *n.* The blast of a tempest.—**Stormcock**, *n.* The missel-thrush.—**Stormful**, storm'ful, *a.* Abounding with storms.—**Stormfulness**, storm'ful-nes, *n.*—**Stormglass**, *n.* A weather-glass consisting of a tube containing a chemical solution sensible to atmospheric changes.—**Storminess**, stor'mi-nes, *n.* The state of being stormy; tempestuousness.—**Storming-party**, *n.* The party who make the first assault in storming a fortress.—**Stormless**, storm'les, *a.* Free from storms.—**Stormsail**, *n.* A sail made of very stout canvas, of smaller size than ordinary, used in violent gales.—**Storm-signal**, *n.* A signal for indicating the probable approach of a storm.—**Storm-stayed**, **Storm-stead**, *a.* Stopped or interrupted on a journey by the inclemency of the weather.—**Storm-window**, *n.* An outer window to protect the inner from the weather.—**Stormy**, stor'mi, *a.* Characterized by storm or tempest; tempestuous; boisterous; characterized by violence of feeling; passionate; angry.—*Stormy petrel*. PETREL.

Storthing, stor'ting, *n.* [Dan. *stor*, great, and *thing*, court.] The parliament or supreme legislative assembly of Norway.

Story, stō'ri, *n.* [A short form of *history* (which see).] A narrative; an account of past events or transactions; history; an account of an incident or event; a short narrative about a matter or a person; a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel; a tale; a short romance; a lie; a falsehood (euphemistic and colloq.).—**Storied**, stō'rid, *a.* Adorned with historical paintings or designs; referred to or celebrated in story or history; having stories, tales, or legends associated with it.—**Story-book**, *n.* A book containing one or more stories; a book of short tales.—**Story-teller**, *n.* One who tells stories, true or fictitious; a writer of stories; a euphemism for a liar.—**Story-telling**, *n.* The act of relating stories; lying.

Story, **Storey**, stō'ri, *n.* [From O.Fr. *estorer*, to build. STORE.] A stage or floor of a building; a set of rooms on the same floor or level.—**Storied**, **Storeyed**, stō'rid, *a.* Having stories or stages (a four-*storied* building).

Stot, *stot*, *n.* [Same as Sw. *stut*, Dan. *stud*, a bull; N. *stut*, a bullock.] A young bullock or steer. [Scotch.]

Stound, stound, *n.* [A. Sax. Icel. Dan. and Sw. *stund*, D. *stond*, G. *stunde*, a space of time, an hour.] A moment; an instant; a pang or throb of pain.

Stoup, stōp or stoup, *n.* [Same as Icel. *staup*, G. *stauf*, a pot, vessel, cup. See STOOP.] A basin for holy water placed in a niche at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches; a deep narrow vessel for holding liquids; a flagon.

Stout, stout, *a.* [From O.Fr. *estout*, from D. *stout*, L.G. *stolt*, G. *stolz*, bold, haughty; perhaps from same root as *stilt*.] Strong; vigorous; robust; bold; intrepid; firmly or strongly built; having strength; rather corpulent; bulky or thickset in body (colloq.).—*n.* The strongest kind of porter.—**Stout-hearted**, *a.* Having a stout or brave heart.—**Stoutly**, stout'li, *adv.* In a stout manner; boldly; strongly.—**Stoutness**, stout'nes, *n.* The quality of being stout; sturdiness; corpulence; bodily bulk.

Stove, stōv, *n.* [A. Sax. *stofa*, a stove; Icel. *stofa*, *stufa*, a bathing-room with a stove; D. *stoof*, a stove; G. *stube*, a room; akin *stew*.] An apparatus to contain a fire for warming a room or house, or for cooking or other purposes, usually consisting of an inclosure of metal, brick, or earthenware; a house or room artificially heated to a high temperature, and used for drying and other purposes; *bot.* a hothouse in which artificial heat is maintained at a considerably high temperature.—*v.t.*—*stoved*, *stoving*. To heat, as in a stove.

Stove, stōv, pret. of *stave*.

Stow, stō, *v.t.* [Lit. to put into its place, from A. Sax. *stow*, a place; comp. D. *stouwen*, Dan. *stue*, to stow, to pack.] To put away in a suitable place; to lay up; to pack; to compactly arrange anything in; to fill by packing closely.—**Stowage**, stō'aj, *n.* The act of stowing; room for things to be stowed; money paid for stowing goods.—**Stowaway**, stō'a-wā, *n.* One who attempts to obtain a free passage by concealing himself aboard a ship.

Strabismus, stra-bis'mus, *n.* [Gr. *strabismos*, from *strabizo*, to squint, from *strabos*, squinting.] A defect in a person's eyes, rendering them incapable of looking exactly in the same direction, certain muscles not being of normal length; squinting.

Straddle, strad'l, *v.i.*—*straddled*, *straddling*. [For *stridle*, from *stride*.] To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart; to sit astride.—*v.t.* To stride over; to stand or sit astride of.—*n.* A standing or sitting with the legs far apart.—**Straddle-legged**, *a.* Having the legs wide apart.

Straggle, strag'l, *v.i.*—*straggled*, *straggling*. [Freq. from O.E. *strake*, to wander, to stray, A. Sax. *strican*, to go. STREIK.] To wander from the direct course or way; to scatter in marching; to rove; to shoot too far in growth; to grow with long irregular branches; to occur at intervals or apart from one another; to occur here and there.—**Straggler**, strag'ler, *n.* One who straggles; one who wanders from or is left behind by his fellows; something that stands apart from others.—**Straggling**, strag'ling, *p.* and *a.* Separated from the main body; spreading out irregularly; scattered; standing apart.

Straight, strāt, *a.* [The pp. of O.E. *streccke*, *streke*, A. Sax. *streccan*, to stretch (STRETCH); distinct from *strait*.] Passing from one point to another by the nearest course; not curved, bent, or crooked; direct (a *straight* line); according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness; upright.—*adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time; in a straight line.—*n.* Straight part; straight direction.—**Straight-edge**, *n.* A slip of wood or metal made perfectly straight on the edge, and used to test surfaces or for drawing straight lines.—**Straighten**, strā'tn, *v.t.* To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.—**Straightener**, strā'tn-er, *n.* One who or that which straightens.—**Straightforward**, strāt'for-wērd, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating; upright; honest; open.—**Straightforward**, **Straightforwards**, *adv.* Directly forward.—**Straightforwardly**, strāt'for-wērd-li, *adv.*—**Straightforwardness**, strāt'for-wērd-nes, *n.*—**Straightly**, strāt'li, *adv.* In a straight line; not crookedly; directly.—**Straightness**, strāt'nes, *n.* The quality or state of being straight; directness.—**Straightway**, strāt'wā, *adv.* Immediately; forthwith; without delay.

Strain, strān, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *estraindre*, *estreindre*, *streindre*, to strain, wring, &c. (Fr. *étreindre*), from L. *stringo*, *strinxere*, to strain, to draw tight, pp. *strictus*. *Strict*, *strait*, *stringent* are from same verb; so *constrain*, *restrain*, *restrict*, *constriction*, &c.] To stretch or draw tightly; to make tighter; to squeeze or clasp in an embrace; to injure or weaken by stretching or overtasking; to subject to too great stress or exertion; to harm by a twist or wrench; hence, to sprain; to exert to the utmost; to put to the utmost strength or exertion; *fig.* to push beyond the due limit; to carry too far; to do violence to (to *strain* the meaning of a text); to squeeze out; to purify by filtration; to filter.—*To strain a point*, to make a special and often inconvenient effort; to exceed one's duty; to overstep one's commission.—*v.i.* To exert one's self; to make violent efforts; to filter or be filtered; to percolate.—*n.* A violent effort; an excessive exertion of the limbs or muscles, or of the mind; an injurious stretching of the muscles or tendons; a continued course of action; general bear-

ing; a poem; a song; a lay; a tune; a melody or part of a melody; especially, a section of a melody ending with a cadence; the subject or theme of a poem, discourse, &c.; tenor of discourse; *mech.* force acting on any material, and tending to disarrange its component parts or destroy their cohesion.—**Strainable**, strā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being strained. — **Strainer**, strā'nėr, *n.* One who strains; an instrument for filtration.

Strain, strān, *n.* [O.E. *strene*, *streen*, *stren*, A. Sax. *strynd*, stock, race, from *strýnan*, *streónan*, to produce.] Race; stock in a genealogical sense; family blood; quality or line in regard to breeding; natural disposition; turn; tendency.

Strait, strāt, *a.* [From O.Fr. *estreit*, *estroit* (Fr. *étroit*), narrow, from L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, to draw tight. STRAIN, *v.t.*] Strict or rigorous†; narrow; not wide.—*n.* A narrow pass or passage; a narrow passage of water between two seas or oceans (the plural is often used of one: the *Strait* or *Straits* of Gibraltar); distress; difficulty; distressing necessity. — **Straiten**, strā'tn, *v.t.* To make strait; to contract, confine, hem in, narrow; to make tense or tight; to distress; to press with poverty or other necessity; to put in pecuniary difficulties: used especially in pp.—**Strait-laced**, *a.* Having the stays or bodice tightly laced; constrained; strict in manners or morals; often excessively and puritanically strict.—**Straitly**, strāt'li, *adv.* In a strait manner. — **Straitness**, strāt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being strait; narrowness; strictness.—**Strait-jacket**, **Strait-waistcoat**, *n.* A garment made of some strong material, with long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, used to restrain lunatics.

Strake, strāk, *n.* [A form of *streak.*] A continuous line of planking or plates on a ship's side, reaching from stem to stern.

Stramineous, stra-min'ē-us, *a.* [L. *stramineus*, from *stramen*, straw.] Strawy; consisting of straw; like straw.

Strand, strand, *n.* [A. Sax. D. Dan. Sw. and G. *strand*, Icel. *strönd*, strand, shore, coast; root meaning doubtful.] A shore or beach of the sea or lake.—*v.i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground; to have progress interrupted; to come to a stand-still.—*v.t.* To drive or run aground on the sea-shore.

Strand, strand, *n.* [Same as D. *streen*, G. *strähne*, a skein. a strand.] One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.

Strange, strānj, *a.* [O.Fr. *estrange* (Fr. *étrange*), from L. *extraneus*, that is without, from *extra*, on the outside—*ex*, out, and affix *-tra* (as in *contra*). EXTERIOR.] Foreign; belonging to another country; not one's own; belonging to others; not before known, heard, or seen; new; wonderful; causing surprise; extraordinary; odd; unusual; not according to the common way; estranged; not familiar; unacquainted; not knowing. — *Strange sail* (*naut.*), an unknown vessel. — **Strangely**, strānj'li, *adv.* In a strange manner; surprisingly; wonderfully; remarkably; in a distant and reserved manner. — **Strangeness**, strānj'nes, *n.* The state or character of being strange. — **Stranger**, strān'jėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *estranger.*] A foreigner; one of another place; one unknown or at least not familiar; one not knowing; one ignorant or unacquainted (a *stranger* to the affair); a guest; a visitor; one not admitted to fellowship.

Strangle, strang'gl, *v.t.*—*strangled*, *strangling*. [O.Fr. *estrangler*, L. *strangulare*, to strangle, from Gr. *stranggalaō*, *stranggaloō*, to knot, *stranggō*, to tie tight; same root as E. *string.*] To destroy the life of by compressing the windpipe; to choke; *fig.* to suppress or stifle. — **Strangler**, strang'glėr, *n.* One who or that which strangles.—**Strangles**, strang'glz, *n. pl.* A disorder which attacks horses, consisting of an abscess between the branches of the lower jaw. — **Strangulated**, strang'gū-lā-ted, *a.* *surg.* having the circulation stopped in any part by compression (*strangulated* hernia). — **Strangulation**, strang-gū-lā'-shon, *n.* [L. *strangulatio.*] The act of strangling; the state of being strangled; *med.* the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestine in hernia.

Strangury, strang'gū-ri, *n.* [L. *stranguria*, Gr. *strangouria*—*stranx*, *strangos*, a drop, and *ouron*, urine.] A disease in which there is pain in passing the urine, which is given out by drops. — **Strangurious**, strang-gū'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to strangury.

Strap, strap, *n.* [A collateral form of *strop*, from root of *stripe*, *strip*; or from L. *struppus*, a thong.] A long narrow slip of leather or other substance of various forms and for various uses, and often provided with a buckle; a plate, band, or strip of metal to connect or hold other parts together; a piece of leather for sharpening razors, &c.: in this sense often written *strop.*—*v.t.*—*strapped*, *strapping*. To chastise with a strap; to fasten or bind with a strap. — **Strapper**, strap'ėr, *n.* One who uses a strap. — **Strapping**, strap'ing, *a.* [Comp. *thumping*, *bouncing*, *thundering*, &c.] Tall and well made; handsome. [Colloq.] —**Strap-shaped**, *a.* *Bot.* ligulate.

Strappado, strap-pā'dō, *n.* [O.Fr. *strapade*, It. *strappata*, from *strappare*, to pull.] An old punishment, consisting in having the hands of the offender tied behind his back, drawing him up by them by a rope, and then suddenly letting him drop.

Strass, stras, *n.* [From the name of its German inventor.] A variety of flint-glass used in the manufacture of artificial gems.

Strata. See STRATUM.

Stratagem, strat'a-jem, *n.* [Fr. *stratagème*, from L. *strategema*, Gr. *stratēgēma*, from *stratēgos*, a general, from *stratos*, an army, *agō*, to lead.] An artifice in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy; a clever piece of generalship; any artifice; a trick to gain some advantage. — **Stratagemic**,† **Stratagemical**,† strat-a-jem'ik, strat-a-jem'i-kal, *a.* Containing stratagem or artifice.—**Strategic**, **Strategical**, stra-tej'ik, stra-tej'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to strategy; effected by strategy.—*Strategic point*, any point in the theatre of warlike operations which affords to its possessor an advantage over his opponent. Also **Strategetic**, **Strategetical**, strat-ē-jet'ik, strat-ē-jet'i-kal.—**Strategically**, **Strategetically**, stra-tej'i-kal-li, strat-ē-jet'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a strategic manner. — **Strategist**, strat'ē-jist, *n.* One skilled in strategy.—**Strategy**, **Strategetics**, **Strategics**, strat'ē-ji, strat-ē-jet'-iks, stra-tej'iks, *n.* The science of forming and carrying out projects of military operations; generalship; the use of artifice or finesse in carrying out any project. ∴ *Strategy* refers to the operations or movements previous to a battle; *tactics* is the art of handling troops when in actual contact with the enemy.

Strath, strath, *n.* [Gael. *srath.*] In Scotland, a valley of considerable size, often having a river running through it, giving it its distinctive name (*Strathspey*, *Strathdon*, &c.).—**Strathspey**, strath-spā', *n.* In Scotland, a species of dance in duple time, resembling a reel, but slower; an air or piece of music for this dance.

Stratify, &c. Under STRATUM.

Stratocracy, stra-tok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *stratos*, an army, and *kratos*, power.] A military government; government by military chiefs and an army.

Stratum, strā'tum, *n.* pl. **Strata**, strā'ta. [L., what is spread or stretched out, from *sterno*, *stratum*, to strew (whence also *street*); the root is that of E. *straw*, to *strew.*] A layer or bed of matter spread out; *geol.* a layer of any substance, as sand, clay, limestone, &c., which is deposited over a certain surface by the action of water, especially such a layer when forming one of a number superposed. — **Stratify**, strat'i-fi, *v.t.*—*stratified*, *stratifying*. [Fr. *stratifier* —L. *stratum*, and *facio*, to make.] To form into strata or layers, as substances in the earth; to lay or arrange in strata. —**Stratification**, strat'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The process by which are formed strata; an arrangement in strata or layers.—**Stratified**, strat'i-fid, p. and *a.* Arranged in layers or strata.—**Stratiform**, strat'i-form, *a.* In the form of strata.—**Stratigraphic**, **Stratigraphical**, strat-i-graf'ik, strat-i-graf'i-kal, *a.* [L. *stratum*, and Gr. *graphō*, to describe.] Relating to strata or their arrangement.—**Stratigraphically**, strat-i-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* As regards stratigraphy or the disposition of strata.—**Stratigraphy**, stra-tig'ra-fi, *n.* That department of geology which treats of the arrangement of strata, or the order in which they succeed each other.

Stratus, strā'tus, *n.* [L., a strewing, a covering. STRATUM.] A low, dense, horizontal cloud.

Straw, stra, *n.* [A. Sax. *streáw*, straw=Icel. *strá*, Dan. *straa*, D. *stroo*, G. *stroh*, straw; akin to *strew*; cog. L. *stramen*, straw, from *sterno*, to strew. STRATUM, STREW.] The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c.; such stalks collectively when cut, and after being thrashed (no plural in this sense); used proverbially as typical of worthlessness (I don't care a *straw*).—*Man of straw*, the figure of a man formed of a suit of old clothes stuffed with straw; hence, the mere resemblance of a man; a person of little or no means or substance; an imaginary person.—**Strawberry**, stra'-be-ri, *n.* [A. Sax. *streáwberie*, *streów-berie*, from its habit of spreading or *strewing* itself along the ground.] A well-known fruit and plant, the fruit being succulent and bearing the seeds on its surface.—**Strawberry-tree**, *n.* The arbutus. — **Straw-board**, *n.* Thick paper board made altogether or principally from straw. — **Straw-bonnet**, *n.* A bonnet for females, made of plaited straw of some cereal plant. — **Straw-braid**, *n.* Straw-plait.—**Straw-built**, *a.* Built of straw.— **Straw-colour**, *n.* The colour of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish colour. — **Straw-coloured**, *a.* Of a light yellow.—**Straw-cutter**, *n.* An instrument to cut straw for fodder.—**Straw-hat**, *n.* A hat made of the plaited straw of cereals.—**Straw-paper**, *n.* Paper made wholly or principally from straw.—**Straw-plait**, *n.* A plait or braid formed of straws, generally wheat or rye, used to form ladies' bonnets, hats, &c.— **Strawy**, stra'i, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or like straw.

Stray, strā, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *estrayer*, *estraier*, to wander, from O.Fr. *estrée*, It. *strada*, a road or street; from L.L. *strata*, a street. STREET.] To wander, as from a direct course; to go astray; *fig.* to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to roam or ramble; to run in a serpentine course; to wind.—*a.* Having gone astray; straggling.—*n.* Any domestic animal that wanders at large or is lost; an estray.— **Strayer**, strā'ėr, *n.* One who strays.

Streak, strēk, *n.* [A. Sax. *strica*, a line, a stroke=Icel. *stryk*, Dan. *streg*, D. *streek*, a stroke, streak, line; akin *strike.*] A line or long mark of a different colour from the ground; a stripe; *naut.* a strake; *mineral.* the colour and appearance of a mineral when scratched.—*v.t.* To form streaks on; to variegate with lines of colour.— **Streaked**, **Streaky**, strēkt, strē'ki, *a.* Having streaks; striped.

Stream, strēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *streám*, a stream, a river=D. *stroom*, Icel. *straumr*, Dan. and Sw. *ström*, G. *strom*; from root seen in Skr. *sru*, to flow (with *t* inserted).] Any river, brook, or course of running water; a flow or gush of any fluid substance; a flow of air or gas or of light; a steady current in the sea or in a river (the Gulf *Stream*); anything issuing as if in a flow (a *stream* of words); many individuals moving uniformly forward without interval.—*v.i.* To flow in a stream; to issue with continuance, not by fits; to issue or shoot in streaks or beams; to stretch in a long line; to float at full length in the air. —*v.t.* To send forth in a current or stream: to pour. — **Stream-anchor**, *n.* *Naut.* an anchor used for warping and like purposes. — **Streamer**, strē'mėr, *n.* A long narrow flag; a pennon; a stream of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.— **Stream-ice**, *n.* A line of pieces of drift ice in a current.—**Streamlet**, strēm'let, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.—**Stream-tin**, *n.* Tin ore found in alluvial ground in

rounded particles and masses.—**Streamy**, strē'mi, *a.* Abounding with streams; having the form of a stream or beam of light.
Street, strēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *stræt*, a street, from L. *strata* (*via*), a paved way, from *sterno*, *stratum*, to strew, to pave. STRATUM, STREW, STRAY.] A way or road in a city having houses on one or both sides, chiefly a main way, in distinction from a *lane* or *alley*; the houses as well as the open way.—**Street-arab**, *n.* A neglected street boy.—**Street-car**, *n.* A tramway car which runs in a street.—**Street-door**, *n.* A door which opens upon a street.—**Street-sweeper**, *n.* One who sweeps the streets; a machine for sweeping the streets.—**Street-walker**, *n.* A common prostitute.—**Street-walking**, *n.* The practice of a street-walker.
Stremma, strem'ma, *n.* [Gr., a wrench, from *strephō*, to twist.] *Pathol.* a strain or sprain of the parts about a joint.
Strength, strength, *n.* [A. Sax. *strengthu*, strength, from *strang*, strong: comp. *length* and *long*. STRONG.] The muscular force or energy which an animal is capable of exerting; animal force; the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding; solidity or toughness (the *strength* of a bone); power or vigour of any kind; capacity for exertion (*strength* of mind, memory, evidence, argument, affection); power of resisting attacks; that on which confidence or reliance is placed; support; force or power in expressing meaning by words; vividness; intensity; intensity of some distinguishing or essential constituent; potency (*strength* of wine, poison, acid); legal or moral force or efficacy; force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of an army, fleet, or the like; force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; vehemence; impetuosity.—*On* or *upon the strength of*, in reliance upon the value of; on the faith of.—**Strengthen**, streng'then, *v.t.* To make strong or stronger; to add strength to; to confirm; to establish; to encourage; to fix in resolution; to make greater; to add intensity to.—*v.i.* To grow strong or stronger.—**Strengthener**, streng'then-ėr, *n.* One who or that which strengthens.—**Strengthless**, strength'les, *a.* Wanting strength.
Strenuous, stren'ū-us, *a.* [L. *strenuus*, vigorous, strenuous; allied to Gr. *strēnēs*, strong, hard.] Eager and constant in action; zealous; ardent; earnest.—**Strenuously**, stren'ū-us-li, *adv.* Ardently; actively.—**Strenuousness**, stren'ū-us-nes, *n.* Earnestness; active zeal.
Stress, stres, *n.* [O.Fr. *estrecer*, *estrecier* (Fr. *étrécir*), to straiten, to narrow, from L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, *strictum*, to draw tight (whence *stringent*, *strain*). STRAIN.] Constraining, urging, or impelling force; pressure; urgency; violence (*stress* of weather); an effort or exertion; a strain; weight, importance, or influence, imputed or ascribed (to lay *stress* on some point in argument); accent or emphasis; *mech.* force exerted in any direction or manner on bodies (*tensile* stress, &c.).
Stretch, strech, *v.t.* [A softened form from A. Sax. *streccan*, to stretch = D. *strekken*, G. *strecken*, Dan. *strække*, to stretch. *Straight* is a derivative, and *strake*, *streak*, *strike*, *string*, *strong* are connected.] To draw out; to extend in length; to draw tight; to make tense; to extend, spread, expand in any direction; to reach out; to hold forth; to extend or distend forcibly; to strain; to exaggerate; to extend too far (to *stretch* a prerogative).—*To stretch a point.* Same as *To strain a point*.—*v.i.* To extend; to reach; to be continuous over a distance; to bear extension without breaking; to attain greater length.—*n.* A stretching or the state of being stretched; an effort; a strain; utmost extent or reach; an extended portion; an expanse.—*On* or *upon the stretch*, in a continuous effort or strain; straining one's powers.—*At* or *on a stretch*, at one effort; at one time.—**Stretcher**, strech'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stretches; an instrument for widening gloves or for distending boots; a flat board on which corpses are laid out; a litter for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons; *carp.* a tie-timber in a frame; *naut.* a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against.
Strew, strö or strō, *v.t.*—pret. *strewed*; pp. *strewed* or *strewn*. [A. Sax. *streowian*, to scatter = Goth. *straujan*, G. *streuen*, Icel. *strá*, Dan. and Sw. *strö*; same root as *straw*, *star*, L. *sterno*, *stratum* (E. *stratum*), Skr. *stri*, to strew.] To scatter or sprinkle: always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles; to cover by scattering or being scattered over; to throw loosely apart; to spread abroad; to disseminate. Also written *Strow* and formerly *Straw*.
Stria, stri'a, *n.* pl. **Striæ**, stri'ē. [L.] A technical term for fine thread-like lines or streaks seen on the surface of shells, minerals, plants, &c.—**Striate**, **Striated**, stri'āt, stri'ā-ted, *a.* [L. *striatus*.] Marked with striæ.—*Striated fibre*, the fibre of the voluntary muscles or those that the will can influence.—**Striate**, *v.t.*—*striated*, *striating*. To mark with striæ.—**Striation**, stri-ā'shon, *n.* The state of being striated; striate markings; *geol.* the grooving of rock surfaces by masses of ice passing over them.
Stricken, strik'n, pp. of *strike*. Struck; smitten; advanced (as in age—'well *stricken* in years').
Strickle, strik'l, *n.* [From *strike*.] An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure; an instrument for whetting scythes.
Strict, strikt, *a.* [L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, to draw tight; whence also *stringent*, *strain*. STRAIN.] Carefully adhering to or governed by some rule; carefully observed; rigorously nice (*strict* watch); rigorous as to rules or conduct (*strict* in religious observances); definite as to terms; stringent; rigidly interpreted; not loose or vague (the *strict* sense of a word).—**Strictly**, strikt'li, *adv.* In a strict manner; with nice or rigorous accuracy; correctly; definitely; rigorously.—**Strictness**, strikt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being strict; exactness in the observance of rules; rigorous accuracy; precision; severity; stringency.
Stricture, strik'tūr, *n.* [L. *strictura*, from *stringo*, *strictum*, to draw tight. STRICT.] A touch of sharp criticism; a censorious remark; censure; *med.* a morbid contraction of some mucous canal or duct of the body, especially the urethra.—**Strictured**, strik'tūrd, *a.* Affected with stricture.
Stride, strīd, *v.i.*—pret. *strode*; pp. *stridden*; ppr. *striding*. [A. Sax. *stridan*, to stride, to walk, *bestridan*, to bestride; L.G. *striden*, to stride; comp. Dan. *stritte*, to straddle; also G. *streiten*, to contend, *streit*, Dan. *strid*, contest.] To walk with long steps; to stand with the feet far apart; to straddle.—*v.t.* To pass over at a step; to bestride.—*n.* A long step; a measured or pompous step; a lofty gait; the space measured by the legs far apart.
Strident, strī'dent, *a.* [L. *stridens*, *stridentis*, ppr. of *strideo*, to creak.] Creaking; harsh; grating.—**Stridulation**, strid-ū-lā'shon, *n.* A small, harsh, creaking noise, as made by some insects.—**Stridulatory**, strid'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Stridulous.—**Stridulous**, strid'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *stridulus*.] Making a small creaking sound.
Strife, strīf, *n.* [From Icel. *strith*, war, strife; the *th* being changed to *f* by the influence of *strive*, O.Fr. *estriver*. STRIVE.] Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation; emulation; contention in anger or enmity; discord; quarrel or war.—**Strifeful**, strīf'ful, *a.* Full of strife; contentious.
Strigil, strij'il, *n.* [L. *strigilis*, from *stringo*, to graze, to scrape.] An instrument used by the ancients for scraping the skin at the bath.
Strike, strīk, *v.i.*—pret. *struck*; pp. *struck*, *stricken*; ppr. *striking*. [A. Sax. *strican*, to go rapidly in a straight course; *astrican*, to strike, to smite; D. *strijken*, to stroke; G. *streichen*, Icel. *strykja*, to stroke, to flog; cog. L. *stringo*, to strain, to touch lightly (STRAIN). *Stroke* is a derivative.] To pass or dart with rapidity (to *strike* into another path; the bullet *struck* through the door); to penetrate (the roots *strike* deep); to make a quick blow or thrust; to use one's weapons; to knock; to sound an hour (as a clock); to reach or act on by appulse (light *strikes* on the wall); to run or dash upon the shore, a rock, or bank; to be stranded; to lower a sail or a flag in token of respect, or to signify surrender (the ship *struck*); to yield; to quit work in order to compel an increase or prevent a reduction of wages, or for other reasons.—*To strike at*, to make or aim a blow at; to attack.—*To strike home*, to give an effective blow.—*To strike in*, to put in one's word suddenly; to interpose.—*To strike in with*, to conform to; to suit.—*To strike out*, to deliver a blow; to start to swim.—*To strike up*, to begin to play or sing.—*v.t.* To touch or hit with some force; to smite; to give a blow to; to give, deal, or inflict (with *blow* or similar word as object); to dash; to knock (with the instrument as object); to produce by a blow or blows (to *strike* fire); to stamp with a stroke; hence, to mint; to coin; to thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate (a tree *strikes* its root deep); to cause to sound; to notify by sound; to impress (the mind) strongly; to affect sensibly with strong emotion (the scene *struck* him); to produce suddenly; to effect at once (to *strike* terror); to bring suddenly into some state or condition (to *strike* one dumb); to make and ratify (to *strike* a bargain); to lower, as the yards, flag, sails of a vessel.—*Well struck* or *stricken in years*, of an advanced age.—*To strike a balance*, in *book-keeping*, to bring out the amount due on one or other of the sides of a debtor and creditor account; hence, in general, to ascertain on which side the preponderance is.—*To strike down*, to prostrate by a blow or illness; to fell.—*To strike off*, to separate by a blow; to erase from an account; to deduct; to impress; to print.—*To strike oil*, to find petroleum when boring for it; hence, to make a lucky hit (colloq.).—*To strike out*, to blot out; to efface; to erase; to plan or excogitate by a quick effort; to devise.—*To strike sail*, to lower or take in sail.—*To strike a tent*, to take it down.—*To strike up*, to drive up with a blow; to begin to play or sing.—*To strike work*, to cease work, especially till some dispute between employers and employed is settled.—*n.* An instrument for levelling a measure of grain, salt, &c.; a strickle; the act of a body of workmen discontinuing work with the object of compelling their employer to concede certain demands made by them; *geol.* the horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted strata, running at right angles to the dip.—**Striker**, strī'kėr, *n.* One who or that which strikes.—**Striking**, strī'king, *a.* Such as to strike with surprise or other feeling; remarkable; forcible; impressive.—**Strikingly**, strī'king-li, *adv.* In a striking manner; remarkably; strongly; impressively.—**Strikingness**, strī'king-nes, *n.* The quality of being striking.
String, string, *n.* [A. Sax. *streng*—D. *streng*, Icel. *strengr*, Dan. and Sw. *streng*, G. *strang*, string, cord; allied to *strong*, and L. *stringo*, to draw tight (whence *strict*), *strangulo*, to strangle.] A small rope, line, or cord used for fastening or tying things; a twine; a thread; a thread on which things are filed; and hence, a set of things on a line (a *string* of beads); the chord of a musical instrument which gives a sound by its vibrations; hence, *pl.* the stringed instruments of an orchestra; a line or chain of things following each other; a nerve or tendon of an animal body (the heart *strings*); a series of things connected or following in succession (a *string* of arguments).—*v.t.*—pret. and pp. *strung*. To furnish with strings; to put in tune the strings of; to put on a string (to *string* beads).—**String-band**, *n.* A band of musicians who play on stringed instruments.—**String-course**, *n.* A narrow moulding continued horizontally along the face of a building.—**Stringed**, stringd, *a.* Having strings; produced by strings.—**Stringer**, string'ėr, *n.* One who strings; an inside strake of plank or of plates in a ship; *carp.*

a board that sustains some important part of a framework or structure.—**String-halt**, *n.* A twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, constituting a defect, being a convulsive motion of the muscles of the hough.—**Stringiness**, string'i-nes, *n.* The state of being stringy; fibrousness. — **Stringless**, string'les, *a.* Having no strings.—**Stringy**, string'i, *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; ropy; sinewy; wiry.—**Stringy-bark**, *n.* A name of several Australian trees of the genus Eucalyptus.

Stringent, strin'jent, *a.* [L. *stringens*, *stringentis*, ppr. of *stringo*, to draw tight. STRICT, STRAIN.] Making strict claims or requirements; strict; rigid; making severe restrictions. — **Stringently**, strin'jent-li, *adv.* In a stringent manner.—**Stringency**, **Stringentness**, strin'jen-si, strin'jent-nes, *n.* State or character of being stringent; strictu[illegible].

Strip, strip, *v.t.*—*stripped*, *stripping*. [A. Sax. *strypan*, to strip, to spoil; L.G. *strippen*, *stripen*, *strepen*, D. *stroopen*, G. *streifen*, to strip; closely akin to *stripe*.] To pull or tear off (a covering); to deprive of a covering; to remove the clothes from; to skin; to peel (to *strip* a tree *of* the bark); to deprive; to bereave; to despoil; to tear off the thread of a screw or bolt; to milk dry; to unrig (to *strip* a ship).—*v.i.* To take off the covering or clothes.—*n.* A narrow piece comparatively long; a stripe.—**Stripper**, strip'ėr, *n.* One that strips.

Stripe, strip, *n.* [Closely akin to *strip* and =L.G. *stripe*, D. *streep*, Dan. *stribe*, G. *streif*, a stripe.] A long narrow division of anything of a different colour from the rest; a streak; a strip or long narrow piece; a stroke made with a lash, rod, or scourge; a wale or weal.—*v.t.*—*striped*, *striping*. To make stripes upon; to form with lines of different colours.—**Striped**, stript, *a.* Having stripes of different colours.

Stripling, strip'ling, *n.* [From *strip*, *stripe*, with dim. term. *-ling*; primarily, a tall slender youth, one that shoots up suddenly; comp. *slip*, *scion*.] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

Strive, striv, *v.i.*—pret. *strove*, pp. *striven*, ppr. *striving*. [O.Fr. *estriver*, to strive, from O.H.G. *streban*, G. *streben*, Dan. *stræbe*, D. *streven*, to strive; or from Icel. *strith*, strife.] To make efforts; to endeavour with earnestness; to try; to contend; to struggle in opposition; to fight; to quarrel or contend with each other; to be in dispute or altercation; to vie.—**Striver**, stri'vėr, *n.* One that strives.

Strobilus, **Strobile**, strō-bi'lus, strō'bil, *n.* [Gr. *strobilos*, a pine-cone.] *Bot.* a catkin the carpels of which are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds, as in the fruit of the pines; a pine-cone. — **Strobiliform**, **Strobilaceous**, strō-bi'li-form, strō-bi-lā'shus, *a.* Shaped like a strobile.—**Strobiline**, strō-bi'lin, *a.* Pertaining to a strobile; cone-shaped. — **Strobilite**, strō-bi'lit, *n.* [Gr. *strobilos*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil coniferous cone.

Stroke, strōk, *n.* [From *strike*.] A blow; a knock; the striking of one body against another; a fatal assault or attack; a sudden attack of disease or affliction; a calamity; the striking of a clock; a dash in writing or printing; a line; the touch of a pen or pencil (a hair-*stroke*); a touch; a masterly effort (a *stroke* of genius); a successful attempt; the sweep of an oar; the stroke-oar or strokesman; *steam-engin.* the entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder.—**Stroke-oar**, *n.* The aftmost oar of a boat; also, the man that uses it.—**Strokesman**, strōks'man, *n.* The man who rows the aftmost oar in a boat, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest.

Stroke, strōk, *v.t.*—*stroked*, *stroking*. [A. Sax. *strácian*, to stroke = D. *strooken*, to stroke, to flatter; closely akin to *strike*.] To rub gently with the hand in kindness or tenderness; to rub gently in one direction; to make smooth by gentle rubbing.—*n.* A caress; a gentle rubbing with the hand, expressive of kindness. — **Stroker**, strō'kėr, *n.* One who strokes.

Stroll, strōl, *v.i.* [Of doubtful origin; comp. Prov. G. *strolen*, *struolen*, to stroll.] To wander on foot slowly; to ramble idly or leisurely. — *Strolling player*, an inferior stage-player who goes about from place to place and performs wherever an audience can be obtained. —*n.* A walking idly and leisurely; a ramble.—**Stroller**, strōl'ėr, *n.* One who strolls; an itinerant player.

Stroma, strō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *strōma*, a bed, from *strōnnymi*, to spread out.] *Anat.* the bed or foundation texture of an organ, or of any deposit; *bot.* the fleshy substance in some fungous plants; a thallus.

Strombus, strom'bus, *n.* [L. *strombus*, from Gr. *strombos*, a spiral shell, a top.] A genus of gasteropods having univalve spiral shells, one of them being the largest known.

Stromeyerite, strō-mī'ėr-it, *n.* [After the chemist *Stromeyer*.] A steel-gray ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper.

Strong, strong, *a.* [A. Sax. *strang*, *strong*, strong, robust=Icel. *strangr*, Dan. and D. *streng*, strong; G. *streng*, strict; same root as *string*, and L. *stringo*, to draw tight (whence *strict*). *Strength* is a derivative.] Having physical power; having the power of exerting great bodily force; robust; muscular; able or powerful mentally or morally; of great power or capacity (a *strong* mind, memory, imagination); naturally sound or healthy; hale; not easily broken; firm; solid; compact; well fortified; not easily subdued or taken (a *strong* fortress or position); having great military or naval power or force; having great wealth or resources; having force from moving with rapidity; violent; impetuous; adapted to make a deep impression on the mind or imagination; effectual; cogent; ardent or zealous (a *strong* supporter); having a particular quality or qualities in a great degree (a *strong* decoction, *strong* tea); containing much alcohol; intoxicating; affecting the senses forcibly (a *strong* light, scent, flavour); substantial; solid, but not of easy digestion; well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; vehement; earnest (a *strong* affection); having great resources; powerful; mighty; having great force or expressiveness; forcibly expressed; (preceded by numerals) amounting to; powerful to the extent of (an army 10,000 *strong*); *com.* tending upwards in price; rising (a *strong* market); *gram.* applied to inflected words when inflection is effected by internal vowel change and not by adding syllables: *swim*, *swam*, *swum* is a *strong* verb (WEAK). *Strong* is used as an element in many self-explanatory compounds, as *strong*-backed, *strong*-bodied, *strong*-voiced, &c.—**Stronghold**, strong'hōld, *n.* A fastness; a fortified place; a place of security. — **Strongly**, strong'li, *adv.* In a strong manner; with strength, force, or power; firmly; forcibly; violently. — **Strong-minded**, *a.* Having a strong or vigorous mind; having a masculine rather than a feminine turn of mind; unfeminine: applied ironically to women claiming equality with men. — **Strong-room**, *n.* A fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which valuables are kept.—**Strong-waters**, *n. pl.* Distilled or ardent spirits.

Strontia, stron'shi-a, *n.* An oxide of strontium occurring at *Strontian*, in Argyleshire, whence its name, a grayish-white powder, closely resembling baryta. The *nitrate of strontia* is sometimes used in making fireworks, as it communicates a magnificent red colour to flame.—**Strontian**, stron'shi-an, *n.* A name given to strontia.—*a.* Pertaining to strontia; containing strontia.—**Strontianite**, stron'shi-an-it, *n.* A mineral, native carbonate of strontia.—**Strontitic**, stron-tit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to strontia or strontium.—**Strontium**, stron'shi-um, *n.* The metal of which strontia is the oxide, of a whitish yellow colour, ductile and malleable, and somewhat harder than lead.

Strop, strop, *n.* [A. Sax. *stropp*, from L. *stroppus*, *struppus*, a thong.] A strip of leather, or a strip of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, used for sharpening razors; a razor-strop.—*v.t.*—*stropped*, *stropping*. To sharpen with a strop.

Strophe, strō'fē, *n.* [Gr. *strophē*, from *strephō*, to turn.] The part of a Greek choral ode sung in turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, *antistrophe* being the reverse; hence, in lyric poetry, a term for the former of two corresponding stanzas, the latter being the *antistrophe*.—**Strophic**, strō'fik, *a.* Relating to or consisting of strophes.

Strophiole, strō'fi-ōl, *n.* [L. *strophiolum*, a chaplet, dim. of *strophium*, Gr. *strophion*, a wreath.] *Bot.* a little tubercular part near the hilum of some seeds; a caruncle.—**Strophiolate**, **Strophiolated**, strō'fi-o-lāt, strō'fi-o-lā-ted, *a.* *Bot.* having strophioles.

Strove, strōv, pret. of *strive*.

Strow, strō, *v.t.*—pret. *strowed*; pp. *strowed* or *strown*. Same as *Strew*.

Struck, struk, pret. and pp. of *strike*.

Structure, struk'tūr, *n.* [L. *structura*, from *struo*, *structum*, to build, seen in *construct*, *instruct*, *destruction*, *destroy*, *construe*, &c.] A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or of magnificence; an edifice; manner of building; make; construction; the arrangement of the parts in a whole (the *structure* of a sentence, rock of a columnar *structure*); manner of organization; mode in which different organs or parts are arranged. — **Structural**, struk'tū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to structure.—**Structured**, struk'tūrd, *a.* Possessing a regular organic structure.—**Structureless**, struk'tūr-les, *a.* Devoid of regular organic structure.

Struggle, strug'l, *v.i.*—*struggled*, *struggling*. [Formerly *strogle*, *strogle*; of doubtful origin; comp. O.Sw. *strug*, a quarrel.] To make efforts with contortions of the body; to use great efforts; to labour hard; to strive.—*n.* A violent effort with contortions of the body; a contortion of distress; a forcible effort to attain an object; an effort to get on in the world; contest; strife.—**Struggler**, strug'lėr, *n.* One who struggles.

Strum, strum, *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To play unskilfully and coarsely on a stringed instrument; to thrum.—*v.t.* To play on unskilfully or noisily.

Struma, strö'ma, *n.* pl. **Strumæ**, strö'mē. [L., from *struo*, to build.] A scrofulous swelling or tumour; scrofula; sometimes goitre; *bot.* a swelling at the extremity of a petiole, next the lamina of a leaf.—**Strumatic**, strö-mat'ik, *a.* Strumose.—**Strumiform**, strö'mi-form, *a.* Having the appearance of a struma.—**Strumose**, **Strumous**, strö'mōs, strö'mus, *a.* Scrofulous; *bot.* having strumæ.—**Strumousness**, **Strumosity**, strö'mus-nes, strö-mos'i-ti, *n.*

Strumpet, strum'pet, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps from O.Fr. *strupre*, *stupre*, L. *stuprum*, fornication, debauchery.] A prostitute; a harlot.—*v.t.* To debauch.

Strung, strung, pret. of *string*.

Strut, strut, *v.i.*—*strutted*, *strutting*. [O.E. *strut*, *strout*, to swell or bulge, to strut; akin Dan. *strutte*, to strut, to stick out; L.G. *strutt*, sticking out; G. *strotzen*, to teem.] To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity or pompousness. —*n.* A lofty, proud step or walk with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking; *carp.* a strengthening piece obliquely or diagonally placed; a brace; a stretching-piece. — **Strutter**, strut'ėr, *n.* One who struts.—**Struttingly**, strut'ing-li, *adv.*

Strychnia, **Strychnine**, strik'ni-a, strik'nin, *n.* [Gr. *strychnos*, a name of several plants of the nightshade order.] A vegetable alkaloid obtained from certain East Indian trees and especially from the seeds of nux-vomica, a most energetic poison, yet in very small doses used as a remedy in paralysis.—**Strychnic**, strik'nik, *a.* Pertaining to strychnine.

Stub, stub, *n.* [A. Sax. *styb*, a stub=Icel. *stubbi*, *stubbr*, *stobbi*, a stump, Dan. *stub*, stump, stubble; L.G. *stubbe*, D. *stobbe*, a stump; *stubble*, *stump*, *stubborn* are akin.] The stump of a tree or that part which remains in the earth when the tree is cut down; a stub-nail.—*v.t.*—*stubbed*, *stubbing*. To grub up by the roots; to clear

of roots.—**Stubby**, stub'i, *a.* Abounding with stubs; short and thick.—**Stubbiness**, stub'i-nes, *n.* The state of being stubby.—**Stub-iron**, *n.* Iron from stub-nails, used principally for making gun-barrels of superior quality.—**Stub-nail**, *n.* A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

Stubble, stub'l, *n.* [A dim. form from *stub;* Dan. and Sw. *stub*, stubble.] The stumps of corn left in the ground; the part of the stalk left in the ground by the scythe or sickle. — **Stubbled**, stub'ld, *a.* Covered with stubble.—**Stubble-fed**, *a.* Fed, as cows or geese, on the fine natural grass that grows among stubble. — **Stubble-goose**, *n.* A goose fed among stubble.—**Stubbly**, stub'li, *a.* Covered with stubble; resembling stubble; short and stiff (a *stubbly* beard).

Stubborn, stub'orn, *a.* [From *stub*, A. Sax. *styb*, lit. like a *stub*, blockish, obstinate, with A. Sax. adj. term. *-or* and *-n* added.] Unreasonably or perversely obstinate; not to be moved or persuaded by reason; inflexible; refractory; not easily worked (as soil, metal); stiff; not flexible. ∴ Syn. under OBSTINATE.—**Stubbornly**, stub'orn-li, *adv.* In a stubborn manner; obstinately. — **Stubbornness**, stub'orn-nes, *n.* Perverse obstinacy; inflexibility.

Stucco, stuk'kō, *n.* [It., from O.H.G. *stucchi*, a crust.] A kind of fine plaster, used for cornices, mouldings, &c., of rooms—a composition of fine sand, pulverized marble, and gypsum mixed with water; also, a popular name for plaster of Paris or gypsum.—*v.t.* To overlay with stucco.—**Stuccoer**, stuk'kō-er, *n.* One who stuccoes.—**Stucco-work**, *n.* Ornamental work of stucco, such as cornices, mouldings, &c.

Stuck, stuk, pret. and pp. of *stick*.—**Stuck-up**, *a.* Giving one's self airs of importance or superiority; aping the manners of one's superiors. [Colloq.]

Stud, stud, *n.* [A. Sax. *studu*, a prop, a stud; Icel. *stod*, Dan. *stöd*, D. *stut*, a prop, support; from stem of *steady*.] A nail with a large head, inserted chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob; an ornamental button for a shirt front, transferable from one shirt to another; a supporting beam; a post or prop.—*v.t.*—*studded*, *studding*. To adorn with studs or knobs; to set thickly, as with studs.—**Studded**, stud'ed, *a.* Set with studs; thickly set or sprinkled (*studded* with stars).

Stud, stud, *n.* [A. Sax. *stód*, a stud (whence *stódhors*, a stallion); Icel. *stóð*, Dan. *stod*, a stud; akin *steed*.] A collection of breeding horses and mares; a person's horses collectively.—**Stud-book**, *n.* A book containing a genealogy or register of horses or cattle of particular breeds.—**Stud-horse**, *n.* A breeding horse.

Studding-sail, stud'ing, *n.* [From *stud*, a support, or altered from *steadying-sail*.] *Naut.* a sail set on the outer edge of any of the principal sails during a light wind.

Student, stū'dent, *n.* [L. *studens*, *studentis*, ppr. of *studeo*, to study.] A person engaged in learning something from books, or attending some educational institution, especially of the higher class; one studying anything; a scholar; a man devoted to books; a bookish man.—**Studentship**, stū'dent-ship, *n.* The state of being a student.—**Studied**, stud'id, *p.* and *a.* Made the subject of study; well considered; qualified by study; premeditated: deliberate (a *studied* insult).—**Studiedly**, stud'id-li, *adv.* In a studied manner.—**Studier**, stud'i-er, *n.* One who studies.—**Studio**, stū'di-ō, *n.* [It., from L. *studium*, study.] The working room of a painter or sculptor.—**Studious**, stū'di-us, *a.* [Fr. *studieux*, L. *studiosus*.] Given to study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; eager to discover something or to effect some object; earnest; eager (*studious* to please); attentive; careful: with *of*; deliberate; studied.—**Studiously**, stū'di-us-li, *adv.* In a studious manner; with zeal and earnestness; diligently.—**Studiousness**, stū'di-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being studious.—**Study**, stud'i, *n.* [L. *studium*, zeal, study, from *studeo*, to study.] Application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject for the purpose of learning what is not before known; earnest endeavour; diligence; a branch of learning studied; an object of study; a building or apartment devoted to study; a fit of thought; a reverie; *fine arts*, a work undertaken for improvement, or a preparatory sketch to be used in the composition of more finished works.—*v.t.*—*studied*, *studying*. To apply the mind to books or learning; to dwell in thought; to ponder; to be zealous.—*v.i.* To apply the mind to for the purpose of learning; to consider attentively; to examine closely; to con over, or to commit to memory; to have careful regard to (one's interest, comfort, &c.); to be solicitous for the good of.

Stuff, stuf, *n.* [O.Fr. *estoffe* (Fr. *étoffe*), stuff, material, from L. *stuppa*, tow. STOP.] Substance or matter indefinitely; the matter of which anything is formed; material; furniture; goods (O.T.); refuse or worthless matter; hence, foolish or irrational language; trash; *com.* a general name for fabrics of silk, wool, hair, cotton, &c.; particularly, woollen cloth of slight texture, for linings, &c.—*v.t.* [In this sense—G. *stopfen*, to stuff or cram; E. to *stop* up.] To fill by packing or crowding material into; to cram; to crowd in together; to fill or pack with material necessary to make complete (to *stuff* a cushion); to fill the skin of, as of a dead animal, for presenting and preserving its form; to fill mentally full; to crowd with facts or idle tales or fancies; *cookery*, to fill with seasoning (to *stuff* a leg of veal). —*v.i.* To feed gluttonously.—**Stuffer**, stuf'er, *n.* One who stuffs; one who stuffs the skins of animals to preserve them as specimens.—**Stuff gown**, *n.* A gown made of stuff; the gown of a barrister under the rank of queen's counsel, and therefore not entitled to wear a silk gown.—**Stuffing**, stuf'ing, *n.* That which is used for filling anything; seasoning for meat.—**Stuffing-box**, *n.* A close box packed with hemp or other matter through which a piston passes and which gives a tight joint.

Stuffy, stuf'i, *a.* [O.Fr. *estouffer*, to stifle, from *estoffe*, stuff. STUFF.] Difficult to breathe in; close; stifling: said of a room. —**Stuffiness**, stuf'i-nes, *n.* The state of being stuffy; closeness; mustiness.

Stultify, stul'ti-fi, *v.t.*—*stultified*, *stultifying*. [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, to make.] To make foolish; to make a fool of; to cause to appear as a fool.—**Stultification**, stul'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of stultifying.—**Stultifier**, stul'ti-fi-er, *n.* One who stultifies.—**Stultiloquence**, stul-til'o-kwens, *n.* [L. *stultus*, and *loquentia*, a talking.] Foolish talk; a babbling.

Stum, stum, *n.* [From D. *stom*, unfermented wine, must, from *stom*, G. *stumm*, Dan. and Sw. *stum*, dumb, mute.] Unfermented grape juice; must or new wine; wine made by must to ferment anew.—*v.t.*—*stummed*, *stumming*. To renew by mixing with must and fermenting anew.

Stumble, stum'bl, *v.i.*—*stumbled*, *stumbling*. [O.E. *stomble*, *stomel*; allied to E. *stammer*, Prov.E. *stummer*, Icel. *stumra*, to stumble, N. *stumla*, to totter, L.G. *stumpeln*, to walk heavily.] To trip in walking; to make a false step; to stagger; to walk unsteadily; to fall into crime or error; to err; to strike upon without design; to light by chance: with *on* or *upon*.—*v.t.* To cause to stumble; to puzzle.—*n.* The act of stumbling; a trip in walking or running; a blunder. — **Stumbler**, stum'bler, *n.* One that stumbles. —**Stumbling-block**, **Stumbling-stone**, *n.* Any cause of stumbling; that which forms a difficulty in one's way or which causes offence: used in figurative sense.—**Stumblingly**, stum'bling-li, *adv.*

Stump, stump, *n.* [A nasalized form of *stub*, and—Dan. *stump*, Icel. *stumpr*, D. *stomp*, G. *stumpf*, a stump. STUB.] The root part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down; the part of a limb or other body remaining after the rest is cut off or destroyed (the *stump* of a tooth, of a lead pencil); one of the three posts constituting the wicket in the game of cricket. —*On the stump*, going through a district and making speeches. [Originally American; the stump of a tree being often used as a platform in lately cleared districts.] —*v.t.* To lop; to make a tour through delivering speeches for political or personal purposes (to *stump* the country); *cricket*, to put out of play by knocking down a stump or stumps.—*v.i.* To walk stiffly, heavily, or noisily.—*To stump up*, to pay or hand over money. [Colloq.]—**Stumper**, stump'er, *n.* One who stumps.—**Stump-orator**, *n.* A man who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree; a frothy or bombastic speaker.—**Stump-oratory**, *n.* Oratory such as that of a stump-orator.—**Stump-speech**, *n.* A speech made from the stump of a tree or other improvised platform; a frothy or bombastic harangue.—**Stumpy**, stump'i, *a.* Full of stumps; short or stubby (Colloq.).

Stun, stun, *v.t.*—*stunned*, *stunning*. [A. Sax. *stunian*, to stun, from *stun*, noise; same root as Skr. *stan*, to thunder. ASTONISH.] To overpower the sense of hearing of; to confound by loud noise; to render insensible or dizzy by force or violence; to render senseless by a blow; to surprise completely; to overpower.—**Stunner**, stun'er, *n.* Something first-rate; a person or thing of very showy appearance. [Slang.] —**Stunning**, stun'ing, *a.* First-rate; excellent. [Slang.]

Stung, stung, pret. and pp. of *sting*.

Stunk, stungk, pret. of *stink*.

Stunt, stunt, *v.t.* [From A. Sax. *stunt*, blunt, stupid; Sw. *stumt*, docked, short; akin Icel. *stuttr*, short, stunted; G. *stutzen*, to dock. STUMP.] To hinder from free growth; to check in growth; to dwarf.—*n.* A check in growth.—**Stunted**, stunt'ed, *p.* and *a.* Checked in growth; of dwarfish growth. — **Stuntedness**, stunt'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being stunted.

Stupa, stō'pa, *n.* [Skr. *stūpa*.] A Buddhist sacred monumental structure, commemorating some event or marking some spot.

Stupe, stūp, *n.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Flannel, flax, or similar substance wrung out of hot water, plain or medicated, applied to a wound or sore.

Stupefy, stū'pē-fi, *v.t.*—*stupefied*, *stupefying*. [Fr. *stupéfier*, from L. *stupefacere*—*stupeo*, to be struck senseless, and *facio*, to make. STUPID.] To deprive of sensibility; to make dull or dead to external influences; to make torpid.—**Stupefacient**, **Stupefactive**, stū-pē-fā'shi-ent, stū-pē-fak'tiv, *a.* Having a stupefying power. — *n.* A medicine which produces stupor; a narcotic. — **Stupefaction**, stū-pē-fak'shon, *n.* The state of being stupefied or stunned; a senseless state; insensibility; torpor. — **Stupefier**, stū'pē-fi-er, *n.* One who or that which stupefies.

Stupendous, stū-pen'dus, *a.* [L. *stupendus*, amazing, from *stupeo*, to be astonished. STUPID.] Striking dumb by magnitude; great and wonderful: of astonishing magnitude or elevation: grand.—**Stupendously**, stū-pen'dus-li, *adv.* In a stupendous manner. — **Stupendousness**, stū-pen'dus-nes, *n.*

Stupeous, **Stupose**, stū'pē-us, stū'pōs, *a.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Resembling tow; covered with filaments like tow.

Stupid, stū'pid, *a.* [L. *stupidus*, from *stupeo*, to be astonished or struck senseless (seen also in *stupefy*, *stupendous*; perhaps same root as *stand*.] Bereft of consciousness, sense, or feeling; in a state of stupor; insensible; stupefied; devoid of understanding; possessed of dull gross folly; extremely dull of perception or understanding; nonsensical.—**Stupidity**, **Stupidness**, stū-pid'i-ti, stū'pid-nes, *n.* [L. *stupiditas*.] The state or quality of being stupid; stupor; astonishment; extreme dulness of understanding; dull foolishness.—**Stupidly**, stū'pid-li, *adv.* In a stupid manner.—**Stupify**, stū'pi-fi, *v.t.* Same as *Stupefy*.—**Stupor**, stū'por, *n.* [L. *stupor*, from *stupeo*.] Great diminution or total suspension of sensibility: a state in which the faculties are deadened or dazed; torpor.

Stuprate, stū'prāt, *v.t.*—*stuprated*, *stuprating*. [L. *stupro*, *stuprātum*, to defile, from *stuprum*, defilement.] To ravish; to debauch. — **Stupration**, stū-prā'shon, *n.* Rape; violation of chastity by force.

Sturdy, ster'di, *a.* [O.Fr. *estourdi* (Fr. *étourdi*), stupid, inconsiderate, from L. *ex*,

intens., and *torpidus*, torpid.] Stubborn‡; stiff-necked‡; exhibiting strength or force; forcible; vigorous; robust in body; strong; stout; vigorous and hardy.—**Sturdily**, stėr'di-li, *adv.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; lustily. — **Sturdiness**, stėr'di-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sturdy.

Sturdy, stėr'di, *n.* [Gael. *stuird*, *stuirdean*, vertigo, sturdy.] A disease in sheep, marked by staggering, vertigo, stupor, &c.

Sturgeon, stėr'jon, *n.* [Fr. *esturgeon*, from L.L. *sturio*, from O.H.G. *sturio*, A. Sax. *styria*, a sturgeon.] A genus of large fishes having a skin protected with rows of bony plates; flesh valuable as food; roes converted into caviare, and air-bladder into isinglass.

Stutter, stut'ėr, *v.i.* [Same as D. and L.G. *stotteren*, G. *stottern*, to stutter; freq. forms corresponding to Prov. E. *stut*, to stutter; Sc. *stot*, to rebound; Icel. *stauta*, to strike.] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words. —*n.* A stammer; a hesitation in speaking. —**Stutterer**, stut'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who stutters; a stammerer. — **Stuttering**, stut'ėr-ing, *n.* A stutter or stammer.—**Stutteringly**, stut'ėr-ing-li, *adv.*

Sty, stī, *n.* [A. Sax. *stige*, a sty or pen = Icel. *stía*, Dan. *sti*, Sw. *stia*, O.H.G. *stiga*, a sty. The first part of *steward* is this word.] A pen or inclosure for swine; any filthy hovel or place; a place of bestial debauchery.—*v.t.*—*stied*, *stying*. To shut up in a sty.

Sty, Styan, stī, stī'an, *n.* Same as *Stye*.

Stye, stī, *n.* [A. Sax. *stigend*, a tumour on the eye, from *stigan*, to rise; akin *stair*.] A small inflammatory tumour on the edge of the eyelid, particularly near the inner angle of the eye. Written also *Sty*.

Stygian, stij'i-an, *a.* [L. *Stygius*, from *Styx*, Gr. *Styx*, *Stygos*, the Styx, from *stygeō*, to hate.] Pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed; hence, hellish; infernal.

Style, stīl, *n.* [Fr. *style*, from L. *stilus*, *stylus*, a stake, pointed instrument, style for writing, hence mode of expression; from root of *stimulus*, *stick*, *sting*. Spelling influenced by Gr. *stylos*, a pillar.] A pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing by scratching on wax tablets; anything of a similar kind; a pointed tool used in graving; a pointed surgical instrument; the pin or gnomon of a sundial; *bot.* the prolongation of the summit of the ovary which supports the stigma; manner of writing with regard to language; a distinctive manner of writing belonging to an author or body of authors; a characteristic mode of presentation in any of the fine arts; particular type of architecture pervading a building (the Gothic *style*); external manner, mode, or fashion; manner deemed elegant and appropriate; fashion (a person dressed in the *style*); a formal or official designation; title (a person's *style* and title); *chron.* a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars. *Old Style* followed the Julian manner of computing the months and days, in which the year consists of 365 days and 6 hours, or something more than 11 minutes too much. The Gregorian or *New Style*, according to the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, was adopted in England in 1752, and now almost everywhere prevails. ∴ Syn. under DICTION.—*v.t.*—*styled*, *styling*. To term; to name or call; to designate or denominate. — **Stylet**, stī'let, *n.* *Surg.* a probe.—**Stylar**, stī'lėr, *a.* Pertaining to a style.—**Stylate**, stī'lāt, *a.* *Bot.* having a persistent style.—**Styliform**, stī'li-form, *a.* Having the shape of or resembling a style; styloid.—**Styline**, stī'lin, *a.* *Bot.* pertaining to the style.—**Stylish**, stīl'ish, *a.* Being in fashionable form or in high style; being quite in the mode or fashion; showy. —**Stylishly**, stīl'ish-li, *adv.* In a stylish manner; showily. — **Stylishness**, stīl'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stylish; showiness.—**Stylist**, stīl'ist, *n.* A writer or speaker who is careful of his style; a master of style.—**Stylistic**, stī-lis'tik, *a.* Relating to style. — **Stylography**, stī-log'ra-fi, *n.* A method of writing or engraving with a style. — **Stylographic**, **Stylographical**, stī-lō-graf'ik, stī-lō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to stylography.—**Styloid**, stī'loid, *a.* Having some resemblance to a style or pen.

Stylite, stī'līt, *n.* [Gr. *stylitēs*, from *stylos*, a pillar.] A pillar-saint, one of those ascetics who, by way of penance, passed the greater part of their lives on the top of high columns or pillars.

Stylobate, stī'lō-bāt, *n.* [L. *stylobates*, *stylobata*, from Gr. *stylobatēs*—*stylos*, a pillar, and *bainō*, to go.] *Arch.* a continuous and unbroken pedestal or elevation upon which a range of columns stands.

Stylography. Under STYLE.

Stylometer, stī-lom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *stylos*, a column, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring columns.—**Stylospore**, stī'lō-spōr, *n.* *Bot.* a spore in certain fungi at the tip of a short thread-like body.

Stylus, stī'lus, *n.* A style.

Styptic, Styptical, stip'tik, stip'ti-kal, *a.* [L. *stypticus*, from Gr. *styptikos*, from *styphō*, to contract.] Astringent‡; having the quality of stopping the bleeding of a wound. — **Styptic**, *n.* A substance that checks a flow of blood by application to the bleeding surface. — **Stypticity**, stip-tis'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being styptic.

Styrax, stī'raks, *n.* [L. and Gr. *styrax* or *storax*.] The genus of plants that yield storax.—**Styracine**, stī'ra-sin, *n.* A crystalline substance extracted from storax.—**Styrole, Styrol**, stī'rōl, *n.* Oil of storax.

Suable. Under SUE.

Suasion, swā'zhon, *n.* [L. *suasio*, *suasionis*, from *suadeo*, *suasum*, to advise (as in *dissuade*, *persuade*).] The act of persuading. —**Suasive**, swā'ziv, *a.* Having power to persuade.—**Suasively**, swā'ziv-li, *adv.* In a manner tending to persuade.—**Suasory**, swā'so-ri, *a.* [L. *suasorius*.] Tending to persuade.

Suave, swāv, *a.* [Fr. *suave*, sweet, pleasant, from L. *suavis*, sweet; same root as *suadeo*, to persuade, and as E. *sweet*.] Gracious or agreeable in manner; blandly polite; pleasant.—**Suavely**, swāv'li, *adv.* In a suave manner; blandly. — **Suavity**, swav'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *suavité*, L. *suavitas*.] The state or quality of being suave; graciousness and politeness of address; pleasantness.

Sub, sub, *n.* A colloquial contraction for *subordinate*: an inferior officer, functionary, or the like.

Subacid, sub-as'id, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Moderately acid or sour.—*n.* A substance moderately acid.

Subacrid, sub-ak'rid, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Moderately pungent or acrid.

Subacute, sub-a-kūt', *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Acute or pointed in a modified degree.

Subaerial, sub-ā-ē'ri-al, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *aer*, the air.] Under the air or sky; *geol.* used of phenomena taking place on the earth's surface under the open air: opposed to *subaqueous*.

Subah, sū'bä, *n.* [Per. and Hind., a province.] In India, a province or viceroyship.—**Subahdar, Subadar**, sū-bä-där'. A ruler of a province.

Subalate, sub-ā'lāt, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] *Bot.* slightly alate.

Subalpine, sub-al'pin, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Belonging to a region on lofty mountains immediately below the Alpine.

Subaltern, sub-al'tėrn or sub'al-tėrn, *a.* [L. *subalternus*, subordinate—*sub*, under, *alter*, another.] Holding an inferior or subordinate position; in the army below the rank of a captain.—*n.* A commissioned military officer below the rank of captain. —**Subalternate**, sub-al-tėr'nāt, *a.* Subordinate; successive. — **Subalternation**, sub-al'tėr-nā"shon, *n.* State of inferiority or subjection.

Subangular, sub-ang'gū-lėr, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Slightly angular.

Subapical, sub-ap'i-kal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Under the apex; pertaining to the part below the apex.

Subaquatic, Subaqueous, sub-a-kwat'ik, sub-ak'wē-us, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *aqua*, water.] Being under water; *geol.* formed under water; deposited under water.

Subarborescent, sub-är'bor-es"ent, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

Subarctic, sub-ärk'tik, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Applied to a region or climate next to the arctic; approximately arctic.

Subastringent, sub-as-trin'jent, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Astringent in a small degree.

Subaudition, sub-a-dish'on, *n.* [L. *subauditio*, from *subaudio*, to understand or supply a word omitted—*sub*, under, and *audio*, to hear.] The act of understanding something not expressed.

Subaxillary, sub-ak'sil-la-ri, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *axilla*, the arm-pit.] Under the armpit or the cavity of the wing; *bot.* placed under the axil.

Subbreed, sub'brēd, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subdivision of a breed.

Subcalcareous, sub-kal-kā'rē-us, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Somewhat calcareous.

Subcartilaginous, sub-kär'ti-laj"i-nus, *a.* [L. *sub*, under or slightly.] Situated under or beneath cartilage; partially gristly.

Subcaudal, sub-ka'dal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *cauda*, a tail.] Lying or situated beneath the tail.

Subcentral, sub-sen'tral, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, slightly.] Being under the centre; nearly central.

Subcircular, sub-sėr'kū-lėr, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Somewhat or nearly circular.

Subclass, sub'klas, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subdivision of a class, consisting of allied orders.

Subclavian, sub-klā'vi-an, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *clavis*, a key, used in sense of Gr. *kleis*, the collar-bone.] Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone.

Subcolumnar, sub-ko-lum'nėr, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] *Geol.* approximately columnar.

Subcommittee, sub-kom-mit'ē, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

Subcompressed, sub-kom-prest', *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Partially or somewhat compressed.

Subconcave, sub-kon'kāv, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Slightly concave.

Subconical, sub-kon'i-kal, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Slightly conical.

Subcontract, sub'kon-trakt, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A contract under a previous contract. — **Subcontracter**, sub-kon-trak'tėr, *n.* One who takes a portion of a contract from the principal contractor.

Subcontrary, sub-kon'tra-ri, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, slightly.] Contrary in an inferior degree; *geom.* applied to two similar triangles so placed as to have a common angle at their vertex, and their bases not parallel or coincident; *logic*, applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other.

Subcordate, sub-kor'dāt, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Somewhat cordate; in shape somewhat like a heart.

Subcostal, sub-kos'tal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *costa*, a rib.] Situated under or between the ribs.

Subcranial, sub-krā'ni-al, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Under the cranium or skull.

Subcrystalline, sub-kris'tal-in, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Imperfectly crystallized.

Subcutaneous, sub-kū-tā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *cutis*, skin.] Situated immediately under the skin.—*Subcutaneous syringe*, a syringe for injecting substances beneath the skin.—**Subcuticular**, sub-kū-tik'ū-lėr, *a.* Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin.

Subcylindrical, sub-si-lin'dri-kal, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Approximately or imperfectly cylindrical.

Subdeacon, sub'dē-kn, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* an ecclesiastic subordinate to the deacon. — **Subdeaconry, Subdeaconship**, sub'dē-kn-ri, sub'dē-kn-ship, *n.* The office of subdeacon.

Subdean, sub'dēn, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] An under dean; a dean's substitute. — **Subdeanery**, sub'dē-nėr-i, *n.* The office and rank of subdean. — **Subdecanal**, sub-dek'a-nal, *a.* Relating to a subdean.

Subdialect, sub'di-a-lekt, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] An inferior or less important dialect.

Subdititious, sub-di-tish'us, *a.* [L. *subdititius*, from *subdo*, *subditum*, to substitute—*sub*, under, and *do*, to give.] Put

secretly in the place of something else; foisted in.

Subdivide, sub-di-vid', *v.t.*—*subdivided*, *subdividing*. [L. *subdivido*—*sub*, under, and *divido*. DIVIDE.] To divide the parts of into more parts; to part into subdivisions. — *v.i.* To be subdivided. — **Subdivisible**, sub-di-viz'i-bl, *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.—**Subdivision**, sub-di-vish'on, *n.* The act of subdividing; one of the parts of a larger part.

Subdolous, sub'do-lus, *a.* [L. *subdolus*, cunning, sly—*sub*, slightly, and *dolus*, deceit.] Somewhat crafty; cunning; artful.

Subdominant, sub-dom'i-nant, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] *Mus.* the fourth note of the diatonic scale lying a tone under the dominant or fifth of the scale.

Subdure, **Subduct**, sub-dūr', sub-dukt', *v.t.* [L. *subduco*, *subductum*—*sub*, under, and *duco*, to draw, to lead.] To withdraw; to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.—**Subduction**, sub-duk'shon, *n.* The act of subducting; subtraction.

Subdue, sub-dū', *v.t.*—*subdued*, *subduing*. [O.Fr. *subduser*, to subdue, from L. *sub*, under, and *duco*, to lead. DUKE.] To conquer and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion; to overpower by superior force; to vanquish; to overcome by discipline; to tame; to prevail over by some mild or softening influence; to gain complete sway over; to melt or soften (the heart, opposition); to tone down or make less glaring. ∴ Syn. under CONQUER.—**Subdual**, sub-dū'al, *n.* The act of subduing.—**Subduable**, sub-dū'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being subdued.—**Subdued**, sub-dūd', *p.* and *a.* Vanquished; made mild or tractable; submissive; toned down or softened.—**Subduer**, sub-dū'er, *n.* One who subdues; a conqueror; a tamer.

Subduple, sub-dū'pl, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *duplus*, double.] Containing one part of two.—*Subduple ratio*, the ratio of 1 to 2.

Subduplicate, sub-dū'pli-kāt, *a.* [*Sub*, under, and *duplicate*.] *Math.* expressed by the square root. — *Subduplicate ratio* of two quantities, the ratio of their square roots.

Subeditor, sub-ed'i-ter, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] An assistant editor of a periodical or other publication.

Subepidermal, sub-ep-i-der'mal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Lying immediately under the epidermis.

Suberous, **Suberose**, **Suberous**, sū-be'rē-us, sū'ber-ōs, sū'ber-us, *a.* [L. *suber*, cork.] Of the nature of cork.—**Suberic**, sū-ber'ik, *a.* Pertaining to cork.

Subfamily, sub'fam-i-li, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] *Nat. hist.* a subdivision of a family; a subordinate family.

Subfeudatory, sub-fū'da-to-ri, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] One who held a fief from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

Subfossil, sub-fos'il, *n.* and *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Applied to remains only partially fossilized.

Subgenus, sub'jē-nus, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subdivision of a genus comprising one or more species.—**Subgeneric**, sub-je-ner'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a subgenus.

Subglobular, sub-glob'ū-lēr, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Having a form approaching to globular.

Subgranular, sub-gran'ū-lēr, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Somewhat granular.

Subgroup, sub'grōp, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] In scientific classifications, the subdivision of a group.

Subinfeudation, sub-in'fū-dā"shon, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] The enfeoffment of a subordinate tenant by the holder of a fief.

Subjacent, sub-jā'sent, *a.* [L. *subjacens*, *subjacentis*, from *subjaceo*, to lie under—*sub*, under, and *jaceo*, to lie (as in *adjacent*, *circumjacent*).] Lying under or below; *geol.* applied to rocks, beds, or strata which lie under or are covered by others.

Subject, sub'jekt, *a.* [L. *subjectus*, pp. of *subjicio*, to place under—*sub*, under, and *jacio*, to throw (whence *object*, *eject*, *inject*, *jet*, &c.).] Placed under; being under the power and dominion of another; ruled by another state; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; exposed (*subject to headache*). ∴ Syn. under LIABLE. — *n.* One who owes allegiance to a sovereign; one who lives under and owes allegiance to a government; a person as the recipient of certain treatment; that which is treated or operated on; a dead body for the purpose of dissection; that which is spoken of, thought of, treated of, or handled; matter dealt with; theme of discourse; *logic*, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied; *gram.* that which is spoken of; the nominative of a verb; *philos.* the mind, soul, or personality of the thinker—the *Ego*; the thinking agent or principle, the *object*, which is its correlative, being anything or everything external to the mind; *mus.* the principal theme of a movement; *fine arts*, the incident chosen by an artist; the design of a composition or picture.—*v.t.* (sub-jekt'). To bring under; to subdue; to expose; to make liable; to cause to undergo; to expose, as in chemical or other operations: usually with *to* following in all senses (*to subject a person to ridicule*). — **Subjection**, sub-jek'shon, *n.* The act of subjecting or subduing; the state of being under the control and government of another; subjugation; enthralment. — **Subjective**, sub-jek'tiv, *a.* Relating to the subject, as opposed to the *object*; belonging to one's own mind and not to what is external; belonging to ourselves, the conscious *subject*; in *literature* and *art*, characterized by prominence of the personality of the author or artist (the writings of Shelley and Byron are *subjective*). — **Subjectively**, sub-jek'tiv-li, *adv.* In a subjective manner; as existing in thought or mind. — **Subjectiveness**, sub-jek'tiv-nes, *n.* Subjectivity.—**Subjectivism**, sub-jek'tiv-ism, *n.* *Metaph.* the doctrine that all human knowledge is merely relative. — **Subjectivity**, sub-jek-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The state of being subjective or in the mind alone; the character of exhibiting the individuality of an author or artist.—**Subject-matter**, *n.* The theme or matter discussed or spoken of.

Subjoin, sub-join', *v.t.* [L. *sub*, under, near.] To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written.—**Subjoinder**, sub-join'dēr, *n.* A rejoinder.

Subjugate, sub'jū-gāt, *v.t.*—*subjugated*, *subjugating*. [L. *subjugo*, *subjugatum*—*sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke. JOIN, YOKE.] To subdue and bring under dominion; to conquer and compel to submit.—**Subjugation**, sub-jū-gā'shon, *n.* The act of subjugating; subjection.—**Subjugator**, sub'jū-gā-ēr, *n.* One who subjugates.

Subjunctive, sub-jungk'tiv, *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, from *subjungo*, *subjunctum*—*sub*, under, near, and *jungo*, to join.] Subjoined; *gram.* designating a mood or form of verbs expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency, generally subjoined or subordinate to another verb, and preceded by a conjunction.—*n.* *Gram.* the subjunctive mood.

Subkingdom, sub'king-dum, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] One of the great primary groups into which the animal kingdom is divided.

Sublapsarian, sub-lap-sā'ri-an, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *lapsus*, a sliding, a fall.] One who maintains the theological doctrine that God permitted the fall of man, and after it elected certain persons to salvation passing over others.

Sublease, sub'lēs, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] *Law*, an under lease; a lease granted to a subtenant. — **Sublessee**, sub-les-sē', *n.* The receiver or holder of a sublease.

Sublet, sub-let', *v.t.* [L. *sub*, under.] To underlet; to let to another person, the party letting being himself lessee of the subject.

Sublibrarian, sub'li-brā-ri-an, *n.* An under librarian; an assistant librarian.

Sublieutenant, sub'lef-ten-ant, *n.* An inferior or second lieutenant.

Sublimate, sub'li-māt, *v.t.* — *sublimated*, *sublimating*. [L. *sublimo*, *sublimatum*, to raise, elevate. SUBLIME.] To bring by heat from the solid state into the state of vapour, which on cooling again becomes solid; *fig.* to refine and exalt; to elevate. —*n.* What is produced by sublimation.—*Corrosive sublimate*. CORROSIVE. — *Blue sublimate*, a preparation of mercury with sulphur and sal ammoniac, used in painting.—**Sublimation**, sub-li-mā'shon, *n.* The process of sublimating; a process by which solids are by heat converted into vapour that again becomes solid.—**Sublimatory**, sub'li-ma-to-ri, *n.* A vessel used in sublimation.—*a.* Employed or used in sublimation. — **Sublimable**, sub-li'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being sublimated.

Sublime, sub-lim', *a.* [L. *sublimis*, elevated, exalted, lofty, sublime; origin doubtful.] High in place; elevated; high in excellence; elevated far above men in general by lofty or noble traits: said of persons; striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power; calculated to awaken, or expressive of, awe, veneration, or lofty feeling; grand; noble: said of objects, of scenery, of an action or exploit, &c.—*The sublime*, what is sublime; sublimity; what is grand or lofty in style; the grand in the works of nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful.—*v.t.*—*sublimed*, ppr. *subliming*. To exalt or render sublime; to dignify; to ennoble; to sublimate (which see).—*v.i.* To be susceptible of sublimation. —**Sublimely**, sub-lim'li, *adv.* In a sublime manner; grandly; majestically; loftily.—**Sublimeness**, sub-lim'nes, *n.* Sublimity.—**Sublimity**, sub-lim'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sublimité*; L. *sublimitas*.] The state or quality of being sublime; grandeur; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; loftiness of conception, sentiment, or style; elevation, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art; the emotion produced by what is sublime.

Sublineation, sub-lin'ē-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, *linea*, a line.] A line under a word or words.

Sublingual, sub-ling'gwal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *lingua*, the tongue.] Situated under the tongue.

Sublittoral, sub-lit'ō-ral, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *litus*, *littoris*, the shore.] Under or close to the shore.

Sublunary, sub'lū-na-ri, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *luna*, the moon.] *Lit.* situated under the moon; hence, pertaining to this world; mundane; earthly; worldly.—**Sublunar**, sub-lū'nēr, *a.* Situated beneath the moon.

Subluxation, *n.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] *Surg.* an incomplete luxation or dislocation; a sprain.

Submammary, sub-mam'a-ri, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *mamma*, the breast.] Situated under the mammæ or paps.

Submarginal, sub-mar'ji-nal, *a.* [L. *sub*, near.] *Bot.* situated near the margin.

Submarine, sub-ma-rēn', *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *mare*, the sea. MARINE.] Situated, existing, acting, or growing at some depth in the waters of the sea; remaining at the bottom or under the surface of the sea (*submarine plants*).—*Submarine forest*, a collection of roots and stems of trees, &c., occupying the sites on which they grew, but now submerged by the sea. — *Submarine telegraph*, a telegraph cable laid along the bottom of the sea.

Submaxillary, sub-mak-sil'la-ri, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *maxilla*, the jaw.] Situated under the jaw.

Submediant, sub-mē'di-ant, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, *medius*, middle.] *Mus.* the sixth note of the diatonic scale, or middle note between the octave and subdominant.

Submental, sub-men'tal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *mentum*, the chin.] *Anat.* situated under the chin.

Submerge, sub-mērj', *v.t.*—*submerged*, *submerging*. [L. *submergo*—*sub*, under, and *mergo*, to plunge. MERGE.] To put under water; to plunge; to cover or overflow with water; to drown.—*v.i.* To plunge under water; to sink out of sight.—**Submergence**, sub-mēr'jens, *n.* Act of submerging.—**Submerse**, **Submersed**, sub-mērs', sub-mērst', *a.* *Bot.* being or growing under water.—**Submersion**, sub-mēr'shon, *n.* [L. *submersio*, *submersionis*.] The act of putting or state of being put under water or other fluid; a dipping or plunging; a state of being overflowed.

Submetallic, sub-me-tal'ik, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Imperfectly or partially metallic.

Submit, sub-mit′, *v.t.*—*submitted, submitting.* [L. *submitto*, to put under, submit—*sub*, under, and *mitto*, to send. MISSION.] To yield to the power or will of another; used *refl.*; to place under the control of another; to surrender; to leave to the discretion or judgment of another; to refer.—*v.i.* To yield one's person to the power of another; to surrender; to yield one's opinion; to acquiesce; to be submissive; to yield without murmuring.—**Submitter**, sub-mit′ėr, *n.* One who submits.—**Submission**, sub-mish′on, *n.* [L. *submissio, submissionis.*] The act of submitting, yielding, or surrendering; the state of being submissive; humble or suppliant behaviour; meekness; resignation; compliance with the commands of a superior; obedience.—**Submissive**, sub-mis′iv, *a.* Disposed, or ready to submit, compliant; obedient; humble; meek.—**Submissively**, sub-mis′iv-li, *adv.* In a submissive manner; meekly; humbly.—**Submissiveness**, sub-mis′iv-nes, *n.* The character of being submissive; ready compliance; meekness.

Submucous, sub-mū′kus, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] *Anat.* lying or pertaining to the parts under a mucous membrane.

Submultiple, sub-mul′ti-pl, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times.

Submuscular, sub-mus′kū-lėr, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] *Anat.* lying or pertaining to parts under a muscle.

Subnarcotic, sub-när-kot′ik, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Moderately narcotic.

Subnascent, sub-nas′ent, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *nascor*, to grow.] Growing underneath.

Subnormal, sub-nor′mal, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] The portion of a diameter intercepted between the ordinate and the normal to any curve.

Subnude, sub-nūd′, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly, *nudus*, naked.] *Bot.* almost naked or bare of leaves.

Subobtuse, sub-ob-tūs′, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Somewhat or partially obtuse.

Suboccipital, sub-ok-sip′i-tal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Being under the occiput.

Suboperculum, sub-ō-pėr′kū-lum, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *operculum.*] The lower part or section of the gill-covers of a fish. OPERCULUM.—**Subopercular**, sub-ō-pėr′kū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the suboperculum.

Suborbital, sub-or′bi-tal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Beneath the orbital cavity; infraorbital.

Suborder, sub-or′dėr, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subdivision of an order in classifications; a group of animals or plants greater than a genus and less than an order.

Subordinate, sub-or′di-nāt, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordino*, to set in order, from *ordo*, order. ORDER.] Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; occupying a lower position in a scale; inferior in nature, power, importance, &c.—*v.t.*—*subordinated, subordinating.* To place below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; to make subject.—*n.* One inferior in power, rank, dignity, office, &c.; one below and under the orders of another.—**Subordinately**, sub-or′di-nāt-li, *adv.* In a subordinate manner; in a lower rank, dignity, &c.—**Subordination**, sub-or′di-nā″shon, *n.* The act of subordinating; gradation of ranks one below another; the state of being under control or government; subjection.—**Subordinative**, sub-or′di-nā-tiv, *a.* Tending to subordinate.—**Subordinacy, Subordinance**, sub-or′di-na-si, sub-or′di-nans, *n.* The state of being subordinate.

Suborn, sub-orn′, *v.t.* [Fr. *suborner*, from L. *suborno*, to prepare secretly, to suborn—*sub*, under, and *orno*, to equip, adorn. ORNAMENT.] To bribe to commit perjury; to induce to give false testimony or do some other wickedness.—**Subornation**, sub-or-nā′shon, *n.* The crime of suborning.—*Subornation of perjury*, the inducing of any person to commit perjury.—**Suborner**, sub-or′nėr, *n.* One who suborns.

Subovate, sub-ō′vāt, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg.

Subpellucid, sub-pel-lū′sid, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Nearly or almost pellucid.

Subperitoneal, sub-per′i-tō-nē″al, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] *Anat.* situated under the peritoneum.

Subplinth, sub′plinth, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] *Arch.* a second and lower plinth under the principal.

Subpœna, sub-pē′na, *n.* [L. *sub*, and *pœna*, pain, penalty.] *Law*, a writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the witness on whom it is served under a penalty.—*v.t.*—*subpœnaed, subpœnaing.* To serve with a writ of subpœna.

Subpolar, sub-pō′lėr, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Under or below the poles of the earth; adjacent to the poles.

Subprefect, sub-prē′fekt, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subordinate or deputy prefect.

Subprior, sub′pri-or, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] *Eccles.* the vicegerent of a prior.

Subpubic, sub-pū′bik, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] *Anat.* situated under the pubes.

Subquadrate, sub-kwod′rāt, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Nearly quadrate or square.

Subreader, sub-rē′dėr, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] An under reader in the inns of court.

Subrector, sub-rek′tėr, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A rector's deputy or substitute.

Subrigid, sub-rij′id, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Somewhat rigid or stiff.

Subsaline, sub-sa-līn′, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Moderately saline or salt.

Subsaturated, sub-sat′ū-rā-ted, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Not completely saturated.

Subscapular, sub-skap′ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Beneath the scapula or shoulder-blade.

Subscribe, sub-skrīb′, *v.t.*—*subscribed, subscribing.* [L. *subscribo*—*sub*, under, and *scribo*, to write. SCRIBE.] To write one's signature beneath; to sign with one's own hand; to consent or bind one's self to by writing one's name beneath; to attest by writing one's name; to promise to give by writing one's name (to *subscribe* money).—*v.i.* To promise along with others a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper; to give consent; to assent; to enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, &c.—**Subscriber**, sub-skrī′bėr, *n.* One who subscribes; one who admits, confirms, or binds himself to a promise or obligation by signing his name; one who contributes to an undertaking by paying or promising; one who enters his name for a newspaper, periodical, book, or the like.—**Subscribable**, sub-skrī′ba-bl, *a.* Capable of being subscribed.—**Subscript**, sub′skript, *a.* Underwritten; written below something.—**Subscription**, sub-skrip′shon, *n.* [L. *subscriptio.*] The act of subscribing or signing; the signature attached to a paper; a sum subscribed or promised by signature; a sum contributed along with other subscribers; the amount subscribed.

Subsection, sub′sek-shon, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] The part or division of a section.

Subsellium, sub-sel′li-um, *n.* pl. **Subsellia**, sub-sel′li-a. [L. *subsellium*, a seat—*sub*, under, and *sella*, a seat.] A small projecting seat in the stalls of churches, made to turn up upon hinges, so as to be leant against in kneeling.

Subsensible, sub-sen′si-bl, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound for the senses to reach.

Subsequent, sub′sē-kwent, *a.* [L. *subsequens, subsequentis*, ppr. of *subsequor*, to follow close after—*sub*, under, near, and *sequor*, to follow. SEQUENCE.] Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely; following in the order of place or succession; succeeding.—**Subsequently**, sub′sē-kwent-li, *adv.* In a subsequent manner, time, or position; afterwards; later on.—**Subsequence, Subsequency**, sub′sē-kwens, sub′sē-kwen-si, *n.* The state of being subsequent.

Subserve, sub-sėrv′, *v.t.*—*subserved, subserving.* [L. *subservio*—*sub*, under, and *servio*, to serve. SERVE.] To serve or be of advantage to; to be of service to; to assist or promote.—*v.i.* To serve in an inferior capacity; to be subservient.—**Subservience, Subserviency**, sub-sėr′vi-ens, sub-sėr′vi-en-si, *n.* The state of being subservient.—**Subservient**, sub-sėr′vi-ent, *a.* [L. *subserviens*, ppr. of *subservio.*] Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end; acting as a subordinate instrument.—**Subserviently**, sub-sėr′vi-ent-li, *adv.* In a subservient manner.

Subside, sub-sīd′, *v.i.*—*subsided, subsiding.* [L. *subsido*—*sub*, under, and *sido*, to settle, akin to *sedeo*, to sit. SEDATE.] To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as lees; to sink or settle to a lower level, as a building; to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate.—**Subsidence**, sub-sī′dens, *n.* The act or process of subsiding; a gradually settling lower; a sinking into the ground (the *subsidence* of ground).

Subsidiary, sub-sid′i-a-ri, *a.* [L. *subsidiarius.* SUBSIDY.] Lending some aid or assistance; furnishing help; aiding or assisting; subordinate; contributory; pertaining to a subsidy.—*Subsidiary troops*, troops of one nation hired by another for military service.—*n.* One who or that which is subsidiary; an auxiliary; an assistant.—**Subsidiarily**, sub-sid′i-a-ri-li, *adv.* In a subsidiary manner.

Subsidy, sub′si-di, *n.* [L. *subsidium*, from *sub*, under, *sedeo*, to sit; lit. that which is placed beneath as a support. SUBSIDE.] A sum of money granted for a purpose; an aid or tax formerly granted by parliament to the crown for urgent occasions of the realm; a sum paid by one government to another to meet the expenses of carrying on a war.—**Subsidise**, sub′si-dīz, *v.t.*—*subsidised, subsidising.* To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of by a subsidy.

Subsist, sub-sist′, *v.i.* [Fr. *subsister*, from L. *subsistere*—*sub*, under, and *sisto, sistere*, to stand, to be fixed, from *sto*, to stand. STATE.] To exist; to have continued existence; to continue to retain the present state; to be maintained with food and clothing; to be supported; to live; to inhere in something else.—*v.t.* To support with provisions.—**Subsistence**, sub-sis′tens, *n.* [Fr. *subsistance.*] Actual existence; that which furnishes support to animal life; means of support; support; livelihood; inherence in something else.—**Subsistent**, sub-sis′tent, *a.* [L. *subsistens, subsistentis.*] Having existence; inherent.

Subsoil, sub′soil, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil.—*Subsoil plough*, a plough adapted to follow the common plough and loosen the subsoil.

Subspecies, sub′spē-shēz, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subordinate species; a division of a species.

Substance, sub′stans, *n.* [Fr. *substance*, from L. *substantia*, substance, essence; from *substans, substantis*, ppr. of *substo*—*sub*, under, and *sto*, to stand. STATE.] That of which a thing consists or is made up; matter; material; a distinct portion of matter; a body; that which is real; that which constitutes a thing really a thing; the characteristic constituents collectively; the essential or material part; the purport; solidity; firmness; substantiality; material means and resources; goods; estate; *philos.* that which underlies all phenomena; that which exists independently and unchangeably, in contradistinction to *accident* or quality; *theol.* that in which the divine attributes inhere.—**Substantial**, sub-stan′shal, *a.* Actually existing; real; not seeming or imaginary; corporeal; material; firm in substance or material; strong; solid; possessed of considerable substance, goods, or estate; moderately wealthy.—**Substantiality**, sub-stan′shi-al″i-ti, *n.* The state of being substantial.—**Substantialise**, sub-stan′shal-īz, *v.t.* To render substantial.—**Substantially**, sub-stan′shal-li, *adv.* With reality of existence; strongly; solidly; in substance; in the main; essentially.—**Substantialness**, sub-stan′shal-nes, *n.*—**Substantials**, sub-stan′shals, *n. pl.* Essential parts.—**Substantiate**, sub-stan′shi-āt, *v.t.*—*substantiated, substantiating.* To make real or actual; to establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good; to prove.—**Substantiation**, sub-stan′shi-ā″shon, *n.* The act of substantiating or proving; evidence; proof.—**Substantival**, sub′stan-ti-

val, *a.* Relating to or like a substantive. — **Substantive,** sub'stan-tiv, *a.* [L. *substantivus,* self-existent; *substantivum verbum,* the substantive verb.] Betokening or expressing existence; depending on itself: independent. — *Substantive verb,* the verb *to be.* — *n. Gram.* a noun. — **Substantively,** sub'stan-tiv-li, *adv.* In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially; *gram.* as a substantive or noun (an adjective used *substantively*).

Substitute, sub'sti-tût, *v.t.* — *substituted, substituting.* [L. *substitutus, substitutum*—*sub,* under, and *statuo,* to place, to set (whence *statuis,* &c.). STATE.] To put in the place of another; to put in exchange. —*n.* A person acting for or put in the room of another; a person who for a consideration serves in an army in the place of a conscript; one thing put in the place of another or serving the purpose of another. — **Substitution,** sub-sti-tû'shon, *n.* The act of substituting or putting in place of another; *alg.* the putting of one quantity in the place of another, to which it is equal but differently expressed. — **Substitutional,** sub-sti-tû'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or implying substitution. — **Substitutionary,** sub-sti-tû'shon-a-ri, *a.* Substitutional.

Substratum, sub-strâ'tum, *n.* [L. *sub,* under, and *stratum,* something spread. STRATUM.] That which is laid or spread under something; a stratum lying under another; subsoil; *metaph.* matter or substance in which qualities inhere.

Substruction, sub-struk'shon, *n.* [L. *sub,* under, and *struo,* to build. STRUCTURE.] A mass of building below another; a foundation. — **Substructure,** sub-struk'tûr, *n.* An under structure; a foundation.

Subsultive, Subsultory, sub-sul'tiv, sub-sul'to-ri, *a.* [From L. *subsilio, subsultum,* to leap up—*sub,* under, and *salio,* to leap.] Moving by sudden leaps or starts; having a spasmodic character. — **Subsultus,** sub-sul'tus, *n. Med.* a twitching or convulsive motion.

Subsume, sub-sûm', *v.t.* [L. *sub,* under, and *sumo,* to take.] *Logic,* to include under a more general class or category.

Subtangent, sub'tan-jent, *n.* [L. *sub,* under.] *Math.* the part of a produced diameter or produced axis, intercepted between an ordinate and a tangent, both drawn from the same point in a curve.

Subtenant, sub-ten'ant, *n.* [L. *sub,* under.] The tenant under a tenant; one who rents land or houses from a tenant.

Subtend, sub-tend', *v.t.* [L. *subtendo*—*sub,* under, and *tendo,* to stretch.] To extend under or be opposite to: a geometrical term said of the side of a triangle opposite an angle.

Subterfuge, sub'ter-fûj, *n.* [Fr. *subterfuge,* L.L. *subterfugium,* from L. *subter,* under, and *fugio,* to flee (whence *fugitive,* &c.).] A dishonest shift or expedient; a quirk, prevarication, or other artifice to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

Subterranean, Subterraneous sub-ter-rā'nē-an, sub-ter-rā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *subterraneus*—*sub,* under, and *terra,* the earth (whence *terrace, terrestrial, terrier,* &c.).] Being or lying at some depth in the earth; situated within the earth; underground.

Subtle, sut'l, *a.* [O. E. *soisl, sotil, subtil,* O. Fr. *sutil, soutil, subtil* (Fr. *subtil*), from L. *subtilis,* slender, delicate, subtle, from *sub,* under, and *tela,* for *texela,* a web, from *texo,* to weave (whence *texture*).] Thin or tenuous in substance; not gross or dense; rare; delicate in texture or workmanship; acute or penetrating in intellect; capable of drawing nice distinctions; sly in design; cunning; artful; insinuating; cunningly devised. — **Subtleness,** sut'l-nes, *n.* The quality of being subtle. — **Subtlety,** sut'l-ti, *n.* The quality of being subtle; cunning; craftiness; wiliness; acuteness of intellect; nicety of distinction or discrimination. — **Subtly,** sut'li, *adv.* In a subtle manner; artfully; cunningly; nicely; delicately; deceitfully; delusively. — **Subtile,** sub'til or sut'l, *a.* A spelling of *Subtle* now given up, as are also **Subtilely, Subtileness, Subtility.** — **Subtilization,** sub'til-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of subtilizing; refinement in drawing distinctions, &c. — **Subtilize,** sub'til-iz, *v.t.* — *subtilized, subtilizing.* To make subtile; to refine; to spin into niceties. — *v.i.* To refine in argument; to make nice distinctions.

Subtonic, sub-ton'ik, *n.* [L. *sub,* under.] *Mus.* the semitone or note next below the tonic; the leading note of the scale.

Subtorrid, sub-tor'id, *a.* [L. *sub,* slightly.] Approximately torrid; bordering on the torrid zone.

Subtract, sub-trakt', *v.t.* [L. *subtraho, subtractum*—*sub* under, and *traho,* to draw. TRACT.] To withdraw or take from a number or quantity; to deduct. — **Subtracter,** sub-trak'ter, *n.* One who subtracts. — **Subtraction,** sub-trak'shon, *n.* The act or operation of subtracting; the taking of a lesser number from a greater. — **Subtractive,** sub-trak'tiv, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract. — **Subtrahend,** sub'tra-hend, *n.* [L. *subtrahendus,* that must be subtracted.] The sum or number to be subtracted from another, which is called the minuend.

Subtranslucent, sub-trans-lû'sent, *a.* [L. *sub,* slightly.] Imperfectly translucent.

Subtransparent, sub-trans-pâ'rent, *a.* [L. *sub,* slightly.] Imperfectly transparent.

Subtropical, sub-trop'i-kal, *a.* [L. *sub,* near, slightly.] Adjoining the tropics; indigenous to or characteristic of the regions lying near the tropics.

Subtypical, sub-tip'i-kal, *a.* [L. *sub,* slightly.] Not quite true to the type; slightly aberrant.

Subulate, Subulated, Subuliform, sû'bû-lât, sû'bû-lâ-ted, sû'bû-li-form, *a.* [From L. *subula,* an awl, from *suo,* to sew. SEW.] Shaped like an awl; slender and gradually tapering toward the end or point.

Subungual, sub-ung'gwal, *a.* [L. *sub,* under, and *unguis,* a nail.] Under the nail.

Suburb, sub'êrb, *n.* [L. *suburbium*—*sub,* under, near, and *urbs,* a city. URBAN.] An outlying part of a city or town; a part without the boundaries but in the vicinity of the town often used in the plural to signify loosely some part near a city. — **Suburban,** sub-êr'ban, *a.* Pertaining to the suburbs of a city.

Subvariety, sub'va-ri-e-ti, *n.* [L. *sub,* under.] A subordinate variety or division of a variety.

Subvene, sub-vên', *v.i.*—*subvened, subvening.* [From L. *subvenio, subventum,* to come to one's assistance—*sub,* under, and *venio, ventum,* to come (as in *advent, prevent,* &c.).] To arrive or happen so as to obviate something or afford relief. — **Subvention,** sub-ven'shon, *n.* The act of coming to relieve or aid; a government grant or aid; pecuniary aid granted.

Subvert, sub-vêrt', *v.t.* [L. *subverto,* to overthrow—*sub,* under, and *verto,* to turn. VERSE.] To overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly; to destroy; to corrupt or pervert, as the mind. — **Subverter,** sub-vêr'ter, *n.* One who subverts. — **Subvertible,** sub-vêr'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being subverted. — **Subversion,** sub-vêr'shon, *n.* [L. *subversio.*] The act of subverting or overthrowing; overthrow; utter ruin; destruction. — **Subversive,** sub-vêr'siv, *a.* Tending to subvert, overthrow, or ruin.

Subway, sub'wā, *n.* [L. *sub,* under.] An underground way.

Succades, suk'kâds, *n. pl.* [L. *succus,* juice.] Fruits candied and preserved in syrup; sweetmeats.

Succedaneous, suk-sē-dā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *succedaneus*—*sub,* under, and *cedo,* to go. CEDE.] Supplying the place of something else; forming a substitute. — **Succedaneum,** suk-sē-dā'nē-um, *n. pl.* **Succedanea,** suk-sē-dā'nē-a. What supplies the place of or is used for something else; a substitute.

Succeed, suk-sēd', *v.i.* [Fr. *succéder,* from L. *succedo, successum*—*sub,* under, in place of, and *cedo,* to go. CEDE.] To take the place of in some post or position, to be heir or successor to; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent to. ∴ Syn. under FOLLOW.—*v.t.* To follow; to come next; to become heir; to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant; to come down by order of succession; to devolve; to be fortunate or prosperous in any endeavour; to obtain the object desired; to turn out as wished; to have the desired result. — **Succeeder,** suk-sē'der, *n.* One who succeeds; a successor. — **Succeeding,** suk-sē'ding, *p.* and *a.* Following; coming next in order. — **Success,** suk-ses', *n.* [L. *successus,* from *succedo, successum.*] The termination or result of any affair, whether happy or unhappy; the issue; more especially, a favourable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; good hap or fortune. — **Successful,** suk-ses'ful, *a.* Having or resulting in success; prosperous; fortunate. ∴ Syn. under FORTUNATE. — **Successfully,** suk-ses'ful-li, *adv.* In a successful manner; prosperously; favourably. — **Successfulness,** suk-ses'ful-nes, *n.* — **Succession,** suk-sesh'on, *n.* [L. *successio, successionis,* from *succedo, successum.*] A following of things in order, either in time or place; a series following one after the other; a series or line of descendants; successors collectively; a succeeding or coming to an inheritance; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, &c., held by a predecessor. — *Succession duty,* a tax imposed on every succession to property, according to its value and the relation of the person who succeeds to the previous owner. — *Apostolical succession,* the alleged transmission, through the episcopate, of the power and authority committed by Christ to his apostles for the guidance and government of the church. — **Successional,** suk-sesh'on-al, *a.* Relating to succession; consecutive. — **Successionally,** suk-sesh'on-al-li, *adv.* By way of succession. — **Successionist,** suk-sesh'on-ist, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of apostolical succession. — **Successive,** suk-ses'iv, *a.* [L. *successivus.*] Following in an uninterrupted course or series, as persons or things, and either in time or place; coming one after another; consecutive. — **Successively,** suk-ses'iv-li, *adv.* In a successive manner; in a series one after another. — **Successiveness,** suk-ses'iv-nes, *n.* — **Successor,** suk-ses'or, *n.* [L.] One that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; correlative to *predecessor.*

Succinct, suk-singkt', *a.* [L. *succinctus,* tucked or girded up, succinct—*sub,* up, and *cingo, cinctum,* to gird. CINCTURE.] Compressed into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; brief; concise. ∴ Syn. under CONCISE. — **Succinctly,** suk-singkt'li, *adv.* In a succinct manner; concisely. — **Succinctness,** suk-singkt'nes, *n.* The quality of being succinct; conciseness.

Succinic, suk-sin'ik, *a.* [L. *succinum,* amber.] Pertaining to amber; obtained from amber. — **Succinite,** suk'sin-it, *n.* An amber-coloured variety of lime-garnet. — **Succinous,** suk'sin-us, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling amber.

Succory, suk'ko-ri, *n.* [A corruption of *chicory.*] Chicory.

Succotash, suk'kō-tash, *n.* [From American Indian name.] Green maize and beans boiled together. [United States.]

Succour, suk'êr, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *succurre, secourre* (Fr. *secourir*), from L. *succurro,* to run up to the aid of—*sub,* under, and *curro,* to run. CURRENT.] To help when in difficulty or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering; to aid or relieve. —*n.* Aid; help; assistance; particularly, assistance in difficulty or distress; the person or thing that brings relief. — **Succourer,** suk'êr-êr, *n.* One who succours. — **Succourless,** suk'êr-les, *a.* Destitute of succour, help, or relief.

Succulent, suk'kū-lent, *a.* [L. *succulentus,* from *succus,* juice.] Full of juice; juicy. — *Succulent plants,* plants remarkable for the thick and fleshy nature of their stems and leaves. — **Succulently,** suk'kū-lent-li, *adv.* In a succulent manner; juicily. — **Succulence, Succulency,** suk'kū-lens, suk'kū-len-si, *n.* The quality of being succulent; juiciness.

Succumb, suk-kum', *v.i.* [L. *succumbo*—*sub,* under, and *cumbo,* to lie down (seen also in *incumbent, concubine*).] To sink or

give way without resistance; to yield; to submit.

Succursal, suk-kėr'sal, *a.* [Fr. *succursale*, from L.L. *succursus*, succour. SUCCOUR.] Serving as a chapel of ease: said of a church attached to a parish church.—*n.* A chapel of ease; also a branch establishment.

Succussion, suk-kush'on, *n.* [L. *succussio*, *succussionis*, a shaking—*sub*, under, and *quatio*, to shake.] The act of shaking; a shock; an aguish shaking.—**Succussive**, suk-kus'iv, *a.* Characterised by shaking.

Such, such, *a.* [Lit. so-like, from A. Sax. *swilc*, *swylc*, from *swá*=so, and *lic*=like; Icel. *slíkr*, G. *solch*, Goth. *swaleiks*. So *which*=who-like or why-like.] Of that or the like kind or degree; similar; like; the same as mentioned; so great (*such* baseness). *Such* is followed by *as* before the thing which is the subject of comparison; the article *a* or *an* is placed between it and the noun to which it refers (*such a* man), but *such* comes directly before nouns without the article (*such* weather).—*Such and such*, or *such or such*, used to represent an object generally or indefinitely, or to save particularizing.—*Such like*, of the like kind; similar persons or things; et cetera: used at the close of enumerations.—**Suchwise**, such'wīz, *adv.* In such a manner; so.

Suck, suk, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *súcan*, to suck, also *súgan*, like G. *saugen*, Icel. *sjúga*, *súga*, Dan. *suge*; cog. L. *sugo*, Gael. *sugaidh*, Ir. *sugim*, to suck.] To draw into the mouth by the action of the lips and tongue; to draw something from with the mouth; specifically, to draw milk from; to draw in or imbibe; to inhale; to absorb; to draw in as a whirlpool; to swallow up; to engulf.—*v.i.* To draw fluid into the mouth; to draw milk from the breast.—*n.* The act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.—**Sucker**, suk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which sucks; an organ in animals for sucking; the piston of a suction-pump; a shoot or branch which proceeds from the roots or lower part of a stem; the sucking-fish; the lump-fish or lump-sucker; a toy consisting of a small piece of leather having a string attached to the centre of it, soaked in water and pressed firmly down on a substance, when the atmospheric pressure causes it to adhere through the vacuum made when the string is pulled.—**Sucking**, suk'ing, *p.* and *a.* Nourished by milk from the mother's breast; hence (colloq.) very young and inexperienced.—**Sucking-bottle**, *n.* An infant's feeding-bottle.—**Sucking-fish**, *n.* The remora.—**Sucking-pump**, *n.* The common or suction pump.—**Suckle**, suk'l, *v.t.*—*suckled*, *suckling*. [Freq. from *suck*.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.—**Suckling**, suk'ling, *n.* [From *suck* and term. *-ling*.] A young child at the breast

Suckatash, suk'a-tash, *n.* SUCCOTASH.

Sucrose, sū'krōs, *n.* [Fr. *sucre*, sugar.] A general name for the sugars identical with cane-sugar.

Suction, suk'shon, *n.* [O.Fr. *suction*, from L. *sugo*, *suctum*, to suck. SUCK.] The act of sucking; the sucking up of any fluid by the pressure of the external air when a vacuum is made.—**Suction-pump**, *n.* The common house or sucking pump as distinguished from the lifting or the force pump.—**Suctorial**, suk-tō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted for sucking; living by sucking; capable of adhering by sucking.

Sudation, sū-dā'shon, *n.* [L. *sudatio*, *sudationis*, from *sudo*, to sweat. SWEAT.] A sweating.—**Sudatorium**, sū-da-tō'ri-um, *n.* [L.] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.—**Sudatory**, sū'da-to-ri, *n.* A sudatorium.—*a.* Sweating; perspiring.

Sudden, sud'en, *a.* [O.Fr. *sodain*, *sudain*, *soubdain* (Fr. *soudain*), from L.L. *subitanus*, from L. *subitus*, sudden, from *subeo*, *subitum*, to steal upon—*sub*, under, and *eo*, to go. ITINERANT.] Happening without or with scarcely a moment's notice; coming unexpectedly; hastily put in use, employed, or prepared; quick; rapid; hasty; violent; passionate.—*On a sudden*, *of a sudden*, all at once; hastily; unexpectedly. *On the sudden* is also used.—**Suddenly**, sud'en-li, *adv.* In a sudden manner; unexpectedly; all at once.—**Suddenness**, sud'en-nes, *n.* State of being sudden.

Sudder, sud'ėr, *n.* [Ar. *sadr*, chief.] In India, chief, supreme, belonging to the capital, as distinguished from *mofussil*.

Sudoriferous, sū-do-rif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat (akin to E. *sweat*), and *fero*, to bear.] Producing sweat; secreting perspiration.—**Sudorific**, sū-do-rif'ik, *a.* [L. *sudor*, and *facio*, to make.] Causing sweat.—*n.* A medicine that produces sweat; a diaphoretic.—**Sudoriparous**, sū-do-rip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *pario*, to produce.] Sweat-producing; secreting perspiration.

Sudra, sū'dra, *n.* [Hind.] A member of the lowest of the four great castes among the Hindus.

Suds, suds, *n. pl.* [From stem of *seethe*; comp. G. *sud*, a seething, from *sieden*, to seethe.] A lye of soap and water, or water impregnated with soap, and forming a frothy mass.

Sue, sū, *v.t.*—*sued*, *suing*. [O.Fr. *suir*, *sewir*, *sivir* (Fr. *suivre*), from a form *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, to follow (whence *pursue*, *ensue*, *suit*, *suite*). SEQUENCE.] To ply with love; to seek in marriage; to seek justice or right from by legal process; to institute a process in law against.—*To sue out*, to petition for and take out (to *sue out* a pardon).—*v.i.* To play the lover; to woo or be a wooer; to prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek by request; to petition; to plead.—**Suability**, sū-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being sued.—**Suable**, sū'a-bl, *a.* Such as may be sued.—**Suer**, sū'ėr, *n.* One who sues; a suitor.

Suet, sū'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *seu*, *sieu* (Fr. *suif*), from L. *sebum*, tallow, grease.] The fatty tissue situated about the loins and kidneys of the ox, sheep, deer, &c., and which is harder than the fat from other parts.—**Suety**, sū'et-i, *a.* Consisting of suet or resembling it.

Suffer, suf'ėr, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *suffrir*, *sofferre* (Fr. *souffrir*), from L. *sufferre*, inf. of *suffero*, to suffer—*sub*, under, and *fero*, to bear. BEAR, FERTILE.] To feel or bear with painful, disagreeable, or distressing effects; to undergo (to *suffer* pain); to be affected by (to *suffer* change, a loss); not to forbid or hinder; to allow.—*v.i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to undergo punishment; to be capitally executed; to be injured; to sustain loss or damage.—**Sufferable**, suf'ėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being permitted or endured.—**Sufferableness**, suf'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The character of being sufferable.—**Sufferably**, suf'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a sufferable manner.—**Sufferance**, suf'ėr-ans, *n.* The state of suffering; endurance; patient endurance; passive consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission.—*On sufferance*, by passive permission or consent; without being positively forbidden; tolerated.—**Sufferer**, suf'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who suffers; one who undergoes pain; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; one that permits or allows.—**Suffering**, suf'ėr-ing, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress.

Suffice, suf-fīs', *v.i.*—*sufficed*, *sufficing*. [O.E. *suffise*, from Fr. *suffire*, *suffisant*, L. *sufficio*, to be sufficient—*sub*, under, and *facio*, to make. FACT.] To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.—*v.t.* To satisfy; to be equal to the wants or demands of.—**Sufficient**, suf-fi'shent, *a.* [L. *sufficiens*, *sufficientis*, ppr. of *sufficio*.] Equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; enough; of competent power or ability; qualified; capable.—**Sufficiently**, suf-fi'shent-li, *adv.* To a sufficient degree; well enough; adequately; to a considerable degree.—**Sufficiency**, suf-fish'en-si, *n.* The state of being sufficient or adequate; adequacy; capacity; adequate substance or means; a competence; a comfortable fortune; a supply equal to wants; self-conceit; self-confidence.

Suffix, suf'fiks, *n.* [L. *suffixus*, pp. of *suffigo*, *suffixum*, to affix—*sub*, under, near, and *figo*, *fixum*, to fix. FIX.] A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix.—*v.t.* To add or annex (a letter or syllable) to a word.—**Suffixion**, suf-fik'shon, *n.* The act of suffixing.

Suffocate, suf'fō-kāt, *v.t.*—*suffocated*, *suffocating*. [L. *suffoco*, *suffocatum*—*sub*, under, and *faux*, *faucis*, the throat.] To choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle, as by depriving of air; to smother.—*v.i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered.—**Suffocatingly**, suf'fō-kāt-ing-li, *adv.* So as to suffocate.—**Suffocation**, suf-fō-kā'shon, *n.* The act of suffocating; the condition of being suffocated, choked, or stifled.—**Suffocative**, suf'fō-kā-tiv, *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle.

Suffolk-punch, suf'fok-punsh, *n.* A variety of English horse, strongly built, of a stout round shape.

Suffragan, suf'fra-gan, *a.* [Fr. *suffragant*, L. *suffragans*, *suffragantis*, ppr. of *suffragor*, to vote for, from *suffragium*, a vote. SUFFRAGE.] Assisting in ecclesiastical duties: said of bishops.—*n.* A bishop who has been consecrated to assist another bishop in a particular portion of his diocese; any bishop in relation to his archbishop.—**Suffraganship**, suf'fra-gan-ship, *n.* The office of suffragan.

Suffrage, suf'frāj, *n.* [Fr. *suffrage*, L. *suffragium*, a vote; origin doubtful.] A vote given in deciding a question, or in choice of a person; an opinion expressed; one's voice given; right to vote; the parliamentary franchise.—**Suffragette**, suf-ra-jet', *n.* A female advocate of female suffrage.

Suffrutescent, suf-frö-tes'ent, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly, and *frutex*, a shrub.] Moderately shrubby.—**Suffruticose**, suf-frö'ti-kōs, *a.* In part shrubby; woody at the base.

Suffumigate, suf-fū'mi-gāt, *v.t.*—*suffumigated*, *suffumigating*. [L. *suffumigo*, *suffumigare*—*sub*, under, and *fumus*, smoke.] To apply fumes or smoke to, as to the body in medical treatment.—**Suffumigation**, suf-fū'mi-gā"shon, *n.* The operation of suffumigating; fumigation.

Suffuse, suf-fūz', *v.t.*—*suffused*, *suffusing*. [L. *suffundo*, *suffusum*—*sub*, and *fundo*, to pour, to pour out. FUSE.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; to fill or cover, as with something fluid (eyes *suffused* with tears, *suffused* with blushes).—**Suffusion**, suf-fū'zhon, *n.* The act of suffusing or state of being suffused; a spreading over.

Sugar, shu'gėr, *n.* [Fr. *sucre*, from Ar. *sukkar*, sugar, from Per. *shakkara*, Prakrit *sakkara*, Skr. *çarkarā*, grains of sand, sugar.] A well-known sweet granular substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, but obtained also from many other plants, as maple, beet, birch, parsnip, &c.; something resembling sugar in any of its properties; *fig.* honeyed or soothing words.—*Sugar of lead*, the acetate of lead, the crystals of which have a slight sweetness.—*Sugar of milk*, lactine.—*a.* Made of sugar.—*v.t.* To impregnate, season, sprinkle, or mix with sugar; *fig.* to sweeten, honey, or render acceptable.—**Sugar-baker**, *n.* One who refines sugar.—**Sugar-beet**, *n.* A species of beet from whose root sugar is largely manufactured.—**Sugar-candy**, *n.* Sugar clarified and crystallised.—**Sugar-cane**, *n.* A plant from whose juice sugar is obtained, a tall handsome grass 18 to 20 feet high.—**Sugar-house**, *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.—**Sugariness**, shu'gėr-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being sugary.—**Sugaring**, shu'gėr-ing, *n.* A sweetening with sugar; the sugar thus used.—**Sugar-kettle**, *n.* A vessel for boiling down saccharine juice.—**Sugar-loaf**, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar; anything shaped like a sugar-loaf.—**Sugar-maple**, *n.* A tree of North America, from the sap of which sugar is manufactured in considerable quantities in the United States and Canada.—**Sugar-mill**, *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.—**Sugar-mite**, *n.* A species of mite found in raw or unrefined sugar.—**Sugar-nippers**, *n. pl.* A tool for cutting loaf-sugar into small lumps.—**Sugar-planter**, *n.* One who owns or manages land devoted to the growth of the sugar-cane.—**Sugar-plum**, *n.* A comfit or small sweetmeat made of boiled sugar, with flavouring and colouring ingredients.—**Sugar-re-**

iner, *n.* One who refines sugar.—**Sugar-refinery**, *n.* An establishment where sugar is refined; a sugar-house.—**Sugar-tongs**, *n. pl.* A small instrument of silver or plated metal for lifting lumps of sugar at table.—**Sugary**, shu'gér-i, *a.* Resembling, containing, or composed of sugar; sweet; *fig.* honeyed.

Suggest, su-jest' or sud-jest', *v.t.* [L. *suggero*, *suggestum*, to put under, to suggest—*sub*, under, and *gero*, to bring. GESTURE.] To introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; to call up to the mind; to cause to be thought of; to recall; to propose with diffidence or modesty; to hint. ☞Syn. under HINT.—*v.i.* To make suggestions of evil.—**Suggester**, su-jes'tér or sud-jes'tér, *n.* One that suggests.—**Suggestion**, su-jest'yon or sud-jest'yon, *n.* The act of suggesting, or that which is suggested; a hint; a prompting, especially a prompting to do evil; temptation; *philos.* same as *Association*.—*Principle of suggestion*, association of ideas.—**Suggestive**, su-jes'tiv or sud-jes'tiv, *a.* Calculated to suggest thoughts or ideas; suggesting what does not appear on the surface.—**Suggestively**, su-jes'tiv-li or sud-jes'tiv-li, *adv.* By way of suggestion.—**Suggestiveness**, su-jes'tiv-nes or sud-jes'tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being suggestive.

Suicide, sū'i-sid, *n.* [From L. *sui*, of himself, and *cædo*, to kill (as in *homicide*, *parricide*).] Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life; one guilty of self-murder; a person who intentionally kills himself; a felo de se.—**Suicidal**, sū-i-sī'dal, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of suicide.—**Suicidally**, sū-i-sī'dal-li, *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

Suit, sūt, *n.* [Fr. *suite*, succession, train, attendants, set, &c., from *suivre*, to follow. SUE.] A following; pursuit; the act of suing; a seeking for something by petition or entreaty; a request; a prayer; an attempt to win a woman in marriage; courtship; a set or number of things used together (a *suit* of curtains, a *suit* of clothes); a set of things of the same kind or stamp (a *suit* (or *suite*) of rooms); any of the four classes into which playing cards are divided; a retinue or train of attendants or followers (in this sense usually written *suite*); *law*, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim.—*To follow suit*, to play a card of the same suit; hence, to do as another does.—*v.t.* To adapt; to make suitable; to become or be adapted to; to be suitable to; to fit; to be agreeable to; to fall in with the wishes or convenience of.—*v.i.* To agree; to correspond.—**Suitable**, sū'ta-bl, *a.* Suiting or being in accordance; fitting; accordant; proper; becoming.—**Suitableness**, **Suitability**, sū'ta-bl-nes, sū-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being suitable, fitted, or adapted; fitness.—**Suitably**, sū'ta-bli, *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly.—**Suite**, swet, *n.* [Fr.] A company or number of attendants or followers; a retinue; a train; a connected series forming one whole (a *suite* of rooms).—**Suitor**, sū'tor, *n.* A petitioner; an applicant; one who sues or entreats; one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover; *law*, a party to a lawsuit.

Sulcate, **Sulcated**, sul'kāt, sul'kā-ted, *a.* [L. *sulcatus*, from *sulcus*, a furrow.] Furrowed; grooved: applied especially to stems, leaves, &c., of plants; the surfaces of molluscous shells, &c.—**Sulcation**, sul-kā'shon, *n.* A channel or furrow.

Sulky, sul'ki, *a.* [A. Sax. *solcen*, sluggish, sulky, pp. of *seolcan*, to languish.] Sullen; morose; doggedly keeping up ill-feeling and repelling advances.—*n.* [So called from its one occupant being regarded as sulkily desiring to be alone.] A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.—**Sulkily**, sul'ki-li, *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly.—**Sulkiness**, sul'ki-nes, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.—**Sulk**, sulk, *v.i.* To indulge in a sullen fit or mood.—**Sulks**, sulks, *n. pl.* State of sulkiness; sulky fit or mood.

Sullen, sul'en, *a.* [O.E. *solein*, *solain*, O.Fr. *solain*, from L. L. *solanus*, from L. *solus*, alone, sole. SOLE.] Gloomily angry and silent; morose; sour; sulky; dismal; of a threatening aspect; sombre.—**Sullenly**, sul'en-li, *adv.* In a sullen manner; sulkily; with gloomy moroseness.—**Sullenness**, sul'en-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sullen; ill nature with silence; silent moroseness.—**Sullens**, sul'ens, *n. pl.* A fit of sullenness; the sulks.

Sully, sul'i, *v.t.*—*sullied*, *sullying*. [A. Sax. *solian*, *sylian*, to soil or sully; from *sol*, mud or mire; Dan. *söle*, to sully, *sol*, mud; Goth. *bi-sauljan*, to sully.] To soil; to spot; to tarnish; to dim; *fig.* to stain, tarnish, or pollute (character *sullied* by infamous vices).—*v.i.* To be soiled or tarnished.

Sulphate, sul'fāt, *n.* [From *sulphur*.] A salt of sulphuric acid or a compound of sulphuric acid and a base; as *sulphate* of copper, or blue vitriol; *sulphate* of iron, or green vitriol; *sulphate* of magnesium, or Epsom salts, &c.—**Sulphatic**, sul-fat'ik, *a.* Relating to, containing, or resembling a sulphate.—**Sulphide**, sul'fid, *n.* A combination of sulphur with a metal or other element; a sulphuret.—**Sulphite**, sul'fit, *n.* A salt composed of sulphurous acid with a base.

Sulphocyanic, sul'fō-si-an-ik, *a.* [*Sulphur* and *cyanogen*.] Pertaining to, or containing sulphur and cyanogen.—*Sulphocyanic acid*, an acid occurring in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants, and in the saliva of man and the sheep.—**Sulphocyanate**, **Sulphocyanide**, sul-fō-si'an-āt, sul-fō-si'an-id, *n.* A salt of sulphocyanic acid.—**Sulphocyanogen**, sul'fō-si-an'ō-jen, *n.* A compound of sulphur and cyanogen.

Sulphovinic, sul-fō-vin'ik, *a.* [From *sulphur*, and L. *vinum*, wine.] Containing sulphuric acid and spirits of wine or alcohol.—*Sulphovinic acid*, an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol.—**Sulphovinate**, sul-fō-vi'nāt, *n.* A salt of sulphovinic acid.

Sulphur, sul'fér, *n.* [L. *sulfur*, *sulphur*.] Brimstone, an elementary non-metallic substance of a greenish-yellow colour, occurring abundantly in the mineral, sparingly in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, nearly tasteless, readily melted, burning with a blue flame and then emitting suffocating fumes, largely used in the arts, as also in medicine.—*Flowers of sulphur*, sulphur in the form of a fine yellow powder.—*Roll* or *stick sulphur*, sulphur refined and cast in solid rolls.—**Sulphurate**, sul'fū-rāt, *v.t.* To impregnate or combine with sulphur; to subject to the action of sulphur.—**Sulphuration**, sul-fū-rā'shon, *n.* The subjection of a substance, such as straw-plait, silks, woollens, &c., to the action of sulphur for the purpose of bleaching.—**Sulphurator**, sul'fū-rā-tér, *n.* An apparatus for fumigating or bleaching by the fumes of burning sulphur.—**Sulphureous**, sul-fū'rē-us, *a.* Consisting of or having the qualities of sulphur; sulphurous.—**Sulphureously**, sul-fū'rē-us-li, *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.—**Sulphureousness**, sul-fū'rē-us-nes, *n.*—**Sulphuret**, sul'fū-ret, *n.* A sulphide.—**Sulphuretted**, sul'fū-ret-ed, *a.* Having sulphur in combination.—*Sulphuretted hydrogen*, a compound of hydrogen and sulphur, a transparent colourless gas, recognized by its peculiar fetid odour, resembling that of putrid eggs, and very deleterious to animal life.—**Sulphuric**, sul-fū'rik, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur.—*Sulphuric acid*, oil of vitriol as it is called, from being first prepared from green vitriol (sulphate of iron), a compound of sulphur, oxygen, and hydrogen, colourless, oily, and strongly corrosive, used in the arts for innumerable purposes.—*Sulphuric ether*, an incorrect name for ordinary ether (which contains no sulphur).—**Sulphuring**, sul'fér-ing, *n.* Sulphuration.—**Sulphur-ore**, *n.* Iron pyrites yielding sulphur and sulphuric acid.—**Sulphurous**, sul'fér-us, *a.* Impregnated with sulphur; like sulphur; containing sulphur.—*Sulphurous oxide*, a gas formed by the combustion of sulphur in air or dry oxygen; also called *Sulphur Dioxide*; when led into water it forms *sulphurous acid*.—**Sulphury**, sul'fér-i, *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

Sultan, sul'tan, *n.* [Ar. *sultān*.] The ordinary title of Mohammedan sovereigns, especially the ruler of Turkey, who assumes the title of Sultan of Sultans.—**Sultana**, sul-ta'na, *n.* The consort of a sultan; the empress of the Turks; a sultaness.—**Sultanate**, sul'tan-āt, *n.* The rule or dominion of a sultan; sultanship.—**Sultaness**, sul'tan-es, *n.* A sultana.—**Sultanic**, sul-tan'ik, *a.* Belonging to a sultan.—**Sultanry**, sul'tan-ri, *n.* The dominions of a sultan.—**Sultanship**, sul'tan-ship, *n.* The office of a sultan.

Sultry, sul'tri, *a.* [A form of *sweltry*, O.E. *sweltre*, sultry, from *swelter*. SWELTER.] Very hot, burning, and oppressive; very hot and moist, or hot, close, and heavy (a *sultry* atmosphere).—**Sultriness**, sul'tri-nes, *n.* The state of being sultry.

Sum, sum, *n.* [O.Fr. *sume*, *some* (Fr. *somme*), from L. *summa*, a sum, fem. of *summus*, highest, superl. of *superus*, that is above, from *super*, above. SUPER.] The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or total of any number of things added together; the whole or totality; a quantity of money; any amount indefinitely; the principal points viewed or aggregated together; the essence; the substance; an arithmetical problem to be solved.—*v.t.*—*summed*, *summing*. To add into one whole; to cast up; to bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words (to *sum up* arguments).—*To sum up evidence*, to recapitulate to the jury the different facts and circumstances which have been adduced in the evidence: said of the presiding judge in a jury court.—**Sumless**, sum'les, *a.* Not to be summed up or computed.—**Summary**, sum'a-ri, *a.* Reduced into a narrow compass or into few words; succinct; concise; compendious; quickly executed; effected by a short way or method; *law*, said of proceedings carried on by methods intended to facilitate the despatch of business.—*n.* [L. *summarium*, a summary.] An abridged or condensed statement or account; an abridgment or compendium containing the sum or substance of a fuller statement.—**Summarily**, sum'a-ri-li, *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a short way or method; without delay.—**Summarize**, sum'a-ris, *v.t.*—*summarized*, *summarizing*. To make a summary or abstract of; to represent briefly.—**Summation**, sum-ā'shon, *n.* The act of forming a sum or total amount; an aggregate.

Sumac, **Sumach**, sū'mak, *n.* [Fr. *sumac*, Sp. *sumaque*, from Ar. *summāk*, sumach.] A genus of shrubs the leaves of which are much used for tanning; the leaves, shoots, &c., as forming an article of commerce. Written also *Shumach*.

Sumbul, sum'bul, *n.* An Eastern name for the root of an umbelliferous plant, used as an antispasmodic and tonic.

Summary, **Summation**, *&c.* Under SUM.

Summer, sum'ér, *n.* [A. Sax. *sumor*, *sumer* = O.H.G. and Icel. *sumar*, G. and Dan. *sommer*, Sw. *sommar*, D. *somer*, *somer*; root doubtful.] That season of the year when the sun shines most directly upon any region; the warmest season of the year, which, north of the equator, may be roughly said to include the months of June, July, and August.—*Indian summer*. INDIAN.—*a.* Relating to summer (*summer* heat).—*v.i.* To pass the summer or warm season.—**Summer-duck**, *n.* A very beautiful North American duck.—**Summer-fallow**, *n.* A piece of land lying bare of crops in summer, but ploughed and tilled.—**Summer-house**, *n.* A small house or pavilion in a garden to be used in summer.—**Summer-time**, *n.* The summer season.—**Summer-wheat**, *n.* Wheat sown in spring, as opposed to *winter-wheat* or that which is sown in autumn.

Summer, sum'ér, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*, a pack-horse, a rafter, from L. *sagmarius*, from Gr. *sagma*, a pack-saddle.] *Building*, a lintel; a girder; a supporting beam.

Summersault, sum'ér-salt, *n.* SOMERSAULT.

Summerset, sum'ér-set, *n.* SOMERSAULT.

Summit, sum'it, *n.* [Fr. *sommet*, dim. of O.Fr. *som*, a summit, from L. *summum*, highest part. SUM.] The top; the highest point; utmost elevation, as of rank, pro-

perity, &c.—**Summit-level**, *n.* The highest of a series of elevations over which a canal, railway, or the like, is carried.

Summon, sum'on, *v.t.* [O.E. *somone*, from O.Fr. *somoner* (Fr. *semondre*), from L. *summonere*, *submonere*—*sub*, under, privately, and *moneo*, to remind (whence *monition*, *monitor*, &c.).] To call or cite by authority to appear at a place specified; especially, to command to appear in a court of justice; to send for; to ask the attendance of; to call on; especially, to call upon to surrender; to call up; to excite into action or exertion: with *up* (*summon up your courage*).—**Summoner**, sum'on-ėr, *n.* One who summons; also, a former name for an apparitor.—**Summons**, sum'onz, *n.* [O.E. *somons*, *somounce*, O.Fr. *semonse*, *semonse*, a summons, fem. forms of *semons*, pp. of *semondre*.] A call by authority to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; an invitation or asking to go to, or appear at, some place; *law*, a call by authority to appear in a court; also, the written or printed document by which such call is given; *milit.* a call to surrender.

Sump, sump, *n.* [L.G. Sw. and Dan. *sump*, D. *somp*, G. *sumpf*, a swamp, pool.] A pond of water for use in salt-works; a pit for receiving metal on its first fusion; a reservoir at the lowest point of a mine, from which is pumped the water that accumulates there.

Sumpter, sump'tėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *sommetier*, a pack-horse driver; same origin as *summer*, a beam.] A horse that carries necessaries for a journey; a baggage-horse; a pack-horse.—*a.* Applied to a horse or mule that carries necessaries. — **Sumpter-saddle**, *n.* A pack-saddle.

Sumptuary, sump'tū-a-ri, *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense, from *sumo*, *sumptum*, to use, spend—*sub*, under, and *emo*, to buy, to take (seen also in *exempt*, *prompt*, &c.).] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.—*Sumptuary laws*, laws made to restrain excess in apparel, food, or any luxuries.—**Sumptuous**, sump'tū-us, *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, cost, expense.] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent. — **Sumptuously**, sump'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a sumptuous manner; expensively; splendidly.—**Sumptuousness**, sump'tū-us-nes, *n.* Costliness; magnificence.

Sun, sun, *n.* [A. Sax. *sunne* (fem.)—Icel. O.H.G. and Goth. *sunna* (Goth. also *sunno*), G. *sonne*, L.G. *sunne*, D. *zon*; akin to Icel. *sól*, A. Sax. *sól*, L. *sol* (SOLAR); from a root meaning to shine.] The self-luminous orb which, being in or near the centre of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to the earth and other planets; the sunshine or sunlight (to lie in the *sun*); anything eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, honour, glory, or prosperity; the luminary which constitutes the centre of any system of worlds; a revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.—*Under the sun*, in the world; on earth: a proverbial expression. —*Sun of righteousness*, in *Scrip.* Christ.—*Sun and planet wheels*, a contrivance adopted by Watt in the steam-engine, equivalent to a crank, the planet wheel being a toothed wheel fixed to the end of the connecting-rod, and driving the fly-wheel by circling round a toothed-wheel at the end of the fly-wheel shaft.—*v.t.*—*sunned*, *sunning*. To expose to the sun's rays; to dry in the sun. — **Sunbeam**, sun'bēm, *n.* A ray of the sun.—**Sun-bear**, *n.* A species of bear that loves to bask in the sun.—**Sun-bird**, *n.* A name of small tropical insessorial birds, with plumage approaching in splendour that of the humming-birds.—**Sun-bonnet**, *n.* A lady's bonnet having a shade as a protection from the sun.—**Sun-bow**, *n.* An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts, or on any rising vapour.—**Sun-bright**, *a.* Bright as the sun.—**Sun-burn**, *v.t.* To discolour or scorch by the sun; to tan.—**Sunburnt**, sun'bėrnt, *a.* Discoloured by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned.—**Sun-burst**, *n.* A sudden flash of sunlight. — **Sun-clad**, *a.* Clothed in radiance; bright.—**Sun-dew**, *n.* A genus of plants, three of them British, which by a viscid substance entangle insects, and thus derive a certain amount of nutriment.—**Sun-dial**, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun.—**Sun-dog**, *n.* A luminous spot of the nature of a halo.—**Sundown**, sun'doun, *n.* Sunset; sunsetting.—**Sun-dried**, *a.* Dried in the rays of the sun. — **Sun-fish**, *n.* A genus of large fishes, so called on account of the almost circular form and shining surface of the typical species. — **Sunflower**, sun'flou-ėr, *n.* A genus of plants, so named from the form and colour of the flower, or from its habit of turning to the sun.—**Sunless**, sun'les, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded.—**Sunlight**, sun'lit, *n.* The light of the sun; sunshine.—**Sun-light**, *n.* A large reflecting cluster of gas-burners in a ceiling. — **Sunlit**, sun'lit, *a.* Lit or lighted by the sun.—**Sunny**, sun'i, *a.* Like the sun; shining or dazzling with light or splendour; bright; exposed to the rays of the sun; lighted up or warmed by the direct rays of the sun. — **Sunniness**, sun'i-nes, *n.* State of being sunny.—**Sun-opal**, *n.* A variety of opal displaying bright yellow and red reflections.—**Sun-picture**, *n.* A photograph. — **Sunrise**, **Sunrising**, sun'rīz, sun'rīz-ing, *n.* The rise or appearance of the sun above the horizon; morning; the region where the sun rises; the east. — **Sunset**, **Sunsetting**, sun'set, sun'set-ing, *n.* The descent of the sun below the horizon; the time when the sun sets; evening; *fig.* close or decline; the region where the sun sets; the west.—**Sunshine**, sun'shin, *n.* The light of the sun; sunlight; *fig.* an influence acting like the rays of the sun; warmth; pleasantness; brightness; cheerfulness.—*a.* Sunshiny. —**Sunshiny**, sun'shi-ni, *a.* Bright with the rays of the sun; bright like the sun.—**Sunstone**, sun'stōn, *n.* A popular name of various minerals, as cat's-eye.—**Sunstroke**, sun'strōk, *n.* A very serious affection of the nervous system frequent in tropical climates, and in temperate regions during very warm weather, generally caused by exposure of the head and neck to the direct rays of the sun. — **Sunward**, sun'wėrd, *adv.* Toward the sun.—**Sun-worship**, *n.* The worship or adoration of the sun.—**Sun-worshipper**, *n.* A worshipper of the sun.

Sun, **Sun-hemp**, sun, sun'hemp, *n.* SUNN.

Sunday, sun'dā, *n.* [A. Sax. *sunnan-dæg*, that is, day of the sun; G. *sonntag*, Dan. *söndag*, D. *zondag*; so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the *sun* or its worship.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's-day. SABBATH.—*a.* Belonging to the Lord's-day or Christian Sabbath.—**Sunday-letter**, *n.* The dominical letter. DOMINICAL.—**Sunday-school**, *n.* A school for religious instruction held on the Lord's-day.

Sunder, sun'dėr, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *sundrian*, *syndrian*, from *sundor*, *sunder*, asunder, apart; similarly Icel. *sundra*, Dan. *söndre*, D. *sonderen*, G. *sondern*, to separate. Hence *sundry*, *asunder*. *Sound*, a channel, is closely allied.] To part; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, as by rending, cutting, or breaking. — *v.i.* To part; to be separated. — *n.* A separation or division into parts: used chiefly, if not exclusively, in the phrase *in sunder*, in two.

Sundry, sun'dri, *a.* [A. Sax. *sundrig*, *syndrig*, from *sundor*, separate. SUNDER.] Several; more than one or two.—*All and sundry*, all both collectively and individually. — **Sundries**, sun'driz, *n. pl.* Various small things, too minute or numerous to be individually specified.

Sung, sung, pret. and pp. of *sing*.

Sunk, sungk, pret. and pp. of *sink*. — **Sunken**, sung'kn, *a.* Lying on the bottom of the sea or other water; low. — **Sunk-fence**, *n.* A ditch with a retaining wall on one side.

Sunn, **Sunn-hemp**, sun, *n.* An East Indian material similar to hemp, used for cordage, canvas, &c. Called also *Sun*, *Sun-hemp*.

Sunnites, sun'its, *n. pl.* The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna* or traditionary law as of equal importance with the Koran.

Sup, sup, *v.t.* — *supped*, *supping*. [A. Sax. *supan*, to sup—Icel. *súpa*, L.G. *supen*, D. *zuipen*, O.G. *sufan*, G. *saufen*, to sip or sup. *Sip* is a lighter form of this, and *soup*, *sop*, are akin.] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to imbibe; to sip; to have as one's lot; to be afflicted with (to *sup* sorrow).—*v.i.* To eat the evening meal. —*n.* A little taken with the lips; a sip.—**Supper**, sup'ėr, *n.* [O.E. *soper*, O.Fr. *soper*, *super*, Mod. Fr. *souper*, to sup, supper (the inf. used as a noun), from the Teutonic.] The evening meal; the last repast of the day.—*Lord's supper*, the eucharist. LORD. —*v.i.* To take supper; to sup.—*v.t.* To give supper to.—**Supperless**, sup'ėr-les, *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper.—**Supper-time**, *n.* The time when supper is taken; evening.

Supawn, su-pan', *n.* In the United States, an Indian name for boiled Indian meal.

Super, sū'pėr, *n.* [L. *super*, above, beyond, besides (allied to E. *over*), whence *superus*, upper, comparative *superior*, superlative *supremus* or *summus* (whence *supreme*, *sum*, *summit*).] A contraction used colloquially for certain words of which it is the prefix; a supernumerary; specifically, a theatrical supernumerary.

Superable, sū'pėr-a-bl, *a.* [L. *superabilis*, from *supero*, to overcome.] Capable of being overcome or conquered. — **Superableness**, sū'pėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being superable. — **Superably**, sū'pėr-a-bli, *adv.* So as may be overcome.

Superabound, sū'pėr-a-bound", *v.i.* [Prefix *super*, and *abound*.] To abound above or beyond measure. — **Superabundance**, sū'pėr-a-bun"dans, *n.* More than enough; excessive abundance. — **Superabundant**, sū'pėr-a-bun"dant, *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient. — **Superabundantly**, sū'pėr-a-bun"dant-li, *adv.* In a superabundant manner.

Superadd, sū-pėr-ad', *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *add*.] To add over and above; to add or join in addition. — **Superaddition**, sū'pėr-ad-di"shon, *n.* The act of superadding; that which is superadded.

Superaltar, sū'pėr-al-tėr, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *altar*.] A ledge or shelf over or at the back of an altar; a retable.

Superannuate, sū-pėr-an'nū-āt, *v.t.*—*superannuated*, *superannuating*. [Prefix *super*, above, beyond, and L. *annus*, a year.] To allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity; to give a retiring pension to.—*v.i.* To retire on a pension when disabled by length of years.—**Superannuated**, sū-pėr-an'nū-ā-ted, *p.* and *a.* Disabled or impaired by old age; having received a retiring allowance for long service. — **Superannuation**, sū-pėr-an'nū-ā"shon, *n.* The state of being too old for office or business; retirement or removal from office with a pension, on account of long service or infirmity.

Superb, sū-pėrb', *a.* [Fr. *superbe*; L. *superbus*, proud, from *super*, above. SUPER.] Grand; august; stately; splendid; rich; sumptuous; showy; very fine; first-rate.—**Superbly**, sū-pėrb'li, *adv.* In a superb or splendid manner.—**Superbness**, sū-pėrb'nes, *n.*

Supercargo, sū-pėr-kär'gō, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *cargo*.] *Lit.* a person over the cargo; a person in a merchant ship whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

Supercelestial, sū'pėr-sē-les"ti-al, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *celestial*.] Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven.

Superchery, sū-pėrch'e-ri, *n.* [Fr. *supercherie*.] Deceit; cheating; fraud.

Superciliary, sū-pėr-sil'i-a-ri, *a.* [L. *supercilium*, the eyebrow, also haughtiness or pride (as expressed by raising the brows) — *super*, above, and *cilium*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyebrow; situated or being above the eyelid.—**Supercilious**, sū-pėr-sil'i-us, *a.* [L. *superciliosus*.] Having a haughty air or manner; acting as if others were our inferiors; haughty; overbearing; arrogant. — **Superciliously**, sū-pėr-sil'i-us-li, *adv.* In a supercilious manner; with an air of contempt.—**Supercili-**

cousness, sū-pēr-sil'i-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being supercilious; haughtiness.
Supercolumniation, sū'pēr-ko-lum-ni-ā"-shon, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *columna*.] *Arch.* the placing of one order above another.
Superdominant, sū-pēr-dom'i-nant, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *dominant*.] *Mus.* the note above the dominant; the sixth note of the diatonic scale.
Supereminent, sū-pēr-em'i-nent, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *eminent*.] Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence, power, authority, &c. — **Supereminence**, sū-pēr-em'i-nens, *n.* Eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence. — **Supereminently**, sū-pēr-em'i-nent-li, *adv.* In a supereminent manner.
Supererogation, sū-pēr-er'ō-gā-shon, *n.* [L. *supererogo, supererogatum*, to pay over and above—*super*, above, and *erogo*, to pay—*e*, *ex*, out, and *rogo*, to ask. ROGATION.] Performance of more than duty requires. — *Works of supererogation*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* good works which are considered as not absolutely required of each individual for his salvation, and which it is believed God may accept in atonement for the defective service of another.—**Supererogatory**, sū'pēr-e-rog"a-to-ri, *a.* Partaking of supererogation.
Superexalt, sū'pēr-eg-zalt", *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *exalt*.] To exalt to a superior degree. — **Superexaltation**, sū'pēr-eg-zal-tā"shon, *n.* Elevation above the common degree.
Superexcellent, sū-pēr-ek'sel-lent, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *excellent*.] Excellent in an uncommon degree.—**Superexcellence**, sū-pēr-ek'sel-lens, *n.* Superior excellence.
Superfecundation, sū'pēr-fē-kun-dā"shon, *n.* [L. *super*, over, and *fecundus*, fruitful.] Superfetation. — **Superfecundity**, sū'pēr-fē-kun'di-ti, *n.* Superabundant fecundity.
Superfetate, sū-pēr-fē'tāt, *v.i.* [L. *superfeto*—*super*, over, after, and *feto*, to breed. FETUS.] To conceive after a prior conception. — **Superfetation, Superfetation**, sū'pēr-fē-tā"shon, *n.* A second conception after a prior one, and by which two fetuses exist at once in the same womb.
Superficies, sū-pēr-fish'ēz, *n.* [L., from *super*, upon, and *facies*, face. (FACE.) *Surface* is another form of the same word.] The surface; the exterior part or face of a thing, consisting of length and breadth without thickness, and therefore forming no part of the substance or solid content of a body. — **Superficial**, sū-pēr-fish'al, *a.* [L. *superficialis*.] Lying on or pertaining to the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; not sinking deep; not deep or profound as regards knowledge; not learned or thorough; not going to the heart of things. — **Superficialist**, sū-pēr-fish'al ist, *n.* A person of superficial attainments; a sciolist. — **Superficiality**, sū-pēr-fish'i-al"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being superficial; want of depth or thoroughness; shallowness; a superficial person or thing.—**Superficially**, sū-pēr-fish'al-li, *adv.* In a superficial manner; on the surface only; without going deep; slightly; not thoroughly.—**Superficialness**, sū-pēr-fish'al-nes, *n.* Superficiality; shallowness.
Superfine, sū-pēr-fin', *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *fine*.] Very fine; surpassing others in fineness; excessively or faultily subtle. — **Superfineness**, sū-pēr-fin'nes, *n.* Quality of being superfine.
Superfluity, sū-pēr-flu'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *superfluité*, L. *superfluitas*, from *superfluus*, overflowing—*super*, above, and *fluo*, to flow. FLUENT.] A quantity that is over and above what is necessary; a greater quantity than is wanted; redundancy; something for show or luxury rather than use. — **Superfluous**, sū-pēr'flu-us, *a.* [L. *superfluus*.] Being more than is wanted or sufficient; unnecessary from being in excess; redundant. — **Superfluously**, sū-pēr'flu-us-li, *adv.* In a superfluous manner. — **Superfluousness**, sū-pēr'flu-us-nes, *n.*
Superfœtation, *n.* SUPERFETATION.
Superfrontal, sū-pēr-fron'tal, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *frontal*.] The part of an altar-cloth that covers the top.
Superheat, sū'pēr-hēt, *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *heat*.] To heat to an extreme degree; specifically, to heat steam, apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.
Superhuman, sū-pēr-hū'man, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *human*.] Above or beyond what is human; hence, sometimes, divine.
Superimpose, sū'pēr-im-pōz", *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *impose*.] To lay or impose on something else.—**Superimposition**, sū-pēr-im'pō-zish"on, *n.* The act of superimposing or the state of being superimposed.
Superincumbent, sū'pēr-in-kum"bent, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *incumbent*.] Lying or resting on something else.—**Superincumbence, Superincumbency**, sū'pēr-in-kum"bens, sū'pēr-in-kum"ben-si, *n.* State of lying upon something.
Superinduce, sū'pēr-in-dūs", *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *induce*.] To bring in or on as an addition to something.—**Superinducement, Superinduction**, sū'pēr-in-dūs"ment, sū'pēr-in-duk"shon, *n.* The act of superinducing.
Superintellectual, sū'pēr-in-tel-lek"tū-al, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *intellect*.] Being above intellect.
Superintend, sū'pēr-in-tend", *v.t.* [L. *superintendo*, to have the oversight of—*super* and *intendo*. INTEND.] To have the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority. —**Superintendence, Superintendency**, sū'pēr-in-ten"dens, sū'pēr-in-ten"den-si, *n.* The act of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct.—**Superintendent**, sū'pēr-in-ten"dent, *n.* One who superintends or has the oversight and charge of something.—*a.* Overlooking others with authority.—**Superintender**, sū'pēr-in-ten"dēr, *n.* One who superintends.
Superior, sū-pē'ri-ēr, *a.* [L., compar. of *superus*, upper, high, from *super*, above. SUPER.] More elevated in place; higher; higher in rank, office, or dignity; higher or greater in excellence; being beyond some power or influence; too great or firm to be affected by (*superior* to revenge); *bot.* growing above or upon anything (as the ovary when growing above the origin of the calyx); next the axis.—*Superior courts*, the highest courts in a state.—*Superior planets*, those that are more distant from the sun than the earth, as Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. — *n.* One who is superior to or above another; one who is higher or greater than another in social station, rank, power, excellence, or qualities of any kind; the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey; *Scots law*, one who has certain rights of feu over a property. — **Superioress**, sū-pē'ri-ēr-es, *n.* A lady superior. — **Superiority**, sū-pē'ri-or"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being superior; pre-eminence; higher rank or excellency. — **Superiorly**, sū-pē'ri-ēr-li, *adv.* In a superior manner or position.—**Superiorness**, sū-pē'ri-or-nes, *n.* Superiority.
Superjacent, sū-pēr-jā'sent, *a.* [L. *super*, above, and *jacens, jacentis*, ppr. of *jaceo*, to lie.] Lying above or upon.
Superlative, sū-pēr'la-tiv, *a.* [L. *superlativus*, from *superlatus*—*super*, over, and *latus*, carried.] Of the highest pitch or degree; most eminent; surpassing all others (*superlative* wisdom or beauty); *gram.* applied to that form of an adjective or adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner. —*n.* That which is superlative; *gram.* the superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs; a word in the superlative degree.—**Superlatively**, sū-pēr'la-tiv-li, *adv.* In a superlative manner; in the highest or utmost degree. — **Superlativeness**, sū-pēr'la-tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being superlative.
Superlunar, Superlunary, sū-pēr-lū'nēr, sū-pēr-lū'na-ri, *a.* [L. *super*, above, *luna*, the moon.] Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world.
Supermundane, sū-pēr-mun'dān, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *mundane*.] Being above the world or mundane affairs.
Supernal, sū-pēr'nal, *a.* [L. *supernus*, from *super*, above. SUPER.] Being or situated above us; relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.
Supernatant, sū-pēr-nā'tant, *a.* [L. *super*, above, over, and *nato*, to swim.] Swimming above; floating on the surface.—**Supernatation**, sū'pēr-na-tā"shon, *n.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid.
Supernatural, sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *natural*.] Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; a term stronger than *preternatural*, and often equivalent to *miraculous*. — *The supernatural*, supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, and so forth.—**Supernaturalism**, sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-izm, *n.* The state of being supernatural; *theol.* the doctrine that religion and the knowledge of God require a revelation from God.—**Supernaturalist**, sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-ist, *n.* One who upholds the principles of supernaturalism. — **Supernaturalize**, sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-iz, *v.t.* To treat or consider as supernatural. — **Supernaturally**, sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-li, *adv.* In a supernatural manner. — **Supernaturalness**, sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being supernatural.
Supernumerary, sū-pēr-nū'me-ra-ri, *a.* [L. *super*, above, beyond, and *numerus*, a number.] Exceeding a number stated or prescribed; exceeding a necessary or usual number.—*n.* A person or thing beyond a certain number, or beyond what is necessary or usual; especially a person not formally a member of an ordinary or regular body or staff of officials or employees.
Superordination, sū'pēr-or-di-nā"shon, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *ordination*.] The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied.
Superphosphate, sū-pēr-fos'fāt, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *phosphate*.] A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.
Superpose, sū-pēr-pōz', *v.t.* — *superposed, superposing.* [Fr. *superposer*, from prefix *super*, and *poser*, to lay. POSE.] To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.—**Superposition**, sū'pēr-pō-zish"on, *n.* The act of superposing; a lying or being situated above or upon something; *geol.* the order in which mineral masses are placed upon or above each other, as more recent strata upon those that are older; *geom.* the process by which one magnitude may be conceived to be placed upon another.
Super-royal, sū-pēr-roi'al, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *royal*.] Larger than royal: the name of a large species of printing paper.
Supersaturate, sū-pēr-sat'ū-rāt, *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *saturate*.] To saturate to excess. — **Supersaturation**, sū'pēr-sat-ū-rā"shon, *n.* Saturation to excess.
Superscribe, sū-pēr-skrīb', *v.t.* — *superscribed, superscribing.* [L. *superscribo*—*super*, over or above, and *scribo*, to write. SCRIBE.] To write on the top, outside, or surface; to put an inscription on; to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover of.—**Superscription**, sū-pēr-skrip'shon, *n.* The act of superscribing; what is written or engraved on the outside or above something else; especially, an address on a letter.
Supersede, sū-pēr-sēd', *v.t.* — *superseded, superseding.* [O.Fr. *supersedir*, L. *supersedere*, to sit over, to refrain, omit—*super*, above, and *sedeo*, to sit. SEDATE.] To make void, inefficacious, or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to suspend; to come or be placed in the room of; to displace; to replace (one person *supersedes* another).—**Supersedure, Supersession**, sū-pēr-sē'dūr, sū-pēr-sesh'on, *n.* The act of superseding.
Supersensible, sū-pēr-sen'si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *sensible, sensitive*, &c.] Beyond the reach of the senses.—**Supersensitiveness**, sū-pēr-sen'si-tiv-nes, *n.* Morbid sensitiveness or sensibility. — **Supersensual**, sū-pēr-sen'sū-al, *a.* Above or beyond the reach of the senses.—**Supersensuous**, sū-pēr-sen'sū-us, *a.* Supersensible; extremely sensuous.
Superstition, sū-pēr-stish'on, *n.* [L. *superstitio, superstitionis*, originally a standing still at, a standing in fear or amazement, hence superstition, from *superstō*, to stand over—*super*, over, and *sto*, to stand. STATE.] Belief in and reverence of things which are no proper objects of worship; a faith

or article of faith based on ignorance or on unworthy ideas regarding the Deity; a practice or observance founded on such a belief; credulity regarding the supernatural; belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain affairs, as a belief in witchcraft or magic, or in supernatural phenomena, as apparitions, omens, &c.—**Superstitious**, sū-pĕr-stish'us, *a.* Pertaining or addicted to superstition; credulous in regard to the supernatural; proceeding from superstition.—**Superstitiously**, sū-pĕr-stish'us-li, *adv.* In a superstitious manner. — **Superstitiousness**, sū-pĕr-stish'us-nes, *n.*

Superstratum, sū-pĕr-strā'tum, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *stratum*.] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

Superstructure, sū-pĕr-struk'tūr, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *structure*.] Any structure built on something else; anything erected on a foundation or basis.

Supersubtle, sū-pĕr-sut'l, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *subtle*.] Over-subtle; crafty in an excessive degree.

Superterrestrial, sū'pĕr-te-res'tri-al, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *terrestrial*.] Being above the earth or terrestrial things.

Supertonic, sū-pĕr-ton'ik, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *tonic*.] *Mus.* the note next above the tonic or key-note; the second note of the diatonic scale.

Supervene, sū-pĕr-vēn', *v.i.* — *supervened*, *supervening*. [L. *supervenio*—*super*, above, over, and *venio*, to come.] To come upon as something extraneous; to be added or joined; to take place; to happen.—**Supervenient**, sū-pĕr-vē'ni-ent, *a.* Coming upon as something additional; added; arising or coming afterwards. — **Supervention**, sū-pĕr-ven'shon, *n.* The act of supervening.

Supervise, sū-pĕr-vīz', *v.t.* — *supervised*, *supervising*. [L. *super*, over, and *viso*, to look at, from *video*, *visum*, to see. VISION.] To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect. — **Supervisal**, sū-pĕr-vī'zal, *n.* The act of supervising; inspection. — **Supervision**, sū-pĕr-vish'on, *n.* The act of supervising; superintendence; direction. — **Supervisor**, sū-pĕr-vī'zĕr, *n.* One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent. — **Supervisory**, sū-pĕr-vī'zo-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or having supervision.

Supervolute, sū'pĕr-vō-lūt", *a.* [L. *super*, upon, and *volutus*, rolled.] *Bot.* having one edge of the bud leaf rolled inwards, and enveloped by the opposite edge.

Supine, sū-pīn', *a.* [L. *supinus*, lying on the back, negligent, connected with *sub*, and Gr. *hypo*, under.] Lying on the back or with the face upward: opposed to *prone*; inclined or sloping; negligent; listless; indolent; inattentive.—*n.* (sū'pin). [L. *supinum*; reason of the name not obvious.] A part of the Latin verb, really a verbal noun with two cases, an accusative in *-um*, and an ablative in *-u*.—**Supinely**, sū-pīn'li, *adv.* In a supine manner; carelessly; indolently; listlessly.—**Supineness**, sū-pīn'nes, *n.* Indolence; listlessness.—**Supination**, sū-pi-nā'shon, *n.* The position of the hand extended outwards with the palm upwards. — **Supinator**, sū-pi-nā'tĕr, *n.* A muscle which aids in turning the hand upwards.

Supper. Under SUP.

Supplant, sup-plant', *v.t.* [Fr. *supplanter*, from L. *supplantare*, to trip up one's heels —*sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot. PLANT.] To trip up (*Mil.*); to remove or displace by stratagem; to displace and take the place of. — **Supplantation**, sup-plan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of supplanting. — **Supplanter**, sup-plan'tĕr, *n.* One who supplants.

Supple, sup'l, *a.* [Fr. *souple*, from L. *supplex*, suppliant, bending — *sub*, under, and *plico*, to fold. SUPPLICATE.] Pliant; flexible; easily bent; yielding; not obstinate; capable of moulding one's self to suit a purpose; flattering; fawning.—*v.t.* —*supplied*, *supplying*. To make supple or pliant; to make compliant, submissive, or yielding.—*v.i.* To become soft and pliant. —**Supple-jack**, *n.* A popular name given to various strong twining and climbing shrubs, the branches of which are imported into Europe from the West Indies for walking-sticks.—**Supplely**, sup'l-li, *adv.* In a supple manner.—**Suppleness**, sup'l-nes, *n.* The quality of being supple or easily bent; pliancy; readiness of compliance; facility.

Supplement, sup'lē-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *supplementum*, from *suppleo*, to fill up, to make full—*sub*, and *pleo*, to fill. SUPPLY.] An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete, especially an addition to a book, to a periodical publication, &c.; *trigon.* the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees or a semicircle.—*v.t.* To increase or complete by a supplement. — **Supplemental**, **Supplementary**, sup-lē-men'tal, sup-lē-men'ta-ri, *a.* Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement; additional. — **Supplementation**, sup'lē-men-tā"shon, *n.* The act of supplementing.—**Suppletive**, **Suppletory**, sup'lē-tiv, sup'lē-to-ri, *a.* [From L. *suppleo*, *suppletum*, to supply.] Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.

Suppleness. Under SUPPLE.

Suppliant, sup'li-ant, *a.* [Fr. *suppliant*, ppr. of *supplier*, to entreat, from L. *supplico*, to *supplicate* (which see).] Entreating or begging earnestly; asking earnestly and submissively; supplicating; expressive of supplication.—*n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.—**Suppliantly**, sup'li-ant-li, *adv.* In a suppliant manner.

Supplicate, sup'li-kāt, *v.t.* — *supplicated*, *supplicating*. [L. *supplico*, *supplicatum*, from *supplex*, *supplicis*, suppliant, lit. bending under (whence *supple*)—*sub*, under, and *plico*, to fold. PLY, *v.t.*] To entreat or beg humbly for; to seek by earnest prayer (to *supplicate* blessings); to address in prayer; to petition humbly (to *supplicate* God).—*v.i.* To petition with earnestness and submission; to implore; to beseech.—**Supplication**, sup-li-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *supplicatio*.] The act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer in worship; a petition; an earnest request.—**Supplicator**, sup'li-kā-tĕr, *n.* One who supplicates; a supplicant.—**Supplicatory**, sup'li-kā-to-ri, *a.* Containing supplication.—**Supplicant**, sup'li-kant, *n.* One who supplicates or humbly entreats; a humble petitioner; a suppliant.—*a.* Earnestly entreating; suppliant.—**Supplicantly**, sup'li-kant-li, *adv.* In a supplicant manner.

Supply, sup-plī', *v.t.*—*supplied*, *supplying*. [Fr. *supplier*, to supply, from L. *supplere*, to fill up—*sub*, under, and *pleo*, to fill (seen also in *supplement*, *accomplish*, *complete*, *deplete*, *expletive*, *replete*, &c.). PLENTY.] To furnish with what is wanted (to *supply* a person *with* a thing); to afford or furnish a sufficiency for (to *supply* wants); to provide or furnish (to *supply* provisions); to serve instead of; to take the place of.—*n.* The act of supplying; a quantity supplied; a stock; a store; *pl.* the stores or articles necessary for an army or other great body of people; a grant of money provided by a national assembly to meet the expenses of government; the extent to which goods are produced to meet the demand.—**Supplier**, sup-plī'ĕr, *n.* One who supplies.

Support, sup-pōrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *supporter*, to support, bear, endure, &c., from L. *supporto*, to convey—*sub*, under, and *porto*, to carry (as in *export*, *import*, *report*, &c.). PORT, to carry.] To bear, uphold, prop up; to keep from falling or sinking; to endure without being overcome; to bear; to undergo; to uphold by aid or encouragement; to further, second, aid, assist; to keep from sinking, failing, or declining (to *support* the courage); to represent in acting on the stage; to act (to *support* a part); to be able to supply funds for or the means of continuing; to be able to carry on or continue; to maintain with the means of living; to provide for; to keep up by nutriment; to sustain (to *support* life, to *support* combustion); to make good or substantiate (a statement, an accusation); to second, as a proposal or motion at a public meeting. —*n.* The act of supporting; that which upholds or keeps from falling; a base, prop, foundation of any kind; sustenance or what maintains life; maintenance; livelihood; one who furnishes another's livelihood; the act of assisting, maintaining, vindicating, &c.; aid; help; succour; assistance.—**Supportable**, sup-pōr'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being supported; that may be tolerated; bearable; endurable.—**Supportableness**, sup-pōr'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being supportable.—**Supportably**, sup-pōr'ta-bli, *adv.* In a supportable manner. —**Supporter**, sup-pōr'tĕr, *n.* One who supports or maintains; a defender, advocate, vindicator, adherent; one who accompanies and aids another; that which supports or keeps up; a prop, a pillar, &c.; *her.* a figure on each side of a shield appearing to support it; a band or truss for the support of any part. — **Supportless**, sup-pōrt'les, *a.* Having no support.

Suppose, sup-pōz', *v.t.* — *supposed*, *supposing*. [Fr. *supposer*—*sup* for *sub*, under, and *poser*, to place. POSE.] To lay down or regard as matter of fact for the sake of argument or illustration; to assume hypothetically; to take for granted; to imagine; to think to be the case; to require to exist or be true; to imply (creation *supposes* a creator). — *v.i.* To make or form a supposition; to think; to imagine.—**Supposer**, sup-pō'zĕr, *n.* One who supposes. — **Supposable**, sup-pō'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being supposed or imagined. — **Supposal**, sup-pō'zal, *n.* A supposition. — **Supposition**, sup-pō-zish'on, *n.* The act of supposing; hypothesis; what is assumed hypothetically; an assumption; a conjecture.—**Suppositional**, sup-pō-zish'on-al, *a.* Based on supposition; hypothetical.—**Suppositive**, sup-poz'i-tiv, *a.* Including or implying supposition.—*n.* A word implying supposition, as *if*. — **Suppositively**, sup-poz'i-tiv-li, *adv.* With, by, or upon supposition.

Suppositious, sup-poz'i-tish"us, *a.* [L. *suppositius*, from *suppono*, *suppositum*—*sub*, under, and *pono*, to place. POSITION.] Put by trick in the place belonging to another; substituted falsely; not genuine; counterfeit; spurious. — **Suppositiously**, sup-poz'i-tish"us-li, *adv.* In a suppositious manner; spuriously.—**Suppositiousness**, sup-poz'i-tish"us-nes, *n.*

Suppress, sup-pres', *v.t.* [L. *supprimo*, *suppressum*—*sub*, under, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press. PRESS.] To overpower and crush; to put down; to quell; to destroy (a revolt, mutiny, or riot); to restrain from utterance or vent; to check or keep in (to *suppress* the breath); to conceal; not to tell or reveal; to retain without making public.—**Suppressible**, sup-pres'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being suppressed. — **Suppression**, sup-presh'on, *n.* The act of suppressing, crushing, or putting down; the act of retaining from utterance, vent, or disclosure; concealment; the retaining of anything from public notice; *gram.* omission or ellipsis. —**Suppressive**, sup-pres'iv, *a.* Tending to suppress.—**Suppressor**, sup-pres'ĕr, *n.* One who suppresses.

Suppurate, sup'pū-rāt, *v.i.*—*suppurated*, *suppurating*. [L. *suppuro*, *suppuratum*—*sub*, and *pus*, *puris*, matter. PUS.] To generate pus or matter; to have a gathering of pus; to fester.—**Suppuration**, sup-pū-rā'shon, *n.* The process of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess.—**Suppurative**, sup'pū-rā-tiv, *a.* Tending to suppurate.—*n.* Something that promotes suppuration.

Supra-axillary, sū-pra-ak'til-la-ri, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *axil*.] *Bot.* growing above the axil.

Supracostal, sū-pra-kos'tal, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *costa*, a rib.] Lying above or upon the ribs.

Supracretaceous, sū'pra-krē-tā"shus, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *cretaceous*.] *Geol.* a term applied to certain deposits lying above the cretaceous formation.

Suprafoliaceous, sū'pra-fō-li-ā"shus, *a.* [L. *supra*, above, *folium*, a leaf.] *Bot.* inserted in the stem above a leaf, petiole, or axil. — **Suprafoliar**, sū-pra-fō'li-ĕr, *a.* *Bot.* growing upon a leaf.

Supralapsarian, sū'pra-lap-sā"ri-an, *n.* [L. *supra*, above, and *lapsus*, a fall.] One who

maintains that God decreed or preordained the fall of man and all its consequences, determining to save some and condemn others.—**Supralapsarianism**, sū'pra-lap-sā"ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the Supralapsarians.

Supramundane, sū-pra-mun'dān, *a.* [L. *supra*, above, *mundus*, the world.] Being or situated above the world or above our system; celestial.

Supraoccipital, sū'pra-ok-sip"i-tal, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *occiput.*] *Anat.* above the occiput.

Supraorbital, sū-pra-or'bi-tal, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *orbit.*] *Anat.* being above the orbit of the eye.

Suprarenal, sū-pra-rē'nal, *a.* [L. *supra*, above, and *renes*, the kidneys.] *Anat.* situated above the kidneys.

Suprascapulary, **Suprascapular**, sū-pra-skap'ū-la-ri, sū-pra-skap'ū-lėr, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *scapula.*] Being above the scapula.

Supraspinal, sū-pra-spī'nal, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *spine.*] *Anat.* situated above the spine.

Supreme, sū-prēm', *a.* [L. *supremus*, from *superus*, upper, higher, from *super*, above. SUPER.] Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power; highest as to degree; greatest possible; utmost; *bot.* situated at the highest part or point.—*The Supreme*, the most exalted of beings; the sovereign of the universe; God.—**Supremely**, sū-prēm'li, *adv.* With the highest authority; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.—**Supremacy**, sū-prem'a-si, *n.* The state or character of being supreme; highest authority or power.—*Papal supremacy*, the supreme authority which the pope formerly exercised over the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and which still continues to be more or less recognized in some countries.—*Regal supremacy*, the authority which the sovereign of England exercises over the Church of England, as being its supreme head on earth.—*Oath of supremacy*, in Great Britain, an oath denying the supremacy of the pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs in this realm.

Sura, sö'ra, *n.* [Ar.] A chapter of the Koran.

Sural, sū'ral, *a.* [L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.] Pertaining to the calf of the leg.

Surat, sö-rat', *n.* Coarse short cotton grown in the neighbourhood of *Surat*, in the Bombay presidency.

Surbase, sėr'bās, *n.* [Prefix *sur* (L. *super*), upon, and *base.*] *Arch.* the crowning moulding or cornice of a pedestal; a border or moulding above the base.—**Surbased**, sėr'bāst, *a.* *Arch.* having a surbase.

Surbed, sėr-bed', *v.t.* [Prefix *sur* (L. *super*), and *bed.*] To set edgewise, as a stone, that is, in a position different from what it had in the quarry.

Surcease, sėr-sēs', *v.i.*—*surceased*, *surceasing.* [Formerly *surcesse*, *surcease*, from Fr. *sursis*, pp. of *surseoir*, to intermit or leave off, from prefix *sur* (L. *super*), over, and *seoir*, L. *sedere*, to sit; the spelling being influenced by *cease.*] To cease; to leave off; to refrain finally.—*n.* Cessation; stop. [Poetical.]

Surcharge, sėr-chärj', *v.t.* [Prefix *sur* (L. *super*), over, and *charge.*] To overload; to overburden; to overcharge; to put an extra charge on.—*n.* An excessive or extra charge or burden; an overcharge.

Surcingle, sėr'sing-gl, *n.* [O.Fr. *sursangle*, from *sur*, L. *super*, upon, and *cingulum*, a belt.] A belt or girth fastening a saddle or anything else on a horse's back; the girdle round a clergyman's cassock.

Surcoat, sėr'kōt, *n.* [Prefix *sur* (L. *super*), over, and *coat.*] An outer garment formerly worn in a variety of forms; a loose sleeveless wrapper formerly worn over a coat of mail to protect it from wet.

Surculus, sėr'kū-lus, *n.* pl. **Surculi**, sėr'kū-li. [L.] *Bot.* any little branch or twig.

Surd, sėrd, *a.* [L. *surdus*, deaf, not sounding, stupid (seen also in *absurd*); allied to *sordid*, *swart.*] *Phonetics*, uttered with breath and not with voice; not sonant, as *t* compared with *d*, *p* with *b*, *f* with *v*; *math.* not capable of being expressed in rational numbers.—*n.* *Phonetics*, a nonsonant consonant; *math.* an irrational quantity; a quantity that cannot be expressed in finite terms, as the square root of 2.

Sure, shör, *a.* [Fr. *sûr*, O.Fr. *seur*, *seür*, Pr. *segur*, from L. *securus*, unconcerned, secure—*se*, apart, and *cura*, care. The same word as *secure.* CURE.] Perfectly confident; certainly knowing and believing; certain; fully persuaded; certain to find or retain (*sure of* success); to be depended on; unfailing; firm; stable; secure; infallible (a *sure* remedy).—*To make sure*, to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.—*adv.* Certainly; without doubt. [Colloq.]—**Sure-footed**, *a.* Not liable to stumble, slip, or fall.—**Surely**, shör'li, *adv.* Certainly; undoubtedly; firmly; securely; verily.—**Sureness**, shör'nes, *n.* The state of being sure or certain; certainty.—**Surety**, shör'ti, *n.* Certainty; security; ground of security; security against loss or damage or for payment; *law*, one bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the principal; one who binds himself to stand good for another; a bail.—**Suretyship**, shör'ti-ship, *n.* The state of being a surety; the obligation of a person to stand good for another. Written also *Suretiship.*

Surf, sėrf, *n.* [For old *suffe*, the same as *sough*; or from O.Fr. *surflot*—*sur*, above, and *flot*, a wave.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sandbanks or rocks.—**Surfy**, sėr'fi, *a.* Abounding with surf; foamy.—**Surf-boat**, *n.* A strong and buoyant boat capable of passing with safety through surf.—**Surf-duck**, *n.* A species of duck frequent on the coasts of North America. Called also *Surf-scoter.*

Surface, sėr'fās, *n.* [Fr. *surface*, from *sur*, upon, and *face*, face; L. *super* and *facies.*] The exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; the superficies; outside; *fig.* outward or external appearance; what appears on a slight or casual view; *geom.* a superficies; that which has length and breadth only.—*A plane surface* is that in which any two points being taken the straight line between them lies wholly in that surface.—*a.* Pertaining to the surface; external; superficial.—*v.t.*—*surfaced*, *surfacing.* To give a particular surface to; to work over the surface of.—**Surface-gauge**, *n.* An instrument for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces.—**Surface-joint**, *n.* A joint uniting the edges of sheets or plates.—**Surfaceman**, sėr'fās-man, *n.* *Rail.* a person whose duty it is to keep the permanent way in order.—**Surface-water**, *n.* Water which collects on the surface of the ground from rain or snow.—**Surface-working**, *n.* Digging for gold or other minerals on the top soil.

Surfeit, sėr'fit, *n.* [O.Fr. *surfait*, excess—*sur* (L. *super*), over, and *fait*, pp. of *faire*, L. *facere*, to do. FACT.] An overloading of the stomach by excess in eating and drinking; a gluttonous meal that deranges the stomach and system; disgust caused by excess; satiety.—*v.t.* To derange the stomach by excess in eating; to overload the stomach of; to fill to satiety and disgust; to cloy.—*v.i.* To suffer from a surfeit.—**Surfeiter**, sėr'fit-ėr, *n.* One who surfeits; a glutton.

Surfy. Under *Surf.*

Surge, sėrj, *n.* [O. Fr. *surgeon*, *sourgeon*, a spring, a spouting up, from L. *surgere*, to rise, from *sub*, under, and *rego*, to direct. SOURCE.] A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water; a heaving or swelling up; an undulation.—*v.i.*—*surged*, *surging.* To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.—**Surgeless**, sėrj'les, *a.* Free from surges; smooth; calm.—**Surgy**, sėr'ji, *a.* Rising in surges; billowy.

Surgeon, sėr'jun, *n.* [O. E. *chirurgeon*, O.Fr. *surgien*, contr. for *chirurgien*, from L. *chirurgus*, Gr. *cheirourgos*, a surgeon—*cheir*, the hand, and *ergon*, work.] A medical man whose profession is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation or by medical appliances employed externally or internally, as distinguished from a physician.—**Surgeoncy**, sėr'jun-si, *n.* The office of surgeon as in the army or navy.—**Surgeon-dentist**, *n.* A dental surgeon.—**Surgery**, sėr'jėr-i, *n.* [For *surgeonry.*] The operative branch of medicine; that branch of medical science and practice which involves the performance of operations on the human subject; a room where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared.—**Surgical**, sėr'ji-kal, *a.* Pertaining to surgery; done by means of surgery.

Surgy. Under *Surge.*

Suricate, sū'ri-kāt, *n.* [South African name.] A carnivorous animal of South Africa, resembling the polecat or ferret, kept in houses like a cat.

Surloin, sėr'loin. SIRLOIN.

Surly, sėr'li, *a.* [Old form *sirly* or *syrly*: probably for *sir-like*, that is, magisterial, arrogant.] Arrogant†; gloomily morose; sternly sour; cross and rude; churlish; rough or tempestuous.—**Surlily**, sėr'li-li, *adv.* In a surly manner.—**Surliness**, sėr'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being surly; gloomy moroseness; sour ill-nature.

Surmise, sėr-mīz', *n.* [O. Fr. *surmise*, accusation, from *surmettre*, pp. *surmis*, *surmise*, to accuse, from prefix *sur*, L. *super*, upon, above, and *mettre*, L. *mittere*, to send. MISSION.] A thought or supposition with little or no ground to go upon; a guess or conjecture.—*v.t.*—*surmised*, *surmising.* To guess; to conjecture.—**Surmiser**, sėr-mī'zėr, *n.* One who surmises.—**Surmising**, sėr-mī'zing, *n.* A surmise.

Surmount, sėr-mount', *v.t.* [Fr. *surmonter*—*sur*, above, and *monter*, to mount. MOUNT.] To mount or rise above; to conquer; to overcome; to surpass.—**Surmountable**, sėr-moun'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being surmounted.—**Surmounter**, sėr-moun'tėr, *n.* One who surmounts.

Surmullet, sėr'mul-et, *n.* [Fr. *surmulet*, for *sormulet*, from O.Fr. *sor*, reddish-brown, sorrel, and *mulet*, a mullet. SORREL, MULLET.] A name for a variety of fishes allied to the perch family, of which the red surmullet inhabits the Mediterranean, and was prized by the Romans.

Surname, sėr'nām, *n.* [Prefix *sur* (L. *super*), over and above, and *name.*] An additional name or appellation; a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name.—*v.t.* To give a surname to.

Surpass, sėr-pas', *v.t.* [Fr. *surpasser*—*sur*, over, and *passer*, to pass.] To exceed; to excel; to go beyond in anything good or bad.—**Surpassable**, sėr-pas'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being surpassed.—**Surpassing**, sėr-pas'ing, *p.* and *a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.—**Surpassingly**, sėr-pas'ing-li, *adv.* In a degree surpassing others.

Surplice, sėr'plis, *n.* [Fr. *surplis*, L.L. *superpellicium*, from L. *super*, over, and *pellicium*, a coat or tunic, lit. a skin coat, from *pellis*, a skin. PELL.] A white garment worn by priests, deacons, and choristers in the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches over their other dress at religious services.—**Surpliced**, sėr'plist, *a.* Wearing a surplice.—**Surplice-fee**, *n.* A fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as on baptisms, marriages, funerals, &c.

Surplus, sėr'plus, *n.* [Fr. *surplus*, from *sur*, L. *super*, over and above, and *plus*, more.] That which remains when use or need is satisfied; more than suffices; overplus: often used adjectively (*surplus* population).—**Surplusage**, sėr'plus-āj, *n.* Surplus; something not necessary or relevant to any matter.

Surprise, sėr-prīz', *n.* [Fr. *surprise*, from *surpris*, pp. of *surprendre*, to surprise—prefix *sur* (L. *super*), over, and *prendre*, L. *prendere*, *prehendere*, to seize. PRIZE.] The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; wonder; astonishment.—*v.t.*—*surprised*, *surprising.* To fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to attack or take unawares; to confuse or perplex; to strike with wonder or astonishment; to astonish; to lead, bring, or betray unawares.—**Surprisal**, sėr-prī'zal, *n.* The

act of surprising or taking unawares; a surprise. — **Surpriser**, sér-pri'zér, *n.* One who surprises. — **Surprising**, sér-pri'zing, *p.* and *a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful; extraordinary. — **Surprisingly**, sér-pri'zing-li, *adv.* In a surprising manner; astonishingly.

Surrebutter, sér-rē-but'ér, *n.* [Prefix *sur*, over.] *Law*, the plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter.—**Surrebutter**, sér-rē-join'dér, *n.* *Law*, the answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

Surrender, sér-ren'dér, *v.t.* [Fr. *surrendre*—*sur*, over, and *rendre*, to render. RENDER.] To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up upon compulsion or demand; to resign in favour of another; to cease to claim or use; to relinquish; *refl.* to yield to any influence, passion, or power (to *surrender one's self* to grief).—*v.i.* To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another. —*n.* The act of surrendering; a yielding or giving up; the abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving a portion of the premiums paid.

Surreptitious, sér-rep-tish'us, *a.* [L. *surreptitius*, from L. *surrepo*, to creep stealthily—*sub*, under, secretly, and *repo*, to creep. REPTILE.] Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or produced fraudulently.—**Surreptitiously**, sér-rep-tish'us-li, *adv.* In an underhand way; fraudulently.

Surrogate, sur'rō-gāt, *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, substituted, pp. of *surrogo*, *surrogatum*, to put in another's place—*sub*, under, and *rogo*, to ask. ROGATION.] A deputy, particularly the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor. — **Surrogateship**, sur'rō-gāt-ship, *n.* The office of surrogate.

Surround, sér-round', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *suronder*, to overflow, from prefix *sur*, over, and L. *unda*, a wave (as in *abound*).] To encompass, environ, or inclose on all sides; to invest, as a city; to lie or be on all sides of; to form an inclosure round.—**Surrounding**, sér-roun'ding, *n.* An encompassing; one of those things that surround or environ; an environment: generally in plural (a dwelling and its *surroundings*).

Surtax, sér'taks, *n.* [Prefix *sur*, above, and *tax*.] A tax heightened for a particular purpose; an extra tax.

Surtout, sér-tö', *n.* [Fr. *sur-tout*, over all —*sur*—L. *super*, over, and *tout*—L. *totus*, whole.] Originally, a man's coat to be worn over his other garments; in modern usage, an upper coat with long wide skirts; a frock-coat.

Surturbrand, sér'tér-brand, *n.* [Icel. *surtarbrand*—*svartr*, black, and *brand*, a firebrand.] Bituminous wood found in Iceland, resembling the black bog-oak.

Surveillance, sér-vāl'yans, *n.* [Fr., from *surveiller*, to watch over, from *sur*, L. *super*, over, and *veiller*, L. *vigilare*, to watch. VIGILANT.] Watch kept over some person or thing; oversight; superintendence.—**Surveillant**,† sér-vāl'yant, *a.* Watching over another or others.

Survey, sér-vā', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *surveer*, *surveoir* —*sur* (L. *super*), over, and *veer*, *veoir* (Fr. *voir*), L. *videre*, to see. VISION.] To inspect or take a view of; to view as from a high place; to view with scrutinizing eye; to examine; to examine with reference to condition, situation, or value; to inspect for a purpose; to determine the boundaries, extent, position, natural features, &c., of, as of any portion of the earth's surface by means of measurements, and the application of geometry and trigonometry.—*n.* (sér'vā or sér-vā'). A general view; a look at or over; a close examination or inspection to ascertain condition, quantity, quality, &c.; the determination of dimensions and other topographical particulars of any part of the earth's surface; the plan or account drawn up of such particulars.—*Ordnance Survey*. Under ORDNANCE. —*Trigonometrical survey*. TRIGONOMETRICAL.—**Surveying**, sér-vā'ing, *n.* The act of one who surveys; the operation or art of making a survey of a portion of the earth's surface by means of measurements and calculations.—*Land surveying*, the determination of the area, shape, &c., of a tract of land, usually of no very great extent. —*Marine surveying* consists in determining the forms of coasts, the positions and distances of islands, rocks, shoals, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, &c. —**Surveyor**, sér-vā'ér, *n.* One who surveys; an overseer; one that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition or state of anything; one who practises the art of surveying. — **Surveyor-general**, *n.* A principal surveyor; a chief government surveyor.—**Surveyorship**, sér-vā'ér-ship, *n.* The office of a surveyor.

Survive, sér-viv', *v.t.* — *survived*, *surviving*. [Fr. *survivre*, from L. *superviso*—*super*, over, beyond, and *vivo*, *victum*, to live. VITAL, VIVACIOUS.] To outlive; to live beyond the life of; to live longer than; to live beyond (to *survive* one's usefulness).—*v.i.* To remain alive; to live after the death of another or after anything else. — **Survival**, sér-vi'val, *n.* The act of surviving; a living beyond the life of another person, or beyond any event; any habit, usage, or belief remaining from ancient times and existing merely from custom.—*Survival of the fittest*, the principle in natural selection that the animals and plants best suited to their surroundings survive, while the others die out. SELECTION.—**Surviving**, sér-vi'ving, *p.* and *a.* Remaining alive; yet living.—**Survivor**, sér-vi'vér, *n.* One who lives after the death of another, or after some event or time; *law*, the longer liver of two persons who have a joint interest in anything. — **Survivorship**, sér-vi'vér-ship, *n.* The state of being a survivor.

Susceptible, sus-sep'ti-bl, *a.* [Fr. *susceptible*, from L. *suscipio*, *susceptum*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] Capable of being acted on or affected in any way; admitting any change (*susceptible* of pain, of alteration); capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressible; sensitive.—**Susceptibly**, sus-sep'ti-bli, *adv.* In a susceptible manner. —**Susceptibility**, **Susceptibleness**, sus-sep'ti-bil''i-ti, sus-sep'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being susceptible; sensitiveness; capacity for feeling or emotional excitement; sensibility.—**Susceptive**, sus-sep'tiv, *a.* Readily admitting or being affected by influence; susceptible. — **Susceptiveness**, **Susceptivity**, sus-sep'tiv-nes, sus-sep-tiv'i-ti, *n.* Susceptibility. — **Susciplent**, sus-sip'i-ent, *n.* One who receives or admits.

Suslik, sus'lik, *n.* [Rus.] A pretty little animal of the marmot kind found in Eastern Europe and Western Asia.

Suspect, sus-pekt', *v.t.* [L. *suspicio*, *suspectum*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *specio*, to look. SPECIES.] To have a vague belief or fear of the existence of; to imagine as probably existing (to *suspect* danger); to mistrust; to imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof; to hold to be uncertain; to doubt.—*n.* A suspected person; one suspected of a crime, offence, or the like. — **Suspectedness**, sus-pek'tednes, *n.* State of being suspected.—**Suspecter**, sus-pek'tér, *n.* One who suspects.—**Suspectless**, sus-pekt'les, *a.* Not suspecting; unsuspicious; not suspected or mistrusted. — **Suspicion**, sus-pish'on, *n.* [L. *suspicio*, *suspicionis*.] The act of suspecting; the feeling of one who suspects; the thought that there is probably something wrong; a notion that something is so or so.—**Suspicious**, sus-pish'us, *a.* [L. *suspiciosus*.] Inclined to suspect; ready to entertain or entertaining suspicion; distrustful (*suspicious of* a person or his motives); indicating or exhibiting suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion (*suspicious* circumstances).—**Suspiciously**, sus-pish'us-li, *adv.* In a suspicious manner; so as to excite suspicion. — **Suspiciousness**, sus-pish'us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being suspicious.

Suspend, sus-pend', *v.t.* [L. *suspendo*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *pendo*, to hang. PENDANT.] To cause to hang; to hang up; to cause to cease for a time; to interrupt temporarily; to stay; to hold in a state undetermined (to *suspend* one's choice); to debar for a time from any privilege; to remove temporarily from an office; to cause to cease for a time from operation or effect.—*To suspend payment*, to formally stop paying debts from being insolvent. — *Suspended animation*, a temporary cessation of animation, especially from asphyxia.—*v.i.* To cease from operation; to stop payment or be unable to meet one's engagements. —**Suspender**, sus-pen'dér, *n.* One that suspends; one of a pair of braces for the trousers.—**Suspense**, sus-pens', *n.* [L. *suspensus*, suspended.] The state of having the mind or thoughts uncertain; uncertainty, with more or less apprehension or anxiety; indetermination; indecision; *law*, a temporary cessation.—**Suspensible**, sus-pen'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being suspended.—**Suspension**, sus-pen'shon, *n.* [L. *suspensio*, *suspensionis*.] The act of suspending or hanging up; the act of delaying, interrupting, or stopping for a time; a cessation of operation; a stoppage; temporary abeyance; the state of being in the form of particles floating undissolved in a fluid. — *Suspension-bridge*. CHAIN-BRIDGE. — *Suspension of arms*, a short truce or cessation of operations during a war.—**Suspensive**, sus-pen'siv, *a.* In suspense; uncertain; doubtful.—**Suspensor**, sus-pen'sor, *n.* Something which suspends; *bot.* the cord by which the embryo of some plants is suspended from the opening of the seed. — **Suspensory**, sus-pen'so-ri, *a.* Serving to suspend; suspending.

Suspicion, **Suspicious**, *&c.* Under SUSPECT.

Suspire, sus-pir', *v.i.* [L. *suspiro*, to sigh—*sus* for *sub*, and *spiro*, to breathe. SPIRIT.] To fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh. [*Shak.*]—**Suspiration**, sus-pi-rā'shon, *n.* A sigh.

Sustain, sus-tān', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *sustenir*, *soustenir* (Fr. *soutenir*), from L. *sustinere*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *teneo*, to hold (as in *contain*, *retain*, &c.). TENANT.] To rest under and bear up; to support; to hold suspended; to keep from sinking in despondence; to keep alive; to furnish sustenance for; to nourish; to aid effectually; to keep from ruin; to endure without falling or yielding; to bear up against; to suffer; to undergo; to allow (an action) to proceed before a court; to hold valid in law; to establish by evidence; to confirm or corroborate. —**Sustainable**, sus-tā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being sustained.—**Sustained**, sus-tānd', *p.* and *a.* Kept up to one pitch or level, especially a high pitch.—**Sustainer**, sus-tā'nér, *n.* One who or that which sustains. —**Sustainment**, sus-tān'ment, *n.* The act of sustaining.—**Sustenance**, sus'ten-ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *sustenance*.] The act of sustaining; maintenance; subsistence; that which supports life; food; provisions.—**Sustentation**, sus-ten-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *sustentatio*, from *sustento*, intens. of *sustineo*.] Support; sustenance; support of life.—*Sustentation fund*, a central fund belonging to the Free Church of Scotland, from which each clergyman is paid an equal sum annually.

Susurrus, sū-sur'rus, *n.* [L.] A soft, humming, murmuring sound; a whisper.—**Susurrant**, sū-sur'ant, *a.* [L. *susurro*, to hum.] Whispering; susurrous. — **Susurrous**, sū-sur'rus, *a.* Whispering; rustling.

Sutile, sū'til, *a.* [L. *sutilis*, from *suo*, *sutum*, to sew (whence also *suture*). SEW.] Done by stitching.

Sutler, sut'lér, *n.* [O.D. *soeteler*, D. *soetelaar*, a sutler, from *soetelen*, to perform menial offices or dirty work; allied to G. *sudeln*, to dabble, to do dirty work, and to E. *sude*, *soothe*.] A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, or the like.—**Sutling**, sut'ling, *n.* The occupation of a sutler.

Suttee, sut-tē', *n.* [Skr. *sati*, from *sat*, good, pure; properly, a chaste and virtuous wife.] A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; the voluntary self-immolation by fire of a Hindu widow. — **Suttee-ism**, sutti'izm, *n.* The practice of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

Suture, sū'tūr, *n.* [L. *sutura*, from *suo*, to sew. SUTILE.] The act of sewing; a seam; the line along which two things or parts are joined; *surg.* the uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching; *anat.* one of the seams uniting the bones of the skull;

bot. the seam of a dehiscent pericarp where the valves unite. — **Sutured**, su'turd, *a.* Having sutures; united.—**Sutural**, su'tu-ral, *a.* Relating to a suture; *bot.* taking place at a suture.

Suzerain, sü'ze-rän, *n.* [Fr. *suzerain*, from prefix *sus*, L. *sursum*, above, over, on type of *souverain*, from L. *super*, above.] A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount.—**Suzerainty**, sü'ze-rän-ti, *n.* The office or dignity of a suzerain; paramount authority or command.

Swab, swob, *n.* [Same as Sw. *swab*, a mop; akin to D. *swabber*, G. *schwabber*, Dan. *svabre*, a mop; comp. Prov. E. *swab*, G. *schwabbeln*, to splash; allied to *sweep*.] A mop for cleaning floors, ships' decks, and the like; a cleaner or sponge for the bore of a cannon; a term applied by sailors to an awkward, clumsy fellow.—*v.t.*—*swabbed*, *swabbing*. To clean with a swab or mop.—**Swabber**, swob'er, *n.* An inferior officer in a warship whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean.

Swaddle, swod'l, *v.t.*—*swaddled*, *swaddling*. [From A. Sax. *swathil*, *swethel*, a swaddling-band; same origin as *swathe*. SWATHE.] To bind as with a bandage; to swathe: used generally of infants.—*n.* A cloth band round the body of an infant.—**Swaddling-band**, **Swaddling-cloth**, *n.* A band or cloth wrapped round an infant.

Swag, swag, *v.i.* [A form of *sway*; hence *swagger*.] To move, as something heavy and pendent; to sway. — **Swag-bellied**, *a.* Having a prominent overhanging belly. [*Shak.*]

Swage, swaj, *n.* [Fr. *swage*, a tool of similar character; from *sver*, to sweat.] A tool used by blacksmiths, *&c.*, for stamping or moulding heated metal into a required form.—*v.t.* To shape by means of a swage.

Swagger, swag'er, *v.i.* [A freq. from *swag*; comp. Swiss *schwaggeln*, to stroll about.] To boast noisily; to bluster; to hector; to strut with a defiant or insolent air.—*v.t.* To influence by blustering or threats; to bully.—*n.* A piece of bluster; bravado or insolence in manner; an insolent strut.—**Swaggerer**, swag'er-er, *n.* One who swaggers; a blusterer; a bully. — **Swaggering**, swag'er-ing, *p.* and *a.* Given to swagger; characterised by an insolent strut; blustering.

Swain, swän, *n.* [Same as Icel. *sveinn*, a youth, a servant; O. Sax. *swên*, Sw. *sven*, Dan. *svend*, A. Sax. *swân*.] A young man dwelling in the country; a peasant or rustic; a country gallant; a lover.

Swale, swäl. Same as *Sweal*.

Swallow, swol'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *swalowe*, *swealwe* = D. *swaluw*, Icel. and Sw. *svala*, Dan. *svale*, G. *schwalbe*, a swallow.] A name of certain insessorial birds remarkable for their extreme length of wing and velocity of flight, living on insects which they catch in the air, and in temperate climates coming in spring and departing when summer is over.—**Swallow-tail**, *n.* A plant, a species of willow; a swallow-tailed coat.—**Swallow-tailed**, *a.* Of the form of a swallow's tail; having tapering or pointed skirts (a *swallow-tailed* coat).—**Swallow-wort**, *n.* The common celandine.

Swallow, swol'ō, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *swelgan*, to swallow (pret. *swealg*, pp. *swolgen*)—L.G. *swalgen*, D. *zwelgen*, Dan. *svælge*, Icel. *svelgja*, G. *schwelgen*, to swallow.] To receive through the gullet into the stomach; to draw into an abyss or gulf; to ingulf; to absorb; to take into the mind readily; to receive or embrace, as opinions; to drink in; to occupy or take up (to *swallow* time); to exhaust or consume; to put up with; to bear or take patiently (to *swallow* an affront).—*n.* Capacity for swallowing; voracity.—**Swallower**, swol'ō-er, *n.* One who swallows.

Swam, swam, pret. of *swim*.

Swamp, swomp, *n.* [Closely akin to *sump*, a pond, and to A. Sax. *swamm*, Dan. and Sw. *svamp*, Icel. *svöppr*, G. *schwamm*, a sponge; from root of *swim*.] A piece of spongy land, or low ground saturated with water; a bog, fen, marsh, or morass.—*v.t.* To plunge or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp; to plunge into inextricable difficulties; *naut.* to overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat in water; to whelm.—**Swamp-oak**, *n.* An oak common on low ground in Canada and the United States. — **Swamp-ore**, *n.* Bog iron-ore. — **Swampy**, swom'pi, *a.* Consisting of swamp; low, wet, and spongy.

Swan, swon, *n.* [A. Sax. *swan* = D. *zwaan*, Icel. *svanr*, Sw. *svan*, Dan. *svane*, G. *schwan*; probably from same root as Skr. *svan*, L. *sono*, to sound.] A long-necked web-footed bird of several species, frequenting rivers and ponds of fresh water, of great size, very graceful in the water, and generally having plumage of snowy whiteness, though a black species exists in Australia.—**Swanherd**, swon'herd, *n.* One who tends swans.—**Swan-mark**, *n.* A mark made on a swan's beak to indicate the ownership.—**Swan-neck**, *n.* The end of a pipe curved or arched like the neck of a swan.—**Swannery**, swon'er-i, *n.* A place where swans are bred and reared.—**Swansdown**, swonz'doun, *n.* The down of the swan; a fine, soft, thick woollen cloth; also, a thick cotton cloth with a soft nap on one side.—**Swan-shot**, *n.* A large kind of shot used for swan-shooting.—**Swanskin**, swon'skin, *n.* The skin of a swan; a kind of fine twilled flannel.

Swap, swop, *v.t.*—*swapped*, *swapping*. [Allied to *sweep* and *swoop*; comp. G. *schwappen*, to strike, to swap; comp. *to strike a bargain*.] To strike with a sweeping stroke; to knock down; to swop; to barter; to exchange.—*n.* A blow; an exchange or barter.

Swape, swäp, *n.* [Collateral form of *sweep*, *swipe*.] A bucket hung to the end of a counterpoised lever for raising water from a well; a sweep or swipe; a long oar.

Sward, sward, *n.* [A. Sax. *sweard*, D. *zwoord*, Dan. *svær*, Icel. *svörðr*, G. *schwarte*, all signifying the skin or rind of bacon, hence sward.] The grassy surface of land; turf; green-sward. — *v.t.* To cover with sward. — **Swarded**, swar'ded, *a.* Covered with sward.—**Swardy**, swar'di, *a.* Covered with sward or grass.

Ware, swär, old pret. of *swear*.

Swarm, swarm, *n.* [A. Sax. *swearm*, swarm, = Icel. *svarmr*, Dan. *sværm*, G. *schwarm*; from a root meaning to hum or buzz, seen in L. *susurrus*, a whisper; Skr. *svar*, to sound. SWEAR.] A large number or body of insects; the cluster of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once and seek new lodgings; any great number or multitude; a multitude of people in motion.—*v.i.* To depart from a hive in a swarm; to give out a swarm of bees; to throng in multitudes; to crowd; to be crowded or thronged with a multitude; to abound.

Swarm, swarm, *v.i.* [Perhaps akin to *swerve* or to *squirm*.] To climb a tree, pole, or the like by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling; to shin.

Swart, **Swarth**, swart, swarth, *a.* [A. Sax. *sweart* = Goth. *svarts*, L.G. *swart*, Icel. *svartr*, G. *schwarz*, D. *zwart*, black, dark; same root as L. *sordidus*, sordid, filthy.] Being of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy: said especially of the skin.—*v.t.* To make tawny. — **Swarthy**, swar'thi, *a.* Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny or black. — **Swarthily**, swar'thi-li, *adv.* With a swarthy hue.—**Swarthiness**, swar'thi-nes, *n.* The state of being swarthy; a dusky or dark complexion.—**Swartness**, **Swarthness**, swart'nes, swarth'nes, *n.* The state of being swart or swarthy.

Swash, swosh, *n.* [Probably from sound of splashing water; comp. Sw. *svassa*, to bluster, to swagger; akin *swish*.] A dashing or splash of water; liquid refuse or filth.—*v.i.* To splash water; to bluster; to make a show of valour; to dash or strike.—**Swash-buckler**, *n.* A swaggering fellow; a bravo; a bully.—**Swasher**, swosh'er, *n.* A braggart; a bully.—**Swashing**, swosh'ing, *p.* and *a.* Like a swasher: swaggering: striking with great force; crushing.

Swath, swoth, *n.* [A. Sax. *swaths*, *sweath*, a track, path, swath; D. *swaad*, *swade*, G. *schwaden*, a swath; akin to *swaddle*.] A band or bandage; a line of grass or corn cut and lying; the reach or sweep of a scythe. — **Swathe**, swāvh, *v.t.* — *swathed*, *swathing*. [Icel. *svatha*, to swathe; A. Sax. *swethian*, to bind.] To bind with a band or bandage; to tie up in bundles or sheaves; to bind or wind about; to wrap. — *n.* A bandage.—**Swathing-clothes**, *n. pl.* Swaddling-clothes.

Sway, swā, *v.i.* [Same as Icel. *sveggja*, to make to sway, *sveigja*, to swerve; Dan. *svaie*, D. *zwaaijen*, to swing; akin *swing*, *swag*.] To swing backwards and forwards; to be drawn to one side by weight; to incline or hang; to move or advance to one side; to have the judgment or feelings inclining one way; to have weight or influence; to bear rule; to govern.—*v.t.* To move backwards and forwards; to wield with the hand (a sceptre); to bias; to cause to incline to one side; to prejudice; to rule; to influence, govern, or direct.—*n.* A swing or sweep; power exerted in governing; rule; influence; weight or authority that inclines to one side.

Sweal, swēl, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *swelan*, to burn slowly, from *swêl*, heat; L.G. *swelen*, G. *schwelen*, to burn slowly.] To blaze away; to gutter as a candle.—*v.t.* To singe.

Swear, swär, *v.i.* — pret. *swore* (formerly *sware*), pp. *sworn*. [A. Sax. *sweriam*, to swear; same as the *swer* of *answer*; D. *zweren*, G. *schwören*, Goth. *swaran*, Icel. *svarja*, Sw. *svärja*, Dan. *sværge*, to swear; same root as in *swarm*.] To utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to declare or affirm in a solemn manner; to promise upon oath; to give evidence on oath; to use profane language; to utter profane oaths. —*To swear by*, to treat as an infallible authority. — *v.t.* To affirm with an appeal to God; to utter on oath; to promise solemnly; to vow; to put to an oath; to bind by an oath; to utter in a profane manner.—**Swearer**, swā'rer, *n.* One who swears.—**Sworn**, swörn, *pp.* Bound by oath.—*Sworn brothers*, companions in arms bound together by an oath; very close intimates.—*Sworn enemies*, enemies who have taken an oath or vow of mutual hatred; hence, determined or irreconcilable enemies.—*Sworn friends*, friends bound to be true to each other by oath; hence, close or firm friends.

Sweat, swet, *n.* [A. Sax. *sweatian*, to sweat, from *swôt*, sweat—Icel. *sveiti*, Sw. *svett*, Dan. *sved*, L.G. *sweet*, D. *zweet*, G. *schweiss*, sweat; from same root as L. *sudor*, sweat; Skr. *swedas*, sweat.] The moisture which comes out upon the skin of an animal; perspiration; the state of one who sweats; moisture exuded from any substance.—*v.i.*—pret and pp. *sweat* or *sweated*. To have sweat exuding from the skin; to perspire; to toil; to drudge; to emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.—*v.t.* To cause to give out sweat; to emit from the pores; to exude.—*To sweat coins*, more especially gold coins, to shake a number of them together in a bag, so that a portion of the metal is worn off, being then fraudulently appropriated.—**Sweater**, swet'er, *n.* One who sweats; a grinding employer.—**Sweatily**, swet'i-li, *adv.* In a sweaty manner.—**Sweatiness**, swet'i-nes, *n.* The state of being sweaty.—**Sweating-bath**, *n.* A bath for putting a person in a sweat.—**Sweating-room**, *n.* A room for sweating persons; a room in which cheese is allowed to dry. — **Sweating-sickness**, *n.* An epidemic which made its appearance in England and on the Continent in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, characterized by profuse sweating, and frequently fatal in a few hours.—**Sweating-system**, *n.* The practice of employing poor people to make up clothes in their own houses at very low wages.—**Sweaty**, swet'i, *a.* Moist with sweat; having the character of sweat; consisting of sweat.

Swede, swēd, *n.* A native of Sweden; a Swedish turnip. — **Swedish**, swē'dish, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants. —*Swedish turnip*, a hard sort of turnip, known by its glaucous leaves and somewhat elongated bulb.—*n.* The language of the Swedes.

Swedenborgian, swē-den-bor'ji-an, *a.* Relating to Emanuel *Swedenborg*, or to the doctrines taught by him. — *n.* One who holds the religious doctrines taught by

Emanuel *Swedenborg*, a Swedish nobleman, born at Stockholm in 1688, who believed himself to have a divine revelation to found the New Jerusalem Church spoken of in the Apocalypse. —**Swedenborgianism**, swē-den-bor'ji-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Swedenborgians.

Sweep, swēp, *v.t.* — pret. and pp. *swept*. [From A. Sax. *swēpan*, to sweep (pret. *swēop*, pp. *swēpen*) = Icel. *sópa*, also *sveipa*, Goth. *sveipan*, G. *schweifen*. SWOOP.] To rub over with a broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; to clean by brushing; to remove or strike by a brushing stroke; to carry along or off (the wind *sweeps* the snow, a river *sweeps* away a dam); to destroy or carry off at a blow; to rub or trail over (to *sweep* the ground); to pass over so as to clear (to *sweep* the seas of ships); to move swiftly over or along; to carry the eye over; to draw or drag something over.—*v.i.* To pass or flow with swiftness and violence; to pass or brush along with celerity; to pass with pomp; to take in a view with progressive rapidity; to range. — *n.* The act of sweeping; the reach or range of a continued motion or stroke; the compass or reach of anything flowing or brushing along; the direction or turn of a curve, as of a road; compass or extent of excursion; range; a rapid survey with the eye; *naut.* a large oar used in small vessels to aid their progress; one who sweeps chimneys.—**Sweeper**, swē'per, *n.* One who sweeps.—**Sweeping**, swē'ping, *p.* and *a.* Including many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion; wide and comprehensive (a *sweeping* charge).—*n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish. — **Sweepingly**, swē'ping-li, *adv.* In a sweeping manner.—**Sweepingness**, swē'ping-nes, *n.* — **Sweep-net**, *n.* A large net for drawing over a wide compass.—**Sweepstake**, swēp'stāk, *n.* A gaming transaction in which a number of persons join in contributing a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several of the contributors under certain conditions; a prize made up of several stakes. Also called a *sweepstakes*. —**Sweepy**, swē'pi, *a.* Moving in sweeps; sweeping.

Sweet, swēt, *a.* [A. Sax. *swēte* = D. *soet*, G. *süss*, Icel. *sætr*, *sótr*, Goth. *sutis*; same root as L. *suavis* (for *suadvis*), whence *suave*; Skr. *svādus*, sweet, *svad*, to taste.] Having a pleasant taste or flavour like that of sugar or honey: opposed to *bitter*; pleasing to the smell; fragrant; pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; pleasing to the eye; beautiful; pleasing or grateful to the mind; mild; gentle; kind; obliging; bland; not salt or salted; not stale; not sour; not putrescent. —*Sweet herbs*, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes.—*A sweet tooth*, a great liking for sweet things or sweetmeats. —*n. pl.* Sweet things; sweetmeats; things that please (the *sweets* of domestic life).—**Sweet-bay**, *n.* A fragrant species of laurel.—**Sweet-bread**, *n.* The pancreas of an animal used as food.—**Sweet-brier**, **Sweet-briar**, *n.* A species of wild rose remarkable for the sweet smell of its leaves.—**Sweeten**, swē'tn, *v.t.* To make sweet to the taste; to make pleasing or grateful to the mind; to make mild or kind; to increase the agreeable qualities of; to make pure and wholesome; to make mellow and fertile; to restore to purity.—*v.i.* To become sweet.—**Sweetener**, swē'tn-er, *n.* One who or that which sweetens. — **Sweetening**, swē'tn-ing, *n.* The act of one who sweetens; that which sweetens. — **Sweet-flag**, *n.* SWEET-RUSH. —**Sweet-gale**, *n.* The plant gale. — **Sweetheart**, swet'hart, *n.* [From *sweet* and *heart*.] A lover, male or female. —*v.t.* To act the part of a male lover to; to pay court to.—**Sweeting**, swē'ting, *n.* A sweet apple; a term of endearment.—**Sweetish**, swē'tish, *a.* Somewhat sweet.—**Sweetly**, swēt'li, *adv.* In a sweet manner; agreeably; harmoniously. — **Sweet-marjoram**, *n.* MARJORAM.—**Sweetmeat**, swēt'mēt, *n.* An article of confectionery made wholly or principally of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar.—**Sweetness**, swēt'nes, *n.* The quality of being sweet; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear; melody; gentleness; mildness; obliging civility.—**Sweet-oil**, *n.* Olive-oil.—**Sweet-pea**, *n.* An annual much cultivated in gardens for its showy sweet-scented flowers.—**Sweet-potato**, *n.* A tropical plant of the convolvulus family largely cultivated for its edible roots.—**Sweet-rush**, **Sweet-flag**, *n.* A plant of the arum family growing in wet places, the perennial rhisome of which is known as calamus, and is used in medicine, by confectioners, perfumers, &c. — **Sweet-scented**, *a.* Having a sweet smell; fragrant.—**Sweet-sop**, *n.* A fruit and tree allied to the custard-apple. — **Sweet-william**, *n.* A species of pink of many varieties, cultivated in gardens.

Swell, swel, *v.i.*—pret. *swelled*; pp. *swelled* or *swollen* (the latter more frequently an adjective). [A. Sax. *swellan*, to swell = Icel. *svella*, D. *swellen*, G. *schwellen*, to swell; allied to L. *salum*, the sea, Gr. *salos*, surge.] To grow bulkier; to dilate; to increase in size or extent; to rise or be driven into billows; to protuberate; to bulge out; to rise in altitude; to be puffed up with some feeling; hence, to strut; to look big; to grow and increase in the mind; to become larger in amount; to increase in intensity or volume, as sound. —*v.t.* To increase the size of; to cause to dilate or increase; to aggravate; to heighten; to inflate; to puff up.—*n.* The act of swelling; gradual increase; an elevation of land; an undulation; a succession of long unbroken waves setting in one direction, as after a storm; a billow; a surge; a gradual increase and decrease in the volume of musical sound; an arrangement in an organ whereby the player can increase or diminish the intensity of the sound; a familiar word for a person of rank or high standing, or for a showy, fashionable person; a dandy, a fop, or the like.—**Swelling**, swel'ing, *n.* A tumour; a protuberance.—*p.* and *a.* Turgid; bombastic; grand; pompous.—**Swell-mob**, *n.* The class of pickpockets who go about genteelly dressed.—**Swell-mobsman**, *n.* A member of the swell-mob.

Swelter, swel'ter, *v.i.* [From A. Sax. *swelltan*, to die = Goth. *swiltan*, Icel. *svelta*, Sw. *svälta*, Dan. *svælte*, to die. Hence *sultry*, for *swultery*.] To be overcome and faint with heat.—*v.t.* To oppress with heat.

Swept, swept, pret. and pp. of *sweep*.

Swerve, swerv, *v.i.*—*swerved*, *swerving*. [A. Sax. *sweorfan* = Icel. *svarfa*, D. *swerven*, L. G. *swarven*, O.H.G. *swerban*, Goth. *swairban*—used of movements of various kinds.] To wander from any line prescribed or from a rule of duty; to deviate; to turn to one side; to incline; to waver.

Swift, swift, *a.* [A. Sax. *swift*, from *swifan*, to move quickly, to revolve; Icel. *svifa*, to glide, G. *schweifen*, to sweep; same root as E. *sweep* and *swoop*.] Moving with great speed or rapidity; fleet; rapid; ready; prompt; coming suddenly or without delay; of short continuance; rapidly passing. —*adv.* In a swift or rapid manner; swiftly. —*n.* The name of birds which have an outward resemblance to the swallows, the common swift having the greatest powers of flight of any bird that visits Britain; the common newt or eft.—**Swift-footed**, *a.* Fleet; swift in running.—**Swift-handed**, *a.* Prompt of action; ready to draw the sword.—**Swiftly**, swift'li, *adv.* In a swift or rapid manner; fleetly. — **Swiftness**, swift'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being swift; rapid motion; celerity; rapidity.—**Swift-winged**, *a.* Rapid in flight.

Swifter, swif'ter, *n.* [Icel. *svipting*, a reefing rope.] *Naut.* a rope encircling a boat longitudinally to strengthen and defend her sides; one of a pair of shrouds above the others to strengthen the lower masts.

Swig, swig, *v.t.*—*swigged*, *swigging*. [Perhaps from A. Sax. *swilgan*, to swallow; comp. be, *-belg*. SWALLOW.] To drink by large draughts; to drink off rapidly and greedily.—*v.i.* To take deep draughts.—*n.* A large draught.

Swill, swil, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *swillan*, Sc. *sweel*, to wash; influenced by A. Sax. *swilgan*, to swallow. SWALLOW.] To wash (*Shak.*); to drink grossly or greedily; to inebriate. —*v.i.* To drink greedily or to excess.—*n.* Drink taken in excessive quantities; the wash or mixture of liquid substances given to swine. Called also *Swillings*.—**Swiller**, swil'er, *n.* One who swills.

Swim, swim, *v.i.*—pret. *swam* or *swum*; pp. *swum*; ppr. *swimming*. [A. Sax. *swimman*, to swim = L.G. *swimmen*, Icel. *svimma*, G. *schwimmen* — to swim; connected with *swamp*.] To be supported on water or other fluid; to float; to move through water by the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins; to glide with a smooth motion; to be flooded; to be drenched; to overflow. —*v.t.* To pass or cross by swimming; to cause to swim or float. — *n.* The act of swimming; period or extent of swimming; a smooth, gliding motion; the air-bladder or sound of fishes.—**Swimmer**, swim'er, *n.* One who swims; a bird that swims, as the duck and goose.—**Swimming**, swim'ing, *n.* The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water.—**Swimming-bath**, *n.* A bath large enough for swimming in.—**Swimming-bell**, *n.* A nectocalyx.—**Swimming-belt**, *n.* An air-inflated belt worn as a support in the water.—**Swimmingly**, swim'ing-li, *adv.* In an easy gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; successfully.—**Swimming-pond**, *n.* An artificial pond in which the art of swimming is learned or practised.

Swim, swim, *v.i.*—pret. *swam* or *swum*; pp. *swum*, ppr. *swimming*. [Same as Icel. *svima*, to be dizzy, *svimi*, dizziness; A. Sax. *swima*, Dan. *svime*, a swoon; G. *schwimmen*, to be dizzy. SQUEAMISH.] To be dizzy or giddy (the head *swims*). — **Swimming**, swim'ing, *n.* A dizziness or giddiness.

Swindle, swin'dl, *v.t.*—*swindled*, *swindling*. [Borrowed from G. *schwindeln*, to cheat, *schwindler*, a swindler, from *schwindel*, dizziness, infatuation.] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice. —*n.* A fraudulent scheme intended to dupe people out of money; an act of cheatery; an imposition.—**Swindler**, swin'dler, *n.* One who swindles; a cheat.—**Swindlery**, swin'dler-i, *n.* The acts or practices of a swindler; roguery.

Swine, swin, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A. Sax. *swīn* = D. *swijn*, G. *schwein*, Dan. *svin*, Icel. *svin*, Goth. *swein*, Pol. *swinia*, Bohem. *swinj*; same root as *sow*, L. *sus*. Sow.] A hoofed mammal [illegible] female of which is the sow, and whose flesh is much eaten under the name of pork; a pig or hog.—**Swineherd**, swin'herd, *n.* A herd or keeper of swine.—**Swine-stone**, *n.* Stink-stone; anthraconite. — **Swine-sty**, *n.* A sty or pen for swine.—**Swinish**, swin'ish, *a.* Befitting swine; like the swine in filthiness; hoggish. — **Swinishly**, swin'ish-li, *adv.* In a swinish manner. — **Swinishness**, swin'ishnes, *n.* Quality of being swinish.—**Swinery**, swin'er-i, *n.* A place where swine are kept.

Swing, swing, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *swung*. [A. Sax. *swingan*, to dash, to scourge = L.G. *swingen*, Dan. *svinge*, Sw. *svinga*, G. *schwingen*. *Swinge*, *swingle* are derivatives, and *swink*, *sway* connected forms.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to oscillate; to sway; to be carried to and fro while hanging on something.—*v.t.* To make to sway or oscillate loosely; to whirl in the air; to wave; to brandish.—*To swing a ship*, to bring her head to each point of the compass in succession, in order to correct the compass by ascertaining the amount of local deviation.—*n.* The act of swinging; an oscillation; the sweep of a moving body; an apparatus suspended for persons to swing in; free course of conduct; unrestrained liberty or license.—**Swing-bridge**, *n.* A bridge that may be moved by swinging, so as to afford passage for ships on a river, canal, at the mouth of docks, &c.—**Swinger**, swing'er, *n.* One who swings.—**Swinging**, swing'ing, *p.* and *a.* Moving to and fro; oscillating.—**Swinging-saw**, *n.* A saw swinging in an arc from an axis overhead.—**Swing-plough**, *n.* Any plough without wheels. — **Swing-tree**, *n.* A cross-bar by which a horse is yoked to a carriage, plough, &c., and to which the traces are fastened. Called also *Swingletree*. — **Swing-wheel**, *n.* The wheel in a timepiece which drives the pendulum.

Swinge, swinj, *v.t.* — *swinged, swingeing.* [From *swing;* comp. *springe* from *spring*, *singe* from *sing.*] To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise.—**Swingeing**, swin'jing, *a.* Great; large; huge. [Colloq.]—**Swingeingly**, swin'jing-li, *adv.* Hugely; vastly.—**Swinger**, swin'jer, *n.* One who swinges.

Swingle, swing'gl, *v.t.*—*swingled, swingling.* [A freq. of *swing.*] To scutch flax by beating it. — *n.* A swingle-staff. — **Swingle-staff**, *n.* An instrument formerly used for scutching flax; a scutcher.—**Swingle-tree**, *n.* SWING-TREE.

Swinish, Swinishly. Under SWINE.

Swink,‡ swingk, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *swincan*, to labour; akin *swing.*] To labour; to toil; to drudge.

Swipe, swip, *v.t.* and *i.*—*swiped, swiping.* [Akin to *sweep, swoop.*] To strike with a sweeping blow; to strike or drive with great force.—*n.* A swape.

Swipes, swips, *n. pl.* [Akin D. *zuip*, a drinking, *zuipen*, to tipple; comp. G. *schweppen*, to splash.] Poor washy beer. [Colloq.]

Swiple, swip'l, *n.* [From *swipe*, to strike.] The effective end-piece of a flail.

Swirl, swerl, *v.i.* [Akin to Dan. *svirre*, to whirl; same root as *swerve.*] To form eddies; to whirl in eddies.—*n.* A whirling motion; an eddy, as of water; a twist or curl in the grain of wool.

Swiss, swis, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or inhabitant (natives or inhabitants) of Switzerland.—*a.* Belonging to the Swiss or to Switzerland.—*Swiss muslin*, a fine open transparent cotton fabric.

Switch, swich, *n.* [Same as O. D. *swick*, a switch; akin Icel. *svigi, sveigr*, a switch—from root of *swing* or *sway.*] A small flexible twig or rod; a movable piece of rail for turning a railway train from one line to another; a device for making or breaking an electric circuit or changing direction of current.—*v.t.* To strike with a switch; to lash; to transfer from one line of rails to another; to shunt; *elect.* to turn on or off or into a new circuit.—**Switchboard**, swich'bōrd, *n.* A board carrying electric switches.—**Switchman**, swich'-man, *n.* A pointsman.—*Switchback railway*, a short railway with cars that get an impetus from starting on a slope, and again rise nearly as high as the start.

Switzer, swit'zėr, *n.* A Swiss.

Swivel, swiv'el, *n.* [From A. Sax. *swifan*, to move quickly, to revolve; akin *swift.*] A fastening that allows the thing fastened to turn freely round on its axis; a link in a chain partly consisting of a pivot turning in a hole formed in the next link; a small cannon turning on a pivot.—**Swivel-eye**, *n.* A squint-eye. [Colloq.]—**Swivel-gun**, *n.* A swivel.—**Swivel-joint**, *n.* A joint with a swivel.—**Swivelled**, swiv'eld, *a.* Furnished or fastened with a swivel.

Swob, swob, *n.* A mop. SWAB.—**Swobber**, swob'ėr, *n.* A swabber.

Swollen, Swoln, swōln, *p.* and *a.* Swelled. SWELL.

Swoon, swön, *v.i.* [From A. Sax. *swógan*, to sound, to sigh, hence to faint; akin *sough.*] To faint; to sink into a fainting fit.—*n.* The state of one who swoons; a fainting fit.

Swoop, swöp, *v.t.* [From A. Sax. *swápan*, to sweep, to swoop. SWEEP.] To dash upon while on the wing; to take with a sweep.—*v.i.* To descend upon prey suddenly from a height, as a hawk; to stoop.—*n.* The sudden pouncing of a rapacious bird on its prey; a falling on and seizing, as of a bird on its prey.

Swop, swop, *v.t.* [SWAP.] To exchange; to swap.—*n.* An exchange; a barter.

Sword, sōrd, *n.* [A. Sax. *sweord*=D. *zwaard*, L.G. *swerd*, Dan. *sværd*, Icel. *sverth*, G. *schwert*, a sword; allied to Skr. *çaru*, a dart or spear.] An offensive weapon having a long metal blade (usually steel), either straight and with a sharp point for thrusting, as the rapier; with a sharp point and one or two cutting edges for thrusting and striking, as the broadsword; or curved and with a sharp convex edge for striking, as the scimitar.—*The sword*, the emblem or symbol of justice, power, or authority, or of war, or used as equivalent to the military profession. — *Sword of state*, a sword borne before a king or other person of rank.—**Sword-arm**, *n.* The right arm. —**Sword-bayonet**, *n.* A short sword which can be attached to a rifle like a bayonet. —**Sword-bearer**, *n.* An attendant who bears or carries his master's sword; an official who carries a sword as an emblem on ceremonial occasions. — **Sword-belt**, *n.* A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side.—**Sword-blade**, *n.* The blade or cutting part of a sword.—**Sword-cane**, *n.* A cane or walking-stick containing a blade, as in a scabbard. — **Sword-dance**, *n.* A dance by one performer over crossed swords among the Scotch Highlanders.—**Sworded**, sōr'ded, *a.* Wearing a sword.—**Sword-fight**, *n.* A combat or trial of skill with swords. — **Sword-fish**, *n.* A fish allied to the mackerel tribe, remarkable for its elongated upper jaw, which forms a sword-like weapon.—**Sword-hand**, *n.* The right hand. — **Sword-knot**, *n.* A ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword. —**Swordless**, sōrd'les, *a.* Destitute of a sword. — **Sword-lily**, *n.* The gladiolus.— —**Sword-play**, *n.* A combat or fencing match with swords; a sword-fight.—**Sword-player**, *n.* One who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword; a gladiator.— **Sword-shaped**, *a.* Shaped like a sword; ensiform. —**Swordsman**, sōrdz'man, *n.* A man who carries a sword; one skilled in the use of the sword.—**Swordsmanship**, sōrdz'man-ship, *n.* Skilful use of the sword.— **Sword-stick**, *n.* A walking-stick in which is concealed a sword.

Swore, swōr, pret. **Sworn**, swōrn, pp. of *swear.*

Swum, swum, pret. and pp. of *swim.*

Swung, swung, pret. and pp. of *swing.*

Sybarite, sib'a-rit, *n.* [Fr. *Sybarite*, from L. *Sybarita*, Gr. *Sybaritēs*, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, an ancient Greek city of southern Italy proverbial for the effeminacy and voluptuousness of its inhabitants.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure; an effeminate person. — **Sybaritic, Sybaritical**, sib-a-rit'ik, sib-a-rit'i-kal, *a.* Luxurious; devoted to luxury or pleasure.—**Sybaritism**, sib'a-rit-izm, *n.* Voluptuousness; devotion to pleasure.

Sycamine, sik'a-min, *n.* [Gr. *sykaminos.*] The mulberry. [N.T.]

Sycamore, sik'a-mōr, *n.* [Fr. *sycomore*, L. *sycomorus*, from Gr. *sykomoros*, the fig-mulberry—*sykon*, fig, *moron*, mulberry.] A fruit-tree of the fig family, common in Palestine, Arabia, &c.: also written *Sycomore;* a kind of maple, a well-known timber tree, long naturalized in England, and usually called *Plane-tree* in Scotland; a name frequently given in America to the plane-tree, button-wood, or cotton-wood.

Syce, sis, *n.* A native groom in India.

Sycee, Sycee-silver, si-sē', *n.* The fine silver of China cast into ingots weighing commonly rather more than a pound troy.

Sychnocarpous, sik-nō-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr. *sychnos*, frequent, *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* bearing fruit many times without perishing.

Sycoma, si-kō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *sykōma*, from *sykon*, a fig.] *Med.* a wart or excrescence resembling a fig.

Sycomore, sik'o-mōr, *n.* The sycamore of Scripture.

Syconus, si-kō'nus, *n.* [Gr. *sykon*, a fig.] *Bot.* a fleshy, hollow receptacle, containing numerous flowers which are combined in the fruit, as in the fig.

Sycophant, sik'ō-fant, *n.* [Gr. *sykophantēs*, a false accuser, slanderer—*sykon*, a fig, and *phainō*, to show; lit. a fig-shower; the reason for the name is unknown.] A parasite; a flatterer of princes and great men; a mean flatterer.—**Sycophancy**, sik'-ō-fan-si, *n.* Obsequious flattery; servility. —**Sycophantic, Sycophantical**, sik-ō-fan'-tik, sik-ō-fan'ti-kal, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a sycophant; obsequiously flattering. — **Sycophantish**, sik'ō-fant-ish, *a.* Sycophantic. — **Sycophantism**, sik'o-fant-izm, *n.* Sycophancy.

Sycosis, si-kō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *sykōsis*, from *sykon*, a fig.] A disease which consists of an eruption of tubercles on the bearded portion of the face and on the scalp.

Syenite, si'en-it, *n.* A granitic rock of a grayish colour, composed of quartz, hornblende, and felspar; so called because abundant near *Syene* (si-ē'nē) in Upper Egypt.—**Syenitic**, si-e-nit'ik, *a.* Containing or resembling syenite.—*Syenitic granite*, granite which contains hornblende.—*Syenitic porphyry*, fine-grained syenite containing large crystals of felspar.

Syllable, sil'a-bl, *n.* [Fr. *syllabe*, L. *syllaba*, from Gr. *syllabē*—*syl* for *syn*, together, and root *lab*, to take; as to the termination comp. *participle, principle.*] A sound or combination of sounds uttered together, or at a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or part of a word; the least expression of language or thought; a particle. — *v.t.* — *syllabled, syllabling.* To utter; to articulate.—**Syllabarium, Syllabary**, sil-a-bā'ri-um, sil'a-ba-ri, *n.* A catalogue of the primitive syllables of a language.—**Syllabic, Syllabical**, si-lab'ik, si-lab'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a syllable or syllables; consisting of a syllable or syllables. — **Syllabically**, si-lab'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a syllabic manner. — **Syllabicate**, si-lab'i-kāt, *v.t.* To form into syllables.—**Syllabication**, si-lab'i-kā"shon, *n.* The act or method of dividing words into syllables. —**Syllabify**, si-lab'i-fi, *v.t.* To form into syllables. — **Syllabist**, sil'ab-ist, *n.* One versed in dividing words into syllables.

Syllabub, sil'a-bub, *n.* SILLABUB.

Syllabus, sil'a-bus, *n.* [L., from the same source as *syllable.*] A brief statement of the heads of a discourse, of a course of lectures, &c.; an abstract; *R. Cath. Ch.* a summary enumeration of points decided by ecclesiastical authority; a document issued by Pope Pius IX. in 1864, condemning various doctrines, institutions, &c.

Syllepsis, sil-lep'sis, *n.* [Gr. *syllēpsis*, from *syl* for *syn*, with, and root *lab*, to take.] A figure of speech by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong. —**Sylleptic, Sylleptical**, sil-lep'tik, sil-lep'-ti-kal, *a.* Relating to or implying syllepsis. — **Sylleptically**, sil-lep'ti-kal-li, *adv.* By way of syllepsis.

Syllogism, sil'ō-jizm, *n.* [L. *syllogismus*, from Gr. *syllogismos*, a syllogism, from *syl* for *syn*, with, and *logisomai*, to reckon, from *logos*, word, reason, &c.] *Logic*, a form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the two first are called the *premises* (*major* and *minor*), and the last the *conclusion*, the conclusion necessarily following from the premises; thus: a plant has not the power of locomotion; an oak is a plant; therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion. — **Syllogistic, Syllogistical**, sil-ō-jis'tik, sil-ō-jis'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism or to reasoning by syllogisms.—**Syllogistically**, sil-ō-jis'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a syllogistic manner; by means of syllogisms. —**Syllogize**, sil'ō-jiz, *v.i.*—*syllogized, syllogizing.* To reason by syllogisms. — *v.t.* To put into the form of a syllogism.—**Syllogizer**, sil'ō-ji-zėr, *n.* One who syllogizes.

Sylph, silf, *n.* [Fr. *sylphe*, a sylph; a word coined by Paracelsus.] An elemental spirit of the air, according to the system of Paracelsus, generally used as feminine, and often applied figuratively to a woman of graceful and slender proportions. — **Sylphid**, sil'fid, *n.* A diminutive of *sylph.* — **Sylphish**, silf'ish, *a.* Resembling a sylph.

Sylva, sil'va, *n.* [L. *sylva, silva*, a wood or forest.] The forest trees of any region or country collectively. Written also *Silva.* —**Sylvan**, sil'van, *a.* Pertaining to a wood or forest; abounding with trees; rural.—**Sylviculture**, sil-vi-kul'tūr, *n.* The culture of forest trees; arboriculture.

Symbol, sim'bol, *n.* [L. *symbolum*, from Gr. *symbolon*, a symbol, from *symballō*, to infer, conclude — *sym* for *syn*, with, and *ballō*, to throw or put.] An object animate or inanimate standing for or calling up something moral or intellectual; an emblem; a type (the olive branch is the *symbol* of peace); a letter or character which is significant; a sign (as in chemistry, astronomy, &c.); a distinctive mark or attribute of office or duty; *theol.* a creed or confession of faith.—*v.t.* To symbolise.—

Symbolatry, Symbololatry, sim-bol'at-ri, sim-bol-ol'at-ri, *n.* [Gr. *latreia*, service or worship.] The worship, extravagant reverence, or overestimation of symbols or types.—**Symbolic, Symbolical,** sim-bol'ik, sim-bol'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a symbol or symbols; of the nature of a symbol; representative; *gram.* said of a class of words, such as pronouns, prepositions, &c. PERSUASIVE. — **Symbolically,** sim-bol'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a symbolic manner; by symbols; typically. — **Symbolics, Symbolic,** sim-bol'iks, *n.* The study of symbols; the study of Christian creeds and confessions of faith.—**Symbolism,** sim'bol-ism, *n.* The investing of things with a symbolic meaning; meaning expressed by symbols; symbols collectively.—**Symbolist,** sim'bol-ist, *n.* One who symbolizes.—**Symbolistic, Symbolistical,** sim-bol-is'tik, sim-bol-is'ti-kal, *a.* Characterized by the use of symbols.—**Symbolize** sim'bol-iz, *v.t.*—*symbolized, symbolizing.* To represent by a symbol or by symbols; to serve as the symbol of; to regard or treat as symbolic. —*v.i.* To express or represent in symbols. —**Symbological,** sim-bo-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to symbology.—**Symbologist,** sim-bol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in symbology. — **Symbology, Symbolology,** sim-bol'o-ji, sim-bol-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *symbolon*, and *logos*, discourse.] The art of expressing by symbols; symbols collectively and their meaning and use.

Symmetry, sim'e-tri, *n.* [Gr. *symmetria*—*sym* for *syn*, with, and *metron*, measure.] A due proportion in size and form of the parts of a body or structure to each other; such harmony of parts as produces a pleasing whole; the character of being well proportioned; *bot.* and *zool.* correspondence or similar distribution of parts in plants or animals; symmetrical disposition of organs.—**Symmetric,** sim-met'rik, *a.* Symmetrical: used chiefly in mathematics.—**Symmetrical,** sim-met'ri-kal, *a.* Possessing symmetry; well proportioned in all parts; handsome; finely made; *bot.* having the number of parts of one series corresponding with that of the other series (as, having five sepals, five petals, and five, or ten, or fifteen stamens); *math.* having corresponding parts or relations.—**Symmetrically,** sim-met'ri-kal-li, *adv.* In a symmetrical manner. — **Symmetricalness,** sim-met'ri-kal-nes, *n.* — **Symmetrist,** sim'e-trist, *n.* One very studious of symmetry.—**Symmetrize,** sim'e-triz, *v.t.* To make symmetrical.

Sympathy, sim'pa-thi, *n.* [Fr. *sympathie*, L. *sympathia*, from Gr. *sympatheia*—*syn*, with, and *pathos*, suffering. PATHOS.] Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; a feeling that enables a person to enter into and in part share another's feelings; fellow-feeling; compassion; commiseration; *physiol.* and *pathol.* that relation of the organs and parts of a living body to each other whereby a disordered condition of one part induces more or less disorder in another part. — **Sympathetic, Sympathetical,** sim-pa-thet'ik, sim-pa-thet'i-kal, *a.* Expressive of, produced by, or exhibiting sympathy; having sympathy or common feeling with another; feeling-hearted; *physiol.* produced by sympathy.—*Sympathetic ink*, ink which does not appear on the paper until exposed to heat or chemicals.—*Sympathetic nervous system*, a set of nerves or nervous masses in vertebrate animals, arranged along the spine. — *Sympathetic sounds*, sounds produced from bodies by the vibrations of some other sounding body. — **Sympathetically,** sim-pa-thet'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy or fellow-feeling. — **Sympathize,** sim'pa-thiz, *v.i.*—*sympathized, sympathizing.* To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to have fellow-feeling; to be sorry for another's suffering; to condole; to agree; to harmonize. — **Sympathizer,** sim'pa-thi-zer, *n.* One who sympathizes.

Symphony, sim'fō-ni, *n.* [L. *symphonia*, from Gr. *symphōnia*—*syn*, with, and *phōnē*, voice.] A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; harmony; *mus.* an elaborate composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually, like the sonata, of three or four contrasted but intimately related movements. — **Symphonic,** sim-fon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a symphony. — **Symphonious,** sim-fō'ni-us, *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.—**Symphonist,** sim'fo-nist, *n.* A composer of symphonies.

Symphyllous, sim-fil'us, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* GAMOPHYLLOUS.

Symphysis, sim'fi-sis, *n.* [Gr. *symphysis*, from *sym* for *syn*, together, and *phyō*, to grow.] *Anat.* a growing together; the union of bones by cartilage; the point of union between two parts; a commissure.

Symplesometer, sim'pl-e-som''et-er, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, *piesō*, to press, *metron*, a measure.] A kind of barometer for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas.

Symposium, sim-pō'zi-um, *n.* pl. **Symposia,** sim-pō'zi-a. [Gr. *symposion*, from *syn*, with, *posis*, a drinking.] A feast where there is drinking; a convivial meeting; a discussion by writers in a periodical.—**Symposiac,** sim-pō'zi-ak, *a.* Pertaining to a symposium. — **Symposiarch,** sim-pō'zi-ärk, *n.* [Gr. *symposiarchēs*—*symposion*, and *archē*, rule.] The president or manager of a feast.—**Symposiast,** sim-pō'zi-ast, *n.* A sharer in a symposium.

Symptom, sim'tom, *n.* [Gr. *symptōma*—*syn*, together, and *piptō*, to fall.] Any sign or token; what serves as evidence of something not seen; *med.* an affection which accompanies a disease, and from which the existence and nature of a disease may be inferred.—**Symptomatic, Symptomatical,** sim-to-mat'ik, sim-to-mat'i-kal, *a.* Being or serving as a symptom; indicating the existence of something else.—*Symptomatic diseases*, a disease which proceeds from some prior disorder, and opposed to *idiopathic diseases*.—**Symptomatically,** sim-to-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* By means of symptoms.—**Symptomatology,** sim'to-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* That part of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases.

Synæresis, si-ne're-sis, *n.* [Gr. *synairesis*—*syn*, together, and *hairō*, to take.] *Gram.* the contraction of two syllables into one.

Synagogue, sin'a-gog, *n.* [Fr. *synagogue*, Gr. *synagōgē*—*syn*, together, and *agō*, to bring.] A congregation of Jews met for the purpose of worship; a Jewish place of worship.—**Synagogal, Synagogical,** sin-a-gog'al, sin-a-goj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

Synallagmatic, sin-al'lag-mat''ik, *a.* [Gr. *synallagma*, a mutual agreement.] Applied to a contract or treaty imposing reciprocal obligations.

Synalœpha, sin-a-le'fa, *n.* [Gr. *synaloiphē*, *synaleiphō*, to melt together—*syn*, together, and *aleiphō*, to smear.] A suppression of some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word before another vowel or diphthong.

Synanthérous, sin-an'ther-us, *a.* [Prefix *syn*, together, and *anther*.] *Bot.* having the anthers united so as to form a tube round the style.

Synanthous, sin-an'thus, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, with, together, and *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* exhibiting a union of several usually distinct flowers. — **Synanthy,** sin-an'thi, *n.* *Bot.* The union of flowers.

Synarthrosis, sin-är-thrō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *synarthrōsis*—*syn*, with, and *arthron*, a joint.] *Anat.* union of bones without motion.—**Synarthrodial,** sin-är-thrō'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to synarthrosis.

Syncarpium, sin-kär'pi-um, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* an aggregate fruit in which the ovaries cohere into a solid mass, with a slender receptacle, as in magnolia.—**Syncarpous,** sin-kär'pus, *a.* *Bot.* having the carpels completely united, as in the apple and pear.

Syncategorematic, sin-kat'ē-gō-rē-mat''ik, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *katēgorēma*, a predicate.] *Logic*, applied to words which cannot singly express a term, as adverbs, prepositions, &c.

Synchondrosis, sin-kon-drō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *chondros*, a cartilage.] *Anat.* the union of bones by means of cartilage.

Synchronous, Synchronal, sin'kro-nus, sin-kro-nal, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *chronos*, time (whence also *chronic*, *chronicle*, &c.).] Happening at the same time; contemporaneous; simultaneous. — **Synchronism,** sin'kron-izm, *n.* Concurrence of two or more events or facts in time; simultaneousness; arrangement of contemporaneous events in tabular form.—**Synchronistic,** sin-kron-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to synchronism.—**Synchronization,** sin'kron-i-zā''shon, *n.* The act of synchronizing.—**Synchronize,** sin'kron-iz, *v.t.*—*synchronized, synchronizing.* To concur or agree in time.—*v.i.* To make to agree in time; to cause to indicate the same time, as one time-piece with another.—**Synchroniser,** sin'kron-i-zer, *n.* One who or that which synchronizes.—**Synchronously,** sin'kron-us-li, *adv.* Contemporaneously; at the same time.—**Synchrony,** sin'kro-ni, *n.* Contemporaneity in time.

Synclinal, sin-kli'nal, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *klinō*, to incline or slope.] *Geol.* sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line; dipping toward a common line or plane (*synclinal strata*); formed by or pertaining to strata dipping in such a manner (*synclinal axis*); opposed to *anticlinal*.—*n.* A synclinal line or axis.

Syncope, sin'ko-pē, *n.* [Gr. *synkopē*, from *synkoptō*, to beat together, to weary—*syn*, together, and *koptō*, to strike, to cut off.] A contraction of a word by omission in the middle, as in *ne'er* for *never*; suspension or sudden pause; *med.* a fainting or swooning; *mus.* syncopation.—**Syncopate,** sin'ko-pāt, *v.t.*—*syncopated, syncopating.* To contract by syncope; *mus.* to treat with syncopation. — **Syncopation,** sin-ko-pā'shon, *n.* The contraction of a word by elision; *mus.* the alteration of rhythm by driving the accent to that part of a bar not usually accented, the accented part of a bar being usually the first note.—**Syncopize,** sin'ko-piz, *v.t.*—*syncopized, syncopizing.* To contract by syncope.

Syncratism, sin'krat-izm, *n.* SYNCRETISM.

Syncretism, sin'krēt-izm, *n.* [Gr. *synkrētismos*.] The attempted blending of irreconcilable principles or parties, as in philosophy or religion; opposed to *eclecticism*. — **Syncretist,** sin'krēt-ist, *n.* One who attempts to blend incongruous tenets or doctrines into a system.—**Syncretistic,** sin-krē-tis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to syncretism. —**Syncretic,** sin-kret'ik, *a.* Pertaining to syncretism.

Syndactylic, Syndactylous, sin-dak-til'ik, sin-dak'ti-lus, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, together, *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] *Ornithol.* having the external toe nearly as long as the middle, and partly united to it, as in the bee-eater, kingfisher, &c.

Syndesmology, sin-des-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *syndesmos*, a ligament, from *syn*, together, *desmos*, a band.] The department of anatomy that deals with the ligaments.—**Syndesmosis,** sin-des-mō'sis, *n.* A connection of bones by a ligament.

Syndic, sin'dik, *n.* [Gr. *syndikos*, helping in a court of justice, an advocate—*syn*, with, and *dikē*, justice.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate; a person chosen to transact business for others.—**Syndicate,** sin'di-kāt, *n.* A body of syndics; the office of a syndic; an association of persons formed with the view of promoting some particular enterprise, financial scheme, or the like.

Synecdoche, si-nek'do-kē, *n.* [Gr., from *syn*, with, *ek*, out, *dechomai*, to receive.] A figure of speech by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole (as *hands* for *workmen*).—**Synecdochical,** sin-ek-dok'i-kal, *a.* Expressed by or implying synecdoche.

Synechia, sin-ē-ki'a, *n.* [Gr. *synechēs*, adherence, from *syn*, with, and *echō*, to hold.] A disease of the eye in which the iris adheres to the cornea, or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Synecphonesis, si-nek'fō-nē''sis, *n.* [Gr., from *syn*, with, *ek*, out, and *phōnē*, sound.] A contraction of two syllables into one; synæresis.

Syneresis, si-nē′re-sis, *n.* SYNÆRESIS.
Synergist, si-nėr′jist, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *ergon*, work.] One who maintains the co-operation of man with God in the conversion of sinners.
Syngenesian, Syngenesious, sin-je-nē′si-an, sin-je-nē′si-us, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *genesis*, generation.] *Bot.* having the anthers united at the edges so as to form a tube.
Synizesis, sin-i-zē′sis, *n.* [Gr., from *syn*, with, and *hizō*, to sit.] *Med.* an obliteration of the pupil of the eye; *gram.* synecphonesis.
Synocreate, si-nok′rē-āt, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and L. *ocrea*, a greave.] *Bot.* said of stipules uniting together on the opposite side of the stem from the leaf.
Synod, sin′od, *n.* [Fr. *synode*, L. *synodus*, from Gr. *synodos*—*syn*, and *hodos*, a way, a journeying.] A council or meeting of ecclesiastics, especially bishops and clergy, to consult on matters of religion; among Presbyterians, a church court consisting of the members of several adjoining presbyteries; also, a meeting, convention, or council in general.—**Synodal**, sin′od-al, *a.* Pertaining to a synod; synodical. — **Synodic, Synodical**, si-nod′ik, si-nod′i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod; *astron.* pertaining to a conjunction or two successive conjunctions of the heavenly bodies.—*Synodical month*, the period from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another: called also a *Lunation.* —**Synodically**, si-nod′i-kal-li, *adv.* By the authority of a synod.—**Synodist**, sin′od-ist, *n.* One who adheres to a synod.
Synœcious, si-nē′shus, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, together, *oikos*, a house.] *Bot.* having male and female organs on the same head.
Synonym, Synonyme, sin′ō-nim, *n.* [Fr. *synonyme*, from Gr. *synōnymos*, having the same signification—*syn*, with, and *onoma*, a name.] A word having the same, or nearly the same, signification as another in the same language; one of two or more w[illegible] in the same language which have [illegible] same meaning.—**Synonymic, Synon[illegible]cal**, sin-ō-nim′ik, sin-ō-nim′i-kal, [illegible] S[illegible]nymous. — **Synonymist**, si-non′im-ist, *n.* One who collects and explains synonyms. —**Synonymize**, si-non′im-iz, *v.t.*—*synonymised, synonymising.* To express by words of the same meaning.—**Synonymous**, si-non′i-mus, *a.* Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same thing.—**Synonymously**, si-non′i-mus-li, *adv.* In a synonymous manner. — **Synonymy**, si-non′i-mi, *n.* The quality of being synonymous.
Synopsis, si-n[illegible]p′sis, *n.* pl. **Synopses**, si-nop′sēz. [Gr., from *syn*, with, and *opsis*, a sight, view.] A summary or brief statement giving a general view of some subject [illegible] by means of short paragraphs; a cons[illegible]tus. — **Synoptic, Synoptical**, si-nop′tik, si-nop′ti-kal, *a.* Affording a synopsis or general view.—*Synoptic gospels*, a term for the gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which present a synopsis of the same series of events, whereas in John's gospel the narrative and discourses are different.—**Synoptic**, *n.* One of the synoptic gospels.—**Synoptically**, si-nop′ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a synoptical manner.—**Synoptist**, si-nop′tist, *n.* One of the writers of the synoptic gospels.
Synosteosis, si-nos′tē-ō″sis, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *osteon*, a bone.] *Anat.* unity by means of bone.
Synovia, si-nō′vi-a, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and L. *ovum*, an egg.] A thick, viscid, yellowish-white fluid, somewhat resembling white of egg in appearance, secreted at the joints for the purpose of lubricating their surfaces. — **Synovial**, si-nō′vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of synovia.—**Synovitis**, sin-ō-vī′tis, *n.* [The term. *-itis* denotes inflammation.] Inflammation of the synovial membrane.
Syntax, sin′taks, *n.* [Gr. *syntaxis*, arrangement, disposition, from *syn*, with, and *taxis*, order, from *tassō*, to put in order. TACTICS.] *Gram.* the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual relations according to established usage.—**Syntactic, Syntactical**, sin-tak′tik, sin-tak′ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining or according to the rules of syntax. — **Syntactically**, sin-tak′ti-kal-li, *adv.* As regards syntax; in conformity to syntax.
Synteresis, sin-te-rē′sis, *n.* [Gr., a watching closely, from *syn*, with, and *tēreō*, to watch.] *Med.* preservative or preventive treatment. — **Synteretic**, sin-tē-ret′ik, *a.* Preserving health; prophylactic.
Syntexis, sin-tek′sis, *n.* [Gr. *syntēxis*, from *syn*, with, and *tēkō*, to melt.] *Med.* a wasting of the body; a deep consumption. —**Syntectic, Syntectical**, sin-tek′tik, sin-tek′ti-kal, *a.* Relating to syntexis; wasting.
Synthesis, sin′the-sis, *n.* pl. **Syntheses**, sin′the-sēz. [Gr. *synthesis*, a putting together, from *syn*, with, and *tithēmi*, to place.] The putting of two or more things together to form a whole: opposed to *analysis; logic*, the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole; *surg.* the operation by which divided parts are united; *chem.* the uniting of elements into a compound; composition or combination. —**Synthetic, Synthetical**, sin-thet′ik, sin-thet′i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis; made by mixing certain ingredients.—**Synthetically**, sin-thet′i-kal-li, *adv.* By synthesis or composition.
Syphilis, sif′i-lis, *n.* [A name invented by the Italian Fracastoro, who wrote a Latin poem on this disease (published in 1530); perhaps from Gr. *syn*, with, and *philos*, love.] A contagious and hereditary venereal disease. — **Syphilitic**, sif-i-lit′ik, *a.* Pertaining to or infected with syphilis.—**Syphilize**, sif′i-liz, *v.t.* To inoculate with syphilis.—**Syphiloid**, sif′i-loid, *a.* Resembling or having the character of syphilis.
[illegible]**phon**, *n.* SIPHON.
[illegible]**n**, sī′ren. SIREN.
[illegible]**ac**, sir′i-ak, *a.* [L. *Syriacus.*] Pertain[illegible] to Syria or its language.—*n.* The an[illegible]ient language of Syria, a Semitic language differing little from Chaldee.
Syringa, si-ring′ga, *n.* [Gr. *syrinx, syringos*, a pipe—pipes having been made from the plants.] A genus of plants of which the lilac is the type; also, a name of the mock-orange.
Syringe, sir′inj, *n.* [From Gr. *syrinx, syringos*, a pipe, a tube.] A portable instrument of the pump kind employed to draw in fluid and to squirt it out again, consisting of a cylindrical tube with an air-tight piston fitted with a handle, used by surgeons, gardeners, &c.—**Syringe**, sir′inj, *v.t.*—*syringed, syringing.* To wash and cleanse or water by means of a syringe.
Syringotomy, si-ring-got′o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *syrinx, syringos*, a tube, a fistula, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of cutting for fistula.
Syrinx, si′ringks, *n.* [Gr. *syrinx*, a pipe.] The Pandean or Pan's pipes.
Syrop, sir′op, *n.* SYRUP.
Syrt, Syrtis, sert, ser′tis, *n.* [Fr. *syrte*, L. *syrtis*, Gr. *syrtis*, a sandbank.] A quicksand or sandbank.
Syrup, sir′up, *n.* [Fr. *sirop*, It. *siroppo*, L.L. *syrupus*, from Ar. *sharāb*, beverage, syrup, whence also *sherbet* and *shrub.*] A saturated or nearly saturated solution of sugar in water; any sweet and somewhat viscous fluid; the uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process—the 'golden syrup' of grocers. — **Syrupy**, sir′up-i, *a.* Like syrup.
Systaltic, sis-tal′tik, *a.* [Gr. *systaltikos*—*syn*, with, and *stellō*, to put.] *Med.* having alternate contraction and dilatation, as the heart.
System, sis′tem, *n.* [L. *systema*, Gr. *systēma*, from *syn*, together, and *histēmi*, to set.] Any assemblage of things forming a regular and connected whole; things connected according to a scheme; a number of heavenly bodies acting on each other according to certain laws (the solar *system*); an assemblage or connected series of parts or organs in an animal body (the nervous *system*); also, the body itself as a functional unity or whole (to take poison into the *system*); a plan or scheme according to which things are connected into a whole (a *system* of philosophy); regular method or order (to have no *system* in working).—**Systematic, Systematical**, sis-te-mat′ik, sis-te-mat′i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in system; methodical; proceeding according to system.—**Systematically**, sis-te-mat′i-kal-li, *adv.* In a systematic manner; regularly; methodically.—**Systematism**, sis′tem-at-izm, *n.* Reduction of facts to a system. — **Systematist**, sis′tem-at-ist, *n.* One who forms or who adheres to a system. — **Systematization**, sis′tem-at-i-zā″shon, *n.* The act or process of reducing to system.—**Systematize**, sis′tem-a-tīz, *v.t.* —*systematised, systematising.* To reduce to system or regular method. — **Systematizer**, sis′tem-a-ti-zėr, *n.* One who reduces things to system. — **Systematology**, sis′tem-a-tol″o-ji, *n.* Knowledge or information regarding systems. — **Systemic**, sis-tem′ik, *a.* Pertaining to a system; *physiol.* pertaining to the body as a whole (the *systemic* circulation of the blood).—**Systemize**, sis′tem-iz, *v.t.* SYSTEMATIZE.—**Systemless**, sis′tem-les, *a.* Without system; *biol.* not exhibiting structure characteristic of organic life.
Systole, sis′to-lē, *n.* [Gr. *systolē*, from *syn*, together, and *stellō*, to put.] The contraction of the heart and arteries for forcing the blood through the system and carrying on the circulation: opposite to *diastole*; *gram.* the shortening of a long syllable.—**Systolic**, sis-tol′ik, *a.* Relating to systole.
Systyle, sis′til, *a.* [Gr. *systylos*—*syn*, together, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* having columns standing close together; having a row of columns set close together all round, as in the Parthenon.
Sythe, sīth. SCYTHE.
Syzygy, siz′i-ji, *n.* [Gr. *syzygia*—*syn*, together, and *zygon*, a yoke. YOKE.] *Astron.* the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies.

T.

T, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, closely allied to *d*, both being dentals.—*To a T*, exactly; with the utmost exactness (to suit *to a T*), the allusion being to a mechanic's T-square.
Tabard, tab′ärd, *n.* [Fr. *tabard*, Sp. and Pg. *tabardo*, It. *tabarro*, L.L. *tabarrus, tabardus*, a cloak; origin doubtful.] A garment open at the sides, with wide sleeves or flaps reaching to the elbows; now only worn by heralds and pursuivants. — **Taberder**, tab′ár-dėr, *n.* One who wears a tabard.
Tabaret, tab′a-ret, *n.* [Probably connected with *tabby* or *tabard.*] A stout satin-striped silk used for furniture.
Tabasheer, tab-a-shēr′, *n.* [Ar. *tabāshir.*] A siliceous concretion found in the joints of the bamboo and other large grasses, highly valued in the East Indies as a tonic.
Tabbinet, tab′i-net, *n.* TABINET.
Tabby, tab′i, *n.* [Fr. *tabis*, Sp. Pg. and It. *tabi*, L.L. *attabi*, from Ar. *'attābī*, watered silk, from the quarter of Bagdad where this stuff was manufactured, named after a prince *Attab.*] A kind of rich silk or other stuff watered or figured; a cat of a mixed or brindled colour; any cat; an ancient spinster.—*v.t.*—*tabbied, tabbying.* To water or cause to look wavy by the

process of calendering (to tabby silk).—**Tabby-cat**, n. A brindled cat; a she-cat.—**Tabbying**, tab'i-ing, n. The watering of stuffs between engraved rollers.

Tabby, tab'i, n. [Perhaps from Ar. *tabâshîr*, tabasheer, lime, plaster.] A mixture of lime and water, with shells, gravel, &c., forming a hard mass when dry.

Tabefaction, ta-bē-fak'shon, n. [L. *tabes*, a wasting away, and *facio*, to make.] A wasting away; emaciation.

Tabernacle, tab'ėr-nak-l, n. [L. *tabernaculum*, a tent, a dim. from *taberna*, a hut, a tavern. TAVERN.] A slightly constructed temporary habitation; the human frame as the temporary abode of the soul; the movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease, carried by the Jews during their wanderings in the wilderness; a temple; a place of worship; a small cell or repository for holy things; an ornamented chest on Roman Catholic altars for the consecrated vessels; *Goth. arch.* a canopied stall or niche; an arched canopy over a tomb; a tomb.—*Feast of tabernacles*, a festival of the Israelites to commemorate their dwelling in tents during their journeys in the wilderness, lasting eight days, during which the people dwelt in booths made of the branches of certain trees.—*v.i.* To sojourn.—**Tabernacular**, tab-ėr-nak'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to a tabernacle; sculptured with delicate tracery work.

Tabes, tā'bēz, n. [L., from *tabeo*, to waste away.] A disease consisting in a gradual wasting away of the whole body, accompanied with languor and depressed spirits.—**Tabetic**, ta-bet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to tabes; consumptive.—**Tabid**, tab'id, *a.* [L. *tabidus.*] Relating to tabes; wasted by disease.—**Tabidly**, tab'id-li, *adv.* Consumptively.—**Tabidness**, tab'id-nes, n. Emaciation.

Tabinet, tab'i-net, n. [From a French Protestant refugee of this name who first made tabinet in Dublin.] A kind of taffety or tabby; a fabric of silk and wool used for curtains.

Tablature, tab'la-tūr, n. [Fr. *tablature*. TABLE.] An old name for musical notation, especially for the manner of writing music by letters, &c., for certain instruments.

Table, tā'bl, n. [Fr. *table*, from L. *tabula*, a board, a painting, a tablet, &c., from root *ta*, to extend, and suffix *-bula* (as in *fabula*, a fable). Of allied origin are *tavern*, *tabernacle*.] An article of furniture consisting of a horizontal frame with a flat upper surface supported by legs; any detached flat surface, especially when horizontal; the fare or viands served on a table; the persons sitting at table; a thin piece of something for writing on; a tablet; a series of many items or particulars presented in one connected group, especially when the items are in lists or columns; a syllabus or index; a series of numbers which proceed according to some given law (*tables of logarithms*); *jewelry*, the upper and flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone; *pl.* an old name for the game of draughts or a similar game.—*The Lord's table*, the altar in a church; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—*Round table*. ROUND.—*Twelve tables*, the tables containing a celebrated body of ancient Roman laws, which formed the basis of Roman jurisprudence.—*To lay on the table*, in parliamentary practice and in the usage of corporate and other bodies, to receive any document, as a report, motion, &c., but to agree to postpone its consideration indefinitely.—*To turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties, alluding to the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming.—*v.t.*—*tabled*, *tabling*. To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate; to lay or place upon a table; to lay on the table in business meetings, whether public or private; to enter upon the record.—*a.* Appertaining to or provided for a table.—**Table-beer**, n. Beer of no great strength for the table or for common use.—**Table-bell**, n. A small bell used at table for calling servants.—**Table-book**, n. A book of tablets; a memorandum-book.—**Table-cloth**, n. A cloth, usually of linen, for covering a table before the dishes are set for meals.—**Table-cover**, n. An ornamental cloth of wool, flax, cotton, &c., laid on a table between meal-times.—**Table-d'hote**, tā'bl-dōt, n. [Fr. *table d'hôte*, lit. table of the host or landlord.] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.—**Table-knife**, n. An ordinary knife used at table.—**Table-land**, n. A stretch of elevated flat land; a plateau.—**Table-linen**, n. The linen used for and at the table; napery.—**Table-money**, n. An allowance to general-officers in the army and flag-officers in the navy in addition to their pay.—**Table-spoon**, n. The ordinary large spoon used at table as distinguished from a tea-spoon.—**Table-spoonful**, n. As much as a table-spoon will hold.—**Table-talk**, n. Conversation at table; familiar conversation.—**Table-talker**, n. One who studies to shine in table-talk.—**Table-turning**, n. One of the alleged phenomena of spiritualism, consisting of certain movements of tables attributed to spirits or spiritual forces.

Tableau, tab-lō', n. pl. **Tableaux**, tab-lōz'. [Fr. *tableau*, from *table*, a table.] A picture; a striking representation; performers grouped in a dramatic scene, or any persons regarded as forming a dramatic group.—*Tableau vivant* (vē-vän), a group of persons so dressed and placed as to represent some historical or fictitious scene; *lit.* a living picture.

Tablet, tab'let, n. [Fr. *tablette*, dim. of *table*.] A small flat surface; a small flat piece of wood, metal, ivory, &c., for writing or drawing on; a slab of wood or stone, or a metal plate bearing some device or inscription; *pl.* a kind of pocket memorandum-book; a small flattish cake, as of soap.

Taboo, ta-bö', n. [Of Polynesian origin.] The setting of something apart and away from human contact, either as consecrated or accursed, practised among certain savage races; the state of being so set apart; prohibition of contact or intercourse.—*v.t.* To put under taboo; to interdict approach to or contact or intercourse with (a *tabooed* subject of conversation).

Tabor, Tabour, tā'bor, n. [O.Fr. *tabour*, Fr. *tambour*, Sp. and Pg. *tambor*, probably from Per. *tabir*, a tabor.] A small drum beaten with one stick, used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.—*v.i.* To play the tabor.—**Taborer**, tā'bor-ėr, n. One who beats the tabor.—**Taboret, Tabouret**, tā'bor-et, n. A small tabor; a frame for embroidery, named from its shape.—**Taborine, Tabourine**, ta'bo-rēn, n. [Fr. *tabourin*.] A tabor; a tambourine.—**Tabret**, tā'bret, n. [A dim. form.] A tabor.

Tabu, ta-bö', n. TABOO.

Tabula, tab'ū-la, n. pl. **Tabulæ**, tab'ū-lē. [L. TABLE.] A table; a tablet; a flat portion of something; a horizontal plate across the cavity in certain corals.—**Tabular**, tab'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *tabularis*, from *tabula*, a table.] In the form of a table; having a flat surface; having the form of laminæ or plates; set down in or forming a table or statement of items in columns; computed by the use of tables.—*Tabular spar*, silicate of lime, a mineral of a grayish-white colour, occurring either massive or crystallized, in rectangular tabular crystals.—**Tabularization**, tab'ū-lėr-i-zā"shon, n. The act of tabularizing.—**Tabularize**, tab'ū-lėr-īz, *v.t.* To make tables of; to tabulate.—**Tabulate**, tab'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*tabulated*, *tabulating*. To reduce to tables or synopses; to set down in a table of items.—*a.* Table-shaped; tabular.—**Tabulation**, tab-ū-lā'shon, n. The throwing of data into a tabular form.

Tacahout, tak'a-hut, n. [Ar.] The small gall formed on the tamarisk-tree. MANNA.

Tacamahac, tak'a-ma-hak, n. A name of the balsam poplar of North America; a resin produced from a tree of Mexico and the West Indies.

Tach, Tache, tach, n. [A softened form of *tack*.] Something used for taking hold or holding; a catch; a loop; a button. [O.T.]

Tachometer, ta-kom'et-ėr, n. [Gr. *tachos*, speed, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity, as of running water; a contrivance for indicating small variations in the velocity of machines.

Tachygraphy, ta-kig'ra-fi, n. [Gr. *tachys*, quick, and *graphō*, to write.] The art or practice of quick writing; shorthand; stenography.—**Tachygraphic, Tachygraphical**, tak-i-graf'ik, tak-i-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to tachygraphy or shorthand.

Tacit, tas'it, *a.* [L. *tacitus*, silent, from *taceo*, to be silent; cog. with Goth. *thahan*, to be silent.] Implied but not expressed in words; silent (*tacit consent*, a *tacit agreement*).—**Tacitly**, tas'it-li, *adv.* Silently; by implication; without words.—**Taciturn**, tas'i-tern, *a.* [L. *taciturnus*, from *tacitus*, silent.] Habitually silent; not apt to talk or speak.—**Taciturnity**, tas-i-tėr'ni-ti, n. [L. *taciturnitas*.] The state or quality of being taciturn; habitual silence or reserve in speaking.—**Taciturnly**, tas'i-tern-li, *adv.* In a taciturn manner; silently.

Tack, tak, n. [Of Celtic origin; Ir. *taca*, Armor. *tach*, a nail; seen also in *attach*, *attack*, *detach*.] A small, short nail, usually having a broad head; a slight fastening or connection, as by a few stitches; *naut.* a rope for pulling the foremost lower corners of certain sails; the part of the sail to which the tack is fastened; the course of a ship as regards having the wind impelling her on the starboard or the port side; *Scots law*, a lease.—*v.t.* To fasten; to attach; to unite in a slight or hasty manner; to add on as a supplement or addition; to append.—*v.i.* To change the course of a ship so as to have the wind act from the starboard instead of the port side, or vice versa.—**Tacket**, tak'et, n. A clout-nail or hob-nail. [Scotch.]—**Tacksman**, taks'man, n. In Scotland, a person occupying a farm by a *tack* or lease.

Tackle, tak'l, n. [From the stem of *take*; L.G. and D. *takel*, Dan. *takkel*, Sw. *tackel*, tackle.] Apparatus, appliances, or equipment for various kinds of work; gear; one or more pulleys with a single rope, used for raising and lowering weights; the ropes and rigging, &c., of a ship; see also such compounds as GROUND-TACKLE, GUN-TACKLE, &c.—*v.t.*—*tackled*, *tackling*. To supply with tackle; to apply tackle to; to set vigorously to work upon; to attack for the purpose of controlling or mastering (colloq.).—*v.i.* To go vigorously to work: followed by *to*. [Colloq.]—**Tackling**, tak'l-ing, n. Tackle; gear, rigging, &c.; instruments of action; harness, or the like.

Tact, takt, n. [Fr. *tact*, touch, feeling, tact, from L. *tactus*, touch, from *tango*, *tactum*, to touch, from which also *tactile*, *tangent*, *tangible*, &c. TANGENT.] Touch; peculiar skill or faculty; skill or adroitness in doing or saying exactly what is required by circumstances; the stroke in beating time in music.

Tactics, tak'tiks, n. [Fr. *tactique*, Gr. *taktikē* (*technē*, art), the art of drawing up soldiers, from *tassō*, *taxō*, to arrange (seen also in *syntax*, *taxidermy*).] The science and art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle, of manœuvring them in presence of the enemy or within the range of his fire, and performing military and naval evolutions. STRATEGY.—**Tactic**, tak'tik, n. System of tactics.—**Tactic, Tactical**, tak'tik, tak'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to tactics.—**Tactically**, tak'ti-kal-li, *adv.* According to tactics.—**Tactician**, tak-tish'an, n. One versed in tactics.

Tactile, tak'til, *a.* [Fr. *tactile*, from L. *tactilis*, from *tango*, to touch. TACT.] Capable of being touched or felt; tangible; pertaining to the sense of touch.—**Taction**,† tak'shon, n. [L. *tactio*.] The act of touching; touch.—**Tactual**, tak'tū-al, *a.* Pertaining to the sense of touch; consisting in or derived from touch.

Tadpole, tad'pōl, n. [Equivalent to *toad-poll*, that is toad with a big poll or head.] The young of the frog or allied animal in its first state from the spawn.

Tael, tāl, n. In China, a denomination of silver money now equal to about 3s. sterling; also, a weight of 1⅓ oz.

Ta'en, tān. Poetical contraction of *Taken*.

Tænia, tē'ni-a, n. [L. *tænia*, from Gr. *tainia*, a fillet or ribbon.] The tape-worm;

arch, the fillet or band which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave; *surg.* a ligature.—**Taniold**, ta'ni-oid, *a.* Ribbon-shaped; resembling or belonging to the tape-worm.

Tafferal, *n.* TAFFRAIL.

Taffeta, Taffety, taf'e-ta, taf'e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *taffetas*, It. *taffetà*, from Per. *tâfteh*, pp. of verb *tâftan*, to weave.] A generic name for plain silk, shot-silk, glacé, and certain others; also applied to mixed fabrics of silk and wool.

Taffrail, **Tafferel**, taf'rāl, taf'e-rel, *n.* [D. *taferel*, a panel, a picture, dim. of *tafel*, a table, a picture, from L. *tabula*, a table. TABLE.] *Naut.* the rail over the heads of the stern-timbers; originally the upper flat part of a ship's stern.

Taffy, taf'i, *n.* TOFFY.

Tafia, ta'fi-a, *n.* [Fr., from Malay.] A variety of rum distilled from molasses.

Tag, tag, *n.* [Same as Sw. *tagg*, a point; akin *tack*, *take*.] A metallic point to the end of a string; anything hanging loosely attached or affixed to another; the end or catchword of an actor's speech; something mean and paltry, as the rabble (*Shak.*); a young sheep of the first year.—*v.t.*—**tagged**, **tagging**. To fit with a tag or point; to fit one thing to another; to tack or join.—**Tagger**, tag'er, *n.* One who tags.—**Tagiet**, tag'let, *n.* A little tag.—**Tag-rag**, *n.* The lowest class of people; the rabble.

Taglia, tal'ya, *n.* [It.] A set of pulleys in a fixed block and another set in a movable block used in combination.

Tagliacotian, tal'i-a-kō'shi-an. TALIACOTIAN.

Tagliori, tal-yō'nē, *n.* An overcoat; so named from a celebrated Italian family of professional dancers.

Tagoan, tag'ō-an, *n.* The flying-squirrel of India.

Tail, tāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *tægl*, *tægl*, a tail = Icel. *tagl*, L.G. and Sw. *tagel*, O.H.G. *sugal*, originally hair, as seen from Goth. *tagl*, hair.] That part of an animal which consists of the projecting termination of the spinal column, and terminates its body behind; the hinder or inferior part of a thing, as opposed to the head; any long terminal appendage or anything resembling or suggesting the tail of an animal; the other side of a coin from that which bears the head; the reverse.—*To turn tail*, to run away; to shirk an encounter.—*v.t.* To follow, droop, or hang like a tail.—**Tail-board**, *n.* The movable board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon.—**Tail-drain**, *n.* A drain receiving the water that runs out of the other drains of a field.—**Tailed**, tāld, *a.* Having a tail of this or that kind.—**Tail-end**, *n.* The latter end; the termination.—**Tailless**, tāl'les, *a.* Having no tail.—**Tail-piece**, *n.* A piece forming a tail; an end piece; an appendage; a small picture or ornamental design at the end of a chapter or section in a book; the piece at the lower end of instruments of the violin kind to which the strings are fastened.—**Tail-race**, *n.* The water which runs from the mill after it has produced the motion of the wheel.—**Tail-water**, *n.* The water flowing off by the tail-race.

Tail, tāl, *n.* [Fr. *taille*, a cutting, from *tailler*, to cut. TAILOR.] *Law*, limitation; abridgment.—*Estate tail*, or *estate in tail*, an entailed estate or estate limited to certain heirs.

Tailor, tā'lér, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*, from *tailler*, to cut, from L.L. *taliare*, *taleare*, to cut, from L. *talea*, a rod, slip, cutting (seen also in *detail*, *entail*, *retail*, *tally*).] One whose occupation is to cut out and make chiefly men's outer clothing, as coats, vests, trousers, &c.—*v.i.* To practise making men's clothes.—**Tailor-bird**, *n.* An East Indian bird of the warbler family, so called because it constructs its nest by sewing leaves together, using the bill as a needle and a fibre as thread.—**Tailoress**, tā'lér-es, *n.* A female who makes garments for men.

Tailzie, **Tailyie**, tāl'yi, *n.* and *v.t.* [Fr. *tailler*, to cut *off*. TAILOR.] *Scots law*, an entail; to entail.

Taint, tānt, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *teindre*, pp. *teint*; (Mod. Fr. *teindre*, *teint*), from L. *tingere*, to wet or moisten; whence also *tinge*, *tincture*, *tint*.] To imbue or impregnate with something noxious or poisonous; to infect; to corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; to sully or pollute.—*v.i.* To become infected or corrupted; to be affected with incipient putrefaction.—*n.* Something that infects or contaminates; infection; corruption; a stain; a blemish on reputation.—**Taintless**, tānt'les, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure.—**Taintlessly**, tānt'les-li, *adv.* Without taint.—**Taint-worm**, *n.* A worm that taints; a destructive parasitic worm.

Take, tāk, *v.t.*—pret. *took*; ppr. *taking*; pp. *taken*. [From Icel. and O. Sw. *taka*, Sw. *tagi*, Dan. *tage*, to take, to seize, &c.; same root as L. *tango*, *tactum*, to touch (whence *tangible*, *tact*, &c.). *Tackle* is akin.] To receive or accept: correlative to *give*, and opposed to *refuse* or *reject*; to lay hold of; to seize; to grasp (*took* him by the throat); to lay hold of and remove; to carry off; to abstract (to *take* one's goods); to catch suddenly; to entrap; to circumvent; to surprise; to make prisoner of; to capture; to obtain possession of by arms (to *take* a town); to captivate, attract, allure; to understand or comprehend; to receive with good or ill will; to feel concerning (*take* an act amiss); to look upon as; to suppose, regard, consider (I *take* this to be right); to avail one's self of; to employ; to use (precaution, advice, &c.); to require or render necessary (the journey *takes* a week); not to let slip; to choose and make one's own; to select; to have recourse to; to betake one's self to (to *take* a course, shelter); to form or adopt (a resolution, a plan); to put on, to assume (to *take* shape); to receive and swallow (food, medicine); to copy; to draw (a portrait, a sketch); to put into writing; to note down; to fasten on, attack, or assail, as by a blast, a disease, or the like; to be infected or seized with (to *take* a cold); to experience, indulge, feel (comfort, pride); to bear or submit to; to put up with; to enter into possession of by renting or leasing; to conduct, guide, convey, carry (to *take* one home); to leap over; to clear; to place one's self in; to occupy (to *take* a seat).—*To take aback*, to surprise or astonish; to confound.—*To take advantage of*, to use any advantage or benefit offered by; to catch or seize by surprise or cunning.—*To take aim*, to aim.—*To take air*, to be divulged or disclosed.—*To take the air*, to *take an airing*, to walk or drive in the open air for refreshment.—*To take arms*, or *take up arms*, to commence war or hostilities.—*To take breath*, to stop in order to breathe or rest after exertion.—*To take care*, to be watchful, vigilant, or careful.—*To take care of*, to have the charge of: to keep watch over.—*To take down*, to remove to a lower position; hence, to humble; to abase; to pull to pieces; to put in writing; to write down.—*To take effect*, to produce the intended effect; to begin to act or come into operation.—*To take the field*, to commence the operations of a campaign.—*To take fire*, to become ignited or inflamed; *fig.* to become excited, as with anger or love.—*To take heart*, to become courageous or confident.—*To take to heart*, to be keenly or deeply affected by; to feel sensibly.—*To take heed*, to be careful or cautious.—*To take heed to*, to attend to with care.—*To take hold of*, to seize; to grasp; to lay hands on.—*To take horse*, to mount and ride.—*To take in*, to admit or bring into one's house; to encompass or embrace; to include; to comprehend; to draw into a less compass; to contract; to furl, as a sail; to receive into the mind; to admit the truth of; to circumvent; to cheat.—*To take in hand*, to undertake; to attempt to execute.—*To take in vain*, to use or utter unnecessarily, carelessly, or profanely.—*To take leave*, to bid farewell; to depart; to permit one's self; to use a certain license or liberty.—*To take notice of*, to regard or observe with attention; to pay some attention to; to make remarks on; to mention.—*To take oath*, to swear judicially or with solemnity.—*To take off*, to remove or lift from the surface, outside, or top; to divest one's self of; to remove to a different place; to kill; to make away with; to deduct; to withdraw; to call or draw away; to drink off; to mimic; to imitate, as in ridicule.—*To take on*, or *upon*, to undertake; to assume.—*To take out*, to remove from within or from a number; to remove by cleansing or the like (to *take out* a stain).—*To take pains*, to use all one's skill, care, and the like.—*To take part in*, to share; to partake of.—*To take part with*, to join or unite with.—*To take one's part*, to espouse one's cause; to defend one.—*To take place*, to happen.—*To take root*, to strike a root; to put forth roots and grow; to become firmly fixed or established.—*To take time*, to act without haste or hurry; to be in no haste or excitement; to require or necessitate a portion or period of time.—*To take thought*, to be solicitous or anxious.—*To take up*, to lift; to raise; to obtain on credit; to begin where another left off (to *take up* a narrative); to occupy, engross, or engage; to arrest or apprehend; to charge one's self with (a friend's cause, a quarrel); to enter upon; to adopt (a trade or occupation); to pay and receive (a bill at a bank).—*v.i.* To direct one's course; to betake one's self; to turn in some direction; to suit the public taste; to please; to have the intended effect; to catch hold; to admit of being made a portrait of.—*To take after*, to learn to follow; to imitate; to resemble.—*To take from*, to derogate or detract from.—*To take on*, to be violently affected; to grieve; to fret. [Colloq.]—*To take to*, to become fond of; to resort to.—*To take up with*, to dwell with; to associate with.—*n.* The quantity of anything taken; the quantity of fish taken at one haul or upon one cruise.—**Taker**, tā'ker, *n.* One that takes; one who catches; a captor.—**Taking**, tā'king, *p.* and *a.* Alluring; engaging.—*n.* A seizing; agitation or distress of mind.—**Takingly**, tā'king-li, *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.

Talapoin, tal'a-poin, *n.* A Siamese bonze or priest of Buddha.

Talbot, tal'bot, *n.* [From the *Talbot* family, who bear the figure of a dog in their coat of arms.] A kind of hound with a broad mouth, deep chops, large pendulous ears, and usually pure white.

Talc, talk, *n.* [Fr. *talc*, Sp. and Pg. *talco*, from Ar. *talq*, talc.] A magnesian laminated mineral, unctuous to the touch, of a shining lustre, translucent, and usually white, apple-green, or yellow, differing from mica in being flexible but not elastic. FRENCH CHALK.—**Talcky**, **Talcose**, **Talcous**, tal'ki, tal'kōs, tal'kus, *a.* Like talc; consisting of talc; containing talc.—**Talk-schist**, *n.* A schistose foliated rock consisting of quartz and talc.—**Talc-slate**, *n.* A slaty rock consisting of talc and quartz in laminæ.

Tale, tāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *talu*, speech, number; Icel. *tal*, *tala*, a speech, a number; Dan. *tal*, number, *tale*, talk, to talk; D. *tal*, number, *taal*, speech, G. *zahl*, number; akin *tell*.] An oral relation; a piece of information; a narrative of events that have really happened or are imagined to have happened; a short story, true or fictitious; a number or quantity reckoned, estimated, or set down; especially a reckoning by counting or numbering.—**Tale-bearer**, *n.* A person who tells tales likely to breed mischief; one who carries stories and makes mischief by his officiousness.—**Tale-bearing**, *n.* The act of spreading stories officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.—**Tale-teller**, *n.* One who tells tales or stories; a tale-bearer.

Talegalla, tal-ē-gal'la, *n.* The native name of the brush-turkey.

Talent, tal'ent, *n.* [Fr. *talent*, L. *talentum*, from Gr. *talanton*, a thing weighed, a talent, from root *tal*, akin to Skr. *tul*, to lift up, L. *tollo*, to lift, O.E. and Sc. *thole*, to suffer.] An ancient weight and denomination of money; the Attic talent as a weight being about 56 lbs.; as a denomination of silver money £243, 15s.; the Hebrew talent as a weight equal to 93¾ lbs.; as a denomination of silver, variously estimated at from £240 to £396; a gift, endowment, or faculty (a *talent* for mimicry); mental endowments or capacities of a superior kind; general mental power. [In the latter senses pro-

bably borrowed from the Scripteural parable of the talents, Mat. xxv.) ∴ Syn. under GENIUS. — **Talented**, tal'ent-ed, a. Furnished with talents or great mental powers.

Tales, ta'lēz, n. pl. [L. *talis*, such, of like sort, pl. *tales*.] *Law*, suitable persons who happen to be in a court, and from whom certain may be selected to supply any deficiency in the required number of jurors. —*To pray a tales*, to pray that the number of jurymen may be thus completed.

Taliacotian, tal'i-a-kō'shi-an, a. Pertaining to *Taliacotius* or Tagliacozzi, an Italian anatomist.—*Taliacotian operation*. Same as *Rhinoplastic operation*.

Talion, ta'li-on, n. [Fr. *talion*, L. *talio*, from *talis*, such.] The law of retaliation, according to which the punishment inflicted is the same in kind and degree as the injury, as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c.

Talipat, Talipot, tal'i-pat, tal'i-pot, n. [Singhalese name.] A palm of India, Ceylon, &c., the leaves of which are used for covering houses, making umbrellas, fans, as a substitute for writing paper, &c.

Talipes, tal'i-pēz, n. [L. *talus*, ankle, *pes*, foot.] The disease called *Club-foot*.

Talisman, tal'is-man, n. [Fr. and Sp. *talisman*, from Ar. *telsamân*, pl. of *telsam*, a magical figure, from Byzantine Gr. *telesma*, incantation, from Gr. *teleō*, to accomplish, from *telos*, an end.] A charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved on stone or metal, and supposed to preserve the bearer from injury, disease, or sudden death; hence, something that produces extraordinary effects; amulet; a charm. —**Talismanic, Talismanical**, tal-is-man'ik, tal-is-man'i-kal, a. Having the properties of a talisman; preservative against evils; magical.

Talk, tak, v.i. [A word related to *tale*, *tell*, in much the same way as *hark* to *hear*, *smirk* to *smile*, and *walk* to *wall*, *wallow*.] To utter words; to speak; to converse familiarly; to hold converse; to prate; to confer; to reason.—*To talk to*, to remonstrate with; to reprove gently. Syn. under SPEAK.—v.t. To use as a means of conversation or communication (*to talk* French or German); to speak; to utter (*to talk* nonsense); to have a certain effect on by talking; *to talk one down* = to silence one with incessant talk; *to talk one out of* = to dissuade one from, as a plan, project, &c.; *to talk one over*—to gain one over by persuasion.—*To talk over*, to talk about; to discuss. — n. Familiar conversation; discourse; report; rumour; subject of discourse; a discussion.—**Talkative**, ta'ka-tiv, a. Apt to engage in conversation; freely communicative; chatty. [A hybrid word, E. with Latin termination, like *starvative*.]—**Talkatively**, ta'ka-tiv-li, adv. In a talkative manner.—**Talkativeness**, ta'ka-tiv-nes, n. — **Talker**, ta'ker, n. One who talks; a loquacious person; a prattler.—**Talking**, ta'king, a. Given to talk; having the power of speech.

Tall, tal, a. [From W. *tal*, tall, towering.] High in stature; long and comparatively slender: said of upright things; having height, great or small (how *tall* is he?); great; excellent; remarkable; extravagant; bombastic (in these latter senses now only Amer. colloq.).—**Tallness**, tal'nes, n. The state or quality of being tall.

Tallage, Talliage, tal'āj, tal'i-āj, n. [From Fr. *tailler*, to cut. TAILOR.] A term formerly applied to subsidies or taxes of various kinds.

Tallow, tal'ō, n. [Same as Dan. Sw. and G. *talg*, Icel. *tólg*, D. *talk*, tallow; comp. Goth. *tulgus*, firm.] The harder and less fusible fat of animals melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter; also a fat obtained from some plants. — v.t. To grease or smear with tallow.—**Tallow-candle**, n. A candle made of tallow.—**Tallow-chandler**, n. One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles.—**Tallow-chandlery**, n. The business or premises of a tallow-chandler. —**Tallower**, tal'ō-er, n. A tallow-chandler. —**Tallowy**, tal'ō-i, a. Greasy; having the qualities of tallow.

Tally, tal'i, n. [Fr. *taille*, a tally, a cutting, from *tailler*, to cut. TAILOR.] A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as marks of number, often split into two parts so that each part contained one half of every notch: formerly used so as to answer the double purpose of receipts and records, anything made to suit or correspond to another; a label of wood or metal used in gardens, &c., bearing the name of the plant with which it is connected.—v.t.—*tallied*, *tallying*. To make to correspond.—v.i. To correspond; to agree exactly (your information *tallies with* mine). —**Tallier**, tal'i-er, n. One who keeps a tally.—**Tallyman**, tal'i-man, n. One who carries on a tally-trade, one who keeps a tally or account.—**Tally-shop**, n. A shop at which goods are sold on the tally-system.—**Tally-system**, **Tally-trade**, n. A system of dealing in some large towns, by which shopkeepers furnish articles on credit, the stipulated price to be paid by weekly or monthly instalments.

Tally Ho, tal'i hō', *interj.* and n. The huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds.

Talmud, tal'mud, n. [Chal. *talmûd*, instruction.] The body of the Hebrew civil and canonical laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them. —**Talmudic**, **Talmudical**, tal-mud'ik, tal-mud'i-kal, a. Pertaining to the Talmud; contained in the Talmud. — **Talmudist**, tal'mud-ist, n. One versed in the Talmud. —**Talmudistic**, tal-mud-is'tik, a. Pertaining to the Talmud; Talmudic.

Talon, tal'on, n. [Fr. *talon*, the heel, from L. *talus*, the heel.] The claw of a bird of prey.

Talookdar, ta-lu[illegible], n. In India, a native acting as the [illegible] revenue department (*talook*) [illegible]erior; a petty zemindar.

Talus, ta'lus, n. [L. *talus*, the ankle.] *Anat.* the ankle bone or joint; *arch.* the slope or inclination of any work; *geol.* a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of any cliff or rocky declivity.

Tamable, Tamableness. Under TAME.

Tamandua, ta-man'dū-a, n. A species of ant-eater.

Tamarack, tam'a-rak, n. The black or American larch; hackmatack.

Tamarin, tam'a-rin, n. [Native name in Cayenne.] A species of very small South American monkeys.

Tamarind, tam'a-rind, n. [It. and Sp. *tamarindo*. Fr. *tamarin*, from Ar. *tamr-hindi*, from *tamr*, fruit, date, and *hindi*, Indian.] A tropical leguminous tree, and also its seed-pods, the preserved pulp of which is imported into European countries, and frequently employed in medicine, in fevers, &c.

Tamarisk, tam'a-risk, n. [L. *tamariscus*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees belonging to Southern Europe and Asia, some of them yielding 'manna.'

Tambour, tam'bōr, n. [Fr. *tambour*, a drum, a tabour. TABOUR.] A drum; *arch.* the naked part of Corinthian and Composite capitals, bearing some resemblance to a drum; the circular vertical part both below and above a cupola; a cylindrical stone as in the shaft of a column; a circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched to be embroidered. — v.t. and i. To embroider with a tambour; to work on a tambour frame.—**Tambourine**, tam-bu-rēn', n. [Fr. *tambourin*, from *tambour*.] A musical instrument formed of a hoop, over which parchment is stretched like one end of a drum, and having small pieces of metal called jingles inserted in the hoop.

Tame, tām, a. [A. Sax. *tam*, tame = D. Dan. Sw. and Goth. *tam*, Icel. *tamr*, G. *zahm*, tame; same root as in L. *domo*, to subdue, *dominus*, a lord; Skr. *dam*, to subdue. DAME.] Having lost its native wildness and shyness; accustomed to man; domesticated (a *tame* deer); wanting in spirit; submissive; spiritless; unanimated; without liveliness or interest; insipid; dull; flat (a *tame* poem, *tame* scenery); listless; cold; harmless or ineffectual (*Shak.*). — v.t.—*tamed*, *taming*. To make tame; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to subdue; to crush; to depress. — **Tamableness**, **Tameableness**, tā'ma-bl-nes, n. The quality of being tamable.—**Tamability**, **Tameability**, tā-ma-bil'i-ti, n. Capability of being tamed; tamableness.—**Tamable**, **Tameable**, tā'ma-bl, a. Capable of being tamed or subdued; capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state.—**Tameless**, tām'les, a. Incapable of being tamed; untamable. —**Tamelessness**, tām'les-nes, n. The state or quality of being tameless; untamableness. — **Tamely**, tām'li, adv. In a tame manner; submissively; meanly; servilely; insipidly. — **Tameness**, tām'nes, n. The quality of being tame; domestication; want of spirit or liveliness; dullness; flatness.—**Tamer**, tā'mer, n. One who tames.

Tamil, tam'il, n. One of a race of men inhabiting Southern India, and belonging to the Dravidian stock; a Dravidian language spoken in India. — **Tamilian**, ta-mil'i-an, a. Pertaining to the Tamils or their language.

Tamine, Tamisy, tam'in, tam'i-si, n. [Fr. *étamine*, from L. *stamen*, a thread. STAMEN.] A strainer or bolter of hair or cloth; a thin woollen or worsted stuff highly glazed.

Tamis, Tammy, tam'i, n. [Fr. *tamis*, from D. *temse*, A. Sax. *temes*, a sieve.] A sieve; a search.

Tamp, tamp, v.t. [From Fr. *tamponner*; akin to *tampion*.] To ram tight with tough clay or other substance, as a hole bored for blasting, after the charge is lodged. — **Tamper**, tam'per, n. One who tamps; an instrument used in tamping.—**Tamping**, tam ping, n. The operation of filling tight a blast-hole above the charge; the operation of stopping with clay the issues of a blast-furnace; the material used for these purposes.

Tamper, tam'per, v.i. [A form of *temper*.] To meddle or interfere; to try little experiments; to meddle so as to alter by corruption or adulteration; to influence towards a certain course by secret and unfair means: generally followed by *with* (to *tamper with* a document, a witness, &c.). —**Tamperer**, tam'per-er, n. One who tampers.

Tampion, tam'pi-on, n. [From Fr. *tampon*, a nasalized form from *tapon*, a bung, from D. *tap* = E. *tap*, a plug. TAP.] The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance; a tompion; a plug.

Tam-tam, tam'tam, n. [Hind., from sound of drum.] A kind of native drum used in the East Indies; a Chinese gong.

Tan, tan, v.t.—*tanned*, *tanning*. [Fr. *tanner*, to tan, from *tan*, oak bark, from Armor. *tann*, oak; akin *taenny*.] To convert into leather, as animal skins, by steeping them in an infusion of oak or some other bark, by which they are rendered firm, durable, and in some degree impervious to water; to make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun; to make sunburnt; to beat, flog, or thrash (colloq.).—v.i. To become tanned (leather *tans* easily); to become tan-coloured or sunburnt. — n. The bark of the oak, willow, or other trees, as broken by a mill, and used for tanning; a yellowish-brown colour like that of tan.—a. Of the colour of tan; resembling tan; tawny.—**Tan-balls**, n. pl. The spent bark of the tanner's yard pressed into balls or lumps and used for fuel. — **Tan-bed**, n. *Hort.* a bark bed or stove.—**Tannable**, tan'a-bl, a. Capable of being tanned.—**Tannage**, tan'āj, n. The operation of tanning.—**Tanner**, tan'er, n. One whose occupation is to tan hides.—**Tannery**, tan'er-i, n. A place where the operations of tanning are carried on; the art or process of tanning.—**Tannate**, tan'āt, n. A salt of tannic acid. — **Tannic**, tan'ik, a. Applied to an acid existing in oak, gall-nuts, &c., and forming the efficient substance in tanning leather.—**Tannin**, tan'in, n. Tannic acid. — **Tanning**, tan'ing, n. The operation and art of converting raw hides and skins of animals into leather; a brown colour produced on the skin by the sun.—**Tan-pit**, **Tan-vat**, n. A sunken vat in which hides are laid in tan; a bark-bed.—**Tan-yard**, n. A yard or inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

Tanager, tan'a-jer, n. [Altered from Bra-

nil'an *tanagra*.] A genus of tropical American birds of the finch family, remarkable for their bright colours.

Tandem, tan'dem, *adv.* [L., at length, that is, after some *time;* the English sense is by a pun or joke.] With two horses harnessed singly one before the other (to drive *tandem*).—*n.* A vehicle drawn by two horses harnessed one before the other; a cycle for two persons, one before the other

Tang, tang, n. [Imitative of a sound, like *twang*, metaphorically transferred to a strong taste.] A twang or sharp sound (*Shak.*); a taste or flavour; characteristic flavour, quality, or property; a smack or taste.—*v.i.* To ring; to twang.

Tang, tang, n. [A modification of *tongue*, or allied to *tongs*.] A projecting part of an object which is inserted into and so secured to another; the part of a table-knife or tool which fits into the handle; the tongue of a buckle.

Tangent, tan'jent, *n.* [L. *tangens, tangentis*, ppr. of L. *tango, tactum*, to touch (whence also *contact, tact, tangible, taint, tax, task*, &c.; stem also in *contagion*).] *Geom.* a straight line which touches a circle or curve, and which being produced does not cut it.—*To go* or *fly off at a tangent*, *fig.* to break off suddenly from one line of action, train of thought, or the like, and go on to something else.—*a.* Touching; forming a tangent.—**Tangence, Tangency**, tan'jens, tan'jen-si, *n.* State of being tangent; a contact or touching.—**Tangential**, tan-jen'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.—*Tangential force*, centrifugal force; force acting upon a wheel in the direction of a tangent to the wheel.—**Tangentially**, tan-jen'shal-li, *adv.* In the direction of a tangent.

Tanghin, tan'gin, n. A vegetable poison formerly employed in Madagascar as an ordeal.

Tangible, tan'ji-bl, *a.* [Fr. *tangible*, L. *tangibilis*, from *tango*, to touch. TANGENT.] Capable of being touched or grasped; perceptible by the touch; capable of being possessed or realized; real; actual; evident (*tangible* proofs).—**Tangibility, Tangibleness**, tan-ji-bil'i-ti, tan'ji-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being tangible, or perceptible to the touch.—**Tangibly**, tan'ji-bli, *adv.* So as to be perceptible to the touch.

Tangle, tang'gl, *v.t.*—*tangled, tangling.* [Allied to Icel. *thöngull, thang*, Dan. and G. *tang*, tangle, sea-weed; hence *entangle*.] To knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlace so as to be difficult to unravel; to entangle or entrap; to involve; to complicate.—*n.* A knot of threads or other things confusedly interwoven; a perplexity or embarrassment; a name given to some species of sea-weed.—**Tangly**, tang'gli, *a.* Knotted; intertwined; intricate; covered with sea-weed or tangle.

Tanist, tan'ist, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *tanaiste*, from *tan*, a region.] An elective prince or sovereign among the ancient Irish.—**Tanistry**, tan'ist-ri, *n.* An Irish custom of descent, according to which the tanist or prince was fixed by election, the right or succession not lying in the individual, but in the family to which he belonged.

Tank, tangk, *n.* [For *stank*, from O.Fr. *estanc* (Fr. *étang*), Sp. *estanque*, from L. *stagnum*, a pond or pool. STAGNANT.] A cistern or vessel of large size to contain liquids; a reservoir; a pond for storing water in India.—**Tank-worm**, *n.* A nematode worm abounding in the mud in tanks in India.

Tankard, tang'kärd, *n.* [O.Fr. *tanquart, tanquard*, O.D. *tanckaerd*, a tankard.] A rather large drinking vessel, with a cover, usually made of metal; a pitcher.

Tanner, Tannery, Tannic, Tannin, &c. Under TAN.

Tanrec, tan'rek, *n.* TENREC.

Tansy, tan'zi, *n.* [Fr. *tanaisie*, O.Fr. *tanasie*, tansy, from Gr. *athanasia*, immortality—because the dried flowers retain their natural appearance.] The popular name of a strongly-scented perennial herb with much-divided leaves, and yellow flowers, formerly in repute as a tonic and anthelmintic; a dish made of eggs, cream, sugar, the juice of herbs, &c.

Tantalite. Under TANTALUM.

Tantalize, tan'ta-liz, *v.t.*—*tantalized, tantalizing.* [From *Tantalus*, a mythical king of Lydia or Phrygia, who for divulging the secrets of his father Zeus was condemned to stand in water, which receded from him whenever he stooped to drink, while branches loaded with fruit, which always eluded his grasp, hung over his head.] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping it out of reach; to excite by expectations or fears which will not be realized.—**Tantalism**, tan'tal-izm, *n.* Tantalization.—**Tantalization**, tan'ta-li-zā'shon, *n.* The act of tantalizing; the torment of expectations frustrated.—**Tantalizer**, tan'ta-li-zer, *n.* One that tantalizes.—**Tantalizing**, tan'ta-li-zing, *p.* and *a.* Teasing or tormenting by presenting something unattainable.—**Tantalizingly**, tan'ta-li-zing-li, *adv.* In a tantalizing manner.

Tantalum, tan'ta-lum, *n.* [Named from the *tantalizing* difficulties in analysing the ore.] A rare metallic element obtained as a black powder from several minerals.—**Tantalite**, tan'ta-lit, *n.* An ore of tantalum.

Tantamount, tan'ta-mount, *a.* [Fr. *tant*, L. *tantus*, so much, and E. *amount*.] Equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification.

Tantivy, tan-tiv'i, *n.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting horn.] A rapid, violent gallop, especially in hunting.

Tantra, tan'tra, *n.* [Skr.] A division, section, or chapter of certain Sanskrit sacred works.—**Tantrism**, tan'trizm, *n.* The doctrine of the tantras.

Tantrum, tan'trum, *n.* [Prov. E. *tantum*, from W. *tant*, a gust of passion, a whim.] A burst of ill-humour; a display of temper; an ill-natured caprice: used chiefly in plural.

Tap, tap, *v.t.*—*tapped, tapping.* [From Fr. *taper*, to tap, *tape*, a tap; from Prov. G. *tapp*, a blow, G. *tappen*, to grope; Icel. *tapsa*, to tap: imitative of sound, like *pat*.] To strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow; to pat gently.—*v.i.* To strike a gentle blow.—*n.* A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing.

Tap, tap, n. [A. Sax. *tappa*=L.G. *tappe*, D. and Dan. *tap*, Icel. *tappi*, G. *zapfen*, a tap, a faucet; akin *tip, top, tipple, tampion*, &c.] A pipe or hole through which liquor is drawn from a cask; a plug to stop a hole in a cask; a spigot; the liquor itself (colloq.); a tap-house or tap-room.—*v.t.* [Same as L.G. and D. *tappen*, Icel. and Sw. *tappa*, G. *zapfen*.] To pierce so as to let out a fluid (to *tap* a cask); to treat in any analogous way for the purpose of drawing something from (to *tap* telegraph wires).—**Tap-house**, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed.—**Tapping**, tap'ing, *n.* The surgical operation of letting out a fluid by perforation, as in dropsy.—**Tap-room**, *n.* A room where beer is served from the tap; a common room for drinking in a tavern.—**Tap-root**, *n.* The main root of a plant, long and tapering, and penetrating the earth downwards.—**Tapster**, tap'ster, *n.* A person employed in a tavern, &c., to tap or draw ale or other liquor.

Tape, tāp, *n.* [A. Sax. *tæppe*, a fillet; akin to *tapestry, tippet*.] A narrow fillet or band; a narrow woven band of cotton or linen, used for strings and the like.—**Tapeism**, tāp'izm, *n.* Same as *Red-tapery*.—**Tape-line, Tape-measure**, *n.* A tape painted to give it firmness and marked with inches, &c., used in measuring.—**Tape-worm**, *n.* The name of certain internal parasites composed of a number of flattened joints or segments, found in the intestines of warm-blooded vertebrates.

Taper, tā'per, *n.* [A. Sax. *tapor, taper*, a taper, from Ir. *tapar*, W. *tampr*, a taper; comp. Skr. *tap*, to burn.] A small candle; a long wick coated with wax or other suitable material; a small light; tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object.—*a.* Long and regularly becoming slenderer toward the point; becoming small toward one end (*taper fingers*).—*v.i.* To become gradually slenderer or less in diameter; to diminish; to grow gradually less.—*v.t.* To cause to taper.—**Tapering**, tā'per-ing, *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end; gradually diminishing toward a point.—**Taperingly**, tā'per-ing-li, *adv.*

Tapestry, tap'es-tri, *n.* [Fr. *tapisserie*, tapestry, from *tapis*, tapestry, a carpet, from L. *tapes, tapete*, from Gr. *tapēs, tapēt-os*, a carpet, a rug.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, ornamented with figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c., and formerly much used for covering the walls and furniture of apartments, churches, &c.—*v.t.*—*tapestried, tapestrying.* To adorn with tapestry or as if with tapestry.

Taphrenchyma, taf-ren'ki-ma, *n.* [Gr. *taphros*, a pit, and *enchyma*, infusion, tissue.] *Bot.* bothrenchyma.

Tapioca, tap-i-ō'ka, *n.* [Native American name.] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava meal, which, while moist or damp, has been heated for the purpose of drying it on hot plates.

Tapir, tā'pir, *n.* [From the native Brazilian name.] A South American hoofed animal allied both to the hog and to the rhinoceros, with a nose resembling a small proboscis.—**Tapiroid**, tā'pi-roid, *a.* Like or allied to the tapir family.

Tapis, ta-pē, *n.* [Fr., tapestry.] Carpeting or tapestry, formerly used to cover the table in a council chamber; hence, *to be on* or *upon the tapis*, to be under consideration, or on the table.

Tappet, tap'et, *n.* [A dim. from *tap*, to strike gently.] A small lever connected with the valve of the cylinder of a steam-engine; a small cam.

Tapster. Under TAP.

Tar, tär, n. [A. Sax. *taro, tero*, tar=D. *teer*, Icel. *tjara*, G. *theer*, tar; allied to *tree*.] A thick, dark-coloured viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as pine or fir, coal, shale, &c., used for coating and preserving timber and iron, for impregnating ships' ropes and cordage, &c.; a sailor: so called from his tarred clothes, hands, &c.—*v.t.*—*tarred, tarring.* To smear with tar.—*To tar and feather* a person, to pour heated tar over him and then cover with feathers, as is sometimes done by mobs to obnoxious persons.—**Tar-water**, *n.* A cold infusion of tar, formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs; the ammoniacal water obtained by condensation in gas manufacture.—**Tarry**, tär'i, *a.* Consisting of tar, or like tar; partaking of the character of tar; smeared with tar.

Tarantula, ta-ran'tū-la, *n.* [It. *tarantola*, from L. *Tarantum*, now *Taranto*, in the south of Italy.] A kind of spider found in southern Italy, the bite of which was at one time supposed to be dangerous, and to cause the disease tarantism; the dance tarantella.—**Tarantella**, tar-an-tel'la, *n.* [It.] A swift, whirling Italian dance in six-eight measure: the music for the dance.—**Tarantism**, ta-ran'tizm, *n.* [It. *tarantismo*.] A fabulous dancing disease, said to be caused by the tarantula; a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance.

Taraxacum, ta-rak'sa-kum, *n.* [From Ar. or Per. *tarashagún*, taraxacum.] Dandelion or its roots as used medicinally.

Tarboosh, Tarbouche, tär'bōsh, *n.* [Ar. name.] A red woollen skull-cap worn by the Egyptians, Turks, and Arabs; a fez.

Tardigrade, tär'di-grād, *a.* [L. *tardus*, slow, *gradus*, step.] Slow-paced; moving or stepping slowly; pertaining to the tardigrades.—*n.* One of a family of edentate mammals comprising the sloths.

Tardy, tär'di, *a.* [Fr. *tardif*, tardy, as if from a form *tardivus*, from L. *tardus*, slow (seen in *retard*).] Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; late; dilatory; not up to time; reluctant.—**Tardily**, tär'di-li, *adv.* In a tardy manner; with slow pace; slowly.—**Tardiness**, tär'di-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tardy; slowness; dilatoriness; unwillingness; reluctance.

Tare, tär, *n.* [Probably from provincial *tare*, brisk, eager; comp. *quack-grass*.] A

name of different species of leguminous plants, called also vetch.

Tare, tär, *n.* [Fr. *tare*, from Sp. *tara*, from Ar. *tarha*, waste, tare.] *Com.* a deduction from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the weight of the package containing them.

Tare, tär, a pret. of *tear*.

Tarentula, ta-ren'tū-la, *n.* Same as *Tarantula*.

Target, tär'get, *n.* [A dim. from O.Fr. *targue*, *targe*, from O.H.G. *sarga*, G. *sarge*, a frame, border, &c.] A shield or buckler of a small kind, circular in form; then the mark set up to be aimed at in archery, musketry, or artillery practice and the like.—**Targeted**, tär'get-ed, *a.* Furnished with a target.—**Targeteer**, **Targetier**, tär-get-ēr', *n.* One armed with a target.—**Targe**, tärj, *n.* A target or shield. [Poetical.]

Targum, tär'gum, *n.* [Chal. *targûm*, interpretation, from *targem*, to interpret; akin *dragoman*.] A translation or paraphrase of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language, made after the Babylonish captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language.—**Targumist**, tär'gum-ist, *n.* The writer of a Targum; one versed in the Targums.

Tariff, tar'if, *n.* [Fr. *tarif*, Sp. *tarifa*, from the Ar. *tarif*, explanation, information, a list of fees to be paid, from *'araf*a, to inform.] A list of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation; a table or scale of charges generally (a hotel *tariff*).

Tarlatan, tar'la-tan, *n.* [Milanese *tartantanna*, linsey-woolsey.] A thin cotton stuff resembling gauze, used in ladies' dresses.

Tarn, tärn, *n.* [Icel. *tjörn*, Sw. *tärn*, a tarn.] A small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders.

Tarnish, tar'nish, *v.t.* [Fr. *ternir*, ppr. *ternissant*, from O.H. G. *tarnjan*, to conceal; akin to A. Sax. *dernan*, Sc. *dern*, to hide.] To diminish or destroy the lustre of; to soil or sully; to cast a stain or disgrace upon.—*v.i.* To lose lustre; to become dull.—*n.* A spot; a blot; soiled state.—**Tarnisher**, tär'nish-ér, *n.* One who or that which tarnishes.

Taro, tä'rō, *n.* [Native name.] A plant of the arum family, cultivated in the Pacific Islands for the sake of its esculent root.

Tarpan, tär'pan, *n.* The wild horse of Tartary.

Tarpaulin, **Tarpauling**, tär-pa'lin, tär-pa'ling, *n.* [*Tar*, and old *pauling*, a covering for a cart or wagon, equivalent to *palling*, from *pall*, a cover.] Tarred canvas used to cover the hatchways, &c., on shipboard, and to protect agricultural produce, goods, &c., from the weather; a sailor's hat covered with painted or tarred cloth.

Tarrace, **Tarrass**, tar'as, *n.* [G. *tarrass*, from Fr. *terrasse*, earthwork, from *terre*, L. *terra*, earth.] A kind of plaster or cement; tras.

Tarragon, tar'a-gon, *n.* [Sp. *tarragona*, It. *targona*, from L. *draco*, a dragon.] A plant used for perfuming vinegar.

Tarry, tar'i, *v.i.*—*tarried*, *tarrying*. [From A. Sax. *tergan*, *tyrgan*, to torment, to tease, hence to tire, to delay—D. *tergen*, G. *ergen*, to provoke; akin *tire*.] To stay; to abide; to remain behind; to wait; to put off going or coming; to delay; to linger.—*v.t.* To wait for.

Tarry, *a.* Under TAR.

Tarsier, tär'si-ér, *n.* [Fr. *tarsier*, from the length of its *tarsus*.] A nocturnal animal of the lemur family inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago.

Tarsus, tär'sus, *n.* pl. **Tarsi**, tär'sī. [Gr. *tarsos*, the flat part of the foot.] *Anat.* that part of the lower limb which in man is known as the ankle; also the thin cartilage at the edges of the eyelids; *entom.* the last segment of the leg; *ornith.* that part of the leg (or properly the foot) of birds which extends from the toes to the first joint above; the shank.—**Tarsal**, tär'sal, *a.* Pertaining to the tarsus.

Tart, tärt, *a.* [A. Sax. *teart*, acid, sharp, from stem of *teran*, to tear.] Sharp to the taste; acidulous; snappish in words; severe.—**Tartish**, tär'tish, *a.* Somewhat tart.—**Tartly**, tärt'li, *adv.* In a tart manner; sharply.—**Tartness**, tärt'nes, *n.* Acidity; sharpness; asperity.

Tart, tärt, *n.* [Fr. *tarte*, *tourte*, Sp. *torta*, *tarta*, It. *torta*, a tart, from L. *tortus*, ppr. of *torqueo*, to twist, lit. a piece of pastry in a twisted form; comp. a *roll*, from being rolled. TORTUAS.] A piece of pastry, consisting of fruit baked and inclosed in paste.—**Tartlet**, tärt'let, *n.* A small tart.

Tartan, tär'tan, *n.* [Fr. *tartane*, It. Sp. and Pg. *tartana*; of Eastern origin.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean, with a single mast bearing a large lateen sail, and with a bowsprit and fore-sail.

Tartan, tär'tan, *n.* [Fr. *tiretaine*, *tirtaine*, linsey-woolsey; of unknown origin.] A species of cloth, checkered or cross-barred in various colours,—*a.* Consisting of or resembling tartan.

Tartar, tär'tar, *n.* [Fr. *tartre*, It. and Sp. *tartaro*, L.L. *tartarum*, the hard deposit in wine casks; perhaps from Ar. *durd*, sediment, dregs.] A hard pink or red crust deposited from wines not completely fermented, a compound of tartaric acid and potassium, also called *argol*; also, a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth.—*Cream of tartar*, purified tartar.—*Salt of tartar*, carbonate of potassium obtained by calcining cream of tartar.—*Tartar emetic*, a compound of tartaric acid, potassium, and antimony, used as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, sedative, &c.—**Tartareous**, tar-tā'rē-us, *a.* Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar.—**Tartaric**, tar-tar'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.—*Tartaric acid*, the acid of tartar existing in grapes and other fruits, but principally in cream of tartar, used in calico-printing and in medicine, &c.—**Tartarize**, tär'tar-iz, *v.t.*—*tartarized*, *tartarizing*. To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.—**Tartarous**, tär'tar-us, *a.* Consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.—**Tartrate**, tär'trāt, *n.* A salt of tartaric acid.

Tartar, tär'tar, *n.* [A corruption of the native name *Tatar*.] A native of Tartary; a very irascible or rigorous person; as applied to a woman, a shrew; a vixen.—*To catch a tartar*, to assail a person who proves too strong for the assailant.—*a.* Pertaining to the Tartars.—**Tartaric**, tär-tar'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Tartary.

Tartarean, **Tartarous**. Under TARTARUS.

Tartarus, tär'ta-rus, *n.* [Gr. *Tartaros*.] Among the Greeks and Romans a name for the lower world or infernal regions; hell.—**Tartarean**, **Tartarous**, tär-tā'rē-an, tar-tā'rē-us, *a.* Pertaining to Tartarus; infernal.

Tartlet. Under TART, *n.*

Tartly, **Tartness**. Under TART, *a.*

Tasco, tas'kō, *n.* A sort of clay for making melting-pots.

Tasimeter, ta-sim'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *tasis*, a stretching, from *teinō*, to stretch, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument invented by Edison for measuring extremely slight variations of pressure, temperature, moisture, &c., by variations produced in the force of an electric current.—**Tasimetric**, tas-i-met'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the tasimeter.

Task, task, *n.* [O. Fr. *tasque*, *tasche* (Fr. *tâche*), a task, from L.L. *tasca*, by metathesis from *taxa* (= *tacsa*), from L. *taxo*, to tax. TAX.] A labour or work imposed by another; a piece of work to be done; what duty or necessity imposes; a lesson to be learned; a portion of study imposed by a teacher; an undertaking; burdensome employment; toil.—*To take to task*, to reprove; to reprimand.—*v.t.* To impose a task upon; to oppress with severe labour.—**Tasker**, tas'kér, *n.* One that imposes a task.—**Task-master**, *n.* One who imposes a task; one who assigns tasks to others.—**Task-work**, *n.* Work imposed or performed as a task.

Tasmanian, tas-mā'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Tasmania.—*Tasmanian devil*, the dasyure.—*Tasmanian wolf*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania of nocturnal habits and very destructive to sheep.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Tasmania.

Tass, **Tasse**, tas, *n.* [Fr. *tasse*, a cup.] A cup.

Tassel, tas'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *tassel*, a knob or knot, a button, from L. *taxillus*, a small cube or die, dim. of *talus*, a die, a small bone.] A pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mould covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, &c., and having threads hanging down in a fringe; anything resembling a tassel.—*v.t.*—*tasselled*, *tasselling*. To put forth a tassel or flower, as maize.—*v.i.* To adorn with tassels.—**Tasselled**, tas'eld, *a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels.

Taste, tāst, *v.t.*—*tasted*, *tasting*. [O. Fr. *taster* (Fr. *tâter*), to handle, feel, taste, from hypothetical *taxitare*, freq. of L. *taxare*, to touch repeatedly, from *tango*, *tactum*, to touch (whence *tact*, &c.). TANGENT.] To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavour of; to try by eating; to eat; to become acquainted with by trial; to experience (to *taste* death); to partake of (to *taste* happiness).—*v.i.* To eat or drink a little by way of trial; to have a smack or flavour; to have a particular relish or savour; to smack or savour (it *tastes of* garlic); to have experience or enjoyment.—*n.* The act of tasting; a particular sensation excited by certain bodies when applied to the tongue, palate, &c., and moistened with saliva; the sense by which we perceive this by means of special organs in the mouth; intellectual relish or discernment; appreciation and liking; nice perception; the faculty of discerning beauty, proportion, symmetry, congruity, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; discernment of what is fit or becoming; manner or style as tested by this faculty; manner, with respect to what is pleasing (a work in good *taste*, a remark in bad *taste*); a small portion tasted; a small bit.—**Tastable**, tās'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being tasted; savoury.—**Tasteful**, tast'fūl, *a.* Having much flavour; savoury; possessing good taste; showing or produced in good taste.—**Tastefully**, tāst'fūl-li, *adv.* In a tasteful manner; with good taste.—**Tastefulness**, tast'fūl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tasteful.—**Tasteless**, tāst'les, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; having no power of giving pleasure; stale; flat; void of good taste; showing or executed with bad taste.—**Tastelessly**, tāst'les-li, *adv.* In a tasteless manner.—**Tastelessness**, tāst'les-nes, *n.*—**Taster**, tās'tér, *n.* One who tastes; one who tests food, provisions, or liquors by tasting samples; an instrument by which something is tasted in order to judge of its quality.—**Tastily**, tās'ti-li, *adv.* In a tasty manner.—**Tasty**, tās'ti, *a.* Palatable; good to the taste; tasteful; showing good taste.

Ta-ta, ta'ta, *n.* and *interj.* A familiar form of salutation at parting; good-bye.

Tath, tath, *n.* [Icel. *tath*, dung.] The dung left on land where live stock are fed on it.

Tatou, tat'ō, *n.* The giant armadillo of South America.

Tatter, tat'ér, *n.* [Icel. *tötturr*, *tötturr*, tatters, rags; akin to *totter*.] A rag or a part torn and hanging to the thing.—**Tatterdemalion**, tat'ér-dē-mā"li-on, *n.* [E. *tatter*, Fr. *de*, from, and O.Fr. *maillon*, long clothes.] A ragged fellow.—**Tattered**, tat'érd, *p.* and *a.* Rent in tatters; hanging in rags; ragged.

Tatting, tat'ing, *n.* A kind of lace woven or knitted from sewing-thread, with a somewhat shuttle-shaped implement; the act of making such lace.

Tattle, tat'l, *v.i.*—*tattled*, *tattling*. [Like *titter*, an imitative word; comp. L.G. *tatelen*, to gabble; G. *tattern*, to prattle.] To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning; to tell tales; to blab.—*v.t.* To utter in a prating way.—*n.* Idle talk or chat; trifling talk.—**Tattler**, tat'lér, *n.* One who tattles.—**Tattling**, tat'ling, *a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.—**Tattlingly**, tat'ling-li, *adv.* In a tattling manner.

Tattoo, tat-tō', *n.* [Formerly *taptoo*, from D. *taptoe*, the tattoo—*tap*, a tap or spigot, and *toe* (pron. as E. *to*), to, being primarily

the signal for the closing of drinking-houses.] A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters.—*Devil's tattoo*, an idle drumming with the fingers upon a table, &c.

Tattoo, tat-tö', *v.t.* and *i.* [A Polynesian word.] To prick the skin and stain the punctured spots with a colouring substance, forming lines and figures upon the body.—**Tattooer**, tat-tö'ėr, *n.* One who tattoos.—**Tattooing**, tat-tö'ing, *n.* The act of one who tattoos; the design produced by a tattooer.

Taught, tat, pret. and pp. of *teach*.

Taunt, tant, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *tanter*, *tenter*, to tempt, to provoke, from L. *tentare*, *temptare*, to try. TEMPT.] To reproach with severe or insulting words; to twit scornfully or insultingly; to upbraid.—*n.* A bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.—**Taunter**, tan'tėr, *n.* One who taunts.—**Tauntingly**, tan'ting-li, *adv.* In a taunting manner; insultingly.

Taunt, tant, *a.* [O. Fr. *tant*, L. *tantus*, so great.] *Naut.* unusually high or tall: said of [illegible]

Taurus, ta'rus, *n.* [L., a bull; allied to E. *steer* (an ox). STEER.] The Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 20th April.—**Tauriform**, ta'ri-form, *a.* Having the form of a bull.—**Taurine**, ta'rin, *a.* Pertaining to or like a bull.

Taut, tat, *a.* [A form of *tight* or closely allied to it.] Tight; not slack: applied to a rope or sail. Written also *Taught*.

Tautochronous, ta-tok'ron-us, *a.* [Gr. *tautos*, the same, and *chronos*, time.] Performed in equal times; isochronous.

Tautog, ta-tog', *n.* [The plural of *taut*, the Indian name.] A fish of the wrasse family caught on the New England coasts.

Tautology, ta-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *tautologia*—*tautos*, the same, and *logos*, word.] A useless repetition of the same idea or meaning in different words; needless repetition.—**Tautologic**, **Tautological**, ta-tō-loj'ik, ta-tō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Involving tautology; repeating the same thing.—**Tautologically**, ta-tō-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a tautological manner.—**Tautologist**, ta-tol'o-jist, *n.* One who uses tautology.—**Tautologize**, ta-tol'o-jīz, *v.i.*—*tautologized*, *tautologizing*. To repeat the same thing in different words.

Tautoöusian, **Tautousian**, ta-tō-ou'si-an, ta-tou'si-an, *a.* [Gr. *tautos*, the same, and *ousia*, being, essence.] *Theol.* having absolutely the same essence.

Tautophony, ta-tof'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *tautos*, the same, and *phōnē*, voice.] Repetition of the same sound.

Tavern, tav'ėrn, *n.* [Fr. *taverne*, Pr. Sp. and It. *taverna*, from L. *taberna*, a shed, a tavern, from root of *tabula*, a board. TABLE.] A public-house where food and liquor are supplied, and other accommodation for the guests provided; an inn.—**Taverner**, tav'ėr-nėr, *n.* One who keeps a tavern.

Taw, ta, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *tawian*, to prepare, to taw=D. *touwen* G. *zauen*, to taw; Goth. *taujan*, to dr., to work.] To dress with alum and other matters and make into white leather (as distinguished from tanning), the leather being used for gloves and the like.—**Tawer**, ta'ėr, *n.* One who taws.—**Tawery**, ta'ėr-i, *n.* A place where skins are tawed.

Taw, ta, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A marble to be played with; a game at marbles.

Tawdry, ta'dri, *a.* [From *St. Audrey*, otherwise called St. Etheldreda, at whose fair, held in the isle of Ely, laces and cheap gay ornaments are said to have been sold.] Fine and showy, without taste or elegance; tastelessly but showily ornamental.—**Tawdrily**, ta'dri-li, *adv.* In a tawdry manner.—**Tawdriness**, ta'dri-nes, *n.* The quality of being tawdry.

Tawer, **Tawery**. Under TAW.

Tawny, ta'ni, *a.* [O. Fr. *tané*, Fr. *tanné*, tanned, tawny, pp. of *tanner*, to tan. TAN.] Of a yellowish dark colour, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt.—*v.t.* To make tawny; to tan.—**Tawniness**, ta'ni-nes, *n.* The quality of being tawny.

Tax, taks, *n.* [Fr. *taxe*, from *taxer*, to tax, from L. *taxo*, *taxare*, to handle, to rate, to censure, from stem of *tango*, to touch (whence also *tangent*, *task*, *taste*, &c.).] A contribution levied by authority from people to defray the expenses of government or other public services; an impost or duty on income or property; a disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an exaction; an oppressive demand.—*v.t.* To impose a tax on; to levy money or other contributions from; to load with a burden or burdens; to put to a certain strain (to *tax* one's strength); to censure; to accuse or charge (to *tax* a man *with* perfidy); *law*, to examine and allow or disallow the items of charge in.—**Taxability**, **Taxableness**, tak-sa-bil'i-ti, tak'sa-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being taxable.—**Taxable**, tak'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be taxed.—**Taxably**, tak'sa-bli, *adv.* In a taxable manner.—**Taxation**, tak-sā'shon, *n.* [L. *taxatio*, *taxationis*.] The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes by the proper authority; the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes; the aggregate of taxes.—**Tax-cart**, **Taxed-cart**, *n.* A light spring-cart upon which only a low rate of tax is charged.—**Taxer**, tak'sėr, *n.* One who taxes.—**Tax-free**, *a.* Exempt from taxation.—**Tax-gatherer**, *n.* A collector of taxes.—**Taxing-master**, *n.* An officer of a law court who taxes bills of costs, and allows or disallows charges.—**Tax-payer**, *n.* One who pays a tax.—**Taxameter**, tak-sam'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument attached to a cab to show distance run and fare due.

Taxidermy, tak'si-dėr-mi, *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, an arranging, order, from *tassō*, to arrange, and *derma*, skin.] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals so as to retain their natural appearance, and al .f stuffing and mounting them.—**Taxidermic**, tak-si-dėr'mik, *a.* Pertaining to taxidermy.—**Taxidermist**, tak'si-dėr-mist, *n.* A person skilled in taxidermy; one who stuffs animals.

Taxis, tak'sis, *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, order.] Order; *sur/.* the replacement of parts by the hand without instruments.

Taxology, tak-sol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, order, and *logos*, a discourse.] TAXONOMY.

Taxonomy, tak-son'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, order, and *nomos*, law.] That department of natural history /hich treats of the laws and principles of classification.—**Taxonomic**, tak-sō-nom'ik, *a.* Pertaining to taxonomy; classificatory.

Tazza, tat'sa, *n.* [It.] A large ornamental cup or vase with a flat or shallow top, and having a foot and handles.

Tchernozem, cher'nō-zem, *n.* [Rus., lit. black earth.] A black soil of extraordinary fertility in Southern Russia, covering at least 100,000,000 acres from the Carpathians to the Ural Mountains.

Tchudi, chö'dē, *n. pl.* A name applied by the Russians to the Finnic races in the north-west of Russia.—**Tchudic**, chö'dik, *a.* Pertaining to the Tchudi or their language.

T-cloth, tē'kloth, *n.* A plain cotton cloth manufactured for the India and China market: so called from a large letter T being stamped on it.

Tea, tē, *n.* [Fr. *thé*, from Chinese *tha*, *the*, *tcha*, tea.] The dried leaves of a shrub extensively cultivated in China, Assam, &c.; the plant itself; a decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water, used as a beverage; any similar infusion (chamomile *tea*, &c.); the evening meal at which tea is usually served.—*Paraguay tea*. MATÉ.—*v.i.* To take tea. [Colloq.]—*v.t.* To serve with tea. [Colloq.]—**Tea-caddy**, *n.* A small box for holding the tea used in a household.—**Tea-cake**, *n.* A light kind of cake eaten with tea.—**Tea-canister**, *n.* A canister or box in which tea is kept.—**Tea-chest**, *n.* A slightly formed box, lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is sent from China.—**Tea-cup**, *n.* A small cup for drinking tea from.—**Tea-dealer**, *n.* One who deals in tea; one who sells tea by retail.—**Tea-garden**, *n.* A garden, generally attached to a house of entertainment, where tea is served.—**Tea-kettle**, *n.* A portable kettle in which water is boiled for making tea.—**Tea-pot**, *n.* A vessel with a spout in which tea is infused, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.—**Tea-service**, *n.* A complete set of utensils required for the tea-table.—**Tea-set**, *n.* A tea-service.—**Tea-spoon**, *n.* A small spoon used in drinking tea.—**Tea-spoonful**, *n.* As much as a tea-spoon holds.—**Tea-table**, *n.* A table at which tea is drunk.—**Tea-taster**, *n.* A person employed to test teas by tasting their infusions.—**Tea-things**, *n. pl.* Tea-service.—**Tea-tray**, *n.* A tray for a tea-service.—**Tea-urn**, *n.* An urn for supplying heated water for tea.

Teach, tēch, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *taught*. [From A.Sax. *taecan*, to teach, show, command; allied to *tihan*, to accuse; Goth. *teihan*, G. *zeigen*, to point out; cog. L. *dico*, to say (whence *diction*, &c.); Gr. *deiknymi*, Skr. *diç*, to point out. *Token* is akin.] To impart instruction to; to guide the studies of; to instruct; to impart the knowledge of; to instruct, train, or give skill in the use, management, or handling of; to let be known; to tell; to show how; to show.—*v.i.* To practise giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.—**Teachable**, tēch'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being taught; apt to learn; docile.—**Teachableness**, tēch'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being teachable; aptness to learn; docility.—**Teacher**, tēch'ėr, *n.* One who teaches or instructs; a preceptor; a tutor; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.—**Teaching**, tēch'ing, *n.* The act or business of instructing; instruction.—**Teachless**, tēch'les, *a.* Unteachable.

Teak, tēk, *n.* [Tamil name.] A tree growing in different parts of the East Indies, and yielding a strong, durable, and most valuable timber.

Teal, tēl, *n.* [Same as *tel* or *tal* in D. *teling*, *taling*, a teal; origin doubtful.] A small and beautiful British duck which frequents fresh-water lakes and ponds, also the name of two American species.

Team, tēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *teám*, offspring, a series, a row, whence *tēkan*, to teem; akin to O. Fris. *tam*, offspring; D. *toom*, a brood; from same stem as *tow*, *tug*.] A flock of young animals, especially young ducks; a brood; a number of animals in a line; two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing; the persons forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like.—**Teamster**, tēm'stėr, *n.* [*Team* and suffix *-ster*.] One who drives a team.

Tear, tēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *teár*, a tear=Icel. *tár*, Dan. *taare*, G. *zähre*, Goth. *tager*; cognate Gr. *dakry*, O.L. *dacryma*, L. *lacryma*, Ir. *dear*, W. *daiger*, Gael. *deur*; from a root meaning to bite.] A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by a special gland, and appearing in the eyes or flowing from them, especially through excessive grief or joy; any transparent drop of fluid matter; also a solid, transparent drop, as of some resins.—**Tear-drop**, *n.* A tear.—**Tearful**, tēr'ful, *a.* Abounding with tears; shedding tears.—**Tearless**, tēr'les, *a.* Shedding no tears.—**Tear-stained**, *a.* Marked with tears; having traces of tears.

Tear, tār, *v.t.*—pret. *tore* (formerly *tare*), pp. *torn*. [A. Sax. *teran*, to rend=Goth. (*ga*)*tairan*, to break; G. *zehren*, D. *teren*, Dan. *tære*, to consume; same root as Gr. *derō*, to flay; Skr. *dar*, to split. *Tire* is akin.] To separate the parts of by pulling; to pull apart by force; to form fissures or furrows in by violence; to lacerate; to wound; to divide by violent measures; to disturb, excite, or disorganise violently (*torn* by factions); to drag; to move or remove by pulling or violently; to cause or make by rending (to *tear* a hole).—*To tear up*, to remove from a fixed state by violence; to rend completely.—*To tear the hair*, to pull it in a violent or distracted manner: often as a sign of grief.—*v.i.* To be rent or torn; to rage: to act with turbulent violence.—*n.* A rent; a fissure.—*Tear and wear*, deterioration by long or frequent use.—**Tearer**, tār'ėr, *n.* One who tears.—**Tearing**, tār'ing, *p.* and *a.* Making a great noise or bustle; raving; clamorous (colloq.).

Tease, tēz, *v.t.*—*teased*, *teasing*. [A. Sax. *taesan*, to pluck, to tease=Dan. *tēse*, *tæse*,

to tease wool; D. *tessen*, to pick, to tease; akin G. *zausen*, to tug, tear. *Teasel* is from this, and *teuse*, *touse*, *tassle*, are allied.] To pull apart the adhering fibres of; to comb or card, as wool or flax; to vex with importunity; to annoy or irritate by petty requests or by raillery.—**Teasing**, tēz'ing, *a.* Vexing; irritating; annoying.

Teasel, Teazel, tē'zel, *n.* [A. Sax. *tasel*, teasel, from *tassan*, to tease. TEASE.] The fuller's thistle, cultivated for its heads or burrs, which have numerous hooked bracts, and are employed to raise the nap of woollen cloths; any contrivance similarly used in the dressing of woollen cloth. —*v.t.* To subject to the action of teasels. —**Teaseler**, tē'zel-ēr, *n.* One who uses the teasel.

Teat, tēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *tit*, *titt*, a teat = L.G. and O.D. *titte*, G. *zitze*, Ir. and Gael. *did*, a teat.] The projecting organ through which milk is drawn from the breast or udder of females; a nipple; a dug of a beast; a pap.—**Teated**, tēt'ed, *a.* Having teats.

Tebeth, tē'beth, *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

Techily, Techiness. Under TECHY.

Technical, tek'ni-kal, *a.* [L. *technicus*, from Gr. *technikos*, from *technē*, art.] Pertaining to the mechanical arts; specially appertaining to an art, science, profession, handicraft, business, or the like.—**Technic**, tek'nik, *n.* Method of manipulation in any art; artistic execution.—*a.* Technical. —**Technicality**, tek-ni-kal'i-ti, *n.* The character of being technical; a technical feature or peculiarity; a technical expression. —**Technically**, tek'ni-kal-li, *adv.* In a technical manner.—**Technicalness**, tek'ni-kal-nes, *n.* The quality of being technical.—**Technicist**, tek'ni-sist, *n.* One skilled in technics.—**Technics**, tek'niks, *n. sing.* or *pl.* The arts in general; as a plural, technical terms or objects. — **Technological**, tek-nō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to technology.—**Technologist**, tek-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in technology. — **Technology**, tek-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *technē*, art, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the various industrial arts; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts.

Techy, Tetchy, tech'i, *a.* [From old *teche*, *tache*, a blemish, a vice, from Fr. *tache*, a spot.] Peevish; fretful; irritable; testy.—**Techily, Tetchily**, tech'i-li, *adv.* In a techy manner; peevishly. — **Techiness, Tetchiness**, tech'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being techy.

Tectibranchiate, tek-ti-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [L. *tectus*, concealed or covered, and *branchiæ*, gills.] A term designating a section of gasteropodous molluscs having the gills covered or partly covered by the mantle.

Tectonic, tek-ton'ik, *a.* [Gr. *tektonikos*, from *tektōn*, *tektonos*, a carpenter, a builder.] Pertaining to building or construction, or to the earth's structure.—**Tectonics**, tek-ton'iks, *n.* The art of constructing with utility as well as taste.

Tectrices, tek'tri-sēz, *n. pl.* [From L. *tego*, *tectum*, to cover.] *Ornith.* the feathers which cover the quill-feathers of the wing; the coverts.

Ted, ted, *v.t.*—*tedded*, *tedding*. [From W. *teddu*, to spread out.] *Agri.* to spread to the air after being mown; to turn and scatter new-mowed grass or hay.—**Tedder**, ted'ēr, *n.* One who teds; an implement that spreads newly-mown grass.

Te Deum, tē dē'um, *n.* [From the first words, *Te Deum laudamus*, 'We praise thee, O God.'] The title of a celebrated Latin hymn of praise, usually ascribed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, familiar from its translation in the *Book of Common Prayer*.

Tedium, tē'di-um, *n.* [L. *tedium*, from *tædet*, it wearies.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness. —**Tedious**, tē'di-us, *a.* [O.Fr. *tediux*, L. *tediosus*.] Involving or causing tedium; tiresome from continuance or slowness; wearisome; monotonous. —**Tediously**, tē'di-us-li, *adv.* In a tedious manner; so as to weary. —**Tediousness**, tē'di-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being tedious; wearisomeness.

Tee, tē, *n.* The umbrella-shaped structure as a termination or finial crowning the Buddhists' topes and Hindu pagodas.

Tee, tē, *n.* [Icel. *tá*, to mark, to note.] A point of aim or starting-point in certain games, as quoits, curling, and golf. [Scotch.]

Teem, tēm, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *tēman*, *tyman*, to produce. TEAM.] To bring forth young; to be pregnant; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific or abundantly fertile.—*v.t.* To produce; to bring forth.—**Teemer**, tē'mēr, *n.* One who teems.

Teen, Tene, tēn, *n.* [A. Sax. *tēona*, injury, vexation.] Grief; sorrow.

Teens, tēnz, *n. pl.* The years of one's age having the termination *-teen*, beginning with thirteen and ending with nineteen, during which period a person is said to be in his or her *teens*.

Teeth, tēth, pl. of *tooth*.—**Teethe**, tēvn, *v.i.* Under TOOTH.

Teetotal, tē'tō-tal, *a.* [Formed by reduplication of initial letter of *total*, for the sake of emphasis; comp. *tee-totum*.] Pertaining to total abstinence; totally abstaining from intoxicants.—**Teetotalism**, tē'tō-tal-ism, *n.* The principles or practice of teetotallers. — **Teetotaller, Teetotaler**, tē'tō-tal-ēr, *n.* One who binds himself to entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

Tee-totum, tē-tō'tum, *n.* [That is *T-totum*, *totum* represented by T, from the T marked upon it and standing for L. *totum*, the whole, the whole stakes being won when T turns up; comp. *teetotal*.] A small four sided toy of the top kind, made to spin by the fingers, and used by children in a game of chance, the result depending on which side turns up.

Teg, teg, *n.* A young sh ; a tag.

Tegmen, Tegumen, teg'men, teg'ū-men, *n.* pl. **Tegmina, Tegumina**, teg'mi-na, te-gū'mi-na. [L., from *tego*, to cover.] A covering or tegument; *bot.* the inner skin which covers the seed. — **Tegmentum, Tegumentum**, teg-men'tum, teg-ū-men'tum, *n.* pl. **Tegmenta, Tegumenta**, teg-men'ta, teg-ū-men'ta. [L.] *Bot.* the scaly coat which covers the leaf-buds of deciduous trees.

Teguexin, te-gek'sin, *n.* A large lizard of Brazil and Guiana.

Tegular, teg'ū-lēr, *a.* [L. *tegula*, a tile, from *tego*, to cover.] Resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.—**Tegulated**, teg'ū-lā-ted, *a.* Composed of plates or scales overlapping like tiles.

Tegument, teg'ū-ment, *n.* [L. *tegumentum*, from *tego*, to cover.] A cover or covering; a natural covering, as of an animal; an integument. — **Tegumentary**, teg-ū-men'ta-ri, *a.* Pertaining to teguments.

Tehee, tē-hē', *n.* A laugh, so named from the sound.—*v.i.*—*teheed*, *teheeing*. To laugh contemptuously; to titter.

Teil, Teil-tree, tēl, *n.* [Fr. *teil*, from L. *tilia*, a lime-tree.] The lime-tree.

Teind, tēnd, *n.* [Icel. *tiund*, a tenth, and hence a tithe, from *tíu*, ten; Sw. *tionde*, Goth. *taihunda*, the tenth.] In Scotland, a tithe; that portion of the annual value of land which is or may be assessed for the stipend of the clergy of the Established Church.

Telamon, tel'a-mōn, *n.* pl. **Telamones**, tel-a-mō'nēs. [Gr. *telamōn*, a bearer.] *Arch.* the figure of a man employed as a column or pilaster. ATLANTES.

Telary, tē'la-ri, *a.* [L. *tela*, a web.] Pertaining to or having the character of a web; spinning webs (a *telary* spider).

Teledu, tel'e-dō, *n.* [Native name.] A Javanese carnivorous animal allied to the skunk, and, like it, able to give out an abominable stench.

Telegram, tel'ē-gram, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *gramma*, what is written, from *graphō*, to write.] A communication sent by telegraph; a telegraphic message or despatch. —**Telegrammic**, tel-ē-gram'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a telegram; having the character of a telegram. — **Telegraph**, tel'ē-graf, *n.* A general name for any apparatus for conveying intelligence beyond the limits of distance at which the voice is audible; now usually restricted to the electric telegraph, which consists essentially of a battery or other source of electric power, of a wire or conductor for conveying the electric current from one station to another, of the apparatus for transmitting the current, and of the indicator or signalling instrument; a telegraphic communication; a telegram.—*Telegraph cable.* Under CABLE. —*v.t.* To convey or announce by telegraph. —**Telegraphic, Telegraphical**, tel-ē-graf'ik, tel-ē-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; communicated by a telegraph. — **Telegraphically**, tel-ē-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* By means of a telegraph. — **Telegraphist**, tel'ē-graf-ist, *n.* One who works a telegraph. — **Telegraphy**, te-leg'ra-fi, *n.* The art or practice of communicating by telegraph.

Telemeter, te-lem'et-ēr, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument used among artillery for determining the distance from the gun of the object fired at.

Teleology, tel-ē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *telos*, *teleos*, an end, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of final causes; the science treating of the end or design for which things were created.—**Teleological**, tel'ē-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to teleology.—**Teleologically**, tel'ē-ō-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a teleological manner.—**Teleologist**, tel-ē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in teleology; one who investigates the final cause or purpose of phenomena, or the end for which each has been produced.

Teleostean, tel-ē-os'tē-an, *a.* [Gr. *teleos*, *teleios*, complete, and *osteon*, a bone.] A term applied to an order of fishes having a well-ossified skeleton, and including almost all familiar food-fishes.—*n.* One of this division of fishes.

Telephone, tel'ē-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, and *phōnē*, sound.] Any instrument which transmits sound beyond its natural limits of audibility; more especially, an instrument transmitting sound and words uttered by the human voice by means of electricity and telegraph wires, the vibrations of a metal plate that receives the sounds at one end of the wire giving rise to corresponding vibrations at the other end which reproduce the sound. — **Telephonic**, tel-ē-fon'ik, *a.* Relating to the telephone; communicated by the telephone.—**Telephonist**, tel'ē-fon-ist, *n.* One who uses the telephone.—**Telephony**, te-lef'o-ni, *n.* The use of the telephone.—**Telephone**, tel'ē-fēm, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, and *phēmē*, speech.] A telephonic message.

Telerpeton, te-lēr'pē-ton, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *herpeton*, a lizard.] A lizard-like reptile found fossil in certain sandstones of the triassic period.

Telescope, tel'ē-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *tēle* *skopos*, seeing afar, from *tēle*, at a distance, and *skopeō*, to view.] An optical instrument essentially consisting of a set of lenses fixed in a tube or a number of sliding tubes, by which distant objects are brought within the range of distinct, or more distinct vision. — *v.t.* To drive the parts of into each other, like the movable joints of a pocket telescope (the train was *telescoped* by the collision).—**Telescopic, Telescopical**, tel'ē-skop-ik, tel'ē-skop-i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope; seen only by a telescope; seeing at a great distance; having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another.—**Telescopically**, tel-ē-skop'i-kal-li, *adv.* By the telescope.—**Telescopiform**, tel-ē-skop'i-form, *a.* Having the form of a telescope.—**Telescopist**, tel'ē-skop-ist, *n.* One skilled in using the telescope. — **Telescopy**, te-les'ko-pi, *n.* The art of using the telescope.

Telespectroscope, tel-ē-spek'trō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, and E. *spectroscope*.] An instrument composed of a telescope and spectroscope, used for examining spectra of the sun and other heavenly bodies.

Telic, tel'ik, *a.* [Gr. *telos*, end.] *Gram.* denoting end or purpose.

Tell, tel, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. **told**. [A. Sax. *tellan*, to tell, announce, count.—O. Fris. *telle*, D. *tellen*, Dan. *tælle*, Icel. *telja*, to tell, number, &c.; G. *zählen*, to number. Closely akin to *tale*.] To express in words; to say; to relate, narrate, rehearse (to tell

a story); to make known by words; to disclose; to confess; to acknowledge (to *tell* a secret); to discern so as to be able to say (to *tell* one from another); to distinguish; to decide upon; to enumerate; to count; to inform; to give an order or request to.—*To tell off*, to count off; especially, to count off, detach, or select for some special duty. —*v.i.* To give an account; to make report; to play the informer; to blab; to take effect; to produce a marked effect (every shot *tells*).—*To hear tell*, to hear mention made; to learn by hearsay.—**Tellable**, tel'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being told.—**Teller**, tel'er, *n.* One that tells; one who numbers; one appointed to count votes on a division in the House of Commons; a functionary in a banking establishment whose business is to receive and pay money over the counter.—**Tellership**, tel'er-ship, *n.* The office or employment of a teller.—**Telling**, tel'ing, *p.* and *a.* Operating with great effect; highly effective; impressive (a *telling* speech).—*n.* The act of one that tells.—**Tell-tale**, *a.* Telling tales; officiously revealing; blabbing.—*n.* One who improperly discloses private concerns; one who tells that which prudence should suppress; an instrument or device of various kinds, usually automatic, for counting, indicating, registering, or otherwise giving some desired information.

Tellural, tel-ū'ral, *a.* [L. *tellus, telluris*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth.—**Tellurate**, tel'ū-rāt, *n.* A salt of telluric acid.—**Tellureted**, tel'ū-ret-ed, *a.* Combined with tellurium.—**Tellurian**, tel-ū'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the earth or to an inhabitant of the earth.—*n.* An inhabitant of the earth.—**Telluric**, tel-ū'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the earth or to tellurium.—*Telluric acid*, an oxyacid of tellurium.—**Telluret**, **Telluride**, tel'ū-ret, tel'ū-rid, *n.* A compound of tellurium with an electro-positive element.—**Tellurion**, tel-ū'ri-on, *n.* A kind of orrery showing the changes of the seasons, &c.—**Tellurium**, tel-ū'ri-um, *n.* A non-metallic element of a tin-white crystalline appearance, and closely resembling selenium and sulphur in its chemical relations.—**Tellurous**, tel-ū'rus, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from tellurium.

Teletype, *tē'lē*-tip, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *typos*, impression.] A printing electric telegraph.

Telson, tel'son, *n.* [Gr., an extremity.] The last joint in the abdomen of crustacea.

Temerity, tē-mer'i-ti, *n.* [L. *temeritas*, rashness, from *temere*, rashly; same root as Skr. *tamas*, darkness, E. *dim.*] Heedlessness of consequences; extreme venturesomeness; recklessness; rashness.—**Temerarious**, tem-ē-rā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *temerarius*.] Rash; reckless; careless.—**Temerariously**, tem-ē-rā'ri-us-li, *adv.* Rashly.

Temper, tem'pėr, *v.t.* [Fr. *tempérer*, from L. *temperare*, to regulate, mix properly, temper, from *tempus, temporis*, time. TEMPORAL.] To proportion duly as regards constituent parts; to mix or combine in due proportion; to mix and work up; to qualify by intermixture (to *temper* justice with mercy); to reduce the excess, violence, or severity of; to moderate; to calm; to form to a proper degree of hardness (to *temper* iron or steel).—*n.* Due mixture of different qualities; disposition or constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; heat of mind; irritation; the state of a metal as to its hardness; ~ ddle character; mean or medium.—**Temperable**, tem'pėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tempered.—**Temperament**, tem'pėr-a-ment, *n.* [L. *temperamentum*, admixture, moderation, &c., from *tempero*.] Due mixture of elements or qualities; adjustment of opposing influences; that individual peculiarity of physical organization by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of each person is permanently affected (a person of a sanguine, or of a melancholy, *temperament*); *mus.* a certain adjustment of the ~ or intervals of the scale of fixed-toned instruments, as the organ, piano, and the like, with the view of removing an apparent imperfection, and fitting the scale for use in all keys without offence to the ear.—**Temperance**, tem'pėr-ans, *n.* [L. *temperantia*, moderation, sobriety, from *tempero*, to temper.] The observance of moderation; temperateness; moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; sobriety: sometimes loosely used to mean total abstinence from intoxicants.—**Temperate**, tem'pėr-āt, *a.* [L. *temperatus*.] Moderate; showing moderation; moderate as regards the indulgence of the appetites or desires; abstemious; sober; not violent or excessive as regards the use of language; reasonable; calm; measured; not going beyond due bounds; moderate as regards amount of heat; not liable to excessive heats (a *temperate* climate).—*Temperate zones*, the spaces on the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles.—**Temperately**, tem'pėr-āt-li, *adv.* In a temperate manner or degree; moderately; soberly; calmly; sedately.—**Temperateness**, tem'pėr-āt-nes, *n.* The quality of being temperate; moderation; reasonableness.—**Temperature**, tem'pėr-a-tūr, *n.* [L. *temperatura*, due measure, temperature.] Constitution or temperament; the state of a body or of a region of the earth with regard to heat, the degree or intensity of the heat effects of a body.—**Tempered**, tem'pėrd, *a.* Having a certain disposition or temper; disposed: often used in composition (a good-*tempered*, bad-*tempered* man).—**Tempering**, tem'pėr-ing, *n.* The process of giving the requisite degree of hardness or softness to a substance, as to iron or steel.

Tempera, tem'pe-ra, *n.* [It.] *Painting*, the same as *Distemper*.

Tempest, tem'pest, *n.* [O.Fr. *tempeste*, from L. *tempestas*, time, season, a tempest, from *tempus*, time. TEMPORAL.] An extensive current of wind rushing with great velocity and violence; a storm of extreme violence; a hurricane; a violent tumult or commotion.—**Tempestuous**, tem-pes'tū-us, *a.* [L. *tempestuosus*.] Belonging to a tempest; very stormy; blowing with violence; subject to fits of stormy passion.—**Tempestuously**, tem-pes'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a tempestuous manner.—**Tempestuousness**, tem-pes'tū-us-nes, *n.*

Templar. Under TEMPLE.

Template, *n.* TEMPLET.

Temple, tem'pl, *n.* [Fr. *temple*, from L. *templum*, a temple, originally a place marked or cut off, from root *tem* in Gr. *temnō*, to cut, whence Gr. *temenos*, a temple.] An edifice dedicated to the service of some deity or deities; originally, an edifice erected for some Roman deity; one of the three successive edifices at Jerusalem dedicated to the worship of Jehovah; an edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship; a church; a semi-monastic establishment in London inhabited by the knights Templars and receiving its name from them; the buildings erected on this site and occupied by barristers or students of law.—**Templar**, tem'plėr, *n.* One of a religious military order first established at Jerusalem for the protection of pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land, and so named from their residence at Jerusalem being connected with the church and convent of the Temple; a barrister or a student of the law having chambers in the *Temple* in London.—*Good-Templar.* Under GOOD.

Temple, tem'pl, *n.* [O. Fr. *temple* (Fr. *tempe*), the temple, from L. *tempus*, time, also a temple of the head. TEMPORAL.] The flat portion of either side of the head between the forehead and ear.

Templet, **Template**, tem'plet, tem'plāt, *n.* [Comp. Fr. *temple*, *templet*, a mechanical appliance of several kinds.] A flat thin board or piece of sheet-iron whose edge is shaped in some particular way, so that it may serve as a guide or test in making an article with a corresponding contour; a short piece of timber or a stone placed in a wall to support a girder, beam, &c.

Tempo, tem'pō, *n.* [It. *tempo*, time.] *Mus.* a word used to express the degree of quickness with which a piece of music is to be executed; musical time.

Temporal, tem'po-ral, *a.* [L. *temporalis*, from *tempus, temporis*, time, season, &c. (seen in *tense*, *n.*, *contemporary*, *extempore*), also one of the temples of the head; root *tan*, to stretch or extend, same as in E. *thin*. Akin *tempest*.] Pertaining to this life or this world; secular: opposed to *spiritual* and *ecclesiastical*; measured or limited by time, or by this life or state of things; having limited existence: opposed to *eternal*; *gram.* relating to a tense; pertaining to the temple or temples of the head.—*n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality.—**Temporality**, tem-po-ral'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being temporal; a secular possession; *pl.* revenues of an ecclesiastic from lands, tithes, &c.: opposed to *spiritualities*.—**Temporally**, tem'po-ral-li, *adv.* In a temporal manner; with respect to time or this life only.—**Temporalness**, tem'po-ral-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being temporal.—**Temporalty**, tem'po-ral-ti, *n.* The laity; secular people; a secular possession; a temporality.—**Temporarily**, tem'po-ra-ri-li, *adv.* In a temporary manner; for a time; provisionally.—**Temporariness**, tem'po-ra-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being temporary.—**Temporary**, tem'po-ra-ri, *a.* [L. *temporarius*.] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; transient; provisional.—**Temporize**, tem'po-riz, *v.i.*—*temporized*, *temporizing*. [Fr. *temporiser*, from L. *tempus, temporis*, time.] To comply with or humour the time or occasion; to try to suit both sides or parties; to trim; to use politic devices.—**Temporization**, tem'po-ri-zā'shon, *n.* The act of temporizing.—**Temporizer**, tem'po-ri-zėr, *n.* One who temporizes.—**Temporizing**, tem'po-ri-zing, *p.* and *a.* Inclined to temporize; time-serving.—**Temporizingly**, tem'po-ri-zing-li, *adv.*

Tempt, temt, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *tempter* (Fr. *tenter*), from L. *temptare*, *tentare*, to try, prove, test, incite, intens. of *tendo*, *tentum*, to stretch; same root as Gr. *teinō*, Skr. *tan*, to stretch. (TEND, THIN.) *Taunt* is of same origin.] To incite or solicit to an evil act; to entice to something wrong by some specious argument or inducement; to seduce; to invite; to try to induce; to try the patience of; to put to a test.—**Temptability**, tem-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being temptable.—**Temptable**, tem'ta-bl, *a.* Liable to be tempted.—**Temptation**, tem-tā'shon, *n.* The act of tempting or state of being tempted; enticement to evil; that which is presented as an inducement to evil; an enticement; an allurement to anything indifferent or even good (colloq.).—**Tempter**, tem'tėr, *n.* One who tempts; one who entices to evil.—**Tempting**, tem'ting, *a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive; seductive.—**Temptingly**, tem'ting-li, *adv.* In a tempting manner.—**Temptingness**, tem'ting-nes, *n.*—**Temptress**, temt'res, *n.* A female who tempts or entices.

Temse, **Tems**, tems, *n.* [A. Sax. *temes*, a sieve; D. *tems*, a colander, a strainer.] A sieve; a searce; a bolter.

Temulence, **Temulency**, tem'ū-lens, tem'ū-len-si, *n.* [O. Fr. *temulence*, from L. *temulentia*, drunkenness, from *temulentus*, drunken. ABSTEMIOUS.] Intoxication; drunkenness.—**Temulent**, tem'ū-lent, *a.* Intoxicated; given to drink.

Ten, ten, *a.* [A. Sax. *tēn*, *tīn*=D. *tien*, Goth. *taihun*, G. *zehn*, Icel. *tíu*, Sw. *tio*, Dan. *ti*; cog. L. *decem*, Gr. *deka*, Skr. *daçan*; W. *deg*, Armor. *dek*, Ir. *deag*, Gael. *deich*.] Twice five; nine and one.—*n.* The number of twice five; a figure or symbol denoting ten units, as 10 or X.; a playing card with ten spots.—**Tenth**, tenth, *a.* First after the ninth.—*n.* The tenth part; one of ten equal parts into which a whole is divided.—**Tenthly**, tenth'li, *adv.* In the tenth place.—**Tenfold**, ten'fōld, *a.* and *adv.* Ten times greater or more.

Tenable, ten'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *tenable*, from *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold (seen also in *tenant*, *tenacious*, *tenement*, *tenor*, *tenure*, *abstain*, *contain*, *obtain*, *retain*, &c.); same root as in *tendo*, to stretch, *temptō*, to tempt.

Tend, Tempt.' Capable of being held, maintained, or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it.—**Tenability, Tenableness**, ten-a-bil'i-ti, ten'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being tenable.

Tenacious, te-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *tenax, tenacis*, from *teneo*, to hold. Tenable.] Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain: with *of* before the thing held; retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it (a *tenacious* memory); apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive; tough; having great cohesive force among the constituent particles.—**Tenaciously**, te-nā'shus-li, *adv.* In a tenacious manner.—**Tenaciousness**, te-nā'shus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tenacious.—**Tenacity**, te-nas'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *tenacité*, L. *tenacitas.*] The quality of being tenacious; adhesiveness; that property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder, or the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing.

Tenail, Tenaille, te-nāl', *n.* [Fr. *tenaille*, from *tenir*, L *tenere*, to hold. Tenable.] *Fort.* an outwork or rampart in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, between two bastions.

Tenant, ten'ant, *n.* [Fr. *tenant*, holding, ppr. of *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold. Tenable.] A person who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will; one who occupies lands or houses for which he pays rent; one who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant.—*v.t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.—*v.i.* To live as a tenant; to dwell.—**Tenancy**, ten'an-si, *n.* A holding or possession as tenant; period of occupancy as tenant; tenure.—**Tenantable**, ten'ant-a-bl, *a.* In a state of repair suitable for a tenant.—**Tenantableness**, ten'ant-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being tenantable.—**Tenantless**, ten'ant-les, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.—**Tenant-right**, *n.* A term for various rights or claims which tenants maintain against their landlords, as the right of the tenant to compensation for unexhausted improvements if he should be forced to leave the land.—**Tenantry**, ten'ant-ri, *n.* The body of tenants.

Tench, tensh, *n.* [O.Fr. *tenche* (Fr. *tanche*), from L. *tinca*, a tench.] A fish of the carp family inhabiting most of the lakes of Europe.

Tend, tend, *v.i.* [L. *tendo*, to stretch out, to extend, to bend one's footsteps (seen also in *attend, extend, contend, intend, superintend, tent*, &c.); same root as L. *teneo*, to hold, Gr. *teinō*, Skr. *tan*, to stretch. Thin, Tender (*a.*), Tenable.] To move in a certain direction; to be directed; to have influence towards producing a certain effect; to conduce or contribute.—**Tendency**, ten'den-si, *n.* [Fr. *tendance.*] An inclining or contributing influence; aptness to take a certain course; inclination; effect of giving a certain bent or direction.

Tend, tend, *v.t.* [Contr. from *attend.*] To accompany as an assistant or protector; to watch; to guard; to look after; to take care of; to attend to.—*v.i.* To attend; to wait, as attendants or servants; to attend as something inseparable; to be attentive (*Shak.*).—**Tendance**, ten'dans, *n.* Act of tending or attending.—**Tender**, ten'der, *n.* One that tends; *naut.* a small vessel attending a larger one with stores, or to convey intelligence; *rail.* a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the fuel, water, &c.

Tender, ten'der, *v.t.* [Fr. *tendre*, to reach or stretch out, from L. *tendo, tendere*, to stretch out. Tend, to move, &c.] To present for acceptance; to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand.—*n.* An offer of money or any other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability; any offer for acceptance; an offer in writing to execute some specified work, or to supply certain specified articles, at a certain rate; the thing offered.

Tender, ten'der, *a.* [Fr. *tendre*, from L. *tener*, tender, from same root as *tenuis*, thin, *tendo*, to stretch (whence *tend*), *teneo*, to hold (as in *tenable*), and E. *thin*. The *d* is inserted as in *gender, thunder.*] Easily injured; delicate; very sensible to pain; very susceptible of any sensation; not hardy; weak; easily affected by the distresses of another (a *tender* heart); sympathetic; affectionate; fond; pathetic; careful not to hurt or injure; gentle; unwilling to pain; apt to give pain or to annoy when spoken of (a *tender* subject).—*v.t.*† To hold dear; to esteem (*Shak.*).—**Tender-hearted**, *a.* Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.—**Tender-heartedness**, *n.* Readiness to sympathize; susceptibility of the softer passions.—**Tenderly**, ten'der-li, *adv.* In a tender manner; with tenderness; mildly; gently; kindly; fondly; affectionately.—**Tenderness**, ten'der-nes, *n.* The state or character of being tender; delicacy; readiness to be hurt; susceptibility; affection; scrupulosity; pathos.

Tendon, ten'don, *n.* [Fr. *tendon*, from L. *tendo*, to stretch. Tend.] *Anat.* a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone or other part which it serves to move.—*Tendon of Achilles*, the large tendon connecting the calf of the leg with the heel.—**Tendinous**, ten'di-nus, *a.* [Fr. *tendineux.*] Partaking of the nature of tendons; full of tendons; sinewy.

Tendril, ten'dril, *n.* [O. Fr. *tendrillon*, a tendril, from *tendre*, tender. Tender.] *Bot.* a slender spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support.—**Tendrilled**, ten'drild, *a.* Furnished with tendrils.

Tenebrific, ten-ē-brif'ik, *a.* [L. *tenebræ*, darkness, and *facio*, to make.] Producing darkness.—**Tenebrosity**, ten-ē-bros'i-ti, *n.* Darkness; gloominess; gloom.—**Tenebrous, Tenebrose**, ten'ē-brus, ten'ē-brōs, *a.* [L. *tenebrosus.*] Dark; gloomy.

Tenement, ten'ē-ment, *n.* [O.Fr. *tenement*, L.L. *tenementum*, from L. *teneo*, to hold. Tenable.] An abode; a habitation; a dwelling; an apartment or apartments in a building used by one family; *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held.—**Tenemental**, ten-ē-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a tenement or to tenements.—**Tenementary**, ten-ē-men'ta-ri, *a.* Capable of being leased; held by tenants.—**Tenement-house**, *n.* A house or block of building divided into dwellings for separate families.

Tenesmus, tē-nes'mus, *n.* [L., from Gr. *teinesmos*, from *teinō*, to stretch, to strain.] *Med.* a continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels, accompanied by straining, but without any discharge.—**Tenesmic**, tē-nes'mik, *a.* *Med.* pertaining to or characterized by tenesmus.

Tenet, ten'et, *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds. Tenable.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person believes or maintains as true.

Tenfold. Under Ten.

Tenioid, te'ni-oid, *a.* Same as *Taenioid.*

Tennis, ten'is, *n.* [Said to be from Fr. *tenez*, take it (from *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold), a word which the French use when the ball is struck.] A game in which a ball is driven continually against a wall, and caused to rebound beyond a line at a certain distance by several persons striking it alternately with a small bat, called a racket, the object being to keep the ball up as long as possible. Racket, Lawn-tennis.—**Tennis-ball**, *n.* The ball used in tennis.—**Tennis-court**, *n.* An oblong court in which tennis is played.

Tenon, ten'on, *n.* [Fr. *tenon*, from *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold. Tenable.] A projecting piece on the end of a piece of wood fitted for insertion into a corresponding cavity or mortise in order to form a joint.—*v.t.* To fit with a tenon.—**Tenon-saw**, *n.* A small saw with a brass or steel back, used for cutting tenons.

Tenor, ten'or, *n.* [L. *tenor*, a holding on, course, tenor, from *teneo*, to hold. Tenable.] Prevailing course or direction; general course or drift of thought; general spirit or meaning; purport; substance (the *tenor* of a discourse); *mus.* the highest of the adult male chest voices: so called because in former times the leading melody was given to this voice; the part above the bass in harmonised music; one who sings a tenor part.—*a.* *Mus.* adapted for singing or playing the tenor.—*Tenor clef*, the C clef, placed on the fourth line.

Tenor-saw, ten'or, *n.* Corrupted from *Tenon-saw.*

Tenotomy, te-not'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tenōn*, a tendon, and *tomē*, a cutting.] *Surg.* the cutting or division of a tendon.

Tenrec, Tanrec, ten'rek, tan'rek, *n.* [Native Madagascar name.] An animal allied to the hedgehog, inhabiting Madagascar.

Tense, tens, *a.* [L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendo*, to stretch. Tend.] Stretched until tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.—**Tensely**, tens'li, *adv.* In a tense manner; with tension.—**Tenseness**, tens'nes, *n.* The state of being tense.—**Tensibility**, ten-sibil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being tensible.—**Tensible**, ten'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being extended.—**Tensile**, ten'sil, *a.* Pertaining to tension; capable of tension.—**Tensility**, ten-sil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being tensile.—**Tension**, ten'shon, *n.* [L. *tensio, tensionis.*] The act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; tightness; mental strain; *mech.* the force by which a bar, rod, or string is pulled when forming part of any system; *elect.* intensity, or the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by the electrometer; *physics*, elastic force.—*The tension of a gas*, the degree of pressure it exerts on the containing surface.—**Tensioned**, ten'shond, *a.* Subjected to tension.—**Tension-rod**, *n.* A rod in a structure holding together opposite parts.—**Tensity**, ten'si-ti, *n.* State of being tense; tenseness.—**Tensor**, ten'sor, *n.* *Anat.* a muscle that extends or stretches the part to which it is fixed.

Tense, tens, *n.* [O.Fr. *tens*, Mod. Fr. *temps*, time, from L. *tempus*, time. Temporal.] *Gram.* one of the forms which a verb takes in order to express the time of action or of that which is affirmed.

Tensile, Tension, &c. Under Tense, *a.*

Tent, tent, *n.* [Fr. *tente*, L.L. *tenta*, a tent, lit. something stretched out or extended, from L. *tendo, tentum*, to stretch. Tend.] A portable house consisting of some flexible covering, such as skins, matting, or canvas stretched and sustained by poles.—*v.i.* To lodge in a tent; to tabernacle.—**Tent-bed**, *n.* A bedstead having curtains in a tent form above.—**Tented**, tent'ed, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents.—**Tent-maker**, *n.* One who makes tents. [N.T.]

Tent, Tent-wine, *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, deep-coloured, from L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*, to dye. Tinge.] A Spanish wine of a deep-red colour.

Tent, tent, *v.t.* [Fr. *tenter*, from L. *tentare*, to feel, to try. Tempt.] To probe; to keep open with a tent, or pledget.—*n.* *Surg.* a roll of lint or linen, &c., used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or keep open a sore from which matter is discharged.

Tentacle, ten'ta-kl, *n.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, from L. *tento*, to handle, to feel. Tempt.] *Zool.* an elongated appendage on the head or cephalic extremity of many of the lower forms of animals, used as an instrument of prehension or as a feeler.—**Tentacled**, ten'ta-kld, *a.* Having tentacles.—**Tentacular**, ten-tak'ū-lér, *a.* Of the nature of a tentacle.—**Tentaculated**, ten-tak'ū-lā-ted, *a.* Having tentacles.—**Tentaculiferous**, ten-tak'ū-lif'ér-us, *a.* Bearing tentacles.

Tentative, ten'ta-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *tentatif*, from L. *tento, tentatum*, to try, to test. Tempt.] Based on or consisting in trial or experiment; experimental; empirical.—*n.* An essay; a trial.—**Tentatively**, ten'ta-tiv-li, *adv.* By way of experiment or trial.

Tenter, ten'tér, *n.* [From provincial *tent*, to tend or attend.] A person in a manufactory who looks after machines, so that they may be in proper order.

Tenter, ten'tér, *n.* [From L. *tentus*, stretched, from *tendo, tentum*, to stretch. Tend.] A frame used in cloth manufacture to stretch the pieces of cloth, and make them set or dry even and square; a tenter-hook.—*On the tenters*, on the stretch; on the rack; in suspense.—*v.t.* To stretch on tenters.—**Tenter-hook**, *n.* A hook for stretching cloth on a tenter; *fig.* anything that painfully strains, racks, or tortures.

Tenth, Tenthly. Under Ten.

Tenuifolious, ten'ū-i-fō'li-us, *a.* [L. *tenuis*,

thin, and *folium*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having thin or narrow leaves.

Tenuirostar, ten'ū-i-ros''tēr, *n.* [L. *tenuis*, thin, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A member of a suborder (Tenuirostres) of passerine or insessorial birds which have the beak long, slender, and tapering, as in the creepers, humming-birds, &c.—**Tenuirostral**, ten'ū-i-ros''tral, *a.* Slender-beaked; pertaining to the tenuirostera.

Tenuity, te-nū'i-ti, *n.* [L. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin, from root meaning to stretch, as in E. *thin*.] The state of being thin or fine; thinness; slenderness; rarity; thinness, as of a fluid.—**Tenuous**, ten'ū-us, *a.* Thin; slender; rare; subtle; not dense.

Tenure, ten'ūr, *n.* [Fr. *tenure*, L.L. *tenura*, from L. *teneo*, to hold. TENABLE.] The act, manner, or right of holding property, especially real estate; manner of holding or possessing in general; the terms or conditions upon which anything is held or possessed (life is held on a precarious *tenure*).

Teocalli, tē-o-kal'li, *n.* [Lit. God's house.] A temple among the Mexicans and other aborigines of America.

Tepefy, tep'ē-fi, *v.t.* — *tepefied*, *tepefying*. [L. *tepeo*, to be tepid, and *facio*, to make. TEPID.] To make tepid or moderately warm.—*v.i.* To become moderately warm. —**Tepefaction**, tep-ē-fak'shon, *n.* The act of making tepid or moderately warm.

Tepid, tep'id, *a.* [L. *tepidus*, warm, from *tepeo*, to be warm; same root as Skr. *tap*, to burn.] Moderately warm; lukewarm. —**Tepidness**, **Tepidity**, tep'id-nes, te-pid'i-ti, *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

Teraph, ter'af, *n.* pl. **Teraphim**, ter'af-im. [Heb.] A household deity or image reverenced by the ancient Hebrews.

Terapin, ter'a-pin, *n.* TERRAPIN.

Teratology, ter-a-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *teras*, *teratos*, a prodigy, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of biological science which treats of monsters or malformations in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. — **Teratological**, ter'a-tō-loj''i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to teratology. — **Teratologist**, ter-a-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in the study of teratology.

Terbium, tēr'bi-um, *n.* A rare element found along with erbium and yttrium at *Ytterby* in Sweden (whence the name).

Terce, tērs, *n.* [TIERCE.] A tierce or cask of 42 gallons; *Scots law*, the right of a widow who has not accepted any special provision to a liferent of one-third of the heritage in which her husband died infeft.

Tercel, tēr'sel, *n.* TIERCEL.

Tercentenary, tēr-sen'ten-a-ri, *a.* [L. *ter*, thrice, and E. *centenary*.] Comprising three hundred years. — *n.* A festival in commemoration of some event that happened three hundred years before; the three-hundredth anniversary of any event.

Tercet, tēr'set, *n.* [Fr.] *Mus.* a third; *poetry*, a group of three rhyming lines; a triplet.

Terebinth, ter'ē-binth, *n.* [L. *terebinthus*, from Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree.] The turpentine-tree; a name for various resinous exudations, both of fluid and solid. — **Terebinthine**, ter-ē-bin'thin, *a.* Pertaining to turpentine.

Terebra, ter'ē-bra, *n.* pl. **Terebræ**, ter'ē-brē. [L., a boring tool, from *tero*, to pierce.] The borer of certain female hymenopterous insects for depositing their eggs. — **Terebrate**,† ter'ē-brāt, *v.t.* — *terebrated*, *terebrating*. [L. *terebro*, *terebratum*, to bore, from *terebra*, a borer.] To bore; to perforate. — **Terebration**,† ter-ē-brā'shon, *n.* The act of boring.—**Terebratula**, ter-ē-brat'ū-la, *n.* [A dim. form from L. *terebratus*, pp. of *terebro*, to bore—from its perforated valve.] A genus of brachiopod bivalve molluscs, one of the valves of which is perforated to permit the passage of a fleshy peduncle, by which the animal attaches itself.

Teredo, te-rē'dō, *n.* [L., from Gr. *teredōn*, from *tered*, to bore.] A worm-like molluscous animal, the ship-worm, well known on account of the destruction it causes by perforating submerged wood in order to form a habitation. (pl. **Teredos**.)

Terete, te-rēt', *a.* [L. *teres*, *teretis*, rounded off—properly, rubbed off—from *tero*, to rub.] Cylindrical and smooth; long and round; columnar, as some stems of plants.

Tergal. Under TERGUM.

Tergeminal, **Tergeminate**, **Tergeminous**, ter-jem'i-nal, ter-jem'i-nāt, ter-jem'i-nus, *a.* [L. *tergeminus*—*ter*, thrice, and *geminus*, double.] Thrice double; three-paired; threefold; triple.

Tergiversate, ter'ji-vēr-sāt, *v.i.* — *tergiversated*, *tergiversating*. [L. *tergiversor*, *tergiversatus*, from *tergum*, the back, and *versor*, to turn, from *verto*, to turn. VERSE.] To practise evasion; to make use of shifts or subterfuges.—**Tergiversation**, ter'ji-vēr-sā''shon, *n.* The act of tergiversating; subterfuge; evasion; the act of changing or of turning one's back upon one's opinions; a turning against a cause formerly advocated.—**Tergiversator**, ter'ji-vēr-sā-tēr, *n.* One who practises tergiversation.

Tergum, ter'gum, *n.* [L., the back.] The convex upper plate of each segment of a crustacean.—**Tergal**, ter'gal, *a.* *Anat.* pertaining to the back; dorsal.

Term, tērm, *n.* [Fr. *terme*, an end, word, speech, period, &c., from L. *terminus*, a boundary (whence *terminal*, *terminate*, *determine*, &c.); akin Gr. *terma*, limit; same root as L. *trans*, E. *through*.] A limit; a bound or boundary; the time for which anything lasts; a time or period fixed in some way; a period during which instruction is regularly given to students in certain universities and colleges, there being three such—Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter (or Midsummer) at Cambridge, and four—Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity at Oxford; the time in which a superior law court is held or is open for the trial of causes (but the law terms of the superior courts in England are now called 'sittings'); a day on which rent or interest is regularly payable, such as Lady Day or Michaelmas Day; a word by which something fixed and definite is expressed; particularly, a word having a technical meaning; *pl.* in a general way, words or language (to speak in vague *terms*); *pl.* conditions or propositions stated and offered for acceptance (state your *terms*); *pl.* relative position or footing (on good *terms* with a person); *logic*, the expression in language of the notion obtained in an act of apprehension; the subject or the predicate of a proposition; *alg.* a member of a compound quantity connected with another or others by the signs of addition and subtraction.—*Terms of a fraction*, the numerator and denominator. — *To make terms*, to come to an agreement.—*To come to terms*, to agree.—*To bring to terms*, to reduce to submission or to condition: —*v.t.* To name; to denominate.—**Termless**, tērm'les, *a.* Having no term; boundless; endless.—**Termly**, tērm'li, *a.* Occurring every term.—*adv.* Term by term.

Termagant, tēr'ma-gant, *n.* [O.Fr. *Tervagant*, It. *Tervagante*, *Trivagante*; probably a name of Eastern origin. Termagant was a fabled deity of the Mohammedans introduced into the old moralities or other shows, in which he figured as a most violent personage.] A brawling, turbulent woman; a virago.—*a.* Furious; scolding.

Termes, tēr'mēs, *n.* pl. **Termites**, tēr'mi-tēz. A termite or white-ant.

Terminate, tēr'mi-nāt, *v.t.* — *terminated*, *terminating*. [L. *termino*, *terminatum*, to bound, to terminate. TERM.] To bound; to limit; to form the extreme point or side of; to put an end to; to complete; to put the finishing touch to.—*v.i.* To be limited in space; to stop short; to end; to come to a limit in time.—*a.* Capable of coming to an end (a *terminate* decimal).—**Termination**, tēr-mi-nā'shon, *n.* The act of terminating; an ending or concluding; the end of a thing or point where it ends; limit in space; end in time; *gram.* a part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word; the syllable or letter that ends a word; conclusion; issue; result.—**Terminational**, tēr-mi-nā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or forming a termination. — **Terminative**, tēr'mi-nā-tiv, *a.* Terminating; definitive. — **Terminatively**, tēr'mi-nā-tiv-li, *adv.* — **Terminator**, tēr'mi-nāt-ēr, *n.* One who or that which terminates. — **Terminatory**, tēr'mi-na-to-ri. Bounding; terminating. — **Terminable**, tēr'mi-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being terminated; tending to an end after a certain term.—**Terminableness**, tēr'mi-na-bl nes, *n.*—**Terminal**, tēr'mi-nal, *a.* Relating to or forming the end or extremity; placed at the end of something.—*n.* That which terminates; an extremity; the clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit. — **Terminer**, tēr'min-ēr, *n.* *Law*, a determining. OYER. —**Terminism**, tēr'min-ism, *n.* *Philos.* same as *Nominalism*; *theol.* the doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance during which his salvation must be wrought out. — **Terminist**, tēr'min-ist, *n.* An upholder of the doctrines of terminism.

Terminology, tēr-mi-nol'o-ji, *n.* [From L. *terminus*, with meaning of term or appellation, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science of technical terms; theory regarding the proper use of terms; collectively, the terms used in any art, science, and the like; nomenclature. ∴ Syn. under NOMENCLATURE.—**Terminological**, tēr'min-ō-loj''i-kal, *a.* Of or pertaining to terminology.—**Terminologically**, tēr'min-ō-loj''i-kal-li, *adv.* In a terminological manner; in the way of terminology.

Terminus, tēr'mi-nus, *n.* pl. **Termini**, tēr'mi-ni. [L. TERM.] A boundary; a limit; a landmark; the extreme station at either end of a railway or important section of a railway.

Termite, tēr'mit, *n.* [From L. *termes*, *termitis*, a wood-worm.] One of those neuropterous insects commonly called white-ants which live in communities and build dwellings 10 or 12 feet high.—**Termitary**, tēr'mi-ta-ri, *n.* The dwelling of a community of termites.

Termless, **Termly**. Under TERM.

Tern, tērn, *n.* [Dan. *terne*, Icel. *therna*, a tern.] A long-winged bird of the gull family, which, from its manner of flight, forked tail, and size, has received the name of *sea-swallow*.

Tern, tērn, *a.* [L. *terni*, three each, from *ter*, thrice, *tres*, three.] Threefold; consisting of three. — **Ternary**, tēr'na-ri, *a.* [L. *ternarius*.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three; arranged in order by threes. — **Ternate**, tēr'nāt, *a.* [L.L. *ternatus*.] Arranged in threes; *bot.* having three leaflets on a petiole. — **Ternately**, tēr'nāt-li, *adv.* In a ternate manner.

Terpsichore, tērp-sik'o-rē, *n.* [Greek name, from *terpō* (fut. *terpsō*), to delight, and *choros*, dancing.] *Greek myth.* one of the Muses, the inventress and patroness of the art of dancing and lyrical poetry.—**Terpsichorean**, tērp'si-kō-rē''an, *a.* Relating to Terpsichore.—*The Terpsichorean art*, dancing.

Terra, ter'a, *n.* [L. *terra*, from a root meaning dry, seen also in *torridus*, torrid, being the root of E. *thirst*. Hence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, *terrier*, *tureen*, *inter*, &c.] Earth; the earth.—*Terra firma*, firm or solid earth; dry land, in opposition to water.—*Terra incognita* (in-kog'ni-ta), an unknown or unexplored region. — *Terra japonica* (ja-pon'i-ka), catechu, formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan, hence the name.—**Terra-cotta**, *n.* [It., lit. baked or cooked earth.] A mixture of fine clay and fine-grained white sand with crushed pottery, first slowly air-dried, then baked in a kiln into the hardness of stone, much used for statues, figures, vases, &c.

Terrace, ter'ās, *n.* [Fr. *terrasse*, from L.L. *terracia*, from L. *terra*, earth. TERRA.] A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by masonry, a bank of turf, or the like; a level space on a sloping surface; a street or row of houses along the face or top of a slope; often applied arbitrarily.—*v.t.*—*terraced*, *terracing*. To form into a terrace; to cut into terraces.

Terra-cotta. Under TERRA.

Terrapin, ter'a-pin, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A name of several species of fresh-water tortoises, whose flesh is much esteemed.

Terraqueous, ter-ak'wē-us, *a.* [From L. *terra*, land, and *aqua*, water. TERRA.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

Terrae, ter'as, *n.* TRASS.

Terrene, ter-rēn', *a.* [L. *terrenus*, from *terra*, earth. TERRA.] Pertaining to the earth; earthy; terrestrial.

Terrestrial, ter-res'tri-al, *a.* [L. *terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth. TERRA.] Pertaining to the earth; existing on this earth; earthly: as opposed to *celestial;* pertaining to the world; mundane; pertaining to land as opposed to water; confined to or living on land: opposed to *aquatic.*—*Terrestrial magnetism.* MAGNETISM.—*n.* An inhabitant of the earth. — **Terrestrially**, ter-res'tri-al-li, *adv.* After a terrestrial or earthly manner.—**Terrestrialness**, ter-res'tri-al-nes, *n.*

Terrible, ter'ri-bl, *a.* [Fr. *terrible*, from L. *terribilis*, from *terreo*, to frighten; allied to Gr. *treō*, to tremble.] Adapted to excite fear, awe, or dread; dreadful; formidable; excessive; extreme. — **Terribleness**, ter'ri-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being terrible.—**Terribly**, ter'ri-bli, *adv.* In a terrible manner; dreadfully; excessively.

Terricolous, ter-rik'o-lus, *a.* [L. *terra*, earth, *colo*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting the earth; living in the soil.

Terrier, ter'i-er, *n.* [In first sense from Fr. *terrier*, the hole of a rabbit, from *terre*, L. *terra*, the earth; equivalent therefore to burrow-dog; in second sense from Fr. *terrier*, lit. land-book.] A small and courageous variety of dog that follows animals into their burrows or holes; a book in which landed property is registered and described.

Terrify, ter'ri-fi, *v.t.*—*terrified*, *terrifying.* [L. *terreo*, to frighten, and *facio*, to make. TERRIBLE.] To frighten extremely; to alarm or shock with fear. — **Terrific**, ter-rif'ik, *a.* [L. *terrificus.*] Dreadful; terrifying; causing terror. — **Terrifically**, ter-rif'i-kal-li, *adv.* Terribly; frightfully.

Terrigenous, ter-rij'en-us, *a.* [L. *terra*, the earth, and root *gen*, to bring forth.] Earth-born; produced by the earth.

Territory, ter'ri-to-ri, *n.* [L. *territorium*, from *terra*, earth. TERRA.] Any separate tract of land as belonging to a state, city, or other body; a dominion; a region; a country; in the United States, a region not yet admitted as a state into the Union, but with an organized government.—**Territorial**, ter-ri-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a territory; limited to a certain district.—**Territorially**, ter-ri-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In regard to territory.

Terror, ter'ror, *n.* [L. *terror*, from *terreo*, to frighten. TERRIBLE.] Fear that agitates the body and mind; dread; fright; the cause of extreme fear.—*King of terrors*, death. — *Reign of terror*, in the first French revolution, that period during which the rulers made the execution of all opponents the principle of their government, extending from April, 1793, to July, 1794.—**Terrorism**, ter'ror-ism, *n.* A system of government by terror; intimidation.—**Terrorist**, ter'ror-ist, *n.* One who rules by intimidation.—**Terrorize**, ter'ror-iz, *v.t.* To impress with terror; to repress or domineer over by means of terror.—**Terror-stricken**, **Terror-struck**, *a.* Struck with terror; appalled.

Terry, ter'i, *n.* [Fr. *tirer*, to draw.] A textile fabric with a long, smooth pile, such as plush or velvet.

Terse, ters, *a.* [L. *tersus*, pp. of *tergo*, to rub or wipe.] Free from superfluity; neat and concise; pithy: said of style or language. — **Tersely**, ters'li, *adv.* In a terse manner; concisely.—**Terseness**, ters'nes, *n.* Neatness and conciseness of style.

Tertial, ter'shal, *a.* and *n.* [L. *tertius*, third.] A term applied to the feathers growing on the innermost joint of a bird's wing.

Tertian, ter'shan, *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, third.] *Med.* having its paroxysm every other day (a *tertian* fever).

Tertiary, ter'shi-a-ri, *a.* [L. *tertiarius*, from *tertius*, third, from *ter*, thrice, *tres*, three.] Of the third order, rank, or formation; third.—*Tertiary colour*, a colour produced by the mixture of two secondary colours. —*Tertiary formation*, *geol.* the third great division of stratified rocks, lying immediately above the secondary and resting on the chalk, being followed by the post-tertiary.—*n. Geol.* the tertiary system of rocks; *ornith.* a tertial.

Tersetto, ter-tset'tō, *n.* [It.] . *us.* a short composition for three performers.

Teshoo-lama, tesh'o-la-ma, *n.* One of the two popes of the Buddhists of Thibet, the other being the *Dalai-lama.*

Tessellated, **Tesselated**, tes'e-lā-ted, *a.* [L. *tessella*, a dim. of *tessera*, a square.] Formed by inlaying differently coloured materials in little squares, triangles, or other geometrical figures, or by mosaic work.—**Tessellation**, **Tesselation**, tes-e-lā'shon, *n.* The operation of making tessellated work.

Tessera, tes'e-ra, *n.* pl. **Tesseræ**, tes'e-rē. [L., a cube, a die.] A small cube of marble, precious stone, ivory, glass, wood, &c., used to form tessellated pavements and like purposes; a small square of bone, wood, &c., used as a token or ticket in ancient Rome.—**Tesseral**, tes'e-ral, *a.* Pertaining to or containing tesseræ; cubical.

Test, test, *n.* [O.Fr. *test* (Fr. *têt*), from L. *testum*, an earthen vessel, from *testa*, a piece of earthenware, the shell of shell-fish. TESTY.] A vessel used in refining gold and silver; a cupel; examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination; means of trial; a touchstone; a standard; means of discrimination; *chem.* a substance which is employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property; a reagent.—*v.t.* To refine, as gold or silver, in a test; to bring to trial and examination; to prove by experiment or by some fixed standard; to try; *chem.* to examine by the application of some reagent.—**Tester**, tes'ter, *n.* One who tests.—**Test-furnace**, *n.* A kind of refining furnace. —**Test-glass**, *n.* A glass to hold substances to be chemically tested.—**Test-paper**, *n.* A paper impregnated with some chemical reagent, and serving to detect the presence of certain substances by change of colour when they touch it. — **Test-plate**, *n.* A glass plate ruled with exceedingly fine and close lines to test the power of microscopes.—**Test-tube**, *n.* A glass tube to contain substances to be chemically tested.

Test, test, *n.* [L. *testa*, a shell, &c. See TEST above.] *Zool.* the outside hard covering of certain animals, as the shell of mollusca or of the sea-urchin; *bot.* the outer integument of a seed.—**Testacean**, tes-tā'shē-an, *n.* A testaceous animal; a mollusc with a shell.—**Testaceous**, tes-tā'shus, *a.* [L. *testaceus.*] Having a molluscous shell; having the character of a test or shell.

Test-act, *n.* [L. *testor*, to witness, *testis*, a witness. TESTAMENT.] *Eng. hist.* an act passed in the reign of Charles II., providing that all persons holding office from the crown should take oaths against popery; repealed in 1828.

Testacy. Under TESTAMENT.

Testament, tes'ta-ment, *n.* [L. *testamentum*, from *testor*, to be a witness, to make a will, from *testis*, a witness; similarly *testify*, *testimony*, *attest*, *contest*, &c.] *Law*, a duly executed document in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will; the name of each general division of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures (the Old *Testament*, the New *Testament*): when used alone the word is often limited to the New Testament.—**Testamental**, tes-ta-men'tal, *a.* Relating to a testament or will. — **Testamentary**, tes-ta-men'ta-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a will or to wills; bequeathed or arranged by will.—**Testate**, tes'tat, *a.* [L. *testatus.*] Having made and left a will. —**Testacy**, tes'ta-si, *n.* The state of being testate. — **Testator**, tes-tā'tor, *n.* A man who makes and leaves a will at death.—**Testatrix**, tes-tā'triks, *n.* [L.] A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

Tester, tes'ter, *n.* [O. Fr. *testiere*, a head-piece, from *teste* (Fr. *tête*), a head, from L. *testa*, an earthen pot, the skull, the head. TEST.] The square canopy over a four-post bedstead; a flat canopy, as over a pulpit, tomb, and the like; an old French silver coin of the value of sixpence, so named from the *teste* (head) upon it; in modern slang, a sixpence.

Testes, tes'tēz, *n.* pl. [L.] *Anat.* the testicles.

Testicle, tes'ti-kl, *n.* [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, a testicle.] One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.—**Testicular**, **Testiculate**, **Testiculated**, tes-tik'ū-lér, tes-tik'ū-lāt, tes-tik'ū-lā-ted, *a.* *Bot.* Shaped like a testicle.

Testify, tes'ti-fi, *v.t.* — *testified*, *testifying.* [O.Fr. *testifier*, from L. *testificari*—*testis*, a witness, and *facio*, to make. TESTAMENT.] To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; *law*, to give evidence under oath; to declare a charge.—*v.i.* To affirm or declare solemnly; *law*, to affirm under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact.—**Testification**, tes'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *testificatio.*] The act of testifying or giving evidence. — **Testifier**, tes'ti-fi-ér, *n.* One who testifies.

Testily, **Testiness**. Under TESTY.

Testimony, tes'ti-mo-ni, *n.* [L. *testimonium*, from *testis*, a witness. TESTAMENT.] A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; evidence; declaration; attestation; witness; anything equivalent to a declaration or protest; divine revelation.—**Testimonial**, tes-ti-mō'ni-al, *n.* A certificate in favour of some one's character; a certificate of qualifications; a gift or token of appreciation raised by subscription in acknowledgment of an individual's services, or to show respect for his worth.

Testoon, tes-ton', *n.* [It. *testone.* TESTER.] An Italian silver coin worth about 1*s.* 4*d.*; also, a Portuguese coin worth about 3*d.*

Testudo, tes-tū'dō, *n.* [L., from *testa*, a shell.] Among the ancient Romans a cover from missiles formed by soldiers holding their shields over their heads standing close to each other; *zool.* the land-tortoise.—**Testudinal**, tes-tū'di-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise.—**Testudinarious**, tes-tū'di-nā"ri-us, *a.* Resembling a tortoise-shell in colour.—**Testudinate**, **Testudinous**, tes-tū'di-nāt, tes-tū-din'ē-us, *a.* Resembling the back of a tortoise; arched; vaulted.

Testy, tes'ti, *a.* [O. Fr. *testu* (Fr. *têtu*), headstrong, wilful, from *teste* (Fr. *tête*), the head, from L. *testa*, potsherd, shell. TEST, TESTER.] Fretful; peevish; easily irritated.—**Testily**, tes'ti-li, *adv.* In a testy manner; fretfully.—**Testiness**, tes'ti-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being testy.

Tetanus, tet'a-nus, *n.* [Gr. *tetanos*, tetanus, from *teinō*, to stretch. THIN.] Spasm with rigidity; a disease characterized by a more or less violent and rigid spasm of many or all of the muscles of voluntary motion, one form being lock-jaw. — **Tetanic**, te-tan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to tetanus. —*n.* A substance that tends to cause tetanus.—**Tetanoid**, tet'an-oid, *a.* Resembling tetanus.

Tetchy, tech'i. TECHY.

Tête-a-tête, tāt-a-tāt, *adv.* [Fr., lit. head to head.] Face to face; in private; in close confabulation. — *n.* A private interview with no one present but the parties concerned.

Tête-du-pont, tāt-dū-pōd, *n.* [Fr., lit. bridge-head.] *Fort.* a work that defends the head or entrance of a bridge nearest the enemy.

Tether, teth'er, *n.* [Same as Icel. *tjóthr*, a tether, *tjóthra*, to tether; O.Fris. *neder*, L.G. *tider*, O.Sw. *tiuther*, cord, tether; from same root as to *tie.*] A rope or chain by which a grazing animal is confined within certain limits; scope allowed.—*v.t.* To confine with a tether.

Tetrabranchiate, tet-ra-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *branchia*, gills.] Having four gills: applied to an order of cephalopods.

Tetrachord, tet'ra-kord, *n.* [Gr. *tetrachordon*—*tetra-*, four, and *chordē*, a chord.] A scale of four notes; half of the octave scale.

Tetrad, tet'rad, *n.* [Gr. *tetras*, *tetrados*, the number four.] The number four; a collection of four things.

Tetradactyl, tet'ra-dak-til, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] An animal having four toes on each foot.—**Tetradactylous**, tet-ra-dak'ti-lus, *a.* Having four toes on each foot.

Tetradrachm, **Tetradrachma**, tet'ra-dram, tet-ra-drak'ma, *n.* [Gr. *tetradrachmon*—*tetra-*, four, and *drachmé*, a drachm.] An ancient Greek silver coin worth 3s. 3d.

Tetradynamous, tet-ra-din'a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *dynamis*, power.] *Bot.* having hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens, four longer than the other two.

Tetragon, tet'ra-gon, *n.* [Gr. *tetragónon*—*tetra-*, four, and *gónia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a figure having four angles; a quadrangle, as a square, a rhombus, &c.—**Tetragonal**, te-trag'on-al, *a.* Having four angles or sides.

Tetragyn, tet'ra-jin, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *gyné*, a female.] *Bot.* a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having four pistils.—**Tetragynous**, tet-raj'i-nus, *a.* *Bot.* having four carpels or four styles.

Tetrahedron, tet-ra-hé'dron, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *hedra*, a base.] A triangular pyramid having four equal and equilateral faces; a solid bounded by four equal triangles. — **Tetrahedral**, tet-ra-hé'dral, *a.* Having the form of the tetrahedron.—**Tetrahedrite**, tet ra-hé'drit, *n.* Fahlerz.

Tetrahexahedron, tet-ra-hek'sa-hé"dron, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, *hex*, six, *hedra*, a base.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces.

Tetralogy, te-tral'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *tetralogia*—*tetra-*, four, and *logos*, discourse.] A collection of four dramatic compositions, three tragic and one satiric, which were exhibited together on the Athenian stage.

Tetramerous, te-tram'ér-us, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *meros*, a part.] Consisting of four parts; *bot.* having the parts in fours; *entom.* having four-jointed tarsi.

Tetrameter, te-tram'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *metron*, measure.] *Pros.* a verse consisting of four measures.

Tetrander, te-tran'dér, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *anér*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having four stamens.—**Tetrandrian**, **Tetrandrous**, te-tran'dri-an, te-tran'drus, *a.* *Bot.* monoclinous or hermaphrodite and having four stamens.

Tetrapetalous, tet-ra-pet'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *petalon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* containing four distinct petals.

Tetraphyllous, te-traf'i-lus or tet-ra-fil'us, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having four leaves or leaflets.

Tetrapla, tet'ra-pla, *n.* [Gr. *tetraploos*, fourfold, *tetra-*, four, and term. *-ploos*, akin to that of *double*.] An edition of the Bible arranged by Origen in four columns, containing four Greek versions; also, a version in four languages.

Tetrapod, tet'ra-pod, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A four-footed animal.

Tetrapteran, te-trap'tér-an, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *pteron*, a wing.] An insect which has four wings. — **Tetrapterous**, te-trap'tér-us, *a.* Having four wings.

Tetraquetrous, te-trak'we-trus, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and L. *-quetrus*, angular.] *Bot.* having four very sharp angles or corners.

Tetrarch, tet'rark, *n.* [Gr. *tetrarchès*—*tetra-*, four, and *arché*, rule.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a petty king or sovereign.—**Tetrarchate**, **Tetrarchy**, tet'rar-kát, tet'rar-ki, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch, or the district under his rule.—**Tetrarchical**, tet-rar'ki-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a tetrarch or tetrarchy.

Tetrasepalous, tet-ra-sep'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and E. *sepal*.] *Bot.* applied to a calyx composed of four sepals.

Tetraspermous, tet-ra-spér'mus, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot* having four seeds.

Tetraspore, tet'ra-spōr, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and E. *spore*.] *Bot.* among the algæ a collection of spores, of which usually there are four.

Tetrastich, te-tras'tik, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *stichos*, verse.] A stanza or poem in four verses (or lines).

Tetrastyle, tet'ra-stil, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *stylos*, column.] Having or consisting of four columns; having a portico consisting of four columns.

Tetrasyllable, tet'ra-sil-a-bl, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *syllabé*, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.—**Tetrasyllabic**, **Tetrasyllabical**, tet'ra-si-lab"ik, tet'ra-si-lab"i-kal, *a.* Consisting of four syllables.

Tetrathecal, tet-ra-thé'kal, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *théké*, a case.] *Bot.* having four cavities in the ovary.

Tetratomic, tet-ra-tom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and E. *atomic*.] Such that one atom in composition is equivalent to four atoms of hydrogen.

Tetter, tet'ér, *n.* [A. Sax. *tetr*, G. *zitter*, tetter; comp. Skr. *dadru*, tetter.] A vague name of several cutaneous diseases affecting man, as herpes, impetigo, &c.; a cutaneous disease of animals, which may be communicated to man.—**Tetterous**, tet'ér-us, *a.* Having the character of tetter.

Teutonic, tū-ton'ik, *a.* [L. *Teutones*, the Teutons, a Latinized form of their native name; akin *Dutch*.] Belonging to the Teutons or the peoples of Germanic origin in general; Germanic; pertaining to the languages spoken by these peoples, which include Gothic, Anglo-Saxon and English, Dutch, German, Icelandic, Norse, Danish, and Swedish. — *n.* The language or languages collectively of the Teutons.

Tew, tū, *v.t.* [Akin to *taw*.] To beat or press, as leather, hemp, and the like; to taw.

Tewel, tū'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *tuiel*, *tuell*, Fr. *tuyau*, a pipe, from L.L. *tubellus*, dim. of L. *tubus*, a pipe.] A pipe; a funnel, as for smoke; a tuyere.

Text, tekst, *n.* [Fr. *texte*, from L. *textus*, a tissue, a text, from *texo*, *textum*, to weave, seen also in *texture*, *textile*, *context*, *pretext*. Akin *tissue*, *toilet*.] A discourse or composition on which notes or a commentary is written; an author's own work as distinct from notes or annotations on it; a passage of Scripture, especially one selected as the theme of a sermon or discourse; any subject chosen to comment on; a topic; a kind of handwriting of a large size; a particular kind of letter or character (German *text*).—**Text-book**, *n.* A book used by students as a manual for a particular branch of study; a manual of instruction. — **Text-hand**, *n.* A large hand in writing.—**Textual**, teks'tū-al, *a.* Pertaining to or contained in the text.—**Textualist**, teks'tū-al-ist, *n.* One who can readily quote texts; one who adheres strictly to a text.—**Textually**, teks'tū-al-li, *adv.* In accordance with the text; placed in the text of a work.—**Textuary**, teks'tū-a-ri, *a.* Textual.

Textile, teks'til, *a.* [L. *textilis*, from *texo*, to weave. TEXT.] Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving.—*n.* A fabric made by weaving.—**Textorial**, teks-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to weaving.

Textual, &c. Under TEXT.

Texture, teks'tūr, *n.* [L. *textura*, from *texo*, *textum*, to weave. TEXT.] A fabric formed by weaving; the disposition or connection of threads or filaments interwoven; the disposition of the elementary constituent parts of any solid body; the grain or peculiar character of a solid.

Thalamus, thal'a-mus, *n.* pl. **Thalami**, thal'a-mi. [Gr. *thalamos*, a bed-room.] A part in the brain at the origin of the optic nerve; *bot.* the receptacle of a flower or part on which the carpels are placed.—**Thalamiflorал**, thal'a-mi-flō"ral, *a.* [*Thalamus*, and L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] *Bot.* having the stamens rising immediately from the thalamus.

Thalassiophyte, tha-las'si-ō-fit, *n.* [Gr. *thalassios*, marine, from *thalassa*, the sea, and *phyton*, a plant.] A sea-plant.

Thalassometer, thal-as-som'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, *metron*, a measure.] A tide-gauge.

Thaler, tá'lér, *n.* [G. DOLLAR.] A German coin, value about 3s. sterling.

Thalia, tha-lī'a, *n.* [Gr. *Thaleia*.] The Muse of comedy and the patroness of pastoral and comic poetry.

Thallium, thal'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a young green shoot—from the green line it gives in the spectrum.] A soft, heavy, grayish metal, resembling lead in appearance, discovered in 1861.—**Thallic**, **Thallious**, thal'ik, thal'i-us, *a.* *Chem.* pertaining to or containing thallium.

Thallus, thal'us, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a shoot, sprout, frond.] *Bot.* a solid mass of cells, or cellular tissue without woody fibre, forming the substance of the thallogens.—**Thalline**, thal'in, *a.* *Bot.* pertaining to or of the character of a thallus. — **Thallogen**, **Thallophyte**, thal'ō-jen, thal'ō-fit, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, root *gen*, to produce, *phyton*, a plant.] A stemless plant consisting only of expansions of cellular tissue: applied to all cryptogams with the exception of ferns and mosses.—**Thallogenous**, thal-loj'e-nus, *a.* Belonging to the thallogens.

Thammuz, tham'muz, *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, answering to part of June and part of July; a Syrian deity for whom the Hebrew idolatresses held an annual feast or lamentation: supposed identical with Adonis.

Than, than, *conj.* [Originally same as *then*; 'this is better *than* that' is equivalent to 'this is better, *then* that.'] A particle used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity, such as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather*, *else*, &c., for the purpose of introducing the second member of the comparison: sometimes used to govern an objective like a preposition.

Thanatoid, than'a-toid, *a.* [Gr. *thanatos*, death, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling death; death-like. — **Thanatology**, than-a-tol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of death.—**Thanatopsis**, than-a-top'sis, *n.* [Gr. *opsis*, a view.] A view or contemplation of death.

Thane, thān, *n.* [A. Sax. *thegen*, *thegn*, *thén*, a thane—Icel *thegen*, a warrior; O.H.G. *degan*, G. *degen*, a warrior; akin to O.E. *thes*, A.Sax. *theón*, to thrive.] A title of honour among the Anglo-Saxons; an Anglo-Saxon baron; a landed proprietor.—**Thanage**, thā'nāj, *n.* The land of a thane; thanes collectively. — **Thanedom**, thān'dum, *n.* The district or jurisdiction of a thane. — **Thanehood**, thān'hud, *n.* The office of a thane; thanes collectively.—**Thaneship**, thān'ship, *n.* The dignity of a thane.

Thanks, thangks, *n.* pl. [A. Sax. *thane*, thanks, also thought, mind, will; Goth. *thagks*, Icel. *thökk*, D. and G. *dank*, thanks; from stem of *think*.] Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favour or kindness received or offered.—*Thanks!* a common contraction for *I give* (offer, render, &c.) *thanks*, or the like. — *v.t.* [A. Sax. *thancian*, to thank, from the noun.] To express gratitude to for a favour; to make acknowledgments to for kindness bestowed.—*I will thank you*, a phrase of civility introducing a request. — *Thank you*, a colloquial or informal contraction of the phrase *I thank you*.—**Thankful**, thangk'ful, *a.* Impressed with a sense of kindness received and ready to acknowledge it; grateful; expressive of thanks.—**Thankfully**, thangk'ful-li, *adv.* Gratefully. — **Thankfulness**, thangk'ful-nes, *n.* Gratefulness; gratitude.—**Thankless**, thangk'les, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; not deserving or not likely to gain thanks (a *thankless* task). — **Thanklessly**, thangk'les-li, *adv.* In a thankless manner. — **Thanklessness**, thangk'les-nes, *n.* — **Thank-offering**, *n.* An offering made as an expression of gratitude. — **Thanksgiving**, thangks'giv-ing, *n.* The act of rendering thanks; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day set apart for such a celebration; a form of words expressive of thanks to God. — **Thankworthiness**, thangk'wér-thi-nes, *n.* — **Thankworthy**, thangk'wér-thi, *a.* Worthy of or deserving thanks; meritorious.

That, that, *a.* and *pron.* pl. **These**, thēz. [A. Sax. *thæt*, neut. of the demonstrative and def. art. *the* or *se* and = Goth. *thata*, Icel. *that*, D. *dat*, G. *das*, Skr. *tat*; akin *the*, *these*, *this*, *there*, &c. THE.] A word used as pointing to a person or thing before mentioned or supposed to be under-

stood (*that* man, *that* city); frequently used in opposition to *this* (I will take *this* book, you can take *that* one); often used without a noun as a demonstrative pronoun, and also as a relative pronoun, in many cases equivalent to *who* or *which*; *who* being generally used for persons, *which* for things, and *that* for either. When governed by a preposition the latter is put at the end of the clause (the book *that* I read *from*).—*conj.* Introducing a reason: because (not *that* I care); introducing an end or purpose (speak *that* I may hear); introducing a result or consequence (so weak *that* he cannot stand); introducing a clause as the subject or object of the principal verb (we know *that* he is dead); used to introduce a wish (would *that* he were dead!).

Thatch, thach, *n.* [A. Sax. *thæc*, thatch, *thecean*, to thatch; Icel. *thak*, a roof, thatch; D. *dak*, G. *dach*, a roof; Dan. *dække*, D. *dekken*, G. *decken*, to cover; same root as L. *tego*, *tectum*, to cover, Gr. *tegos*, *stegos*, a roof, Skr. *sthag*, to cover. *Deck* is allied.] Straw, rushes, reeds, heath, &c., used to cover the roofs of buildings or stacks of hay or grain.—*v.t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance.—**Thatcher**, thach'ér, *n.* One who thatches.

Thaumatrope, tha'ma-trōp, *n.* [Gr. *thauma*, *thaumatos*, a wonder, and *trepō*, to turn.] An optical toy, which by revolving causes two pictures to seem connected.

Thaumaturgy, tha'ma-tér-ji, *n.* [Gr. *thaumaturgia*—*thauma*, *thaumatos*, a wonder, and *ergon*, work.] The act of performing something wonderful; wonder-working; magic; legerdemain.—**Thaumaturge**, **Thaumaturgist**, tha'ma-tér-j, tha'ma-tér-jist, *n.* A dealer in miracles; a miracle worker.—**Thaumaturgic**, **Thaumaturgical**, tha-ma-tér'jik, tha-ma-tér'ji-kal, *a.* Pertaining to thaumaturgy.—**Thaumaturgics**, tha-ma-tér'jiks, *n. pl.* Feats of magic or legerdemain.—**Thaumaturgus**, tha'ma-tér-gus, *n.* A miracle worker.

Thaw, tha, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *thawan*, to thaw, Icel. *thá*, a thaw, *thaeja*, to thaw; D. *dooi*, thaw, *dooijen*, to thaw; G. *thauen*, to melt, to thaw; comp. Gr. *tēkō*, to melt.] To melt, as ice or snow; to become so warm as to melt ice and snow: said of the weather, and used impersonally; *fig.* to become less cold, formal, or reserved; to become genial.—*v.t.* To melt ice or snow; to make less cold or reserved.—*n.* The melting of ice or snow; warmth of weather, such as liquefies ice.

The, thē or thi, *def. art.* or *definitive a.* [A. Sax. *the*, masc. nom. corresponding to *that* = O. Sax. and O. Fris. *the*, D. and L.G. *de*, Sw. and Dan. *den*, G. *der*. The *the* before comparatives represents the A. Sax. instrumental case *thi*, *thý*.] Used before nouns with a specifying or limiting effect (*the* laws of our country); used before a noun in the singular number to denote a species by way of distinction or a single thing representing the whole (*the* elephant is sagacious); prefixed to adjectives to give them the force of abstract nouns (a passion for *the* sublime and beautiful); used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree it means by that; by how much; by so much (*the longer* we continue in sin *the more difficult* it is to reform).

Theanthropism, thē-an'thro-pizm, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *anthrōpos*, man.] A state of being God and man; a conception of God or of gods as possessing qualities essentially human.

Thearchy, thē'ár-ki, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *archē*, rule.] Government by God; theocracy; a body of deities or divine rulers.

Theatre, thē'a-tér, *n.* [Fr. *théâtre*, from L. *theatrum*, from Gr. *theatron*, from *theaomai*, to see, *thea*, a view.] A building appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a play-house; a room with seats rising stepwise for public lectures, anatomical demonstrations, &c.; the locality where events take place (the *theatre* of war).—**Theatric**, **Theatrical**, thē-at'rik, thē-at'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; calculated for display; meretricious; artificial; false.—**Theatricality**, thē-at'ri-kal"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being theatrical; something theatrical; theatrical display.—**Theatrically**, thē-at'ri-kal-li, *adv.* In a theatrical manner.—**Theatricals**, thē-at'ri-kals, *n. pl.* A dramatic performance, especially in a private house.

Theca, thē'ka, *n. pl.* **Thecæ**, thē'sē. [L., from Gr. *thēkē*, a case.] A sheath or hollow case; *bot.* the spore-case of ferns, mosses, and other cryptogams.—**Thecal**, thē'kal, *a.* Pertaining to a theca.—**Thecaphore**, thē'ka-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *phoros*, bearing.] *Bot.* a surface or receptacle bearing thecæ.—**Thecasporous**, thē'ka-spō-rus, *a.* Having spores in thecæ.

Thecodont, thē'kō-dont, *n.* [Gr. *thēkē*, a case, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] An extinct saurian reptile having the teeth in sockets.

Thee, thē, *pron.* [A. Sax. *thē*, dat. and accus. of *thū*, thou.] The objective and dative case of *thou*.

Theft, theft, *n.* [A. Sax. *thēoftha*, theft, from *thēof*, a thief. Final *th* became *t* as in *height*.] The wrongfully taking away the goods of another with intent to deprive him of them; the act of stealing.

Theine, **Thein**, thē'in, *n.* [From *Thea*, the generic name of the tea-plant.] A bitter principle found in tea, coffee, and some other plants; caffeine.

Their, thār, *a.* [From Icel. *theirra*, their = A. Sax. *thearra*, of them: the genitive pl. of which *the*, *that*, are nominatives.] Pertaining or belonging to them.—**Theirs**, thārz, A possessive or genitive, properly a double genitive of *they*, used without a noun following, either as a nominative, objective, or simple predicate.

Theism, thē'izm, *n.* [Fr. *théisme*, from Gr. *theos*, God, seen also in *theocracy*, *theology*, *atheism*, &c.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism*.—**Theist**, thē'ist, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God. ∴ Syn. under DEIST.—**Theistic**, **Theistical**, thē-is'tik, thē-is'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to theism or to a theist.

Them, them, *pron.* [Originally a dative corresponding to *their* = Icel. *theim*, A. Sax. *tham*.] The dative and objective case of *they*; those persons or things; those.—**Themselves**, them-selv', *pron. pl.* of *himself*, *herself*, *itself*.

Theme, thēm, *n.* [Gr. *thema*, a proposition, a theme, a root word, from Gr. *tithēmi*, to place.] A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a subject of discourse or discussion; a short dissertation composed by a student on a given subject; *philol.* the part of a noun or a verb unchanged in declension or conjugation; *mus.* a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition; the leading subject in a composition or movement.—**Thematic**, thē-mat'ik, *a.* Relating to a theme or themes.—**Thematist**, thē'matist, *n.* A writer of themes.

Then, then, *adv.* [A. Sax. *thenne*, *thanne*, *thonne*, then, an acc. form belonging to the pronominal stem *the*, *that*; same word as *than*.] At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future; soon afterward or immediately; at another time (now and *then*).—*By then*, by the time when or that.—*Till then*, until that time. Often used elliptically, like an adjective, for *then existing*; but this usage is discountenanced by careful writers.—*conj.* In that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason.

Thenar, thē'nar, *n.* [Gr. *thenar*, from *thenō*, to strike.] *Anat.* the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.—**Thenal**, thē'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the thenar.

Thence, thens, *adv.* [O.E. *thens*, *thennes*, *thannes*, genitive forms from A. Sax. *thanan*, *thonon*, thence; comp. *hence*, *whence*.] From that place; from that time; for that reason; from this; out of this; not there; elsewhere; absent.—*From thence*, though pleonastic, is supported by custom and good usage.—**Thenceforth**, thens'fórth, *adv.* From that time forward.—**Thenceforward**, thens'for-wérd, *adv.* From that time or place onward.

Theobromine, thē-ō-brō'min, *n.* [From *Theobroma*, the generic name of the cacao tree—Gr. *theos*, God, and *brōma*, food.] A crystalline compound found in the seeds of cacao, analogous to theine.

Theocracy, thē-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *theokratia*—*theos*, God, and *kratos*, power.] Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; the state thus governed.—**Theocrat**, thē'ō-krat, *n.* One who lives under a theocracy.—**Theocratic**, **Theocratical**, thē-ō-krat'ik, thē-ō-krat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

Theocrasy, thē-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *krasis*, mixture.] An intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation; a mixture of the worship of different gods.

Theodicy, thē-od'i-si, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *dikē*, justice.] A vindication of the ways of God with a theory as to the existence of evil; a doctrine as to the being, attributes, and government of God, and the immortality of the soul.—**Theodicean**, thē-od'i-se"an, *a.* Pertaining to theodicy.

Theodolite, thē-od'o-lit, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps from Gr. *thea*, a seeing, *hodos*, way, and *litos*, smooth.] A surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles by means of a telescope the movements of which can be accurately marked on two graduated circles.—**Theodolitic**, thē-od'o-lit"ik, *a.* Pertaining to a theodolite; made by a theodolite.

Theogony, thē-og'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *theogonia*—*theos*, a god, and *gonē*, generation.] A poem treating of the generation and descent of gods; doctrine as to the genealogy or origin of heathen deities.—**Theogonic**, thē-ō-gon'ik, *a.* Relating to theogony.—**Theogonist**, thē-og'on-ist, *n.* One versed in or a writer on theogony.

Theology, thē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *theologia*—*theos*, God, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of divine things or of the Christian religion; the science which treats of God and man in all their known relations to each other.—**Theologian**, **Theologist**, thē-ō-lō'ji-an, thē-ol'o-jist, *n.* A person well versed in theology; a divine.—**Theologic**, **Theological**, thē-ō-loj'ik, thē-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to theology.—**Theologically**, thē-ō-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a theological manner; according to theology.—**Theologies**, thē-ō-loj'iks, *n. pl.* Theology.—**Theologize**, thē-ol'o-jiz, *v.i.*—*theologized*, *theologizing*. To theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.—**Theologizer**, thē-ol'o-ji-zér, *n.* One who theologizes.

Theomachy, thē-om'a-ki, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, a god, and *machē*, combat.] A fighting against the gods; a strife or battle among the gods.

Theomancy, thē-om'an-si, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *manteia*, prophecy.] Divination from the responses of oracles, or persons supposed to be inspired by some divinity.

Theopathy, thē-op'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *theos* God, and *pathos*, passion.] Emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety, or a sense of piety.—**Theopathetic**, **Theopathic**, thē'ō-pa-thet"ik, thē-ō-path'ik, *a.* Relating to theopathy.

Theophany, thē-of'a-ni, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *phainomai*, to appear.] A manifestation of God to man by actual appearance.—**Theophanic**, thē-ō-fan'ik, *a.* Relating to a theophany.

Theophilanthropist, thē'ō-fi-lan"throp-ist, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, *philos*, loving, *anthrōpos*, man.] One who practises or professes love to God and man; one of a society formed in the first French revolution, which had for its object to establish a new religion in place of Christianity.—**Theophilanthropic**, thē'ō-fil-an-throp"ik, *a.* Pertaining to.—**Theophilanthropism**, **Theophilanthropy**, thē'ō-fi-lan"throp-izm, thē'ō-fi-lan"thrō-pi, *n.* Love to both God and man.

Theophilosophic, thē'ō-fil-ō-sof"ik, *a.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *philosophia*, philosophy.] Combining theism and philosophy.

Theopneusty, thē'op-nūs-ti, *n.* [Gr. *theopneustos*, inspired of God, from *theos*, God, and *pneō*, to breathe.] Divine inspiration.—**Theopneustic**, thē-op-nūs'tik, *a.* Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God; divinely inspired.

Theorbo, thē-or"bō, *n.* [It. *tiorba*, Fr. *théorbe*.] A musical instrument somewhat like a large lute, with two necks, to one of which

the bass strings were attached.—**Theorist**, thē-or'ist, *n.* One who played a theorbo.

Theorem, thē'ō-rem, *n.* [Gr. *theōrēma*, from *theōreō*, to look, to view. THEORY.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth or established principle; *math.* a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning; *alg.* and *analysis*, a rule expressed by symbols or formulæ (the binomial *theorem*).—**Theorematic, Theorematical, Theorematic**, thē'ō-re-mat''ik, thē'ō-re-mat''i-kal, thē-ō-rem'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem.—**Theorematist**, thē-ō-rem'a-tist, *n.* One who forms theorems.

Theory, thē'ō-ri, *n.* [L. *theoria*, a theory, from Gr. *theōria*, a looking at, theory, from *theōreō*, to see, from *theōros*, an observer.] A supposition explaining something; a doctrine or scheme of things resting merely on speculation; hypothesis; plan or system suggested; an exposition of the general or abstract principles of any science (the *theory* of music or of medicine); the science or rules of an art, as distinguished from the practice; a philosophical explanation of phenomena; a connected arrangement of facts according to their bearing on some real or hypothetical law or law.—**Theoretic, Theoretical**, thē-ō-ret'ik, thē-ō-ret'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *theōrētikos*.] Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; not practical.—**Theoretically**, thē-ō-ret'i-kal-li, *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically.—**Theoretics**, thē-ō-ret'iks, *n. pl.* The speculative parts of a science; speculation.—**Theorist, Theoriser**, thē'ō-rist, thē'ō-ri-zer, *n.* One who forms theories.—**Theorize**, thē'ō-riz, *v.i.*—*theorised, theorising.* To form a theory or theories; to form opinions solely by theory; to speculate.

Theosophy, thē-os'o-fi, *n.* [Gr. *theosophia*, knowledge of divine things—*theos*, God, and *sophia*, wisdom, from *sophos*, wise.] Knowledge of divine things; a knowledge of the Divine Being obtained by spiritual ecstasy, direct intuition, or special individual relations.—**Theosophic, Theosophical, Theosophistical**, thē-ō-sof'ik, thē-ō-sof'i-kal, thē-os'o-fis''ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to theosophy.—**Theosophically**, thē-ō-sof'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a theosophical manner; with direct divine illumination.—**Theosophism**, thē-os'of-izm, *n.* Pretension to divine illumination.—**Theosophist, Theosopher**, thē-os'of-ist, thē-os'of-er, *n.* One who pretends to divine illumination, or to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

Theotechnic, thē-ō-tek'nik, *a.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *technē*, art.] Pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods.

Theotheca, thē'ō-thē-ka, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *thēkē*, a case.] Same as *Monstrance*.

Theow, thē-ou', *n.* [A. Sax.] An Anglo-Saxon slave, serf, or bondman.

Therapeutic, Therapeutical, ther-a-pū'tik, ther-a-pū'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *therapeutikos*, from *therapeuō*, to nurse, serve, or cure.] Curative; pertaining to the healing art.—**Therapeutics**, ther-a-pū'tiks, *n.* That part of medicine which relates to the composition, application, and operation of remedies.—**Therapeutist**, ther-a-pū'tist, *n.* One versed in therapeutics.

There, thār, *adv.* [A. Sax. *ther, thar*, there, a locative case of the pronominal stem *the, that, then*, &c. In *thereafter, thereby*, &c., the dative case fem. sing. of the definite article.] In that place; at that place: often opposed to *here*, *there* generally denoting the place most distant; in that object or matter; at that point; after going to such a length; into that place; to that place; thither; often used to begin sentences before a verb when there is an inversion of the subject (*there* came many strangers to the town).—*Here and there, neither here nor there.* Under HERE.—**Thereabout, Thereabouts**, thār'a-bout, thār'a-bouts, *adv.* Near that place; near that number, degree, or quantity.—**Thereafter**, thār-af'ter, *adv.* According to that; accordingly; after that; afterward.—**Thereat**, thār-at', *adv.* At that place; at that thing or event; on that account.—**Thereaway**, thār'a-wā, *adv.* Away in that place or direction.—**Thereby**, thār-bī', *adv.* By that; by that means; annexed or attached to that; by or near that place; near that number or quantity.—**Therefor**, thār-for', *adv.* For that or this or it.—**Therefore**, thār'for, *conj.* or *adv.* [*There*, the dat. sing. fem. of the old def. art., and *for*.] For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; consequently; in return or recompense for this or that.—**Therefrom**, thār-from', *adv.* From this or that.—**Therein**, thār-in', *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that or this particular point or respect.—**Thereinto**, thār-in-tō', *adv.* Into that or that place.—**Thereof**, thār-ov', *adv.* Of that or this.—**Thereon**, thār-on', *adv.* On that or this; thereupon.—**Thereout**, thār-out', *adv.* Out of that or this.—**Thereto, Thereunto**, thār-tō', thār-un-tō', *adv.* To that or this.—**Theretofore**, thār-tō-fōr', *adv.* Before that time; the counterpart of *heretofore*.—**Thereunder**, thār-un'dēr, *adv.* Under that or this.—**Thereupon**, thār-up-on', *adv.* Upon that or this; in consequence of that; at once; without delay.—**Therewith**, thār-with', *adv.* With that or this.—**Therewithal**, thār-with-al', *adv.* With that or this; therewith.

Theriac, thē'ri-ak, *n.* [L. *theriaca*, Gr. *thēriakē*, from *thērion*, a wild beast.] A name given anciently to various substances esteemed efficacious against the effects of animal or other poison.—**Theriac, Theriacal, Therial**, thē'ri-ak, thē-ri'a-kal, thē'ri-al, *a.* Medicinal; serving as an antidote.

Theriotomy, thē-ri-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *thērion*, a beast, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The anatomy of animals; zootomy.

Thermal, Thermic, ther'mal, ther'mik, *a.* [From Gr. *thermos*, hot, warm, from *therō*, to warm.] Pertaining to heat; warm.—*Thermal springs, thermal waters*, hot springs.—**Thermally**, ther'mal-li, *adv.* In a thermal manner; with reference to heat.—**Thermo-chemistry**, *n.* That branch of chemistry in which heat is of importance.—**Thermo-current**, *n.* A current of thermo-electricity set up by heat.—**Thermo-dynamic**, *a.* Relating to thermo-dynamics.—**Thermo-dynamics**, *n.* That department of physics which deals with the conversion of heat into mechanical force or energy, and vice versâ.—**Thermo-electric**, *a.* Pertaining to thermo-electricity.—**Thermo-electricity**, *n.* Electricity produced at the junction of two metals, or at a point where a molecular change occurs in a bar of the same metal, when the junction or point is heated above or cooled below the general temperature of the conductor.—**Thermograph, Thermometrograph**, ther'mō-graf, ther-mō-met'rō-graf, *n.* An instrument for automatically recording variations of temperature.—**Thermo-magnetism**, *n.* Magnetism resulting from, or as affected by, the action of heat.—**Thermometer**, ther-mom'et-er, *n.* [Gr. *thermos*, warm, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument by which the temperatures of bodies are ascertained, usually a closed glass tube containing mercury or alcohol, which expands or contracts in accordance with the variations of temperature.—**Thermometric, Thermometrical**, ther-mō-met'rik, ther-mō-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer; made by a thermometer.—**Thermometrically**, ther-mō-met'ri-kal-li, *adv.* In a thermometrical manner.—**Thermometrograph**, ther-mō-met'rō-graf, *n.* A self-registering thermometer.—**Thermo-pile**, *n.* An instrument for measuring very minute degrees of temperature.—**Thermoscope**, ther'mō-skōp, *n.* An instrument by which changes of temperature are indicated and the effects of heat measured.—**Thermostat**, ther'mō-stat, *n.* [Gr. *statos*, standing.] A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature.—**Thermotic, Thermotical**, ther-mot'ik, ther-mot'i-kal, *a.* [From Gr. *thermos*, warm.] Relating to heat; resulting from or dependent on heat.—**Thermotics**, ther-n ot'iks, *n.* The science of heat.

Therology, thē-rol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *thēr, thēr os*, a wild beast, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of the Mammalia.—**Therologist**, thē-rol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in therology.

Thesaurus, thē-sa'rus, *n.* [L. *thesaurus*, from Gr. *thesauros*, from (*ti*)*thēmi*, to place.] A treasury; a lexicon or treasury of words.

These, thēz, *pron.* and *a.*, pl. of *this*.

Thesis, thē'sis, *n.* pl. **Theses**, thē'sēz. [L. *thesis*, Gr. *thesis*, a position, from (*ti*)*thēmi*, to set.] A position or proposition which a person advances and maintains; a subject propounded for a school or college exercise; the exercise itself; an essay or dissertation; *pros.* the part of a foot on which the depression of the voice falls: opposed to *arsis*.

Thespian, thes'pi-an, *a.* [From *Thespis*, who played an important part in the early history of the drama in Greece about B.C. 536.] Relating to Thespis, or to dramatic acting in general; hence, *the Thespian art* is equivalent to *the drama*.

Theurgy, thē'er-ji, *n.* [Gr. *theourgia*, from *theos*, a god, and *ergon*, work.] The working of some divine or supernatural agency in human affairs; a working or producing effects by spiritual means; magic.—**Theurgic, Theurgical**, thē-er'jik, thē-er'ji-kal, *a.* Pertaining to theurgy.—**Theurgist**, thē'er-jist, *n.* One who pretends to theurgy.

Thews, thūz, *n. pl.* [Perhaps same as A. Sax. *thedwas*, manners, habits.] Muscles, sinews, strength.—**Thewed**, thūd, *a.* Having thews, muscle, or strength.—**Thewy**, thū'i, *a.* Brawny; muscular.

They, thā, *pron.*; possess. case *their*, obj. case *them*. [Partly from A. Sax. *thē*, nom. pl. of the def. art., partly from Icel. *their*, they, nom. pl. of the pers. pron.] The pl. form for *he, she*, or *it*, thus denoting more than one person or thing.

Thibet-cloth, ti-bet'kloth, *n.* A camlet or fabric of coarse goats' hair; a fine woollen cloth used for ladies' dresses.

Thick, thik, *a.* [A Sax. *thicce* = O. Fris. *thikke*, Icel. *thykkr*, Dan. *tyk*, D. *dik*, G. *dick*, thick; probably akin to *thigh*, perhaps to *tight*.] Having more or less extent measured through and through or otherwise than in length or breadth: said of solid bodies; relatively of great dimensions when thus measured: opposed to *thin, slender, slim*; dense; having great consistence (*thick* fog or smoke); foggy or misty; close set or planted; closely crowded together; close; following each other closely (blows *thick* as hail); without due flexibility of articulation (*thick* utterance); stupid; gross; very friendly or familiar (colloq.).—*n.* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest.—*Thick and thin*, whatever is in the way; all obstacles or hindrances.—*adv.* In close succession one upon another; fast or close together.—**Thick-coming**, *a.* Coming or following in close succession; crowding one after another.—**Thicken**, thik'n, *v.t.* To make thick or thicker.—*v.i.* To become thick or thicker.—**Thickening**, thik'n-ing, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.—**Thicket**, thik'et, *n.* [Comp. G. *dickicht*, from *dick*, thick.] A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.—**Thick-head**, *n.* A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.—**Thick-headed**, *a.* Dull; stupid.—**Thickish**, thik'ish, *a.* Somewhat thick.—**Thick-knee**, *n.* The stone-plover or stone-curlew.—**Thickly**, thik'li, *adv.* In a thick manner or condition; to considerable depth on a surface; closely.—**Thickness**, thik'nes, *n.* The state of being thick in any sense of the word; measure through from surface to surface; density; consistence; closeness or crowded state; clumsy indistinctness of speech.—**Thickset**, thik'set, *a.* Close set or planted; having a short thick body; thick; stout; stumpy.—*n.* A close or thick hedge; dense underwood.—**Thick-skin**, thik'skin, *n.* A stolid person, not easily irritated by taunts or ridicule.—**Thick-skinned**, *a.* Having a thick skin or rind: not easily moved or irritated, as by taunts, ridicule, or the like.

Thief, thēf, *n. pl.* **Thieves**, thēvz. [A. Sax. *thēof*—Icel. *thjófr*, Sw. *tjuf*, D. *dief*, G. *dieb*, Goth. *thiufs*, thief; root doubtful.] A person who steals or is guilty of theft; one

who deprives another of property secretly or without open force: as opposed to a robber, who openly uses violence.—*Thieves' Latin*, a jargon used by thieves.—**Thieve**, thēv, v.i.—*thieved*, *thieving*. To steal; to practise theft.—v.t. To take by theft; to steal.—**Thievery**, thē'ver-i, n. The practice of stealing; theft.—**Thievish**, thē'vish, a. Given to stealing; of the nature of theft.—**Thievishly**, thē'vish-li, adv. In a thievish manner.—**Thievishness**, thē'vish-nes, n.

Thigh, thī, n. [A. Sax. *theóh*, the thigh = Icel. *thjó*, O.H.G. *dioh*, D. *dij*, O.D. *dyeh*, thigh; probably allied to *thick*.] The thick fleshy portion of the leg between the knee and the trunk.—**Thigh-bone**, n. The bone of the thigh; the femur.

Thill, thil, n. [A. Sax. *thill*, *thille*, a stake, board; Icel. *thili*, *thil*, a deal, a plank; G. *diele*, a board; same root as Skr. *tala*, surface.] The shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage.—**Thiller**, **Thill-horse**, thil'er, n. A horse going between shafts.

Thimble, thim'bl, n. [A. Sax. *thýmel*, a thimble, from *thúma*, thumb; having no doubt been first worn on the thumb, as the sailor's thimble still is. THUMB.] A metal cap or cover for the finger, used in sewing for driving the needle through; *naut.* an iron ring with a rope spliced round it.—**Thimble-case**, n. A case for holding a thimble.—**Thimbleful**, thim'bl-ful, n. As much as a thimble would hold; hence, a very small quantity.—**Thimblerig**, thim'bl-rig, n. [From *rig*, a trick.] A sleight-of-hand trick played with three thimbles and a small ball or pea.—**Thimblerigger**, thim'bl-rig-er, n. One who practises the trick of thimblerig.

Thin, thin, a. [A. Sax. *thynne*, thin = Icel. *thunnr*, D. *dun*, Sw. *tunn*, G. *dünn*; cog. L. *tenuis*, Skr. *tanu*, thin; W. *tenau*, *teneu*, thin, rare; Ir. *tana*, thin, slender; all from root *tan*, to stretch; seen also in L. *tendo*, to stretch, E. *tend*; Gr. *tonos*, L. *tonus*, E. *tone*; L. *tener*, E. *tender*, &c.] Not thick; having little extent from one surface to the opposite (a *thin* plate, a thin board); slight; flimsy (a *thin* veil); rare; not dense: said of aeriform fluids; deficient in body or substance: said of liquids or semi-liquids; not close or crowded; sparse; not abundant (*thin* grass); not numerously filled; slim; slender; lean; faint; feeble; destitute of fulness or volume, as sound; often used adverbially in composition as the first element in compounds (*thin*-clad).—v.t.—*thinned*, *thinning*. To make thin in all its senses.—v.i. To diminish in thickness; to grow or become thin: with *out*, *away*, &c.—**Thinly**, thin'li, adv. In a thin, loose, scattered manner.—**Thinner**, thin'er, n. One who thins or makes thin.—**Thinness**, thin'nes, n. The state of being thin.—**Thinnish**, thin'ish, a. Somewhat thin.—**Thin-skinned**, a. Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive; easily offended; irritable.

Thine, THīn, *pronominal adj.* [A. Sax. *thín*, thine, genit. of *thú*, thou. The loss of the *n* produced *thy*. THOU.] Thy; belonging to thee; used with or without a noun, and either for a nominative or objective or a predicate. ∴ *Thine*, like *thou*, is now used only in poetry or the solemn style, *your* and *yours* otherwise taking its place.

Thing, thing, n. [A. Sax. *thing*, a meeting, cause, affair, &c.; L.G. and D. *ding*, thing, matter, Dan. and Sw. [illegible] Icel. *thing*, a court, an assembly, ro[illegible]tful.] Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity; whatever may be spoken or thought of; an inanimate object; a creature; applied to men and animals in pity, contempt, tenderness, or admiration; a transaction, matter, circumstance, event; *pl.* clothes, personal belongings, luggage.—*The thing*, as it ought to be: a colloquial phrase applied to an ideal or typical condition.

Think, thingk, v.i.—pret. and pp. *thought*. [A. Sax. *thi[illegible]*, *thencan*, to think = Goth. *thagkjan*, G. and D. *denken*, Icel. *thekkja*, Dan. *tænke*; allied to *thank*, and to A. Sax. *thyncan*, to seem, whence *methinks*.] To have the mind occupied on some subject; to revolve ideas in the mind; to perform any mental operation; to cogitate; to muse; to meditate; to consider; to deliberate; to judge, conclude, be of opinion (I *think* it will rain); to purpose, design, intend; to imagine, suppose, fancy.—*To think of*, to estimate; to esteem (to *think* little *of* a book).—*To think on* or *upon*, to meditate or muse on; to light on or discover by meditation (to *think* on an expedient).—v.t. To form in the mind; to imagine; to hold in opinion; to regard, consider, esteem; to form a conception of.—*To think scorn*, to disdain; to scorn.—*To think shame*, to feel shame; to be ashamed.—**Thinkable**, thingk'a-bl, a. Capable of being thought; conceivable; cogitable.—**Thinker**, thingk'er, n. One who thinks; one who reasons or meditates (a deep *thinker*): one who writes on speculative subjects.—**Thinking**, thingk'ing, a. Able to think; having the faculty of thought.—n. The act or state of one who thinks: thought; cogitation.—**Thinkingly**, thingk'ing-li, adv. By thought.

Thinly, **Thinness**, &c. Under THIN.

Third, therd, a. [A. Sax. *thridda*; cog. Goth. *thridja*, Icel. *thrithi*, Sw. *tredje*, Dan. *tredie*, D. *derde*, G. *dritte*, Gr. *tritos*, L. *tertius*, Skr. *tritiya*, W. *trydy*, Gael. *treas*—all from words signifying *three*. THREE.] Next after the second; being one of three equal parts into which anything is divided.—*Third estate*, in Great Britain, the commonalty or commons, represented by the House of Commons.—*Third person*, *gram.* the person spoken of; *the third person* in the Trinity, the Holy Spirit.—n. The third part of anything; the sixtieth part of a second of time; *mus.* an interval consisting of three conjunct degrees of the scale; the upper of the two notes including this interval.—**Third-borough**, n. An under-constable.—**Thirdly**, therd'li, adv. In the third place.—**Third-rate**, a. Next below second-rate; quite inferior; in the *navy*, applied to a certain class of men-of-war.

Thirst, therst, n. [A. Sax. *thyrst*, *thurst*, thirst = Sw. and Dan. *törst*, Icel. *thorsti*, D. *dorst*, G. *durst*, Goth. *thaurstei*, thirst; allied to Icel. *thurr*, G. *dürr*, dry, the root being that of L. *torridus*, torrid, *terra*, the earth, the dry land; Gr. *tersomai*, to be dry; Skr. *tarsh*, to thirst.] The desire, uneasiness, or suffering occasioned by want of drink; vehement desire for drink; a want and eager desire after anything (a *thirst* for knowledge).—v.i. [A. Sax. *thyrstan*, Icel. *thyrsta*.] To experience thirst; to have desire to drink; to have a vehement desire for anything.—**Thirster**, thers'ter, n. One who thirsts.—**Thirsty**, thers'ti, a. [A. Sax. *thyrstig*.] Feeling a painful sensation for want of drink; having thirst; very dry; parched; having a vehement desire of anything.—**Thirstily**, thers'ti-li, adv. In a thirsty manner.—**Thirstiness**, thers'ti-nes, n. The state of being thirsty.

Thirteen, ther'tēn, a. [A. Sax. *threótýne*, lit. three-ten.] Ten and three.—n. The number which consists of ten and three.—**Thirteenth**, ther'tēnth, a. The third after the tenth; being one of thirteen equal parts of a thing.—n. One of thirteen equal parts of anything.

Thirty, ther'ti, a. [A. Sax. *thrittig*, *thritig*, from *threó*, *thrí*, three, and *-tig*, ten = L. *decem*, Gr. *deka*, ten.] Thrice ten; ten three times repeated.—n. The number which consists of three times ten.—**Thirtieth**, ther'ti-eth, a. The next in order after the twenty-ninth; being one of thirty equal parts of a thing.—n. One of thirty equal parts of anything.

This, THis, a. and *pron.* pl. **These**, THēz. [A. Sax. masc. *thes*, fem. *theos*, neut. *this*, from the pronominal stem seen in *the*, *that*, *thither*, &c., and A. Sax. *se*, *sa*, he (= Skr. *sa*, he).] A demonstrative used with or without a noun to denote something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned: often opposed to *that* (the latter referring to something more remote); applied to time, *this* may refer to the present time; now; to time next to come, or to time immediately ended; frequently used to signify present state, condition, &c.

Thistle, this'l, n. [A. Sax. *thistel*, a thistle = Icel. *thistill*, G. and D. *distel*, Sw. *tistel*, Sc. *thrissle*, thistle; origin doubtful.] The common name of a tribe of prickly plants of numerous species, most of them inhabitants of Europe; regarded as the national emblem of Scotland.—**Thistle-finch**, n. The goldfinch.—**Thistly**, this'l-i, a. Overgrown with thistles; resembling a thistle; prickly.

Thither, THiTH'er, adv. [A. Sax. *thider*, Icel. *thathra*, thither, there; from demonstrative stem seen in *the*, *that*, and suffix *ther*—*tra* in Skr. *tatra*, there, from root *tar*, to go.] To that place: opposed to *hither*; to that end or result.—*Hither and thither*, to this place and that; one way and another.—**Thitherward**, THiTH'er-wėrd, adv. Toward that place.

Thlipsis, thlip'sis, n. [Gr. *thlipsis*, pressure, from *thlibō*, to press.] *Med.* compression; constriction of vessels by an external cause.

Tho', THō. A contraction of *though*.

Thole, **Thole-pin**, thōl, n. [A. Sax. *thol*, a thole-pin = Icel. *thollr*, a thole-pin, a wooden peg; L. G. *dolle*, D. *dol*, a thole.] A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing; often in pairs, the oar resting between; also written *Thowl*.

Thole, thōl, v.t.—*tholed*, *tholing*. [A. Sax. *tholian* = Goth. *thulan*, Icel. *thola*, to endure; same root as L. *tolerare*, to tolerate.] To bear; to endure; to undergo. [Prov.]

Tholobate, thol'ō-bāt, n. [Gr. *tholos*, a dome, and *basis*, basis.] *Arch.* the substructure on which a dome rests.

Thomist, tom'ist, n. A follower of the scholastic philosophy of *Thomas* Aquinas, in opposition to *Scotist*.

Thong, thong, n. [A. Sax. *thwang*, *thwong*, a thong; Icel. *thvengr*, a strap, a latchet.] A strap of leather used for fastening anything; a long narrow strip of leather or similar material.

Thor, thor, n. [Icel. *Thórr*, from older *Thonor*, equivalent to A. Sax. *thunor*, E. *thunder*. THUNDER.] The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians, the god of thunder; son of Odin. *Thursday* is called after him.

Thorax, thō'raks, n. [Gr. *thōrax*, the chest, a breastplate.] The cavity of the body formed by the spine, ribs, and breast-bone, and containing the lungs, heart, &c.; the chest; the corresponding portion of animals; the portion of an insect between the head and abdomen.—**Thoracic**, thō-ras'ik, a. Pertaining to or contained in the thorax or chest.—*Thoracic duct*, *anat.* the vessel which receives the chyle conveyed by the lacteals, and carries it along the spine to the left subclavian vein, where it enters the blood.

Thorium, **Thorinum**, thō'ri-um, thō-rī'num, n. [From *Thor*, the Scandinavian deity.] A metal obtained as a gray powder which burns with great splendour.—**Thoria**, **Thorina**, thō'ri-a, thō-rī'na, n. An oxide of thorium.—**Thorite**, thō'rīt, n. A mineral found in Norway containing thorium.

Thorn, thorn, n. [A. Sax. *thorn* = Icel. *thorn*, Goth. *thaurnus*, Dan. *torn*, D. *doorn*, G. *dorn*; same word as Pol. *tarn*, Bohem. *trn*; Probably from a root meaning to pierce, seen also in *through*, *thrill*, &c.] A common name of trees and shrubs armed with spines or prickles, as the black-thorn, buck-thorn, and especially the common hawthorn; any sharp-pointed spiny or prickly process growing on a plant; *fig.* anything that annoys or torments sharply; a care or trouble.—**Thorn-apple**, n. An annual plant of the potato family with narcotic properties, used medicinally.—**Thorn-back**, n. A species of skate with spines on its back and tail.—**Thorn-hedge**, n. A hedge of hawthorn.—**Thorny**, thor'ni, a. Full of thorns, spines, or prickles; prickly; vexatious; harassing.

Thorough, thur'ō, a. [Same word as *through*.] Going completely to the end; extending to all particulars; complete; perfect.—*Thorough bass*, the mode of expressing chords by means of figures placed over or under a given bass, such figures indicating the harmony *through* all the other parts; also sometimes used as equivalent to *harmony*.—**Thorough-bred**, a. Of pure or un-

mixed breed, bred from a sire and dam of purest blood; hence, high-spirited; mettlesome.—*n.* An animal, especially a horse, of pure blood.—**Thoroughfare**, thur'ō-fār, *n.* [A. Sax. *thurhfaru.*] An unobstructed way; especially an unobstructed road or street for public traffic.—**Thorough-going**, *a.* Going or ready to go all lengths; extreme.—**Thorough-lighted**, *a.* Having windows on opposite sides, the light not being intercepted by partitions.—**Thoroughly**, thur'ō-li, *adv.* In a thorough manner; fully; completely.—**Thoroughness**, thur'ō-nes, *n.*—**Thorough-paced**, *a.* *Lit.* trained to go through all the paces of a well-trained horse; hence, going all lengths; downright; consummate.

Thorp, Thorpe, thorp, *n.* [A. Sax. *thorp*=Icel. *thorp*, Sw. and Dan. *torp*, D. *dorp*, G. *dorf*, a village, a hamlet.] A group of houses standing together in the country; a hamlet; a village.

These, THēz, *a.* and *pron.* Historically the plural of *this*, being another form of *those*, but used as plural of *that*.

Thoth, thoth, *n.* An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks considered to be identical with Hermes (Mercury).

Thou, THou, *pron.*; obj. and dat. *thee*, pl. *ye* or *you*. [A. Sax. *thū*, genit. *thīn*, dat. and acc. *thē*, nom. pl. *ge*, genit. *eower*, dat and acc. *eow*; Icel. *thū*, Goth. *thu* D. Dan. and G. *du*; L. *tu*, Gr. *su*, *tu*, Skr. *tvam*, Slav *ti*, W. *ti*, Gael. *tu*, thou.] The second personal pronoun in the singular number used to indicate the person spoken to; but in ordinary language the plural form *you* is now universally substituted, *thou* being used in the poetical or solemn style, as also among the Friends or Quakers.

Though, THō, *conj.* [A. Sax *theah*, though=Icel. *thō*, Dan. *dog*, D. and G. *doch*, Goth. *thauh*, though; from stem of *that*, *the*.] Granting or allowing it to be the fact that; notwithstanding that.—*As though*, as if.—*What though*, elliptically for what though the fact or case is so. ∴ Syn. under WHILE, ALTHOUGH.—*adv.* However; for all that.

Thought, that, pret. and pp. of *think*.

Thought, that, *n.* [A. Sax. *thoht*, *gethoht*, from *thencan*, to think, pret. *thohte*, pp. *gethoht*; Icel. *thōtti*, G. *gedacht*. THINK.] The act or power of thinking; cogitation; meditation; that which is thought; an idea; a conception; a judgment; a fancy; a conceit; deliberation; reflection; solicitude.—*A thought*, a small degree or quantity. [Colloq.]—*Second thoughts*, maturer reflection; after-consideration.—**Thoughtful**, that'ful, *a.* Full of thought; contemplative; meditative; attentive; careful; mindful; full of anxiety; solicitous.—**Thoughtfully**, that'ful-li, *adv.* In a thoughtful manner.—**Thoughtfulness**, that'ful-nes, *n.* Serious attention; solicitude.—**Thoughtless**, that'les, *a.* Free from thought or care; heedless; negligent; light-minded.—**Thoughtlessly**, that'les-li, *adv.* Without thought; carelessly.—**Thoughtlessness**, that'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being thoughtless; heedlessness; inattention.—**Thought-reading**, *n.* A so-called psychical power by which it is claimed some persons are able to read the thoughts of others, or at least tell the object of their thoughts.—**Thought-reader**, *n.* One who possesses or pretends to possess the power of thought-reading.

Thousand, thou'zand, *n.* [A. Sax. *thūsend*=Icel. *thūs-hund*, *thūs-hundrath*, Dan. *tusind*, D. *duizend*, Goth. *thūsundi*, G. *tausend*.] The number of ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.—*a.* Denoting the number of ten hundred, or proverbially, a great number indefinitely.—**Thousandfold**, thou'zand-fōld, *a.* Multiplied by a thousand.—**Thousandth**, thou'zandth, *a.* Completing the number a thousand; being one of a thousand equal parts of anything.—*n.* The thousandth part of anything.

Thowel, Thowl, thōl, *n.* THOLE.

Thrall, thral, *n.* [A. Sax. *thræl*=Icel. *thræll*, Sw. *träl*, Dan. *træl*, a serf, a slave.] A slave; a bondman.—**Thraldom**, thral'dom, *n.* Slavery; bondage.

Thrap,* thrap, *v.t.* [Altered from *frap*.] *Naut.* to frap.

Thrash, Thresh, thrash, thresh, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *threscan*, *therscan*, to thrash (corn), to beat=Icel *threskja*, Sw. *troska*, Dan. *tærske*, D. *dorschen*, G. *dreschen*, Goth. *thriskan*; comp. Lith. *traszketi*, to rattle.] To beat out or separate the grain or seeds from by a flail or thrashing-machine, or by treading with oxen; to beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub.—*v.i.* To drive out grain from straw.—**Thrasher, Thresher**, thrash'er, thresh'er, *n.* One who thrashes grain; a species of shark which uses its tail as a weapon.—**Thrashing, Threshing**, thrash'ing, thresh'ing, *n.* The operation by which grain is thrashed; a beating or drubbing.—**Thrashing-floor**, *n.* A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.—**Thrashing-machine, Thrashing-mill**, *n.* A machine for separating grain from the straw, and in which the moving power is that of horses, oxen, wind, water, or steam.

Thrasonical, thrā-son'i-kal, *a.* [From *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.] Given to bragging; boastful.—**Thrasonically**, thrā-son'i-kal-li, *adv.* Boastingly.

Thrave, thrāv, *n.* [Icel. *threfi*, a thrave; Dan. *trave*, a score of sheaves.] Twenty-four stooks or shocks of a grain crop of twelve sheaves each.

Thread, thred, *n.* [A. Sax. *thræd*, lit. what is twisted, from *thrāwan*, to twist, to throw; similarly Icel. *thrāðr*, Dan. *traad*, D. *draad*, G. *draht*, thread. THROW.] A fine cord, especially such as is used for sewing; the filaments of fibrous substances, such as cotton, flax, silk, or wool, spun out into a slender line; anything resembling this; any slender filament; continued course or tenor (the *thread* of a discourse); the prominent spiral part of a screw.—*v.t.* To pass a thread through the eye or aperture of; to pass or go through, as through a narrow way or any intricate course.—**Threadbare**, thred'bār, *a.* Having the nap worn off so as to show the separate threads; hence, trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost novelty or interest.—**Threadbareness**, thred'bār-nes, *n.*—**Thread-cell**, *n.* NEMATOCYST.—**Threader**, thred'ėr, *n.* One who threads.—**Threadiness**, thred'i-nes, *n.* The state of being thready.—**Thread-lace**, *n.* Lace made of linen thread.—**Thread-paper**, *n.* A thin strip of paper for wrapping up a skein of thread.—**Thready**, thred'i, *a.* Like thread; filamentous; containing thread.

Threat, thret, *n.* [A. Sax *threat*, threat, punishment; from stem of A. Sax. *threotan*, to tire, harass; Goth. *thriutan*, G. *verdriessen*, to annoy; allied to L. *trudo*, to thrust (in *intrude*).] A menace; a declaration of an intention to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.—*v.t.* and *i.* To threaten. [*Shak.*]—**Threaten**, thret'n, *v.t.* To use threats towards; to declare an intention of injuring; to menace; to menace by action; to act as if intending to injure; to exhibit the appearance of bringing something evil or unpleasant on (the clouds *threaten* us with rain); to show to be impending (the sky *threatens* a storm).—*v.i.* To use threats or menaces.—**Threatener**, thret'n-ėr, *n.* One that threatens.—**Threatening**, thret'n-ing, *a.* Indicating a threat or menace; indicating something impending.—**Threateningly**, thret'n-ing-li, *adv.* In a threatening manner.

Threave, thrēv, *n.* Same as *Thrave*.

Three, thrē, *a.* [A. Sax. *thri*, *threó*=Goth *threis*, Icel. *thrír*, Dan. *tre*, D. *drie*, G. *drei*; cog. W. Ir. and Gael *tri*, Lith. *trys*, L. *tres*, Gr. *treis*, Skr *tri*.] Two and one.—*Three-times-three*, three cheers thrice repeated.—*n.* The number which consists of two and one; a symbol representing this.—*Rule of three*, the arithmetical rule otherwise called *Proportion*.—**Three-cornered**, *a.* Having three corners or angles; triangular.—**Three-decker**, *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks.—**Threefold**, thrē'fōld, *a.* Consisting of three in one; triple.—*adv.* In a threefold manner; trebly.—**Three-foot**, *a.* Measuring three feet; as, a *three-foot* rule.—**Three-pence**, *n.* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.—**Three-penny**, *a.* Worth three pence only; hence, of little worth.—**Three-pile**, *n.* An old name for the finest and most costly kind of velvet.—**Three-ply**, *a.* Threefold; consisting of three strands, as cord, yarn, &c.—**Threescore**, thrē'skōr, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Threne, thrēn, *n.* [L. *threnus*, from Gr. *thrēnos*, lamentation.] A complaint or lamentation.—**Threnetic, Threnetical**, thrē-net'ik, thrē-net'i-kal, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.—**Threnodial**, thrē-nō'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to a threnody; elegiac.—**Threnodist**, thre'nō-dist, *n.* A writer of threnodies.—**Threnody**, thre'nō-di, *n.* [Gr. *thrēnōdia*—*thrēnos*, and *ōdē*, ode.] A song of lamentation; a dirge.

Thresh, *v.t.* and *i.* THRASH.

Threshold, thresh'ōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *therscwald*, *therscold*, *therxold*, from *therscan*, to thrash or thresh, and apparently *wald*, a wood, timber, because this bar was thrashed or trod upon by the feet.] A door-sill; the stone or piece of timber which lies under a door; hence, entrance; beginning; outset (the *threshold* of an argument).

Threw, thrö, pret. of *throw*.

Thrice, thrīs, *adv.* [O.E. *thries*, *thrise*, from *thrie*, three, with genit. term., like *once*, *twice*.] Three times; also often used for emphasis or intensity (*thrice* blessed, &c.).

Thrid, thrid, *v.t.*—*thridded*, *thridding*. [A form of *thread*.] To pass through, as through an intricate way or narrow passage; to thread.

Thrift, thrift, *n.* [From Icel *thrift*. THRIVE.] A thriving state or condition (*Shak.*); economical management in regard to property; economy; frugality; a plant which grows on the coasts of Britain, and is often planted in gardens as a border-plant; sea-pink.—**Thriftily**, thrif'ti-li, *adv.* In a thrifty manner; frugally.—**Thriftiness**, thrif'ti-nes, *n.* The quality of being thrifty; economy; frugality.—**Thriftless**, thrift'les, *a.* Having no thrift; profuse; extravagant.—**Thriftlessly**, thrift'les-li, *adv.* Extravagantly.—**Thriftlessness**, thrift'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being thriftless.—**Thrifty**, thrif'ti, *a.* Having thrift; careful in husbanding resources; frugal, economical.

Thrill, thril, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *thyrlian*, *thyrelian* (from *thurh*, through), *thyrel*, a hole=*tril* of *nostril*), to pierce=D. *drillen*, to bore, to [illegible] troops (whence E. to *drill*; same root [illegible].] To pierce in a figurative sense; to affect with a pricking or tingling sensation through the whole body.—*v.i.* To pass through the system so as to cause a slight shiver or quiver; to feel a shivering sensation running through the body; to shiver; to quiver or move with a tremulous movement.—*n.* A warbling; a trill; a thrilling sensation.

Thrive, thrīv, *v.i.*—pret. *throve*, pp. *thriven* (thriv'n); ppr. *thriving*. [From Icel. *thrífask*, to thrive (a reflexive verb, *sk* meaning self, as in *bask*), whence also *thrift*, [illegible] Dan. *trives*, to thrive.] To prosper; to succeed; to be fortunate; to increase in goods and estate; [illegible] acquisitions; to [illegible] (a *thriving* business) [illegible] well; to have a good [illegible] ously or luxuriantly [illegible] **thri'ver**, *n.* One who thrives.—**thri'ving**, *a.* Being prosperous [illegible] in wealth; flourishing.—**Thrivingly**, thri'ving-li, *adv.* In a thriving or prosperous way.—**Thrivingness**, thri'ving-nes, *n.*

Thro', thrö, *a.* Contraction of *Through*.

Throat, thrōt, *n.* [A. Sax. *throte*; akin G. *drossel*, the throat, the throttle; comp. D. *strot*, throat; hence *throttle*.] The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe; the fauces; the pharynx; an opening or entrance somewhat resembling the throat (the *throat* of a valley); *bot.* the mouth of a monopetalous corolla; *arch.* the part of a chimney between the gathering and the flue; *fort.* same as *Gorge*.—*To lie in one's throat*, to lie outrageously.—**Throaty**, thrō'ti, *a.* Guttural; uttered back in the throat.

Throb, throb, *v.i.*—*throbbed*, *throbbing*. [O.E. *throbbe*; origin doubtful.] To beat as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity.

quiver or vibrate.—*Throbbing pain*, a pain augmented by the pulsation of the arteries.—*n.* A beat or strong pulsation, palpitation.—**Throbless**, throb'les, *a.* Not beating or throbbing.

Throe, thrō, *n.* [A. Sax. *threá*, affliction, from *threówian*, to afflict; akin Icel. *thrá*, a throe, a hard struggle.] [illegible] agony; the anguish of travail in childbirth; a cleaving tool; a frow.

Thrombus, thrŏm'bus, *n.* [L. from Gr. *thrombos*, a clot.] A fibrinous clot of blood which forms [illegible] and [illegible] blood-vessel.—**Thrombosis**, [illegible] *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* the obstruction [illegible] blood-vessel by a thrombus.

Throne, thrōn, *n.* [O. [illegible] L. *thronus*, from Gr. *thronos*, a seat, chair.] An elevated and ornamental chair of state used by a king, emperor, pope, bishop, &c.; the official chair of a presiding official of certain societies; sovereign power and dignity; also the wielder of that power: usually with *the*.—*v.t.*—*throned*, *throning*. To place on a royal seat; [illegible] to exalt.—**Throneless**, thrōn'les, *a.* [illegible] it a [illegible]

Throng, throng, [illegible] Sax. *thrang* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *trang* [illegible] *dringen*, to [illegible] same [illegible] to twist [illegible] [illegible] multitude [illegible] persons [illegible] a close body; a crowd; a great number of things [illegible] gathering; *throng* of [illegible] together; to come in [illegible] crowd [illegible]; to [illegible] [illegible]

Throppe, [illegible] throp'l, [illegible] from [illegible] throttle.

Throstle, thros'l, *n.* [illegible] corresponding [illegible] A. Sax. [illegible] Dan. [illegible] thrush. [illegible] song-[illegible] [illegible] for spinning [illegible] frame.—**Throstle**-[illegible]

Throttle, [illegible] from *throat*.] The windpipe [illegible] throat (colloq.). [illegible] To choke; to stop the breath by compressing the throat; to strangle; to pronounce with a choking voice [illegible].—**Throttler**, throt'-ler, *n.* One who throttles.—**Throttle-valve**, *n.* *Steam-engines*, a valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder.

Through, [illegible] E. *thurgh*, *thurch*, A. Sax. [illegible] G. *durch*, D. *door*, [illegible] *tre*, Armor. *tre*, [illegible] across; the root [illegible] Skr. *tri*, *tar*, to pass [illegible] also E. *thrill*, *trite*, &c. [illegible] same word.] From end to end [illegible] side to side of; between the [illegible] to pass *through* a ga[illegible] of; by means of; on account of [illegible] over the whole surface or extent of; throughout; among or in the midst of; in the way of passage; among, in the way of experiencing; from beginning to end of [illegible]. From one end or side to the other; from beginning to end; to the end; to completion.—*To carry through*, to complete; to accomplish.—*To fall through*, to [illegible] to an unsuccessful issue; to fail.—*To go through with* something, to prosecute it to the end.—*a.* Going with little [illegible] interruption from one important [illegible] to another (a *through* [illegible] *through* journey).—**Through**-[illegible] A carriage in a through-[illegible] **Throughly**, thrö'li, *adv.* Completely; thoroughly.—**Throughout**, thrö-out', *prep.* Quite through in every part of; from one extremity to the other of.—*adv.* Everywhere; in every part.—**Through-ticket**, *n.* A ticket for the whole of a long journey.—**Through-traffic**, *n.* The traffic from end to end of a railway or other system of conveyance, or over more than one system: opposed to local traffic.—**Through-train**, *n.* A train which goes the whole length of a railway, or a long route.

Throve, thrōv, pret. of *thrive*.

Throw, thrō, *v.t.*—*threw* (thrö), *thrown* (thrōn). [A. Sax. *thráwan*, to twist (as to throw silk), to throw; akin D. *draaijen*, G. *drehen*, to twist, to turn; same root as [illegible], to twist, to throw (whence [illegible]). *Thread* is a derivative.] To fling or cast in any manner; to hurl; to dash; often *refl.* (*throw* himself on the enemy); to prostrate, as in wrestling; to overturn; to divest one's self of; to shed; to give violent utterance or expression to; to send (to *throw* defiance); to put on or over with haste or negligence; to wind or twist two or more filaments of, as of silk, so as to form one thread; *pottery*, to form or shape roughly on a wheel or throwing-engine.—*To throw away*, to cast away; to part with or bestow without compensation, to spend recklessly; to squander; to waste; to reject; to refuse.—*To throw back*, to cast or hurl back; to reject; to retort.—*To throw by*, to cast or lay aside as useless.—*To throw down*, to cast on the ground; to overturn; to subvert; to destroy.—*To throw in*, to cast or fling in or into; to put in or deposit along with others; to interpolate; to give [illegible] the bargain.—*To throw off*, to cast [illegible]; to discard; to reject; to [illegible] one impression.—*To throw one's self on or upon*, to resign one's self to the favour, benevolence, protection, &c., of.—*To throw open*, to open suddenly or widely; to give free or unrestricted admission to.—*To throw out*, to cast out; to reject or discard; to expel; [illegible] so as to project; to emit; to in[illegible] (to *throw out* a hint).—*To throw* [illegible] discard; to abandon.—*To throw* [illegible] erect or [illegible] rapidly; to resign; to [illegible]; to eject from the stomach; to [illegible]—*v.i.* To perform the act of casting [illegible] to cast dice.—*n.* The act of one who throws; a cast; a cast of dice; hence, risk; venture; decision of fortune; *geol.* and *mining*, a dislocation of strata up or down.—**Thrower**, thrō'er, *n.* One who throws; a person who twists silk; a throwster.—**Throwing-engine**, **Throwing-wheel**, *n.* A potter's wheel.—**Thrown-silk**, *n.* Silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope.—**Throw-off**, *n.* A start in a hunt or race.—**Throwster**, thrō'stér, *n.* One who throws or twists silk.

Thrum, thrum, *n.* [Allied to D. *drom*, thrum; Icel. *thrömr*, margin, edge; same root as L. *terminus*, an end.] The end of a weaver's web; the fringe of threads by which it is fastened to the loom, and [illegible] which the cloth when woven has to be [illegible] coarse yarn.—**Thrummed-mat**, *n.* A [illegible] or piece of canvas with short strands of yarn stuck through it: used in a vessel's rigging about any part, to prevent chafing.—**Thrummy**, thrum'i, *a.* Furnished with or resembling thrums.

Thrum, thrum, *v.i.*—*thrummed*, *thrumming*. [Akin to *drum*; comp. *strum*.] To play coarsely or unskilfully on a stringed instrument, to make a drumming noise.—*v.t.* To play roughly on with the fingers; to drum; to tap.

Thrush, thrush, *n.* [A. Sax. *thrisce*, a thrush; akin to Icel. *thröstr*, Sw. *trost*, Rus. *drozd*; same root as L. *turdus*, a thrush. *Throstle* is a dim. form.] A passerine bird of various species, including the song-thrush or mavis, the missel-thrush, &c., celebrated for their powers of song.

Thrush, thrush, *n.* [From Icel. *thurr*, dry, and [illegible] *tröske*, Sw. *torsk*, the thrush; akin [illegible]] *Pathol.* a disease characterized by vesicles of a pearl colour, affecting the lips and mouth; aphthæ; also an inflammatory and suppurating disease in the feet of the horse.

Thrust, thrust, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *thrust*. [O.E. *thriste*, *threste*, from Icel. *thrýsta*, to thrust, probably same root as L. *trudo*, to thrust.] To push or drive with force; to impel: usually followed by *away*, *from*, *in*, *off*, &c.—*To thrust on*, to impel; to urge.—*To thrust through*, to pierce; to stab.—*To thrust out*, to expel; to push out or protrude.—*To thrust one's self in or into*, to obtrude; to intrude.—*v.i.* To make a push; to make a lunge with a weapon.—*n.* A violent push or drive, as with the hand or foot or with a pointed weapon; a lunge; a stab; *mech.* the force exerted by any body against another body, such as the force exerted by rafters or beams against the walls supporting them.—*Thrust of an arch*, the force by which it tends to press outwards the abutments from which it springs.—**Thruster**, thrus'tér, *n.* One who thrusts.—**Thrust-hoe**, *n.* A hoe which is worked by pushing.

Thud, thud, *n.* [Imitative; comp. A. Sax. *thoden*, din.] The sound produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance; a blow causing a dull sound.

Thug, thug, *n.* [Hind.] A member of a peculiar association of robbers and assassins formerly prevalent in India, who strangled their victims partly from religious motives.—**Thuggee**, thug-gē', *n.* The profession and practices of the Thugs. Also **Thuggism**, **Thuggeeism**, thug'izm, thug'ē-izm.

Thule, thū'lē, *n.* The name given by the ancients to the most northern country which they knew of, supposed to have been Iceland, Norway, or the Shetland Islands; often spoken of by the Romans as *ultima Thule*, remotest Thule; hence, *fig.*, a farthest point or limit.—**Thulite**, thū'līt, *n.* A rare variety of the mineral epidote found in Norway.

Thumb, thum, *n.* [A. Sax. *thúma*, the thumb—Dan. *tomme*, D. *duim*, G. *daumen*, from root seen in L. *tum*[illegible], to swell, whence *tumid*. *Thimble* is a derivative.] The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals.—*Under one's thumb*, under one's power or influence.—*Rule of thumb*. RULE.—*v.t.* To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers, or by frequent handling.—**Thumbed**, thumd, *a.* Having thumbs; soiled or worn with the thumb or the fingers.—**Thumbkins**, thum'kins, *n. pl.* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumbs by means of screws. Called also *Thumb-screw*.—**Thumbless**, thum'les, *a.* Having no thumb; hence, clumsy.—**Thumb-mark**, *n.* A mark left by the thumb, as on the leaves of a book.—**Thumb-ring**, *n.* A ring formerly worn on the thumb.—**Thumb-screw**, *n.* A screw to be turned by the finger and thumb; the thumbkins.—**Thumb-stall**, *n.* A sheath of leather or other substance to be worn on the thumb by sail-makers and others.

Thummim, thum'im, *n. pl.* A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn in the breastplate of the high-priest, but what they were is not known.

Thump, thump, *n.* [Allied to Dan. *dump*, [illegible], *dump*, dull, low; D. *dompen*, to [illegible]; perhaps of imitative origin; comp. [illegible] *plump*.] The sound made by the [illegible] fall of a heavy body; hence, a heavy [illegible] given with anything that is thick.—[illegible] To strike or beat with something thick or heavy.—*v.i.* To strike or fall with a heavy blow.—**Thumper**, thump'ér, *n.* One who thumps; a person or thing which is huge or great (colloq.).—**Thumping**, thump'ing, *a.* Large; heavy. [Colloq.]

Thunder, thun'dér, *n.* [From A. Sax. *thunor*, thunder (with insertion of *d*, as in *gender*, *jaundice*); D. *donder*, G. *donner*; cog. L. *tonitru*, Per. *tundur*; same root as L. *tonare*, to sound, E. *stun*, G. *stöhnen*, to groan, Gr. *stonos*, a groaning. THOR.] The sound which follows a flash of lightning; a report due to the sudden disturbance of the air produced by a violent discharge of atmospheric electricity or lightning; any loud noise (*thunders of* applause); an awful or startling denunciation or threat (the *thunders* of the Vatican).—*v.i.* To make thunder: often impersonal (it *thundered* yesterday); to make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance.—*v.t.* To emit as with the noise of thunder; to utter or issue by way of threat or denunciation.—**Thunderbolt**, thun'dér-bōlt, *n.* A destructive flash of lightning, formerly supposed to be accompanied by the fall of a solid body; a dreadful threat, denunciation, or censure; a fulmination.—**Thunder-clap**, *n.* A clap or burst of thunder; a thunder-peal.—**Thunder-cloud**, *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder, of dark and dense appearance.—**Thunderer**, thun'dér-ér, *n.* One who thunders; an epithet of Jupiter.—**Thunder-head**, *n.*

A kind of cumulus cloud. — **Thundering**, thun'dėr-ing, *a.* Producing or characterized by a loud rumbling or rattling noise, as that of thunder or artillery; large or extraordinary (colloq.). — **Thunderous**, thun'dėr-us, *a.* Producing thunder; making a noise like thunder; giving a loud and deep sound. — **Thunder-peal**, *n.* A peal or clap of thunder.—**Thunder-shower**, *n.* A shower that accompanies thunder.—**Thunder-stone**, *n.* A thunderbolt (*Shak.*); a variety of crystalline iron pyrites; a belemnite; a flint arrow-head.—**Thunder-storm**, *n.* A storm accompanied with thunder.—**Thunderstruck**, thun'dėr-struk, *p.* and *a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented.—**Thundery**, **Thundry**, thun'dėr-i, thun'dri, *a.* Accompanied with thunder.

Thurible, thū'ri-bl, *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, from *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense.] A kind of censer in the shape of a covered vase, perforated to allow the fumes of incense to escape.—**Thurifer**, thū'ri-fėr, *n.* *R. Cath. Ch.* the attendant who carries the thurible. — **Thuriferous**, thū-rif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *thus*, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or bearing frankincense. — **Thurification**, thū'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* [L. *thus*, and *facio*, to make.] The act of burning incense.—**Thurify**, thū'ri-fi, *v.t.* To perfume with incense; to cense.

Thursday, thėrz'dā, *n.* [That is, *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to Thor, the old Scandinavian god of thunder.] The fifth day of the week.

Thus, ᴛʜus, *adv.* [A. Sax. *thus*, akin to *thes*, *theos*, *this*, this. Tʜɪs.] In this way, manner, or state; accordingly; things being so; to this degree or extent; so (*thus* wise).—*Thus far*, *thus much*, to this point; to this degree.

Thus, thus, *n.* [L. *thus*, *tus*.] Frankincense; also the resin of the spruce-fir.

Thwack, thwak, *v.t.* [Modified from A. Sax. *thaccian*, to stroke gently; Icel. *thjókka*, to thwack. *Whack* is another form.] To strike, bang, beat, or thrash.—*n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy; a bang.

Thwart, thwart, *a.* [From Icel. *thvert*, transverse; Sw. *tvärt*, Dan. *tvert*, across; *tvär*, *tver*, cross; akin A. Sax. *thweorh*, across, perverse.] Transverse; being across something else. — *v.t.* To place or pass over†; to cross, as a purpose; to frustrate or defeat (a design, a person).—*n.* Opposition†; the seat of a boat placed athwart it. — **Thwarter**, thwar'tėr, *n.* One who thwarts.—**Thwartly**, thwart'li, *adv.* With opposition; crossly; perversely.—**Thwartness**, thwart'nes, *n.*—**Thwartship**, thwart'ship, *a.* *Naut.* lying across the vessel.—**Thwartships**, thwart'ships, *adv.* *Naut.* across the ship.

Thy, ᴛʜi, *pron.* [Tʜɪɴᴇ.] Belonging or pertaining to thee: possessive pronoun of the second person singular.

Thyine, thi'in, *n.* [Gr. *thyinos*, pertaining to the tree *thyia*, *thya*, a tree with sweet-smelling wood.] An epithet for a precious wood, mentioned Rev. xviii. 12, supposed to be that of the white cedar or of the sandarach-tree.

Thylacine, thi'la-sin, *n.* [Gr. *thylakos*, a pouch.] The Tasmanian wolf.

Thylacoleo, thi-la-kō'lē-ō, *n.* [Gr. *thylakos*, a pouch, and *leōn* (L. *leo*), a lion.] A remarkable extinct carnivorous marsupial, equalling a lion in size.

Thyme, tīm, *n.* [L. *thymum*, from Gr. *thymon*, thyme, from *thyō*, to smell.] A genus of small undershrubs, of which the common or garden thyme is a favourite on account of its aromatic odour.—**Thymy**, tī'mi, *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

Thymus, thī'mus, *n.* [From Gr. *thymos*, thyme, being compared to the flower of this plant by Galen.] *Anat.* a glandular body situated behind the sternum or breast-bone in children, often entirely disappearing in adults.

Thyroid, **Thyreoid**, thī'roid, thī'rē-oid, *a.* [Gr. *thyreos*, a shield, *eidos*, form.] Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, to a gland situated near that cartilage, and to the arteries and veins of the gland.

Thyrsus, thėr'sus, *n.* [L. *thyrsus*, from Gr. *thyrsos*, a thyrsus.] An attribute or emblem of Bacchus and his followers, consisting of a spear or staff wrapped round with ivy and vine branches, and often with a pine cone at the point; *bot.* a form of inflorescence resembling a panicle but denser and closer. — **Thyrsiform**, thėr'si-form, *a.* *Bot.* resembling a thyrsus. — **Thyrsoid**, **Thyrsoidal**, thėr'soid, thėr'soi-dal, *a.* *Bot.* having somewhat the form of a thyrsus.

Thyself, ᴛʜi-self', *pron.* A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis; or used without *thou*, its usage being similar to that of *myself*, &c.

Ti, tē, *n.* A liliaceous plant of the Pacific islands, &c., with a highly nutritious root.

Tiara, ti-ā'ra, *n.* [L. and Gr. *tiara*, from the Persian.] An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban; the pope's triple crown; hence, *the tiara*, the papal dignity. — **Tiaraed**, ti-ā'rad, *a.* Adorned with a tiara.

Tibia, tib'i-a, *n.* [L., a musical pipe, the large bone of the leg.] A kind of pipe, the commonest musical instrument of the Greeks and Romans; *anat.* the large bone of the lower leg; the shin-bone; *entom.* the fourth joint of the leg.—**Tibial**, tib'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to the tibia.

Tic, tik, *n.* [Fr. *tic*, spasm.] A convulsive twitching of certain muscles of the face; also tic-douloureux or facial neuralgia.—**Tic-douloureux**, tik-dö'lö-ru, *n.* [Fr. *douloureux*, painful.] A painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head or face.

Tick, tik, *n.* [Contr. of *ticket*.] Credit; trust.—*To buy upon tick*=to buy on a *ticket* or note, or on credit.

Tick, tik, *n.* [L.G. *teke*, D. *teek*, G. *zecke*, a tick.] The name common to certain small parasitical arachnidans or mites which infest sheep, oxen, dogs, goats, &c.

Tick, tik, *n.* [Same as D. *tijk*, G. *ziecke*, a cover, a tick, from L. *theca*, Gr. *thēkē*, a case, a cover.] The cover or case which contains the feathers, wool, or other materials of a bed; ticking.—**Ticking**, tik'ing, *n.* A strong striped linen or cotton fabric used for the ticks of beds, matresses, &c.

Tick, tik, *v.i.* [From the sound; comp. D. *tikken*, to touch slightly and quickly, as with a pen, to dot.] To make a small noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch; to give out a succession of small sharp noises.—*n.* A small distinct noise, as that of a watch or clock; a small dot.—*v.t.* To mark with a tick or dot; to check by writing down a small mark: generally with *of*.

Ticket, tik'et, *n.* [Fr. *étiquette*, O.Fr. *estiquet*, a bill, note, ticket, label, &c., from G. *stecken*, to stick, a ticket being something stuck on. Sᴛɪᴄᴋ, Eᴛɪǫᴜᴇᴛᴛᴇ.] A label stuck on the outside of anything to give notice of something concerning it; a small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, with something written or printed on it, and serving as a notice, acknowledgment, &c.; a certificate or token of a share in a lottery or the like; a card or slip of paper given as a certificate of right of entry to a place of public amusement, or to travel in a railway or by other public conveyance.—*The ticket*, the right or correct thing. [Slang.]—*Ticket of leave*, a license given to a convict before the expiry of his sentence to be, under certain restrictions, at large and labour for himself.—*v.t.* To distinguish by a ticket; to put a ticket on. — **Ticketed**, tik'et-ed, *p.* and *a.* Marked with a ticket. — **Ticket-porter**, *n.* A licensed porter who wears a badge or ticket.—**Ticket-writer**, *n.* One who writes or paints show-cards for shop-windows, &c.

Ticking. Under Tɪᴄᴋ (a cover).

Tickle, tik'l, *v.t.*—*tickled*, *tickling*. [A freq. of *tick*, to touch lightly; or by metathesis from A. Sax. *citelian*—Sc. *kittle*, D. *kittelen*, G. *kitzeln*, to tickle.] To touch lightly and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter; to titillate; to please by slight gratification; to stir up to pleasure; to flatter; to cajole; to puzzle. — **Tickler**, tik'lėr, *n.* One who tickles or pleases; something that puzzles or perplexes (colloq.).—**Tickling**, tik'ling, *n.* A sensation similar to that produced by being tickled. — **Ticklish**, tik'lish, *a.* Easily tickled; in an unsteady or critical state; difficult; nice; critical.—**Ticklishly**, tik'lish-li, *adv.* In a ticklish manner.—**Ticklishness**, tik'lish-nes, *n.*

Tidbit, tid'bit, *n.* A titbit.

Tide, tīd, *n.* [A. Sax *tid*, time, season, hour=Icel. *títh*, Sw. and Dan. *tid*, D. *tijd*, G. *zeit*, time; same root as *time*. The tides are times of rising and falling of the sea. Hence *tidy*, *tidings*, *betide*.] Time; season; the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith, depending on the relative position of the moon, and in a less degree of the sun; the whole interval between high and low water; a state of being at the height or acme (*Shak.*); stream; flow; current (a *tide* of blood); course or tendency of influences or circumstances; current. See also Nᴇᴀᴘ, Sᴘʀɪɴɢ, Eʙʙ, Fʟᴏᴏᴅ.—*v.t.* or *i.*—*tided*, *tiding*. To drive with the tide or stream.—*To tide over*, to surmount by favourable incidents, by prudence, and management, or by aid from another.—**Tidal**, tī'dal, *a.* Pertaining to tides; showing tides.—*Tidal harbour*, a harbour in which the tide ebbs and flows, not having a dock with flood-gates.—*Tidal river*, a river up which the tide flows to a certain point in its course.—*Tidal train*, a railway train which runs in connection with a steamer, and whose running is therefore regulated by the state of the tide. — *Tidal-wave*, tide-wave. — **Tide-gate**, *n.* A gate through which water passes when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain it.—**Tide-gauge**, *n.* A gauge for ascertaining the rise and fall of the tide, thus indicating the depth of water at every instant during the day.—**Tide-lock**, *n.* A lock situated between the tide-water of a harbour and an inclosed basin, having double gates by which vessels can pass at all times of the tide.—**Tide-table**, *n.* A table showing the time of high-water at any place, or at different places, throughout the year.—**Tide-waiter**, *n.* A custom-house officer who watches the landing of goods to secure the payment of duties.—**Tide-wave**, *n.* The great broad flat wave which follows the apparent motion of the moon, to whose attraction, combined with that of the sun, it is due.

Tidings, tī'dingz, *n. pl.* [Lit. events that happen or *betide*; Icel. *títhindi* (pl.), tidings, news; Dan. *tidende*, D. *tijding*, G. *zeitung*. Tɪᴅᴇ.] News; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place and was not before known.

Tidy, tī'di, *a.* [From *tide*, time, season; like D. *tijdig*, Dan. and Sw. *tidig*, G. *zeitig*, timely, seasonable. Tɪᴅᴇ.] Seasonable†; arranged in good order or with neatness; dressed or kept with neatness; neat; trim; practising neatness; moderately large or great (colloq.). — *v.t.* — *tidied*, *tidying*. To make neat or tidy; to put in good order. —*n.* A piece of knitted or crochet work for hanging over the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like.—**Tidily**, tī'di-li, *adv.* In a tidy manner.—**Tidiness**, tī'di-nes, *n.* The quality of being tidy.

Tie, tī, *v.t.*—*tied*, *tying*. [A.Sax. *tige*, a rope, from *teon*, to pull; akin *tug*, *tow*.] To fasten with a band or cord and knot; to bind; to fasten; to knit; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to limit or bind by authority or moral influence; to restrain; to confine; to oblige.—*To tie down*, to fasten so as to prevent from rising; to restrain, restrict, or confine; to impose stipulations on.—*To tie up*, to fasten up; to confine or restrain; to annex such conditions to that it cannot be sold or alienated.—*n.* Something used to fasten or bind; a fastening; an ornamental knot; a neck-tie; a bond; an obligation, moral or legal (the *ties* of blood or of friendship); *building*, a beam or rod which secures parts together and is subjected to a tensile strain; *mus.* a curved line written over or under notes of the same pitch to indicate that the sound is to be unbrokenly continued to the time

value of the combined notes; a state of equality among competing or opposed parties, as in certain games, competitious among marksmen, &c.; a contest in which two or more competitors are equally successful.—*To play* or *shoot off a tie*, to go through a second contest (the first being indecisive) to decide who is to be the winner.—**Tie-beam**, *n.* The beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters in a roof.—**Tier**, ti'ėr, *n.* One who or that which ties.—**Tie-rod**, *n.* A wrought-iron bar or rod for bracing together the frames of steam-engines, roofs, &c.—**Tie-wig**, *n.* A wig having a queue tied with a ribbon.

Tier, tēr, *n.* [Fr. *tire*, from *tirer*, to draw, from German word = E. to *tear*.] A row; a rank, particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another.

Tierce, tērs, *n.* [*Fr.*, a third, third part, from L. *tertius*, third, from *tres*, three.] Formerly a liquid measure equal to one-third of a pipe, or 42 wine gallons, equal to 35 imperial gallons; a cask for salt provisions, &c.; *mus.* a major or minor third; *fencing*, a position in which the wrist and nails are turned downwards, the weapon of the opponent being on the right of the fencer.

Tiercel, Tiercelet, tēr'sel, tērs'let, *n.* [Fr. *tiercelet*, tiercelet, a dim. from *tierce*, L. *tertius*, third—because said to be a third less than the female. Tierce.] A male hawk or falcon.

Tiff, tif, *n.* [Originally a sniff; comp. N. *tev*, *taft*, scent.] A small draught of liquor; a pet or fit of peevishness; a slight altercation or quarrel.—*v.i.* To be in a pet.—*v.t.* To sip; to drink.

Tiffany, tif'a-ni, *n.* [O.Fr. *tiffer*, to adorn.] A species of gauze or very thin silk.

Tiffin, tif'in, *n.* [From Prov. E. *tiffing*, eating or drinking out of due season. Tiff.] In India a lunch or slight repast between breakfast and dinner.

Tiger, ti'gėr, *n.* [Fr. *tigre*, from L. and Gr. *tigris*, a tiger, from O.Per. *tigrâ*, an arrow.] A large and dreaded carnivorous mammal of the cat family found in Southern Asia, about the size of the lion, but more cat-like and having a striped skin; a boy in livery whose special duty it is to attend his master while driving out.—**Tiger-beetle**, *n.* A name given to certain beetles that feed upon other insects.—**Tiger-cat**, *n.* A name for various animals of the cat family of medium size.—**Tigerine, Tigrine, Tigerish, Tigrish**, ti'gėr-in, ti'grin, ti'gėr-ish, ti'grish, *a.* Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a tiger.—**Tigress**, ti'gres, *n.* The female of the tiger.—**Tiger-lily**, *n.* A plant common in English gardens, having scarlet flowers turned downward, with the perianth reflexed.—**Tiger-moth**, *n.* A name of various moths having wings richly streaked.

Tight, tit, *a.* [O.E. *thite*, *thiht*, *thyht*—Icel. *thëttr*, tight, Dan. *tæt*, tight, close, D. *digt*, G. *dicht*, thick, solid, dense; perhaps allied to *thick*.] Having the parts or joints so close as to prevent the passage of fluids; impervious to air, gas, water, &c.; compactly or firmly built or made; sound and strong; as applied to persons, well-knit, sinewy, strong; firmly packed or inserted; not loose; fitting too close to the body; tensely stretched or strained; taut; not slack (a *tight* rope); not easy to be obtained; not to be had on ordinary terms: said of money when capitalists are disinclined to speculate (commercial slang).—**Tighten**, ti'tn, *v.t.* To make tight; to draw tighter.—**Tightener, Tightner**, ti'tn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which tightens.—**Tightly**, tit'li, *adv.* In a tight manner; closely; compactly.—**Tightness**, tit'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tight; closeness of parts; imperviousness; compactness; tenseness.—**Tight-rope**, *n.* A tightly stretched rope on which an acrobat performs feats.—**Tights**, tits, *n. pl.* Tight-fitting breeches; a covering worn on the legs by acrobats, actors, dancers, and the like.

Tigress, Tigrine, &c. Under Tiger.

Tike, tik, *n.* [Icel. *tík*, Sw. *tik*, a bitch, a cur.] A dog; a cur; a boor; a clown.

Tilbury, til'be-ri, *n.* [From the name of the inventor, a London coach-builder in the beginning of the present century.] A gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.

Tile, til, *n.* [A. Sax. *tigel*, from L. *tegula*, a tile, from *tego*, to cover (seen also in *tegument*, *detect*, *protect*), from same root as E. *thatch*, *deck*.] A kind of thin slab of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, paving floors, lining furnaces and ovens, constructing drains, &c.; a tube or tunnel-shaped piece of baked clay for drains; a tall stiff hat (slang).—*Encaustic tiles*. Under Encaustic.—*v.t.*—*tiled*, *tiling*. To cover with tiles; *freemasonry*, to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated by placing the tiler at the closed door.—**Tile-drain**, *n.* A drain constructed with tiles.—**Tiler**, ti'lėr, *n.* A man who makes or who lays tiles; the doorkeeper of a freemasons' lodge.—**Tilery**, ti'lėr-i, *n.* A tile-work.—**Tile-work**, *n.* A place where tiles are made; a tilery.—**Tiling**, ti'ling, *n.* Covering a roof with tiles; tiles collectively.

Till, til, *n.* [Formerly a drawer in general, from A. Sax. *tyllan*, to draw; comp. D. *tillen*, O.Fris. *tilla*, to lift, to raise.] A money box in a shop, warehouse, &c.; a cash-drawer.

Till, til, *n.* [Comp. W. *tel*, compact.] A kind of hard clayey earth; *geol.* unstratified boulder-clay or any unstratified alluvial formation of considerable thickness.—**Tilly**, til'i, *a.* Having the character of till or boulder-clay.

Till, til, *prep.* [Same as Icel. and Dan. *til*, Sw. *till*; perhaps allied to G. *ziel*, end, aim.] To the time of; until (wait *till* next week); often used before verbs and clauses (I will wait *till* you arrive); also to, as far as, or up to.—*Till now*, to the present time.—*Till then*, to that time.

Till, til, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *tilian*, to labour, to till; lit. to make fit or good, from *til* (A. Sax. and Goth.), fit, good; allied to D. *telen*, to cultivate, to breed; O.G. *zilôn*, to cultivate. *Toil* is a closely allied form.] To plough and prepare for seed, and to dress the crops of; to cultivate; to labour.—**Tillable**, til'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable.—**Tillage**, til'āj, *n.* The operation or art of tilling land; cultivation; culture; husbandry.—**Tiller**, til'ėr, *n.* One who tills; a cultivator.

Tiller, til'ėr, *n.* [From O.E. *tillen*, to draw; akin D. *tillen*, to lift. Till (drawer).] *Naut.* the bar or lever fitted to the head of a rudder, and employed to turn the helm of a ship or boat in steering.—**Tiller-chain, Tiller-rope**, *n.* A chain or rope from the tiller to the barrel of the steering-wheel.

Tiller, til'ėr, *n.* [Comp. A. Sax. *telgor*, a plant, a shoot; akin D. *telen*, to breed.] The shoot of a plant springing from the root; a sucker.—*v.i.* To put forth shoots from the root.

Tilt, tilt, *n.* [A. Sax. *teld*, a tent—Dan. and L.G. *telt*, Icel. *tjald*, G. *zelt*, tent.] A tent; the cloth covering of a cart or wagon; a canopy or awning over the after part of a boat.—*v.t.* To cover with a tilt or awning.

Tilt, tilt, *v.t.* [From A. Sax. *tealt*, unsteady or unstable; comp. O.Fris. *tilla*, D. and L.G. *tillen*, to raise, to heave up; Sw. *tulta*, to waddle; Icel. *tölt*, an amble.] To raise one end of, as of a cask, for discharging liquor; to heave up at an angle; to hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer.—*To tilt up*, *geol.* to throw up abruptly at a high angle of inclination (the strata are *tilted up*).—*v.i.* To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to joust, as in a tournament; to fight similarly; to rush as in combat; to rise into a sloping position; to heel.—*n.* A thrust; a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; a tilt-hammer; inclination forward (the *tilt* of a cask); *geol.* the throwing up of strata at a high angle of inclination.—**Tilter**, til'tėr, *n.* One who tilts; one who jousts.—**Tilt-hammer**, *n.* A large hammer worked by steam or water power, lifted by a cam or projection on the axle of a wheel and again allowed to fall on the mass on the anvil.

Tilth, tilth, *n.* [A. Sax. *tilth*, culture, from *tilian*, to till; comp. *spilth*, from *spill*.] The operation of tilling; tillage; husbandry; the state of being tilled; tilled ground.

Timber, tim'bėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *timber*, timber, wood, structure=Icel. *timbr*, Dan. *tömmer*, D. *timmer*, G. *zimmer*; lit. building materials, the root being that of Gr. *demô*, to build, L. *domus*, a house (whence *domestic*, *domicile*, &c.).] Trees cut down and suitable for building purposes; trees felled and partly prepared for use; growing trees yielding wood suitable for constructive purposes; one of the main beams of a fabric; *naut.* a curving piece of wood forming the rib of a ship (with a plural in this and preceding sense).—*v.t.* To furnish with timber.—**Timbered**, tim'bėrd, *p.* and *a.* Furnished with timbers; covered with growing timber.—**Timber-merchant**, *n.* A dealer in timber.—**Timber-tree**, *n.* A tree yielding timber.—**Timber-yard**, *n.* A yard or place where timber is deposited.

Timbre, tim'br, or tañ-br, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tympanum*, a drum.] *Mus.* the quality which distinguishes any given tone or sound of one instrument or voice from the same tone or sound of another instrument or voice, and which depends on the harmonics co-existing with the fundamental tone and their relative intensities.

Timbrel, tim'brel, *n.* [A dim. of Fr. *timbre*, a bell, originally a drum. See above.] A kind of drum or tabor; a tambourine.

Time, tim, *n.* [A. Sax. *tíma*, time, hour, season; Icel. *tími*, Sw. and Dan. *time*; akin to *tide*, being from the same root but with a different termination.] The measure of duration; a particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future, and either a space or a point, a period or a moment; occasion; season; moment; a proper occasion; opportunity (to bide our *time*); period at which any definite event occurred or person lived; an age (the *time of* James I.); an allotted period of life; the present life; existence in this world; prevailing state of circumstances: generally in plural (good *times*, bad *times*); leisure (I have not *time* to speak with you); hour of death or of travail (his *time* was come); a performance or repetition among others; *mus.* the style of movement marked by the regular grouping of a certain and equal number of notes, or of more or less notes equal in time value to that certain number through all the bars of a movement; rhythm; the absolute velocity or rate of movement at which a piece is executed.—*At times*, at distinct intervals of duration.—*The time*, the present age; the present period (men of *the time*); also, any period definitely referred to.—*Absolute time*, time considered without relation to bodies or their motions; duration flowing on uniformly.—*Relative time*, the sensible measure of any portion of duration.—*Apparent time*, time regulated by the apparent motion of the sun; time as shown by a properly adjusted sun-dial; solar time.—*Astronomical time*, mean solar time reckoned through the twenty-four hours.—*Civil time*, mean time adapted to civil uses, and distinguished into years, months, days, &c.—*Common time*, *mus.* under Common.—*Equation of time*. Under Equation.—*In time*, in good season; at the right moment; sufficiently early; before it is too late; in the course of things; by degrees; eventually.—*Mean time*, or *mean solar time*, time regulated by the average or mean. Under Mean.—*Nick of time*, the exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical moment.—*Sidereal time*. Under Sidereal.—*Solar time*. Same as *Apparent time*.—*Time enough*, in season; early enough.—*Time out of mind*, or *time immemorial*, time beyond the memory of man; *law*, the time prior to the reign of Richard I., A.D. 1189.—*To kill time*, to occupy one's self so as to make it pass without too much tediousness.—*To lose time*, to fail to take full advantage of time or opportunity; to go too slow (as a watch or clock).—*v.t.*—*timed*, *timing*. To adapt to the time or occasion; to regulate as to time; to

mark or ascertain the time or rate of.—v.i. To keep time; to harmonize.—**Time-ball**, n. A ball dropped down a staff at observatories to publish accurately certain preconcerted times, 1 P.M. being that in general use.—**Time-bargain**, n. A contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock, at a certain time and price.—**Time-bill**, n. A time-table.—**Time-fuse**, n. A fuse arranged so as to explode a charge at a certain interval after ignition.—**Time-gun**, n. A gun fired exactly at the same time every day to announce publicly the correct time.—**Time-honoured**, a. Honoured for a long time; venerable and worthy of honour by reason of antiquity and long continuance.—**Time-keeper**, n. A clock, watch, or chronometer; a person who keeps or marks the time, as that during which a number of workmen work.—**Timeless**, tim'les, a. Unseasonable; without end.—**Timeliness**, tim'li-nes, n. The quality of being timely.—**Timely**, tim'li, a. Seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early.—**Timeous**, **Timous**, ti'mus, a. Timely; seasonable.—**Timeously**, **Timously**, ti'mus-li, a. Seasonably; in good time.—**Time-piece**, n. A clock, watch, or other instrument to measure time, especially a small portable clock.—**Time-server**, n. One who meanly and for selfish ends adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.—**Time-serving**, a. Obsequiously complying with the humours of men in power.—n. The conduct of a time-server.—**Time-table**, n. A table or register of times, as of the hours to be observed in a school, of the departure and arrival of railway trains, steamboats, &c.

Timid, tim'id, a. [L. *timidus*, from *timeo*, to fear, from same root as Skr. *tamas*, darkness.] Fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; not bold.—**Timidity**, **Timidness**, ti-mid'i-ti, tim'id-nes, n. The state or quality of being timid.—**Timidly**, tim'id-li, adv. In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

Timocracy, ti-mok'ra-si, n. [Gr. *timokratia*—*timē*, honour, worth, and *krateō*, to rule.] A form of government in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office.—**Timocratic**, ti-mō-krat'ik, a. Pertaining to timocracy.

Timorous, tim'or-us, a. [L.L. *timorosus*, from L. *timor*, fear, from *timeo*, to fear. TIMID.] Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage; indicating or marked by fear.—**Timorously**, tim'or-us-li, adv. In a timorous manner.—**Timorousness**, tim'or-us-nes, n. The state or quality of being timorous.

Timous, **Timeous**. Under TIME.

Tin, tin, n. [A. Sax. D. Dan. and Icel. *tin*, Sw. *tenn*, G. *zinn*; not connected with L. *stannum*, tin.] A valuable metal of a white colour tinged with gray, in hardness intermediate between gold and lead, and very malleable; thin plates of iron covered with tin; tin-plate; a cant name for money.—v.t.—*tinned*, *tinning*. To cover with tin, or overlay with tin-foil.—**Tin-foil**, n. Pure tin, or the metal alloyed with a little lead, beaten and rolled into thin sheets.—**Tinman**, tin'man, n. A manufacturer of, or dealer in tinware.—**Tinner**, tin'ėr, n. One who works in a tin mine; a tinman.—**Tinning**, tin'ing, n. The act, art, or process of covering or coating other metals with a thin coat or layer of tin; the covering or layer thus put on.—**Tinny**, tin'i, a. Pertaining to, abounding with, or resembling tin.—**Tin-ore**, n. The ore of tin.—**Tin-plate**, n. Thin sheet-iron coated with tin, in order to protect it from oxidation or rust; white-iron.—**Tin-smith**, n. One who makes articles of tin or tin-plate.—**Tin-stone**, n. One of the principal ores of tin.—**Tinware**, tin'wār, n. Articles made of tinned iron.

Tinamou, tin'a-mö, n. [The native name.] A gallinaceous bird of South America, the species varying in size from a pheasant to a quail.

Tincal, ting'kal, n. [Malay *tingkal*, Hind. and Per. *tinkār*.] The commercial name of borax in its crude or unrefined state, employed in refining metals.

Tinct, tingkt, n. A tint or tincture. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Tinctorial, tingk-tō'ri-al, a. [From L. *tinctor*, a dyer. TINCTURE.] Pertaining to colours or dyes.

Tincture, tingk'tūr, n. [L. *tinctura*, from *tingo*, *tinctum*. TINGE.] A tinge or shade of colour; slight taste superadded to any substance; slight quality added to anything; *med.* an extract or solution of the active principles of some substance in a solvent, the latter being often proof-spirit: so called from usually possessing colour.—v.t.—*tinctured*, *tincturing*. To tinge or impart a slight foreign colour to; to impregnate; to imbue.

Tinder, tin'dėr, n. [A. Sax. *tyndur*, *tender*, from *tyndan*, *tendan*, to kindle (Dan. *tænde*, G. *zünden*) = Sw. and L.G. *tunder*, Icel. *tundr*, D. *tonder*, G. *zunder*, tinder.] An inflammable substance generally composed of partially burned linen, used for kindling fire from a spark struck with a steel and flint.—*German tinder*. AMADOU.—**Tinder-box**, n. A box in which tinder is kept.—**Tindery**, tin'dėr-i, a. Like tinder; inflammable.

Tine, tin, n. [O.E. *tind*, A. Sax. *tind* = Icel. *tindr*, Dan. *tind*, *tinde*, L.G. and Sw. *tinne*; same root as *tooth*.] The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; the tooth of a harrow; a point or prong of a deer's horn.—**Tined**, tind, a. Furnished with tines.

Tinea, tin'ē-a, n. [L., a gnawing worm, a bookworm, a moth.] A term for ringworm or similar diseases of the skin.

Ting, ting, n. [Imitative; comp. *tinkle*, *jingle*; L. *tinnio*, to tinkle.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.—v.i. To sound or ring.

Tinge, tinj, v.t.—*tinged*, *tinging*. [L. *tingo*, *tinctum*, to moisten, stain, dye (seen also in *tincture*, *tint*, *taint*, *distain*, whence *stain*); cog. Gr. *tenggō*, to wet.] To mix or imbue with some foreign substance so as to slightly affect or modify the colour, taste, or qualities of; to give a certain smack, flavour, or quality to; to colour.—n. A slight degree of colour, taste, flavour, or quality infused or added to something; tincture; tint; smack.

Tingle, ting'gl, v.i.—*tingled*, *tingling*. [A dim. from *ting*.] To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing a small sharp ringing sound; to feel a sharp, thrilling pain; to have a thrilling, sharp, or penetrating sensation.—v.t. To cause to give a sharp ringing sound; to ring.—**Tingling**, ting'gl-ing, n. A thrilling, jarring, tremulous sensation.

Tinkal. TINCAL.

Tinker, ting'kėr, n. [From *tink*, *ting*, a sharp metallic sound.] A mender of kettles, pans, and the like; a repair; a cobbling or botching.—v.t. To mend like a tinker; to mend clumsily; to cobble; to botch.—v.i. To work at tinker's work; to cobble; to keep making petty repairs.

Tinkle, ting'kl, v.i.—*tinkled*, *tinkling*. [A freq. from *tink*, *ting*, imitative of sound.] To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink; to jingle; to resound with a small sharp sound; to tingle.—v.t. To cause to make sharp, quick, ringing sounds; to ring.—n. A small, quick, sharp, ringing noise.—**Tinkling**, tingk'ling, n. A small, quick, sharp sound.

Tinner, &c. Under TIN.

Tinnitus, tin-ni'tus, n. [L., a ringing, a tingling, from *tinnio*, to ring.] *Med.* a ringing in the ears.

Tinsel, tin'sel, n. [Fr. *étincelle*, O.Fr. *estincelle*, from L. *scintilla*, a spark (whence also *scintillate*).] Thin shining metallic plate or foil for ornamental purposes; cloth or tissue of silk and silver threads; cloth overlaid with foil; something superficially showy, and more gay than valuable.—a. Consisting of tinsel; showy to excess; specious; superficial.—v.t.—*tinselled*, *tinselling*. To adorn with tinsel or with something showy and without value.

Tint, tint, n. [It. *tinta*, Fr. *teint*, from L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*. TINGE.] A slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour; a hue; a tinge; degree of intensity of a colour.—v.t. To tinge; to give a slight colouring to.—**Tintless**, tint'les, a. Having no tint; colourless.—**Tint-tool**, n. A kind of engraving tool.

Tintamar, **Tintamarre**, tin-ta-mär', n. [Fr.] A hideous or confused noise.

Tintinnabular, **Tintinnabulary**, tin-tin-nab'ū-lėr, tin-tin-nab'ū-la-ri, a. [L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell, from *tintinno*, a freq. from *tinnio*, to ring, to jingle, a word imitative of sound.] Of or relating to bells or their sound.—**Tintinnabulation**, tin'tin-nab-ū-lā"shon, n. A tinkling or ringing sound, as of bells.—**Tintinnabulous**, tin-tin-nab'ū-lus, a. Tintinnabular.

Tiny, ti'ni, a. [For *teeny*, from old *teen*, sorrow, A. Sax. *teóna*, vexation; lit. poor, sorry, insignificant.] Very small; little; puny.

Tip, tip, n. [Closely allied to *top*, and = Dan. and D. *tip*, L.G. and Sw. *tipp*, a tip; allied also to *tap*, to touch, and perhaps *tap*, spigot.] A small pointed or tapering end or extremity; a gentle stroke; a tap; a small present in money (slang); an item of private information, especially in regard to the chances of horses engaged for a race, for betting purposes (slang).—v.t.—*tipped*, *tipping*. To form the tip of; to cover the tip of; to cant up (a cart or wagon) so that a load may be discharged; to bestow a small money-gift or douceur upon; to give or hand over (slang).—*To tip over*, to turn over.—*To tip off*, to drink off.—*To tip up*, to raise up one end of.—*To tip the wink*, to direct a wink to another as a sign of caution or the like. [Slang.]—**Tip-cart**, n. A cart which can be canted up to empty its contents.—**Tip-cat**, n. A game in which a small pointed piece of wood called a cat is made to jump from the ground by being struck on the tip with a stick.—**Tip-cheese**. TIP-CAT.—**Tip-staff**, n. pl. **Tip-staves**. A staff tipped with metal; an officer who bears such a staff; a constable; a sheriff's officer.—**Tipster**, tip'stėr, n. One who for a fee sends tips for betting purposes.—**Tiptoe**, tip'tō, n. The tip or end of the toe.—*To be* or *to stand on tiptoe*, *fig.* to be on the strain; to be interested or anxious.

Tippet, tip'et, n. [A. Sax. *tæppet*, a tippet, from L. *tapete*, cloth. TAPESTRY.] A sort of cape covering the shoulders, and sometimes descending as far as the waist.

Tipple, tip'l, v.i.—*tippled*, *tippling*. [Freq. and dim. from *tip*, to tilt or turn up; akin *tipsy*.] To drink spirituous or intoxicating liquors habitually; to drink frequently, but without getting drunk.—v.t. To drink, sip, or imbibe often.—n. Liquor taken in tippling; drink.—**Tippled**, tip'ld, a. Intoxicated; tipsy.—**Tippler**, tip'lėr, n. One who tipples; a toper; a soaker.

Tipsy, tip'si, a. [Connected with *tipple*; comp. Prov. G. *tips*, *tippe*, drunkenness.] Overpowered or muddled with strong drink; intoxicated, but not helplessly drunk; fuddled.—**Tipsily**, tip'si-li, adv. In a tipsy manner.—**Tipsiness**, tip'si-nes, n. The state of being tipsy.—**Tipsy-cake**, n. A cake composed of pastry saturated with Madeira.

Tiptop, tip'top, a. [From *tip* and *top*, or a reduplication of *top* (like *ding-dong*, *slip-slop*, &c.).] First-rate; excellent or perfect in the highest degree. [Colloq.]

Tirade, ti-rād', n. [Fr. *tirade*, from *tirer*, to draw, from the Germanic verb = E. to *tear*.] A long violent speech; a declamatory flight of censure or reproof; a series of invectives; a harangue.

Tirailleur, ti-ral-yėr, n. [Fr.] In the French army, a skirmisher or a sharp-shooter.

Tire,‡ tir, n. A row or rank; a tier (*Mil.*).

Tire, tir, n. [Probably from *tiara*, influenced by *tire*, to adorn.] A head-dress; something that encompasses the head.

Tire,‡ tir, n. [Contr. of *attire*.] Attire; furniture; apparatus.—v.t. To adorn; to attire.—**Tire-woman**, n. A woman who attends to the dressing of her mistress; a lady's-maid; a dresser in a theatre.—**Tiring-room**, n. The room where players dress for the stage.

Tire, **Tyre**, tir, n. [For *tier*, from *tie*.] A band or hoop round the circumference of the wheel of a vehicle to strengthen it, or for preventing shock, as in cycles.

Tire, tīr, v.t.—tired, tiring. [A.Sax. teorian, to tire; tirian, tirigan, to vex, annoy; akin to teran, to tear; Dan. tirre, D. tergen, to irritate.] To exhaust the strength of by toil or labour; to fatigue; to weary; to exhaust the attention or patience of, with dulness or tediousness.—To tire out, to weary or fatigue to excess; to exhaust.—v.i. To become weary; to have the patience exhausted.—Tiredness, tīrd'nes, n. The state of being wearied; weariness.—Tiresome, tīr'sum, a. Fitted or tending to tire; fatiguing; wearisome; tedious.—Tiresomely, tīr'sum-li, adv. In a tiresome manner.—Tiresomeness, tīr'sum-nes, n. Wearisomeness; tediousness.

Tiro, tī'rō, n. [L. tiro, a raw recruit, a novice.] A novice or mere beginner; a beginner in learning. Also written Tyro.

T-iron, tē'ī-érn, n. A kind of angle-iron having a flat flange and a web like the letter T.

'Tis, tiz. A common contraction of It is.

Tisan, ti'zan. Ptisan.

Tisri, Tizri, tiz'ri, n. [Heb.] A Hebrew month answering to part of September and part of October.

Tissue, tish'ū, n. [Fr. tissu, woven, pp. of tisser, to weave, from L. texere, to weave. Text.] A woven or textile fabric; cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with coloured figures; fig. a mass of connected particulars (a tissue of falsehood); animal anat. one of the primary layers composing any of the parts of animal bodies; vegetable anat. the minute elementary structures of which the organs of plants are composed.—Tissued, tish'ūd, p. and a. Clothed in or adorned with tissue; variegated.—Tissue-paper, n. A very thin gauze-like paper, used for protecting engravings in books, wrapping delicate articles, &c.

Tit, tit, n. [Same as Icel. tittr, a small bird, a tit; Dan. tite, a sandpiper; N. tite, a titmouse; originally anything small.] A small bit; a morsel; a small horse; the titmouse; a contemptuous term for a woman.—Tit for tat, an equivalent in the way of revenge or repartee.

Titan, tī'tan, n. Greek myth. one of the twelve children of Heaven and Earth, said to have been of gigantic size and enormous strength, and to have been defeated by Zeus and thrown into Tartarus; poetical for the sun.—Titaness, tī'tan-es, n. A female Titan; a female personage of surpassing power.—Titania, ti-tā'ni-a, n. [Among the Romans a name of Diana.] The queen of Fairyland and consort of Oberon.—Titanic, tī-tan'ik, a. Pertaining to the Titans; enormous in size or strength; huge; vast.

Titanium, ti-tā'ni-um, n. [So called in fanciful allusion to the Titans.] A metallic element somewhat resembling tin.—Titanate, tī'tan-āt, n. A salt of titanic acid.—Titanian, Titanitic, ti-tan'i-an, ti-ta-nit'ik, a. Pertaining to titanium.—Titanic, ti-tan'ik, a. Pertaining to titanium.—Titanic acid, dioxide of titanium, called also Titanic oxide.—Titaniferous, ti-tan-if'ér-us, a. Producing titanium.

Titanotherium, tī'tan-ō-thē"ri-um, n. [Gr. Titan, Titanos, a Titan (in allusion to its size), and thērion, a wild beast.] A fossil herbivorous mammal, possibly twice the size of a horse, allied to the tapir.

Titbit, Tidbit, tit'bit, tid'bit, n. [From tit, anything small, and bit.] A small and delicious morsel; a particularly nice piece.

Tithe, tīTH, n. [O.E. tithe, tiethe, teothe, from A. Sax. teótha (for teóntha), the tenth. Ten.] The tenth part of anything; the tenth part of the profits of land and stock and the personal industry of the inhabitants, allotted to the clergy for their support; hence, any small part or proportion.—Commutation of tithes, the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge payable in money, and chargeable on the land.—v.t.—tithed, tithing. To levy a tithe on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.—v.i. To pay tithes.—Titheable, tīTH'a-bl, a. Subject to the payment of tithes.—Tithe-free, a. Exempt from the payment of tithes.—Tithe-gatherer, n. One who collects tithes.—Tithe-pig, n. One pig out of ten paid as a tithe or church-rate.—Tithe-proctor, n. A levier or collector of tithes or church-rates.—Tither, tī'THér, n. One who collects tithes.—Tithing, tī'THing, n. The levying or taking of tithes; a tithe; formerly in England, a number or company of ten householders, who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other.—Tithing-man, n. The chief man of a tithing; a headborough; a sort of peace officer or constable.

Tithonic, ti-thon'ik, a. [From Gr. Tithōnos, the consort of Aurora.] Pertaining to those rays of light which produce chemical effects; actinic.

Titillate, tit'i-lāt, v.i.—titillated, titillating. [L. titillo, titillatum, to tickle.] To tickle; to give a slight relish or pleasure to.—Titillation, tit-i-lā'shon, n. The act of tickling; any slight pleasure.—Titillative, tit'i-lā-tiv, a. Tending to titillate or tickle.

Titivate, Tittivate, tit'i-vāt, v.t. [Perhaps from tidy.] To put in order; to make look smart or spruce; to adorn. [Slang.]

Titlark, tit'lärk, n. [From tit, a small bird, and lark.] A common European bird somewhat resembling a lark; a pipit.

Title, tī'tl, n. [O.Fr. title (Fr. titre), from L. titulus, a title.] An inscription or superscription on anything as a name by which it is known; a label; the inscription at the beginning of a book or other composition, containing the subject of the work or its particular designation; a particular section or division of a writing, especially a chapter or section of a law-book; an appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons; the appellation of honour distinctive of a sovereign, prince, or nobleman; a name or appellation in general; a claim; a right; law, right of ownership, or the sources of such right; the instrument or document which is evidence of a right.—v.t.—titled, titling. To name; to call; to entitle.—Titled, tī'tld, a. Having a title; especially, having a title of nobility.—Title-deed, n. A writing evidencing a man's right or title to property.—Title-page, n. The page of a book which contains the title.—Title-rôle, n. The part in a play which gives its name to it, as Hamlet in the play of 'Hamlet.'

Titling, tit'ling, n. [A dim. of tit, something small.] The hedge-sparrow; the titlark.

Titmouse, tit'mous, n. pl. Titmice, tit'mīs. [From tit, a small thing, a small bird, and mouse, by corruption from A. Sax. mâse (D. mees, G. meise), a titmouse.] A name of several common insessorial birds, small and active, feeding on seeds, insects, &c., with shrill, wild notes.

Titter, tit'ér, v.i. [An imitative word, like snigger, tattle, &c.] To laugh with a stifled sound or with restraint.—n. A restrained laugh.—Tittering, tit'ér-ing, n. Restrained laughter.

Tittle, tit'l, n. [O.Fr. title, a title, a tittle. Title.] A small particle; a jot; an iota.

Tittlebat, tit'l-bat, n. The stickleback.

Tittle-tattle, n. [A reduplication of tattle; an imitative word.] Idle trifling talk; empty prattle.—v.i. To talk idly; to prate.

Titubate,† tit'ū-bāt, v.t. and i. [L. titubo, titubatum, to stumble.] To stumble; to rock or roll, as a curved body on a plane.—Titubation, tit-ū-bā'shon, n. A stumbling; med. restlessness; fidgets.

Titular, tit'ū-lér, a. [Fr. titulaire; from L. titulus, a title. Title.] Being such or such by title or name only; having the title of an office without the duties of it.—n. One who has merely the title of an office; one who may lawfully enjoy an ecclesiastical benefice without performing its duties.—Titularity, tit-ū-lar'i-ti, n. The state of being titular.—Titularly, tit'ū-lér-li, adv. In a titular manner; by title only.—Titulary, tit'ū-la-ri, a. and n. Same as Titular.

Tiver, ti'vér, n. [A. Sax. teáfor, a reddish colour.] A kind of ochre used in marking sheep.

Tizri, n. Tisri.

Tmesis, tmē'sis, n. [Gr. tmēsis, from temnō, to cut.] Gram. the division of a compound word into two parts, with one or more words between (of whom be thou ware).

To, tu, or when emphasized tö, prep. [A. Sax. tó, to, towards, for, &c.=D. toe, L.G. to, G. zu, Goth. du; cog. Ir. and Gael. do, Slav. do.] Denoting motion towards a place or thing (going to church); towards (point to the sky): opposed to from; indicating a point or limit reached (count to ten); denoting destination, aim, or design (born to poverty); denoting an end or consequence (to our cost); denoting addition, junction, or union (tied to a tree); compared with; often used in expressing ratios or proportions (three is to twelve as four is to sixteen); denoting opposition or contrast (face to face); often used in betting phrases (my hat to a halfpenny); according to; in congruity or harmony with (suited to his taste); denoting correspondency or accompaniment (dance to an air); in the character or quality of (took her to wife); for; denoting the relation of the dative in other languages (given to me); marking an object (a dislike to spirituous liquors); the sign of the infinitive mood of a verb, or governing the gerundial infinitive or gerund (slow to believe; we have to pay it).—adv. Forward; on; often denoting motion towards a junction, union, or closing (shut the door to).—To and fro, forward and backward; up and down.

Toad, tōd, n. [A. Sax. tâdie, tâdige, a toad; origin unknown. Tad in tadpole is this word.] A reptile somewhat resembling the frog, with a heavy bulky body; it leaps badly, and generally avoids the water.—Surinam toad. Pipa.—Toad in the hole, meat cooked in batter.—Toad-eater, n. [Originally a mountebank's attendant, who pretended to swallow toads, &c.] A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.—Toad-eating, n. Parasitism; sycophancy.—a. Pertaining to a toad-eater or his ways.—Toad-fish, n. A fish, the angler or fishing-frog.—Toadlet, tōd'let, n. A little toad.—Toad-spit, n. Cuckoo-spit.—Toad-stone, Bufonite.—Toad-stool, n. A popular name of fungi.—Toady, tō'di, n. [Short for toad-eater.] A base sycophant; a flatterer; a toad-eater.—v.t.—toadied, toadying. To fawn upon in a servile manner; to play the toady or sycophant to.—Toadyism, tō'di-izm, n. Mean sycophancy; servile adulation; nauseous flattery.

Toast, tōst, v.t. [O.Fr. toster, from L. tostum, pp. of torreo, to roast. Torrent.] To dry and scorch (a piece of bread) by the heat of a fire; to warm thoroughly (to toast the feet); to drink to the success of or in honour of.—n. Bread scorched by the fire; a piece of such bread put in a beverage; a lady whose health is drunk in honour or respect; anyone or anything named in honour in drinking; a sentiment proposed for general acceptance in drinking.—Toaster, tōs'tér, n. One who toasts; an instrument for toasting bread, cheese, &c.—Toasting-fork, Toasting-iron, n. A jocular name for a sword.—Toast-master, n. A person who at great entertainments announces the toasts.—Toast-rack, n. A stand for a table for slices of dry toast.

Tobacco, tō-bak'ō, n. [Of American origin.] A narcotic plant, a native of the warmer parts of America, and now extensively cultivated in various regions; also the prepared leaves, used for smoking and chewing or in the form of snuff.—Tobacconist, tō-bak'ō-nist, n. A dealer in tobacco; a manufacturer of tobacco.—Tobacco-pipe, n. An implement used in smoking tobacco, consisting essentially of a bowl for the tobacco, and a stem through which the tobacco smoke is drawn into the mouth, varying in form and material.—Tobacco-pouch, n. A small pouch for holding tobacco.—Tobacco-stopper, n. A small implement for pressing down the tobacco as it is smoked in a pipe.

Tobine, tō'bin, n. [From G. tobin, D. tabijn; akin tabby.] A stout twilled silk, used for dresses.

Toboggan, Tobogan, tō-bog'an, *n.* [Corruption of *Amer.* Indian *odabagan*, a sled.] A kind of sled used for sliding down snow-covered slopes in Canada; also, a sledge to be drawn by dogs over snow.—*v.i.* To use such a sled.

Tocher, toch'er, *n.* [Gael. *tochradh*, Ir. *tochar*, a portion or dowry.] The dowry which a wife brings to her husband by marriage. [Scotch.]

Tocsin, tok'sin, *n.* [Fr. *tocsin*, O.Fr. *toquesin*; from *touque*, a stroke, and *sen*, *sein*, a bell, from L. *signum*, a sign. TOUCH, SIGN.] An alarm-bell; a bell rung as a signal or for the purpose of giving an alarm.

Tod, tod, *n.* [Icel. *toddi*, a tod of wool; akin G. *zotte*, a lock of wool.] A bush, especially of ivy; a mass of growing foliage; an old weight used chiefly in buying wool, equal to 28 pounds; a fox, so named from his bushy tail.

To-day, tu-dā', *n.* [A. Sax. *tō-dæg*—*tō*, to, and *dæg*, day.] The present day; also, on this day, adverbially: seldom or never with on before it.

Toddle, tod'l, *v.i.*—*toddled, toddling.* [A freq. akin to *totter*; comp. G. *zotteln*, to toddle.] To walk with short steps in a tottering way, as a child or an old man.—*n.* A little toddling walk.—**Toddler,** tod'lér, *n.* One who toddles; a young child.

Toddy, tod'i, *n.* [Hind.] The sweet juice of certain palms; palm-wine; also, a mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.—**Toddy-ladle,** *n.* A sort of spoon with a deep circular bowl for filling a glass with toddy from the tumbler.

To-do, tu-dō. *n.* Ado; bustle; hurry; commotion. [Colloq.]

Tody, tō'di, *n.* [Probably from some Indian name.] A tropical passerine bird of gaudy plumage, allied to the king-fishers.

Toe, tō, *n.* [A. Sax. *tā*, toe—Icel. *tá*, Sw. *tå*, Dan. *tæa*, G. *zehe*, the toe.] One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand; the fore part of the hoof of a horse or other hoofed animal; the member of an animal's foot corresponding to the toe in man.—*v.t.*—*toed, toeing.* To touch or reach with the toes.—**Toed,** tōd, *a.* Having toes: often used in composition (narrow-*toed*).

Toffy, Toffee, tof'i, *n.* [Perhaps from *tough*.] A kind of hard sweetmeat or candy, composed of boiled sugar with a proportion of butter.

Toft, toft, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. and Dan. *tæft*, an inclosed field near a house.] A messuage; a house and homestead.

Toga, tō'ga, *n.* [L., from stem of *tego*, to cover.] The principal outer garment worn by males among the ancient Romans; a sort of loose robe.—**Togated,** tō'gā-ted, *a.* [L. *togatus*.] Dressed in a toga or gown.

Together, tu-gevh'er, *adv.* [A. Sax. *tōgædere*—*tō*, to, *gædor*, *gædor*, at once. GATHER.] In company; unitedly; in concert; in the same place; at the same time; so as to be contemporaneous; the one with the other; mutually; into junction or a state of union; without intermission; on end.

Toggery, tog'er-i, *n.* [Perhaps humorously formed from L. *toga*.] Clothes; garments. [Slang.]

Toggle, tog'l, *n.* [Connected with *tag* or *tug*.] *Naut.* a pin through the bight or eye of a rope, or in a similar position, to prevent slipping.—**Toggle-joint,** *n.* A joint formed by two pieces jointed together endwise, or by two plates hinged edgewise; a knee-joint or elbow-joint.—**Toggle-press,** *n.* A kind of press in which the action of parts forming a toggle-joint is an important feature.

Toil, toil, *v.i.* [Perhaps from O.D. *teulen*, *tuylen*, to labour, *tuyl*, tillage, toil; O.Fris. *tguia*, to labour, *tguie*, labour; akin to *till*.] To exert strength continuously with pain and fatigue of body or mind, particularly of the body; to labour; to work; to drudge.—*v.t.* To labour on; to exhaust or overlabour.—*n.* Labour with pain and fatigue; labour that oppresses the body or mind.—**Toiler,** toil'ér, *n.* One who toils.—**Toilful,** toil'ful, *a.* Full of toil; laborious.—**Toilsome,** toil'sum, *a.* Attended with toil; laborious; fatiguing.—**Toilsomely,** toil'sum-li, *adv.* In a toilsome manner.—**Toilsomeness,** toil'sum-nes, *n.* Laboriousness.—**Toil-worn,** *a.* Worn out or exhausted with toil.

Toil, toil, *n.* [Fr. *toile*, net, from L. *tela*, a web, from *texo*, to weave. TEXT.] A net or snare for taking prey.

Toilet, toi'let, *n.* [Fr. *toilette*, formerly a sort of wrapping cloth, from *toile*, cloth, L. *tela*, a web. TOIL, a net.] A cloth spread over a table in a bed-chamber or dressing-room; a dressing-table; the act or process of dressing; also, the mode of dressing; style or fashion of dress; attire; dress.—*To make one's toilet*, to dress; to adjust one's dress with care.—**Toilet-glass,** *n.* A looking-glass for the toilet-table.—**Toilet-service, Toilet-set,** *n.* The collective earthenware and glass utensils necessary in a dressing-room.—**Toilet-table,** *n.* A dressing-table.

Toise, toiz, *n.* [Fr. *toise*, from L. *tensus*, stretched, tense.] An old measure of length in France, containing six French feet, or 6·395 English feet.

Tokay, tō-kā', *n.* A highly-prized wine produced at *Tokay* in Hungary, made of white grapes, and distinguished by its aromatic taste.

Token, tō'kn, *n.* [A. Sax. *tācen*, *tācn*, a token—Icel. *tákn*, *teikn*, D. *teeken*, G. *zeichen*, Goth. *taikne*—a sign, a token; akin to *teach*. TEACH.] Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a sign; a mark; indication; symptom; a memorial of friendship; a souvenir; a love-token; something that serves by way of pledge of authenticity, good faith, or the like; formerly a piece of money current by sufferance and not coined by authority; *printing*, ten and a half quires of paper.

Tolbooth, tōl'both. TOLLBOOTH.

Told, tōld, pret. and pp. of *tell*.

Toledo, tō-lē'dō, *n.* A sword-blade of the finest temper, named from *Toledo* in Spain, formerly famous for its sword-blades.

Tolerate, tol'ér-āt, *v.t.*—*tolerated, tolerating.* [L. *tolero*, *toleratum*, to bear or support, from root seen in *tollo*, to lift up, *tuli*, I have borne; Skr. *tul*, to bear; E. to *thole*.] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit; to treat in a spirit of patience and forbearance; not to judge of or condemn with bigotry.—**Toleration,** tol-ér-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *toleratio*.] The act of tolerating; allowance given to that which is not wholly approved; the recognition by the state of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and worship; a disposition to tolerate or not to judge or deal harshly in cases of difference of opinion or conduct; tolerance.—**Tolerator,** tol'ér-ā-tér, *n.* One who tolerates.—**Tolerable,** tol'ér-a-bl, *a.* [L. *tolerabilis*.] Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally; sufferable; moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable; middling.—**Tolerableness,** tol'ér-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being tolerable.—**Tolerably,** tol'ér-a-bli, *adv.* In a tolerable manner; moderately well; passably.—**Tolerance,** tol'ér-ans, *n.* [L. *tolerantia*.] The quality of being tolerant; the capacity or the act of enduring; a disposition to be patient and indulgent towards those whose opinions or practices differ from one's own.—**Tolerant,** tol'ér-ant, *a.* [L. *tolerans*, *tolerantis*, ppr. of *tolero*.] Inclined or disposed to tolerate; favouring toleration; forbearing; able to endure or suffer.—**Tolerantly,** tol'ér-ant-li, *adv.* In a tolerant manner.

Toll, tōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *tōll*, tax or tribute—Icel. *tollr*, Sw. *tull*, Dan. *told*, D. *tol*, G. *zoll*, toll, duty, custom, from stem of *tell*, to count.] A tax or duty imposed for some liberty or privilege, as the sum charged for leave to offer goods in a market or fair; a fixed charge made by those intrusted with the maintenance of roads, streets, bridges, &c., for the passage of persons, goods, and cattle.—*v.t.* To pay toll; to exact or levy toll.—**Tollable,** tōl'a-bl, *a.* Subject to toll.—**Tollage,** tōl'āj, *n.* Toll; payment of toll.—**Toll-bar,** *n.* A bar or gate to prevent persons or traffic passing without payment of toll.—**Tollbooth, Tolbooth,** tōl'both, *n.* [*Toll*, and *booth*, originally a booth or slight structure where duties had to be paid and where defaulters were temporarily detained.] A place where duties or tolls are collected; the old Scotch name for a burgh jail, formerly used in England also.—**Toll-corn,** *n.* Corn taken at a mill in payment for grinding.—**Toll-gate,** *n.* A gate where toll is taken; a toll-bar.—**Toll-gatherer,** *n.* The man who takes toll.—**Toll-house,** *n.* A house placed by a road near a toll-gate, where the man who takes the toll is stationed.—**Toll-man,** *n.* A toll-gatherer; the keeper of a toll-bar.

Toll, tōl, *v.t.* [Probably from the sound.] To give out the slowly measured sounds of a bell when struck at uniform intervals, as at funerals.—*v.t.* To cause (a bell) to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated; to indicate by tolling or striking; to draw attention to by slowly repeated sounds of a bell; to ring for or on account of.—*n.* The sounding of a bell with slow, measured strokes.

Tolmen, tol'men, *n.* A dolmen.

Tolu, tō'lō, *n.* A fragrant resin or balsam produced by a tree of South America, first brought from Santiago de *Tolu*, in New Granada, and used in coughs, &c.

Tom, tom, *n.* A popular contraction of *Thomas*, used in slight contempt (a *tom-fool*), or in the names of certain animals.—**Tomboy,** tom'boi, *n.* A rude boisterous boy; a wild, romping girl; a hoyden.—**Tom-cat,** *n.* A male cat, especially a full-grown male cat.—**Tomfool,** tom'fōl, *n.* A great fool; a trifler.—**Tomfoolery,** tom-fōl'ér-i, *n.* Foolish trifling; ridiculous behaviour; silly trifles; absurd ornaments or knick-knacks.—**Tom-noddy,** *n.* A sea-bird, the puffin; a blockhead; a dolt; a dunce.—**Tomtit,** tom-tit', *n.* The titmouse.

Tomahawk, tom'a-hak, *n.* [From Virginian Indian *tamahaac*, *tamohaks*, a hatchet.] AN AMERICAN INDIAN hatchet, used in the chase and in war, not only in close fighting, but by being thrown to a considerable distance.—*v.t.* To strike, cut, or kill with a tomahawk.

Toman, Tomaun, tō-man', tō-man', *n.* A Persian gold coin, at some places and times worth from 8s. to 32s.; its present value being only 8s. 4½d. sterling.

Tomato, tō-mā'tō or tō-mā'-tō, *n.* pl. **Tomatoes.** [Sp. *tomate*, from Mexican *tomatl*.] A tropical American plant of the potato family, and its wholesome and nutritious fruit, now much eaten, the plant being widely cultivated; called also *Love-apple*.

Tomb, tōm, *n.* [Fr. *tombe*, It. *tomba*, L.L. *tumba*, from Gr. *tymba*, *tymbos*, a mound, from root of L. *tumeo*, to swell, *tumulus*, a mound.] A grave; a chamber or vault formed for the reception of the dead; a monument erected in memory of the dead; any sepulchral structure.—*v.t.* To bury; to entomb.—**Tombless,** tōm'les, *a.* Without a tomb.—**Tombstone,** tōm'stōn, *n.* A stone erected over a grave; a sepulchral stone.

Tombac, Tombak, tom'bak, *n.* [Fr. *tombac*, from Malay *tembaga*, copper.] An alloy of copper and zinc, used as an imitation of gold for cheap jewelry. When arsenic is added it forms *white tombac*.

Tomboy, Tom-cat. Under TOM.

Tome, tōm, *n.* [Fr. *tome*, from L. *tomus*, a portion of a book, a book, from Gr. *tomos*, a section, from *temnō*, to cut.] A volume, forming part of a larger work; a book, usually a ponderous one.

Tomentose, Tomentous, tō-men'tōs, tō-men'-tus, *a.* [L. *tomentum*, down.] Covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down like wool; downy; nappy: used chiefly in botany.—**Tomentum,** tō-men'tum, *n.* Pubescence; downy matter.

Tomfool. Under TOM.

Tomin, tō'min, *n.* A jeweller's weight of 12 grains.

Tommy, tom'i, *n.* [Slang.] A penny roll; bread; provisions; goods given to a workman in lieu of wages; the system of paying workmen in goods in place of money;

the truck system.—**Tommy-shop, Tommy-store,** n. [Slang.] A shop or store conducted on the truck system; a truck-shop.
Tom-noddy. Under TOM.
To-morrow, tu-mor'ō, n. [*To* and *morrow*. Comp. *to-day, to-night.*] The day after the present; or, adverbially, on the day after the present; also used adjectively (*to-morrow* night).
Tompion, tom'pi-on, n. [Fr. *tampon*, a stopple. TAMPION.] The tampion or stopper of a cannon; the plug in a flute.
Tomtit. Under TOM.
Tomtom, tom'tom, n. Same as *Tam-tam*.
Ton, tun, n. [A. Sax. *tunne*, a butt, a large vessel. TUN.] A weight equal to 20 hundredweight or 2240 pounds avoirdupois; a certain weight or space (about 40 cubic feet) by which the burden of a ship is reckoned (a ship of 200 *tons*); a certain quantity of timber, as 40 feet of rough, and 50 feet of hewn.—**Tonnage,** tun'āj, n. The cubical content or burden of a ship in tons; the number of tons a ship can carry with safety; the ships of a port or nation collectively estimated by their burthen in tons.
Ton, ton, n. [Fr. TONE.] The prevailing fashion; high mode (ladies' of *ton*).
Tone, tōn, n. [Fr. *ton*, ton. Accent, style, manner, &c., L. *tonus*, a sound, a tone, from Gr. *tonos*, a stretching, a tone, note, strength, &c., from *teinō*, to stretch, cog. with L. *tendo*, to stretch, and E. *thin*. *Tone* is the same word.] Any sound considered with relation to its pitch, its quality or timbre, or its strength or volume; a modulation of the voice, as expressing some feeling; accent; a sing-song manner of speaking; a drawl; a musical sound; also one of the larger intervals between certain contiguous notes of the diatonic scale (known as *major* or *minor*); the peculiar quality of sound of any voice or instrument; timbre; that state of a living body in which all the parts and organs have due tension or are well-strung; healthy activity of the organs; state or temper of mind; mood; the general or prevailing character, as of morals, manners, or sentiments; *painting*, a harmonious relation of the colours of a picture in light and shade; the characteristic expression of a picture as distinguished by its colour. — *v.t.* — *toned, toning.* To give a certain tone to; to utter in an affected tone.—*To tone down*, to soften the colouring of; to give a lower tone to; to render less pronounced or decided (*to tone down* a statement); to soften.—**Toned,** tōnd, a. Having a certain tone.—**Toneless,** tōn'les, a. Having no tone; unmusical.—**Tonal,** tō'nal, a. Pertaining to tone. — **Tonality,** tō-nal'i-ti, n. *Mus.* the peculiarity characteristic of modern compositions due to their being written in definite keys, thereby conforming to certain defined arrangements of tones and semitones in the diatonic scale. — **Tonic,** ton'ik, a. [Fr. *tonique*, L. *tonicus*.] Relating to tones or sounds; *mus.* pertaining to or founded on the key-note; *med.* increasing the strength or tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of weakness or debility, and restoring healthy functions.—*Tonic spasm, pathol.* a steady and continuous spastic contraction enduring for a comparatively long time; opposed to a *clonic spasm*.—n. *Med.* any remedy which improves the tone or vigour of the stomach, or of the muscular fibres generally, as quinine, gentian, iron, &c.; *mus.* the key-note or fundamental note of a scale. — **Tonicity,** to-nis'i-ti, n. *Physiol.* the elasticity of living parts.—**Tonic Sol-fa.** A term applied to a system of writing and teaching music, the leading features of which are the substitution of letters denoting sounds, and of strokes, commas, and colons, denoting time, for the notes, &c., of the ordinary notation.—**Tonic-sol-faist,** n. One who teaches or learns the tonic sol-fa notation.
Tonga-bean, tong'ga-bēn, n. The tonka-bean.
Tongs, tongz, n. pl. [A. Sax. *tange*, pl. *tangan*, tongs=D. and Dan. *tang*, Icel. *töng*, G. *zange*, tongs; same root as Gr. *dakō*, to bite.] An instrument of metal, a kind of large nippers, used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals.
Tongue, tung, n. [A. Sax. *tunge*, a tongue, speech — L.G. and Dan. *tunge*, Icel. and Sw. *tunga*, Goth. *tuggo*, G. *zunge*; cog. O.L. *dingua*, L. *lingua*, a tongue (whence *lingual, linguist*).] The fleshy movable organ within an animal's mouth, subserving the purposes of taste, prehension of food, swallowing, and in man of articulation or speech also; the instrument of speech (a bitter *tongue*); speech; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation; a language; a nation as distinguished by their language (O. T.); anything considered to resemble an animal's tongue; a point or strip of land running out into a sea or lake; a long low promontory; a tapering jet of flame; the pin of a buckle or brooch which pierces the strap, ribbon, or object to be fastened. — *To have on (or at) the tip (or end) of one's tongue*, to be on the point of uttering, telling, or speaking.—*To hold one's tongue*, to keep silence; to be silent. —*v.t.*—*tongued, tonguing.* To scold; *mus.* to modify with the tongue in playing, as in the flute.—**Tongued,** tungd, a. Having a tongue or voice. — **Tongueless,** tung'les, a. Having no tongue; speechless.—**Tongue-let,** tung'let, n. A little tongue; a little tongue-shaped process. — **Tonguester,** tung'ster, n. [*Tongue*, and suffix *-ster*.] A talkative person; a babbler (*Tenn.*).—**Tongue-tied, Tongue-tacked,** a. Unable to articulate distinctly; having an impediment in the speech; unable to speak freely from whatever cause.
Tonic, &c. Under TONE.
To-night, tu-nit', n. [Comp. *to-day, to-morrow.*] The present night; or, adverbially, in the present night, or the night after the present day.
Tonite, tōn'it, n. [L. *tonus*, to thunder.] A very powerful explosive agent prepared from pulverised gun-cotton.
Tonka-bean, tong'ka-bēn, n. [From *tonka*, the name of the bean in Guiana.] The fruit of a shrubby leguminous plant of Guiana, containing a single seed, the odour of which is extremely agreeable.
Tonnage. Under TON.
Tonsil, ton'sil, n. [L. *tonsilla*, a tonsil, a mooring pole for a boat.] *Anat.* one of two oblong glands on each side of the throat or fauces, which secrete a mucous humour.—**Tonsilar, Tonsillar, Tonsilitic, Tonsillitic,** ton'sil-er, ton-si-lit'ik, a. Pertaining to the tonsils. — **Tonsillitis,** ton-sil-i'tis, n. Inflammation of the tonsils; quinsy; malignant sore throat.
Tonsile, ton'sil, a. [L. *tonsilis*, from *tondeo, tonsum*, to clip or shear.] Capable of or fit to be clipped.—**Tonsor,** ton'sor, n. [L.] A barber; one that shaves.—**Tonsorial,** ton-sō'ri-al, a. Pertaining to a barber or to shaving.—**Tonsure,** ton'sūr, n. [L. *tonsura*, the act of shaving or clipping.] The act of clipping or shaving; the round bare place on the heads of the Roman Catholic priests and monks formed by shaving or cutting the hair.—**Tonsured,** ton'sūrd, a. Having a tonsure; hence, clerical.
Tontine, ton'tin, n. [Fr. *tontine*, from its inventor *Tonti*, an Italian of the seventeenth century.] An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, with the benefit of survivorship, the annuity being increased as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three.
Too, tō, *adv.* [A form of *to*, the preposition; A. Sax. *tō*, meaning both *to* and *too*. Comp. G. *zu*, to and too.] Over; more than enough; denoting excess (*too* long, *too* short); sometimes with merely an intensive force = very, exceedingly (I should only be *too* glad); likewise; also; in addition; besides; over and above (a painter and a poet *too*).—*Too, too*, repeated, denotes excess emphatically.
Took, tuk, pret. of *take*.
Tool, tōl, n. [A. Sax. *tōl*, a tool, probably from stem of *tawian*, to make, to prepare. TAW.] Any implement used by a craftsman or labourer at his work; an instrument employed in the manual arts for facilitating mechanical operations; a person used by another as an instrument to accomplish certain ends; a word of reproach.—*Machine-tool.* Under MACHINE. ∴ A *tool* differs from an *implement* in being more general or less specific, and from an *instrument* in being always used in reference to the manual arts; agricultural *implements*; gardeners' *tools*; joiners' *tools*; surgical *instruments*; mathematical *instruments*; musical *instruments*.—*v.t.* To shape with a tool; to drive, as a vehicle (slang).—**Tooling,** tōl'ing, n. Skilled work with a tool; carving; ornamental embossing or gilding by heated tools upon the binding of books.
Toom, tum, a. [Same as Icel. *tómr*, Dan. and Sw. *tom*, empty.] Empty. [A provincial word.]
Toon, Toona, tōn, tō'na, n. The wood of an East Indian tree, highly valued as a furniture wood.
Toot, tōt, *v.i.* [Same as D. *toeten*, G. *tuten*, Sw. *tuta*, to blow a horn, to toot; imitative of sound.] To make a noise like that of a pipe or horn.—*v.t.* To sound, as a horn. —n. A sound blown on a horn; a similar noise.—**Tooter,** tō'ter, n. One who toots.
Tooth, tōth, n. pl. **Teeth,** tēth. [A. Sax. *tōth*, pl. *tēth* (comp. *foot, feet; goose, geese*) —D. Sw. and Dan. *tand*, Icel. *tönn* (for *tönd*), G. *zahn*, Goth. *tunthus*; cog. W. *dant*, L. *dens, dentis*, Gr. *odous, odontos*, Skr. *danta*—tooth; from root meaning to divide, seen also in Gr. *daiō*, to divide.] One of the projecting bony growths in the jaws of vertebrate animals, serving as the instrument of mastication; taste; palate; any projection resembling the tooth of an animal in shape, position, or office; a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a set (as of a comb, a saw, a rake, a wheel).—*Tooth and nail* (lit. by biting and scratching), with one's utmost power; by all possible means of attack and defence.—*To one's teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face.—*In the teeth of*, in direct opposition to.—*To cast something in one's teeth*, to taunt one with something; to retort reproachfully.—*In spite of one's teeth*, in open defiance of; in opposition to every effort.—*To show the teeth*, to threaten (like a snarling dog).—*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. — *v.t.* To furnish with teeth; to cut into teeth.—**Teethe,** tēth, *v.i.* —*teethed, teething.* To have the teeth grow. —**Teething,** tē'thing, n. The growth of the teeth in the young; dentition.—**Toothache,** tōth'āk, n. Pain in a tooth or in the teeth arising from decay. — **Toothbrush,** n. A small brush for cleaning the teeth.—**Toothed,** tōtht, p. and a. Having teeth or cogs; having projecting points somewhat like teeth.—**Toothedge,** tōth'ej, n. The sensation of having the teeth set on edge.—**Toothful,** tōth'ful, n. A small draught of any liquor.—**Toothless,** tōth'les, a. Having no teeth; deprived of teeth. —**Tooth-ornament,** n. *Arch.* same as *Nail-head*.—**Toothpick,** tōth'pik, n. A small instrument for picking substances from the teeth.—**Tooth-powder,** n. A powder for cleaning the teeth; a dentrifice.—**Toothrash,** n. A cutaneous disease of infants during the process of dentition.—**Toothsome,** tōth'sum, a. Palatable; grateful to the taste.—**Toothsomeness,** tōth'sum-nes, n. Pleasantness to the taste; palatableness.
Top, top, n. [A. Sax. *top*, top—D. and Dan. *top*, summit; Icel. *toppr*, a tuft or lock of hair, top; G. *zopf*, a tuft, a crest. *Tip, tap* (of a cask), *taft*, are allied.] The highest part of anything; the most elevated or uppermost point; the summit; upper surface; the highest place or rank; the most honourable position; the utmost degree; the height; the crown of the head (from top to toe); the head or upper part of a plant; *pl.* top-boots; *woollen manuf.* the combed wool ready for the spinner; *naut.* a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower masts, serving to extend the shrouds, and for the convenience of men aloft.—*The top of one's bent*, the utmost of one's inclination or liking (fooled to the *top of his bent*).—a. Being on the top or summit; highest (*top speed*).—*v.t.*—*topped, topping.* To rise aloft; to be eminent.—*v.t.* To cover on the top; to cap; to rise above; to surpass; to take off the top or upper

part of; to rise to the top of.—*To top off*, to complete by putting on the top; hence, to finish; to complete. — **Top-boots**, *n. pl.* Boots having tops of light-coloured leather, used chiefly for riding.—**Top-coat**, *n.* An upper or over coat.—**Top-draining**, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.—**Top-dress**, *v.t.* To spread manure on the surface of. — **Top-dressing**, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land. — **Topgallant**, top'gal-ant, *a.* *Naut.* being the third of the kind above the deck; above the topmast and below the royal mast (the *topgallant* mast, yards, &c.). —**Top-hamper**, *n.* *Naut.* any unnecessary weight either aloft or about the upper decks.—**Top-heavy**, *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.—**Top-knot**, *n.* An ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women; the crest of a bird.—**Topless**, top'les, *a.* Having no top; very lofty.—**Topmast**, top'mast, *n.* *Naut.* the second mast from the deck, or that which is next above the lower mast, main, fore, or mizzen.—**Topmost**, top'mōst, *a.* Highest; uppermost. —**Topper**, top'ėr, *n.* One who tops or excels; anything superior. [Colloq.]—**Topping**, top'ing, *p.* and *a.* Rising aloft; preeminent; surpassing; fine; noble; gallant. —**Topsail**, top'sal, *n.* *Naut.* the second sail above the deck on any mast (main, fore, or mizzen).—**Tops-and-bottoms**, *n. pl.* Small rolls cut in halves and browned in an oven. — **Top-sawyer**, *n.* The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit; a first-rate man in any line (slang).—**Top-soil**, *n.* The upper part or surface of the soil.—**Top-soiling**, *n.* Removal of the top-soil before a canal, railway, &c., is begun.

Top, top, *n.* [D. *top*, G. *topf*—perhaps same word as above, being named from whirling round on its top or point.] A child's toy, shaped like a pear, made to whirl on its point by means of a string or a whip.

Toparch, top'ärk, *n.* [Gr. *toparchēs*, *toparchos*—*topos*, place, and *archē*, rule.] The principal man in a place or country; the governor of a toparchy.—**Toparchy**, top'är-ki, *n.* A little state; a petty country governed by a toparch.

Topaz, tō'paz, *n.* [Fr. *topaze*, L. *topazus*, from Gr. *topazos*, the yellow or oriental topaz; comp. Skr. *tapas*, fire.] A gem harder than quartz, transparent or translucent, and having the colour yellow, white, green, or blue.—**Topazolite**, tō-paz'o-līt, *n.* [*Topaz*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of precious garnet of a topaz-yellow colour.

Tope, tōp, *n.* [Originally a Cornish word.] A fish of the shark kind, attaining a length of six feet.

Tope, tōp, *n.* [Skr. *stūpa*, a tope.] A species of Buddhist monument occurring in India and South-eastern Asia, intended for the preservation of relics (DAGOBA) or the commemoration of some event (STUPA).

Tope, tōp, *v.i.* [From Fr. *tôper*, to cover a stake in gaming, to accept an offer (hence, it might mean to vie in drinking); of German origin and akin to *tap*, to strike.] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.—**Toper**, tō'pėr, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

Tophet, tō'fet, *n.* [Heb., lit. a place to be spit on.] A place near Jerusalem where the idolatrous Jews worshipped the fire-gods and sacrificed their children; hence, the place of torment in a future life.

Tophus, tō'fus, *n.* [L. *tophus*, tufa or tuff.] *Surg.* a soft tumour on a bone; also, a concretion in the joints.—**Tophaceous**, to-fā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to a tophus.

Topiary, tō'pi-a-ri, *a.* [L. *topiarius*, from *topia* (*opera*), ornamental gardening, from Gr. *topos*, a place.] Shaped by clipping, pruning, or training.—*Topiary work*, the trimming of thickets, trees, or hedges into fantastic shapes.—**Topiarian**, tō-pi-ā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to topiary work.

Topic, top'ik, *n.* [Fr. *topiques*, subjects of conversation, from L. *topica*, Gr. *topika* (pl.), the name of a work by Aristotle on *topoi* or commonplaces, from *topos*, a place, a commonplace, a topic.] Originally a general maxim or dictum regarded as being of use in argument or oratory; a general truth; in common usage, the subject of any discourse; any subject that is discussed or spoken of for the time being; the matter treated of.—**Topical**, top'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a topic; pertaining to a place or locality; local; *med.* pertaining to a particular part of the body (a *topical* application).—**Topically**, top'i-kal-li, *adv.* Locally; with limitation to a part.

Topography, to-pog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *topos*, place (hence *topic*), and *graphō*, to describe.] The description of a particular place, city, town, parish, or tract of land; the detailed description of any country or region: distinguished from geography in dealing with the minuter features. — **Topographer**, **Topographist**, to-pog'raf-ėr, to-pog'raf-ist, *n.* One who deals with topography. — **Topographic**, **Topographical**, top-o-graf'ik, top-o-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place or country.—**Topographically**, top-o-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of topography.

Toponomy, to-pon'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *topos*, a place, and *onoma*, a name.] The place-names of a country or district.

Topple, top'l, *v.i.*—*toppled*, *toppling*. [From *top*.] To fall forward, as something tall or high; to tumble down; to be on the point of falling.—*v.t.* To throw down.

Topsy-turvy, top'si-tėr-vi, *a.* or *adv.* [A word of uncertain origin.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward and the bottom upward.

Toque, tōk, *n.* [Fr., from Armor. *tôk*, W. *toc*, a hat or bonnet.] A kind of bonnet or head-dress.

Tor, tor, *n.* [W. *tor*, a bulge, a hill; allied to L. *turris*, a tower.] A high pointed rock or hill.

Torch, torch, *n.* [Fr. *torche*, It. *torcia*, from L.L. *tortia*, from L. *torqueo*, *tortus*, to twist, to turn (whence *torture*, &c.), because the torch was made of a twisted roll of tow and the like.] A light to be carried in the hand, formed of some combustible substance, as of twisted flax, hemp, &c., soaked with tallow; a flambeau.—**Torch-bearer**, *n.* One whose office is to carry a lighted torch.—**Torch-dance**, *n.* A dance with lighted torches.—**Torch-light**, *n.* The light of a torch or of torches.—*Torch-light procession*, a procession in which lighted torches are carried. — **Torch-race**, *n.* A race among the ancient Greeks in which the runners carried torches.

Tore, tōr, pret. of *tear*.

Toreador, tor'e-a-dor", *n.* [Sp., from *toro*, a bull.] A general name for a bull-fighter in Spain, especially one who fights on horseback.

Toreutic, to-rū'tik, *a.* [Gr. *toreutikos*, from *toreutēs*, an embosser, from *toreuō*, to emboss, to work in relief.] Pertaining to carved or sculptured work, especially to work in relief.—**Toreumatology**, to-rū'ma-tol"o-ji, *n.* The art of sculpture.

Torfaceous, tor-fā'shus, *a.* [From *turf*, with Latin termination.] Growing in bogs or mosses: said of plants.

Torment, tor'ment, *n.* [O.Fr. *torment* (Fr. *tourment*), from L. *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles, a rack, torture, from *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist. TORTURE.] Extreme pain, anguish of body or mind; torture; what causes such pain.—*v.t.* (tor-ment'). To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain on; to torture; to afflict; to tease, vex, or harass; to annoy.—**Tormenter**, tor-men'tėr, *n.* One who torments; a tormentor.—**Tormenting**, tor-men'ting, *p.* and *a.* Causing torment. —**Tormentor**, tor-men'tėr, *n.* One who or that which torments; a kind of harrow with wheels, used for breaking up stiff soils.

Tormentil, **Tormentilla**, tor'men-til, tor-men-til'a, *n.* [Fr. *tormentille*, from L. *tormentum*, pain—because said to allay the pain of toothache.] A common British weed with small yellow flowers, and large woody roots sometimes used in tanning.

Tormina, tor'mi-na, *n. pl.* [L. TORMENT.] Severe griping pains; gripes.

Torn, tōrn, pp. of *tear*.

Tornado, tor-nā'dō, *n.* pl. **Tornadoes**, tor-nā'dōz. [Sp. *tornada*, a return, from *tornar*, to turn. TURN.] A violent whirling wind; a whirlwind or tempest, usually accompanied with severe thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain; a typhoon or hurricane.

Torous, **Torose**, tō'rus, tō'rōs, *a.* [L. *torosus*, from *torus*, a protuberance.] *Bot.* and *zool.* protuberant; swelling in knobs. — **Torosity**, tō-ros'i-ti, *n.* The state of being torous.

Torpedo, tor-pē'do, *n.* pl. **Torpedoes**, tor-pē'dōz. [L., from *torpeo*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] A fish allied to the rays, noted for its power of discharging electric shocks when irritated; a destructive engine to be propelled under water against an enemy's ship and then exploded with deadly effect; an explosive agent placed where a hostile vessel would be likely to come in contact with it; an explosive shell or the like.

Torpid, tor'pid, *a.* [L. *torpidus*, from *torpeo*, to be numb, motionless; same root as A. Sax. *theorf*, unfermented.] Having lost motion or the power of motion and feeling; numb; dull; sluggish; inactive.—**Torpidity**, **Torpidness**, tor-pid'i-ti, tor'pid-nes, *n.* The state of being torpid; numbness; insensibility; inactivity; sluggishness.—**Torpidly**, tor'pid-li, *adv.* In a torpid manner; numbly; dully.—**Torpescence**, tor-pes'ens, *n.* A becoming torpid or benumbed.— **Torpescent**, tor-pes'ent, *a.* [L. *torpesco*, to grow numb, from *torpeo*.] Becoming torpid or numb. — **Torpify**, tor'pi-fi, *v.t.*—*torpified*, *torpifying*. [L. *torpeo*, and *facio*, to make.] To make torpid.—**Torpor**, tor'por, *n.* [L.] Loss of motion or sensation; torpidity; numbness; sluggishness. — **Torporific**, tor-po-rif'ik, *a.* [L. *torpor*, and *facio*, to make.] Tending to produce torpor.

Torque, tork, *n.* [From L. *torques*, a twisted neck-chain, from *torqueo*, to twist.] *Archæol.* a personal ornament, consisting of a stiff collar, formed of a number of gold wires twisted together, or of a thin twisted metal plate, worn round the neck as a symbol of rank by certain ancient nations, [illegible] the ancient Britons, Gauls, and [illegible]ans. — **Torquated**, tor'kwāt-ed, *a.* Wearing a torque.

Torrefy, tor'e-fi, *v.t.*—*torrefied*, *torrefying*. [Fr. *torréfier*, from L. *torreo*, to roast, and *facio*, to make. TORRENT.] To dry, roast, scorch, or parch by a fire; *metal.* to roast, as metallic ores.—**Torrefaction**, tor-e-fak'shon, *n.* The operation of drying or parching by a fire.

Torrent, tor'ent, *n.* [Fr. *torrent*, from L. *torrens*, *torrentis*, a torrent, from *torrens*, burning, roaring, ppr. of *torreo*, *tostum*, to burn; same root as E. *thirst*. *Torrid*, *toast*, are of same origin.] A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; *fig.* a violent or rapid flow; a flood (a *torrent* of words). —**Torrential**, **Torrentine**, tor-en'shal, tor-en'tin, *a.* Pertaining to a torrent.

Torricellian, tor-i-sel'li-an or tor-i-chel'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Torricelli*, an Italian physicist, who, in 1643, discovered the principle of the barometer.—*Torricellian tube*, a glass tube open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, containing mercury, the essential part of the barometer.—*Torricellian vacuum*, the vacuum above the mercurial column in the barometer.

Torrid, tor'id, *a.* [L. *torridus*, from *torreo*, to roast. TORRENT.] Dried with heat; parched; violently hot; burning or parching. — *Torrid zone*, *geog.* the broad belt round the middle of the earth which is included between the tropics, and divided into two parts by the equator, and where the heat is always great.—**Torridity**, **Torridness**, tor-id'i-ti, tor'id-nes, *n.* The state of being torrid.

Torsion, tor'shon, *n.* [L.L. *torsio*, from L. *torqueo*, *torsi*, to twist. TORTURE.] The act of twisting; the twisting, wrenching, or straining of a body; *mech.* the force with which a body, such as a thread, wire, or slender rod, resists a twist, or the force with which it tends to return to its original state on being twisted; *surg.* the twisting of the cut end of a small artery for the purpose of checking hemorrhage.—*Torsion balance*, an instrument for estimating the intensity of a small force (as

of electricity) by the force with which a thread or wire resists twisting, as observed by the angle made by an arm horizontally suspended from the thread or wire.—**Torsional**, tor'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to torsion. — **Tersive**, tor'siv, *a.* *Bot.* twisted spirally.

Torsk, torsk, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *torsk*, a codfish or torsk.] A European fish of the cod tribe, caught in great quantities and salted and dried as food.

Torso, tor'sō, *n.* [It., lit. a trunk or stump.] *Sculp.* the trunk of a statue deprived of head and limbs.

Tort, tort, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tortus*, twisted, from *torqueo*, to twist. TORTURE.] A legal term for any wrong or injury to person or property. — **Tortious**, tor'shus, *a.* Of the nature of or implying tort or injury. — **Tortiously**, tor'shus-li, *adv.* By tort or injury.

Tortile, **Tortive**, tor'til, tor'tiv, *a.* [From L. *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist. TORTURE.] Twisted; wreathed; coiled.—**Tortility**, tor-til'i-ti, *n.* The state of being twisted.

Tortilla, tor-tēl'ya, *n.* [Sp.] A large thin cake of maize, baked on a heated iron plate.

Tortoise, tor'tois or tor'tis, *n.* [Lit. twisted or distorted animal referring to its peculiar limbs), from O.Fr. *tortis*, fem. *tortisse*, twisted, from L. *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist. TORTURE.] A name common to a family of land reptiles covered with a flattened shell, a kind of bony box, from which the head and legs protrude. TURTLE.—**Tortoise-shell**, *n.* The shell, or more strictly the scutes or scales, of the tortoise and other allied reptiles, used in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, &c., and in inlaying and other ornamental work.

Tortuous, tor'tū-us, *a.* [L. *tortuosus*, from *tortus*, twisted, pp. of *torqueo*, to twist. TORTURE.] Twisted; wreathed; winding; *fig.* proceeding in a circuitous and underhand manner; taking an oblique and deceitful course; not open and straightforward. — **Tortuously**, tor'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a tortuous or winding manner.—**Tortuousness**, tor'tū-us-nes, *n.* The state of being tortuous. — **Tortuose**, tor'tū-ōs, *a.* Tortuous; twisted; winding.—**Tortuosity**, tor-tū-os'i-ti, *n.* The state of being tortuose.

Torture, tor'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *torture*, from L. *tortura*, a twisting, torture, from *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist, torture (seen also in *torment*, *torsion*, *tortoise*, *torch*, *truss*, *distort*, *extort*, &c.); same root as E. to *throw*, G. *drehen*, to turn.] Excruciating pain; extreme anguish of body or mind; agony; torment; severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime or for the purpose of extorting a confession; the act of inflicting excruciating pain.—*v.t.*—*tortured*, *torturing*. To pain to extremity; to torment bodily or mentally; to punish with torture; to wrest greatly from the right meaning.—**Torturable**, tor'tūr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tortured.—**Torturer**, tor'tūr-ér, *n.* One who tortures; a tormentor.

Torus, tō'rus, *n.* [L., a swelling or protuberance.] *Arch.* a large moulding used in the bases of columns, having a semicircular section; *bot.* the receptacle of a flower.—**Torulose**, **Torulous**, tor'ū-lōs, tor'ū-lus, *a.* [From L. *torulus*, dim. of *torus*.] *Bot.* cylindrical with several swells and contractions.

Tory, tō'ri, *n.* [From Irish *toraighe* or *toiridhe*, a pursuer, an Irish outlaw or plunderer.] A political party name first used in England about 1679, and applied originally in reproach to all supposed abettors of the imaginary Popish Plot; then to those who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince (in the particular instance James II.) from the throne; latterly it was generally applied to those adverse to changes in the constitution; and in modern times it is much the same as *Conservative*, which has to a considerable extent supplanted it. — *a.* Pertaining to Tories.—**Toryism**, tō'ri-izm, *n.* The principles or practices of the Tories.

Tos, tos, *v.t.* [Perhaps from W. *tosiaw*, to toss, from *tos*, a toss, a jerk.] To throw with the hand; to pitch; to fling; to cast; to throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to jerk (to *toss* the head); to dash about (to be *tossed* on the waves); to agitate; to make restless.—*To toss off*, to swallow at one gulp; to drink hastily.—*v.i.* To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion; to writhe; to be flung or dashed about.—*To toss*, *to toss up*, to throw up a coin, and decide something by the side turned up when it falls.—*To toss oars*, to raise them perpendicularly with blades uppermost as a salute.—*n.* A throwing with a jerk; the act of tossing; a throw or jerk of the head; the tossing up of a coin to decide something. — **Tosser**, tos'ér, *n.* One who tosses.—**Toss-pot**, *n.* A toper.—**Toss-up**, *n.* The throwing up of a coin to decide something; hence, an even chance or hazard.

Tot, tot, *n.* [Dan. *tot*, Icel. *tottr*, *tuttr*, applied to dwarfish persons; perhaps allied to *tid*.] Anything small or insignificant; used as a term of endearment; a small quantity of liquor.

Tot, tot, *v.t.*—*totted*, *totting*. [Abbrev. of *total*.] To sum: generally with up. [Colloq.]

Total, tō'tal, *a.* [L. *totalis*, from *totus*, whole; akin to *tot*, so many, *tam*, so, *tantus*, so great.] Pertaining to the whole; comprehending the whole; entire (the *total* sum); complete in degree; absolute (a *total* wreck); thorough. ∴ Syn. under COMPLETE.—*n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount; an aggregate. — **Totality**, tō-tal'i-ti, *n.* The whole or total sum; whole quantity or amount. —**Totally**, tō'tal-li, *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; entirely; fully; completely. — **Totalness**, tō'tal-nes, *n.* Entireness.

Totem, tō'tem, *n.* [American-Indian term.] A rude figure, as of a beast, bird, &c., used by the North American Indians as a symbolic name; an animal, plant, &c., used as a sort of badge of a tribe or family among rude races, and looked upon with some reverence. — **Totemic**, tō-tem'ik, *a.* Belonging to the totem.—**Totemism**, tō'tem-izm, *n.* The system of having a totem.

Tother, tuvh'ér. A colloquialism for *the other*; the initial *t* being the final *t* of *that* (old neuter article).

Totipalmate, tō-ti-pal'māt, *a.* and *n.* [L. *totus*, entire, and *palma*, a palm.] A term applied to swimming birds whose hind-toe is united with the others in a continuous membrane (as the pelican).

Totter, tot'ér, *v.i.* [O.E. *totaren*; allied to *toddle*, and to G. *sotteln*, to trot; comp. also A. Sax. *tealtrian*, to totter, from *teal*, unstable.] To appear as if about to fall when standing or walking; to walk unsteadily; to be on the point of falling; to threaten to topple down. — **Totterer**, tot'ér-ér, *n.* One who totters.—**Tottery**, tot'ér-i, *a.* Unsteady; shaking.

Toucan, tō'kan, *n.* [Fr. *toucan*, Pg. and Braz. *tucano*: imitative of its cry.] The name of a family of scansorial birds of tropical America, distinguished by their enormous beak.

Touch, tuch, *v.t.* [Fr. *toucher*, O.Fr. *tucher*, *tocher*, *toquer* = Sp. and Pg. *tocar*, It. *toccare*, to touch, from O.H.G. *zuchen*, to draw, to pull; G. *zucken*, to twitch; E. to *tuck*.] To perceive by the sense of feeling; to come in contact with in any manner, but particularly by means of the hand, finger, &c.; to hit or strike against; to harm; to meddle or interfere with; hence, to taste or eat; to come to; to reach or arrive at; to relate to or concern (a person or thing); to mark or delineate slightly; to add a slight stroke or strokes to, as with a pen, pencil, brush, &c.; to handle in a skilful or special manner (as a musical instrument); to discourse of; to write about; to make a mere reference to; to move or strike mentally; to excite with compassion or other tender emotion; to melt or soften the heart of; to make an impression on physically; to act on; *geom.* to meet without cutting; to be in contact with.—*To touch off*, to sketch hastily; to finish by touches. *To touch up*, to repair or improve by slight touches or emendations. — *v.i.* To be in contact; to take effect; to say a few words in discourse. — *Touch and go*, a phrase used either substantively or adjectively and applied to something, such as an accident, which has almost happened; a close shave.—*To touch at*, to come or go to in a voyage without leaving.—*To touch on*, to mention slightly; to say very little about.—*n.* The act of touching, or the state of being touched; contact, the sense of feeling which resides in the nervous papillæ of the skin and forms one of the five senses; a state in which one or other of two parties has a knowledge of the other's position, opinions, &c.; a certain degree of sometimes feeling, affection, or emotion (a *touch* of pity); a trait; a characteristic; a small quantity or degree; a smack; a little; a successful effort or attempt; a stroke (a *touch* of wit); a stroke of a pen, pencil, or brush; the act of the hand on a musical instrument; the peculiar handling of an artist, and by which his work is known; the resistance of the keys of a musical instrument to the fingers.—**Touchable**, tuch'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being touched; tangible. — **Toucher**, tuch'ér, *n.* One who touches. — **Touch-hole**, *n.* The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the charge. — **Touching**, tuch'ing, *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic. —*pp.* used as *prep.* Concerning; relating to; with respect to. — **Touchingly**, tuch'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to touch the passions; pathetically; feelingly.—**Touch-me-not**, *n.* A plant the seed-vessel of which, being touched and irritated when ripe, projects the seeds to some distance; the disease lupus. — **Touch-needle**, *n.* A small bar of gold or silver, pure or alloyed, used along with the touchstone to test the quality of articles of gold and silver. — **Touch-paper**, *n.* Paper steeped in nitre so that it catches fire from a spark and burns slowly; used for firing gunpowder and the like.—**Touch-piece**, *n.* A coin given by the sovereigns of England to those whom they *touched* for the cure of scrofula or king's evil. — **Touchstone**, tuch'stōn, *n.* A hard black siliceous stone used in ascertaining the purity of gold and silver, the streak made by rubbing the article on it being compared with that made by the touch-needle, the quality of which is known; *fig.* any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried.—**Touchwood**, tuch'wud, *n.* The soft white substance into which wood is converted by the action of several fungi, serving the purpose of tinder.

Touchy, tuch'i, *a.* [A form of *tetchy*, *techy*, brought into use by the influence of *touch*.] Apt to take offence; irritable; irascible; hence **Touchily**, **Touchiness**.

Tough, tuf, *a.* [A. Sax. *tōh*, tough; akin to D. *taai*, G. *zähe*, Prov. G. *zach*, tough.] Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking; having tenacity; tenacious; strong; able to endure hardship; viscous; durable; stubborn; unmanageable.—**Toughen**, tuf'n, *v.t.* To grow tough.—*v.i.* To make tough.—**Toughish**, tuf'ish, *a.* Tough in a slight degree.—**Toughly**, tuf'li, *adv.* In a tough manner. — **Toughness**, tuf'nes, *n.* The quality of being tough; flexibility with firm adhesion of parts; viscosity; tenacity; strength of constitution or texture.

Toupee, **Toupet**, tō-pē', tō'pā, *n.* [Fr. *toupet*, dim. from O. Fr. *toupe*, a tuft, from G. *zopf*, tuft. Tor.] A curl or artificial lock of hair; a small wig or upper part of a wig.

Tour, tōr, *n.* [Fr. *tour*, a turn, trip, tour, &c.; same origin as *turn*.] A round or circuit; a journey in a circuit; a roving journey; a lengthy jaunt or excursion; turn or succession (a *tour* of duty); a military use of the word.—*v.i.* To make a tour. —**Tourist**, tor'ist, *n.* One who makes a tour; one who travels for pleasure.

Touraco, tō-rak'ō, *n.* An African insessorial bird of the family of plantain-eaters.

Tourbillion, tor-bil'yon, *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon*, a whirlwind.] An ornamental whirling firework.

Tourelle, tō-rel', *n.* [Fr., dim. of *tour*, a tower.] A small tower on a building.

Tourmalin, **Tourmaline**, tor'ma-lin, *n.* [A corruption of *tournemal*, a name given to

it in Ceylon.] A mineral of various colours, frequently black or colourless, crystallised in three-sided or six-sided prisms, often found in granitic rocks and possessing strong electrical properties. Black tourmaline is schorl; red tourmaline, rubellite.

Tournament, tör'na-ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *tourneiment*, *tournoyement*, from *tourneier*, *tournoyer*, to turn or twirl about. TURN.] A martial sport or species of combat performed in former times by knights on horseback for the purpose of exercising and exhibiting their courage, prowess, and skill in arms; a tilting match among a number; hence, any contest of skill in which a number take part (a chess *tournament*).—**Tourney**, tör'ne, *n.* [O.Fr. *tournei*.] A tournament.—*v.i.* To tilt; to engage in a tournament.

Tourniquet, tör'ni-ket, *n.* [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn.] A surgical bandage which may be tightened with a screw, used to check hemorrhages.

Tournure, tör-nūr, *n.* [Fr.] Contour; figure; shape.

Touse, touz, *v.t.*—*toused*, *tousing*. [Same as L. G. *tüsen*, G. *zausen*, to pull; akin to *tease*.] To pull or drag; to disorder the hair of; to tousle.—**Tousle**, tou'zl, *v.t.* To put into disorder; to dishevel; to rumple. [Colloq.]

Tout, tout, *v.i.* [Formerly *toot*, *tote*, to pry, peep, from A. Sax. *tótian*, to stick out or project.] To ply or seek for customers.—*n.* One who plies for customers, as for an inn or hotel; a person who clandestinely watches the trials of race-horses at their training quarters and for a fee gives information for betting purposes.—**Touter**, tout'ėr, *n.* A tout.

Tout-ensemble, tö-tän-sän-bl, *n.* [Fr., all together.] The whole taken together; anything regarded as a whole; the general effect of a work of art.

Tow, tō, *v.t.* [From stem of A. Sax. *teóhan*, *teón*, to draw, to tug, whence *tohline*, a towing line; akin Icel. *toga*, G. *ziehen*, to draw; Scot. *tow*, Icel. *taug*, *tog*, D. *touw*, a rope or cord; cog. L. *duco*, to lead. Akin *tug*, *tie*.] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope.—*n.* The state of being towed (to take a boat *in tow*).—**Towage**, tō'āj, *n.* The act of towing.—**Tow-boat**, *n.* A boat employed in towing a vessel; a boat that is towed.—**Towing-path**, *n.* A path used by men and horses in towing boats along a canal or river.—**Tow-line**, **Tow-rope**, *n.* A rope or hawser used to tow vessels.

Tow, tō, *n.* [A. Sax. *tow*, tow; akin Icel. *tó*, a tuft of wool; Dan. *tave*, a fibre, pl. *taver*, tow; same root as *tow*, above.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.

Toward, **Towards**, tō'ėrd, tō'ėrdz, *prep.* [A. Sax. *tóweard*, *tóweardes*—*tó*, to, and *-weard*, expressing direction. *Towards* is an adverbial genitive.] In the direction of; in regard or with respect to (well-disposed *toward* us); tending or contributing to; in aid of; for; nearly; about (*toward* three o'clock).—*Toward* was formerly sometimes divided by tmesis (*to* God*ward*).—*adv.* In a state of preparation; being carried on.—**Toward**, tō'wėrd, *a.* [Lit. bending or turned to; comp. *froward*, in the opposite sense.] Pliable; docile; ready to do or learn; apt.—**Towardliness**, **Towardness**, tō'wėrd-li-nes, tō'wėrd-nes, *n.* The quality of being toward; aptness; docility.—**Towardly**, tō'wėrd-li, *a.* Docile; tractable.

Towel, tou'el, *n.* [Fr. *touaille*, from O.H.G. *twahilla*, *dwahilla*, a towel, from *twahan*, A. Sax. *thweán* (for *thwahan*), Goth. *thwahan*, to wash.] A cloth, usually of linen, for wiping the hands and face, especially after washing; a similar cloth for wiping in domestic use.—*An oaken towel*, a cudgel. [Slang.]—**Towel-horse**, *n.* A wooden frame or stand to hang towels on.—**Towelling**, tou'el-ing, *n.* Cloth for towels, usually of linen.—**Towel-roller**, *n.* A revolving wooden bar for hanging a looped towel on.

Tower, tou'ėr, *n.* [O.E. *tour*, from Fr. *tour*, a tower, from L. *turris*, a tower; cog. Gr. *tyrris*, *tyrsis*, Ir. *tór*, W. *twr*, Gael. *torr*, a heap, a tower.] A lofty narrow building of a round, square, or polygonal form, either insulated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice; a tall, movable wooden structure anciently used in storming a fortified place; a citadel; a fortress.—*v.i.* To rise or fly high; to soar; to be lofty; to stand sublime.—**Towered**, tou'ėrd, *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers.—**Towering**, tou'ėr-ing, *a.* Very high or lofty; extreme; violent; outrageous (a *towering* rage).—**Towery**, tou'ėr-i, *a.* Having towers.

Town, toun, *n.* [A. Sax. *tún*, inclosure, homestead, town=O. Sax. and Icel. *tún*, homestead, D. *tuin*, a fence; G. *zaun*, a hedge; allied to Celt. *dun*, fortress, town.] Originally a walled or fortified place; then houses inclosed with a wall; hence, any collection of houses larger than a village; a large assemblage of adjacent houses intersected by streets: often opposed to *country*; the metropolis or county town, or the particular city, &c., in or near which the speaker or writer is (to go to *town*, to be in *town*); the inhabitants of a town (all the *town* talks of it).—*a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a town; urban.—**Town-clerk**, *n.* The clerk to a municipal corporation, and who keeps the records of the town.—**Town-council**, *n.* The governing body in a municipal corporation elected by the ratepayers.—**Town-counciller**, *n.* A member of a town-council.—**Town-crier**, *n.* A public crier in a town.—**Town-hall**, *n.* A large hall or building belonging to a town or borough in which the town-council ordinarily hold their meetings; a town-house.—**Town-house**, *n.* A public building in a town for the transaction of municipal business, for public meetings, &c.—**Townless**, toun'les, *a.* Having no town.—**Townlet**, toun'let, *n.* A small town.—**Townsfolk**, tounz'fōk, *n. pl.* People of a town or city.—**Township**, toun'ship, *n.* The district or territory of a town; a division of certain parishes; in the United States a territorial district subordinate to a county, and the inhabitants of which have certain powers for regulating their own affairs.—**Townsman**, tounz'man, *n.* An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another.—**Townspeople**, tounz'pē-pl, *n. pl.* The inhabitants of a town, especially in distinction from country folk.—**Town-talk**, *n.* The common topic among people of a town.—**Townward**, **Townwards**, toun'wėrd, toun'wėrdz, *adv.* Toward the town.

Tow-rope. Under Tow, *v.t.*

Toxic, **Toxical**, tok'sik, tok'si-kal, *a.* [Gr. *toxikon*, poison, originally for arrows, from *toxon*, a bow.] Pertaining to poisons; poisonous.—**Toxicant**, tok'si-kant, *n.* A poison of a stimulating, narcotic, or anæsthetic nature.—**Toxicological**, tok'si-ko-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.—**Toxicologically**, tok'si-ko-loj"i-kal-li, *adv.* In a toxicological manner.—**Toxicologist**, tok-si-kol'o-jist, *n.* One who treats of poisons.—**Toxicology**, tok-si-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *toxikon*, poison, *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of poisons; that branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes.

Toxophilite, tok-sof'i-lit, *n.* [Gr. *toxon*, a bow, and *philos*, loving.] A lover of archery.—*a.* Pertaining to archery.

Toy, toi, *n.* [Same as Dan. *töi*, D. *tuig*, G. *zeug*, as in Dan. *lege-töi*, D. *speel-tuig*, G. *spielzeug*, a plaything or toy; same root as *tug*, *tow*.] A plaything for children; a bauble; a thing for amusement and of no real value; a trifling object.—*v.i.* To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.—**Toyer**, toi'ėr, *n.* One who toys.—**Toyish**, toi'ish, *a.* Trifling; wanton.—**Toyman**, toi'man, *n.* One that deals in toys.—**Toyshop**, toi'shop, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

Trace, trās, *n.* [Fr. *trace*, trace, track, outline, &c., from *tracer*, to trace, from L.L. *tractiare*, from L. *tractus*, pp. of *traho*, *trahere*, to draw; whence also *tract*, *tractable*, *train*, *trait*, *treat*, *abstract*, *detract*, *extract*, &c. In last sense directly from O.Fr. *trais*, pl. of *trait*, the trace of a carriage, from *traire*, L. *trahere*, to draw.] A mark left by anything passing; a track; any mark, impression, or appearance left when the thing itself no longer exists; visible evidence of something having been; token; vestige; a minute quantity or insignificant particle; one of the straps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage, wagon, &c., is drawn.—*v.t.*—*traced*, *tracing*. To follow by traces left; to track out; to follow by vestiges or indications; to draw or delineate with marks; to draw in outline; to copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which they appear.—*v.i.* To walk; to travel.—**Traceable**, trās'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being traced.—**Traceableness**, trās'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being traceable.—**Traceably**, trās'a-bli, *adv.* So as to be traced.—**Tracer**, trās'ėr, *n.* One who or that which traces.—**Tracery**, trās'ėr-i, *n.* *Arch.* ornamental open-work in stone in the head of a Gothic window, showing curves and flowing lines intersecting in various ways and enriched with foliations; any similar ornamental work.—**Tracing**, trās'ing, *n.* The act of one who traces; a copy of an original design or drawing made by following its lines through a transparent medium.—**Tracing-paper**, *n.* Transparent paper which is laid on a drawing, so that the outlines of the original may be drawn on it.

Trachea, trā'kē-a, *n.* pl. **Tracheæ**, trā'kē-ē. [L. *trachia*, Gr. *tracheia*, from *trachys*, rough, from the inequalities of its cartilages.] The windpipe, a cartilaginous and membranous pipe through which the air passes into and out of the lungs; *bot.* one of the spiral vessels of plants; *zool.* one of those vessels in insects, &c., which receive air and distribute it to every part of the interior of the body.—**Tracheal**, trā'kē-al, *a.* Pertaining to the trachea.—**Tracheary**, trā'kē-a-ri, *a.* *Zool.* breathing by means of tracheæ.—**Tracheitis**, **Trachitis**, trā-kē-ī'tis, trā-kī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the windpipe.—**Tracheenchyma**, trā-ken'ki-ma, *n.* [*Trachea*, and Gr. *enchyma*, an infusion.] *Bot.* the vascular tissue of plants which consists of spiral vessels.—**Tracheocele**, trā-kē'o-sēl, *n.* [*Trachea*, and Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] Bronchocele or goitre.—**Tracheotome**, trā'kē-o-tōm, *n.* A surgical knife used in tracheotomy.—**Tracheotomy**, trā-kē-ot'o-mi, *n.* [*Trachea*, and Gr. *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] *Surg.* the operation of cutting into the trachea, as in cases of suffocation; bronchotomy; laryngotomy.

Trachyte, trā'kit, *n.* [Gr. *trachys*, rough.] A felspathic rock abundant among the products of volcanoes, and often containing crystals of glassy felspar, with sometimes hornblende and mica.—**Trachytic**, trā-kit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to trachyte or consisting of it.

Track, trak, *n.* [O.Fr. *trac*, a track or course, from D. and L.G. *trek*, *treck*, a drawing, *trekken*, *trecken*, to draw.] A mark left by something that has passed along; a mark left by the foot of man or beast; a trace; a footprint; a road; a beaten path; course followed; path; the course of a railway; the permanent way.—*v.t.* To follow when guided by a track; to follow by tracks; *naut.* to tow by a line from the shore.—**Tracker**, trak'ėr, *n.* One who tracks; one who hunts by following the track.—**Trackless**, trak'les, *a.* Having no track; pathless; untrodden.—**Tracklessly**, trak'les-li, *adv.* So as to leave no track.—**Tracklessness**, trak'les-nes, *n.* The state of being without a track.—**Track-road**, *n.* A towing-path.

Tract, trakt, *n.* [L. *tractus*, a drawing, a district, from *traho*, *tractum*, to draw or drag; in second sense from *tractate*. TRACE.] A region or quantity of land or water of indefinite extent; a short dissertation; a short treatise, particularly on practical religion; in this sense often adjectively used; as, a *tract* society, a society for the printing and distribution of tracts; a length or extent of time (a *tract* of dry weather).—**Tractarian**, trak-tā'ri-an, *n.* A term applied to the writers of the 'Tracts for the Times,' a series of pa-

pers published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841, written by Anglican scholars, and showing a considerable leaning towards Roman Catholicism; also, a person who supports such opinions. — **Tractarianism**, trak-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines or teaching of the Tractarians. — **Tractate**, trak'tāt, *n.* [L. *tractatus*, a treatise, from *tracto*, to handle. TRACTABLE.] A treatise; a tract.

Tractable, trak'ta-bl, *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, from *tracto*, to handle, manage, treat, freq. of *traho*, to draw. TRACT.] Capable of being easily trained or managed; very amenable to discipline; docile; governable.—**Tractableness**, **Tractability**, trak'ta-bl-nes, trak-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable; docility.—**Tractably**, trak'ta-bli, *adv.* In a tractable manner.

Tractarian. Under TRACT.

Traction, trak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *traction*, from L. *traho*, *tractum*, to draw. TRACT.] The act of drawing or dragging; the act of drawing a body along a plane, as when a vessel is towed in water or a carriage upon a road or railway. — **Traction-engine**, *n.* A steam locomotive engine for dragging heavy loads on common roads.—**Tractive**, trak'tiv, *a.* Serving to pull or draw; drawing along. — **Tractor**, trak'tėr, *n.* That which draws; a name given to two small bars of brass and steel formerly thought to have medical efficacy when drawn over diseased parts.

Trade, trād, *n.* [From verb to *tread*, and originally meaning a beaten path, hence a way or path of life, traffic, trade. The *trade*-winds are so called from blowing in a regular course. TREAD.] Regular employment or way of life; the business which a person carries on for procuring subsistence or for profit; occupation; particularly, a mechanical or mercantile employment or a handicraft, as distinguished from an art or profession; the business of exchanging commodities for other commodities or for money; commerce; traffic; collectively, those who are engaged in any trade; a trade-wind. — *Board of trade*, a department of the British government having important functions respecting the trade and navigation of the kingdom.—*a.* Pertaining to trade or a particular trade.—*v.i.*—*traded*, *trading*. To barter or to buy and sell; to traffic; to carry on commerce; to engage in affairs generally; to deal or have dealings.—*v.t.* To sell or exchange in commerce; to barter. — **Trade-allowance**, *n.* A discount allowed on articles to be sold again. — **Trade-hall**, *n.* A hall for meetings of manufacturers, traders, &c.; also, a hall for meetings of incorporated trades. — **Trade-mark**, *n.* A distinctive mark or device adopted by a manufacturer or producer, and impressed on his goods, labels, &c., to distinguish them from those of others. — **Trade-price**, *n.* The price charged to dealers for articles that are to be sold again. — **Trader**, trā'dėr, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a vessel employed regularly in any particular trade. — **Trade-sale**, *n.* A special sale of articles suited to a particular class of dealers. — **Tradesfolk**, trādz'fōk, *n. pl.* People employed in trade. — **Tradesman**, trādz'man, *n.* A shopkeeper; a mechanic. —**Trades-people**, *n. pl.* People employed in various trades. — **Trades-union**, *n.* A combination of workmen of any particular trade or branch of manufacture to enable them all to secure the conditions most favourable for labour and the redress of any of their grievances.—**Trades-unionism**, *n.* The principles or practices of trades-unions. — **Trades-unionist**, *n.* A member of a trades-union; one who favours the system of trades-unions. — **Trade-wind**, *n.* One of those constant winds which occur in all open seas on both sides of the equator, and to the distance of about 30° north and south of it, blowing always or for half the year in the same direction.—**Trading**, trā'ding, *a.* Carrying on commerce; engaged in trade; venal.

Tradition, tra-dish'on, *n.* [Fr. *tradition*, from L. *traditio*, a handing over, from *trado*, to deliver—*trans*, over, and *do*, to give. *Treason* is a doublet of this word.] The handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity by oral communication; that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication; a doctrine or statement of facts so handed down.—**Traditional**, tra-dish'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing.—**Traditionalism**, tra-dish'on-al-izm, *n.* Adherence to or importance placed on tradition.—**Traditionalist**, tra-dish'on-al-ist, *n.* One who holds to tradition or traditionalism.—**Traditionally**, tra-dish'on-al-li, *adv.* By tradition; by oral transmission.—**Traditionarily**, tra-dish'on-a-ri-li, *adv.* In a traditionary manner; by tradition.—**Traditionary**, tra-dish'on-a-ri, *a.* Traditional.—**Traditionist**, tra-dish'on-ist, *n.* One who adheres to tradition.—**Traditive**,† trad'i-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or based on tradition; traditional.

Traduce, tra-dūs', *v.t.*—*traduced*, *traducing*. [L. *traduco*, *traducere*, to lead along, exhibit, disgrace, defame—*trans*, over, and *duco*, to lead. DUKE.] To misrepresent wilfully; to defame; to calumniate; to vilify. — **Traducement**, tra-dūs'ment, *n.* The act of traducing; misrepresentation; calumny.—**Traducer**, tra-dū'sėr, *n.* One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator. —**Traducianism**, tra-dū'si-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the souls of children as well as their bodies are begotten from their parents.—**Traducible**, tra-dū'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being traduced.

Traffic, traf'ik, *n.* [Fr. *trafic*, It. *traffico*, Sp. *trafico*, *trafago*, traffic; origin doubtful.] An interchange of goods or merchandise between countries, communities, or individuals; trade; commerce; goods or persons passing along a road, railway, canal, steamboat route, &c., viewed collectively; dealings; intercourse. — *v.i.* — *trafficked*, *trafficking*. [Fr. *trafiquer*, Sp. *traficar* or *trafagar*.] To trade; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce; to have business or dealings; to deal; to trade meanly or mercenarily.—**Trafficker**, traf'ik-ėr, *n.* One who traffics; a trader; a merchant.—**Trafficless**, traf'ik-les, *a.* Destitute of traffic.—**Traffic-manager**, *n.* The manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, and the like.—**Traffic-return**, *n.* A periodical statement of traffic on a railway, canal, &c.

Tragacanth, trag'a-kanth, *n.* [L. *tragacantha*, *tragacanthum*, from Gr. *tragakantha*—*tragos*, a goat, and *akantha*, a thorn.] Goat's-thorn, a leguminous plant yielding a gummy juice used in confectionery; a variety of gum familiarly termed gum-dragon or gum-tragacanth, used as a demulcent in coughs and for other purposes.

Tragedy, traj'e-di, *n.* [L. *tragœdia*, from Gr. *tragō(i)dia*, tragedy—*tragos*, a he-goat, and *ōdē*, *ō(i)dē*, a song, from *aeidō*, to sing; because, it is said, a goat was the prize of the early tragic choirs in Athens.] A dramatic poem representing an important event or a series of events in the life of some person or persons, in which the diction is elevated and the catastrophe melancholy; that kind of drama in which some fatal or mournful event is the main theme; a fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are sacrificed; a murderous deed.—**Tragedian**, tra-jē'di-an, *n.* [L. *tragœdus*.] A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.—**Tragedienne**, tra-jē'di-en, *n.* [Fr. *tragédienne*.] A female actor of tragedy; a tragic actress.—**Tragic**, **Tragical**, traj'ik, traj'i-kal, *a.* [L. *tragicus*.] Pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy (in this sense *Tragic* is now the more common form); connected with or characterised by bloodshed or loss of life; murderous; dreadful; calamitous. —**Tragically**, traj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a tragic or tragical manner.—**Tragicalness**, traj'i-kal-nes, *n.*—**Tragi-comedy**, *n.* A kind of dramatic piece in which serious and comic scenes are blended, and of which the event is not unhappy. — **Tragi-comic**, **Tragi-comical**, *a.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy.—**Tragi-comically**, *adv.* In a tragi-comical manner.

Tragopan, trag'ō-pan, *n.* [Gr. *tragos*, a goat, and *Pan*, the deity.] An Asiatic bird of the pheasant family with soft horn-like protuberances on the head.

Tragus, trā'gus, *n.* [From Gr. *tragos*, a goat, being sometimes furnished with a tuft of hair suggesting the beard of a goat.] *Anat.* a small cartilaginous eminence at the entrance of the external ear.

Trail, trāl, *v.t.* [From old *traile*, a sledge, from L. *tragula*, a sledge, a drag-net, from *traho*, to draw. TRACE.] To draw behind or along the ground; to drag; *milit.* to carry in an oblique, forward position, with the breech near the ground, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle (to *trail* arms).—*v.i.* To sweep over a surface by being pulled or dragged; to grow with long slender and creeping shoots or stems, as a plant.—*n.* A track followed by a hunter; anything drawn to length (a *trail* of smoke); the end of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests upon the ground when a gun is in position for firing.—**Trail-board**, *n.* A carved or ornamented board on each side of the stem of a vessel.—**Trailer**, trā'lėr, *n.* One who trails; a plant which cannot grow upward without support; a carriage dragged by a motor vehicle or cycle.—**Trail-net**, *n.* A net trailed behind a boat; a drag-net.

Trail, trāl, *n.* [Abbrev. of *entrails*.] *Cookery*, intestines of certain birds and fishes, which are sent to the table without being extracted.

Train, trān, *v.t.* [Fr. *trainer*, O.Fr. *trahiner*, to draw, from L.L. *trahinare*, from L. *trahere*, to draw. TRACE.] To draw along†; to trail†; to draw by artifice; to entice; to educate; to rear and instruct: often followed by *up*; to form to any practice by exercise; to drill; to discipline; to break; to tame and reduce to docility; to teach to perform certain actions (to *train* dogs); to subject to proper regimen and exercise for the performance of some special exertion or feat (to *train* horses for the Derby); *gardening*, to form to a desired shape by growth and pruning, &c.—*v.i.* To undergo some special drill or discipline; to subject one's self to a special course of exercise and regimen for an athletic or other feat. —*n.* That which is drawn along behind; that part of a gown or robe which trails behind the wearer; the tail of a comet, meteor, &c.; the tail of a bird; the after part of a gun-carriage; a succession of connected things; a series; way or course of procedure; regular method; course; a number or body of followers or attendants; a retinue; a procession; a connected line of carriages on a railway, together with the engine; a line of combustible material to lead fire to a charge or mine; a set of wheels, or wheels and pinions, as in a watch.—*Train of artillery*, a certain number of pieces, with attendants, carriages, &c., organised for a given duty.—**Trainable**, trā'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being trained. —**Train-band**, *n.* A band or company of militia.—**Train-bearer**, *n.* One who holds up a person's train or long state robe.—**Trained**, trānd, *p.* and *a.* Formed by training; exercised; educated; instructed; skilled by practice.—**Trainer**, trā'nėr, *n.* One who trains; one who prepares men, horses, &c., for the performance of certain feats, as an oarsman for a boat-race, or a horse for racing. — **Training**, trā'ning, *p.* and *a.* Teaching and forming by practice.—*Training-college*, a normal school.—*n.* The [illegible] one who trains; the process of educating; education; drill; course of exercise and regimen.—**Training-ship**, *n.* A ship equipped with instructors, officers, &c., to train lads for the sea.

Train-oil, trān, *n.* [D. and L.G. *traan*, Dan. and Sw. *tran*, G. *thran*, train-oil; comp. D. *traan*, G. *thräne*, a tear, a drop.] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales.

Traipse, trāps, *v.i.* [Perhaps from Fr. *trespasser*, to trespass. TRAPE.] To walk sluttishly or carelessly; to trape.

Trait, trāt or trā, *n.* [Fr., a trait, a stroke, from L. *tractus*, a drawing. TRACT.] A

stroke; a *touch*; a distinguishing or peculiar feature; a peculiarity.

Traitor, trā'tēr, *n.* [O. Fr. *traitor* (Fr. *traître*), from L. *traditor*, from *trado*, to deliver up (whence *tradition*)—*trans*, over, and *do*, *datum*, to give.] One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, plays into the hands of an enemy; one guilty of perfidy or treachery.—*a.* Traitorous.—**Traitorism**, trā'tēr-izm, *n.* Treachery.—**Traitorous**, trā'tēr-us, *a.* Acting the traitor treacherous; perfidious; consisting in or partaking of treason.—**Traitorously**, trā'tēr-us-li, *adv.* In a traitorous manner.—**Traitorousness**, trā'tēr-us-nes, *n.* Treachery.—**Traitress**, trā'tres, *n.* A female traitor; a woman who betrays her country or her trust.

Traject, tra-jekt', *v.t.* [L. *trajicio*, *trajectum*—*trans*, across, over, and *jacio*, to throw. JET.] To throw, cast, or make to pass through.—**Trajection**, tra-jek'shon, *n.* The act of trajecting.—**Trajectory**, tra-jek'to-ri, *n.* The path described by a body, such as a planet, comet, projectile, &c., under the action of given forces.

Tralatitious, tral-a-tish'us, *a.* [L. *tralatitius*, *translatitius*. TRANSLATE.] Metaphorical; not literal.—**Tralatitiously**, tral-a-tish'us-li, *adv.* Metaphorically.

Tram, tram, *n.* [Same as Sc. *tram*, the shaft of a cart, Sw. *tram*, *trams*, G. *tram*, a beam.] One of the rails or tracks of a tramway; a sort of four-wheeled wagon running on a tramway used in coal-mines.—**Tram-road**, *n.* A road in which the track for the wheels is made of pieces of wood, flat stones, or plates of iron, while the horse track between is left sufficiently rough for the feet of the horses.—**Tramway**, tram'wā, *n.* A tram-road; a railway laid along a road or the street of a town, on which cars for passengers or for goods are drawn by horses, or by some mechanical power.—*Tramway car*, a passenger carriage on a street tramway.

Tram, tram, *n.* [It. *trama*, from L. *trama*, weft.] A kind of doubled silk thread, in which two or more strands are twisted together.

Trammel, tram'el, *n.* [Fr. *tramail*, *trémail*, a net, from L. L. *tramaculum*, *tremaculum*, a kind of fishing-net, from L. *tres*, three, and *macula*, a mesh.] A kind of net for catching birds or fishes; a kind of shackles for regulating the motions of a horse and making him amble; whatever hinders activity, freedom, or progress; an instrument for drawing ovals, used by joiners and other artificers; a beam-compass.—*v.t.*—*trammelled*, *trammelling*. To confine; to hamper; to shackle.—**Trammeller**, tram'el-ér, *n.* One who or that which trammels.—**Trammelled**, tram'eld, *p.* and *a.* Hampered; confined; shackled.

Tramontane, tra-mon'tān, *a.* [It. *tramontano*, from L. *transmontanus*—*trans*, beyond, and *mons*, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains; originally applied by the Italians to those on the other side of the Alps; hence, foreign; barbarous.

Tramp, tramp, *v.i.* [Same as L.G. *trampen*, Dan. *trampe*, Sw. *trampa*, to tramp; nasalized forms corresponding to D. and G. *trappen*, to tread; akin *trap*, *trip*.] To tread under foot; to trample; to travel over on foot (to *tramp* a country).—*v.i.* To travel on foot.—*n.* The sound made by the feet coming in contact with the ground in walking or marching; an excursion on foot; a vagrant; a stroller.—**Tramper**, tram'pér, *n.* One who tramps.—**Trample**, tram'pl, *v.t.*—*trampled*, *trampling*. [A freq. from *tramp*; like D. *trampelen*, G. *trampeln*, to trample.] To tread under foot; to tread down; to prostrate by treading; to crush with the feet; to treat with pride, contempt, and insult.—*v.i.* To tread in contempt; to tread with force; to stamp.—**Trampler**, tram'pl-ér, *n.* One that tramples.—**Tramp-pick**, *n.* A kind of pick or lever of iron which the foot helps to drive into the ground by means of a rest fixed on it, used for turning up very hard soils.

Trance, trans, *n.* [Fr. *transe*, from L. *transitus*, a passage, from *trans*, across, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, to go; so that *transe* and *transit* are doublets.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body, or to be rapt into visions; a state of insensibility to the things of this world; a state of perplexity or bewilderment; *med.* same as *Catalepsy*.—*v.t.*—*tranced*, *trancing*. To entrance; to place in or as in a trance; to charm; to enchant.—**Trancedly**, tran'sed-li, *adv.* In an absorbed or trance-like manner; like one in a trance.

Tranquil, tran'kwil, *a.* [Fr. *tranquille*, from L. *tranquillus*, quiet, calm.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.—**Tranquillity**, tran-kwil'i-ti, *n.* [L. *tranquillitas*.] The state of being tranquil; quietness; calmness; freedom from agitation.—**Tranquillize**, tran'kwil-iz, *v.t.*—*tranquillised*, *tranquillising*. To render tranquil; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful.—**Tranquillizer**, tran'kwil-i-zér, *n.* One who or that which tranquillizes.—**Tranquilly**, tran'kwil-li, *adv.* In a tranquil manner; quietly; peacefully.—**Tranquilness**, tran'kwil-nes, *n.* Tranquillity.

Transact, tran-sakt', *v.t.* [L. *transigo*, *transactum*—*trans*, across, through, and *ago*, to lead, act.] To carry through, perform, or conduct (business, affairs, &c.); to do; to perform; to manage; to complete; to carry through.—**Transaction**, tran-sak'shon, *n.* The doing or performing of any business; some piece of business; a proceeding; an affair; *pl.* reports containing papers or abstracts of papers, speeches, discussions, &c., read or delivered at the meetings of certain learned societies.—**Transactor**, tran-sak'tér, *n.* One who transacts.

Transalpine, tran-sal'pin, *a.* [L. *transalpinus*, from *trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*, pertaining to the *Alps*.] Lying or being beyond the Alps; generally used in regard to Rome; opposed to *Cisalpine*.

Transatlantic, trans-at-lan'tik, *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *Atlantic*.] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic (a *transatlantic* line of steamers).

Transcend, tran-send', *v.t.* [L. *transcendo*—*trans*, beyond, and *scando*, to climb (as in *ascend*, *descend*, &c.). SCAN.] To rise above or beyond; to be or go beyond the grasp or comprehension of; to surpass, outgo, excel, exceed.—**Transcendence**, **Transcendency**, tran-sen'dens, tran-sen'den-si, *n.* Superior excellence; supereminence.—**Transcendent**, tran-sen'dent, *a.* Superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; going beyond or transcending human experience.—**Transcendental**, tran-sen-den'tal, *a.* Transcendent; transcending the sphere of that knowledge which we acquire by experience; abstrusely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary, everyday, or common thought and experience; *math.* applied to what cannot be represented by an algebraical expression of a finite number of terms, with numeral and determinate indexes.—**Transcendentalism**, tran-sen-den'tal-izm, *n.* The quality of being transcendental; a system of philosophy which claims to have a true knowledge of all things material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them; sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.—**Transcendentalist**, tran-sen-den'tal-ist, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.—**Transcendentally**, tran-sen-den'tal-li, *adv.* In a transcendental manner.—**Transcendently**, tran-sen'dent-li, *adv.* Supereminently; by way of eminence.—**Transcendentness**, tran-sen'dent-nes, *n.*

Transcribe, tran-skrib', *v.t.*—*transcribed*, *transcribing*. [L. *transcribo*—*trans* over, and *scribo*, to write. SCRIBE.] To write over again or in the same words; to copy.—**Transcriber**, tran-skri'bér, *n.* One who transcribes; a copier or copyist.—**Transcript**, tran'skript, *n.* [L. *transcriptum*, from *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribo*.] A writing made from and according to an original; a copy; an imitation.—**Transcription**, tran-skrip'shon, *n.* The act of transcribing or copying; a copy; a transcript; *mus.* the arrangement of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed.—**Transcriptive**, tran-skrip'tiv, *a.* Having the character of a transcript.—**Transcriptively**, tran-skrip'tiv-li, *adv.* By transcription; as a copy.

Transelementation, trans-el'e-men-tā'shon, *n.* [Prefix *trans*, and *element*.] The change of the elements of one body into those of another; transubstantiation.

Transept, tran'sept, *n.* [L. *trans*, across, and *septum*, an inclosure.] *Arch.* that portion of a church built in the form of a cross, which is between the nave and choir and projects externally on each side so as to form the short arms of the cross.

Transfer, trans-fér', *v.t.*—*transferred*, *transferring*. [L. *transfero*—*trans*, and *fero*, to carry (as in *defer*, *confer*, &c.), *fero* being cognate with E. to *bear*. FERTILE.] To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; to make over the possession or control of; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; *lithography*, to produce a facsimile of on a prepared stone by means of prepared paper and ink.—*n.* (trans'fér). The act of transferring; that which is transferred; *lithography*, a picture drawn or printed with a special ink on specially prepared paper, and transferred to the surface of a stone to be printed from.—**Transferability**, **Transferribility**, trans-fér'a-bil'i-ti, trans-fér'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being transferable.—**Transferable**, **Transferrible**, trans-fér'a-bl or trans'fér-a-bl, trans-fér'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being transferred; capable of being legitimately passed into the possession of another.—**Transfer-book**, *n.* A register of the transfer of property, stock, or shares from one party to another.—**Transferee**, trans-fér-é', *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.—**Transference**, trans'fér-ens, *n.* The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing to another; the passage of anything from one place to another.—**Transfer-paper**, *n.* Prepared paper used in lithography or copying-presses for transferring impressions.—**Transferrer**, trans-fér'ér, *n.* One who transfers.

Transfigure, trans-fig'ūr, *v.t.*—*transfigured*, *transfiguring*. [Fr. *transfigurer*, from L. *transfiguro*—*trans*, over, and *figura*, figure. FIGURE.] To change the outward form or appearance of; to transform in appearance; to give an elevated or glorified appearance to; to elevate and glorify; to idealize.—**Transfiguration**, trans-fig'ū-rā'shon, *n.* A change of form or figure; the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount; an ecclesiastical feast held on 6th August in commemoration of this.

Transfix, trans-fiks', *v.t.* [L. *transfigo*, *transfixum*—*trans*, through, and *figo*, to fix. FIX.] To pierce through as with a pointed weapon.—**Transfixion**, trans-fik'shon, *n.* The act of transfixing.

Transfluent, trans'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *trans*, through, and *fluens*, *fluentis*, ppr. of *fluo*, to flow. FLUENT.] Flowing or running across or through.

Transform, trans-form', *v.t.* [Fr. *transformer*, from L. *transformare*—*trans*, across, and *forma*, form.] To change the form of; to give a new form to; to metamorphose; to change into another substance; to transmute; to change the character or disposition of.—*v.i.*† To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed.—**Transformable**, trans-for'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being transformed.—**Transformation**, trans-for-mā'shon, *n.* The act or operation of transforming; the state of being transformed; an entire change in form, appearance, nature, disposition, &c.; a metamorphosis.—*Transformation scene*, a gorgeous scene at the end of the burlesque of a pantomime, in which the chief characters are supposed to be transformed into those that take part in the immediately following harlequinade.—**Transformative**, trans-for'ma-tiv, *a.* Having power or tendency to transform.

Transfuse, trans-fūz', *v.t.*—*transfused*, *transfusing*. [Fr. *transfuser*, from L. *trans-*

fundo, transfusum—*trans*, over, and *fundo, fusum*, to pour. FUSE.] To transfer by pouring; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; to instil; *surg.* to transfer (blood) from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another.—**Transfusible**, trans-fu'zi-bl, *a.* Capable of being transfused. —**Transfusion**, trans-fū'shon, *n.* The act of transfusing; *surg.* the transmission of blood from the veins of one creature to those of another, as from those of a man or one of the lower animals into a man, with the view of restoring vigour.—**Transfusive**, trans-fū'siv, *a.* Tending or having power to transfuse.

Transgangetic, trans-gan-jet'ik, *a.* [Prefix *trans*, across, and *Ganges*.] On the opposite side of the Ganges; pertaining to countries beyond the Ganges.

Transgress, trans-gres', *v.t.* [Fr. *transgresser*, from L. *transgredior, transgressus* — *trans*, across, and *gradior*, to pass. GRADE.] To overpass, as some law or rule prescribed; to break or violate; to infringe. —*v.i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin. —**Transgressible**, trans-gres'i-bl, *a.* Liable to or capable of being transgressed.—**Transgression**, trans-gresh'on, *n.* The act of transgressing; the breaking or violation of any law; a trespass; an offence. —**Transgressional**, trans-gresh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to transgression.—**Transgressor**, trans-gres'er, *n.* One who transgresses; an offender; an evil-doer.

Tranship, tran-ship', *v.t.* — *transhipped, transhipping.* To convey or transfer from one ship to another.—**Transhipment**, tran-ship'ment, *n.* The act of transhipping.

Transient, tran'si-ent or tran'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *transiens*, ppr. of *transeo*, to pass away —*trans*, across, and *eo*, to go. Akin *transition, transit, transes.* ITINERANT.] Passing quickly away; of short duration; not permanent, lasting, or durable; momentary; passing. ∴ *Transient* implies shortness of duration; *transitory*, uncertainty of duration; while *fleeting* refers to something in the act of passing away. — **Transiently**, tran'si-ent-li, *adv.* In a transient manner.—**Transience**, **Transiency**, **Transientness**, tran'si-ens, tran'si-en-si, tran'si-ent-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being transient; evanescence; fugitiveness.

Transit, tran'sit, *n.* [L. *transitus*, a passing across, from *transeo, transitum*, to go over. *Transes* is a doublet of this word. TRANSIENT.] The act of passing; a passing over or through; the process of conveying; passage; conveyance (the *transit* of goods through a country); *astron.* the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place; the passage of one heavenly body over the disc of a larger one, as of the planets Mercury and Venus over the sun's disc; the transits of the latter being of great importance as affording the best known means of determining the sun's parallax, and consequently the dimensions of the planetary system. — **Transit-instrument**, *n.* An important astronomical instrument, which consists essentially of a telescope so fixed as to move in the plane of the meridian, the principal use of it being to determine the exact moment when a celestial body passes the meridian of the place of observation. — **Transition**, tran-zish'on or tran-sish'on, *n.* [L. *transitio.*] Passage from one place or state to another; change or process of change; *mus.* a change in the course of a composition from one key to another, or the passage from one major scale to another more or less related. —*Transition rocks, geol.* a name formerly given to the lowest uncrystalline stratified rocks, as marking the transition from the non-fossiliferous to the fossiliferous periods. — **Transitional**, **Transitionary**, tran-zish'on-al, tran-zish'on-a-ri, *a.* Containing or involving transition.—**Transitive**, tran'si-tiv, *a.* Having the power of passing or making transition; *gram.* taking an object after it; denoting action passing to an object that is expressed (a *transitive* verb). —*n.* A transitive verb.—**Transitively**, tran'si-tiv-li, *adv.* In a transitive manner.—**Transitiveness**, tran'si-tiv-nes, *n.* State of being transitive.—**Transitorily**, tran'si-to-ri-li, *adv.* In a transitory manner; with short continuance.—**Transitoriness**, tran'si-to-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being transitory.—**Transitory**, tran'si-to-ri, *a.* [L. *transitorius*, from *transeo.*] Passing away; without continuance; unstable and fleeting; short and uncertain. ∴ Syn. under TRANSIENT.—**Transit-trade**, *n.* The trade arising from the passage of goods through one country to another.

Translate, trans-lāt', *v.t.*—*translated, translating.* [O. Fr. *translater*, from L. *translatus*—*trans*, across, and *latus*, borne or carried, for *tlatus*, from root seen also in *tolerate.*] To remove from one place to another; to take up to heaven without dying (N.T.); to transfer from one office or charge to another; to remove a bishop from one see to another; in the Scotch Church, to transfer a minister from one parish to another; to transform (*Shak.*); to render into another language; to interpret; to explain by using other words; to express in other terms.—*v.i.* To be engaged in or practise translation.—**Translatable**, trans-lā'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being translated.—**Translation**, trans-lā'shon, *n.* The act of translating; a removal or motion from one place to another; the removal of a person from one office to another; especially the removal of a bishop from one see to another; the removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death; the act of turning into another language; that which is produced by turning into another language; a version.—**Translator**, trans-lā'ter, *n.* One who translates.

Transliterate, trans-lit'er-āt, *v.t.* — *transliterated, transliterating.* [L. *trans*, across, over, and *litera*, a letter. LETTER.] To express or write in the alphabetic characters of another language; to spell in different characters intended to express the same sound. — **Transliteration**, trans-lit'er-ā"shon, *n.* The act of transliterating; a rendering in equivalent alphabetic characters.

Translucent, trans-lū'sent, *a.* [L. *translucens, translucentis*—*trans*, through, and *lucco*, to shine. LUCID.] Transmitting rays of light, but not so as to render the form or colour of objects beyond distinctly visible; transparent. — **Translucence**, **Translucency**, trans-lū'sens, trans-lū'sen-si, *n.* The state of being translucent; transparency.—**Translucently**, trans-lū'sent-li, *adv.* In a translucent manner. — **Translucid**, trans-lū'sid, *a.* [L. *translucidus.*] Transparent; clear; translucent.

Translunar, **Translunary**, trans-lū'ner, trans'lū-na-ri, *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *luna*, the moon. LUNAR.] Being beyond the moon: opposed to *sublunary.*

Transmarine, trans-ma-rēn', *a.* [L. *transmarinus*—*trans*, across, and *mare*, the sea. MARINE.] Lying or being beyond the sea.

Transmeate,† trans'mē-āt, *v.i.* [L. *transmeo, transmeatum* — *trans*, through, and *meo*, to pass.] To pass over or beyond.

Transmigrate, trans'mi-grāt, *v.i.* — *transmigrated, transmigrating.* [L. *transmigro, transmigratum*—*trans*, across, and *migro*, to migrate.] To migrate; to pass from one country or region to another; to pass from one animal body into another.—**Transmigration**, trans-mi-grā'shon, *n.* The act of transmigrating; the passing of a soul into another body after death; metempsychosis. —**Transmigrator**, trans'mi-grā-ter, *n.* One who transmigrates. — **Transmigratory**, trans-mi'gra-to-ri, *a.* Passing from one place, body, or state to another.

Transmit, trans-mit', *v.t.* — *transmitted, transmitting.* [L. *transmitto, transmissum* —*trans*, across, through, and *mitto*, to send. MISSION.] To cause to pass or be conveyed from one point to another; to communicate by sending; to send from one person or place to another; to hand down; to suffer to pass through or form a medium of passage; to let penetrate. — **Transmitter**, trans-mit'er, *n.* One who or that which transmits; the sending or despatching instrument in telegraphy. — **Transmissibility**, trans-mis'i-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being transmissible. — **Transmissible**, **Transmittible**, trans-mis'i-bl, trans-mit'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being transmitted. — **Transmission**, trans-mish'on, *n.* [L. *transmissio.*] The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; transference; a passing through, as of light through glass or other transparent body; also **Transmittal**, **Transmittance**, trans-mit'al, trans-mit'ans. — **Transmissive**, trans-mis'iv. — **Transmitted**; derived by transmission.

Transmogrify, trans-mog'ri-fī, *v.t.* — *transmogrified, transmogrifying.* [A fanciful formation from *trans.*] To transform into some other person or thing; to change entirely the appearance of. [Humorous.] —**Transmogrification**, trans-mog'ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* A transformation. [Humorous.]

Transmute, trans-mūt', *v.t.* — *transmuted, transmuting.* [L. *transmuto*—*trans*, across, through, and *muto*, to change, from same root as *moveo*, to move. MOVE.] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another; to change into another thing or body; to metamorphose; to transform. — **Transmutability**, **Transmutableness**, trans-mū'ta-bil"i-ti, trans-mū'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being transmutable. — **Transmutable**, trans-mū'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being transmuted. — **Transmutation**, trans-mū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *transmutatio.*] The act of transmuting, or state of being transmuted; change into another substance, form, or nature; *alchemy*, the changing of base metals into gold or silver.—*Transmutation of energy*, in *physics*, the theory that any one of the various forms of energy may be converted into one or more of the other forms (as electricity into heat).—**Transmutationist**, trans-mū-tā'shon-ist, *n.* One who believes in transmutation.—**Transmuter**, trans-mū'ter, *n.* One that transmutes.

Transom, tran'sum, *n.* [Short for *transsummer*, *transsummer*, from *trans*, across, and *summer*, a beam; or from L. *transtrum*, a transom.] A strengthening beam across the stern of a ship; a horizontal bar of stone or timber across a mullioned window; the cross-bar separating a door from the fanlight above it; the piece of wood or iron joining the cheeks of gun-carriages.

Transpadane, trans'pa-dān, *a.* [L. *transpadanus* — *trans*, across, and *Padus*, the Po.] Being beyond the river Po.

Transparent, trans-pā'rent, *a.* [Fr. *transparent*—L. *trans*, across, through, and *parens, parentis*, ppr. of *pareo*, to appear (seen also in *apparent, appear*).] Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid; *fig.* such as to be easily seen through; not sufficient to hide underlying feelings. —**Transparently**, trans-pā'rent-li, *adv.* In a transparent manner; clearly. — **Transparentness**, trans-pā'rent-nes, *n.* Transparency. — **Transparency**, trans-pā'ren-si, *n.* The quality or condition of being transparent; perviousness to light; something transparent; a picture painted on transparent or semi-transparent materials, to be viewed by light shining through it.

Transpicuous, trans-pik'ū-us, *a.* [L. *trans*, through, and *specio*, to see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

Transpierce, trans-pērs', *v.t.* [Prefix *trans*, and *pierce.*] To pierce through.

Transpire, trans-pīr', *v.t.* — *transpired, transpiring.* [Fr. *transpirer*, from L. *trans*, across, and *spiro*, to breathe. SPIRIT.] To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapour.—*v.i.* To be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration; to become public gradually; to come to light; to ooze out. [It is quite wrong to use this word in sense of take place or happen, as is sometimes done.]—**Transpirable**, trans-pī'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being transpired.—**Transpiration**, trans-pi-rā'shon, *n.* The act or process of transpiring; exhalation of moisture through the skin; exhalation of watery vapour from the leaves of plants. — **Transpiratory**, trans-pī'ra-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to transpiration; transpiring; exhaling.

Transplant, trans-plant', *v.t.* [Prefix *trans*, and *plant*; Fr. *transplanter.*] To remove and plant in another place; to remove from

one place to another; to remove and settle or establish for residence in another place. —**Transplantation**, trans-plan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of transplanting; the shifting of a plant from one spot to another; *surg.* the removal of a part of the human body to supply a part that has been lost.—**Transplanter**, trans-plan'tėr, *n.* One who or that which transplants.

Transpontine, trans-pon'tin, *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] Situated beyond the bridge; across the bridge.

Transport, trans-pōrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *transporter*, from L. *transportare*—*trans*, across, and *porto*, to carry. PORT (to carry).] To carry or convey from one place to another; to carry into banishment, as a criminal; to hurry or carry away by violence of passion; to carry away or ravish with pleasure; to absorb.—*n.* (trans'pōrt). Transportation; carriage; conveyance; a ship employed by government for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, &c.; a vehement emotion; passion, rapture; ecstasy.—**Transportability**, trans-pōr'ta-bil"i-ti, *n.* The capacity of being transported.—**Transportable**, trans-pōr'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being transported; subjecting to transportation.—**Transportal**,† trans-pōr'tal, *n.* The act of transporting; conveyance. [*Darwin.*]—**Transportation**, trans-pōr-tā'shon, *n.* The act of transporting; a conveyance from one place to another; carriage; the banishing of a person convicted of crime to a penal settlement.—**Transported**, trans-pōr'ted, *a.* Carried to ecstasy or rapture; ravished with delight.—**Transporter**, trans-pōr'tėr, *n.* One who transports.—**Transporting**, trans-pōr'ting, *a.* Ravishing with delight; ecstatic.—**Transport-ship**, *n.* A vessel employed in conveying soldiers, military stores, &c.; a transport.

Transpose, trans-pōz', *v.t.*—*transposed*, *transposing*. [Fr. *transposer*, prefix *trans*, and *poser*, to place. POSE, COMPOSE.] To change the place or order of by putting each in the place of the other; to cause to change places; *alg.* to bring, as any term of an equation, over from one side to the other side; *gram.* to change the natural order of words; *mus.* to change the key of. —**Transposer**, trans-pō'zėr, *n.* One who transposes.—**Transposable**, trans-pō'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being transposed.—**Transposal**, trans-pō'zal, *n.* The act of transposing; transposition.—**Transposition**, trans-pō-zish'on, *n.* The act of transposing or state of being transposed; *alg.* the bringing over of any term of an equation from one side to the other side; *rhet.* a change of the natural order of words for effect; *mus.* the change of a composition to a key either higher or lower than the original.—**Transpositional**, **Transpositive**, trans-pō-zish'on-al, trans-poz'i-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to transposition.

Trans-ship. TRANSHIP.

Transubstantiate, tran-sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* [L. *trans*, over, and *substantia*, substance.] To change to another substance. —**Transubstantiation**, tran-sub-stan'shi-ā"shon, *n.* Change of substance; *theol.* the conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ, a belief held by Roman Catholics and others.—**Transubstantiator**, tran-sub-stan'shi-āt-ėr, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation.

Transude, tran-sūd', *v.i.*—*transuded*, *transuding*. [L. *trans*, across, through, and *sudo*, to sweat; allied to E. *sweat.*] To pass or ooze through the pores of a substance.—**Transudation**, tran-sū-dā'shon, *n.* The act or process of transuding; osmose.—**Transudatory**, tran-sū'da-to-ri, *a.* Passing by transudation.

Transverberate, trans-vėr'bėr-āt, *v.t.* [L. *trans*, through, and *verbero*, to strike.] To beat or strike through.

Transverse, trans-vėrs' or trans'vėrs, *a.* [L. *transversus*—*trans*, across, and *versus*, turned. VERSE.] Lying or being across or in a cross direction; lying in a direction across other parts.—*Transverse axis* or *diameter*, in *conic sections*, the diameter which passes through the foci.—**Transversely**, trans-vėrs'li, *adv.* In a transverse manner; in a cross direction.—**Transversal**, trans-vėr'sal, *a.* Transverse; lying crosswise.—**Transversally**, trans-vėr'sal-li, *adv.* In a direction crosswise.

Trap, trap, *n.* [A. Sax. *træppe*, *treppe*, a trap—O.D. *trappe*, O.H.G. *trapo*, a trap; same root as *trip*, *tramp*, a trap often catching when trod upon.] A contrivance that shuts suddenly and often with a spring, used for taking game and other animals; any device or contrivance to betray or catch unawares; an ambush; a game, and also one of the instruments used in playing it, the others being a small bat and a ball; a drain-trap; a familiar name for a carriage, on springs, of any kind.—*v.t.*—*trapped*, *trapping*. To catch in a trap; to insnare; to take by stratagem.—*v.i.* To set traps for game.—**Trapper**, trap'ėr, *n.* One who sets traps to catch animals, usually for furs.

Trap, trap, *n.* [Dan. *trap*, Sw. *trapp*, G. *trapp*, the rock, from Dan. *trappe*, Sw. *trappa*, G. *treppe*, a stair, stairs; akin to *trap* above. The rock was named from the terraced or step-like arrangement seen in many of these rocks.] A kind of movable ladder or steps; a kind of ladder leading up to a loft; *geol.* a name applied to the multifarious igneous rocks of the palæozoic and secondary epochs that cannot be classed as either granitic or volcanic, comprising basalt, clinkstone, greenstone, felstone, &c.—**Trappean**, **Trappous**, **Trappy**, trap-ē'an, trap'us, trap'i, *a.* Pertaining to the rock known as trap; resembling trap.—**Trap-door**, *n.* A door in a floor or roof, with which when shut it is flush or nearly so.—**Trap-stair**, *n.* A narrow stair or kind of ladder surmounted by a trap-door.—**Trap-tufa**, **Trap-tuff**, *n.* *Geol.* a kind of sandstone composed of fragments and earthy materials from trap rocks cemented together.

Trap, trap, *v.t.*—*trapped*, *trapping*. [O.E. *trappe*, a horse-cloth; same word as Sp. *trapo*, L.L. *trapus*, cloth. Fr. *drap*, cloth; akin *drape*.] To adorn; to dress with ornaments.—**Trappings**, trap'ingz, *n. pl.* Ornamental accessories, as the ornaments put on horses; ornaments generally; dress; finery.—**Traps**, traps, *n. pl.* Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, &c.; goods; furniture; luggage.

Trapan, tra-pan', *v.t.* Same as *Trepan* (to insnare).

Trape, trāp, *v.i.*—*traped*, *traping*. [Comp. O. Fr. *treper*, to trip or skip; D. and G. *trappen*, to tread, to tramp; akin *tramp*, *trip*.] To walk carelessly and sluttishly; to run about idly; to traipse.—**Trapes**, trāps, *n.* [TRAIPSE.] A slattern; an idle sluttish woman.—*v.i.* To gad or flaunt about in a slatternly useless way.

Trapezium, tra-pē'zi-um, *n.* [L., from Gr. *trapezion*, a little table, dim. of *trapeza*, a table, for *tetrapeza*, lit. four-footed thing.] *Geom.* a plane figure contained by four straight lines, two of them parallel; *anat.* a bone of the wrist, so named from its shape.—**Trapezate**, trap'e-zāt, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.—**Trapeze**, tra-pēz', *n.* A trapezium; *gymnastics*, a sort of swing, consisting of one or more cross-bars suspended by two cords at some distance from the ground, on which various feats are performed.—**Trapeziform**, tra-pē'zi-form, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.—**Trapezohedron**, tra-pē'zō-hē"dron, *n.* A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapezoidal planes.—**Trapezoid**, trap'e-zoid, *n.* *Geom.* a plane four-sided figure having none of its opposite sides parallel.—**Trapezoidal**, trap-e-zoi'dal, *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid.

Trapping. Under TRAP, to deck.

Trappist, trap'ist, *n.* [From the abbey of La *Trappe*, in Normandy, the headquarters of the order.] A member of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1140, and remarkable for the austere life led by the monks.

Trash, trash, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *tros*, rubbish, leaves and twigs picked up for fuel.] Loppings of trees; sugar-canes from which the juice has been expressed; waste or worthless matter; rubbish; refuse; dross; dregs; a worthless person.—*v.t.* To free from superfluous twigs or branches; to lop.—**Trashily**, trash'i-li, *adv.* In a trashy manner.—**Trashiness**, trash'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being trashy.—**Trashy**, trash'i, *a.* Composed of or resembling trash, rubbish, or dross; waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

Trass, tras, *n.* [Prov. G. *trass*, *tarrass*, *trass*, from Fr. *terrasse*, earthwork, from L. *terra*, earth. TERRACE.] A volcanic production consisting of ashes and scoriæ, found near Coblentz, and used as a cement.

Traumatic, tra-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *trauma*, a wound.] Pertaining to or applied to wounds; adapted to the cure of wounds. —*n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.—**Traumatism**, tra'mat-izm, *n.* *Pathol.* the condition of the system occasioned by a grave wound.

Travail, trav'āl, *v.i.* [From Fr. *travailler*, to labour, *travail*, labour, toil; originally an apparatus of bars to restrain a vicious horse, from L. *trabs*, a beam. (TRAVE.) *Travel* is the same word.] To toil‡; to suffer the pangs of childbirth.—*n.* Severe toil‡; parturition; childbirth.

Trave, trāv, *n.* [O.Fr. *traf*, *tref*, It. *trave*, a beam, from L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam. TRAVAIL.] A cross-beam‡; a wooden frame to confine an unruly horse while shoeing.

Travel, trav'el, *v.i.*—*travelled*, *travelling*. [A different orthography and application of *travail*.] To pass or make a journey from place to place on foot, on horseback, or in any conveyance; to visit distant or foreign places; to journey; to go from place to place for the purpose of obtaining orders for goods, collecting accounts, &c., for a commercial house; to proceed or advance in any way; to pass.—*v.t.* To journey over; to pass.—*n.* The act of travelling or journeying; journeying to a distant country or countries; *pl.* an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey. —**Travelled**, trav'eld, *p.* and *a.* Having made many journeys; hence, experienced. —**Traveller**, trav'el-ėr, *n.* One who travels; a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries; one who explores regions more or less unknown; a person who goes from place to place to solicit orders for goods, collect accounts, and the like.—**Traveller's-joy**, *n.* A plant, lady's-bower. CLEMATIS.—**Travelling**, trav'el-ing, *a.* Pertaining to or used in travel; incurred by travel (*travelling* expenses).—**Travelling-crane**, *n.* A crane fixed on a carriage which may be moved on rails.—**Travel-stained**, *a.* Having the clothes, &c., soiled with travelling.

Traverse, trav'ėrs, *a.* [O.Fr. *travers*, *travers*, from L. *transversus*. TRANSVERSE.] Transverse; being in a direction across something else.—*Traverse sailing*, where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of its several parts lying more or less athwart each other.—*n.* A transverse piece; an untoward accident; *fort.* a portion of parapet thrown across the covered way at certain points; *naut.* the zigzag track described by a ship when compelled to sail on different courses; *arch.* a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building; *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings.—*v.t.*—*traversed*, *traversing*. To cross; to lay in a cross direction; to thwart; to bring to nought; to wander over; to cross in travelling; *gun.* to turn and point in any direction; *carp.* to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; *law*, to deny what the opposite party has alleged.—*v.i.* To use the motions of opposition in fencing (*Shak.*); to turn, as on a pivot; to swivel.—*adv.* Athwart; crosswise.—**Traversable**, trav'ėr-sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being traversed. —**Traverse-board**, *n.* *Naut.* a board for indicating a ship's course by pegs inserted in holes.—**Traverser**, trav'ėr-sėr, *n.* One who traverses; *rail.* a traverse-table.—**Traverse-table**, *n.* *Navig.* a table by means of which the dead-reckoning is worked out; *rail.* a movable platform with one or more tracks, for shifting carriages, &c., from one line of rails to another.—**Traversing-platform**, *n.* *Artillery*, a platform to sup-

part a gun and carriage which can be easily turned round.

Travertin, Travertine, trav'ér-tin, *n.* [It. *travertino, tibertino, tiburtino*, L. *lapis Tiburtinus*, from being formed by the waters of the Anio at *Tibur*, now Tivoli.] A white concretionary limestone deposited from the water of springs holding carbonate of lime in solution.

Travesty, trav'es-ti, *v.t.*—*travestied, travestying.* [Fr. *travestir*, to disguise, to travesty, from L. *trans*, over, and *vestio*, to clothe. VEST.] To give such a literary setting to as to render ludicrous after having been previously handled seriously; to burlesque.—*n.* A burlesque treatment or setting of a subject which had been originally handled in a serious or lofty manner.

Travis, trav'is, *n.* [Same origin as *trave*.] A partition between two stalls in a stable.

Trawl, tral, *n.* [From Fr. *trôler*, to lead, to drag. TROLL.] A long line from which short lines with baited hooks are suspended, used in sea-fishing; a trawl-net.—*v.i.* To fish with a trawl-net.—**Trawl-boat**, *n.* A boat used in fishing with trawls or trawl-nets.—**Trawler**, tra'lér, *n.* One who trawls; a fishing vessel which uses a trawl-net.—**Trawling**, tra'ling, *n.* The act of fishing with a trawl-net.—**Trawl-net**, *n.* A long purse-shaped net for dragging behind a boat, employed in deep-sea fishing, being useful for taking fish which lie near or on the bottom.

Tray, trā, *n.* [A. Sax. *treg*, a tray; connected with *trough*.] A small shallow wooden vessel used for various domestic purposes, as kneading, mincing, &c.; a sort of salver or waiter on which dishes and the like are presented.

Tray, trā, *n.* [Fr. *trois*, three.] A projection on the antler of a *stag*.

Treacherous, trech'ér-us, *a.* [O.Fr. *tricheor* (Fr. *tricheur*), a trickster, from O.Fr. *tricher, trecher*, to cheat, to trick; of Germanic origin, and akin to *trick*.] Characterized by treason or violation of allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous; deceptive; illusory.—**Treacherously**, trech'ér-us-li, *adv.* In a treacherous manner; traitorously; faithlessly; perfidiously.—**Treacherousness**, trech'ér-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being treacherous.—**Treachery**, trech'ér-i, *n.* [Fr. *tricherie*, trickery.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treason; perfidy.

Treacle, tré'kl, *n.* [O.Fr. *triacle*, corrupted from L. *theriaca*, from Gr. *thēriaka* (*pharmaka*, drugs, understood), antidotes against the bites of venomous animals, from *thērion*, a wild beast, dim. of *thēr*, an animal.] A medicinal compound of various ingredients, formerly believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of poison, particularly that of a serpent; the uncrystallizable matter separated from sugar in sugar-refineries; molasses; a saccharine fluid consisting of the inspissated juices of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c.—**Treacly**, tré'kli, *a.* Composed of or like treacle.

Tread, tred, *v.i.*—pret. *trod*; pp. *trod, trodden.* [A. Sax. *tredan*, pret. *træd*, to tread = O.Fris. *treda*, D. and L.G. *treden*, Dan. *træde*, Icel. *trotha*, G. *treten*, Goth. *trudan*, to tread; root same as *tramp*. *Trade* is from this verb.] To set the foot down or on the ground; to press with the foot; to step; to walk with a more or less measured or cautious step; to copulate, as fowls.—*To tread on or upon*, to trample; to set the foot on in contempt.—*To tread upon the heels of*, to follow close upon.—*v.t.* To step or walk on; to beat or press with the feet; to perform by motions of the feet; to dance; to crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred; to copulate with, as a male bird.—*To tread down*, to crush or destroy, as by tramping under foot.—*To tread out*, to press out with the feet; to destroy or extinguish, as by treading or trampling.—*To tread the stage or the boards*, to perform a part in a drama.—*n.* A step or stepping; way of walking; gait; the flat horizontal part of the step of a stair.—**Treader**, tred'ér, *n.* One who treads.—**Treadle**, tred'l, *n.* The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the foot; a treddle; the albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white.—**Tread-mill**, *n.* A machine employed in prison discipline, the usual form of which is a wheel caused to revolve by the weight of the prisoners treading on steps on its periphery.—**Tread-wheel**, *n.* A wheel turned by men or animals such as that of a tread-mill.

Treason, tré'zn, *n.* [O. Fr. *traison* (Fr. *trahison*), from L. *traditio*, a delivering up, from *trado*, to deliver up—*trans*, over, and *do*, to give. *Treason* and *tradition* are doublets. TRADITION.] A betraying, treachery, or breach of faith, especially by a subject against the sovereign, liege lord, or chief authority of the state.—**Treasonable**, tré'zon-a-bl, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of treason.—**Treasonableness**, tré'zon-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being treasonable.—**Treasonably**, tré'zon-a-bli, *adv.* In a treasonable manner.—**Treason-felony**, *n.* In Britain a felony of the nature of treason, punishable with penal servitude.

Treasure, trezh'ūr, *n.* [O.E. *tresoure*, Fr. *trésor*, L. *thesaurus*, from Gr. *thēsauros*, a store, treasure, from root of *tithēmi*, to put or place (whence also *thesis, theme*, &c.).] Wealth accumulated; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve; a great quantity of anything collected for future use; something very much valued.—*v.t.*—*treasured, treasuring.* To hoard up; to collect for future use; to accumulate; to store; to retain carefully in the mind; to regard as precious; to prize.—**Treasure-house**, *n.* A house where treasures are kept.—**Treasurer**, trezh'ū-rér, *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; one who has the charge of collected funds, such as those belonging to incorporated companies or private societies.—*Lord high treasurer*, formerly the third great officer of the English crown, whose duties are now discharged by commissioners entitled the *lords of the treasury*.—**Treasurership**, trezh'ū-rér-ship, *n.* The office of treasurer.—**Treasure-trove**, trōv, *n.* [O.Fr. *trové*, Mod. Fr. *trouvé*, found. TROUBADOUR.] *Law*, money, gold, silver plate, or bullion found hidden in the earth or in any private place the owner of which is not known.—**Treasury**, trezh'ū-ri, *n.* A place or building in which wealth or valuables are reposited; a place where public moneys are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray government expenses; a department of government which has control over the management of the public revenue, and the chief of which, in Britain, called *first lord of the treasury*, is, by custom, the head of the administration or prime minister, though the virtual head of the treasury is the chancellor of the exchequer; the officers of the treasury department; any repository of valuable objects; a book containing much valuable information (a *treasury* of botany).—*Treasury bench*, the front bench on the right hand of the speaker in the House of Commons, occupied by the first lord of the treasury (when a commoner), the chancellor of the exchequer, and other members of the ministry.—*Treasury warrant*, a warrant or voucher issued by the treasury for sums disbursed by the exchequer.

Treat, trēt, *v.t.* [Fr. *traiter*, O.Fr. *traicter*, to handle, to treat, from L. *tractare*, a freq. of *traho, tractum*, to draw (whence also *tract, trace, trait, train*, &c.) TRACE.] To behave to or towards; to act well or ill towards; to use in any manner; to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking, or by any of the processes of art; to entertain without expense to the guest; to give food or drink to; to manage in the application of remedies (to *treat* a patient); to subject to the action of some other substance.—*v.i.* To discourse; to handle in writing or speaking: followed usually by *of*; to negotiate; to propose terms of accommodation.—*n.* An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of regard; anything which affords much pleasure; some unusual gratification.—*To stand treat*, to pay the expense of an entertainment for another or others.—**Treater**, tré'tér, *n.* One who treats.—**Treating**, tré'ting, *n.* The act of one who treats; bribing in parliamentary (or other) elections with meat and drink.—**Treatise**, tré'tis, *n.* [O.Fr. *tretis, traitis*.] A written composition on some subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained; usually of considerable length.—**Treatment**, trēt'ment, *n.* The act or the manner of treating; management; manipulation; manner of dealing with substances; usage; good or bad behaviour towards a person; manner of applying remedies to cure.—**Treaty**, tré'ti, *n.* [Fr. *traité*.] The act of treating or negotiating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; negotiation; an agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns.

Treble, treb'l, *a.* [O. Fr. *treble*, from L. *triplus*, triple. TRIPLE.] Threefold; triple; *mus.* pertaining to the highest or most acute sounds; playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds.—*n.* The highest vocal or instrumental part in a concerted piece of music; a soprano voice; a soprano singer.—*v.t.*—*trebled, trebling.* To make thrice as much; to multiply by three; to triple.—*v.i.* To become threefold.—**Trebly**, treb'li, *adv.* In threefold number or quantity; triply.

Treddle, tred'l. Same as *Treadle*.

Tree, trē, *n.* [A. Sax. *treów, treó*, a tree = Icel. *tré*, Dan. *træ*, Sw. *träd*, O.D. *tree*, Goth. *triu*, tree, wood; cog. W. *derw*, an oak; Gr. *drys*, an oak, *dory*, a spear; Skr. *dru*, a tree. *Tar* is allied.] A perennial plant having a woody trunk of considerable size, from which spring branches, or, in the palms, fronds; something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches; as, a genealogical *tree*; a generic name for many wooden pieces in machines or structures; as, axle-*tree*, saddle-*tree*, &c.—*Tree of life*, the tree which grew in the midst of the garden of Eden; also, arbor-vitæ.—*v.t.*—*treed, treeing.* To drive to a tree; to cause to take refuge in a tree (a dog *trees* a squirrel).—*v.i.* To take refuge in a tree, as a wild animal.—**Tree-fern**, *n.* The name given to ferns found in tropical countries which attain the size of trees.—**Tree-frog**, *n.* A variety of frog which climbs trees, and remains there all summer living upon insects.—**Treeless**, trē'les, *a.* Destitute of trees.—**Treenail**, tré'nāl, *n.* A cylindrical pin of hardwood used for securing the planking of wooden ships to the frames, or parts to each other.—**Tree-onion**, *n.* A species of onion the stalks of which produce small bulbs at the top.—**Tree-wool**, *n.* Pine-wool.

Trefoil, tré'foil, *n.* [O. Fr. *trefoil, trefeuil*, from L. *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] A three-leaved plant, as the white and red clover, &c., so well known as fodder plants; an ornament used in Gothic architecture representing the form of a three-lobed leaf.

Trek, trek, *v.i.*—*trekked, trekking.* [D. *trekken*, to draw, to draw a wagon, to journey.] To travel by wagon. [South Africa.]

Trellis, trel'is, *n.* [Fr. *treillis*, lattice-work, from *treille*, an arbour, from L. *trichila*, a bower or arbour.] A structure or frame of cross-barred work or lattice-work, used for supporting plants; a kind of espalier for climbing plants or for training fruit-trees; a reticulated framing or lattice-work of wood or metal, for screens, doors, or windows.—**Trellised**, trel'ist, *a.* Furnished with a trellis.—**Trellis-work**, *n.* Lattice-work.

Trematode, Trematoid, trem'a-tōd, trem'a-toid, *a.* [Gr. *trēma, trēmatos*, a hole, a pore.] A term applied to certain annuloid parasitic worms living in the intestines of animals, some of them being called fluke-worms.

Tremble, trem'bl, *v.i.*—*trembled, trembling.* [Fr. *trembler*, from L. *tremulus*, trembling, from *tremo*, to tremble = Gr. *tremō*, to tremble. The *b* is inserted as in *number*. *Tremor, tremulous, tremendous* have same origin.] To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, &c.; to shudder: said of persons; to be moved with a quivering motion; to shake; to totter: said of things.

to quaver, as sound.—*n.* The act or state of trembling; an involuntary shaking or shivering through cold or fear.—**Trembler**, trem'blėr, *n.* One who trembles.—**Trembling**, trem'bling, *p.* and *a.* Shaking, as with fear, cold, or weakness; quaking; shivering.—*Trembling poplar*, the aspen. —*n.* The act or state of shaking involuntarily; a tremor or quaking of the earth. —**Tremblingly**, trem'bling-li, *adv.* In a trembling manner.—**Tremefaction**, trem-i-fak'shon, *n.* [L. *tremo*, to tremble, and *facio*, to make.] Trembling; agitation.

Tremella, trė-mel'a, *n.* [From L. *tremo*, to tremble or shake.] A fungus of a gelatinous appearance.

Tremendous, trė-men'dus, *a.* [L. *tremendus*, lit. to be trembled at, from *tremo*, to tremble. TREMBLE.] Sufficient to excite fear or terror; terrible; awful; dreadful; hence, such as may astonish by magnitude, force, or violence.—**Tremendously**, trė-men'dus-li, *adv.* In a tremendous manner; dreadfully; terrifically.—**Tremendousness**, trė-men'dus-nes, *n.*

Tremolite, trem'ō-lit, *n.* [From Val *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps where it was discovered.] A mineral regarded as a variety of hornblende, found in dolomite, crystalline limestone, &c.

Tremolo, trem'o-lō, *n.* [It., from L. *tremulus*, tremulous.] *Mus.* a rapid quavering effect in playing or singing; a vibration of the voice in singing, suitable for the production of certain effects.

Tremor, trē'mor, *n.* [L., from *tremo*, to tremble. TREMBLE.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.—**Tremulous**, trem'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *tremulus*, from *tremo*.] Trembling; affected with fear or timidity; shaking; shivering.—**Tremulously**, trem'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a tremulous manner; tremblingly.—**Tremulousness**, trem'ū-lus-nes, *n.*

Trenail, trē'nāl. Same as *Treenail*.

Trench, trensh, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *trencher*, to cut off (Fr. *trancher*), perhaps from L. *truncare*, to lop, from *truncus*, a log, a trunk.] To cut or dig, as a ditch; to furrow deeply with the spade or plough; to break up and prepare for crops by deep digging; to fortify by a ditch and rampart of earth; to intrench. INTRENCH.—*v.i.* To encroach: with *on* or *upon*.—*n.* A long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; *milit.* a deep ditch, with a parapet or breastwork, cut for defence (as in a siege or a position taken up) or to interrupt the approach of an enemy.—*To open the trenches*, to begin to dig or to form the lines of approach.—**Trenchant**, tren'shant, *a.* [O.Fr. *trenchant*.] Cutting; sharp; keen; unsparing; severe.—**Trencher**, tren'shėr, *n.* [In second sense, lit. that on which food is *trenched* or cut.] One who trenches or cuts; a wooden plate on which meat may be cut or carved, or on which it is eaten.—**Trencher-cap**, *n.* A cap having a flat square top like a square board set on it, such as that worn at universities. —**Trencher-man**, *n.* A hearty feeder; a table companion.—**Trench-plough**, *n.* A plough for opening land to a greater depth than common.

Trend, trend, *v.i.* [Lit. to bend circularly, from stem of A. Sax. *trendel*, *tryndel*, a circle; Fris. *trind*, *trund*, Dan. and Sw. *trind*, round; closely akin to *trundle*.] To extend or lie along in a particular direction; to stretch (the coast *trends* to the south).—*n.* Inclination of a coast or other line in a particular direction.

Trental, tren'tal, *n.* [From Fr. *trente*, L. *triginta*, thirty.] An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death; hence, a dirge; an elegy.

Trepan, trė-pan', *n.* [Fr. *trépan*, It. *trepano*, from Gr. *trypanon*, an auger, a surgical instrument, from *trypē*, a hole.] *Surg.* an instrument in the form of a crown-saw for removing portions of the bones of the skull, and thus relieving the brain from pressure.—*v.t.*—*trepanned*, *trepanning*. To operate on by the trepan.—**Trepanning**, trė-pan'ing, *n.* The operation of using the trepan.

Trepan, trė-pan', *v.t.*—*trepanned*, *trepanning*. [Formerly *trapan*, from O Fr. *trappan*, from *trappe*, a trap. TRAP.] To ensnare or entrap; to inveigle in some deceitful manner.—*n.* A snare; a cheat; a deceiver.—**Trepanner**, trė-pan'ėr, *n.* One who trepans; a cheat.

Trepang, **Tripang**, trė-pang', *n.* [Malay name.] The sea-slug, 'sea-cucumber,' or bèche-de-mer, found in the eastern seas, and used as food in China.

Trephine, tre-fin' or tre-fēn', *n.* [Fr. *tréphine*, modified form of *trépan*.] An improved form of the trepan.

Trepidation, trep-i-dā'shon, *n.* [L. *trepidatio*, from *trepido*, to tremble, from *trepidus*, trembling, from obsolete *trepo*, to turn = Gr. *trepō*, to turn.] An involuntary trembling; a state of terror; a trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.—**Trepid**,† trep'id, *a.* Trembling; quaking with fear.—**Trepidity**,† tre-pid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being trepid.

Trespass, tres'pas, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *trespasser*, from *tres* = L. *trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass. PASS.] To pass over a boundary line and enter unlawfully upon the land of another; to intrude; to encroach; to commit any offence; to transgress; to violate any divine law or any known rule of duty.—*n.* The act of one who trespasses; a violation of some law or rule laid down; any voluntary transgression of the moral law; sin; *law*, any transgression of the law not amounting to felony; especially wrong done by entering on the grounds of another.—**Trespasser**, tres'pas-ėr, *n.* One who commits a trespass.—**Trespass-offering**, *n.* An offering, among the Israelites, in expiation of a trespass.

Tress, tres, *n.* [Fr. *tresse*, It. *treccia*, a tress, plait of hair, from Gr. *tricha*, in three parts, from the usual mode of plaiting the hair; allied to *three*.] A lock or curl of hair; a ringlet.—**Tressed**, trest, *a.* Having tresses; formed into ringlets.—**Tressy**, tres'i, *a.* Pertaining to tresses; having the appearance of tresses.

Tressel, tres'l, *n.* Same as *Trestle*.

Trestle, tres'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *trestel* (Fr. *tréteau*), a trestle; from Armor. *treustel*, from *treust*, *trest*, W. *trawst*, a beam.] A sort of frame for supporting things; a frame with three or four legs attached to a horizontal piece. —**Trestle-board**, *n.* An architect's or draughtsman's designing board, formerly supported on trestles.—**Trestle-bridge**, *n.* A bridge in which the bed is supported upon framed sections or trestles.

Tret, tret, *n.* [Fr. *trait*, from O. Fr. *traire*, to draw, from L. *trahere*, to draw. TRACK.] An allowance of 4 lbs. for every 104 to purchasers of certain goods for waste or refuse matter.

Trevet, trev'et, *n.* Same as *Trivet*.

Trews, trös, *n. pl.* The tartan trousers of Highlanders or soldiers in Highland regiments.

Trey,† trā, *n.* [O. Fr. *trei*, Fr. *trois*, L. *tres*, three.] A three at cards or dice. [*Shak.*]

Triable. Under TRY.

Triachenium, tri-a-kē'ni-um, *n.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *achenium*.] *Bot.* a fruit which consists of three achenia.

Triacontahedral, tri-a-kon'ta-hē"dral, *a.* [Gr. *triakonta*, thirty, and *hedra*, side.] Having thirty sides.

Triad, tri'ad, *n.* [Gr. *trias*, *triados*, from *treis*, *tria*, three.] A unity of three; three united; a trinity; *mus.* the common chord formed of three radical sounds, a fundamental note, its third, and its fifth; *chem.* an elementary substance, each atom of which will combine with three atoms of a monad.—**Triadic**, tri-ad'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a triad.

Triadelphous, tri-a-del'fus, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *adelphos*, a brother.] *Bot.* having the stamens combined into three masses by the filaments.

Trial. Under TRY.

Trialogue, tri'a-log, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, *tria*, three, and *logos*, discourse.] A colloquy of three persons.

Triander, tri'an-dėr, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] A monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having three distinct and equal stamens.—**Triandrian**, **Triandrous**, tri-an'dri-an, tri-an'drus, *a.* Belonging to such plants.

Triangle, tri'ang-gl, *n.* [Fr. *triangle*, from L. *triangulum*—*tres*, *tria*, three, and *angulus*, an angle.] *Geom.* a figure bounded by three lines and containing three angles, the lines or sides being straight in a plane triangle, and parts of circles in spherical triangles; a musical instrument of percussion, made of a rod of steel bent into this shape, open at one of the angles; a three-cornered straight-edge, used by draughtsmen, &c.; a kind of gin for raising heavy weights; *milit.* three halberts stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound when flogged.—**Triangular**, tri-ang'gū-lėr, *a.* Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; three-cornered.—*Triangular compass*, a compass having three legs by means of which any triangle or any three points may be taken off at once.—*Triangular pyramid*, a pyramid whose base is a triangle.—**Triangularity**, tri-ang'gū-lar"i-ti, *n.* Quality of being triangular.—**Triangularly**, tri-ang'gū-lėr-li, *adv.* After the form of a triangle.—**Triangulate**, tri-ang'gū-lāt, *v.t.*—*triangulated*, *triangulating*. To make triangular; *surv.* to divide into triangles, or survey by dividing into triangles.—**Triangulation**, tri-ang'gū-lā"shon, *n.* The reduction of the surface of an area to triangles for the purpose of a trigonometrical survey.—**Trianguloid**, tri-ang'gū-loid, *a.* Somewhat triangular.

Triarchy, tri'ār-ki, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *archē*, rule.] Government by three persons.

Trias, tri'as, *n.* [Gr. *trias*, the number three.] *Geol.* a name given to the upper new red sandstone, from its being composed in Germany of three well-marked groups, only the highest and lowest of which are known in England.—**Triassic**, tri-as'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of trias.

Triatomic, tri-a-tom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *atomos*, an atom.] *Chem.* consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule.

Tribasic, tri-bā'sik, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *basis*, base.] *Chem.* applied to acids which combine with three equivalents of a base.

Tribe, trib, *n.* [L. *tribus*, one of the three bodies into which the Romans were originally divided, from *tres*, three. THREE.] A division, class, or distinct portion of a people or nation; a family or race descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as the twelve tribes of Israel; a nation or family of savages, forming a subdivision of a race; a number of persons of any character or profession: in contempt; a term used by some naturalists to denote a number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common (a *tribe* of plants); a division of animals or plants intermediate between order and genus.—**Tribal**, tri'bal, *a.* Belonging to a tribe; characteristic of a tribe.—**Tribalism**, tri'bal-izm, *n.* The state of existing in separate tribes; tribal feeling.

Triblet, trib'let, *n.* [Fr. *triboulet*: origin doubtful.] A mandrel used in forging tubes, nuts, and rings, and for other purposes; a mandrel for making lead-pipe.

Tribometer, tri-bom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *tribō*, to rub, *metron*, measure.] An apparatus, resembling a sled, for measuring the force of friction in rubbing surfaces.

Triboulet, trib'ō-let, *n.* TRIBLET.

Tribrach, tri'brak, *n.* [Gr. *tribrachys*—*treis*, three, and *brachys*, short.] *Pros.* a poetic foot of three short syllables; a word of three short syllables.

Tribracteate, tri-brak'tē-āt, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *bracteate*.] *Bot.* having three bracts.

Tribulation, trib-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [Eccles. L. *tribulatio*, distress, from L. *tribulo*, *tribulatum*, to thrash, from *tribulum*, a thrashing-sledge for dragging over corn; akin *tero*, *tritum*, to rub (whence *trite*).] That which occasions affliction or distress; severe affliction; distress; trouble; trial.

Tribune, tri'būn or trib'ūn, *n.* [L. *tribunus*, a tribune, magistrate, or officer, from *tribus*, tribe; in latter sense short for *tribunal*.]

An officer in ancient Rome who represented a tribe for certain purposes; an officer or magistrate chosen by the common people of Rome to protect them from the oppression of the patricians; also a military officer commanding a division or legion; a raised seat or stand; the throne of a bishop; a sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an assembly.—**Tribunal**, tri-bū'nal, *n.* [L. *tribunal*, from *tribunus*, a tribune.] The seat of a judge; a bench for judges; a court of justice.—**Tribunate**, tri'bū-nāt, *n.* Tribuneship.—**Tribuneship**, tri'būn-ship or trib'ūn-ship, *n.* The office of a tribune.—**Tribunician**, **Tribunitial**, trib-ū-nish'an, trib-ū-nish'al, *a.* Pertaining to tribunes.

Tribute, trib'ūt, *n.* [Fr. *tribut*, L. *tributum*, from *tribuo*, to give, to bestow, perhaps from *tribus*, a tribe. TRIBE.] An annual or stated sum paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission or by virtue of some treaty; the obligation of contributing; a personal contribution; anything done or given, as that which is due or observed (a *tribute* of respect).—**Tributary**, trib'ū-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *tributarius*.] Paying tribute to another; subject; subordinate; inferior; yielding supplies of anything; contributing.—*n.* An individual, government, or state that pays tribute; *geog.* an affluent; a stream which contributes water to another stream.—**Tributarily**, trib'ū-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a tributary manner.—**Tributariness**, trib'ū-ta-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being tributary.—**Tribute-money**, *n.* Money paid as tribute.

Tricapsular, tri-kap'sū-lėr, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *capsula*.] *Bot.* having three capsules to each flower.

Trice, tris, *v.t.*—*triced*, *tricing*. [Same as L.G. *trissen*, Dan. *tridse*, to hoist, *tridse*, a pulley; Sw. *trissa*, a pulley.] *Naut.* to haul or tie up by means of a small rope; to hoist.

Trice, tris, *n.* [From Sp. *tris*, noise of breaking glass, a crack, an instant, a trice; *venir en un tris*, to come in a trice.] A very short time; a moment: now used only in the phrase *in a trice*, in an instant or moment.

Tricennial, tri-sen'ni-al, *a.* [L. *tricennium*, a space of thirty years, from *triginta*, thirty, *annus*, a year.] Belonging to thirty, especially thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years.

Tricentenary, tri-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* [L. *tricenti*, three hundred—prefix *tri*, three, *centum*, a hundred.] The space of three hundred years; the commemoration of any event which occurred three hundred years before. Called also *Tercentenary*.—*a.* Relating to three hundred years.

Triceps, tri'seps, *a.* and *n.* [L., from *tres*, three, and *caput*, head.] Three-headed: applied to certain muscles.

Trichina, tri-ki'na, *n.* pl. **Trichinæ**, tri-ki'nē. [From Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, a hair.] A minute nematoid worm, the larva of which is found in the tissue of the muscles of man and several other mammals, giving rise to the disease trichiniasis.—**Trichiniasis**, **Trichinosis**, trik-i-ni'a-sis, trik-i-nō'sis, *n.* A painful and frequently fatal disease produced by eating meat, especially pork, either raw or insufficiently cooked, infested with trichinæ.—**Trichinous**, tri-ki'nus, *a.* Connected with trichinæ or trichiniasis.

Trichocyst, trik'o-sist, *n.* [Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, a hair, and *kystis*, a bag.] A cell capable of emitting thread-like filaments, found in infusoria.—**Trichogenous**, tri-koj'en-us, *a.* [Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, and root *gen*, to produce.] Producing or encouraging the growth of hair.—**Trichoma**, tri-kō'ma, *n.* [Gr., from *thrix*, *trichos*.] *Bot.* the filamentous thallus of algals; *pathol.* an affection of the hair; plica.—**Trichomatose**, tri-kom'a-tōs, *a.* Affected with trichoma.—**Trichopteran**, tri-kop'tėr-an, *n.* [Gr. *thrix*, and *pteron*, a wing.] One of an order of insects comprising the caddice-flies, having hairy, membranous wings.—**Trichopterous**, tri-kop'tėr-us, *a.* Pertaining to the trichopterans.

Trichord, tri'kord, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *chordē*, a chord.] A musical instrument with three chords or strings.—*a.* Having three strings.—*Trichord pianoforte*, a pianoforte having three strings to each note for the greater part of its compass.

Trichotomy, tri-kot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tricha*, thrice, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Division into three parts.—**Trichotomous**, tri-kot'o-mus, *a.* Divided or branching by threes; trifurcate.

Trick, trik, *n.* [Same as D. *trek*, a pull, stroke, dash, trick; *track*, *treachery*, are of same origin; akin *strike*, *stroke*, *s* having been lost.] An artifice; a stratagem; a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose; a cheat; a knack or art; a sleight-of-hand performance; the legerdemain of a juggler; a particular practice or habit; an action peculiar to a person (a *trick* of frowning); anything mischievously and regularly done; a prank; a frolic; *card-playing*, all the cards played in one round; *naut.* a spell; a turn; the time allotted to a man to stand at the helm.—*v.t.* To deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat; to draw in outline, as with a pen; to delineate without colour, as heraldic devices. [In last sense directly from D. *trekken*, to draw, to delineate.]—*v.i.* To live by deception and fraud.—**Tricker**, trik'ėr, *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a cheat; a trickster.—**Trickery**, trik'ėr-i, *n.* The practice of tricks; imposture; cheating; artifice.—**Trickiness**, trik'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being tricky.—**Trickish**, trik'ish, *a.* Given to tricks; artful; knavish.—**Trickishly**, trik'ish-li, *adv.* In a trickish manner.—**Trickishness**, trik'ish-nes, *n.*—**Tricksiness**, trik'si-nes, *n.* The quality of being tricksy; playfulness.—**Tricksome**, trik'sum, *a.* Full of tricks.—**Trickster**, trik'stėr, *n.* One who practises tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.—**Tricksy**, **Tricksey**, trik'si, *a.* Full of tricks and devices; artful; given to pranks.—**Tricky**, trik'i, *a.* Trickish; mischievous.

Trick, trik, *v.t.* [From above word, or from W. *treciaw*, to trick out, from *tres*, harness, gear.] To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically: often followed by *out*.—**Tricking**, trik'ing, *n.* Dress; ornament.

Trickle, trik'l, *v.i.*—*trickled*, *trickling*. [Probably for *strickle*, from A. Sax. *strīcan*, to go. STRIKE.] To flow in a small gentle stream; to run down in drops.

Triclinic, tri-klin'ik, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, *klinō*, to incline.] *Crystal.* having three unequal axes intersecting obliquely.—**Triclinium**, tri-klin'i-um, *n.* [L., from Gr. *triklinion*.] Among the Romans, a couch running round three sides of a table, for reclining on at meals; the dining-room in which such a couch was laid.—**Tricliniary**, tri-klin'i-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to.

Tricoccous, tri-kok'us, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *kokkos*, a berry.] *Bot.* having three cells with one seed in each.

Tricolour, **Tricolor**, tri'kul-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *tricolore*, of three colours—L. *tres*, three, and *color*, colour.] A flag having three colours; a flag having three colours arranged in equal stripes, adopted in France as the national ensign during the first revolution, the colours being blue, white, and red, divided vertically.—**Tricoloured**, tri'kul-ėrd, *a.* Having three colours.

Tricorporal, **Tricorporate**, tri-kor'po-ral, tri-kor'po-rāt, *a.* [L. *tricorpor*—*tri*=*tres*, three, and *corpus*, *corporis*, a body.] Having three bodies united together.

Tricostate, tri-kos'tāt, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *costa*, a rib.] *Bot.* having three ribs or ridges; three-ribbed.

Tricuspid, **Tricuspidate**, tri-kus'pid, tri-kus'pi-dāt, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *cuspis*, *cuspidis*, a point.] Having three cusps or points; *bot.* three-pointed; ending in three points.

Tricycle, tri'si-kl, *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *kyklos*, a circle, a wheel.] A form of velocipede with three wheels, generally two driving wheels parallel to each other, and a steering wheel either in front or in the rear.—**Tricyclist**, tri'sik-list, *n.* One who rides on a tricycle.

Tridacna, tri-dak'na, *n.* [Gr. *tridaknos*, eaten at three bites—*tri*=*treis*, three, and *daknō*, to bite.] A genus of bivalve molluscs, some of them with shells of immense size.

Tridactylous, tri-dak'til-us, *a.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having three toes or three fingers.

Trident, tri'dent, *n.* [L. *tridens*, *tridentis*—*tri*=*tres*, three, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Any instrument of the form of a fork with three prongs; the sceptre or spear with three barbed prongs with which Poseidon (Neptune), the sea-god, is represented.—**Tridentate**, **Tridentated**, tri-den'tāt, tri-den'tā-ted, *a.* Having three teeth.—**Tridentiferous**, tri-den-tif'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing a trident.

Tridentine, tri-den'tin, *a.* [L. *Tridentum*, Trent.] Pertaining to Trent, or to the celebrated ecumenical council which met in that city in 1545.

Tridimensional, tri-di-men'shon-al, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *dimension*.] Having three dimensions.

Tridodecahedral, tri-dō-dek'a-hē"dral, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *dodecahedral*.] *Crystal.* presenting three ranges of faces, twelve in each.

Triennial, tri-en'ni-al, *a.* [L. *triennium*, the space of three years—*tri*=*tres*, three, and *annus*, a year.] Continuing three years; happening every three years.—**Triennially**, tri-en'ni-al-li, *adv.* Once in three years.

Trier. Under TRY.

Trierarch, tri'ėr-ärk, *n.* [Gr. *triērēs*, a trireme, and *archē*, rule.] The commander of an ancient Greek trireme; also, a commissioner who was obliged to build ships and furnish them at his own expense.

Trifarious, tri-fā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *trifarius*, threefold—prefix *tri*, three, and term. -*farius*.] Arranged in three rows; threefold.

Trifid, tri'fid, *a.* [L. *trifidus*—*tri*=*tres*, three, and *findo*, *fidi*, to divide.] *Bot.* cut or divided half-way into three parts with straight margins; three-cleft.

Trifle, tri'fl, *n.* [O.E. *trifle*, *trofle*, *trufle*, a trifle, from O.Fr. *trufle*, *truffe*, mock, gibe; perhaps of Teutonic origin; comp. Icel. *truf*, trumpery.] A thing of very little value or importance; a paltry toy, bauble, or luxury; a silly or unimportant action, remark, or the like; a kind of light dish or fancy confection.—*v.i.*—*trifled*, *trifling*. To act or talk without seriousness or with levity; to indulge in light amusements.—*To trifle with*, to treat as a trifle; to make a toy or a fool of; to mock.—*v.t.* To waste to no good purpose; to spend: usually followed by *away*.—**Trifler**, tri'fl-ėr, *n.* One who trifles.—**Trifling**, tri'fl-ing, *p.* and *a.* Acting with levity; frivolous; being of small value or importance; trivial.—**Triflingly**, tri'fl-ing-li, *adv.* In a trifling manner.—**Triflingness**, tri'fl-ing-nes, *n.*

Trifloral, **Triflorous**, tri-flō'ral, tri-flō'rus, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers.

Trifoliate, **Trifoliated**, tri-fō'li-āt, tri-fō'li-ā-ted, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having three leaves.—**Trifoliolate**, tri-fō'li-ō-lāt, *a.* Having three leaflets.

Triforium, tri-fō'ri-um, *n.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *foris*, pl. *fores*, a door.] *Gothic arch.* a gallery above the arches of the nave of a church, generally in the form of an arcade.

Triform, tri'form, *a.* [L. *triformis*—*tri*=*tres*, three, and *forma*, shape.] Having a triple form or shape.

Trifurcate, **Trifurcated**, tri-fėr'kāt, tri-fėr'kā-ted, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *furca*, a fork.] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.

Trig, trig, *v.t.*—*trigged*, *trigging*. [Comp. W. *trigaw*, to stay, to tarry; Pr. *triguar*, to stop.] To stop, as the wheel of a vehicle, by putting something down to check it.—*n.* A stone, wedge, &c., used for this purpose.

Trig, trig, *a.* [Sw. *trygg*, Dan. *tryg*, secure, safe.] Trim; spruce; neat. [Provincial.]

Trigamy, trig'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *gamos*, marriage.] The state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.—**Trigamist**, trig'a-mist, *n.* One who has three husbands or wives at the same time.—**Trigamous**, trig'a-mus, *a.* Pertaining to trigamy; *bot.* having three sorts of

flowers in the same head, male, female, and hermaphrodite.

Trigeminous, tri-jem'i-nus, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *geminus*, double.] Being one of three born together; born three at a time; threefold.

Trigger, trig'er, *n.* [Older form *tricker*, from D. *trekker*, trigger, lit. a drawer, from *trekken*, to draw; allied to *trick*, *track*.] The catch or lever which, on being pulled back, liberates the hammer of the lock of a gun or pistol; any similar device.

Triglyph, tri'glif, *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *glyphē*, sculpture.] *Arch.* an ornamental block in Doric friezes, repeated at equal intervals, having on its face two small perpendicular channels and a half channel on either side.—**Triglyphic**, **Triglyphical**, tri-glif'ik, tri-glif'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to triglyphs.

Trigon, tri'gon, *n.* [Fr. *trigone*, L. *trigonum*, from Gr. *trigōnon*—*tri*=*treis*, three, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A triangle, *astrol.* the junction of three signs of the zodiac; an ancient triangular lyre.—**Trigonal**, **Trigonous**, tri'gon-al, tri'gon-us, *a.* Triangular; *bot.* having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a style or ovary.

Trigonometry, trig-o-nom'et-ri, *n.* [From Gr. *trigōnon*, a triangle (*treis*, three, and *gōnia*, an angle), and *metron*, a measure.] The measuring of triangles, or the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by means of certain parts which are given, of high importance in astronomy, navigation, and surveying. It is of two kinds, *plane trigonometry*, treating of triangles described on a plane, and *spherical trigonometry*, of those described on the surface of a sphere.—**Trigonometric**, **Trigonometrical**, trig'o-no-met'rik, trig'o-no-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.—*Trigonometrical survey*, the survey of a country (such as the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain) carried on from a single base, which must be measured with the most extreme accuracy, by the computation of observed angular distances and careful geodetical operations.—**Trigonometrically**, trig'o-no-met'ri-kal-li, *adv.* In a trigonometrical manner; by trigonometry.

Trigram, **Trigraph**, tri'gram, tri'graf, *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, *gramma*, a letter, *graphē*, a writing.] A name given to three letters having one sound; a triphthong, as *eau* in *beau*.—**Trigrammatic**, **Trigrammic**, tri-gram-mat'ik, tri-gram'mik, *a.* Consisting of three letters, or three sets of letters.

Trigyn, tri'jin, *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* a plant having three styles or pistils.—**Trigynian**, **Trigynous**, tri-jin'i-an, tri'ji-nus, *a.* *Bot.* having three styles.

Trihedron, tri-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *hedra*, side.] A figure having three equal sides.—**Trihedral**, tri-hē'dral, *a.* Having three equal sides.

Trijugate, **Trijugous**, tri'jū-gāt, tri'jū-gus, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *jugum*, yoke.] *Bot.* in three pairs, as a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets.

Trilateral, tri-lat'er-al, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having three sides, as a triangle.—**Trilaterally**, tri-lat'er-al-li, *adv.* With three sides.—**Trilateralness**, tri-lat'er-al-nes, *n.*

Trilinear, tri-lin'ē-er, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *linea*, a line.] Composed or consisting of three lines.

Trilingual, tri-ling'gwal, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *lingua*, a tongue.] Consisting of three languages.

Triliteral, tri-lit'er-al, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of three letters; combining three letters, as the roots in the Semitic family of tongues.—*n.* A word consisting of three letters.—**Triliteralness**, tri-lit'er-al-nes, *n.*

Trilithon, **Trilith**, tri'lith-on, tri'lith, *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *lithos*, a stone.] Three large blocks of stone placed together like door-posts and a lintel, and standing by themselves, as in sundry ancient monuments.—**Trilithic**, tri-lith'ik, *a.* Relating to a trilithon; consisting of three stones.

Trill, tril, *n.* [Perhaps imitative of sound—D. *trillen*, Dan. *trille*, to trill, to quaver; It. *trillo*, G. *triller*, a trill.] A warbling, quavering sound; a rapid, trembling series or succession of tones.—*v.i.* To sing with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to sing.—*v.t.* To shake or quaver; to sound with tremulous vibrations; to sing with quavers; to pipe.

Trill, tril, *v.t.* [Comp. Sw. *trilla*, Dan. *trille*, to roll.] To flow in a small stream; to trickle.

Trillion, tril'yon, *n.* [Formed from *tri-*, three, and *million*.] The product of a million involved to the third power, or the product of a million twice multiplied by itself.

Trilobate, **Trilobed**, tri-lō'bāt, tri'lōbd, *a.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe.] Having three lobes.

Trilobite, tri'lō-bīt, *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe.] One of an extinct and widely-distributed family of paleozoic crustacea abundant in the Silurian strata, having the body divided into three lobes, which run parallel to its axis.—**Trilobitic**, tri-lō-bit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a trilobite.

Trilocular, tri-lok'ū-lèr, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*, a place.] *Bot.* three-celled; having three cells for seeds.

Trilogy, tril'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *trilogia*, from *treis*, *tria*, three, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] A series of three dramas, each in a certain sense complete in itself, yet together forming one connected whole; a term especially relating to the Greek drama.

Triluminar, **Triluminous**, tri-lū'min-ér, tri-lū'min-us, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *lumen*, light.] Having three lights.

Trim, trim, *v.t.*—*trimmed*, *trimming*. [A. Sax. *trymian*, to prepare, to set in order, from *trum*, firm, strong; O. Sax. *trimm*, firm, L.G. *betrimmen*, to make firm.] To put in due order for any purpose; to adjust; to invest, embellish, or decorate, as with ribbons, braid, lace, &c. (to *trim* a gown); to bring to a neat or orderly condition by removing superfluous appendages or matter; to clip, pare, shave, prune, lop, or the like (to *trim* the hair, a hedge, or a tree); *carp.* to dress, as timber; *naut.* to adjust the weights in a ship or boat, so that it shall sit well on the water and sail well.—*v.i.* To hold a middle course or position between parties, so as to appear to favour each.—*a.* Being neat and in good order; properly adjusted; having everything appropriate and in its right place; tight; snug; neat; tidy; smart.—*n.* Dress; garb; state of preparation; order; condition; mood; disposition; the state of a ship by which she is well prepared for sailing.—**Trimly**, trim'li, *adv.* In a trim manner or condition.—**Trimmer**, trim'er, *n.* One who trims; a labourer who arranges the cargo of coal on board a ship; one who fluctuates between parties, especially political parties, or tries to keep on good terms with both.—**Trimming**, trim'ing, *n.* The act of one who trims; the act of one who fluctuates between parties; ornamental appendages to a garment; *pl.* the accessories to any dish or article of food (colloq.).—**Trimmingly**, trim'ing-li, *adv.* In a trimming manner.—**Trimness**, trim'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being trim.

Trimembral, tri-mem'bral, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *member*.] Having or consisting of three members.

Trimerous, tri'mer-us, *a.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *meros*, a part.] *Bot.* consisting of three parts; *entom.* applied to beetles (Trimera) having three-jointed tarsi.

Trimester, tri-mes'tèr, *n.* [Fr. *trimestre*, from L. *trimestris*—prefix *tri*, three, and *mensis*, a month.] A term or period of three months.—**Trimestral**, **Trimestrial**, tri-mes'tral, tri-mes'tri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a trimester; occurring every three months; quarterly.

Trimeter, trim'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *metron*, a measure.] A line or verse of poetry consisting of three measures (often of two iambic feet each).

Trimorphism, tri-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *morphē*, form.] The state or property of having three distinct forms; *crystal.* the property of crystallising in three fundamentally different forms.—**Trimorphic**, **Trimorphous**, tri-mor'fik, tri-mor'fus, *a.* Characterized by trimorphism; having three distinct forms.

Trimurti, tri-mur'ti, *n.* [Skr., from *tri*, three, and *murti*, body.] The Hindu trinity, Brahma the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer, conceived as an inseparable unity.

Trinal, **Trine**, tri'nal, trin, *a.* [L. *trinus*, threefold, from *tres*, three.] Threefold; triple.—**Trine**, *n.* The aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees; a triad.

Trinervate, **Trinerved**, **Trinerve**, tri-nèr'vāt, tri'nèrvd, tri'nèrv, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *nervus*, a nerve.] *Bot.* having three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex: said of a leaf.

Tringle, tring'gl, *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] *Arch.* a little square member or ornament; a curtain-rod.

Trinity, trin'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *trinité*, from L. *trinitas*, from *trinus*, threefold, from *tres*, three. TRIPLE.] A union of three in one; the state of being three; *theol.* the union of three persons in one Godhead: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; a symbolical representation of the mystery of the Trinity frequent in Christian art.—*Trinity Sunday*, the Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed in honour of the Trinity.—*Trinity House*, an incorporation having its head-quarters in London, intrusted with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoys of the shores and rivers of England, with supervision of those of Scotland and Ireland.—**Trinitarian**, trin-i-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.—*n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.—**Trinitarianism**, trin-i-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine of trinitarians.

Trinket, tring'ket, *n.* [Probably a nasalized form of *tricket*, from *trick*, to dress out.] A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, and the like; a thing of no great value; a trifle.—*v.i.* To hold secret communication; to intrigue; to traffic.—**Trinketer**, tring'ket-ér, *n.* One who deals, traffics, or intrigues; a trafficker; an intriguer.—**Trinketry**, tring'ket-ri, *n.* Ornaments of dress; trinkets collectively.

Trinoctial, tri-nok'shal, *a.* [L. *tri*=*tres*, three, and *nox*, *noctis*, night.] Comprising three nights.

Trinomial, tri-nō'mi-al, *a.* [Gr. *tri*=*treis*, three, and *nomē*, a division.] *Alg.* consisting of three terms connected by the signs + or −.—*n.* *Alg.* a quantity of three terms.

Trio, trī'ō or trē'ō, *n.* [It., from L. *tres*, three.] Three united; *mus.* a composition for three voices or three instruments; the performers of a trio.

Triolet, trī'o-let, trē'o-let, *n.* [Dim. of *trio*.] A stanza of eight lines in which the first line is repeated after the third, and the first and second lines after the sixth.

Trip, trip, *v.i.*—*tripped*, *tripping*. [A lighter and non-nasalized form akin to *tramp* and = Dan. *trippe*, Sw. *trippa*, D. *trippen*, G. *trippen*, *trippeln*, to trip. TRAMP, TRAP.] To run or step lightly; to move the feet nimbly, as in running, walking, dancing; to stumble and come near to fall; to make a false step; to lose the footing; to offend against morality, propriety, or rule; to err; to go wrong.—*v.t.* To cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; to cause to stumble or make a false step: often followed by *up*; to catch in a fault or mistake (*Shak.*); *naut.* to loose (an anchor) from the bottom by its cable.—*n.* A light short step; a lively movement of the feet; a short journey or voyage; an excursion or jaunt; a causing to stumble or fall; a stumble; a false step; an error; a mistake.—**Trip-hammer**, *n.* A large hammer used in forges; a tilt-hammer.—**Tripper**, trip'er, *n.* One who trips or trips up; one who walks nimbly.—**Tripping**, trip'ing, *a.* Stepping quickly or lightly; quick; nimble.—**Trippingly**, trip'ing-li, *adv.* In a tripping manner; with rapid but clear enunciation; nimbly.

Tripaleolate, tri-pā'lē-ō-lāt, *a.* [L. *tri* = *tres*, three, and *paleæ*.] *Bot.* consisting of three pales or paleæ.
Tripang. TREPANG.
Tripartite, trip'ar-tīt, *a.* [L. *tripartitus*—*tri* = *tres*, three, and *partitus*, pp. of *partior*, to part. PART.] Divided into three parts; having three corresponding parts; made between three parties (a *tripartite* treaty); *bot.* divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate.—**Tripartitely**, trip'ar-tīt-li, *adv.* In a tripartite manner.—**Tripartition**, trip-ar-tish'on, *n.* A division into three parts; a division by three.—**Tripartible**, tri-pär'ti-bl, *a.* Divisible into three parts.—**Tripartient**, tri-pär'shi-ent, *a.* Dividing into three equal parts.
Tripe, trip, *n.* [Fr. *tripe*, Sp. and Pg. *tripa*, It. *trippa*, tripe; of Celtic origin: W. *tripa*, Ir. *triopas*, Armor. *stripen*, tripe.] The stomach of ruminating animals when prepared for food.—**Tripeman**, *n.* A man who sells tripe.—**Tripery**, trī'pėr-i, *n.* A place where tripe is prepared or sold.
Tripedal, trip'e-dal, *a.* [L. *tripedalis*—*tri*—*tres*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet.
Tripe-de-roche, trēp-dė-rōsh, *n.* [Fr., lit. rock tripe.] A substance furnished by various species of lichen, used as food in the arctic regions of North America.
Tripennate, tri-pen'āt, *a.* *Bot.* tripinnate.
Tripersonal, tri-pėr'son-al, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *personal*.] Consisting of three persons.—**Tripersonalist**, tri-pėr'son-al-ist, *n.* A believer in the Trinity; a trinitarian.—**Tripersonality**, tri-pėr'son-al"i-ti, *n.* Trinity of persons in one Godhead.
Tripetaloid, tri-pet'al-oid, *a.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, *petalon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* appearing as if furnished with three petals.—**Tripetalous**, tri-pet'al-us, *a.* Having three petals.
Triphthong, trif'thong or trip'thong, *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *phthongos*, sound.] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable; three vowel characters representing a single sound (*eau* in *beau*); a trigraph.—**Triphthongal**, trif-thong'gal or trip-thong'gal, *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.
Triphyllous, tri-fil'us, *a.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* three-leaved; having three leaves.
Tripinnate, tri-pin'āt, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *pinnate*, *pinnatifid*, *pinnatisect*.] *Bot.* trebly pinnate: said when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate.—**Tripinnatifid**, tri-pin-nat'i-fid, *a.* *Bot.* pinnatifid with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner.—**Tripinnatisect**, tri-pin-nat'i-sekt, *a.* In *bot.* parted to the base in a tripinnate manner, as a leaf.
Triple, trip'l, *a.* [Fr. *triple*, from L. *triplus*, threefold, triple, from *tres*, *tria*, three, and term. *-plus*, as in *double* (which see). *Treble* is a doublet of this.] Consisting of three united; threefold; three times repeated; treble.—*Triple crown*, the crown worn by the popes, consisting of three crowns placed one above another, surrounding a high cap or tiara.—*Triple time*, *mus.* time or rhythm of three beats, or of three times three beats, in a bar.—*v.t.*—*tripled*, *tripling*. To make threefold or thrice as much or as many; to treble.—**Triplet**, trip'let, *n.* [Dim. from *triple*.] A collection or combination of three of a kind, or three united; three verses or lines of poetry rhyming together; *mus.* a group of three notes of equal time value, to be performed in the time of two, indicated by a slur and the figure 3; a combination of three lenses; one of three children at a birth.—**Triply**, trip'li, *adv.* In a triple or threefold manner; trebly.
Triplicate, trip'li-kāt, *a.* [L. *triplicatus*, pp. of *triplico*, to triple—*tres*, three, and *plico*, to fold. PLY.] Made thrice as much; threefold.—*Triplicate ratio*, in *math.* the ratio which the cubes of two quantities bear to one another, compared with the ratio which the quantities themselves bear to each other.—*n.* A third thing corresponding to two others.—**Triplication**, trip-li-kā'shon, *n.* The act of trebling or making threefold.—**Triplicity**, tri-plis'i-ti, *n.* [From L. *triplex*, *triplicis*, triple.] The state of being triple or threefold.

Triply. Under TRIPLE.
Tripod, trī'pod, *n.* [Gr. *tripous*, *tripodos*—*tri*—*treis*, three, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A name for various ancient utensils or articles of furniture resting on three feet; the seat from which the priestesses at Delphi gave oracular responses; a three-legged frame or stand for supporting a theodolite, compass, &c.
Tripoli, trip'o-li, *n.* A kind of siliceous rotten-stone, soft, and of a yellowish gray or white colour, composed of the shields of microscopic infusoria and diatomaceæ, originally brought from *Tripoli*, used in polishing metals, marbles, glass, &c.—**Tripoline**, trip'o-lin, *a.* Pertaining to tripoli.
Tripos, trī'pos, *n.* [Gr. *tripous*, a tripod. TRIPOD.] A tripod; in Cambridge University, the examination for honours at taking man's degree in any of the departments of mathematics, classics, moral sciences, &c., so called from the successful candidates being arranged in three classes or grades.
Tripper, Tripping. Under TRIP.
Tripterous, trip'tėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *pteron*, a wing.] Three-winged: said of a leaf.
Triptich, Triptych, trip'tik, *n.* [Gr. *tri*—*treis*, three, and *ptychē*, a fold or folding.] A picture, carving, or other representation in three compartments side by side; most frequently such as is used for an altar-piece; a writing tablet in three parts, two of which might be folded over the middle part; hence, sometimes, a book or treatise in three parts or sections.
Triptote, trip'tōt, *n.* [L. *triptotum*, Gr. *triptōton*—*tri*—*treis*, three, and *ptōsis*, the case of a word.] In *gram.* a noun having three cases only.—**Triptotic**, trip-tot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to.
Triquetrous, tri-kwē'trus, *a.* [L. *triquetrus*, triangular, from *tres*, *tria*, three.] Three-sided; triangular; *bot.* having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stems of many plants; three-edged; three-cornered.
Triradiate, Triradiated, tri-rā'di-āt, tri-rā'di-ā-ted, *a.* [L. *tri*—*treis*, three, and *radius*, a ray.] Having three rays.
Trireme, trī'rēm, *n.* [L. *triremis*—*tri*—*tres*, three, and *remus*, an oar.] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side, a common class of war-ship among the ancient Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, &c.
Trisagion, Trishagion, tri-sā'gi-on, tris-hā'gi-on, *n.* [Gr. *trisagios*, thrice holy—*tris*—*treis*, three, and *hagios*, holy.] *Eccles.* the repetition of the words *Holy, Holy, Holy*, by the choir in certain parts of the liturgy.
Trisect, tri-sekt', *v.t.* [L. *tri*—*tres*, three, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut. SECTION.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.—**Trisection**, tri-sek'shon, *n.* The division of a thing into three parts; particularly, in *geometry*, the division of an angle into three equal parts.
Trisepalous, tri-sep'al-us, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *sepal*.] *Bot.* having three sepals.
Triserial, Triseriate, tri-sē'ri-al, tri-sē'ri-āt, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *series*.] *Bot.* arranged in three rows, one above the other.
Trismus, triz'mus, *n.* [Gr. *trismos*, gnashing of the teeth, from *trizō*, to gnash.] A species of tetanus affecting the under jaw with spastic rigidity; lock-jaw.
Trisoctahedron, tris-ok'ta-hē"dron, *n.* [Gr. *tris*, three times, *oktō*, eight, and *hedra*, face.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron.
Trispermous, tri-spėr'mus, *a.* [Gr. *tri*—*treis*, three, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* three-seeded; containing three seeds.
Tristichous, tris'tik-us, *a.* [Gr. *tri*—*treis*, three, and *stichos*, a row.] *Bot.* arranged in three rows.
Trisulcate, tri-sul'kāt, *a.* [L. *trisulcus*—*tres*, three, *sulcus*, a furrow.] Having three forks or three furrows.
Trisyllable, tris'sil-a-bl, *n.* [L. *tri*—*tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables.—**Trisyllabic, Trisyllabical**, tris-si-lab'ik, tris-si-lab'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables.
Trite, trīt, *a.* [L. *tritus*, pp. of *tero*, *tritum*, to rub, to wear (seen also in *triturate*, *contrite*, *detritus*, &c.); root *ter*, *tra*, to pierce, &c., as in prep. *trans*. TRY.] Used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; commonplace; hackneyed; stale.—**Tritely**, trīt'li, *adv.* In a trite or commonplace manner; stalely.—**Triteness**, trīt'nes, *n.* The quality of being trite; commonness; staleness.
Triternate, tri-tėr'nāt, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *ternate*.] *Bot.* three times ternate.
Tritheism, trī'thē-izm, *n.* [Fr. *trithéisme*—Gr. *tri*—*treis*, three, and *Theos*, God.] The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three beings or Gods.—**Tritheist**, trī'thē-ist, *n.* One who believes that there are three distinct Gods in the Godhead, that is, three distinct substances, essences, or hypostases.—**Tritheistic, Tritheistical**, tri-thē-is'tik, tri-thē-is'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.
Triton, trī'ton, *n.* [From *Triton*, the Greek sea deity, a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite.] One of certain subordinate sea deities among the Greeks and Romans, having their lower extremities fish-like; a genus of gasteropodous molluscs with trumpet-like shells; a genus of batrachian reptiles comprehending the newts.
Tritone, trī'tōn, *n.* [Gr. *tri*—*treis*, three, and *tonos*, a tone.] *Mus.* a dissonant interval consisting of three tones or of two major and one minor tone, or of two tones and two semitones.
Triturate, trit'ū-rāt, *v.t.*—*triturated*, *triturating*. [L.L. *trituro*, *trituratum*, to grind, from L. *tritus*, pp. of *tero*, to wear. TRITE.] To rub or grind to a very fine powder.—**Triturable**, trit'ū-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being triturated.—**Trituration**, trit-ū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of triturating; levigation.—**Triturature**, trit'ū-rā-tūr, *n.* A wearing by rubbing or friction.
Triumph, trī'umf, *n.* [L. *triumphus*, a triumph; allied to Gr. *thriambos*, a festal song, a procession in honour of Bacchus.] *Rom. antiq.* a magnificent procession in honour of a victorious general, in which he entered the city riding in a chariot and followed by his army—the highest military honour which a general could obtain; hence, the state of being victorious; victory; conquest; joy or exultation for success; great gladness; rejoicing.—*v.i.* To enjoy a triumph; to celebrate victory with pomp; boast, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to meet with success; to prevail; to exult upon an advantage gained; especially, to exult or boast insolently.—**Triumphal**, tri-um'fal, *a.* [L. *triumphalis*.] Pertaining to triumph; commemorating or used in celebrating a triumph or victory.—*Triumphal arch*, originally a temporary arch erected in connection with the triumph of a Roman general, and through which he and his army passed; afterwards a massive and ornamental permanent structure; a decorated temporary arch in public rejoicings.—**Triumphant**, tri-um'fant, *a.* [L. *triumphans*, *triumphantis*, ppr. of *triumpho*, to triumph.] Rejoicing for victory or as for victory; triumphing; exulting, victorious; graced with conquest.—**Triumphantly**, tri-um'fant-li, *adv.* In a triumphant manner; in the manner of a conqueror; with joy and exultation.—**Triumpher**, trī'umf-ėr, *n.* One who triumphs.
Triumvir, tri-um'vėr, *n.* [L. *tres*, genit. *trium*, three, and *vir*, man.] One of three men united in office.—**Triumvirate**, tri-um'vi-rāt, *n.* A coalition of three men in office or authority; in *Roman history* the coalition in 60 B.C. between Cæsar, Pompeius, and Crassus, and that in 43 B.C. between Antonius, Octavianus, and Lepidus; government by three men in coalition; a party of three men; three men in company or forming one company.
Triune, trī'ūn, *a.* [L. *tri*—*tres*, three, and *unus*, one.] Three in one: applied to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.—**Triunity**, tri-ū'ni-ti, *n.* The state of being triune; trinity.
Trivalent, triv'a-lent, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three,

and L. *valeo*, to be worth.] *Chem.* tri-atomic; triadic.

Trivalve, tri'valv, *n.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *valve*.] Anything having three valves, especially a shell with three valves.—**Trivalvular**, tri-val'vū-lér, *a.* Having three valves.

Trivet, triv'et, *n.* [Corruption of *three-feet* or *three-foot*, or of Fr. *tripied*, from L. *tripes*, *tripedis*, a three-footed stool—*tres*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Anything supported by three feet; a kind of iron frame or stand whereon to place vessels for boiling, &c., or to receive something placed before the fire: frequently used as a proverbial comparison indicating stability, inasmuch as having three legs to stand on it is never unstable ('right as a *trivet*').

Trivial, triv'i-al, *a.* [Fr. *trivial*, from L. *trivialis*, belonging to the public streets, hence common, from *trivium*, a place where three roads meet, a cross-road—*tri*—*tres*, three, and *via*, a way, a road.] Commonplace; trifling; insignificant; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; occupying one's self with trifles; trifling.—*Trivial name*, in *classification*, same as *specific name*; also used for the common English name.—**Trivialism**, triv'i-al-izm, *n.* A trivial matter or mode of acting.—**Triviality**, triv-i-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being trivial; a trivial thing; a trifle.—**Trivially**, triv'i-al-li, *adv.* In a trivial or trifling manner; lightly; inconsiderably; insignificantly.—**Trivialness**, triv'i-al-nes, *n.* The state of being trivial.—**Trivium**, triv'i-um, *n.* A collective term given in the schools of the middle ages to the first three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic. QUADRIVIUM.

Tri-weekly, tri'wēk-li, *a.* Occurring or appearing once every three weeks; also, happening or appearing thrice a week.

Trocar, trō'kär, *n.* [Fr. *trocar*, from *trois*, three, and *carre*, a square, a face, the instrument having a triangular face.] A perforating surgical instrument used in cases of dropsy, &c., for drawing off the fluid.

Trochan'ter, trō-kan'tér, *n.* [Gr. *trochantēr*, from *trochaō*, to run along, from *trechō*, to run.] *Anat.* a process of the upper part of the thigh-bone to which are attached the muscles which rotate the limb.

Trochar, trō'kär, *n.* Same as *Trocar*.

Troche, trōch or troch, *n.* [Gr. *trochos*, something circular, a round ball or cake.] A small circular cake or lozenge made up of sugar, mucilage, and some drug, to be gradually dissolved in the mouth.

Trochee, trō'kē, *n.* [L. *trochaeus*, Gr. *trochaios*, from *trechō*, to run.] *Pros.* a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.—**Trochaic**, trō-kā'ik, *a.* [L. *trochaicus*.] Pertaining to or consisting of trochees.—*n.* A trochaic verse.

Trochilus, trok'il-us, *n.* [L. *trochilus*, Gr. *trochilos*.] A small bird said in ancient legend to enter the crocodile's mouth and eat matters from among his teeth; also, arch. same as *Scotia*.

Trochite, trō'kit, *n.* [Gr. *trochos*, a wheel.] A name once given to the wheel-like joints of the encrinite.

Trochlea, trok'lē-a, *n.* [L., a pulley, from Gr. *trochalia*, from *trochalos*, running, from *trechō*, to run.] A pulley-like cartilage connected with one of the superior muscles of the eye.—**Trochlear**, trok'lē-ér, *a.* Pulley-shaped.—**Trochleary**, trok'lē-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the trochlea (the *trochleary* muscle).

Trochoid, trō'koid, *n.* [Gr. *trochos*, a wheel, and *eidos*, resemblance.] *Geom.* the curve otherwise called cycloid; *anat.* a trochoidal articulation.—**Trochoidal**, trō-koi'dal, *a.* Pertaining to a trochoid; *anat.* said of a species of joint in which one bone rotates upon another (as in the elbow).

Trod, trod, pret. of *tread*.

Trodden, trod'n, pp. of *tread*.

Troglodyte, trō'glod-īt, *n.* [Gr. *trōglodytēs*, a troglodyte, from *trōglē*, a cavern, and *dyō*, to enter.] A cave-dweller; a name given by the ancient Greeks to the cave-dwellers on the coast of the Red Sea and on the Upper Nile; hence, one living in seclusion.—**Troglodytic**, trō-glo-dit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to troglodytes.

Trogon, trō'gon, *n.* [Gr. *trōgōn*, gnawing.] A name of certain tropical birds with long tail-plumes and most gorgeous plumage.

Trogonotherium, trō'gon-ō-thē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *trōgōn*, gnawing, and *thērion*, wild beast.] An extinct rodent allied to the beavers, but much larger.

Trojan, Troic, trō'jan, trō'ik, *a.* Pertaining to ancient *Troy*.—**Trojan**, *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Troy.

Troll, trōl, *v.t.* [From the Celtic, partly through the French: W. *trōllaw*, to trundle, to roll; *trol*, a roller; Armor. *trōl*, a twining plant; Fr. *trōler*, to lead about, to drag. TRAWL.] To move in a circular direction; to roll (*Mil.*); to pass round or cause to circle, as a vessel of liquor at table; to sing the parts of in succession; also, to sing in a full, jovial voice; to angle in a certain way in or for.—*v.i.* To go round; to move round; to angle; to fish for pike by trolling.—*n.* The act of going or moving round; repetition; a song the parts of which are sung in succession; a round; a reel on a fishing-rod.—**Troller**, trōl'ér, *n.* One who trolls.—**Trolling**, trōl'ing, *n.* The act of one who trolls; a certain method of fishing for pike with a rod and line, and with a dead bait which is dropped into holes and worked up and down.

Troll, trōl, *n.* [Icel. *troll*, Dan. and Sw. *trold*, L.G. *drōll*; hence E. *droll*.] A name of certain supernatural beings in Scandinavian mythology and literature, dwelling in the interior of hills and mounds; described as in some respects obliging and neighbourly but also given to thieving.

Trolley, **Trolly**, trol'i, *n.* [Akin to *troll*, to roll.] A kind of small truck; a small narrow cart.

Trollop, trol'op, *n.* [Comp. Sc. *trollop*, *trallop*, a loose hanging rag; Armor. *trul*, a rag or tatter, *trulen*, a slatternly woman; Ir. *troll*, corruption; Gael. *truaill*, to pollute; also G. *trulle*, a trull. *Trull* is allied.] A woman loosely dressed; a slattern; a draggle-tail; a drab.—**Trollopish**, **Trollopy**, trol'op-ish, trol'op-i, *a.* Like a trollop; slatternly.

Trombone, trom'bōn, *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba*, a trumpet. TRUMP.] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes of which the middle one is doubled and slides into the other two like the tube of a telescope.

Tromp, tromp, *n.* [Fr. *trompe*, a tube, a trumpet.] The blowing machine used in a certain process of smelting iron.

Tron, tron, *n.* [L.L. *trona*, from L. *trutina*, a balance.] A kind of steelyard or weighing-machine formerly used.—*Tron weight*, a system of weight once used in Scotland in which the pound was from 21 oz. to 26 oz.

Trona, trō'na, *n.* [An African word.] Same as *Natron*.

Troop, trōp, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*, It. *truppa*, Sp. *tropa*, from L.L. *troppus*, a troop; perhaps from L. *turba*, a crowd.] A collection of people; a number; a multitude; a body of soldiers; *pl.* soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous; a body of cavalry, usually sixty in number, forming the command of a captain; a band or company of performers; a troupe.—*v.i.* To collect in numbers; to gather in crowds; to march in a body or in company; to march in haste; often with *off*.—**Trooper**, trōp'ér, *n.* A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.—**Troop-ship**, *n.* A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

Troopial, trō'pi-al, *n.* [From the great *troops* or flocks in which some of the species unite.] A name of certain passerine birds akin to the orioles and starlings.

Trope, trōp, *n.* [Fr. *trope*, from L. *tropus*, from Gr. *tropos*, a trope or figure, a turn, from *trepō*, to turn. TROPHY, TROPIC.] *Rhet.* a figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly possesses; a figure of speech.—**Tropical**, trop'i-kal, *a.* Figurative; rhetorically changed from its original sense.—**Tropically**, trop'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a tropical manner.—**Tropist**, trōp'ist, *n.* One who deals in tropes.—**Tropology**, tro-pol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *tropos*, trope, *logos*, discourse.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes.—**Tropologic**, **Tropological**, trop-o-loj'ik, trop-o-loj'i-kal, *a.* Varied or characterised by tropes: figurative.—**Tropologically**, trop-o-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a tropological manner.

Trophi, trō'fi, *n. pl.* [Gr. *trophos*, one who feeds, from *trephō*, to feed.] *Entom.* the parts of the mouth employed in the acquisition and preparation of food.

Trophy, trō'fi, *n.* [Fr. *trophée*, the spoil of an enemy, from L. *troparum*, from Gr. *tropaion*, a trophy, from *tropē*, a putting to rout, lit. a turning, from *trepō*, to turn. TROPE.] Among the Greeks and Romans a monument or memorial in commemoration of some victory, consisting of arms and spoils of the vanquished enemy, hung on the trunk of a tree or on a pillar; hence, anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as captured arms, standards, &c.; anything serving as an evidence of victory.—**Trophied**, trō'fid, *a.* Adorned with trophies.

Tropic, trop'ik, *n.* [Fr. *tropique*, L. *tropicus*, Gr. *tropikos*, turning, pertaining to a turn, from *tropē*, a turning, from *trepō*, to turn; the sun turns back at each tropic. TROPHY.] The name of two circles on the celestial sphere, distant from the equator each 23½° nearly, the northern one being called the *tropic of Cancer*, and the southern the *tropic of Capricorn*, bounding the sun's apparent annual path in the heavens; the name of two corresponding parallels of latitude or circles going round the globe at the same distance from the terrestrial equator, and including between them that portion of the globe called the torrid zone, having the equator for its central line; *pl.* the regions lying between the tropics or near them on either side.—*a.* Tropical; pertaining to the tropics.—**Tropical**, trop'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; incident to the tropics (*tropical diseases*). See also under TROPE.—**Tropic-bird**, *n.* A tropical web-footed bird of the pelican family, wonderfully powerful on the wing.

Tropist, **Tropology**, *&c.* Under TROPE.

Trot, trot, *v.i.*—*trotted*, *trotting*. [Fr. *trotter*, It. *trottare*, from L. *totutare*, to trot, modified into *tlutare*, *tlotare*, *trotare*.] To move faster than in walking; to walk or move fast; to run.—*n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped more rapid than a walk; an endearing term used to a child; a contemptuous term for an old man or woman.—*v.t.* To cause to trot; to ride at a trot.—**Trotter**, trot'ér, *n.* One who trots; a trotting horse; the foot of an animal, especially of a sheep.

Troth, troth, *n.* [A form of *truth*.] Truth; faith; fidelity; veracity.—*To plight one's troth*, to pledge one's faith; to betroth one's self.—**Troth-plight**, *n.* The act of betrothing or plighting faith.—**Troth-plighted**, *a.* Having fidelity pledged.—**Troth-ring**, *n.* A betrothal ring.

Troubadour, trō'ba-dōr, *n.* [Fr. *troubadour*, from Pr. *trobador*, a troubadour (Sp. *trovador*, It. *trovatore*), from *trobar*, Fr. *trouver*, to find, originally to invent or compose new poems, from L.L. *tropare*, to sing, from L. *tropus*, a song, a trope. TROPE.] A name given to a class of early poets who first appeared in Provence, in France, and flourished from the eleventh to the latter part of the thirteenth century, their poetry being lyrical and amatory.

Trouble, trub'l, *v.t.*—*troubled*, *troubling*. [Fr. *troubler*, by metathesis and alteration from L. *turbulo*, dim. of *turbo*, a crowd, confusion; akin *turbid*, *turbulent*, *disturb*, *perturb*.] To put into confused motion; to agitate; to disturb; to annoy, fret, or molest; to afflict; to distress; to put to some slight labour or pains: used in courteous phraseology.—*n.* Distress of mind or what causes such; *grief*; great perplexity; affliction; anxiety; annoyance; pains; labour; exertion; *mining*, a fault or interruption in a stratum, especially a stratum of coal.—*To take the trouble*, to be at the pains; to give one's self inconvenience.—**Troubler**, trub'l-ér, *n.* One who troubles or disturbs.—**Troublesome**, trub'l-

sum, *a.* Giving or causing trouble; harassing; annoying; vexatious; importunate. — **Troublesomely**, trub'l-sum-li, *adv.* — **Troublesomeness**, trub'l-sum-nes, *n.* — **Troublous**, trub'lus, *a.* Full of civil commotion, disturbance, or disorder; unsettled (*troublous times*).

Trough, trof, *n.* [A. Sax. *trog*, *troh* — Icel. D. and G. *trog*, Dan. *trug*, a trough; akin *tray*.] A vessel of wood, stone, or metal, generally rather long and not very deep, for holding water, feeding-stuffs for animals, or the like; a channel or spout for conveying water; anything resembling a trough in shape, as a depression between two ridges or between two waves; a basin-shaped or oblong hollow.

Trounce, trouns, *v.t.* — *trounced*, *trouncing*. [O.Fr. *troncer*, *troncir*, to cut or break off or into pieces, from L. *truncus*, a trunk. TRUNK.] To punish or to beat severely; to castigate.

Troupe, trüp, *n.* [Fr.; same as *troop*.] A troop; a company; particularly, a company of players, dancers, acrobats, or the like.

Trous-de-loup, trö-dé-lö, *n. pl.* [Fr., lit. wolf holes—*trou*, a hole, and *loup*, a wolf.] *Milit.* holes or pits dug in the ground in the form of inverted cones or pyramids, in order to serve as obstacles to the advance of an enemy, each pit having a pointed stake in the middle.

Trousers, trou'zérs, *n. pl.* [For older *trousse*, *trowse*, a kind of drawers, from O.Fr. *trousses*, a kind of hose, from *trousse*, a truss, case, or cover. TRUSS.] A garment worn by men and boys, extending from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk, and each leg separately. — **Trousered**, trou'zérd, *a.* Wearing trousers.—**Trousering**, trou'zér-ing, *n.* Cloth for making trousers.

Trousseau, trö-sö', *n.* [Fr., from *trousse*, a bundle, a truss. TRUSS.] The clothes and general outfit of a bride.

Trout, trout, *n.* [Fr. *truite*, from L. L. *trutta*, L. *tructa*, from Gr. *trōktēs*, a kind of fish, from *trōgō*, to gnaw.] The common name of various species of the salmon family, as the bull-trout, the salmon-trout, the common trout, &c., esteemed a delicacy.—**Trout-coloured**, *a.* White, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel.—**Troutlet**, **Troutling**, trout'let, trout'ling, *n.* A small trout. — **Trout-stream**, *n.* A stream in which trout breed.

Trouvere, **Trouveur**, trö-vär, trö-vér, *n.* [Fr. *trouver*, to find. TROUBADOUR.] A name given to the ancient poets of Northern France, corresponding to the *Troubadours* of Provence; but their productions partake of a narrative or epic character.

Trover, trō'vér, *n.* [O.Fr. *trover*, Fr. *trouver*, to find. TROUBADOUR.] *Law*, the gaining possession of goods by finding or by other means than purchase; a form of action at law to recover goods or damages, now abolished.

Trow, trō, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *treówian*, *trówian*, to believe, lit. to believe to be *true*. TRUE.] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose.

Trowel, trou'el, *n.* [Fr. *truelle*, from L. *trulla*, a small ladle, dim. of *trua*, a stirring-spoon, a ladle.] A tool somewhat resembling a small spade, used for spreading and dressing mortar and plaster, &c.; a similar gardener's tool, used in taking up plants and for other purposes.—*To lay on* (flattery or the like) *with a trowel*, to lay it on thickly and coarsely.—*v.t.*—*trowelled*, *trowelling*. To dress or form with a trowel.

Trowsers, trou'zérs. TROUSERS.

Troy, **Troy-weight**, troi, *n.* [From *Troyes*, in France.] A weight chiefly used in weighing gold and silver, divided into 12 ounces, each of 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains. The pound troy = 5760 grains; the pound avoirdupois 7000.

Truant, trö'ant, *n.* [O.Fr. *truant* (Fr. *truand*), a vagabond, from the Celtic: Armor. *truant*, vagabond, W. *truan*, wretched, Ir. and Gael. *truaghan*, poor.] One who shirks or neglects his duty; an idler; especially, a child who stays from school without leave.—*To play truant*, to stay from school without leave.—*a.* Shirking duty; wilfully absent from an appointed place; idle.—**Truantly**, trö'ant-li, *adv.* Like a truant. —**Truancy**, trö'an-si, *n.* The act of playing truant.

Truce, trös, *n.* [Properly a plural; O.E. *treowe*, *treowes*, *trewis*, O.Fr. *trues* (pl.), a truce, from O.H.G. *triuwa*, *triwa*, G. *treue*, faith; akin *true*, *trust*.] *Milit.* a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of the opposing armies; an armistice; any temporary intermission or cessation; short quiet. — *Flag of truce.* FLAG. — **Truce-breaker**, *n.* One who violates a truce.—**Truceless**, trös'les, *a.* Without truce.

Truck, truk, *v.t.* [Fr. *troquer*, to truck, to barter, from Sp. *trocar*, to exchange; probably from Ar. *tarag*, to strike; comp. E. to *strike* a bargain.] To exchange commodities; to barter.—*v.i.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter.—*n.* Exchange of commodities; barter; payment of wages in goods; commodities appropriate for barter or for small trade.—*Truck system*, the practice of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money, which has prevailed particularly in the mining and manufacturing districts of Britain though prohibited by law.—**Truckage**, truk'áj, *n.* The practice of bartering goods.—**Trucker**, truk'ér, *n.* One who trucks or traffics.

Truck, truk, *n.* [From L. *trochus*, a hoop, from Gr. *trochos*, a wheel, a disk, &c., from *trechō*, to run.] A small wooden wheel; a cylinder; a small carriage or species of barrow with two low wheels, for heavy packages; an open wagon for the conveyance of goods on railways; *gun.* a circular piece of wood like a wheel fixed on an axle-tree, for moving ordnance; *naut.* the small circular wooden cap at the extremity of a flagstaff or of a topmast.—*v.t.* To put in a truck; to send or convey by truck. —**Truckage**, truk'áj, *n.* Money paid for conveyance of goods on a truck; freight. — **Truckle**, truk'l, *n.* [Dim. of *truck*, a wheel.] A small wheel or caster; a truckle-bed.—*v.t.* To move on rollers; to trundle. —**Truckle-bed**, *n.* A bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

Truckle, truk'l, *v.i.* — *truckled*, *truckling*. [Dim. of *truck*, to barter; or from *truckle-bed*, because inferiors slept in them.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to cringe: usually with *to*. — **Truckler**, truk'lér, *n.* One who truckles. —**Truckling**, truk'ling, *a.* Given to truckle; cringing; servile.

Truculent, truk'ü-lent, *a.* [L. *truculentus*, from *trux*, *trucis*, fierce, savage.] Fierce; savage; barbarous; inspiring terror; ferocious. — **Truculently**, truk'ü-lent-li, *adv.* In a truculent manner. — **Truculence**, **Truculency**, truk'ü-lens, truk'ü-len-si, *n.* [L. *truculentia*.] The quality of being truculent; savageness; fierceness.

Trudge, trul, *v.i.*—*trudged*, *trudging*. [Probably a modification of *tread*, through the influence of *drudge*.] To travel on foot with fatigue or more or less painful exertion; to travel or march with labour or effort.

True, trö, *a.* [A. Sax. *treówe* (whence *treówian*, to *trow*) = Icel. *tryr*, Dan. *tro*, D. *trouw*, G. *treu*, faithful, true; cog. Skr. *dâru*, to be fixed. Akin *truce*, *trust*, *troth*.] Conformable to fact; not false or erroneous; free from falsehood; truthful; genuine; not counterfeit, false, or pretended; firm or steady in adhering to promises, to friends, or the like; faithful; loyal; honest; exact; correct; right; conformable to law and justice; legitimate; rightful. — *True bill*, *law*, a bill of indictment endorsed by the grand-jury after evidence as containing a well-founded accusation. —*v.t.* To give a right form to; to make exactly straight, square, level, or the like: a workman's term. — **True-blue**, *a.* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity; stanch; inflexible. — *n.* A person of inflexible honesty or stanchness. — **True-born**, *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title. — **True-bred**, *a.* Of a genuine or right breed.—**True-hearted**, *a.* Being of a faithful heart; sincere; not deceitful.—**True-heartedness**, *n.* Fidelity; sincerity.—**True-love**, *n.* One truly loved or loving; one whose love is pledged to another; a sweetheart. — **True-love-knot**, **True-lover's-knot**, *n.* A kind of double knot, made with two bows on each side interlacing each other and with two ends—the emblem of affection.—**Trueness**, trö'nes, *n.* The quality of being true; sincerity; genuineness; accuracy. — **Truepenny**, trö'pen-i, *n.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.—**Truism**, trö'izm, *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.—**Truly**, trö'li, *adv.* In a true manner; exactly; faithfully; honestly; legitimately; in reality; in fact.—**Truth**, tröth, *n.* [A. Sax. *treówthe*, from *treówe*, true. Formed similarly to *sooth*, *faith*, &c.] The state or quality of being true; conformity to fact or reality; veracity; purity from falsehood; fidelity; constancy; genuineness; that which is true; a true statement; fact; reality; verity; a verified fact. —*In truth*, in reality; in sincerity.—*Of a truth*, truly; certainly.—**Truthful**, tröth'ful, *a.* Full of truth; loving and speaking the truth. — **Truthfully**, tröth'ful-li, *adv.* In a truthful manner. — **Truthfulness**, tröth'ful-nes, *n.* The state or character of being truthful. — **Truthless**, tröth'les, *a.* Wanting truth; faithless.—**Truth-lover**, *n.* One devoted to the truth.—**Truth-teller**, *n.* One who tells the truth.

Truffle, truf'l, *n.* [O.Fr. *truffe*, Fr. *truffe*; origin uncertain.] An edible and much-esteemed fungus growing a few inches beneath the surface of the ground, of a dark colour, of a roundish form, and without visible root.—**Truffled**, truf'ld, *a.* Cooked or stuffed with truffles.

Truism. Under TRUE.

Trull, trul, *n.* [Of similar origin with *troll-op*.] A low vagrant strumpet; a drab.

Truly. Under TRUE.

Trump, trump, *n.* [Contr. from *triumph*, which formerly had sense of *trump*. See TRIUMPH.] A winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits; a good fellow; a person upon whom one can depend (colloq.).—*To put to one's trumps*, to reduce to the last expedient.—*v.t.* To take with a trump card; to put a trump card upon in order to win.

Trump, trump, *n.* [Fr. *trompe*, a trumpet or horn; Sp. and Pg. *trompa*, It. *tromba*, a trumpet; comp. O.H.G. *trumba*, *trumpa*, a drum; Lith. *truba*, a herdsman's horn. Akin *trombone*. Hence *trumpet*.] A wind-instrument of music; a trumpet.

Trump, trump, *v.t.* [Fr. *tromper*, to deceive, to dupe, probably from *trompe*, a trumpet, alluding to mountebanks or charlatans who summoned people by a trumpet.] To obtrude or impose unfairly. —*To trump up*, to devise; to forge (*to trump up a story*). — **Trumpery**, trum'pér-i, *n.* [Fr. *tromperie*, fraud; trumpery is what deceives by false show.] Worthless finery; things worn out and of no value; rubbish.—*a.* Trifling; worthless.

Trumpet, trum'pet, *n.* [Fr. *trompette*, a dim. of *trompe*, a trumpet. TRUMP, a trumpet.] A wind-[illegible] instrument of music made of brass or silv[illegible] [illegible]ng a clear ringing tone; one who [illegible]ises or propagates praise. EAR-TRUMPET, SPEAKING-TRUMPET. —*Feast of trumpets*, a feast among the Jews, so called from the blowing of trumpets in the temple with more than usual solemnity. — *v.t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; hence, to blaze or noise abroad; to proclaim.—**Trumpeter**, trum'pet-ér, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a variety of the domestic pigeon; a grallatorial bird of South America, called also *Agami*. — **Trumpet-fish**, *n.* The bellows-fish.—**Trumpet-flower**, *n.* A name applied to various large tubular flowers. — **Trumpet-major**, *n.* A head trumpeter in a band or regiment. — **Trumpetry**, trum'pet-ri, *n.* The sounding or sounds of a trumpet.—**Trumpet-shell**, *n.* A molluscous shell resembling a trumpet. TRITON. — **Trumpet-tongued**, *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. [*Shak.*]

Truncate, trung'kāt, *v.t.* [L. *truncare*, *truncatum*, to cut short, from *truncus*, mutilated, and as substantive, the trunk of a tree.] To shorten by cutting abruptly; to lop; to cut short.—*a.* Truncated; bot. appearing

as if cut short at the tip (a *truncate* leaf). —**Truncated**, trung'kā-ted, *p.* and *a.* Cut short abruptly; having a part abruptly cut off, especially at the apex or top, or having the appearance of being so cut.—*A truncated cone* or *pyramid* is one whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.—**Truncation**, trung-kā'shon, *n.* The act of truncating or state of being truncated; cutting off.

Truncheon, trun'shon, *n.* [O. Fr. *tronchon*, Fr. *tronçon*, from *tronche*, *tronce*, a trunk, staff, &c., L. *truncus*. TRUNK.] A short staff; a cudgel; a baton or staff of authority; a tree the branches of which have been lopped off to produce rapid growth.—*v.t.* To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel.—**Truncheoned**, trun'shond, *a.* Furnished with a truncheon. —**Truncheoner**, **Truncheoneer**, trun'shon-ėr, trun-shon-ēr', *n.* A person armed with a truncheon.

Trundle, trun'dl, *v.i.*—*trundled*, *trundling*. [A. Sax. *tryndel*, *trendel*, a circle, a wheel; akin Sw. and Dan. *trind*, round. TREND.] To roll, as on little wheels; to roll; to bowl along. —*v.t.* To wheel or move on wheels; to cause to roll (to *trundle* a hoop).—*n.* A little wheel; a castor; a small carriage with low wheels; a truck.—**Trundle-bed**, *n.* A truckle-bed. —**Trundle-tail**, *n.* A curled tail; a dog with a curled tail. [*Shak.*]

Trunk, trungk, *n.* [Fr. *tronc*, trunk or stem, main body, broken shaft of a column, a charity box; from L. *truncus*, mutilated, and as noun, trunk or stem, body, piece cut off, &c. (whence also *truncheon*, *truncate*). The elephant's *trunk* should have been *trump*, being from Fr. *trompe*, a trumpet, a proboscis, but the word was confused with this. TRUMP.] The woody stem of trees; that part which supports the branches; the body of an animal without the limbs, or considered as apart from the limbs; the main body of anything relatively to its branches or ramifications; a box or chest, often one covered with leather for containing clothes, &c.; the long snout or proboscis of an elephant; also, a similar organ of other animals, as the proboscis of an insect; a tube, usually wooden, to convey air, dust, broken matter, grain, &c.; a trough to convey water from a race to a water-wheel, &c.; a flume; a boxed passage for air to or from a blast apparatus or blowing-engine; *pl.* trunk-hose. —*Trunk road*, a highway or main road. —**Trunk-breeches**, *n. pl.* Trunk-hose.—**Trunked**, trungkt, *a.* Having a trunk.—**Trunk-fish**, *n.* OSTRACION.—**Trunk-hose**, *n. pl.* [Named probably from being *truncated* or cut short.] A kind of short wide breeches gathered in above the knees, or immediately under them, and worn during the reign of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I.—**Trunk-line**, *n.* The main line of a railway, canal, &c.—**Trunk-sleeve**, *n.* A large wide sleeve. [*Shak.*]

Trunnion, trun'yon, *n.* [Fr. *trognon*, a stump, from *tronc*, L. *truncus*, trunk of a tree. TRUNK.] A knob projecting on each side of a gun, mortar, &c., serving to support it on the carriage; *steam-engines*, a hollow gudgeon on each side of an oscillating cylinder to support it, and through which steam enters.—**Trunnioned**, trun'yond, *a.* Provided with trunnions.

Truss, trus, *n.* [Fr. *trousse*, a bundle, in pl. trunk-hose, breeches (whence E. *trousers*), from *trousser*, O. Fr. *trosser*, *trusser*, to tuck up, to pack; L. L. *tortiare*, to twist, from L. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist. TORTURE.] A bundle, especially a small hand-packed bundle of dry goods; a quantity, as of hay or straw tied together; *surg.* a bandage used in cases of rupture to keep up the parts or for other purposes; a tuft of flowers at the top of the main stalk of certain plants; an umbel; *building*, a combination of timbers, of iron, or of timbers and iron work, so arranged as to constitute an unyielding frame; *arch.* a large corbel or modillion supporting some object projecting from the face of a wall.—*v.t.* To put in a bundle; to pack up: often with *up*; to seize and carry off: said of birds of prey; to draw tight and tie the laces of, as of garments; to make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body in cooking it; to skewer; to pull up by a rope or ropes; to hang.—**Trussed**, trust, *a.* Provided with a truss or trusses.—**Trussing**, trus'ing, *n.* The timbers, &c., which form a truss.

Trust, trust, *n.* [From stem of *true*, *trow* =Icel. *traust*, trust, confidence; Dan. and Sw. *tröst*, G. *trost*, consolation, hope. TRUE.] A reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, &c., of another person; a firm reliance on promises or on laws or principles; confidence; confident expectation; assured anticipation; belief; hope; reliance or belief without examination (to take opinions on *trust*); the transfer of goods, property, &c., in confidence of future payment; credit; a person confided in and relied on; that which is committed or intrusted to one; something committed to one's care for use or for safe-keeping; the state of being confided to another's care and guard; safe-keeping; care; management; *law*, the conveying of property to one party (the *trustee*) in confidence that he will apply it for the benefit of a third party or to some specified purpose. —*v.t.* To place confidence in; to rely on; to depend upon; to believe; to receive as true; to rely on with regard to the care of; to intrust (to *trust* him *with* money); to commit, as to one's care; to leave to one's self or to itself without fear of consequences; to sell to upon credit or in confidence of future payment; to be confident; to hope confidently: followed by a clause.—*v.i.* To have trust or reliance; to confide readily; to practise giving credit; to sell in reliance upon future payment. —*To trust in*, to confide in; to rely on.—*To trust to*, to depend on; to have confidence in. —*a.* Held in trust (*trust* property).—**Trustee**, trus-tē', *n.* A person appointed to hold property, to take care of and apply the same for the benefit of those entitled to it. —**Trusteeship**, trus-tē'ship, *n.* The office of a trustee. —**Truster**, trus'tėr, *n.* One who trusts; one who relies; a believer. —**Trust-estate**, *n.* An estate held by a trustee or trustees.—**Trustful**, trust'ful, *a.* Full of trust; trusting; worthy of trust; trusty.—**Trustfully**, trust'ful-li, *adv.* In a trustful manner. —**Trustfulness**, trust'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being trustful. —**Trustily**, trus'ti-li, *adv.* In a trusty manner; faithfully.—**Trustiness**, trus'ti-nes, *n.* The quality of being trusty; fidelity; honesty. —**Trustless**, trust'les, *a.* Devoid of trust; not worthy of trust; unreliable. —**Trustlessness**, trust'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being trustless. —**Trustworthiness**, trust'wėr-thi-nes, *n.* The quality of being trustworthy. —**Trustworthy**, trust'wėr-thi, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence.—**Trusty**, trus'ti, *a.* Admitting of being safely trusted; deserving confidence; fit to be confided in; not liable to fail a person (a *trusty* sword).

Truth, **Truthful**, &c. Under TRUE.

Truttaceous, trut-ā'shus, *a.* [From L. *trutta*, trout. TROUT.] Pertaining to the trout.

Try, trī, *v.t.*—*tried*, *trying*. [Fr. *trier*, to pick, cull, select; same as It. *triare*, *tritare*, to grind, bruise, examine; L.L. *tritare*, to thrash (corn), from L. *tritum*, pp. of *tero*, to rub, to cleanse corn by thrashing. TRITE.] To sift or pick out; to purify, assay, or refine, as metals; to test or prove by experiment; to make experience of; to subject to some severe test or experience; to cause suffering or trouble to; to examine or inquire into, especially, to examine judicially; to subject to the examination and decision or sentence of a tribunal; to attempt; to undertake; to make experiment with; to see what will result from using or employing.—*To try on*, to put on, as a garment, to see if it fits.—*v.i.* To exert strength; to endeavour; to prove by a test.—*To try back*, to go back, as in search of a road that one has missed. —*n.* The act of trying; a trial; experiment.—**Tryable**, **Triable**, trī'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tried; fit to be tried or stand trial.—**Trial**, trī'al, *n.* The act of trying or testing in any manner; an attempt; a test; experiment; a becoming acquainted by experience; that which tries or afflicts; that which tries the character or principle; affliction; temptation; the state of being tried; a process for testing qualification; an examination; *law*, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties before a proper tribunal. —**Trial-fire**, *n.* A fire for trying or proving; ordeal-fire.—**Trial-trip**, *n.* An experimental trip; especially, a trip made by a new vessel to test her sailing qualities, &c.—**Trier**, trī'ėr, *n.* One who tries.—**Trying**, trī'ing, *a.* Adapted to try; severe; afflictive.—**Try-sail**, *n.* *Naut.* a fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff; a spanker or driver.

Tryst, trist, *n.* [Closely akin to *trust*; Icel. *treysta*, to trust.] An appointment to meet; a rendezvous; a market (Falkirk *Tryst*).—*v.i.* To agree to meet at any particular time or place. —**Trysting-day**, *n.* An appointed day of meeting or assembling. —**Trysting-place**, *n.* An arranged meeting-place.

Tsar, tsär, *n.* CZAR. —**Tsarina**, **Tsaritsa**, tsa-rē'na, tsa-rit'sa, *n.* CZARINA.

Tschudi, **Tschudic**. TCHUDI, TCHUDIC.

Tsetse, tset'sē, *n.* A South African two-winged fly, whose bite is often fatal to horses, dogs, and cattle, but is innoxious to man and wild beasts.

T-square, tē'skwār, *n.* An instrument used in drawing consisting of two slips of hard-wood of unequal length, the longer fixed into the shorter like a T, and both having their edges dressed exactly straight and parallel.

Tub, tub, *n.* [Same as L.G. *tubbe*, D. *tobbe*, a tub.] An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; a half barrel open above; a small cask or barrel for liquor; any wooden structure resembling a tub; *mining*, a corve or bucket for raising coal or ore from the mine.—*A tale of a tub*, an idle or silly fiction; a cock-and-bull story.—*v.t.*—*tubbed*, *tubbing*. To plant or set in a tub (to *tub* plants).—*v.i.* To wash; to make use of a bathing-tub.—**Tubbing**, tub'ing, *n.* Material for tubs; the lining of the shaft of a mine, of an artesian well, &c., to prevent falling in of the sides. —**Tubbish**, tub'ish, *a.* Like a tub; tubby. —**Tubby**, tub'i, *a.* Tub-shaped; round like a tub or barrel; having a dull sound.—**Tubful**, tub'ful, *n.* A quantity sufficient to fill a tub; as much as a tub will hold.—**Tub-wheel**, *n.* A horizontal water-wheel with a series of radial, spiral floats.

Tube, tūb, *n.* [Fr. *tube*, from L. *tubus*, a tube, *tuba*, a trumpet.] A pipe; a hollow cylinder of wood, metal, glass, india-rubber, &c., used for the conveyance of fluids and for various other purposes; any similar object; a vessel of animal bodies or plants which conveys a fluid or other substance. —*v.t.*—*tubed*, *tubing*. To furnish with a tube.—**Tube-mill**, *n.* A kind of mill used for grinding ore, &c.—**Tube-well**, *n.* A pointed iron tube with perforations immediately above the point, driven into the earth till water gathers, when a small suction-pump is applied and the water pumped up. —**Tubicolar**, **Tubicolous**, tū-bik'ō-lėr, tū-bik'ō-lus, *a.* [L. *tubus*, and *colo*, to inhabit.] *Zool.* inhabiting a calcareous tube.—**Tubicole**, tū'bi-kōl, *n.* One of an order of annelids which live in calcareous tubes. —**Tubiform**, tū'bi-form, *a.* Having the form of a tube; tubular. —**Tubing**, tūb'ing, *n.* The act of making or providing with tubes; a series of tubes; material for tubes. —**Tubipore**, tū'bi-pōr, *n.* [L. *tubus*, and *porus*, a pore.] One of those corals that consist of a cluster of small tubes, each tube being the abode of a polyp.—**Tubular**, tū'bū-lėr, *a.* [From L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular.—*Tubular boiler*, a form of boiler in which the connection between the fire and the chimney is made by a large number of tubes surrounded by the water, which is heated by the gases, &c., passing through the tubes. —*Tubular bridge*, a bridge formed of a great rectangular iron or steel tube, through which the roadway or railway passes. —**Tubulated**, **Tubulate**, tū'bū-lā-ted, tū'bū-lāt,

a. Made in the form of a small tube; furnished with a small tube.—**Tubulation,** tū-bū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of making tubular.—**Tubuliform,** tū'bū-li-form, *a.* Having the form of a small tube.—**Tubulose, Tubulous,** tū'bū-lōs, tū'bū-lus, *a.* Tubular.

Tuber, tū'ber, *n.* [L., a swelling, tumour, protuberance; same root as *tumid, tumour.*] An underground fleshy stem or modification of the root of plants (as in the potato), roundish in shape, of annual duration, and with buds from which new plants are produced; *surg.* a knot or swelling in any part.—**Tubercle,** tū'ber-kl, *n.* [L. *tuberculum,* dim. from *tuber.*] A small tuber; a little projecting knob; *anat.* a natural small rounded body or mass; *pathol.* one of certain small masses of morbid matter which may be developed in different parts of the body, but are most frequently observed in the lungs (in the disease consumption).—**Tubercled,** tū'ber-kld, *a.* Showing tubercles; covered with tubercles.—**Tubercular,** tū-ber'kū-lér, *a.* Of the character of a tubercle; caused by tubercles; affected with tubercles.—**Tuberculate, Tuberculated, Tuberculous, Tuberculous,** tū-ber'kū-lāt, tū-ber'kū-lā-ted, tū-ber'kū-lōs, tū-ber'kū-lus, *a.* Affected with tubercles; having small knobs or pimples.—**Tuberculization,** tū-ber'kū-li-zā'shon, *n.* The formation of tubercles, as in the lungs.—**Tuberiferous,** tū-ber-if'er-us, *a.* [L. *tuber,* and *fero,* to bear.] Producing tubers.—**Tuberiform,** tū'ber-i-form, *a.* Tuber-shaped.—**Tuberosity,** tū-ber-os'i-ti, *n.* State of being tuberous; something that is tuberous; a swelling or prominence.—**Tuberous, Tuberose,** tū'ber-us, tū'ber-ōs, *a.* Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences; knobbed; *bot.* having tubers; resembling a tuber.—**Tuberousness,** tū'ber-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being tuberous.

Tuberose, tūb'rōs or tū'be-rōs, *n.* [From the Latin specific name *tuberosa,* which means simply 'tuberous;' so Fr. *tubéreuse,* Sp. *tuberosa.*] An odoriferous plant with a tuberous root, a favourite flower and much cultivated.

Tubicolous, Tubing, Tubular, &c. Under TUBE.

Tuck, tuk, *n.* [From Fr. *estoc,* It. *stocco,* a rapier, from G. *stock,* a stick.] A rapier. [*Shak.*]

Tuck, tuk, *v.t.* [Same as L.G. *tucken,* G. *zucken,* Sw. *tycka,* to draw together, to contract; akin *tug, tow, touch.*] To put into smaller compass by folding; to fold in or under; to gather up; to gather the bed-clothes close around (to *tuck* a child into a bed).—*v.i.* To contract; to draw together.—*n.* A fold sewed in some part of a dress to shorten it, especially a horizontal fold made on a skirt.—**Tucker,** tuk'er, *n.* One who or that which tucks; an ornamental frilling of lace or muslin round the top of a woman's dress.

Tuckahoe, tuk'a-hō, *n.* [American Indian word for bread.] A singular vegetable growth of the United States, found underground like the truffle, its exact nature being not ascertained.

Tucket, tuk'et, *n.* [From It. *toccata,* a prelude, from *toccare,* to touch. TOUCH.] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. [*Shak.*]—**Tuck,** tuk, *n.* [From *tucket.*] The sound produced by beating a drum; beat.

Tuesday, tūz'dā, *n.* [A. Sax. *Tiwesdæg,* that is, Tiw's day, the day of *Tiw,* the Northern Mars, or god of war; so Icel. *tjadagr, tyrsdagr,* Sw. *tisdag,* Dan. *tirsdag,* G. *dienstag,* Comp. *Thursday*=*Thor's* day.] The third day of the week.

Tufa, Tuff, tū'fa, tuf, *n.* [It. *tufo,* Fr. *tuf,* a kind of porous stone, from L. *tophus,* tuff, tufa.] *Geol.* a term originally applied to a light porous rock composed of cemented scoriæ and ashes, but now to any porous vesicular compound.—**Tufaceous,** tū-fā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling it.

Tuft, tuft, *n.* [From Fr. *touffe,* a tuft, a thicket, with addition of *t* (comp. *graft* and *graff*); from G. *zopf,* Icel. *toppr,* a tuft=E. *top.* TOP.] A collection of small flexible or soft things in a knot or bunch (a *tuft* of flowers, a *tuft* of feathers); a cluster; a clump (a *tuft* of trees); in English universities, a slang term for a young nobleman student: so called from the gold *tuft* on the cap formerly worn by him.—*v.t.* To adorn with or as with tufts or a tuft.—**Tufted,** tuf'ted, *p.* and *a.* Adorned with a tuft or tufts; growing in tufts or clusters.—**Tuft-hunter,** *n.* A hanger-on or toady in the society of titled persons.—**Tuft-hunting,** *n.* The practice of a tuft-hunter.—**Tuffy,** tuf'ti, *a.* Abounding with tufts; growing in tufts.

Tug, tug, *v.t.*—*tugged, tugging.* [A. Sax. *teohan, teon,* to tug or pull; pret. pl. *togon,* pp. *togen;* Icel. *toga, tjaga,* to draw; G. *zug,* a pull; akin *tow,* to pull, *tuck, tie.*] To pull with effort; to haul; to strain at; to drag by means of a steam-tug.—*v.i.* To pull with great effort; to labour; to strive; to struggle.—*n.* A pull with the utmost effort; a supreme effort; the severest strain or struggle (the *tug* of war); a tug-boat.—**Tug-boat,** *n.* A strongly built steam-boat used for towing sailing and other vessels.—**Tugger,** tug'er, *n.* One who tugs.

Tuition, tū-ish'on, *n.* [L. *tuitio, tuitionis,* guardianship, from *tueor, tuitus,* to see, to look to.] Guardianship or superintendence; instruction; tutorship; teaching.—**Tuitionary,** tū-ish'on-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to tuition.

Tula-metal, tō'la, *n.* [From *Tula,* in Russia, where it is extensively made.] An alloy of silver, with small proportions of lead and copper.

Tulip, tū'lip, *n.* [Fr. *tulipe,* from Sp. *tulipa, tulipan,* It. *tulipano,* a tulip, from Turk. *tulipend,* a turban, the name being given to the flower from its similarity. TURBAN.] A plant of the lily family of many species, much cultivated for the beauty of the flowers.—**Tulipist,** tū'lip-ist, *n.* A cultivator of tulips.—**Tulipomania,** tū'lip-ō-ma"ni-a, *n.* [*Tulip,* and L. *mania,* madness.] A violent passion for the cultivation or acquisition of tulips.—**Tulip-tree,** *n.* An American tree bearing flowers resembling the tulip, one of the most magnificent forest trees of temperate North America.—**Tulip-wood,** *n.* A beautiful striped, rose-coloured wood, the produce of a Brazilian tree, much used for inlaying.

Tulle, tul, *n.* A kind of thin, open net, silk fabric, originally manufactured at *Tulle* in France, much used in female head-dresses, collars, &c.

Tulwar, tul'war, *n.* [Hind.] An East Indian sabre.

Tumble, tum'bl, *v.i.*—*tumbled, tumbling.* [From Dan. *tumle,* Sw. *tumla,* to tumble, allied to A. Sax. *tumbian,* to dance, D. *tuimelen,* to tumble, G. *taumeln,* to reel, to stagger.] To roll about by turning one way and the other; to toss the body about; to roll; to lose footing and fall; to be precipitated; to play acrobats' tricks.—*v.t.* To turn or throw about for examination or search; to toss over carelessly; to disorder; to rumple; to throw down; to precipitate.—*n.* A fall; a rolling over.—**Tumbler,** tum'bler, *n.* One who tumbles; one who plays the trick of an acrobat turning summersaults, &c.; a large drinking glass, originally one that had not a base that it could stand on; a variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its practice of turning over in flight; a sort of spring-latch in a lock which detains the bolt until a key lifts it.—**Tumblerful,** tum'bler-ful, *n.* As much as a tumbler can contain.

Tumbrel, Tumbril, tum'brel, tum'bril, *n.* [O.Fr. *tombrel,* from *tomber,* to fall, because tilted up to be emptied; of Germanic origin and akin to *tumble.* TUMBLE.] A dung-cart; a low vehicle with two wheels used by farmers; a covered cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops for conveying the tools of pioneers, ammunition, &c.

Tumefy, tū'mi-fī, *v.t.*—*tumefied, tumefying.* [Fr. *tuméfier,* from L. *tumeo,* to swell, and *facio,* to make. TUMID.] To swell or cause to swell or be tumid.—*v.i.* To swell; to rise in a tumour.—**Tumefaction,** tū-mi-fak'shon, *n.* A swelling up; a tumour.—**Tumescence,** tū-mes'ens, *n.* The state of growing tumid; tumefaction.

Tumid, tū'mid, *a.* [L. *tumidus,* from *tumeo,* to swell, from root *tu,* producing also *tumulus, tumultus, tumor, tuber,* &c. (whence *tumefy, tumour,* &c.). Akin *touch.*] Being swelled, enlarged, or distended; swollen; protuberant; swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic.—**Tumidity, Tumidness,** tū-mid'i-ti, tū'mid-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tumid.—**Tumidly,** tū'mid-li, *adv.* In a tumid manner or form.—**Tumour, Tumor,** tū'mor, *n.* [L. *tumor, tumoris,* from *tumeo,* to swell.] *Surg.* a morbid enlargement or swelling; more strictly, a permanent swelling occasioned by a new growth, and not a mere enlargement of a natural part.—**Tumoured,** tū'mord, *a.* Having a tumour or tumours; distended; swelled.

Tump, tump, *n.* [W. *twmp,* a round mass, a hillock; same root as *tumid.*] A little hillock.

Tumular, Tumulary. Under TUMULUS.

Tumult, tū'mult, *n.* [L. *tumultus,* from *tumeo,* to swell. TUMID.] The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude; an uproar; violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; irregular or confused motion.—**Tumultuarily,** tū-mul'tū-a-ri-li, *adv.* In a tumultuary manner.—**Tumultuariness,** tū-mul'tū-a-ri-nes, *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence.—**Tumultuary,** tū-mul'tū-a-ri, *a.* [L. *tumultuarius.*] Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; restless; agitated; unquiet.—**Tumultuous,** tū-mul'tū-us, *a.* [L. *tumultuosus.*] Full of tumult, disorder, or confusion; conducted with tumult; disorderly; agitated; disturbed, as by passion or the like; turbulent; violent.—**Tumultuously,** tū-mul'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a tumultuous manner; with turbulence.—**Tumultuousness,** tū-mul'tū-us-nes, *n.*

Tumulus, tū'mū-lus, *n.* pl. **Tumuli,** tū'mū-lī. [L., a hillock, from *tumeo,* to swell. TUMID.] A mound; a barrow or artificial burial mound of earth.—**Tumular, Tumulary,** tū'mū-lér, tū'mū-la-ri, *a.* Forming or relating to a tumulus or barrow.

Tun, tun, *n.* [A. Sax. *tunne,* a butt=Icel. Sw. and O.H.G. *tunna,* L.G. *tunne,* D. *ton,* G. *tonne,* cask, tun; perhaps a Celtic word=Ir. and Gael. *tunna, tonna;* comp. W. *tynell.* *Ton* is the same word; *tunnel* is a derivative.] Originally any large cask or vessel for containing liquids; hence, a certain measure or quantity, as the old English *tun* of wine, which contained 4 hogsheads or 252 gallons.—*v.t.*—*tunned, tunning.* To put into casks.

Tundra, tun'dra, *n.* A term applied to the immense stretches of flat boggy country in the northern part of Siberia, where vegetation takes an arctic character.

Tune, tūn, *n.* [A form of *tone.* TONE.] A rhythmical, melodious series of musical tones produced by one voice or instrument, or by several voices or instruments in unison; an air; a melody; correct intonation in singing or playing; adjustment of a musical instrument so as to produce its tones in correct key-relationship, or in harmony with other instruments; frame of mind; mood; temper for the time being.—*To the tune of,* to the sum or amount of. [Colloq.]—*v.t.*—*tuned, tuning.* To put into or cause to be in tune; to sing with melody or harmony; to attune; to put into the proper state; to adapt.—**Tunable,** tun'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being put in tune or made harmonious; musical; tuneful.—**Tunableness,** tun'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tunable.—**Tunably,** tun'a-bli, *adv.* In a tunable manner; musically.—**Tuneful,** tūn'ful, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical.—**Tunefully,** tūn'ful-li, *adv.* In a tuneful manner; harmoniously; musically.—**Tunefulness,** tūn'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tuneful.—**Tuneless,** tūn'les, *a.* Unmusical; unharmonious; not expressed musically; without voice or utterance.—**Tuner,** tūn'er, *n.* One who tunes; one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.—**Tuning,** tūn'ing, *n.* The art or operation of adjusting a musical instrument so that the various sounds may be all at due intervals.—**Tuning-fork,** *n.* A steel instrument with two prongs, designed when set in vibration to give a musical sound of a certain fixed pitch.

Tungsten, tung'sten, n. [Sw. and Dan., from *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone, heavy stone, from the density of its ores.] A hard, grayish-white, brittle and heavy metal. Called also *wolfram*.—**Tungstenic**, **Tungstic**, tung-sten'ik, tung'stik, a. Pertaining to or obtained from tungsten (*tungstic* acid).

Tungusic, tun-gus'ik, a. A term applied to a group of Turanian tongues spoken by tribes in the north-east of Asia.

Tunic, tū'nik, n. [L. *tunica*, a tunic.] A very ancient form of under garment worn by both sexes, and fastened by a girdle or belt about the waist; at the present day a loose garment worn by women and boys drawn in at the waist and reaching not far below it; a military surcoat; the garment worn by a knight over his armour; the full-dress, short uniform coat worn by soldiers; *anat.* a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ (the *tunics* or coats of the eye, the *tunics* of the stomach, &c.); a natural covering; an integument; *bot.* any loose membranous skin not formed from epidermis; the skin of a seed.—**Tunicary**, tū'ni-ka-ri, n. One of the Tunicata.—**Tunicata**, tū-ni-kā'ta, n. *pl.* An order of molluscoida, or lower mollusca, which are enveloped in a coriaceous tunic or mantle; an ascidian or sea-squirt.—**Tunicate**, **Tunicated**, tū'ni-kāt, tū'ni-kā-ted, a. *Bot.* covered with a tunic or membranes; coated; *zool.* enveloped in a tunic or mantle.

Tunker, tung'kėr, n. [G. *tunken*, to dip.] Dunker.

Tunnel, tun'el, n. [From Fr. *tonnelle*, an arbour, a tunnel, from *tonne*, L.L. *tunna*, a cask. Tun.] A subterranean passage cut through a hill, a rock, or any eminence, or under a river, a town, &c., to carry a canal, a road, or a railway in an advantageous course.—*v.t.*—*tunnelled*, *tunnelling*. To form or cut a tunnel through or under.—**Tunnel-net**, n. A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.—**Tunnel-shaft**, n. A shaft sunk to meet a tunnel.

Tunny, tun'i, n. [It. *tonno*, Fr. *thon*, from L. *thynnus*, from Gr. *thynnos*, a tunny, from *thynō*, to dart.] A food fish of the mackerel family, attaining a length of from four to even twenty feet, and found in immense quantities in the Mediterranean, there being also an American species taken chiefly for the oil it yields.

Tup, tup, n. [Comp. L.G. *tuppen*, *toppen*, to push, to butt.] A ram.

Tupaia, tū-pī'a, n. The banxring.

Turanian, tū-rā'ni-an, a. [Persian *Turan*, a name for the Turks and kindred races.] A term applied to the Altaic family of languages, which includes the Ugrian or Finnish, Turkish, Mongolian, &c.

Turban, tėr'ban, n. [O.E. *turband*, *turbant*, *tulibant*, &c., Fr. *turban*, Sp. and It. *turbante*, from Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend*, Per. *dulband*, turban. *Tulip* is a form of this word.] A form of head-dress worn by the Orientals, consisting of a cap without brim, and a sash, scarf, or shawl wound about it; a kind of head-dress worn by ladies.—**Turbaned**, tėr'band, a. Wearing a turban.

Turbary, tėr'ba-ri, n. [L.L. *turbaria*, from O.H.G. *turba*, E. *turf*.] A place where turf is cut; the right of cutting turf.

Turbellaria, tėr-bel-lā'ri-a, n. *pl.* [From L. *turba*, a crowd, a stir, from the currents caused by their moving cilia.] An order of annuloid animals nearly all aquatic and non-parasitic, including the nemertids and others.

Turbid, tėr'bid, a. [L. *turbidus*, from *turba*, a crowd, or *turbare*, to trouble (as in *disturb*, *perturb*, *turbulent*). Trouble.] Having the lees or sediment disturbed; muddy; foul with extraneous matter; not clear: said of liquids of any kind.—**Turbidity**, **Turbidness**, tėr-bid'i-ti, tėr'bid-nes, n. The state of being turbid.—**Turbidly**, tėr'bid-li, *adv.* In a turbid manner; muddily.

Turbinate, **Turbinated**, tėr'bi-nāt, tėr'bi-nā-ted, a. [From *turbo*, *turbinis*, a top.] Shaped like a whipping-top; *conch.* spiral or wreathed conically from a larger base to the apex like a top; *bot.* shaped like a top or cone inverted.—**Turbination**, tėr-bi-nā'shon, n. The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

Turbine, tėr'bin, n. [L. *turbo*, *turbinis*, that which spins or whirls round, a top.] A kind of horizontal water-wheel, made to revolve by the escape of water through orifices, under the influence of pressure derived from a fall.

Turbit, tėr'bit, n. A variety of the domestic pigeon remarkable for its short beak.

Turbith, tėr'bith, n. Same as *Turpeth*.

Turbot, tėr'bot, n. [Fr. *turbot*, O.D. *turbot*, perhaps from L. *turbo*, a whipping-top, like Gr. *rhombos*, which means both top and turbot, there being a supposed similarity in shape.] A well-known and highly esteemed species of flat-fish plentiful off the British shores, often weighing from 70 to 90 lbs.

Turbulent, tėr'bū-lent, a. [L. *turbulentus*, from *turbare*, to disturb. Turbid.] Being in violent commotion; tumultuous; disposed to insubordination and disorder; riotous; disorderly.—**Turbulence**, **Turbulency**, tėr'bū-lens, tėr'bū-len-si, n. The state or quality of being turbulent; riotous disposition; unruliness.—**Turbulently**, tėr'bū-lent-li, *adv.* In a turbulent manner.

Turco, tür'ko, n. The name given by the French to Arab sharp-shooters in their army.

Turcoman, tųr'kō-man, n. Turkoman.

Tureen, tu-rēn', n. [From Fr. *terrine*, a tureen, lit. an earthen vessel, from *terre* = L. *terra*, earth. Terra.] A rather large deep vessel for holding soup or other liquid food at the table.

Turf, tėrf, n. pl. **Turfs**, tėrfs, now seldom **Turves**, tėrvz. [A. Sax. *turf* = D. *turf*, Icel. Sw. and L.G. *torf*, Dan. *törv*, turf.] The surface or sward of grass lands; a piece of earth with the grass growing on it; a sod; a kind of peaty substance cut from the surface of the ground and used as fuel.—*The turf*, the race-course; and hence, the occupation or profession of horse-racing.—*v.t.* To cover with turf or sod.—**Turf-clad**, a. Covered with turf.—**Turfen**, tėr'fn, a. Made of turf; covered with turf.—**Turfiness**, tėr'fi-nes, n. The state or quality of being turfy.—**Turf-spade**, n. A spade for cutting turf, longer and narrower than the common spade.—**Turfy**, tėr'fi, a. Abounding or covered with turf; having the qualities or appearance of turf; connected with the turf or race-ground; characteristic of horse-racing; sporting.

Turgent, tėr'jent, a. [L. *turgens*, *turgentis*, ppr. of *turgeo*, to swell.] Swelling; tumid; turgid.—**Turgesce**,† tėr-jes', *v.i.* [L. *turgesco*, inceptive of *turgeo*, to swell.] To become turgid; to swell.—**Turgescence**, **Turgescency**, tėr-jes'ens, tėr-jes'en-si, n. The act of swelling or state of being swelled; inflation; bombast; *med.* superabundance of humours in any part of the body.—**Turgescent**, tėr-jes'ent, a. [L. *turgescens*.] Growing turgid; in a swelling state.—**Turgid**, tėr'jid, a. [L. *turgidus*, from *turgeo*.] Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state; inflated; bombastic (a *turgid* style).—**Turgidly**, tėr'jid-li, *adv.* In a turgid manner; pompously.—**Turgidity**, **Turgidness**, tėr-jid'i-ti, tėr'jid-nes, n. The state or quality of being turgid; distention beyond its natural state; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast.

Turio, tū'ri-ō, n. pl. **Turiones**, tū-ri-ō'nēz. [L.] *Bot.* the subterranean bud of a perennial herbaceous plant, annually developed, and producing a new stem.

Turk, tėrk, n. A native or inhabitant of Turkey; hence, a Mohammedan.†—**Turkey**, tėr'ki, n. [So called because it was erroneously believed to have come from *Turkey*.] A large gallinaceous bird belonging to America, well known as an inmate of our poultry-yards, and highly valued.—**Turkey-buzzard**, **Turkey-vulture**, n. An American bird of the vulture family bearing a distant resemblance to a turkey.—**Turkey-carpet**, n. A carpet made entirely of wool, the loops being larger than those of Brussels carpets and always cut.—**Turkey-cock**, n. A male turkey.—**Turkey-red**, n. [Because originally produced by madder from Turkey.] A brilliant and durable red colour produced by madder or alizarine upon cotton cloth.—**Turkey-hone**, **Turkey-slate**, **Turkey-stone**, n. A very fine-grained siliceous slate originally brought from the Levant, used for sharpening small cutting instruments.—**Turkish**, tėr'kish, a. Pertaining to Turkey or to the Turks.

Turkis, **Turkois**, tėr'kis, tėr'kois, n. Same as *Turquoise*.

Turko, tųr'ko, n. Same as *Turco*.

Turkoman, tųr'kō-man, n. One of a nomadic Tartar people of Asia, occupying a territory east and south-east of the Caspian Sea.

Turmeric, tėr'mer-ik, n. [Probably from Hind. *zurd*, yellow, and *mirch*, pepper.] A name of one or two East Indian plants of the ginger family, whose rhizomes are used as a condiment, a yellow dye, and as a chemical test for the presence of alkalies.

Turmoil, tėr'moil, n. [Origin doubtful; probably *turn* and *moil*.] Harassing labour; molestation by tumult; commotion; disturbance.—*v.t.* To harass with commotion; to trouble; to molest.—*v.i.* To be in commotion.

Turn, tėrn, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *turner*, *torner* (Fr. *tourner*), to turn, from L. *tornare*, to turn in a lathe, from *tornus*, a lathe, from Gr. *tornos*, a turner's chisel; same root as L. *tero*, *tritum* (E. *trite*), to grind, &c.; akin *tour*, *tournament*, *tornado*, *detour*, &c.] To cause to move round on a centre or axis, or as on a centre or axis; to put into circular motion; to rotate or revolve; to shape by means of a lathe; to direct or put into a different way, course, direction, or channel (to *turn* a person from a purpose, to *turn* the eyes towards); to apply or devote (to *turn* one's self to trade); to put to some use or purpose; to shift or change with respect to the top, bottom, front, back, sides, or the like; to reverse; to invert; to bring the inside of out; to change to another opinion or party; to convert; to translate; to alter into something else; to metamorphose; to transform, transmute, change; to revolve or ponder (*turn* the matter over); to consider and reconsider; to change from a fresh, sweet, or natural condition; to cause to ferment, become sour, or the like; to put, bring, or place in a certain state or condition (*turned* into ridicule).—*To turn adrift*, to expel from some place or office; to throw upon one's own resources.—*To turn against*, to direct towards or against; to use to one's disadvantage (his argument was *turned against* himself); to render unfavourable, hostile, or opposed to.—*To turn aside*, to ward off; to avert (a blow).—*To turn away*, to dismiss, discharge or discard; also, to avert.—*To turn back*, to cause to return the same way; to drive back.—*To turn down*, to fold or double down.—*To turn off*, to dismiss or put away; to discharge; to accomplish; to produce complete (the printer *turned off* 10,000 copies); to shut off, as a fluid, by means of a stopcock, valve, &c. (to *turn off* the gas).—*To turn on*, to admit, as a fluid, by means of a stopcock or valve (to *turn on* the gas).—*To turn out*, to drive out; to expel; to put out to pasture; to produce as the result of labour; to furnish in a complete state (to *turn out* 1000 pieces of cloth); to bring the inside of out; to bring out to view.—*To turn over*, to change the position of the top, bottom, or sides of; to overturn; to transfer; to put into different hands; to do business, sell goods, or draw money to the amount of (he *turns over* £100 a week); to open and turn the leaves of as of a book.—*To turn over a new leaf*, to take a different and better line of conduct.—*To turn up*, to bring from below to the top; to dig up (to *turn up* the soil); to bring a different surface or side uppermost; to place with the face upward (to *turn up* a card); to tilt up; to bring the end, tip, or point uppermost (to *turn up one's nose*, an expression of contempt); to refer to in a book.—*To turn upon* (or *on*), to cause to operate on or against.—*To turn the back*, to turn away; to go off; to flee.—*To turn the back on* or *upon*, to withdraw

one's favour, friendship, or assistance from. —*To turn a corner*, to go or pass round a corner.—*To turn the edge of*, to blunt or render dull.—*To turn an enemy's flank, line, position*, &c., to manœuvre so as to pass round his forces and attack him from behind or on the side.—*To turn one's hand*, to apply or adapt one's self.—*To turn one's head or brain*, to make one giddy or dizzy; to deprive of one's reason or judgment; to infatuate.—*To turn a penny*, or *the penny*, to keep one's money in brisk circulation; to increase one's capital by business.—*To turn the scale*, to make one side of the balance go down; *fig.* to decide in one way or another; to give superiority or success. —*To turn the stomach*, to cause nausea, disgust, or loathing.—*To turn the tables*, to overthrow a formerly victorious rival, antagonist, or the like.—*To turn tail*, to retreat with ignominy; to flee like a coward.—*n.i.* To have a circular or rotatory motion; to move round; to revolve or rotate; *fig.* to depend, as on the chief point for decision or the like; to hinge (the question *turns* upon this); to move the body, face, or head in another direction; to change the position or posture of the body, as in bed; to retrace one's steps; to go or come back; to return; to offer opposition; to show fight; to take an opposite or a new course; to be directed (the road *turns* to the right); to have recourse (knew not where to *turn*); to be transformed or transmuted; to be converted; in a general sense, to become; to grow (to *turn* pale); to change from a fresh or sweet condition; to become sour or spoiled, as milk, wine, cider; to become dizzy or giddy, as the head or brain; to reel; to become nauseated or qualmish, as the stomach; to become inclined in another direction; to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb, as the tide; to have a consequence; to result (to *turn* to account).—*To turn about*, to turn the face in another direction.—*To turn again*, to return.—*To turn against*, to become unfavourable, unfriendly, or hostile to.—*To turn aside*, to leave a straight course; to withdraw from the presence of others.—*To turn away*, to deviate; to move the face to another direction; to avert one's looks.—*To turn back*, to go or come back; to return.—*To turn in*, to bend or double or point inwards; to enter; to go to bed (colloq.).—*To turn off*, to diverge; to deviate from a course (the road *turns off* to the right).—*To turn on or upon*, to show sudden anger or hostility to; to confront in a hostile or angry manner; to depend or hinge.—*To turn out*, to bend or point outwards; to come abroad; to appear outside; to get out of bed; to prove in the result or issue; to terminate; to result (the affair *turned out* better).—*To turn over*, to move, shift, or change from side to side, or from top to bottom; to roll; to tumble. —*To turn to*, to apply or betake one's self to; to direct one's mind or attention to.—*To turn up*, to point upwards; to come to light; to appear; to appear.—*n.* The act of turning; a revolution or rotation; one round of a rope or cord; the point or place of deviation from a straight line; a winding; a bend; a flexure; an angle; a short walk, promenade, or excursion; alteration of course; new direction or tendency; change or alteration generally; vicissitude; opportunity enjoyed in alternation with another or others, or in rotation; due chance, time, or opportunity; occasion; occasional act of kindness or malice (a good or ill *turn*); purpose; requirement; use; exigence (to serve *our turn*); form, shape, or mould; manner; fashion; character or temper; a short spell or a little job (colloq.); a nervous shock, such as is caused by alarm or sudden excitement (colloq.); mus. the sign ~ indicating a certain way of playing a group of notes.—*By turns*, one after another; alternately; at intervals.—*In turn*, in due order of succession.—*To a turn*, to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.—*To take turns*, to take each other's place alternately.—*Turn of life*, the period of life in women between the ages of 45 and 50, when the menses cease naturally.—*Turn and turn about*, alternately; successively; by turns.—**Turn-coat**, *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles.—**Turn-cock**, *n.* The servant of a water company who turns on the water for the mains, regulates the fire-plugs, &c.—**Turn-down**, *a.* Folded or doubled down (a *turn-down* collar).—**Turner**, ter'ner, *n.* One who turns; one whose occupation is to form things with a lathe.—**Turnery**, ter'ner-i, *n.* The act of turning articles by the lathe; articles made by or formed in the lathe; a place where articles are turned.—**Turning**, ter'ning, *n.* A bend or flexure; the place where a road or street diverges from another road or street; the art or operation of shaping articles in a lathe.—**Turning-lathe**, *n.* A lathe used by turners to shape their work. —**Turning-point**, *n.* The point where a thing or person turns back; the point at which a decisive change takes place, as from good to bad, increase to decrease, or the opposite.—**Turnkey**, tern'ké, *n.* [One who *turns* the *key* in locks.] A person who has charge of the keys of a prison for opening and fastening the doors.—**Turn-out**, *n.* A coming forth; a number of persons who have *come out* on some particular occasion (a great *turn-out* of spectators); that which is brought prominently forward or exhibited; hence, an equipage; a horse or horses and carriage; the net quantity of produce yielded.—**Turn-over**, *n.* The act or result of turning over; the amount of money turned over or drawn in a business, as in a retail shop, in a given time.—**Turnpike**, tern'pik, *n.* [Originally a turning frame with *pikes* or *spikes* projecting.] A turnstile; a gate set across a road in order to stop traffic or travellers, till toll is paid; a toll-bar or toll-gate; a turnpike-road.—**Turnpike-road**, *n.* A road on which there are turnpikes or toll-gates. —**Turn-screw**, *n.* A screw-driver.—**Turnsick**, tern'sik, *n.* A disease of sheep, gid or sturdy.—**Turnspit**, tern'spit, *n.* A person who turns a spit; a dog allied to the terrier formerly employed to drive a wheel to turn the spit for roasting in kitchens. —**Turnstile**, tern'stil, *n.* A post surmounted by four horizontal arms which move round as a person pushes by them. —**Turnstone**, tern'stôn, *n.* A bird of the plover family, so called from its practice of turning up small stones in search of worms, &c., on which it feeds.—**Turn-table**, *n.* A circular revolving platform used for shifting railway carriages from one line of rails to another, and for reversing engines on the same line of rails.

Turnip, ter'nip, *n.* [The latter part is A. Sax. *nœp*, Icel. *nepa*, Sc. *neip*, a turnip, from L. *napus*, a turnip; the first syllable is perhaps W. *tor*, something bulging.] A cruciferous, biennial plant, allied to the cabbage, with a solid bulbous root, much cultivated as food for sheep and cattle, especially in winter, and as a flavouring for soups, &c.—**Turnip-cutter**, *n.* A revolving machine for slicing turnips for cattle and sheep.—**Turnip-fly**, **Turnip-flea**, *n.* A small coleopterous insect, destructive to the seed-leaves of turnips.

Turnsole, **Turnsol**, tern'sôl, *n.* [Fr. *tournesol*, from *tourner*, to turn, and L. *sol*, the sun.] A plant whose flower is said to turn toward the sun; a leguminous plant the juice of which is rendered blue by ammonia and air, and which serves as a test for acids; the purple dye obtained from this plant.

Turpentine, ter'pen-tin, *n.* [D. *terpentijn*, O. Fr. *turbentine*, turpentine, from L. L. *terbentina*, turpentine, from L. *terebinthina*, Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree.] An oleo-resinous substance flowing naturally or by incision from coniferous trees, as the pine, larch, fir, &c. See TURPS, p. 728.—**Turpentine-tree**, *n.* The name of certain trees which yield turpentine.

Turpeth, ter'peth, *n.* [From Fr. *turbith*, *turbit*, Sp. *turbit*, from Per. *turbed*, *tirbid*, the plant, the name being given to the mineral on account of its medicinal properties and yellow colour like the roots of the plant.] The root of a convolvulus of Ceylon, Malabar, and Australia, which has cathartic properties; also, turpeth-mineral.—**Turpeth-mineral**, *n.* Yellow basic sulphate of mercury, a useful emetic in cases of headache.

Turpitude, ter'pi-tud, *n.* [L. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, foul, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; shameful wickedness; moral depravity.

Turquoise, ter'koiz, *n.* [Fr. *turquoise*, so called because brought originally from *Turkey*, Fr. *Turquie*.] A greenish-blue opaque precious stone, a favourite gem in rings and other articles of jewelry.

Turret, tur'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *tourette*, dim. of *tour*, a tower, from L. *turris*, a tower. Tower.] A little tower on a building; a cylindrical iron or steel structure rising from the deck of some war-vessels. [See below.]—**Turreted**, tur'et-ed, *p.* and *a.* Formed like a turret; furnished with turrets.—**Turret-ship**, *n.* An armour-plated ship of war having on the deck heavy guns mounted within one or more turrets, which are made to rotate, so that the guns may be brought to bear in any required direction.—**Turriculate**, **Turriculated**, tu-rik'ü-lát, tu-rik'ü-la-ted, *a.* Resembling a turret in shape.—**Turrilite**, tur'i-lit, *n.* [L. *turris*, a tower, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil cephalopod, the shells of which, spiral, turreted, chambered, occur in the cretaceous formations.—**Turritella**, tur-i-tel'la, *n.* [Dim. of L. *turris*, a tower.] A genus of gasteropods with elongated spirally striated shells.

Turtle, ter'tl, *n.* [A. Sax. *turtle*, a corruption of L. *turtur*, a turtle-dove, whence also D. *tortel*, G. *turtel*, Icel. *turtil*.] A bird of the pigeon family, smaller than the ordinary domestic pigeon, celebrated for the constancy of its affection, and therefore much sung by poets and appealed to by lovers. Also called *Turtle-dove*.

Turtle, ter'tl, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *tortoise*, or Sp. *tortuga*, a tortoise.] The name given to the sea-tortoise, found in warm climates, the most important species being the green turtle, the flesh of which is so much prized as a luxury at the tables of the rich.—**Turtle-soup**, *n.* A rich soup, the chief ingredient of which is turtle-meat.

Tuscan, tus'kan, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany, in Italy.—*Tuscan order*, one of the five orders of architecture, devoid of ornaments, and having columns that are never fluted.—*n.* An inhabitant of Tuscany; arch. the Tuscan order.

Tush, tush, *interj.* An exclamation indicating rebuke, impatience, or contempt, and equivalent to pshaw!

Tush, tush, *n.* [A form of *tusk*.] A long, pointed tooth; a tusk: applied especially to certain of the teeth of horses.—**Tushed**, tusht, *a.* Tusked.

Tusk, tusk, *n.* [A. Sax. *tusc*, *tux*, a tusk; probably for *twisc*, from *twi*, two.] The long, pointed, and often protruding tooth on each side of the jaw of certain animals, as in the elephant; the canine tooth of the boar, walrus, hippopotamus, &c.; the share of a plough, a harrow tooth, or the like.—**Tusked**, tusht, *a.* Furnished with tusks. —**Tusker**, tus'ker, *n.* An elephant that has its tusks developed.—**Tusky**, tus'ki, *a.* Furnished with tusks; tusked.

Tussac-grass, *n.* Tussock-grass.

Tussah-silk, **Tussoh-silk**, tus'sa, tus'so, *n.* A strong, coarse, brown silk obtained from the cocoons of a wild Bengal silk-worm.

Tussilago, tus-i-lá'gō, *n.* [L., from *tussis*, a cough, for the cure of which the leaves have been employed.] Colt's-foot.

Tussle, tus'l, *n.* [A form of *touzle*, to pull about roughly.] A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle.—*v.i.*—*tussled*, *tussling*. To struggle; to scuffle.

Tussock, tus'ok, *n.* [Modified from older *tusks*, *tusche*, a tuft, a bush; Dan. *dusk*, a tuft, a tassel.] A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.—**Tussock-grass**, *n.* A large grass of the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, &c., which grows in great tufts or tussocks, and contains a large quantity of saccharine constituents, rendering it a useful food for cattle.—**Tussock-moth**, *n.* A light, brownish-gray moth, so called from the tufts of hair growing on the caterpillar.—**Tussocky**, tus'ok-i, *a.* Abounding in or resembling tussocks or tufts.

Tut, tut, *interj.* An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or to express impatience or contempt; synonymous with *tush*.

Tutelage, tū'tel-āj, *n.* [From L. *tutela*, protection, from *tueor*, to defend (whence also *tutor*, *tuition*).] Guardianship; protection bestowed; the state of being under a guardian; protection enjoyed.—**Tutelar**, **Tutelary**, tū'tel-ėr, tū'tel-a-ri, *a.* [L. *tutelaris*.] Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

Tutenag, tū'te-nag, *n.* The Indian name of zinc or spelter; also, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, used for table ware, &c.

Tutor, tū'tor, *n.* [L., a defender or guardian, from *tueor*, to defend. TUTELAGE.] One who has the care of the education of another; a private instructor; a teacher or instructor in anything; in English universities, one of a body of selected fellows attached to the various colleges or halls, by whom the education of the students is chiefly conducted; *law*, a guardian.—*v.t.* To instruct; to teach; to train or discipline.—**Tutorage**, tū'tor-āj, *n.* The office of a tutor or guardian; guardianship.—**Tutoress**, tū'tor-es, *n.* A female tutor; an instructress.—**Tutorial**, tū-tō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a tutor or instructor.—**Tutorship**, tū'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a tutor; guardianship; tutelage.

Tutti, tut'tē. [It., from L. *totus*, pl. *toti*, all.] *Mus.* all; a direction to every performer to take part in the execution of the passage or movement.

Tutty, tut'i, *n.* [Fr. *tutie*, Pg. *tutia*, from Ar. *tûtiya*.] An impure protoxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces, and used as a polishing powder.

Tuyere, twē-yār' or tu-yār', *n.* [Fr. *tuyère*, akin to *tuyau*, a pipe. TEWEL.] The nozzle of the pipe that introduces the blast of a blast-furnace; the blast-pipe itself, of which there are usually two.

Twaddle, twod'l, *v.i.*—*twaddled*, *twaddling*. [Older form *twattle*, also *twittle*, *twittle-twattle*; an imitative word like *tattle*, *twitter*, &c.] To talk in a weak, silly, or tedious manner; to prate.—*n.* Empty silly talk; a twaddler.—**Twaddler**, twod'lėr, *n.* One who twaddles.—**Twaddling**, twod'ling, *n.* The act of one who twaddles; silly talk.—**Twaddly**, twod'li, *a.* Consisting of twaddle.

Twain, twān, *a.* [O.E. *tweyne*, *tweyen*, &c., A. Sax. *twegen*, from *twā*, two = O. Fris. *twêne*, Dan. *tvende*, G. *zween*. Two.] Two. [Obsolete unless in poetry.]—*n.* A pair; a couple

Twang, twang, *n.* [Imitative of a resonant sound; akin to *tang*.] A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound; after-taste; tang.—*v.i.* To sound with a quick sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; to utter with a sharp or nasal sound.—*v.t.* To make to sound, as by pulling and letting go suddenly; to utter with a short, sharp sound.—*interj.* Imitative of a sharp, quick sound, as that made by a bowstring.—**Twangling**,† twang'gling, *a.* Twanging; shrill-sounding. [*Shak.*]

Twank, twangk, *v.t.* [Imitative of a more abrupt sound than *twang*.] To cause to make a sharp, twanging sound; to twang.—*n.* A twang.

Twankay, twang'kā, *n.* [Chinese.] A sort of green tea.

Twas, twos. A contraction of *It was*.

Twattle, twot'l, *v.i.* and *n.* An older form of *Twaddle*.

Tweak, twēk, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *twiccian*, to twitch—L.G. *twikken*, D. *zwikken*, G. *zwicken*; an older form of *twitch*.] To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk.—*n.* A sharp pinch or jerk; a twitch.

Tweed, twēd, *n.* [Originally called *tweels*, that is *twills*, but this name was misread into *tweeds*, when the goods were sent to London, the idea being that they were so called from the river *Tweed*.] A twilled woollen fabric, principally for men's wear, the manufacture of which is largely carried on in the south of Scotland.

Tweedle, twē'dl, *v.t.* Same as *Twiddle*.

Tweel, twēl, *n.* Same as *Twill*.

Tween, twēn, *prep.* A contraction of *Between*.

Tweer, twēr, *n.* Same as *Tuyere*.

Tweezers, twē'zėrz, *n. pl.* [Formerly *tweeses*, from *twees*, a surgeon's box of instruments, a case containing scissors, penknife, or similar articles, from Fr. *étuis*, pl. of *étui*, O.Fr. *estui*, a case or sheath (of Germanic origin).] Small pincers used to pluck out hairs, &c.; small forceps.—**Tweezer-case**, *n.* A case for carrying tweezers.

Twelve, twelv, *a.* [A. Sax. *twelf*=O. Sax. *twelif*, O. Fris. *twelef*, D. *twaalf*, Icel. *tolf*, Goth. *twalif*, O. H.G. *zwelif*, Mod. G. *zwölf*. Formed similarly to *eleven*, the elements being *two*, A. Sax. *twā*, and a suffix=*ten*. ELEVEN.] The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen.—*Twelve tables*. Under TABLE.—*n.* The number which consists of ten and two; a symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or xii.—*In twelves*, in duodecimo.—**Twelfth**, twelfth, *a.* The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve; being one of twelve equal parts of anything.—*n.* One of twelve equal parts of anything.—**Twelfth-cake**, *n.* A large cake, into which a bean was often introduced, prepared for Twelfth-night festivities. BEAN KING.—**Twelfth-day**, *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; the festival of the Epiphany.—**Twelfth-night**, *n.* The evening of the festival of the Epiphany.—**Twelvemo**, twelv'mō, *n.* and *a.* Duodecimo; contracted 12mo.—**Twelvemonth**, twelv'munth, *n.* A year.—**Twelve-penny**, *a.* Sold for or costing a shilling; worth a shilling.

Twenty, twen'ti, *a.* [A. Sax. *twêntig*, from *twegen*, two, *twain*, and *-tig*, ten; *-tig* being cog. with L. *decem*, ten; so D. and L.G. *twintig*, G. *zwanzig*, Goth. *twaitigjus*.] Twice ten; proverbially, an indefinite number.—*n.* The number of twice ten; a score; a symbol representing this, as 20 or xx.—**Twentieth**, twen'ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of twenty; being one of twenty equal parts of anything.—*n.* One of twenty equal parts.—**Twenty-fold**, *a.* Twenty times as many.

Twibill, twī'bil, *n.* [A. Sax. *twibill*, from *twi*=*two*, and *bill*, *bil*, an axe, a bill.] A kind of double axe or mattock.

Twice, twīs, *adv.* [O.E. *twies*, from A. Sax. *twi*, *twy*, two or double—*twies*, like *thries*, being an adverbial genitive.] Two times; doubly.—**Twice-told**, *a.* Related or told twice.

Twiddle, twid'l, *v.t.*—*twiddled*, *twiddling*. [Perhaps akin to *twaddle* or *twitter*.] To twirl, in a small way; to touch lightly, or play with.—*v.i.* To play with a tremulous quivering motion.

Twig, twig, *n.* [A. Sax. *twig*, akin to *twā*, two, alluding to the bifurcation of the branch; L.G. *twieg*, D. *twijg*, G. *zweig*, a twig. Two.] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.—**Twiggen**, twig'en, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker.—**Twiggy**, twig'i, *a.* Pertaining to a twig; resembling a twig; having twigs.

Twig, twig, *v.t.*—*twigged*, *twigging*. [Ir. and Gael. *tuig*, to perceive, discern.] To take notice of; to observe keenly. [Colloq.]—*v.i.* To see; to apprehend or understand. [Colloq.]

Twilight, twī'līt, *n.* [From *twi*, double (as in *twibill*), A. Sax. *twi*, *twy*, akin to *twā*, two, and *light*.] The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light; usually applied to evening twilight, morning twilight being called *dawn*; a faint light in general; hence, a dubious or uncertain medium through which anything is seen or examined (the *twilight* of early history).—*a.* Imperfectly illuminated; seen, done, or appearing by twilight.

Twill, twil, *v.t.* [Same as L.G. *twillen*, to make double; akin G. *zwillich*, twill; akin to *twin*, *two*, and the prefix *twi* of *twilight*, *twibill*.] To weave in such a manner as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance upon the surface of the cloth.—*n.* A variety of textile fabric so woven as to have the appearance of parallel diagonal lines or ribs over the surface; the raised lines made by twilling.—**Twilled**, twild, *p.* and *a.* Woven so as to present the appearance of diagonal ribs on the surface.

Twin, twin, *n.* [A. Sax. *twin*, double, *getwinne*, twins, from *twi*, two; so Icel. *tvennr*, *tvinnr*, a pair; G. *zwilling*, a twin; akin *twill*, *two*, *twain*, &c.] One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily bears but one; one very much resembling another.—*The Twins*, a constellation and sign of the zodiac; Gemini.—*a.* Applied to one of two born at a birth; very much resembling something else.—**Twin-born**, *a.* Born at the same birth with another.—**Twin brother**, *n.* One of two brothers who are twins; hence, the facsimile of something else.—**Twinling**, twin'ling, *n.* A twin lamb.—**Twinned**, twind, *a.* Produced at one birth, like twins.—**Twin-screw**, *a.* and *n.* A steam-vessel fitted with two propellers on separate shafts.—**Twin-sister**, *n.* One of two sisters who are twins.—**Twin-steamer**, *n.* A form of steam-vessel, the deck, &c., of which is supported on two distinct hulls placed some distance asunder, and between which the paddle-wheels are placed.

Twine, twīn, *v.t.*—*twined*, *twining*. [A. Sax. *twinan*, from *twi*, two; so D. *twijnen*, Icel. *tvinna*, to double, to twine. TWIN.] To twist; to form by twisting two or more threads or fibres; to entwine; to encircle.—*v.i.* To wind circularly or spirally; to make flexures; to ascend or grow up in convolutions about a support (the plant *twines*).—*n.* A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a small cord or string.—**Twining**, twī'ning, *p.* and *a.* Twisting or winding round; *bot.* ascending spirally around a stem, branch, or prop.—**Twiningly**, twī'ning-li, *adv.* In a twining manner.

Twinge, twinj, *v.t.*—*twinged*, *twinging*. [Akin to Icel. *thvinga*, to weigh down, to oppress, Dan. *tvinge*, D. *dwingen*, to constrain.] To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains; to pinch; to tweak.—*v.i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain.—*n.* A sudden, sharp pain; a darting, local pain of momentary continuance; a pinch; a tweak.

Twinkle, twing'kl, *v.i.*—*twinkled*, *twinkling*. [A. Sax. *twinclian*, to twinkle, a dim. and freq. corresponding to O.E. *twinken*, G. *zwinken*, to wink with the eyes; nasalized forms corresponding to *twitch*.] To open and shut the eyes rapidly; to gleam; to sparkle: said of the eyes; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous, intermitted light; to scintillate.—*n.* A wink or quick motion of the eye; a gleam or sparkle of the eye or of a star; a twinkling.—**Twinkling**, twingk'ling, *n.* The act of that which twinkles; a quick movement of the eye; a wink; the time taken up in winking the eye; an instant.

Twirl, twėrl, *v.t.* [Allied to Fris. *twirren*, to whirl, D. *dwarl*, a whirling, *dwarlen*, to whirl, O.G. *twirel*, what turns rapidly; Swiss *zwirlen*, to twirl.] To cause to turn round with rapidity; to cause to rotate rapidly, especially with the finger.—*v.i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.—*n.* A rapid circular motion; a twist; a convolution.

Twist, twist, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *twist*, a cord, from stem of *twā*, two; hence allied to *twine*, *twill*, *twig*, &c.; similarly L.G. and D. *twist*, Dan. and Sw. *tvist*, G. *zwist*, discord, division in two parties.] To form by winding strands together; to twine; to form into a thread from many fine filaments; to contort; to crook spirally; to wreathe; to insinuate; to pervert; to turn from the true form or meaning.—*To twist round one's finger*, to completely control the opinions and actions of.—*v.i.* To be united by winding round each other; to be twisted.—*n.* The act of twisting; the result of the act; a convolution; a contortion: a flexure; what is formed by twisting, as a cord, thread, &c.; manufactured tobacco in the form of a thick cord; the spiral in the bore of a rifled gun.—**Twister**, twis'tėr, *n.* One that twists.—**Twisting-crook**, *n.* An agricultural implement used for twisting straw ropes.

Twit, twit, *v.t.*—*twitted*, *twitting*. [O.E. *atwite*, *atwiten*, A. Sax. *ætwîtan*, to twit,

reproach—*æt*, at, and *witan*, to blame; Sc. *wite*, blame; akin to Icel. *vita*, to fine.] To vex or annoy by bringing to remembrance a fault, imperfection, or the like; to taunt; to upbraid, as for some previous act.—**Twitter**, twit'ér, n. One who twits or reproaches.

Twitch, twich, v.t. [A form of *tweak*.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to snatch.—v.i. To be suddenly contracted, as a muscle.—n. A pull with a jerk; a short quick pull; a short, spastic contraction of the muscles; a noose twisted around the upper lip of a horse to keep him quiet when shoeing.

Twitch-grass, twich'gras, n. Couch-grass.

Twite, twit, n. [From its cry.] A sort of finch, the mountain-linnet.

Twitter, twit'ér, v.i. [Imitative of sound, like G. *zwitschern*, D. *kwetteren*, to twitter.] To utter a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted notes, as certain birds do.—n. A small intermitted noise or series of chirpings, as the sound made by a swallow.—**Twittering**, twit'ér-ing, n. A sharp, intermitted, chirping noise.

Twixt, twikst. A contraction of *Betwixt*; used in poetry and colloquially.

Two, tö, a. [A. Sax. *twá*=Icel. *tveir*, *tvö*, Goth. *twai*, D. *twee*, G. *zwei*, Rus. *dva*, Lith. *du*, L. and Gr. *duo*, Ir. and Gael. *da*, *do*, Per. *do*, Hind. *do*, *doo*, Skr. *dvi*, *dvau*. *Twin*, *twine*, *twill*, *twain*, *twist*, &c., are connected.] One and one together: often used indefinitely for a small number (a word or *two*, *two* or three hours).—*In two*, into two parts; asunder.—n. The number which consists of one and one; the symbol representing it, as 2 or ii.—**Two-cleft**, a. Bifid.—**Two-decker**, n. A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks.—**Two-edged**, a. Having two cutting edges, one on each side.—**Two-faced**, a. Having two visages, like the Roman deity Janus; given to equivocation or double-dealing; insincere.—**Twofold**, tö'föld, a. Double; multiplied by two; bot. two and two together growing from the same place (*twofold* leaves).—adv. In a double degree; doubly.—**Two-handed**, a. Having two hands; requiring the two hands to grasp (a *two-handed* sword).—**Two-headed**, a. Having two heads.—**Twoness**, tö'nes, n. The state or condition of being two.—**Two-parted**, a. Bipartite.—**Twopence**, tup'ens, n. A small silver coin formerly current.—**Twopenny**, tup'en-i, a. Of the value of twopence; hence, mean; vulgar; of little worth.—**Two-ply**, a. Having two strands, as cord, or two thicknesses, as cloth, carpets, &c.—**Two-tongued**, a. Double-tongued; deceitful.

Twybill, twi'bil, n. Same as *Twibill*.

Tycoon, ti-kön', n. [Chinese *Tai-koon*, great lord.] The generalissimo of the Japanese army, and formerly virtual emperor and real ruler of the country. Mikado.

Tyfoon, ti-fön', n. Typhoon.

Tyke, tik, n. [Tike.] A dog; a base fellow. [*Shak.*]

Tyle, til, v.t. Same as *Tile* in freemasonry.

Tymbal, tim'bal, n. [Fr. *timbale*, It. *timballo*, *taballo*, from Ar. *thabal*, a tymbal.] A kind of kettle-drum.

Tympan, tim'pan, n. [Fr. *tympan*, L. *tympanum*, from Gr. *tympanon*, *typanon*, a drum, from *typtō*, to beat.] A drum; *arch.* same as *tympanum*; *printing*, a frame attached to the hand-press or platen machine, and covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.—**Tympanic**, tim-pan'ik, a. Like a tympanum or drum; *anat.* pertaining to the tympanum.—**Tympanites**, tim-pa-ni'tēz, n. *Med.* a distention of the abdomen from a morbid collection of air in the intestines.—**Tympanitic**, tim-pa-nit'ik, a. Relating to or affected with tympanites.—**Tympanitis**, tim-pa-ni'tis, n. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear or tympanum.—**Tympanum**, tim'pa-num, n. *Anat.* the drum of the ear, a cavity of an irregular shape, constituting the middle ear; *arch.* the triangular space in a pediment; *mech.* a drum-shaped wheel with spirally curved partitions, by which water is raised for the purposes of irrigation; *bot.* a membranous substance stretched across the theca of a moss.—**Tympany**, tim'pan-i, n. Tympanites; inflation of language; bombast.

Type, tip, n. [Fr. *type*, from L. *typus*, from Gr. *typos*, a blow, an impression, a mark, a type, from root of *typtō*, to strike.] A distinguishing mark or stamp; an emblem; an allegorical or symbolic representation of some object, which is called the *antitype*; a symbol; what prefigures something else; an example of any class considered as eminently possessing the properties or characters of the class; the ideal representative of a group; distinctive plan of structure; the model or pattern which becomes the subject of a copy; *printing*, a rectangular piece of metal, wood, or other hard material having a raised letter, figure, or other character on the upper end, which, when inked, gives impressions on paper; such types collectively.—*In type*, set up, ready for printing.—v.t. To serve as type of; to typify; to type-write.—**Type-founder**, n. A person who makes type by casting.—**Type-founding**, **Type-casting**, n. The founding or casting of printing types.—**Type-foundry**, n. A place where types are cast.—**Type-metal**, n. An alloy of lead, antimony, and tin.—**Type-script**, n. Matter produced by a type-writer.—**Type-setter**, n. One who sets up type; a compositor; a type-setting machine.—**Type-setting**, n. The act or process by which type is set up to be printed from.—**Type-write**, v.t. To print by a type-writer.—**Type-writer**, n. A machine used as a substitute for the pen, the letters being produced by the impression of inked types; one who uses such machine.—**Typist**, tip'ist, n. One who uses a type-writer.—**Typical**, **Typic**, tip'i-kal, tip'ik, a. Pertaining to a type; serving as or having the character of a type; emblematic; figurative.—**Typically**, tip'i-kal-li, adv. In a typical manner.—**Typicalness**, tip'i-kal-nes, n.—**Typification**, tip'i-fi-kā"shon, n. The act of typifying.—**Typifier**, tip'i-fi-ér, n. One who typifies.—**Typify**, tip'i-fi, v.t.—*typified*, *typifying*. To represent by an image or resemblance; to serve as the type of; to prefigure; to exemplify.—**Typographer**, ti-pog'raf-ér, n. A printer.—**Typographic**, **Typographical**, tip-o-graf'ik, tip-o-graf'i-kal, a. Pertaining to printing.—**Typographically**, tip-o-graf'i-kal-li, adv. By means of types; after the manner of printers.—**Typography**, ti-pog'ra-fi, n. [Gr. *typos*, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of printing; matter printed; style in which anything is printed.—**Typology**, ti-pol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *typos*, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of types; a discourse on types, especially those of Scripture.

Typhoon, ti-fön', n. [Chinese *tai-fung*, great wind, influenced by Gr. *typhōn*, a whirlwind.] One of the violent hurricanes which rage on the coasts of China and Japan, from May to November.

Typhus, ti'fus, n. [Gr. *typhos*, stupor or coma.] A dangerous species of continued fever attended by great debility, contagious or infectious, and often epidemic; generally characterised by great depression of spirits, weariness, a frequent, small, and fluttering pulse, and an eruption of a deep livid colour on the skin; also known as hospital fever, jail-fever, &c.—**Typhoid**, ti'foid, a. Pertaining to or resembling typhus.—*Typhoid fever*, a continued fever, characterised by abdominal pains and diarrhœa, and analogous in many respects to eruptive fevers. Known also as *Enteric* and *Gastric Fever*.—**Typhomania**, ti-fō-mā'ni-a, n. The delirium which accompanies typhoid fever.—**Typhous**, ti'fus, a. Relating to typhus.

Typical, **Typography**, &c. Under Type.

Tyrant, ti'rant, n. [O. Fr. *tiran*, *tirant*, from L. *tyrannus*, from Gr. *tyrannos*, a lord, a despotic ruler. The final *t* has been added, as in *pheasant*, *peasant*, &c.] Originally, in ancient Greece, one who had usurped the ruling power without the consent of the people or at the expense of the existing government; a usurper; hence, a monarch or other ruler or master who uses power to oppress those under him; a cruel sovereign or master; an oppressor.—**Tyrannic**, ti-ran'ik, a. Tyrannical.—**Tyrannical**, ti-ran'i-kal, a. [Fr. *tyrannique*, Gr. *tyrannikos*.] Pertaining to or acting as a tyrant; unjustly severe in government; oppressive to subordinates; despotic; cruel.—**Tyrannically**, ti-ran'i-kal-li, adv. In a tyrannical manner; oppressively.—**Tyrannicalness**, ti-ran'i-kal-nes, n.—**Tyrannicidal**, ti-ran'i-si"dal, a. Relating to tyrannicide.—**Tyrannicide**, ti-ran'i-sid, n. [L. *tyrannus*, and *cædo*, to kill.] The act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant.—**Tyrannize**, tir'an-iz, v.i.—*tyrannized*, *tyrannizing*. [Fr. *tyranniser*.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity.—**Tyrannous**, tir'an-us, a. Tyrannical; unjustly severe; oppressive.—**Tyrannously**, tir'an-us-li, adv. In a tyrannous manner.—**Tyranny**, tir'an-i, n. The rule of a tyrant; despotic exercise of power; cruel government; severity; oppression.

Tyre, tir, n. See *Tire* (of wheel).

Tyrian, tir'i-an, n. A native of ancient Tyre, the famous Phœnician city.—a. Pertaining to Tyre; of a purple colour.—*Tyrian purple*, a celebrated purple dye formerly prepared at Tyre from shell-fish.

Tyro, ti'rō, n. A bad spelling of *Tiro*.

Tyrolese, ti'rol-ēz or tir'ol-ēz, a. Belonging or relating to the Tyrol or Tirol.—n. sing. and pl. A native of the Tyrol; the people of the Tyrol.—**Tyrolienne**, tē-ro-lē-en, n. [Fr.] A Tyrolese popular melody, in which rapid alternation of the natural and falsetto voice is introduced.—**Tyrolite**, ti'rol-it, n. A fine azure-blue or verdigris-green ore of copper.

Tzar, **Tzarina**, tsär, tsä-rē'na. Same as *Czar*, *Czarina*.

U.

U. The twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet.

Ubiety, ū-bi'e-ti, n. [From L. *ubi*, where.] The state of being somewhere.

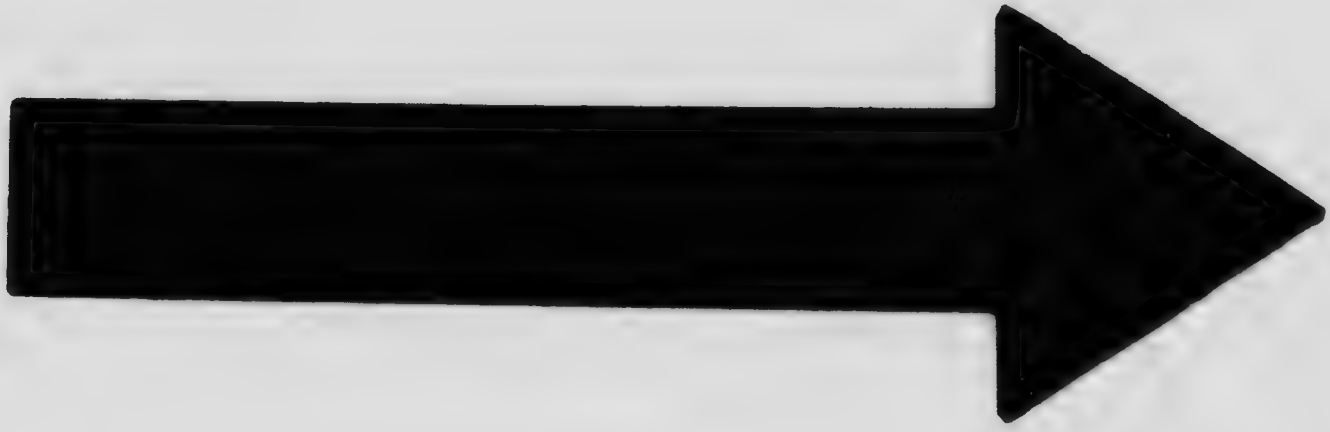
Ubiquitous, ū-bik'wi-tus, a. [From L. *ubique*, everywhere.] Existing or being everywhere; omnipresent.—**Ubiquitously**, ū-bik'wi-tus-li, adv. In a ubiquitous manner.—**Ubiquity**, ū-bik'wi-ti, n. The state of being ubiquitous; existing everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.—**Ubiquitarian**, ū-bik'wi-tā"ri-an, n. A name of certain Lutherans, who maintained the omnipresence of Christ's body.

Udal, ū'dal, a. [Icel. *ódal*, ancestral possessions, allodium. Allodium.] A term in Orkney and Shetland equivalent to allodial or freehold.—**Udaller**, **Udalman**, ū'dal-ér, ū'dal-man, n. A freeholder without feudal superior.

Udder, ud'ér, n. [A. Sax. *úder*=O. Fris. *uder*, O.H.G. *útar*, G. *euter*; cog. L. *uber*, Gr. *outhar*, Skr. *údhar*, an udder.] The glandular organ or bag of cows and other quadrupeds, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young.—**Uddered**, ud'érd, a. Having an udder.

Udometer, ū-dom'et-ér, n. [L. *udus*, moist, wet, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A pluviometer; a rain-gauge.

Ugh, u, interj. An expression of horror or recoil: usually accompanied by a shudder.



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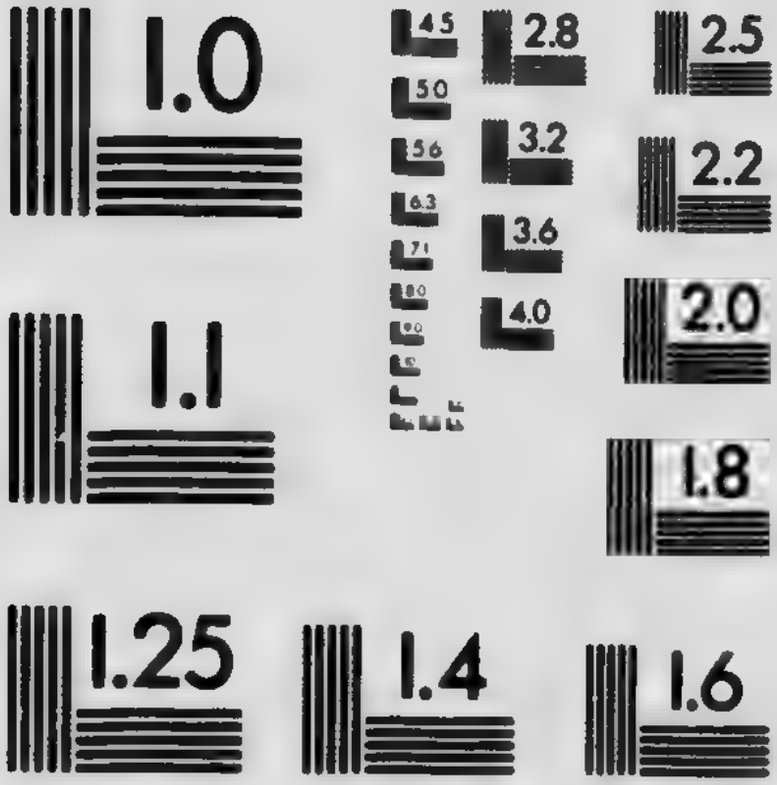

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Ugly, ug'li, *a.* [O.E. *uggely*, *ugliks*, from Icel. *ugglugr*, dreadful, terrible, from *uggr*, fear, and *-ligr* = E. *-like*, *-ly*; akin Icel. *ugga*, to fear, E. *awe*.] Possessing qualities opposite to beauty; offensive to the sight; deformed; morally repulsive; hateful. — *n.* A kind of sun-shade worn by ladies in front of their bonnets.—**Ugilly**, ug'li-li, *adv.* In an ugly manner.—**Ugliness**, ug'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being ugly; want of beauty; deformity of person; moral repulsiveness.

Ugrian, ö'gri-an, *a.* [From name of a Finnish tribe.] Applied to the Finnic group of Turanian tongues and peoples, comprising the Lapps, Finns, and Magyars. By some used as equivalent to Turanian.

Uhlan, ö'lan, *n.* [G. *uhlan*, from Polish *ulan*, a lancer, from *ula*, a lance.] A name given to light cavalry soldiers in the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and German armies. Written also *Ulan*.

Ukase, ü-kāz', *n.* [Rus., from *kazati*, to show.] A Russian edict or order emanating from the government, and having the force of law.

Ulan, o'lan, *n.* Uhlan.

Ulcer, ul'sèr, *n.* [Fr. *ulcère*, from L. *ulcus*, *ulceris*, an ulcer or sore, akin Gr. *helkos*, an ulcer or wound.] A sore in any of the soft parts of the body, and attended with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge. — **Ulcerate**, ul'sèr-āt, *v.i.* — *ulcerated*, *ulcerating*. To be formed into an ulcer.—*v.t.* To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers.—**Ulceration**, ul-sèr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *ulceratio*.] The process of becoming ulcerous: the state of being ulcerated; an ulcer. — **Ulcerative**, ul'sèr-ā-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to ulcers. — **Ulcered**, ul'sèrd, *a.* Ulcerated.—**Ulcerous**, ul'sèr-us, *a.* Having the nature or character of an ulcer; affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.—**Ulcerously**, ul'sèr-us-li, *adv.*—**Ulcerousness**, ul'sèr-us-nes, *n.*

Ulema, ö'le-ma, *n.* [Ar. *ulemâ*, wise or learned men.] The collective name of the hierarchical corporation of learned men in Turkey, who have charge of the department of government relating to sacred matters; composed of the Imams, the Muftis, and the Cadis.

Uliginous, Uliginose, ü-lij'i-nus, ü-lij'i-nōs, *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, from *uligo*, *uliginis*, ooziness.] Muddy; oozy; slimy; *bot.* growing in swampy places.

Ullage, ul'āj, *n.* [O.Fr. *oillage*, the filling up of leaky wine vessels, from *oil*, the eye, the bunghole, from L. *oculus*, the eye. Ocular.] The quantity that a cask wants of being full.

Ulmaceous, ul-mā'shus, *a.* [L. *ulmus*, an elm.] Belonging to the order of plants of which the elm is type.—**Ulmic**, ul'mik, *a.* Applied to an acid produced by decaying vegetable matter; humic.—**Ulmin**, ul'min, *n.* Same as *Humus*.

Ulna, ul'na, *n.* pl. **Ulnæ**, ul'nē. [L. *ulna*, elbow, arm, an ell. Ell.] The larger of the two bones of the forearm, reaching from the elbow to the wrist, its upper extremity forming the point of the elbow; *old law*, an ell.—**Ulnar**, ul'nèr, *a.* Pertaining to the ulna.

Ulodendron, ü-lō-den'dron, *n.* [Gr. *oulē*, a scar, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of fossil trees in the coal formation that show on their stems two rows of oval or circular scars (whence the name).

Ulotrichous, ü-lot'ri-kus, *a.* [Gr. *oulotrichos*, from *oulos*, crisp or curly, and *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.] Pertaining to the crisp- or woolly-haired races of man. Leiotrichous.

Ulster, ul'stèr, *a.* Pertaining to Ulster, the northern province of Ireland.—*n.* A long loose overcoat for either a male or a female, originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster.

Ulterior, ul-tē'ri-or, *a.* [L., compar. from *ulter*, beyond, further. Ultra.] Being beyond or on the further side; not at present in view or consideration; more remote; distant (*ulterior* views or objects).—**Ulteriorly**, ul-tē'ri-or-li, *adv.* More distantly; remotely.

Ultima, ul'ti-ma, *n.* [L. *ultimus*, last, furthest, superl. of *ulter*, further. Ulterior.] *Gram.* the last syllable of a word.—**Ultimate**, ul'ti-mat, *a.* Furthest; most remote in place; last or final; arrived at as a final result; such that we cannot go beyond; incapable of further resolution or analysis. —*Ultimate analysis*, *chem.* the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements: opposed to *proximate analysis*, or the resolution of a substance into its constituent compounds.—**Ultimately**, ul'ti-mat-li, *adv.* As an ultimate or final result; at last; finally. — **Ultimatum**, ul-ti-mā'tum, *n.* pl. **Ultimatums**, ul-ti-mā'tums, or **Ultimata**, ul-ti-mā'ta. [A coined word.] Any final proposal or statement of conditions; in diplomatic negotiations, the final terms offered by a negotiator or party.—**Ultimo**, ul'ti-mō, *a.* [L. *ultimo mense*, in the last month.] Last, as distinguished from the current month and all others; usually contracted to *ult.*

Ultra, ul'tra, *prefix*, *a.* and *n.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, from pronominal root seen in *ille*, that person, he, and *-tra*, as in *contra*, *intra*, &c. *Outrage* is from this word.] A Latin preposition used as a prefix, in sense of beyond; exceedingly; in a high degree (*ultra*-conservative, *ultra*-liberal); also as an independent adjective, to signify beyond due limit; extreme (*ultra* measures); and as a noun, to signify one who advocates extreme views or measures; an ultraist. — **Ultraism**, ul'tra-izm, *n.* The principles of men who advocate extreme measures.—**Ultraist**, ul'tra-ist, *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes; one who advocates extreme measures.—**Ultramarine**, ul'tra-ma-rēn', *a.* [L. *ultra*, and *marinus*, marine.] Situated or being beyond the sea. — *n.* [From lapis-lazuli being brought from beyond sea.] A beautiful and durable sky-blue colour, formed of the mineral called lapis-lazuli.—**Ultramontane**, ul-tra-mon'tān, *a.* [L. *ultra*, and *mons*, mountain.] Being or lying beyond the mountains; tramontane; belonging to the Italian or ultra-papal party in the Church of Rome; holding the doctrines of ultramontanism.—*n.* One who belongs to the Italian or ultra-papal party in the Church of Rome; one holding the doctrines of ultramontanism. — **Ultramontanism**, ul-tra-mon'tān-izm, *n.* The views of that party in the Church of Rome who place an absolute authority in matters of faith and discipline in the hands of the pope.—**Ultramundane**, ul-tra-mun'dān, *a.* [L. *ultra*, and *mundus*, world.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

Ultroneous, ul-trō'nē-us, *a.* [L. *ultroneus*, from *ultro*, of one's own accord; akin to *ultra*.] Spontaneous; voluntary.—**Ultroneously**, ul-trō'nē-us-li, *adv.* In an ultroneous manner; of one's own free-will.

Ululate, ul'ü-lāt, *v.i.* [L. *ululo*, *ululatum*, to howl.] To howl, as a dog or wolf.—**Ululant**, ul'ü-lant, *a.* Ululating; howling. —**Ululation**, ul-ü-lā'shon, *n.* A howling, as of the wolf or dog; a wailing.

Umbel, um'bel, *n.* [L. *umbella*, a little shade, dim. of *umbra*, a shade. Umbrage.] *Bot.* a particular mode of inflorescence, which consists of a number of flower-stalks or pedicels, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common centre, each bearing a single flower, as in the ivy, carrot, &c. — **Umbellal**, **Umbellar**, um-bel'al, um-bel'èr, *a.* Pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.—**Umbellate**, **Umbellated**, um'bel-āt, um'bel-ā-ted, *a.* Bearing umbels; umbel-like. — **Umbellifer**, um-bel'i-fèr, *n.* A plant producing an umbel; a plant belonging to an extensive and important nat. order, including many esculent plants, such as the carrot, parsnip, celery, &c., and some poisonous, as hemlock. — **Umbelliferous**, um-bel-lif'èr-us, *a.* Producing umbels; bearing umbels.

Umber, um'bèr, *n.* [L. *umbra*, a shade, or from *Umbria*, a district of Italy, where, according to some, it was first obtained.] A soft earthy combination forming a pigment of an olive-brown colour in its raw state, but much redder when burnt.—*v.t.* To colour with umber; to shade or darken. —**Umbery**, um'bèr-i, *a.* Pertaining to umber; dark brown; dark; dusky.

Umbilical, **Umbilic**, um-bil'i-kal or um-bil'i-kal, um-bil'ik, *a.* [L. *umbilicus*, the navel, akin to Gr. *omphalos*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel; formed in the middle like a navel; navel-shaped; central.—*Umbilical cord*, *anat.* a cord-like structure which passes from the navel of the fetus or embryo of the higher mammalia to the placenta; the navel-string.—**Umbilicate**, **Umbilicated**, um-bil'i-kāt, um-bil'i-kā-ted, *a.* Navel-shaped; *bot.* fixed to a stalk by a point in the centre.—**Umbilicus**, um-bil'i-kus, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* the navel; *bot.* the part of a seed by which it is attached to the placenta; the hilum; *conchol.* a circular depression in the lower whorl of many spiral univalves.

Umbles, um'bls, *n.* pl. [Humbles.] The humbles or entrails of a deer.—**Umble-pie**, um'bl-pi, *n.* Humble-pie. Under Humble.

Umbo, um'bō, *n.* [L. *umbo*, a boss on a shield, any boss or knob.] The boss or protuberant part of a shield; *bot.* the knob in the centre of the pileus or hat of the fungus tribe; *conch.* the projection of a bivalve shell situated immediately above the hinge.—**Umbonate**, **Umbonated**, um'bō-nāt, um'bō-nā-ted, *a.* Bossed; knobbed in the centre; *bot.* round with a projecting point in the centre. — **Umbonulate**, um-bon'ü-lāt, *a.* *Bot.* terminated by a very small boss.

Umbra, um'bra, *n.* [L., a shadow.] *Astron.* the total shadow of the earth or moon in an eclipse, or the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun, as contrasted with the *penumbra*, the dark central portion of a sun-spot surrounded by a brighter annular portion.

Umbraculiferous, um-brak'ü-lif'èr-us, *a.* [L. *umbraculum*, a sort of umbrella, dim. of *umbra*, a shade, and *fero*, to bear.] *Bot.* bearing a body in the form of an expanded umbrella.—**Umbraculiform**, um-brak'ü-li-form, *a.* Umbrella-shaped.

Umbrage, um'brāj, *n.* [O. Fr. *umbrage*, Fr. *ombrage*, from L. *umbra*, a shade (whence also *umbel*, *umbrella*, *adumbrate*).] A shade; shadow; shade caused by foliage; hence, the feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; suspicion or injury; offence; resentment.—**Umbrageous**, um-brā'jus, *a.* [Fr. *ombrageux*.] Shading; forming a shade; shady; shaded (an *umbrageous* garden). — **Umbrageously**, um-brā'jus-li, *adv.* In an umbrageous manner.—**Umbrageousness**, um-brā'jus-nes, *n.*

Umbrella, um-brel'la, *n.* [It. *ombrella*, an umbrella, dim. of *ombra*, a shade, from L. *umbra*, a shade. Umbrage.] A portable shade, screen, or canopy of silk, cotton, &c. extended on an expanding frame composed of bars of steel, cane, &c., inserted in, or fastened to a rod or stick, and carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow.

Umbriferous, um-brif'èr-us, *a.* [L. *umbra*, a shade, and *fero*, to bear. Umbrage.] Casting or making a shade.—**Umbriferously**, um-brif'èr-us-li, *adv.* So as to make or cast a shade.

Umlaut, öm'lout, *n.* [G., from prefix *um*, indicating alteration, and *laut*, sound.] change of sound.] *Philol.* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of one of the vowels, *a*, *i*, *u*, in the syllable immediately following—a common feature in several of the Teutonic tongues. mutation.

Umpire, um'pir, *n.* [From O.E. *noumpere*, *noumpere*, *nompere*, and with loss of initial *n* (as in *apron*), *ownpier*, &c., from O.Fr. *nonper*, not equal, odd—L. *non*, not, and *par*, equal, a pair. Pair. Lit. an odd person, in addition to a pair.] A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; one agreed upon as a judge, arbiter, or referee in case of conflict of opinions.—**Umpirage**, um'pir-āj, *n.* The post of umpire; the act of one who arbitrates as umpire; arbitrament.—**Umpireship**, um'pir-ship, *n.* The office of an umpire.

Un-. A prefix derived from two sources and with two uses, viz. those of negation and those of reversal or undoing. As expressive of simple negation it is A. Sax.

un- (Goth. *un-*, G. *un-*, D. *on-*, L. *in-*, all signifying not); and in this sense it is used chiefly before adjectives, past participles passive, and present participles used adjectively, being also prefixed to some nouns, as in *untruth*, *unfress*, *unrest*, *unwisdom*, *&c.* Before some words of Latin origin it may be used alternatively with *in* or *non*; thus, *unalterable*, *inalterable*; *unelastic*, *inelastic*, and *non-elastic*. As expressing reversal it represents A.Sax. *on-*, *ond-*, *and-*, *an-* in *answer* (Icel. and Goth. *and-*, G. *ant-*, L. *ante*, before), and is generally prefixed to active transitive verbs, as, *undo*, *unlearn*, *unlock*, *unmake*, *&c.* As adjectives and participles with the prefix *un-*, simply in the sense of not, are almost unlimited in number, and their meaning generally quite obvious, many of them are omitted from this work. When such words, however, have a special signification or usage of their own, and are not simply to be explained as equivalent to 'not' and their latter element, they are here given (as, for instance, *unaccountable*, *unruly*, *unconscionable*, *unparalleled*, *&c.*). Verbs and nouns with the other *un* as a prefix are also carefully defined.

Unabashed, un-a-basht', *a.* Not abashed or daunted; not put to shame or confusion.

Unabated, un-a-bāt'ed, *a.* Not diminished in strength or violence.

Unable, un-ā'bl, *a.* Not able; not having sufficient ability; not equal for some task. ☞ Syn. under INCAPABLE.

Unabolished, un-a-bol'ished, *a.* Not abolished, repealed, or annulled; remaining in force.

Unabridged, un-a-brijd', *a.* Not abridged; not shortened.

Unaccented, un-ak-sent'ed, *a.* Not accented; having no accent.

Unacceptable, un-ak-sep'ta-bl, *a.* Not acceptable or pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure.

Unaccommodating, un-ak-kom'mō-dāt-ing, *a.* Not ready to accommodate or oblige.

Unaccompanied, un-ak-kum'pa-nid, *a.* Having no attendants, companions, or followers; *mus.* performed or written without an accompaniment.

Unaccomplished, un-ak-kom'plisht, *a.* Not accomplished; not performed completely; not having accomplishments.

Unaccountable, un-ak-koun'ta-bl, *a.* Not to be accounted for; not explicable; such that no reason or explanation can be given.—**Unaccountableness**, un-ak-koun'ta-bl-nes, *n.*

Unaccredited, un-ak-kred'it-ed, *a.* Not accredited; not authorised.

Unaccustomed, un-ak-kus'tumd, *a.* Not accustomed; not habituated.

Unacknowledged, un-ak-nol'ejd, *a.* Not acknowledged or recognised; not owned, confessed, or avowed.

Unacquainted, un-ak-kwān'ted, *a.* Not having formed an acquaintance; not having knowledge: followed by *with*.

Unacted, un-akt'ed, *a.* Not acted; not performed on the stage; not executed.

Unadjusted, un-ad-just'ed, *a.* Not adjusted, settled, or regulated.

Unadmired, un-ad-mīrd', *a.* Not regarded with admiration.

Unadmonished, un-ad-mon'isht, *a.* Not cautioned, warned, or advised.

Unadored, un-a-dōrd', *a.* Not adored or worshipped.

Unadorned, un-a-dornd', *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.

Unadulterated, un-a-dul'tér-āt-ed, *a.* Not adulterated; genuine, pure.

Unadvisable, un-ad-vī'za-bl, *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent.—**Unadvised**, un-ad-vīzd', *a.* Done without due consideration; rash.—**Unadvisedly**, un-ad-vī'zed-li, *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly.—**Unadvisedness**, un-ad-vī'zed-nes, *n.*

Unaffected, un-af-fek'ted, *a.* Not having the feelings moved; not showing affectation; natural; not artificial; simple; not hypocritical; sincere.—**Unaffectedly**, un-af-fek'ted-li, *adv.* In an unaffected manner; naturally; simply; sincerely.

Unaided, un-ād'ed, *a.* Not aided; not assisted.

Unalienable, un-āl'yen-a-bl, *a.* Not alienable; inalienable (which is more common).

Unalliied, un-al-lid', *a.* Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage, or treaty.

Unalloyed, un-al-loid', *a.* Not alloyed; having no admixture of alloy; without disturbing elements (*unalloyed* happiness or satisfaction).

Unalterable, un-al'tér-a-bl, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable.—**Unalterableness**, **Unalterability**, un-al'tér-a-bl-nes, un-al'tér-a-bil"i-ti, *n.*—**Unalterably**, un-al'tér-a-bli, *adv.*—**Unaltered**, un-al'térd, *a.* Not altered or changed.

Unambiguous, un-am-big'ū-us, *a.* Not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain.

Unambitious, un-am-bi'shus, *a.* Free from ambition; not affecting show; not showy or prominent.

Unamiable, un-ā'mi-a-bl, *a.* Not amiable or lovable; not adapted to gain affection.

Unanointed, un-a-noin', *a.* or *pp.* [From *un*, not, old *an-* for *on*, and A. Sax. *ælan*, to oil, from *ele*, oil.] Not having received extreme unction. (*Shak.*)

Unanimous, ū-nan'i-mus, *a.* [L. *unanimus*, of one mind—*unus*, one, and *animus*, mind. ANIMAL.] Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; formed by unanimity (a *unanimous* vote).—**Unanimously**, ū-nan'i-mus-li, *adv.* With entire agreement of minds.—**Unanimity**, ū-na-nim'i-ti, *n.* The state of being unanimous.

Unanswerable, un-an'sér-a-bl, *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation.—**Unanswerableness**, un-an'sér-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Unanswerably**, un-an'sér-a-bli, *adv.* So as to be beyond refutation.

Unanticipated, un-an-tis'i-pā-ted, *a.* Not anticipated.

Unapostolic, **Unapostolical**, un'ap-os-tol"-ik, un'ap-os-tol"i-kal, *a.* Not apostolic; not agreeable to apostolic usage.

Unappalled, un-ap-pald', *a.* Not appalled or daunted; not impressed with fear.

Unappealable, un-ap-pēl'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be carried to a higher court by appeal; not to be appealed from.

Unappeasable, un-ap-pēz'a-bl, *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified.

Unapprehensive, un-ap'pré-hen"siv, *a.* Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting; not quick of apprehension or understanding.

Unapprised, un-ap-prīzd', *a.* Not apprised; not previously informed.

Unapproachable, un-ap-prō'cha-bl, *a.* That cannot be approached; inaccessible; not to be equalled.

Unappropriate, un-ap-prō'pri-āt, *a.* Not appropriate; inappropriate.—**Unappropriated**, un-ap-prō'pri-ā-ted, *a.* Not appropriated; not applied to any specific object; not granted to any person, company, or corporation (*unappropriated* lands).

Unapproved, un-ap-prōvd', *a.* Not having received approbation.

Unapt, un-apt', *a.* Not apt; dull; not ready to learn; unfit; unsuitable (*Shak.*).

Unarmed, un-ārmd', *a.* Not having on arms or armour; not equipped.

Unarrayed, un-a-rād', *a.* Not arrayed; not dressed; not disposed in order.

Unasked, un-askt', *a.* Not asked; not invited; unsolicited; not sought by entreaty or care.

Unaspirated, un-as'pi-rā-ted, *a.* Having no aspirate; pronounced or written without an aspirate.

Unaspiring, un-as-pīr'ing, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious.

Unassailable, un-as-sā'la-bl, *a.* Incapable of being assailed; not to be moved or shaken from a purpose.

Unassimilated, un-as-sim'i-lā-ted, *a.* Not assimilated; *physiol.* not taken into the system by way of digestion.

Unassuming, un-as-sūm'ing, *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not arrogant; modest.

Unattached, un-at-tacht', *a.* Not attached; *law*, not taken on account of debt; *milit.* not belonging to any one company or regiment, or on half-pay: said of officers.

Unattainable, un-at-tā'na-bl, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained.

Unattempted, un-at-temp'ted, *a.* Not attempted; not tried; not essayed.

Unattended, un-at-tend'ed, *a.* Not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance.

Unauthentic, un-a-then'tik, *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true.—**Unauthenticated**, un-a-then'ti-kā-ted, *a.* Not attested; not shown to be genuine.

Unauthorised, un-a'thor-īzd, *a.* Not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.

Unavailing, un-a-vā'ling, *a.* Not having the effect desired; of no avail; ineffectual; useless; vain.

Unavenged, un-a-venjd', *a.* Not avenged; not having obtained revenge or satisfaction; not punished; not atoned for.

Unavoidable, un-a-voi'da-bl, *a.* Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable.—**Unavoidably**, un-a-voi'da-bli, *adv.* Inevitably.

Unawakened, un-a-wāk'nd, *a.* Not roused from sleep; not roused from spiritual slumber or to a sense of sin.

Unaware, un-a-wār', *a.* Not aware; not knowing; not cognizant. Sometimes used adverbially for *unawares*.—**Unawares**, un-a-wārz', *adv.* [An adverbial genitive, like *betimes*, *&c.*] Unexpectedly; without previous preparation; inadvertently.—*At unawares*, unexpectedly.

Unawed, un-ad', *a.* Not awed; not restrained by fear; undaunted.

Unbalanced, un-bal'anst, *a.* Not balanced; not in equipoise; not brought to an equality of debit and credit.

Unbar, un-bār', *v.t.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to unlock.

Unbearable, un-bār'a-bl, *a.* Not to be borne or endured; intolerable.—**Unbearably**, un-bār'a-bli, *adv.* In an unbearable manner; intolerably.

Unbecoming, un-bē-kum'ing, *a.* Not becoming; improper; indecorous.—**Unbecomingly**, un-bē-kum'ing-li, *adv.* Indecorously.

Unbefitting, un-bē-fit'ing, *a.* Not fitting or suitable; unsuitable; unbecoming.

Unbefriended, un-bē-fren'ded, *a.* Not supported by friends; having no friendly aid.

Unbegot, **Unbegotten**, un-bē-got', un-bē-got'n, *a.* Not begot; having never been generated; having always been self-existent.

Unbelief, un-bē-lēf', *n.* Incredulity; the withholding of belief; infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation; disbelief of the truths of the gospel.—**Unbelievable**, un-bē-lē'va-bl, *a.* Such as cannot be believed; impossible to believe.—**Unbeliever**, un-bē-lē'vér, *n.* One who does not believe; an infidel; one who discredits revelation, or the mission and doctrines of Christ.—**Unbelieving**, un-bē-lē'ving, *a.* Incredulous; infidel; discrediting divine revelation.

Unbend, un-bend', *v.t.* To become relaxed or not bent; to rid one's self of constraint; to act with freedom; to give up stiffness or austerity of manner.—*v.t.* To free from bend or flexure; to relax; to set at ease for a time (to *unbend* the mind); *naut.* to unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails.—**Unbending**, un-ben'ding, *p.* and *a.* Unyielding; resolute; inflexible.—**Unbendingly**, un-ben'ding-li, *adv.* Obstinately.

Unbeneficed, un-ben'e-fist, *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice.

Unbecoming, un-bē-sūm'ing, *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting.

Unbias, un-bī'as, *v.t.* To free from bias, prejudice, or prepossession.—**Unbiased**, un-bī'ast, *a.* Free from bias, undue partiality, or prejudice; impartial.

Unbidden, un-bid'n, *a.* Not commanded; spontaneous; uninvited; not requested to attend.

Unbind, un-bīnd', *v.t.* To untie; to unfasten, to loose; to set free from shackles.

Unbishop, un-bish'up, *v.t.* To divest of the rank of bishop.

Unbleached, un-blēcht', *a.* Not bleached; not whitened by bleaching.

Unblemished, un-blem'isht, *a.* Not blemished; free from turpitude or reproach; untarnished; pure; spotless (*unblemished* reputation).

Unblest, un-blest', *a.* Not blest; excluded

from benediction; hence, cursed; wretched; unhappy.
Unblown, un-blōn′, *a.* Not blown; not having the bud expanded.
Unblushing, un-blush′ing, *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; impudent.—**Unblushingly**, un-blush′ing-li, *adv.* In an unblushing or shameless manner.
Unbolt, un-bōlt′, *v.t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open.—**Unbolted**, un-bōlt′ed, *p.* and *a.* Freed from fastening by bolts; (in this sense of different origin) not bolted or sifted (*unbolted* meal).
Unborn, un-born′, *a.* Not yet born; future; to come; never born or brought into existence.
Unbosom, un-bö′zum, *v.t.* To reveal in confidence; to disclose, as one's secret opinions or feelings: often used with reflexive pronouns (to *unbosom himself*).
Unbought, un-bat′, *a.* Not bought; obtained without money or purchase.
Unbound, un-bound′, *a.* Not bound; loose; not tied; not bound by a bookbinder; not bound by obligation or covenant; also, pret. of *unbind*.
Unbounded, un-boun′ded, *a.* Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; very great; excessive.—**Unboundedly**, un-boun′ded-li, *adv.*
Unbrace, un-brās′, *v.t.* To remove the braces from; to free from tension; to loosen; to relax.
Unbridle, un-brī′dl, *v.t.* To free from the bridle; to let loose.—**Unbridled**, un-brī′dld, *p.* and *a.* Loosed from the bridle; hence, unrestrained; unruly; violent; licentious.
Unbroken, un-brō′kn, *a.* Not broken; not violated; not subdued; not tamed and rendered tractable; not interrupted.
Unbuckle, un-buk′l, *v.t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten the buckle or buckles of.
Unbuilt, un-bilt′, *a.* Not yet built; not erected.
Unburied, un-ber′id, *a.* Not buried; not interred.
Unburned, **Unburnt**, un-bernd′, un-bernt′, *a.* Not burned; not consumed or injured by fire; not hardened in fire, as brick.
Unburthen, **Unburden**, un-ber′ᴛʜn, un-ber′dn, *v.t.* To rid of a load or burden; to relieve the mind or heart of, as by disclosing what lies heavy on it: with reflexive pronouns.
Unbutton, un-but′n, *v.t.* To loose the buttons of.
Uncalled, un-kald′, *a.* Not called; not summoned; not invited.—*Uncalled for*, not required; not needed or demanded; improperly brought forward. Also written *Uncalled-for*.
Uncanny, un-kan′i, *a.* [Scotch and occasional in English.] Not canny; eerie; mysterious; not of this world; of evil and supernatural character.
Uncared, un-kārd′, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded: with *for*.
Uncase, un-kās′, *v.t.* To disengage from a case or covering.
Unceasing, un-sēs′ing, *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual.—**Unceasingly**, un-sēs′ing-li, *adv.* In an unceasing manner; without intermission; continually.
Unceremonious, un-ser′ē-mō″ni-us, *a.* Not using ceremony or form; not ceremonious; familiar.—**Unceremoniously**, un-ser′ē-mō″ni-us-li, *adv.* In an unceremonious manner; without ceremony; informally.
Uncertain, un-sėr′tin, *a.* Not certain; doubtful; not certainly known; ambiguous; not having certain knowledge; not sure; unreliable; not to be depended on; undecided; not having the mind made up; not steady; fitful; fickle; inconstant; capricious.—**Uncertainly**, un-sėr′tin-li, *adv.* In an uncertain manner.—**Uncertainty**, un-sėr′tin-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being uncertain; want of certainty; doubtfulness; state of doubting; dubiety; hesitation; something not certainly and exactly known; a contingency.
Unchain, un-chān′, *v.t.* To free from chains or slavery; to let loose.
Unchallenged, un-chal′enjd, *a.* Not challenged or called to account; not objected to; not called in question.
Unchangeable, un-chān′ja-bl, *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation.—**Unchangeableness**, un-chān′ja-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unchangeable.—**Unchanging**, un-chān′jing, *a.* Suffering no alteration; unalterable.
Uncharitable, un-char′i-ta-bl, *a.* Not charitable; ready to think evil or impute bad motives; harsh; censorious; severe in judging.—**Uncharitableness**, un-char′i-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being uncharitable. **Uncharitably**, un-char′i-ta-bli, *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.
Unchaste, un-chāst′, *a.* Not chaste; not continent; libidinous; lewd.—**Unchastity**, un-chas′ti-ti, *n.* The quality of being unchaste; incontinence; lewdness.
Unchristian, un-kris′tyan, *a.* Contrary to the laws or opposed to the spirit of Christianity.
Uncial, un′shi-al, *a.* [From L. *uncia*, an inch, the letters being about an inch long. Ounce.] A term applied to letters of a large size used in ancient Latin and Greek manuscripts.—*n.* An uncial letter.
Unciform, un′si-form, *a.* [L. *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form.] Hook-like; having a curved or hooked form.—**Uncinate**, un′si-nāt, *a.* [L. *uncinatus*.] *Bot.* hooked at the end, as an awn.
Uncircumcised, un-sėr′kum-sīzd, *a.* Not circumcised.—**Uncircumcision**, un-sėr′kum-si″zhon, *n.* Absence or want of circumcision.
Uncivil, un-siv′il, *a.* Not courteous; ill-mannered; rude; coarse.—**Uncivilized**, un-siv′il-izd, *a.* Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage.
Unclaimed, un-klāmd′, *a.* Not claimed; not demanded; not called for.
Unclasp, un-klasp′, *v.t.* To loose or undo the clasp of; to open what is clasped.
Uncle, ung′kl, *n.* [O.Fr. *uncle* (Fr. *oncle*), from L. *avunculus*, an uncle, a dim. of *avus*, a grandfather.] The brother of one's father or mother; also applied to the husband of one's aunt.
Unclean, un-klēn′, *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; morally impure; foul with sin; wicked; evil; ceremonially impure according to the Jewish law.—**Uncleanly**, un-klen′li, *a.* Foul; filthy; dirty; indecent; unchaste; obscene.—**Uncleanness**, un-klēn′nes, *n.* The state of being unclean.
Unclerical, un-kler′i-kal, *a.* Not clerical; not befitting the clergy.
Uncloak, un-klōk′, *v.t.* To deprive of the cloak; to tear the disguise from; to unmask.
Unclose, un-klōz′, *v.t.* To open; to disclose; to lay open.—**Unclosed**, un-klōzd′, *p.* and *a.* Not closed or shut; open; opened.
Unclothe, un-klōᴛʜ′, *v.t.* To strip of clothes; to make naked; to divest of covering.—**Unclothed**, un-klōᴛʜd′, *p.* and *a.* Stripped of clothing; not clothed; wanting clothes.
Unclouded, un-kloud′ed, *a.* Free from clouds; free from gloom; clear.
Uncock, un-kok′, *v.t.* To let down the cock of, as of a gun.
Uncoil, un-koil′, *v.t.* and *i.* To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope or a spiral spring; to open out its coils, as a snake.
Uncoined, un-koind′, *a.* Not coined or minted.
Uncollected, un-kol-lek′ted, *a.* Not collected; not received; not having one's thoughts collected.
Uncoloured, un-kul′ėrd, *a.* Not coloured; not heightened in description.
Uncomely, un-kum′li, *a.* Not comely; wanting grace; unbecoming.—**Uncomeliness**, un-kum′li-nes, *n.* Want of comeliness.
Uncomfortable, un-kum′fėr-ta-bl, *a.* Affording no comfort; causing bodily discomfort; giving uneasiness; uneasy; ill at ease.—**Uncomfortableness**, un-kum′fėr-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being uncomfortable.—**Uncomfortably**, un-kum′fėr-ta-bli, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner.
Uncommissioned, un-kom-mish′ond, *a.* Not commissioned or duly appointed; not having a commission.
Uncommitted, un-kom-mit′ed, *a.* Not committed or done; not referred to a committee; not pledged by anything said or done.
Uncommon, un-kom′on, *a.* Not common; infrequent; rare; remarkable; extraordinary.—**Uncommonly**, un-kom′on-li, *adv.* Rarely; not usually; remarkably.
Uncommunicable, un-kom-mū′ni-ka-bl, *a.* Not communicable; incommunicable.
Uncommunicative, un-kom-mū′ni-kā-tiv, *a.* Not apt to communicate to others; reserved.—**Uncommunicativeness**, un-kom-mū′ni-kā-tiv-nes, *n.*
Uncompanionable, un-kom-pan′yon-a-bl, *a.* Not companionable or sociable.
Uncomplaining, un-kom-plā′ning, *a.* Not complaining; not disposed to murmur or complain.
Uncompromising, un-kom′prō-mi-zing, *a.* Not accepting of any compromise; not agreeing to terms; inflexible.
Unconcern, un-kon-sėrn′, *n.* Want of concern; freedom from solicitude; cool and undisturbed state of mind.—**Unconcerned**, un-kon-sėrnd′, *a.* Feeling no concern or solicitude; easy in mind; having or taking no interest; not affected.—**Unconcernedly**, un-kon-sėrnd′li, *adv.* In an unconcerned manner; without anxiety; coolly.—**Unconcernedness**, un-kon-sėrnd′nes, *n.*
Unconditional, un-kon-dish′on-al, *a.* Not limited by any conditions; absolute; unreserved.—**Unconditionally**, un-kon-dish′on-al-li, *adv.* Without terms or conditions.—**Unconditioned**, un-kon-dish′ond, *a.* *Metaph.* a word employed to designate that which has neither conditions, relations, nor limitations either as regards space or time: used commonly in the noun-phrase *the unconditioned*, that is, the absolute, the infinite.
Unconfined, un-kon-fīnd′, *a.* Not confined; free from restraint or control; not having narrow limits; wide and comprehensive
Unconfirmed, un-kon-fėrmd′, *a.* Not firmly established; not strengthened or established by additional testimony; not confirmed according to the church ritual.
Unconformable, un-kon-for′ma-bl, *a.* Not consistent; *geol.* applied to strata whose planes do not lie parallel with those of the strata above or below but have a different inclination.—**Unconformability**, un-kon-for′ma-bil″i-ti, *n.*—**Unconformably**, un-kon-for′ma-bli, *adv.*
Unconnected, un-kon-nek′ted, *a.* Not connected; separate; not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; rambling.
Unconquerable, un-kong′kėr-a-bl, *a.* Not conquerable; not to be overcome in contest; incapable of being subdued or brought under control; insuperable.—**Unconquerably**, un-kong′kėr-a-bli, *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably.
Unconscionable, un-kon′shon-a-bl, *a.* Not conscionable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; inordinate; unreasonable (an *unconscionable* demand or claim).—**Unconscionableness**, un-kon′shon-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Unconscionably**, un-kon′shon-a-bli, *adv.*
Unconscious, un-kon′shus, *a.* Not conscious; devoid of consciousness; having no mental perception; not knowing; not perceiving.—**Unconsciously**, un-kon′shus-li, *adv.* In an unconscious manner; without perception.—**Unconsciousness**, un-kon′shus-nes, *n.* The state of being unconscious; want of perception.
Unconstitutional, un-kon′sti-tū″shon-al, *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution of a country; contrary to the principles of the constitution.—**Unconstitutionally**, un-kon′sti-tū″shon-al-li, *adv.*
Unconstrained, un-kon-strānd′, *a.* Free from constraint; voluntary; having no feeling that checks one's words or actions.—**Unconstrainedly**, un-kon-strā′ned-li, *adv.* Without constraint; spontaneously.—**Unconstraint**, un-kon-strānt′, *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease.
Uncontested, un-kon-test′ed, *a.* Not contested; not disputed.
Uncontrollable, un-kon-trōl′a-bl, *a.* That cannot be controlled, ruled, or restrained; ungovernable.—**Uncontrollably**, un-kon-trōl′a-bli, *adv.*
Uncontroverted, un-kon′trō-vėr-ted, *a.* Not controverted; not disputed or called in question.

Unconverted, un-kon-vêr'ted, *a.* Not converted; not turned from one faith to another.

Unconvinced, un-kon-vinst', *a.* Not convinced; not persuaded. — **Unconvincing**, un-kon-vin'sing, *a.* Not sufficient to convince.

Uncord, un-kord', *v.t.* To loose from cords; to unfasten the cord or cords of.

Uncork, un-kork', *v.t.* To draw the cork from.

Uncorrected, un-ko-rek'ted, *a.* Not corrected; not revised; not reformed or amended; not chastised.

Uncorrupted, un-ko-rup'ted, *a.* Not corrupted; not depraved.

Uncouple, un-ku'pl, *v.t.* To loose, as dogs coupled together; to disjoin.

Uncourteous, un-kôr'tê-us, *a.* Not courteous; uncivil; unpolite. — **Uncourteously**, un-kôr'tê-us-li, *adv.* Incivilly; unpolitely. — **Uncourtly**, un-kôrt'li, *a.* Not courtly; not bland or polite of manner; blunt; uncivil. — **Uncourtliness**, un-kôrt'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being uncourtly.

Uncouth, un-kôth', *a.* [A. Sax. *uncuth*, unknown—*un*, not, and *cuth*, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. CAN.] Strange; odd in appearance; awkward; ungainly. — **Uncouthly**, un-kôth'li, *adv.* Oddly; strangely; awkwardly. — **Uncouthness**, un-kôth'nes, *n.* Oddness; strangeness.

Uncovenanted, un-kuv'e-nan-ted, *a.* Not promised by covenant; not proceeding from the covenant made between God and his people through Christ; a theological term, as in the phrase *uncovenanted mercies;* that is, such mercies as God may be pleased to show to those not sharing in the covenant.

Uncover, un-kuv'er, *v.t.* To remove a cover or covering from; to divest of a cover or covering; hence, to lay bare; to disclose. — *v.i.* To bare the head; to take off one's hat. — **Uncovered**, un-kuv'êrd, *p.* and *a.* Deprived of a cover; not provided with a cover or covering; bare; naked.

Uncreated, un-krê-â'ted, *p.* and *a.* Not yet created; not produced by creation.

Uncrippled, un-krip'ld, *a.* Not crippled or lamed; not having the powers of motion, activity, usefulness, &c., impaired.

Uncritical, un-krit'i-kal, *a.* Not critical; wanting in critical powers; not according to the rules of criticism.

Uncropped, un-kropt', *a.* Not cropped; not bearing a crop.

Uncrossed, un-krost', *a.* Not crossed; not traversed; not thwarted.

Uncrown, un-kroun', *v.t.* To deprive of a crown; to dethrone.

Unction, ungk'shon, *n.* [L. *unctio*, *unctionis*, from *ungo*, *unctum*, to anoint (whence *unguent*, *ointment*, *anoint*); same root as Skr. *anj*, to anoint.] The act of anointing or rubbing with an unguent, ointment, or oil; an unguent; a salve; *fig.* something soothing or lenitive; that quality in language, manner of address, or manner, which excites devotion or sympathy; religious fervour; sham devotional fervour; oiliness. — *Extreme unction.* Under EXTREME. — **Unctuous**, ungk'tû-us, *a.* Of an oily or greasy character; fat and clammy; soapy; greasy or soapy to the feel when rubbed or touched by the fingers, a characteristic of steatites and other minerals; nauseously bland, sympathetic, devotional, or the like; oily; fawning. — **Unctuously**, ungk'tû-us-li, *adv.* In an unctuous manner. — **Unctuousness**, **Unctuosity**, ungk'tû-us-nes, ungk-tû-os'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being unctuous.

Uncultivated, un-kul'ti-vâ-ted, *a.* Not cultivated or tilled; rough or rude in manners; not improved by labour, study, care, or the like.

Uncurl, un-kêrl', *v.t.* To straighten out, as something curled. — *v.i.* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight. — **Uncurled**, un-kêrld', *a.* Not curled.

Uncut, un-kut', *a.* Not cut; not cut open at the edges, as the leaves of a book.

Undamaged, un-dam'ajd, *a.* Not damaged; not made worse.

Undated, un-dâ'ted, *a.* [L. *undatus*, from *unda*, a wave. UNDULATE.] Rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf; waved.

Undated, un-dâ'ted, *a.* Not dated; having no date.

Undaunted, un-dan'ted, *a.* Not daunted; not depressed by fear; fearless; intrepid. — **Undauntedly**, un-dan'ted-li, *adv.* In an undaunted manner; boldly; intrepidly. — **Undauntedness**, un-dan'ted-nes, *n.* Boldness; intrepidity.

Undecagon, un-dek'a-gon, *n.* [L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle.] A hendecagon.

Undecaying, un-dê-kâ'ing, *a.* Not decaying; lasting for ever; undying.

Undeceive, un-dê-sêv', *v.t.* To free from deception, misapprehension, or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves; to open one's eyes.

Undecennial, un-dê-sen'ni-al, *a.* [L. *undecim*, eleven, and *annus*, a year.] Belonging to a period of eleven years.

Undecided, un-dê-sî'ded, *a.* Not decided or determined; not settled; not having the mind made up; hesitating; irresolute.

Undecked, un-dekt', *a.* Not having a deck (an *undecked* vessel).

Undeclinable, un-dê-klî'na-bl, *a.* Not to be declined; *gram.* indeclinable.

Undecomposable, un-dê'kom-pô"za-bl, *a.* Not admitting of decomposition; indecomposable.

Undefended, un-dê-fen'ded, *a.* Not defended; being without works of defence; *law*, not characterised by a defence being put forward.

Undefinable, un-dê-fî'na-bl, *a.* Not definable; indefinable. — **Undefined**, un-dê-find', *a.* Not defined; not having its limits distinctly marked or seen.

Undemonstrative, un-dê-mon'stra-tiv, *a.* Not demonstrative; not apt to let the feelings betray themselves; reserved; cold in manner.

Undeniable, un-dê-ni'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being denied; indisputable; evidently true. — **Undeniably**, un-dê-ni'a-bli, *adv.* Indisputably.

Under, un'dêr, *prep.* [A. Sax. *under*, under, among—Sw. and Dan. *under*, Icel. *undir*, D. *onder*, G. *unter*, Goth. *undar*; cog. L. *inter*, Skr. *antar*, in the midst, under. The term. *-ter*, *-der*, *-tar* is the compar. suffix, and the root portion is akin to the prepositions *in*, *on*.] In a lower place or position than; so as to be overtopped, overhung, or covered by; beneath; denoting a state of being loaded, oppressed, or distressed by; subject to the government, direction, instruction, or influence of; in a state of liability or limitation with respect to; inferior to in rank, social position, &c.; inferior to or less than with respect to number, quantity, value, &c.; falling short of; included in; in the same category, division, class, &c., as; with the character, pretext, or cover of; being the subject of (*under* discussion). — *Under arms*, fully armed and equipped so as to be ready for action. — *Under fire*, exposed to the enemy's shot; taking part in a battle or engagement. — *Under ground*, below the surface of the ground. — *Under one's hand, signature, seal*, or the like, attested or confirmed by writing one's name, or by affixing a seal. — *Under sail*, having the sails unfurled or spread out to catch the wind; hence, in motion. — *Under the breath*, with a low voice; in a whisper; very softly. — *Under the rose*, in secret. — *Under water*, below the surface of the water. — *Under way*, *naut.* having just weighed anchor or left moorings and making progress through the water. — *adv.* In a lower or subordinate condition or degree (to keep a person under). — *To knock under.* KNOCK. — *Under*, with its adverbial force, is frequently used as the first element of a compound with verbs and adjectives, when it denotes not sufficiently or imperfectly (*underbred*, *underdone*); or it may have reference to literal inferiority of place (to *undermine*, &c.). — *a.* Lower in position, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate (*under* sheriff). *Under*, in this sense, is often used with nouns as the first element of a compound.

Underagent, un-dêr-â'jent, *n.* A subordinate agent.

Underbid, un-dêr-bid', *v.t.* To bid less than, as in auctions; to offer to execute work or the like at a lower price than.

Underbrace, un-dêr-brâs', *v.t.* To bind, fasten, or tie together below.

Underbred, un'dêr-bred, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar.

Underbrush, un'dêr-brush, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood, growing under large trees; undergrowth.

Underbuy, un-dêr-bî', *v.t.* To buy at a lower price than.

Undercharge, un-dêr-chärj', *v.t.* To charge less than a fair price for; to take too low a price from. — *n.* (un'dêr-chärj). Too low a charge or price.

Underclay, un'dêr-klâ, *n.* A layer of clay underlying another deposit; a layer of clay underlying the tilled soil; a stratum of clay underlying a seam of coal.

Undercliff, un'dêr-klif, *n.* A terrace along the sea-shore at the base of a cliff, formed by materials falling from the cliff.

Underclothes, **Underclothing**, un'dêr-klôvz, un'dêr-klôvz-ing, *n.* Clothes worn under others or next the skin.

Undercoat, un'dêr-kôt, *n.* A coat worn under another.

Undercroft, un'dêr-kroft, *n.* [*Under*, and *croft*, a corruption of *crypt*.] A vault under the chancel of a church.

Undercurrent, un'dêr-kur-ent, *n.* A current below the surface of the water; *fig.* an influence at work out of sight or not readily apparent.

Underdo, un-dêr-dû', *v.t.* To do less thoroughly than is requisite; to cook insufficiently (the beef was *underdone*).

Underdrain, un'dêr-drân, *n.* A drain below the surface of the ground. — *v.t.* (un-dêr-drân'). To drain by cutting a channel below the surface.

Underdressed, un-dêr-drest', *a.* Not well or sufficiently dressed; underdone, as meat.

Underestimate, un-dêr-es'ti-mât, *v.t.* To estimate at too low a rate. — *n.* An estimate at too low a rate.

Undergird, un-dêr-gêrd', *v.t.* To gird round the bottom. [N.T.]

Undergo, un-dêr-gô', *v.t.* To bear up against; to endure with firmness; to suffer; to pass through; to be subjected to; to experience (to *undergo* changes).

Undergraduate, un-dêr-grad'ü-ât, *n.* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree.

Underground, un'dêr-ground, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground. — *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

Undergrowth, un'dêr-grôth, *n.* That which grows under something else; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

Underhand, un'dêr-hand, *adv.* [The opposite of *above-board*, and borrowed from the gaming table.] By secret means; in a clandestine manner and often with a bad design. — *a.* Working by stealth; clandestine; usually implying meanness or fraud, or both; sly and sinister. — **Underhanded**, un'dêr-han-ded, *a.* Kept secret; underhand.

Underhung, un'dêr-hung, *a.* Projecting beyond the upper jaw: applied to the under jaw.

Under-keeper, *n.* A subordinate or assistant warder, gamekeeper, or the like.

Underlaid, un-dêr-lâd', *p.* and *a.* Having something lying or laid beneath (sand *underlaid* with clay).

Underlay, un-dêr-lâ', *v.t.* To lay beneath; to put under; to support by laying something under.

Under-lease, *n.* *Law*, a sublease.

Underlet, un-dêr-let', *v.t.* To let below the value; to sublet.

Underlie, un-dêr-lî', *v.t.* — *pret.* *underlay*, *pp.* *underlain*, *ppr.* *underlying*. To lie beneath; to be situated under; to be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; to be subject or liable to. — *v.i.* To lie beneath. — **Underlying**, un-dêr-lî'ing, *a.* Lying beneath or under; *geol.* applied to rocks or strata lying below others.

Underline, un'dêr-lin, *v.t.* To mark underneath or below with a line; to underscore.

Underling, un'dêr-ling, *n.* [*Under*, and term. *-ling*.] An inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow.

Undermaster, un'dèr-mas-tèr, *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master.

Undermine, un-dèr-min', *v.t.* To form a mine under; to sap; to make an excavation beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up; *fig.* to subvert clandestinely; to injure by secret or dishonourable means.—**Underminer**, un-dèr-mi'nèr, *n.* One who undermines.

Undermost, un'dèr-möst, *a.* Lowest in place, rank, or condition.

Underneath, un-dèr-nēth', *adv.* [*Under*, and *-neath*, as in *beneath*. NETHER.] Beneath; in a lower place.—*prep.* Under; beneath.

Underpay, un-dèr-pā', *v.t.* To pay insufficiently.

Underpeopl, un'dèr-pē-pld, *a.* Not fully peopled.

Underpin, un-dèr-pin', *v.t.* To pin or support underneath; to place something under for support or foundation when a previous support is removed.—**Underpinning**, un-dèr-pin'ing, *n.* The act of one who underpins; the solid building or other supports introduced beneath a wall, &c., already constructed.

Underplot, un'dèr-plot, *n.* A plot subordinate to another plot, as in a play or a novel; an underhand clandestine scheme.

Underprop, un-dèr-prop', *v.t.* To prop from beneath; to uphold.

Underrate, un-dèr-rāt', *v.t.* To rate too low; to under ue.

Underscore, un-dèr-skōr', *v.t.* To underline or draw a line or lines under.

Under-secretary, *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary.

Undersell, un-dèr-sel', *v.t.* To sell cheaper than.

Under-servant, *n.* An inferior or subordinate servant.

Under-sheriff, *n.* A sheriff's deputy.

Undershoot, un'dèr-shot, *v.t.* To shoot short of; to fail to reach in aiming at.—**Undershot**, un'dèr-shot, *a.* Moved by water passing under, or acting on the lowest part: said of a water-wheel, and opposed to *overshot*.

Undershrub, un'dèr-shrub, *n.* A plant of shrubby habit, but scarcely attaining the dimensions of a shrub.

Underside, un'dèr-sid, *n.* The lower side or side beneath.

Undersign, un-dèr-sin', *v.t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of; to subscribe.—**Undersigned**, un-dèr-sind', *p.* and *a.* Subscribed at the bottom or end.—*The undersigned*, the person or persons signing any document; the subscriber or subscribers.

Undersized, un'dèr-sizd, *a.* Being of a size or stature less than common; dwarfish.

Undersoil, un'dèr-soil, *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

Undersong, un'dèr-song, *n.* The burden or accompaniment of a song; a subordinate strain.

Understand, un-dèr-stand', *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *understood*, formerly sometimes incorrectly *understanded*. [A. Sax. *under-standan*, to understand, lit. to stand under *under*, and *standan*, to stand; so O.Fris. *understonda*, Icel. *undirstanda*.] To apprehend or comprehend fully; to know or apprehend the meaning of; to perceive or discern by the mind; to have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to see through; to be informed; to learn: governing a clause; to suppose to mean; to interpret (how do you *understand* it?); to take as meant or implied; to infer; to assume; to supply or leave to be supplied mentally; to recognize as implied or meant although not expressed.—*To give to understand, to let understand, to make understand*, to tell; to inform; to let know.—*v.i.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to have understanding; to be informed by another; to learn.—**Understanding**, un-dèr-stan'ding, *a.* Knowing; skilful; intelligent.—*n.* The act of one who understands or comprehends; comprehension; apprehension and appreciation; discernment; intelligence between two or more persons; anything mutually understood or agreed upon; that power by which we perceive, conceive, and apprehend; that mental faculty which comprehends the just import, relations, and value of all notions and ideas, however derived; the faculty of forming judgments on the communications made through the senses; in a more popular sense, clear insight and intelligence in practical matters; wisdom and discernment.

Understate, un-dèr-stāt', *v.t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear; to state too low.—**Understatement**, un-dèr-stāt'ment, *n.*—The act of understating; a statement under the truth.

Understock, un-dèr-stok', *v.t.* To supply insufficiently with stock (a farm).

Understrapper, un'dèr-strap-èr, *n.* [Comp. *strapper*, in local sense of groom.] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

Understratum, un'dèr-strā-tum, *n.* A substratum; subsoil.

Understroke, un-dèr-strōk', *v.t.* To underline; to underscore.—*n.* (un'dèr-strōk). A stroke or line under.

Undertake, un-dèr-tāk', *v.t.* — pret. *undertook*, pp. *undertaken*, ppr. *undertaking*. To take on one's self; to lay one's self under obligations to perform or execute; to pledge one's self to do: often with infinitives; to engage in; to take in hand; to set about; to attempt; to warrant; to answer for; to guarantee: often governing a clause (*undertook* that he would go).—**Undertaker**, un-dèr-tā'kèr, *n.* One who undertakes any business; one who manages and provides things necessary for funerals.—**Undertaking**, un-dèr-tā'king, *n.* That which a person undertakes; an enterprise; a promise; an engagement; a guarantee; the business of an undertaker.

Undertenant, un'dèr-ten-ant, *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

Undertone, un'dèr-tōn, *n.* A low or subdued tone; a tone lower than is usual, as in speaking.

Under-tow, *n.* A current of water below the surface in a different direction from that at the surface; the backward flow of a wave breaking on a beach.

Undervalue, un-dèr-val'ū, *v.t.* To value or estimate below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to despise; to hold in mean estimation. — **Undervaluation**, un-dèr-val'ū-ā"shon, *n.* The act of undervaluing.—**Undervaluer**, un-dèr-val'ū-èr, *n.* One who undervalues.

Underwear, un'dèr-wär, *n.* A wearing under the outer clothing.

Underwent, un-dèr-went', pret. of *undergo*.

Underwood, un'dèr-wud, *n.* Small trees and bushes that grow among large trees; coppice; underbrush.

Underwork, un'dèr-wèrk, *v.t.* To work against or destroy by clandestine measures; to do like work at a less price than.

Underworld, un'dèr-wèrld, *n.* The lower world; the sublunary world; the antipodes; the place of departed souls; Hades.

Underwrite, un-dèr-rit', *v.t.* To write below or under; to subscribe; to subscribe or set one's name to a policy of insurance along with others, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage to a certain amount.—**Underwriter**, un'dèr-rit-èr, *n.* A marine insurer; a person who practises the business of insuring ships, so called because he writes his name at the foot of the policy of insurance, generally along with others. The London underwriters form an influential society known as *Lloyd's*.—**Underwriting**, un'dèr-rit-ing, *n.* The business of an underwriter.

Undescribable, un-dē-skri'ba-bl, *a.* Incapable of being described; indescribable.

Undeserved, un-dē-zèrvd', *a.* Not deserved; not merited.—**Undeservedly**, un-dē-zèr'ved-li, *adv.* Not according to merit or desert.—**Undeserving**, un-dē-zèr'ving, *a.* Not deserving; not having merit.

Undesigned, un-dē-sind' or un-dē-zind', *a.* Not intended; unintentional.—**Undesignedly**, un-dē-si'ned-li or un-dē-zi'ned-li, *adv.* Without design or intention.—**Undesigning**, un-dē-si'ning or un-dē-zi'ning, *a.* Not having any underhand design.

Undesirable, un-dē-zī'ra-bl, *a.* Not desirable; not to be wished.

Undetermined, un-dē-tèr'mind, *a.* Not determined; not decided, fixed, or settled.

Undeviating, un-dē'vi-ā-ting, *a.* Not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; steady; regular.

Undid, un-did', pret. of *undo*.

Undigested, un-di-jes'ted, *a.* Not digested; not acted on or prepared by the stomach; not properly prepared or arranged; crude.

Undignified, un-dig'ni-fid, *a.* Not dignified; not consistent with dignity.

Undiluted, un-di-lū'ted, *a.* Not diluted; not mixed with water; not tempered with any admixture.

Undine, un'din, *n.* [From L. *unda*, a wave.] A water-spirit of the female sex, resembling in character the sylphs or spirits of the air, and corresponding somewhat to the naiads of classical mythology.

Undiscernible, un-dis-zèr'ni-bl, *a.* That cannot be discerned or discovered; invisible.—**Undiscerning**, un-dis-zèr'ning, *a.* Not discerning; wanting judgment or discrimination.

Undischarged, un-dis-chärjd', *a.* Not discharged; not freed from obligation.

Undisciplined, un-dis'si-plind, *a.* Not disciplined; not properly trained; raw.

Undiscoverable, un-dis-kuv'er-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be discovered or found out.—**Undiscovered**, un-dis-kuv'èrd, *a.* Not discovered; not laid open to view; lying hid.

Undiscriminating, un-dis-krim'i-nā-ting, *a.* Not discriminating or distinguishing; regarding or not perceiving difference.

Undisguised, un-dis-gizd', *a.* Not disguised; not covered with a mask; hence, open; candid; artless.

Undishonoured, un-dis-on'èrd, *a.* Not dishonoured; not disgraced.

Undismayed, un-dis-mād', *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; undaunted.

Undisposed, un-dis-pōzd', *a.* Not set apart; not allocated; not appropriated: with *of* (goods *undisposed of*).

Undisputed, un-dis-pū'ted, *a.* Not disputed; not called in question.

Undissolvable, un-dis-zol'va-bl, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved or melted; incapable of being loosened or broken.—**Undissolved**, un-dis-zolvd', *a.* Not dissolved; not melted; not loosened, broken, &c.

Undistinguishable, un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being distinguished by the eye; not to be distinctly seen; not to be known or distinguished by the intellect by any peculiar property.—**Undistinguishably**, un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be distinguished.—**Undistinguished**, un-dis-ting'gwisht, *a.* Not having been distinguishing marks; not treated with any particular respect; not famous; not distinguished by any particular eminence.

Undisturbed un-dis-tèrbd', *a.* Free from interruption; not molested or hindered; calm; tranquil; not agitated.—**Undisturbedly**, un-dis-tèr'bed-li, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.

Undiversified, un-di-vèr'si-fid, *a.* Not diversified or varied; uniform.

Undiverted, un-di-vèr'ted, *a.* Not diverted; not turned aside; not amused.

Undivided, un-di-vī'ded, *a.* Not divided; unbroken; whole (one's *undivided* attention).

Undo, un-dö', *v.t.*—pret. *undid*; pp. *undone*. [With *un-*, in sense of reversal. Un-, reverse, as something which has been done; to annul; to untie or unfasten; to undress; to open out; to bring ruin or distress upon; to ruin the morals, reputation, or prospects of; to destroy; to impoverish.—**Undoer**, un-dö'er, *n.* One who undoes; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins. — **Undoing**, un-dö'ing, *n.* The reversal of what has been done; ruin; destruction.—**Undone**, un-dun', *pp.* Undone or unfastened; reversed; ruined.

Undo, un'dö, *v.t.* [With *un-*, not.] To leave unperformed.—**Undone**, un'dun, *pp.* Not done or performed.

Undoubted, un-dou'ted, *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable. — **Undoubtedly**, un-dou'ted-li, *adv.* Without question; indubitably.—**Undoubting**, un-dou'ting, *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts.

fluctuating in uncertainty.—**Undoubtingly**, un-dout'ing-li, *adv.* Without doubting.

Undraw, un-dra', *v.t.* To draw aside or open.—**Undrawn**, un-dran', *p.* and *a.* Not drawn; not pulled; not portrayed; drawn aside.

Undreamed, **Undreamt**, un-drēmd', un-dremt', *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of; not imagined: often followed by *of*.

Undress, un-dres', *v.t.* To divest of clothes; to strip; to disrobe; to take the dressing or bandages from.—*v.i.* To take off one's dress or clothes.—*n.* (un'dres). A loose negligent dress; also, ordinary dress, as opposed to full dress or uniform.—**Undressed**, undrest', *p.* and *a.* Divested of dress; not attired; not prepared; in a raw state.

Undrinkable, un-dring'ka-bl, *a.* Not drinkable; not fit for drinking.

Undue, un-dū', *a.* Not due; not yet demandable by right (a debt, money); not right; not lawful; improper; unworthy; erring by excess; excessive; inordinate (an *undue* attachment to forms).—**Unduly**, un-dū'li, *adv.* Improperly; unlawfully; unwarrantably; inordinately.

Undulate, un'dū-lāt, *v.i.*—*undulated*, *undulating*. [L.L. *undulo*, *undulatum*, from L. *unda*, a little wave, dim. of *unda*, a wave (seen also in *inundate*, *abundant*, *abound*, *redundant*, &c.); from a root seen also in E. *water*.] To have a wavy motion; to rise and fall in waves; to move in curving or bending lines; to wave.—*v.t.* To cause to wave, or move with a wavy motion.—**Undulate**, **Undulated**, un'dū-lāt, un'dū-lā-ted, *a.* Wavy; having a waved surface.—**Undulating**, un'dū-lā-ting, *p.* and *a.* Waving; rising and falling like waves; in form resembling a series of waves; wavy.—**Undulatingly**, un'dū-lā-ting-li, *adv.* In an undulating manner.—**Undulation**, un-dū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of undulating; a waving motion; a wavy form; *physics*, a vibratory motion transmitted through some fluid medium by impulses communicated to the medium; any one vibration of such fluid.—**Undulatory**, un'dū-la-to-ri, *a.* Having an undulating character; moving in the manner of waves; pertaining to such a motion.—*Undulatory theory*, the theory which regards light as the effect on the eye of vibrations propagated from a luminous source by undulations in the subtle medium (ether) presumed to pervade all space.

Unduly. Under UNDUE.

Undutiful, un-dū'ti-ful, *a.* Not dutiful; not performing or not in accordance with duty; disobedient; rebellious; irreverent.—**Undutifully**, un-dū'ti-ful-li, *adv.* In an undutiful manner.—**Undutifulness**, un-dū'ti-ful-nes, *n.*

Undying, un-dī'ing, *a.* Not dying; not subject to death; immortal.

Unearned, un-ērnd', *a.* Not merited by labour or services.

Unearth, un-ērth', *v.t.* To drive or bring forth from an earth or burrow; to bring to light; to discover or find out.—**Unearthly**, un-ērth'li, *a.* Not earthly; not terrestrial; supernatural; weird.

Uneasy, un-ē'zi, *a.* Feeling some degree of pain either mental or physical; unquiet; troubled; anxious; constrained; cramped; stiff; awkward; causing constraint, discomfort, or want of ease; irksome.—**Uneasily**, un-ē'zi-li, *adv.* In an uneasy manner.—**Uneasiness**, un-ē'zi-nes, *n.* The state of being uneasy; want of ease or comfort, physical or mental.

Uneatable, un-ē'ta-bl, *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten.

Uneclipsed, un-ē-klipsē', *a.* Not eclipsed; not dimmed or lessened in brightness or splendour.

Unedified, un-ed'i-fid, *a.* Not edified.—**Unedifying**, un-ed'i-fi-ing, *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind.

Uneducated, un-ed'ū-kā-ted, *a.* Not educated; illiterate.

Unembarrassed, un-em-bar'rast, *a.* Not embarrassed; not perplexed or put to some confusion of feeling; free from pecuniary difficulties.

Unembellished, un-em-bel'lisht, *a.* Not embellished.

Unembodied, un-em-bod'id, *a.* Free from a corporeal body; disembodied; not embodied; not collected into a body (*unembodied* militia).

Unemotional, un-ē-mō'shon-al, *a.* Not emotional; free from emotion or feeling; impassive.

Unemphatic, **Unemphatical**, un-em-fat'ik, un-em-fat'i-kal, *a.* Not emphatic; having no emphasis or stress of voice.—**Unemphatically**, un-em-fat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an unemphatic manner; with no emphasis.

Unemployed, un-em-ploid', *a.* Not employed; having no work or occupation; at leisure; not being in use.—*The unemployed*, work-people who are out of work.

Unending, un-en'ding, *a.* Not ending; having no end; perpetual; eternal.

Unendowed, un-en-doud', *a.* Not endowed; not furnished; having no endowment or settled fund.

Unendurable, un-en-dū'ra-bl, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.

Unenfranchised, un-en-fran'chizd, *a.* Not having the franchise or right to vote for a member of parliament.

Unengaged, un-en-gājd', *a.* Not engaged; free from obligation to any person; free from attachment that binds; disengaged; unoccupied; not busy.

Unenglish, un-ing'glish, *a.* Not English; not characteristic or worthy of Englishmen; opposed in character or feeling to what is English.

Unenjoyed, un-en-joid', *a.* Not enjoyed; not experienced with pleasure; not obtained; not possessed.

Unenlightened, un-en-lī'tend, *a.* Not enlightened; not mentally or morally illuminated.

Unenlivened, un-en-lī'vend, *a.* Not enlivened; not rendered gay, cheerful, or animated.

Unenterprising, un-en'tér-pri-zing, *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous.

Unentertaining, un-en'tér-tā-ning, *a.* Not entertaining or amusing.

Unenviable, un-en'vi-a-bl, *a.* Not enviable; not to be envied or viewed with envy (an *unenviable* notoriety).—**Unenvied**, un-en'vid, *a.* Not envied; exempt from envy.

Unequable, un-ē'kwa-bl, *a.* Not equable; not uniform; changeful; fitful.

Unequal, un-ē'kwal, *a.* Not equal; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, quality, strength, talents, age, station; inadequate; insufficient; not equable or uniform.—**Unequalled**, un-ē'kwald, *a.* Not to be equalled; unparalleled; unrivalled.—**Unequally**, un-ē'kwal-li, *adv.* In an unequal manner or degree.

Unequivocal, un-ē-kwiv'ō-kal, *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident; not ambiguous.—**Unequivocally**, un-ē-kwiv'ō-kal-li, *adv.* In an unequivocal manner.

Unerring, un-er'ing, *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error; incapable of missing the mark; certain.—**Unerringly**, un-er'ing-li, *adv.* In an unerring manner.

Unessential, un-es-sen'shal, *a.* Not essential; not constituting the real essence; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance.—*n.* Something not essential or of absolute necessity.

Uneven, un-ē'vn, *a.* Not level, smooth, or plain; rough; not straight; crooked; not uniform or equable; changeable; not fair, just, or true; *arith.* odd; not divisible by 2 without a remainder.—**Unevenly**, un-ē'vn-li, *adv.* In an uneven manner.—**Unevenness**, un-ē'vn-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being uneven; inequality of surface; want of uniformity; variableness.

Unexamined, un-eg-zam'ind, *a.* Not interrogated judicially; not submitted to inquiry, investigation, discussion, or the like.

Unexceptionable, un-ek-sep'shon-a-bl, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; faultless; excellent; admirable.—**Unexceptionably**, un-ek-sep'shon-a-bli, *adv.* In an unexceptionable manner; perfectly; admirably.

Unexecuted, un-ek'sē-kū-ted, *a.* Not executed; not performed; not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity.

Unexhausted, un-egz-haw'sted, *a.* Not exhausted; not spent or used up; not worn out with fatigue.

Unexpected, un-eks-pek'ted, *a.* Not expected; not looked for; unforeseen; sudden.—**Unexpectedly**, un-eks-pek'ted-li, *adv.* At a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly.

Unexpired, un-eks-pīrd', *a.* Not having come to an end or termination; not having reached the date at which it is due (an *unexpired* promissory note or bill).

Unexplored, un-eks-plōrd', *a.* Not explored; not examined by any traveller.

Unexposed, un-eks-pōzd', *a.* Not exposed; not laid out or open to view; sheltered.

Unfading, un-fā'ding, *a.* Not liable to fade; not losing strength or freshness of colouring; not liable to wither or to decay.

Unfailing, un-fā'ling, *a.* Not liable to fail; ever fulfilling a hope, promise, or want; sure; certain.

Unfair, un-fār', *a.* Not fair; not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice; proceeding from trick or dishonesty.—**Unfairly**, un-fār'li, *adv.* In an unfair or unjust manner.—**Unfairness**, un-fār'nes, *n.* The character of being unfair; injustice; bias.

Unfaithful, un-fāth'ful, *a.* Not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; faithless; violating trust or confidence; violating the wedding vow.—**Unfaithfully**, un-fāth'ful-li, *adv.* In an unfaithful manner.—**Unfaithfulness**, un-fāth'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being unfaithful.

Unfamiliar, un-fa-mil'yér, *a.* Not familiar; not well known by frequent use; having an element of strangeness.—**Unfamiliarity**, un-fa-mil'i-ar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being unfamiliar.

Unfashionable, un-fash'on-a-bl *a.* Not according to the prevailing fashion or mode; not complying in dress or manners with the reigning custom.

Unfasten, un-fas'n, *v.t.* To loose; to unbind; to untie.

Unfathered, un-fā'thérd, *a.* Having no father; fatherless; having no acknowledged father.—**Unfatherly**, un-fā'thér-li, *a.* Not becoming a father; unkind.

Unfathomable, un-fath'um-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed or sounded; too deep to be measured.

Unfavourable, un-fā'vér-a-bl, *a.* Not favourable; not propitious; discouraging; giving an adverse judgment or opinion; somewhat prejudicial.—**Unfavourably**, un-fā'vér-a-bli, *adv.* In an unfavourable manner; adversely; with some censure.

Unfeeling, un-fē'ling, *a.* Devoid of feeling; insensible; without sensibility; devoid of sympathy with others; hard-hearted.—**Unfeelingly**, un-fē'ling-li, *adv.* In an unfeeling or cruel manner.

Unfeigned, un-fānd', *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere.—**Unfeignedly**, un-fā'ned-li, *adv.* In an unfeigned manner.

Unfelt, un-felt', *a.* Not felt; not perceived.

Unfeminine, un-fem'in-in, *a.* Not feminine; not according to the female character or manners.

Unfenced, un-fenst', *a.* Having no fence.

Unfermented, un-fér-men'ted, *a.* Not fermented; not having undergone fermentation, as liquor; not leavened or made with yeast, as bread.

Unfetter, un-fet'ér, *v.t.* To loose from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle; to free from restraint; to set at liberty.—**Unfettered**, un-fet'érd, *a.* Unshackled; free from restraint; unrestrained.

Unfilial, un-fil'i-al, *a.* Unsuitable to a son or daughter; not becoming a child.

Unfinished un-fin'isht, *a.* Not finished; not complete; imperfect; wanting the last hand or touch.

Unfit, un-fit', *a.* Not fit; improper; unsuitable; unbecoming: said of things; wanting suitable qualifications, physical or moral; not suited or adapted; not competent: *of* persons.—*v.t.* To render unfit; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for anything.—**Unfitly**, un-fit'li, *adv.* In an unfit manner; not properly; unsuitably.—**Unfitness**, un-fit'nes, *n.* The quality of being unfit.—**Unfitted**, un-fit'ed, *p.* and *a.* Rendered

or being unfit; unsuitable.—**Unfitting**, un-fit'ing, *a.* Improper; unbecoming.

Unfix, un-fiks', *v.t.* To make no longer fixed or firm; to loosen from any fastening; to detach; to unsettle.—**Unfixed**, un-fikst', *p.* and *a.* Not fixed; loosened; erratic; inconstant; irresolute; undetermined.—**Unfixedness**, un-fik'sed-nes, *n.* The state of being unfixed or unsettled.

Unflagging, un-flag'ing, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit.

Unflattering, un-flat'ėr-ing, *a.* Not flattering; not colouring the truth to please; not affording a favourable prospect.

Unfledged, un-flejd', *a.* Not yet furnished with feathers; not having attained to full growth or experience.

Unflinching, un-flinsh'ing, *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking.

Unfold, un-fōld', *v.t.* To open the folds of; to expand; to spread out; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal.—*v.i.* To become gradually expanded; to open out; to become disclosed or developed; to develop itself.

Unforbidden, **Unforbid**, un-for-bid'n, un-for-bid', *a.* Not forbidden; not prohibited; allowed; permitted.

Unforced, un-fōrst', *a.* Not forced or compelled; not constrained; not feigned; not artificially assumed or heightened; not strained; easy; natural.

Unforeseen, un-fōr-sēn', *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown. — *The unforeseen*, that which is not foreseen or expected.

Unforgiveable, un-for-giv'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being forgiven; unpardonable.—**Unforgiven**, un-for-giv'n, *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned. — **Unforgiving**, un-for-giv'ing, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offences; implacable.

Unforgotten, **Unforgot**, un-for-got'n, un-for-go', *a.* Not forgot; not lost to memory; not overlooked; not neglected.

Unformed, un-formd', *p.* and *a.* Not having been formed; not fashioned; not moulded into regular shape.

Unfortified, un-for'ti-fid, *a.* Not fortified; not having fortifications; not strengthened by means of adventitious spirit, as wine.

Unfortunate, un-for'tū-nāt, *a.* Not successful; not prosperous; unlucky; unhappy.—*n.* One who is unfortunate; a woman who has lapsed from virtue; a prostitute.—**Unfortunately**, un-for'tū-nāt-li, *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; by ill fortune; unhappily.

Unfounded, un-foun'ded, *a.* Having no real foundation; groundless; idle; baseless.

Unfranchised, un-fran'chizd, *a.* Not franchised; disfranchised.

Unfree, un-frē', *a.* Not free; in bondage.

Unfrequent, un-frē'kwent, *a.* Not frequent; infrequent.—**Unfrequented**, un-frē-kwen'ted, *a.* Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings; solitary.

Unfriended, un-fren'ded, *a.* Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported.—**Unfriendliness**, un-frend'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being unfriendly; want of kindness; disfavour.—**Unfriendly**, un-frend'li, *a.* Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; not favourable.—*adv.* In an unkind manner; not as a friend.

Unfrock, un-frok', *v.t.* To deprive or divest of a frock; hence, to deprive of the character and privileges of a priest or clergyman.

Unfruitful, un-frōt'ful, *a.* Not producing fruit or offspring; barren; unproductive; not fertile (an *unfruitful* soil); not productive of good (an *unfruitful* life); fruitless; ineffectual.—**Unfruitfulness**, un-frōt'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being unfruitful.

Unfulfilled, un-ful-fild', *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished.

Unfunded, un-fun'ded, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent fund established for the payment of its interest: said of government debt when it exists in the form of exchequer bills or the like.

Unfurl, un-fėrl', *v.t.* To loose from a furled state; to expand to the wind.

Unfurnish, un-fėr'nish, *v.t.* To strip of furniture; to strip in general.—**Unfurnished**, un-fėr'nisht, *a.* Not furnished; not supplied with furniture; unsupplied; unprovided in general.

Ungainly, un-gān'li, *a.* [From *un-*, not, and old *gainly*, *geinly*, from Icel. *gegn*, ready, serviceable; akin to *-gain* in *again*.] Clumsy; awkward; uncouth; ill-shaped in person. — **Ungainliness**, un-gān'li-nes, *n.* The state or character of being ungainly; clumsiness; awkwardness.

Ungallant, un-gal'ant, *a.* Not gallant; uncourtly to ladies.

Ungathered, un-gaтн'ėrd, *a.* Not gathered; not culled; not picked.

Ungenerous, un-jen'ėr-us, *a.* Not generous; not showing generosity or liberality of mind or sentiments; illiberal; mean. — **Ungenerously**, un-jen'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In an ungenerous manner; illiberally.

Ungenteel, un-jen-tēl', *a.* Not genteel; unpolite; rude: of persons or manners. — **Ungenteelly**, un-jen-tēl'li, *adv.* In an ungenteel manner.

Ungentle, un-jen'tl, *a.* Not gentle; harsh; rude.

Ungentlemanlike, un-jen'tl-man-līk, *a.* Not like or becoming a gentleman.

Ungentlemanly, un-jen'tl-man-li, *a.* Not becoming a gentleman; such as no gentleman would do.

Ungifted, un-gif'ted, *a.* Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties.

Ungird, un-gėrd', *v.t.* To loose or free from a girdle or band; to divest of a girdle or what is girt on; to unbind.

Unglazed, un-glāzd', *a.* Not furnished with glass (as windows); wanting glass windows; not covered with vitreous matter (*unglazed* pottery).

Unglove, un-gluv', *v.t.* To take off the glove or gloves from.

Unglue, un-glö', *v.t.* To separate, as anything that is glued or cemented.

Ungodly, un-god'li, *a.* Not godly; careless of God; godless; wicked; impious; sinful.—**Ungodliness**, un-god'li-nes, *n.* Impiety; wickedness.

Ungovernable, un-guv'ėr-na-bl, *a.* Incapable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; refractory; unruly; wild; unbridled. — **Ungovernableness**, un-guv'ėr-na-bl-nes, *n.*—**Ungovernably**, un-guv'ėr-na-bli, *adv.* In an ungovernable manner.—**Ungoverned**, un-guv'ėrnd, *a.* Not governed; unbridled; licentious.

Ungraceful, un-grās'ful, *a.* Not graceful; wanting grace and elegance; inelegant; clumsy.—**Ungracefully**, un-grās'ful-li, *adv.* In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly. — **Ungracefulness**, un-grās'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being ungraceful.

Ungracious, un-grā'shus, *a.* Unmannerly; rude; not well received; not favoured.—**Ungraciously**, un-grā'shus-li, *adv.* In an ungracious manner.—**Ungraciousness**, un-grā'shus-nes, *n.* State of being ungracious.

Ungrammatical, un-gram-mat'i-kal, *a.* Not according to the rules of grammar.—**Ungrammatically**, un-gram-mat'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

Ungrateful, un-grāt'ful, *a.* Not grateful; not feeling thankful or showing gratitude; making ill returns for kindness; unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable; harsh.—**Ungratefully**, un-grāt'ful-li, *adv.* In an ungrateful manner.—**Ungratefulness**, un-grāt'ful-nes, *n.* The state or character of being ungrateful; ingratitude.—**Ungratified**, un-grat'i-fid, *a.* Not gratified; not satisfied; not indulged.

Ungrounded, un-groun'ded, *a.* Having no foundation or support; groundless; baseless; unfounded.

Ungrudging, un-gruj'ing, *a.* Not grudging; freely giving; liberal; hearty.—**Ungrudgingly**, un-gruj'ing-li, *adv.* In an ungrudging manner.

Ungual, ung'gwal, *a.* [From L. *unguis*, a nail, claw, or hoof.] Pertaining to a nail, claw, or hoof; having a nail, claw, or hoof.—**Ungucular**, ung-gwik'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*.] Pertaining to a claw or nail.—**Unguiculate**, **Unguiculated**, ung-gwik'ū-lāt, ung-gwik'ū-lā-ted, *a.* Clawed; having claws.—**Unguiferous**, ung-gwif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *unguis*, and *fero*, I bear.] Producing, having, or supporting nails or claws.—**Unguiform**, ung'gwi-form, *a.* Claw-shaped.

Unguarded, un-gär'ded, *a.* Not guarded; having no guard or watch; not being o[n] one's guard; not attentive to danger; n[ot] cautious; negligent; not done or spoke[n] with caution.—**Unguardedly**, un-gär'ded-li, *adv.* In an unguarded manner.—**Unguardedness**, un-gär'ded-nes, *n.* State o[f] being unguarded.

Unguent, ung'gwent, *n.* [L. *unguentum*, from *ungo*, to anoint. UNCTION.] Any so[ft] composition used as an ointment, or fo[r] the lubrication of machinery.

Unguicular, **Unguiferous**, &c. Unde[r] UNGUAL.

Unguided, un-gī'ded, *a.* Not guided, le[d] or conducted; not regulated; ungoverne[d].

Unguinous, ung'gwi-nus, *a.* [L. *ungui-nosus*, from *unguen*, *unguinis*, fat, fro[m] *ungo*, to anoint. UNCTION.] Oily; unctu[-]ous; fatty; greasy.

Ungula, ung'gū-la, *n.* [L. *ungula*, a hoo[f], dim. of *unguis*, a nail or claw. UNGUAL.] A hoof, as of a horse; *geom.* a part cu[t] from a cylinder, cone, &c., by a pla[ne] passing obliquely through the base an[d] part of the curved sur[face]: so named fro[m] its shape.—**Ungulata** [...]-gū-lā'ta, *n. pl.* The hoofed quadru[peds,] [a l]arge and im[-]portant order of th[e Mamm]alia, includin[g] the pig, horse, rh[inoceros], &c., in one se[c-]tion; and the ox, [sheep, d]eer, and all othe[r] ruminants in an[other]. ARTIODACTYLE, P[E-]RISSODACTYLE. — **Ungulate**, ung'gū-lāt, [...] A hoofed quadruped; one of the order U[n-]gulata or hoofed animals.—*a.* Hoof-shape[d;] having hoofs.

Unhackneyed, un-hak'nid, *a.* Not hack[-]neyed; not stale, flat, or commonplac[e] from frequent use or repetition.

Unhallowed, un-hal'ōd, *a.* Not hallowe[d,] consecrated, or dedicated to sacred pu[r-]poses; unholy; profane; impious.

Unhampered, un-ham'pėrd, *a.* Not ham[-]pered, hindered, or restricted.

Unhand, un-hand', *v.t.* To take the han[d] or hands from; to release from a grasp; [to] let go.

Unhandily, **Unhandiness**. Under UNHAND[Y].

Unhandled, un-han'dld, *a.* Not handle[d;] not touched; not treated or managed.

Unhandsome, un-hand'sum, *a.* Not hand[-]some; not well-formed; not beautiful; n[ot] generous or liberal; unfair; mean; unb[e-]coming.—**Unhandsomely**, un-hand'sum-l[i,] *adv.* In an unhandsome manner.—**Un[-]handsomeness**, un-hand'sum-nes, *n.*

Unhandy, un-han'di, *a.* Not handy; n[ot] dexterous; not skilful and ready in th[e] use of the hands; not convenient; awkwar[d.] — **Unhandily**, un-han'di-li, *adv.* In a[n] unhandy manner. — **Unhandiness**, un[-]han'di-nes, *n.*

Unhanged, **Unhung**, un-hangd', un-hung[',] *a.* Not hung or hanged; not punished b[y] hanging.

Unhappy, un-hap'i, *a.* Not happy; n[ot] cheerful or gay; in some degree miserab[le] or wretched; marked by ill fortune o[r] mishap; ill-omened; evil.—**Unhappily**, u[n-]hap'i-li, *adv.* In an unhappy manner; u[n-]fortunately; by ill fortune; as ill luc[k] would have it. — **Unhappiness**, un-hap'[i-]nes, *n.* The state of being unhappy; mi[s-]fortune; ill luck.

Unharbour, un-här'bėr, *v.t.* To drive fro[m] harbour or shelter; to dislodge.

Unharmed, un-härmd', *a.* Not harmed o[r] injured.

Unhat, un-hat', *v.t.* and *i.* To take off th[e] hat, as in respect or reverence.

Unhealthy, un-hel'thi, *a.* Wanting health[;] not sound and vigorous of body; habitu[-]ally weak or indisposed; wanting vigou[r] of growth; unfavourable to the preserv[a-]tion of health (an *unhealthy* season or city[);] adapted to generate disease; unwholesome[;] insalubrious (an *unhealthy* climate); no[t] indicating health; resulting from ba[d] health; morbid.—**Unhealthily**, un-hel'thi[-]li, *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsoun[d] manner. — **Unhealthiness**, un-hel'thi-ne[s,] *n.* The state or quality of being unhealthy[.]

Unheard, un-hėrd', *a.* Not heard; not pe[r-]ceived by the ear; not admitted to audi[-]ence. — *Unheard-of*, unprecedented; suc[h] as was never known before; not known t[o] fame; not celebrated.

Unhedged, un-hejd', *a.* Not surrounde[d] by a hedge; not shut in or inclosed.

Unheeded, un-hē'ded, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected; unnoticed. — **Unheededly**, un-hē'ded-li, *adv.* Without being noticed.—**Unheedful**, un-hēd'ful, *a.* Not heedful; unheeding; not cautious; inattentive; careless; inconsiderate.—**Unheedfully**, un-hēd'ful-li, *adv.* In an unheedful manner.—**Unheeding**, un-hē'ding, *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent.

Unhesitating, un-hes'i-tā-ting, *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready.—**Unhesitatingly**, un-hes'i-tā-ting-li, *adv.* Without hesitation.

Unhinge, un-hinj', *v.t.* To take from the hinges; to unsettle; to render unstable or wavering; to discompose or disorder (the mind, opinions); to put quite out of sorts; to incapacitate by disturbing the nerves.

Unhit, un-hit', *a.* Not hit; not receiving a stroke or blow.

Unhitch, un-hich', *v.t.* To disengage from a fastening.

Unholy, un-hō'li, *a.* Not holy; not sacred; not hallowed or consecrated; impious; wicked.—**Unholily**, un-hō'li-li, *adv.* In an unholy manner.—**Unholiness**, un-hō'li-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being unholy.

Unhonoured, un-on'erd, *a.* Not honoured; not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.

Unhook, un-hūk', *v.t.* To loose from a hook; to undo the hook or hooks of.

Unhoped, un-hōpt', *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope.—*Unhoped-for*, unhoped: not hoped for.—**Unhopeful**, un-hōp'ful, *a.* Not hopeful; hopeless.

Unhorse, un-hors', *v.t.* To throw or strike from a horse; to cause to fall from the saddle; to remove the horse or horses from.

Unhouse, un-hous', *v.t.* To drive from the house or habitation; to deprive of shelter.—**Unhoused**, un-housd', *p.* and *a.* Having no house or home; deprived of a house, home, roof, or shelter.

Unhouseled,† **Unhousselled**,† un-hou'seld, *a.* [HOUSEL.] Not having received the sacrament. [*Shak.*]

Unhurt, un-hèrt', *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury.—**Unhurtful**, un-hèrt'ful, *a.* Not hurtful.

Unhusk, un-husk', *v.t.* To deprive of husks.

Uniaxal, **Uniaxial**, ū-ni-ak'sal, ū-ni-ak'si-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *axis*.] Having but one axis.

Unicameral, ū-ni-kam'er-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, *camera*, a chamber.] Consisting of a single chamber: said of a legislative body.

Unicellular, ū-ni-sel'ū-lèr, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and E. *cellular*.] Consis[illegible] single cell; exhibiting only a s[illegible]

Unicity, ū-nis'i-ti, *n.* [[illegible] from *unus*, one.] The stat[illegible] or of forming one indivi[illegible]

Uniclinal, ū-ni-kli'nal, [illegible] and *clino*, to slope.] Incline[illegible] dip[illegible] tion only; *geol.* applied to a [illegible] inclination of a stratum eit[illegible] up or down: opposed to *anticlinal* and *synclinal*.

Unicorn, ū'ni-korn, *n.* [L. *unicornis*, one-horned—*unus*, one, and *cornu*, horn.] An animal with one horn; a fabulous animal having the head, neck, and body of a horse, the legs of a deer, the tail of a lion, and a long horn growing out of the forehead.—*Sea unicorn*, the narwal or narwhal.—**Unicornous**, ū-ni-kor'nus, *a.* Having only one horn.

Unicostate, ū-ni-kos'tāt, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *costa*, a rib.] *Bot.* having one large vein running down the centre, called the *midrib*.

Unifacial, ū-ni-fā'shi-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *facies*, a face.] Having but one front surface.

Unific, ū-nif'ik, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *facio*, to make.] Making one; forming unity.—**Unification**, ū'ni-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of uniting into one.

Unifilar, ū-ni-fī'lèr, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *filum*, a thread.] Having only one thread; applied to a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended by a single thread.

Uniflorous, ū-ni-flō'rus, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* bearing one flower only.

Uniform, ū'ni-form, *a.* [Fr. *uniforme*, L. *uniformis*—*unus*, one, and *forma*, form.] Having always the same form; not changing in shape, appearance, character, &c.; not varying in degree or rate; equable; invariable; of the same kind or matter all through; homogeneous; consistent at all times; conforming to one rule or mode.—*n.* A dress of the same kind, fabrics, fashion, or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, whether military, naval, or any other, intended as a distinctive costume.—**Uniformitarian**, ū-ni-for'mi-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who upholds a system or doctrine of uniformity; one who maintains that all geologic changes and phenomena are due to agencies working uniformly and uninterruptedly, and of the same character as those we still see in operation, as opposed to a *catastrophist*.—*a.* Pertaining to uniformity or some doctrine of uniformity.—**Uniformity**, ū-ni-for'mi-ti, *n.* The state or character of being uniform; a state of matters in which sameness is exhibited; freedom from variation or difference; conformity to one type.—*Act of uniformity*, in *Eng. hist.* an act of parliament passed in the reign of Charles II. (1662) regulating the form of worship to be observed in all the churches.—**Uniformly**, ū'ni-form-li, *adv.* In a uniform manner; invariably.—**Uniformness**, ū'ni-form-nes, *n.* State of being uniform; uniformity.

Unify, ū'ni-fī, *v.t.* [L. *unus*, one, and *facio*, to make.] To form into one; to reduce to unity; to view as one.—**Unification**, ū'ni-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of unifying.

Unigeniture, ū-ni-jen'i-tūr, *n.* [From L. *unigenitus*, only begotten—*unus*, one, and *genitus*, pp. of *gigno*, *genitum*, to beget.] The state of being the only begotten.—**Unigenous**, ū-nij'e-nus, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and root *gen*, to beget.] Of one kind; of the same genus.

Unilateral, ū-ni-lat'er-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *latus*, *lateris*, side.] One-sided; pertaining to one side; *bot.* growing chiefly to one side.

Uniliteral, ū-ni-lit'er-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of one letter only.

Unilluminated, un-il-lū'mi-nā-ted, *a.* Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark; ignorant.

Unilocular, ū-ni-lok'ū-lèr, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *loculus*, cell, dim. of *locus*, a place.] Having one cell or chamber only; not divided into cells (a *unilocular* pericarp).

Unimaginable, un-im-aj'i-na-bl, *a.* Not capable of being imagined, conceived, or thought of; inconceivable.—**Unimaginableness**, un-im-aj'i-na-bl-nes, *n.*—**Unimaginably**, un-im-aj'i-na-bli, *adv.*—**Unimagined**, un-im-aj'ind, *a.* Not imagined, conceived, or formed in idea.

Unimpaired, un-im-pārd', *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury.

Unimpassioned, un-im-pash'ond, *a.* Not impassioned; not moved or actuated by passion; calm; tranquil; not violent.

Unimpeachable, un-im-pēch'a-bl, *a.* Not impeachable; not to be called in question; blameless; irreproachable.—**Unimpeachableness**, un-im-pēch'a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Unimpeached**, un-im-pēcht', *a.* Not impeached; not called in question.

Unimportance, un-im-por'tans, *n.* Want of importance or consequence.—**Unimportant**, un-im-por'tant, *a.* Not important; not of great moment.

Unimposing, un-im-pō'zing, *a.* Not imposing; not commanding respect or awe.

Unimpressible, un-im-pres'i-bl, *a.* Not impressible; not sensitive; apathetic.

Unimproved, un-im-prōvd', *a.* Not made better or wiser; not used for a valuable purpose; not tilled; not cultivated.

Unimpugnable, un-im-pū'na-bl, *a.* Not capable of being impugned; unimpeachable.

Unimuscular, ū-ni-mus'kū-lèr, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *musculus*, a muscle.] Having one muscle only and one muscular impression: said of bivalve molluscs.

Uninclosed, un-in-klōzd', *a.* Not inclosed; not surrounded by a fence, wall, &c.

Unincorporated, un-in-kor'po-rā-ted, *a.* Not incorporated; not mixed or united in one body; not associated or united in one body politic.

Uninhabitable, un-in-hab'i-ta-bl, *a.* Not inhabitable; unfit to be the residence of men.—**Uninhabitableness**, un-in-hab'i-ta-bl-nes, *n.*—**Uninhabited**, un-in-hab'i-ted, *a.* Not inhabited; having no inhabitants.

Uninjured, un-in'jurd, *a.* Not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm.

Uninspired, un-in-spīrd', *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination; not produced under the direction or influence of inspiration.

Uninstructed, un-in-struk'ted, *a.* Not instructed or taught; not educated; not furnished with instructions.—**Uninstructive**, un-in-struk'tiv, *a.* Not serving to instruct or improve the mind.

Unintelligent, un-in-tel'i-jent, *a.* Not having reason or understanding; not having the mental faculties acute; not showing intelligence; dull.—**Unintelligibility**, un-in-tel'i-ji-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being not intelligible.—**Unintelligible**, un-in-tel'i-ji-bl, *a.* Not intelligible; not capable of being understood; meaningless.—**Unintelligibly**, un-in-tel'i-ji-bli, *adv.* In an unintelligible manner.

Unintentional, un-in-ten'shon-al, *a.* Not intentional; done or happening without design.—**Unintentionally**, un-in-ten'shon-al-li, *adv.* Without design or purpose.

Uninterested, un-in'ter-es-ted, *a.* Not interested; not personally concerned; not having the mind or feelings engaged.—**Uninteresting**, un-in'ter-es-ting, *a.* Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions.

Uninterrupted, un-in'ter-rup"ted, *a.* Not interrupted; uninterrupted; incessant.—**Uninterruptedly**, un-in'ter-rup"ted-li, *adv.* Without interruption.

Uninvited, un-in-vī'ted, *a.* Not having received an invitation; unbidden.

Union, ūn'yon, *n.* [Fr. *union*, from L. *unio*, *unionis*, oneness, unity, later a union, from *unus*, one (seen also in *unus*, *unity*, *unique*, *universal*, &c.); allied to E. *one*. ONE.] The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body; the state of being united; junction; coalition; concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest; that which is formed by a combination of individual things or persons; a combination; a confederation; a confederacy; two or more parishes united into one whole for better administration of the poor-laws; a permanent combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade; a trades-union; a joint, screw, &c., uniting parts of machinery, or the like; a kind of coupling; a mixed fabric of cotton, flax, jute, silk, wool, &c.—*The union or union flag* of Britain, the national banner of the United Kingdom, formed by the union of the cross of St. George (red on a white ground), the diagonal cross or saltire of St. Andrew (white on a blue ground), and the saltire of St. Patrick (red on a white ground); used alone, or in the upper inner corner of another flag.—**Unionism**, ūn'yon-ism, *n.* Trades-unionism.—**Unionist**, ūn'yon-ist, *n.* One who promotes or advocates union; a trades-unionist.—**Union-jack**, *n.* A name often given without strict correctness to the union flag. JACK.

Uniparous, ū-nip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, *pario*, to bear.] Producing one at a birth; *bot.* having but one peduncle.

Uniped, ū'ni-ped, *n.* [L. *unus*, one, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal having only one foot.

Unipersonal, ū-ni-pèr'son-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, *persona*, a person.] Having but one person; existing in one person, as the Deity; *gram.* used only in one person: said chiefly of impersonal verbs.—**Unipersonalist**, ū-ni-pèr'son-al-ist, *n.* One who believes there is but a single person in the Deity.

Unipetalous, ū-ni-pet'a-lus, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and E. *petal*.] Having the corolla exhibiting one petal only.

Unipolar, ū-ni-pō'lēr, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, *polus*, a pole.] Having but one pole; capable of receiving only one kind of electricity.

Unique, ū-nēk', *a.* [Fr. *unique*, from L. *unicus*, from *unus*, one. UNION.] Without a like or equal; unmatched; unequalled; single in its kind of excellence.—**Uniquely**, ū-nēk'li, *adv.* so as to be unique.—**Uniqueness**, ū-nēk'nes, *n.*

Unisceptate, ū-ni-sep'tāt, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, *septum*, a partition.] *Bot.* having but one septum or partition.

Unisérial, ū-ni-sē'ri-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, *series*, a row.] Having only one row or series.

Unisexual, ū-ni-sek'sū-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, *sexus*, a sex.] Having one sex only; *bot.* applied to plants having separate male and female flowers.

Unison, ū'ni-son, *n.* [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound. UNION, SOUND.] *Mus.* the state of sounding at the same pitch; the combination of two or more sounds equal in pitch, or at one or more octaves apart; hence, accordance; harmony. — **Unisonance**, ū-nis'ō-nans, *n.* Accordance of sounds; unison.—**Unisonant**, **Unisonous**, ū-nis'ō-nant, ū-nis'ō-nus, *a.* Being in unison; concordant.

Unit, ū'nit, *n.* [L. *unitas*, unity, from *unus*, one. UNION.] A single thing or person regarded as having oneness for the main attribute; a single one of a number; an individual; *arith.* one, the *least* whole number; *math.* and *physics*, any known determinate quantity by the constant repetition of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured (as a foot-pound, a gramme, a dyne).

Unitarian, ū-ni-tā'ri-an, *n.* [From L. *unitas*, unity, from *unus*, one. UNION.] One who ascribes divinity to God the Father only; one of a religious sect distinguished by the denial of the received doctrine of the Trinity; also, a monotheist.—*a.* Pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines. — **Unitarianism**, ū-ni-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.

Unite, ū-nīt', *v.t.*—*united*, *uniting*, [L. *unio*, *unitum*, from *unus*, one. UNION.] To combine or conjoin, so as to form one; to incorporate in one; to associate by some bond, legal or other; to join in interest, affection, or the like; to ally; to couple; to cause to adhere; to attach.—*v.i.* To become one; to become incorporated; to coalesce; to commingle; to join in an act; to concur. — **Unitable**, ū-nī'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being united.—**United**, ū-nī'ted, *p.* and *a.* Joined or combined; made one.—*United Brethren*, a religious community commonly called Moravians. MORAV'IAN. —*United Presbyterians*, the Presbyterian church formed in Scotland by the union in 1847 of certain bodies who had seceded from the Established Church.—**Unitedly**, ū-ni'ted-li, *adv.* In a united manner; jointly; amicably. — **Uniter**, ū-nī'tēr, *n.* The person or thing that unites.—**Unitive**, ū'ni-tiv, *a.* Having the power of uniting.

Unity, ū'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *unitas*, from *unus*, one. UNION.] The property of being one; oneness; concord; agreement; oneness of sentiment, affection, and the like; the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved in literary compositions; *math.* any definite quantity taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation. —*The unities* (of *time*, *place*, and *action*), formerly deemed essential to a classical drama, demanded that there should be no shifting of the scene from place to place, that the whole series of events should be such as might occur within the space of a single day, and that nothing should be admitted irrelevant to the development of the single plot.

Univalent, ū-niv'a-lent, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *valere*, to be worth.] Monatomic.

Univalve, ū'ni-valv, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and E. *valve*.] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.—*n.* A shell having one valve only; a mollusc with a shell composed of a single piece, usually of a conical and spiral form. — **Univalved**, **Univalvular**, ū'ni-valvd, ū-ni-val'vū-lēr, *a.* Having one valve only; univalve.

Universal, ū-ni-vēr'sal, *a.* [L. *universalis*, from *universus*, universal, lit. turned into one—*unus*, one, and *versus*, turned. UNION, VERSE.] Extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space; pervading all or the whole; all-embracing; all-reaching; total; whole; comprising all the particulars. — *Universal church*, the church of God throughout the universe.—*Universal joint.* JOINT.—*Universal proposition*, *logic*, one in which the subject is taken in its widest extent and the predicate applies to everything which the subject can denote.—*n.* A general notion or idea; a predicable; a universal proposition. — **Universalism**, ū-ni-vēr'sal-izm, *n.* *Theol.* the doctrine of the Universalists.—**Universalist**, ū-ni-vēr'sal-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will finally be saved, in opposition to the doctrine of eternal punishment.—**Universality**, ū'ni-vēr-sal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being universal.—**Universally**, ū-ni-vēr'sal-li, *adv.* In a universal manner; with extension to the whole; without exception.—**Universe**, ū'ni-vērs, *n.* [L. *universum*, the universe, neut. of the adj. *universus*.] The general system of things; all created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the world. ∴ *World* properly signifies this globe and everything inhabiting it. *Universe* designates the entire mass of worlds, with everything associated with them.—**University**, ū-ni-vēr'si-ti, *n.* [L. *universitas*, the whole of anything; the universe; later, an association, corporation, company, &c.] An establishment or corporation for the purposes of instruction in all or some of the most important branches of science and literature, and having the power of conferring certain honorary dignities, termed *degrees*, in several faculties, as arts, medicine, law, and theology.

Universology, ū'ni-vēr-sol"o-ji, *n.* [L. *universum*, the universe, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science of the universe; a science covering the whole ground of philosophy and the sciences in their general aspects.—**Universological**, ū-ni-vēr'sō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to universology.

Univocal, ū-niv'ō-kal, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, a word.] Having one meaning only; not equivocal; having unison of sounds.—*n.* A word having only one meaning.—**Univocally**, ū-niv'ō-kal-li, *adv.* In one sense; not equivocally.

Unjointed, un-join'ted, *p.* and *a.* Having no joints; disconnected; incoherent.

Unjust, un-just', *a.* Not just; not acting according to law and justice; contrary to justice and right. — **Unjustly**, un-just'li, *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully.

Unjustifiable, un-jus'ti-fī"a-bl, *a.* Not justifiable; not to be vindicated or defended. —**Unjustifiably**, un-jus'ti-fī"a-bli, *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified.

Unkempt, un-kemt', *a.* Uncombed; hence, rough; unpolished. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Unkennel, un-ken'el, *v.t.* To drive or force from a kennel; to rouse from secrecy or a close retreat.

Unkind, un-kīnd', *a.* Wanting in kindness, affection, or the like; harsh; cruel.—**Unkindliness**, un-kīnd'li-nes, *n.* Unkindly conduct. — **Unkindly**, un-kīnd'li, *a.* Unkind; ungracious. — *adv.* In an unkind manner; without kindness or affection; harshly.—**Unkindness**, un-kīnd'nes, *n.* The quality of being unkind; want of kindness or affection; unkind conduct; an unkind act.

Unknit, un-nit', *v.t.* To separate so as to be no longer knit; to smooth out (the brow).

Unknowable, un-nō'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being known or discovered.—**Unknowing**, un-nō'ing, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant.—**Unknowingly**, un-nō'ing-li, *adv.* Without knowledge or design.—**Unknown**, un-nōn', *a.* Not known; not discovered or found out; not ascertained; often used adverbially in the phrase *unknown to*—without the knowledge of (he did it *unknown to* me).

Unlace, un-lās', *v.t.* To loose the lacing of; fastening of; to unfasten by untying the lace of.

Unlade, un-lād', *v.t.* To take out the cargo of; to remove, as a load; to discharge.

Unlamented, un-la-men'ted, *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored.

Unlatch, un-lach', *v.t.* To open by lifting the latch.

Unlawful, un-lā'ful, *a.* Contrary to law; illegal; begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.—**Unlawfully**, un-lā'ful-li, *adv.* In an unlawful manner; illegally; illegitimately.—**Unlawfulness**, un-lā'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being unlawful; illegality.

Unlearn, un-lērn', *v.t.* To divest one's self of the acquired knowledge of; to forget the knowledge of.—**Unlearned**, un-lēr'ned, *a.* Not learned or erudite; ignorant; illiterate; inexperienced. — *a.* (un-lērnd') Not made known by study; not known.

Unleash, un-lēsh', *v.t.* To free from a leash; to let go.

Unleavened, un-lev'nd, *a.* Not leavened; not raised by leaven or yeast.

Unless, un-les', *conj.* [For *on less* (than) the older forms being *onlesse*, *onlesse*—on lower terms, on any lower condition.] If it be not that; if . . . not; supposing that . . . not; except; excepting. By ellipsis of a verb *unless* may have the force of a preposition—except, but for.

Unlettered, un-let'ērd, *a.* **Unlearned**; untaught; ignorant.

Unlicensed, un-lī'senst, *a.* Not having a license or legal permission; done or undertaken without due license.

Unlike, un-lik', *a.* Not like; having no resemblance. — *Unlike quantities*, *math.* quantities expressed by different letters or by the same letters with different powers. —*Unlike signs*, the signs plus (+) and minus (−). — **Unlikelihood**, **Unlikeliness**, un-lik'li-hud, un-lik'li-nes, *n.* The state of being unlikely; improbability. — **Unlikely**, un-lik'li, *a.* Such as cannot be reasonably expected; improbable; not holding out a prospect of success; likely to fail; unpromising.—**Unlikeness**, un-lik'nes, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilarity.

Unlimber, un-lim'bēr, *v.t.* To take off the limbers (to unlimber the guns).

Unlimited, un-lim'i-ted, *a.* Not limited; boundless; indefinite; unconfined; not restrained.

Unlink, un-lingk', *v.t.* To separate the links of; to loose, as something fastened by a link.

Unload, un-lōd', *v.t.* To take the load from; to discharge or disburden; to remove from a vessel or vehicle; *fig.* to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome; to withdraw the charge from (to unload a gun).

Unlock, un-lok', *v.t.* To unfasten something which has been locked; to open, in general; to lay open.

Unlooked-for, un-lōkt'for, *a.* Not looked for; not expected; not foreseen.

Unloose, un-lōs', *v.t.* To loose; to untie; to undo; to set free from hold or fastening; to set at liberty.

Unlovely, un-luv'li, *a.* Not lovely; tending rather to repel; not beautiful or attractive.

Unlucky, un-luk'i, *a.* Not lucky or fortunate; not successful in one's undertaking; resulting in failure, disaster, or misfortune; ill-omened; inauspicious.—**Unluckily**, un-luk'i-li, *adv.* In an unlucky manner; unfortunately; by ill luck.—**Unluckiness**, un-luk'i-nes, *n.* The state of being unlucky; ill fortune.

Unmaidenly, un-mā'dn-li, *a.* Not becoming a maiden; wanting maidenly modesty.

Unmake, un-māk', *v.t.* To destroy the essential form and qualities of; to cause to cease to exist.—**Unmade**, un-mād', *p.* and *a.*

Unman, un-man', *v.t.* To deprive of the character or qualities of a man; to deprive of manly courage and fortitude; to dishearten; to overpower with womanish weakness; to quite unnerve. — **Unmanly**, un-man'li, *a.* Not manly, or the reverse of manly; effeminate; womanish; childish; unbecoming in a man; cowardly. — **Unmanliness**, un-man'li-nes, *n.* State of being

ing unmanly; effeminacy.—**Unmanned**, un-mand', *p.* and *a.* Deprived of the qualities of a man; rendered effeminate or weak.

Unmanageable, un-man'aj-a-bl, *a.* Not manageable; not easily restrained or directed; not controllable; beyond control.

Unmannerly, un-man'ér-li, *a.* Not mannerly; not having good manners; rude; ill-bred.—**Unmannerliness**, un-man'ér-li-nes, *n.* Want of good manners; rudeness of behaviour.

Unmanufactured, un-man'ú-fak"túrd, *a.* Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use.

Unmarketable, un-mär'ket-a-bl, *a.* Not fit for the market; not saleable.

Unmask, un-mask', *v.t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open to view.—*v.i.* To put off a mask.

Unmatched, un-macht', *a.* Matchless; having no equal.

Unmeaning, un-mén'ing, *a.* Having no meaning or signification; mindless; senseless.

Unmeasured, un-mesh'úrd, *a.* Not measured; plentiful beyond measure; immense; infinite; excessive; immoderate.

Unmeet, un-mét', *a.* Not meet or fit; not worthy or suitable.—**Unmeetly**, un-mét'li, *adv.* Not fitly; not suitably.—**Unmeetness**, un-mét'nes, *n.*

Unmelodious, un-me-lō'di-us, *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh.

Unmentionable, un-men'shon-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being mentioned; unfit for being mentioned or noticed.—*n. pl.* Trousers, as a piece of dress not to be mentioned in polite circles. [Colloq. and humorous.]

Unmerciful, un-mer'si-ful, *a.* Not merciful; cruel; inhuman; merciless; unconscionable.—**Unmercifully**, un-mér'si-ful-li, *adv.* In an unmerciful manner; cruelly.—**Unmercifulness**, un-mér'si-ful-nes, *n.*

Unmerited, un-mer'i-ted, *a.* Not merited or deserved; obtained without service or equivalent; not deserved through wrong-doing.

Unmindful, un-mind'ful, *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; regardless.—**Unmindfully**, un-mind'ful-li, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly.—**Unmindfulness**, un-mind'ful-nes, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention.

Unmistakable, **Unmistakeable**, un-mis-tak'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident.

Unmitigable, un-mit'i-ga-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened.—**Unmitigated**, un-mit'i-gā-ted, *a.* Not mitigated; not softened or toned down; perfect in badness; having no redeeming feature (an *unmitigated* scoundrel).

Unmixed, **Unmixt**, un-mikst', *a.* Not mixed; pure; unadulterated; unalloyed.

Unmolested, un-mō-les'ted, *a.* Not molested or disturbed; free from disturbance.

Unmoor, un-mör', *v.t.* *Naut.* to loose from anchorage or moorings.

Unmotherly, un-muvn'ér-li, *a.* Not resembling or not becoming a mother.

Unmoved, un-mövd', *a.* Not moved; not changed in place; not changed in purpose or resolution; unshaken; firm; not touched by passion or emotion; calm; cool.

Unmuffle, un-muf'l, *v.t.* To uncover by removing what muffles or conceals.

Unmurmuring, un-mér'mér-ing, *a.* Not murmuring or given to murmur; uncomplaining.

Unmusical, un-mū'zi-kal, *a.* Not musical; not melodious.

Unmutilated, un-mū'ti-lā-ted, *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.

Unmuzzle, un-muz'l, *v.t.* To remove a muzzle from; to free from restraint.

Unnameable, un-nām'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being named; indescribable.—**Unnamed**, un-nāmd', *a.* Not having received a name; not mentioned.

Unnatural, un-nat'ū-ral, *a.* Not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings; acting without the affections of our common nature; not representing nature; forced; affected; artificial.—**Unnaturally**, un-nat'ū-ral-li, *adv.* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to natural feelings and sentiments.—**Unnaturalness**, un-nat'ū-ral-nes, *n.*

Unnavigable, un-nav'i-ga-bl, *a.* Incapable of being navigated.

Unnecessary, un-nes'es-sa-ri, *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case.—**Unnecessarily**, un-nes'es-sa-ri-li, *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; needlessly.—**Unnecessariness**, un-nes'es-sa-ri-nes, *n.* Needlessness.

Unneighbourly, un-nā'ber-li, *a.* Not neighbourly; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour; not kind and friendly.

Unnerve, un-nérv', *v.t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to enfeeble; to deprive of coolness or composure of mind.

Unnoted, un-nō'ted, *a.* Not noted; not observed; not heeded or regarded.

Unnoticed, un-nō'tist, *a.* Not observed; not regarded; not treated with the usual marks of respect.

Unnumbered, un-num'bérd, *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous.

Unobjectionable, un-ob-jek'shon-a-bl, *a.* Not liable to objection; incapable of being condemned as faulty, false, or improper; unexceptionable.

Unobscured, un-ob-skūrd', *a.* Not obscured; not darkened or overcast.

Unobservable, un-ob-sér'va-bl, *a.* Not observable; not discoverable.—**Unobservant**, **Unobserving**, un-ob-sér'vant, un-ob-sér'ving, *a.* Not observant; not attentive; heedless.—**Unobserved**, un-ob-sérvd', *a.* Not observed, noticed, or regarded; not heeded.—**Unobservedly**, un-ob-sér'ved-li, *adv.* Without being observed.

Unobstructed, un-ob-struk'ted, *a.* Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; not hindered.

Unobtrusive, un-ob-trū'siv, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.—**Unobtrusively**, un-ob-trū'siv-li, *adv.* Not forwardly.

Unoccupied, un-ok'ū-pīd, *a.* Not occupied; not possessed; not employed or taken up in business or otherwise.

Unoffending, un-of-fen'ding, *a.* Not giving offence; harmless; innocent; inoffensive.

Unofficial, un-of-fish'al, *a.* Not official; inofficial.

Unopposed, un-op-pōzd', *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction or opposition.

Unorganized, un-or'gan-īzd, *a.* Not organized; inorganic.

Unorthodox, un-or'tho-doks, *a.* Heterodox; heretical.

Unostentatious, un-os'ten-tā"shus, *a.* Not ostentatious; not making show and parade; modest; not glaring or showy.—**Unostentatiously**, un-os'ten-tā"shus-li, *adv.* Without show or ostentation.

Unowned, un-ōnd', *a.* Having no known owner; not acknowledged as one's own.

Unpack, un-pak', *v.t.* To take from a package, to remove a wrapper from; to unload.

Unpaid, un-pād', *a.* Not paid; not discharged, as a debt; not having received what is due; not receiving a salary or wages.—*Unpaid for*, not paid for; taken on credit.

Unpalatable, un-pal'a-ta-bl, *a.* Not palatable; disgusting to the taste; not such as to be relished; disagreeable to the feelings.

Unparagoned, un-par'a-gond, *a.* Unequalled; matchless.

Unparalleled, un-par'a-leld, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequalled; matchless; such that nothing similar was ever seen.

Unpardonable, un-pär'dn-a-bl, *a.* Not to be forgiven; incapable of being pardoned.

Unparliamentary, un-pär'li-men"ta-ri, *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament; not such as can be uttered or uttered in parliament.

Unpathed, un-pāthd', *a.* Not trodden; trackless.

Unpatriotic, un-pā'tri-ot"ik, *a.* Not patriotic.

Unpatronized, un-pat'ron-īzd, *a.* Not having a patron; not supported by friends.

Unpaved, un-pāvd', *a.* Not paved; having no pavement.

Unpensioned, un-pen'shond, *a.* Not pensioned; not having a pension.

Unpeople, un-pē'pl, *v.t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople.

Unperceivable, un-pér-sē'va-bl, *a.* Incapable of being perceived; not perceptible.

Unperformed, un-pér-formd', *a.* Not performed; not done; not fulfilled.

Unperturbed, un-per-térbd', *a.* Not perturbed; not disturbed.

Unperverted, un-pér-vér'ted, *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.

Unphilosophic, **Unphilosophical**, un-fil'ō-sof'ik, un-fil'ō-sof'i-kal, *a.* Not philosophic; the reverse of philosophic; not according to the principles of sound philosophy.

Unpin, un-pin', *v.t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten or undo what is held together by a pin or pins.

Unpitied, un-pit'id, *a.* Not pitied; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.—**Unpitying**, un-pit'i-ing, *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion.

Unplagued, un-plāgd', *a.* Not plagued, harassed, or tormented.

Unplanted, un-plan'ted, *a.* Not planted; of spontaneous growth.

Unpleasant, un-ples'ant, *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable.—**Unpleasantly**, un-ples'ant-li, *adv.* In a manner not pleasing.—**Unpleasantness**, un-ples'ant-nes, *n.* Disagreeableness.—**Unpleasing**, un-plē'zing, *a.* Unpleasant; offensive; disagreeable.—**Unpleasingly**, un-plē'zing-li, *adv.*

Unpliable, **Unpliant**, un-pli'a-bl, un-pli'ant, *a.* Not pliable; not easily bent; not readily yielding the will.

Unplumbed, un-plumd', *a.* Not plumbed or measured by a plumb-line; unfathomed.

Unpoetic, **Unpoetical**, un-pō-et'ik, un-pō-et'i-kal, *a.* Not poetical; not having poetical qualities; not proper to or becoming a poet.—**Unpoetically**, un-pō-et'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an unpoetic manner.

Unpolished, un-pol'isht, *a.* Not polished; not made smooth or bright by rubbing; not refined in manners; rude; plain.

Unpolite, un-pō-lit', *a.* Not polite; uncivil; rude.—**Unpolitely**, un-pō-lit'li, *adv.* In an uncivil manner.

Unpolluted, un-pol-lū'ted, *a.* Not polluted or defiled; pure.

Unpopular, un-pop'ū-lér, *a.* Not popular; not having the public favour.—**Unpopularity**, un-pop'ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being unpopular.—**Unpopularly**, un-pop'ū-lér-li, *adv.* Not popularly.

Unpractical, un-prak'ti-kal, *a.* Not practical; impractical.

Unpractised, un-prak'tist, *a.* Not having been taught by practice; raw; unskilful.

Unprecedented, un-pres'é-den-ted, *a.* Having no precedent; not matched by any other instance; unexampled.—**Unprecedentedly**, un-pres'é-den-ted-li, *adv.* Without precedent; exceptionally.

Unprejudiced, un-prej'ū-dist, *a.* Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; unbiassed; impartial.

Unpremeditated, un-pré-med'i-tā-ted, *a.* Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind; not previously purposed or intended; not done by design.

Unprepared, un-pré-pārd', *a.* Not prepared; not fitted or made suitable or ready; not brought into a right or suitable condition in view of a future event, contingency, danger, or the like.—**Unpreparedly**, un-pré-pā'red-li, *a.* Without due preparation.—**Unpreparedness**, un-pré-pā'red-nes, *n.*

Unprepossessed, un-pré'pos-sest", *a.* Not biassed by previous opinions; not prejudiced.—**Unprepossessing**, un-pré'pos-ses"ing, *a.* Not having a prepossessing or winning appearance; not attractive or engaging.

Unpresentable, un-pré-sen'ta-bl, *a.* Not fit for being presented to company or society.

Unpresuming, un-pré-zū'ming, *a.* Not presuming; modest; humble.—**Unpresumptuous**, un-pré-zum'tū-us, *a.* Not presumptuous.

Unpretending, un-pré-ten'ding, *a.* Not pretending to any distinction; making no pretensions to superiority; unassuming.

Unprincipled, un-prin'si-pld, *a.* Not having settled principles; destitute of virtue; profligate; immoral; iniquitous; wicked.

Unprivileged, un-priv'i-lejd, *a.* Not enjoying a particular privilege or immunity.

Unproductive, un-prō-duk'tiv, *a.* Not productive; not producing large crops, not making profitable returns for labour; not producing profit or interest; not producing articles for consumption or distribution; not producing any effect. — **Unproductiveness**, un-prō-duk'tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being unproductive.

Unprofessional, un-prō-fesh'on-al, *a.* Not pertaining to one's profession; contrary to the rules or usages of a profession; not belonging to a profession.

Unprofitable, un-prof'i-ta-bl, *a.* Not profitable; bringing no profit; serving no useful end; useless; profitless.—**Unprofitableness**, un-prof'i-ta-bl-nes, *n.* Uselessness.—**Unprofitably**, un-prof'i-ta-bli, *adv.* Without profit, advantage, or use; to no good purpose.

Unprohibited, un-prō-hib'i-ted, *a.* Not forbidden; lawful.

Unprolific, un-prō-lif'ik, *a.* Barren; not producing young or fruit.

Unpromising, un-prom'is-ing, *a.* Not affording a favourable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c.—**Unpromisingly**, un-prom'is-ing-li, *adv.*

Unpronounceable, un-prō-noun'sa-bl, *a.* Incapable of being pronounced; unfit for being named; unmentionable.

Unpropitious, un-prō-pish'us, *a.* Not propitious or favourable; inauspicious.

Unprosperous, un-pros'per-us, *a.* Not attended with success; unfortunate. — **Unprosperously**, un-pros'per-us-li, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.

Unprotected, un-prō-tek'ted, *a.* Not protected or defended; without protector or guardian.

Unproved, un-prūvd', *a.* Not tested or known by trial; not established as true by proof.

Unprovided, un-prō-vī'ded, *a.* Not provided; not supplied.

Unprovoked, un-prō-vōkt', *a.* Not provoked; not proceeding from provocation or just cause.

Unpublished, un-pub'lisht, *a.* Not made public; not published or issued from the press to the public, as a manuscript or book.

Unpunctual, un-pungk'tū-al, *a.* Not punctual; not exact as to time.

Unpunished, un-pun'isht, *a.* Suffered to pass with impunity.

Unpurchased, un-per'chast, *a.* Not bought.

Unqualified, un-kwol'i-fid, *a.* Not having the requisite qualifications; without sufficient talents, abilities, or accomplishments; not legally competent to act; not having passed the necessary examinations and received a diploma or license; not modified by conditions or exceptions (*unqualified* praise).

Unquenchable, un-kwensh'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being quenched, extinguished, or the like.—**Unquenchably**, un-kwensh'a-bli, *adv.* In an unquenchable manner.

Unquestionable, un-kwes'tyun-a-bl, *a.* Not to be doubted or called in question; indubitable; certain.—**Unquestionably**, un-kwes'tyun-a-bli, *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably. — **Unquestioned**, un-kwes'tyund, *a.* Not called in question; not doubted; not interrogated.

Unquiet, un-kwī'et, *a.* Not calm or tranquil; restless; agitated; disturbed.—**Unquietly**, un-kwī'et-li, *adv.* In an unquiet manner; in an agitated state.—**Unquietness**, un-kwī'et-nes, *n.* Agitation; uneasiness; restlessness.

Unravel, un-rav'el, *v.t.* To disentangle; to disengage or separate; to clear from complication or difficulty; to unriddle; to unfold or bring to a denouement, as the plot or intrigue of a play.—*v.i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.

Unread, un-red', *a.* Not perused; not instructed by books. — **Unreadable**, un-rē'da-bl, *a.* Incapable of being read or deciphered; illegible; not worth reading; so dull or ill-written as to repel readers.

Unready, un-red'i, *a.* Not prepared; not fit; not prompt. — **Unreadiness**, un-red'i-nes, *n.* Want of promptness or of preparation.

Unreal, un-rē'al, *a.* Not real; not substantial; having appearance only.—**Unreality**, un-rē-al'i-ti, *n.* Want of real existence; that which has no reality.

Unreason, un-rē'zn, *n.* Want of reason; folly; absurdity.—**Unreasonable**, un-rē'zn-a-bl, *a.* Not agreeable to reason; not guided by reason; exceeding the bounds of reason; exorbitant; immoderate; unconscionable.—**Unreasonableness**, un-rē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unreasonable.—**Unreasonably**, un-rē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* In an unreasonable manner; excessively; immoderately. — **Unreasoning**, un-rē'zn-ing, *a.* Not having reasoning faculties; characterized by want of reason; not taking a reasonable view.

Unreckoned, un-rek'nd, *a.* Not computed, counted, or summed up.

Unreclaimed, un-rē-klāmd', *a.* Not brought to a domestic state; not tamed; not brought into tillage; not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue.

Unrecognizable, un-rek'og-nī"za-bl, *a.* Incapable of being recognized; irrecognizable.

Unrecommended, un-rek'om-men"ded, *a.* Not favourably mentioned.

Unrecompensed, un-rek'om-penst, *a.* Not rewarded or requited.

Unreconciled, un-rek'on-sild, *a.* Not reconciled; not made consistent; not restored to friendship or favour; still at enmity.

Unrecorded, un-rē-kor'ded, *a.* Not recorded or registered; not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

Unredeemed, un-rē-dēmd', *a.* Not redeemed; not ransomed; not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money (*unredeemed* bills); not having any countervailing quality; unmitigated.

Unredressed, un-rē-drest', *a.* Not redressed; not having received redress; not removed or reformed.

Unrefined, un-rē-fīnd', *a.* Not purified; not polished in manners, taste, or the like.

Unreformed, un-rē-formd', *a.* Not reclaimed from vice; not corrected or amended.

Unregarded, un-rē-gär'ded, *a.* Not heeded; neglected; slighted.

Unregeneracy, un-rē-jen'ér-a-si, *n.* State of being unregenerate. — **Unregenerate**, **Unregenerated**, un-rē-jen'ér-āt, un-rē-jen'ér-ā-ted, *a.* Not regenerated or renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God.

Unregistered, un-rej'is-terd, *a.* Not entered in a register.

Unrelated, un-rē-lā'ted, *a.* Not connected by blood or affinity; having no connection of any kind.

Unrelenting, un-rē-len'ting, *a.* Not becoming lenient, gentle, or merciful; relentless; hard; pitiless.

Unreliable, un-rē-lī'a-bl, *a.* Not reliable; not to be relied or depended on.—**Unreliableness**, un-rē-lī'a-bl-nes, *n.* The character of being unreliable.

Unrelieved, un-rē-lēvd', *a.* Not eased or delivered from pain; not succoured; not delivered from distress; not released from duty.

Unremembered, un-rē-mem'berd, *a.* Forgotten.

Unremitted, un-rē-mit'ed, *a.* Not remitted; not forgiven; not having a temporary relaxation.—**Unremitting**, un-rē-mit'ing, *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued.

Unremovable, un-rē-mū'va-bl, *a.* Fixed; irremovable; immovable.

Unrenewed, un-rē-nūd', *a.* Not made anew; not regenerated.

Unrepaid, un-rē-pād', *a.* Not compensated; not requited.

Unrepealed, un-rē-pēld', *a.* Not repealed, revoked, or abrogated; remaining in force.

Unrepentant, un-rē-pen'tant, *a.* Not penitent; not contrite for sin.—**Unrepented**, un-rē-pen'ted, *a.* Not repented of.

Unrepining, un-rē-pī'ning, *a.* Not peevishly murmuring or complaining.

Unrepresented, un-rep'rē-zen"ted, *a.* Not represented; not having a representative or person to act in one's stead; not yet put on the stage.

Unrequited, un-rē-kwī'ted, *a.* Not requited; not recompensed; not reciprocated.

Unreserved, un-rē-zérvd', *a.* Not reserved or restricted; not withheld in part; full; entire; open; frank; concealing nothing.—**Unreservedly**, un-rē-zér'ved-li, *adv.* Without limitation or reservation; frankly; without concealment. — **Unreservedness**, un-rē-zér'ved-nes, *n.*

Unresisted, un-rē-zis'ted, *a.* Not resisted or opposed.—**Unresisting**, un-rē-zis'ting, *a.* Not making resistance; submissive.

Unresolved, un-rē-zolvd', *a.* Not determined; not solved; not cleared.

Unrest, un-rest', *n.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; uneasiness; unhappiness. — **Unresting**, un-res'ting, *a.* Never resting or ceasing; continually in motion.

Unrestored, un-rē-stōrd', *a.* Not given back; not restored to a former and better state.

Unrestrained, un-rē-strānd', *a.* Not restrained or controlled; not limited; uncontrolled; licentious; loose.—**Unrestraint**, un-rē-strānt', *n.* Freedom from restraint.

Unrestricted, un-rē-strik'ted, *a.* Without restriction; not limited or confined.

Unrevenged, un-rē-venjd', *a.* Not having obtained revenge; not having taken vengeance; remaining without vengeance taken.

Unrewarded, un-rē-war'ded, *a.* Not having received a reward; not compensated by reward bestowed; unrequited.

Unriddle, un-rid'l, *v.t.* To solve or explain; to interpret.

Unrighteous, un-rit'yus, *a.* Not righteous; not just; wicked; not honest and upright; of persons or things.—**Unrighteously**, un-rit'yus-li, *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly.—**Unrighteousness**, un-rit'yus-nes, *n.* Injustice; a violation of the principles of justice and equity; wickedness.

Unripe, un-rīp', *a.* Not ripe; not mature; not fully prepared; not completed.—**Unripeness**, un-rīp'nes, *n.* Want of ripeness; immaturity.

Unrivalled, un-rī'vald, *a.* Having no rival or equal; peerless; incomparable.

Unrobe, un-rōb', *v.t.* To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe.

Unroll, un-rōl', *v.t.* To open out, as something rolled or convolved; to lay open or display.—*v.i.* To unfold; to uncoil.

Unromantic, un-rō-man'tik, *a.* Not romantic; not given to romantic fancies; having nothing of romance connected with it.

Unroof, un-rūf', *v.t.* To strip off the roof or roofs of.

Unroot, un-rōt', *v.t.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Unruffled, un-ruf'ld, *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed.

Unruly, un-rō'li, *a.* [From O.E. unreo, unrect, from un, not, and O.E. reo, ro, rest, quietness (with term. -ly), from A. Sax. rōw, Icel. rō, D. roe, G. ruhe, rest. *Rule* has influenced the meaning.] Disregarding restraint; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; ungovernable; disorderly.—**Unruliness**, un-rō'li-nes, *n.* Disregard of restraint; turbulence.

Unsaddle, un-sad'l, *v.t.* To take the saddle from.

Unsafe, un-sāf', *a.* Not affording or accompanied by complete safety; not free from danger; perilous; hazardous. **Unsafely**, un-sāf'li, *adv.* Not without danger.

Unsaid, un-sed', *a.* Not spoken; not uttered.

Unsaintly, un-sānt'li, *a.* Not like a saint; unholy.

Unsaleable, un-sā'la-bl, *a.* Not saleable; not meeting a ready sale; that cannot find a purchaser.

Unsanctified, un-sangk'ti-fid, *a.* Unholy; profane; wicked; not consecrated.

Unsatisfactory, un-sat'is-fak"to-ri, *a.* Not satisfactory; not satisfying; not giving satisfaction.—**Unsatisfactoriness**, un-sat'is-fak"to-ri-nes, *n.*—**Unsatisfied**, un-sat'is-fid, *a.* Not having enough; not gratified to the full; not content; not pleased; not convinced or fully persuaded; unpaid.—**Unsatisfying**, un-sat'is-fī-ing, *a.* Not affording full gratification; not convincing the mind.

Unsavoury, un-sā'vér-i, *a.* Not savoury; tasteless; insipid; disagreeable to the taste or smell; unpleasing; offensive. — **Unsavourily**, un-sā'vér-i-li, *adv.* — **Unsavouriness**, un-sā'vér-i-nes, *n.*

Unray, un-ā', *v.t.* To recant or recall after having been said; to retract; to take back.

Unscathed, un-skāthd', *a.* Not scathed or injured; without scathe; uninjured.

Unschooled, un-skōōl', *a.* Not schooled; not taught; illiterate.

Unscrew, un-skrō', *v.t.* To draw the screws from; to unfasten by screwing back.

Unscriptural, un-skrip'tu-ral, *a.* Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of the Word of God.—**Unscripturally**, un-skrip'tū-ral-li, *adv.* In a manner not according with the Scriptures.

Unscrupulous, un-skrō'pū-lus, *a.* Having no scruples; regardless of principle.—**Unscrupulously**, un-skrō'pū-lus-li, *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner.—**Unscrupulousness**, un-skrō'pū-lus-nes, *n.* Want of scrupulousness.

Unseal, un-sēl', *v.t.* To open after having been sealed.—**Unsealed**, un-sēld', *p.* and *a.* Not stamped with a seal; not ratified or sanctioned.

Unsearchable, un-sēr'cha-bl, *a.* Incapable of being discovered by search; inscrutable; mysterious. — **Unsearchableness**, un-sēr'cha-bl-nes, *n.*

Unseasonable, un-sē'zn-a-bl, *a.* Not seasonable; not agreeable to the time of the year; ill-timed; untimely; not suited to the time or occasion.—**Unseasonableness**, un-sē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being unseasonable. — **Unseasonably**, un-sē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* Not seasonably; not at the most suitable time.—**Unseasoned**, un-sē'znd, *a.* Not seasoned; not kept and made fit for use; not inured; not flavoured with seasoning.

Unseat, un-sēt', *v.t.* To remove from a seat; to throw from one's seat on horseback; to depose from a seat in the House of Commons.

Unseaworthy, un-sē-wēr'thi, *a.* Not fit for a voyage: said of ships not in a fit state to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage.—**Unseaworthiness**, un-sē-wēr'thi-nes, *n.*

Unseconded, un-sek'un-ded, *a.* Not supported; not assisted; without any one to second.

Unsectarian, un-sek-tā'ri-an, *a.* Not sectarian; not characterised by any of the peculiarities of a sect; not belonging to any one sect.

Unseeing, un-sē'ing, *a.* Wanting the power of vision; blind.

Unseemly, un-sēm'li, *a.* Not seemly; not becoming; indecorous; indecent.—*adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.—**Unseemliness**, un-sēm'li-nes, *n.* Unseemliness; indecency; indecorum.

Unseen, un-sēn', *a.* Not seen; invisible.—*The unseen*, that which is unseen; especially, the world of spirits; the hereafter.

Unselfish, un-sel'fish, *a.* Not selfish or unduly attached to one's own interest.

Unsent, un-sent', *a.* Not despatched; not transmitted.—*Unsent for*, not called to attend.

Unsentenced, un-sen'tenst, *a.* Not having received sentence.

Unsentimental, un-sen'ti-men"tal, *a.* Not apt to be swayed by sentiment; matter-of-fact.

Unserviceable, un-sēr'vis-a-bl, *a.* Not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless.

Unsettle, un-set'l, *v.t.* To change from a settled state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to disorder the mind of; to derange.—**Unsettled**, un-set'ld, *p.* and *a.* Not fixed in resolution; unsteady or wavering; disturbed or troubled; not calm or composed; having no fixed place of abode; apt to change one's abode or occupation; displaced from a fixed or permanent position; not adjusted; unpaid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants.—**Unsettledness**, un-set'ld-nes, *n.*

Unsex, un-seks', *v.t.* To deprive of the qualities of sex; to transform in respect to sex; usually, to deprive of the qualities of a woman.

Unshackle, un-shak'l, *v.t.* To unfetter; to set free from restraint.

Unshaken, un-shā'kn, *a.* Not shaken; not agitated; not moved in resolution; firm; steady.

Unshamed, un-shāmd', *a.* Not ashamed; not abashed.

Unshaped, **Unshapen**, un-shāpt', un-shā'pn, *a.* Shapeless; misshapen; deformed. — **Unshapely**, un-shāp'li, *a.* Ill formed.

Unsheathe, un-shēvh', *v.t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard.—*To unsheathe the sword*, often equivalent to to make war.

Unshed, un-shed', *a.* Not shed; not spilt.

Unshielded, un-shēl'ded, *a.* Not protected; exposed.

Unship, un-ship', *v.t.* To take out of a ship or other water craft; naut. to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted.

Unshod, un-shod', *a.* Having no shoes.

Unshorn, un-shōrn', *a.* Not sheared; not clipped.

Unshot, un-shot', *v.t.* To take or draw the shot or ball out of.—**Unshotted**, un-shot'ed, *a.* Not loaded with shot.

Unshrinking, un-shrin'king, *a.* Not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling.

Unshroud, un-shroud', *v.t.* To remove the shroud from; to uncover; to disclose.

Unsifted, un-sif'ted, *a.* Not separated by a sieve; not critically examined.

Unsightly, un-sīt'li, *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; repulsive; ugly; deformed.—**Unsightliness**, un-sīt'li-nes, *n.* Repulsiveness; deformity; ugliness.

Unsinking, un-sink'ing, *a.* Not subsiding; not failing.

Unsinning, un-sin'ning, *a.* Untainted with sin.

Unsisterly, un-sis'tēr-li, *a.* Not like or becoming a sister.

Unsized, un-sīzd', *a.* Not sized or stiffened; not made with size (*unsized* paper).

Unskilful, un-skil'ful, *a.* Not skilful; having no or little skill; wanting knowledge and dexterity.—**Unskilfully**, un-skil'ful-li, *adv.* Without skill or dexterity; clumsily. — **Unskilfulness**, un-skil'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being unskilful; want of skill. — **Unskilled**, un-skild', *a.* Destitute of skill or practical knowledge.—*Unskilled labour*, labour not requiring special skill or training; simple manual labour.

Unslaked, un-slākt', *a.* Not slaked or quenched; not mixed with water and so reduced to powder (*unslaked* lime).

Unsleeping, un-slēp'ing, *a.* Never sleeping; ever wakeful.

Unsling, un-sling', *v.t.* *Naut.* to release from slings.

Unsmirched, un-smircht', *a.* Not stained or soiled.

Unsociable, un-sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* Not sociable; not suitable for society; not inclined for society; not free in conversation; not companionable. — **Unsociableness**, **Unsociability**, un-sō'shi-a-bl-nes, un-sō'shi-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being unsociable.—**Unsocially**, un-sō'shi-a-bli, *adv.* —**Unsocial**, un-sō'shal, *a.* Not social; not adapted to society; not caring to mix with one's fellows.

Unsoiled, un-soild', *a.* Not soiled; unpolluted; pure.

Unsold, un-sōld', *a.* Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.

Unsolicited, un-sō-lis'i-ted, *a.* Not solicited; not applied to or petitioned; not asked for; not eagerly requested.

Unsolved, un-solvd', *a.* Not explained or cleared up.

Unsophisticated, un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted, *a.* Not sophisticated; not adulterated; unmixed; pure; in the natural and simple state; natural; void of the conventionalities or artificialities of polite society.

Unsought, un-sat', *a.* Not searched for; unasked for; unsolicited.

Unsound, un-sound', *a.* Not sound or healthy; corrupt; decayed; not solid, firm, or the like; not founded on truth or correct principles; not valid; erroneous; not orthodox.—**Unsoundly**, un-sound'li, *adv.* In an unsound manner. — **Unsoundness**, un-sound'nes, *n.* Want of soundness; want of strength or solidity; weakness; erroneousness; defectiveness.

Unsoured, un-sourd', *a.* Not made sour, morose, or crabbed.

Unsown, **Unsown**, un-sōd', un-sōn', *a.* Not sowed; not planted with seed; not scattered on land for growth; not propagated by seed scattered.

Unsparing, un-spā'ring, *a.* Not parsimonious; profuse; not merciful or forgiving; severe; rigorous in treatment.

Unspeakable, un-spē'ka-bl, *a.* Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable; ineffable. — **Unspeakably**, un-spē'ka-bli, *adv.* Unutterably.

Unspecified, un-spes'i-fīd, *a.* Not specified or particularly mentioned.

Unspent, un-spent', *a.* Not spent; not used or wasted; not exhausted.

Unspiritual, un-spir'i-tū-al, *a.* Carnal; worldly.

Unspoken, un-spō'kn, *a.* Not spoken or uttered.

Unspotted, un-spot'ed, *a.* Free from spots; free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; faultless; pure.

Unstable, un-stā'bl, *a.* Not stable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering. — **Unstableness**, un-stā'bl-nes, *n.* Instability.

Unsteady, un-sted', *a.* Not steady; not settled in judgment; volatile.—**Unsteadiness**, un-sted'nes, *n.*

Unstained, un-stānd', *a.* Not stained; not polluted, tarnished, or dishonoured.

Unstamped, un-stampt', *a.* Not having a stamp impressed or affixed (an *unstamped* receipt or letter).

Unsteady, un-sted'i, *a.* Not steady; shaking; staggering; reeling; wavering; fluctuating; not constant in mind; fickle; unsettled; not regular, equable, or uniform; varying.—**Unsteadily**, un-sted'i-li, *adv.* In an unsteady manner; without steadiness; waveringly; tottersingly; restlessly; inconsistently.—**Unsteadiness**, un-sted'i-nes, *n.* Want of firmness, fixedness, or stability; restlessness; inconstancy.

Unstinted, un-stin'ted, *a.* Not stinted; bestowed abundantly; rather profuse or lavish.

Unstop, un-stop', *v.t.* To free from a stopper, as a bottle or cask; to free from obstruction.

Unstormed, un-stormd', *a.* Not assaulted; not taken by assault.

Unstrained, un-strānd', *a.* Not purified by straining; not forced; easy or natural.

Unstratified, un-strat'i-fīd, *a.* Not consisting of a series of strata or layers (as is the case with rocks deposited by water), but forming amorphous masses.

Unstring, un-string', *v.t.* To deprive of strings; to relax or untune the strings of; to take from a string; to relax the tension of; to loosen or relax (the nerves).—**Unstrung**, un-strung', *pp.* Deprived of strings; having the nerves shaken.

Unstudied, un-stud'id, *a.* Unstudied; not premeditated; not laboured; natural; ignorant; unskilled.

Unsubdued, un-sub-dūd', *a.* Not brought into subjection; not conquered.

Unsubstantial, un-sub-stan'shal, *a.* Not substantial or solid; not real; not having substance. — **Unsubstantiality**, un-sub-stan'shi-al"i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being unsubstantial; want of substance or reality.

Unsuccessful, un-suk-ses'ful, *a.* Not successful; having met with no success; not fortunate in the result or issue.—**Unsuccessfully**, un-suk-ses'ful-li, *adv.* Without success; unfortunately. — **Unsuccessfulness**, un-suk-ses'ful-nes, *n.*

Unsuitable, un-sū'ta-bl, *a.* Not suitable, fit, or adapted; unfit; improper.—**Unsuitableness**, un-sū'ta-bl-nes, *n.* Unfitness.—**Unsuitably**, un-sū'ta-bli, *adv.* Unfitly; inadequately.—**Unsuited**, un-sū'ted, *a.* Not suited or adapted; unfit.

Unsullied, un-sul'id, *a.* Not sullied; not stained or tarnished; free from imputation of evil; pure; stainless.

Unsung, un-sung', *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in song.

Unsupplied, un-sup-plīd', *a.* Not supplied; not provided; not furnished.

Unsupported, un-sup-pōr'ted, *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained; not countenanced; not aided.

Unsuppressed, un-sup-prest', *a.* Not suppressed; not subdued or put down.

Unsurpassable, un-sēr-pas'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded.—**Unsurpassed**, un-sēr-past', *a.* Not excelled, exceeded, or outdone.

Unsusceptible, un-sus-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Not susceptible; insusceptible.

Unsuspected, un-sus-pek'ted, *a.* Not suspected; not an object of suspicion.—**Unsuspecting**, un-sus-pek'ting, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion.—**Unsuspicious**, un-sus-pish'us, *a.* Not inclined to suspect or to imagine evil; unsuspecting.

Unswathe, un-swāvn', *v.t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage or bandages.

Unswayed, un-swād', *p.* and *a.* Not biassed or influenced.

Unswept, un-swept', *a.* Not swept; not cleaned by sweeping; not passed over by a sweeping motion.

Unswerving, un-swer'ving, *a.* Not deviating from any rule or standard; unwavering; firm.

Unsworn, un-swōrn', *a.* Not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath.

Unsymmetrical, un-sim-met'ri-kal, *a.* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.

Unsystematic, **Unsystematical**, un'sis-te-mat"ik, un'sis-te-mat"i-kal, *a.* Not systematic; wanting a proper system.

Untainted, un-tān'ted, *a.* Not tainted; not impregnated with foul matter; not putrescent; not sullied; unblemished.

Untaken, un-tā'kn, *a.* Not taken; not seized or captured.

Untamable, **Untameable**, un-tā'ma-bl, *a.* Not capable of being tamed.—**Untamed**, un-tāmd', *a.* Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not subdued or brought under control.

Untarnished, un-tar'nisht, *a.* Not soiled or tarnished; unstained; unblemished.

Untasted, un-tās'ted, *a.* Not tried by the taste, not experienced or enjoyed.

Untaught, un-tat'[illegible] Not instructed or educated; unlettered; unskilled; unschooled; not made the subject of teaching.

Untaxed, un-takst', *a.* Not charged with or liable to pay taxes; not charged with any fault.

Unteach, un-tēch', *v.t.* To cause to forget, disbelieve, or give up what has been taught.—**Unteachable**, un-tē'cha-bl, *a.* That cannot be taught; indocile.

Untempered, un-tem'pērd, *a.* Not tempered; not duly mixed; not regulated, moderated, or controlled.

Untenable, un-ten'a-bl, *a.* Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession; that cannot be maintained by argument; indefensible.

Untenantable, un-ten'an-ta-bl, *a.* Not capable of being tenanted; uninhabitable.—**Untenanted**, un-ten'an-ted, *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited.

Unthanked, un-thangkt', *a.* Not having received thanks; not repaid with acknowledgments.—**Unthankful**, un-thangk'ful, *a.* Ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.

Untheological, un-thē'ō-loj"i-kal, *a.* Not according to sound theology.

Unthinkable, un-thingk'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be made an object of thought, incogitable.—**Unthinking**, un-thingk'ing, *a.* Not heedful; inconsiderate; not indicating thought or reflection.—**Unthinkingly**, un-thingk'ing-li, *adv.* Without reflection; thoughtlessly.—**Unthought**, un-that', *a.* Not imagined or conceived; not considered; often followed by *of*.

Unthread, un-thred', *v.t.* To draw or take out a thread from.

Unthrift, un'thrift, *n.* A prodigal.—**Unthriftiness**, un-thrif'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being unthrifty; prodigality.—**Unthrifty**, un-thrif'ti, *a.* Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

Untie, un-tī', *v.t.* To loosen, as a knot; to undo; to unfasten; to unbind; to set loose.

Until, un-til', *prep.* [From a prefix *und* (seen in O. Fris., O. Sax., and Goth.), and *till*, the prefix itself meaning till or to, and occurring also in *unto*.] Till; to: used before nouns of time; preceding a sentence or clause: till the time that; till the point or degree that.

Untillable, un-til'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being tilled; barren.—**Untilled**, un-tild', *a.* Not cultivated.

Untimely, un-tim'li, *a.* Not timely; not done or happening in the right season; inopportune; premature.—*adv.* Before the natural time; unseasonably.

Untinctured, un-tingk'tūrd, *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged, mixed, or imbued.

Untinged, un-tinjd', *a.* Not tinged, stained, or discoloured.

Untiring, un-tī'ring, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; unwearied.

Untitled, un-tī'tld, *a.* Having no title of rank; not belonging to the nobility.

Unto, un'tō, *prep.* [Prefix *und* and *to*. UNTIL.] To. *Unto* is now antiquated, though still sometimes used in the solemn or elevated style.

Untold, un-tōld', *a.* Not told; not related; not revealed; not numbered.

Untouched, un-tuch't', *a.* Not hit; not meddled with; uninjured; not mentioned; not affected; not affected emotionally.

Untoward, **Untowardly**, un-tō'wērd, un-tō'wērd-li, *a.* Froward; perverse; not easily guided or taught; awkward; inconvenient; vexatious.—*adv.* In an untoward manner; perversely.—**Untowardness**, un-tō'wērd-nes, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness.

Untraceable, un-trās'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being traced or followed.

Untracked, un-trakt', *a.* Not tracked; not marked by footsteps.

Untractable, un-trak'ta-bl, *a.* Not tractable; intractable; refractory.

Untrained, un-trānd', *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; not instructed.

Untrammelled, un-tram'ld, *a.* Not trammelled or fettered; quite free to act.

Untransferable, un-trans-fer'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being transferred or passed from one to another.

Untranslatable, un-trans-lā'ta-bl, *a.* Not capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

Untravelled, un-trav'eld, *a.* Not trodden by passengers; not having gained experience by travel.

Untried, un-trīd', *a.* Not tried; not attempted; not showing capabilities by trial or proof given; not having passed trial; not heard and determined in a court of law.

Untrod, **Untrodden**, un-trod', un-trod'n, *a.* Not having been trod; not marked by the feet; unfrequented.

Untroubled, un-trub'ld, *a.* Free from trouble; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; not agitated or ruffled; not raised into waves.

Untrue, un-trō', *a.* Not true; false; contrary to the fact; not faithful to another; not to be trusted; inconstant in love.—**Untrulv**, un-trō'li, *adv.* Falsely; not according to reality.

Untrustworthy, un-trust'wēr-thi, *a.* Not worthy of being trusted; not deserving of confidence.

Untruth, un-trōth', *n.* The quality of being untrue; contrariety to truth; want of veracity; want of fidelity; a false assertion; a lie.—**Untruthful**, un-trōth'ful, *a.* Wanting in truth or veracity.

Untunable, un-tū'na-bl, *a.* Not capable of being tuned; discordant; not musical.—**Untune**, un-tūn', *v.t.* To put out of tune; to disorder; to confuse.

Untutored, un-tū'tord, *a.* Untaught; uninstructed; rude.

Untwine, un-twīn', *v.t.* To untwist; to open or separate after having been twisted; to cause to cease winding round and clinging.—*v.i.* To become untwined.

Untwist, un-twist', *v.t.* To separate and open, as threads twisted; to turn back from being twisted.—*v.i.* To become untwisted.

Unurged, un-ērjd', *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation; unsolicited.

Unused, un-ūzd', *a.* Not employed; disused; that has never been used; not accustomed.

Unusual, un-ū'zhū-al, *a.* Not usual; not common; rare.—**Unusually**, un-ū'zhū-al-li, *adv.* In an unusual manner; not commonly.

Unutterable, un-ut'ēr-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible.—**Unutterably**, un-ut'ēr-a-bli, *adv.* Inexpressibly.—**Unuttered**, un-ut'ērd, *a.* Not uttered or spoken.

Unvalued, un-val'ud, *a.* Not valued or prized; neglected.

Unvanquished, un-vang'kwisht, *a.* Not conquered; not overcome.

Unvaried, un-vā'rid, *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified; always the same.—**Unvarying**, un-vā'ri-ing, *a.* Not altering; uniform.

Unvarnished, un-vār'nisht, *a.* Not overlaid with varnish; *fig.* not artfully embellished; plain.

Unveil, un-vāl', *v.t.* To remove a veil from; to disclose to view.—*v.i.* To remove one's veil.

Unventilated, un-ven'ti-lā-ted, *a.* Not ventilated; not purified by a free current of air.

Unveracious, un-ve-rā'shus, *a.* Not veracious; untruthful.—**Unveracity**, un-ve-ras'i-ti, *n.* Want of veracity; untruthfulness.

Unversed, un-vērst', *a.* Not versed or skilled; unacquainted.

Unviolated, un-vī'ō-lā-ted, *a.* Not violated; not injured; inviolate.

Unvoiced, un-voist', *a.* Not spoken; unuttered; *phonetics*, not uttered with voice as distinct from breath.

Unwakened, un-wā'knd, *a.* Not roused from sleep or as from sleep.

Unwarlike, un-war'lik, *a.* Not warlike; not used to or fond of war; not military.

Unwarned, un-wārnd', *a.* Not warned or cautioned; not previously admonished of danger.

Unwarped, un-warpt', *a.* Not warped; not biassed; impartial.

Unwarrantable, un-wor'an-ta-bl, *a.* Not defensible; not justifiable; improper.—**Unwarrantably**, un-wor'an-ta-bli, *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified; unjustifiably.—**Unwarranted**, un-wor'an-ted, *a.* Not authorized; not assured or certain; not guaranteed.

Unwary, un-wā'ri, *a.* Not wary or vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded.—**Unwarily**, un-wā'ri-li, *adv.* Without vigilance and caution; heedlessly.—**Unwariness**, un-wā'ri-nes, *n.* Want of caution; heedlessness.

Unwashed, un-wosht', *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by water: filthy.—*The great unwashed*, a phrase first applied by Burke to the artisan class, now used to designate the lower classes generally; the mob; the rabble.—**Unwashen**, un-wosh'n, *a.* Unwashed. [N.T.]

Unwasted, un-wās'ted, *a.* Not wasted or lavished away; not consumed or diminished by time or other means.

Unwatchful, un-woch'ful, *a.* Not vigilant.

Unwavering, un-wā'vēr-ing, *a.* Not wavering; not unstable; fixed; steadfast.

Unwearied, un-wē'rid, *a.* Not tired; not fatigued; indefatigable; assiduous.—**Unwearied**ly, un-wē'rid-li, *adv.* Indefatigably.—**Unwearied**ness, un-wē'rid-nes, *n.*

Unweave, un-wēv', *v.t.* To undo what has been woven; to disentangle.

Unwed, un-wed', *a.* Unmarried.

Unwedgeable, un-wej'a-bl, *a.* Not to be split with wedges. [*Shak.*]

Unweeded, un-wē'ded, *a.* Not cleared of weeds.

Unweighed, un-wād', *a.* Not having the weight ascertained; not deliberately considered and examined.

Unwelcome, un-wel'kum, *a.* Not welcome; not pleasing or grateful; not well received.

Unwell, un-wel', *a.* Indisposed; not in good health; ailing.

Unwept, un-wept', *a.* Not wept for; not lamented; not mourned.

Unwholesome, un-hōl'sum, *a.* Not wholesome; unfavourable or prejudicial to health; insalubrious; causing sickness; not sound; diseased.—**Unwholesomeness**, un-hōl'sum-nes, *n.* State of being injurious to health; insalubrity.

Unwieldy, un-wēl'di, *a.* [From *un*, not, and old *weldy*, *wieldy*, active. WIELD.] Movable with difficulty; too bulky and clumsy to move or be moved easily; unmanageable from weight; ponderous.—**Unwieldily**, un-wēl'di-li, *adv.* Cumbrously.—**Unwieldiness**, un-wēl'di-nes, *n.* Heaviness; difficulty of being moved.

Unwilling, un-wil'ing, *a.* Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant.—**Unwillingly**, un-

wil'ing-li, *adv.* Against one's will; reluctantly.—**Unwillingness,** un-wil'ing-nes, *n.* Loathness; disinclination; reluctance.

Unwind, un-wind', *v.t.* To wind off; to disentangle. — *v.i.* To admit of being unwound.

Unwinking, un-wingk'ing, *a.* Not winking; not shutting the eyes; not ceasing to wake or watch.

Unwisdom, un-wiz'dom, *n.* Want of wisdom; foolishness; unwise conduct or speech. — **Unwise,** un-wiz', *a.* Not wise; defective in wisdom; foolish; injudicious. —**Unwisely,** un-wiz'li, *adv.* Foolishly; injudiciously; indiscreetly.

Unwished, un-wisht', *a.* Not wished or desired; unwelcome.

Unwitnessed, un-wit'nest, *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses.

Unwitting, un-wit'ing, *a.* Not knowing; unconscious; unaware.—**Unwittingly,** un-wit'ing-li, *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; inadvertently.

Unwomanly, un-wu'man-li, *a.* Unbecoming a woman.

Unwonted, un-wun'ted, *a.* Not wonted; not common; unusual; infrequent; unaccustomed.—**Unwontedly,** un-wun'ted-li, *adv.* In an unaccustomed manner.—**Unwontedness,** un-wun'ted-nes, *n.* Uncommonness; rareness.

Unwooed, un-wöd', *a.* Not wooed or courted.

Unworldly, un-wèrld'li, *a.* Not influenced by worldly or sordid motives.—**Unworldliness,** un-wèrld'li-nes, *n.* State of being unworldly.

Unworn, un-wörn', *a.* Not worn; not impaired by wearing.

Unworshipped, un-wèr'shipt, *a.* Not adored.

Unworthy, un-wèr'thi, *a.* Not deserving; not worthy (*unworthy of* confidence); worthless; vile; base; beneath the character (work *unworthy of* the man).—**Unworthily,** un-wèr'thi-li, *adv.* Not according to desert. —**Unworthiness,** un-wèr'thi-nes, *n.* Want of worth or merit.

Unwounded, un-wön'ded, *a.* No hurt; not injured in body.

Unwrap, un-rap', *v.t.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped up; to take off a wrapper from.

Unwreath, Unwreathe, un-rēth', *v.t.* To untwist or untwine.

Unwritten, un-rit'n, *a.* Not reduced to writing; oral; not written upon; blank.—*Unwritten law,* a law not formulated in any written document.

Unwrought, un-rat', *a.* Not manufactured; not worked up.

Unwrung, un-rung', *a.* Not pinched or galled.

Unyielding, un-yēl'ding, *a.* Unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.

Unyoke, un-yōk', *v.t.* To loose from a yoke.

Up, up, *adv.* [A. Sax. *up, upp,* up = D. and Dan. *op,* Icel. *upp,* Sw. *upp, upp,* Goth. *iwp,* G. *auf;* akin to *over.*] The opposite of *down;* to a higher place or position; from a lower to a higher place; on high; aloft; raised; upright; erect; no longer in bed; in a state of action; in commotion, excitement, insurrection, or the like; higher or advanced in price, rank, social standing, &c.; to a more complete or mature condition; reaching a certain point; as far as: with *to* (up to the roof); not below or inferior: with *to* (up to one's expectations); denoting approach or arrival (to bring up troops); quite; thoroughly: often used to intensity a verb (to eat up all the food); in a place where it is kept when not used; in a state of being brought together or into close compass; often used elliptically for rise up, go up, &c.; followed by *with* in this elliptical use it signifies set up, erect, raise (up *with* the flag, he up *with* his hand).—*All up,* all over; completely done or ruined; come to an end (it is *all up* with him).—*To come up with,* to overtake. —*The time is up,* the allotted time is past. —*To have one up* or *pull one up,* to bring one before a magistrate or court of justice. —*Up and down,* here and there; hither and thither; from one place to another.—*prep.* From a lower to a higher place or point on; at or in a high or higher position on; towards the interior (generally the more elevated part) of a country; in a direction from the coast, or towards the head or source of a stream.—*n.* Used in the phrase *ups and downs,* rises and falls; alternate states of prosperity and the contrary; vicissitudes.—It is also used adjectively in such expressions as the *up* line of a railway. See compounds below. —**Uppish,** up'ish, *a.* Proud; arrogant; putting on airs. — **Uppishness,** up'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being uppish.

Upas, ū'pas, *n.* [Malay *upas,* poison.] A tree of Java and the neighbouring islands yielding a poison, concerning the deadly properties of which exaggerated stories were formerly current, its exhalations being said to be fatal to both animal and vegetable life at several miles' distance.

Upbear, up-bär', *v.t.* To bear or raise aloft; to elevate; to sustain aloft; to support.—**Upbind,** up-bīnd', *v.t.* To bind up. — **Upbraid,** up-brād', *v.t.* [From *up,* and *braid,* in old sense of to scold. BRAID.] To cast some fault or offence in the teeth of; to charge reproachfully: followed by *with* or *for* before the thing imputed; to reprove with severity; to chide; to be a reproach to. — **Upbraiding,** up-brā'ding, *n.* Reproach; reproof.—**Upbreak,** up'brāk, *n.* A breaking or bursting up. — **Upbringing,** up'bring-ing, *n.* The process of bringing up; training; education; breeding. — **Upcast,** up'kast, *n.* Cast up; thrown or turned upward; directed up.—*a.* The ventilating shaft of a mine up which the air passes after circulating in the mine. — **Upcoil,** up-koil', *v.t.* or *i.* To make or wind up into a coil.—**Upcurl,** up-kèrl', *v.t.* To curl or wreathe upwards.—**Upgather,** up-gaṫh'èr, *v.t.* To gather up or together.—**Upgaze,** up-gāz', *v.i.* To gaze upwards.—**Upgrow,** up-grō', *v.i.* To grow up.—**Upheaval,** up-hē'val, *n.* The act of upheaving; *geol.* a lifting up of a portion of the earth's crust by some expansion or elevating power from below.—**Upheave,** up-hēv', *v.t.* To heave or lift up from beneath; to raise up or aloft.—**Upheld,** up-held', pret. and pp. of *uphold.* — **Uphill,** up'hil, *a.* Leading or going up a rising ground; attended with exertion; difficult; fatiguing. — **Uphold,** up-hōld', *v.t.* To raise on high; to keep elevated; to keep erect; to support; to sustain; to keep from declining.—**Upholder,** up-hōl'dèr, *n.* A supporter; a defender.

Upholsterer, up-hōl'ster-èr, *n.* [Lengthened from older *upholster* to resemble *fruiterer, poulterer;* lit. an *upholder.* Comp. *undertaker* as to similar specialized meaning.] One who furnishes houses with curtains, carpets, cushions for chairs and sofas, &c.—**Upholster,** up-hōl'stèr, *v.t.* To furnish with upholstery. — **Upholstery,** up-hōl'stèr-i, *n.* The business or goods of an upholsterer.

Upkeep, up'kēp, *n.* Maintenance in a state of efficiency. — **Upland,** up'land, *n.* The higher ground of a district; ground elevated above meadows and valleys; slopes of hills, &c.—*a.* Pertaining to uplands or higher grounds. — **Uplander,** up'land-èr, *n.* An inhabitant of the uplands. — **Uplandish,** up-land'ish, *a.* Pertaining to uplands; rustic. — **Uplift,** up-lift', *v.t.* To raise aloft; to elevate.—**Up-line,** *n.* A line of railway which leads to the metropolis or to a main terminus from the provinces.—**Upmost,** up'möst, *a.* Highest; topmost; uppermost.

Upon, up-on', *prep.* [A. Sax. *uppon,* upon —*upp,* up, and *on,* on. UP, ON.] On; especially, resting on; at or in contact with the upper or outer part of a thing; resting, lying, or placed in contact with: all but synonymous with *on,* though sometimes rather more emphatic.

Upper, up'èr, *a.* [Compar. from *up.*] Higher as contrasted with *lower;* higher in place; superior in rank or dignity (the *upper* house of a legislature). — *Upper case,* among printers, the top one of a pair of cases, used by compositors to hold capital letters, reference marks, and other lesser used type.—*Upper House,* in England, the House of Lords, as distinguished from the Lower House, or House of Commons.—*Upper ten thousand,* the higher circles; the leading classes in society; the aristocracy: often contracted to *the upper ten.*—*n.* An abbreviation of *Upper-leather.*—**Upper-hand,** *n.* Superiority; advantage. —**Upper-leather,** *n.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.—**Uppermost,** up'èr-möst, *a.* Highest in place; highest in power or authority.—**Upper-world,** *n.* The ethereal regions; heaven; the earth, as opposed to the *infernal regions.*

Uppish. Under UP.

Upraise, up-rāz', *v.t.* To raise or lift up.—**Uprear,** up-rēr', *v.t.* To rear up; to raise.

Upright, up'rit, *a.* [That is *right,* or directly, *up.*] Erect; perpendicular; erect on one's feet; pricked up; shooting directly from the body; adhering to rectitude; of inflexible honesty; conformable to rectitude. — *n.* Something standing erect; a vertical piece in some structure. —**Uprightly,** up'rit-li, *adv.* In an upright manner; perpendicularly; honestly; justly. —**Uprightness,** up'rit-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being upright; honesty; integrity; probity.

Uprise, up-rīz', *v.i.*—pret. *uprose* (sometimes in poetry *uprist*), pp. *uprisen.* To rise up, as from bed or from a seat; to ascend above the horizon; to slope upwards.—**Uprising,** up-rī'zing, *n.* The act of rising up; rise; an ascent or declivity; a riot; a rebellion.

Uproar, up'rōr, *n.* [From D. *oproer,* uproar, tumult = Dan. *uprör,* Sw. *uppror,* G. *aufruhr,* from *op, up, auf,* up, and D. *roeren,* Dan. *röre,* Sw. *röra,* G. *rühren,* to stir; the spelling being affected by *roar.*] A violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour; a noisy tumult. — **Uproarious,** up-rō'ri-us, *a.* Making an uproar or tumult; tumultuous.—**Uproariously,** up-rō'ri-us-li, *adv.* With great noise and tumult. —**Uproariousness,** up-rō'ri-us-nes, *n.*

Uproot, up-rōt', *v.t.* To tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; to eradicate.—**Uprouse,** up-rouz', *v.t.* To rouse up; to awake. —**Uprush,** up'rush, *n.* A rush upward.—**Upset,** up-set', *v.t.* To overturn; to overthrow; to overset; to put out of one's normal state; to discompose completely.—*n.* (up'set). The act of upsetting.—*a.* Fixed; determined.—*Upset price,* the price at which anything is exposed to sale by auction.—**Upshoot,** up-shōt', *v.i.* To shoot or grow up.—**Upshot,** up'shot, *n.* Final issue; conclusion.—**Upside,** up'sid, *n.* The upper side.—*Upside down,* the upper part uppermost; hence, in complete disorder.—**Upspring,** up-spring', *v.i.* To spring up. —**Upstairs,** up'stārz, *n.* Pertaining or relating to an upper story or flat.—*adv.* In or towards an upper story. — **Upstart,** up-stärt', *v.i.* To start or spring up suddenly. —*n.* (up'stärt). One that suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth, power, or consequence; a parvenu.—**Up-stroke,** *n.* An upward line made by the pen or pencil in writing. — **Upthrow,** up-thrō', *v.t.* To throw up; to elevate.—*n.* (up'thrō). *Geol.* a lifting up of a portion of the earth's crust; an upheaval.—**Up-train,** *n.* A railway train on an up-line.—**Upturn,** up-tèrn', *v.t.* To turn up; to throw up; to furrow.—**Upward, Upwards,** up'wèrd, up'wèrds, *adv.* [A. Sax. *upweard, upweardes,* the latter being an adverbial genitive, like *towards,* &c.] Toward a higher place; in an upward direction; toward heaven and God; with respect to the higher part; toward the source or origin.—*Upwards of, upward of,* more than; above.—**Upward,** *a.* Directed or turned to a higher place.

Uræmia, ū-rē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *ouron,* urine, and *haima,* blood.] A condition of the blood in which it contains urine or urea.

Uralic, Uralian, ū-ral'ik, ū-rā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to the *Ural* Mountains or that region; Finnish.—**Uralo-Altaic,** ū-ral'o-al-tā'ik, *a.* Same as *Turanian.*

Urania, ū-rā'ni-a, *n.* [L. *Urania,* Gr. *Ourania,* lit. 'the Heavenly,' from *ouranos,* heaven.] The muse of astronomy, generally represented holding in her left hand a celestial globe.—**Uranic,** ū-ran'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the heavens; celestial; pertaining to uranium.—**Uranite,** ū'ran-īt, *n.* An ore of uranium, of a green or yellow colour. — **Uranium,** ū-rā'ni-um, *n.* A rare metal, of a colour resembling that of nickel or iron, forming several oxides, which are used in painting on porcelain.

— **Uranography**, ū-ra-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *ouranos*, heaven, and *graphō*, to describe.] The determination of the positions of the heavenly bodies, the construction of celestial maps and globes, &c.—**Uranous**, ū'ra-nus, *a.* Pertaining to the metal uranium. — **Uranus**, ū'ra-nus, *n.* [The Greek name of heaven.] A deity of Greek mythology, father of Kronos or Saturn; *astron.* one of the primary planets, the most distant of all except Neptune, possessing several satellites.

Urari, u̧'ra-rē, *n.* CURARI.

Urban, ėr'ban, *a.* [L. *urbanus*, from *urbs*, a city (seen also in *suburb*).] Belonging to or included in a town or city (*urban* population).—**Urbane**, ėr-bān', *a.* [Same word used differently.] Courteous; polite; suave; elegant or refined.—**Urbanity**, ėr-ban'i-ti, *n.* That civili or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well bred people; politeness; courtesy.

Urceolate, **Urceolar**, ėr'sē-o-lāt, ėr'sē-o-lėr, *a.* [From L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher.] *Bot.* shaped like a pitcher; swelling or bulging out like a pitcher.

Urchin, ėr'chin, *n.* [Prov. Fr. *hurchon*, *hirchon*, Fr. *hérisson*, O.Fr. *ericon*, from L.L. *ericio*, *ericionis*, from L. *ericius*, a hedgehog, from *er* = Gr. *chēr*, hedgehog.] A hedgehog; a familiar, half-chiding name sometimes given in sport to a child; a sea-urchin.

Urdu, u̧r'du̧, *n.* Same as *Hindustani.*

Urea, ū'rē-a, *n.* [From the *ur* of *urine.*] A crystalline compound which exists in healthy urine, and may also be prepared artificially.—**Ureter**, ū-rē'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *ourētēr*, from *oureō*, to make water.] The duct or tube that conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder.—**Urethra**, ū-rē'thra, *n.* [Gr. *ourēthra.*] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.—**Urethral**, ū-rē'thral, *a.* Pertaining to the urethra.—**Uretic**, ū-ret'ik, *a.* Relating to or promoting the flow of urine.

Urge, ėrj, *v.t.* — *urged*, *urging.* [L. *urgeo*, *urgere*, to press, push, urge; same root as A. Sax. *wrecan*, to wreak.] To press, impel, or force onward; to press the mind or will of; to serve as a motive or impelling cause; to stimulate; to press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; to importune; to solicit earnestly; to press upon attention; to insist on (to *urge* an argument). — *v.i.* To press forward. — **Urgency**, ėr'jen-si, *n.* The state or character of being urgent; importunity; earnest solicitation; pressure of necessity.—**Urgent**, ėr'jent, *a.* [L. *urgens*, *urgentis.*] Pressing; necessitating or calling for immediate action; eagerly soliciting; pressing with importunity.—**Urgently**, ėr'jent-li, *adv.* In an urgent manner; with pressing importunity; vehemently.

Uric, ū'rik, *a.* [From *ur* in *urine.*] Pertaining to or obtained from urine; applied to an acid which is a main constituent of guano.

Urim, ū'rim, *n.* [Heb. *urim*, lights or flames, pl. of *ūr*, flame.] A kind of ornament or appendage belonging to the habit of the Jewish high-priest in ancient times, along with the Thummim, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people.

Urine, ū'rin, *n.* [Fr. *urine*, from L. *urina*, allied to Gr. *ouron*, urine; Skr. *vāri*, water; A. Sax. *ūrig*, humid; Icel. *ūr*, drizzling rain.] An animal fluid secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged.—**Urinal**, ū'ri-nal, *n.* [L. *urinal.*] A vessel for receiving urine in cases of incontinence; a convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons requiring to pass urine.—**Urinary**, ū'ri-na-ri, *a.* Pertaining to urine or to the organs connected with its secretion and discharge.—*Urinary organs*, the kidneys, the ureters, the bladder, and the urethra.—*n.* A reservoir for the reception of urine, &c., for manure.—**Urinate**, ū'ri-nāt, *v.i.* To discharge urine.—**Urino-genital**, ū'ri-nō-jen"i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the urinary and genital organs. Also *Urogenital.*—**Urinometer**, ū-ri-nom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine.—**Urinous**, **Urinose**, ū'ri-nus, ū'ri-nōs, *a.* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities.

Urn, ėrn, *n.* [L. *urna*, from *uro*, to burn, as being made of burned clay.] A kind of vase—a term somewhat loosely applied; a rather large vessel with a foot or pedestal, and a stop-cock, employed to keep hot water at the tea-table; a tea-urn; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept; a cinerary urn; *bot.* the sporecase of mosses. — **Urnful**, ėrn'fu̧l, *n.* As much as an urn will hold.

Urodela, ū-rō-dē'la, *n. pl.* [Gr. *oura*, a tail, and *dēlos*, evident.] The tailed amphibians, such as the newt.—**Urodele**, ū'rō-dēl, *n.* and *a.* One of, or pertaining to, the Urodela.

Urogenital, ū-rō-jen'i-tal, *a.* Urino-genital.

Uroscopy, ū-ros'ko-pi, *n.* [Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *skopeō*, to view.] The judgment of diseases by inspection of the urine.

Ursa, ėr'sa, *n.* [L., a she-bear, a constellation.] A name of two constellations: *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole, and popularly called *Charles's Wain* or the *Plough*; and *Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear, the constellation which contains the pole-star.—**Ursiform**, ėr'si-form, *a.* Having the shape of a bear.—**Ursine**, ėr'sin, *a.* [L. *ursinus.*] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

Urson, ėr'son, *n.* [Same as *urchin*, Fr. *hérisson.*] CAWQUAW.

Ursuline, ėr'sū-lin, *a.* Applied to an order of nuns who took their name from St. *Ursula*, and who devote themselves to the succour of poverty and sickness, and the education of female children.

Urticaceous, ėr-ti-kā'shus, *a.* [L. *urtica*, a nettle, from *uro*, to burn.] *Bot.* pertaining to plants of the nettle family.—**Urticaria**, ėr-ti-kā'ri-a, *n.* Nettle-rash.—**Urticating**, ėr'ti-kā-ting, *p.* and *a.* Stinging like a nettle; pertaining to urtication.—**Urtication**, ėr-ti-kā'shon, *n.* The stinging of nettles or a similar stinging; the whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles, in order to restore its feeling.

Urubu, u̧-rö'bu̧, *n.* The black vulture of America.

Urus, ū'rus, *n.* [L.] The wild ox of Gaul and ancient Germany, probably the same animal which still exists at Chillingham in Northumberland and Hamilton in Lanarkshire.

Us, us, *pron.* [A. Sax. *ūs*, acc. and dat.; Goth. *unsis*, *uns*, G. *uns*, us.] The objective or accusative case of *we*; the dative of *we*, used after certain verbs, such as verbs of *giving.*

Usage, **Usance**. Under USE.

Use, ūs, *n.* [O.Fr. *us*, use, from L. *usus*, use, a using, service, need, from *utor*, *usus*, to use (whence also *utility*, *utensil*, *usury*, *abuse*, &c.).] The act of employing anything, or the state of being employed; employment; conversion to a purpose (*to make use of*, that is, to use or employ); the quality that makes a thing proper for a purpose; utility; service; convenience; need for employing; exigency (I have no *use* for it); continued or repeated practice; wont; usage; a liturgical form of service for use in a diocese (the *Sarum use*). — *Use and wont*, the common or customary practice. — *v.t.* (ūz)—*used*, *using.* [Fr. *user*, from L.L. *usare*, to use, from *usus*, pp. of L. *utor*, to use.] To employ or make use of; to act with or by means of; to do work with; to consume or exhaust by employment (to *use* flour for food); to practise or employ (to *use* treachery); to make a practice of; to act or behave towards; to treat (to *use* one ill); to accustom; to render familiar by practice. — *To use up*, to consume entirely by using; to exhaust or wear out the strength of. — *v.i.* To be accustomed; to be in the habit; to be wont. — **Usable**, ū'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being used.—**Usage**, ū'zāj, *n.* [Fr. *usage*, from *user*, to use.] Treatment; behaviour of one person towards another; long-continued practice; customary way of acting; custom; practice; established mode of employing some particular word.—**Usance**, ū'zans, *n.* [Fr. *usance*, from *user*, to use.] Usury; interest paid for the loan of money; the time which in certain countries is allowed by custom or usage for the payment of bills of exchange drawn on those countries.—**Useful**, ūs'fu̧l, *a.* Valuable for use; suited or adapted to the purpose; beneficial; profitable. —**Usefully**, ūs'fu̧l-li, *adv.* In a useful manner; profitably; beneficially.—**Usefulness**, ūs'fu̧l-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being useful; use; profitableness.—**Useless**, ūs'les, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; not advancing the end proposed. — **Uselessly**, ūs'les-li, *adv.* Without profit or advantage. — **Uselessness**, ūs'les-nes, *n.* Unfitness for any valuable purpose or for the purpose intended. —**User**, ū'zėr, *n.* One who uses. — **Usual**, ū'zhū-al, *a.* [L. *usualis*, Fr. *usuel.*] In common use; customary; ordinary; frequent.—**Usually**, ū'zhū-al-li, *adv.* Customarily; ordinarily.—**Usualness**, ū'zhū-al-nes, *n.* Commonness; frequency.

Ushas, **Ushasa**, u̧'shas, u̧-shä'sa, *n.* [From Skr. *ush*, to shine.] The Hindu goddess of dawn.

Usher, ush'ėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *ussier*, *uissier*, *hussier*, Fr. *huissier*, a door-keeper, from O. Fr. *uis*, *huis*, from L. *ostium*, a door.] An officer or servant who had care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, &c.; hence, an officer whose business is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank; an under-teacher or assistant to a schoolmaster or principal teacher. — *v.t.* To act as an usher towards; to introduce, as forerunner or harbinger: generally followed by *in*, *forth*, &c.—**Ushership**, ush'ėr-ship, *n.* Office of an usher.

Usquebaugh, us'kwē-ba̧, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *uisge-beatha*, whisky, lit. water of life. WHISKY.] Whisky.

Ustulate, us'tū-lāt, *a.* [L. *ustulatus*, pp. of *ustulo*, dim. of *uro*, *ustum*, to burn.] *Bot.* blackened as if burned.—**Ustulation**, us-tū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of burning or searing; the operation of expelling a substance by heat, as sulphur from ores.

Usual, **Usually**, &c. Under USE.

Usucaption, ū-zū-kap'shon, *n.* [L. *usus*, use, and *capio*, *captum*, to take.] In *civil law*, the acquisition of property by uninterrupted undisputed possession of it for a certain term.

Usufruct, ū'zū-frukt, *n.* [L. *usufructus*—*usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.] *Law*, the use and enjoyment of lands or tenements without the right to alienate such.

Usurp, ū-zėrp', *v.t.* [Fr. *usurper*, from L. *usurpare*, from *usus*, use, and *rapio*, to seize. USE, RAPID.] To seize and hold possession of by force or without right; to appropriate or assume illegally or wrongfully (a throne, power, or rank). — *v.i.* To be or act as a usurper; to encroach.—**Usurpation**, ū-zėr-pā'shon, *n.* The act of usurping; the seizing or occupying the place or power of another without right; especially, the unlawful occupation of a throne; an encroaching. — **Usurpatory**, ū-zėr'pa-to-ri, *a.* Characterized or marked by usurpation; usurping.—**Usurper**, ū-zėr'pėr, *n.* One who usurps; one who seizes power or position without right.—**Usurping**, ū-zėr'ping, *p.* and *a.* Characterized by usurpation.—**Usurpingly**, ū-zėr'ping-li, *adv.* By usurpation.

Usury, ū'zhu̧-ri, *n.* [O.E. *usure*, later *usurie*, from Fr. *usure*, L. *usura*, interest for money lent, lit. a using, from *utor*, to use. USE.] Interest for money; an excessive or inordinate premium for the use of money borrowed; extortionate interest; the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest.—**Usurer**, ū'zhu̧r-ėr, *n.* Formerly, any person who lent money on interest; now, one who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest. — **Usurious**, ū-zhū'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to or practising usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money.—**Usuriously**, ū-zhū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a usurious manner.—**Usuriousness**, ū-zhū'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being usurious.

Ut, ut, *n.* The first or key note in the musical scale of Guido (being the initial word in a Latin hymn), now superseded by *do.*

Utensil, ū-ten'sil or ū'ten-sil, *n.* [Fr. *ustensile*, from L. *utensilia*, fit for use, from *utor*, to use. USE.] An implement; an instrument; particularly, an instrument or vessel used in domestic business.

Uterine, ū'ter-in, *a.* [L. *uterinus*, from *uterus*, the womb.] Pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother but by a different father.

Utility, ū-til'i-ti, *n.* [L. *utilitas*, from *utilis*, useful, from *utor*, to use. USE.] The state or quality of being useful; usefulness.—**Utilitarian**, ū-til'i-tā"ri-an, *a.* [From *utility*.] Consisting in or pertaining to utility; holding forth utility as a standard in ethics or politics. — *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism. — **Utilitarianism**, ū-til'i-tā"ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions; or the doctrine that utility is the standard of morality, that actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness, wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness.—**Utilization**, ū'til-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of utilizing or turning to account.—**Utilize**, ū'til-iz, *v.t.* — *utilized*, *utilizing*. [Fr. *utiliser*, from *utile*, L. *utilis*, useful.] To turn to profitable account or use; to make useful; to adapt to some useful purpose.

Utmost, ut'mōst, *a.* [A. Sax. *utmest*, uttermost, outmost, a double superlative, being from *utema*, which itself is a superlative, and *-est*, also a superlative termination; similarly *aftermost*. *Outmost* is another form; *utter* is the comparative.] Being at the farthest point or extremity; farthest out; most distant; extreme; being in the greatest or highest degree: often used substantively, signifying the most that can be; greatest power, degree, or effort (strained to *the utmost*, try your *utmost*).

Utopia, ū-tō'pi-a, *n.* [Lit. the land of Nowhere, from Gr. *ou*, not, and *topos*, a place.] A name invented by Sir Thomas More, and applied by him to an imaginary island which he represents as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, politics, &c., as contrasted with the defects of those which then existed; hence, a place or state of ideal perfection. — **Utopian**, ū-tō'pi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Utopia; founded upon or involving imaginary or ideal perfection.— *n.* An inhabitant of Utopia; an ardent but impracticable reformer.

Utricle, ū'tri-kl, *n.* [L. *utriculus*, dim. of *uter*, *utris*, a bottle of hide or skin.] A little bag or reservoir; a microscopic cell in an animal or vegetable structure; any thin bottle-like or bladder-like body in plants. — **Utricular**, **Utriculate**, ū-trik'ū-lēr, ū-trik'ū-lāt, *a.* Having utricles; resembling a utricle or bag.—**Utriculiform**, **Utriculoid**, ū-trik'ū-li-form, ū-trik'ū-loid, *a.* Shaped like a bladder or bottle.

Utter, ut'er, *a.* [A. Sax. *utor*, *ittor*, compar. of *ut*, out. *Outer* is the same word. OUT, UTMOST.] Outer; situated at or beyond the limits of something; complete; total; entire; perfect. — *v.t.* [From the above word; comp., as also from comparatives, the verbs to *lower*, to *better*.] To put into circulation, as money, notes, base coin, &c.; to give expression to; to give vent to by the vocal organs; to pronounce; to speak. —**Utterable**, ut'er-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed.—**Utterance**, ut'er-ans, *n.* The act of uttering; manner of speaking; expression; circulation, as of money.—**Utterer**, ut'er-er, *n.* One who puts into circulation; one who pronounces, speaks, discloses, or publishes.—**Utterless**,† ut'er-les, *a.* That cannot be uttered; unutterable. — **Utterly**, ut'er-li, *adv.* To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally.—**Uttermost**, ut'er-mōst, *a.* Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; utmost: used also substantively, like *utmost*.

Uvea, ū'vē-a, *n.* [From L. *uva*, a grape—from resembling a grape skin.] *Anat.* the black layer on the back part of the iris.—**Uveous**, ū'vē-us, *a.* Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes.

Uvula, ū'vū-la, *n.* [L., dim. of *uva*, a grape, the uvula.] The small conical fleshy substance which hangs from the soft palate over the root of the tongue. — **Uvular**, ū'vū-lēr, *a.* Pertaining to the uvula.

Uxorious, ug-zō'ri-us, *a.* [L. *uxorius*, from *uxor*, *uxoris*, a wife.] Excessively or foolishly fond of one's wife; doting on one's wife.—**Uxoriously**, ug-zō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an uxorious manner.—**Uxoriousness**, ug-zō'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being uxorious. — **Uxorial**,† ug-zō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a wife or married woman.—**Uxoricide**, ug-zōr'i-sid, *n.* [L. *uxor*, and *cædo*, to kill.] The murder of a wife by her husband; a husband who murders his wife.

V.

V, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, formerly, as a character, used indiscriminately with *u*.

Vacant, vā'kant, *a.* [L. *vacans*, *vacantis*, ppr. of *vaco*, to be empty, to have leisure (from same stem, *vacuity*, *vacuum*).] Having no contents; empty; unfilled; void; not occupied or filled by an incumbent, possessor, or official; unoccupied; unemployed; not required to be spent in work; leisure; free (*vacant* hours); free from thought; not given to thinking, study, reflection, or the like; wanting intelligent facial expression; inane.—**Vacancy**, vā'kan-si, *n.* The quality or state of being vacant; empty space; vacuity; a space between objects; an unoccupied space; an unoccupied interval of time; an unoccupied post, position, or office; a situation or office destitute of a person to fill it; vacuity or inanity.—**Vacate**, va-kāt', *v.t.*—*vacated*, *vacating*. To make vacant; to quit the occupancy or possession of; to leave empty or unoccupied; to make void or of no validity.—**Vacation**, va-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *vacation*, L. *vacatio*.] The act of vacating; the act of leaving without an occupant; a stated interval in a round of duties; holidays; the time when a post has no occupant.

Vaccinate, vak'si-nāt, *v.t.*—*vaccinated*, *vaccinating*. [L. *vaccinus*, pertaining to a cow, from *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox by means of matter or lymph taken directly from the cow or from a person previously treated, for the purpose of procuring immunity from small-pox or of mitigating its attack.—**Vaccination**, vak-si-nā'shon, *n.* The act of vaccinating; the art or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox, by lymph taken from a pustule caused by previous vaccination in a healthy child. *Inoculation* is artificial communication of the small-pox itself.—**Vaccine**, vak'sin, *a.* [L. *vaccinus*.] Pertaining to cows or to cow-pox. — *Vaccine matter*, the lymph contained in the pustules produced by vaccination or derived from cow-pox vesicles.

Vacillate, vas'i-lāt, *v.i.*—*vacillated*, *vacillating*. [L. *vacillo*, *vacillatum*, to sway to and fro; perhaps allied to E. *wag*.] To waver; to move one way and the other; to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant. — **Vacillating**, vas'i-lā-ting, *p.* and *a.* Moving so as to vacillate; unsteady in opinion or resolution; wavering. —**Vacillatingly**, vas'i-lā-ting-li, *adv.* In a vacillating manner. — **Vacillation**, vas-i-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *vacillatio*.] The act of vacillating; a wavering; vacillating conduct; fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another; inconstancy.

Vacuity, **Vacuousness**, va-kū'i-ti, vak'ū-us-nes, *n.* [L. *vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, empty. VACANT.] The state of being empty or unfilled; emptiness; a space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; a vacuum; freedom from mental exertion; absence of thought; absence of intelligence in look; vacant expression.—**Vacuole**, vak'ū-ōl, *n.* [A dim. from *vacuum*.] A minute cell or cavity in the tissue of organisms, as in the Protozoa.—**Vacuous**, vak'ū-us, *a.* [L. *vacuus*.] Empty; unfilled; void; vacant.—**Vacuum**, vak'ū-um, *n.* [L., an empty space, neut. sing. of *vacuus*, empty.] Space empty, or space devoid of all matter or body; an inclosed space from which air is more or less completely removed, as from the receiver of an air-pump, a portion of a barometric tube, &c.—**Vacuum-brake**, *n.* A steam brake for railway carriages, &c., in which the power employed is the pressure of the atmosphere produced by creating a vacuum.—**Vacuum-gauge**, *n.* A gauge for indicating to what extent a vacuum is produced.—**Vacuum-pan**, *n.* A vessel for boiling saccharine juices in a partial vacuum in sugar-making.—**Vacuum-tube**, *n.* A tube employed to examine the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or gas rarefied or exhausted to a certain degree.

Vade-mecum, vā-de-mē'kum, *n.* [L. *vade mecum*, go with me.] A book or other thing that a person constantly carries with him; a manual; a pocket companion.

Vagabond, vag'a-bond, *a.* [Fr. *vagabond*, from L. *vagabundus*, wandering, from *vagor*, to wander; from *vagus*, wandering, whence E. *vague*.] Wandering; going from place to place without settled habitation; pertaining to a vagrant or idle stroller.—*n.* An idle worthless stroller from place to place without fixed habitation or visible means of earning an honest livelihood; an idle, worthless fellow; a scamp; a rascal. — **Vagabondage**, vag'a-bon-dāj, *n.* The state or condition of a vagabond.—**Vagabondism**, vag'a-bond-izm, *n.* The ways or habits of a vagabond; vagabondage.

Vagary, va-gā'ri, *n.* [From It. *vagare*, to wander, or directly from L. *vagari*, to wander (whence *vagabond*, &c.).] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

Vagina, va-ji'na, *n.* [L., a sheath.] *Bot.* and *anat.* a name for any part having the character of a sheath; the canal in females leading from the exterior to the womb.—**Vaginal**, va-ji'nal or vaj'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a sheath; pertaining to the vagina.—**Vaginate**, **Vaginated**, va-ji'nāt, va-ji'nā-ted, *a.* *Bot.* sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf.—**Vaginopennous**, va-ji'nō-pen"us, *a.* [L. *penna*, a feather.] Sheath-winged; coleopterous.

Vagrant, vā'grant, *a.* [Formerly *vagarant*, same origin as *vagary*.] Wandering without any settled habitation; pertaining to one who wanders; unsettled; moving without any certain direction.—*n.* A wanderer; one without a settled home or habitation; an idle wanderer or stroller; a vagabond; a tramp; *law*, a term for various minor offenders, such as beggars, prostitutes, fortune-tellers, and other impostors. — **Vagrancy**, vā'gran-si, *n.* A state of wandering without settled home; the condition of being a vagrant.

Vague, vāg, *a.* [Fr. *vague*, from L. *vagus*, wandering. VAGABOND.] Wandering†; vagabond†; unsettled as regards meaning, scope, or the like; indefinite; hazy; uncertain; doubtful; proceeding from no known authority; of uncertain origin or foundation (a *vague* report). — **Vaguely**, vāg'li, *adv.* In a vague, uncertain, unsettled manner. — **Vagueness**, vāg'nes, *n.* The character of being vague; want of clearness; haziness.

Vail, vāl, *n.* and *v.* Same as *Veil*.

Vail,† vāl, *v.t.* [Abbrev. from O.E. *avale*, *avail*, from Fr. *avaler*, to let down, from

L. *ad*, to, and *vallis*, a valley. VALLEY.] To let down; to lower; to let fall. [*Shak.*]

Vail, vāl, *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *avail*.] To profit. [Poet.]—*n.* Money given to servants by a visitor on going away, formerly regarded by domestics as a perquisite which they might demand: a term now disused.

Vain, vān, *a.* [Fr. *vain*, vain, empty, vainglorious, &c., from L. *vanus*, empty, void (whence also *vanish*, *evanescent*); same root as to *wane*, *want*.] Having no real value or importance; unsubstantial; empty; idle; worthless; unsatisfying; producing no good result; fruitless; ineffectual; light-minded; foolish; silly; proud of petty things or of trifling attainments; having a foolish craving for the admiration or applause of others; puffed up; inflated; conceited.—*In vain*, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectually.—*To take the name of God in vain*, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.—**Vainglorious**, vān-glō'ri-us, *a.* Feeling or proceeding from vainglory; vain to excess of one's own achievements; boastful.—**Vainglariously**, vān-glō'ri-us-li, *adv.* With vainglory or empty pride.—**Vainglory**, vān-glō'ri, *n.* Glory, pride, or boastfulness that is vain or empty; tendency to unduly exalt one's self or one's own performances; vain pomp or show.—**Vainly**, vān'li, *adv.* In a vain manner; without effect; to no purpose; in vain; in a conceited manner; foolishly.—**Vainness**, vān'nes, *n.* The state of being vain; empty pride; vanity.—**Vanity**, van'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *vanité*, L. *vanitas*.] The quality or state of being vain; worthlessness; falsity; unrealness; want of substance to satisfy desire; the desire of indiscriminate admiration; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations; ambitious display; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial. ∴ Syn. under ECOTISM.

Vair, vār, *n.* [O.Fr. *vair*, from L. *varius*, various, variegated.] An old name for a kind of fur, said to have been the skin of a species of squirrel with a gray back and white belly; *her.* one of the furs represented by little pieces like shields alternately silver and blue.

Vaisya, vis'ya, *n.* A member of the third caste among the Hindus, comprehending merchants, traders, and cultivators.

Vakeel, va-kēl', *n.* In the East Indies, an ambassador or agent; a native attorney; a native law-pleader.

Valance, **Valence**, val'ans, val'ens, *n.* [From Norm. *valaunt*, O.Fr. *avalant*, descending, hanging down, from *avaler*, to let down. VAIL (to let down).] The drapery hanging round a bed, from the head of window curtains, from a couch, &c.

Vale, vāl, *n.* [Fr. *val*, from L. *vallis*, a valley. VALLEY.] A tract of low ground between hills; a valley: more poetical and less general than *valley*; *fig.* a state of decline or wretchedness.

Vale, vā'lē, *n.* [L., imper. of *valere*, to be well, to be strong. VALID.] Farewell; adieu.—**Valediction**, vā-lē-dik'shon, *n.* [L. *valedico*, *valedictum*—*vale*, and *dico*, to say.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.—**Valedictory**, vā-lē-dik'to-ri, *a.* Bidding farewell; pertaining to a leave-taking; farewell.

Valenciennes, vā-lan-sē-en', *n.* A rich variety of lace made at *Valenciennes* in France.

Valentine, val'en-tīn, *n.* A sweetheart selected or got by lot on St. *Valentine's* Day, 14th February; a letter or missive of an amatory or satirical kind, sent by one young person to another on St. Valentine's Day.

Valerian, va-lē'ri-an, *n.* [Supposed to be from the Emperor *Valerianus*, who had benefited from it.] The common name of a genus of ornamental flowering plants, two of which are natives of Britain, and are extensively collected for their medicinal properties.—*Valerian oil*, an aromatic essential oil obtained from the root of the officinal or great wild valerian.

Valet, val'et, *n.* [Fr. *valet*, O.Fr. *varlet*, *vaslet*, a lad, a servant; dim. of *vassal*. VASSAL. *Varlet* is the same word.] A manservant who attends on a gentleman's person.

Valetudinarian, val-e-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *a.* [L. *valetudinarius*, from *valitudo*, good or ill health, from *valeo*, to be well. VALID.] Sickly; in a poor state of health; infirm; seeking to recover health.—*n.* A person of an infirm or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.—**Valetudinarianism**, val-e-tū'di-nā'ri-an-izm, *n.* A state of feeble health; infirmity.—**Valetudinariness**, val-e-tū'di-na-ri-nes, *n.* State of being valetudinary.—**Valetudinarious**, val-e-tū'di-nā'ri-us, *a.* **Valetudinary**, val-e-tū'di-na-ri, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Valetudinarian*.

Valhalla, val-hal'la, *n.* [Icel. *valhöll*, the hall of the slain—*valr*, slaughter, and *höll*, a hall.] In the Scandinavian mythology the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle; *fig.* any edifice which is the final resting-place of many of the heroes or great men of a nation.

Valiant, val'yant, *a.* [Fr. *vaillant*, from *valoir*, L. *valere*, to be strong. VALID.] Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; puissant; performed with valour; heroic.—**Valiantly**, val'yant-li, *adv.* In a valiant manner.—**Valiantness**, val'yant-nes, *n.* The quality of being valiant; valour.

Valid, val'id, *a.* [Fr. *valide*, L. *validus*, strong, powerful, from *valeo*, to be strong, to be well (seen also in *value*, *valiant*, *valour*, *valetudinary*, *avail*, *prevail*, &c.); perhaps from a root meaning to cover or protect, same as in *vellej*, *wool*.] Sufficiently supported by actual fact; well grounded; sound; just; good; not weak or defective; having sufficient legal strength or force; good or sufficient in point of law.—**Validate**, val'i-dāt, *v.t.* To make valid; to confirm.—**Validity**, **Validness**, va-lid'i-ti, val'id-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being valid; strength or cogency from being supported by fact; justness; soundness; legal strength or force; sufficiency in point of law.—**Validly**, val'id-li, *adv.* In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

Valise, va-lēz', *n.* [Fr.] A small leather bag or case for holding a traveller's equipment; a portmanteau.

Valkyr, **Valkyria**, val'kēr, val-kē'ri-a, *n.* [Icel. *valkyrja*—*valr*, the slain, and *kjósa*, to select.] One of the sisters of Odin, who led to Valhalla the souls of those who fell in battle, where they ministered at their feasts.—**Valkyrian**, val-kē'ri-an, *a.* Of or relating to the Valkyrs or Valkyrias.

Vallar, **Vallary**, val'ér, val'ér-i, *a.* [L. *vallaris*, from *vallum*, a rampart.] Pertaining to a rampart or palisade.

Valley, val'i, *n.* [Fr. *vallée*, O. Fr. *valee*, from *val*, a *vale*, from L. *vallis*, a valley. VALID.] Any hollow or surface depression of some width bounded by hills or mountains, and usually traversed by a stream or river; a vale; the internal angle formed by the meeting of the two inclined sides of a roof.

Vallum, val'lum, *n.* [L. *vallum*, from *vallus*, a stake.] A rampart; a palisaded rampart, such as that with which the Romans fortified their camps.

Valonia, va-lō'ni-a, *n.* [It. *vallonia*, from Mod. Gr. *balania*, the holm-oak, from Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, an oak.] The acorn-cups of a species of oak exported from the Levant for the use of tanners and dyers.

Valour, val'or, *n.* [O. Fr. *valor*, Mod. Fr. *valeur*, L.L. *valor*, worth, from L. *valeo*, to be strong. VALID.] That quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery, especially as regards fighting; intrepidity; prowess.—**Valorous**, val'or-us, *a.* BRAVE; courageous; valiant; intrepid.—**Valorously**, val'or-us-li, *adv.* In a valorous manner; valiantly.

Value, val'ū, *n.* [O.Fr. *value*, the fem. of *valu*, pp. of *valoir*, from L. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth. VALID.] Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; the degree of such property or properties; utility; importance; what makes a person of some account, estimation, or worth; estimate of worth; price equal to the worth: market price; the money for which a thing is sold or will sell; equivalent in the market; import; precise signification (the *value* of a word or phrase); *mus.* the relative length or duration of a tone or note.—*v.t.*—*valued*, *valuing*. To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise; to consider with respect to importance; to rate, whether high or low; to have in high esteem; to prize; to regard; to hold in respect and estimation.—**Valued**, val'ūd, *p.* and *a.* Regarded as of high value; highly esteemed.—**Valueless**, val'ū-les, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth; worthless.—**Valuer**, val'ū-ér, *n.* One who values; an appraiser.—**Valuable**, val'ū-a-bl, *a.* Having value or worth; having a high value; having qualities which are useful and esteemed; precious.—*n.* A thing, especially a small thing, of value; a choice article of personal property: usually in the plural.—**Valuableness**, val'ū-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being valuable; preciousness.—**Valuation**, val-ū-ā'shon, *n.* The act of valuing; the act of setting a price; appraisement; estimation; value set upon a thing; estimated worth.—**Valuator**, val'ū-ā-tér, *n.* One who sets a value; an appraiser.

Valve, valv, *n.* [Fr. *valve*, from L. *valva*, folding doors, from same root *volvo*, to roll (whence *volubile*, &c.).] One of the leaves of a folding door; a kind of movable lid or partition adapted to a tube or orifice, and so formed as to open communication in one direction and to close it in the other, used to regulate the admission or escape of water, gas, or steam; *anat.* a partition within the cavity of a vessel opening to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shutting to prevent its return (the *valves* of the heart); *bot.* one of the divisions of any dehiscent body; *conch.* one of the separable portions of the shell of a mollusc.—**Valvate**, val'vāt, *a.* Having or resembling a valve.—**Valved**, valvd, *a.* Having valves or hinges; composed of valves.—**Valve-gear**, **Valve-motion**, *n.* The combination of mechanical devices for working a valve in steam-engines.—**Valvular**, val'vū-lér, *a.* Containing valves; having the character of or acting as a valve.—**Valvule**, **Valvulet**, val'vūl, valv'let, *n.* [Dim. from *valva*.] A little valve.

Vambrace, vam'brās, *n.* [Also *vambrace*, *vambras*—Fr *avant*, before, and *bras*, arm. VAN (front).] The piece of plate armour which covered the forearm.

Vamp, vamp, *n.* [Formerly *vampey*, from Fr. *avant-pied*—*avant*, before, and *pied*, the foot. VAN (front).] The upper leather of a boot or shoe; any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance; a piece added for appearance sake; *mus.* an improvised accompaniment.—*v.t.* To put a new vamp or upper leather on; to furbish up; to give a new appearance to; to patch.—**Vamper**, vam'pér, *n.* One who vamps.

Vampire, vam'pir, *n.* [Fr., from G. *vampyr*, from Serv. *vampir*, *vampira*, a vampire.] A kind of spectral being or ghost still possessing a human body, believed to leave the grave during the night and suck the blood of living men and women while they are asleep; a person who preys on others; an extortioner or blood-sucker; a vampire-bat.—*a.* Pertaining to or resembling a vampire in character.—**Vampire-bat**, *n.* A blood-sucking bat of South America of several species, with long sharp teeth.—**Vampirism**, vam'pir-izm, *n.* Belief in vampires; the action of a vampire; blood-sucking; *fig.* the practice of extortion or preying on others.

Van, van, *n.* [Abbrev. from *vanguard*, from Fr. *avant-garde*—*avant*, before, and *garde*, guard. AVANT, GUARD.] The front of an army, or the front line or foremost division of a fleet.—**Vanguard**, van'gard, *n.* The troops who march in the van of an army; the advance guard; the van.

Van, van, *n.* [Fr. *van*, from L. *vannus*, a van or fan for winnowing. FAN.] A fan or any contrivance for winnowing grain; a wing.

Van, van, *n.* [Abbrev. from *caravan*.] A caravan; a covered vehicle used by tradesmen and others for carrying goods; a close

railway-carriage for carrying luggage or for other purposes.

Vanadium, va-nā'di-um, *n.* [From *Vanadis*, a surname of the Scandinavian goddess Freyja, from its being discovered in a Swedish ore.] A silvery brittle metal of rare occurrence discovered in 1830 in Swedish iron.—**Vanadic, Vanadous**, va-nad'ik, van'a-dus, *a.* Pertaining to vanadium.

Vandal, van'dal, *n.* [L. *Vandali, Vindili, Vindili*, the Vandals.] One of a Teutonic race who pillaged Rome in the fifth century, and unsparingly destroyed the monuments of art and the productions of literature; hence, one who wilfully or ignorantly destroys any work of art, literature, or the like.—**Vandal, Vandalic**, van-dal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Vandals.—**Vandalism**, van'dal-izm, *n.* Wilful or ignorant destruction of works of art or literature; hostility to art or literature.

Vandyke, van-dik', *n.* A pointed collar of lace or sewed work worn by both sexes during the reign of Charles I., and to be seen in portraits painted by Vandyke (whence the name).—*Vandyke brown*, a pigment obtained from a kind of peat or bog-earth, of a fine, deep, semi-transparent brown colour.

Vane, vān, *n.* [O.E. *fane*, a banner, a weathercock, from A. Sax. *fana* = O.H.G. *fano*, G. *fahne*, D. *vaan*, a flag; Goth. *fana*, cloth; cog. L. *pannus*, cloth.] A weathercock, arrow, or thin slip of metal, wood, &c., placed on a spindle at the top of a spire, tower, &c., for the purpose of showing by its turning and direction which way the wind blows; any somewhat similar device or contrivance; the broad part of a feather on either side of the shaft; one of the plates or blades of a windmill, a screw-propeller, &c.

Vanessa, va-nes'sa, *n.* A genus of brightly-coloured butterflies, including the tortoise-shell butterfly, the peacock butterfly, &c.

Vang, vang, *n.* [D. *vangen*, G. *fangen*, to catch.] *Naut.* a steadying rope from a gaff to the ship's side.

Vanguard. Under VAN.

Vanilla, va-nil'a, *n.* [From Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of *vaina*, a scabbard, from L. *vagina*, a scabbard; the pod resembles a scabbard.] A genus of orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical America, the fleshy pod-like fruit of several species of which is remarkable for its fragrant odour and is used in medicine, confectionery, and perfumery.

Vanish, van'ish, *v.i.* [From L. *evanesco, evanescere*, to vanish, to pass away (through the old French), from *vanus*, vain. VAIN.] To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state; to pass beyond the limit of vision; to be annihilated or lost; to be no more; *math.* to become less and less till the value is nothing, or is denoted by 0.—*Vanishing point*, the point in a view or picture at which all parallel lines in the same plane tend to meet when correctly represented in a picture.

Vanity. Under VAIN.

Vanquish, vang'kwish, *v.t.* [From Fr. *vaincre*, pret. *vainquis*, subj. *vainquisse*, O. Fr. *veinquir*, from L. *vincere*, to conquer. VICTOR.] To conquer, overcome, or subdue in battle; to defeat in any contest; to get the better of; to confute; to overpower; to prostrate; to be too much for. ∴ Syn. under CONQUER.—**Vanquishable**, vang'kwish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being vanquished; conquerable.—**Vanquisher**, vang'kwish-er, *n.* A conqueror; a victor.

Vantage, van'taj, *n.* [Fr. *avantage*. ADVANTAGE.] Advantage; vantage-ground.—**Vantage-ground**, *n.* Superiority of position or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another; favourable position.

Vapid, vap'id, *a.* [L. *vapidus*, vapid, having lost spirit, same root as *vapour*.] Having lost its life and spirit; insipid; dead; flat; dull; unanimated; spiritless.—**Vapidly**, vap'id-li, *adv.* In a vapid manner.—**Vapidity, Vapidness**, va-pid'i-ti, vap'id-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being vapid; deadness; flatness; dulness; want of life or spirit.

Vapour, Vapor, vā'por, *n.* [L. *vapor*, steam, vapour; akin to *vapidus*, vapid, having lost flavour, *sappa*, vapid wine.] An exhalation or fume; a gaseous substance; visible steam; the gaseous form which any solid or liquid substance assumes when heated; any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere, as fog or mist; hazy matter; something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; a mental fume; a vain imagination; an unreal fancy; *pl.* an old name for a nervous hypochondriacal or hysterical affection; the blues.—*v.i.* To boast or vaunt with ostentatious display; to bully; to hector; to brag; to bounce.—**Vapour-bath**, *n.* The application of vapour or steam to the body in a close place; the place or bath itself.—**Vapourer**, vā'por-er, *n.* One who vapours, brags, or bullies; a braggart, bully, or boaster.—**Vapouring**, vā'por-ing, *p.* and *a.* Boasting; given to boast or brag.—*n.* Boastful or windy talk.—**Vapourish**, vā'por-ish, *a.* Affected by vapours; hypochondriac; whimsical; fanciful.—**Vapourishness**, vā'por-ish-nes, *n.*—**Vapoury**, vā'por-i, *a.* Vaporous; full of vapours.—**Vaporability**, vā'por-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being vaporable.—**Vaperable**, vā'por-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapour.—**Vaporiferous**, vā-por-if'er-us, *a.* [L. *vapor*, and *fero*, to bear.] Conveying or producing vapour.—**Vaporific**, vā-por-if'ik, *a.* [L. *vapor*, and *facio*, to make.] Forming vapour; converting into steam, or into a volatile form.—**Vaporizable**, vā'por-i-za-bl, *a.* Capable of being vaporised.—**Vaporization**, vā'por-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of vaporizing; conversion into vapour.—**Vaporize**, vā'por-iz, *v.t.*—*vaporized, vaporizing.* To convert into vapour by the application of heat or artificial means; to cause to evaporate; to sublimate.—*v.i.* To pass off in vapour.—**Vaporous**, vā'por-us, *a.* Vaporous.—**Vaporosity, Vaporousness**, vā-por-os'i-ti, vā'por-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being vaporous.—**Vaporous**, vā'por-us, *a.* Being in the form of, or having the character of vapour; full of vapours or exhalations; promoting exhalation or effusion; unsubstantial; vainly imaginative or soaring; whimsical.

Vaquero, vā-ker'ō, *n.* [Sp., a cowherd, from *vaca*, L. *vacca*, a cow.] In Mexico and the western United States, a herdsman.

Varangian, va-ran'ji-an, *n.* [Icel. *Varingjar*, lit. confederates or sworn men, from *vær*, an oath.] One of those Scandinavians, Anglo-Saxons, &c., who entered the service of the Byzantine emperors and became the Imperial Guard.

Variable, Variance, &c. Under VARY.

Varicella, var-i-sel'la, *n.* [Dim. of *variola*, the small-pox.] The chicken-pox.

Varicocele, var'i-kō-sēl, *n.* [L. *varix*, a dilated vein, and Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] A varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins, or the veins of the scrotum.

Varicose, var'i-kōs, *a.* [L. *varicosus*, from *varix*, a varicose vein.] Exhibiting a morbid enlargement or dilation, knotty and irregular in shape, as often seen in the veins of the lower extremities, which sometimes burst with considerable hemorrhage.—**Varicosity**, var-i-kos'i-ti, *n.* The state of being varicose.

Variegate, vā'ri-e-gāt, *v.t.*—*variegated, variegating.* [L. *variego, variegatum*, to variegate, from *varius*, various, and term. from *ago*, to do. VARY.] To diversify by means of different tints or hues.—**Variegated**, vā'ri-e-gā-ted, *p.* and *a.* Diversified with tints or hues; *bot.* irregularly marked with spots of a light colour: said of leaves.—**Variegation**, vā'ri-e-gā'shon, *n.* The state of being variegated; diversity of colours, especially on leaves or petals of plants.

Variety. Under VARY.

Variola, va-ri'ō-la, *n.* [Fr. *variole*, Mod.L. *variola*, small-pox, from L. *varius*, spotted.] The small-pox.—**Variolar, Variolic, Variolous**, va-ri'ō-lèr, vā-ri-ol'ik, va-ri'ō-lus, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the small-pox.—**Variolite**, va-ri'ō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone.] A porphyritic rock in which the imbedded substances are imperfectly crystallised, or are rounded, giving a spotted appearance.—**Variolitic**, va-ri-ō-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to variola; thickly marked with small round specks or dots; spotted.—**Varioloid**, va-ri'ō-loid, *a.* Resembling variola; spotted.

Variorum, vā-ri-ō'rum, *a.* [From L. *editio cum notis variorum*, an edition with the notes of various persons.] A term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes of different commentators are inserted (a *variorum* edition of Shakspere).

Various. Under VARY.

Varix, vā'riks, *n.* pl. **Varices**, var'i-sēz. [L.] A varicose vein. VARICOSE.

Varlet, vār'let, *n.* [O. Fr. *varlet, vaslet.* VALET.] Anciently, a page or knight's follower; an attendant on a gentleman; hence, a term of contempt for one in a subordinate or menial position; a low fellow; a rascal.—**Varlotry**, vār'let-ri, *n.* The rabble; the crowd.

Varnish, var'nish, *n.* [From Fr. *vernis*, varnish, *vernisser, vernir*, to varnish, from L. *vitrinus*, glassy, from *vitrum*, glass—varnish giving a glassy surface. VITREOUS.] A solution of resinous matter, forming a clear limpid fluid, used by painters, cabinet-makers, &c., for coating the surface of their work in order to give it a shining, transparent, and hard surface, capable of resisting the influences of air and moisture; what resembles varnish either naturally or artificially; a glossy or lustrous appearance; outside show; gloss.—*v.t.* To lay varnish on; to give an improved appearance to; to give a fair outside or external appearance.—**Varnisher**, var'nish-er, *n.* One who varnishes; one who gives a fair external appearance.—**Varnish-tree**, *n.* The name of certain trees found chiefly in India, Burmah, and China, which exude resinous juices employed as varnishes.

Varsovienne, var-sō'vi-en, *n.* [Fr.] A dance, named from *Warsaw*, in Poland, where it probably originated.

Vary, vā'ri, *v.t.*—*varied, varying.* [Fr. *varier*, from L. *variare*, to vary, from *varius*, variegated, diverse, various.] To alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to make different by a partial change; to change; to diversify; *mus.* to embellish, as a melody or theme with passing notes, arpeggios, &c.—*v.i.* To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer change; to appear in different forms; to differ or be different; to be unlike or diverse; to change, as in purpose, opinion, or the like; to deviate; to swerve; to alternate; to disagree; to be at variance; *math.* to be subject to continual increase or decrease.—**Variable**, vā'ri-a-bl, *a.* Capable of varying, changing, or altering; liable to change; often changing; changeable (*variable* winds); fickle; unsteady; inconstant; capable of being varied or changed.—*Variable quantities, math.* quantities subject to continual increase or diminution.—*Variable stars*, stars which undergo a periodical increase and diminution of their lustre.—*n.* That which is variable; a variable quantity; a shifting wind as opposed to a trade-wind; hence *the variables*, the regions between the north-east and the south-east trade-winds.—**Variableness, Variability**, vā'ri-a-bl-nes, vā'ri-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being variable.—**Variably**, vā'ri-a-bli, *adv.* In a variable manner; changeably; mutably; inconstantly.—**Variance**, vā'ri-ans, *n.* Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord.—*At variance*, in disagreement; in a state of dissension; in enmity.—**Variant**, vā'ri-ant, *a.* Different; diverse; variable; varying.—*n.* Something that is really the same, though with a different form; a different reading or version.—**Variation**, vā-ri-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *variatio.*] The act or process of varying; partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; alteration; mutation; change; modification; the extent to which a thing varies; the amount or rate of change; the act of deviating; deviation; *gram.* change of termination of words; inflection; *astron.* any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by another disturbing body; *physics* and *surg.* same as *declination*; *mus.* one of a series of ornamental changes or embellishments in the treatment of a tune, move-

ment, or theme during several successive repetitions. — *Calculus of variations*, a branch of analysis, the chief object of which is to find what function of a variable will be a maximum or minimum on certain prescribed conditions. — **Varied**, vā'rid, *p.* and *a.* Altered; changed; characterized by variety; diversified; consisting of various kinds or sorts differing from each other; diverse; various. — **Variedly**, vā'rid-li, *adv.* Diversely.—**Varier**, vā'ri-ėr, *n.* One who varies. [*Tenn.*]—**Varietal**, va-ri'e-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a variety, as distinguished from an individual or a species. —**Variety**, va-ri'e-ti, *n.* [L. *varietas*, from *varius.*] The state or quality of being varied or various; intermixture or succession of different things, or of things different in form; diversity; multifariousness; many-sidedness; a collection or number of different things; a varied assortment; something differing from others of the same general kind; a sort; a kind; in scientific classifications, a subdivision of a species of animals or plants; according to the evolution theory, a species in process of formation.—**Variform**, vā'ri-form, *a.* Having different shapes or forms. — **Variformed**, vā'ri-formd, *a.* Formed with different shapes.—**Various**, vā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *varius.*] Differing from each other; different; diverse; manifold; divers; several; exhibiting different characters; multiform.—**Variously**, vā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In various or different ways; with diversity; diversely; multifariously.

Vascular, vas'kū-lėr, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, a vessel, dim. of *vas*, a vessel.] Pertaining to the vessels or tubes connected with the vital functions of animals or plants, and especially making up the circulatory system; consisting of, containing, or operating by means of animal or vegetable vessels.—*Vascular plants*, the plants pertaining to the phanerogamous division of plants.—*Vascular tissue*, tissue composed of small vessels like the woody tissue or substance of flowering plants; used in contradistinction to *cellular*.—*Vascular system*, *anat.* the system formed by all the blood-vessels, lacteals, &c.—**Vascularity**, vas-kū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being vascular.—**Vasculose**, vas'kū-lōs, *a.* *Bot.* same as *Vascular*.—*n.* The substance constituting the principal part of the vessels of plants.—**Vasculum**, vas'kū-lum, *n.* A botanist's case for carrying specimens as he collects them; *bot.* a pitcher-shaped leaf.

Vase, vāz or väz, *n.* [Fr. *vase*, from L. *vasum* (rarely used for *vas*), a vessel; akin *vessel*, *vascular.*] A vessel of some size of various materials, forms, and purposes, often merely serving for ornament; *arch.* a sculptured ornament representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c.; the body of a Corinthian or Composite capital. — **Vasiform**, vā'si-form, *a.* In the form of a vase.—*Vasiform tissue.* Same as *Bothrenchyma*.—**Vaso-motor**, vas-ō-mō'tėr, *a.* [L. *vas*, a vessel, and *motor*, a mover.] Applied to the system of nerves distributed over the muscular coats of the blood-vessels.

Vassal, vas'al, *n.* [Fr. *vassal*, L.L. *vassallus*, a vassal, dim. of *vassus*, a domestic, from Armor. *gwas*, W. *gwas*, a youth, a servant. Of same origin are *valet*, *varlet.*] A feudal tenant holding lands under a lord, and bound by his tenure to feudal services; a subject; a dependant; a retainer; a servant; a bondman; a slave.—*a.* Servile; subservient.—**Vassalage**, vas'al-āj, *n.* The state of being a vassal; servitude; dependence; slavery.—**Vassalry**, vas'al-ri, *n.* A body of vassals.

Vast, vast, *a.* [Fr. *vaste*, from L. *vastus*, waste, desert, vast, huge (hence *vasto*, to lay waste, to *devastate*); allied to G. *wüste*, a desert. WASTE.] Waste or desert†; lonely†; of great extent; boundless; huge in bulk and extent; immense; very great in numbers or amount; very great as to degree or intensity.—*n.* A boundless waste or space; immensity. [Poetical.]—**Vastly**, vast'li, *adv.* Very greatly; to a vast extent or degree. — **Vastness**, vast'nes, *n.* The quality of being vast; great extent; immensity; greatness in general. — **Vasty**,‡ vas'ti, *a.* Vast; boundless; very spacious. [*Shak.*]

Vat, vat, *n.* [Also *fat*, a vat, from A. Sax. *fæt*, a vat=D. *vat*, Icel. and Sw. *fat*, a vat, G. *fass*, a cask.] A large vessel for holding liquors; a large vessel of the tub kind; a tun; a wooden tank or cistern. — *v.t.* — *vatted*, *vatting*. To put in a vat.—**Vatful**, vat'ful, *n.* As much as a vat will hold; the contents of a vat.

Vatic,† vat'ik, *a.* [L. *vates*, a prophet.] Pertaining to a prophet; oracular; inspired.

Vatican, vat'i-kan, *n.* A most extensive palace at Rome upon the Vatican hill, the residence of the pope; hence, *the Vatican* is equivalent to the papal power or government.—*Vatican Council*, the Ecumenical Council which met in the Vatican in 1870, and declared the infallibility of the pope to be a dogma of the church.—**Vaticanism**, vat'i-kan-izm, *n.* The doctrines and tenets promulgated by the Vatican; ultramontanism.

Vaticinate, vā-tis'i-nāt, *v.i.* — *vaticinated*, *vaticinating*. [L. *vaticinor*, *vaticinatus*, to prophesy, from *vates*, a prophet.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.—*v.t.* To prophesy; to foretell.—**Vaticination**, vā-tis'i-nā"shon, *n.* A prediction; a prophecy.—**Vaticinator**, vā-tis'i-nā-tėr, *n.* One who vaticinates or predicts.

Vaudeville, vōd'vēl, *n.* [Fr. *vaudeville*, from O.Fr. *Vau de Vire*, *Val de Vire*, the valley of the Vire, in Normandy—originally applied to songs of Oliver Basselin, who lived there.] A French name for a light, gay song, consisting of several couplets and refrain or burden, sung to a familiar air; a ballad; a dramatic piece whose dialogue is intermingled with light or comic songs set to popular airs.

Vault, valt, *n.* [O.Fr. *vaulte*, *voulte* (Fr. *voûte*), from L.L. *volta*, *voluta*, a vault, from L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to turn round, to roll. VOLUBLE.] An arched roof; a concave roof or roof-like covering (the *vault* of heaven); *arch.* a continued arch; an arched apartment; a subterranean chamber used for a place of interment; a cellar. —*v.t.* To form with a vault or arched roof; to arch. — **Vaulted**, valt'ed, *p.* and *a.* Arched; concave; covered with an arch or vault. — **Vaulting**, valt'ing, *n.* Vaulted work; vaults collectively.

Vault, valt, *n.* [Fr. *volte*, from It. *volta*, a turn, a leap or vault, from *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn. Hence this word is a doublet of *Vault* above.] A leap or spring; a bound; a leap by means of a pole, or assisted by resting the hand or hands on something.—*v.i.* To leap; to bound; to spring; to exhibit equestrian or other feats of tumbling or leaping.—**Vaulter**, valt'ėr, *n.* One that vaults; a leaper; a tumbler. —**Vaulting**, valt'ing, *n.* The art or practice of a vaulter.

Vaunt, vant, *v.i.* [From Fr. *vanter*, to vaunt, from L.L. *vanitare*, to boast, from L. *vanus*, vain. VAIN.] To boast; to talk with ostentation; to brag; to glory; to exult.—*v.t.* To boast of; to magnify or glorify with vanity; to display or put forward boastfully.—*n.* A boast; a brag.—**Vaunter**, van'tėr, *n.* A boaster; a man given to vain ostentation.—**Vaunting**, van'ting, *n.* Vain boasting; bragging.—**Vauntingly**, van'ting-li, *adv.* Boastfully; with vain ostentation.

Vavasor, vav'a-sor, *n.* [O.Fr. *vavassor*, L.L. *vavassor*, *vasvassor*, probably a contr. of *vassus vassorum*, the vassal of vassals. VASSAL.] A principal vassal not holding immediately of the sovereign but of a great lord, and having himself vassals.

Vaward,‡ vā'ward, *n.* [From *van* and *ward*, for *vanward=vanguard.*] The van or vanguard.

Veal, vēl, *n.* [O.Fr. *veel*, *vedel*, from L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, a calf, from root of L. *vetus*, *veteris*, old (whence *veteran*, Gr. (*v*)*etos*, a year).] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Vector, vek'tor, *n.* [L., a bearer or carrier, from *veho*, to carry.] *Math.* a quantity used in quaternions; also, a radius vector. RADIUS.

Veda, vā'dā or vē'da, *n.* [Skr., from *vid*, to know; cog. L. *video*, E. *wit*, to know. Wr... The general name for the body of ancie... Sanskrit hymns, with accompanying com... ments, believed by the Hindus to hav... been revealed by Brahma, and on whic... the Brahmanical system is based.—Ve... **danta**, ve-dan'ta, *n.* A system of phil... sophy among the Hindus founded on th... Vedas.—**Vedic**, vē'dik, *a.* Relating to ... Veda or the Vedas.

Vedette, **Vidette**, vē-det', vi-det', *n.* [F... *vedette*, from It. *vedetta*, a vedette, fro... *vedere*, L. *video*, to see. VISIBLE.] A sen... tinel on horseback stationed on an outpo... or elevated point to watch an enemy an... give notice of danger; a picket or outpos...

Veer, vēr, *v.i.* [Fr. *virer*, to turn, veer, tack, &c.; from L.L. *virare*, to turn, from ... *viria*, a ring, a bracelet; akin *environ.*] T... shift or change direction as the wind; t... go round; to change the direction of it... course by turning (as a ship); to turn round... vary be otherwise minded: said in regar... to persons, feelings, intentions.—*v.t.* *Nau*... to direct into a different course; to wea... or cause to change a course by turning th... stern to windward, in opposition to *tack*... *ing*.—**Veering**, vē'ring, *p.* and *a.* Turning... changing; shifting.—**Veeringly**, vē'ring-l... *adv.* Changingly; shiftingly.

Vegetable, vej'e-ta-bl, *a.* [Fr. *végétabl*... from L. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, from *vege*... *to*, to enliven, from *vegetus*, lively, fro... *vegeo*, to rouse, excite; from root seen als... in *vigour*, *vigilant.*] Belonging, pertain... ing, or peculiar to plants; having the char... acteristics of a plant or plants.—*Vegetabl*... *ivory*. IVORY-NUT. — *Vegetable marrow*... MARROW.—*Vegetable mould*, mould con... sisting wholly or chiefly of humus.—*n.* A... plant; often distinctively, a plant used fo... culinary purposes, or used for feedin... cattle and sheep or other animals.—**Vege**... **tal**, vej'e-tal, *a.* Having the characteris... tics or nature of a plant; pertaining t... that class of vital phenomena common t... plants and animals.—*n.* A plant; a vege... table. [*Johnson.*]—**Vegetality**, vej-e-tal'i-ti... *n.* The property of being vegetal; those vi... tal phenomena which constitute plant life... —**Vegetarian**, vej-e-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who ab... stains from animal food, and maintain... that vegetable food is the only kind pro... per for man.—*a.* Belonging to the diet o... system of the vegetarians.—**Vegetarian**... **ism**, vej-e-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The theory and... practice of living solely on vegetable food... —**Vegetate**, vej'e-tāt, *v.i.*—*vegetated*, *vege*... *tating*. [In form from L. *vegeto*, *vegetatum*... to enliven, but in meaning from *vegetable*.... To grow in the manner of plants; hence, t... live a monotonous, useless life; to have ... mere existence.—**Vegetation**, vej-e-tā'shon... *n.* The process of growing exhibited by... plants; vegetable growth; vegetables o... plants in general or collectively.—**Vegeta**... **tive**, vej'e-tā-tiv, *a.* Growing as plants... having the power to produce or suppor... growth in plants.—**Vegetativeness**, vej'e... tā-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being vege... tative.—**Vegeto-animal**, vej'e-tō-an-i-mal... *a.* Partaking of the nature both of vege... table and animal matter.

Vehement, vē'he-ment, *a.* [Fr. *véhément*... from L. *vehemens*, *vehementis*, eager, vehe... ment, lit. carried out of one's mind, from... *veho*, to carry, and *mens*, *mentis*, the mind... VEHICLE, MENTAL.] Proceeding from o... characterized by strength or impetuosity... of feeling; very eager or urgent; fervent... passionate; acting with great force o... energy (*vehement* wind, fire); energetic... violent; very forcible.—**Vehemently**, vē'... he-ment-li, *adv.* With great force and... violence; urgently; passionately. — **Vehe**... **mence**, vē'he-mens, *n.* [Fr. *véhémence*, L... *vehementia.*] The character or quality o... being vehement; violent ardour; fervour... impetuosity; fire; impetuous force; boister... ousness; violence. — **Vehemency**, vē'he... men-si, *n.* Vehemence.

Vehicle, vē'hi-kl, *n.* [L. *vehiculum*, a ve... hicle, a carriage, from *veho*, to carry (seen... also in *inveigh*, *vehement*), from a root seen... also in E. *wagon*, *way.*] Any kind of car... riage moving on land; a conveyance; that... which is used as the instrument of con... veyance, transmission, or communication...

(language is the *vehicle* for conveying ideas); a substance in which medicine is taken; a menstruum or medium in which paints, gums, varnishes, &c., are dissolved and prepared for use.—**Vehicled**, vē'hi-kld, *p.* and *a.* Conveyed in or by a vehicle.—**Vehicular, Vehiculary**, vē-hik'ū-lēr, vē-hik'ū-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a vehicle; of the nature of a vehicle.

Vehmgerichte, fām'ge-rēch-te, *n. pl.* [G.] A system of secret tribunals widely spread over Germany in the middle ages. — **Vehmic**, vē'mik, *a.* Pertaining to the vehmgerichte.

Veil, vāl, *n.* [O. Fr. *veile, vaile* (Fr. *voile*), from L. *velum*, a sail, a veil, from root seen also in *veho*, to carry, and in E. *way, wagon.*] Something hung up or spread out to intercept the view; a screen; a curtain; especially, a more or less transparent piece of dress worn to conceal, shade, or protect the face; *fig.* anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, disguise, or the like; *anat.* the soft palate.—*To take the veil*, to assume the veil on becoming a nun; to retire to a nunnery.—*v.t.* To cover or conceal with a veil; to enshroud; to envelop; to keep from being seen; to conceal from view; to conceal, figuratively; to mask; to disguise.—**Veilless**, vāl'les, *a.* Destitute of a veil.

Vein, vān, *n.* [Fr. *veine*, from L. *vena*, a vein, also natural bent, genius, same root as *veho*, to carry. VEHICLE, VEIL.] One of a system of membranous canals or tubes distributed throughout the bodies of animals for the purpose of returning the impure blood from the extremities, surfaces, and viscera to the heart and lungs; a tube or an assemblage of tubes through which the sap of plants is transmitted along the leaves; a crack or fissure in a rock, filled up by substances different from the rock, and which may either be metallic or non-metallic; a streak or wave of different colour appearing in wood, in marble, &c.; disposition or cast of mind; particular mood, humour, or disposition for the time being.—*v.t.* To fill or furnish with veins; to streak or variegate with veins.—**Veined**, vānd, *a.* Full of veins; streaked; variegated; *bot.* having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.—**Veining**, vā'ning, *n.* A streaked appearance as if from veins.—**Veinless**, vān'les, *a.* Destitute of veins.—**Veinlet**, vān'let, *n.* A vein branching off from a larger vein.—**Veiny**, vā'ni, *a.* Full of veins.

Velar, vē'lēr, *a.* [L. *velum*, a veil. VEIL.] Pertaining or relating to a veil; pertaining to the veil of the palate.—**Velate**, vē'lāt, *a.* *Bot.* having a veil; veiled.

Veld, felt, *n.* [D. *veld*, a field = E. *field.*] A term in S. Africa for open uninclosed country.

Velleity, vel-lē'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *velléité*, from L. *velle*, to will.] *Philos.* volition in the weakest form; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination towards a thing.

Vellicate, vel'i-kāt, *v.t.* [L. *vellicatum*, from *vello*, to pull.] To twitch.—**Vellication**, vel-i-kā'shon, *n.* A twitching; a convulsive twitching of muscles.

Vellum, vel'um, *n.* [Fr. *vélin*, from L. *vitulinus*, pertaining to a calf, from *vitulus*, a calf. VEAL.] A fine kind of parchment made of calf's skin, and rendered clear, smooth, and white for writing on.—**Vellumy**, vel'um-i, *a.* Resembling vellum.

Velocipede, vē-los'i-pēd, *n.* [From L. *velox, velocis*, swift, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] A light vehicle or conveyance consisting mainly of wheels and driven or impelled by the feet of the rider or pair of riders; a bicycle or tricycle.—**Velocipedist**, vē-los'i-pēd-ist, *n.* One who uses a velocipede.

Velocity, vē-los'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *vélocité*, from L. *velocitas, velocitatis*, from *velox, velocis*, swift, rapid.] Quickness or speed in motion or movement; swiftness; rapidity; not applied to the movements of animals, or but rarely; *physics*, rate of motion; the rate of change of position of a point per unit of time. ∴ Syn. under CELERITY.

Velum, vē'lum, *n.* [L., a veil.] *Bot.* the horizontal membrane connecting the margin of the pileus of a fungus with the stipes; *anat.* the veil of the palate.

Velumen, ve-lū'men, *n.* [L., a cover, a fleece.] *Bot.* the velvety coating of leaves.

Velutinous, ve-lū'ti-nus, *a.* [From It. *velluto*, velvet. VELVET.] Resembling velvet; velvety.

Velvet, vel'vet, *n.* [O.E. *velouette, velvet, velluto*; L.L. *vellutum, villutum*; It. *velluto*, from L. *villus*, shaggy hair.] A rich silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap; a cotton stuff manufactured in the same way, distinctively called *velveteen* or *cotton velvet*; a delicate hairy integument covering a deer's antlers in the first stages of growth. —*a.* Made of velvet; soft and delicate like velvet.—**Velveteen**, vel-ve-tēn', *n.* A cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet. — **Velveting**, vel'vet-ing, *n.* The fine nap or shag of velvet.—**Velvet-pile**, *n.* A kind of carpet with a long soft nap.—**Velvety**, vel've-ti, *a.* Made of or resembling velvet; smooth, soft, or delicate in surface.

Vena, vē'na, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* a vein.—*Vena cava* (the hollow vein) the largest vein in the body, which receives blood from the other parts and transmits it to the right auricle of the heart.—*Vena portæ* (the vein of the entrance), the great vein situated at the entrance of the liver, which receives the blood from the abdominal viscera, and carries it into the liver, where it is utilized in the formation of bile.

Venal, vē'nal, *a.* [L. *venalis*, venal, for sale, from *venum*, sale; akin *vend.*] Ready to sell one's self for money or other consideration and entirely from sordid motives; ready to accept a bribe; mercenary. —**Venality**, vē-nal'i-ti, *n.* Prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenariness.

Venation, vē-nā'shon, *n.* [From L. *vena*, a vein.] *Bot.* the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged.

Vend, vend, *v.t.* [From L. *vendo*, to sell, from *venum*, sale, and *do*, to give. VENAL.] To sell.—**Vendee**, ven-dē', *n.* The person to whom a thing is sold: opposed to *vendor*. —**Vender**, ven'dēr, *n.* One who vends or sells.—**Vendible**, ven'di-bl, *a.* Capable of being sold; saleable; marketable.—**Vendibleness, Vendibility**, ven'di-bl-nes, ven-di-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being saleable.—**Vendibly**, ven'di-bli, *adv.* In a saleable manner.—**Vendor**, ven'dor, *n.* A seller.

Vendace, ven'dās, *n.* [O. Fr. *vendace*, Fr. *vendoise*, the dace; origin unknown.] A fish of the salmon family found only in a few British lakes, and in some of the rivers and lakes of Sweden; very delicate eating.

Vendetta, ven-det'tā, *n.* [It., from L. *vindicta*, revenge. VINDICTIVE.] A blood-feud; the practice of the nearest of kin executing vengeance on the murderer of a relative, as among the Corsicans, Arabs, &c.

Vendue, ven'dū, *n.* [O. Fr. *vendue*, from *vendre*, to sell. VEND.] A sale by auction.

Veneer, ve-nēr', *n.* [From G. *furnier*, a veneer, *furnieren*, to veneer, from Fr. *fournir*, to furnish (which see).] A thin piece of wood (sometimes ivory or other substance) laid upon another of a less valuable sort, so that the whole article appears to be of the more valuable sort.—*v.t.* To overlay or face over with veneer; *fig.* to put a fine superficial show on; to gild.—**Veneering**, ve-nēr'ing, *n.* The act of one who veneers; the material laid on; *fig.* superficial show.

Venerate, ven'ēr-āt, *v.t.*—*venerated, venerating.* [L. *venero, veneratus*, to venerate, from the stem of *Venus, Veneris*, Venus, love; allied to Skr. *van*, to worship, to love. VENUS.] To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere; to regard as hallowed.—**Veneration**, ven-ēr-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *veneratio.*] The highest degree of respect and reverence; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and with regard to place, by whatever makes us regard it as hallowed.—**Venerator**, ven'ēr-ā-tēr, *n.* One who venerates.—**Venerable**, ven'ēr-a-bl, *a.* [L. *venerabilis.*] Worthy of veneration; deserving of honour and respect; to be regarded with awe and reverence; hallowed by associations.—**Venerableness**, ven'ēr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being venerable.—**Venerably**, ven'ēr-a-bli, *adv.* So as to excite veneration or reverence.

Venereal, ve-nē'rē-al, *a.* [L. *venereus*, from *Venus, Veneris* (which see).] Pertaining to sexual love or its indulgence; relating to or arising from sexual intercourse.—**Venery**, ven'ēr-i, *n.* Sexual intercourse.

Venery, ven'ēr-i, *n.* [Fr. *vénerie*, from O.Fr. *venir*, L. *venari*, to hunt, whence also *venison.*] The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.

Venesection, ven-e-sek'shon, *n.* [L. *vena*, vein, and *sectio*, a cutting.] The operation of opening a vein for letting blood; bloodletting; phlebotomy.

Venetian, vē-nē'shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Venice in Northern Italy. — *Venetian blind*, a blind made of thin narrow transverse slips of wood, so connected as to overlap each other when closed, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of light and air when in the other position. [In this usage the capital letter need not be employed.]—*Venetian chalk, Venetian talc.* Same as *French chalk.*—*Venetian door*, a door with long narrow side lights.—*Venetian red*, a burnt ochre which owes its colour to the presence of an oxide of iron.—*Venetian white*, a carefully prepared carbonate of lead.—*n.* A native of Venice; a venetian blind.

Vengeance, ven'jans, *n.* [Fr. *vengeance*, from *venger*, to revenge, from L. *vindicare*, to avenge. VINDICATE.] Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offence, generally implying indignation on the part of the punisher and more or less justice in the nature of the punishment. ∴ Syn. under REVENGE. The word is often used in curses or imprecations (a *vengeance* on you!); the phrase *with a vengeance!* is expressive of excess in degree, vehemence, violence, and the like (a forced march, *with a vengeance!*).—**Vengeful**, ven'jf'ul, *a.* Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.—**Vengefully**, ven'jf'ul-li, *adv.* In a vengeful manner; vindictively.

Venial, vē'ni-al, *a.* [L. *venialis*, from L. *venia*, pardon; akin to *Venus* (which see).] That may be forgiven; pardonable; not deeply sinful; excusable; that may pass without censure.—**Venialness, Veniality**, vē'ni-al-nes, vē-ni-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being venial.—**Venially**, vē'ni-al-li, *adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably.

Venison, ven'an or ven'i-sn, *n.* [O.Fr. *venison* (Fr. *venaison*), from L. *venatio*, a hunting, from *venari*, to hunt (whence *venery*, hunting).] The flesh of such wild animals as are taken in the chase and used as human food; in modern usage restricted to the flesh of animals of the deer kind.

Venom, ven'om, *n.* [O.E. *venim, venime*, O.Fr. *venim, venin*, Mod.Fr. *venin*, from L. *venenum*, poison.] The poisonous fluid secreted by certain animals and introduced into the bodies of other animals by biting, as in the case of serpents, and stinging, as in the case of scorpions, bees, &c.; hence, spite; malice; malignity; virulency.—**Venomous**, ven'om-us, *a.* Full of venom; noxious to animal life from venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful; malicious. —**Venomously**, ven'om-us-li, *adv.* In a venomous manner; malignantly; spitefully.—**Venomousness**, ven'om-us-nes, *n.*

Venous, vē'nus, *a.* [L. *venosus*, from *vena*, a vein. VEIN.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins (*venous* blood, distinguishable from arterial blood by its darker colour); consisting of veins; *bot.* veined or venose.—**Venose**, vē'nōs, *a.* *Bot.* having numerous branched veins, as leaves. —**Venosity**, vē-nos'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being venous or venose.

Vent, vent, *n.* [From Fr. *vent*, wind, air, from L. *ventus*, wind (in *ventilate*), so that the original meaning would be air-hole; or same as *fanc.*] A small aperture or opening; the priming and firing aperture of a gun; the touch hole; the anus; the opening at which the excrements of birds and fishes are discharged; the flue or funnel of a chimney; an outlet; means of outward manifestation or expression (a *vent* for one's feelings); utterance; expression.—*To give vent to*, to suffer to escape; to keep

no longer pent up (anger or the like).—*v.t.* To let out; to give passage to; to emit; to keep no longer pent up in one's mind; to pour forth; to utter; to publish.

Vent, vent, *n.* [Fr. *vente*, sale, a market, from L. *vendo*, *venditum*, to sell. VEND.] A selling; sale; market.

Ventage, ven'tāj, *n.* [From Fr. *vent*, L. *ventus*, wind. VENTILATE.] A small hole, as of a flute.—**Ventail**, ven'tāl, *n.* [Fr. *ventail*, L.L. *ventaculum*, from L. *ventus*.] The movable front of a helmet.

Venter, ven'tēr, *n.* [L., the belly.] *Anat.* the abdomen or lower belly; the belly of a muscle; *law*, the womb.

Ventilate, ven'ti-lāt, *v.t.*—*ventilated*, *ventilating*. [L. *ventilo*, *ventilatum*, to winnow, to ventilate, from *ventus*, wind; same root as Skr. *vā*, to blow, E. *wind*.] To expose to the free passage of air or wind; to supply with fresh and remove vitiated air; to expose to common talk or consideration; to let be freely discussed.—**Ventilation**, ven-ti-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *ventilatio*.] The act of ventilating; the replacement of vitiated air by pure fresh air; the art or operation of supplying buildings, mines, and other confined places with a necessary quantity of fresh air; public examination or discussion of questions or topics.—**Ventilative**, ven'ti-lā-tiv, *a.* Belonging to ventilation.—**Ventilator**, ven'ti-lā-tēr, *n.* One who ventilates; a contrivance for keeping the air fresh in any close space.

Ventral, ven'tral, *a.* [From L. *venter*, *ventris*, the belly.] Belonging or pertaining to the belly, or to the surface of the body opposite to the dorsal side or back.—**Ventricle**, ven'tri-kl, *n.* [L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, belly.] A small cavity in an animal body serving some function.—*Ventricles of the heart*, two cavities of the heart (distinguished as *right* and *left*), which propel the blood into the arteries.—**Ventricous**, **Ventricose**, ven'tri-kus, ven'tri-kōs, *a.* [L. *ventricosus*.] Swelled out; *bot.* swelling out in the middle.—**Ventricular**, ven-trik'ū-lēr, *a.* Pertaining to a ventricle; distended in the middle.—**Ventriloquism**, ven-tril'ō-kwizm, *n.* [L. *ventriloquus*, a ventriloquist—*venter*, and *loquor*, to speak, the notion being that the voice proceeded from the belly.] The act, art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds by employing the vocal organs in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distance, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, &c.—**Ventriloquist**, ven-tril'ō-kwist, *n.* One who practises or is skilled in ventriloquism.—**Ventriloquize**, ven-tril'ō-kwiz, *v.i.* To practise ventriloquism.—**Ventrilocution**, ven'tri-lō-kū"shon, *n.* Ventriloquism.—**Ventriloquial**, **Ventriloquous**, ven-tri-lō'kwi-al, ven-tril'ō-kwus, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

Venture, ven'tūr, *n.* [Abbrev. of *aventure*, old form of *adventure*, from Fr. *aventure*, L. *ad*, to, and *venturus*, about to come, from *venio*, to come (seen also in *advene*, *advent*, *convene*, *convent*, *covenant*, *event*, *invent*, *prevent*, *revenue*, &c.). COME.] An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking or staking of something; a hazard; a scheme for making gain by way of trade; a commercial speculation; the thing put to hazard; something sent to sea in trade; chance; luck; contingency.—*At a venture*, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark, or without foreseeing the issue.—*v.t.*—*ventured*, *venturing*. To dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to run a hazard or risk; to risk one's self.—*v.i.* To expose to hazard; to risk; to expose one's self to.—**Venturer**, ven'tūr-ēr, *n.* One who ventures.—**Venturesome**, ven'tūr-sum, *a.* Inclined to venture; venturous.—**Venturesomely**, ven'tūr-sum-li, *adv.* In a venturesome manner.—**Venturesomeness**, ven'tūr-sum-nes, *n.*—**Venturous**, ven'tū-rus, *a.* Daring; bold; forward; adventurous.—**Venturously**, ven'tū-rus-li, *adv.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.—**Venturousness**, ven'tū-rus-nes, *n.*

Venturine, ven'tū-rin, *n.* [Same as *aventurine*, *aventurine*.] Powdered gold used in japanning to cover varnished surfaces.

Venue, ven'ū, *n.* [Fr. *venue*, a coming, from *venir*, L. *venire*, to come. VENTURE.] *Fencing*, a coming on; an onset; a bout; a turn; a thrust; *law*, a locality; the place where an action is laid, or the trial of a cause takes place.

Venule, ven'ūl, *n.* [L. *venula*, a small vein. VEIN.] A small vein.

Venus, vē'nus, *n.* [L. *Venus*, *Veneris* (hence *venereal*), cog. with A.Sax. *wine*, Icel. *vinr*, O.G. *wini*, a friend; Skr. *van*, to love, to worship. VENERATE, VENIAL.] The goddess of beauty and love among the Romans, often identified with the Greek *Aphrodite*; a planet having its orbit between Mercury and the earth, the most brilliant of all the planetary bodies, sometimes the morning, sometimes the evening star.

Veracious, vē-rā'shus, *a.* [L. *verax*, *veracis*, from *verus*, true. VERY.] Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; characterized by truth; true.—**Veraciously**, vē-rā'shus-li, *adv.* In a veracious manner; truthfully.—**Veracity**, vē-ras'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being veracious or true; regard to or observance of truth; truthfulness; truth; agreement with actual fact.

Veranda, **Verandah**, vē-ran'da, *n.* [Pg. *varanda*, from Skr. *varanda*, a veranda, from *vri*, to cover.] A kind of open portico, or a sort of light external gallery attached to the front of a building, with a sloping roof supported on slender pillars.

Veratrin, **Veratrine**, vē-rā'trin, *n.* [L. *veratrum*, hellebore.] A vegetable alkaloid found in plants of the hellebore genus, used as external application in neuralgia and rheumatism.

Verb, vērb, *n.* [Fr. *verbe*, from L. *verbum*, a word, a verb; same root as E. *word*.] *Gram.* that part of speech whose essential function is to predicate or assert something in regard to something else (the subject or thing spoken of), divided into *active* and *neuter*, *transitive* and *intransitive*, &c.—**Verbal**, vēr'bal, *a.* [L. *verbalis*.] Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; oral; respecting words only and not things; literal; having word answering to word (a *verbal* translation); *gram.* derived from a verb (a *verbal* noun).—*n.* *Gram.* a noun derived from a verb.—**Verbalism**, vēr'balizm, *n.* Something expressed orally.—**Verbalist**, vēr'bal-ist, *n.* One who deals in words merely; a literal adherent to, or a minute critic of words.—**Verbality**, vēr-bal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being verbal.—**Verbalization**, vēr'bal-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of verbalizing.—**Verbalize**, **Verbify**, vēr'bal-iz, vēr'bi-fi, *v.t.* To convert into a verb; to use as a verb.—*v.i.* To use many words; to be verbose or diffuse.—**Verbally**, vēr'bal-li, *adv.* In a verbal manner; by words uttered; orally; word for word.—**Verbarian**, vēr-bā'ri-an, *n.* A word-coiner; a verbalist.—**Verbatim**, vēr-bā'tim, *adv.* [L.] Word for word; in the same words (to tell a story *verbatim*).—*Verbatim et literatim* (lit-ēr-ā'tim), word for word, and letter for letter.—**Verbiage**, vēr'bi-āj, *n.* [Fr.] Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; wordiness.—**Verbose**, vēr-bōs', *a.* [L. *verbosus*.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; wordy; prolix.—**Verbosely**, vēr-bōs'li, *adv.* In a verbose manner; wordily.—**Verboseness**, **Verbosity**, vēr-bōs'nes, vēr-bos'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being verbose; wordiness; prolixity.

Verbena, vēr-bē'na, *n.* [L. *verbena*, any green bough used in sacred rites.] A genus of plants, mostly American, though one species, common vervain—formerly supposed to possess remarkable virtues—is common in Britain, while others are cultivated for the great beauty of their flowers.

Verbiage, **Verbose**, &c. Under VERB.

Verdant, vēr'dant, *a.* [From Fr. *verdir*, to grow green, O.Fr. *verd*, green, from L. *viridis*, green.] Green with herbage or foliage; covered with growing plants or grass; green in knowledge; simple by reason of inexperience (colloq.).—**Verdancy**, vēr'dan-si, *n.* Greenness; rawness; inexperience.—**Verdantly**, vēr'dant-li, *adv.* In a verdant manner.—**Verd-antique**, verd-an-tēk', *n.* [Fr., from *verd*, green, *antique*, ancient.] The green incrustation seen on ancient coins, brass or copper; *mineral.* an aggregate of serpentine and white crystallized marble, having a greenish colour; also, a green porphyry used as marble.—**Verderer**, **Verderer**, vēr'dēr-ēr, vēr'dēr-er, *n.* [Fr. *verdier*, L.L. *viridarius*.] An official having charge of the trees, &c., in a royal forest.

Verdict, vēr'dikt, *n.* [L.L. *verdictum*, *veredictum*, from L. *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, something declared, from *dico*, *dictum*, to say. VERY, DICTION.] The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause committed to their trial and examination; hence, a decision, judgment, or opinion pronounced in general.

Verdigris, vēr'di-gris, *n.* [O.Fr. *verd-de-gris*, verdigris, apparently from *verd*, green, *de*, of, *gris*, gray; but rather from *verd de Grece*, lit. green of Greece. VERDANT.] A substance obtained by exposing copper to the air in contact with acetic acid, used as a pigment, as a mordant, and otherwise.

Verditer, vēr'di-tēr, *n.* [Fr. *verd-de-terre*, green of earth. VERDANT.] A blue or bluish-green pigment, generally prepared by decomposing nitrate of copper with chalk.

Verdure, vēr'dūr, *n.* [Fr. *verdure*, greenness, green vegetation, from *verd*, *vert*, green, from L. *viridis*, green. VERDANT.] Greenness or freshness of vegetation; green plants or foliage.—**Verdured**, vēr'dūrd, *a.* Covered with verdure.—**Verdurous**, vēr'dūr-us, *a.* Covered with verdure; verdant.

Verge, vērj, *n.* [Fr. *verge*, a rod, mace, ring, or hoop, from L. *virga*, a rod.] A rod or staff of office; a mace; a ring or circle (*Shak.*)†; compass; space; room; scope; the extreme side or edge of anything; the brink, border, margin, limit.—**Verger**, vēr'jēr, *n.* One who carries a verge; an officer who bears the verge or staff of office before a bishop, dean, or other dignitary; the official who takes care of the interior of the fabric of a church.

Verge, vērj, *v.i.*—*verged*, *verging*. [L. *vergo*, to turn, to incline.] To tend downward; to bend; to slope; to tend; to incline; to approach; to border.—**Vergency**, vēr'jen-si, *n.* The act of verging, tending, or inclining.

Veridical,† ve-rid'i-kal, *a.* [L. *veridicus*—*verum*, truth, and *dico*, to say. VERDICT.] Truth-telling; veracious.

Verify, ver'i-fi, *v.t.*—*verified*, *verifying*. [Fr. *vérifier*, from L. *verus*, true, and *facio*, to make. VERY.] To prove to be true; to confirm; to establish the truth, correctness, or authenticity of.—**Verifiable**, ver'i-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being verified.—**Verification**, ver'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of verifying; authentication; confirmation.—**Verificative**, ver'i-fi-kā"tiv, *a.* Serving to verify.—**Verifier**, ver'i-fi-ēr, *n.* One who or that which verifies.

Verily, ver'i-li, *adv.* [From *very*.] In truth; in very truth or deed; in fact; certainly; really; in sincere earnestness.

Verisimilar, ver-i-sim'i-lēr, *a.* [L. *verisimilis* — *verus*, true, and *similis*, like. VERY, SIMILAR.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.—**Verisimilitude**, ver'i-si-mil"i-tūd, *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo*.] The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Verity, ver'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *vérité*, from L. *veritas*, from *verus*, true. VERY.] The quality of being true or real; true or real nature; reality; truth; fact; a true assertion or tenet; a truth.—*Of a verity*, in very truth or deed; of a truth; certainly.—**Veritable**, ver'i-ta-bl, *a.* [Fr. *véritable*.] True; agreeable to truth or fact; real; actual.—**Veritably**, ver'i-ta-bli, *adv.* In a veritable or true manner; truly.

Verjuice, vēr'jus, *n.* [Fr. *verjus*, from *verd*, *vert*, L. *viridis*, green, and *jus*, juice. VERDANT, JUICE.] An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unripe grapes, &c., used for culinary and other purposes; *fig.* sourness or acidity of temper, manner, or expression.

Vermeil, vēr'mil, *n.* [Fr. *vermeil*. VER-

mil-yon.] Vermilion; a bright, beautiful red, the colour of vermilion (poet.); silver or bronze gilt; a liquid applied to a gilded surface to give lustre to the gold.

Vermes, vêr'mêz, *n. pl.* [L.] Worms: the name given by Linnæus to all animals which could not be arranged among vertebrates and insects.

Vermicelli, vêr-mi-chel'li, *n.* [It., lit. little worms, pl. of *vermicello*, from L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm. VERMIN.] An Italian food preparation of flour, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, in the form of long, slender tubes or threads.

Vermicide, vêr'mi-sid, *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *cædo*, to kill. VERMIN.] A substance which destroys intestinal worms; a worm-killer.

Vermicular, vêr-mik'ū-lêr, *a.* [From L. *vermiculus*, a little worm, dim. of *vermis*, a worm. VERMIN.] Pertaining to worms; resembling a worm; particularly resembling the motion of a worm; peristaltic.—*Vermicular* or *vermiculated work*, mosaic work showing knots or windings resembling the tracks of worms; a species of rusticated masonry appearing if eaten into or formed by the tracks worms.—**Vermiculate**, vêr-mik'ū-lāt, *a.* Worm-like in shape or appearance; crawling or creeping like a worm.—**Vermiculated**, vêr-mik'ū-lā-ted, p. and *a.* Formed with a worm-like pattern.—**Vermiculation**, vêr-mik'ū-lā'shon, *n.* Motion in the manner of a worm; a worm-like ornament or body of any kind; the state of being worm-eaten.—**Vermicule**, vêr'mi-kūl, *n.* A little worm.—**Vermiculite**, vêr-mik'ū-lit, *n.* [L. *vermiculus*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] *Geol.* a short worm-track seen on the surface of many flagstones.—**Vermiculose**, **Vermiculous**, vêr-mik'ū-lōs, vêr-mik'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *vermiculosus*.] Containing worms or grubs; resembling worms.—**Vermiform**, vêr'mi-form, *a.* [L. *vermis*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of a worm or of its motions.—**Vermifugal**, vêr-mif'ū-gal, *a.* [L. *vermis*, and *fugo*, to expel.] Tending to prevent or destroy worms; anthelmintic.—**Vermifuge**, vêr'mi-fūj, *n.* A medicine or substance that destroys or expels intestinal worms; an anthelmintic.

Vermilion, vêr-mil'yon, *n.* [Fr. *vermillon*, from *vermeil*, vermilion, red, from L. *vermiculus* (dim. of *vermis*, a worm), a little worm, the kermes insect, hence a scarlet colour such as that obtained from the kermes insect. This colour was formerly called *worm-dye*. VERMIN.] The red sulphide of mercury or cinnabar; a bright red pigment formed of this, or artificially prepared from a preparation of sulphur and mercury; a colour such as that of the above pigment; a beautiful red colour.—*v.t.* To colour with vermilion; to cover with a delicate red.

Vermin, vêr'min, *n. sing.* and *pl.*: used chiefly in plural. [Fr. *vermine*, vermin, parasitic insects, from L. *vermis*, a worm (seen also in *vermicular*, *vermilion*, *vermicelli*, &c.); cog. E. *worm*. WORM.] A name given to the smaller mammalia or certain birds which damage man's crops or other belongings, and to noxious or destructive insects or the like; also used of noxious human beings.—**Verminate**, vêr'mi-nāt, *v.i.* [L. *vermino*, *verminatum*.] To breed vermin.—**Vermination**, vêr-mi-nā'shon, *n.* The breeding of parasitic vermin; a griping of the bowels.—**Vermin-killer**, *n.* A poisonous substance intended to kill mice or other vermin.—**Verminous**, vêr'mi-nus, *a.* Caused by or arising from the presence of vermin on the body.—**Vermiparous**, vêr-mip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *vermis*, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing or breeding worms.—**Vermivorous**, vêr-miv'o-rus, *a.* [L. *vermis*, and *voro*, to devour.] Devouring worms; feeding on worms.

Vermuth, vêr'muṭ, *n.* [Fr. *vermout*, *vermouth*, from G. *wermuth*, absinthe. WORMWOOD.] A liquor compounded of white wine, absinthe, angelica, and other aromatics, used to excite the appetite.

Vernacular, vêr-nak'ū-lêr, *a.* [L. *vernaculus*, domestic, indigenous, from *verna*, a slave born in his master's house, a native.] Belonging to the country of or place of one's birth; belonging to the speech that we all naturally acquire, or more particularly to the everyday idiom of a place.—*n.* One's mother-tongue; the native idiom of a place.—**Vernacularism**, vêr-nak'ū-lêr-izm, *n.* A vernacular idiom.—**Vernacularly**, vêr-nak'ū-lêr-li, *adv.* In agreement with the vernacular manner.

Vernal, vêr'nal, *a.* [L. *vernalis*, from *ver*, spring; cog. Icel. *vár*, Dun. *vaar*, the spring; from root signifying to be bright, to burn, seen in *Vesta*, *Vesuvius*, &c.] Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth, the spring of life.—*Vernal equinox*. Under EQUINOX.—**Vernation**, vêr-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *verno*, *vernatum*, to be spring-like.] *Bot.* the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud.

Vernier, vêr'ni-êr, *n.* [From the inventor, Peter *Vernier*, of Brussels, who died 1637.] A small sliding-scale parallel with the fixed scale of a barometer, theodolite, or other instrument, used for measuring fractional parts of the divisions on the fixed graduated scale.

Veraility,† vêr-nil'i-ti, *n.* [L. *vernilitas*, from *vernilis*, slavish, servile, from *verna*, a slave.] Servility; fawning behaviour like that of a slave.

Veronica, vê-ron'i-ka, *n.* [From a supposed female saint of the name of *Veronica*.] A genus of plants including the various species of speedwell.

Verrel, **Verrule**, ver'el, ver'ūl, *n.* A ring at the end of a cane, &c.; a ferrule.

Verrucose, **Verrucous**, ver'ū-kōs, ver'ū-kus, *a.* [L. *verrucosus*, warty, from *verruca*, a wart.] Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface.—**Verruculose**, ve-rū'kū-lōs, *a.* Having minute wart-like prominences.

Versant, vêr'sant, *n.* [Fr. *versant*, a mountain slope, from *verser*, to shed, to pour, from L. *versare*, to turn, freq. of *verto*. VERSE.] All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; general slope of surface; aspect.

Versatile, vêr'sa-til, *a.* [L. *versatilis*, from *verso*, to turn, freq. of *verto*, *versum*, to turn. VERSE.] Capable of being moved or turned round; turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to a new task or to various subjects; many-sided; *bot.* turning like the needle of a compass; fixed but freely movable.—**Versatilely**, vêr'sa-til-li, *adv.* In a versatile manner.—**Versatility**, **Versatileness**, vêr-sa-til'i-ti, vêr'sa-til-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being versatile; the faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; facility in taking up various intellectual pursuits.

Verse, vêrs, *n.* [L. *versus*, a row, a line in writing, a verse, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn; seen also in *adverti*, *convert*, *revert*, *adverse*, *converse*, *inverse*, *version*, *vertex*, &c.; same root as E. *worth* (verb).] A line of poetry consisting of a certain number of metrical feet; poetry; metrical language; poetical composition; versification; a short division of the chapters in the Scriptures; a short division of a poetical composition; a stanza.—**Versicle**, vêr'si-kl, *n.* [L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*.] A little verse; a short verse in a church service spoken or chanted by the priest or minister alternately with a response by the people.—**Versicular**, vêr-sik'ū-lêr, *a.* Pertaining to verse or verses.—**Versification**, vêr'si-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act or practice of composing poetic verse; a turning into verse; the construction of poetry; metrical composition.—**Versifier**, **Versificator**,† vêr'si-fi-êr, vêr-si-fi-kā-têr, *n.* One who versifies; one who makes verses; one who converts into verse.—**Versify**, vêr'si-fi, *v.t.*—*versified*, *versifying*. [Fr. *versifier*, L. *versificare* — *versus*, a verse, and *facio*, to make.] To make verses.—*v.i.* To relate in verse; to treat as the subject of verse; to turn into verse.

Versed, vêrst, *a.* [Fr *versé*, from L. *versatus*, pp. of *versor*, to turn about frequently, to be engaged, from *verto*. VERSE.] Thoroughly acquainted; practised; skilled: with *in*.—*Versed sine*. Under SINE.

Versiform, vêr'si-form, *a.* [L. *versiformis*, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn, and *forma*, shape.] Varied in form; changing form.

Version, vêr'shon, *n.* [From L. *verto*, *versum*, to turn, change, translate, &c. VERSE.] The act of translating from one language into another; a translation; that which is rendered from another language (the revised *version* of the Scriptures); a statement or account of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view; a school exercise consisting of a translation of one language into another.

Versta, versta, *n.* A Russian measure of length, containing 1167 yards, or two-thirds of an English mile.

Versus, vêr'sus. [L., against, turned in the direction of. VERSE.] Against; used chiefly in legal phraseology (Doe *versus* Roe).

Vert, vêrt, *n.* [Fr. *vert*, green, from Latin *viridis*, green. VERDANT.] *Forest law*, everything within a forest that grows and bears a green leaf; *her.* a green colour, expressed in engraving by diagonal lines drawn downward from left to right.

Vert, vêrt, *n.* One who goes over from one church or sect to another; a colloquial contraction of *Pervert* or *Convert*.

Vertebra, vêr'te-bra, *n. pl.* **Vertebræ**, vêr'te-brē. [L. *vertebra*, a joint, a joint or vertebra of the spine, from *verto*, to turn. VERSE.] One of the bones of which the spine or backbone of an animal consists; *pl.* the spine.—**Vertebral**, vêr'te-bral, *a.* Pertaining to the vertebræ (the *vertebral column*, that is, the spine); vertebrate.—*n.* A vertebrate animal.—**Vertebrate**, vêr'te-brāt'a, *n. pl.* The highest division of the animal kingdom, consisting of those animals which possess a backbone, including the fishes, amphibians, birds, reptiles, quadrupeds, and man.—**Vertebrate**, vêr'te-brāt, *n.* *Zool.* a member of the Vertebrata.—**Vertebrate**, **Vertebrated**, vêr'te-brā-ted, *a.* Having a spine or vertebral column.

Vertex, vêr'teks, *n. pl.* **Vertexes**, vêr'tek-sez, or **Vertices**, vêr'ti-sēz. [L. *vertex*, an eddy, top, summit, lit. a turning-point, from *verto*, to turn. VERSE.] The highest or principal point; apex; top; crown; summit; zenith, the point in any figure opposite to and most distant from the base; the point of a conic section where the axis meets the curve.—**Vertical**, vêr'ti-kal, *a.* Relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex; directly overhead; in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb.—*Vertical angles*, the opposite angles made by two straight lines which intersect each other.—*Vertical circle*, *astron.* a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir.—*Vertical plane*, a plane perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.—*Vertical steam-engine*, an engine in which the piston moves vertically, or straight up and down.—*n.* A vertical circle, plane, or line.—*Prime vertical*, *astron.* that vertical circle which passes through the zenith, and the east and west points of the horizon.—**Vertically**, vêr'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a vertical manner, position, or direction.—**Verticalness**, **Verticality**, vêr'ti-kal-nes, vêr-ti-kal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being vertical.

Verticil, **Verticel**, vêr'ti-sil, vêr'ti-sel, *n.* [L. *verticillus*, dim. of *vertex*, a whirl. VERTEX.] *Bot.* a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring; a whorl.—**Verticillate**, **Verticillated**, vêr-tis'i-lāt, vêr-tis'i-lā-ted, *a.* *Bot.* growing in a whorl, or on the same plane round the axis.

Vertigo, vêr-ti'go or vêr'ti-go, *n.* [L. *vertigo*, from *verto*, to turn. VERSE.] Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness arising from some disorder of the system.—**Vertiginous**, vêr-tij'i-nus, *a.* [L. *vertiginosus*.] Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy; apt to make one giddy.—**Vertiginously**, vêr-tij'i-nus-li, *adv.* In a vertiginous manner.—**Vertiginousness**, vêr-tij'i-nus-nes, *n.* Giddiness.

Verta, vêr'tu, It. pron. ver-tū', *n.* [It. *virtù*, *virtù*, virtue, goodness, excellence, &c.] Excellence in objects of art or curiosity; objects of art, antiquity, or curiosity taken collectively.

Vervain, vêr'vān, *n.* [Fr. *verveine*, from L. *verbena*. VERBENA.] The popular name of some plants of the genus Verbena, for-

merly believed to have medicinal properties.

Verve, verv, *n.* [Fr.] Poetical or artistic rapture or enthusiasm; great spirit; energy; rapture; enthusiasm.

Very, ver'i, *adv.* [O. E. *verri*, *veray*, *verray*, *verrai*, from O. Fr. *verai*, Fr. *vrai*, true, from a L.L. form *veracus*, from L. *verax*, veracious, from *verus*, true (seen also in *verify*, *verity*, *aver*, *verdict*, &c.); cog. D. *waar*, G. *wahr*, true.] In a high degree; to a great extent; extremely; exceedingly.—*a.* Veritable; real; true; actual; often placed before substantives to indicate that they must be understood in their full, unrestricted sense (my *very* heart-strings); to denote exact conformity with what is expressed by the word, or to express identity (the *very* words); to give emphasis or force generally (even your *very* eyes). [*Very* is sometimes met with in the comparative and superlative.]

Vesical, ves'i-kal, *a.* [L. *vesica*, a bladder.] Pertaining to the bladder.—**Vesicate**, ves'i-kāt, *v.t.*—*vesicated*, *vesicating*. To raise vesicles or blisters on; to blister.—**Vesication**, ves-i-kā'shon, *n.* The process of blistering.—**Vesicant**, ves'i-kant, *n.* A blistering application or agent.—**Vesicatory**, ves'i-ka-to-ri, *a.* Having the property, when applied to the skin, of raising a blister; blistering.—*n.* A blistering agent.—**Vesicle**, ves'i-kl, *n.* [Fr. *vésicule*, L. *vesicula*, a little bladder, dim. of *vesica*.] Any small bladder-like structure, cavity, cell, or the like in a body; a little sac or cyst; a small blister or pustule on the skin.—**Vesicular**, **Vesiculose**, **Vesiculous**, ve-sik'ū-lėr, ve-sik'ū-lōs, ve-sik'ū-lus, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of vesicles; bladdery; cellulose; full of interstices.—**Vesiculate**, ve-sik'ū-lāt, *a.* Full of vesicles; vesicular.

Vesper, ves'pėr, *n.* [L., akin to Gr. *Hesperos*, the evening, the evening-star; same root as *west*.] The evening-star; hence, the evening; *pl.* the time of evening service in some churches; *pl.* evening worship or service.—*Sicilian vespers.* Under SICILIAN.—*a.* Relating to the evening or to vespers.—**Vesper-bell**, *n.* The bell that summons to vespers.—**Vespertine**, ves'pėr-tin, *a.* [L. *vespertinus*.] Pertaining to the evening.

Vespiary, ves'pi-a-ri, *n.* [From L. *vespa*, a wasp. WASP.] A nest or colony of wasps, hornets, &c.

Vessel, ves'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *vessel*, *vaissel* (Fr. *vaisseau*), from L. *vascellum*, a dim. of *vas*, a vessel. VASE.] A utensil proper for holding liquors and other things, as a barrel, kettle, cup, dish, &c.; a ship; a craft of any kind, but usually one larger than a mere boat; *anat.* any tube or canal in which the blood or other humours are contained, secreted, or circulated; *bot.* a canal or tube in which the sap is contained and conveyed; *fig.* in scriptural phraseology, a person into whom anything is conceived as poured or infused (a chosen *vessel*, *vessels* of wrath).—*The weaker vessel*, applied in a jocular way to a woman, a usage borrowed from 1 Pet. iii. 7.

Vest, vest, *n.* [Fr. *veste*, from L. *vestis*, a garment, a vest (whence also *vesture*, [illegible]*try*, *vestment*, *invest*, *divest*); cog. Gr. (*v*)*esthes*, dress; Skr. *vas*, to put on; Goth. *vasjan*, to clothe.] A garment or dress; a short sleeveless garment worn by men under the coat, covering the upper part of the body; a waistcoat.—*v.t.* To clothe; to invest or clothe, [illegible] with authority; to endow; to confer upon (*vested with* power); to confer possession or enjoyment of (to *vest* dominion in a person).—*v.i.* To devolve; to take effect, as a title or right (the estate *vests* in the heir).—**Vested**, ves'ted, *p.* and *a.* Clothed; ha[illegible]d; *law*, not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed (*vested* rights or interests in property).—**Vesting**, ves'ting, *n.* Cloth for vests.

Vesta, ves'ta, *n.* [L.] One of the great divinities of the ancient Romans, the virgin goddess of the hearth, in honour of whom a sacred fire was kept constantly burning under the charge of six stainless virgins; *astron.* one of the asteroids; a wax match which ignites by friction.—**Vestal**, ves'tal, *a.* [L. *vestalis*.] Pertaining to Vesta; pure; chaste.—*n.* Among the ancient Romans, a virgin consecrated to Vesta; hence, a virgin or woman of spotless chastity; a nun.

Vestibule, ves'ti-būl, *n.* [Fr. *vestibule*, from L. *vestibulum*, a vestibule, from same root as Skr. *vas*, to dwell; E. *was*.] A passage, hall, or ante-chamber next the outer door of a house; a lobby; a hall; *anat.* a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear.—**Vestibular**, ves-tib'ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a vestibule.

Vestige, ves'tij, *n.* [L. *vestigium*, a footprint (seen also in *investigate*).] A footprint; a trace, mark, or appearance of something which is no longer present or in existence; remains of something long passed away.

Vestment, vest'ment, *n.* [O.Fr. *vestement*, L. *vestimentum*, from *vestio*, to clothe. VEST.] A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially, some part of outer clothing.—*Ecclesiastical* or *sacerdotal vestments*, articles of dress or ornament worn by clergymen in the celebration of divine service.

Vestry, ves'tri, *n.* [Fr. *vestiaire*, L. *vestiarium*, a wardrobe, from *vestis*, a garment. VEST.] A place or room appendant to a church, where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept, and where the clergy robe themselves; in *England*, a parochial assembly, so called from its meetings being held in the vestry; a select number of ratepayers elected to carry on the local government of a parish.—**Vestry-man**, *n.* One of a vestry-board.

Vesture, ves'tūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *vesture*. VEST.] A garment or garments generally; clothing; apparel; dress; that which invests or covers; envelope; integument.—**Vestured**, ves'tūrd, *a.* Clothed; enveloped.

Vesuvian, ve-sū'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Vesuvius*, a volcano near Naples.—*n.* The mineral idocrase; a kind of match for lighting cigars, &c.

Vetch, vech, *n.* [O. Fr. *veche*, *vesce*, Mod. Fr. *vesce*, It. *veccia*, from L. *vicia*, a vetch, cog. Gr. *bikos*, a vetch. *Fitch* is another form.] The popular name of plants allied to the bean, some of them, as the common tare, cultivated for fodder to cattle.—**Vetchling**, vech'ling, *n.* [Dim. of *vetch*.] A name for various vetch-like plants.—**Vetchy**, vech'i, *a.* Consisting of or abounding with vetches.

Veteran, vet'e-ran, *a.* [L. *veteranus*, from *vetus*, *veteris*, old; same root as Gr. (*v*)*etos*, a year, seen also in L. *vitulus*, a calf. VEAL.] Having been long exercised in anything; long practised or experienced in war and the duties of a soldier.—*n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war.

Veterinary, vet'e-ri-na-ri, *a.* [L.L. *veterinarius*, pertaining to beasts of burden, from L. *veterinæ*, beasts of burden.] Pertaining to the art or science of treating the diseases of domestic animals (a *veterinary* surgeon, a *veterinary* college or school).

Veto, vē'tō, *n.* [L. *veto*, I forbid.] The power which one branch of a legislature has to negative the resolutions of another branch; the act of exercising this power or right; any authoritive prohibition, interdict, refusal, or negative.—*v.t.*—*vetoed*, *vetoing*. To put a veto on; to forbid; to interdict.

Vex, veks, *v.t.* [Fr. *vexer*, to vex, from L. *vexare*, to vex, a freq. or intens. of *veho*, *vectum*, to carry. VEHICLE.] To excite slight anger or displeasure in; to trouble by petty or light annoyances; to irritate, fret, plague, annoy; to make sorrowful; to grieve or distress.—**Vexation**, vek-sā'shon, *n.* The act of vexing or state of being vexed; irritation; annoyance; cause of irritation; affliction.—**Vexatious**, vek-sā'shus, *a.* Causing vexation; annoying; mortifying.—**Vexatiously**, vek-sā'shus-li, *adv.* In a vexatious manner.—**Vexatiousness**, vek-sā'shus-nes, *n.*—**Vexed**, vekst, *p.* and *a.* Annoyed; troubled; much disputed or contested; causing contention (a *vexed* question).—**Vexer**, vek'sėr, *n.* One who vexes.

Vexillum, vek'sil-um, *n.* [L., a dim. of *velum*, a veil. VEIL.] The standard of the cavalry of ancient Rome; *bot.* the standar[d] or fifth petal placed at the back of a papi[lionaceous] corolla.—**Vexillar**, **Vexillary**, vek'sil-ėr, vek'si-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining [to] an ensign or standard; *bot.* pertaining [to] or having a vexillum.—**Vexillary**, *n.* A standard-bearer.

Via, vi'a, *prep.* [L., a way or road. WAY.] By way of (to send a letter *via* Fal[mouth]).

Viable, vi'a-bl, *a.* [Fr., likely to live, from *vie*, L. *vita*, life. VITAL.] Capable of sus[taining] independent life, said of a new[-]born child.—**Viability**, vi-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Th[e] state of being viable.

Viaduct, vi'a-dukt, *n.* [L. *via*, way, an[d] *ductus*, a leading, a duct. WAY, DUKE.] A long bridge or series of arches conduct[ing] a railway or road over a valley or di[s]trict of low level.

Vial, vi'al, *n.* [A modification of *phial*.] A small glass vessel or bottle; a phial.

Viand, vi'and, *n.* [Fr. *viande*, viands, food, from L.L. *vivanda*, provisions, from L. *vivo*, to live. VITAL.] Meat dressed; food; victuals: used chiefly in the plural.

Viaticum, vi-at'i-kum, *n.* [L. *viaticus*, per[taining] to a way or road, from *via*, way. VOYAGE.] Provisions for a journey; *R. Cath. Ch.* the communion or eucharist given t[o] a dying person.

Vibrate, vi'brāt, *v.i.*—*vibrated*, *vibrating*. [L. *vibro*, *vibratum*, to vibrate, brandish, shake.] To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro; to produce a vibratory or resonant effect; to quiver.—*v.t.* To move or wave to and fro; to oscillate; to cause to quiver; t[o] measure by vibrating or oscillating (a pen[dulum] which *vibrates* seconds).—**Vibracu[lum]**, vi-brak'ū-lum, *n. pl.* **Vibracula**, vi-brak'ū-la. A long filamentous appendag[e] in polyzoa.—**Vibrant**, vi'brant, *a.* [L. *vibrans*, *vibrantis*, ppr. of *vibro*.] Vibrating; tremulous; resonant.—**Vibratile**, vi'bra-til, *a.* Adapted to or used for vibratory motion; vibratory.—**Vibratility**, vi-bra-til'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being vibratile.—**Vibrating**, vi'bra-ting, *p.* and *a.* Vibratory.—**Vibration**, vi-brā'shon, *n.* [L. *vibratio*, *vibrationis*.] The act of vibrating; an oscillation or swing of a pendulum or similar body; one of a series of rapid tremulous motion[s] produced in a body or substance; the trem[ulous] motion of a sonorous body.—**Vibratory**, vi'bra-to-ri, *a.* Consisting in or be[longing] to vibration; causing to vibrate; vibrating.

Vibrion, vi'bri-on, *n.* [From *vibrate*.] On[e] of certain little moving filaments d[...] [illegible] in organic infusions.

Vi[illegible], vi-bris'sē, *n. pl.* [L. *vibrissæ*, th[e] hairs in the nostrils.] The stiff, long bri[s]tles on the head in many mammal[s]; th[e] hairs about the mouth of certain bi[rds], [...] the fly-catchers.

Vicar, vik'ėr, *n.* [Fr. *vicaire*, from L. *vicarius*, forming a substitute, from *vic[is]*, change (whence prefix *vice* in *viceroy*, &c., *vicissitude*).] A substitute in office; a repr[e]sentative; the priest of a parish in Eng[land] who receives only the smaller tithe[s] or a salary.—**Vicarage**, vik'ėr-āj, *n.* Th[e] benefice of a vicar; the house or residenc[e] of a vicar.—**Vicar-apostolic**, *n.* *R. Cath. Ch.* a bishop who possesses no diocese, bu[t] who exercises jurisdiction over a certai[n] district by direct authority of the pope.—**Vicar-general**, *n.* The official assistant o[f] a bishop or archbishop.—**Vicarial**, **Vicari[ate]**, vi-kā'ri-al, vi-kā'ri-āt, *a.* Pertainin[g] to a vicar; vicarious; delegated.—**Vicari[ous]**, vi-kā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *vicarius*.] Belong[ing] to a deputy or substitute; delegated; filling the place of another; performed o[r] suffered for, or instead of, another.—**Vi[c]ariously**, vi-kā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In the plac[e] of another; by substitution.—**Vicarship**, vik'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a vicar.

Vice, vis, *n.* [Fr. *vice*, from L. *vitium*, vic[e], blemish, fault, error, crime, from root [...] to twist (as in *withe*, *wine*, and in *vice*, th[e] instrument. See below).] A defect, faul[t] or blemish; a fault or bad trick in a hors[e]; any immoral or evil habit or practice; [a] moral failing; a particular form of wicke[d]ness or depravity; the indulgence of im[pure] or degrading appetites or passion[s].

depravity or corruption of manners (an age of *vice*). — **Vicious**, vish'us, *a.* [Fr. *vicieux*, L. *vitiosus*, from *vitium*, vice.] Characterized by vice; faulty; defective; imperfect; addicted to vice; depraved; wicked; contrary to morality; evil; bad (*vicious* examples); not genuine or pure; faulty; incorrect (a *vicious* style in language); addicted to bad tricks (a *vicious* horse). — **Viciously**, vish'us-li, *adv.* In a vicious manner.—**Viciousness**, vish'us-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being vicious.

Vice, vis, *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw, from L. *vitis*, a vine (from twining of vine tendrils); root *vi* or *vei* to twist. See above.] An instrument with a pair of iron jaws brought together by means of a screw, so that they can take a very fast hold of anything placed between them. Spelled *Vise* in America.

Vice, vi'se, *prep.* [L. *vice*, in the room of, ablative of *vicis*, change, turn, &c., the stem being seen also in *vicar*, *vicissitude*.] In place of; in room of (A.B. appointed to be captain *vice* C.D. promoted).—**Vice versa**, *adv.* [L.] Contrariwise; the reverse; the terms or the case being reversed.

Vice, vis. [Fr. *vice-*, from L. *vice*. See above.] A prefix denoting position second in rank: sometimes used by itself as a noun, the context making the intended meaning clear.—**Vice-admiral**, *n.* An officer next in rank and command to the admiral.—**Vice-admiralty**, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral.—**Vice-chancellor**, *n.* An officer next to a chancellor; a judge in the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England; an officer of a university who discharges certain duties of the chancellor.—**Vice-consul**, *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul; a consul of subordinate rank.—**Vicegerency**, vis-je'ren-si, *n.* The office of a vicegerent.—**Vicegerent**, vis-je'rent, *n.* [Fr. *vicegerent*—*vice*, and L. *gerens*, *gerentis*, ppr. of *gero*, to act. GESTURE.] An officer who is deputed to exercise the powers of another; a substitute; one having a delegated power.—**Vice-presidency**, *n.* The office of vice-president. — **Vice-president**, *n.* An office-bearer next in rank below a president. — **Vice-regal**, *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy.—**Viceroy**, vis'roi, *n.* [Fr. *viceroi*—*vice*, in the place of, and *roi*, L. *rex*, a king. REGENT.] One who rules in the name of the king (or queen) with regal authority.—**Viceroyalty**, **Viceroyship**, vis-roi'al-ti, vis'roi-ship, *n.* The dignity or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vicenary, vis'e-na-ri, *a.* [L. *vicenarius*, from *viceni*, twenty.] Belonging to or consisting of twenty.

Vicennial, vi-sen'ni-al, *a.* [L. *viceni*, twenty, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting or continuing twenty years.

Vice-regal, **Viceroy**, &c. Under VICE (prefix).

Vicinage, vis'in-aj, *n.* [O.Fr. *voisinage* (Fr. *voisinage*), neighbourhood, from L. *vicinus*, neighbouring, from *vicus*, a village, akin to Gr. (*oikos*, Skr. *veça*, a house.] Neighbourhood; the place or places adjoining or near; the vicinity.—**Vicinity**, vi-sin'i-ti, *n.* [L. *vicinitas*, from *vicinus*, neighbouring.] The quality of being near; propinquity; proximity; nearness in place; neighbourhood; the adjoining district, space, or country.

Vicious, &c. Under VICE

Vicissitude, vi-sis'i-tud, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*, from *vicis*, a change. VICAR.] A passing from one state or condition to another; change, especially in regard to the affairs of life or the world; mutation.—**Vicissitudinary**, vi-sis'i-tu"di-na-ri, *a.* Subject to vicissitudes.—**Vicissitudinous**, vi-sis'i-tu"di-nus, *a.* Full of vicissitude; characterized by changes.

Victim, vik'tim, *n.* [Fr. *victime*, from L. *victima*, a victim, lit. a well-grown beast; same root as *vigour*, *wax* (to grow).] A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a person or thing destroyed; a person sacrificed in the pursuit of an object; a person who suffers severe injury from another; one who is cheated or duped; a gull.—**Victimize**, vik'tim-iz, *v.t.*—*victimized*, *victimizing*. To make a victim of; to make the victim of a swindling transaction.

Victor, vik'ter, *n.* [L. from *vincere*, *victum*, to conquer (seen also in *convincere*, *evincere*, *invincible*, *vanquish*).] One who wins or gains the advantage in a contest; especially, one who conquers in war.—*a.* Victorious.—**Victoress**, vik'ter-es, *n.* A victress.—**Victoria**, vik-to'ri-a, *n.* [L. *victoria*, victory, hence the name of the British queen.] A kind of four-wheeled carriage, with a cabish top, seated for two persons, and with an elevated driver's seat in front.—*Victoria cross*, a British naval and military decoration granted for bravery, and securing to the recipient a pension of £10 a year.—**Victorine**, vik'to-ren, *n.* A small fur tippet worn by ladies; a variety of peach.—**Victorious**, vik-to'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux*, from L. *victoriosus*.] Having conquered in battle or contest; being victor; conquering; associated with victory; indicating victory.—**Victoriously**, vik-to'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a victorious manner; with conquest; triumphantly.—**Victory**, vik'to-ri, *n.* [L. *victoria*.] The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in a contest; the superiority gained in any contest (as over passions, temptations, &c.).—**Victress**, vik'tres, *n.* A female that conquers.

Victual, vit'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *vitaille*, Mod. Fr. *victuaille*, from L.L. *victualia*, provisions, *victualia*, pertaining to food, from L. *victus*, food, from *vivo*, *victum*, to live. VITAL.] Provision of food; provisions: now generally in plural, and signifying food for human beings, prepared for eating.—*v.t.* *victualled*, *victualling*. To supply or store with victuals; to provide with stores of food. — **Victualler**, vit'l-er, *n.* One who furnishes victuals; a tavern-keeper; one who keeps a house for selling intoxicating liquors by retail.—**Victualler**, *ship*, *n.* A ship which conveys provisions to the navy.—**Victualling-yard**, *n.* A place where provisions are deposited for supplying war-vessels and transports.

Vicuna, **Vicuna**, vi-kon'ya, *n.* [Sp. *vicuña*, from native name.] A South American animal of the camel family, closely allied to the llama, yielding short, soft, silken fur used for making delicate fabrics.

Vide, vi'de. [L., imper. of *video*, to see.] See: a word indicating reference to something stated elsewhere.

Videlicet, vi-del'i-set, *adv.* [L., contr. for *videre licet*, it is permitted to see, one may see.] To wit; that is; namely: most frequently met with in its contracted form, *Viz.*

Vidette, vi-det', *n.* VEDETTE.

Vidimus, vi'di-mus, *n.* [L., we have seen.] An examination or inspection (a *vidimus* of accounts); an abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, and the like.

Vie, vi, *v.i.* [Contr. from old *envie*, *envye* (accent on last), from Fr. *envier*, to invite, to vie in games, from L. *invitare*. INVITE.] In old games of cards, to wager on one's hand against an opponent; hence, to strive for superiority; to contend; followed by *with* and said of persons or things.

Vielle, vē-el', *n.* [Fr. *vielle*, akin to *viol*.] A hurdy-gurdy.

Viennese, vi-en-ēz', *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* A native of *Vienna*; natives of Vienna.

View, vū, *n.* [O.Fr. *veue* (Fr. *vue*), from *veu*, *veue*, L.L. participle *videtus*, from L. *video*, *videre*, to see. VISION.] The act of looking, seeing, or beholding; survey; look; sight; a mental survey; consideration; range of vision; power of seeing or perception, either physical or mental; that which is viewed, seen, or beheld; a sight or spectacle presented; scene; prospect; a scene portrayed; a representation of a landscape or the like; manner or mode of looking at things; judgment; opinion; way of thinking; something looked towards or forming the subject of consideration; intention; purpose (to act with a *view* to happiness).—*Field of view*, the whole region or space within the range of vision.—*Point of view*, the direction from which a thing is seen; hence, *fig.* the particular mode or manner in which a subject is considered; standpoint.—*On view*, open or submitted to public inspection; exhibited to the public.—*v.t.* To see; to look on; to examine with the eye; to inspect; to survey; to survey intellectually; to consider.—*v.i.* To look; to take a view.—**Viewer**, vū'er, *n.* One who views; an official appointed to inspect or superintend something; an overseer.—**View-hallloo**, *n.* The shout uttered by the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover.—**Viewless**, vū'les, *a.* Not capable of being viewed or seen; invisible.—**Viewy**, vū'i, *a.* Holding, or prone to hold, peculiar views; holding the notions of a doctrinaire.

Vigesimal, vi-jes'i-mal, *a.* [L. *vigesimus*, twentieth, from *viginti*, twenty.] Twentieth.

Vigil, vij'il, *n.* [Fr. *vigile*, vigil, from L. *vigilia*, a watch, from *vigil*, watchful, from *vigeo*, to be vigorous, from root seen in E. *wake*. VIGOUR, WAKE.] The act of keeping awake; forbearance from sleep; a period of sleeplessness; a watch or watching; a devotional watching; devotions performed during the customary hours of sleep; *eccles.* the eve or evening of whole day preceding a festival, as Christmas, Easter, or some principal saint's day.—**Vigilance**, vij'i-lans, *n.* The state or quality of being vigilant; watchfulness; circumspection.—**Vigilant**, vij'i-lant, *a.* [L. *vigilans*, *vigilantis*, ppr. of *vigilo*, to watch.] Watchful; ever awake and on the alert; circumspect.—**Vigilantly**, vij'i-lant-li, *adv.* Watchfully; circumspectly.

Vignette, vin-yet' or vi-net', *n.* [Fr., dim. of *vigne*, L. *vinea*, a vine.] An ornament representing vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, such as those with which capital letters in ancient manuscripts were often surrounded; hence, flowers, head and tail pieces, &c., in printed books; any woodcut or engraving not inclosed within a definite border; a small photographic portrait.

Vigour, vig'er, *n.* [L. *vigor*, *vigour*, from *vigeo*, to be strong; from root also seen in *vigil*, *vegetable*, *vitalis*.] Active strength or force of body in animals; physical strength; strength of mind; intellectual force; energy; strength in animal or vegetable nature or action.—**Vigorous**, vig'er-us, *a.* Possessing vigour or physical strength; strong; lusty; exhibiting or resulting from vigour, energy, or strength, either of body or mind; powerful; energetic.—**Vigorously**, vig'er-us-li, *adv.* In a vigorous manner; forcibly; with active exertions.—**Vigorousness**, vig'er-us-nes, *n.* Strength; force; energy.

Viking, vik'ing, *n.* [Icel. *víkingr*, lit. one who frequents bays and fiords—*vík*, a bay, and term. *-ing*, one who belongs to or is descended from (r being the mast. art.).] A rover or sea-robber belonging to the predatory bands of Northmen who infested the European seas during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries.

Vile, vil, *a.* [Fr. *vil*, *vile*, from L. *vilis*, worthless, vile.] Worthless; despicable; morally base; depraved; bad; wicked; villainous.—**Vilely**, vil'li, *adv.* Basely; shamefully; odiously; worthlessly.—**Vileness**, vil'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being vile; moral or intellectual baseness; degradation; sinfulness; extreme badness.—**Vilify**, vil'i-fi, *v.t.*—*vilified*, *vilifying*. [L. *vilifico*—*vilis*, vile, and *facio*, to make.] To attempt to degrade by slander; to defame; to traduce.—**Vilifier**, vil'i-fi-er, *n.* One who defames or traduces.—**Vilification**, vil'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of vilifying or defaming.

Vilipend, vil'i-pend, *v.t.* [L. *vilipendo*, to hold in slight esteem—*vilis*, worthless, vile, and *pendo*, to weigh, to value. VILE, PENDANT.] To express a disparaging or mean opinion of; to slander.

Villa, vil'a, *n.* [L. *villa*, a country house, farm, villa, a contr. of *vicula*, from *vicus*, a village. VICINAGE, VILLAIN.] A country residence, usually of some size and pretension; a rural or suburban mansion.—**Village**, vil'aj, *n.* [Fr. *village*, from L. *villa*.] An assemblage of houses smaller than a town or city and larger than a hamlet.—*a.* Pertaining to a village; hence, rustic.—**Villager**, vil'a-jer, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

Villain, vil'an or vil'an, *n.* [O. Fr. *villain*, *villein*, *vilain* (Fr. *vilain*), from L.L. *vil-*

tanus, a farm-servant, from *villa*, a country house. VILLA.] A feudal serf; a man of the lowest grade in feudal times; hence, a boor, peasant, or clown; latterly, a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes; a vile, wicked person.—**Villainous**, vil'a-nus, *a.* Pertaining to a villain, very wicked or depraved; vile; proceeding from depravity; sorry; mean.—**Villainously**, vil'a-nus-li, *adv.* In a villainous manner.—**Villainy**, vil'a-ni, *n.* The quality of being villainous; extreme depravity; great wickedness; a villainous act; a crime; an action of deep depravity.

Villein, vil'en, *n.* [O.Fr. *vilein*. VILLAIN.] A feudal tenant of the lowest class.—**Villenage, Villeinage**, vil'en-āj, *n.* A feudal tenure of lands and tenements by base services, and at the will of a lord.

Villi, vil'li, *n. pl.* [Pl. of L. *villus*, hair.] *Anat.* fine small fibres like the pile of velvet, as on the internal coat of the intestinal canal; *bot.* long, straight, and soft hairs covering fruit, flowers, &c.—**Villiform**, vil'i-form, *a.* Having the form or character of villi.—**Villosity**, vil-los'i-ti, *n.* The state of being villous.—**Villous, Villose**, vil'lus, vil'lōs, *a.* [L. *villosus*, from *villus*, hair.] Abounding with villi; having the surface covered with fine hairs or woolly substance.

Vimen, vi'men, *n.* [L. *vimen*, *viminis*, from *vieo*, to weave.] *Bot.* a long and flexible shoot of a plant.—**Viminal**, vim'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to twigs.

Vinaceous, vi-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *vinaceus*, from *vinum*, wine.] Belonging to wine or grapes; of the colour of wine.

Vinaigrette, vin-ā-gret', *n.* [Fr., from *vinaigre*, vinegar.] A small box of gold, silver, &c., with perforations, for holding aromatic vinegar (in a sponge) or smelling-salts: used like a smelling-bottle.

Vincible, vin'si-bl, *a.* [From L. *vinco*, to conquer. VICTOR.] Capable of being conquered or subdued.

Vinculum, ving'kū-lum, *n.* [L., from *vincio*, to bind.] A bond of union; a bond or tie; *alg.* a line over a quantity of several terms in order to connect them together as one quantity.

Vindemial, vin-dē'mi-al, *a.* [L. *vindemialis*, from *vindemia*, vintage, from *vinum*, wine, and *demo*, to take away.] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest.—**Vindemiation**, vin-dē'mi-ā"shon, *n.* The operation of gathering grapes.

Vindicate, vin'di-kāt, *v.t.*—*vindicated*, *vindicating*. [L. *vindico*, *vindicatum*, to lay claim to, to avenge or revenge, from *vindex*, *vindicis*, one who lays claim, perhaps from root meaning desire, love (in *Venus*), and *dico*, to declare. Of same origin are *vengeance*, *avenge*, *revenge*.] To assert a right or claim to; to prove (a claim) to be just or valid; to maintain the cause or rights of; to deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like; to support or maintain against denial, censure, or objections; to defend (to *vindicate* a theory); to justify.—**Vindicable**, vin'di-ka-bl, *a.* That may be vindicated.—**Vindication**, vin-di-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *vindicatio*, *vindicationis*.] The act of vindicating; justification against censure, objections, or accusations; the proving of anything to be just; defence from wrong or oppression, by force or otherwise.—**Vindicator**, vin'di-kā-tėr, *n.* One who vindicates.—**Vindicatory**, vin'di-ka-to-ri, *a.* Tending to vindicate; justificatory.—**Vindictive**, vin-dik'tiv, *a.* [L. *vindicta*, revenge.] Revengeful; given to revenge.—**Vindictively**, vin-dik'tiv-li, *adv.* By way of revenge; revengefully.—**Vindictiveness**, vin-dik'tiv-nes, *n.* Revengeful spirit; revengefulness.

Vine, vin, *n.* [O.Fr. *vine* (Fr. *vigne*), a vine; from L. *vinea*, a vine, from *vineus*, adj. from *vinum*, wine. WINE.] A well-known climbing plant with a woody stem, producing the grapes of commerce; the trailing or climbing stem of a plant.—**Vine-clad**, *a.* Clad or covered with vines.—**Vine-disease**, *n.* A disease affecting the vine. OIDIUM, PHYLLOXERA.—**Vine-dresser**, *n.* One who trims or prunes vines.—**Vine-fretter**, *n.* A small insect that injures vines.—**Vinery**, vi'nėr-i, *n.* A kind of greenhouse where vines are cultivated by artificial heat.—**Vineyard**, vin'yārd, *n.* A plantation of vines producing grapes.—**Vinosity**, vi-nos'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being vinous.—**Vinous, Vinose**, vi'nus, vi'nōs, *a.* [L. *vinosus*, from *vinum*, wine.] Having the qualities of wine.—*Vinous fermentation*, the fermentation that produces wine from grape juice.

Vinegar, vin'e-gėr, *n.* [Fr. *vinaigre*, from *vin*, L. *vinum*, wine, and *aigre*, L. *acer*, sharp, sour. WINE, EAGER.] Dilute and impure acetic acid, usually obtained by the souring or acetification of fermented fruit juices, or an infusion of malt; anything really or metaphorically sour; sourness of temper.—*Aromatic vinegar*, a vinegar holding camphor and essential oils in solution.—*Wood vinegar*. PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.—**Vinegar-cruet**, *n.* A small glass bottle for holding vinegar.—**Vinegarette**, vin'e-gėr-et, *n.* A vinaigrette.—**Vinegar-plant**, *n.* A fungus found on decaying substances, and in fluids in a state of acetification.

Vinery, Vineyard. Under VINE.

Vingt-un, vant-un, *n.* [Fr., twenty-one.] A game at cards in which the object is to get points as near as possible in number to twenty-one without exceeding it.

Vin-ordinaire, van-or-dē-nār, *n.* [Fr., ordinary wine.] A cheap claret much drunk in France.

Vinous. Under VINE.

Vintage, vin'tāj, *n.* [Partly from *vintner*, partly from Fr. *vendange*, vintage, from L. *vindemia*, the vintage—*vinum*, wine, and *demo*, to take away. VINE.] The gathering of a crop of grapes; the crop produced; the wine from the crop of grapes in one season.—**Vintager**, vin'ta-jėr, *n.* One engaged in the vintage.

Vintner, vint'nėr, *n.* [O.E. *vinter*, O.Fr. *vinetier*, from L.L. *vinitarius*, from L. *vinum*, wine. VINTAGE.] One who deals in wine; a wine-seller; a licensed victualler; a taverner.—**Vintnery**, vint'nėr-i, *n.* The trade or occupation of a vintner.—**Vintry**, vin'tri, *n.* A place where wine is stored or sold.

Viol, vi'ol, *n.* [Fr. *viole*, It. *viola*, Pr. *viola*, *viula*, L.L. *vidula*, a viol, from L. *vitulari*, to celebrate a festival (probably by killing a calf—*vitulus*, a calf).] An ancient stringed musical instrument of much the same form as the violin.—**Viola**, vi'o-la, *n.* [It.] A large kind of violin, to which the part between the second violin and the bass is generally assigned.—**Violist**, vi'ol-ist, *n.* A player on the viol or viola.

Viola, vi'o-la, *n.* [L.] The violet, an extensive genus of plants.—**Violaceous**, vi-ō-lā'shus, *a.* [L. *violaceus*.] Pertaining to the violet family; resembling the violet in colour.—**Violascent**, vi-ō-las'sent, *a.* Approaching a violet in colour.

Violable. Under VIOLATE.

Violate, vi'ō-lāt, *v.t.*—*violated*, *violating*. [L. *violo*, *violatum*, to violate; akin to *vis*, force.] To treat roughly and injuriously; to do injury to; to outrage; to break in upon; to disturb; to desecrate; to treat with irreverence; to profane or profanely meddle with; to infringe; to sin against; to transgress; to ravish; to commit rape on.—**Violable**, vi'ō-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being violated.—**Violation**, vi-ō-lā'shon, *n.* The act of violating; desecration; profanation; infringement; transgression.—**Violater**, vi'ō-lā-tėr, *n.* One who violates; one who infringes or transgresses; one who profanes or desecrates.—**Violence**, vi'ō-lens, *n.* [L. *violentia*, from *violentus*, violent.] The quality of being violent; vehemence; intensity of action or motion; highly excited feeling; impetuosity; injury done to anything which is entitled to respect or reverence; profanation; violation; unjust force; outrage; attack; assault.—**Violent**, vi'ō-lent, *a.* [L. *violentus*, violent; akin *violate*.] Characterized by the exertion of force accompanied by rapidity; impetuous; furious; effected by violence; not coming by natural means (a *violent* death); acting or produced by unlawful, unjust, or improper force; unreasonably vehement; passionate; severe; extreme; sharp or acute (*violent* pains).—**Violently**, vi'ō-lent-li,
adv. In a violent manner; by viol
forcibly; vehemently.
Violet, vi'ō-let, *n.* [Fr. *violet*, *violette*, f
viole, L. *viola*, a violet; allied to
(*ion*, a violet.] The common nam
a genus of plants that includes the p
and other well-known species.—*V*
powder, starch reduced to a very fine
der, and perfumed, used for nursery
other purposes.
Violin, vi'ō-lin, *n.* [It. *violino*, a dim
viola. VIOL.] A well-known musical
strument of wood, having four cat
strings stretched by means of a br
over a hollow body, and played wit
bow; a fiddle.—**Violinist**, vi'ō-lin-ist,
person skilled in playing on a violin.
Violoncello, vi'ō-lon-sel"lō or vē'ō-lon-ch
lō, *n.* [It., a dim. of *violone*, which i
augmentative of *viola*, a viol. VIOL.
powerful and expressive bow instrum
of the violin kind, held by the perfor
between the knees, and filling a place
tween the violin and double-bass.—
loncellist, vi'ō-lon-sel"ist or vē'ō-lon-ch
ist, *n.* A performer on the violoncell
Viper, vi'pėr, *n.* [Fr. *vipère*, from L. *vip*
from *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bring fo
as bringing forth its young alive.] A n
of certain poisonous serpents, one of t
the common viper or adder found in B
ain; a mischievous or malignant perso
Viperine, vi'pėr-in, *a.* [L. *viperinus*.]
taining to a viper or to vipers.—**Vipe**
vi'pėr-ish, *a.* Inclining to the chara
of a viper.—**Viperous**, vi'pėr-us, *a.* Ha
the qualities of a viper; malignant; v
mous.
Virago, vi-rā'gō, *n.* [L., a heroic mai
a heroine, a female warrior, from v
man. VIRILE.] A manlike woman; a b
impudent, turbulent woman; a termag
Virescent, vi-res'sent, *a.* [L. *vires*
virescentis, ppr. of *viresco*, to grow gr
incept. verb from *vireo*, to be green.] Sli
ly green; beginning to be green.
Virgate, vėr'gāt, *a.* [From L. *virga*, a r
Having the shape of a rod or wand
[L. *virga*, a rod, in L.L. a measure of l
like *rod*, *pole*, or *perch*.] A yard-land
Virgilian, vėr-jil'i-an, *a.* Pertaining
Virgil, the Roman poet; resembling
style of Virgil.
Virgin, vėr'jin, *n.* [O.Fr. *virgine*, L. *v*
virginis, a virgin, from same root as *v*
a rod or twig, Gr. *orgaō*, to swell.
woman who has had no carnal knowl
of man; a maiden of inviolate chastit
man who has preserved his chastity;
sign or the constellation Virgo.—*a.*
taining to a virgin; maidenly; mod
chaste; untouched; fresh; unsulli
Virginal, vėr'jin-al, *n.* [Fr. *virginal*,
being commonly played by young l
or virgins.] An obsolete keyed mu
instrument resembling the spin
Virginity, vėr-jin'i-ti, *n.* [L. *virgini*
The state of being a virgin; perfect c
tity.—**Virgin's-bower**, *n.* A plant o
Clematis genus.—**Virgo**, vėr'gō, *n.* O
the twelve signs of the zodiac, which
sun enters about the 22d of August.
Viridity, vi-rid'i-ti, *n.* [L. *viriditas*,
viridis, green. VERDANT.] Greenness;
dure.
Virile, vir'il or vir'il, *a.* [Fr. *viril*, fro
virilis, from *vir*, a man; cog. A. Sax.
Icel. *verr*, a man; Gr. *hērōs*, a hero;
vira, a hero. From L. *vir* comes also
tus, E. *virtue*.] Pertaining to a ma
opposed to a woman; masculine; not p
ile or feminine.—**Virility**, vi-ril'i-ti, *n.*
virilité, L. *virilitas*.] Manhood; the p
of procreation; masculine conduc
action.
Virose, vi'rōs, *a.* [L. *virosus*, from v
poison.] Poisonous; *bot.* emitting a
odour.
Virtu, vėr-tö', *n.* [It. *virtù*.] Same as V
Virtue, vėr'tū, *n.* [Fr. *vertu*, virtue, g
ness, power, efficacy, from L. *virtus*,
tis, properly manliness, bravery, h
worth, excellence, virtue, from *vir*, a
VIRILE.] Moral goodness; upright
morality: the opposite of *vice*; a partic
moral excellence (the *virtue* of tem
ance); specifically, female purity; cha
any good quality, merit, or accom

ment; an inherent power or property (the medicinal *virtues* of plants); efficacy; active, efficacious power.—*By virtue of*, in *virtue of*, by or through the efficacy or authority of. — *Cardinal virtue.* CARDINAL. — *Theological virtues*, the three virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity. — **Virtual**, ver'tū-al, *a.* [Fr. *virtuel.*] Being in essence or effect, not in fact; not actual but equivalent, so far as result is concerned (a *virtual* denial of a statement).—**Virtually**, ver'tū-al-li, *adv.* In a virtual manner; in efficacy or effect if not in actuality. — **Virtueless**, ver'tū-les, *a.* Destitute of virtue.—**Virtuous**, ver'tū-us, *a.* Imbued with or proceeding from virtue; morally good; practising the moral duties and abstaining from vice; often specifically, chaste; pure: applied to women. — **Virtuously**, ver'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a virtuous manner.

Virtuoso, ver-tū-ō'sō, *n.* pl. **Virtuosi**, ver-tū-ō'sē. [It. VERTU.] One skilled in or having a taste for artistic excellence; one skilled in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

Virulent, vir'ū-lent, *a.* [Fr. *virulent*, from L. *virulentus*, poisonous, from *virus*, poison. VIRUS.] Extremely poisonous or venomous; very actively injurious to life; very noxious or baneful; very bitter in enmity; malignant. — **Virulently**, vir'ū-lent-li, *adv.* With malignant activity; with bitter spite.—**Virulence**, vir'ū-lens, *n.* [Fr. *virulence*, L. *virulentia.*] The quality of being virulent; intensity of destructive quality; acrimony of temper; rancour or malignity.

Virus, vī'rus, *n.* [L., poison; allied to Gr. *ios* (for *vios*, *viosi*, Skr. *visha*, Ir. *fi*, poison.] Contagious poisonous matter, as of smallpox, cholera, hydrophobia, &c.; *fig.* extreme acrimony or bitterness; malignity.

Vis, vis, *n.* [L., pl. *vires.*] Force; power; energy.—*Vis inertiæ*, lit. force of inertia. INERTIA. — *Vis mortua* (mor'tū-a), dead force; force doing no work, but merely producing pressure.—*Vis viva* (vī'va), living force, the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work.

Visage, viz'āj, *n.* [Fr. *visage*, from L. *visus*, a look, from L. *video*, *visum*, to see. VISION.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or of other animal: chiefly applied to human beings.—**Visaged**, viz'ājd, *a.* Having a visage of such or such kind.

Visard, viz'ard, *n.* A mask. VISOR.

Vis-a-vis, vē-zā-vē, *adv.* [Fr., lit. face to face, from O.Fr. *vis*, a visage, L. *visus*, a look. VISAGE.] In a position facing each other; standing or sitting face to face.—*n.* One who is face to face with another; one person who faces another in certain dances; a light town carriage for two persons, who are seated facing each other.

Viscera, vis'e-ra, *n. pl.* [L. *viscera*, pl. of *viscus*, *visceris*; akin to *viscid.*] The entrails; the bowels. — **Visceral**, vis'e-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera.—**Viscerate**, vis'e-rāt, *v.t.* To deprive of the entrails or viscera; to eviscerate.

Viscid, vis'sid, *a.* [L.L. *viscidus*, clammy, from L. *viscum*, the mistletoe, bird-lime.] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; semi-fluid and sticky.—**Viscidity**, vis-sid'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being viscid; glutinousness; stickiness. —**Viscosity**, vis-kos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being viscous; stickiness; glutinousness; viscidity.—**Viscous**, vis'kus, *a.* [L. *viscosus.*] Glutinous; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

Viscount, vī'kount, *n.* [Lit. a vice-count; O.E. *vicomte*, O.Fr. *viscconte*, *viscomte*, Fr. *vicomte*. VICE, COUNTY.] A degree or title of nobility next in rank to an earl, and above that of baron. — **Viscountess**, vī'kount-es, *n.* The wife of a viscount, or a lady having equal rank. — **Viscountship**, **Viscounty**, vī'kount-ship, vī'kount-ti, *n.* The quality or rank of a viscount.

Viscous. Under VISCID.

Viscus, vis'kus, *n.* [L. See VISCERA.] One of the viscera; one of the organs (as the heart, liver, &c.) contained in the larger cavities of the body.

Vise, vē-zā, *n.* [Fr. *visé*, pp. of *viser*, to put a visé to, from L. *visus*, seen, *video*, *visum*, to see. VISION.] An indorsation made upon a passport, denoting that it has been examined and found correct.

Vishnu, vish'nū, *n.* [Skr. *Vishnu*, from *vish*, to pervade.] The Hindu deity, called 'the Preserver,' who, with Brahma and Siva, forms the *trimurti*, or trinity.

Visible, viz'i-bl, *a.* [L. *visibilis*, from *video*, *visum*, to see. VISION.] Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; in view; apparent.—*Visible church*, the whole body of professed believers in Christ on earth. —*Visible speech*, a system of alphabetical characters designed to represent every possible articulate utterance of the organs of speech, each organ and every mode of action having its appropriate and suggestive symbol.—**Visibility**, **Visibleness**, viz-i-bil'i-ti, viz'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being visible.—**Visibly**, viz'i-bli, *adv.* Perceptibly to the eye; manifestly; obviously.

Visier, vi-zēr'. VIZIER.

Visigoth, viz'i-g th, *n.* One of the Western Goths, as distinguished from the Ostrogoths, or Eastern Goths. GOTH, OSTROGOTH. —**Visigothic**, viz-i-goth'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Visigoths.

Vision, vish'on, *n.* [Fr. *vision*, from L. *visio*, *visionis*, from *video*, *visum*, to see, from root seen also in Gr. (*oïdein*, to see (*oïda*, I know; Skr. *vid*, to know; E. *wit*, *wot*. The Latin verb is seen also in *visual*, *visible*, *visit*, *visage*, *visto*, *advise*, *evident*, *provide*, Fr. *vue*, E. *view*, &c.] The act or faculty of seeing; the power or faculty by which we perceive the forms and colours of objects; sight; that which is seen; an object of sight; something supposed to be seen otherwise than by the ordinary organs of sight; something seen in a dream, trance, or the like; an apparition; a phantom; a mere creation of fancy; fanciful view.—**Visional**, vish'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vision. — **Visionariness**, vish'on-a-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of being visionary.—**Visionary**, vish'on-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *visionnaire.*] Apt to behold visions of the imagination; given to indulging in day-dreams, fanciful theories, or the like; not real; having no solid foundation; imaginary.—*n.* One who sees visions or unreal sights; one who forms impracticable schemes.

Visit, viz'it, *v.t.* [Fr. *visiter*, from L. *visitare*, a freq. from *viso*, to go to see, from *video*, *visum*, to see. VISION.] To go or come to see (a person or thing); to make a call upon; to proceed to in order to view; to come or go to generally; to afflict; to overtake or come upon: said especially of diseases or calamities; to send a judgment upon; to inflict punishment for.—*v.i.* To practise going to see others; to make calls. —*n.* The act of visiting; a going to see a person, place, or thing; a short stay of friendship, ceremony, business, curiosity, &c.; a call. — **Visitant**, viz'i-tant, *n.* One who visits; a visitor.—**Visitation**, viz-i-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *visitatio.*] A visit; a formal or judicial visit by a superior, superintending officer, &c.; a special dispensation or judgment from heaven; communication of divine favour or goodness, more usually of divine indignation and retribution.—**Visitatorial**, viz-i-ta-t[illegible] *a.* Pertaining to a judicial visitation.—**Visitor**, **Visiter**, viz'i-t[illegible]tor, *n.* One who visits; a caller; [illegible]st. — **Visiting**, viz'it-ing, *a.* Pertain[illegible] to visits; authorised to visit and ins[illegible]t.—*n.* The act or practise of paying visits or making calls; prompting; influence (*Shak.*). — **Visiting-card**, *n.* A small card bearing one's name, &c., to be left in making calls or paying visits.

Visor, **Vizor**, viz'or, *n.* [Fr. *visière*, a visor, from O.Fr. *vis*, the face or visage. VISAGE.] A mask used to conceal the face or disguise the wearer; the movable face-guard of a helmet.—**Visored**, viz'ord, *a.* Wearing a visor.

Vista, vis'ta, *n.* [It., sight, view, from L. *video*, *visum*, to see. VISION.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; the trees that form the avenue.

Visual, vish'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *visuel*, L.L. *visualis*, from L. *visus*, sight. VISION.] Pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing.—*Visual angle*, the angle formed at the eye by the rays of light from the extremities of the object. —*Visual rays*, rays of light from the object to the eye. — **Visually**, vish-ū-al'i-li, *n.* The quality of being visual.

Vital, vī'tal, *a.* [Fr. *vital*, from L. *vitalis*, vital, pertaining to life, from *vita* (for *vivita*), life, from stem of *vivus*, living, *vivo*, *victum*, to live (whence also *mold*, *vivacity*, *victual*, *viand*, &c.); from a root seen also in E. *quick.*] Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; contributing to life; necessary to life; being the seat of life; being that on which life depends (a *vital* part); hence, absolutely necessary; essential; indispensable.—*Vital functions*, those functions on which life immediately depends, as the circulation of the blood, respiration, digestion, &c.—**Vitality**, vī-tal'i-ti, *n.* The state of showing vital powers; the principle of life; animation; manifestation of life or of a capacity for lasting. —**Vitalization**, vī'tal-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of vitalizing. — **Vitalize**, vī'tal-iz, *v.t.* —*vitalized*, *vitalizing.* To give life to; to furnish with the vital principle.—**Vitally**, vī'tal-li, *adv.* In a vital manner; essentially (*vitally* important).—**Vitals**, vī'talz, *n. pl.* Internal parts or organs of animal bodies essential to life; the part of a complex whole essential to its life, existence, or to a sound state.

Vitellus, vi-tel'us, *n.* [L., the yolk of an egg.] The yolk of an egg; a membrane inclosing the embryo in some plants.—**Vitelline**, vi-tel'lin, *n.* A substance consisting of casein and albumen in the yolk of birds' eggs.

Vitiate, vish'i-āt, *v.t.* — *vitiated*, *vitiating.* [L. *vitio*, *vitiatum*, from *vitium*, a fault, vice. VICE.] To render faulty or imperfect; to injure the quality or substance of; to impair; to spoil; to render invalid or of no effect; to invalidate.—**Vitiation**, vish-i-ā'shon, *n.* The act of vitiating.

Viticulture, vit'i-kul-tūr, *n.* [L. *vitis*, a vine, and *cultura*, culture.] The culture or cultivation of the vine.

Vitreous, vit'rē-us, *a.* [L. *vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass; same root as *video*, to see. VISION.] Pertaining to or obtained from glass; consisting of glass; resembling glass (the *vitreous* humour of the eye, a transparent gelatinous fluid occupying the posterior of the globe).—*Vitreous electricity*, that produced by rubbing glass, as distinguished from *resinous electricity.*—**Vitreousness**, vit'rē-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being vitreous.—**Vitrescence**, vi-tres'sens, *n.* The quality of being vitre[illegible]t. — **Vitrescent**, vi-tres'sent, *a.* Turn[illegible] into glass; tending to become glass.—**Vitrescible**, vi-tres'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being vitrified.—**Vitric**, vit'rik, *a.* Of a glassy nature.—**Vitrifaction**, **Vitrification**, vit-ri-fak'shon, vit-ri-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The process or operation of vitrifying.—**Vitrifacture**, vit'ri-fak-tūr, *n.* The manufacture of glass.—**Vitrifiable**, vit'ri-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being vitrified. —**Vitrified**, vit'ri-fid, *p.* and *a.* Converted into glass.—*Vitrified forts*, a class of prehistoric hill fortresses, the walls of which are wholly or partially vitrified or transformed into a kind of glass.—**Vitriform**, vit'ri-form, *a.* Having the form or resemblance of glass. — **Vitrify**, vit'ri-fī, *v.t.* —*vitrified*, *vitrifying.* [L. *vitrum*, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat. — *v.i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

Vitriol, vit'ri-ol, *n.* [Fr. *vitriol*, L.L. *vitriolum*, vitriol, from L. *vitrum*, glass. VITREOUS.] The common name of sulphuric acid and of many of its compounds, which, in certain states, have a glassy appearance. — *Blue vitriol* or *copper vitriol*, sulph te of copper.—*Green vitriol*, copperas. —*Lead vitriol*, sulphate of lead.—*Oil of vitriol*, concentrated sulphuric acid.—*Red vitriol*, a sulphate of cobalt; also, red sulphate of iron.—*White vitriol*, sulphate of zinc. — **Vitriolate**, **Vitriolize**, vit'ri-ō-lāt, vit'ri-ōl-iz, *v.t.* To convert into a vitriol. —**Vitriolization**, **Vitriolization**, vit'ri-ō-lā"shon, vit'ri-ōl-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of conversion into a vitriol. — **Vitriolic**, vit-ri-ol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol.

Vitta, vit'a, *n.* pl. **Vittæ**, vit'ē. [L.] A head-band, fillet, or garland; *bot.* a name given to the receptacles of oil in the fruits of umbelliferous plants, as anise, fennel, caraway, &c.—**Vittate**, vit'at, *a.* Filleted; *bot.* striped lengthwise.

Vituline, vit'ū-lin, *a.* [L. *vitulinus*, from *vitulus*, a calf. VEAL.] Belonging to a calf or to veal.

Vituperate, vi-tū'pe-rāt, *v.t.* — *vituperated*, *vituperating*. [Fr. *vituperer*, from L. *vituperо*, *vituperatum*—*vitium*, a vice, a fault, and *paro*, to prepare. VICE, PARE.] To blame with abusive language; to abuse; to rate; to objurgate.—**Vituperable**, vi-tū'pe-ra-bl, *a.* Deserving vituperation; censurable. — **Vituperation**, vi-tū'pe-rā"shon, *n.* [L. *vituperatio*.] The act of vituperating; abuse; railing.—**Vituperative**, vi-tū'pe-rā-tiv, *a.* Containing or expressing abusive censure; abusive.—**Vituperatively**, vi-tū'pe-rā-tiv-li, *adv.* With vituperation; abusively. — **Vituperator**, vi-tū'pe-rāt-ēr, *n.* One who vituperates.

Viva, vē'vā, *interj.* [It. VIVE.] An Italian exclamation of applause or joy, corresponding to the French *vive*, long live.

Vivace, vē-vā'chā, *a.* or *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* vivacious; brisk; in a brisk, lively manner.

Vivacious, vi-vā'shus, *a.* [L. *vivax*, *vivacis*, from *vivus*, alive. VITAL.] Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct; proceeding from or characterized by sprightliness. — **Vivaciously**, vi-vā'shus-li, *adv.* With vivacity, life, or spirit. — **Vivaciousness**, vi-vā'shus-nes, *n.* Vivacity; liveliness.—**Vivacity**, vi-vas'i-ti, *n.* [L. *vivacitas*.] Liveliness of manner or character; sprightliness of temper or behaviour; animation; briskness; cheerfulness; spirit.

Vivand, vē-vān-dē-ār, *n.* [Fr. VIAND.] A female attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor.

Vivarium, vi-vā'ri-um, *n.* pl. **Vivaria**, vi-vā'ri-a. [L., from *vivus*, alive. VITAL.] A place artificially prepared for keeping animals alive, in as nearly as possible their natural state.

Viva voce, vī'va vō'sē, *adv.* [L., by the living voice.] By word of mouth; orally; sometimes used adjectively (a *viva voce* examination).

Vive, vēv, *interj.* [Fr., from *vivre*, L. *vivere*, to live. VITAL.] Long live; success to (*vive le roi*, long live the king).

Vivid, viv'id, *a.* [L. *vividus*, from *vivus*, alive. VITAL.] Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; bright; vivacious; lively; fresh (*vivid* colours); forming brilliant images or painting in lively colours; realistic.—**Vividly**, viv'id-li, *adv.* In a vivid or lively manner; with strength or intensity; in bright or glowing colours; with animated exhibition to the mind.—**Vividness**, **Vividity**, *viv'id-nes*, vi-vid'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being vivid; liveliness; brightness.

Vivify, viv'i-fī, *v.t.*—*vivified*, *vivifying*. [Fr. *vivifier*, L. *vivificare* — *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.] To endue with life; to animate; to make to be living.—*v.i.* To impart life or animation. — **Vivific**,† **Vivifical**,† vi-vif'ik, vi-vif'i-kal, *a.* [L. *vivificus*.] Giving life; reviving; enlivening; vivifying. — **Vivification**,† viv'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of vivifying.

Viviparous, vi-vip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing young in a living state, as distinguished from *oviparous*, producing eggs. — **Viviparously**, vi-vip'a-rus-li, *adv.* In a viviparous manner. — **Viviparity**, **Viviparousness**, viv'i-par'i-ti, vi-vip'a-rus-nes, *n.* State or character of being viviparous.

Vivisection, viv-i-sek'shon, *n.* [From L. *vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, *sectionis*, a cutting.] The dissection of, or otherwise experimenting on, a living animal, for the purpose of ascertaining or demonstrating some fact in physiology or pathology. — **Vivisector**, viv'i-sek-tēr, *n.* One who practises vivisection.

Vixen, vik'sen, *n.* [A. Sax. *fexen*, *fyxen*, a she-fox, fem. of *fox* (with change of *f* to *v*); comp. G. *füchsinn*, a she-fox, *fuchs*, a fox.] A she-fox; a froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a scold; a termagant. — **Vixenish**, vik'sen-ish, *a.* Pertaining to a vixen. — **Vixenly**, vik'sen-li, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.

Viz. A contraction of L. *videlicet*, meaning namely, to wit, and read as so.

Vizier, viz'ēr or vi-zēr', *n.* [Fr. *visir*, from Ar. *wasir*, a vizier, lit. a bearer of burdens, a porter, from *wasara*, to bear a burden.] The title of high political officers in the Turkish Empire and other Mohammedan states; a minister of state.—*Grand vizier*, the president of the divan; the prime minister.—**Vizierate**, viz'i-ēr-āt or vi-zēr'āt, *n.* The office, state, or authority of a vizier. — **Viziarial**, vi-zē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vizier.

Vizor, viz'or, *n.* VISOR.

Vocable, vō'ka-bl, *n.* [L. *vocabulum*, from *voco*, to call. VOICE.] A word; a term; a word without regard to its meaning.—**Vocabulary**, vō-kab'ū-la-ri, *n.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from L. *vocabulum*.] A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and briefly explained; a word-book; sum or stock of words employed; range of language (a limited *vocabulary*).

Vocal, vō'kal, *a.* [L. *vocalis*, from *vox*, voice. VOICE.] Pertaining to the voice or speech; uttered or modulated by the voice; endowed or as if endowed with a voice; *phonetics*, voiced or sonant: said of certain sounds; having a vowel character.—*Vocal chords*, two elastic membranous folds so attached to the cartilages of the larynx and to muscles that they may be stretched or relaxed, so as to modify the sounds produced by their vibration. — **Vocalist**, vō'kal-ist, *n.* A vocal musician; a singer.—**Vocality**, **Vocalness**, vō-kal'i-ti, vō'kal-nes, *n.* The quality of being vocal.—**Vocalization**, vō'kal-i-zā"shon, *n.* Act of vocalizing; the state of being vocalized. — **Vocalize**, vō'kal-iz, *v.t.* — *vocalized*, *vocalizing*. To form into voice; to make vocal; to utter with voice and not merely breath; to make sonant.—**Vocally**, vō'kal-li, *adv.* In a vocal manner; with voice; verbally.

Vocation, vō-kā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *vocation*, from L. *vocatio*, from *voco*, *vocatum*, to call. VOICE.] A calling or designation to a particular state or profession; a summons; a call; employment; calling; occupation; trade. — **Vocative**, vok'a-tiv, *a.* [L. *vocativus*, from *voco*, to call.] Relating to calling or addressing by name: applied to the grammatical case in which a person or thing is addressed.—*n.* The vocative case.

Vociferate, vō-sif'ēr-āt, *v.t.* — *vociferated*, *vociferating*. [L. *vocifero*, *vociferatum*—*vox*, *vocis*, the voice, and *fero*, to bear. VOICE, FERTILE.] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.—*v.i.* To utter with a loud voice or clamorously; to shout. — **Vociferation**, vō-sif'ēr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of vociferating; a violent outcry; clamour; exclamation.—**Vociferous**, vō-sif'ēr-us, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy. —**Vociferously**, vō-sif'ēr-us-li, *adv.* In a vociferous manner. — **Vociferousness**, vō-sif'ēr-us-nes, *n.*

Vodka, vod'ka, *n.* An intoxicating spirit distilled from rye, and much used in Russia.

Voe, vō, *n.* [Icel. *vōr*, a voe.] An inlet, bay, or creek. [Orkneys and Shetland.]

Vogue, vōg, *n.* [Fr. *vogue*, fashion, lit. rowing of a ship, from It. *voga*, a rowing, from G. *wogen*, to wave, akin E. *wag*, *wave*.] The prevalent mode or fashion; popular repute or estimation: now almost exclusively used in the phrase *in vogue*, that is, in fashion, held in esteem for the time being.

Voice, voiz, *n.* [O.E. *voys*, O.Fr. *voix*, Mod. Fr. *voix*, from L. *vox*, *vocis*, voice, a word, from stem of *vocare*, to call (seen also in *vocation*, *vocative*, *vocal*, *vowel*, *advocate*, *convoke*, *invoke*, &c.); allied to Skr. *vach*, to speak.] The sound uttered by the mouths of living creatures, whether men or animals; especially, human utterance in speaking, singing, or otherwise; the sound made when a person speaks or sings; the faculty of uttering audible sounds; the faculty of speaking; language; a sound produced by an inanimate object; sound emitted; the right of expressing an opinion; vote; suffrage (you have no voice in the matter); *phonetics*, sound uttered with resonance of the vocal chords, and not with breath merely; sonant utterance; *gram.* a form of verb inflection (active *voice*, middle *voice*, passive *voice*).—*v.t.*—*voiced*, *voicing*. To utter, declare, or proclaim.—**Voiced**, voist, *a.* Furnished with a voice; *phonetics*, sonant. —**Voiceful**, voiz'ful, *a.* Having a voice; vocal.—**Voiceless**, voiz'les, *a.* Having no voice, utterance, or vote.

Void, void, *a.* [O.Fr. *voide*, *vuide* (Fr. *vide*), empty, void, from L. *viduus*, widowed, bereaved; allied to E. *widow*. Hence also *avoid*, *devoid*.] Empty or not containing matter; having no holder or possessor; vacant; unoccupied; devoid; destitute (*void of* learning); not producing any effect; ineffectual; in vain; having no legal or binding force; null (a deed not duly signed and sealed is *void*).—*n.* An empty space; a vacuum.—*v.t.* [O.Fr. *voidier*, to empty.] To make or leave vacant; to quit or vacate; to emit, throw, or send out; to evacuate from the bowels.—**Voidable**, voi'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being voided. — **Voidance**, voi'dans, *n.* The act of voiding; ejection from a benefice; vacancy, as of a benefice.—**Voider**, voi'dēr, *n.* One who voids.

Volant, vō'lant, *a.* [Fr. *volant*, flying, from *voler*, L. *volare*, to fly.] Flying; nimble; rapid; *her.* represented as flying.

Volatile, vol'a-til, *a.* [Fr. *volatil*, from L. *volatilis*, from *volo*, *volatum*, to fly.] Having the quality of passing off by spontaneous evaporation; diffusing more or less freely in the atmosphere; passing off insensibly in vapour; of a lively, brisk, or gay temperament; fickle; apt to change.—**Volatility**, **Volatileness**, vol-a-til'i-ti, vol'a-til-nes, *n.* The quality of being volatile; capability of evaporating or dissipating; flightiness; fickleness. — **Volatilizable**, vol'a-til-i-za-bl, *a.* Capable of being volatilized. — **Volatilization**, vol'a-til-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act or process of volatilizing.—**Volatilize**, vol'a-til-iz, *v.t.*—*volatilized*, *volatilizing*. [Fr. *volatiliser*.] To cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapour or invisible effluvia.

Volcano, vol-kā'nō, *n.* pl. **Volcanoes**, vol-kā'nōz. [It. *volcano*, *vulcano*, Fr. *volcan*, from L. *Vulcanus*, the god of fire; cog. Skr. *ulka*, fire.] A hill or mountain more or less perfectly cone-shaped, with a circular cup-like opening or basin (called a *crater*) at its summit, from which are sent out clouds of vapour, gases, showers of ashes, hot fragments of rocks, and streams of lava.—**Volcanic**, vol-kan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to volcanoes; changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.—*Volcanic foci*, subterranean centres of igneous action, from which minor exhibitions diverge.—*Volcanic glass*, obsidian. — *Volcanic rocks*, rocks which have been formed by volcanic agency.—**Volcanicity**, **Volcanism**, vol-kan'i-ti, vol'kan-izm, *n.* State of being volcanic; volcanic power.—**Volcanist**, vol'kan-ist, *n.* One versed in volcanoes; a vulcanist.—**Volcanite**, vol'kan-it, *n.* Same as *Augite*.—**Volcanization**, vol'kan-i-zā"shon, *n.* The process of volcanizing. — **Volcanize**, vol'kan-iz, *v.t.*—*volcanized*, *volcanizing*. To subject to volcanic heat and modify by its action.

Vole, vōl, *n.* [Fr., from *voler*, to fly.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

Vole, vōl, *n.* [Also called *vole-mouse*, perhaps for *wold-mouse*.] A name of several rodent animals, resembling, and in many cases popularly bearing the names of rats and mice, as the short-tailed field-mouse, the water-rat, &c.

Volition, vō-lish'on, *n.* [L. *volitio*, from *volo*, to will; same root as E. *will*. VOLUNTARY.] The act of willing; the exercise of the will; the power of willing; will.—**Volitional**, vō-lish'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to volition.—**Volitive**, vol'i-tiv, *a.* Having the power to will; originating in the will; *gram.* used in expressing a wish or permission (a *volitive* proposition).

Volley, vol'i, *n.* [Fr. *volée*, a flight, from *voler*, L. *volare*, to fly. VOLATILE.] A flight of missiles, as of shot, arrows, &c.; a simultaneous discharge of a number of missile weapons, as small-arms; a noisy or explosive burst or emission of many things

at once.—*v.t.*—*volleyed*, *volleying*. To discharge with a volley, or as if with a volley. —*v.i.* To be discharged at once or with a volley; to sound like a volley of artillery.

Volt, volt, *n.* [Fr. *volte*, from L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to turn. VAULT.] A bound or spring; *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

Volt, volt, *n.* [From *Volta*, the discoverer of voltaism.] The unit of electro-motive force.—**Voltaic**, vol-tā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to ordinary current electricity or galvanism.—*Voltaic battery*, a voltaic apparatus for accumulating galvanic electricity.—*Voltaic electricity*, galvanism.—*Voltaic pile*. Under PILE.—**Voltaism**, vol'ta-izm, *n.* Voltaic electricity; galvanism.—**Voltameter**, vol-tam'et-ér, *n.* [*Voltaic*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An electrolytic means for measuring the force of a current.

Volte-face, volt-fas, *n.* [Fr.] A wheel about; a sudden change in speaking, acting, &c.

Voltigeur, vol'ti-shér, *n.* [Fr., from *voltiger*, to vault.] Formerly, a special variety of infantry soldier in a French regiment.

Voluble, vol'ū-bl, *a.* [Fr. *volubile*, L. *volubilis*, revolving, fluent, voluble, from *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll (whence also *vault*, *volume*, *revolve*, *involve*, *convolution*, &c.); cog. E. *wallow*, *walk*.] Having a great flow of words or glibness of utterance; speaking with over great fluency; over fluent; *bot.* twisting: applied to stems which twist or twine round other bodies.—**Volubly**, vol'ū-bli, *adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner.—**Volubility**, **Volubleness**, vol-ū-bil'i-ti, vol'ū-bl-nes, *n.* [Fr. *volubilité*, L. *volubilitas*.] The quality of being voluble in speech; over great fluency or readiness of the tongue; unchecked flow of speech.

Volume, vol'ūm, *n.* [Fr. *volume*, from L. *volumen*, a roll, a roll of manuscript, a book, from *volvo*, to roll. VOLUBLE.] A roll of manuscript, such as anciently formed a book; a book; a tome; a part or portion of an extended work that is bound up together in one cover; something of a convolved, rounded, or swelling form; a coil; a convolution; a wreath (*volumes of smoke*); the cubic contents of a body; mass or bulk; a quantity as having a certain bulk (a *volume* of a gas); *mus.* quantity, fulness, power, or strength of tone or sound.—**Volumed**, vol'ūmd, *a.* Having the form of volumes or rounded masses; consisting of rolling masses.—**Volumenometer**, vol'ū-men-om'e-tér, *n.* [L. *volumen*, a volume, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body; a stereometer.—**Volumetric**, vol-ū-met'rik, *a. Chem.* pertaining to estimation by measured volumes of standard solutions of reagents.—*Volumetric analysis*, a method of chemical analysis in which the quantity of a substance present in a solution is estimated by the amount of a standard solution required to produce a certain reaction.—**Volumetrically**, vol-ū-met'ri-kal-li, *adv.* By volumetric analysis.

Voluminous, vō-lū'mi-nus, *a.* [Fr. *volumineux*, from L. *volumen*, *voluminis*, a volume. VOLUME.] Consisting of many coils or complications (*Mil.*); of great volume; bulky; having written much; producing books that are bulky or writing many of them (a *voluminous* writer).—**Voluminously**, vō-lū'mi-nus-li, *adv.* In a voluminous manner.—**Voluminousness**, vō-lū'mi-nus-nes, *n.*

Voluntary, vol'un-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, will, choice, from *volens*, for *volens*, part. pres. of *volo*, *velle*, to will (whence *volition*, (*benevolence*, (*male*)*volence*); cog. E. *will*.] Proceeding from the will; done of one's own accord or free choice; spontaneous; not prompted or suggested by another; of one's or its own accord or choice; subject to or controlled by the will; regulated by the will; endowed with free-will; pertaining to the doctrines of the voluntaries (a *voluntary* church).—*n.* A person who maintains that churches should be supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and should be quite free from connection with the state; *mus.* an organ solo performed at the beginning, during, or at the end of a church service.—**Voluntarily**, vol'un-ta-ri-li, *adv.* In a voluntary manner; spontaneously.—**Voluntariness**, vol'un-ta-ri-nes, *n.* The character of being voluntary; spontaneity.—**Voluntaryism**, vol'un-ta-ri-izm, *n.* The principle of supporting religion by voluntary effort and association.—**Volunteer**, vol-un-tēr', *n.* [Fr. *volontaire*.] A person who enters into any service of his own free-will; a person who of his own free-will offers the state his services in a military capacity without the stipulation of a substantial reward; a person belonging to one of the corps of riflemen, artillery, engineers, &c., in Britain, who voluntarily undergo a military training for home defence.—*v.t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily or without solicitation or compulsion.—*v.i.* To enter into any service of one's free-will.

Voluptuary, vō-lup'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *voluptuarius*, from *voluptas*, pleasure, akin to *volo*, to wish. VOLUNTARY.] A man wholly given up to luxury or the gratification of the appetite and sensual pleasures; a sensualist.—**Voluptuous**, vō-lup'tū-us, *a.* [L. *voluptuosus*.] Pertaining to sensual pleasure; gratifying the senses; exciting or tending to excite sensual desires; sensual.—**Voluptuously**, vō-lup'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; luxuriously; sensually.—**Voluptuousness**, vō-lup'tū-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being voluptuous.

Volute, vō-lūt', *n.* [L. *voluta*, a volute, from *volutus*, pp. of *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll. VOLUBLE.] *Arch.* a kind of spiral scroll used in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament.—**Voluted**, vō-lūt'ed, *a.* Having a volute or volutes.—**Volution**, vō-lū'shon, *n.* A spiral turn; a convolution.

Volva, vol'va, *n.* [L., a wrapper.] *Bot.* a wrapper or bag that envelops certain fungi when young.

Vomer, vō'mér, *n.* [L., a ploughshare.] *Anat.* the slender thin bone between the nostrils.—**Vomerine**, vō'mér-in, *a.* Pertaining to the vomer.

Vomic-nut. NUX-VOMICA.

Vomit, vom'it, *v.t.* [From L. *vomo*, *vomitum*, to vomit; allied to Gr. *emō* (for *vemō*), Skr. *vam*, to vomit.] To throw up or eject from the stomach; to belch forth; to emit.—*v.i.* To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to spew.—*n.* The matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic.—*Black vomit*, dark coloured matter ejected from the stomach in the last stage of yellow fever; hence, yellow fever.—**Vomiting**, vom'it-ing, *n.* That which is vomited; vomit.—**Vomitory**, vom'i-to-ri, *n.* [L. *vomitorius*, causing vomiting, *vomitoria*, passages for exit in a theatre.] An emetic; *arch.* an opening or door in an ancient theatre and amphitheatre which gave ingress or egress to the people.

Voracious, vō-rā'shus, *a.* [L. *vorax*, *voracis*, from *voro*, to devour; same root as Gr. *bora*, food; Skr. *gar*, to swallow.] Greedy for eating; eating food in large quantities; rapacious; ready to devour or swallow up.—**Voraciously**, vō-rā'shus-li, *adv.* In a voracious manner; ravenously.—**Voraciousness**, **Voracity**, vō-rā'shus-nes, vō-ras'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being voracious.

Vortex, vor'teks, *n.* pl. **Vortices**, vor'ti-sēz, or **Vortexes**, vor'tek-sez. [L., from *verto*, anciently *vorto*, to turn. VERSE.] A whirling or gyratory motion in any fluid, whether liquid or aeriform; a whirlpool or a whirlwind; an eddy.—*Vortex ring*, a whirling ring of aeriform matter composed of a number of small rotating circles placed side by side, like beads on a string, as the singular smoke-rings which are sometimes produced in smoking tobacco.—**Vortical**, **Vorticose**, vor'ti-kal, vor'ti-kōs, *a.* Pertaining to a vortex; whirling; turning.—**Vortically**, vor'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a vortical manner; whirlingly.

Votary, vō'ta-ri, *n.* [From L. *votum*, a vow. VOTE.] One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; a person devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.—**Votarist**, vō'ta-rist, *n.* A votary.—**Votaress**, vō'ta-res, *n.* A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

Vote, vōt, *n.* [Fr. *vote*, a vote, from L. *votum*, a vow, wish, will, from *voveo*, *votum*, to vow (seen also in *devote*, *devout*). Vow.] The expression of a desire, preference, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others; a suffrage; that by which will or preference is expressed in elections or in deciding proposals; a ballot, a ticket, &c.; a thing conferred by vote; a grant.—*v.t.*—*voted*, *voting*. To give a vote; to express or signify the mind, will, or preference in electing men to office or the like.—*v.i.* To elect by some expression of will; to enact, establish, or grant by vote.—**Voter**, vō'tér, *n.* One who votes or has a legal right to vote; an elector.—**Voting-paper**, *n.* A paper by which a person gives his vote.—**Votive**, vō'tiv, *a.* [L. *votivus*, from *votum*, a vow.] Given, paid, or consecrated, in consequence of some vow.—*A votive offering*, a tablet, picture, &c., dedicated in consequence of the vow of a worshipper.—**Votively**, vō'tiv-li, *adv.* In a votive manner; by vow.

Vouch, vouch, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *vocher*, from L. *vocare*, to call; hence *avouch*. VOICE.] To declare, assert, affirm, or attest; to maintain by affirmations; to warrant; to answer for.—*v.i.* To bear w tness; to give testimony or attestation; to maintain; to assert; to aver.—**Voucher**, vouch'ér, *n.* One who vouches; a paper or document which serves to confirm and establish facts of any kind; the written evidence of the payment of a debt, as a discharged account or the like.

Vouchsafe, vouch-sāf', *v.t.*—*vouchsafed*, *vouchsafing*. [From *vouch* and *safe*, to vouch or attest as safe; formerly often as two words.] To condescend to grant; to concede (to *vouchsafe* an answer).—*v.i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield.—**Vouchsafement**, vouch-sāf'ment, *n.* The act of vouchsafing.

Voussoir, vōs'wār, *n.* [Fr., akin in origin to *vault*.] One of a series of stones, &c., shaped like truncated wedges, with which an arch is constructed, the uppermost or middle one of which is called the keystone.

Vow, vou, *n.* [O. Fr. *vou*, Mod. Fr. *vœu*, a vow, from L. *votum*, a vow; hence really the same word as *vote*. *Avow* is a derivative.] A solemn promise; an engagement solemnly entered into; an oath made to God, or to some deity, to perform some act on the fulfilment of certain conditions; a promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to devote one's self to some act or service.—*v.t.* To promise solemnly; to give, consecrate, or dedicate by a solemn promise, as to a divine power; to threaten solemnly or upon oath (to *vow* vengeance).—*v.i.* To make vows or solemn promises.—**Vowed**, vou'd, *p.* and *a.* Devoted; confirmed by oath; sworn; inveterate.—**Vower**, vou'ér, *n.* One who makes a vow.

Vowel, vou'el, *n.* [Fr. *voyelle*, from L. *vocalis*, vocal, lit. a vocal letter, from *vox*, *vocis*, the voice. VOICE.] A sound uttered by opening the mouth and giving vent to voice; a sound uttered when the vocal organs are in an open position, as the sound of *a* or *o*; the letter or character which represents such a sound.—*a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.—*Vowel points*. Under POINT.—**Vowelism**, vou'el-izm, *n.* The use of vowels.—**Vowelled**, vou'eld, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

Vox-humana, voks-hū-mā'na, *n.* [L., human voice.] A reed-stop in an organ, so called from its resemblance to the human voice.

Voyage, voi'āj, *n.* [Fr. *voyage*, a journey; It. *viaggio*, Sp. *viage*; from L. *viaticum*, from *viaticus*, pertaining to a journey, from *via*, a way (seen also in *viaduct*, *deviate*, *obviate*, *obvious*, *previous*, *convoy*, &c.); same root as E. *way*.] Formerly, a journey by sea or by land; now, a journey by sea from one place, port, or country to another, especially a journey by water to a distant place or country.—*v.t.*—*voyaged*, *voyaging*. To take a journey or voyage; to sail or pass by water.—*v.t.* To travel; to pass over.—**Voyageable**, voi'āj-a-bl, *a.* Navigable.—**Voyager**, voi'āj-ér, *n.* One who makes a voyage.—**Voyageur**, vwa-yā-zhér, *n.* [Fr.,

lit. a traveller.] The Canadian name of a class of men employed in the fur trade, &c., in transporting goods by land or water.
Vraisemblance, vrā-san-blans, *n.* [Fr.] The appearance of truth.
Vulcan, vul'kan, *n.* [L. *Vulcanus* or *Volcanus* (hence *volcano*); akin Skr. *ulkā*, a fire.] The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals; the name given to a hypothetical intra-Mercurial planet, believed to have been discovered in 1859.—**Vulcanian**, vul-kā'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, &c.; volcanic; *geol.* pertaining to vulcanism.—*Vulcanian theory*, the Plutonic theory. Under PLUTONIC.—**Vulcanic**, vul-kan'ik, *a.* Volcanic.—**Vulcanicity**, vul-ka-nis'i-ti, *n.* Volcanic power or action; volcanicity.—**Vulcanism**, vul'kan-izm, *n.* The phenomena due to the internal heat of the earth, as volcanoes, hot springs, &c.—**Vulcanist**, vul'kan-ist, *n.* One who supports the Vulcanian theory.—**Vulcanite**, vul'kan-it, *n.* A kind of vulcanized caoutchouc differing from ordinary vulcanized caoutchouc in containing a larger proportion of sulphur, and in being made at a higher temperature, used for combs, brooches, bracelets, &c.; ebonite; a name for pyroxene, from its being found in ejected blocks and lavas.—**Vulcanization**, vul'kan-i-zā"shon, *n.* A method of combining caoutchouc or india-rubber with sulphur and other ingredients to effect certain changes in its properties, and yield a soft (*vulcanised* india-rubber) or a hard (*vulcanite*) product.—**Vulcanize**, vul'kan-iz, *v.t.*—*vulcanised*, *vulcanising*. To subject to the process of vulcanization.—**Vulcanologist**, vul-ka-nol'o-jist, *n.* A student of vulcanology.—**Vulcanology**, vul-ka-nol'o-ji, *n.* The science of volcanic phenomena.
Vulgar, vul'gėr, *a.* [Fr. *vulgaire*, from L. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the common people, the crowd; same root as *urgeo*, E. to *urge*. URGE.] Pertaining to the common people or the multitude; plebeian; common; ordinary; in general use; hence, national; vernacular (the *vulgar* tongue); pertaining to the lower or less refined class of people; hence, somewhat coarse; rude; boorish; low.—*Vulgar fractions*. Under FRACTION.—*The vulgar*, the common people collectively; the uneducated, uncultured class of people.—**Vulgarian**, vul-gā'ri-an, *n.* A vulgar person.—**Vulgarism**, vul'gėr-izm, *n.* Vulgarity; a vulgar phrase or expression.—**Vulgarity**, vul-gar'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being vulgar; coarseness or clownishness of manners or language; an act of low manners.—**Vulgarize**, vul'gėr-iz, *v.t.*—*vulgarized*, *vulgarising*. To make vulgar or common.—**Vulgarly**, vul'gėr-li, *adv.* In a vulgar manner; commonly; by popular usage; coarsely; clownishly.—**Vulgarness**, vul'gėr-nes, *n.* Vulgarity.—*The Vulgate* (L. *vulgata editio*, the edition made public or given to all), the authorized Latin version of the Scriptures in the Roman Catholic Church.
Vulnerable, vul'nėr-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *vulnerable*, from L. *vulnero*, to wound, from *vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound; from a root meaning to tear, whence also *wolf*.] Capable of being wounded; liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously.—**Vulnerability**, **Vulnerableness**, vul'nėr-a-bil"i-ti, vul'nėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being vulnerable.—**Vulnerary**, vul'nėr-a-ri, *a.* [L. *vulnerarius*.] Useful in healing wounds.—*n.* Any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds.
Vulpine, vul'pin, *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox.] Pertaining to the fox; resembling the fox; cunning.—**Vulpicide**, vul'pi-sid, *n.* [L. *vulpes*, and *cædo*, to kill.] The practice of killing foxes; a fox-killer.
Vulpinite, vul'pin-it, *n.* [From *Vulpino*, in Italy, where it is found.] A variety of gypsum sometimes employed for small statues and other ornamental work.
Vulture, vul'tūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *vultor*, L. *vultur*, same root as *vulnerable*.] The name of well-known raptorial birds which live chiefly on carrion.—**Vulturine**, vul'tū-rin, *a.* [L. *vulturinus*.] Having the qualities of or resembling the vulture. Also **Vulturish**, **Vulturous**.
Vulva, vul'va, *n.* [L. *vulva*, *volva*, a wrapper, the womb, from *volvo*, to roll.] *Anat.* the opening of the external parts of generation in the female.—**Vulvo-uterine**, *a.* Pertaining to the vulva and the uterus.
Vying, vi'ing, *p.* and *a.* Competing; emulating. VIE.

W

W is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, taking its form and name from the union of two V's or U's.
Wabble, wob'l, *v.i.*—*wabbled*, *wabbling*. [WOBBLE.] To vacillate; to wobble.—*n.* A rocking unequal motion, as of a top imperfectly balanced.—**Wabbly**, wob'li, *a.* Inclined to wabble; unsteady.
Wacke, wak'e, *n.* [G. *wacke*, *grauwacke*, wacke, graywacke.] A soft earthy variety of trap-rock, generally of a grayish-green colour, and usually containing crystals.
Wad, wod, *n.* [Same word as Sw. *vadd*, Dan. *vat*, G. *watte*, wad.] A soft mass of fibrous material, as cotton-wool or the like, used for stuffing, stopping an aperture, &c.; a little mass of some soft or flexible material, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot.—*v.t.*—*wadded*, *wadding*. To furnish with a wad; to stuff or line with wadding, as a garment.—**Wadding**, wod'ing, *n.* A fabric of cotton fibre or the like, used for stuffing various parts of articles of dress; material for ramming down above the charge of firearms.
Wad, **Wadd**, wod, *n.* An earthy ore of manganese; also, a name of plumbago or black-lead.
Waddle, wod'l, *v.i.*—*waddled*, *waddling*. [A dim. and freq. formed from *wade*.] To sway or rock from side to side in walking; to walk in a tottering or vacillating manner; to toddle.—**Waddler**, wod'lėr, *n.* One who waddles.—**Waddlingly**, wod'ling-li, *adv.* With a vacillating gait.
Wade, wād, *v.i.*—*waded*, *wading*. [A. Sax. *wadan*, to go, to wade = L.G. *waden*, Icel. and Sw. *vada*, D. *waden*, G. *waten*, to wade; same root as L. *vado*, to go. INVADE.] To walk through any substance that impedes or hinders the free motion of the limbs (as long grass or snow); to move stepwise through a fluid; to move or pass with difficulty or labour.—*v.t.* To pass or cross by wading; to ford.—**Wader**, wā'dėr, *n.* One who wades; specifically, the name applied to such birds as the heron, snipe, rail, &c. GRALLATORES.
Wadmal, **Wadmoll**, wad'mal, wad'mol, *n.* [Icel. *vad-mál*, Sw. *vadmal*, Dan. *vadmel*.] A coarse cloth formerly manufactured.
Wady, wod'i, *n.* [Ar. *wādi*.] The channel of a water-course which is dry, except in the rainy season; a water-course: a term used chiefly in the topography of certain Eastern or North African countries.
Wafer, wā'fėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *waufre* (Fr. *gaufre*), wafer, from G. *waffel*, D. *wafel*, a thin cake, a wafer.] A small thin sweet cake; a thin circular portion of unleavened bread, used in the Roman Church in the celebration and administration of the eucharist; a small thin disc of dried paste used for sealing letters, &c.
Waffle, wof'l, *n.* [D. *wafel*, G. *waffel*. WAFER.] A kind of thin cake.
Waft, wäft, *v.t.* [Closely akin to *wave*, and to Sw. *vefta*, to waft, Dan. *vifte*, to waft, to fan; *vift*, a puff.] To convey through water or air; to make to sail or float; to buoy up; to keep from sinking.—*v.i.* To sail or float.—*n.* The act of one who or that which wafts; a sweep; a breath or current, as of wind.—**Waftage**, wäf'tij, *n.* The act of wafting or state of being wafted.—**Wafter**, wäf'tėr, *n.* One who wafts.
Wag, wag, *v.t.*—*wagged*, *wagging*. [A. Sax. *wagian*, to wag, to shake; Sw. *vagga*, to wag, Icel. *vaga*, to wag, to waddle, D. *waggelen*, to stagger, G. *wackeln*, to waggle; akin *wagon*, *wain*, *weigh*, *way*, *wave*.] To cause to move backwards and forwards, or from side to side alternately; to cause to oscillate or vibrate slightly; to wave.—*v.i.* To move backwards and forwards; to hang loosely and shake; to oscillate; to sway; to be in motion or action; to move off or away; to be gone.—*n.* [Most likely a shortening of the old term *waghalter*, one likely to *wag* in a *halter* or gallows. Comp. Sc. *hempie*, a gallows bird, a frolicsome fellow, lit. one fitted for the hempen rope.] A person who is fond of making jokes; one who is full of frolicsome tricks; a humorist; a wit; a joker.—**Waggery**, wag'ėr-i, *n.* The manner, action, or pranks of a wag; jocular sayings; pleasantry.—**Waggish**, wag'ish, *a.* Belonging to a wag; full of sportive or jocular tricks, antics, sayings, &c.; frolicsome.—**Waggishly**, wag'ish-li, *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.—**Waggishness**, wag'ish-nes, *n.*
Wage, wāj, *v.t.*—*waged*, *waging*. [O. Fr. *wager*, to pledge, to promise (hence, to pledge one's self to combat), Fr. *gager*, to stake, to pledge, from L.L. *vadium*, *wadium*, Goth. *wadi*, a pledge, same word as A. Sax. *wed*, a pledge. WED. *Gage* is another form of this word.] To engage in (a contest); to carry on (war); to undertake.—*n.* A gage or pledge; hire; wages.—**Wages**, wā'jez, *n. pl.* [O.Fr. *wage*, *gage*, a pledge; *wages* are what the person hiring another has pledged himself to give.] The payment given for services performed; the price paid for labour; hire; recompense. Though a plural, *wages* sometimes has a verb in the singular.
Wager, wā'jėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *wageure*, *gageure*, from L.L. *vadiatura*, from *wadium*, a pledge. WAGE.] An occasion on which two parties bet; a bet; the stake laid; the subject of a bet.—*Wager of battle*, the legal trial of a cause by combat either between the parties themselves or their champions, formerly in practice in England.—*v.t.* To hazard on the issue of some question that is to be decided; to bet; to stake.—*v.i.* To make a bet; to bet.—**Wagerer**, wā'jėr-ėr, *n.* One who wagers.
Wages. Under WAGE.
Waggle, wag'l, *v.i.*—*waggled*, *waggling*. [A freq. and dim. from *wag*.] To move with a wagging motion; to sway or move from side to side.—*v.t.* To cause to wag frequently and with short motions.
Wagon, **Waggon**, wag'on, *n.* [From D. *wagen*, rather than from A. Sax. *wægen*, a wagon (whence *wain*); Icel. and Sw. *vagn*, Dan. *vogn*, G. *wagen*; lit. what carries, from stem of *weigh*: cog. Skr. *vah*, L. *veho*, to carry (whence *vehicle*); akin also *way*, *wag*, &c.] A four-wheeled vehicle for the transport of heavy loads; an open four-wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of goods on railways.—*v.t.* To transport or carry in a wagon.—**Wagonage**, wag'on-āj, *n.* Money paid for conveyance by wagon.—**Wagoner**, wag'on-ėr, *n.* One who drives a wagon; the constellation Charles's Wain or Ursa Major.—**Wagonette**, wag-on-et', *n.* [Dim. of *wagon*.] An open four-wheeled pleasure vehicle of light construction, seated for six or eight persons.
Wagtail, wag'tāl, *n.* A small bird of several species, distinguished by its brisk and lively motions, as well as by the length of its tail, which it jerks up and down incessantly, hence the name; a pert person.
Wahabee, **Wahabi**, wa-hä'bē, *n.* [From Abdel *Wahab*, a reformer of Mohammedanism about 1760.] A member of a very strict sect of Mohammedans in Arabia.
Waif, wāf, *n.* [O.Fr. *waif*, *gaif*, a waif; of

Scandinavian origin, like E. *waive*.] A stray or odd article; an article that no one claims; goods found of which the owner is not known; a wanderer; a neglected, homeless wretch.

Wail, wāl, *v.t.* [From Icel. *wala*, *vála*, to wail or lament; perhaps connected with *woe*.] To lament; to bewail. — *v.i.* To express sorrow audibly; to lament.—*n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation.—**Wailing**, wāl'ing, *n.* Cries of sorrow.

Wain, wān, *n.* [A. Sax. *wæn*, a contracted form of *wægen*, a wagon, from *wegan*, to carry. WAGON, WEIGH.] A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods; a wagon; a constellation, Charles's Wain.

Wainscot, wān'skot, *n.* [From D. *wagenschot*, wainscot, for *wageschot*, from *waeg*, a wall, and *schot*, boarding, a covering of boards.] A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, usually made in panels. — *v.t.* To line with wainscot. — **Wainscotted**, wān'skot-ed, *p.* and *a.* Covered with wainscot.—**Wainscotting**, wān'skot-ing, *n.* Wainscot, or the material used for it.

Waist, wāst, *n.* [A. Sax. *wæstm*, growth, stature, form, from stem of *wax*, to grow.] That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax, or between the thorax and hips; the middle part of a ship, or that part between the fore- and main-masts.—**Waistband**, wāst'band, *n.* A band round the waist; the band at the top of a pair of trousers round the waist. — **Waistcoat**, wāst'kōt, *n.* A garment without sleeves, under the coat, covering the chest and waist; a vest.

Wait, wāt, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *waiter* (Fr. *guetter*), to watch or lie in wait, from *waite*, a watchman or sentinel, from O.H.G. *wahta*, a watchman; akin E. *watch*, *wake*.] To stay or rest in expectation or patience; to perform the duties of a servant or attendant; to serve at table.—*To wait on* or *upon*, to attend upon; to perform menial services for; to visit on business or for ceremony; to attend or follow, as a consequence; to accompany.—*v.t.* To stay or wait for; to await.—*n.* The act of waiting; a waiting in concealment, ambush; a musician who with others promenades the streets in the night about Christmas time, performing music appropriate to the season. — *To lie in wait*, to lie in ambush; hence, *fig.* to lay snares or make insidious attempts. — **Waiter**, wā'ter, *n.* One who waits; a male attendant on the guests in a hotel, inn, or similar place; a salver or small tray.—**Waiting**, wā'ting, *n.* The act of staying in expectation; attendance. — *In waiting*, in attendance (lords *in waiting*, certain officers of the royal household). — **Waiting-maid**, **Waiting-woman**, *n.* A female servant who attends a lady.—**Waitress**, wāt'res, *n.* A female attendant in an inn, tavern, &c.

Waive, wāv, *v.t.* [The verb corresponding to the noun *waif*; lit. it would seem to mean, to leave loose or unregarded; comp. Icel. *veifa*, to swing loosely, to vibrate. WAIF.] To relinquish or give up; not to insist on or claim; to forego.

Waiwode, wā'wōd. WAYWODE.

Wake, wāk, *v.i.* pret. and pp. *woke* or *waked*; ppr. *waking*. [A. Sax. *wacan*, also *wacian*, to arise, to wake, to be awake; Icel. *vaka*, D. and L. G. *waken*, Goth. *wakan*, G. *wachen*, to wake; cog. with L. *vigil*, watchful (whence *vigilant*). Hence *waken*, *watch*.] To be awake; to continue awake; not to sleep; to cease to sleep; to be aroused; to be excited from a torpid or inactive state; to be put in motion; to revel or carouse late at night.—*v.t.* To rouse from sleep; to excite or stir; to put in motion or action: often with *up*; to hold a wake for.—*n.* [A. Sax. *wacu*, a watching, a vigil.] Vigils; the feast of the dedication of a parish church, formerly kept by watching all night; a merry-making; a festive gathering (*Shak.*); the watching of a dead body prior to burial by the friends and neighbours of the deceased. — **Waking**, wā'king, *p.* and *a.* Being awake; rousing from sleep; exciting.—*Waking hours*, the hours when one is awake.—**Wakeful**, wāk'ful, *a.* Keeping awake after going to bed; watchful; vigilant.—**Wakefully**, wāk'ful-li, *adv.* In a wakeful manner.—**Wakefulness**, wāk'ful-nes, *n.* The state of being wakeful; indisposition to sleep.—**Waken**, wā'kn, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wæcnan*, to become awake, from *wacan*, to wake.] To wake; to cease to sleep.—*v.t.* To excite or rouse from sleep; to awaken; to excite to action; to rouse; to stir; to produce; to call forth (to *waken* love or fear).—**Wakener**, wā'kn-ér, *n.* One who or that which wakens.—**Wakening**, wā'kn-ing, *n.* The act of one who wakens; a ceasing from sleep.—**Waker**, wā'kér, *n.* One who wakes. —**Wake-robin**, *n.* A plant, the arum.

Wake, wāk, *n.* [Same as Prov. E. *wake*, a row of grass; Icel. *vök*, a channel for a vessel in ice.] The track left by a ship in the water, and which may be seen to a considerable distance behind.

Waldenses, wal'den-sēz, *n.* [From Peter *Waldo* or *Waldus*, the founder of the sect in the twelfth century.] A sect of Christians in Northern Italy whose faith is substantially that of the Reformed churches, formerly much persecuted.

Wale, wāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *walu*, a wale = O. Fris. *walu*, Icel. *völ*r, Goth. *walus*, a rod, a staff. Hence *wale* in *gunwale*.] A streak or stripe produced by the stroke of a rod or whip on animal flesh; a weal; a plank from one end of a ship to another a little above the water-line.—*v.t.*—*waled*, *waling*. To mark with wales or stripes.

Walhalla, wal-hal'la, *n.* VALHALLA.

Walk, wak, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wealcan*, to roll, to turn about, to rove (whence *wealcere*, a fuller, origin of the name *Walker*) = Icel. *vélka*, Dan. *valke*, G. *walken*, to full; same root as *wallow*, *well*, L. *volvo*, to roll (whence *voluble*, &c.).] To step along; to advance by alternate steps, lifting one foot past the other without running; to go or travel on foot; to go or come, as used in the ceremonious language of invitation (*walk in*); to haunt or show itself in some place, as a spectre; to conduct one's self; to pursue a particular course of life.—*v.t.* To pass over or through on foot; to cause to walk or step slowly.—*To walk the hospitals*, to attend the medical and surgical practice of hospitals for instruction.—*n.* The act of one who walks; the pace of one who walks; a short excursion on foot, for pleasure or exercise; manner of walking; gait; a place in which one is accustomed to walk; an avenue, promenade, or the like; sphere of action; a department, as of art, science, or literature; way of living; a tract or piece of ground in which animals graze; a sheep-walk; a district habitually served by an itinerant vendor of any commodity. — **Walker**, wa'kér, *n.* One who walks; a pedestrian. — **Walking-beam**. Same as WORKING-BEAM. — **Walking-gentleman**, *n.* An actor who fills subordinate parts requiring a gentlemanly appearance. —**Walking-leaf**, *n.* LEAF-INSECT.—**Walking-stick**, wa'king-stik, *n.* A staff or stick carried in the hand in walking.

Wall, wal, *n.* [A. Sax. *weall*, a wall, a rampart = O.Sax. O.Fris. and D. *wal*, Dan. *val*, Sw. *vall*, G. *wall*, a rampart; from L. *vallum*, a fence of stakes, a rampart (seen also in *interval*), from *vallus*, a stake.] A structure of stone, brick, or other materials, of some height and breadth, serving to inclose a space, form a division, support superincumbent weights, &c.; the side of a building or room; a solid and permanent inclosing fence; a rampart; a fortified enceinte or barrier: in this sense often spoken of as plural; means of security or protection; *mining*, the rock inclosing a vein.—*To go to the wall*, to get the worst of a contest; to be overpowered.—*To push* or *thrust to the wall*, to crush by superior power.—*v.t.* To inclose with a wall; to defend by walls; to fill up with a wall.—**Walled**, wald, *p.* and *a.* Provided with a wall or walls; fortified.—**Waller**, wal'ér, *n.* One who builds walls.—**Wallflower**, wal'flou-ér, *n.* The name of a cruciferous plant—a biennial or perennial herb or undershrub—which exhales a delicious odour, and is a great favourite in gardens; so called because in its wild state it grows on old walls and in stony places.—**Wall-fruit**, *n.* Fruit grown on trees trained against a wall.—**Walling**, wal'ing, *n.* Walls in general; materials for walls. — **Wall-paper**, *n.* Paper for covering room-walls; paper-hangings.—**Wall-plate**, *n.* A piece of timber fixed horizontally in or on a wall, under the ends of girders, joists, and other timbers.—**Wall-saltpetre**, *n.* NITRO-CALCITE.—**Wall-tree**, *n.* A fruit-tree nailed to a wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the sun, &c.

Wallachian, wal-lak'yan, *a.* Pertaining to *Wallachia*, its language, or inhabitants.—*n.* A native of Wallachia; the language, one of the Romance family of tongues, spoken in Roumania (Wallachia and Moldavia) and adjoining regions.

Wallet, wol'et, *n.* [Probably a corruption of old *watel*, a bag. WATTLE.] A bag or sack for containing articles which a person carries with him; a knapsack; a pack, bundle, or bag.

Wall-eye, *n.* [Icel. *vagl-eygr*, wall-eyed, from *vagl*, a beam or defect in the eye.] An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish colour: said commonly of horses.—**Wall-eyed**, *a.* Having such an eye: said of horses; glaring-eyed; fierce-eyed (*Shak.*).

Walloon, wal-lōn', *n.* [From a Teutonic word meaning foreign, seen also in *walnut*, *Welsh*.] One of the descendants of the old Gallic Belgæ who occupy part of Belgium and north-eastern France, speaking a French dialect containing Gallic and Low German words; the language of the Walloons.

Wallow, wol'ō, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wealwian*, to roll; akin to E. to *well* up; same root as L. *volvo*, to roll. VOLUBLE.] To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or in other substance; to tumble and roll in anything soft; to live in filth or gross vice.—**Wallower**, wol'ō-ér, *n.* One who wallows.

Walnut, wal'nut, *n.* [A. Sax. *wealh-hnut*, a walnut, lit. a foreign nut—*wealh*, foreign, and *hnut*, nut; so G. *wallnuss*, D. *walnoot*. WELSH.] A large handsome tree and its fruit, a native of Persia, yielding timber of great value as a cabinet and furniture wood. — **Walnut-oil**, *n.* A bland oil obtained from the walnut fruit and much used by painters.

Walrus, wol'rus, *n.* [From D. *walrus*, a walrus, lit. a whale-horse—*wal*, a whale, and *ros*, a horse; so G. *wallross*, Dan. *valros*, Sw. *vallross*, A. Sax. *hors-hwal*, Icel. *hross-hvalr*, horse-whale.] A large marine carnivorous mammal of the Arctic regions allied to the seal; also known as the morse, sea-horse, and sea-cow: hunted for its oil and for the ivory of its tusks.

Waltz, walts, *n.* [Short for G. *walzer*, from *walzen*, to roll, to waltz; akin to *welter*.] A dance performed by two persons, who, almost embracing each other, swing round the room with a whirling motion; the music composed for the dance.—*v.i.* To dance a waltz.—**Waltzer**, walt'sér, *n.* A person who waltzes.

Wamble, wom'bl, *v.i.* [Same as Dan. *vamle*, to nauseate; akin Icel. *verma*, to loathe, *vorma*, nausea.] To be disturbed with nausea: said of the stomach.

Wampum, wom'pum, *n.* [American Indian; said to mean white.] Small beads made of shells, used by the American Indians as money, or wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.

Wan, won, *a.* [A. Sax. *wan*, *won*, *wann*, dark, dusky.] Having a pale or sickly hue; languid of look; pale; gloomy: often applied to water.—*v.i.* To grow or become wan. [Poetical.]—**Wanly**, won'li, *adv.* In a wan manner; palely.—**Wanness**, won'nes, *n.* Paleness; a sallow, dead colour.—**Wannish**, won'ish, *a.* Somewhat wan.

Wand, wond, *n.* [Same as Dan. *vand*, O. Sw. *wand*, Icel. *vöndr*, Goth. *wandus*, a twig, a wand; probably akin to *wind* (*v.*), from its flexibility.] A long slender stick; a rod; a rod or similar article, having some special use or character; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurors or diviners.

Wander, won'dér, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wandrian*, to wander—O.D. *wanderen*, Dan. *vandre*, Sw. *vandra*, G. *wandern*, to wander; freq. forms akin to *wend*. WEND, WIND

(verb).] To ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; to roam; to stroll; to leave home; to go through the world; to deviate; to err; to be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason.—*v.t.* To travel over without a certain course; to traverse.—**Wanderer**, won'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who wanders.—**Wandering**, won'dėr-ing, *p.* and *a.* Given to wander; roaming; unsettled.—*n.* A travelling without a settled course; peregrination; aberration; deviation; mental aberration.—**Wanderingly**, won'dėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a wandering manner.

Wanderoo, won-de-rö', *n.* A monkey inhabiting the East Indies.

Wane, wān, *v.i.*—*waned*, *waning*. [A. Sax. *wanian*, to diminish, become less, from *wan*, deficient; akin *want*.] To diminish; to decrease or grow less: particularly applied to the illuminated part of the moon, as opposed to *wax*; to decline; to approach its end (the autumn *wanes*).—*n.* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of the spectator; decline (his fortunes were on the *wane*).

Wanion,‡ won'yon, *n.* [Connected with *wane*; perhaps the old infinitive *wanian*, to wane.] A misfortune or calamity; mischief: used chiefly as an imprecation in the phrases, '*with a wanion*,' '*wanion on you*,' &c.

Wanly, Wanness, &c. Under Wan.

Want, wont, *n.* [From Icel. *vant*, neut. of *vanr*, lacking, wanting, *vanta*, to be lacking; akin *wane*, *wan-* in *wanton*.] The state of not having; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; lack; need; necessity (to supply one's *wants*); poverty; indigence; lack of the necessaries of life (to suffer from *want*).—*v.t.* To be without; not to have; to lack; to have occasion for; to require; to need; to feel a desire for; to long for.—*v.i.* To be deficient; to be lacking; to be absent or not present where required or expected; to be in want.—**Wanter**, won'tėr, *n.* One who wants.

Wanton, won'ton, *a.* [O.E. *wantowen*, *wantoun*, undisciplined, dissolute, from *wan*, prefix denoting want or deficiency (A. Sax. *wan*, lacking), and *towen*, A. Sax. *togen*, pp. of *teón*, to draw, to educate. Want, Tug.] Indulging the natural impulses or appetites without restraint; licentious; lustful; unrestrained in various ways, as in gaiety or sport; playful; frolicsome; sportive; playing freely or without constraint (*wanton* ringlets); unrestrained in growth; growing too luxuriantly; arising from recklessness or disregard of right or consequences; unprovoked (*wanton* mischief).—*n.* A lascivious man or woman; a pampered, petted creature.—*v.i.* To revel; to frolic unrestrainedly; to sport or daily in lewdness.—**Wantonly**, won'ton-li, *adv.* In a wanton manner; without cause or provocation.—**Wantonness**, won'ton-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wanton; lewdness; negligence of restraint; sportiveness.

Wap, wop, *v.t.* To beat; to whop. [Colloq.]

Wapenshaw, Wapinschaw, wä'pn-shä, wä'pin-sha, *n.* [Lit. a *weapon-show*.] In Scotland, a review of persons under arms, made formerly at certain times in every district; now applied in some quarters to the periodical gatherings of the volunteer corps of a district.

Wapentake, wä'pn-täk, *n.* [Lit. a *weapon-taking* or weapon-touching—from the men of a district touching the arms of a superior in token of fealty.] The name formerly given in some of the northern shires of England, and still given in Yorkshire, to a division of the county, corresponding to a *hundred*.

Wapiti, wap'i-ti, *n.* [Indian name.] The North American stag, closely resembling the European red-deer, though larger.

War, war, *n.* [A. Sax. *war*, O.D. *werre*, O.H.G. *werra*, war (whence Fr. *guerre*, war); akin to G. *wirren*, to embroil, confuse; D. *war*, entanglement; perhaps allied to *worse*.] A contest between nations or states (*international war*), or between parties in the same state (*civil war*), carried on by force of arms; the profession of arms; art of war; a state of violent opposition or contest; hostility; enmity (feelings at *war* with each other).—*Articles of war*. Under Article.—*Council of war*. Under Council.—*v.i.*—*warred*, *warring*. To make or carry on war; to carry on hostilities; to contend; to strive; to be in a state of opposition.—**War-cry**, *n.* A cry or phrase used in common by a body of troops or the like in charging an enemy.—**War-dance**, *n.* A dance engaged in by savage tribes before a warlike excursion; a dance simulating a battle.—**Warfare**, war'far, *n.* Military service; military life; hostilities; war.—*v.i.* To carry on warfare; to engage in war; to contend; to struggle.—**War-horse**, *n.* A horse used in war; a trooper's horse; a charger.—**Warlike**, war'lik, *a.* Fit for war; disposed or inclined for war; military; pertaining to war; having a martial appearance; having the qualities of a soldier.—**War-office**, *n.* That department of the British government presided over by the secretary of state for war.—**War-paint**, *n.* Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by savages before going to war.—**War-path**, *n.* The route or path taken on going to war; a warlike expedition or excursion: used chiefly in regard to the American Indians.—**Warring**, war'ing, *a.* Adverse; conflicting; antagonistic; hostile.—**Warrior**, war'i-ėr, *n.* A soldier; a man engaged in military life; a brave soldier.—**War-ship**, *n.* A ship constructed for engaging in naval warfare; a man-of-war.—**War-whoop**, *n.* A whoop or yell raised in presence of the enemy; a shout such as the American Indians raise when they enter into battle.

Warble, war'bl, *v.t.*—*warbled*, *warbling*. [O.Fr. *werbler*, from O.H.G. *hwerbalôn*, G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, to warble. Whirl.] To sing in a trilling, quavering, or vibrating manner; to modulate with turns or variations; to sing or carol generally; to utter musically.—*v.i.* To have a trilling, quavering, or vibrating sound; to carol or sing with smoothly gliding tones; to trill.—*n.* A soft, sweet flow of melodious sounds; a trilling, flexible melody; a carol; a song.—**Warbler**, war'blėr, *n.* One who warbles; a song-bird; the popular name given to members of a dentirostral family of birds comprising most of the small woodland songsters of Europe and North America.

Warble, war'bl, *n.* [Perhaps from D. *war*, ox, and *bol*, ball, bulb.] A small tumour on the backs of cattle, containing the maggot or larva of a fly.

Ward, ward, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *weardian*, to guard, from *weard*, a guard, a watch; G. *wart*, Icel. *vörthr*, Goth. *vards*, guard. From the G. are Fr. *garder*, E. *guard*, *regard*, *reward*. Akin to *wary*.] To fend off; to keep from hitting; to turn aside, as anything mischievous that approaches: o[illegible]n followed by *off*.—*n.* [Partly from A. S[illegible] *weard*, a guard, partly from the verb.] T[illegible] act of guarding; guard (to keep watch and *ward*); a defensive motion or position in fencing or the like; the state of being under a guard; confinement; custody; guardianship; one who is guarded; specifically, a minor who is under guardianship; a certain division or section of a town or city, such as is constituted for the convenient transaction of local public business; one of the apartments into which an hospital is divided; a curved ridge of metal inside a lock to oppose the passage of a key which has not a corresponding notch; the notch in the key.—**Warden**, war'den, *n.* [O.Fr. *wardein*, *gardein*—a Germanic word with a Latin termination = *anus*.] A guard or watchman; an officer of rank in charge of something; a keeper; the title given to the head of some colleges and to the superior of some conventual churches.—*Warden of a church*. Churchwarden, under Church.—**Wardenship, Wardenry**, war'den-ship, war'den-ri, *n.* The office of a warden.—**Warder**, war'dėr, *n.* One who guards or keeps; a keeper; a guard; a truncheon or staff of authority.—**Wardrobe**, ward'rōb, *n.* A place in which clothes are kept, often a piece of furniture resembling a press or cupboard; wearing apparel in general.—**Ward-room**, *n.* The mess-room of the chief officers in a war-ship.—**Wardship**, ward'ship, *n.* The office of a ward or guardian; guardianship; also pupilage.

Ware, wär, *a.* [A. Sax. *wær*, wary = Icel. *varr*, Dan. and Sw. *var*, wary, aware. Wary.] On one's guard; aware, conscious, assured. [*Poet.*]—*v.t.* To take heed of; to beware of.

Ware, wär, *n.* [A. Sax. *waru* = D. *waar*, Icel. *vara*, Dan. *vare*, G. *waare*, ware, merchandise; perhaps connected with *worth* (value), *wary*.] Articles of merchandise; goods; commodities; manufactures of a particular kind: properly a collective noun, as in the compounds china*ware*, hard*ware*, tin*ware*, &c., but generally used in the plural form when articles for sale of different kinds are meant.—**Warehouse**, wär'hous, *n.* A house in which wares or goods are kept; a building for storing imported goods on which customs dues have not been paid; a store for the sale of goods wholesale; also a large retail establishment.—*v.t.* To deposit or secure in a warehouse.—**Warehouseman**, wär'hous-man, *n.* One who keeps a warehouse; one who is employed in a warehouse.

Ware, wär, *n.* [A.Sax *wár*, sea-weed; akin D. *wier*, sea-weed.] A name of various sea-weeds, employed as a manure, in the manufacture of kelp, &c.

Warfare. Under War.

Warily, Wariness. Under Wary.

Warlike. Under War.

Warlock, war'lok, *n.* [Icel. *varthlokur*, *varthlokkur*, lit. weird songs or spells, the name being transferred from the things to the person who used them.] A male witch; a wizard or sorcerer.

Warm, warm, *a.* [A. Sax. *wearm*, warm = O.Sax. G. and D. *warm*, Icel. *varmr*, Dan. and Sw. *varm*, warm; comp. O.L. *formus*, Gr. *thermos*, warm.] Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; having the sensation of heat; feeling hot; flushed; subject to heat; having prevalence of heat (a *warm* climate); full of zeal, ardour, or affection; zealous; ardent (a *warm* friend); somewhat ardent or excitable; irritable (a *warm* temper); somewhat excited; nettled; brisk; keen (a *warm* contest); wealthy; moderately rich; well-off (colloq.).—*Warm colours*, such as have yellow or yellow-red for their basis: opposed to *cold colours*, such as blue and its compounds.—*Warm tints*, *cold tints*, modifications of the preceding.—*v.t.* To make warm; to communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to interest; to excite ardour or zeal in; to animate; to inspirit; to give life to; to flush; to cause to glow.—*v.i.* To become moderately heated; to become ardent or animated.—*n.* A warming; a heating. [Colloq.]—**Warm-blooded**, *a.* Having warm blood: *zool.* said of mammals and birds, in contradistinction to fishes, amphibians, and reptiles, or cold-blooded animals.—**Warm-hearted**, *a.* Having warmth of heart; cordial; sincere; hearty.—**Warm-heartedness**, *n.* Warmth or kindness of heart; cordiality.—**Warming-pan**, *n.* A covered pan with a long handle for warming a bed with ignited coals.—**Warmly**, warm'li, *adv.* In a warm manner; with warmth or heat; with warmth of feeling; eagerly; ardently; hotly.—**Warmth, Warmness**, warmth, warm'nes, *n.* The quality or state of being warm; the sensation of heat; gentle heat; hearty kindness or good feeling; ardour; zeal; fervour; earnestness; slight anger or irritation; *painting*, that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours.

Warn, warn, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *warnian*, *wearnian*, to warn, to take heed, from *wearn*, refusal, denial; Icel. and Sw. *varna*, G. *warnen*, to warn; of same origin as *ware*, *wary*.] To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against anything that may prove injurious; to advise; to expostulate with; to inform previously; to give notice to.—**Warner**, war'nėr, *n.* One who warns.—**Warning**, war'ning, *n.* Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger; previous notice; a notice given to terminate the relation of master and servant or landlord and tenant.—**Warningly**, war'ning-li, *adv.* In a warning manner.

Warp, warp, *v.t.* [From A. Sax. *weorpan*, pret. *wearp*, to throw, to cast; Icel. *verpa*, to throw, and reflexively, to warp or shrink, also *varpa*, to throw; Dan. *varpe*, to warp a vessel; Goth. *wairpan*, G. *werfen*, to throw. Akin *wrap*. As to first meaning comp. *cast* in sense of twist.] To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction (the heat of the sun *warps* boards); to turn aside from the true direction; to pervert (the mind or judgment); *naut.* to tow or move, as a ship into a required position, by means of a rope attached to something; *agri.* to fertilize by artificial inundation from rivers which hold large quantities of earthy matter in suspension.—*v.i.* To twist, or be twisted from straightness; to turn from a straight, true, or proper course; to deviate; to swerve; to wind yarn off bobbins to form the warp of a web; *naut.* to work forward by means of a rope.—*n.* [A. Sax. *wearp*, the warp of cloth, from *weorpan*, to cast; D. *werp*, O.H.G. *warf*, warp.] *Weaving*, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom and crossed by the woof: *naut.* a rope used in moving a ship by attachment to an anchor, post, &c.; a towing-line; *agri.* an alluvial deposit of water artificially introduced upon low lands; a tidal deposit of marine silt; the twist of wood in drying.—**Warped**, warpt, *p.* and *a.* Twisted by shrinking; perverted; unnatural.—**Warper**, war′pėr, *n.* One who warps; one who or that which prepares warp for weaving.—**Warping-machine**, **Warping-mill**, *n.* A machine for laying out the threads of a warp and dividing them into two sets.

Warrant, wor′ant, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *warantir*, *garantir* (Fr. *garantir*), to warrant, *warant*, *garant*, a warrant, from O.H.G. *warjan*, to give bail for, to defend; G. *gewähren*, to warrant; akin *wary*, *ward*.] To give an assurance or surety to; to guarantee; to give authority or power to do or forbear anything; to justify, sanction, support, allow; to give one's word for or concerning; to assert as undoubted; to furnish sufficient grounds or evidence to; to give a pledge or assurance to or in regard to (to *warrant* goods to be as said).—*n.* An authority granted by one person to another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; a document or anything that authorizes an act; security; guarantee; pledge; a voucher; an attestation; a document or negotiable writing authorizing a person to receive money or other thing; an instrument giving power to arrest or execute an offender; *army* and *navy*, a writ or authority inferior to a commission.—**Warrantable**, wor′ant-a-bl, *a.* Justifiable; defensible; lawful.—**Warrantableness**, wor′ant-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Warrantably**, wor′ant-a-bli, *adv.* Justifiably; legally.—**Warranter**, wor′ant-ėr, *n.* One who warrants.—**Warrant-officer**, *n.* An officer in the army or navy next below a commissioned officer, acting under a warrant from a department of state, and not under a commission.—**Warranty**, wor′an-ti, *n.* A legal deed of security; any promise from a vendor to a purchaser, that the thing sold is such as represented; *insur.* an absolute condition, non-compliance with which voids the insurance.

Warren, wor′en, *n.* [O. Fr. *warenne*, *warenne*, of similar origin to *warrant*.] A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of game or rabbits; a preserve for keeping fish in a river.—**Warrener**, wor′en-ėr, *n.* The keeper of a warren.

Warrior. Under WAR.

Wart, wart, *n.* [A. Sax. *wearte*, a wart = Icel. *varta*, Dan. *vorte*, D. *wrat*, G. *warze*; same root as L. *verruca*, a wart.] A small dry hard growth in the skin, most common on the hands; a spongy excrescence on the hinder pasterns of a horse; a roundish glandule on the surface of plants.—**Wart-hog**, *n.* A species of swine found in Africa notable for its large tusks and warty growths or excrescences on the cheeks.—**Warty**, war′ti, *a.* Covered with warts; of the nature of warts.

Wary, wā′ri, *a.* [Form ... *ware*, *w*... aware (the *-ware* of *a-ware*, *be-ware*), from A. Sax. *wær*, cautious = Icel. *varr*, Dan. and Sw. *var*, Goth. *vars*; from root of L. *vereor*, to regard, to dread. (REVERE.) Of kindred origin are *warn*, *warrant*, *ward*, *guard*, &c.] Carefully watching against deception, artifices, and dangers; ever on one's guard; cautious; circumspect; prudent; careful, as to doing or not doing something.—**Warily**, wā′ri-li, *adv.* In a wary manner; cautiously.—**Wariness**, wā′ri-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being wary.

Was, woz. [A. Sax. *ic wæs*, I was, *he wæs*, he was, *thu wære*, thou wert, pl. *wæron*, were; inf. *wesan*, to be; Icel. *vesa* or *vera*, to be; G. *wesen*, to be, *war*, I was; Dan. *være*, Sw. *vara*, to be; allied to Goth. *visan*, to dwell, to be; Skr. *vas*, to dwell. See also AM, BE.] The past tense of the verb to be; as, I *was*, thou *wast* or *wert*, he *was*; we, you, or they *were*. The subjunctive is seen in if I *were*, or *were* I to go; if thou *wert*; *wert* thou; *were* they, &c.

Wash, wosh, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wascan*, to wash = L.G. *waschen*, Dan. *vaske*, Sw. *vaska*, G. *waschen*; same root as *water*.] To apply water or other liquid to, for the purpose of cleansing; to scour, scrub, or the like, with water or other liquid; to cover with water or other liquid; to overflow or flow along; to wet copiously; to remove by ablution, literally or figuratively: with *away*, *off*, *out*, &c.; to sweep away by a rush of water (a man *washed* overboard); to cover with a watery or thin coat of colour; to tint lightly or thinly; to overlay with a thin coat of metal; to separate from earthy and lighter matters by the action of water (to *wash* gold, to *wash* ores).—*v.i.* To perform the act of ablution on one's own person; to perform the business of cleansing clothes in water; to stand the operation of washing without being injured, spoiled, or destroyed; hence, to stand being put to the proof; to stand the test (colloq.).—*n.* The act of washing; the clothes washed on one occasion; the flow or sweep of water; a piece of ground sometimes overflowed; a shallow; waste liquor containing the refuse of food, such as is often given to pigs; swill or swillings; the fermented wort from which spirit is extracted; a liquid used for toilet purposes, such as a liquid dentifrice, a hair-wash, &c.; a lotion; a thin coat of colour spread over surfaces; a thin coat of metal.—**Washable**, wosh′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being washed.—**Wash-ball**, *n.* A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.—**Wash-board**, *n.* A board with a ribbed surface for washing clothes on; a broad thin board on the edge of a boat to prevent the sea from breaking over; a board round the bottom of the walls of a room.—**Washer**, wosh′ėr, *n.* One who or that which washes; an annular disc or flat ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to reduce friction, form an air-tight or water-tight packing, &c.—**Washerwoman**, wosh′ėr-wụm-an, *n.* A woman that washes clothes for hire.—**Washhand-basin**, *n.* A basin for washing the hands in.—**Washhand-stand**, *n.* A stand for holding one or more washhand-basins, &c.—**Wash-house**, **Washing-house**, *n.* A house, generally fitted with boilers, tubs, &c., for washing clothes, &c.—**Washiness**, wosh′i-nes, *n.* The quality of being washy.—**Washing**, wosh′ing, *n.* A cleansing with water; ablution; clothes washed at one time; a wash.—**Washing-machine**, *n.* A machine for washing clothes.—**Wash-leather**, *n.* A kind of soft leather, usually from split sheepskins, used for domestic purposes, as cleaning glass or plate, polishing, &c.—**Wash-pot**, *n.* A vessel in which anything is washed. [O.T.]—**Wash-tub**, *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.—**Washy**, wosh′i, *a.* Watery; too much diluted; thin; feeble; worthless.

Wasp, wosp, *n.* [A. Sax. *wæsp*, by metathesis for *wæps*; D. *wesp*, G. *wespe*; cog. L. *vespa* (for *vepsa*), a wasp, Lith. *wapsa*, a gad-fly.] The common name applied to various hymenopterous insects which live in societies, and consist of males, females, and neuters, the two latter classes being armed with powerful ... in some cases highly venomous stings; *fig.* a person characterised by ill-nature, irritability, or petty malignity.—**Waspish**, wos′pish, *a.* Resembling a wasp in form; snappish; irritable; irascible.—**Waspishly**, wos′pish-li, *adv.* Venomously; irritably.—**Waspishness**, wos′pish-nes, *n.* Irascibility; snappishness.

Wassail, wos′el, *n.* [A. Sax. *wes hæl*, *wes hæl*, be hale, that is, health be to you, an old pledge or salutation in drinking—*wes*, imper. of *wesan*, to be. WAS, HALE.] A festive occasion where drinking and pledging of healths are indulged in; a drinking bout; a carouse; the liquor used on such occasions, especially about Christmas or the New Year.—*v.i.* To hold a merry drinking meeting.—**Wassail-bowl**, *n.* A large bowl in which wassail was mixed and set before a festive company.—**Wassailer**, wos′el-ėr, *n.* One who takes part at a wassail or drinking feast; a reveller.

Wast, wost. The second person of *was*. WAS.

Waste, wāst, *v.t.*—*wasted*, *wasting*. [O.Fr. *waster*, to waste, lay waste (later *gaster*, Mod. Fr. *gâter*, to spoil), from O.H.G. *wastan*, from L. *vastare*, to lay waste, *vastus*, vast, waste. VAST.] To bring to desolation; to devastate; to desolate; to ravage; to wear away gradually; to spend uselessly, vainly, or foolishly; to squander; *law*, to damage, injure, or impair ... an estate voluntarily, or by allowing the buildings, fences, or the like, to go to decay.—*v.i.* To decrease gradually; to be consumed; to dwindle.—*a.* Resembling a desert or wilderness; desolate; not cultivated; producing no crops nor timber; rendered unfit for its intended use; spoiled in making or handling; refuse.—*To lay waste*, to render desolate; to devastate.—*n.* The act of wasting or process of being wasted; lavish expenditure; gradual decrease in quantity, strength, value, &c.; a desert region; a wilderness; a tract of land not in cultivation, and producing little or no herbage or wood.—*To run to waste*, to become useless, exhausted, or spoiled from want of proper attention, care, or skill.—**Wastage**, wās′tāj, *n.* Loss by use, decay, leakage, and the like.—**Waste-basket**, *n.* A basket used in offices, &c., to hold waste papers.—**Waste-book**, *n.* Same as *Day-book*.—**Wasteful**, wāst′fụl, *a.* Causing waste; grossly thriftless; ruinous; lavish; prodigal.—**Wastefully**, wāst′fụl-li, *adv.* In a wasteful manner.—**Wastefulness**, wāst′fụl-nes, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality.—**Wasteness**, wāst′nes, *n.* The state of being waste; desolation.—**Waste-paper**, *n.* Spoiled or used paper.—**Waste-pipe**, *n.* A pipe for waste water, &c.; an overflow pipe.—**Waster**, wās′tėr, *n.* One who wastes; a squanderer; a prodigal; a growth in the snuff of a candle causing it to waste; an article spoiled in the making.—**Wasting**, wās′ting, *p.* and *a.* Desolating; laying waste; sapping the bodily strength (a *wasting* disease).—**Wastrel**, wās′trel, *n.* An idle, worthless fellow; a waster.

Watch, woch, *n.* [A. Sax. *wæcce*, a watch, a watching, from stem of *wacan*, to wake. WAKE.] A keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, preserving, or the like; a vigil; vigilant attention; vigilance; a guard or number of guards; a watchman or body of watchmen; the time during which a person or body of persons are on guard; a division of the night, when the precautionary setting of a watch is most generally necessary; *naut.* the period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty; a certain part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time; a small time-piece, now universally circular in shape, to be carried in the pocket or about the person.—*v.i.* To be or continue without sleep; to keep vigil; to be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; to be closely observant; to give heed; to act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like; to look forward with expectation; to be expectant; to wait.—*To watch over*, to be cautiously observant of; to guard from error and danger.—*v.t.* To look with close attention at or on; to

keep a sharp look-out on or for; to regard with vigilance and care; to have in keeping; to tend; to guard; to look for; to wait for.—**Watch-dog**, *n.* A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.—**Watcher**, woch'ėr, *n.* One who watches.—**Watch-fire**, *n.* A fire kept up in the night as a signal or for the use of a guard.—**Watchful**, woch'ful, *a.* Careful to observe; observant; giving wary attention; vigilant.—**Watchfully**, woch'ful-li, *adv.* Vigilantly; heedfully.—**Watchfulness**, woch'ful-nes, *n.* Vigilance; heedfulness; wary attention.—**Watch-glass**, *n.* A concavo-convex glass for covering the dial of a watch.—**Watch-guard**, *n.* A chain, cord, ribbon, &c., by which a watch is attached to the person.—**Watch-house**, *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed; a guard-house; a lock-up.—**Watch key**, *n.* A small key by which a watch is wound up.—**Watch-maker**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.—**Watch-making**, *n.* The art of making watches; the business of a watch-maker.—**Watchman**, woch'man, *n.* A person set to pay heedful attention over something; one who holds a post of observation; a guard; a sort of night policeman; the care-taker of a building by night.—**Watch-pocket**, *n.* A small pocket for carrying a watch.—**Watch-spring**, *n.* The mainspring of a watch.—**Watch-tower**, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies.—**Watchword**, woch'wėrd, *n.* The word given to sentinels and such as have occasion to visit guards, as a token by which a friend is known from an enemy; a countersign; a password, motto, or maxim.

Watchet, wochet, *n.* or *a.* [Origin doubtful.] Light blue; pale blue; sky-blue.

Water, wa'tėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *wæter*, water = O. Sax. *watar*, D. and L. G. *water*, G. *wasser*; akin to Icel. *vatn*, Sw. *vatten*; Goth. *wato*, water; from root seen also in L. *udus*, wet, *unda*, a wave (whence *undulate*); Gr. *hydōr*, Skr. *udan*, water. Akin *wet*, *otter*.] A compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter; a fluid covering about three-fifths of the entire surface of the earth, and forming an essential constituent of vegetable and animal organisms; this fluid as opposed to *land* (to travel by *water*); any natural collection of it; sometimes used of other fluids, humours, &c.; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond or other precious stone (a diamond of the first *water*, that is, perfectly pure and transparent).—*Water of crystallization*, the water which unites chemically with many salts during the act of crystallizing.—*To hold water*, to be able to retain water without leaking; hence, *fig.* to be correct, valid, or well-grounded: said of arguments, theories, &c.—*v.t.* To irrigate; to overflow or wet with water; to supply with water or streams of water (a country well *watered*); to supply with water for drink (to *water* horses); to subject to a calendering process, as silk, &c., in order to make it exhibit a variety of undulated reflections and plays of light.—*v.i.* To shed water or liquid matter (his eyes *water*); to take in water (the ship put into port to *water*); to gather saliva as a symptom of appetite; to have a longing desire (his mouth *watered*).—**Water-bailiff**, *n.* A custom-house officer in a port for searching ships; one who watches a salmon river to prevent poaching.—**Water-bath**, *n.* A bath of water; *chem.* a bath of water at a certain temperature, in which vessels may stand for heat or evaporation.—**Water-bed**, *n.* A bed composed of india-rubber cloth inflated with water on which a patient rests; a hydrostatic bed.—**Water-boatman**, *n.* The boat-fly.—**Water-bottle**, *n.* A bottle for holding drinking water.—**Water-butt**, *n.* A large open-headed cask as a reservoir for rain-water.—**Water-carriage**, *n.* Conveyance by water.—**Water-cart**, *n.* A cart carrying water for sale or for watering streets, gardens, &c.—**Water-cask**, *n.* A strong barrel in ships for holding water for those on board.—**Water-cement**, *n.* A cement which hardens under water.—**Water-clock**, *n.* A clepsydra.—**Water-closet**, *n.* A privy in which the discharges are removed by means of water through a waste-pipe.—**Water-colour**, *n.* A pigment or colour carefully ground up with water and isinglass or other mucilage instead of oil.—*Water-colour painting*, painting in which water-colours are used instead of oil-colours; a painting done in water-colours.—**Water-course**, *n.* A stream of water; a channel for the conveyance of water.—**Water-cress**, *n.* An aquatic plant much used as a salad. NASTURTIUM.—**Water-cure**, *n.* Hydropathy.—**Water-dog**, *n.* A dog having remarkable swimming powers.—**Watered**, wa'tėrd, *a.* Having a wavy appearance on the surface (*watered* silk or paper).—**Waterfall**, wa'tėr-fal, *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream; a cascade; a cataract.—**Water-flag**, *n.* A plant, a species of iris.—**Water-flea**, *n.* A minute animal belonging to the entomostraca.—**Water-fowl**, *n.* A bird that lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl; such birds collectively; wild-fowl.—**Water-frame**, *n.* Arkwright's frame for spinning cotton, at first driven by water; a throstle.—**Water-gall**, *n.* [O.E. *galle*, Icel. *galli*, G. *galle*, fault, flaw, imperfection.] An appearance in the sky known to presage rain; a rainbow-coloured spot; a weather-gall.—**Water-gas**, *n.* An illuminating gas obtained by decomposing water.—**Water-gauge**, **Water-gage**, *n.* An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water, as in the boiler of a steam-engine.—**Water-glass**, *n.* A soluble alkaline silicate made by boiling silica in an alkali, as soda or potassa, used to give surfaces, as of walls, a durable covering resembling glass.—**Water-god**, *n.* A deity that presides over the water.—**Water-gruel**, *n.* A liquid food composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled and seasoned.—**Water-hen**, *n.* The gallinule or moor-hen.—**Water-hog**, *n.* A South American rodent mammal of aquatic habits; the capybara; also, an animal allied to the wart-hog.—**Wateriness**, wa'tėr-i-nes, *n.* The state of being watery.—**Watering**, wa'tėr-ing, *n.* The act of supplying with water; the process of giving a wave-like appearance of ornamentation whereby an article is made to exhibit a wavy lustre and different plays of light; tabbying.—**Watering-place**, *n.* A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c.; a place to which people resort at certain seasons in order to drink mineral waters, or for bathing, &c., as at the sea-side.—**Watering-can**, **Watering-pot**, *n.* A hand vessel for sprinkling water on plants.—**Watering-trough**, *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink.—**Waterless**, wa'tėr-les, *a.* Destitute of water.—**Water-level**, *n.* A levelling instrument in which water is employed, consisting of a bent glass tube open at both ends, and having the ends turned up.—**Water-lily**, *n.* The common name of several genera of aquatic plants distinguished for their beautiful flowers and large floating leaves.—**Water-line**, *n.* The line of floatation in a ship; one of those horizontal lines supposed to be described by the surface of the water on the bottom or side of a ship.—**Water-logged**, *a.* Lying like a log on the water: applied to a ship when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold she has become so heavy as to be nearly or altogether unmanageable, though still keeping afloat.—**Waterman**, wa'tėr-man, *n.* A boatman; a ferryman; one who plies for hire on rivers, &c.—**Water-mark**, *n.* The mark indicating the rise and fall of water; any distinguishing device or devices indelibly stamped in the substance of a sheet of paper during the process of manufacture.—**Water-meadow**, *n.* A meadow that may be kept in a state of fertility by being overflowed with water at certain seasons.—**Water-melon**, *n.* A plant and its fruit extensively cultivated in dry hot parts of the world, the fruit abounding with a sweetish refreshing liquor, and the pulp remarkably delicious.—**Wat**... **meter**, *n.* An instrument that measu... the quantity of water that passes throu... it, as a gas-meter measures gas.—**Wa**... **mill**, *n.* A mill whose machinery is mo... by water.—**Water-mole**, *n.* The du... mole or ornithorhynchus.—**Water-m**... **rain**, *n.* A disease among cattle.—**Wa**... **newt**, *n.* A name of two newts from th... frequenting ponds, ditches, &c.—**Wa**... **ousel**, *n.* The dipper, a European b... of the thrush family that can walk ab... under the surface of water.—**Wa**... **parsnep**, *n.* Skirret.—**Water-parting**... A watershed.—**Water-pipe**, *n.* A pipe... the conveyance of water.—**Water-pitch**... *n.* A pitcher for holding water; a pitc... plant.—**Water-plant**, *n.* Any plant t... lives entirely in water, or requires a g... deal of water for its existence.—**Wa**... **pot**, *n.* A vessel for holding water... watering-pot.—**Water-power**, *n.* ... power of water employed or capable... being employed as a prime mover in ... chinery.—**Water-pox**, *n.* A variety... chicken-pox.—**Water-privilege**, *n.* ... right to use running water to turn mach... ery.—**Waterproof**, wa'tėr-prōf, *a.* ... pervious to water; so firm and compac... not to admit water.—*n.* Cloth rende... waterproof; an over-coat or other art... of dress made of such cloth.—*v.t.* To ren... impervious to water, as cloth, leather,... —**Water-rail**, *n.* A bird, a species of ... the only one found in Europe.—**Wa**... **ram**, *n.* Same as *Hydraulic ram*. Un... RAM.—**Water-rat**, *n.* A rodent anima... the vole genus which lives in the ba... of streams or lakes.—**Water-rate**, *n.* ... rate or tax for the supply of wate... **Water-sapphire**, *n.* A transparent ... cious stone of an intense blue colour fo... in Ceylon.—**Watershed**, wa'tėr-shed... [*Shed* has sense of parting.] An imagin... line which runs along the ridge of sep... tion between adjacent seas, lakes, or ri... basins, and represents the limit f... which water naturally flows in oppo... directions.—**Water-side**, *n.* The bank... margin of a stream or lake; the sea-sh... —**Water-snake**, *n.* A snake or serp... that lives in water; a sea-snake.—**Wa**... **spaniel**, *n.* The name of two varietie... the spaniel, excellent swimmers.—**Wa**... **spout**, *n.* A meteorological phenome... frequently observed at sea, and consis... of a pillar of dark cloud caused to rev... by a whirlwind and forming a vast fun... which descends to the surface of the... and draws up a certain quantity of sp... or water; a water-spout (so-called) on l... is merely a very heavy shower.—**Wa**... **supply**, *n.* The amount of water supp... to a community.—**Water-tap**, *n.* A ... or cock by which water may be dr... from any supply.—**Water-tight**, *a.* ... tight as to retain or not to admit wa... stanch.—**Water-twist**, *n.* A kind of ... ton twist, first made by the water-fra... —**Water-vole**, *n.* A water-rat.—**W**... **wagtail**, *n.* A wagtail.—**Water-way**... That part of a river, arm of the sea,... through which vessels enter or dep... the fair-way; also, a name given to... thick planks along the scuppers of a ... —**Water-wheel**, *n.* A kind of whee... raising water in large quantities, as... Persian wheel; a wheel moved by wa... and employed to turn machinery.—**W**... **works**, *n. pl.* The aggregate of const... tions and appliances for the collection... rage, and distribution of water for the... of communities.—**Water-worn**, *a.* Wor... the action of water; smoothed by the ac... of running water.—**Watery**, wa'tėr-... pertaining to water; resembling wa... thin or transparent, as a liquid; con... ing of water; abounding in, filled w... or containing water; wet; moist; taste... insipid; vapid; spiritless.—**Water-ya**... The lattice-plant of Madagascar.

Watt, wot, *n.* [After Jas. *Watt*.] An ele... unit equal to ·00134 horse-power per sec...

Wattle, wot'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *watel*, *wat*... wattle, a hurdle, &c.] A hurdle mad... interwoven rods or wands; the fleshy... that grows under the throat of the do... tic fowl, or any appendage of the ...

kind.—*v.t.*—*wattled, wattling.* To twist, interweave, or interlace (twigs or branches); to plat (to *wattle* a hedge); to form by platting twigs.—**Wattled**, wot'ld, *a.* Furnished with wattles, as a cock or turkey.—**Wattle-turkey**, *n.* Same as *Brush-turkey.*—**Wattling**, wot'ling, *n.* A wattled structure.

Wave, wāv, *v.i.*—*waved, waving.* [From A.Sax. *wafian*, to waver or hesitate through astonishment; Icel. *veifa*, to wave, to vibrate; O.G. *waben*, to fluctuate. *Waver*, *waft*, are derivative forms.] To move loosely backwards and forwards; to float or flutter; to undulate; to be moved as a signal; to beckon.—*v.t.* To move one way and the other; to brandish; to signal to by waving the hand or the like; to beckon.—*n.* [O.E. *wawe*, a wave of the sea, from A. Sax. *wæg*, a wave (akin to *wag*); modified by the verb above.] A swell or ridge on the surface of water or other liquid resulting from the oscillatory motion of its component particles, when disturbed from their position of rest by any force; especially, a swell or surge on the surface of the sea or other large body of water by the action of the wind; a billow; *physics*, a vibration propagated from one set of particles of an elastic medium to the adjoining set, and so on; anything resembling a wave; one of a series of undulating inequalities on a surface; an undulation; a swelling outline; that which advances and recedes, rises and falls, comes and goes, &c., like a wave; the undulating line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered; a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, or the like.—**Wave-length**, *n.* The distance between the crests of or hollows between two adjacent waves.—**Waveless**, wāv'les, *a.* Free from waves.—**Wavelet**, wāv'let, *n.* A small wave; a ripple on water.—**Wave-worn**, *a.* Worn by the waves.—**Waviness**, wā'vi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wavy.—**Wavy**, wā'vi, *a.* Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; *bot.* undulating on the border or on the surface.

Wave, wāv, *v.t.* Same as *Waive.*

Wavellite, wā'vel-līt, *n.* [From Dr. *Wavel*, the discoverer.] A mineral, a phosphate of aluminium.

Waver, wā'vėr, *v.i.* [A freq. corresponding to the verb to *wave*, to fluctuate = Icel. *vafra*, to hover.] To play or move to and fro; to flutter; to be unsettled in opinion; to be undetermined; to fluctuate; to vacillate; to hesitate; to be in danger of falling or failing; to totter; to reel.—**Waverer**, wā'vėr-ėr, *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith, or opinion.—**Waveringly**, wā'vėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a wavering, doubtful, or fluctuating manner.—**Waveringness**, wā'vėr-ing-nes, *n.*

Wax, waks, *n.* [A. Sax. *weax*, wax = G. *wachs*, Icel. and Sw. *vax*, Dan. *vox*, D. *was*; cog. Pol. *wosk*, Rus. *voska*, Lith. *waszkas*, wax.] A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their [cells]; any substance resembling this in [appear]ance or properties; a vegetable product which may be regarded as a concrete [o]il; vegetable wax; a tenacious substance excreted in the ear; ear-wax; a substance used in sealing letters; sealing-wax; a thick resinous substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.—*v.t.* To smear or rub with wax.—**Wax-candle**, *n.* A candle made of wax.—**Wax-cloth**, *n.* A popular but erroneous name for *Floor-cloth.*—**Wax-doll**, *n.* A child's doll made or partly made of wax.—**Waxen**, wak'sn, *a.* Made of wax; resembling wax; covered with wax.—**Wax-end**, **Waxed-end**, *n.* A thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemakers' *wax*, used in sewing boots and shoes.—**Waxiness**, wak'si-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being waxy.—**Wax-light**, *n.* A taper made of wax.—**Wax-modelling**, *n.* The art of forming models and figures in wax; ceroplastic.—**Wax-myrtle**, *n.* The candle-berry tree.—**Wax-palm**, *n.* A species of S. American palm, which exudes a thick secretion, consisting of resin and wax.—**Wax-wing**, *n.* The name of a dentirostral bird, so called because it has small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings of the colour of red sealing-wax.—**Wax-work**, *n.* Work in wax; figures formed of wax in imitation of real beings; a place where a collection of such figures is exhibited.—**Waxy**, wak'si, *a.* Resembling wax; made of wax; abounding in wax.

Wax, waks, *v.i.*—pret. *waxed*; pp. *waxed* or *waxen* (the latter now only poetical). [A. Sax. *weaxan*, to grow, to become = Icel. *vaxa*, Dan. *voxe*, Sw. *växa*, G. *wachsen*, D. *wassen*, to wax; allied to L. *augeo* (whence *augment*), Skr. *vakshâmi*, to increase, to wax; from a root seen also in L. *vigor*, E. *vigour*, *vegetable*, &c.] To increase in size; to grow; to become larger or show a larger disc (as the moon); to become (to *wax* strong).

Way, wā, *n.* [A. Sax. *weg*, a way, road, passage = Dan. *vei*, Sw. *väg*, Icel. *vegr*, D. and G. *weg*, Goth. *vigs*, way; from a root meaning to move, go, take, carry, seen also in E. *wagon*, *weigh*, *wain*, L. *via*, a way (in *viaduct*), *veho*, to carry (whence *vehicle*), *velum*, a sail (E. *veil*), *vehemens*, E. *vehement*, &c.] A track or path along or over which one passes or journeys; a path, route, or road of any kind; distance (a good *way* off); path or course in life; direction of motion; means by which anything is accomplished; scheme; device; plan; method or manner of proceeding; mode; style; usual or habitual mode of acting or behaving; plan or mode of action selected; course approved of as one's own; sphere of observation (to come in one's *way*); *naut.* progress or motion through the water; *pl.* the timbers on which a ship is launched.—*To give way*, to break or fall, as under pressure or a strain; to make room for another person passing; to yield; to submit.—*To go one's way* or *ways*, to take one's departure; to set out.—*To go the way of all the earth*, to die. [O.T.]—*To lead the way*, to go in front; to act the part of a leader, guide, &c.—*To make way*, to give room for passing; to stand aside; to give place.—*To make one's way*, to find and keep a successful career; to advance in life by one's own exertions.—*To take one's way*, to follow one's own settled opinion, inclination, or fancy.—*By the way*, in the course of the journey; in passing; without necessary connection with the main subject; parenthetically.—*By way of*, as being; to serve as or in lieu of.—*In the way*, in a position or of such a nature as to obstruct or impede.—*In the way of*, in a favourable position for doing or getting.—*On the way*, in going or travelling along; advancing towards completion.—*Out of the way*, not in the proper course or position; not where it can be found or met with; concealed or lost; out of the beaten track; hence, extraordinary; striking.—*Milky Way.* GALAXY.—*Right of way*, in *law*, a privilege which a person or persons have of going over another's ground.—*Ways and means*, methods; resources; facilities; means for raising money for governmental purposes; resources of revenue.—**Way-bill**, *n.* A list of passengers or goods carried by rail or other public conveyance.—**Wayfarer**, wā'fā-rėr, *n.* One who journeys or travels; a traveller; a passenger.—**Wayfaring**, wā'fā-ring, *a.* Being on a journey; travelling.—**Waylay**, wā-lā' or wā'lā, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *waylaid*; ppr. *waylaying.* [*Way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay; to beset in ambush.—**Waylayer**, wā-lā'ėr or wā'lā-ėr, *n.* One who waylays.—**Wayless**, wā'les, *a.* Pathless; trackless.—**Wayside**, wā'sīd, *n.* The side, border, or edge of a road or highway.—*a.* Growing, situated, &c., by or near the side of the way (*wayside* flowers).—**Way-warden**, *n.* The surveyor of a road.—**Way-worn**, *a.* Worn or tired by travel.

Wayward, wā'wėrd, *a.* [For *awayward*; comp. *froward*, *toward.*] Full of peevish caprices or whims; froward; perverse.—**Waywardly**, wā'wėrd-li, *adv.* Frowardly; perversely.—**Waywardness**, wā'wėrd-nes, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness.

Waywode, **Waiwode**, wā'wōd, *n.* [Pol. and Rus. *woyewoda.*] A name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterwards to governors of towns and provinces.

We, wē, *pron.*, pl. of *I.* [A. Sax. *we*, O. Sax. *we*, *wi*, Icel. *vér*, *vær*, Dan. and Sw. *vi*, D. *wij*, G. *wir*, Goth. *weis*; cog. Skr. *vayam*, we.] I and another or others; I and he or she, or I and they. *We* is frequently used by individuals, as editors, authors, and the like, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism; and the plural style is also used by kings and other potentates.

Weak, wēk, *a.* [Same as Icel. *veikr*, *veykr*, Sw. *vek*, Dan. *veg*, L.G. and D. *week*, G. *weich*, pliant, soft, weak, the A. Sax. form being *wác*; allied to Gr. (*w*)*eikein*, to yield. *Wick*, *wicker*, are from same root.] Not strong; wanting physical strength; feeble; infirm; not able to sustain a great weight or strain; easily broken; brittle; frail; wanting in ability to perform functions or office (a *weak* stomach, *weak* eyes); deficient in force of utterance (a *weak* voice); unfit for effective attack or defence (a *weak* fortress or body of troops); deficient in essential or characteristic ingredients (*weak* tea, &c.); deficient in intellectual power or judgment; silly; not decided or confirmed (*weak* faith); vacillating; wanting resolution; easily moved or worked upon; facile; wanting moral courage; not supported by the force of reason or truth (*weak* arguments); ineffective; not founded in right or justice; deficient in force of expression; not affecting the mind or the senses strongly; slight; *gram.* a term applied when inflection is effected by adding a letter or syllable (*love*, *loved* as compared with *rise*, *rose*): distinguished from *strong.*—*Weak side*, that side of a person's character on which he is most easily influenced or affected.—**Weaken**, wē'kn, *v.t.* To make weak or weaker; to enervate; to enfeeble.—*v.i.* To become weak or weaker.—**Weakener**, wē'kn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which weakens.—**Weakening**, wē'kn-ing, *p.* and *a.* Having the quality of reducing strength.—**Weak-headed**, *a.* Having a weak mind or intellect.—**Weakish**, wē'kish, *a.* Somewhat weak.—**Weakling**, wēk'ling, *n.* A feeble creature.—**Weakly**, wēk'li, *adv.* In a weak manner; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly; with feebleness of mind or intellect; injudiciously.—*a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm.—**Weakness**, wēk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being weak; want of physical, mental, or moral strength; feebleness; want of strength of will or resolution; want of cogency; a defect; a failing.—**Weak-spirited**, *a.* Having a weak or timorous spirit; pusillanimous.

Weal, wēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *wela*, prosperity, lit. the state of being well, from *wel*, well; Dan. *vel*, Sw. *väl.* WELL.] A sound, healthy, prosperous state; welfare; prosperity; happiness.—The *public*, *general*, or *common weal*, the interest, well-being, prosperity of the community, state, or society.—**Wealth**, welth, *n.* [From *well*, and suffix *th*; comp. *health*, *sloth*, &c.] Well-being or welfare†; a collective term for riches; material possessions in all their variety; affluence; opulence; profusion; abundance; *pol. econ.* all and only such objects as have both utility and can be appropriated in exclusive possession, and therefore exchanged.—**Wealthy**, wel'thi, *a.* Having wealth; having large possessions in lands; affluent; rich; opulent; large in point of value; ample.—**Wealthily**, wel'thi-li, *adv.* In a wealthy manner; richly.—**Wealthiness**, wel'thi-nes, *n.* State of being wealthy; richness.

Weal, wēl, *n.* The mark of a stripe. WALE.

Weald, wēld, *n.* [A. Sax. *weald*, a forest tract; akin G. *wald*, a wood or forest. It is a form of *wold.*] A piece of open forest land; a wold: as a proper name applied to the tract of country lying between the North and South Downs of Kent and Sussex.—**Weald-clay**, *n.* The upper portion of the Wealden formation, composed of beds of clay, sandstone, &c.—**Wealden**, wēl'den, *a.* Pertaining to a weald; belonging to the Weald of Sussex and Kent.—*Wealden formation, group,* or *strata, geol.* a series of fresh-water strata belonging to

the lower cretaceous epoch, and occurring between the uppermost beds of the oolite and the lower ones of the chalk formation. —*n.* The Wealden group or formation.

Wealth, Wealthy, &c. Under WEAL.

Wean, wēn, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wenian*, to accustom, whence *āwenian*, to wean; Icel. *venja*, to accustom; Dan. *vænne*, to accustom, *vænne fra brystet*, to wean, lit. to accustom from the breast; from stem seen in *wont*. WONT.] To accustom to do without the mother's milk as food; to reconcile to the want of the breast; to detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of something; to disengage from any habit.—**Weanling,** wēn'ling, *n.* A child or other animal newly weaned.

Weapon, wep'on, *n.* [A. Sax. *wæpen*, a weapon = Icel. *vápn*, Dan. *vaaben*, Sw. *vapen*, D. *wapen*, G. *waffe*, a weapon, Goth. *wepna* (pl.), arms.] Any instrument of offence or defence; an instrument for contest or for combating enemies; an instrument that may be classed among arms; *bot.* a thorn, prickle, sting, or the like, with which plants are furnished for defence.—**Weaponed,** wep'ond, *a.* Armed; furnished with weapons.—**Weaponless,** wep'on-les, *a.* Unarmed.—**Weapon-schaw,** wep'on-sha, *n.* WAPENSHAW.

Wear, wār, *v.t.*—pret. *wore*, pp. *worn*. [A. Sax. *werian*, to wear (on the body); O.H.G. *werian*, to put on; Icel. *verja*, Goth. *wasjan*, to clothe; same root as in L. *vestis*, a garment. VEST.] To carry covering or appendant to the body, as clothes, weapons, ornaments, &c.; to have on; to deteriorate or destroy (clothes, &c.) by frequent or habitual use; to waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to destroy by degrees; to produce by constant rubbing or attrition (to *wear* a channel); to have or exhibit an appearance of; to exhibit; to show (to *wear* a glad face).—*To wear away*, to impair or destroy by gradual or imperceptible action.—*To wear off*, to remove or diminish by attrition.—*To wear out*, to wear till useless; to waste by degrees; to tire or harass completely; to waste the strength of.—*v.i.* To be undergoing gradual impairment or diminution; to waste gradually; to pass away, as time; to make gradual progress (winter *wore* over).—*To wear well* or *ill*, to be wasted away slowly or quickly; to be affected by time or use with difficulty or easily.—*To wear off*, to pass away by degrees.—*n.* The act of wearing; the state of being worn; diminution by friction, use, time, or the like; style of dress; fashion or vogue in costume.—*Wear and tear*, loss or deterioration by wearing or ordinary use; tear and wear.—**Wearable,** wār'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being worn.—**Wearer,** wār'ėr, *n.* One who wears.—**Wearing,** wār'ing, *a.* Applied to what is worn (*wearing* apparel).

Wear, wār, *v.t.* [A form of *veer*.] *Naut.* to bring on the other tack by turning the vessel round, stern towards the wind.

Wear, wēr, *n.* WEIR.

Weary, wē'ri, *a.* [A. Sax. *wērig*, weary, perhaps from *wōr*, a swampy place, the word originally having reference to the fatigue of walking on wet ground.] Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; tired; fatigued; impatient of the continuance of something painful, irksome, or the like; sick; disgusted (*weary of* life); tiresome; irksome. —*v.t.*—*wearied*, *wearying*. To make weary; to tire; to fatigue; to exhaust the patience of; to harass by anything irksome.—*v.i.* To become weary; to tire.—**Wearily,** wē'ri-li, *adv.* In a weary manner; like one fatigued.—**Weariness,** wē'ri-nes, *n.* The state of being weary or tired; lassitude or exhaustion of strength induced by labour; fatigue; tedium; ennui; languor.—**Wearisome,** wē'ri-sum, *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; irksome; monotonous.—**Wearisomely,** wē'ri-sum-li, *adv.* Tediously.—**Wearisomeness,** wē'ri-sum-nes, *n.* Tiresomeness; tediousness.

Weasand, wē'zand, *n.* [A. Sax. *wǽsend*, the windpipe; O. Fris. *wasende*, O.H.G. *weisunt*; perhaps named from the *wheezing* sound made in breathing. WHEEZE.] The windpipe. Written also *Weesand*, *Wesand*, and *Weasond*.

Weasel, wē'zl, *n.* [A. Sax. *wesle* = D. *wezel*, Dan. *væsel*, G. *wiesel*, weasel; perhaps akin to G. *wiese*, a meadow.] A small carnivorous animal distinguished by the length and slenderness of its body, feeding on mice, rats, moles, and small birds; a lean, mean, sneaking fellow.—**Weasel-faced,** *a.* Having a thin sharp face like a weasel.

Weather, weᴛʜ'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *weder* = D. and L.G. *weder*, Icel. *veðr*, Sw. *wäder*, G. *wetter*; supposed to be from same root as *wind*. *Wither* is a derivative.] The atmospheric conditions at any particular time; the state of the atmosphere with respect to its temperature, pressure, humidity, motions, or any other meteorological phenomena.—*v.t.* To bear up against and come through, though with difficulty (to *weather* a gale); hence, to bear up against and overcome, as danger or difficulty; *naut.* to sail to the windward of.—*v.i.* *Geol.* to suffer change, disintegration, or waste, by exposure to the weather, as a rock or cliff. —*a.* *Naut.* toward the wind; windward: opposite of *lee*.—**Weather-beaten,** *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather; seasoned by exposure to every kind of weather.—**Weather-board,** *n.* That side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side; one of a set of overlapping boards on a roof.—**Weather-boarding,** *n.* Overlapping boards nailed on roofs, &c.—**Weather-bound,** *a.* Delayed by bad weather.—**Weather-bow,** *n.* The side of a ship's bow that is to windward.—**Weathercock,** weᴛʜ'ėr-kok, *n.* A vane or figure on the top of a spire, which turns with the wind and shows its direction: so called from the figure of a cock being a favourite form of vane; a fickle, inconstant person.—**Weathered,** weᴛʜ'ėrd, *p.* and *a.* Wasted, worn, or discoloured by exposure to atmospheric influences: said of stones or rock surfaces. —**Weather-eye,** *n.* The eye that looks at the sky to forecast the weather.—*To keep one's weather-eye open* or *awake*, to be vigilantly on one's guard.—**Weather-gage,** *n.* *Naut.* the situation of one ship to the windward of another; hence, advantage of position; superiority.—**Weather-gall,** *n.* Same as *Water-gall*.—**Weather-glass,** *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere; a term popularly applied to the barometer.—**Weather-gleam,** *n.* A peculiar clear sky near the horizon.—**Weathering,** weᴛʜ'ėr-ing, *n.* *Geol.* the action of the elements in altering rocks.—**Weatherly,** weᴛʜ'ėr-li, *a.* *Naut.* applied to a ship that makes very little leeway.—**Weather-moulding,** *n.* A dripstone or canopy over a door or window, intended to throw off the rain.—**Weather-proof,** *a.* Proof against rough weather.—**Weather-prophet,** *n.* One skilled in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.—**Weather-side,** *n.* *Naut.* that side of a ship under sail which is to windward.—**Weather-wise,** *a.* Skilful in forecasting the weather.—**Weather-worn,** *a.* Worn by the action of the weather; weathered.

Weave, wēv, *v.t.*—pret. *wove*, ppr. *weaving*, pp. *woven*: pret. and pp. formerly often *weaved*. [A. Sax. *wefan*, to weave = D. *weven*, Icel. *vefa*, Dan. *væve*, G. *weben*, to weave; cog. Skr. *vabh*, to weave. Akin *web*, *weft*, *woof*.] To form by interlacing anything flexible, such as thread, yarn, filaments, or strips of different materials; to form by a loom; to form a tissue with; to entwine into a fabric; to unite by intermixture or close connection; to work up into one whole (to *weave* incidents into a story); to contrive or construct with design (to *weave* a plot).—*v.i.* To work with a loom; to become woven.—**Weaver,** wē'vėr, *n.* One who weaves or whose occupation is to weave; an aquatic insect, the whirlwig beetle; a weaver-bird.—**Weaver-bird,** *n.* An insessorial tropical bird, so called from its nest being woven of various vegetable substances.—**Weaver-fish,** *n.* WEEVER.—**Weaving,** wē'ving, *n.* The act of one who weaves; the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics.

Weazen, wē'zn, *a.* [Icel. *visinn*, wizened, withered. WIZEN.] Thin; lean; wizened.

Web, web, *n.* [A. Sax. *web*, *webb*, from stem of *wefan*, WEAVE.] That which is woven; the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; something resembling this; a large roll of paper such as is used for newspapers and the like; the blade of a saw; a flat portion of various things; the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowl; the threads or filaments which a spider spins; a cobweb; *fig.* anything carefully contrived and put together, as a plot or scheme.—**Webbed,** webd, *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane or web.—**Webbing,** web'ing, *n.* A strong fabric of hemp, 2 or 3 inches wide, for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.—**Webby,** web'i, *a.* Relating to a web; resembling a web. —**Web-eye,** *n.* A disease of the eye produced by a film.—**Web-fingered,** *a.* Having the fingers united by webs of skin.—**Web-foot,** *n.* A foot whose toes are united by a web or membrane.—**Web-footed,** *a.* Having web-feet; palmiped.

Weber, vā'bėr, *n.* [From Wilhelm Edouard *Weber*, a German physicist.] The electric unit of magnetic quantity.

Wed, wed, *v.t.*—*wedded*, *wedding*; *wed* as pret. and pp. also occurs. [A. Sax. *weddian*, to engage, to pledge, from *wed*, a pledge; similarly Goth. (*ga*)*wadjan*, to pledge, to betroth, from *wadi*, a pledge. Akin *gage*, *wage*, *wager*.] To marry; to take for husband or for wife; to join in marriage; to unite closely by passion or prejudice; to unite inseparably.—*v.i.* To marry; to contract matrimony.—**Wedded,** wed'ed, *a.* Pertaining to matrimony (*wedded* life); intimately united or joined together.—**Wedding,** wed'ing, *n.* Marriage; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities.—*Silver wedding*, *golden wedding*, *diamond wedding*, the celebrations of the twenty-fifth, the fiftieth, and the sixtieth anniversaries of a wedding. ∴ Syn. under MARRIAGE.—*a.* Pertaining to a wedding.—**Wedding-cake,** *n.* A richly decorated cake to grace a wedding.—**Wedding-card,** *n.* One of a set of cards sent by a newly-married couple to friends to announce the event.—**Wedding-day,** *n.* The day of marriage.—**Wedding-dower,** *n.* A marriage portion.—**Wedding-favour,** *n.* A rosette or bunch of white ribbons worn by males attending a wedding.—**Wedding-feast,** *n.* A feast prepared for the guests at a wedding.—**Wedding-ring,** *n.* A plain gold ring placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand at the marriage ceremony.—**Wedlock,** wed'lok, *n.* [A. Sax. *wedlác*, a pledging, from *wed*, a pledge, and *lác*, sport, a gift, latterly used as a mere termination of abstract nouns.] Marriage; matrimony. ∴ Syn. under MARRIAGE.

Wedder, wed'ėr, *n.* A wether.

Wedding. Under WED.

Wedge, wej, *n.* [A. Sax. *wecg*, a wedge = Icel. *veggr*, Dan. *vægge*, Sw. *vigg*, D. *wig*, G. *weck*, wedge; perhaps akin to *wag*, *way*, *weigh*, and signifying lit. the mover.] A piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c.; one of the mechanical powers; a mass of metal, especially if resembling a wedge in form; anything in the form of a wedge.—*The thin* or *small end of the wedge*, is used figuratively of an initiatory move of small apparent importance, but calculated to produce ultimately an important effect.—*v.t.*—*wedged*, *wedging*. To split with a wedge or with wedges; to rive; to drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely; to fasten with a wedge or with wedges; to fix in the manner of a wedge.

Wedgwood-ware, wej'wud, *n.* [After Josiah *Wedgwood* (1730–1795) of Etruria, Staffordshire, the inventor.] A superior kind of semivitrified pottery capable of taking on the most brilliant and delicate colours, and much used for ornamental ware, as vases, &c.

Wedlock. Under WED.

Wednesday, wenz'dā, *n.* [A. Sax. *Wódnesdæg*, that is Woden's day. Woden is the same as Odin. ODIN.] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.

Wee, wē, *a.* [A form of *wey*, its presen

meaning being due to its frequent usage in the phrase 'a little we' (or wee)—a little way, a little bit.] Small; little. [Colloq.]

Weed, wēd, n. [A. Sax. weód, a weed; D. wiede, weeds; affinities doubtful.] The general name of any plant that is useless or troublesome; a plant such as grows where it is not wanted, and is either of no use to man or injurious to crops; a sorry, worthless animal; a leggy, loose-bodied horse; a cigar.—v.t. To free from weeds or noxious plants; to take away, as noxious plants; to extirpate; to free from anything hurtful or offensive.—**Weeder**, wēd'ėr, n. One that weeds; a weeding-tool.—**Weed-grown**, a. Overgrown with weeds.—**Weeding-tool**, n. An implement for pulling up, digging up, or cutting weeds.—**Weedless**, wēd'les, a. Free from weeds.—**Weedy**, wēd'i, a. Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds; worthless for breeding or racing purposes (a weedy horse).

Weed, wēd, n. [A. Sax. wæd, wæde, a garment; O.Fris. wede, D. (ge)waad, Icel. váð; from same root as Goth. ga-widan, to bind, and as E. withy.] A garment; pl. mournings, especially the mourning dress of a widow.

Week, wēk, n. [A. Sax. wice, a week=D. week, Icel. vika, a week; akin G. woche, a week; root doubtful.] The space of seven days; the space from one Sunday to another.—This (that) day week, the same day a week afterwards; the corresponding day in the succeeding week.—**Week-day**, n. Any day of the week except Sunday.—**Weekly**, wēk'li, a. Pertaining to a week or week-days; lasting for a week; happening or done once a week.—adv. Once a week.—n. A periodical, as a newspaper, appearing once a week.

Ween, wēn, v.i. [A. Sax. wénan, to ween, from wén, Icel. ván, Goth. wens, expectation, hope. Win.] To be of opinion; to have the notion; to think; to imagine.

Weep, wēp, v.i.—pret. and pp. wept. [A.Sax. wépan, to weep, from wóp, clamour, outcry; O.Sax. wópian, Goth. wopjan, to cry; cog. Rus. vopit, Lith. vapiti, to weep; L. vox, voice; Skr. vach, to speak.] To manifest grief or other strong passion by shedding tears [illegible] drop or flow like tears; to let fall d[illegible] rain; to give out moisture; to have [illegible]hes drooping or hanging downw[illegible]roop.—v.t. To lament, bewail, [illegible]n; to shed tears for; to shed or l[illegible]p by drop; to pour forth in drops, as [illegible] tears; to get rid of by weeping: followed by away, out, &c.—**Weeper**, wē'pėr, n. One who weeps; a sort of white linen cuff or band on a dress, worn as a badge of mourning.—**Weeping-ash**, n. A variety of ash which has its branches arching downwards instead of upwards.—**Weeping-birch**, n. A variety of the birch with drooping branches.—**Weeping-elm**, n. An elm with pendulous branches.—**Weepingly**, wē'ping-li, adv. With weeping; tearfully.—**Weeping-willow**, n. A species of willow whose long and slender branches hang down almost perpendicularly.

Weever, wē'vėr, n. [O. Fr. wivre, guivre, from L. vipera, a viper; akin wyvern.] An edible fish of the British seas which inflicts wounds with the spines of its first dorsal fin.

Weevil, wē'vil, n. [A. Sax. wifel, L.G. and D. wevel, G. wiebel; cog. Lith. wabalas, a beetle.] The name applied to various insects of the beetle family, distinguished by the prolongation of the head, so as to form a sort of snout or proboscis; dangerous enemies to the agriculturist, from destroying grain, fruit, &c.—**Weevilled**, **Weevily**, wē'vild, wē'vil-i, a. Infested by weevils.

Weft, weft, n. [A.Sax. weft, the woof, from wefan, to weave; so Icel. veftr. Weave.] The woof of cloth; the threads that are carried in the shuttle and cross the warp.

Weigh, wā, v.t. [A. Sax. wegan, to lift, to weigh, to move; wæg, a balance, a pair of scales; D. wegen, to weigh; Icel. vega, to bear, lift, move; G. wiegen, to rock; same root as way, wain, wag, &c.] To raise or bear up; to lift so that it hangs in the air (to weigh anchor); to examine by the balance so as to ascertain how heavy a thing is; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to consider for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; to estimate; to balance; to compare.—To weigh down, to preponderate over; to oppress with weight or heaviness; to overburthen.—v.i. To have weight; to be equal in weight to (to weigh a pound); to be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance; to bear heavily; to press hard.—n. A wey; naut. a corruption of way, used only in the phrase under weigh.—**Weighable**, wā'a-bl, a. Capable of being weighed.—**Weighage**, wā'āj, n. A rate or toll paid for weighing goods.—**Weigh-bridge**, n. A machine for weighing carts, wagons, &c., with their load.—**Weigher**, wā'ėr, n. One who or that which weighs.—**Weigh-house**, n. A building at or in which goods are weighed.—**Weighing**, wā'ing, n. The act of ascertaining weight.—**Weighing-machine**, n. Any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained; generally applied only to contrivances employed for ascertaining the weight of heavy bodies.—**Weight**, wāt, n. [O. E. weght, wight, A. Sax. wiht.] That property of bodies by which they tend toward the centre of the earth; the measure of the force of gravity as determined for any particular body; the amount which anything weighs; a certain mass of brass, iron, or other substance to be used for determining the weight of other bodies (a pound weight); a heavy mass; something heavy; in clocks, one of the two masses of metal that by their weight actuate the machinery; pressure; burden (the weight of grief); importance; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness; med. a sensation of oppression or heaviness.—Dead weight, a heavy and oppressive burden.—v.t. To add or attach a weight or weights to; to add to the heaviness of.—**Weightily**, wā'ti-li, adv. In a weighty manner; heavily; ponderously; with force or impressiveness.—**Weightiness**, wā'ti-nes, n. Ponderousness; gravity; force; importance.—**Weightless**, wāt'les, a. Having no weight.—**Weighty**, wā'ti, a. Having great weight; heavy; ponderous; important; momentous; grave; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince; cogent; grave or serious.

Weir, wēr, n. [A. Sax. wer, wær, a fence, an inclosure for fish; G. wehr, weir, dam; lit. a fence or defence, being akin to ward, ware, wary, warren.] A dam across a stream to stop and raise the water, for the purpose of conveying water to a mill for irrigation, &c.; a fence of twigs or stakes set in a stream for catching fish.

Weird, wērd, n. [A. Sax. wyrd, wird, fate, destiny, from stem of weorthan, G. werden, Goth. wairthan, to become, to be. Worth, v.] Destiny; a person's allotted fate.—a. Connected with fate or destiny; able to influence fate; partaking of the supernatural; unearthly; suggestive of unearthliness.—**Weirdness**, wērd'nes, n.

Welcher, **Welsher**, welsh'ėr, n. [Yorkshire welch, a failure, a form of welk, to fail, to fade=D. and G. welken, to fade.] A professional betting man who receives the sums staked by persons wishing to back particular horses and does not pay if he loses. [Turf slang.]

Welcome, wel'kum, a. [Equivalent to well come.] Received with gladness; admitted willingly to one's house and company; producing gladness on its reception; grateful; pleasing; free to have or enjoy: in phrases of courtesy.—n. Salutation of a new-comer; kind reception of a guest or new-comer.—To bid welcome, to receive with professions of friendship, kindness, or gladness.—v.t.—welcomed, welcoming. To salute a new-comer with kindness; to receive hospitably and cheerfully; to accept or meet with gladness (to welcome death).—**Welcomer**, wel'kum-ėr, n. One who welcomes.

Weld, **Wold**, weld, wōld, n. [O. E. welde, wolde, Sc. wald; origin unknown.] A plant native to Britain and several European countries, used by dyers to give a yellow colour, and sometimes called Dyers' Weed; sometimes also called Wild Woad.

Weld, weld, v.t. [O. E. welle, Sc. weel (the final d has been added)=G. and D. wellen, to boil, to weld; Sw. välla, to weld; same word as well, to boil, to bubble up.] To unite or join together into firm union, as two pieces of metal, by hammering or compression when raised to a white heat; hence, fig. to unite very closely (welded by affection).—n. A junction of two pieces of iron by hammering when heated to a white heat.—**Weldable**, wel'da-bl, a. Capable of being welded.—**Welder**, wel'dėr, n. One who welds.

Welfare, wel'fār, n. [Lit. a state of faring well. Well, Fare.] A state of exemption from misfortune, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; well-being; prosperity.

Welk, welk, v.i. [Same as D. and G. welken, to wither, to fade.] To fade; to decay.

Welkin, wel'kin, n. [O. E. welkne, wolkne, A. Sax. wolcen, wolcn, a cloud, pl. the sky; G. wolke, O.H.G. wolchan, a cloud.] The sky; the vault of heaven. [Poetical.]

Well, wel, n. [A. Sax. well, wella, a well, fountain, wellan, to well up, to boil; Icel. vell, a boiling, D. wel, a spring, Dan. væld, a spring, G. welle, a wave, wallen, to boil; from root of walk, wallow, L. volvo, to roll (whence volume, &c.).] A spring; a fountain; an artificial structure from which water is obtained, often a round pit sunk perpendicularly into the earth to reach a supply of water; a compartment at the bottom of certain things; a compartment in a fishing-vessel having holes to let in water so that fish may be kept alive; arch. the space in a building in which winding stairs are placed; fig. a spring, source, or origin.—v.i. To spring or issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; to bubble up.—**Well-sinker**, n. One who digs wells.—**Well-sinking**, n. The operation of sinking or digging wells.—**Well-room**, n. A room into which the water of a mineral spring is conducted.—**Well-spring**, n. A fountain; a source of continual supply.

Well, wel, a. [A. Sax. wel, well, enough, much=D. wel, Icel. and Dan. vel, Sw. väl, Goth. waila, G. wohl, well; of same origin as will, and meaning originally according to one's will. Akin weal, wealth.] Not ill; in accordance with wish or desire (the business turned out well); satisfactory: often in impersonal usages (it is well); being in health; not ailing or sick; having recovered; comfortable; being in favour; favoured (to be well with the king); just; right; proper (was it well to do this?). This word is almost always used predicatively, not attributively.—To let well alone, not to try and improve what is already well.—adv. In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly; in a satisfactory manner; skilfully; with due art (the work is well done); sufficiently; very much (I like it well); to a degree that gives pleasure; with praise; commendably (to speak well of one); conveniently; suitably (I cannot well go); easily; fully; adequately; thoroughly; considerably; not a little (well advanced in life). This word is often merely expletive or used to avoid abruptness (well, the work is done; well, let us go; well, well, be it so).—As well, rather right, convenient, or proper than otherwise (it may be as well to inform you before you go).—As well as, together with; and also; not less than; one as much as the other (a sickness long as well as severe).—Well enough, in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.—Well nigh, nearly; almost.—To be well off, to be in a good condition, especially as to property.—**Well-appointed**, a. Fully furnished and equipped.—**Well-behaved**, a. Of good conduct or behaviour.—**Well-being**, wel'bē-ing, n. Welfare; happiness; prosperity.—**Well-born**, a. Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth.—**Well-bred**, a. Of good breeding; polite; cultivated; refined; of good breed, stock, or race.—**Well-conducted**, a. Properly led on; of good conduct; well-behaved.—**Well-doing**, n. Performance of duties; upright conduct.—**Well-educated**, a. Having a good education; well-instructed.—**Well-favoured**, a. Handsome; well-formed; pleasing to the eye.—**Well-foun-**

ded, *a.* Founded on good and valid reasons. —**Well-informed**, *a.* Well furnished with information; intelligent. — **Well-knit**, *a.* Firmly compacted; having a strong bodily frame. — **Well-known**, *a.* Fully known; generally known or acknowledged.—**Well-meaning**, *a.* Having a good intention.—**Well-meant**, *a.* Rightly intended; sincere; not feigned. — **Well-met**, *interj.* A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting.—**Well-off**, *a.* In comfortable circumstances; having a good store of wealth; fortunate. —**Well-ordered**, *a.* Rightly regulated or governed.—**Well-proportioned**, *a.* Having good proportions; well-shaped. — **Well-read**, *a.* Having read a great deal; conversant with books.—**Well-regulated**, *a.* Having good regulations; well-ordered.—**Well-spent**, *a.* Spent or passed in virtue; spent to the best advantage.—**Well-spoken**, *a.* Spoken well or with propriety; speaking well; fair-spoken; civil; courteous.—**Well-timed**, *a.* Done at a proper time; opportune.—**Well-to-do**, *a.* Being in easy circumstances; well-off; prosperous. — **Well-wisher**, *n.* One who wishes the good of another.—**Well-won**, *a.* Honestly gained; hardly earned. — **Well-worn**, *a.* Much worn or used.

Welladay, wel'a-dā, *interj.* [A corruption of *welaway*, from A. Sax. *wá*, *lá*, *wá*, woe! lo! woe!] Welaway! alas! lackaday!

Wellington, wel'ing-ton, *n.* A kind of long-legged boot, worn by men, named after the Duke of *Wellington*: used also adjectively.—**Wellingtonia**, wel-ing-tō'ni-a, *n.* A name popularly given to a genus of trees (Sequoia) comprising the mammoth trees of America. Under MAMMOTH.

Welsh, welsh, *a.* [A. Sax. *welisc*, *wælisc*, lit. foreign, from *weall*, a foreigner; similarly G. *wälsch*, *welsch*, is foreign, especially French or Italian, and Wälschland is Italy. So walnut is the welsh or foreign nut. Akin *Walloon*, Cornwall.] Pertaining to Wales or to its people; Cymric.—*Welsh rabbit.* Under RABBIT. — *n.* The language of Wales, a member of the Celtic family, forming with the Breton and now extinct Cornish the Cymric group; the inhabitants of Wales.—**Welshman**, **Welshwoman**, welsh'man, welsh'wum-an, *n.* A native of the principality of Wales.

Welsher, *n.* WELCHER.

Welt, welt, *n.* [Probably from W. *gwald*, a hem, a welt.] A border; a kind of hem or edging; a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper of a boot or shoe and the inner sole, and to which the outer sole is afterwards fastened. — *v.t.* To furnish with a welt.

Welter, wel'tér, *v.i.* [From A. Sax. *weltan*, to roll; L.G. *weltern*, Sw. *vältra*, G. *wälzen*, to roll, to wallow, to welter; same root as *walk*, *wallow*. Akin *waltz*.] To wallow; to tumble about; to roll or wallow in some foul matter; to rise and fall, as waves.

Wen, wen, *n.* [A. Sax. *wenn*, D. *wen*, L.G. *wenn*, Prov. G. *wenne*, a swelling, a wart.] A tumour without inflammation or change of colour of the skin.—**Wennish**, **Wenny**, wen'ish, wen'i, *a.* Having the nature of a wen.

Wench, wensh, *n.* [O.E. *wenche*, from *wenchel*, a child, A. Sax. *wencel*, weak; allied to G. *wanken*, to totter. WINK.] A familiar expression applied to a woman, especially a young woman, in any variation of tone between tenderness and contempt; in a bad sense, a young woman of loose character.—*v.i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame.—**Wencher**, wensh'er, *n.* One who wenches; a lewd man.

Wend, wend, *v.i.* — pret. and pp. *wended*. *Went*, which is really the pret. of this verb, is now detached from it and used as pret. of *go*. [A. Sax. *wendan*, to turn, to go — Icel. *venda*, Dan. *vende*, D. and G. *wenden*, to change, to turn: a caus. of the verb to *wind*, to turn, to twist. WIND.] To go; to pass to or from a place; to travel. —*v.t.* To go; to direct: in the phrase *to wend one's way*; also used reflexively (*wend thee* homewards).

Went, went, old pret. and pp. of *wend*: now used as the pret. of *go*, or vulgarly as its pp.

Wept, wept, pret. and pp. of *weep*.

Were, wer. [See WAS.] The indicative past tense plural of the verb to *be*, and the past or imperfect subjunctive—*were* being used as second person singular.

Werewolf, wér'wulf, *n.* A werwolf.

Wergild, **Weregild**, wer'gild, wér'gild, *n.* [A. Sax. *wergild*—*wer*, man, and *gild*, *geld*, a payment.] Formerly a fine of varying amount for manslaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offender got rid of every further obligation or punishment.

Wernerian, wer-nē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Werner*, a celebrated German mineralogist and geologist, or to his theory of the earth, which was also called the *Neptunian Theory*. Under NEPTUNE.

Wert, wert. See WERE.

Wertherian, wér-tē'ri-an or ver-tē'ri-an, *a.* [After the hero of Goethe's work.] Sentimental; namby-pamby.

Werwolf, wer'wulf, *n.* [A. Sax. *werewulf*, lit. man-wolf, from *wer* (Icel. *verr*, Goth. *wair*), a man, and *wulf*, a wolf; *wer* is cog. with L. *vir*, a man. VIRILE.] A man transformed for a time or periodically into a wolf; a man by day and a wolf by night; a lycanthrope.

Wesleyan, wes'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to John *Wesley*, or the religious sect (the Methodists) established by him about 1739. — *n.* One who adopts the principles and doctrines of Wesleyanism. — **Wesleyanism**, wes'li-an-ism, *n.* The system of doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists.

West, west, *n.* [A. Sax. *west*, west, westward = D. *west*, Icel. *vestr*, Dan. and Sw. *vest*, G. *west* (whence Fr. *ouest*); probably from a root *vas*, to dwell, as the home of the sun. WAS.] That point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox, and midway between the north and south points; the region of the heavens near this point; the region or tract lying opposite the east, or nearer the west point than another point of reckoning.—*West-End*, the fashionable or aristocratic quarter of London: used often adjectively.—*a.* Being in the west or lying towards the west; western; coming or moving from the west or western region. — *adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward; —*v.i.* To pass to the west; to assume a westerly direction. — **Westering**, wes'tér-ing, *p.* and *a.* Passing to the west. [Poet.] — **Westerly**, wes'tér-li, *a.* Being toward the west; situated in the western region; coming from the westward. — *adv.* Tending, going, or moving toward the west. —**Western**, wes'tern, *a.* Being in the west, or in the direction of west; moving or directed to the west; proceeding from the west (a *western* breeze).—**Westerner**, wes'tér-nér, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west.—**Westernmost**, wes'tern-möst, *a.* Farthest to the west; most western. — **Westing**, wes'ting, *n.* Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward from it.—**Westmost**, west'möst, *a.* Farthest to the west.—**Westward**, **Westwards**, west'wérd, west'wérds, *adv.* [A. Sax. *west*, and *-weard*, denoting direction. *Westwards* is an adverbial genitive.] Toward the west.—**Westwardly**, west'wérd-li, *adv.* In a direction toward the west.

Wet, wet, *a.* [O.E. and Sc. *weet*, A. Sax. *wæt*, Icel. *vátr*, Dan. *vaad*, wet; akin to *water*.] Containing water; soaked with water; having water or other liquid upon the surface; rainy; drizzly; very damp (*wet* weather).—*n.* Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree; rainy weather; rain.—*v.t.*—pret. and pp. *wet* or *wetted* (the latter regularly in the passive to avoid confusion with the adjective *wet*), ppr. *wetting*. To make wet; to moisten, drench, or soak with water or other liquid; to dip or soak in liquor.—**Wet-dock**, *n.* Under DOCK.—**Wetness**, wet'nes, *n.* The state of being wet; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere; moisture.—**Wet-nurse**, *n.* A woman who suckles and nurses a child not her own: opposed to *dry-nurse*. —**Wetshod**, wet'shod, *a.* Wet over the shoes.—**Wettish**, wet'ish, *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

Wether, weth'ér, *n.* [A. Sax. *wether*, a ram; a word common to the Teutonic tongues, and allied to L. *vitulus*, a calf, lit. a yearling. VEAL.] A castrated ram.

Wey, wā, *n.* [A. Sax. *weage*, a weight.] WEIGH.] A certain weight or measure; of wool, 182 lbs.; of wheat, 5 quarters; of cheese, 224 lbs.

Whack, whak, *v.t.* [THWACK.] To thwack; to give a heavy or resounding blow to. [Colloq.]—*v.i.* To strike or continue striking anything with smart blows. [Colloq.]

Whale, whāl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hwæl*, a whale; Icel. *hvalr*, Sw. and Dan. *hval*, *hvalfisk* (whalefish), D. *walvisch*, G. *wallfisch*; perhaps connected with A. Sax. *hwælan*, to roar, to bellow, from the noise they make in blowing.] The common name given to the larger mammals of the order Cetacea; the typical representative being the common or Greenland whale, so valuable on account of the oil and whalebone which it furnishes.—**Whale-boat**, *n.* A strong carvel-built boat from 22 to 28 feet in length, rounded at both ends, used in hunting whales. — **Whale-bone**, *n.* A well-known elastic horny substance which adheres in thin parallel plates to the upper jaw of certain species of whales; baleen.—**Whale-fishery**, *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales. — **Whale-fishing**, *n.* The employment of catching whales.—**Whaler**, whā'lér, *n.* A person or a ship employed in the whale-fishery.—**Whaling**, whā'ling, *a.* Pertaining to the capture of whales.

Whall, whal, *n.* [Probably for *wall*, in *wall-eyed*.] A disease of the eyes; glaucoma.—**Whally**, whal'i, *a.* Having greenish-white eyes.

Whap, whop, *v.t.* Same as WHOP.

Wharf, wharf, *n.* pl. **Wharfs**, wharfs, or **Wharves**, wharvz. [A. Sax. *hwarf*, *hwearf*, a turning, a bank, a wharf; O.Sw. *hvarf*, a turning, a wharf; Icel. *hvarf*, a turning, a shelter; D. *werf*, a wharf, a yard, a turn. Perhaps originally an embankment or dam that turns the course of a stream; from A. Sax. *hweorfan*, Icel. *hverfa*, to turn.] A quay of wood or stone on a roadstead, harbour, or river, alongside of which ships are brought to load or unload.—*v.t.* To place or lodge on a wharf.—**Wharfage**, wharf'aj, *n.* Money paid for using a wharf; a wharf or wharfs collectively. — **Wharfinger**, whar'fin-jér, *n.* [For *wharfager*, the *n* being inserted as in *messenger*, *passenger*.] A person who owns or who has the charge of a wharf.

What, whot, *pron.* [A. Sax. *hwæt*, what, also, why, lo, &c., neut. of *hwæ*, who. WHO.] An interrogative pronoun used in asking questions as to things, and corresponding in many respects to *who*, but used adjectively as well as substantively (*what's* the matter? I do not know *what* the matter is; *what* stuff is this?). Used alone in introducing a question it has an emphatic force, or is almost an interjection, equivalent to is it possible that? really? (*what*, do you believe that?); hence, such expressions as, *what if*—what would be the consequence if? what will it matter if? *what of*—what follows from? why need you speak of? *what though*—what does it matter though? granting or admitting that. Used to introduce an intensive or emphatic phrase or exclamation, and when employed adjectively it is equivalent to how great . . . ! how remarkable . . . ! how extraordinary . . . ! (*what* a season it has been!). It often has the force of a compound relative pronoun: when used substantively—the thing (or things) which; that which (I know *what* you mean): when used adjectively—the . . . which; the sort or kind of . . . which; such . . . as (*what* money I have is my own). It also stands for whatever or whoever; whatsoever or whosoever (come *what* will). In such phrases as, *I tell you what*, *I'll tell you what*, &c., *what* is used to lay some stress on what is about to be stated.—*What's his (its) name? what do you call it?* &c., colloquial phrases generally signifying that the speaker cannot supply a definite name or word.—*What not*, is used in concluding an enumeration of several articles or particulars, and is equivalent to something

more which I need not mention; et cetera. —*To know what's what*, to know the nature of things; to be knowing.—*What ho!* an exclamation of calling.—*What with* (repeated), partly by or in consequence of (*what with* one thing *what with* another the scheme miscarried).—**Whatever**, whot-ev'ėr, *pron.* Anything soever that; be it what it may that; all that: used substantively; of any kind soever; be what may the: used adjectively. Often contracted to **Whate'er**, whot-ār'.—**What-not**, *n.* A stand or piece of household furniture having shelves for papers, books, &c.—**Whatsoe'er, Whatsoever**, whot-sō-ār', whot-sō-ev'ėr, *pron.* No matter what thing or things: more emphatic than *whatever*.

Wheal, whēl, *n.* [Corn. *huel*, a mine.] A mine, particularly a tin-mine.

Wheal, whēl, *n.* [In first meaning from A. Sax. *hwele* (?), putrefaction.] A pimple or pustule; a wale or weal.

Wheat, whēt, *n.* [A. Sax. *hwæte* = Sc. *white*, Icel. *hveiti*, Sw. *hvete*, Dan. *hvede*, D. *weit*, Goth. *hwaiteis*, G. *weizen*. Lit. the *white* grain. WHITE.] A plant belonging to the grass family, of several varieties; the seeds collectively of the plant, a well-known grain which furnishes a white nutritious flour.—**Wheat-ear**, *n.* An ear of wheat.—**Wheat-eel**, *n.* A disease in wheat, called also *Ear-cockle*.—**Wheaten**, whē'tn, *a.* Made of wheat.—**Wheat-fly, Wheat-midge**, *n.* A small two-winged fly, the maggots of which destroy the flower of the plant. HESSIAN-FLY.—**Wheat-moth**, *n.* The grain-moth.

Wheatear, whēt'ėr, *n.* [A.Sax. *hwit*, white, *ærs*, posteriors.] A bird akin to the stonechat, a common summer visitant to Britain, having a conspicuous white patch at the base of the tail.

Wheedle, whē'dl, *v.t.*—*wheedled*, *wheedling*. [Probably from W. *chwedla*, to talk, to gossip, from *chwedl*, a story, discourse.] To entice by soft words; to gain over by coaxing and flattery; to cajole; to procure by coaxing.—*v.i.* To flatter; to coax.—**Wheedler**, whēd'lėr, *n.* One who wheedles.—**Wheedling**, whēd'ling, *a.* Coaxing; flattering.

Wheel, whēl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hweól*, contr. from *hweowol*; akin D. *wiel*, Dan. *hjul*, Icel. *hjól*, *hvél*: connections doubtful.] A circular frame or solid disc turning on an axis; as applied to carriages, a wheel usually consists of a nave, into which are inserted radiating spokes connecting it with the periphery or circular ring; any apparatus or machine the essential feature of which is a wheel (a spinning-*wheel*, a potter's *wheel*); a circular frame with projecting handles and an axle on which are wound the ropes or chains connecting it with the rudder for steering a ship; an instrument of torture formerly used, the victim being fastened on it and his limbs broken by successive blows; a whirling round; a revolution or rotation; circumgyration.—*Wheel and axle*, one of the mechanical powers, an application of the general principle of the lever, consisting of a cylindrical axle on which a wheel is firmly fastened, power being applied to the wheel and a weight raised by a rope coiled round the axle.—*Wheels within wheels*, a complication of circumstances, motives, influences, or the like.—*To put one's shoulder to the wheel*. Under SHOULDER.—*Wheel of life*. ZOETROPE.—*v.t.* To cause to turn round or revolve; to give circular motion to; to rotate; to whirl; to convey in a wheeled vehicle; to give a circular direction or form to.—*v.i.* To turn on an axis or as on an axis; to revolve; to rotate; to turn round; to make a circular flight; to roll forward or along; to march, as a body of troops, round a point that serves as a pivot.—**Wheel-animal, Wheel-animalcule**, *n.* A rotifer.—**Wheel-barometer**, *n.* A barometer in which the motion of the mercury is communicated to a hand that shows the variations on a dial.—**Wheel-barrow**, *n.* A frame or box with a wheel in front and two handles behind, rolled by a single individual.—**Wheel-carriage**, *n.* Any sort of carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, wagon, cart, &c.—**Wheel-chair**, *n.* A chair or small carriage on wheels; an invalid's chair.—**Wheeled**, whēld, *a.* Having wheels: often in composition (a two-wheeled carriage).—**Wheeler**, whē'lėr, *n.* One who wheels; a maker of wheels; a wheel-horse, or one next the wheels of the carriage.—**Wheel-horse**, *n.* WHEELER.—**Wheel-house**, *n.* *Naut.* a kind of house built over the steering-wheel in large ships.—**Wheel-lock**, *n.* A kind of old musket lock with a wheel which revolved against a flint, for producing sparks.—**Wheelman**, whēl'man, *n.* One who uses a bicycle or tricycle or similar conveyance.—**Wheel-plough**, *n.* A plough with a wheel or wheels regulating the depth of the furrow.—**Wheel-race**, *n.* The place in which a water-wheel is fixed.—**Wheel-window**, *n.* A circular Gothic window with radiating mullions.—**Wheel-work**, *n.* The combination of wheels which communicate motion to one another in machinery.—**Wheel-wright**, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make wheels.

Wheel, whēl, *n.* Same as *Wheal*, a mine.

Wheeze, whēz, *v.i.*—*wheezed*, *wheezing*. [A. Sax. *hwésan*, *hwæsan*, to wheeze; Dan. *hvæse*, Icel. *hvæsa*, to hiss: an imitative word, akin to *whisper*, *whistle*.] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma.—**Wheezy**, whē'zi, *a.* Affected with or characterized by wheezing.

Whelk, whelk, *n.* [A. Sax. *weolc*, *weluc*, allied to *wealcan*, to turn; lit. a twisted shell. WALK.] An edible mollusc with a spiral shell, used for food in England.

Whelk, whelk, *n.* [Dim. from *wheal*, a pustule.] A pustule or pimple. [*Shak.*]

Whelm, whelm, *v.t.* [Apparently modified from old *whelve*, *whelfe*, to overturn, to cover over, from A. Sax. *hwylfan*, to vault over, from *hwealf*, a vault or arch = Icel. *hvalf*, Sw. *hvalf*, a vault.] To throw over so as to cover; to engulf; to swallow up; to ruin or destroy by overpowering disaster.

Whelp, whelp, *n.* [A. Sax. *hwelp* = D. *welp*, G. *welf*, Dan. *hvalp*, Icel. *hvelpr*, a whelp.] The young of the canine species and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub; a son; a young man: in contempt or sportiveness.—*v.i.* To bring forth whelps.—*v.t.* To bring forth, as a bitch does; hence to give birth to or originate: in contempt.

When, when, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hwænne*, *hwonne*, O.Fris. *hwenne*, G. *wann*, *wenn*, Goth. *hwan*, when; akin to *who*. Comp. L. *quum*, *quando*, when, *qui*, who.] At what or which time: used interrogatively (*when* did he come?); at the time that; at or just after the moment that: used relatively (he came *when* I went); at which time; at the same time that; while; whereas (you were absent *when* you should have been present); which time; then: preceded by *since* or *till*.—**Whene'er**, when-ār'. Contracted form of *Whenever*.—**Whenever**, when-ev'ėr, *adv.* At whatever time.—**Whensoever**, when-sō-ev'ėr, *adv.* At whatever time.

Whence, whens, *adv.* [O.E. *whennes*, from *when* by affixing a genitive termination, as in *hence*, *thence*, *twice*, &c.] From what place; from what or which source, origin, premises, antecedents, principles, facts, and the like; how: used interrogatively (*whence* and what art thou?); from which: referring to place, source, origin, facts, arguments, &c., and used relatively (the place *whence* he came).—*From whence*, although a pleonastic mode of expression, is used by good writers.—**Whencesoever**, whens-sō-ev'ėr, *adv.* From what place or what cause or source soever.

Where, whār, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hwær*, akin to *who*, *what*, like *there* and *that*.] At or in what place; in what position, situation, or circumstances: used interrogatively; at or in the place in which; in which case, position, circumstances, &c.: used relatively; to which place; whither: used both interrogatively and relatively.—**Whereabout**, whār-a-bout', *adv.* Near what or which place; the place near which; concerning or about which: also frequently used as a noun (a notice of your *whereabout*).—**Whereabouts**, whār-a-bouts', *adv.* Near what or which place; whereabout: often used substantively (I do not know his *whereabouts*).—**Whereas**, whār-az', *conj.* The fact or case really being that; when in fact; the thing being so that; considering that things are such that.—**Whereat**, whār-at', *adv.* At which: used relatively; at what: used interrogatively.—**Whereby**, whār-bī', *adv.* By which: used relatively; by what: used interrogatively.—**Wherefore**, whār'for, *adv.* and *conj.* For which reason: used relatively; why; for what reason: used interrogatively.—**Wherein**, whār-in', *adv.* In which; in which thing, time, respect, &c.: used relatively; in what thing, time, &c.: used interrogatively.—**Whereinto**, whār-in-tö', *adv.* Into which: used relatively; into what: used interrogatively.—**Whereness**, whār'nes, *n.* The state or quality of having a place or position; ubiety.—**Whereof**, whār-ov', *adv.* Of which: used relatively; of what: used interrogatively.—**Whereon**, whār-on', *adv.* On which: used relatively; on what: used interrogatively.—**Wheresoe'er, Wheresoever**, whār-sō-ār', whār-sō-ev'ėr, *adv.* In what place soever; in whatever place.—**Wherethrough**, whār'thrö, *adv.* Through which; by reason of which.—**Whereto**, whār-tö', *adv.* To which: used relatively; to what; to what end: used interrogatively.—**Whereupon**, whār-up-on', *adv.* Upon which; upon what; immediately after and in consequence of which.—**Where'er, Wherever**, whār-ār', whār-ev'ėr, *adv.* At whatever place.—**Wherewith, Wherewithal**, whār-with', whār-with-al', *adv.* With which: used relatively; with what: used interrogatively.—*The wherewith, the wherewithal*, a sufficiency of resources or money.

Wherry, wher'i, *n.* [Perhaps akin to Icel. *hverfr*, crank, said of vessels, and to A. Sax. *hweorfan*, to turn. WHARF.] A light shallow boat, seated for passengers, and plying on rivers.—**Wherryman**, wher'i-man, *n.* One who rows a wherry.

Whet, whet, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *whetted* or *whet*, ppr. *whetting*. [A. Sax. *hwettan*, to whet, from *hwæt*, sharp, keen, bold; so Icel. *hvetja*, from *hvatr*, bold; D. *wetten*, G. *wetzen*, to whet.] To sharpen by rubbing on or with a stone; to sharpen in general; to make keen, or eager; to excite; to stimulate (to *whet* the appetite); to provoke.—*n.* The act of sharpening; something that provokes or stimulates the appetite.—**Whet-stone**, *n.* A stone for sharpening cutlery or tools by friction.—**Whetter**, whet'ėr, *n.* One who or that which whets or sharpens.

Whether, wheTH'ėr, *pron.* [A.Sax. *hwæther*, which of two, also conj.; O.H.G. *hwedar*, Goth. *hwathar*; from the interrogative *who*, and comparative suffix *-ther*, as in *hither*, *other*, &c.] Which of two; which one of the two: used interrogatively and relatively.—*conj.* Which of two or more alternatives: used to introduce the first of a series of alternative clauses the succeeding clause or clauses being connected by *or* or by *or whether*.—*Whether or no*, in either alternative; in any case.

Whew, whū, *v.i.* [Imitative.] To whistle with a shrill pipe, as plovers.—*interj.* A sound expressing astonishment, aversion, or contempt.

Whey, whā, *n.* [A. Sax. *hwæg* = D. *wei*, *hui*, L.G. *wey*, whey.] The watery part of milk separated from the more coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese.—**Wheyey**, whā'i, *a.* Partaking of or resembling whey.—**Whey-face**, *n.* A face white or pale, as from fear.—**Whey-faced**, *a.* Having a white or pale face; pale-faced.—**Wheyish**, whā'ish, *a.* Wheyey; thin; watery.

Which, which, *pron.* [A. Sax. *hwilc*, *hwylc*, contr. from *hwilic*, lit. *why-like*, from *hwī*, instrumental case of *hwā*, who, *hwæt*, what, and *lic*, like; so Icel. *hvílíkr*, Dan. *hvilken*, Goth. *hwileiks*, D. *welk*, G. *welch*. Comp. *such*—*so-like*. Like *who*, *which* was originally an interrogative; as such it is of any gender, but as a relative it is now only neuter. It is both singular and plural.] An interrogative pronoun, by which one or more among a number of persons or things (frequently one of two)

is inquired for; used adjectively or substantively (*which* man is it? *which* are the articles you mean?); a relative pronoun, serving as the neuter of *who*: often used adjectively, the relative coming before the noun by a kind of inversion (within *which* city he resides); used as an indefinite pronoun, standing for any one which (take *which* you will). — **Whichever**, **Whichsoever**, which-ev'ėr, which-sō-ev'ėr, *pron.* No matter which; anyone: used both as an adjective and as a noun.

Whiff, whif, *n.* [Imitative of the sound of blowing; comp. *puff*, W. *chwif*, a whiff, a puff, *chwaf*, a quick gust.] A sudden expulsion of air, smoke, or the like from the mouth; a puff; a gust of air conveying some smell.—*v.t.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs; to smoke.—*v.i.* To emit puffs, as of smoke; to puff; to smoke.—**Whiffle**, whif'l, *v.i.* [Probably from *whiff*; but comp. D. *weifelen*, to waver; Icel. *veifa*, to shake often.] To veer about, as the wind; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate.—**Whiffler**, whif'lėr, *n.* One who whiffles; a piper or fifer; hence, a harbinger (*Shak.*).

Whig, whig, *n.* [From the name *whiggamores* applied to a body of Covenanters who marched from the south-west of Scotland to Edinburgh in 1648, said to be from *whiggam*, a word used in South-western Scotland in driving horses; akin to Sc. *whig*, to jog along briskly, the connections of this being doubtful.] A designation given to the members of a political party in Britain: opposed to *Tory*; now applied to the more conservative section of the Liberal party, and opposed to *Radical*.—*a.* Belonging to or composed of Whigs; whiggish.—**Whiggamore**, **Whiggamore**, whig'a-mōr, *n.* A Whig; applied formerly in contempt to a Scotch Presbyterian.—**Whiggery**, **Whiggism**, whig'ėr-i, whig'izm, *n.* The principles of the Whigs.—**Whiggish**, whig'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Whigs or their principles.

While, whīl, *n.* [A. Sax. *hwīl*, a time, a space of time; D. *wijl*, *wijle*, Goth. *hweila*, G. *weile*, a time; Icel. *hvīla*, a place of rest; Dan. *hvile*, rest; allied to L. *quies*, rest. QUIET.] A time; a space of time; especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done. — *The while*, in the meantime. — *Worth while*, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains, or the trouble and expense. —*conj.* During the time that; as long as; at the same time that. ∴ *While* implies less of contrast in the parallel than *though*, sometimes, indeed, implying no contrast at all (*while* I admire his bravery, I esteem his moderation; but *though* I admire his courage, I detest his cruelty).—*v.t.*—*whiled*, *whiling*. To cause to pass pleasantly and without irksomeness, languor, or weariness: usually with *away* (to *while away* time).—**Whilst**, whīlst, *conj.* [From *whiles*, an adverbial genitive, with *t* added as in *amongst*, *amidst*, *betwixt*.] The same as *while*, but less commonly used.

Whilom,‡ whī'lom, *adv.* or *adj.* [A. Sax. *hwīlum*, dat. pl. of *hwīl*, a time. WHILE.] Formerly; once; quondam.

Whim, whim, *n.* [Probably akin to Icel. *hvima*, to wander with the eyes; Sw. *hvimsa*, to be unsteady; Dan. *vimse*, to skip about. Comp. also W. *chwim*, motion.] A sudden turn of the mind; a freak; a capricious notion; a kind of large capstan worked by horse-power or steam for raising ore, water, &c., from the bottom of a mine.—**Whimsey**, whim'zi, *n.* A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.—**Whimsical**, whim'zi-kal, *a.* [From *whimsey*.] Full of whims; freakish; capricious; odd in appearance; fantastic. — **Whimsicality**, **Whimsicalness**, whim-zi-kal'i-ti, whim'zi-kal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being whimsical; an oddity; a whim.—**Whimsically**, whim'zi-kal-li, *adv.* Freakishly.

Whimbrel, whim'brel, *n.* [Perhaps from its cry resembling a *whimpering*.] A British bird closely allied to the curlew, but considerably smaller.

Whimper, whim'pėr, *v.i.* [Akin to G. *wimmern*, to whimper, and to *whine*, both being imitative words.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice.—*v.t.* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone.—*n.* A low, peevish, broken cry.—**Whimperer**, whim'pėr-ėr, *n.* One who whimpers.—**Whimpering**, whim'pėr-ing, *n.* A whimper.

Whimsey. Under WHIM.

Whin, whin, *n.* [W. *chwyn*, weeds.] Gorse; furze. FURZE.—**Whin-chat**, *n.* A passerine bird visiting Britain in summer, and commonly found among broom and furze.—**Whinny**, whin'i, *a.* Abounding in whins. — **Whinstone**, whin'stōn, *n.* [Probably first given to the blocks of whinstone often found lying in waste places.] A name for greenstone, and also applied to any dark-coloured and hard unstratified rock.

Whine, whīn, *v.i.*—*whined*, *whining*. [A. Sax. *hwīnan*, to whiz; Icel. *hvína*, Dan. *hvine*, to whiz; imitative words like *whiz*, *whir*, &c.] To express distress or complaint by a plaintive drawling cry; to complain in a mean or unmanly way; to make a similar noise, as dogs or other animals.—*n.* A drawling plaintive tone; a mean or affected complaint.—**Whiner**, whī'nėr, *n.* One who whines.—**Whiningly**, whī'ning-li, *adv.* In a whining manner.

Whinny, whin'i, *v.i.*—*whinnied*, *whinnying*. [Imitative and akin to *whine*; comp. L. *hinnio*, to whinny.] To neigh.—*n.* The neigh of a horse; a low neigh.

Whip, whip, *v.t.*—*whipped*, *whipping*. [Allied to D. *wippen*, to skip, to toss; *wip*, a swing, a swipe; O.D. *wippe*, a whip; L.G. *wippen*, Dan. *vippe*, to see-saw; G. *wippen*, to rock, to see-saw, &c.; comp. also W. *chwip*, a quick turn; *chwipiaw*, to move briskly.] To take or seize with a sudden motion; to carry or convey suddenly and rapidly: with *away*, *out*, *up*, and the like; to sew slightly; to form into gathers; to overlay, as a rope or cord, with a cord, twine, or thread going round and round; to strike with a lash or with anything tough and flexible; to lash; to flog; to drive with lashes; to make to spin round with lashes (to *whip* a top); to lash in a figurative sense; to treat with cutting severity; to fish in with rod and line; to beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, &c.—*To whip in*, to keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to bring or keep the members of a party together.—*v.i.* To start suddenly and run; to turn and run, with *away*, *round*, &c.—*n.* An instrument for driving horses, cattle, &c., or for correction, consisting commonly of a handle, to which is attached a thong of plaited leather; a lash; a coachman or driver of a carriage (a good *whip*); a member of parliament or other legislative body who secures the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions; a call made upon members to be in their places at a certain time. — **Whip-cord**, *n.* A hard-twisted cord of which lashes for whips are made. — **Whip-hand**, *n.* The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving.—**Whip-lash**, *n.* The lash or striking end of a whip.—**Whipper**, whip'ėr, *n.* One who whips. — **Whipper-in**, *n.* One who keeps hounds from wandering, and *whips* them *in*, if necessary. — **Whipper-snapper**, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person; a whipster.—**Whipping**, whip'ing, *n.* Punishment with a whip; flagellation. —**Whipping-post**, *n.* A post to which offenders were tied when whipped.—**Whipping-top**, *n.* A boy's top made to revolve by whipping. — **Whip-poor-will**, *n.* The popular name of an American bird, allied to the European goat-sucker or night-jar, so called from its cry.—**Whip-saw**, *n.* A thin, narrow saw set in a frame.—**Whipster**, whip'stėr, *n.* A nimble little fellow; a sharp shallow fellow: used with some degree of contempt.

Whir, whėr, *v.i.* [From the sound, partly influenced in meaning by *whirl*; comp. *whiz*.] To whiz; to fly, dart, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a whizzing or buzzing sound.—*n.* The buzzing or whirring sound made by a quickly revolving wheel, a partridge's wings, and the like.—**Whirring**, whėr'ing, *n.* The sound of something that whirs; the sound of a partridge's or pheasant's wings.

Whirl, whėrl, *v.t.* [A freq. correspond... to A. Sax. *hweorfan*, to turn (whe... *wharf*); equivalent to Icel. and Sw. *hv*... Dan. *hvirvle*, O.D. *wervelen*, G. *wir*... similar frequentatives.] To turn roun... cause to revolve rapidly; to turn with... locity; to carry away by means of so... thing that turns round.—*v.i.* To t... round rapidly; to revolve or rotate swi... to move along swiftly as in a whe... vehicle.—*n.* A turning with velocity; r... rotation; something that moves wit... whirling motion; a hook used in twist... as in a rope machine; *bot.* and *conch.* a... as *Whorl*. — **Whirl-about**, *n.* Someth... that whirls with velocity; a whirlig... **Whirl-blast**, *n.* A whirlwind.—**Whi**... whėr'lėr, *n.* One who or that which wh... —**Whirligig**, whėr'li-gig, *n.* [*Whirl*... *gig*.] A toy which children spin or w... round.—**Whirlpool**, whėrl'pöl, *n.* A ... cular eddy or current in a river or the... produced by the configuration of the c... nel, by meeting currents, by winds m... ing tides, &c.—**Whirlwig**, whėrl'wi... [*Whirl*, and A. Sax. *wicga*, *wigga*, a b... or similar insect; comp. *earwig*.] A b... which may be seen circling round on... surface of ponds, &c., with great rapi... —**Whirlwind**, whėrl'wind, *n.* A whi... wind; a violent wind moving in a ci... or rather in a spiral form, as if mo... round an axis, this axis having at t... same time a progressive motion.

Whisk, whisk, *v.t.* [Same as Dan. *vis*... wipe, from *visk*, a wisp, a bunch; Icel... a wisp; Sw. *viska*, to wipe; akin to *w*... To sweep, brush, or agitate with a l... rapid motion; to move with a q... sweeping motion.—*v.i.* To move ni... and with velocity.—*n.* A rapid, swee... motion, as of something light; a su... puff or gale; a wisp or small bun... brush or small besom; *cookery*, an in... ment for rapidly agitating certain art... as cream, eggs, &c.—**Whisker**, whis'k... One who or that which whisks; the... growing on the cheeks of a man, form... also the hair on the upper lip, the m... tache; the bristly hairs growing on... upper lip of a cat or other animal at... side.—**Whiskered**, whis'kėrd, *a.* H... whiskers; formed into whiskers.

Whiskey, whis'ki, *n.* [From *whisk*, be... it whisks along rapidly.] A kind of... horse chaise. Sometimes called ... *whisky*.

Whisky, **Whiskey**, whis'ki, *n.* [Ir. and... *uisge-batha*, whisky, usquebaugh... water of life—*uisge*, water, *beatha*... *Whisky*, therefore, means simply w... An ardent spirit distilled generally... barley, but sometimes from wheat... sugar, &c.; there being two chief var... —viz. malt-whisky and grain-whisk... former of finer quality, and made... malted grain.—**Whiskeyfied**, **Whis**... whis'ki-fīd, *a.* Affected with whisk... toxicated.

Whisp, whisp, *n.* Same as *Wisp*.

Whisper, whis'pėr, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hwis*... to whisper, an imitative word, li... *wispern*, O.D. *whisperen*, and Icel. *hv*... to whisper. Comp. *whistle*, *whist*, ... &c.] To speak with a low, hissing, o... lant voice; to speak softly or witho... nant breath; to make a low, sibilant ... as the wind.—*v.t.* To say in a whis... under the breath.—*n.* A low, soft, si... voice; the utterance of words wit... breath merely; what is uttered by wh... ing; a low, sibilant sound, as of the w... **Whisperer**, whis'pėr-ėr, *n.* One who... pers; one who tells secrets.—**Whisp**... whis'pėr-ing, *p.* and *a.* Speaking... whisper; making secret insinuati... evil; backbiting; making a low, s... sound. — *Whispering gallery* or *d*... gallery or dome in which the so... words uttered in a low voice or whi... communicated to a greater distanc... under ordinary circumstances.—**W**... **ingly**, whis'pėr-ing-li, *adv.* In or ... whisper.

Whist, whist, *interj.* [Akin to *hus*... Silence! hush! be still!—*a.* Silent... —*n.* A well-known game at cards, ... by four persons and with the ful...

said to be so called because the parties playing it have to be *whist* or silent.

Whistle, whis'l, *v.i.* — *whistled*, *whistling*. [A. Sax. *hwistlian*, to whistle, to pipe; Dan. *hvisle*, Sw. *hvissla*, to whistle; Icel. *hvisla*, to whisper; all imitative words like *whisper*, *whizz*, *whiz*, &c.] To utter a kind of musical sound by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips; to utter a sharp or piercing tone, or series of tones, as birds; to pipe; to produce a shrill sound; to sound with a loud shrill wind-instrument; to sound shrill or like a pipe.—*v.t.* To utter or modulate by whistling; to call, direct, or signal by a whistle.—*To whistle off*, to send off by a whistle; to send from the fist in pursuit of prey: a term in falconry.—*n.* The sound produced by one who whistles; any similar sound; the shrill note of a bird; a sound of this kind from an instrument; an instrument or apparatus for producing such a sound; the instrument sounded by escaping steam used on railway engines, steam-ships, &c.; the mouth or throat (in the colloquial phrase *to wet one's whistle* = to take a drink or dram).—*To pay for one's whistle*, or *to pay dear for one's whistle*, to pay a high price for something one fancies; to pay dearly for indulging one's taste or wish.—**Whistler**, whis'ler, *n.* One who whistles.

Whit, whit, *n.* [By metathesis from A. Sax. *wiht*, a creature, a wight, a whit. Wight.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; an iota; a tittle: used generally with a negative (not a *whit* better).

White, whit, *a.* [A. Sax. *hwit*, white = D. *wit*, Icel. *hvitr*, Dan. *hvid*, Sw. *hvit*, G. *weiss*, Goth. *hveits*; cog. Skr. *çveta*, white, *çvit*, to shine. Hence *wheat*, the *white* grain.] Being of the colour of pure snow; not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colours or their compounds; snowy; the opposite of black or dark; pale; pallid; bloodless, as from fear or cowardice; pure and unsullied; gray, grayish-white or hoary, as from age, grief, fear, &c. (*white* hair); lucky; favourable (a *white* day).—*n.* The colour of snow; the lightest colouring matter or pigment, or the hue produced by such; a part of something having the colour of snow; the central part of the butt in archery; the albumen of an egg; that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or coloured part; a member of the white race of mankind.—*v.t.* To make white; to whiten.—**White-ant**, *n.* A termite.—**White-arsenic**, *n.* Arsenious oxide.—**White-bait**, *n.* A very small fish of the herring kind, abounding in the Thames, and much prized as a delicacy.—**White-bear**, *n.* The polar bear.—**Whiteboy**, whit'boi, *n.* A member of an illegal association formed in Ireland about 1760.—**Whitechapel-cart**, *n.* [From *Whitechapel* in London.] A light, two-wheeled spring-cart. Often called *Chapel-cart*.—**White-clover**, *n.* A small species of perennial clover bearing white flowers.—**White-copper**, *n.* Same as *Packfong* and *Tutenag*.—**White-crop**, *n.* A grain crop: in contradistinction to *green-crop*, *root-crop*, &c.—**White-faced**, *a.* Having a white or pale face.—**White-feather**, *n.* The symbol of cowardice, a term introduced from cock-fighting, a game-cock having no white feathers: generally used in such phrases as *to show the white-feather* = to show cowardice, to behave like a coward—**White-fish**, *n.* A general name for whitings and haddocks.—**White-friar**, *n.* A friar of the Carmelite order, from their white cloaks.—**White-gum**, *n.* A species of rash, in which the pimples are whitish.—**White-heat**, *n.* That degree of heat at which iron becomes glowing white.—**White-herring**, *n.* A herring salted but not smoked.—**White-iron**, *n.* Thin sheet-iron covered with a coating of tin; tinplate.—**White-lead**, *n.* A carbonate of lead much used in painting; ceruse. Under Lead.—**White-leather**, *n.* Leather prepared with alum and salt, and therefore of a white colour.—**White-leg**, *n.* Phlegmasia.—**White-lie**, *n.* A lie for which some kind of excuse can be offered; a harmless or non-malicious falsehood.—**White-light**, *n.* The light which comes directly from the sun; a whitish light produced artificially.—**White-livered**, *a.* [From an old notion that pusillanimous persons had pale-coloured or bloodless livers.] Cowardly; dastardly.—**White-metal**, *n.* A general name for any alloy in which tinc, tin, nickel, or lead is used in such quantity as to give it a white colour, as Britannia metal, German-silver, queen's-metal, &c.—**White-money**, *n.* Silver coin.—**Whiten**, whi'tn, *v.t.* To make white; to bleach; to blench.—*v.i.* To grow white; to turn or become white.—**Whitener**, whi'tn-er, *n.* One who or that which whitens.—**Whiteness**, whit'nes, *n.* The state of being white; want of blood in the face; paleness; purity; cleanness.—**Whitenun**, *n.* A name of the smew.—**White-pine**, *n.* A valuable pine of Canada and the northern United States.—**White-poplar**, *n.* A poplar that has the under side of the leaves white.—**White-precipitate**, *n.* A white mercurial preparation used in medicine as an outward application.—**White-pyrites**, *n.* An iron ore of a tin-white colour, passing into a brass-yellow or steel-gray.—**Whites**, white, *n. pl.* A superior kind of flour made from white wheat; cloth goods of a plain white colour; also leucorrhœa.—**Whitesmith**, whit'smith, *n.* A tinsmith; a worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work.—**White-spruce**, *n.* A species of spruce.—**White-squall**, *n.* Under Squall.—**White-swelling**, *n.* A popular name for severe diseases of the joints which are the result of chronic inflammation, the knee, ankle, wrist, and elbow being the joints most subject to white-swellings.—**Whitethorn**, *n.* The common hawthorn.—**Whitethroat**, *n.* A small British bird of the warbler family.—**White-vitriol**, *n.* A name for sulphate of zinc, employed in medicine as an emetic and tonic.—**Whitewash**, whit'wosh, *n.* A wash or liquid for whitening something; a composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, for whitening walls, ceilings, &c.—*v.t.* To cover with whitewash; hence, *fig.* to clear from imputations; to restore the reputation of; colloquially, to clear from the effects of bankruptcy by passing through a judicial process.—**Whitewasher**, whit'wosh-er, *n.* One who whitewashes.—**White-wine**, *n.* Any wine of a clear transparent colour.—**White-witch**, *n.* A witch of a beneficent disposition.—**White wood**, *n.* A name applied to a number of trees.—**Whitish**, whi'tish, *a.* Somewhat white.

Whither, whiw'er, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hwider*, whither, from stem of *who*, *what*, and suffix *-ther*; closely akin to *whether*.] To what place; used interrogatively; to which place: used relatively. *Where* has now to a considerable extent taken the place of *whither*.—**Whithersoever**, whiw'er-so-ev'er, *adv.* To whatever place.

Whiting, whi'ting, *n.* [From *white*; in first meaning with dim. term. *-ing*; in second with term. of verbal noun.] A small fish of the cod tribe which abounds on all the British coasts, and forms a delicate article of food; chalk pulverized and freed from impurities, used in white-washing, for cleaning plate, &c.—**Whiting-pollack**, *n.* The pollack.—**Whiting-pout**, *n.* A British fish of the cod family; called also *Bib*.

Whitlow, whit'lō, *n.* [A corruption of *whickflaw* for *quick-flaw*, lit. a *flaw* or sore of the *quick*.] An inflammation affecting one or more of the joints of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess; an inflammatory disease of the feet in sheep.

Whitsunday, whit'sun-da, *n.* [Lit. white Sunday. The name was given because Pentecost was formerly a great season for christenings, in which white robes are a prominent feature.] The seventh Sunday after Easter, a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; in Scotland, a term-day (May 15, or May 26 Old Style).—**Whit-Monday**, *n.* The Monday following Whitsunday; in England generally observed as a holiday.—**Whitsun**, whit'sun, *a.* Pertaining to Whitsuntide.—*Whitsun Monday*, *Tuesday*, &c., the Monday, Tuesday, &c., following Whitsunday.—**Whitsuntide**, whit'sun-tid, *n.* [*Whitsun*, and *tide*, time, season.] The season of Pentecost.

Whittle, whit'l, *n.* [O.E. *thwittel*, dim. from A. Sax. *thwitan*, to cut; O.E. and Sc. *white*, to cut with a knife.] A knife, rarely now used except in provincial English or Scotch.—*v.t.*—*whittled*, *whittling*. To cut or draw with a knife.

Whiz, whiz, *v.i.*—*whized*, *whizzing*. [An imitative word; comp. *whizzes*, *whistle*, *whir*, &c.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.—*n.* A sound between hissing and humming.

Who, hō, *pron. relative*; possessive **Whose**, hōz; objective **Whom**, hōm. [A. Sax. *hwa*, who, masc. and fem., *what*, what, neut.; always an interrogative; Icel. *hver*, *hvat*, Dan. *hvo*, *hvad*, D. *wie*, *wat*, G. *wer*, *was*, Goth. *hwas*, *hwa*, *hwatta*; cog. L. *qui*, W. *pwy*, Gael. and Ir. *co*, Per. *ki*, Skr. *ka*, *kas*, *kim*. Akin are *when*, *where*, *whither*, *which*, &c. Why, How.] A relative and interrogative pronoun always used substantively (that is, not joined with a noun), and with relation to a person or persons; used interrogatively *who* = what or which person or persons? of what personality (*who* is he? I do not know *who* he is); used relatively = that; which person; sometimes used elliptically for *he*, *they*, or *those*, *who* or *whom*.—*As who should say*, as one who should say; as if he should say.—*Who*, *Which*, *That*. These agree in being relatives, *who* being used for persons, *which* for things, and *that* for either; but *that* has often more preciseness, and in some cases it cannot be used for *who* ('James *who*,' not 'James *that*.'—**Whoever**, hō-ev'er, *pron.* Any person whatever; no matter who.—**Whose**, hōz, *pron.* Whosoever; whoever.—**Whosoever**, hō-sō-ev'er, *pron.* Whoever; whatever person.—**Whosoever**, hōz-sō-ev'er, *pron.* Of whatever person: the possessive or genitive case of *whosoever*.

Whoa, whō'a, *exclam.* Stop! stand still!

Whole, hōl, *a.* [O.E. *hole*, *hool* (the *w* being erroneous, as in *whore*), from A. Sax. *hál*, whole, sound, safe; D. *heel*, Icel. *heill*, G. *heil*, Goth. *hails*, healthy, sound, whole. Hale, Heal, Holy.] In a healthy state; sound; well; restored to a sound state; healed; unimpaired; uninjured; not broken or fractured; not defective or imperfect; entire; complete; comprising all parts, units, &c., that make up an aggregate; all the; total (the *whole* city).—*Whole number*, an integer, as opposed to a fraction.—Syn. under Complete.—*n.* An entire thing; a thing complete in itself; the entire or total assemblage of parts; a complete system; a regular combination of parts.—*Upon the whole*, all circumstances being considered; upon a review of the entire matter.—**Whole-length**, *n.* A portrait or statue exhibiting the whole figure.—**Wholeness**, hōl'nes, *n.* The state of being whole, entire, or sound; entireness; totality.—**Wholesale**, hōl'sāl, *n.* Sale of goods by the entire piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail*.—*a.* Pertaining to the trade by wholesale; dealing by wholesale; *fig.* in great quantities; extensive and indiscriminate.—**Wholesome**, hōl'sum, *a.* [*Whole*, and affix *-some*.] Tending to promote health; good for the bodily system; nourishing; healthful; favourable to morals, religion, or prosperity; salutary.—**Wholesomely**, hōl'sum-li, *adv.* In a wholesome manner.—**Wholesomeness**, hōl'sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being wholesome; salutariness.—**Wholly**, hōl'li, *adv.* [For *whole-ly*.] Entirely; completely; perfectly; totally; exclusively.

Whoop, whōp, *v.i.* [Perhaps from Fr. *houper*, to whoop, an imitative word; *comp. hoot*. Hence *hooping-* or *whooping-cough*.] To shout with a loud, clear voice; to call out loudly, as in excitement; to halloo; to hoot, as an owl.—*v.t.* To insult with shouts.—*n.* A shout; a loud clear call.—**Whooping-cough**, *n.* Hooping-cough.

Whoot, whōt, *v.i.* The same as *Hoot*.

Whop, whop, *v.t.*—*whopped*, *whopping*. [W. *chwapiaw*, to strike, from *chwap*, a stroke.] To strike; to beat. [Colloq.]—**Whopper**,

whop'ér, n. [The idea of greatness or bulk is often associated with that of a blow; thus a *striking* likeness is an impressive likeness.] Anything uncommonly large; a manifest lie. [Colloq.]

Whore, hōr, n. [A. Sax. *hóre*, Icel. *hóra*, Dan. *hore*, D. *hoer*, G. *hure*, a whore; same root as L. *carus*, dear; Skr. *kāma*, love. The *w* has intruded as in *whole*.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a harlot; a prostitute; a lewd woman.—*v.i.*—*whored*, *whoring*. To have to do with prostitutes.—*v.t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse.—**Whoredom**, hōr'dum, n. Fornication; idolatry (O.T.).—**Whoremonger**, hōr'mung-gér, n. One who has to do with whores; a fornicator; a lecher.—**Whoreson**, hōr'sun, n. A bastard: a term of contempt or abuse.—*a.* Bastard-like; scurvy.—**Whorish**, hō'rish, *a.* Incontinent; unchaste.—**Whorishly**, hō'rish-li, *adv.* In a whorish manner.—**Whorishness**, hō'rish-nes, n.

Whorl, whorl, n. [A form of *whirl*, which is also used in same sense.] A ring of leaves or other organs of a plant all on the same plane; a verticil; a turn of the spire of a univalve shell; the fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone.—**Whorled**, whorld, *a.* Furnished with whorls; verticillate.

Whortleberry, whor'tl-be-ri, n. [From A. Sax. *wyrtil*, a small shrub, dim. of *wort*, a wort. Wort.] The bilberry and its fruit.—**Whort**, whort, n. The fruit of the whortleberry or the shrub itself.

Whose, **Whoso**, &c. Under Who.

Why, whi, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hwi*, *hwy*, the instrumental case of *hwæt*, who, *hwæt*, what. *How* is a form of the same word. Who.] For what cause, reason, or purpose; wherefore: interrogatively (direct or indirect); for what reason or cause; for what; wherefore: used relatively.—*Why so*, for what reason; wherefore. *Why* is sometimes used substantively (the how and the *why*).—*interj.* Used emphatically or to enliven the speech or to draw attention.

Wick, wik, n. [A. Sax. *weocca*, *wecca*, a wick; D. *wiek*, a wick, a tent for a wound; Sw. *wäka*, Dan. *vage*, a wick; allied to *weak* (being pliant) and to *wicker*.] A sort of loose spongy string or band which draws up the oil in lamps or the melted tallow or wax in candles to be burned.

Wicked, wik'ed, *a.* [From old *wicks*, *wikke*, wicked (comp. *wretched*), apparently from A. Sax. *wicca*, a wizard, *wicce*, a witch. Witch.] Evil in principle or practice; doing evil; sinful; bad; wrong; iniquitous; mischievous; prone or disposed to mischief, often good-natured mischief; roguish.—**Wickedly**, wik'ed-li, *adv.* In a wicked manner; viciously; corruptly; immorally.—**Wickedness**, wik'ed-nes, n. The state or quality of being wicked; depravity; sinfulness; vice; crime; sin; a wicked act.

Wicker, wik'ér, *a.* [O.E. *wikir*, *wiker*, a withy, from stem of *weak*; comp. Sw. *wika*, to plait, to bend; Dan. *vegre*, a withy, G. *wickel*, a roll. Weak, Wick.] Made of plaited twigs or osiers; covered with such plaited work.—n. A small pliant twig; a withe; a basket.—**Wickered**, wik'erd, *a.* Made of or covered with wickers or twigs.—**Wicker-work**, n. A texture of twigs; basket-work.

Wicket, wik'et, n. [O.Fr. *wicet* (Fr. *guichet*), from Icel. *vikja*, to turn, to bend, same word as A. Sax. *wican*, to yield. Weak.] A small gate or doorway, especially a small door forming part of a larger one; a hole in a door; *cricket*, the object at which the bowler aims, consisting of three upright rods, having two small pieces lying in grooves along their tops; the ground on which the wickets are set.

Wide, wid, *a.* [A. Sax. *wid*, wide, broad, extensive = D. *wijd*, Icel. *vidr*, Sw. and Dan. *vid*, G. *weit*, with connections doubtful.] Having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; broad: opposed to *narrow*; having a great extent every way; vast; extensive; *fig.* not narrow or limited; enlarged; liberal; broad to a certain degree (three feet *wide*); failing to hit a mark; hence, remote or distant from anything, as truth, propriety, or the like.—*adv.* To a distance; to a considerable extent or space; far; far from the mark or from the purpose; astray.—**Wide-awake**, *a.* On the alert; ready prepared; knowing. [Colloq.]—n. [So called because worn greatly by smart sporting men.] A species of soft felt hat with a broad brim turned up all round.—**Widely**, wid'li, *adv.* In a wide manner or degree; with great extent each way; very much; greatly; far.—**Widen**, wi'dn, *v.t.* To make wide or wider; to extend the breadth of.—*v.i.* To grow wide or wider; to extend itself.—**Wideness**, wid'nes, n. The state or quality of being wide; breadth; large extent in all directions.—**Wide-spread**, *a.* Spread to a great distance; extending far and wide.—**Width**, width, n. [Comp. *breadth*, *length*.] Breadth; wideness.

Widgeon, wij'on, n. [Fr. *vigeon*, *vingeon*, names of ducks; comp. L. *vipio*, *vipionis*, a small crane.] A migratory bird allied to the duck family, which breeds in high northern latitudes.

Widow, wid'ō, n. [A. Sax. *widuwe*, *wudewe*, a widow = D. *weduwe*, L.G. *wedewe*, G. *wittwe*, Goth. *widuwo*; cog. Rus. *vdovā*, L. *vidua*, from *viduus*, deprived (Void); Skr. *vidhavā*, a widow.] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and who remains still unmarried: also used adjectively (a *widow* lady).—*v.t.* To reduce to the condition of a widow; to bereave of a husband or mate; to strip of anything good.—**Widower**, wid'ō-ér, n. A man who has lost his wife by death.—**Widowhood**, wid'ō-hud, n. The state of a man or woman whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not married again; the state of being a widow.

Width. Under Wide.

Wield, weld, *v.t.* [O.E. *welden*, A. Sax. (*ge*)*weldan*, (*ge*)*wyldan*, from *wealdan*, to rule; Icel. *valda*, G. *walten*, to rule; Goth. *waldan*, to govern; same root as L. *valeo*, to be strong. Valid.] To use in the hand or hands with full command or power; to hold aloft or swing freely with the arm; to use or employ with the hand; to manage, employ, or have full control over.—*To wield the sceptre*, to govern with supreme command.—**Wieldable**, wel'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being wielded.—**Wielder**, wel'dér, n. One who wields.—**Wieldy**, wel'di, *a.* Capable of being wielded; wieldable.

Wier, wér, n. Same as *Weir*.

Wife, wif, n. pl. **Wives**, wivz. [A. Sax. *wif*, a woman, a wife = D. *wijf*, Icel. *vif*, Dan. *viv*, G. *weib*, woman; root doubtful. This word gives the first syllable of *woman*.] Originally, any woman of mature age: still so used in compounds (ale-*wife*, fish-*wife*); a woman or female of any age who is united to a man in wedlock: the correlative of *husband*.—**Wifehood**, wif'hud, n. State and character of a wife.—**Wifeless**, wif'les, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried.—**Wifelike**, wif'lik, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a wife or woman.—**Wifely**, wif'li, *a.* Like a wife; becoming a wife.

Wig, wig, n. [The final syllable of *periwig*.] An artificial covering of hair for the head, used generally to conceal baldness, but formerly worn as a fashionable means of decoration.—**Wig-block**, n. A block or shaped piece of wood for fitting a wig on.—**Wigged**, wigd, *a.* Having the head covered with a wig.—**Wiggery**, wig'ér-i, n. The work of a wigmaker; false hair.—**Wigging**, wig'ing, n. A rating; a scolding. [Colloq.]—**Wigless**, wig'les, *a.* Without a wig.

Wigan, wig'an, n. [From *Wigan* in Lancashire.] A stiff, open canvas-like fabric, used for stiffening and protecting the lower inside surface of skirts, &c.

Wight, wit, n. [A. Sax. *wiht*, *wuht*, a creature, a thing; D. *wicht*, a baby; G. *wicht*, creature, fellow; Goth. *waihts*, *waiht*, a thing, a whit; originally 'moving creature;' allied to *wag*, *weigh*. *Whit* is the same word, and it is also contained in *aught*, *naught* or *nought*.] A being; a human being, a person either male or female.

Wight, wit, *a.* [Icel. *vigr*, neut. *vigt*, warlike, fit for war, from *vig* (A. Sax. *wig*), war; akin Sw. *vig*, agile, nimble.] Having warlike prowess; strong and active; a [Poet.]

Wigwam, wig'wam, n. [A native Indian term.] An Indian cabin or hut, so called in North America.

Wild, wild, *a.* [A. Sax. *wild*, wild, not tame, savage = Sc. *wild*, Icel. *villr*, wild, astray, bewildered; Dan. and Sw. *vild*, D. [illegible] G. *wild*, Goth. *wilthei*, wild; akin to [illegible] an animal that is wild also wandering [illegible] its will. Will.] Living in a state of nature; roving at will; not tame; not domestic; savage; uncivilized; ferocious; [illegible]guinary; growing or produced without culture; not cultivated; desert; uncultivated; as left by nature (a *wild* [illegible] turbulent; tempestuous; stormy; furious in both a physical and moral sense; [illegible]lent; unregulated; passionate (a *wild* [illegible] break of rage); disorderly in conduct; frolicsome; wayward; reckless; rash; [illegible] based on reason or prudence; wanting order and regularity; extravagant; [illegible]tastic; indicating strong emotion or excitement; excited; bewildered; distrait (a *wild* look); excessively eager; ardent; pursue, perform, or obtain.—*To run wild*, to take to a wild life, or to a loose [illegible] of living; to escape from cultivation [illegible] grow in a wild state.—n. A desert, uninhabited and uncultivated tract [illegible] region.—**Wild-basil**, n. Basil-weed.—[illegible] **beast**, n. An untamed or savage animal [illegible]—**Wild-boar**, n. An animal of the [illegible] kind, the ancestor of the domestic [illegible] swine.—**Wild-cat**, n. A ferocious animal [illegible] closely akin to the domestic cat, but [illegible] a shorter, bushier tail, formerly abundant in Britain.—**Wild-duck**, n. A web-footed bird, the stock of the common domestic duck; the mallard.—**Wildfire**, wild'fīr, n. A composition of inflammable matter [illegible] readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder; a name for erysipelas; also a name for an eruptive disease [illegible] species of lichen.—**Wild-fowl**, n. A name given to various birds pursued as game, but ordinarily restricted to water-fowl.—**Wild-goose**, n. The stock of the domestic goose, formerly abundant in England, now only a winter visitant.—*Wild-goose chase*, the pursuit of anything in [illegible]ance of the direction it will take; a fool's pursuit or enterprise.—**Wilding**, wil'ding, n. A plant that grows wild or without cultivation.—**Wildish**, wil'dish, *a.* [illegible] what wild.—**Wildly**, wild'li, *adv.* In a wild state or manner; savagely; with disorder; perturbation, or distraction; extravagantly; irregularly.—**Wildness**, wild'nes, n. The state of being wild; desert or uncultivated state; savageness; fierceness; distraction; great perturbation of [illegible]—**Wild-oat**, n. A British plant of the oat genus, a common weed; also a kind of valuable grass.—*Wild oats*. Under Oat.—**Wild-rice**, n. Same as *Canada-rice*, under Canadian.—**Wild-swan**, n. A swan which in winter visits Northern Europe and Asia, residing in summer within the Arctic circle; the hooper.—**Wild-wood**, *a.* Belonging to wild or unfrequented woods.

Wilder, wil'dér, *v.t.* [From the *wild*, *wilderness*; hence *bewilder*.] To cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle in mazes or difficulties; to bewilder.—**Wilderedly**, wil'dérd-li, *adv.* In a wildered manner.—**Wilderment**, wil'dér-ment, n. Bewilderment.

Wilderness, wil'dér-nes, n. [Formed by suffix *-ness* from older *wilderne*, a wilderness, from A. Sax. *wilder*, a wild animal from *wild*, wild, *deór*, an animal; D. *wildernis*, G. *wildniss*, wilderness, desert; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide barren; a portion of a garden set apart for [illegible] to grow in unchecked luxuriance.

Wile, wil, n. [A. Sax. *wile*, *wil*, wile, *wil*, *wel*, artifice, craft, trick; connection doubtful. *Guile* is the same word, but come to us directly from the Fr. Guile.] A trick or stratagem practised for insnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.—*v.t.*—*wiled*, *wiling*. To divert, turn away, as by diverting the mi

cajole or to wheedle (Sc.).—**Wileful**, wil′fụl, *a.* Full of wiles; wily; tricky.—**Wilily**, wi′li-li, *adv.* In a wily manner; insidiously; craftily; cunningly. — **Wiliness**, wi′li-nes, *n.* The character of being wily; cunning; guile. — **Wily**, wi′li, *a.* Capable of using wiles; full of wiles; subtle; cunning; crafty.

Wilful. Under Will.

Will, wil, *n.* [A. Sax. *willa*, will, from *willan*, to desire, and=D. *wil*, Icel. *vili*, Dan. *villie*, Sw. *vilja*, G. *wille*, will. See the verb.] That faculty or power of the mind by which we determine either to do or not to do something; the power of control which the mind possesses over its own operations; volition; power of resisting impulse; determination; the determination or choice of one possessing authority; wish or pleasure of a superior; strong wish or inclination (it is against my *will*); *law*, the legal declaration of a man's intentions as to what he wishes to be performed after his death in relation to his property; a testament; the written paper containing such a disposition of property. Good-will, Ill-will.—*At will*, at pleasure; as one wishes.—*With a will*, with willingness and pleasure; heartily.—*v. aux.*, pres. I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; past *would*; no past participle. [A. Sax. *willan*, pret. *wolde*; D. *willen*, Icel. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*, to will; G. *will*, I will, infin. *wollen*, to be willing; cog. L. *volo*, I will, *velle*, to will (Volition); Gr. *boulomai*, I will. Akin *well*, *weal*, *wild*.] A word denoting either simple futurity or futurity combined with volition according to the subject of the verb. In the first person it expresses willingness, consent, intention, or promise; and when emphasized, determination or fixed purpose (I *will* go); simple futurity with the first person being expressed by *shall* (Shall). In the second and third persons *will* expresses only a simple future or certainty, the idea of volition, purpose, or wish being then lost. —**Would**, wud, past tense of *will*, stands in the same relation to *will* that *should* does to *shall*, being seldom or ever a preterite indicative pure and simple, but mainly employed in subjunctive, conditional, or optative senses, in the latter case having often the force of an independent verb.—*v.t.* [From the noun rather than from the auxiliary verb. In this use the conjugation is regular, pres. ind. I *will*, thou *willest*, he *wills*, &c., pret. and pp. *willed*.] To determine by an act of choice (a man may move if he *wills* it); to ordain; to decree; to desire or wish; to intend; to dispose of by testament; to give as a legacy; to bequeath.—*v.i.* [From the noun.] To form a volition; to exercise an act of the will; to desire; to wish; to determine; to decree.—**Willing**, wil′ing, *a.* Ready to do or grant; having the mind inclined; not averse; desirous; ready; borne or accepted voluntarily; voluntary.—**Willing-hearted**, *a.* Having a readily consenting heart or disposition. — **Willingly**, wil′ing-li, *adv.* In a willing manner; with one's free choice or consent; without reluctance; voluntarily; readily; gladly.—**Willingness**, wil′ing-nes, *n.*—**Wilful**, wil′fụl, *a.* Governed by one's own will without yielding to reason; not to be moved from one's notions or inclinations; obstinate; refractory; wayward; done by design; intentional (*wilful* murder). — **Wilfully**, wil′fụl-li, *adv.* In a wilful manner; waywardly; obstinately; by design; intentionally. — **Wilfulness**, wil′fụl-nes, *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness; intention; character of being done by design.

Willow, wil′ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *welig*, *wilig*, D. *wilg*, L.G. *wilge*, a willow.] A name for numerous well-known species of plants of a tree-like or shrubby habit, loving moist grounds, and valuable for a variety of purposes, including basket-making: an instrument for opening and disentangling locks of wool previous to manufacture.—**Willow-pattern**, *n.* A well-known design on stoneware and porcelain dishes, in imitation of a Chinese design: so called from a willow-tree (or what may pass for one) which is a prominent object in it.—**Willow-warbler**, **Willow-wren**, *n.* A small song-bird a common summer visitant in Britain.—**Willowy**, wil′ō-i, *a.* Abounding with willows; resembling a willow; slender and graceful.

Will-with-a-wisp, *n.* Ignis Fatuus.

Wilt, wilt, *v.i.* [Akin *welk*.] To fade.

Wilton-carpet, *n.* [Made originally at *Wilton*.] A variety of Brussels carpet in which the loops are cut open into an elastic velvet pile.

Wily. Under Wi[le].

Wimble, wim′bl, *n.* [Same (with inserted *b*) as Sc. *wimble* or *wummle*, Dan. *vimmel*, an auger; akin D. *wemelen*, to bore, *weme*, an auger; Sw. *vimla*, G. *wimmeln*, to be in tremulous movement. *Gimlet* is a dim. form. Gimlet.] An instrument of the gimlet, auger, or brace kind used for boring holes.

Wimple, wim′pl, *n.* [A. Sax. *wimpel*, a wimple=D. *wimpel*, Icel. *vimpill*, Dan. *vimpel*, G. *wimpel*, a pennon; perhaps akin to *whip*, *gimp*.] A former female headdress laid in plaits over the head and round the chin, sides of the face, and neck, still worn by nuns.—*v.t.*—*wimpled*, *wimpling*. To cover, as with a wimple or vail; hence, to hoodwink.—*v.i.* To resemble or suggest wimples; to undulate; to ripple (a brook that *wimples* onwards).

Win, win, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *won* (wun), ppr. *winning*. [A. Sax. *winnan*, to strive, labour, fight, struggle=D. *winnen*, Icel. *vinna*, Dan. *vinde*, G. (*ge*)*winnen*, to fight, strive, win, &c., Goth. *winnan*, to endure; from root meaning to desire eagerly, seen also in the name of the goddess *Venus*; akin *wean*, *wont*.] To gain by proving one's self superior in a contest; to be victorious in; to gain as victor; to gain possession of by fighting; to get into one's possession by conquest (to *win* a fortress); to gain, procure, or obtain in a general sense, but especially implying labour, effort, or struggle; to allure to kindness or compliance; to gain or obtain, as by solicitation or courtship; to gain to one's side or party, as by solicitation or other influence.—*v.i.* To be superior in a contest or competition; to be victorious; to gain the victory. — **Winner**, win′ėr, *n.* One who wins. — **Winning**, win′ing, *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favour; charming (a *winning* manner).—*n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest: usually in the pl.—**Winningly**, win′ing-li, *adv.* In a winning manner; charmingly.—**Winning-post**, *n.* A post or goal in a race-course, the order of passing which determines the issue of the race.

Wince, wins, *v.i.*—*winced*, *wincing*. [Formerly also *winch*, from O.Fr. *guinchir*, *guenchir*, *winchir* (?), from O.G. *wenken*, to start aside. Akin to *wink*.] To twist or turn, as in pain or uneasiness; to shrink, to start back.—*n.* The act of one who winces; a start, as from pain. — **Wincer**, win′sėr, *n.* One that winces.

Wincey, win′si, *n.* [Probably a corrupted contr. of *linsey-woolsey*, the steps being *linsey-winsey*, then simply *winsey*. The word was originally Scotch.] A strong and durable cloth, plain or twilled, composed of a cotton warp and a woollen weft.

Winch, winsh, *n.* [A. Sax. *wince*, a winch, a reel for thread; akin *wince*, *wink*, *winkle*.] The crank for turning an axle; a hoisting machine in which an axis is turned by a crank-handle, and a rope or chain wound round it so as to raise a weight.

Wind, wind, in poetry often wīnd, *n.* [A. Sax. *wind*=D. and G. *wind*, Dan. and Sw. *vind*, Icel. *vindr*, Goth. *winds*; cog. L. *ventus*, W. *gwynt*, wind. The root is in Goth. *waian*, Skr. *vâ*, to blow. *Weather* is from same root.] Air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity; a current of air; a current in the atmosphere, as coming from a particular point; a point of the compass, especially one of the cardinal points (O.T.); air artificially put in motion (the *wind* of a cannon-ball); breath modulated by the respiratory organs or by an instrument; power of respiration; lung power; breath; empty or unmeaning words; idle or vain threats; gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence.—*Between wind and water*, in that part of a ship's side which is frequently brought above the water by the rolling of the vessel.—*How the wind blows* or *lies*, the direction of the wind; *fig.* position or state of affairs; how matters stand.—*In the wind's eye*, *in the teeth of the wind*, directly towards the point from which the wind blows; right against the wind.—*Something in the wind*, something within the region of suspicion or surmise, without being acknowledged or announced (colloq.).—*To get* (*take*) *wind*, to become public; to be disclosed; to become generally known.—*To raise the wind*, to obtain the necessary supply of cash (colloq.).—*To sail close to the wind*, to sail as much against the direction of the wind as possible. — *v.t.* (wīnd). Pret. and pp. generally *wound*, sometimes *winded*. [From *wind*, the above noun, pronounced as wīnd; the strong conjugation has been introduced through confusion with *wind*, to twist.] To blow; to sound by blowing.—*v.t.* (wind). [From *wind*, *n.*, pronounced wind.] To perceive or follow by the scent; to nose (hounds *wind* an animal); to expose to the wind; to render scant of wind by riding or driving (a horse); to let rest and recover wind. —**Windage**, win′dāj, *n.* *Gun.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a firearm and that of the ball or shell; the influence of the wind in deflecting a missile; the extent of such deflection.—**Windbag**, *n.* A bag filled with wind; a man of mere words; a noisy pretender.—**Windbound**, wind′bound, *a.* Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.—**Wind-chest**, *n.* The chest or reservoir in an organ or harmonium for storing the wind produced by the bellows.—**Wind-egg**, *n.* An egg surrounded only by a membrane.—**Windfall**, wind′fal, *n.* Fruit blown from a tree; timber blown down; an unexpected legacy; any unexpected piece of good fortune.—**Wind-flower**, *n.* The anemone.—**Wind-gall**, *n.* A soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse; a streak of light on the edge of a cloud, reckoned a sign of approaching stormy weather.—**Wind-gauge**, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind; an anemometer.—**Wind-hover**, *n.* A name of the kestrel.—**Windiness**, win′di-nes, *n.* The state of being windy.—**Wind-instrument**, *n.* An instrument of music, played by breath or wind, as the flute, horn, organ, harmonium, &c.—**Windless**, wind′les, *a.* Free from wind; calm; unruffled.—**Windmill**, wind′mil, *n.* A mill driven by the force of the wind, and used for grinding corn, pumping water, &c.—**Windpipe**, wind′pīp, *n.* The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.—**Wind-rose**, *n.* A card with lines corresponding to the points of the compass showing the connection of the wind with the barometer, &c.—**Windrow**, *n.* A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps.—**Wind-sail**, *n.* A tube or funnel of canvas used to convey air into the lower apartments of a ship; one of the vanes or sails of a windmill.—**Windward**, wind′wėrd, *n.* The point from which the wind blows.—*a.* On the side toward which the wind blows.—*adv.* Toward the wind. —**Windy**, win′di, *a.* Consisting of wind; formed by gales; tempestuous; boisterous; exposed to the wind; resembling the wind; as empty as the wind; flatulent.

Wind, wīnd, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *wound* (occasionally *winded*). [A. Sax. *windan*, to wind, twist, twine=D. and G. *winden*, Icel. and Sw. *vinda*, Goth. *windan*; akin *wand*, *wend*, *wander*.] To coil round something; to form into a ball or coil by turning; to turn by shifts and expedients; *refl.* to insinuate; to bend or turn to one's pleasure; to enfold or encircle.—*To wind off*, to unwind; to uncoil. — *To wind up*, to coil up into small compass; to bring to a conclusion, as a speech or operation; to make a final settlement of; to coil anew the spring or draw up the weights of (a watch or clock).—*v.i.* To turn around something; to have a spiral direction; to have a course marked by bendings; to meander; to make one's way by bendings.—*To wind up*, to come to a

conclusion; to conclude; to finish.—**Winder**, win'dér, *n.* One who or that which winds yarn or the like; an instrument or machine for winding. — **Winding**, win'ding, *a.* Bending; having curves or bends; spiral.—*n.* A turn or turning; a bend.—**Windingly**, win'ding-li, *adv.* In a winding form. — **Winding-engine**, *n.* A hoisting engine for mines. — **Winding-machine**, *n.* A twisting or warping machine. — **Winding-sheet**, *n.* A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped; a piece of tallow or wax hanging down from a burning candle: regarded as an omen of death. — **Wind-up**, *n.* The conclusion or final settlement of any matter; the closing act; the close.

Windlass, wind'las, *n.* [Partly from D. *windas*, or Icel. *vindáss*, lit. winding-beam; partly from old *windle*, a wheel or reel, a dim. from the verb to *wind*.] A modification of the wheel and axle, consisting of a horizontal barrel turned by a winch or by levers, for raising a weight that hangs at the end of a rope or chain wound on to the barrel.

Windlestraw, win'dl-stra, *n.* [A. Sax. *windelstreow*, properly straw for plaiting, from *windel*, a basket, from *windan*, to wind. WIND.] A name given to various species of grasses; a stalk of grass.

Window, win'dō, *n.* [O.E. *windoge*, *windohe*, from Icel. *vindauga*, a window, lit. a wind-eye—*vindr*, wind, and *auga*, an eye. WIND, EYE.] An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light or of light and air when necessary; an opening resembling or suggestive of a window; the sash or other thing that covers the aperture.—**Window-blind**, *n.* A blind, screen, or shade for a window.—**Window-curtain**, *n.* A curtain, usually decorative, hung over the window inside a room.—**Windowed**, win'dōd, *p.* and *a.* Having a window or windows.—**Window-frame**, *n.* The frame of a window which receives the sashes.—**Window-glass**, *n.* Glass for windows, of an inferior quality to plate-glass.—**Windowless**, win'dō-les, *a.* Destitute of windows.—**Window-sash**, *n.* The light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.

Windsor-chair, *n.* A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood, seat as well as back.—**Windsor-soap**, *n.* A kind of fine-scented soap, the chief manufacture of which was once confined to Windsor.

Wine, win, *n.* [A. Sax. *win*, borrowed (like D. *wijn*, Icel. *vín*, G. *wein*) from L. *vinum*, wine, akin to *vitis*, the vine, the twining plant (cog. with E. *withy*), the root being seen also in E. to *wind*, *wire*, &c.] An alcoholic liquor obtained by the fermentation of the juice of the grape or fruit of the vine; also, the juice of certain fruits prepared in imitation of this (currant *wine*, gooseberry *wine*). — *Quinine wine*, sherry with sulphate of quinine in solution.—*Spirit of wine*, alcohol.—**Wine-bibber**, *n.* One who drinks much wine.—**Wine-biscuit**, *n.* A light biscuit served with wine. — **Wine-cellar**, *n.* An apartment or cellar for stowing wine. — **Wine-coloured**, *a.* Approaching the colour of red wine.—**Wine-cooler**, *n.* A vessel for cooling wine before it is drunk.—**Wine-fat**, *n.* The vat into which the liquor flows from the wine-press. — **Wine-glass**, *n.* A small glass in which wine is drunk.—**Wine-grower**, *n.* One who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine. — **Wine-measure**, *n.* An old English measure for wines and spirits, in which the gallon was to the imperial gallon as 5 to 6 nearly.—**Wine-merchant**, *n.* A merchant who deals in wines.—**Wine-palm**, *n.* A palm from which palm-wine is obtained. — **Wine-press**, *n.* An apparatus in which the juice is pressed out of grapes.—**Wine-taster**, *n.* A person employed to taste and judge of wine for purchasers. — **Wine-vault**, *n.* A vault or cellar for wine; a name frequently assumed by a public-house or tavern.—**Winy**, wi'ni, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Wing, wing, *n.* [Same as Sw. and Dan. *vinge*, Icel. *vengr*, a wing; probably akin to *weag*.] One of the anterior limbs in birds, specially modified and provided with feathers, in most cases serving as organs of flight; an organ used for flying by some other animals, as insects and bats; act of flying; flight (to take *wing*); that which moves or acts like a wing, as the sail of a windmill, of a ship, &c.; a projection of a building on one side of the central or main portion; a lateral extension of anything; a leaf of a gate or double door; one of the sides of the stage of a theatre; also, one of the long narrow scenes which fill up the picture on the side of the stage; one of the extreme divisions of an army, regiment, fleet, or the like.—*On the wing*, flying (to shoot wild fowl *on the wing*); speeding to its object; on the road.—*v.t.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly; to transport by flight (to *wing* me home); to move in flight through; to traverse by flying (to *wing* the air); to wound in the wing; to disable a wing or limb of.—*To wing a flight* or *way*, to proceed by flying; to fly.—**Wing-case**, *n.* The hard case which covers the wings of beetles, &c.; the elytron. — **Winged**, wingd, *a.* Having wings; swift; rapid; passing quickly; *bot.* and *conch.* same as *Alate*.—**Wingless**, wing'les, *a.* Having no wings.—**Winglet**, wing'let, *n.* A little wing; the bastard wing of a bird.

Wink, wingk, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wincian*, to wink; akin to *wancol*, unsteady; D. *winken*, *wenken*, Icel. *vanka*, to wink; Dan. *vinke*, Sw. *vinka*, to wink or nod; G. *winken*, to beckon; root perhaps same as in *weak*, G. *weichen*, to yield or turn aside. Akin *wince*, *winch*.] To close and open the eyelids quickly and involuntarily; to blink; to nictitate; to give a significant hint by motion of the eyelids; to twinkle; to connive; to seem not to see; to wilfully shut the eyes: with *at* (to *wink at* faults). —*n.* The act of closing the eyelids quickly; no more time than is necessary to shut the eyes; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.—**Winker**, wing'kér, *n.* One who winks; one of the blinds of a horse; a blinker.

Winkle, wing'kl, *n.* A common abbreviation of *Periwinkle*.

Winner, **Winning**, &c. Under WIN.

Winnow, win'ō, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *winwian*, to winnow, from *wind*, the wind. (WIND.) Comp. L. *ventilare*, to winnow, from *ventus*, the wind.] To drive the chaff from by means of wind; to fan; *fig.* to examine, sift, or try, as for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth. — *v.i.* To separate chaff from corn. — **Winnower**, win'ō-ér, *n.* One who or that which winnows.

Winsey, win'si, *n.* Same as *Wincey*.

Winsome, win'sum, *a.* [A. Sax. *wynsum*, pleasant, delightful, from *wynn*, delight, joy (akin to *win*), and term. *-sum*, later *-some*.] Attractive; agreeable; engaging. —**Winsomeness**, win'sum-nes, *n.* Attractiveness; engaging manner or appearance.

Winter, win'tér, *n.* [A. Sax. *winter*, winter = D. and G. *winter*, Sw. and Dan. *vinter*, Icel. *vetr*, *vittr* (for *vintr*), Goth. *wintrus*; allied to *wind* or to *wet*.] The cold season of the year, which in northern latitudes may be roughly said to comprise December, January, and February; a year: the part being used for the whole; also often used as an emblem of any cheerless situation.—*a.* Belonging to winter. — *v.i.* To pass the winter; to hibernate.—*v.t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter (to *winter* cattle). — **Winter-apple**, *n.* An apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen till winter.—**Winter-barley**, *n.* A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn. — **Winter-cress**, *n.* A name of two British cruciferous plants, one of them bitter and sharp to the taste, and sometimes used as a salad. — **Winter-green**, *n.* The common name of certain perennial plants allied to the heaths, some of which are medicinal, whilst an American species yields an oil, used in confectionary and to disguise the taste of disagreeable medicines.—**Winterly**, † win'tér-li, *a.* Wintery; cheerless. — **Winter-moth**, *n.* A moth which appears in its perfect state in the beginning of winter.—**Winter-quarters**, *n. pl.* The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.—**Winter's-bark**, *n.* [From Capt. John *Winter*, who introduced it notice.] A South American plant or bark, which has an aromatic taste, and sometimes used as a stimulant tonic.—**Winter-tide**, *n.* The winter season.—**Winter-wheat**, *n.* Wheat sown in autumn —**Wintry**, **Wintery**, win'tri, win'tér-i, Suitable to winter; brumal; cold; bleak and cheerless.

Winy. Under WINE.

Winze, winz, *n.* [Icel. *vinsa*, to winnow from *vindr*, wind.] A small shaft in mine sunk from one level to another, for ventilation or communication.

Wipe, wip, *v.t.*—*wiped*, *wiping*. [A. Sax. *wipian*, to wipe; akin to L.G. *wiep*, G. *wisch*, a wisp of straw, and to *whip* and *whisk*. To rub with something soft for cleaning to clean by gentle rubbing; to strike a brush gently: often with *off*, *up*, *away*, &c. —*To wipe away*, to remove by gentle rubbing; *fig.* to remove or take away in general (to *wipe away* a reproach).—*To wipe out*, to efface; to obliterate.—*n.* The act of one who wipes; a rub for the purpose of cleaning; a gibe; a jeer.—**Wiper**, wi'pér, One who wipes; something used for wiping; *mach.* a piece projecting from an axle for raising stampers or pistons, and letting them fall.

Wire, wir, *n.* [A. Sax. *wír*—L.G. *wire*, Icel. *virr*, Dan. *vire*, wire; allied to L. *virae*, bracelets; of same root as *wind*, to twist, *withe*.] A thread of metal; a fine or slender metal rod of uniform diameter; metallic threads collectively; a telegraph wire; hence, the telegraph.—*v.t.*—*wired*, *wiring*. To bind with wire; to apply wire to; to snare by means of a wire; to send telegraph.—*v.i.* To communicate by means of the telegraph. — **Wire-bridge**, *n.* A bridge suspended by cables formed of wire.—**Wire-cloth**, *n.* A texture of wire intermediate between wire-gauze and wire-netting.—**Wiredraw**, wir'dra, *v.t.* To form into wire by forcibly pulling through a series of holes; to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity.—**Wiredrawer**, wir'dra-ér, *n.* One who draws metal into wire.—**Wiredrawing**, wir'dra-ing, *n.* The act or art of extending ductile metals into wire; the drawing out of an argument; discussion to prolixity by useless distinctions, disquisitions, &c. — **Wire-fence**, A fence made of parallel wires attached to upright posts.—**Wire-gauze**, *n.* A kind of stiff close fabric made of fine wire. **Wire-grub**, *n.* The wire-worm. — **Wire-guard**, *n.* Wire-netting placed in front of a fire. — **Wire-netting**, *n.* A texture of wire used for light fencing, &c. — **Wire-puller**, *n.* One who pulls the wires of puppets; hence, one who instigates the actions of others without his influence appearing; an intriguer.—**Wire-pulling**, The procedure of a wire-puller. — **Wire-rope**, *n.* A strong rope made of iron or steel wire twisted together.—**Wire-wove**, *n.* Some kind of fabric made of wire. **Wire-worker**, *n.* One who manufactures articles from wire. — **Wire-worm**, *n.* A name for several kinds of larvæ or grubs very destructive to crops, the name being given from the cylindrical form and hardness of these grubs.—**Wire-wove**, *n.* Applied to a paper of fine quality and glazed. —**Wiry**, wi'ri, *a.* Made of wire; like wire; tough; lean and sinewy.—**Wiriness**, wi'ri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wiry.

Wise, wis, *a.* [A. Sax. *wís*, wise, prudent, D. *wijs*, Icel. *vísr*, Dan. *vis*, G. *weise*, from same root as *wit*, *wot*, L. *video*, to see (VISION). The wise man is therefore the man that sees and knows. WIT.] Having the power of discerning and judging correctly; possessed of discernment, judgment, and discretion; prudent; sensible; sage; judicious; experienced; skilled. *Scrip.* godly; pious.—*Wise man*, a man skilled in hidden arts; a sorcerer.—*Wise woman*, a witch; a fortune-teller.—**Wisdom**, wis'dom, *n.* [A. Sax. *wísdóm*, from *wís*, and term. *-dóm*—Icel. *vísdómr*, Dan. *visdom*.] The quality of being wise; the power or faculty of discerning the fittest and best judgment in

matter presented for consideration; sound judgment and sagacity; prudence; discretion; sound common sense: often opposed to *folly*; *Scrip.* right judgment concerning religious and moral truth; godliness.—**Wisdom-tooth**, *n.* A large back double-tooth, so named because not appearing till a person is grown up.—**Wisely**, wiz'li, *adv.* In a wise manner; judiciously; discreetly.—**Wiseness**, wiz'nes, *n.* Wisdom.

Wise, wiz, *n.* [A. Sax. *wise*, manner=D. *wijs*, Icel. *vis*, *visa*, Dan. *viis*, G. *weise*; originally, knowledge or known way; akin to the adjective *wise*. *Guise* is the same word.] Manner; mode: now used only in such phrases as *in any wise*, *in no wise*, &c., or in composition, as in like*wise*, length*wise*, &c., having then much the same force as *-ways* in length*ways*, &c.

Wiseacre, wiz'ā-kėr, *n.* [Corrupted from G. *weissager*, a soothsayer, from O.H.G. *wīzago*, *wīzago*, a seer=A. Sax. *witega*, a seer, lit. one who is wise or knowing; akin to *wit* and *wise*.] One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; a would-be wise person.

Wish, wish, *v.i.* [O.E. *wische*, *wusche*, A. Sax. *wýscan*, to wish, from *wúsc*, a wish; D. and G. *wunsch*, a wish; allied to Skr. *van*, to love, *vanchh*, to desire, L. *Venus*, the goddess, *veneror*, to venerate. Win, Venerate.] To have a desire; to long: with *for* before the object.—*v.t.* To desire; to long for: often governing an infinitive or a clause; to frame or express desires concerning; to desire to be (with words completing the sense: to *wish* one well, to *wish* himself rich); to imprecate; to invoke (to *wish* one evil).—*n.* A desire; a longing; an expression of desire; a request; a petition; the thing desired.—**Wish-bone, Wishing-bone**, *n.* A fowl's merry-thought.—**Wisher**, wish'ėr, *n.* One who wishes or expresses a wish.—**Wishful**, wish'fųl, *a.* Having a desire; desirous: with *of* before an object; showing desire; longing.—**Wishfully**, wish'fųl-li, *adv.* Longingly; wistfully.—**Wishfulness**, wish'fųl-nes, *n.*—**Wishing-cap**, *n.* The cap of Fortunatus, in the fairy tale, upon putting on which he obtained whatever he wished for.

Wish-wash, wish'wosh, *n.* [A reduplication of *wash*, thin or waste liquor.] Any sort of weak, thin drink.—**Wishy-washy**, wish'i-wosh'i, *a.* Very thin and weak; diluted; hence, feeble; wanting in substantial qualities.

Wisp, wisp, *n.* [O. E. *wispe*, *wesp*, *wipe*; akin to L.G. *wisp*, *vippa*, a wisp, also to *whip*.] A bundle of straw or other like substance; a bunch of fibrous matter; a whisk or small broom; an ignis-fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp.

Wist, wist, pret. of *wit*.

Wistful, wist'fųl, *a.* [Modified from old *wistly*, observantly, from *wist*, known, pp. of *wit*, to know.] Anxiously observant; pensive from the absence or want of something; earnest from a feeling of desire; longing.—**Wistfully**, wist'fųl-li, *adv.* In a wistful manner; pensively; longingly.—**Wistfulness**, wist'fųl-nes, *n.*

Wistiti, wis'ti-ti, *n.* [Native name.] The marmoset.

Wit, wit, *v.t.* and *i.*; present tense, I *wot*, thou *wottest* or *wotst*, he *wots* or *wot*; pl. *wot*; pret. *wist* in all persons; ppr. *witting*, also *wotting*. [A. Sax. *witan*, to know; pres. *ic wát*, I wot; pl. *witon*, pret. sing. *wiste*, pl. *wiston*, pp. *wist*; D. *weten*, pret. *wist*; Icel. *vita*, pret. *vissa*; Dan. *vide*, pret. *vidste*; Goth. *witan*, pret. *wissa*; G. *wissen*, pret. *wusste*; cog. L. *video*, *visum*, to see (Vision), Gr. (*v*)*idein*, to see, (*v*)*eidenai*, to know, Skr. *vid*, to know, to perceive. Hence *wit*, the noun, *witness*. Akin are *wise*, *wizard*.] To know; to be or become aware; to learn. *To wit* is now used parenthetically to call attention to something particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has been just before mentioned generally, and is equivalent to namely, that is to say.—**Wittingly**, wit'ing-li, *adv.* Knowingly; not inadvertently or ignorantly.

Wit, wit, *n.* [A. Sax. *wit*, *gewit*, knowledge, mind, understanding; Icel. *vit*, Dan. *vid*, G. *witz*, understanding, wit. See Wit, *v.*] Intellect; understanding or mental powers collectively; a faculty or power of the mind (he has all his *wits* about him); wisdom; sagacity; the faculty of associating ideas in a new and ingenious, and at the same time natural and pleasing way exhibited in apt language; a quality or faculty akin to humour, but depending more on point or brilliancy of language; facetiousness; a person possessing this faculty; one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings; a humorist.—*The five wits*, the five senses.—*At one's wits' end*, at a loss what further steps or measures to adopt; unable to think further.—*To live by one's wits*, to live by shifts or expedients, as one without a regular means of living.—**Witless**, wit'les, *a.* Destitute of sense or understanding; silly; senseless; foolish.—**Witlessly**, wit'les-li, *adv.* Sillily; foolishly.—**Witlessness**, wit'les-nes, *n.*—**Witling**, wit'ling, *n.* [Dim. from *wit*.] A person who has little wit; a pretender to wit.—**Witted**, wit'ed, *a.* Having wit or understanding; used chiefly in composition (a quick-*witted* boy).—**Witticism**, wit'i-sizm, *n.* [From *witty*; comp. such words as *Atticism*, *Gallicism*.] A witty sentence, phrase, or remark; an observation characterized by wit.—**Witty**, wit'i, *a.* [A. Sax. *witig*.] Possessed of wit; smartly or cleverly facetious; bright and amusing.—**Wittily**, wit'i-li, *adv.* In a witty manner; with wit.—**Wittiness**, wit'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being witty.

Witch, wich, *n.* [A. Sax. *wicce*, a witch, *wicca*, a wizard; origin doubtful, perhaps akin to *wit*. Hence *wicked*.] Formerly a person of either sex given to the black art; now a woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits, and by their means to operate supernaturally; one who practises sorcery or enchantment; a bewitching or charming young woman.—*Witches' Sabbath*, a grand meeting of witches and devils at night accompanied by obscene revels.—*v.t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.—**Witchcraft**, wich'kraft, *n.* The practices of witches; sorcery; power more than natural; enchantment; fascination.—**Witch-elm**. Wych-elm.—**Witchery**, wich'ėr-i, *n.* Witchcraft; fascination; entrancing influence.—**Witch-finder**, *n.* A professional discoverer of witches; one whose services were taken advantage of formerly when the persecution of so-called witches was in vogue.—**Witch-hazel**. Wych-hazel.—**Witching**, wich'ing, *a.* Bewitching; suited to enchantment or witchcraft.—**Witch-meal**, *n.* The powdery pollen of club-moss, so rapidly inflammable that it is used in theatres to represent lightning; lycopode.—**Witch-tree**, *n.* The rowan-tree or mountain-ash.

Witenagemot, wit'en-a-ge-mot, *n.* [A. Sax. *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*, a wise man, (*ge*)*mót*, a meeting, a moot. Wit, Meet.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, the great national council or parliament, consisting of athelings or princes, nobles or ealdormen, the large landholders, principal ecclesiastics, &c.

With, wiᴛʜ, *prep.* [A. Sax. *with*, near, by, against, towards; Icel. *vith*, against, towards, along with; Dan. *ved*, near, with, against. The A. Sax. *wither*, opposite, against (seen in *withers*), is a comparative from this; like Icel. *vithr*, D. *weder*, G. *wieder*. Hence *withal*, *within*, *without*, *withdraw*, *withhold*, &c.] Against; competing against (to fight, contend, or vie *with*); not apart from; in the company of; on the side of or in favour of; in the estimation, consideration, or judgment of (*with* you art is useless); having as a concomitant, consequence, or appendage (*with* a blush); so as to contrast or correspond; immediately after (*with* that he left); correspondence; through or by, as means, cause, or consequence (pale *with* fear).—*With child*, pregnant; in the family way.

With, with, *n.* A withe.

Withal, wiᴛʜ-al', *adv.* [*With* and *all*.] With the rest; together with that; likewise.—*prep.* With: used after relatives or equivalent words, and transposed to the end of a sentence or clause.

Withdraw, wiᴛʜ-dra', *v.t.*—pret. *withdrew*; pp. *withdrawn*. [Prefix *with*, against, opposite to, and *draw*.] To draw back or in a contrary direction; to lead, bring, or take back; to recall; to retract.—*v.i.* To retire from or quit a company or place; to go away; to retreat.—**Withdrawal**, wiᴛʜ-dra'al, *n.* Act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.—**Withdrawment**, wiᴛʜ-dra'ment, *n.* Withdrawal; a recalling.

Withe, **Withy**, with or with, with'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *withig*, a willow, a withe; Icel. *vithja*, *vith*, a withy, a withe; Dan. *vidie*, Sw. *vide*, *vidja*, G. *weide*, a willow; allied to Gr. *itea* (for *vitea*), a willow; from a root meaning to twist or bend, seen also in L. *vimen*, a withe, *vitis*, a vine. Wine.] A willow or osier; a willow or osier twig; a flexible twig used to bind something; a fastening of plaited or twisted twigs.

Wither, wiᴛʜ'ėr, *v.i.* [Lit. to *weather*, to suffer from or expose to the weather. Weather.] To dry and shrivel up, as a plant; to lose freshness and bloom; to fade; to become dry and wrinkled, as from the loss of animal moisture; to lose pristine freshness, bloom, or vigour; to decline; to pass away.—*v.t.* To cause to fade; to make sapless and shrunken; to cause to lose bloom; to shrivel; to blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence.—**Witheredness**, wiᴛʜ'ėrd-nes, *n.* The state of being withered.—**Witheringly**, wiᴛʜ'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a manner tending to wither.

Withers, wiᴛʜ'ėrz, *n. pl.* [Lit. the parts that act against or resist, from A. Sax. *wither*, against, from prep. *with*, against.] The junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, forming an elevation at the springing of the neck.—**Wither-band**, *n.* A piece of iron laid under a saddle near a horse's withers to strengthen the bow.—**Wither-wrung**, *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers.

Withhold, wiᴛʜ-hōld', *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *withheld*. [*With*, in sense of against, and *hold*.] To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action; to retain; to keep back; not to grant.—**Withholder**, wiᴛʜ-hōl'dėr, *n.* One that withholds.

Within, wiᴛʜ-in', *prep.* [A. Sax. *withinnan*—*with*, against, towards, and *innan*, within, inwardly, from *in*, in.] In the inner or interior part or parts of; inside of: opposed to *without*; in the limits, range, reach, or compass of; not beyond; inside or comprehended by the scope, limits, reach, or influence of; not exceeding, not overstepping, &c.—*adv.* In the interior or centre; inwardly; internally; in the mind, heart, or soul; in the house or dwelling; indoors; at home.—*From within*, from the inside; from within doors, &c.

Without, wiᴛʜ-out', *prep.* [A. Sax. *withūtan*, without—*with*, towards, against, and *ūt*, out.] On or at the outside or exterior of; out of: opposed to *within*; out of the limits, compass, range, or reach of; beyond; not having or not being with; in absence or destitution of; deprived of; not having.—*conj.* Unless; except: now rarely used by correct speakers and writers.—*adv.* On the outside; outwardly; externally; out of doors.—*From without*, from the outside: opposite to *from within*.

Withstand, wiᴛʜ-stand', *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *withstood*. [*With*, in sense of against, and *stand*.] To resist, either with physical or moral force; to oppose.—*v.i.* To resist; to make a stand.—**Withstander**, wiᴛʜ-stan'dėr, *n.* One that withstands; an opponent.

Withy. Under Withe.

Witless, **Witling**, &c. Under Wit, *n.*

Witness, wit'nes, *n.* [A. Sax. *witnes*, testimony, lit. what one knows, from *witan*, to know. Wit.] Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; that which furnishes evidence or proof; a person who knows or sees anything; one personally present; *law*, one who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for confirmation of its authenticity; a person who gives testimony or evidence in a judicial proceeding.—*With a witness*, effectually; with a vengeance; so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind.—*v.t.* To attest; to testify; to see or know by personal presence; to be a witness of; to give or

serve as evidence or token of; to subscribe as witness.—*v.i.* To bear testimony; to give evidence.—**Witnesser**, wit'nes-ér, *n.* One who witnesses.

Witticism, Wittily, &c. Under WIT, *n.*

Wittingly. Under WIT, *v.*

Wittol, wit'ol, *n.* [Probably f[illegible]*ittal*, *witwal*, *woodwale*, old names f[illegible]rd in whose nest the cuckoo's eggs w[illegible] sometimes laid; comp. the origin of the term *cuckold.*] A cuckold; a man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it.

Witty. Under WIT, *n.*

Witwal, Witwall, wit'wąl, *n.* [A form akin to *woodwale* (which see).] A name formerly given to the greenfinch or other bird, now generally applied to the green woodpecker.

Wive, wiv, *v.i.* and *t.* [From *wife.*] To marry; to provide with a wife; to take for a wife.—**Wives,** wivz, pl. of *wife.*

Wizard, Wizard, wiz'ęrd, *n.* [From *wise*, and term. *-ard.*] Originally, a wise man; a sage; latterly, an adept in the black art; a sorcerer; an enchanter; a magician; a conjurer.

Wizen, wiz'n, *a.* [A. Sax. *wisnian*, to become dry, akin to Icel. *visna*, to wither, from *visinn*, withered, palsied.] Hard, dry, and shrivelled; withered; weazen. — **Wizen-faced,** *a.* Having a thin, shrivelled face.

Wo, wō, *n.* A spelling of *Woe.*

Woad, wōd, *n.* [A. Sax. *wâd*, D. *weede*, Dan. *vaid*, *veid*, G. *waid*, *weid*, woad; connected with L. *vitrum*, woad.] A cruciferous plant, the pulped and fermented leaves of which yield an excellent blue dye. — **Woaded,** wōd'ed, *a.* Dyed or coloured blue with woad.—**Woad-mill,** *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

Wobble, wob'l, *v.i.* — *wobbled*, *wobbling.* [Also *wabble*; akin to L.G. *wabbeln*, G. *wabern*, *weibeln*, *weiben*, to move to and fro.] To move unsteadily in rotating or spinning; to rock; to vacillate.

Woden, wō'den, *n.* [Akin to A. Sax. *wôd*, mad; G. *wuth*, rage; or to *wind.*] The Anglo-Saxon form of the name of the deity called by the Norse Odin. *Wednesday* derives its name from him.

Woe, wō, *n.* [A. Sax. *wâ*: often as an interjection, as in *wâ lâ wâ*, woe lo woe! well-away! D. *wee*, Icel. *vei*, Dan. *vee*, G. *weh*, Goth. *wai*; a natural sound of grief, like L. *vae!* Gr. *ouai!* alas.] Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity. *Woe* is frequently used in denunciations either with a verb or alone; it is also used in exclamations of sorrow, a pronoun following being then in the dative (*woe* is me). The phrase '*Woe worth* the day,' means *woe be to* the day. WORTH, *v.i.* — **Woebegone,** wō'be-gon, *a.* [That is, surrounded or overwhelmed with woe, *begone* being from A. Sax. *begân*, to surround—*be-*, by, and *gân*, to go.] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.—**Woeful, Woful,** wō'fụl, *a.* Full of woe; afflicted; sorrowful; expressing woe; doleful; distressful; piteous; wretched.—**Woefully, Wofully,** wō'fụl-li, *adv.* Sorrowfully; lamentably; wretchedly; miserably; extremely.—**Woefulness, Wofulness,** wō'fụl-nes, *n.*

Wold, wōld, *n.* [A. Sax. *wald*, *weald*, a wood; O.Sax. O.Fris. and G. *wald*, a wood or forest. *Weald* is the same word, which is also seen in *threshold.*] A wood; a forest; a weald or open country; a low hill; a down: in the plural, a hilly district or a range of hills.

Wold, wōld, *n.* A plant. WELD.

Wolf, wụlf, *n.* pl. **Wolves,** wụlvz. [A. Sax. *wulf*=D. and G. *wolf*, Icel. *ulfr*, Dan. *ulv*, Sw. *ulf*, Goth. *wulfs*; cog. L. *lupus*, Gr. *lukos*, Skr. *vrika*, a wolf: traced to a root meaning to tear.] A carnivorous quadruped belonging to the dog family, and closely related to the dog, swift of foot, crafty, and rapacious, but, in general, cowardly and stealthy; hence, a term for a person considered ravenous, cruel, cunning, or the like; *mus.* a jarring discordant sound produced by instruments tuned to unequal temperament.—*To cry wolf*, to raise a false alarm: in allusion to the shepherd-boy in the fable.—*To keep the wolf from the door*, to keep away hunger or want.—**Wolf-dog,** *n.* A large kind of dog kept to keep off or destroy wolves.—**Wolf-fish,** *n.* An edible fish of the British seas, 6 or 7 feet long, so called from its ferocious aspect and habits. Called also *Sea-cat*, *Sea-wolf.*—**Wolfish,** wụlf'ish, *a.* Like a wolf; savage.—**Wolfishly,** wụlf'ish-li, *adv.* In a wolfish manner.—**Wolfkin,** wụlf'kin, *n.* A young or small wolf.—**Wolf's-bane,** *n.* A poisonous plant of the aconite kind, yielding the virulent poison aconitin; monk's-hood or aconite.

Wolfram, wol'fram, *n.* [G. *wolfram*—*wolf*, wolf, *ram*, *rahm*, froth, cream, soot.] A native tungstate of iron and manganese; the ore from which tungsten is usually obtained; a name of the metal tungsten.

Wollastonite, wol'as-ton-it, *n.* Same as *Tabular spar.*

Wolverene, Wolverine, wụl'vẹr-ẹn, wụl'vẹr-in, *n.* [A dim. formed from *wolf.*] A carnivorous mammal, the glutton.

Woman, wụm'an, *n.* pl. **Women,** wim'en. [A. Sax. *wîfman*, later *wimman*, from *wîf*, wife, and *man*, in its primitive sense of human being, person. WIFE, MAN.] The female of the human race; an adult or grown-up female, as distinguished from a girl; a female attendant on a person of rank.—**Womanhood,** wụm'an-hụd, *n.* The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman. — **Womanish,** wụm'an-ish, *a.* Suitable to a woman; feminine; effeminate: often in a contemptuous sense.—**Womanishly,** wụm'an-ish-li, *adv.* Effeminately.—**Womanishness,** wụm'an-ish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being womanish.—**Womankind,** wụm'an-kind, *n.* Women in general; the female sex. — **Womanliness,** wụm'an-li-nes, *n.* Quality of being womanly.—**Womanly,** wụm'an-li, *a.* Becoming or suiting a woman; feminine, in the praiseworthy sense; not masculine.

Womb, wōm, *n.* [A. Sax. *wamb*, *womb*, the belly=D. *wam*, Icel. *vomb*, Dan. *vom*, G. *wamme*, *wampe*, Goth. *wamba*, the belly.] The belly or stomach; the uterus of a female; something likened to this; any large or deep cavity that receives or contains anything.

Wombat, wōm'bat, *n.* [Corruption of the native name *womback* or *wombach.*] A marsupial mammal of Australia and Tasmania, about the size of a badger; it inhabits a burrow and feeds on roots.

Women, pl. of *woman.*

Won, wun, pret. and pp. of *win.*

Wonder, wụn'dẹr, *n.* [A. Sax. *wundor*—D. *wonder*, G. *wunder*, Icel. *undr*, Sw. and Dan. *under*; perhaps akin to *wind* (*v.*), *wend*, a prodigy being such as to turn a person away through awe.] That emotion which is excited by something new, strange, and extraordinary, or that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness: a feeling less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement*; a cause of such feeling; a strange or extraordinary thing; a prodigy.—*A nine days' wonder*, something that causes a sensation or astonishment for a short time.—*v.i.* To be struck with wonder; to marvel; to be amazed; to look with or feel admiration; to entertain some doubt and curiosity; to be in a state of expectation, mingled with doubt and slight anxiety: followed by a clause. — **Wonderer,** wun'dẹr-ẹr, *n.* One who wonders.—**Wonderful,** wun'dẹr-fụl, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder; strange; astonishing; marvellous.—**Wonderfully,** wun'dẹr-fụl-li, *adv.* In a wonderful manner; surprisingly; strangely; colloquially often equivalent to very.—**Wonderfulness,** wun'dẹr-fụl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.—**Wonderingly,** wun'dẹr-ing-li, *adv.* With wonder.—**Wonder-land,** *n.* A land of wonders or marvels.—**Wonderment,** wun'dẹr-ment, *n.* Wonder; surprise; astonishment.—**Wonder-struck,** wun'dẹr-struk, *a.* Struck with wonder or surprise.—**Wonder-work,** *n.* A prodigy; a miracle.—**Wonder-worker,** *n.* One who performs wonders.—**Wondrous,** wun'drus, *a.* Such as to excite wonder; wonderful; marvellous; strange.—*adv.* In a wonderful degree; remarkably; exceedingly (*wondrous* wise).—**Wondrously,** wun'drus-li, *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

Won't, wōnt. A contraction for *will not.*

Wont, wunt, *a.* [For older *woned*, a part[illegible]ciple or participial adjective, from A.Sax. *wuna*, *gewuna*, custom, habit, or from th[illegible] kindred *wunian*, to dwell; akin Icel. *vana*, custom, *vanr*, accustomed. WEAN, WIN.] Accustomed; having a certain habit o[illegible] custom; using or doing customarily.—*n.* [From old *wone*, A. Sax. *wuna*, habit, custom, through the influence of *wone* adjective.] Custom; habit; use.—*v.i.* pret. *wont*; pp. *wont*, *wonted.* [For old *wone*, t[illegible] be accustomed, to dwell. The pret. and pp. *wont* are thus put for *woned*, and *wonted* is a double form.] To be accustomed or habituated; to use; to be used.—**Wonted,** wun'ted, *p.* and *a.* Customary o[illegible] familiar from use or habit; usual; accustomed; made or having become familia[illegible] by using, frequenting, &c.

Woo, wō, *v.t.*—*wooed*, *wooing.* [A. Sax. *wo[illegible]gian*, to woo, from *wôh*, genit. *wôges*, bent, bending; the meaning is therefore to ben[illegible] or incline another towards one's self.] T[illegible] court; to solicit in love; to invite; to see[illegible] to gain or bring about; to court (to w[illegible] destruction).—*v.i.* To make love.—**Wooer,** wō'ẹr, *n.* One who woos; one who court[illegible] or solicits in love; a suitor. — **Wooing,** wō'ing, *n.* Courtship; time of courtship.

Wood, wụd, *a.* [A.Sax. *wôd*, Sc. *wud*, Got[illegible] *wods*, mad, furious; G. *wuth*, rage, fury. Mad; furious; frantic. [*Shak.*]

Wood, wụd, *n.* [A. Sax. *wudu*, a wood, tim[illegible]ber; akin O.D. *wede*, Icel. *vidr*, Dan. an[illegible] Sw. *ved*, wood, a tree; comp. W. *gwydd*[illegible] trees, shrubs.] A large collection of grow[illegible] ing trees; a forest; the substance of tree[illegible] or their trunks; timber; pl. wind-instr[illegible]ments in an orchestra, such as the flut[illegible] clarionet, oboe, &c.—*v.t.* To take in or g[illegible] supplies of wood. — *v.i.* To supply wit[illegible] wood, or get supplies of wood for.—**Wood[illegible]** acid, *n.* Same as *Wood-vinegar.*—**Woo[illegible]** ashes, *n. pl.* The remains of burned woo[illegible] or plants.—**Woodbine, Woodbind,** wụd'bi[illegible] wụd'bind, *n.* [BINE.] The wild honeysuckl[illegible] formerly the bindweed. —**Wood-carvin[illegible]** *n.* The art of carving wood into figur[illegible] or ornamental forms; a device or figu[illegible] carved on wood.—**Wood-chat,** *n.* A [illegible]ecie[illegible] of butcher-bird or shrike.—**Wood-chuc[illegible]** *n.* A species of marmot common in t[illegible] United States and Canada; the groun[illegible] hog. — **Wood-coal,** *n.* Charcoal; also li[illegible]nite or brown-coal.—**Woodcock,** wụd'ko[illegible] *n.* A bird allied to the snipe but with[illegible] more robust bill and shorter legs, a wint[illegible] visitant to Britain, where it sometim[illegible] breeds; esteemed for the table. — **Woo[illegible]** cracker, *n.* The nut-hatch.—**Woodcra[illegible]** wụd'kraft, *n.* Skill in anything whi[illegible] pertains to woods or forests; skill in hu[illegible]ting deer, &c.—**Wood-cut,** *n.* An engra[illegible]ing on wood, or a print from such engra[illegible]ing.—**Wood-cutter,** *n.* A person who cu[illegible] wood; an engraver on wood. — **Woo[illegible] cutting,** *n.* The act or employment [illegible] cutting wood; wood-engraving.—**Woode[illegible]** wụd'ed, *a.* Supplied or covered with wo[illegible] (land well *wooded*).—**Wooden,** wụd'n, [illegible] Made of wood; consisting of wood; u[illegible]gainly; awkward; without spirit or expr[illegible]sion.—**Wood-engraver,** *n.* An artist w[illegible] engraves on wood. — **Wood-engraving,** [illegible] The art of engraving on wood, or [illegible] ducing by special cutting tools a desi[illegible] or picture in relief on the surface o[illegible] block of wood (generally box), from whi[illegible] impressions can be taken by means of [illegible] ink or pigment. — **Woodenly,** wụd'n-[illegible] *adv.* In a wooden manner; stiffly; clu[illegible]sily; awkwardly.—**Wood-grouse,** *n.* [illegible] capercailzie. — **Woodiness,** wụd'i-nes, [illegible] State or quality of being woody.—**Woo[illegible]land,** wụd'land, *n.* Land covered wi[illegible] wood. — *a.* Relating to woods; sylvan.—**Wood-lark,** *n.* A small species of la[illegible] which usually sings perched on the bran[illegible] of a tree. — **Wood-louse,** *n.* An inse[illegible] the oniscus or slater, a flattish insect o[illegible] slaty colour frequenting rotten wood, [illegible] —**Woodman,** wụd'man, *n.* A forester; o[illegible] who fells timber.—**Wood-mite,** *n.* A sm[illegible] insect found in old wood. — **Wood-mou[illegible]** *n.* The long-tailed field-mouse. — **Woo[illegible]** nymph, *n.* A goddess of the woods; [illegible] dryad. — **Wood-oil,** *n.* A balsamic s[illegible]

stance obtained from trees in the Eastern Archipelago.—**Wood-opal**, *n.* A striped variety of opal, having the form and texture of wood.—**Woodpecker**, wụd'pek-ėr, *n.* [So called from pecking or tapping with the bill on trees.] The name for certain climbing birds which feed on insects and their larvæ that they find on trees.—**Wood-pigeon**, *n.* The ring-dove or cushat.—**Wood-pile**, *n.* A stack of piled-up wood for fuel.—**Wood-reeve**, *n.* In England, the steward or overseer of a wood.—**Woodruff, Woodroof**, wud'ruf, wụd'rof, *n.* [A. Sax. *wuderofe, wudurofe*, the latter part of doubtful meaning.] A well-known plant found in Britain in woods and shady places, and cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its whorled leaves and simple white blossoms, but chiefly for the fragrance of its leaves.—**Wood-rush**, *n.* The common name of several species of rush.—**Wood-sage**, *n.* A species of germander, extremely bitter, and sometimes used as a substitute for hops.—**Wood-screw**, *n.* An iron screw suited for joining pieces of wood in carpenter or joiner work.—**Wood-shock**, *n.* A species of marten; the pekan.—**Wood-sorrel**, *n.* A small species of sorrel, supposed by some to be the Irish shamrock.—**Wood-spirit**, *n.* A crude spirit obtained by distilling wood in closed vessels.—**Wood-spite**, *n.* [*Spite*=G. *specht*, woodpecker.] The green woodpecker.—**Wood-swallow**, *n.* A bird of Australia and the East Indies, much resembling swallows in habit.—**Wood-tin**, *n.* A fibrous nodular variety of oxide of tin.—**Wood-vinegar**, *n.* A sort of vinegar obtained by the distillation of wood.—**Woodwale**, wụd'wāl, *n.* [Latter part of doubtful origin.] An old name of a bird; the witwall.—**Wood-warbler**, *n.* A small bird visiting England in summer.—**Wood-wasp**, *n.* A species of solitary wasp.—**Wood-work**, *n.* Work formed of wood; the part of any structure that is made of wood.—**Woody**, wụd'i, *a.* Abounding with wood; consisting of wood; ligneous; pertaining to woods.—*Woody tissue*, that which constitutes the basis of the wood in trees.—**Woody-nightshade**, *n.* Same as *Bittersweet*.

Wooer. Under Woo.

Woof, wöf, *n.* [O.E. *oof, owef*, from A. Sax. *owef*, from prefix *ó*, for *on*, and *wefan*, to weave. WEAVE.] The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft; texture.

Wool, wul, *n.* [A. Sax. *wull, wul*=D. *wol*, G. *wolle*, Goth. *wulla*, Icel. and Sw. *ull*, Dan. *uld*; allied to L. *villus*, shaggy hair, *vellus*, a fleece; from a root signifying to cover, seen also in L. *vallis*, a valley, and in *valeo*, to be strong. VALID.] That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals; the fleecy coat of the sheep; also applied to other kinds of hair, especially short, crisped, and curled hair like that of a negro; any fibrous or fleecy substance resembling wool.—**Wool-comber**, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.—**Wool-combing**, *n.* The act or process of combing wool, generally of the long-stapled kind, for the purpose of worsted manufacture.—**Wool-dyed**, *a.* Dyed in the form of wool or yarn before being made into cloth.—**Wool-gathering**, *n.* The act of gathering wool; usually applied figuratively to the indulgence of idle fancies; a foolish or fruitless pursuit: often with *a* (=*on*) prefixed.—**Wool-grower**, *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.—**Woollen**, wul'en, *a.* Made of wool; consisting of wool; pertaining to wool.—*n.* Cloth made of wool, such as blanketings, serges, flannels, tweeds, broad-cloth, and the like.—**Woolliness**, wul'i-nes, *n.* The state of being woolly.—**Woolly**, wul'i, *a.* Consisting of wool; resembling wool; clothed or covered with wool; *bot.* covered with a pubescence resembling wool.—**Wool-mill**, *n.* A mill for manufacturing wool and woollen cloth.—**Woolpack**, wul'pak, *n.* A bag of wool; a bundle or bale weighing 240 lbs.—**Woolsack**, wul'sak, *n.* A sack or bag of wool; the seat of the lord-chancellor in the House of Lords, a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth.—**Wool-sorter**, *n.* One who sorts wools according to their qualities.—**Wool-stapler**, *n.* A dealer in wool; a sorter of wool.—**Woolward**, wul'werd, *adv.* [*Wool* and *-ward*, that is, with the skin next or toward the wool.] In wool or woollen underclothing.

Woorali, wụ'ra-li, *n.* CURARI.

Wootz, wụts, *n.* A very superior kind of steel made in the East Indies, and imported into Europe and America for making the finest edge-tools.

Wop, wop, *v.t.* To whop; to give a beating to. [Colloq.]

Word, werd, *n.* [A. Sax. *word*, a word=D. *woord*, G. *wort*, Icel. Sw. and Dan. *ord*, Goth. *waurd*; cog. Lith. *vardas*, name; L. *verbum*, a word (whence *verb*); from a root meaning to speak, seen in Gr. (*v*)*eirō*, to speak.] A single articulate sound, or a combination of articulate sounds or syllables, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a vocable; a term; speech exchanged; conversation; talk: in this sense plural; information; tidings: in this sense without an article and only as a singular (to send *word* of one's safe arrival); a watchword; a password; a motto; a term or phrase of command; an injunction; an order; an assertion or promise; an affirmation on honour; a declaration: with possessives (to take him at his *word*); terms or phrases interchanged in contention, anger, or reproach: in plural, and often qualified by *high, hot, harsh, sharp*, &c.—*The Word*, the Scriptures, or any part of them; the second person of the Trinity; the Logos.—*Word for word*, in the exact words or terms; verbatim; exactly.—*By word of mouth*, by actual speaking; orally.—*Good word*, expressed good opinion; a recommendation (to speak a *good word* for a person).—*In word*, in mere phraseology.—*In a word, in one word*, briefly; to sum up; in short.—*To eat one's words*, to retract what one has said.—*A word and a blow*, a threat and its immediate execution.—*v.t.* To express in words; to phrase.—**Word-book**, *n.* A vocabulary; a dictionary; a lexicon.—**Wordily**, wėr'di-li, *adv.* In a wordy manner.—**Wordiness**, wėr'di-nes, *n.* The quality of being wordy; verbosity.—**Wording**, wėr'ding, *n.* Expression in words; form of expression.—**Wordless**, wėrd'les, *a.* Not speaking; silent.—**Word-painter**, *n.* A writer who has the power of peculiarly graphic or vivid description; one who affects great picturesqueness of style.—**Word-painting**, *n.* The act or art of a word-painter.—**Word-picture**, *n.* A vivid description of any scene or event.—**Wordy**, wėr'di, *a.* Using many more words than are necessary; verbose; consisting of words; verbal.

Wore, wōr, pret. of *wear*.

Work, wėrk, *n.* [A. Sax. *worc, weorc*=D. *werk*, Icel. and Sw. *verk*, Dan. *værk*, G. *werk*, work; from same root as Gr. (*v*)*ergon*, work.] Exertion of energy, physical or mental; effort directed to some purpose or end; toil; labour; employment; the matter upon which one is employed, engaged, or labouring; that which engages one's time or attention; an undertaking; an enterprise; a task; that which is done; performance; deed; feat; achievement; goings-on; that which is made or produced; a product of nature or art; a literary or artistic performance; a composition; some extensive structure, as a dock, bridge, fortification, &c.; any establishment where labour is carried on extensively (an iron *work*), the plural being often applied to one such establishment; *mech.* the overcoming of resistance; the act of producing a change of configuration in a system in opposition to a force which resists that change. *Unit of work*, a foot-pound. Under FOOT.—*v.i.*—pret. and pp. *wrought* or *worked*. [From the noun, A. Sax. *wircan, wyrcan*; pret. *worhte*, pp. *geworht*.] To make exertion for some end or purpose; to be engaged or employed on some task, labour, duty, or the like; to labour; to toil; to be engaged in an employment or occupation; to perform the duties of a labourer, workman, man of business, &c.; to be in motion, operation, or activity (the machine *works* well); to act; to operate; to have or take effect; to exercise influence; to tend or conduce (things *work* to some end); to be tossed or agitated, as the sea; to be in agitation; to boil (passion *works* in him); to make way laboriously and slowly; to act as a purgative or cathartic; to ferment, as liquors.—*To work against*, to act in opposition to; to oppose actively.—*To work on* or *upon*, to act on; to influence.—*v.t.* To bestow manual labour upon; to carry on the operations of (to *work* a mine or quarry); to bring about; to effect, perform, do (to *work* mischief); to keep at work; to keep busy or employed (he *works* his horses, his servants); to bring by action to any state (to *work* one's self out); to make or get by labour or exertion (to *work* one's way); to make into shape; to fashion; to mould; to embroider; to operate on, as a purgative; to purge; to cause to ferment, as liquor.—*To work a passage*, to give one's work or services as an equivalent for passage-money.—*To work in* or *into*, to intermix gradually, as in the process of manufacture; to cause to enter or penetrate by repeated efforts; to introduce artfully; to insinuate (he *works* himself *into* favour).—*To work off*, to get rid of by some gradual process; to produce, as separate articles of the same kind from a machine or the like.—*To work out*, to effect by continued labour or exertion; to solve, as a problem; to exhaust by drawing all the useful material (to *work out* a mine).—*To work up*, to stir up; to excite; to agitate; to use up in the process of manufacture or the like; to elaborate (to *work up* a story or article).—**Workable**, wėr'ka-bl, *a.* That can be worked or that is worth working.—**Workaday**, wėr'ka-dā, *a.* Working-day; everyday; toiling.—**Work-bag**, *n.* A small bag used by ladies for containing needle-work, &c.; a reticule.—**Work-box**, *n.* A small box for holding needle-work, &c.—**Worker**, wėr'kėr, *n.* One who works; a labourer; a toiler; a performer; a working bee.—**Work-fellow**, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another.—**Workhouse**, wėrk'hous, *n.* A house in which able-bodied paupers are compelled to work; a pauper asylum.—**Working**, wėr'king, *p.* and *a.* Engaged in or devoted to bodily toil (the *working* classes); laborious; industrious; taking an active part in a business (a *working* partner).—*n.* The act of labouring; fermentation; movement; operation.—**Working-beam**, *n.* The oscillating lever of a steam-engine forming the medium of communication between the piston-rod and the crank-shaft; a walking-beam.—**Working-class**, *n.* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labour: generally used in the plural.—**Working-day**, *n.* Any day on which work is ordinarily performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays; such part of the day as is devoted or allotted to work.—*a.* Relating to days on which work is done; plodding; laborious.—**Workman**, wėrk'man, *n.* Any man employed in work, especially manual labour: a labourer; a toiler; a worker; a skilful artificer or operator.—**Workmanlike**, wėrk'man-lik, *a.* Skilful; well performed.—**Workmanly**, wėrk'man-li, *a.* Skilful; workmanlike.—**Workmanship**, wėrk'man-ship, *n.* The art or skill of a workman; the style or character of work performed on anything; operative skill; the result or objects produced by a workman, artificer, or operator.—**Work-people**, *n.* People engaged in labour, particularly manual labour.—**Workshop**, wėrk'shop, *n.* A shop or building where any work or handicraft is carried on.—**Workwoman**, wėrk'wum-an, *n.* A woman who performs any work.

World, wėrld, *n.* [A. Sax. *world, worold*=O. Sax. *werold*, D. *wereld*, Icel. *veröld*, Sw. *verld*, O.H.G. *weralt*, G. *welt*; lit. man-age, age of man, age, hence, course of time, world; from A. Sax. *wer*, a man (cog. with L. *vir*, whence *virile, virtue*), and *eld, yld*, age, akin to *old*.] The earth and all created things thereon; the terraqueous globe; the universe; any celestial orb or planetary body; a large portion or division of our globe

(the Old *World*, or eastern hemisphere; the New *World*, or western hemisphere; the Roman *world*); the earth as the scene of human existence and action; any state or sphere of existence (a future *world*); a domain, region, or realm (the *world* of dreams, of art); the human race; the aggregate of humanity; the public; the people among whom one lives; the life of humanity at large; the people united by a common faith, aim, pursuit, &c. (the religious *world*, the heathen *world*); the people exclusively interested in secular affairs; the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity. It is sometimes used to signify a great multitude or quantity; a great degree or measure (a *world* too large); it is also used in emphatic phrases expressing perplexity or surprise (what in the *world* am I to do?).—*World without end*, to all eternity; eternally; unceasingly.—*For all the world*, exactly; precisely; entirely.—*The world's end*, the remotest part of the earth.—**Worldliness**, werld'li-nes, *n.* The state of being worldly.—**Worldling**, werld'ling, *n.* One who is devoted exclusively to the affairs and interests of this life.—**Worldly**, werld'li, *a.* Belonging to the world or present state of man's existence; temporal, secular; desirous of temporal benefit or enjoyment merely; earthly as opposed to heavenly or spiritual; carnal; sordid.—**Worldly-minded**, *a.* Devoted to worldly aims.—**Worldly-mindedness**, *n.* —**World-wide**, *a.* Wide as the world; extending over all the world.

Worm, werm, *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrm*, a worm, a serpent = D. *worm*, G. *wurm*, Goth. *waurms*, Icel. *ormr*, Dan. and Sw. *orm*; cog. L. *vermis*, a worm (whence *vermicular* and *vermin*).] A term loosely applied to many small creeping animals, entirely wanting feet or having but very short ones; any somewhat similar creature; an intestinal parasite of lengthened form; *pl.* the disease due to the presence of such parasites; a maggot; a canker; an epithet of scorn, disgust, or contempt; anything vermicular or spiral; the thread of a screw; the spiral pipe of a still placed in a vessel of cold water, and through which the vapour of the substance distilled is conducted to cool and condense it; a small vermicular ligament under the tongue of a dog, often cut out to prevent the young dog from gnawing things.—*v.i.* To advance by wriggling; *refl.* to insinuate one's self; to work gradually and secretly.—*v.t.* To effect by slow and stealthy means; to extract or get at slily or cunningly (to *worm* a secret out of a person); to cut the worm from a dog.—**Worm-cast**, *n.* A small mass of fine earth voided by the earth-worm, after all the nutritive matter has been extracted from it.—**Worm-eaten**, *a.* Gnawed by worms; having a number of internal cavities made by worms.—**Wormed**, wermd, *a.* Bored or penetrated by worms; injured by worms.—**Worm-fever**, *n.* A popular name for infantile remittent fever.—**Worming**, wer'ming, *n.* *Naut.* yarn wound round ropes between the strands.—**Wormling**, werm'ling, *n.* A minute worm.—**Worm-seed**, *n.* The seed of a species of wormwood brought from the Levant, and used as an anthelmintic.—**Worm-wheel**, *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless screw.—**Wormy**, wer'mi, *a.* Containing a worm or worms; earthy; grovelling.

Wormwood, werm'wud, *n.* [A corruption of a name having no connection with *worm* or *wood*; A. Sax. *wermód*, D. *wermoet*, G. *wermuth*; lit. *ware-mood*, mind-preserver (from some old notion as to its virtues), the *wer* being akin to *ware* in *beware*), *wary*. (WARY, MOOD.) The plant was used as a remedy for worms, hence the corruption.] A well-known plant, celebrated for its intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities.

Worn, wōrn, pp. of *wear*.—**Worn-out**, *a.* Destroyed or much injured by wear; wearied; exhausted with toil.

Worry, wur'i, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *worried*. [O.E. *wirie*, *wurie*, *worowe*, &c., from A. Sax. *wyrgan*, seen in *á-wyrgan*, to strangle, to injure; D. *worgen*, *wurgen*, G. *würgen*, to strangle; akin to *wring*, *wrong*, nasalized forms.] To seize by the throat with the teeth; to tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; to harass with importunity or with care and anxiety; to plague, tease, bother, vex, persecute.—*v.i.* To be unduly careful and anxious; to be in solicitude or trouble; to fret.—*n.* The act of worrying or mangling with the teeth; perplexity; trouble; anxiety; harassing turmoil.—**Worrying**, wur'i-ing, *p.* and *a.* Troubling; harassing; fatiguing.—**Worryingly**, wur'i-ing-li, *adv.* Teasingly; harassingly.—**Worrier**, wur'i-ėr, *n.* One that worries.—**Worriment**, wur'i-ment, *n.* Worry; anxiety. **Worrisome**, wur'i-sum, *a.* Causing worry. —**Worrit**, wur'it, *v.t.* [A colloq. or provincial word.] To worry; to harass; to annoy. —*n.* Worry; annoyance; vexation.

Worse, wėrs, *a.* [A. Sax. *wyrsa*, adj., *wyrs*, adv.; Icel. *verr*, *verri*, Dan. *værre*, Goth. *wairs*, adv., *wairsiza*, adj.; same root as G. *wirren*, to entangle, E. *war*. *Worse* and *worst* are used as comparative and superlative to *ill* and *bad*.] Bad or ill in a greater degree; less good or perfect; of less value; inferior; more unwell; more sick; in poorer health; in a less favourable situation; more ill off; also used substantively, often with *the*: loss; defeat; disadvantage; something less good or desirable (*worse* remains behind).—*adv.* In a manner more evil or bad; in a smaller or lower degree; less (it pleases him *worse*); in a greater manner or degree: with a notion of evil (he hates him *worse*).—**Worsen**,† wėr'sn, *v.i.* To grow worse; to deteriorate.—**Worser**, wėr'sėr, *a.* and *adv.* A redundant comparative of *worse*, sometimes used by good writers.—**Worst**, wėrst, *a.* Bad in the highest degree, whether in a moral or physical sense.—*n.* The most evil, aggravated, or calamitous state or condition: usually with *the*.—*adv.* Most ill or extreme; most intensely (he hates us *worst*). —*v.t.* To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow.

Worship, wėr'ship, *n.* [From *worth*, and term. *-ship*; A. Sax. *weorthscipe*, honour.] Excellence of character‡; worth‡; honour‡; a title used in addressing certain magistrates and others of rank or station; the performance of devotional acts in honour of a deity; the act of paying divine honours to the Supreme Being; religious exercises; reverence; submissive respect; loving or admiring devotion.—*v.t.*—*worshipped*, *worshipping*. To pay divine honours to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to perform religious service to; to adore; to idolize.—*v.i.* To perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service.—**Worshipful**, wėr'ship-ful, *a.* Worthy of honour; honourable; a term of respect specially applied to magistrates and corporate bodies.—**Worshipfully**, wėr'ship-ful-li, *adv.* Respectfully; honourably.—**Worshipfulness**, wėr'ship-ful-nes, *n.*—**Worshipper, Worshiper**, wėr'ship-ėr, *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honours to any being; one who adores.

Worst. Under WORSE.

Worsted, wus'ted, *n.* [From *Worsted*, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured.] A variety of woollen yarn or thread, spun from long-staple wool, used in knitting stockings, &c.

Wort, wėrt, *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrt*, a plant = G. *wurz*, Goth. *waurts*, Icel. and Dan. *urt*. This word is contained in *orchard*, and is of same root as *root*, *radical* (which see).] A plant; a herb: now used chiefly in compounds (liver*wort*, spleen*wort*).

Wort (wėrt), *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrte*, wort, must; Icel. *virtr*, O.D. *wort*, G. *würze*, wort; probably akin to above word.] New beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt.

Worth, wėrth, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *weorthan*, to be or to become = Icel. *vertha*, [illegible]an. *vorde*, D. *worden*, G. *werden*, Goth. *wairthan*; same root as in L. *verto*, to turn, whence E. *verse* (which see).] To be; to become; to betide: now used only [illegible] the phrases woe *worth* the day, woe [illegible] the man, &c., equivalent to woe *be to* the day, &c.

Worth, wėrth, *n.* [A. Sax. *weorth*, *wurth*, price, value, honour, or as an adj. valu[able], honourable, with similar forms i[n] the other Teutonic languages; perhap[s] from root meaning to guard, as in *war*[y], *beware*.] That quality of a thing whic[h] renders it valuable; value; money valu[e]; price; rate; value in respect of mental o[r] moral qualities; desert; merit; excellenc[e]. —*a.* Equal in value or price to; deservin[g] of (a castle *worth* defending); havin[g] estate to the value of; possessing (a ma[n] *wor*[th] £10,000).—*Worth while*. Unde[r] WHILE.—**Worthily**, wėr'ᴛʜi-li, *adv.* In [a] worthy manner; suitably; excellently; d[e]servedly; justly; according to merit. **Worthiness**, wėr'ᴛʜi-nes, *n.* The state [or] quality of being worthy or well-deserve[d]; excellence; dignity; virtue.—**Worthle[ss]**, wėrth'les, *a.* Having no value; having [no] dignity or excellence; mean; contemptib[le]; unworthy; not deserving.—**Worthless[ly]**, wėrth'les-li, *adv.* In a worthless manne[r]. —**Worthlessness**, wėrth'les-nes, *n.* T[he] quality of being worthless.—**Worthy**, wė[r']ᴛʜi, *a.* Having worth; excellent; deservi[ng] praise; valuable; estimable: applied [to] persons and things; such as merits; [de]serving (*worthy of* love or hatred); su[it]able; proper; fitting.—*n.* A person [of] worth or distinguished for estimable qu[a]lities; a local celebrity; a character [(a] village *worthy*).

Would, wud, pret. of *will*. Under WILL. **Would-be**, *a.* Wishing to be; vainly p[re]tending to be (a *would-be* philosopher); *n.* A vain pretender.

Wound, wönd, *n.* [A. Sax. *wund*, a wou[nd], also, as an adjective, wounded, from [win]*nan*, to fight; D. *wonde*, Icel. *und*, D[an.] *vunde*, G. *wunde*, a wound. WIN.] A c[ut], breach, or rupture in the skin and flesh [of] an animal caused by violence; an inju[ry] in a soft part of the body from exter[nal] violence; a similar injury to a plant; [an] injury, hurt, or pain, as to the feeling[s]. *v.t.* To inflict a wound on; to cut, slash, lacerate; to hurt the feelings of; to pa[in]. —*v.i.* To inflict hurt or injury.—**Wo[un]dable**, wön'da-bl, *a.* Capable of be[ing] wounded.—**Wounder**, wön'dėr, *n.* One w[ho] or that which wounds.

Wound, wound, pret. & pp. of *wind*.

Wourali, wö'ra-li, *n.* CURARI.

Wove, wōv, pret. and sometimes pp. [of] *weave*.—*Wove* or *woven paper*, writ[ing] paper made with a surface of uniform [ap]pearance, without water-mark or line[s].

Woven, wō'vn, pp. of *weave*.

Wrack, rak, *n.* [A form of *wreck*; the [sea] weed is so called as being cast up by [the] waves. Comp. Dan. *vrag*, wreck, *vrag*[e], reject, Sw. *vrak*, wreck, refuse, *vrak*[a], reject. WRECK.] A popular name for [sea] weeds generally, but more especially w[hat is] thrown ashore by the waves; also, a wre[ck]; ruin‡.—*v.t.*‡ To wreck; to destroy.—**Wr[ack]grass**, *n.* Same as *Grasswrack*.

Wrack, rak, *n.* [RACK.] A thin, f[lying] cloud; a rack.

Wraith, rāth, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *arra*[dh], spectre or apparition.] An apparitio[n in] the exact likeness of a person, supp[osed] by the vulgar to be seen before or [soon] after the person's death.

Wrangle, rang'gl, *v.i.*—*wrangled*, *w*[*rang*]*ling*. [A freq. from *wring*, A.Sax. *wri*[*ngan*], pret. *wrang*, to press.] To dispute an[grily]; to brawl; to altercate; to engage i[n dis]cussion and disputation; to argue; [to de]bate.—*n.* An angry dispute; a noisy q[uar]rel.—**Wrangler**, rang'glėr, *n.* One [who] wrangles; an angry or noisy disputan[t; at] Cambridge University, the name giv[en to] those who have attained a certain ra[nk in] the public examination for honou[rs in] mathematics.—*Senior wrangler*, for[merly] the student who took the first place in the examination for honours in m[athe]matics.—**Wranglership**, rang'glėr-sh[ip], *n.* The honour of being a wrangler.—**W[rang]ling**, rang'gling, *n.* Angry disputat[ion]; altercation.

Wrap, rap, *v.t.*—*wrapped*, *w*[*r*]*apping*. [...] *wrappe*, formed by metathesis from [...] in old sense of to throw, hence to [throw] clothes or the like round. WARP, L[AP (to] fold), ENVELOP.] To fold together; [to ar]range so as to cover something; to en[...]

or muffle; to cover up or involve generally. —*To be wrapped up in*, to be bound up with or in; to be involved in; to be engrossed in or entirely devoted to (*wrapped up in* his studies).—*n.* An outer article of dress for warmth; a wrapper.—**Wrappage**, rap'áj, *n.* That which wraps; covering.—**Wrapper**, rap'ér, *n.* One who wraps; that in which anything is wrapped; an outer covering; a loose upper garment; a lady's dressing-gown or the like. — **Wrapping**, rap'ing, *a.* Used for wrapping (*wrapping* paper). — *n.* That in which anything is wrapped; a wrapper.—**Wrap-rascal**, *n.* A colloquial term for a coarse upper coat.

Wrasse, ras, *n.* [W. *wrach.*] The English name of a genus of prickly-spined fishes, with oblong scaly bodies and a single dorsal fin, inhabiting the rocky parts of the British coast.

Wrath, rath, *n.* [A. Sax. *wraeththo*, wrath, from *wráth*, wrathful, wroth; Icel. *reithi*, wrath, from *reithr*, wroth, from *rítha*, for *writha*, to writhe or twist; Sw. and Dan. *vrede*, wrath; akin to *writhe*, *wreathe*, *wrest.*] Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; rage. ∴ Syn. under ANGER. — **Wrathful**, rath'fúl, *a.* Full of wrath; wroth; greatly incensed; raging; furious; impetuous. — **Wrathfully**, rath'fúl-li, *adv.* In a wrathful manner.—**Wrathfulness**, rath'fúl-nes, *n.* Vehement anger.

Wreak, rēk, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wrecan*, to punish, to revenge, originally to banish or drive away = D. *wreken*, to avenge or revenge; Icel. *reka*, to repel; G. *rächen*, to revenge; Goth. *wrikan*, to persecute; same root as L. *urgeo*, E. to *urge*. *Wretch*, *wrack*, are closely akin.] To revenge or avenge; to inflict or cause to take effect (to *wreak* vengeance, rage, *&c.*).

Wreath, rēth, *n.* [A. Sax. *wraath*, from *writhan*, to twist. WRITHE.] Something twisted or curled; a twist or curl; a garland; a chaplet; an ornamental twisted bandage to be worn on the head.—**Wreathe**, rēth, *v.t.*—*wreathed*, *wreathing.* To form into a wreath; to make or fashion by twining or twisting the parts together; to entwine; to intertwine; to surround with a wreath; to twine round; to encircle.—*v.i.* To twine circularly; to be interwoven or entwined.—**Wreathen**, rē'vhn, an old *pp.* Wreathed; twisted.—**Wreathless**, rēth'les, *a.* Destitute of a wreath.—**Wreathy**, rē'thi, *a.* Forming a wreath; twisted; spiral.

Wreck, rek, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *wrac*, exile, punishment (from *wrecan*, to *wreak*, originally to drive), the special meaning of shipwreck being seen in D. *wrak*, a wreck; Dan. *vrag*, O. Dan. *wrak*, a wreck, Icel. *rek* for *wrek*, Sw. *wrak*, what is drifted ashore. *Wrack*, sea-weed cast up, is the same word. WRACK, WREAK.] The destruction of a vessel by being driven ashore, dashed against rocks, or the like; shipwreck; the ruins of a ship stranded or floating about; goods which, after a shipwreck, have been thrown ashore by the sea; destruction or ruin generally; a person whose constitution is quite ruined; the remains of anything destroyed, ruined, or fatally injured.—*v.t.* To cause to become a wreck; to cast away, as a vessel, by violence, collision, or otherwise; to cause to suffer shipwreck; to ruin or destroy generally, physically or morally. — **Wreckage**, rek'áj, *n.* The act of wrecking; the remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked; material cast up by the sea from a wrecked vessel.—**Wrecker**, rek'ér, *n.* One who plunders the wrecks of ships; one who, by delusive lights or other signals, causes ships to be cast ashore, that he may obtain plunder from the wreck; one whose occupation is to recover cargo or goods from wrecked vessels.

Wren, ren, *n.* [A. Sax. *wrenna*, a wren; allied perhaps to *wræne*, lascivious.] A name of various small birds; more especially a well-known insessorial little bird, of brisk and lively habits, with a comparatively strong and agreeable song.

Wrench, rensh, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *wrence*, *wrenc*, deceit, fraud (a figurative meaning); allied to G. *renken*, to sprain, to wrench; O. D. *wronck*, contortion; akin to *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinkle.*] A violent twist, or a pull with twisting; a sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint; an instrument consisting essentially of a bar of metal having jaws adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt or a nut to turn it; a screw-key.—*v.t.* To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence; to sprain; to distort; *fig.* to pervert; to wrest.

Wrest, rest, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *wrestan*, to writhe, to twist; Icel. *reista* (for *vreista*), Dan. *vriste*, to wrest, to twist; akin to *writhe*, *wreathe*, *wrist*; *wrestle* is a derivative.] To twist; to wrench; to apply a violent twisting force to; to extort or bring out, as by a twisting, painful force; to force, as by torture; to turn from truth or twist from the natural meaning by violence; to pervert.—*n.* A wrench or twist; an instrument of the wrench or screw-key kind; a key to tune stringed musical instruments with.—**Wrester**, res'tér, *n.* One who wrests.

Wrestle, res'l, *v.i.*—*wrestled*, *wrestling.* [A freq. of *wrest*; A. Sax. *wrestlian*, D. *wrastelen*, *worstelen*, to wrestle.] To contend by grappling, and trying to throw down; to struggle, strive, or contend. — *v.t.* To contend with in wrestling.—*n.* A bout at wrestling; a wrestling match.—**Wrestler**, res'lér, *n.* One who wrestles, or is skilful in wrestling.

Wretch, rech, *n.* [A. Sax. *wræcca*, an outcast, an exile, from *wræcan*, to banish, to wreak. WREAK, WRECK.] A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress; one who is supremely unhappy; a worthless mortal; a mean, base, or vile person; often used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt, like *thing* or *creature*.—**Wretched**, rech'ed, *a.* [From *wretch*; similar in formation to *wicked*.] Miserable or unhappy; sunk into deep affliction or distress; calamitous; very afflicting; worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; despicable. —**Wretchedly**, rech'ed-li, *adv.* In a wretched manner; miserably; meanly; contemptibly.—**Wretchedness**, rech'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wretched.

Wretchless, rech'les, *a.* [A form of *reckless.*] Reckless.

Wriggle, rig'l, *v.i.* — *wriggled*, *wriggling.* [Freq. from older *wrig*, *wrigge*, to wriggle; so D. *wriggelen*, to wriggle, a freq. from *wrikken*, Dan. *vrikke*, to wriggle; akin *wry*, *wrench*, *wring*, *wrong.*] To move the body to and fro with short motions like a worm or an eel; to move with writhing or twisting of the body; hence, to proceed in a mean, grovelling manner; to work by paltry shifts or schemes (to *wriggle* into one's confidence).—*n.* The motion of one who wriggles; a quick twisting motion like that of a worm or an eel.—**Wriggler**, rig'lér, *n.* One who wriggles.

Wright, rit, *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrhta*, a worker, a maker, from *wyrht*, a work, from *wyrcan*, to work. WORK.] An artisan or artificer; a worker in wood; a carpenter: now chiefly used in compounds, as in *shipwright*, *wheelwright*, also *playwright*.

Wring, ring, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *wrung.* [A. Sax. *wringan*, to wring, strain, press = L.G. and D. *wringen*, Dan. *vrange*, Sw. *vränga*, G. *ringen*, to wring, twist, *&c.*, all nasalized forms of stem seen in *wriggle*, and in A. Sax. *wrigian*, to bend (whence *wry*), and akin to *wrong.*] To twist and squeeze or compress; to pain, as by twisting, squeezing, or racking; to torture; to distress (to *wring* one's heart); to squeeze or press out; hence, to extort or force (to *wring* a confession or money from a person).—*To wring off*, to force off by wringing or twisting.—*To wring out*, to squeeze out by twisting; to free from a liquor by wringing. — *v.i.* To writhe; to twist, as with anguish.—**Wringer**, ring'ér, *n.* One who wrings; an apparatus for forcing water from clothes, after they have been washed, by compression between rollers.

Wrinkle, ring'kl, *n.* [A. Sax. *wrincle*, a wrinkle—O.D. *wrinckle*, a wrinkle; a dim. form corresponding to Dan. *rynke*, Sw. *rynka*, a wrinkle; akin to *wring*, *wrench*, *&c.*] A small ridge or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a crease; a fold.—*v.t.*—*wrinkled*, *wrinkling.* To contract into wrinkles or furrows; to furrow; to crease. —*v.i.* To become contracted into wrinkles. —**Wrinkly**, ring'kli, *a.* Somewhat wrinkled; puckered; creasy.

Wrinkle, ring'kl, *n.* [Dim. from A. Sax. *wrenc*, *wrence*, a trick. WRENCH.] A valuable hint; a new or good idea; a notion; a device. [Colloq.]

Wrist, rist, *n.* [A. Sax. *wrist*, *handwrist*, the wrist; lit. the turning joint, from *writhan*, to twist; Dan. and Sw. *vrist*, Icel. *rist* (for *vrist*), the instep; G. *rist*, the wrist, the instep. WRITHE, WREST.] The joint by which the hand is united to the arm, and by means of which the hand moves on the forearm; the carpus.—**Wristband**, rist'band, *n.* The band or part of a sleeve, especially of a shirt sleeve, which covers the wrist.—**Wristlet**, rist'let, *n.* An elastic band round a lady's wrist to confine the upper part of a glove.

Writ, rit, *n.* [A. Sax. *writ*, *gewrit*, a writing, a writ; from *writan*, to write.] That which is written, particularly applied to the Scriptures (holy *writ*, sacred *writ*); a formal document or instrument in writing; *law*, a precept issued by competent authority commanding a person to do a certain act therein specified.

Write, rit, *v.t.*—pret. *wrote* (formerly also *writ*); pp. *written*; ppr. *writing.* [A. Sax. *writan*, pret. *writ*, pp. *writen*, to write—Icel. *rita*, to scratch, write; Sw. *rita*, to draw, to trace; D. *rijten*, G. *reissen*, to tear. Originally it meant to scratch marks with something sharp.] To form or trace by a pen, pencil, graver, or other instrument; to produce by tracing legible characters expressive of ideas; to set down in letters or words; to inscribe; to cover with characters or letters; to make known or express by means of characters formed by the pen, *&c.*; to compose and produce as author; to style in writing; to entitle; *fig.* to impress deeply or durably. — *To write down*, to trace or form with a pen, *&c.*, the words of; to put an end or stop to by writing unfavourably of.—*To write off*, to note or record the deduction or cancelling of.—*To write out*, to make a copy or transcription of; *refl.* to exhaust one's ideas or literary faculties by too much writing.—*To write up*, to heighten the reputation of by written reports or criticisms; to give the full details of in writing; *book-keeping*, to make the requisite entries in up to date; to post up.—*v.i.* To trace or form characters with a pen, pencil, or the like, upon paper or other material; to be engaged in literary work; to be an author; to conduct epistolary correspondence; to convey information by letter or the like.—**Writer**, ri'ter, *n.* One who writes; a penman; a scribe; a clerk; a title given to clerks in the service of the late East India Company; a member of the literary profession; in Scotland, a law-agent, solicitor, attorney, or the like.—*Writer to the Signet.* SIGNET. —*Writer's cramp*, a spasmodic affection frequently attacking persons (generally middle-aged) who have been accustomed to employ the pen much.—**Writership**, ri'ter-ship, *n.* The office of writer.—**Writing**, ri'ting, *n.* The act or art of setting down words or characters on paper or other material, for the purpose of recording ideas; anything written; a literary or other composition; a manuscript; a book; an inscription.—**Writing-book**, *n.* A copy-book.—**Writing-chambers**, *n. pl.* Apartments occupied by lawyers and their clerks, *&c.*—**Writing-desk**, *n.* A desk with a sloping top used for writing on.—**Writing-ink**, *n.* Ink suited for writing with.—**Writing-master**, *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.—**Writing-paper**, *n.* Paper finished with a smooth surface for writing on, generally sized. — **Writing-school**, *n.* A school where penmanship is taught.—**Writing-table**, *n.* A table used for writing on, having commonly a desk part, drawers, *&c.*—**Written**, rit'n, *p.* and *a.* Reduced to writing: as opposed to *oral* or *spoken*.—*Written law*, law contained in a statute or statutes.

Writhe, rīve, *v.t.*—*writhed*, *writhing.* [A. Sax. *writhan*, to writhe, wreathe, twist—

Icel. *ritha* (for *writha*), Dan. *vride*, Sw. *vrida*, to writhe; from same root as *worth* (verb) L. *verto*, to turn (VERSE). Akin *wrail* *wreath*, *wrist*, *wrest*.] To twist with violence (to *writhe* the body); to distort; to wrest.—*v.i.* To twist the body about, as in pain.

Wrong, rong, *a.* [A participial form from *wring*; Dan. *vrang*, Icel. *rangr*, *vrangr*, wrong; D. *wrang*, sour, harsh (lit. twisting the mouth). WRING.] Not right; not fit or suitable; not according to rule, wish, design, or the like; not what ought to be; not according to the divine or moral law; deviating from rectitude; not according to facts or truth; inaccurate; erroneous; holding erroneous notions; being in error; mistaken.—*n.* What is not right, especially morally; a wrong, unfair, or unjust act; a breach of law to the injury of another; an injustice; any injury, hurt, pain, or damage.—*In the wrong*, holding a wrong or unjustifiable position as regards another person; blamable towards another.—*adv.* In a wrong manner; erroneously; incorrectly.—*v.t.* To treat with injustice; to deal harshly or unfairly with; to do injustice to by imputation; to think ill of unfairly.—**Wrong-doer**, *n.* One who does wrong or evil.—**Wrong-doing**, *n.* The doing of wrong; evildoing.—**Wronger**, rong'ér, *n.* One who wrongs or injures another.—**Wrongful**, rong'ful, *a.* Injurious; unjust; illegal.—**Wrongfully**, rong'ful-li, *adv.* In a wrongful manner; unjustly.—**Wrongfulness**, rong'ful-nes, *n.* Injustice.—**Wronghead**, rong'hed, *n.* A person who takes up wrong ideas and obstinately sticks to them.—**Wrongheaded**, rong'hed-ed, *a.* Perversely wrong; having a perverse understanding.—**Wrongheadedly**, rong'hed-ed-li, *adv.* Obstinately; perversely.—**Wrongheadedness**, rong'hed-ed-nes, *n.*—**Wrongly**, rong'li, *adv.* Unjustly; amiss.—**Wrongness**, rong'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being wrong.—**Wrongous**, rong'us, *n.* [O.E. *wrongwis*, that is *wrong-wise*, the opposite of *rightwise* or righteous.] *Scots law*, unjust; illegal (*wrongous* imprisonment).

Wrote, rōt, pret. and old pp. of *write*.

Wroth, rath, *a.* [A. Sax. *wráth*, angry, enraged (whence *wrath*), lit. twisted, from *writhan*, to twist or writhe. WRATH, WRITHE.] Very angry; much exasperated; wrathful.

Wrought, rat, pret. and pp. of *work*. *Wrought iron.* Under IRON.

Wrung, rung, pret. and pp. of *wring*.

Wry, rī, *a.* [A. Sax. *wrigian*, to bend, turn, to incline; akin to *wriggle* (which se... Abnormally bent or turned to one si... twisted; distorted; crooked.—**Wryly**, rī... *adv.* In a wry, crooked, or distorted ma... ner.—**Wry-mouthed**, *a.* Having the mou... awry.—**Wryneck**, rī'nek, *n.* A twisted... distorted neck; a small European bi... allied to the woodpeckers: so called fr... the singular manner in which it twists... neck.—**Wrynecked**, rī'nekt, *a.* Having... distorted neck.—**Wryness**, rī'nes, *n.* T... state of being wry or distorted.

Wurrus, wur'us, *n.* A brick-red dye-po... der, somewhat resembling dragon's-blo...

Wych-elm, wich, *n.* [O.E. *wiche*, *wyche*, A.S... *wice*, a name applied to various trees; all... to *wicker*.] A variety of elm with la... leaves and sometimes pendulous branch... forming a 'weeping' tree.—**Wych-hazel**... An American shrub with yellow flow... grown in gardens or shrubberies.

Wyvern, wī'vern, *n.* [O.Fr. *wivre*, *vi*... (with *n* added as in *bittern*), a viper, a d... gon, from L. *vipera*, a viper. VIPER, W... VER.] A heraldic monster, a sort of d... gon, with two wings, two legs, and a ta... ing body.

X.

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, representing a double consonant sound and = *cs* or *ks*.

Xanthic, zan'thik, *a.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] Tending towards a yellow colour; yellowish.—*Xanthic flowers*, flowers which have yellow for their type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue.—**Xanthin**, **Xanthine**, zan'thin, *n.* A name of certain yellow colouring matters.—**Xanthite**, zan'thit, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish colour, a variety of vesuvian.

Xanthochroi, zan-thok'ro-ī, *n. pl.* [Gr. *xanthochroos*, yellow-skinned, from *xanthos*, yellow, and *chroa*, colour.] One of the five groups into which Huxley classifies man, comprising the fair whites.—**Xanthochroic**, zan-tho-krō'ik, *a.* Pertaining to this group.

Xanthophyll, zan'tho-fil, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, *phyllon*, a leaf.] The yellow colouring matter of withering leaves.

Xanthous, zan'thus, *a.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] Of the fair-haired type; having brown, auburn, yellow, flaxen, or red hair.

Xebec, zē'bek, *n.* [Sp. *xabeque*, from Turk. *sumbeki*, a xebec; Ar. *sumbūk*, a small vessel.] A small three-masted vessel having both square and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

Xenogenesis, zen-o-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *xenos*, strange, and *genesis*, birth.] Heterogenesis; the production of offspring entirely unlike their parents.—**Xenogenetic**, zen'o-je-net"ik, *a.* Pertaining to.

Xerasia, zē-rā'si-a, *n.* [From Gr. *xēros*, dry.] A disease of the hair, which becomes dry and ceases to grow.—**Xeroderma**, zē-rō-dėr'ma, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin.] A morbid dryness of the skin, in its severest form constituting fish-skin disease.—**Xerophthalmy**, **Xerophthalmia**, zē'rof-thal-mi, zē-rof-thal'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes.—**Xerotes**, zē'rō-tēz, *n.* [Gr. *xerotēs*, dryness.] A dry habit of the body.

Xiphoid, zif'oid, *a.* [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *eidos*, likeness.] Shaped like or resembling a sword; ensiform.—*Xiphoid* or *ensiform cartilage*, a small cartilage at the bottom of the breast-bone.

Xylite, zī'lit, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood.] Ligniform asbestos, mountain wood, or rock-wood.—**Xylocarp**, zī'lō-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* a hard and woody fruit.—**Xylocarpous**, zi-lō-kar'pus, *a.* Having fruit which becomes hard or woody.—**Xylograph**, zī'lō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, ... *graphō*, to write or engrave.] A wood... graving.—**Xylographer**, zi-log'ra-fėr... One who engraves on wood.—**Xylograp**... **Xylographical**, zi-lō-graf'ik, zi-lō-gra... kal, *a.* Relating to xylography.—**Xylog**... **phy**, zi-log'ra-fi, *n.* Wood-engraving; a ... cess of decorative painting on wood.—... **loid**, zī'loid, *a.* [Gr. *xylon*, and *eidos*, fo... Having the nature of wood; resemb... wood.—**Xyloidine**, zi-loi'din, *n.* An ... plosive compound produced by the ac... of strong nitric acid upon starch or wo... fibre.—**Xylophagous**, zi-lof'a-gus, *a.* ... *phagō*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on w...—**Xylophilous**, zi-lof'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *ph*... loving.] Growing upon or living in w... **Xylopyrography**, zī'lō-pi-rog"ra-fi, *n.* ... *pyr*, *pyros*, fire.] The art of produci... picture on wood by charring it with a... iron.—**Xyloretine**, zī'lō-rē-tin, *n.* ... *rhetinē*, resin.] A resinous substance fo... in connection with the pine-trunk... certain peat-mosses.

Xystus, zis'tus, *n.* [L. *xystus*, Gr. *xy*... from *xyō*, to scrape, from its smooth... polished floor.] A covered portico or ... court in which the ancient athletes ... formed their exercises.

Y.

Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet, sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant.

Yacca-wood, yak'a, *n.* [Of West Indian origin.] A brownish cabinet wood of the West Indies, yielded by a large tree belonging to the yew family.

Yacht, yot, *n.* [From O.D. *jacht*, Mod.D. *jagt*, a yacht, a chase, from *jagen*, G. *jagen*, Dan. *jage*, to hunt.] A light and elegantly fitted up vessel, used either for pleasure trips or racing, or as a vessel of state to convey sovereigns, princes, &c.—*v.i.* To sail or cruise in a yacht.—**Yacht-club**, *n.* A club or union of yacht-owners for racing purposes, &c.—**Yachter**, yot'ėr, *n.* One who commands a yacht; one who sails in a yacht.—**Yachting**, yot'ing, *a.* Belonging to a yacht or yachts.—**Yachtsman**, yots'man, *n.* One who keeps or sails a yacht.

Yaffle, **Yaffingale**, yaf'l, yaf'in-gāl, *n.* [From its cry.] The green woodpecker.

Yager, yä'gėr, *n.* [G. *jäger*, lit. a huntsman, from *jagen*, to hunt. YACHT.] A soldier in certain regiments of light infantry in the armies of various German states.

Yahoo, yä'hö, *n.* [Coined by Swift.] A name given by Swift, in *Gulliver's Travels*, to a race of brutes having the form of man and all his degrading passions; hence, a rude, boorish, uncultivated character.

Yak, yak, *n.* [Thibetan.] A kind of ox with long silky hair, a bushy mane, and horse-like tail, inhabiting Thibet and the Himalayas.

Yam, yam, *n.* [Pg. *inhame*, a yam; origin unknown.] A large esculent tuber or root produced by a genus of tropical plants, forming a wholesome and nutritious food.

Yankee, yang'kē, *n.* [Probably a corrupt pronunciation of *English* or Fr. *Anglais* formerly current among the American Indians.] A cant name for a citizen of New England; in Britain often applied more widely to natives of the United States.—**Yankee-Doodle**, *n.* A famous air, now regarded as American and national.—**Yankeeism**, yang'kē-izm, *n.* An i... or practice of the Yankees.

Yap, yap, *v.i.* [Imitative of sound.] To ... to bark.—*n.* The cry of a dog; a ba... yelp.

Yapock, yap'ok, *n.* An opossum of B... and Guiana, aquatic in its habits an... sembling a small otter.

Yard, yard, *n.* [A. Sax. *g*... , *gird*, a... a yard measure=D. *garde*, G. *gerte*, ... a twig; Goth. *gazds*, a goad; cog. wi... *hasta*, a spear.] The British and Ame... standard measure of length, equal to ... or 36 inches, the foot being practicall... unit; also 9 square feet and 27 cubic... (the square and cubic yard); a long c... drical piece of timber in a ship, ... crosswise to a mast, and supporting... extending a sail.—**Yard-arm**, *n.* The... of a ship's yard.—*Yard-arm and* ... *arm*, the situation of two ships ... alongside of each other so near that ... yard-arms cross or touch.—**Yard-la**... A quantity of land in England from...

24 acres; a virgate. — **Yard-stick**, *n.* A stick, 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.

Yard, yärd, *n.* [A. Sax. *geard*, a yard, a court, &c.; Icel. *garthr*, an inclosure (E. *garth*); Dan. and D. *gaard*, a garden; G. *garten*, a garden; same root as L. *hortus*, a garden. Akin *garden*, *gird*, to surround. *Orchard* contains this word.] A small piece of inclosed ground adjoining a house; an inclosure within which any work or industry is carried on (a brick-*yard*, a dock-*yard*, &c.).—*v.t.* To inclose or shut up in a yard, as cattle.

Yare, yär, *a.* [A. Sax. *gearu*, prepared, ready, yare; akin *garb*, *gear*.] Ready; quick; dexterous.

Yark, yärk, *v.t.* Same as *Yerk*.

Yarn, yärn, *n.* [A. Sax. *gearn*, yarn=D. *garen*, Icel. Sw. Dan. and G. *garn*, yarn; comp. Icel. *garnir*, intestines; Gr. *chordē*, a chord, an intestine.] Any kind of thread prepared for weaving into cloth; one of the threads of which a rope is composed; *fig.* a long story or tale (colloq.).

Yarrow, yar'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *gearwe*, D. *gerw*, G. *garbe*, O.G. *garwe*, yarrow.] A British plant; also called *Milfoil*.

Yataghan, yat'a-gan, *n.* [Turk.] A dagger-like sabre about 2 feet long, the handle without a cross-guard worn in, Mohammedan countries.

Yaw, ya, *v.i.* [Comp. prov. G. *gagen*, to rock, to move unsteadily.] To steer wild; to deviate from the line of her course in steering: said of a ship.—*n.* A temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the line of her course.

Yawl, yal, *n.* [From D. *jol*, a yawl, a skiff; Sw. *julle*, Dan. *jolle*, a jolly-boat, a yawl. *Jolly* in *jolly-boat* is this word.] A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat; the smallest boat used by fishermen.

Yawl, yal, *v.i.* [Akin to *yowl*, *yell*.] To cry out; to howl; to yell.

Yawn, yan, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *gánian*, to yawn, to gape; akin Sc. *gant*, to yawn; G. *gähnen*, to yawn; from root seen in Gr. *chainō*, L. *hio*, to gape; also in G. *gans*, E. *gander*, *goose*. From same root are *chasm*, *chaos*.] To have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dulness; to gape; to open wide; to stand open, as a chasm or gulf, or the like.—*n.* An involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; a gaping or opening wide.—**Yawningly**, ya'ning-li, *adv.* In a yawning manner.

Yaws, yaz, *n.* [African *yaw*, a raspberry.] A contagious disease of the African races characterized by cutaneous tumours, growing to the size of a raspberry.

Yclept, **Ycleped**, i-klept', i-klepd', *pp.* [A. Sax. *ge-clypod*, pp. of *ge-clypian*, to call.] Called; named. [Archaic.]

Ye, yē, *pron.* [A. Sax. *gē*, ye, you, nom. pl. corresponding to *thū*, thou; D. *gij*, Dan. and Sw. *i*, Goth. *jus*. You.] Properly the nominative plural of the second personal pronoun, but in later times also used as an objective: now used only in the sacred and solemn style, in common discourse and writing *you* being exclusively used.

Yea, yā, *adv.* [A. Sax. *geá*, yea, indeed=Icel. *já*, D. Dan. Sw. and G. *ja*, Goth. *ja*, *jai*, yea, yes: allied to Goth. *jah*, and; L. *jam*, now. YES.] Yes: the opposite of *nay*; also used like nay—not this alone, not only so but also.

Yean, yēn, *v.i.* and *t.* [A. Sax. *eánian*, *edniian*, from *eácen*, gravid, lit. increased, being pp. of *eácan*, to increase, to *eke*. EKE.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. — **Yeanling**, yēn'ling, *n.* A lamb; an eanling.

Year, yēr, *n.* [A. Sax. *geár*, *gér*=D. *jaar*, L.G. *jōr*, G. *jahr*, Goth. *jēr*, Icel. *ár*, Dan. *aar*; cog. Slav. *jaro*, spring; Zend *yāre*, a year. Perhaps from root *i*, to go, seen in L. *eo*, *ire*, to go.] The period of time during which the earth makes one complete revolution in its orbit, comprehending what are called the twelve calendar months, or 365 days from 1st January to 31st December; *pl.* age or old age.—*Anomalistic year*. ANOMALISTIC.—*Civil year*, the tropical or solar year.—*Common year*, a year of 365 days, as distinguished from *leap year*.—*Ecclesiastical year*, from Advent to Advent.—*Gregorian year*, *Julian year*. GREGORIAN, JULIAN, STYLE.—*Leap year*. LEAP.—*Lunar year*, a period of 12 lunar months, or 354 days.—*Sidereal year*. SIDEREAL.—*Tropical* or *solar year*, the period from the time the sun is on one of the tropics till its return again to it, being 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds. — *Year of grace*, any year of the Christian era. — **Year-book**, *n.* A book published every year, each issue supplying fresh information on matters in regard to which changes are continually taking place.—**Yearling**, yēr'ling, *n.* An animal one year old or in the second year of his age. — *a.* Being a year old.—**Yearly**, yēr'li, *a.* Annual; happening every year.—*adv.* Annually; once a year.

Yearn, yērn, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *geornian*, *gyrnan*, to yearn, from *georn*, desirous; Icel. *gjarn*, eager, whence *girna*, to desire; Goth. *gairns*, desirous, *gairnjan*, to long for; Dan. *gierne*, D. *gaarne*, G. *gern*, willingly.] To feel mental uneasiness from longing desire; to be filled with eager longing; to have a wistful feeling. — **Yearning**, yēr'ning, *p.* and *a.* Longing; having longing desire.—*n.* The feeling of one who yearns; a strong feeling of tenderness, pity, or longing desire. — **Yearningly**, yēr'ning-li, *adv.* With yearning.

Yeast, yēst, *n.* [O.E. *yeest*, A. Sax. *gist*, *gyst*=Icel. *jast*, *jastr*, D. *gest*, *gist*, G. *gäscht*, yeast; from a verb signifying to ferment seen in O.H.G. *gesan*, *jesan*, G. *gähren*, *gischen*, Sw. *gäsa*, to ferment, to froth; allied to Gr. *zeō*, to boil, *zēlos*, E. *zeal*.] Barm; ferment; the yellowish substance of vegetable nature produced during the vinous fermentation of saccharine fluids; foam of water; froth. — *German yeast*, common yeast collected, drained, and pressed till nearly dry.—*Patent yeast*, yeast collected from a wort of malt and hop, and treated similarly to German yeast.—*Artificial yeast*, a dough of flour and a small quantity of common yeast made into small cakes and dried, which, if kept free from moisture, long retains its fermentative property.—**Yeasty**, yēs'ti, *a.* Resembling or containing yeast; frothy; foamy. — **Yeastiness**, yēs'ti-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being yeasty.

Yelk, yelk, *n.* The yolk of an egg.

Yell, yel, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *gellan*, *gyllan*, to yell=Icel. *gella*, *gjalla*, D. *gillen*, to yell; G. *gellen*, to resound; allied to A. Sax. *galan*, to sing, whence *-gale* in *nightingale*.] To cry out with a sharp, disagreeable noise; to shriek hideously; to cry or scream as with agony or horror.—*n.* A sharp, loud, harsh outcry; a scream or cry of horror, distress, or agony. — **Yelling**, yel'ing, *n.* The act or the noise of one who or that which yells.

Yellow, yel'ō, *a.* [A. Sax. *geolo*, *geolu*, yellow; akin D. *geel*, G. *gelb*, Icel. *gulr*, Dan. and Sw. *guul*, yellow; from same root as *gold* and *green*; Gr. *chloē*, green herb, *cholē*, bile (cog. with E. *gall*).] Being of a pure bright golden colour, or of a kindred hue. —*Yellow berries*, called also *French berries*, the fruit of a species of buckthorn, used by dyers and painters for staining yellow.—*Yellow ochre*, an earthy pigment coloured by the oxide of iron. — *Yellow soap*, a common soap composed of tallow, resin, and soda, to which some palm-oil is occasionally added. — *n.* One of the prismatic colours, a bright golden colour, the type of which may be found in the field buttercup. United with blue it yields *green*; with red it produces *orange*.—*v.t.* To render yellow.—*v.i.* To grow yellow.— **Yellow-ammer**, *n.* YELLOW-HAMMER.— **Yellow-bunting**, *n.* The yellow-hammer. —**Yellow-fever**, *n.* A malignant febrile disease common in the West Indies and neighbouring regions, attended with yellowness of the skin, of some shade between lemon-yellow and the deepest orange-yellow. — **Yellow-gum**, *n.* The jaundice of infants.—**Yellow-hammer**, **Yellow-ammer**, *n.* [A. Sax. *amore*, G. *ammer*, the yellow-hammer. The spelling with *h*, though common, is erroneous.] A passerine song-bird of Europe, called also *Yellow Bunting*, from the predominance of yellow in its plumage.—**Yellowish**, yel'ō-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow. — **Yellowishness**, yel'ō-ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being yellowish.— **Yellow-metal**, *n.* A sheathing alloy of copper and zinc; Muntz's metal.—**Yellowness**, yel'ō-nes, *n.* The quality of being yellow.—**Yellow-pine**, *n.* A North American tree, the wood of which is largely employed and is extensively exported.—**Yellows**, yel'ōz, *n.* A kind of jaundice which affects horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of the eyes; a disease of peach-trees.—**Yellow-throat**, *n.* A small North American singing-bird, a species of warbler.— **Yellow-top**, *n.* A variety of turnip, so called from the colour of the bulb.— **Yellow-weed**, *n.* Weld or dyers'-weed (which see). — **Yellow-wove**, *n.* A wove paper of a yellow colour.

Yelp, yelp, *v.i.* [O.E. *yelpen*, *gelpen*, A.Sax. *gilpan*, to boast; Icel. *gjálpa*, to yelp; allied to *yell*.] To utter a sharp or shrill bark; to give a sharp, quick cry, as a dog, either in eagerness or in pain or fear.— *n.* A sharp bark or cry caused by fear or pain.

Yeoman, yō'man, *n.* pl. **Yeomen**, yō'men. [O.E. *yeman*, *yoman*; supposed to be equivalent to Fris. *gaman*, *gamon*, a villager, a man of a *ga* or village, from *ga*=G. *gau*, Goth. *gawi*, a district.] A man of small estate in land, not ranking as one of the gentry; a gentleman farmer or one who farms his own land; a farmer; a member of the yeomanry cavalry.—*Yeoman of the guard*, in England, a body-guard of the sovereign, habited in the costume of Henry VIII.'s time, and commanded by a captain and other officers. BEEF-EATER. — **Yeomanly**, yō'man-li, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.— **Yeomanry**, yō'man-ri, *n.* Yeomen collectively; a volunteer cavalry force in Britain, consisting to a great extent of gentlemen or wealthy farmers.

Yerba, **Yerba-mate**, yer'ba, yer-ba-mä'tā, *n.* [*Yerba* (Sp., from L. *herba*, herb) is the proper name; *mate* is a cup, the cup or dish from which the tea is drunk.] A name given to Paraguay tea. PARAGUAY TEA.

Yerk, yerk, *v.t.* [See JERK.] To throw or kick out, as a horse; to lash.—*v.i.* To kick with both hind legs.—*n.* A sudden kick of a horse; a blow.

Yes, yes, *adv.* [A. Sax. *gese*, *gise*, from *geá*, yea, and *si*, *sy*, be it so, let it be, 3d sing. pres. subj. of the substantive verb in A. Sax.=G. *sei*, let it be; akin to L. *sim*, may it be; from root *as*. YEA, AM, ARE.] A word which expresses affirmation or consent: opposed to *no*.

Yest, yest, *n.* Same as *Yeast*.

Yester, yes'tėr, *a.* [A. Sax. *geostra*, *giestra*, *gystra*, yesterday's, *geostran dæg*, yesterday; *gystran niht*, yesternight; D. *gisteren*, G. *gestern*, yesterday; Goth. *gistra*, *gistra dagis*, to-morrow. These are comparative forms, allied to L. *hesternus*, of yesterday, and to Gr. *chthes*, Skr. *hyas*, yesterday.] Belonging to the day preceding the present; next before the present: mostly in composition. — **Yesterday**, yes'tėr-dā, *n.* The day next before the present; often used for time not long gone by. *Yesterday*, *yesternight*, &c., are used without the preposition *on* or *during*.—**Yestereve**, **Yestereven**, yes'tėr-ēv, yes-tėr-ē'vn, *n.* The evening last past. — **Yestermorn**, **Yestermorning**, yes'tėr-morn, yes-tėr-mor'ning, *n.* The morn or morning last past.—**Yesternight**, yes'tėr-nīt, *n.* The night last past.

Yesty, yes'ti, *a.* Yeasty.

Yet, yet, *adv.* [A. Sax. *get*, *git*, yet, still; equivalent etymologically to *yea to* or *yea too*.] In addition; over and above; further; still: used especially with comparatives (*yet* more surprising); at this or at that time, as formerly; now or then, as at a previous period (while *yet* young); at or before some future time; before all is done (he'll suffer *yet*); thus far; hitherto (a letter not *yet* sent off): often accompanied by *as* in this sense (I have not met him *as yet*); though the case be such; nevertheless. — *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

Yew, yū, *n.* [A. Sax. *îw*, the yew; O.H.G. *îwa*, G. *eibe*, D. *ijf*, Icel. *ýr*; cog. W. *yw*, *ywen*, Armor. *iwen*, Corn. *iwen*, the yew.] An evergreen tree allied to the conifers and indigenous in Europe and Asia, yielding a hard and durable timber used for cabinet work and formerly for making bows; frequently planted in churchyards, and thus associated with death, perhaps from its poisonous leaves.

Yex, yeks, *n.* [A. Sax. *geaxa*, a sobbing; Sc. *yisk*, the hiccup.] The hiccup.—*v.i.* To hiccup.

Yield, yēld, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *gildan*, *gieldan*, to yield, pay, render; Icel. *gjalda*, Dan. *gjelde*, to yield, Sw. *gälla*, to be of consequence; D. *gelden*, G. *gelten*, to be worth, to avail, &c.; akin *guild*.] To pay†; to requite†; to give in return or by way of recompense; to produce as return for labour or capital; to produce generally; to bring forth, give out, or furnish (trees *yield* fruit); to afford; to grant or give (to *yield* consent); to give up, as to superior power; to relinquish; to surrender: in this sense often followed by *up*.—*To yield up the ghost* or *life*, to die.—*v.i.* To give way, as to superior force; to submit; to surrender: to give way, as to entreaty, argument, &c.; to comply; to consent; to give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.—*n.* Amount yielded; product; return; particularly product resulting from growth or cultivation. —**Yielder**, yēl'dér, *n.* One who yields.—**Yielding**, yēl'ding, *a.* Ready to submit, comply, or yield; compliant; unresisting. —**Yieldingly**, yēl'ding-li, *adv.* With compliance.—**Yieldingness**, yēl'ding-nes, *n.*

Yodel, **Yodle**, yō'dl, *v.i.* and *t.* [German Swiss.] To sing like the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, by suddenly changing from the natural voice to the falsetto, and vice versâ.

Yoicks, yoi'ks, *interj.* An old fox-hunting cry.

Yoke, yōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *geoc*, *ioc*, a yoke—D. *juk*, *jok*, G. *joch*, Goth. *juk*, Icel. and Sw. *ok*, Dan. *aag*; cog. L. *jugum*, Gr. *zygon*, Skr. *yuga*, a yoke, from a root meaning to join, seen in Skr. *yuj*, to join; L. *jungo*, to join. JOIN.] A part of the gear or tackle of draught animals, particularly oxen, passing across their necks and so that two are connected for drawing; a pair of draught animals, especially oxen, yoked together; something resembling a yoke in form or use; a frame to fit the shoulders and neck of a person for carrying pails or the like; *fig.* servitude, slavery, or burden imposed; something which couples or binds together; a bond of connection; a tie.—*v.t.*—*yoked*, *yoking*. To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; to couple, or join with another.—*v.i.* To be joined together.—**Yoke-fellow**, *n.* One associated with another in labour; one connected with another by marriage; a partner, a mate.—**Yoke-mate**, *n.* Same as *Yoke-fellow*.

Yokel, yō'kl, *n.* [Perhaps from *yoke*—one who drives yoked animals, or akin to *gawk*.] A rustic or countryman; a country bumpkin; a country lout.

Yolk, yōk, *n.* [A. Sax. *geolca*, lit. the yellow of the egg, from *geolu*, yellow. YELLOW.] The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus; the yelk; the unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep which renders the pile soft and pliable.—**Yolk-bag**, *n.* The sac or membranous bag which contains the yolk of an egg.

You, yon, *a.* [A. Sax. *geon*, yon, that; Goth. *jaina*, G. *jener*, that; of pronominal origin, and akin to Skr. *yas*, who, also to *yea* and *yes*.] That; those: referring to an object at a distance; yonder; now chiefly used in the poetic style.—**Yonder**, yon'dér, *a.* [A compar. form from *you*; comp. Goth. *jainadre*, there.] Being at a distance within view; that or those, referring to persons or things at a distance.—*adv.* At or in that place there.

Yoni, yō'ni, *n.* Among the Hindus, the female power in nature, or a symbol of it in the form of an oval.

Yore, yōr, *adv.* [A. Sax. *gedra*, formerly, of old, originally genit. pl. of *gedr*, a year, being thus an adverbial genitive of time, like *twice*, *thrice*, &c.] In time long past; long since; in old time. Now used only in the phrase *of yore*, that is, of old time; long ago (in days *of yore*).

You, yō, *pron.* [A. Sax. *eów*, dat. and acc. pl. of the pronoun of the second person, *ge* being properly the nom. pl.; O. Sax. *êu*, D. *u*, you, *gij*, ye; O.H.G. *êu*, you, *iwwer*, your; cog. Skr. *yuyam*, you. YE.] The nominative and objective plural of *thou*: also commonly used when a single person is addressed (*you are*, *you were*, &c., being said of one person).

Young, yung, *a.* [A. Sax. *geong*, *giong*, *iung*—D. *jong*, G. *jung*, Goth. *juggs*, Icel. *ungr*, *jungr*, Dan. [illegible] Sw. *ung*; cog. L. *juvenis* (whence [illegible]), Skr. *yuvan*, young.] Being in the first or early stage of life or growth; not yet arrived at maturity; not old; being in the early part of existence; not yet far advanced; having the appearance of early life; fresh or vigorous; having little experience; raw; green; pertaining to one's early life.—*n. pl.* The offspring of an animal collectively.—*With young*, pregnant; gravid.—**Younger**, yung'gér, *n.* One who is not so old as another; a junior.—**Young-eyed**, *a.* Having the fresh bright eyes or look of youth. —**Youngish**, yung'ish, *a.* Somewhat young. —**Youngling**, yung'lin[illegible] An animal in the first part of life; [illegible] a young person. —**Youngly**, yung'li, *adv.* In a young manner.—**Youngness**, yung'nes, *n.* The state of being young.—**Youngster**, yung'stér, *n.* A young person; a lad.—**Younker**, yung'kér, *n.* [From Du. *jonker*, *jonkheer*, lit. young sir (*heer*=G. *herr*, sir, gentleman).] A young fellow; a lad; a youngster.

Your, yōr, *a.* [A. Sax. *eówer*—D. *uwer*, G. *euer*; the possessive corresponding to *ye*, *you*, and therefore properly plural (*thy* being the singular), but now like *you* used as singular or plural.] Pertaining or belonging to you.—**Yours**, yōrs, *poss. pron.* A double possessive of *you*; that or those which belong to you; belonging to you: used with or without direct reference to a preceding noun; your property; your friends or relations.—*Yours truly*, *yours faithfully*, &c., phrases preceding the signature at the end of a letter; hence, sometimes used playfully by a speaker in alluding to himself.—**Yourself**, yōr-self', *pron.* pl. **Yourselves**, yōr-selvz'. You, not another or others; you, in your own person or individually: used distinctively or reflexively.

Youth, yōth, *n.* [A. Sax. *geogoth*, for *geongoth* (=*youngth*, *young* and *-th*), from *geong*, young. YOUNG.] The state or quality of being young; youthfulness; the part of life between childhood and manhood; a young man; a stripling or lad; young persons collectively.—**Youthful**, yōth'ful, *a.* Being in the early stage of life; young; pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to the first part of life; fresh or vigorous, as in youth.—**Youthfully**, yōth'ful-li, *adv.* In a youthful manner.—**Youthfulness**, yōth'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being youthful.

Yowl, youl, *v.i.* [Akin to *yell*.] To give a long distressful or mournful cry, as a dog. —*n.* A long distressful or mournful cry, as that of a dog.

Yttria, it'ri-a, *n.* A metallic oxide or earth having the appearance of a white powder; the protoxide of yttrium, discovered in 1794 in a mineral found at *Ytterby* in Sweden, whence the name.—**Yttrious**, it'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to yttria or yttrium.—**Yttrium**, it'ri-um, *n.* A rare metal found in Sweden of a scaly texture, a grayish black colour, and a perfectly metallic lustre. Written also *Ittrium*.

Yucca, yuk'ka, *n.* [From some American tongue.] A genus of American plants of the lily family, of considerable size, with white flowers in large panicles, and long rigid, pointed leaves, cultivated in British gardens.

Yule, yōl, *n.* [A. Sax. *geól*, *giól*, *iól*, *gedhol*, Christmas; Icel. *jól*, Dan. *juul*, Sw. *jul*, originally a pagan festival; etymol. doubtful. *Jolly* is from this through the French.] The Old English and still the Scotch and Northern English name for Christmas.—**Yule-log**, **Yule-block**, *n.* A large log of wood forming the basis of a Christmas fire in the olden time.—**Yuletide**, *n.* The time or season of Yule or Christmas.

Y-wis,† *adv.* [A. Sax. *gewis*, *gewiss*, certainty, assurance—D. *gewis*, G. *gewiss*, certainly; from root of *wit*, with prefix *ge*.] Certainly; verily; truly.

Z.

Z, the last letter of the English alphabet, equivalent to the *s* in *wise*, *ease*, &c.

Zabaism, **Zabism**, za-bā'izm, zab'izm. Same as *Sabaism*.

Zafre, zaf'ér, *n.* [Fr. *safre*, *safre*, *safre*, Sp. *safre*; probably of Arabic origin.] Impure oxide of cobalt; the residuum of cobalt after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination, much used by enamellers and porcelain manufacturers as a blue colour.

Zambo, zam'bō, *n.* [Sp. *zambo*, bandy-legged, a zambo.] The child of a mulatto and a negro, also sometimes of an Indian and a negro.

Zamia, zā'mi-a, *n.* [L. *zamia*, a fir cone.] A genus of plants of the cycad order, the stem of some of which yield a starchy pith used for food.

Zamindar, zam-in-dār', *n.* Same as *Zemindar*.

Zante, zan'tē, *n.* A species of sumach from *Zante*, in the Mediterranean, used for dyeing.

Zany, zā'ni, *n.* [Fr. *zani*, from It. *zanni*, *zane*, a zany or clown; originally simply a familiar and abbreviated pronunciation of *Giovanni*, John.] A buffoon or merry-andrew.—**Zanyism**, zā'ni-izm, *n.* The character or practice of a zany; buffoonery.

Zareba. Same as ZEREBA.

Zarnich, zär'nik, *n.* [From Ar. *az-zarnîkh*, from Gr. *arsenikos*, arsenical. ARSENIC.] A name given to the native sulphurets of arsenic, realgar, and orpiment.

Zax, saks, *n.* [A. Sax. *seax*, Icel. *sax*, a knife or short sword.] An instrument used by slaters for cutting and dressing slates.

Zeal, zēl, *n.* [Fr. *zèle*, from L. *zelus*, Gr. *zêlos*, zeal; from stem of *zeô*, to boil, which is akin to E. *yeast*. JEALOUS.] Passionate ardour in the pursuit of anything; eagerness in any cause or behalf, good or bad; earnestness; fervency; enthusiasm.—**Zealot**, zel'ot, *n.* [Fr. *zélote*, L. *zelotes*, from Gr. *zêlotês*.] One who is zealous; full of zeal; one carried away by excessive zeal; a fanatical partisan.—**Zealotism**, zel'ot-izm, *n.* The character or conduct of a zealot.—**Zealotry**, zel'ot-ri, *n.* Behaviour of a zealot; excessive zeal; fanaticism.—**Zealous**, zel'us, *a.* [From *zeal*. *Jealous* is really the same word.] Inspired with zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object; fervent; earnest.—**Zealously**, zel'us-li, *adv.* In a zealous manner.—**Zealousness**, zel'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being zealous; zeal.

Zebec, **Zebeck**, zē'bek, *n.* Same as *Xebec*.

Zebra, zē'bra, *n.* [A native African word.] A quadruped of southern Africa allied to the horse and ass, nearly as large as a horse, white, striped with numerous brownish-black bands.—**Zebra-opossum**,

Zebra-wolf, *n.* The thylacine or Tasmanian wolf. — **Zebra-wood**, *n.* A South American wood somewhat resembling the skin of a zebra in colour, used by cabinet-makers. — **Zebrine**, zē'brin, *a.* Pertaining to the zebra.

Zebu, zē'bū, *n.* [The Indian name.] A species of ox found extensively in India, and regarded with veneration by the Hindus, having one, or more rarely two, humps of fat on the shoulders.

Zechin, zek'in, *n.* [It. *zecchino*, Fr. *a quin.* SEQUIN.] A sequin.

Zedoary, zed'ō-a-ri, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *zedoaria*, from Ar. and Pers. *zedwār*, zedoary.] An Asiatic root used for similar purposes as ginger.

Zemindar, zem-in-dar', *n.* [Per. *zemindār*, a landholder—*zemīn*, land, and *dār*, holding, a holder.] In India, a landholder or landed proprietor, subject to the payment of the land-tax or government land-revenue. — **Zemindary**, zem'in-da-ri, *n.* The position of a zemindar; the land possessed by a zemindar.

Zenana, ze-na'na, *n.* [Hind. *zenānā*, from Per. *zan*, a woman.] The portion of a house exclusively for the females in a family of good caste in India.

Zend, zend, *n.* An ancient Iranian language belonging to the Aryan family, and closely allied to Sanskrit, in which are composed the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians. — **Zend-Avesta**, zend-a-ves'ta, *n.* The collective name for the sacred writings of the Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster.

Zenith, zē'nith, *n.* [Fr. *zenith*, from Sp. *zenit*, *zenith*, a corruption of Ar. *samt*, *semt*, abbreviated for *samt-ur-ras*, *samt-er-ras*, way of the head, zenith, *samt* being a way (*ras*, head). Akin *asimuth*.] The vertical point of the heavens at any place, or point right above a spectator's head; the upper pole of the celestial horizon; *fig.* the highest point of a person's fortune; culminating point. — *Zenith distance*, the arc intercepted between a heavenly body and the zenith. — **Zenithal**, zē'nith-al, *a.* Pertaining to the zenith.

Zeolite, zē'ō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *zeō*, to boil, *lithos*, stone: so named from boiling and swelling when heated by the blow-pipe.] A generic name of hydrated double silicates in which the principal bases are aluminium and calcium. — **Zeolitic**, zē-ō-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite or resembling it. — **Zeolitiform**, zē-ō-lit'i-form, *a.* Having the form of zeolite.

Zephyr, **Zephyrus**, zef'er, zef'i-rus, *n.* [L. *zephyrus*, from Gr. *zephyros*, allied to *zophos*, darkness, gloom, the west.] The west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

Zereba, ze-rē'ba, *n.* A temporary camping-place surrounded by a fence of bushes, stones, &c., used in the Sudan.

Zero, zē'rō, *n.* [It. *zero*, It. and Sp. *cero*, by contraction from Ar. *cifr*, a cipher; the same word as *cipher*.] No number or quantity; number or quantity diminished to nothing; a cipher; nothing; *physics*, the point of a graduated instrument at which its scale commences; the starting-point or a graduated scale, generally represented by the mark 0. In thermometers the zero of the Centigrade and Réaumur scales is the freezing-point of water; in Fahrenheit's scale, 32° below the freezing-point of water, temperatures being counted upwards and downwards from this.

Zest, zest, *n.* [Fr. *zeste*, the peel of an orange or lemon; from L. *schistus*, Gr. *schistos*, split, divided, from *schizō*, to split (whence also *schism*, *schist*).] Originally, a piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavour to liquor; hence, that which serves to enhance enjoyment; a relish; keen enjoyment; gusto.

Zetetic, zē-tet'ik, *a.* [Gr. *zētētikos*, from *zēteō*, to seek.] Proceeding by inquiry; seeking. — *n.* One who seeks or investigates.

Zeuglodon, zū'glo-don, *n.* [Gr. *zeuglē*, the loop of a yoke, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, lit. *yoke-tooth*; so called from the peculiar form of its molar teeth.] An extinct genus of marine mammals, belonging to the eocene and miocene, and attaining a length of 70 feet.

Zeugma, zūg'ma, *n.* [Gr. *zeugma*, from *zeugnymi*, to join, same root as E. *yoke*.] A figure in grammar in which two nouns are joined to a verb suitable to only one of them, but suggesting another verb suitable to the other noun; or in which an adjective is similarly used with two nouns. — **Zeugmatic**, zūg-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to zeugma.

Zeus, zūs, *n.* The supreme divinity among the Greeks; generally treated as the equivalent of the Roman Jupiter.

Zibet, zib'et, *n.* [CIVET.] An animal closely akin to the civet.

Zigzag, zig'zag, *n.* [Fr. *zig-zag*, from G. *zick-zack*, reduplicated from *zacke*, a tooth or sharp point.] Something that consists of straight lines or pieces with short sharp turns or angles; a zigzag moulding; a chevron. — *a.* Having sharp and quick turns or flexures. — *v.t.*—*zigzagged*, *zigzagging*. To move or advance in a zigzag fashion; to form zigzags. — **Zigzaggy**, zig'zag-i, *a.* Having sharp and quick turns; zigzag.

Zimb, zim, *n.* [Ar. *zimb*, a fly.] A fly of Abyssinia, resembling the tsetse in being destructive to cattle.

Zinc, zingk, *n.* [Fr. *zinc*, G. Sw. and Dan. *zink*; allied to G. *zinn*, tin.] A metal frequently called *spelter*, having a strong metallic lustre and a bluish-white colour, brittle at low or high degrees of heat, but between 250° and 300° F. both malleable and ductile, so that it may be rolled or hammered into thin sheets and drawn into wire; also used in brass and other alloys. — *v.t.*—*zinked*, *zinking*. To coat or cover with zinc. — **Zinc-blende**, *n.* Native sulphide of zinc, a brittle transparent or translucent mineral. — **Zinc-bloom**, *n.* A mineral of the same composition as calamine. — **Zinciferous**, **Zinckiferous**, zingk-if'er-us, *a.* [*Zinc*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] Producing zinc. — **Zincky**, zingk'i, *a.* Pertaining to zinc; containing zinc; having the appearance of zinc. — **Zincode**, zingk'ōd, *n.* [*Zinc*, and Gr. *hodos*, a way.] The positive pole of a galvanic battery. — **Zincographer**, zing-kog'ra-fer, *n.* One who practises zincography. — **Zincographic**, **Zincographical**, zing-kō-graf'ik, zing-kō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Relating to zincography. — **Zincography**, zing-kog'ra-fi, *n.* An art similar to lithography, the stone printing surface of the latter being replaced by that of a plate of polished zinc. — **Zincoid**, zingk'oid, *a.* Resembling zinc; pertaining to zinc. — **Zincous**, zingk'us, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a voltaic battery. — **Zinc-white**, *n.* Oxide of zinc, a pigment now largely substituted for white-lead as being more permanent and not poisonous.

Zingiberaceous, **Zinziberaceous**, zin'ji-bēr-ā'shus, zin'zi-bēr-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *zingiber*, *zinziber*, ginger.] Pertaining to ginger, or to the order of plants of which ginger is the type.

Zircon, zēr'kon, *n.* [Singhalese.] A mineral, one of the gems, originally found in Ceylon, and appearing in colourless or coloured specimens, jargon being also a name of it. — **Zirconia**, zēr-kō'ni-a, *n.* An oxide of the metal zirconium discovered in the zircon of Ceylon. — **Zirconic**, zēr-kon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing zirconium. — **Zirconium**, zēr-kō'ni-um, *n.* The metal contained in zirconia, commonly obtained in the form of a black powder, but also known in the crystalline state.

Zither, **Zithern**, tsit'er, tsit'ern, *n.* [G., from L. *cithara*. CITHARA.] A flat, stringed musical instrument consisting of a sounding-box with thirty-one strings, played with the right hand, the strings being stopped with the left.

Zoantharia, zō-an-thā'ri-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *anthos*, a flower.] A division of the actinozoa, including sea-anemones, &c.

Zodiac, zō'di-ak, *n.* [Fr. *zodiaque*, L. *zodiacus*, the zodiac, from Gr. *zōdiakos* (*kyklos*, circle, understood), from *zōdion*, dim. of *zōon*, an animal.] An imaginary belt or zone in the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which the motions of the sun, moon, and principal planets are confined. — *Signs of the zodiac*. Under SIGN. — **Zodiacal**, zō-dī'a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac. — *Zodiacal light*, a luminous tract lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, seen at certain seasons either in the west after sunset or in the east before sunrise.

Zoetrope, zō'ē-trōp, *n.* [Gr. *zōē*, life, and *tropē*, a turning.] An optical contrivance which has figures painted in its interior, and these, from the persistence of vision, produce the appearance of natural motion when the instrument is made to revolve.

Zoïlism, zō'il-izm, *n.* [After *Zoïlus*, a grammarian who criticised Homer, Plato, &c., with exceeding severity.] Illiberal or carping criticism; unjust censure. — **Zoïlean**, zō-i-lē'an, *a.* Bitterly or malignantly critical.

Zollverein, tsol'ver-in, *n.* [G. *zoll*, toll, custom, and *verein*, union.] The German customs union, established in order that there might be a uniform rate of customs duties throughout the various states.

Zone, zōn, *n.* [L. *zona*, a belt or girdle, a zone of the earth, from Gr. *zōnē*, a girdle, from *zōnnymi*, to gird.] A girdle or belt; any well-marked band or stripe running round an object; *geog.* one of the five great divisions of the earth, bounded by circles parallel to the equator, named according to the temperature prevailing in each, the *torrid zone*, two *temperate zones*, and two *frigid zones*; *nat. hist.* any well-defined belt within which certain forms of plant or animal life are confined. — **Zoned**, zōnd, *a.* Wearing a zone; having zones or bands resembling zones. — **Zonular**, zō'nū-ler, *a.* Zone-shaped. — **Zonule**, **Zonulet**, zō'nūl, zō'nū-let, *n.* A little zone, band, or belt. — **Zonal**, zō'nal, *a.* Having the character of a zone or belt. — **Zonar**, **Zonnar**, zō'nar, zon'ar, *n.* [Gr. *zōnarion*, dim. of *zōnē*, a girdle.] A belt or girdle which native Christians and Jews in the East were obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mohammedans. — **Zonate**, zō'nāt, *a.* *Bot.* marked with zones or concentric bands of colour.

Zoogony, **Zoogeny**, zō-og'o-ni, zō-oj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and roots *gon-*, *gen-*, to produce.] The doctrine of the formation of living beings.

Zoography, zō-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of animals, their forms and habits. — **Zoographer**, **Zoographist**, zō-og'ra-fer, zō-og'ra-fist, *n.* One who describes animals. — **Zoographic**, **Zoographical**, zō-o-graf'ik, zō-o-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to zoography.

Zoöid, zō-oid, *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling or pertaining to an animal. — *n.* An organic body, as a cell or a spermatozoon, in some respects resembling a distinct animal: one of the more or less completely independent organisms produced by gemmation or fission, as in polyzoa, tapeworms, &c.

Zoolatry, zō-ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of animals.

Zoolite, zō'ol-it, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *lithos*, stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil.

Zoology, zō-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *logos*, discourse.] That science which treats of the natural history of animals, or their structure, physiology, classification, habits, and distribution. — **Zoological**, zō-o-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to zoology. — *Zoological garden*, a garden in which a collection of living animals is kept. — **Zoologically**, zō-o-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a zoological manner. — **Zoologist**, zō-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who studies or is well versed in zoology.

Zoomorphic, zō-o-mor'fik, *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *morphē*, shape.] Pertaining to animal forms; exhibiting animal forms. — **Zoomorphism**, zō-o-mor'fizm, *n.* The state of being zoomorphic.

Zoon, zō'on, *n.* [Gr., an animal.] An animal having a distinct and independent existence.

Zoonomy, zō-on'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *nomos*, law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life.

Zoophagous, zō-of'a-gus, *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *phagō*, to eat.] Feeding on animals; carnivorous; taking living prey.
Zoophile, Zoophilist, zō'o-fil, zō-of'i-list, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *philos*, love.] A lover of animals.—**Zoophily**, zō-of'i-li, *n.* Love of animals.
Zoophyte, zō'o-fit, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *phyton*, a plant.] A name loosely applied to many plant-like animals, as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, sea-mats, and the like.—**Zoophytic**, zō-o-fit'ik, *a.* Relating to zoophytes.—**Zoophytoid** zō-of'i-toid, . Like a zoophyte.—**Zoophytological**, zo'o-fit-o-loj''i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to zoophytology.—**Zoophytology**, zō'o-fi-tol''o-ji, *n.* The natural history of zoophytes.
Zoosperm, zō'os-perm, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *sperma*, seed.] One of the spermatozoa of animals.
Zoospore, zō'os-pōr, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *spora*, a sowing, seed.] A spore of algæ, fungi, &c., which can move spontaneously to some extent by its cilia or long filiform processes.—**Zoosporic**, zō-os-por'ik, *a.* Pertaining to zoospores.
Zootheca, zō-o-thē'ka, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *thēkē*, a case.] *Bot.* a cell containing a spermatozooid.
Zootomy, zō-ot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] The anatomy of the lower animals; that branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of the lower animals.—**Zootomical**, zō-o-tom'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to zootomy.—**Zootomist**, zō-ot'o-mist, *n.* One who dissects animals.
Zoroastrian, zor-o-as'tri-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Zoroaster*, whose system of religion was the national faith of ancient Persia, and is embodied in the Zend-Avesta.—*n.* A believer in this religion.—**Zoroastrianism**, zor-o-as'tri-an-izm, *n.* The religion founded by Zoroaster, one feature of which was a belief in a good and an evil power or deity perpetually striving against each other.
Zouave, zwäv, *n.* [Fr., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.] A soldier belonging to certain light-infantry corps in the French army, originally organized in Algeria, and having a dress of a somewhat Turkish fashion.
Zounds, zounds. An exclamation contracted from '*God's wounds*,' formerly used.
Zulu, zö'lö or zu-lö', *n.* A member of a warlike branch of the Kafir race dwelling north of Natal.
Zumboorak, zum-bö'ruk, *n.* In the East a small cannon fired from a camel's back.
Zygapophysis, zig-a-pof'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke, and *apophysis*.] *Anat.* one of the processes by which the vertebræ articulate with each other.
Zygodactylic, Zygodactylous, zi'gō-dak-til''ik, zi-gō-dak'til-us, *a.* [Gr. *zygon*, what joins, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having the toes disposed in pairs, as the parrots; scansorial.
Zygoma, zi-gō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *zygōma*, from *zygon*, a yoke.] *Anat.* the prominence of the cheek-bone or the part that joins it with the cranium.—**Zygomatic**, zi-gō-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the cheek-bone.
Zymic, zim'ik, *a.* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven.] Pertaining to a ferment or to fermentation; causing fermentation.—**Zymologic, Zymological**, zi-mō-loj'ik, zi-mō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to zymology.—**Zymologist**, zi-mol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in zymology.—**Zymology**, zi-mol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of ferments and fermentation.—**Zymometer**, zi-mom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor.—**Zymosis**, zi-mō'sis, *n.* [Gr., fermentation.] Fermentation; a zymotic disease; the origin or production of such diseases.—**Zymotic**, zi-mot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *zymōtikos*, from *zymoō*, to ferment, from *zymē*, ferment.] Pertaining to or produced by fermentation.—*Zymotic diseases*, epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic diseases, supposed to be produced by some morbific principle acting on the system like a ferment. GERM-THEORY.—**Zymotically**, zi-mot'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a zymotic manner.—**Zymurgy**, zi'mėr-ji, *n.* [Gr. *zymē*, and *ergon*, work.] That part of chemistry which treats of the principles of wine-making, brewing, distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar.

SUPPLEMENT.

Abalone, ab-a-lō'nē, *n.* [Spanish, of unknown origin.] A name in California for a marine mollusc, a species of ear-shell which furnishes mother-of-pearl.
Acanthocephalous, a-kan-thō-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *akantha*, thorn, *kephalē*, head.] *Zool.* having spines or hooks on the head, as certain intestinal worms (the Acanthocephala), which are thus attached within the bodies of animals.
Acaroid Gum or **Resin**, ak'a-roid. A resin that exudes from the grass-trees of Australia, and is used in varnishes, &c.
Acarus, ak'a-rus, *n.* [See ACARIDA in Dict.] The genus to which the true mites belong; a mite or tick generally.
Acetylene, a-set'i-lēn, *n.* [From *acetic*, and Gr. *hylē*, matter.] An inflammable gas made with calcium carbide and water and used as an illuminant.
Acholia, a-kō'li-a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, not, *cholē*, bile.] *Med.* absence of bile.
Acidic, a-sid'ik, *a.* *Chem.* pertaining to acid; containing a large amount of an acid constituent.
Acierage, ā'sē-ėr-āj, *n.* [Fr. *acier*, steel, from L. *acies*, sharp edge; same root as in *acid*. ACID.] A process by which an engraved copper-plate, or an electrotype from an engraved plate, has a film of iron deposited over its surface by electricity, to protect the engraving from wear in printing.
Acreophagy. See AKREOPHAGY.
Adenitis, ad-e-nī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of one or more of the lymphatic glands.—**Adenoids**, ad'e-noidz, *n. pl.* Glandlike morbid growths in the throat behind the soft palate.—**Adenoma**, ad-e-nō'ma, *n.* A tumour originating in a gland.
Ægophony, ē-gof'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *aix*, *aigos*, a goat, *phōnē*, voice.] A sound heard by auscultation in certain chest diseases.
Aerodrome, ā'ėr-o-drōm, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, *dromos*, a course.] A sort of flying machine.
Aerophor, ā'ėr-o-for, *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, *pherō*, to bring.] A kind of ventilating apparatus; a portable receptacle by which air is supplied artificially under water or elsewhere.
After-image, *n.* An image of a bright object still remaining after the eye is removed from the object.
Agnus-castus, ag-nus-kas'tus, *n.* [Gr. *agnos*, the name of the shrub, and L. *castus*, chaste; it was supposed to be preservative of chastity.] A shrub of the verbena family, a native of the Mediterranean countries, with white flowers and acrid aromatic fruits.
Agouta, a-gö'ta, *n.* [W. Indian name.] An insectivorous animal peculiar to Hayti, of the tanrec family, and rather larger than a rat.
Akreophagy, ak-rē-of'a-ji, *n.* [Gr. *a*, not, and *kreas*, flesh.] The practice of abstaining from eating flesh.—**Akreophagist**, ak-rē-of'a-jist, *n.* One who abstains from flesh.
Alactaga, a-lak'ta-ga, *n.* A rodent allied to the jerboa, inhabiting southern Russia and Asia.
Alalia, a-lā'li-a, *n.* [Gr. *alalos*, not speaking—*a*, not, *lalō*, to talk.] *Med.* loss of the power of speaking from paralysis of the muscles concerned.
Albugo, al-bū'gō, *n.* [L., from *albus*, white, whence *album*, &c.] An affection of the eye, consisting in a white opacity of the cornea; also called *leucoma*.
Albumin, al-bū'min, *n.* Same as *Albumen*, but used more strictly as a chemical term.
Albuminuria, al-bū'mi-nū''ri-a, *n.* [From *albumen*, and Gr. *ouron*, urine.] *Pathol.* a condition in which the urine contains albumen, evidencing a diseased state of the kidneys.
Alewife, āl'wif, *n.* A fish of the shad genus caught in the Severn; also a similar N. American fish much used as food.
Alfalfa, alf-al'fa, *n.* [Sp.] A common name in the U. States for the fodder plant lucerne.
Alfenid, al'fe-nid, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] An alloy of nickel plated with silver used for spoons, forks, candlesticks, tea-services, &c.
Algine, al'jin, *n.* [From L. *alga*, sea-weed.] A substance obtained from sea-weeds and used for such purposes as horn is used for.—**Algist**, al'jist, *n.* One who scientifically studies algæ.
Alienism, āl'yen-izm, *n.* The scientific study and treatment of mental alienation or insanity.—**Alienist**, āl'yen-ist, *n.* One who studies or practises alienism.
Allotment.—*Allotment system*, the system of allotting small portions of land, say an acre or less, to farm labourers or other workers, to be cultivated after their regular work by themselves and their families.
Altazimuth, alt-az'i-muth, *n.* [From *altitude* and *azimuth*.] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitude and azimuth of heavenly bodies, consisting of a vertical circle and attached telescope, the two having both a vertical and a horizontal motion.
Aluminium.—*Aluminium bronze*, an alloy of aluminium and copper, possessed of great tenacity, and used for various industrial purposes.
Amadavat, am-a-da-vat', *n.* [An East Indian name.] A small granivorous bird of India, having a red conical beak and red and black plumage, often brought to Europe as a cage-bird.
Amaryllis, am-a-ril'lis, *n.* [Greek female name.] A genus of bulbous-rooted plants with fine flowers, some of them called lilies, forming the type of a natural order of plants, the Amaryllidaceæ.
Ambatch, am'bach, *n.* [African name.] A thorny leguminous shrub with yellow flowers, growing in tropical African rivers, with light spongy wood, often made into rafts.
Amblyopia, Amblyopy, am-bli-ō'pi-a, am'-bli-o-pi, *n.* [From Gr. *amblys*, dull, and *ōps*, *ōpos*, the eye.] Dulness or dimness of eyesight without any apparent defect in the organs—the first stage in amaurosis.
Amelanchier, a-me-lan'shi-ėr, *n.* [Fr.] A genus of small trees allied to the medlar, natives of Europe and N. America, cultivated both for flowers and fruit.
Amenorrhœa, a-men-o-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *mēn*, *mēnos*, month, *rheō*, to flow.] *Med.* a morbid or unnatural suppression of menstruation.
Ammoniacum, Ammoniac, am-mo-nī'a-kum, am-mō'ni-ak, *n.* An exudation of an umbelliferous plant with a fetid smell, used as an antispasmodic and expectorant and in plasters.
Ammoniaphone, am-mō'ni-a-fōn, *n.* [From *ammonia*, and Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] A contrivance by means of which ammonia is inhaled, in order to strengthen the voice and make it fuller, richer, and clearer.
Amorce, a-mors', *n.* [Fr. *amorce*, from L. *ad*, to, *mordēre*, *morsus*, to bite.] A sort of percussion cap; a toy detonator con-

sisting of a small quantity of explosive matter between two bits of paper gummed together.

Amoretto, am-o-ret'tō (pl. **Amoretti**); **Amorino**, am-o-rē'nō (pl. **Amorini**), n. [It., from L. *amor*, love. Amorous.] Terms in art for loves or cupids.

Ampere, am-pār', n. [From *Ampère*, the name of a French electrician.] *Elect.* the unit employed in measuring the strength of an electric current.

Amphirhine, am'fī-rin, a. [Gr. prefix *amphi*, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, nose.] *Zool.* having the nostrils double.

Amphistomous, am-fis'to-mus, a. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *stoma*, mouth.] *Zool.* having a mouth or equivalent orifice at either end of the body, said of certain parasitic worms.

Analgesia, an-al-jē'zi-a, n. [Gr. *analgēsia*—*an*, priv., and *algos*, pain.] *Pathol.* incapacity for feeling pain in some part of the body.—**Analgetic**, an-al-jet'ik, a. Pertaining to analgesia; insensible to pain.

Anallantoic, an'al-lan-tō'ik, a. [Prefix *an*, not, and *allantoos*.] Not possessing an allantois.

Anatomism, an-at'o-mizm, n. Anatomical structure or analysis; exhibition of anatomical details; explanation of vital phenomena by anatomical structure.

Anergy, an'er-ji, n. [Gr. prefix *an*, not, *ergon*, work.] *Pathol.* a morbid want or loss of energy more or less permanent.—**Anergic**, an'er-jik, a. Pertaining to anergy.

Angioma, an-ji-ō'ma, n. [Gr. *angeion*, a vessel.] *Med.* a tumour produced by the enlargement of a blood-vessel.

Ankyloblepharon, an'ki-lō-blef'a-ron, n. [Gr. *ankylōsis*, and *blepharon*, eyelid.] Adhesion of the eyelids to one another. Also written *Anchyloblepharon*.

Anopisthographic, an-op'is-tho-graf'ik, a. [Gr. *an*, priv., *opisthen*, behind, *graphō*, to write.] Not having writing on the reverse side.

Antepast, an'tē-past, n. [L. *ante*, before, *pastus*, food. Pastor.] A foretaste.

Anthracene, an'thra-sēn, n. [Anthracite.] A hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar and furnishing alizarine.

Anthropoglot, an-thrō'po-glot, n. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *glōtta*, tongue.] An animal with a tongue like that of man, as the parrot.

Antiguggler, an-ti-gug'lèr, n. A small tube admitting air into a vessel from which liquid is poured, to prevent a guggling sound.

Antimere, an'ti-mēr, n. [Gr. *anti*, opposite, *meros*, part.] *Biol.* one of two or more corresponding parts on opposite sides of animals.

Antipyrin, an-ti-pī'rin, n. [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *pyr*, fire, referring to the heat in fevers. Pyretic.] A drug obtained from coal-tar products, valuable in reducing fever and in relieving pain, being much used in nervous headache and neuralgia.

Antonym, an'to-nim, n. [Gr. *anti*, against, opposite, *onoma*, name.] A word of directly contrary signification to another; the opposite of a synonym.

Apartment-house, n. A house built to accommodate a number of families, each with its own set of rooms and separate entrance, but usually with separate cooking facilities.

Aphasia, a-fā'zi-a, n. [Gr., from *a*, not, *phanai*, to speak.] Loss of the faculty of speech, or of connecting words and ideas, owing to morbid conditions of the brain, while the speech-organs and general intelligence remain unaffected.

Aphesis, af'e-sis, n. [Gr. *aphesis*, a letting go; *apo*, from, *hiēmi*, to send.] *Philol.* loss of a short unaccented syllable at the beginning of a word; as in *square* for *esquire*.—**Aphetic**, a-fet'ik, a. Pertaining to.—**Aphetize**, af'e-tīz, v.t. To shorten by aphesis.

Aquarelle, ak-wa-rel', n. [Fr., from L. *aqua*, water.] Water-colour painting or a painting in water-colour.

Arbitrage, är'bi-trash or är'bi-traj, n. The calculation of the best mode in any particular case by which advantage may be taken of differences in the value of money, stocks, &c., at different places at the same time; also the dealing in bills of exchange, stocks, &c., for the purpose of making profit by such calculations.—**Arbitrageur**, är'bi-tra-shèr, n. One whose business is to make such calculations.

Archæan, är-kē'an, a. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient.] *Geol.* applied to the oldest rocks of the earth's crust, crystalline in character, and embracing granite, syenite, gneiss, &c.—**Archæolithic**, är-kē'ō-lith'ik, a. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, *lithos*, stone.] Pertaining to the early stone period of prehistoric times; palæolithic.

Archebiosis, är'kē-bi-ō'sis, n. [Gr. *archē*, beginning, *bios*, life.] The origin of life; the origin of living from non-living matter.

Argyria, **Argyrism**, är-jir'i-a, är'jir-izm, n. [Gr. *argyros*, silver.] Discoloration of the skin from the use of preparations of silver as medicine.

Army-worm, n. The larva of a moth, so called from its habit of marching in compact bodies of enormous numbers, devouring almost every green thing; particularly destructive in N. America.

Aurigation,† a-ri-gā'shon, n. [L. *aurigatio*, from *auriga*, a charioteer.] The art of driving vehicles. [*De Quincey*.]

Asedarach, a-sed'a-rak, n. [Fr. *asédarac*, from Pers. *dadd*, noble, *dirakht*, tree.] An Asiatic tree and a drug obtained from it, used as a vermifuge emetic and purgative.

Bacteriology, bak-tē'ri-ol"o-ji, n. The doctrine or study of bacteria.—**Bacteriologic**, **Bacteriological**, bak-tē'ri-ō-loj'ik, bak-tē'ri-ō-loj"i-kal, a. Pertaining to bacteriology.—**Bacteriologist**, bak-tē'ri-ol"o-jist, n. One who investigates the phenomena of bacteria, especially in relation to disease.

Badger-dog. Dachshund.

Balata, ba-lā'ta, n. A gum obtained from a S. American tree, used for similar purposes to india-rubber, and in the U. States as a chewing gum. Bullet-tree.

Ballade, ba-lad', n. [Fr. Ballad.] A poem consisting in its normal form of three stanzas of eight lines each, with a closing stanza or envoy of four lines, the rhymes throughout being not more than three.

Baroscope, bar'o-skōp, n. [Gr. *baros*, weight, *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument for exhibiting changes of atmospheric pressure; a kind of weather-glass.

Basic.—*Basic slag*, the slag or refuse matter got in making basic steel, a valuable fertiliser from the phosphate of lime it contains.—*Basic steel*, steel made in a Bessemer converter, which is lined with lime or other similar substance to absorb impurities in the iron.

Bay-rum, n. A spirituous liquor containing the oil of the bayberry of Jamaica, a species of pimento, and used for the hair.

Beam-tree, n. [*Beam* is short for *whitebeam*, the full name, that is *white-tree*, from the white under surface of the leaves. Beam.] A British tree of the same genus as the mountain-ash and apple, having edible berries of a scarlet colour.

Bear-berry, n. An evergreen shrub of the heath family growing on barren moors in the colder parts of the northern hemisphere, the leaves being used as an astringent and tonic under the name *uva-ursi*.

Belleter,† bel'e-tèr, n. A bell-founder.

Bellite, bel'it, n. [From the name *Bell*.] An explosive substance recently introduced and fired by means of a detonator, its chief ingredient being ammonium nitrate.

Belted.—*Belted cruisers*, a class of British ships of war protected by a belt of armour at the water-line and with an armoured deck.

Benedictine, ben-e-dik'tin, n. A liqueur made by Benedictine monks at Fécamp in Normandy, consisting of spirits containing juices of certain plants.

Beriberi, ber-i-ber'i, n. [Singhalese *beri*, weakness.] A dangerous disease endemic in parts of India, Ceylon, &c., characterized by paralysis, numbness, difficult breathing, and often other symptoms.

Bilophodont, bī-lof'o-dont, a. [Prefix *bi*, double, Gr. *lophos*, crest, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] Double-crested, said of teeth.

Biventral, bī-ven'tral, a. [Prefix *bi*, and L. *venter*, belly.] Having two bellies: a term applied to a muscle at the back of the neck in man and certain other animals.

Black-fish, n. A name applied to fishes of various species; also to the salmon after spawning (hence the terms *black-kelter*, *black-fishing*), and to a small species of whale.

Blastula, blas'tū-la, n. [From Gr. *blastos*, a germ.] An embryo so far developed from a germ or ovum as to consist of a sack formed of a single layer of cells.—**Blastulation**, blas-tū-lā'shon, n. The process by which a germ becomes a blastula.

Blepharitis, blef-a-rī'tis, n. [Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid, and term. *-itis*.] Inflammation of the eyelids.

Blizzard, bliz'èrd, n. Akin to *blaze*, *blast*. Originally provincial English, but used first in literature in America.] A wintry storm, with high wind, intense cold, and fine drifting snow.

Blue-coat, n. A person wearing a blue coat as a special dress.—*Blue-coat boy*, a boy attending one of certain charity schools in England, especially Christ's Hospital, London, where the boys are dressed in a long blue coat with yellow stockings. So *blue-coat schools*, *blue-coat hospitals* are spoken of.—**Blue-fish**. A name of certain American fishes, one of them a food fish allied to the mackerel, common on the Atlantic coast of N. America.—**Blue-grass**, [illegible] of several grasses, more especially a species of Kentucky highly valued for [illegible] and hay.—**Blue-gum**. A species of eucalyptus or gum-tree with valuable medicinal properties, and now planted in malarious localities in various countries with beneficial results. It yields the drug eucalyptol.

Bonassus, bō-nas'us, n. [L. *bonasus*, Gr. *bonasos*, *bonassos*, a wild ox.] The aurochs or wild bison of Europe.

Bonder, bon'dèr, n. [From Dan. *bonde*, pl. *bönder*, a yeoman, a peasant, same as A.-Sax. *bonda*, a householder, the *-band* of husband.] In Scandinavia, a yeoman; a small landholder.

Bond-holder, n. A person who holds a bond for money lent.

Boodle, bō'dl, n. [D. *boedel*, goods, lumber.] Goods fraudulently obtained; gain made by cheating in public office; lot, crowd, or pack. [American.]

Boom, bōm, n. [Same as *beom*, noise.] A sudden briskness or rise of prices in some branch of trade or commerce.

Boroglyceride, bō-rō-glis'er-id, n. [From *boron* and *glycerine*.] A substance composed of boric acid and glycerine, now used as an antiseptic.

Bottle-tree, n. An Australian tree allied to the baobab, with a stem which bulges out enormously in the middle, and contains much nutritive sap.

Boza, bō'za, n. [Of oriental origin.] An intoxicating fermented drink made in Egypt or elsewhere from millet-seed, or from darnel and hemp-seed.

Brachistochrone, bra-kis'to-krōn, n. [Gr. *brachistos*, shortest, and *chronos*, time.] *Math.* the curve of shortest descent, or that along which a body will move in the least possible time from point to point.

Brae, brā, n. [Icel. *brá*, eyelid; akin G. *braue*, eyebrow.] A sloping bank; slope; acclivity. [Chiefly Scotch.]

Briquette, bri-ket', n. [Dim. of Fr. *brique*, a brick.] A lump of fuel, in the form of a brick, made from coal-dust, with some binding material such as coal-tar.

Brittle, brit'l, v.t.—*brittled*, *brittling*. [Same origin as adj. *brittle*.] To cut up a deer: an old hunting term.

Brome (brōm), **Brome-grass**, n. [Gr. *bromos*, oats.] A name of several oat-like species of grass.

Brontosaurus, bron-to-sa'rus, n. [Gr. *brontē*, thunder, *sauros*, lizard.] A fossil reptile of huge size with a remarkably small skull.

Brooklime, bruk'lim, *n.* [*Brook*, stream, and A. Sax. *hleomoc*, brooklime.] A water-loving species of speedwell with small blue flowers.
Brucine, brö'sin, *n.* [From the name *Bruce*.] A vegetable alkaloid akin to strychnine, bitter and acrid, but less powerful in its action.
Bucku, buk'u, *n.* [S. African.] Medicinal plants of Cape Colony used in disorders of the urino-genital organs.
Bullet-tree, bul'et, **Bully-tree**, bul'i, *n.* [Corruption of some native name.] The name of several tropical American trees, one of which yields balata gum.
Burette, bū-ret', *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *buire*, a flagon, from L. *bibere*, to drink.] A tube used in chemistry for accurately measuring out quantities of fluids.

Cable, kā'bl, *v.t.*—*cabled*, *cabling*. To send (a message) by electric cable.
Cachucha, ka-chö'cha, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance similar to the bolero; a piece of music for it.
Cacodyle, kak'o-dil, *n.* KAKODYLE.
Cacoon, ka-kön', *n.* [African.] The large seeds of a climbing tropical leguminous plant, often made into scent-boxes, &c.
Caddie, kad'i, *n.* [Same as *cadet*.] One engaged to carry clubs for a golf-player.
Cadge, kaj, *v.t.* and *i.* [Perhaps from the noun *cadger*.] To carry about for sale; to hawk; to go about begging.
Cadre, kä'dr, *n.* [Fr., from L. *quadrum*, a square.] The permanent skeleton or framework of a regiment, which may be filled up as need requires.
Calamint, kal'a-mint, *n.* [Gr. *kalaminthē*, *kalaminthos*.] A name for labiate plants allied to mint.
Camelry, kam'el-ri, *n.* Troops mounted on camels; a camel corps.
Camel's-thorn, *n.* A spiny leguminous shrub on which camels browse, and which yields a kind of manna.
Campylospermous, kam'pi-lō-spėr"mus, *a.* [Gr. *kampylos*, curved, *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* having the albumen curved so as to present a longitudinal furrow: said of seeds.—**Campylotropal**, kam-pi-lot'ro-pal, *a.* *Bot.* curved so that the ends of an ovule or seed are brought close together.
Canalise. Also, to make like a canal (to *canalise* a river).
Cannular, kan'ū-lėr, *a.* Having the form of a cannula or small tube.
Cantaloupe, **Canteloupe**, kan'ta-löp, kan'te-löp, *n.* [From *Cantalupo* in Italy.] A variety of the musk-melon.
Canthus, kan'thus; pl. **Canthi**, kan'thi, *n.* [Gr. *kanthos*.] The angle formed by the meeting of the upper and under eyelid.
Cantor, kan'tor, *n.* [L., a singer. CHANT.] A leader of the singing in a cathedral or other church.
Canzone, kan-zō'nā, *n.* [It., from L. *cantio*, *cantionis*, from *cano*, to sing. CHANT.] A certain form of song or air of Provençal origin.
Capeline, **Capelline**, kap'e-lin, *n.* [Fr. *capeline*, a dim. from L.L. *capa*, *cappa*, a cap or hood. CAP, CHAPEL.] A kind of hood worn by ladies when going to evening entertainments; a surgical bandage for the head.
Carambole, ka'ram-bōl, *n.* [Fr., origin unknown.] In billiards, the stroke otherwise called a cannon. Also used as a *v.i.*
Cardigan, kär'di-gan, *n.* [After a recent Earl of Cardigan.] A kind of knitted waistcoat or garment to be worn over or instead of the waistcoat.
Cardiograph, kär'di-o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, *graphō*, to write.] An instrument by which the movements of the heart are traced and recorded.
Cardioid, kär'di-oid, *n.* A curve of a heart shape.
Carpet-bagger, *n.* A new-comer to a place, having all his property in a carpet-bag; a new-comer who takes part in public, especially political affairs, without having property in a community.
Cascara, kas'kä-ra, *n.* A mild purgative medicine obtained from the bark of an American tree.
Casserole, kas'e-rōl, *n.* [Fr., ultimately of same origin as E. *kettle*.] A kind of stew-pan or saucepan; a kind of stew; rice, potatoes, &c., formed into a cup to hold some other sort of food; a small dish with a handle used in chemical operations.
Cassolette, kas-o-let', *n.* [Fr., akin to *casserole*.] A small box for holding perfumes, with a perforated lid to allow them to exhale.
Cassonade, kas-on-äd', *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *casson*, a large chest, being imported in large chests. CAISSON.] Raw or unrefined sugar.
Cat-bird, *n.* A N. American singing-bird, a species of thrush, which utters a cry of alarm like the mew of a cat.
Cat-tail, **Cat's-tail**. Same as *Reed-mace*.
Caveson, kav'e-son, *n.* [Fr. *caveçon*, from It. *cavessone*, from *cavessa*, a halter, from L. *caput*, the head. CAPITAL.] A kind of nose-band used in breaking horses.
Cayuse, kī-yūs', *n.* [Amer. Indian.] A pony, especially an American Indian pony. [U. States.]
Centesimal, sen-tes'i-mal, *a.* [L. *centesimus*, hundredth, from *centum*, hundred.] Hundredth; pertaining to division into a hundred parts.—**Centesimally**, sen-tes'i-mal-i, *adv.* By division into hundredths.—**Centesimate**, sen-tes'i-māt, *v.t.* To punish every hundredth man of.—**Centesimation**, sen-tes'i-mā"shun, *n.*
Centre-board, *n.* A sort of movable keel used especially in American yachts, and capable of being raised and lowered in a well extending longitudinally amidships.
Cephalic.—*Cephalic index*, a number denoting the ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal (front to back) diameter of the skull, and according to which skulls and races of people are called brachycephalic or dolichocephalic.
Ceratitis, ser-a-tī'tis. KERATITIS.
Ceratodus, se-rat'o-dus, *n.* [Gr. *keras*, *keratos*, horn, and *odous*, tooth.] A fish of Australia, one of the few that have lungs, said to be able to leave the water for a time.
Cerebritis, ser-ē-brī'tis, *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] Inflammation of the brain.
Ceroplasty, sē'ro-plas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax, *plassō*, to mould. PLASTIC.] The art of modelling in wax.
Chætopod, kē'to-pod, *n.* [Gr. *chaitē*, mane, *pous*, *podos*, foot.] The name for a great many annelids, a kind of marine worms having feet provided with bristles.
Chenomorph, kē'no-morf, *n.* [Gr. *chēn*, goose, *morphē*, form.] *Ornith.* any bird of the duck tribe.
Cherimoyer, cher'i-moi-ėr, *n.* [From Peruvian name.] A fruit of S. America allied to the custard-apple.
Child-crowing, *n.* A nervous disease of children, consisting in a spasm of the larynx, causing a peculiar crowing sound.
Chinkapin, ching'ka-pin, *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] The dwarf chestnut of the U. States, yielding edible nuts; also an American tree allied to the oak.
Chloasma, klō'az-ma, *n.* [Gr. *chloē*, yellowish-green verdure.] An affection of the skin in which it shows yellowish or brownish spots.
Cholæmia, ko-lē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *cholē*, bile, *haima*, blood.] A morbid accumulation of bile in the blood.
Chrysochlore, kris'o-klōr, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *chlōros*, greenish-yellow.] A mole-like animal of S. Africa, having fur with a gold and green lustre; the golden mole.
Chrysophanic Acid, kris-o-fan'ik. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *phainō*, to shine.] A yellow substance of vegetable origin used as an ointment in skin diseases.
Chthonian, **Chthonic**, kthō'ni-an, kthon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *chthonios*, from *chthōn*, *chthonos*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth; belonging to the under world or subterranean regions (*chthonic* divinities).
Chyluria, ki-lū'ri-a, *n.* [From *chyle*, and Gr. *ouron*, urine.] The presence of chyle in the urine.
Cicely, sis'e-li, *n.* [L. *seseli*, from Gr. *seseli*.] A popular name applied to several umbelliferous plants, *sweet cicely*, or sweet chervil, being an aromatic plant with fine fern-like foliage.
Cinch, sinch, *n.* [Sp. *cincha*, *cincho*; same origin as *cincture*.] A saddle-girth. [U. States.]
Clamp, klamp, *n.* [A form of *clump*.] A heap of turnips, potatoes, &c., covered over with straw and earth for winter keeping; a pile of bricks for burning.
Clearing-nut, *n.* A tree of the nux vomica genus, the seeds of which are said to clear turbid water.
Cloud-burst, *n.* A tremendous downpour of rain over a limited area.
Clutch, kluch, *n.* [A form of *cluck*, the cry of a brooding hen.] The eggs laid and hatched by a bird at one time.
Cnida, nī'da; pl. **Cnidæ**, nī'dē. [Gr. *knidē*, a nettle.] One of the cells by which the jelly-fishes cause a stinging sensation.
Cocaine, kō'ka-in, *n.* The active principle of coca, which has invigorating properties, and is also used as a local anæsthetic in minor surgical operations.
Coccosteus, kok-os'tē-us, *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, berry, *osteon*, bone.] A fossil fish with berry-like tubercles on the bony plates covering its body.
Cockle, kok'l, *v.t.* and *i.*—*cockled*, *cockling*. [Perhaps from *cockle*, the shell, which is marked with wrinkles.] To wrinkle or ridge; to give or assume a wrinkled or ridged surface (as a piece of paper).—*n.* [Fr. *coquille*, a shell, a stove.] A kind of stove; a stove in which the fuel-chamber is surrounded by an air-space.
Cognovit, kog-nō'vit, *n.* [L., he has acknowledged.] *Law*, a written acknowledgment by a defendant that the action of the plaintiff is just, thus allowing judgment to be given against him.
Cohobate, kō'ho-bāt, *v.t.*—*cohobated*, *cohobating*. [Fr. *cohober*, perhaps of Arabic origin.] To redistil or subject to several distillations.—**Cohobation**, kō-ho-bā'shun, *n.* The act of cohobating.
Colonial, *n.* A person belonging to a colony.—**Colonialize**, ko-lō'ni-al-īz, *v.t.* To invest with a colonial character or attributes.
Columbarium, kol-um-bā'ri-um, *n.* [L., a pigeon-house, from *columba*, a pigeon.] An ancient sepulchre, with recesses for urns containing the ashes of the dead.
Columella, kol-ū-mel'a, *n.* [L., dim. of *columna*, a column.] A name for various parts in plants and animals having somewhat the appearance of a small column.
Condensed Milk. Milk preserved by evaporating part of its moisture, and packing in air-tight cans.
Co-opt, **Co-optate**, kō-opt', kō-op'tāt, *v.t.* [L. *co-opto*—prefix *co*, and *opto*, to elect, to choose. OPTATIVE.] To elect into some body of which the electors are members.—**Co-optation**, kō-op-tā'shon, *n.* The act of co-opting.
Coprology, kop-rol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kopros*, dung, *logos*, discourse.] Literary treatment of base or dunghill topics.—**Coprologist**, kop-rol'o-jist, *n.* One who writes on nasty topics.
Cordite, kor'dit, *n.* [From being made in *cord*-like forms.] A new smokeless gunpowder for use in ordnance.
Corinthian, *n.* Also a gentleman who does the work in sailing his own or a friend's yacht, as opposed to a paid hand; a gentleman who rides his own horse in a race.
Cormogen, kor'mo-jen, *n.* **Cormophyte**, kor'mo-fit, *n.* [Gr. *kormos*, stem, root, *gen*, to produce, *phyton*, plant.] *Bot.* a name for plants with regular stem and root, as opposed to *thallogens*.
Corody, kor'o-di, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Formerly a right which a layman might have to maintenance from the funds of a religious house.
Corpus, kor'pus; pl. **Corpora**, kor'po-ra, *n.* [L.] A body; a collected whole; a material substance; *anat.* a name for certain small bodies of various kinds.
Coulomb, kö-lomb', *n.* [From *Coulomb*, a French physicist.] The unit of quantity in measurements of current electricity.
Couvade, ko-vad', *n.* [Fr., from *couver*, to brood, to hatch, from L. *cubare*, to lie. COVEY.] A widely-prevalent custom among primitive races of men, by which at the birth of a child the father takes to bed and is attended as if he were the mother.

Cow-boy, *n.* A boy who takes charge of cows; a man who has to look after cattle on a large stock farm and does this work on horseback.

Crocidolite, krō-sid'o-lit, *n.* [Gr. *krokis*, *krokidos*, nap of cloth, *lithos*, stone.] A sort of fibrous quartz brought from the Cape Colony, and made into trinkets, &c.

Cromorna, krō-mor'na, *n.* [From G. *krummhorn*, lit. crooked horn.] A stop or set of pipes in an organ with a tone like that of a clarionet.

Crop, *n.* A kind of riding-whip which has a loop at the end but no lash, also called a *hunting-crop*.

Cubicle, kū'bi-kl, *n.* [L. *cubiculum*, a bed-chamber, from *cubare*, to lie. INCUBATE.] A sleeping-place; a compartment in a dormitory for one bed.

Cuscus, kus'kus, *n.* [Native name.] A name of several marsupial animals, about the size of a cat, resembling opossums, having prehensile tails, living in trees and eating leaves, natives of the smaller Australasian islands.

Cuspidor, kus'pi-dor, *n.* [Pg., from *cuspir*, to spit.] A spittoon. [U. States.]

Cycle, *n.* Now means also a bicycle, tricycle, or similar conveyance.—*v.i.*—*cycled*, *cycling*. To use a cycle.—**Cyclist**, sik'list, *n.* One who uses a cycle.

Dachshund, däks'hunt, *n.* [Ger. 'badger-dog'—*dachs*, badger, *hund*, dog = E. *hound*.] The badger-dog, a long-bodied, short-legged dog, with pendulous ears, and short hair, black with yellow extremities.

Dacryoma, dak-ri-ō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dakry*, a tear.] *Med.*, the stoppage of one or both of the tear-passages to the nose, thus causing the tears to overflow on the cheek.

Dartre, där'tr, *n.* [Fr.] A name for herpes or other skin disease.—**Dartrous**, där'trus, *a.* Pertaining to dartre.

Dash-pot, *n.* A cylinder partly filled with water or other fluid, and having a loosely fitted piston working in it, and thus serving to prevent shock to some piece of mechanism.

Date-plum, *n.* The name of several trees of the ebony family with more or less edible fruits.

Daturine, dat'ū-rin, *n.* [From *Datura Stramonium*, the botanic name of the plant.] A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple.

Deadhead, ded'hed, *n.* A person who is allowed to travel by a public conveyance, or to attend a theatre or other entertainment without paying. [American.]

Deal-fish, [From *deal*, in sense of board.] A name for a fish of the northern seas with an extremely compressed body.

Deaspirate, dē-as'pi-rāt, *v.t.*—*deaspirated*, *deaspirating*. To deprive of the aspirate, to pronounce without an aspirate.

Del credere, del kred'e-re, *n.* [It.] A guarantee which an agent or factor gives his principal that the persons to whom he sells goods or transfers property are solvent.

Deliriant, dē-lir'i-ant, *a.* Causing or tending to cause delirium.—**Delirifacient**, dē-lir'i-fā"shi-ent, *a.* [L. *faciens*, *facientis*, pres. part. of *facere*, to make.] Causing delirium.

Demography, dē-mog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *dēmos*, people, and *graphō*, to write.] The description of peoples or communities in regard to their social relations and institutions, especially as compared with other communities.—**Demographic**, dē-mō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to demography.

Dene-hole, dēn'hōl, *n.* A name of certain ancient artificial pits dug in the chalk formation in England, perhaps for storage purposes or to obtain flints.

Depullulation, † dē-pul'ū-lā"shon, *n.* [L. *de*, intens., and *pullulare*, to sprout, *pullulus*, *pullus*, a young animal, a sprout.] A sprouting with vigour or abundance of growth. [*De Quincey*.]

Deuteroscopy, † dū-ter-os'ko-pi, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, *skopeō*, to see.] Second-sight.

Diapedesis, dī'a-pē-dē"sis, *n.* [Gr. *diapēdēsis*—*dia*, through, *pēdāō*, to leap.] The passing of blood corpuscles through the walls of the vessels without rupture of tissue.

Diathetic, dī-a-thet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to diathesis; constitutional.

Diatomaceous, dī'a-to-mā"shus, *a.* Pertaining to diatoms; containing or made up of the siliceous parts of diatoms.

Diatomite, dī-at'o-mit, *n.* A name for certain earthy deposits, consisting of the minute siliceous parts of diatoms, forming when dry a fine powder, and used in making dynamite, glass for pottery, polishing, &c.

Dicondylian, dī-kon-dil'i-an, *a.* [Prefix *di*, double, and *condyle*.] *Zool.* having two condyles at the base of the skull.

Didunculus, di-dung'kū-lus, *n.* [Dim. from *didus*, the generic name of the dodo.] The nearest living ally of the dodo, the tooth-billed pigeon of Samoa.

Dinoceras, di-nos'e-ras, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, *keras*, horn.] A fossil animal as large as an elephant and with three pairs of horns.

Diphrelatic, † dif-rē-lat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *diphrēlatēs*, a charioteer.] Pertaining to the driving of vehicles. [*De Quincey*.]

Dipolar, dī-pō'ler, *a.* [Prefix *di-*, double, and *polar*.] Having two poles; doubly polar, as certain crystals.

Diss, Dis, dis, *n.* A grass growing wild in Algeria, and now beginning to be used in the manufacture of paper.

Ditokous, dī'to-kus, *a.* [Gr. *ditokos*—prefix *di*, and *tikō*, to bring forth.] *Zool.* producing two young; laying two eggs.

Dog-bane, *n.* A N. American plant with an intensely bitter root used instead of ipecacuanha.

Doob, dōb, *n.* [Hindustani.] A kind of fodder grass of India now acclimatised in the U. States.

Dooly, Doolie, dō'li, *n.* [Hindustani.] A kind of light litter used in India.

Dorse, dors, *n.* [L. G. and G. *dorsch*, the dorse; a form equivalent to the Scandinavian *torsk*.] A small variety of the cod-fish.

Dosage, dō'saj, *n.* *Med.* the act of dosing; administering of medicine by doses.

Dowsing-rod, dou'zing-rod, *n.* A name for the divining-rod.

Dromond, drom'ond, *n.* [Gr. *dromōn*, from *dramein*, to run.] A kind of fast-sailing ship of war formerly in use.

Dropwort, drop'wert, *n.* A species of Spiræa or meadow-sweet with finely-cut leaves.

Dualin, dū'a-lin, *n.* [Probably from the duality of its chief ingredients.] An explosive compound of nitro-glycerine, saltpetre, and sawdust.

Dude, dūd, *n.* [A colloq. term of recent introduction and unknown derivation; whether a product of England or America is uncertain.] A dandy of the first water; a brainless exquisite.

Dukhn, duekn, *n.* A kind of millet cultivated in Egypt, Spain, and elsewhere.

Dunder, dun'der, *n.* [West Indian.] The lees or dregs of the juice of the sugar-cane used for distilling rum.

Dyarchy, dī'ar-ki, *n.* [Gr. *dyo*, two, *archē*, rule.] The rule or government of two acting together; double rule.

Dynamo, dī'na-mō, **Dynamo-machine**, *n.* A dynamo-electric machine; a machine for producing an electric current by means of mechanical power, that is for converting energy from a mechanical into an electrical form, by the use of electro-magnets.

Dysmenorrhœa, dis'men-o-rē'a, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, difficult, *mēn*, month, *rhoē*, to flow.] *Path.*: difficult or painful menstruation.

Dysteleology, dis'tel-ē-ol"o-ji, *n.* [Prefix *dys*, and *teleology*.] The doctrine of the absence of purpose or intention in the structure of animals, as seen in the existence of rudimentary organs that can be of no use in the animal economy.

Earth-tremor, *n.* A slight shaking of part of the earth's surface that may be noted by special instruments; cause unknown.

Ecaudate, ē-ka'dāt, *a.* [L. *e*, privative, and *cauda*, tail.] Not having a tail; tailless: used in descriptions in natural history.

Ecbatic, ek-bat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ekbasis*, event—*ek*, out, *baino*, to go.] *Gram.* pertaining to an event that has happened; denoting a mere consequence or result, as opposed to *telic*.

Ecbolic, ek-bol'ik, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ekbolē*, a throwing out—*ek*, out, *ballō*, to cast.] Promoting parturition; a drug that aids child-birth.

Echinococcus, ē-ki'no-kok-us, *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, urchin, *kokkos*, berry.] The hydatid of a certain tapeworm occurring in man and other animals.

Echinoid, ē-ki'noid, *a.* Resembling an echinus or sea-urchin.

Ectopia, ek-tō'pi-a, *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out, *topos*, place.] *Pathol.* a displacement of internal parts of the body.

Ectoplasm, ek'tō-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *ektos*, without, and *plasma*. PLASMA.] *Biol.* the exterior portion of a cell; matter forming a cell-wall.

Ectrotic, ek-trot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ektrōtikos*, causing abortion—*ek*, out, and root of *titrōskō*, to wound.] *Med.* preventing development, especially preventing a disease from developing.

Edelweiss, ā'dl-vis, *n.* [G. *edel*, noble, *weiss*, white.] A composite plant inhabiting the Alps, and having a specially woolly foliage and involucre; now cultivated in Britain and elsewhere, but apt to lose its peculiar appearance.

Egophony. See ÆGOPHONY in Supp.

Eidoloclast, i-dō'lo-klast, *n.* IDOLOCLAST.

Elevator. Also a series of travelling buckets or boxes attached to a belt and used for raising grain into a store, or for raising any kind of material in the same way; large grain stores furnished with such contrivances being themselves called elevators.

Emmanuite, em'man-it, *n.* [From *Emmanuel*, the inventor.] A powerful explosive recently introduced for use in torpedoes, &c.

Emmetropia, em-me-trō'pi-a, *n.* [From Gr. *en*, in, *metron*, measure, and *ōps*, the eye.] The state of the eye being normal as regards the focal length; as opposed, for instance, to hypermetropia.

Emulsify, ē-mul'si-fi, *v.t.*—*emulsified*, *emulsifying*. To make or form into an emulsion.—Also **Emulsionize**, ē-mul'shon-iz, in same sense.

Enœnia, en-sē'ni-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *en*, in, *kainos*, new.] A feast commemorative of a foundation or consecration; a commemorative ceremonial.

Endoplasm, en'dō-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *plasma*. PLASMA.] *Biol.* internal matter of a cell; internal protoplasm.—**Endoplast**, en'dō-plast, *n.* The nucleus of a cell.

Endosteum, en-dos'tē-um, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *osteon*, bone.] *Anat.* the lining membrane of the marrow cavity of a bone.—**Endostitis**, en-dos-tī'tis, *n.* *Med.* inflammation of the endosteum.

Enteralgy, **Enteralgia**, en'ter-al-gi, en-ter-al'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *algos*, pain.] Intestinal neuralgia.

Entoplasm, en'tō-plazm, *n.* Same as *Endoplasm*.

Entropium, en-trō'pi-um, *n.* [Gr. *entropion*—*en*, in, *trepō*, to turn.] *Med.* an ailment consisting in the turning in of the edge of the eyelid, bringing the eyelashes against the eyeball.

Eohippus, ē'o-hip-us, *n.* [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, and *hippos*, horse.] *Geol.* a fossil horse of the Eocene period about the size of a fox, with four toes in the fore feet and three in the hind.

Eosin, ē'ō-sin, *n.* [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn.] A dye obtained from coal-tar products, giving a rose-red colour.

Epacris, ep'a-kris, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, on, *akros*, top—alluding to the flowers.] A genus of shrubby flowering plants, type of a natural order, allied to the heaths and mostly Australian.

Epicranium, ep-i-krā'ni-um, *n.* [Prefix *epi*, upon, and *kranion*.] What is upon the cranium; the scalp in man; the upper surface of an insect's head.

Epinasty, ep'i-nas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *nastos*, pressed.] *Bot.* a bending down-

wards of an organ owing to the more rapid growth of its upper than its under surface. So **Epinastic, Epinastically.**

Epiphragm, ep'i-fram, *n.* [Gr. *epiphragma*, a lid—*epi*, on, *phrassein*, to fence in.] A lid-like organ in animals or plants; the disc or plate with which certain snails close the aperture of their shell.

Epithelioma, ep'i-thē-li-ō'ma, *n.* [EPITHELIUM.] Cancer of the skin.

Equanimously, ek-wan'i-mus-li, *adv.* With equanimity. [*Thack.*]

Erythrite, e-rith'rit, *n.* [Gr. *erythros*, red.] A mineral, a hydrous arseniate of cobalt; also a rose-red felspar.

Etagère, ā-tā-zhär, *n.* [Fr., from *étage*, stage.] A piece of cabinet furniture with shelves for holding ornamental articles.

Etypical, Etypic, ē-tip'i-kal, ē-tip'ik, *a.* Diverging from, or not conforming to, a type.

Eucalyptol, ū'ka-lip-tol, *n.* [From *eucalyptus*, and L. *oleum*, oil.] The oil of the blue-gum tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*), used as a remedy for asthma and other ailments.

Euchology, ū-kol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *euchē*, prayer, *logos*, to say.] A book of prayers; a liturgy.

Eugenic, ū-jen'ik, *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, root *gen*, to produce.] Pertaining to the production of fine offspring.—**Eugenics,** ū-jen'iks, *n.* The science or department dealing with this subject.

Eupnœa, ūp-nē'a, *n.* [Gr. *eupnoia* — *eu*, well, *pnoē*, to breathe.] Easy and natural breathing.

Eurhythmy, ū-rith'mi, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, *rhythmos*, rhythm.] Artistic harmony; a proportion in anything; harmonious movement; *med.* regularity of the pulse.

Eventration, ē-ven-trā'shon, *n.* [L. *e*, out, *venter*, the belly.] The act of opening the belly; protrusion of an organ from the abdomen.

Exocarp, ek'sō-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *exō*, outside, *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* the outer layer of a pericarp.

Exoculate,† eks-ok'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To put out the eyes of.—**Exoculation,** *n.*

Exophthalmia, eks-of-thal'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *ex*, out, *ophthalmos*, eye.] *Med.* a protrusion of the eyeball from disease.

Exscind, ek-sind', *v.t.* [L. *exscindo*—*ex*, out, *scindo*, to cut.] To cut out or off.

Exsect, ek-sekt', *v.t.* [L. *exsecco*, *exsectum*—*ex*, out, *seco*, to cut.] To cut out or away.

Faddist, fad'ist, *n.* One who deals in fads. Also *Fad-monger.*—**Faddish,** fad'ish, *a.* Pertaining or given to fads; faddy.—**Faddishness,** *n.*

Fag-master, *n.* At certain public schools, one who has a fag or fags under him.

Fan-palm, *n.* A name for the talipot and one or two other palms.

Felicific, fē-li-sif'ik, *a.* [L. *felix*, *felicis*, happy, *facio*, to make.] Making to be happy; causing happiness.

Felsite, fel'sit, *n.* [From the *felsi* of *felspar*, *felstone*.] An eruptive rock, made up of quartz and orthoclase felspar and very hard.—**Felsitic,** fel-sit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or containing felsite.

Ferula, fer'ū-la, *n.* [L.] A ferule; a genus of plants, members of which yield asafœtida, galbanum, &c.

Ferulaceous, fer-ū-lā'shus, *a.* [L. *ferula*, a reed.] Pertaining to reeds or canes, growing similar to a reed.

Fibroid, fī'broid, *a.* [From L. *fibra*, fibre.] Of a fibrous character.—*Fibroid phthisis*, a form of consumption characterised by the growth of fibrous matter in the lungs.—**Fibrosis,** fī-brō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* a morbid growth or development of fibrous matter.—**Fibroma,** fī-brō'ma, *n.* *Pathol.* a tumour or growth consisting largely of fibrous matter.

Fibrovascular, fī-brō-vas'kū-lēr, *a.* *Bot.* consisting of woody fibres and vessels.

Fico, fē'kō, *n.* [It., from L. *ficus*, a fig.] A fig, as used in expressions of scorn or contempt. [*Shak.*]

Fid, fid, *n.* [Origin and connections obscure.] A bar or short piece of wood or metal; a square bar, helping to support a topmast; a wooden pin for various purposes on board ship.

Figurine, fig-ū-rēn', *n.* [Fr., dim. of *figure*.] A small ornamental figure or piece of statuary; a statuette.

Filoplume, fī'lō-plōm, *n.* [L. *filum*, hair, *pluma*, feather.] *Ornithol.* one of the thread-like or hair-like feathers of a bird.

Fiorin, fī'o-rin, *n.* [Comp. Ir. *fiothrun*, a kind of grass Ir. and Gael. *fiur*, grass.] A common British grass not of much agricultural value.

Fire-crest, *n.* A small British bird very similar to the gold-crest, and so named from the colour of feathers on the head; also called *Fire-crested Wren.*

Fissilingual, fis-i-ling'gwal, *a.* [L. *fissus*, cleft, *lingua*, tongue.] Having the tongue cleft or forked, as certain lizards.

Flabbergast, flab'er-gast, *v.t.* [Perhaps based on *flabby*, and *aghast*.] To strike with astonishment, consternation, and dismay. [Colloq.]

Fleche, flash, *n.* [Fr.] *Fort.* a simple field-work with two faces forming an angle pointing forward; *arch.* a slender spire such as may be often seen at the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church.

Fluorite, flō'or-īt, *n.* A name of fluor-spar.

Formalin, for'ma-lin, *n.* [FORMIC.] A liquid used as an antiseptic and disinfectant, and for other purposes.

Fourchette, fōr-shet', *n.* [Fr. dim. of *fourche*, a fork. FORK.] A small fork-shaped piece or implement; the furcula or merry-thought of a bird.

Fractional.—*Fractional distillation*, the distillation of a mixture of liquids that have different boiling-points, so that the most volatile comes over first, the other or others as more heat is applied; as in refining shale-oil or petroleum.—**Fractionise, Fractionate,** frak'shon-īz, frak'shon-āt, *v.t.* To subject to this process.

Frangulin, frang'gū-lin, *n.* A yellow colouring matter used in dyeing, and obtained from the bark of the alder-buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*).

French Berries. Yellow berries (which see).—**French Honeysuckle,** a leguminous plant grown in gardens for its scarlet flowers, and in S. Europe as a fodder plant.

Fricative, frik'a-tiv, *n.* [From L. *frico*, to rub. FRICTION.] A sound, or letter representing it, characterised by a rubbing or rustling of the breath as it passes through a narrow opening made by the vocal organs; as *f*, *s*, or *th*.

Frigatoon, frig-a-tōn', *n.* [FRIGATE.] A ship-rigged sloop-of-war.

Fusarole, fū'za-rōl, *n.* [Fr. *fusarolle*, ultimately from L. *fusus*, a spindle.] *Arch.* a kind of moulding used in the capitals of pillars; an astragal.

Gadolinite, gad'o-lin-īt, *n.* [From *Gadolin*, a Prussian chemist.] A blackish mineral, a silicate of yttrium and cerium.

Galago, ga-lā'gō, *n.* A name given to certain animals of the lemur family.

Garage, ga'räj, *n.* [Fr.] A place where automobiles may be kept temporarily.

Gastrocnemius, gas-trō-knē'mi-us, *n.* [Gr. *gastroknēmia*, the calf, from *gastēr*, belly, and *knēmē*, lower half of the leg.] A muscle which forms the chief part of the calf of the leg.—**Gastro-enteric,** gas'trō-en-ter"ik, *a.* [Gr. *gastēr*, stomach, *enteron*, intestines.] Pertaining to the stomach and intestines.—**Gastro-enteritis,** gas'trō-en-te-rī"tis, *n.* Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.—**Gastrolith,** gas'trō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *gastēr*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A calculus or stony concretion in the stomach.—**Gastrophrenic,** gas-trō-fren'ik, *a.* [Gr. *phrēn*, diaphragm.] Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm.—**Gastrovascular,** gas-trō-vas'kū-lēr, *a.* Belonging alike to digestion and circulation (the *gastrovascular* body-cavity of certain animals).

Gastrula, gas'trū-la, *n.* [A dim. of L. *gaster*, Gr. *gastēr*, belly.] A germ or embryonic form developed by invagination from a morula or blastula, and having the character of a double-walled sac with an orifice leading into it.—**Gastrulation,** gas-trū-lā'shon, *n.* The process by which a gastrula is produced.

Gelsemium, jel-sē'mi-um, *n.* [It. *gelsomino*, jasmine.] A twining shrub, the yellow jasmine of the U. States; a drug derived from this plant and used in various diseases, but rather dangerous.

Genipap, jen'i-pap, *n.* [From *genipapa*, the name in Guiana.] The fruit of a S. American and W. Indian tree of the madder family, about the size of an orange.

Georgia Bark. The bark of a small tree of the Southern U. States belonging to the cinchona family, used in fevers.

Germanium, jer-mā'ni-um, *n.* [From *Germania*, Germany.] A metallic element discovered in 1886, of a grayish-white colour and fine lustre.

Germicide, jer'mi-sid, *n.* [E. *germ*, and L. *cædo*, to kill.] A substance that destroys germs, especially disease germs.

Geropigia, Jeropigia, jer-o-pij'i-a, jer-o-pij'i-a, *n.* [Sp. *geropigia*, *jeropigia*.] A mixture of grape-juice, brandy, colouring matter, &c., used to sophisticate port wine.

Giallo-antico, jäl'lō-än-tē'kō, *n.* [It. *giallo*, yellow, *antico*, ancient.] A fine yellow marble used in ancient Rome and obtained from Numidia.

Gilt Toys. The trade term for trinkets of copper or other metal with a thin coating of gold or silver.

Gingelly-oil, jin-jel'i, *n.* [Indian name.] The oil of Indian sesame.

Glissade, glis-äd', *n.* [Fr. *glissade*, from *glisser*, to glide or slide, from D. *glissen*, to slide, allied to E. *glide*.] A sliding or gliding; a sliding down a slope.

Globigerina, glō'bi-je-rī"na, *n.* [L. *globus*, a ball, *gerō*, to bear.] One of the Foraminifera, a microscopic animal having a many-celled shell, both found fossil and still so abundant in our seas that its shells form great calcareous deposits called 'globigerina ooze.'

Glory-pea, *n.* A leguminous plant of Australia with fine scarlet blossoms.

Glossic, glos'ik, *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, tongue.] A system of phonetic spelling introduced by the late Mr. A. J. Ellis, whereby the same sound is invariably represented by the same letter or letters.

Glossohyal, glos-ō-hī'al, *a.* [Gr. *glōssa*, tongue, and E. *hyoid*.] *Anat.* pertaining to the tongue and the hyoid bone.—**Glossopharyngeal,** glos'ō-fa-rin"jē-al, *a.* Pertaining to the tongue and pharynx (the *glossopharyngeal* nerve).

Gloxinia, glok-sin'i-a, *n.* [After *Gloxin*, a German botanist.] A genus of almost stemless plants with fine bell-shaped flowers, natives of tropical America.

Glucosuria, Glycosuria, glō-kos-ū'ri-a, gli-kos-ū'ri-a, *n.* [From *glucose*, and Gr. *ouron*, urine.] *Pathol.* the presence of glucose in the urine.

Glutæus, glō-tē'us; pl. **Glutei,** glō-tē'i, *n.* [GLUTEAL.] A name common to three muscles of the buttocks.

Gnathic, nath'ik, *a.* [Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.] Pertaining to the jaw or jaws.

Goat-moth, *n.* A large British moth the larvæ of which, about 3 inches long, do much injury to trees by hollowing out galleries in them.

Gold-crest, *n.* The smallest British bird; the golden-crested wren.

Golden-rod, *n.* A name of certain composite plants with rod-like stems and terminal spikes or racemes of small yellow flowers.

Gold-mole, *n.* CHRYSOCHLORIS.

Gorgonzola, gor-gon-zō'la, *n.* A kind of Italian ewe-milk cheese named after Gorgonzola, a village not far from Milan.

Gouache, gwish, *n.* [Fr.] A method of painting in water-colours so mixed as to present a dead opaque surface.

Goura, gou'ra, *n.* [Native name.] The name of pigeons with a large crest inhabiting New Guinea.

Gram, *n.* The name of a chick-pea extensively cultivated in the E. Indies, and used as food and fodder.

Grippe, grip, *n.* [Fr.] A name for influenza.

Ground-nut. ARACHIS, EARTH-NUT.

Gruyere, grū-yär', *n.* A kind of cheese

made from a mixture of goats' and ewes' milk, so named from Gruyère in Switzerland.
Gyrus, jī'rus; pl. **Gyri**, jī'rī, *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle.] *Anat.* a name given to the ridges or raised convolutions on the surface of the brain.

Hæmatophilia, Hæmophilia, hē'mat-o-fil"i-a, hē-mo-fil'i-a, *n.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos*, blood, and *philos*, loving.] *Med.* a constitutional tendency to excessive bleeding from very slight injuries, or even spontaneously, the result often being death.
Hæmaturic, hē'ma-tū-rik, *a.* Pertaining to or showing hæmaturia or bloody urine.—*Hæmaturic fever*, a severe malarial fever common in parts of Africa.
Haze, hāz, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *haser*, to annoy.] To harass with overwork; to bully.
Heelball, hēl'bal, *n.* A composition for blackening the heels of shoes, and used also for taking impressions from engraved plates, monumental brasses, &c.
Helbeh, hel'be, *n.* The seeds of a species of fenugreek used in Egypt for food.
Heliogravure, hē'li-o-grav-ūr, *n.* [Fr. *héliogravure*—Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and Fr. *gravure*, engraving.] A process by which a photographic print is mechanically etched on a copper-plate, from which impressions are then taken.
Henequen, hen'e-ken, *n.* The Mexican name for sisal-grass (which see).
Hepatica, hē-pat'i-ka, *n.* [HEPATIC.] A species of anemone with trilobed leaves; any one of an order of plants (Hepaticæ) allied to the mosses, and called liverworts.—**Hepatocystic**, hep'a-tō-sis"tik, *a.* [Gr. *hepar, hepatos*, liver, *kystis*, bladder.] Pertaining to the liver and gall-bladder jointly.—**Hepatogastric**, hep'a-tō-gas"trik, *a.* [Gr. *gastēr*, stomach.] Pertaining both to the liver and stomach.—**Hepatotomy**, hep-a-tot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of cutting into the liver.
Hesperornis, hes-pėr-or'nis, *n.* [Gr. *hesperos*, evening, western, *ornis*, bird.] A fossil swimming-bird of N. America, without wings, and with strong teeth in both jaws.
Heterodont, het'ėr-o-dont, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] Having teeth of different kinds, as molars, incisors, and canines: opposed to *homodont*.
Heteronym, het'ėr-ō-nim, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *onoma*, name.] A word having the same spelling with another but a different pronunciation; a different name for the same thing.
Heterophemy, het-ėr-of'e-mi, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *phēmē*, speech.] The saying or writing of one thing when another is intended, sometimes resulting from mental disorder.
Heteroplastic, het'ėr-ō-plas"tik, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *plassō*, to form.] Dissimilar or abnormal in structure.
Heterotopy, het-ėr-ot'o-pi, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *topos*, place.] *Biol.* displacement in position; abnormal position of an organ or structure.
Hiera-picra, hī'e-ra-pik"ra, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, *pikros*, bitter.] A cathartic medicine composed of aloes and canella.
Hipparion, hip-ā'ri-on, *n.* [Gr. *hipparion*, a small horse, from *hippos*, a horse.] A small species of fossil horse with three-toed feet.
Hippurite, hip'ū-rīt, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, horse, *oura*, tail.] The name of certain fossil bivalves characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch.—**Hippuritic**, hip-ū-rit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or abounding in hippurites.
Holcus, hol'kus, *n.* [L. *holcus*, Gr. *holkos*, a kind of grain.] A genus of soft hairy grasses of little agricultural value, though one of them is very fragrant.
Homodont, hō'mo-dont, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *odous, odontos*, tooth.] Having teeth all similar: opposed to *heterodont*.
Homoplasmy, hō'mo-plas-mi, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *plassō*, form.] *Biol.* resemblance in form or structure with difference in origin.—**Homoplastic**, hō-mō-plas'tik, *a.* Similar in form or general structure.
Hordeolum, hor-dē'o-lum, *n.* [A dim. from L. *hordeum*, barley, as resembling a grain of barley.] A stye on the eyelid.
House-boat, *n.* A boat carrying a wooden house built upon and as a part of it.
House-carl, *n.* A member of the body-guard of a king or nobleman in early England.
Huckleberry, huk'l-be-ri, *n.* [A corruption of *whortleberry*.] A name for N. American plants allied to the whortleberry.
Hypermetropia, Hypermetropy, hī'pėr-me-trō"pi-a, hī-pėr-met'ro-pi, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, *metron*, measure, *ōps*, the eye.] A defect of the eyesight in which the focus for all objects falls behind the retina, and which is corrected by convex glasses; long-sightedness.—**Hypermetropic**, hī'pėr-me-trop'ik, *a.*
Hyperphysical, hī-pėr-fiz'i-kal, *a.* Beyond what is merely physical; immaterial; supernatural.
Hyperplasia, hī-pėr-plā'si-a, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *plassō*, to form.] *Pathol.* excessive growth of a part by multiplication of cells.
Hyperpyrexia, hī'pėr-pī-rek"si-a, *n.* [Prefix *hyper*, and *pyrexia*.] An excessive degree of fever.
Hypha, hī'fa, *n.*; *pl.* **Hyphæ**, hī'fē. [Gr. *hyphē*, a web.] The thready or filamentous matter forming the mycelium of a fungus.—**Hyphal**, hī'fal, *a.* Pertaining to.
Hypnosis, hip-nō'sis, *n.* The hypnotic state; a sort of sleep artificially induced, often by the person fixing his attention steadfastly upon some bright object, being accompanied with more or less unconsciousness; mesmeric sleep.—**Hypnotist**, hip'no-tist, *n.* One who hypnotizes.—**Hypnotizable**, hip-nō-tī'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being hypnotized.
Hyponasty, hī'pō-nas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *nastos*, pressed.] *Bot.* excessive growth of the under surface of an organ, causing it to bend upwards; as opposed to *epinasty*.
Hypophosphite, hī-pō-fos'fīt, *n.* The name of certain bodies containing phosphorus, some of which are used medicinally.
Hyposulphite, hī-pō-sul'fīt, *n.* The name of certain substances containing sulphur, of which the hyposulphite of sodium is used in medicine and the arts.

Iatrochemical, ī-ā'trō-kem"ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *iatros*, physician.] Pertaining to an old medical theory in which chemistry was relied on as explaining physiological or pathological phenomena.—**Iatrophysical**, ī-ā'trō-fiz"ik-al, *a.* *Med.* explaining phenomena by physics or natural philosophy.
Idiomorphic, id'i-ō-mor"fik, *a.* [Gr. *idios*, one's own, *morphē*, form.] Having a peculiar or distinctive form.
Imperatorial, im-per-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* [From L. *imperator*, a commander, an emperor.] Pertaining to a commander or an emperor; commanding; imperial.
Impignorate, im-pig'nō-rāt, *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *pignus, pignoris*, a pledge.] To pledge or pawn; to transfer as security.
Impressionist, im-presh'on-ist, *n.* One who lays much stress on impressions; an artist who tries to depict scenes by their general and most striking characteristics as they first impress the spectator.—**Impressionism**, im-presh'on-izm, *n.* The views or practice of an impressionist.—**Impressionistic**, *a.*
Infix, in'fiks, *n.* A part of a word similar to a prefix or suffix, but inserted in the body of the word.
Ingesta, in-jes'ta, *n. pl.* [Lit. things carried in. INGEST.] Substances absorbed by an organism, or entering the alimentary canal; things taken into the mind.
Inosite, ī'no-sīt, *n.* [Gr. *is, inos*, strength, nerve.] A saccharine substance found in the human body and also in plants.
Intercensal, in-tėr-sen'sal, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *census*.] Coming between two censuses.
Interclavicle, in-tėr-klav'i-kl, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *clavicle*.] A bone between the clavicles or in front of the breast-bone in many vertebrates.—**Interclavicular**, in'tėr-kla-vik"ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to the space between the clavicles.
Interfemoral, in-tėr-fem'o-ral, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, *femora*, the thighs.] Between the thighs (the *interfemoral* membrane of bats).
Interregal, in-tėr-rē'gal, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *rex, regis*, a king.] Made or carried on between kings.
Intervocalic, in'tėr-vō-kal"ik, *a.* Placed between two vowels in a word.
Isobathytherm, Isothermobath, ī-sō-bath'i-thėrm, ī-sō-thėr'mo-bath, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *bathys*, deep, *thermē*, heat.] A line of equal temperatures at different depths in the ocean.
Isonephelic, ī-sō-nef'e-lik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *nephelē*, cloud.] Showing an equal degree of cloudiness in the sky.
Isopycnic, ī-sō-pik'nik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *pyknos*, dense.] Showing an equal degree of density.
Ixtle, iks'tle, *n.* A name for a kind of fibre obtained in Mexico from a species of agave.

Jaborandi, jab-ō-ran'di, *n.* [Brazilian.] A drug obtained from a Brazilian plant of the rue family, causing increase of saliva and profuse perspiration.
Jaborine, jab'o-rin, *n.* An alkaloid extracted from jaborandi.
Jeroboam, jer-o-bō'am, *n.* A fanciful name for a large old-fashioned bottle or jar for liquor.
Jetee, jet-ē', *n.* A strong silky fibre produced by an Indian plant (genus Marsdenia, order Asclepiadaceæ).
Jinrikisha, jin-rik'i-sha, *n.* [Japanese.] A small two-wheeled carriage, with an adjustable hood or cover, drawn by one or more men, and extensively used in Japan.
Jougs, jögz, *n. pl.* [Fr. *joug*, L. *jugum*, a yoke.] An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of an iron collar with a short chain attached, which again was fastened to a wall or post.
Jubate, jö'bāt, *a.* [L. *juba*, a mane.] Having a mane, or hair similar to a mane.
Jube, jö'bā, *n.* [Fr. *jubé*.] *Arch.* a name given to a rood-loft, or a rood-screen.
Jumping-hare, *n.* A South African rodent animal, allied to the jerboa.
Junker, yung'kėr, *n.* [Ger., equivalent to *jung herr*, young master.] A young German nobleman, especially one who cherishes aristocratic and feudal prejudices.
Jupati-palm, jö-pa-tē', *n.* The S. American palm that yields the raphia fibre.
Jussive, jus'iv, *a.* [From L. *jussum*, an order, from *jubeo, jussum*, to order.] Pertaining to or having the effect of an order; expressive of command.

Kafir-bread, *n.* A kind of sago produced by one or two cycads of S. Africa.—**Kafir-corn**, *n.* A variety of millet (sorghum) cultivated in parts of Africa.—**Kafir-ox**, *n.* The Cape buffalo.
Kairin, kī'rin, *n.* [Gr. *kairos*, the nick of time.] An alkaloid drug used with marked effect in reducing fever.
Kaka, kä'kä, *n.* [From its cry.] A New Zealand parrot of same genus as the kea, which latter attacks sheep and tears out portions of flesh from their backs.
Kakemono, kak-e-mō'nō, *n.* A Japanese name for a painting on paper or silk, hung on a wall like a map.
Kakodyle, kak'ō-dil, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *ozō*, smell, and *hylē*, matter.] A compound of hydrocarbon and arsenic; a clear liquid with an insupportably offensive smell and poisonous vapour.
Kalmia, kal'mi-a, *n.* [From Peter *Kalm*, a botanist.] A genus of American evergreen shrubs of the heath family, with showy flowers in corymbs.
Kamala, kam'a-la, *n.* [Of Asiatic origin.] A drug obtained from an Asiatic tree, used as a vermifuge and also as a dye-stuff.
Karma, kär'ma, *n.* [Skr., act, fate.] In the Buddhist religion, the quality belonging to actions in virtue of which they entail upon the actor a certain fate or condition in a future state of existence: a term used also in theosophy.
Kava, kä'vä, *n.* A Polynesian shrub of the pepper family, and a beverage made from it.

Kra, krā'a, n. See *Kaba*.

Keratitis, ker-a-ti'tis, n. [Gr. *keras*, *keratos*, horn, alluding to the horny cornea.] *Pathol.* Inflammation of the cornea of the eye.

Kermes-mineral, n. A substance containing antimony, used in medicine.

Kincob, kin'kob, n. [An Indian word.] A silken fabric made in India, enriched with gold or silver thread.

Kinesodic, ki-nē-sod'ik, a. [Gr. *kinesis*, motion, *hodos*, way or path.] Transmitting motor impulses: said of nerves.

Kitchener, kich'en-ér, n. A kind of cooking-stove, with various conveniences compactly arranged.

Krummhorn, krum'horn, n. [G., 'crooked horn.'] An old crooked wind-instrument of wood; an eight-foot reed-stop in an organ.

Kumquat, kum'kwat, n. [A Chinese word.] A delicious variety of orange about the size of a large gooseberry.

Labret, lab'ret, n. [From L. *labrum*, lip.] A lip ornament worn by certain savage peoples, consisting of a piece of bone, wood, or the like, inserted in an artificial opening.

Lagomorphous, lag-ō-mor'fus, a. [Gr. *lagōs*, a hare, *morphē*, shape.] Having the structure or appearance of a hare; leporine.

Laissez-faire, lā-sā-fār', n. [Fr. *laissez*, to let, *faire*, to do.] A letting alone; non-interference; a term especially used in regard to the interference of a government with social, commercial, or other matters.

Lanoline, lan'ō-lin, n. [L. *lana*, wool, *oleum*, oil.] An oily or greasy substance obtained from unwashed wool, and said to have valuable therapeutic properties in ointments, &c.

Larrikin, lar'i-kin, n. [Origin doubtful; perhaps connected with verb to *lark*.] A term in Australia for a rowdy or turbulent fellow.

Larvarium, lär-vā'ri-um, n. [From *larva*.] A case or covering made by a caterpillar; a place in which insects are hatched.

Leipoa, li-pō'a, n. [Probably of native origin.] One of the megapodes or mound-birds of Australia.

Lemon-kali, n. An effervescing drink, made by mixing lemon juice with dissolved bicarbonate of potash.

Lemures, lem'ū-rēz, n. pl. [L.] The ghosts or spirits of the dead, regarded by the ancient Romans as mischievous beings that had to be rendered harmless by certain rites.

Lemurine, lem'ū-rin, a. Pertaining to or resembling the lemurs.—**Lemuroid**, lem'ū-roid, a. Resembling the lemurs; belonging to the family or group of the lemurs.

Lepisma, le-pis'ma, n. [From Gr. *lepis*, a scale.] The name of certain small wingless insects covered with silvery scales and living about houses.

Leptorrhine, **Leptorrhina**, lep'tō-rin, a. [Gr. *leptos*, thin, *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose.] Having the nasal bones thin or slender.

Letter-perfect, a. Perfect to the very letter; having a speech perfectly committed to memory.

Levogyrate, **Levogyrate**, lē-vō-jī'rāt, a. [L. *levus*, left, *gyro*, *gyratum*, to turn. GYRE.] Turning rays to the left in the polarization of light: said of crystals—opposite of *dextrogyrate*.

Lilypilly, lil'i-pil-i, n. [Probably native Australian.] An Australian tree of the myrtle family, with white flowers.

Limnophilous, lim-nof'i-lus, a. [Gr. *limnē*, marsh, *philos*, loving.] Loving or living in pools and marshes.

Limonite, li'mon-it, n. [From Gr. *leimōn*, a moist meadow.] An important ore of iron, varieties of which are bog-iron-ore and brown hematite.

Linhay, lin'hā, n. [Probably *lin*—verb to lean, *hay* being A. Sax. *hage*, an inclosure.] A kind of open shed, forming part of the building of a farm.

Listerism, lis'tér-izm, n. [From Sir Joseph *Lister*, the introducer.] The antiseptic system in surgery, the object of which is to exclude living germs from wounds.—**Listerian**, lis-tē'ri-an, a. Pertaining to this system.

Litoral, lit'ō-ral, n. [LITTORAL, a.] A coast strip or district (the Red Sea *litoral*).

Lobar, lō'bär, a. Pertaining to a lobe, as of the liver or brain.—*Lobar pneumonia*, inflammation of a whole lobe of the lungs, as distinguished from *lobular pneumonia*, which attacks the lungs in patches.

Local.—*Local option*, the principle by which a certain proportion of the inhabitants of a locality may prohibit the sale of intoxicants there.

Locomotor, lō-kō-mō'tor, a. *Physiol.* pertaining to locomotion.—*Locomotor ataxy*, a sort of paralysis in which a person has not command of his limbs, the movements of which are often so irregular that he cannot walk.

Log-rolling, n. The uniting of a number of persons to collect logs, as in lumbering or clearing land of trees; the union of politicians for some personal end; praise of each other's works by writers.

Loofa, lō'fa, n. [Arabic *lufa*.] The dried fibrous interior of a kind of gourd grown in Egypt and elsewhere, used as a flesh-brush in washing or bathing. Also written *Lufa*, *Loofah*.

Lovage, luv'āj, n. [By corruption from L. *ligusticum*, lovage, from *Ligusticus*, Ligurian.] A name of certain stout, umbelliferous plants of Europe, one of them specially known as Scotch lovage.

Lubra, lō'bra, n. A name in Australia for a female of aboriginal race.

Lucernarian, lū-sér-nā'ri-an, n. [L. *lucerna*, lamp.] A name for certain jelly-fishes, some of them phosphorescent.

Lucifugal, **Lucifugous**, lū-sif'ū-gal, lū-sif'ū-gus, a. [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fugio*, to flee.] Shunning or avoiding the light of day, as bats or cockroaches.

Lymphadenoma, limf'ad-e-nō"ma, n. [*Lymph* and *adenoma*.] A disease affecting the lymphatic glands.

Lyssa, lis'a, n. [Gr. *lyssa*, madness.] A name for hydrophobia.

Machete, mā-chā'tā, n. [Sp.] A kind of large knife or cutlass used by Spanish Americans as a tool and as a weapon.

Machine-gun, n. A piece of ordnance that is loaded and fired mechanically, and can discharge a number of projectiles simultaneously or in rapid succession, having usually two or more barrels, as in the case of the Gatling gun, the mitrailleuse, &c.

Macrognathic, mak-rog-nath'ik, a. [Gr. *makros*, long, *gnathos*, jaw.] Having long or prominent jaws.

Madia, mā'di-a, n. [From *madi*, the Chilian name.] A composite plant allied to the sunflower, cultivated for the oil obtained from its seeds.

Magazine-rifle, n. A rifle with an attached magazine or chamber, containing a number of cartridges that can be fired off in rapid succession by special mechanism.

Mahatma, ma-hät'ma, n. [Skr. *mahā*, great, *ātmā*, mind, soul.] A name among theosophists for certain Asiatic chiefs of their faith said to be able to communicate by occult or non-material means with other persons at any distance.

Malambo-bark, ma-lam'bō, n. [S. American.] The bark of a tropical American shrub of the croton genus, used as a remedy for diarrhœa and as a vermifuge, also in aromatic spices.

Manganese.—*Manganese bronze*, a variety of bronze containing a certain quantity of manganese and iron, alleged to possess valuable qualities for various purposes.

Manicure, man'i-kūr, n. [L. *manus*, the hand, *cura*, care.] A person whose occupation is to trim the nails and improve the appearance of the hands.

Manus, mā'nus, n. [L., the hand.] The hand; the part of an animal's fore-limb corresponding to the hand in man.

Margarine. This name in Britain is now by law attached to butterine or other artificial imitation of butter, which is not allowed to be sold unless distinctly so marked.

Marking-nut, n. A tree of the cashew family, the black juice of the unripe fruits of which is used as marking-ink.

Marsh-mallow, n. A plant of the hollyhock genus, growing naturally in marshes, and possessed of valuable demulcent properties.

Massage, ma-sāsh' or mas'āj, n. [Fr., from Gr. *massō*, to knead.] The process of kneading, rubbing, pressing, slapping, &c., parts of a person's body who is suffering from neuralgic or certain other ailments, in order to bring relief or effect a cure. Also used as a v.t.—**Massagist**, ma-sāsh'ist, mas'a-jist, n. A person who practises the operation of massage; also called a **masseur** (mas-ér').—**Massageuse**, ma-sāsh'ez, n. A female who practises massage.

Matriarchy, mā'tri-är-ki, n. [Gr. *mātēr*, *mātēr*, mother, *archē*, rule.] The rule or predominance of the mother in a family; the principle of determining descent and inheritance on the mother's side and not on the father's, as is done by certain primitive tribes.—**Matriarchal**, mā-tri-är'kal, a. Pertaining to matriarchy.—**Matriarchalism**, mā-tri-är'kal-izm, n. The practices belonging to matriarchy.

Matte, **Matt**, mat, n. [Fr. *matte*, from G. *matt*, dull, dim.] Metal imperfectly smelted or purified; regulus.

Meibomian, mi-bō'mi-an, a. [From *Meibom*, a German physician.] *Anat.* a name for the small sebaceous glands of the eyelids.

Melanæmia, mel-a-nē'mi-a, n. [Gr. *melas*, *melan*, black, *haima*, blood.] A condition of the blood in which it contains blackish particles.

Melanic, me-lan'ik, a. [Gr. *melas*, *melanos*, black.] Black; belonging to a black type or class.

Melinite, mel'in-it, n. An explosive made in France, the basis or chief ingredient of which is picric acid.

Menology, mē-nol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *mēn*, *mēnos*, a month (same root as *moon*), and *logos*, account.] A register or calendar of events according to the days of the months; a calendar of saints and martyrs with their feasts throughout the year.

Menopause, men'o-pąz, n. [Gr. *mēn*, *mēnos*, month, *pausis*, a stopping.] The cessation of menstruation at the change of life in woman.

Mentation, men-tā'shon, n. [L. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.] The action or operation of the mind.

Menthol, men'thol, n. [L. *mentha*, mint, *oleum*, oil.] A white crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint, used externally in cases of nervous headache.

Mesaticephalic, mes'a-ti-se-fal"ik, a. [Gr. *mesatos*, midmost, *kephalē*, head.] Having a medium cephalic index, between brachycephalic and dolichocephalic.

Mesognathous, me-sog'na-thus, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *gnathos*, jaw.] *Anthropol.* intermediate between prognathous and orthognathous.

Mesquite, mes'ket, n. [Sp. *mesquite*, probably of American origin.] A leguminous tree or shrub of America, with edible pods.

Metabolism, me-tab'o-lizm, n. [Gr. *metabolē*, change.] *Physiol.* the final process by which nutritive matter is absorbed into the substance of cells or is prepared for excretion.—**Metabolize**, me-tab'o-liz, v.t. To subject to metabolism.

Metazoa, met-a-zō'a, n. pl. [Gr. *meta*, after, *zōon*, animal.] All animals that are higher in the scale of life than the protozoa.—**Metazoan**, met-a-zō'an, a. and n. Belonging to or one of the metazoa.

Metrotomy, mē-trot'o-mi, n. [Gr. *mētra*, womb, *tomē*, cutting.] The operation of cutting into the womb; hysterotomy.

Micro-organism, mi-krō-or'gan-izm, n. [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *organism*.] A microscopic organism, as a bacterium or bacillus.

Micropyle, mi'krō-pil, n. [Gr. *mikros*, small, *pylē*, gate.] *Bot.* the opening by which a pollen-tube enters the ovule; *zool.* an opening by which the spermatozoa fertilize an ovum.

Mina, mī'na, n. [Indian name.] An Indian bird of the starling family that can be taught to speak, and is often kept in cage in Europe and America.

Misogamic, mi-sō-kay'mik, a. [Gr. *miseō*,

to hate, and *kapnos*, smoke.] Hating smoke, especially tobacco-smoke. [*C. Kingsley.*]

Molendinary, mo-len'di-na-ri, *a.* [L. *molendinum*, a mill, from *molere*, to grind.] Pertaining to a mill or milling.—Also **Molinary**, mol'i-na-ri, *a.* [L. *molina*, a mill.]

Monocondylous, mon-ō-kon'di-lus, *a.* [Prefix *mono*, and *condyle*.] Having a single occipital condyle, as birds and reptiles.

Monsignore, **Monsignor**, mon-sē-nyō'rā, mon-sēn'yor, *n.* [It.] Same as *Monseigneur* (in Dict.).

Moorva, mor'va, *n.* [Skr.] A strong silky fibre, obtained from an E. Indian plant of the lily family.

More-pork, *n.* [From its cry.] An Australian bird of the goatsucker family.

Morning-glory, *n.* A name given to several climbing plants of the convolvulus family with handsome flowers.

Morphinomania, **Morphiomania**, mor'fin-ō-mā"ni-a, mor'fi-ō-mā"ni-a, *n.* [From *morphine*, *morphia*, and *mania*.] A morbid and uncontrollable craving for morphia; the practice of taking morphia habitually, especially by subcutaneous injection.—**Morphinomaniac**, mor'fin-ō-mā"ni-ak, *n.* One given to this practice.

Morula, mor'ū-la, *n.* [A dim. from L. *morum*, mulberry, from the appearance of the mass of cells.] *Physiol.* a roundish mass of cells (called blastomeres), resulting from the division or segmentation of an ovum or its yolk in the process of development.

Mowburn, mō'bėrn, *v.i.* To heat and ferment when in the mow, and thus receive injury: said of hay or grain.

Mucopurulent, mū-kō-pū'ru-lent, *a.* [From *mucus* and *purulent*.] Consisting of mucus and pus (a *mucopurulent* discharge from a sore).

Mugwump, mug'wump, *n.* [Algonkin, a great man, a chief.] A person who takes an independent position in politics, or in any question; one who thinks himself a person of importance. [U. States.]

Murre, mur, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.] A name for the common guillemot.

Musang, mū-sang', *n.* [Malay.] An animal of south-eastern Asia allied to the civet.

Musculocutaneous, mus'kū-lo-kū-tā"nē-us, *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle, *cutis*, skin.] Pertaining to the muscles and skin: said of nerves that give off motor branches to muscles, but terminate in the skin as nerves of sensation.

Myosin, mi'ō-sin, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle.] A peculiar constituent of muscle.

Myosis, mi-ō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *myō*, to close the eye.] *Pathol.* an abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye.—**Myotic**, mi-ot'ik, *a.* and *n.* Causing such contraction, or a drug that causes it.

Nainsook, nān'suk, *n.* [Hindustani.] A kind of muslin, plain and striped, originally made in India.

Naseberry, nāz'ber-i, *n.* [From Sp. *níspero*, medlar, from L. *mespilus*, medlar; modified so as to have an English form, like *barberry*.] The fruit of the sapodilla.

Natal, nā'tal, *a.* [L. *nates*, the buttocks.] Pertaining to the buttocks (the *natal* callosities of monkeys).

Necrographer,† nek-rog'ra-fėr, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, *graphō*, to write.] One who writes an obituary notice. [*Thackeray.*]

Neoplatonism, nē-ō-plā'ton-izm, *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *E. Platonism*.] A philosophical system that grew up in Alexandria, and prevailed chiefly from the 3d to the 5th century after Christ, deriving elements from the philosophy of Plato, and from Christianity, Gnosticism, and oriental beliefs.

Neurasthenia, nū'ras-thē-ni"a, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, *asthenia*, weakness. ASTHENIA.] *Med.* nervous debility or exhaustion.

Neuromuscular, nū-rō-mus'kū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of both nerves and muscles.

Neuropathology, nū'rō-pa-thol"o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] That branch of pathology which treats of ailments of the nervous system.

Noils, noilz, *n. pl.* [Origin doubtful.] The knots and short wool separated out from the long wool in combing.

Notoryctes, nō-tō-rik'tēz, *n.* [Gr. *notos*, south, *oryktēs*, a digger.] A mole-like eyeless marsupial living in sandy tracts in the centre of Australia.

Noxal, nok'sal, *a.* [L. *noxa*, injury. NOXIOUS.] Pertaining to damage or injury: a legal word.

Nurl, nėrl, *v.t.* [Same as *knurl*, *knarl*, *gnarl*.] To mill or indent on the edge.—**Nurling**, nėr'ling, *n.* The milling on the edge of a coin or the head of a screw.

Nyctitropic, nik-ti-trop'ik, *a.* [Gr. *nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *tropos*, a turn.] *Bot.* said of certain plants, the leaves of which assume certain positions at night.

Nystagmus, nis-tag'mus, *n.* [Gr. *nystagmos*, a nodding.] *Med.* an involuntary rolling motion of the eyes.

Oak-leather, *n.* A fungous growth of leathery appearance in the fissures of old oaks.

Occultism, ok'ult-izm, *n.* A system of occult or mysterious doctrines; the beliefs of the theosophists.

Oceanography, ō-shan-og'ra-fi, *n.* The department of knowledge that deals with oceanic phenomena.

Ocuba-wax, ō-kū'ba, *n.* A vegetable wax, obtained from trees of the nutmeg genus.

Odontoglossum, ō-don-tō-glos'um, *n.* [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *glōssa*, a tongue.] A genus of tropical American orchids, with magnificent flowers.

Œstrus, ēs'trus, *n.* [Gr. *oistros*, gadfly, vehement desire.] Irresistible impulse; passion; sexual impulse of animals.

Okapi, ō-kä'pi, *n.* An African animal akin to the giraffe, but smaller and striped.

Okro, ō'krō, *n.* A plant of the mallow family (genus Abelmoschus), cultivated as a vegetable in tropical countries.

Ootrum, ō'trum, *n.* [Indian name.] A strong, white, silky fibre, obtained from the stem of an Indian plant.

Opeidoscope, o-pī'dō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *ops*, voice, *eidos*, form, *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument for rendering visible vibratory movements caused by sound, by means of a small mirror attached to a membrane and reflecting rays of light on a screen.

Ophiure, **Ophiuran**, of'i-ūr, of-i-ū'ran, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, serpent, *oura*, tail.] A name for star-fishes with a central disc very distinct from the surrounding arms.

Opisthographic, ō-pis'thō-graf"ik, *a.* [Gr. *opisthen*, behind, *graphō*, to write.] Having writing on the back as well as the front.

Orache, **Orach**, or'ach, *n.* [Formerly *arrach*, from Fr. *arroche*, orache; origin unknown.] A name of several British plants of which a garden species is used like spinach.

Ormer, or'mėr, *n.* [Fr. *ormier*, L. *auris maris*, lit. ear of the sea.] An ear-shell or sea-ear, especially one of economic importance.

Ornis, or'nis, *n.* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird.] The birds of a region, or its avifauna.—**Ornithotomy**, or-ni-thot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird, *tomē*, a cutting.] The anatomy of birds.

Orogeny, ō-roj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, mountain, and root *-gen*. GENUS.] The origin and formation of mountains.

Osteomalacia, os'tē-ō-ma-lā"si-a, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, bone, *malakia*, softness.] *Pathol.* a diseased softening of the bones.

Ostiole, os'ti-ōl, *n.* [L. *ostiolum*, dim. of *ostium*, door.] A small orifice or opening, as in certain sacs or cells in plants.—**Ostiolar**, os-ti'o-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to an ostiole.—**Ostiolate**, os-ti'o-lāt, *a.* Furnished with an ostiole.

Otocyst, ō'tō-sist, *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear, and *kystis*, bladder.] A sac, vessel, or cavity containing the hearing apparatus of an animal, especially one of the invertebrates.

Ozonoscope, ō-zō'nō-skōp, *n.* [E. *ozone*, and Gr. *skopeō*, to view.] A contrivance for showing the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, usually a test-paper impregnated with iodide of potassium.

Pademelon, pad'e-mel-on, *n.* [Australian word.] A name of certain kangaroos that live in the bush.

Paigle, pā'gl, *n.* [Compare Welsh *pigl*, a plant-name.] The cowslip or primrose.

Palatalize, pal'a-tal-iz, *v.t.* To give a palatal sound to; to convert from guttural to palatal (*church* is palatalized as compared with *kirk*).

Palmarian, **Palmary**, pal-mā'ri-an, pal'ma-ri, *a.* Worthy of obtaining the palm; of supreme excellence.

Palm-cat. See PARADOXURE.

Paludal, pal'ū-dal, *a.* [From L. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; generated by marshes (*paludal* fever).

Papyrograph, pa-pī'rō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *papyrus*, papyrus, paper, and *graphō*, to write.] An apparatus for producing a number of copies of a written document.

Parabasis, pa-rab'a-sis, *n.* [Gr.] Part of an old Greek comedy in which the chorus addressed the audience in name of the poet.

Paradoxure, par-a-doks'ūr, *n.* [*Paradox*, and Gr. *oura*, tail.] An animal of south-eastern Asia allied to the civet, living on the fruit of palms, and able to curl its tail into a tight spiral: called also *Palm-cat*.

Parapodium, par-a-pō'di-um, *n.*; *pl.* **Parapodia**. [Gr. *para*, beside, *pous*, *podos*, foot.] A name for the rudimentary limbs of many worms.

Pauldron, pal'dron, *n.* [O. Fr. *espalleron*, from *espalle*, shoulder. EPAULE.] A piece of armour covering the shoulder.

Pedicure, ped'i-kūr, *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, *cura*, care.] A person who practises the care-taking of other people's feet, cutting their corns, trimming their nails, &c.

Peirastic, pi-ras'tik, *a.* [Gr. *peirastikos*, from *peira*, trial.] Making trial or test; tentative.

Pelage, pel'āj, *n.* [Fr. *pelage*, hair, from L. *pilus*, hair. PILE.] *Zool.* the hairy covering of an animal.

Pelecoid, pel'e-koid, *n.* [Gr. *pelekys*, an axe.] A mathematical figure somewhat in the shape of the blade of a battle-axe.

Pentad, pen'tad, *n.* [Gr. *pentas*, *pentados*, from *pente*, five.] An aggregate of five; a period of five years.

Peplus, pep'lus, *n.* [Gr. *peplos*.] A kind of large shawl worn as an outer garment by ancient Greek women.

Periapt, per'i-apt, *n.* [Gr. *periapton*—*peri*, around, *haptō*, to fasten.] An armlet or charm worn about a person. [*Shak.*]

Pes, pes, *n.* [L. *pes*, foot.] The foot; the part of any vertebrate corresponding to the human foot; any foot-like organ.

Peziza, pe-zī'za, *n.* [Gr. *pezis*, a mushroom.] A generic name of numerous cup-shaped fungi.

Philately, fi-lat'e-li, *n.* [Fr. *philatélie*, a ridiculous compound, from Gr. *philos*, loving, and *ateleia*, exemption from payment.] The practice of collecting all sorts of postage-stamps.—**Philatelist**, fi-lat'e-list, *n.* One who collects postage-stamps.

Phloem, flō'em, *n.* [Gr. *phloios*, bark.] *Bot.* the liber or bast tissue in plants.

Phonation, fō-nā'shon, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] The act of uttering vocal sounds.

Photogravure, fō'to-grav-ūr, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and Fr. *gravure*, engraving.] A process by which an engraving is produced on a metal plate by light acting on a sensitive surface.

Photosculpture, fō-tō-skulp'tūr, *n.* A process by which sculpture is assisted by photography, a person whose portrait is to be produced in sculpture being photographed all round by a number of cameras, and these pictures being successively shown to the artist by a magic lantern as he makes the clay model.

Phylum, fī'lum, *n.*; *pl.* **Phyla**. [Gr. *phylon*, a tribe.] One of the grand subdivisions of the animal or vegetable kingdoms.

Physic-nut, *n.* The seed of one or two tropical plants (genus Jatropha), having strong purgative and emetic properties.

Piciform, pi'si-form, *a.* [L. *picus*, woodpecker, and *forma*, form.] *Ornithol.* having the form or characters of the woodpecker and kindred birds.

Picric, pik'rik, *a.* [Gr. *pikros*, sharp, bitter.] Same as *Carbazotic*. Picric acid is now much used as an explosive, as, for instance, in Lyddite shells. MELINITE.

Piney-tallow, *n.* A kind of vegetable wax obtained from the fruit of an Indian tree (*Vateria indica*).—**Piney-varnish**, *n.* A resinous varnish obtained from the same tree.

Platinotype, plat'i-nō-tip, *n.* [From *platinum* and *type*.] A permanent photographic print produced by a process in which platinum is used.

Plumicorn, plō'mi-korn, *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather, *cornu*, horn.] One of the so-called horns or ear-tufts of owls.

Podalgia, po-dal'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot, *algos*, pain.] Pain in the foot, especially neuralgic pain.

Podarthrum, po-där'thrum, *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot, *arthron*, joint.] *Ornithol.* the foot joint; the joint uniting the toes to the rest of the leg.

Pokeweed, pōk'wēd, *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] A N. American plant (genus Phytolacca) whose berries and root have emetic and purgative properties.

Polypody, pol'i-po-di, *n.* [Gr. *polypodion*, a kind of fern, from *polys*, many, and *pous*, *podos*, foot—from its spreading rootstock.] A name of various ferns, one of them common to Britain and N. America.

Poon, pōn, *n.* [Indian name.] The name of several valuable timber trees of India (genus Calophyllum).

Poonac, pō'nak, *n.* [A Tamil word.] The substance left after the oil is expressed from cocoa-nuts, used for feeding stock and for manure.

Porgie, **Porgy**, por'gi, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] The name given to a number of different fishes, some of them used as food.

Pornography, por-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *pornē*, a prostitute, *graphō*, to write.] Literature in which prostitutes figure; obscene writing.—**Pornographer**, por-nog'ra-fer, *n.* One who treats such subjects.—**Pornographic**, por-nō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the literary treatment of such subjects.

Post-tonic, pōst-ton'ik, *a.* Following the tonic or accented syllable.

Potentite, pō'ten-tit, *n.* [L. *potentia*, *potentia*, powerful.] A blasting substance recently introduced.

Poundal, poun'dal, *n.* [From *pound*.] A unit of force, being the force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one pound, gives it a velocity of one foot per second.

Proconise, **Proconize**, prō'kon-īz, *v.t.* [L. *praeco*, *-onis*, a herald or public crier.] To announce publicly; to proclaim publicly or officially.

Predella, pre-del'a, *n.* [It.] The basal part of an altar-piece; a sort of shelf or ledge above and at the back of an altar.

Prognosis, prog-nō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *prognōsis*, from *pro*, before, *gnōsis*, a knowing. GNOSTIC.] Foreknowledge; a forecast; a forecast of the probable course of a disease.

Prosencephalon, pros-en-sef'a-lon, *n.* [Prefix *pros*, and *encephalon*.] The fore-brain or anterior part of the brain.

Protemporaneous,† prō-tem'pō-rā"nē-us, *a.* [L. *pro tempore*, for the time being.] For the time being; temporary. [*Thackeray*.]

Psychometry, si-kom'e-tri, *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, mind, *metron*, measure.] The estimation of the relative strength of mental faculties.

Pterylosis, ter-i-lō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, feather, *hylē*, a wood.] *Ornithol.* the peculiar disposition or arrangement of a bird's feathers on the different parts.

Pullicate, pul'i-kat, *n.* [Probably of Indian origin.] A kind of coloured cotton handkerchief made originally in India.

Pupivorous, pū-piv'o-rus, *a.* [From *pupa*, and L. *voro*, to devour.] Eating or living on the pupæ of other insects.

Pyuria, pi-ū'ri-a, *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, *ouron*, urine.] *Pathol.* the presence of pus in the urine.

Quadriceps, kwod'ri-seps, *n.* [L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *caput*, head.] A large muscle in the front of the thigh.—**Quadricipital**, kwod-ri-sip'i-tal, *a.* Four-headed; belonging to the quadriceps.

Quadridigitate, kwod-ri-dij'i-tāt, *a.* [L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, *digitus*, a digit.] Having four fingers or toes.

Quadriform, kwod'ri-form, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, *forma*, form.] Fourfold as regards form or shape.

Quadriliteral, kwod-ri-lit'er-al, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of four letters.

Quatercentenary, qua-ter-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* [L. *quater*, four times, *centum*, a hundred.] A four-hundredth anniversary.

Quebrache, ke-brā'chō, *n.* The name of S. American timber trees, the bark of one of which is used in tanning, that of another in medicine.

Quezal, **Quetzal**, kwe'zal, kwet'zal, *n.* [Native name.] A magnificent bird of Central America, one of the trogons.

Quincentenary, kwin-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, *centum*, a hundred.] A five-hundredth anniversary.

Quitclaim, kwit'klām, *n.* The giving up of a claim; a deed or document resigning some claim in favour of another.

Rackarock, rak'a-rok, *n.* [From verb to *rack*, and *rock*.] An explosive substance used in mining, &c., consisting of potassium chlorate and nitro-benzole.

Raffia, raf'i-a, *n.* [Name in Madagascar.] A fibrous substance obtained from a palm of Madagascar and another of S. America, used for agricultural tie-bands, &c.

Ragee, **Raggee**, rag'ē, *n.* [Indian word.] A grain-plant cultivated in India and elsewhere.

Ranchero, rän-chā'rō, *n.* [See RANCH in Dict.] A person employed on a ranch, or who owns or manages a ranch.—**Rancheria**, rän-che-rē'a, *n.* The abode of labourers or herdsmen employed on a ranch.

Range-finder, *n.* An instrument for finding the distance of objects, especially for the guidance of the fire of artillery. Also called a *telemeter*.

Raphia, rā'fi-a, *n.* Same as *Raffia*.

Re, rē, used as *prep.* [Abl. of L. *res*, thing.] In the matter of; as regards; touching.

Real-school, *n.* [G. *realschule*, that is, real or practical school.] The name of secondary schools in Germany in which the so-called modern subjects are chiefly taught.

Recto, rek'tō, *n.* [L. *rectus*, right.] A right-hand page, when a book is open; the first page of a folio or leaf, always odd in number: opposed to *verso*.

Referendum, ref-er-en'dum, *n.* [L., something to be referred.] The reference to public vote of measures passed by a representative assembly for final approval or rejection, practised in Switzerland.

Religiosity. Also means a kind of weak sentimentality in religion, readiness to be swayed by superficial religious sentiment while not really guided by religious dictates.

Rend-rock, *n.* Same as *Lithofracteur*.

Re-orient, rē-ō'ri-ent, *a.* [Prefix *re*, and *orient*.] Rising again. [*Tennyson*.]

Retrochoir, re'trō-kwir or ret', *n.* [Prefix *retro*, and *choir*.] That part of a church which is situated behind the choir or on the other side of it from the body of the building.

Revising-barrister, *n.* In England, one of those barristers appointed annually to revise the lists of parliamentary voters and holding courts for the purpose.

Rhesus, rē'sus, *n.* A small monkey held sacred in India.

Rhinolith, ri'nō-lith, *n.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, *lithos*, stone.] A concretion formed in the nose.—**Rhinologist**, ri-nol'ō-jist, *n.* One who has a special knowledge of diseases of the nose.

Rhodium-oil, *n.* [Gr. *rhodon*, rose.] A volatile rose-scented oil from plants of the convolvulus kind, used as a perfume; also a fragrant oil prepared artificially.

Rickshaw, rik'sha, *n.* A jinrikisha (p. 789).

Rider's-bone, *n.* A hard lump which sometimes forms on the inside of the thigh of persons who ride much.

Right of Way. The right of passing over land not one's own; the right of the public to a road or path over a certain piece of ground.

Roburite, rō'bur-īt, *n.* [L. *robur*, strength.] An explosive substance of recent introduction having ammonium nitrate as its basis.

Rocou, rō'kū, *n.* Same as *Annatto*.

Rosaniline, rō-san'i-lin, *n.* [*Rose* and *aniline*.] A substance derived from aniline, and when mixed with certain substances yielding useful dyes.

Rosolic Acid, rō-sol'ik. A dye-stuff akin to rosaniline.

Rubella, rō-bel'a, *n.* [L. *rubellus*, reddish, from *ruber*, red.] A disease resembling measles, accompanied by a reddish rash and other symptoms, but less serious than measles: called often *German Measles*.

Runrig, run'rig, **Rundale**, run'dāl, *n.* A system of holding land in which successive strips or ridges belong to different owners or occupiers, an old custom in connection with villages in Scotland and Ireland.

Rutabaga, rō-ta-bā'ga, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A name for the Swedish turnip.

Sabianism, sā'bi-an-izm, *n.* Same as *Sabaism*.

Saccharin, sak'a-rin, *n.* A substance of intense sweetness artificially obtained from coal-tar, of no nutritive value but apparently harmless when taken into the system.

Sacro-iliac, sā-krō-il'i-ak, *a.* *Anat.* pertaining to both the sacrum and the ilium (*sacro-iliac* ligaments).

Sacrosanct, sak'rō-sangt, *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus* — *sacer*, sacred, *sanctus*, holy.] Sacred and inviolable; holy and venerable.—**Sacrosanctify**,† sak-rō-sang'ti-fī, *v.t.*—*-fied*, *-fying*. To render sacrosanct or sacred and inviolable.

Sacrosciatic, sā'krō-sī-at"ik, *a.* [From *sacrum* and *sciatic*.] *Anat.* pertaining jointly to the sacrum and ischium.

Salangane, sal'an-gān, *n.* [Of Eastern origin.] The species of swift which produces the edible nests prized by the Chinese.

Salt-bush, *n.* A name for Australian plants of the orache genus which flourish in dry regions and are browsed by sheep.

Samovar, sam'o-vär, *n.* [Russian.] A tea-urn used in Russia in which the water is heated by a tube passing through it containing live coals.

Saprolegnia, sap-ro-leg'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *sapros*, rotten, *legnon*, edge.] The fungus which causes the well-known salmon disease.

Saree, sā-rē', *n.* [Hindustani.] The chief garment of a Hindu woman, consisting of a long piece of cloth wound round the waist, with the one end hanging down in front, the other taken up and thrown over the head.

Scad, skad, *n.* [Same as *shad*.] A food-fish of Britain. Also called *horse-mackerel*.

Scaturient,† ska-tū'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *scaturiens*, ppr. of *scaturio*, to gush forth.] Gushing forth, as water from a spring. [*Lamb*.]

Scenario, sē-nā'ri-ō; Ital. pron. she-nā'rē-ō, *n.* [It.] An abstract of the chief incidents in any dramatic work arranged according to act and scene, giving a sort of skeleton of the piece.

Schizocarp, shiz'ō-kärp or skiz', *n.* [Gr. *schizō*, to split, *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* a dry fruit which splits at maturity into distinct one-seeded carpels.

Schizognathous, shi-sog'na-thus or skiz-, *a.* [Gr. *schizō*, and *gnathos*, jaw.] *Ornithol.* having the bony palate cleft in a particular way.

Schizomycetes, skiz'ō-mi-sē"tēz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *schizō*, and *mykēs*, fungus.] A division of minute vegetable organisms known as microbes, bacteria, &c.

Schizorhinal, shiz-ō-ri'nal or skiz-, *a.* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, nose.] *Ornithol.* having the nasal bones cleft in a particular way.

Scorzonera, skor-zō-nē'ra, *n.* [It.] A genus of composite plants, one of which is cultivated for its carrot-shaped edible root.

Scrawl, skrąl, *n.* [Perhaps from *scrawl*, a form of *crawl*.] A young crab. [*Tenn.*]

Scrophularia, skrof-ū-lā'ri-a, *n.* [Because used as a remedy for *scrofula*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants common in Britain, type of a family containing the foxglove, antirrhinum, calceolaria, &c.

Seborrhœa, sē-bō-rē'a, *n.* [L. *sebum*, tallow, Gr. *rhoē*, to flow.] Excess of the fatty secretion of the skin.

Semasiology, sē'ma-si-ol''o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *sēmasia*, signification, from *sēma*, sign.] The signification of words.

Sepsis, sep'sis, *n.* [Gr. *sēpsis*, putrefaction, from *sēpō*, to rot.] Putrefaction; blood-poisoning; septicemia.

Sheat-fish, shet'fish, *n.* Same as *Silurus*.

Shippon, shippen, ship'en, *n.* [O.E. *schepne*, *schuppne*, A.Sax. *scypen*, akin to *shop*.] A house for cattle or sheep; a stable.

Ship-railway, *n.* A railway by which a ship may be conveyed from one piece of water to another.

Simulacrum, sim-ū-lā'krum, *n.*; *pl.* **Simulacra**, sim-ū-lā'kra. [L.] An unreal or mock image or likeness; a phantom.

Sippet, sip'et, *n.* [A dim. form from *sip* or *sop*.] A small sip; a little bit of something eatable; a small piece of bread served along with soup, broth, &c.

Ski, skē, *n.* [Dan.] A long narrow snow-shoe for running at high speed.

Skirt-dance, *n.* A dance which the performer accompanies by waving her flowing skirts. So also **Skirt-dancer**.

Sloyd, sloid, *n.* [Sw. *slöjd*; akin to E. *sleight*.] A system of manual training for pupils in schools, originating in Sweden.

Sow-bread, *n.* [From the roots being eaten by swine.] The common British species of cyclamen. — **Sow-thistle**, *n.* A genus of composite plants common in Britain, somewhat resembling thistles, and greedily eaten by various animals.

Spindle-tree, *n.* A small tree (genus Euonymus) found wild in Britain.

Spine-tail, *n.* A name of several birds having stiff pointed feathers in the tail.

Spinifex, spin'i-feks, *n.* An excessively spiny grass growing in tussocks and covering large areas in Australia, where it forms a great impediment to travellers.

Spirillum, spi-ril'um, *n.*; *pl.* **Spirilla**, spi-ril'a. [From its *spiral* growth.] A microscopic germ of the bacteria class.

Splenology, splē-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *splēn*, the spleen, *logos*, doctrine.] Knowledge or body of facts regarding the spleen. — **Splenotomy**, splē-not'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *tomē*, cutting.] A cutting into, or the anatomy of, the spleen.

Splurge, splerj, *n.* [Probably a coined word, suggested by *splash*, *surge*, or the like.] A showing off; a great display or ostentation. [Colloq.]

Spode, spōd, *n.* [Gr. *spodos*, ashes.] A material composed of calcined ivory, of which vases and ornaments are made.

Spodumene, spod'ū-mēn, *n.* [Gr. *spodoumenos*, converted into ashes, from *spodos*, ashes.] A mineral, a silicate of aluminium and lithium, an emerald-green variety of which is used as a gem.

Spoil-five, *n.* A game of cards played with the whole pack, each player getting five cards; when no one takes three tricks the game is said to be spoiled.

Sputum, spū'tum, *n.*; *pl.* **Sputa**. [L. *sputum*, spittle, from *spuo*, to spit.] Spittle; matter expectorated.

Staphyloma, **Staphylosis**, staf-i-lō'ma, staf-i-lō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *staphylē*, a grape cluster.] *Pathol.* a tumour or bulging out of the eyeball in front.

Star-shoot, *n.* Same as *Nostoc*. — **Starwort**, stär'wert, *n.* The popular name of British plants, some of them of the chickweed genus.

Steatopygous, stē-a-top'i-gus, *a.* [Gr. *stear*, *steatos*, fat, *pygē*, buttocks.] Having an accumulation of fat on the buttocks, a peculiarity of Hottentot and other women.

Steel-toys, *n.* A technical name for small articles of steel, as buttons, buckles, &c.

Steganopodous, steg-a-nop'o-dus, *a.* [Gr. *steganos*, covered, *pous*, *podos*, foot.] *Ornithol.* having all four toes webbed, as the gannet and pelican.

Stereobate, ster'ē-ō-bāt, *n.* [Gr. *stereobatēs* — *stereos*, firm, solid, and *bainō*, to go.] *Arch.* a kind of continuous pedestal at the bottom of a wall.

Stereopticon, ster-ē-op'ti-kon, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, *optikos*, optic.] An apparatus in which two magic lanterns are combined.

Stodge, stoj, *v.t.*—**stodged**, **stodging**. [Perhaps akin to *stock*, *stick*, *stoke*.] To stuff or cram. — *n.* A mass jumbled together. — **Stodgy**, stoj'i, *a.* Crammed together roughly; crude and indigestible.

Stomach-staggers, *n. pl.* A disease in horses depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach.

Strabotomy, stra-bot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr. *strabos*, squinting, *tomē*, cutting.] A surgical operation for squinting (strabismus).

Stramonium, stra-mō'ni-um, *n.* The thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*), and a drug obtained from it similar to belladonna.

Strophanthin, strō-fan'thin, *n.* [From *Strophanthus*, the plant—Gr. *strophō*, to twist, *anthos*, flower.] A drug obtained from the seeds of an African plant, a muscle poison, but used in heart disease.

Subliminal, sub-lim'i-nal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *limen*, threshold.] Below consciousness; in the mind without our knowing it.

Sudamina, sū-dam'i-na, *n. pl.* [From L. *sudo*, *sudare*, to sweat.] Minute vesicles appearing on the skin in certain cases.

Sudd, sud, *n.* [Ar.] Floating vegetation obstructing boats in the Nile or other river.

Symbiosis, sim-bi-ō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, and *bios*, life.] A sort of parasitism in which two kinds of animals or plants, or a plant and an animal, live in close relationship, the one being of service to the other for protection or food.

Tallegalla. TALEGALLA.

Tallow-tree, *n.* A tree yielding vegetable tallow, especially a tree belonging to China introduced into India and America.

Tank-car, *n.* A car or railway wagon carrying a large tank for the conveyance of petroleum.

Taoism, **Taouism**, tā'ō-izm, tā'ō-izm, *n.* [From Chinese *tao*, way or path.] A Chinese religion introduced by Laotse, non-theistic, but teaching a pure morality, latterly associated with beliefs in magic and other superstitions.

Taqua-nut, tak'wa, *n.* The ivory-nut.

Tara-fern, tā'ra, *n.* A New Zealand fern of the bracken genus with an edible rhizome.

Tarantass, tar-an-tas', *n.* A covered Russian carriage without springs.

Tarpon, **Tarpum**, tär'pon, tär'pum, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A fine large sea-fish of the Southern United States and the W. Indies, belonging to the herring family, and giving excellent sport to the angler.

Tarsia, tär'si-a, *n.* [It.] A kind of Italian mosaic woodwork or marquetry.

Tarsometatarsus, tär'sō-met-a-tär''sus, *n.* *Ornithol.* same as *Tarsus*.

Taxel, tak'sel, *n.* The N. American badger.

Teel, tēl, *n.* [Indian name.] Indian sesame.

Teknonymy, tek-non'i-mi, *n.* [Gr. *teknon*, child, *onoma*, name.] The custom of naming a parent after his child, prevalent among some uncivilised peoples.—**Teknonymous**, tek-non'i-mus, *a.* Pertaining to or practising teknonymy.

Telautograph, te-lą'tō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, and E. *autograph*.] A telegraph that reproduces a facsimile of the person's handwriting who sends a message.

Telemeter. (See in Dict.) Also an apparatus by which the variations recorded by any physical or other instrument furnished with an index can be shown at a distance by means of electricity.—**Telemetry**, te-lem'e-tri, *n.* Measurement or observation by means of a telemeter.

Telepathy, te-lep'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, *pathos*, feeling.] The communication of feelings or impressions between persons at some distance from each other.—**Telepathic**, tel-e-path'ik, *a.* Pertaining to telepathy.

Telpherage, tel'fer-aj, *n.* [Badly formed from Gr. *tēle*, far, *phorē*, to carry.] A system of automatically transporting goods on a kind of elevated railway by means of electricity.—**Telpher-line**, **Telpher-railway**, *n.* A railway of this kind.

Terre-plein, tär'plān, *n.* [Fr.] *Fort.* that part of a rampart on which the guns are placed.

Theatrophone, thē-at'rō-fōn, *n.* [From *theatre*, and the *-phone* of *telephone*.] A telephone to enable a person to hear what is said or sung in a theatre though not present at the performance.

Theriomorphic, thē-ri-ō-mor'fik, *a.* [Gr. *therion*, animal, *morphē*, shape.] Having the form of an animal.

Thrips, thrips, *n.* [Gr., a kind of worm.] A genus of minute insects, one of them very destructive to wheat.

Thymol, tim'ol, *n.* [From *thyme* and L. *oleum*, oil.] A crystalline substance obtained from oil of thyme, a strong antiseptic and disinfectant, used as a gargle, for inhalation, in skin diseases, &c.

Tiger-flower, *n.* A Mexican plant of the iris family with magnificent flowers.

Til, tēl, *n.* Indian sesame.

Tillandsia, til-and'si-a, *n.* [After a botanist *Tillandsius*.] A magnificent genus of tropical American epiphytes of the bromelia family.

Timothy-grass, *n.* [First recommended by *Timothy* Hanson.] A kind of hard, coarse pasture grass extensively cultivated.

Toad-flax, *n.* The name of several indigenous British plants allied to the antirrhinum.

Tombola, tom'bo-la, *n.* [It.] A kind of lottery, in which articles of various kinds are the prizes.

Traveller's-tree, *n.* A characteristic tree of Madagascar belonging to the banana family, so named because the traveller may allay his thirst from water in the hollow at the base of the leaf-stalks.

Trigger-fish, *n.* A name of certain fishes which have a dorsal fin with a strong ray or spine in front that cannot be pressed down till the second ray is depressed.

Tropeolum, trō-pē'o-lum, *n.* [Gr. *tropaion*, a trophy, the leaves being shield-shaped, the flowers helmet-shaped.] A genus of S. American trailing or climbing plants of the geranium family, some of them well known as Indian cress and nasturtium.

Tuba, tū'ba, *n.* [L., a trumpet. Tuns.] A large musical instrument of brass, low in pitch and resembling the bombardon.

Tuberculine, tū-ber'kū-lin, *n.* A medicine introduced by Dr. Koch for the treatment of tuberculosis.—**Tuberculosis**, tū-ber'kū-lō''sis, *n.* A disease due to the formation of tubercles in various organs of the body; a consumptive state of the system.

Tucum, tō'kum, *n.* A S. American palm, yielding a valuable fibre and oil.

Tug-of-war, *n.* A trial of strength between two parties of men who tug at opposite ends of a rope, each side trying to pull the other over a certain mark.

Turps, tèrps, *n.* A name now often used as short for spirits or oil of turpentine, which is popularly, but incorrectly, called turpentine.

Twist, twist, *n.* [Akin to *two*, *twig*, *twine*, verb to *twist*, &c., *two*-ness being the idea involved in all.] The part of the body where the legs divide or bifurcate: a good old word. [*Dafoe*.]

Twy-natured, twī'nā-tūrd, *a.* Double natured; having an animal and non-animal nature combined. [*Tenn.*]

Typhlitis, tif-lī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *typhlos*, blind (referring to cæcum, from L. *cæcus*, blind), and term. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] *Med.* inflammation of the cæcum.

Typhomalarial, tī'fō-ma-lā''ri-al, *a.* *Med.* having the character both of typhus and malarial fever.

Ule, ō'la, *n.* [American.] A tree of tropical America which supplies large quantities of rubber.

Ultrared, ul-tra-red', *a.* Belonging to that part of the solar spectrum which is con-

tinued beyond the red rays. **Similarly Ultraviolet**, said of the opposite end of the spectrum.—**Ultratropical**, trop'i-kal, *a.* Outside of the tropics; extratropical; also, extremely tropical (as heat).—**Ultramediacal**, ul'tra-mē-dī'a-kal, *a.* Situated outside of the zodiac; belonging to parts of the heavens beyond the zodiac.

Umbellule, um'bel-ūl, *n.* [Dim. of *umbel.*] *Bot.* a small or partial umbel.

Umiak, ō'mi-ak, *n.* [Eskimo.] A flat-bottomed boat of skin rowed by the Eskimo women.

Unau, ū'nau, *n.* [S. American.] The two-toed sloth, a native of Brazil.

Understudy, un'dēr-stu-di, *n.* A player who makes a special study of some theatrical part so as to be able to take it in the absence of the regular performer.

Unearned.—*Unearned increment*, the increase in the value of land which is not due to any expenditure on the part of the owner, as when it arises from growth of population.

Unguis, ung'gwis, *n.*; pl. **Ungues**, ung'gwēz. [L., a nail or claw.] A nail, claw, or hoof of an animal; something resembling this; *bot.* a claw-like portion of a petal.

Up-to-date, *a.* Having the latest information or improvements; of the most recent stamp or character.

Uredo, ū-rē'dō, *n.* [L., blight of plants, from *uro*, to burn.] A genus of parasitic fungi which cause such diseases in plants as smut, rust, &c.

Uropod, ū'ro-pod, *n.* [Gr. *oura*, tail, *pous*, *podos*, foot.] A name of certain posterior appendages of the abdomen in crustaceans serving as feet.

Uropygium, ū-rō-pij'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *ouropygion.*] *Ornithol.* the rump of birds.—**Uropygial**, ū-rō-pij'i-al, *a.*

Vagus, vā'gus, *n.* [L. *vagus*, wandering, from its course. VAGUE.] Same as *Pneumogastric Nerve.*

Valence, Valency, vā'lens, vā'len-si, *n.* [From L.L. *valentia*, strength, from L. *valeo*, to be strong. VALID.] *Chem.* the combining strength or capacity of atoms, referred to hydrogen as a standard; the force which determines with how many atoms of an element an atom of another element will combine.

Vallisneria, val-is-nē'ri-a, *n.* [After *Vallisneri*, an Italian naturalist.] A genus of plants that grow at the bottom of water.

Vaseline, vas'e-lin, *n.* [Apparently a fancy name.] A substance of a greasy appearance and yellowish colour obtained from petroleum, and used in ointments, pomades, &c.

Velarium, vē-lā'ri-um, *n.* [L., from *velum*, a veil.] An awning stretched over an ancient Roman theatre or amphitheatre, these buildings being open to the sky.

Verso, vēr'sō, *n.* [L. *versus*, pp. of *verto*, *versum*, to turn. VERSE.] A left-hand page; the second page of a leaf or folio; opposed to *recto.*

Victorian, vik-tō'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Queen Victoria or her reign; pertaining to the colony of Victoria.—*Royal Victorian Order*, an order of knighthood instituted by Queen Victoria in 1896, and bestowed more especially for services rendered to the sovereign.

View-point, *n.* Point of view; point from which a prospect may be obtained.

Vignerون, vēn-yē-rōn, *n.* [Fr., from *vigne*, vine.] A vine-grower; a wine-grower.

Virelay, vir'e-lā, *n.* [Fr. *virelai*, from *virer*, to turn, to *vier*, and *lai*, a lay.] In French literature a short poem, in short lines, with a refrain, and only two rhymes throughout.

Vitrine, vit'rin, *n.* [L. *vitrum*, glass. VITREOUS.] A glass show-case for articles requiring protection.

Vley, Vlei, vli or ēli, *n.* [D.] In S. Africa a name for a swampy hollow or pool that dries up at certain seasons.

Volapük, vō'la-pük, *n.* [An invented name based on the words *world* and *speak*: 'world-speech'.] An artificial language intended for international use, its vocables being based on English and other words, changed so as to be easily uttered, and its grammar and syntax being of the simplest and most regular kind.

Volar, † vō'ler, *n.* [L. *volare*, to fly. VOLATILE.] Pertaining to flight; used in flying (the *volar* membranes of bats).

Voodoo, vō-dō', *n.* [Perhaps of African origin.] Among the West Indian and United States negroes a person who professes to be a sorcerer or to possess mysterious powers; such mysterious and malign powers collectively; an evil spirit. Also used adjectively.—**Voodooism**, vō-dō'izm, *n.* Voodoo beliefs or practices.

Wallaby, wol'a-bi, *n.* [Native Australian.] A name in Australia for several kangaroos of small size.

Wattle, Wattle-tree, wot'l, *n.* A name in Australia for various species of acacia, some of them with beautiful flowers.

Wattle-bird, *n.* A name of certain Australian birds of the honey-eater family, having wattles hanging below the ear.

Welwitschia, wel-wich'i-a, *n.* [From the German *Welwitsch*, who discovered it.] A curious plant of S. Africa, growing in dry regions, and having the form of a stumpy mass of wood with two cotyledonary leaves, and several short flower-stalks.

Whale-back, *n.* A steam cargo-vessel of peculiar shape, having the upper surface arched or rounded so as to somewhat resemble a whale's back.

Whippet, whip'et, *n.* A sporting dog resembling a small greyhound, used for running races, coursing rabbits, &c.

Wisteria, wis-tē'ri-a, *n.* [After Caspar *Wister*, an American anatomist.] A genus of climbing and twining leguminous plants, of which a North American and a Chinese species are now well known in Europe.

Woodite, wōd'īt, *n.* [From the inventor, Mrs. *Wood.*] An elastic material, one form of which consists mainly of india-rubber specially treated, another variety being highly buoyant.

Xanthoma, zan-thō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] An affection of the skin, consisting in the appearance of irregular yellowish patches on it, especially in the eyelids.

Xenian, zē'ni-an, *a.* [Gr. *xenios*, from *xenos*, guest, stranger.] Pertaining to the bond of hospitality and friendship established between persons living in different states or countries. [*Gladstone.*]

Xenogamy, ze-nog'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *xenos*, strange, *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* cross-fertilisation.

X-rays, *n. pl.* Rays, obtained by using a glass vessel exhausted of air and an electric current, of such a peculiar character that they can pass through many solid substances though impeded by others; so that for example by using a photographic plate we can by them obtain a picture (called a radiograph) of the bones of the hand, which obstruct their passage, and may also locate a foreign object, as a rifle bullet, that has entered the human body. Called also *Röntgen rays*, from their discoverer.

Xylem, zī'lem, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood.] In vegetable histology that portion of a fibro-vascular bundle which develops into wood.—**Xylene**, zī'lēn, *n.* A name of certain hydrocarbons found in coal-tar and wood-tar.—**Xylidine**, zī'li-din, *n.* A name for several coal-tar hydrocarbons resembling aniline, one of them yielding a fine red colour.

Xylobalsamum, zīlo-bal'sa-mum. [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *balsam.*] A kind of balsam obtained from a tree of Western Asia.

Xylophone, zī'lō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, *phōnē*, sound.] A musical instrument in which the notes are given by pieces of wood struck with hammers.

Yamen, Yamun, yā'men, yā'mun, *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese government department or official residence, as the Tsung li Yamen or department of foreign affairs.

Yashmak, yash'mak, *n.* [Ar.] The veil which Moslem women wear in public, covering most of the face except the eyes.

Yeast-plant, *n.* The plant or vegetable organism of which yeast consists; a simple cellular growth.

Yen, yen, *n.* The unit of account in Japanese money, of the value of 2s. sterling.

Yiddish, yid'ish, *n.* [G. *jüdisch*, Jewish.] A jargon or dialect of German and Hebrew spoken among Jews.

Ytterbium, it-tēr'bi-um, *n.* [From *Ytterby* in Sweden.] A rare chemical element allied to erbium and terbium.

Yulan, yū'lan, *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese species of magnolia with large white blossoms now cultivated in Europe and America.

Zoea, zō'ē-a, *n.* [From Gr. *zōē*, life.] The name given to an embryonic stage in the development of crustaceans.

Zoochemistry, zō-o-kem'is-tri, *n.* [Gr. *zōion*, animal, and E. *chemistry.*] Animal chemistry; the chemistry of animal substances.

Zoecium, zō-ē'si-um, *n.* [Gr. *zōion*, animal, *oikos*, house.] The chamber or receptacle in which resides one of the semi-independent animals of the polyzoa in company with others in similar chambers.

Zoogamy, zō-og'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *zōion*, animal, and *gamos*, marriage.] The sexual union of animals to produce young.

Zoogeography, zō'o-jē-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *zōion*, animal, and E. *geography.*] The geographical distribution of animals, or branch of knowledge dealing with it.

Zymogen, zī'mo-jen, *n.* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven, and root *gen*, to produce.] Any substance which gives rise to a ferment without being itself a ferment.

KEY

TO NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY, &c.

[Certain other names not entered here will be found in the Dictionary itself.]

Abdiel, ab'di-el. A seraph in Milton's Paradise Lost who withstood the revolt of Satan, 'faithful found among the faithless, faithful only he.'

Abou Hassan, ab'ö has'an. A young man of Bagdad in the Arabian Nights, who is carried while asleep to the bed of the Caliph Haroun-al-Rashid, and next morning is persuaded that he really is the caliph.

Absolute, Sir Anthony. A hot-tempered and domineering but good-hearted and generous old gentleman, in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals. His son, the gallant and spirited Captain Absolute, is in love with Lydia Languish, and has Bob Acres for his rival.

Abu'dah. A merchant in the Tales of the Genii, almost driven distracted by an old hag that haunts him every night.

Achates, a-ka'tēz. The faithful companion of Æneas in Virgil's Æneid, adopted as a type of stanch companionship.

Acheron, ak'e-ron. In classical fable a river of the infernal regions.

Achilles, a-kil'lēz. The chief Greek hero in the siege of Troy as told in Homer's Iliad. He slew Hector, but according to later writers was himself slain by Paris, who wounded him in the right heel, where alone he was vulnerable. His bosom friend was Patroclus, who was killed by Hector. See *Iliens*, *Hector*, &c.

Acis, ā'sis. According to Ovid a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea and killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who wished Galatea for himself.

Acra'sia. A beautiful enchantress in Spenser's Faërie Queene, typifying uncontrolled indulgence in sensual pleasures.

Acres, Bob. A blustering, swearing, but cowardly character in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals. See *Absolute*.

Actæon, ak-tē'on. A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was turned by her into a stag and torn by his own dogs.

Adamaster, ad-a-mas'ter. The spirit of the Cape of Storms (Good Hope), described by Camoens in his poem the Lusiads.

Adams, Parson. A country curate in Fielding's Joseph Andrews: poor, pious, learned, absent-minded, and extremely ignorant of the world.

Admetus, ad-mē'tus. A mythological king of Thessaly under whom, for a year, Apollo served as a shepherd. See *Alcestis*.

Adonis, a-dō'nis. In Greek mythol. a beautiful youth beloved by Venus and killed by a wild boar. The myths connected with Adonis are of Eastern origin, and he himself appears to be a personification of the sun.

Ægeus, ē'jūs. A legendary king of Athens, the father of Theseus.

Æneas, ē-nē'as. The hero of Virgil's poem the Æneid, a Trojan warrior, who came to Italy after the fall of Troy, having passed through various adventures by the way, and was regarded as the remote founder of Rome. He was said to be the son of Anchises and Venus. See also *Dido*.

Æolus, ē'o-lus. God of the winds among the Greeks and Romans. He kept the winds confined in a cave in the Æolian Islands.

Æsculapius, es-kū-lā'pi-us. The god of medicine among the Greeks and Romans.

Agamemnon, ag-a-mem'n on. Leader of the Greeks in the war against Troy, slain by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus. His brother was Menelaus, his son Orestes, and his daughters Iphigenia and Electra.

Aguecheek, Sir Andrew. A silly and ridiculous character in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, a crony of Sir Toby Belch.

Ahriman, Ahrimanes, ä'ri-man, ä-ri-mā'nēs. The evil principle or deity in the religious system of Zoroaster.

Air well, Viscount. In Farquhar's comedy The Beaux Stratagem a gentleman who seeks the hand of Dorinda, daughter of Lady Bountiful. He and his friend Archer are the 'beaux,' who carry on their schemes in disguise.

Ajax, ā'jaks. A Greek hero of the war against Troy, and of a tragedy by Sophocles, who became frenzied and killed himself when the armour of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses.

Aladdin, a-lad'din. A well-known character in the Arabian Nights, son of a poor tailor in China, who gains possession of a magic ring and lamp, and thus has at his beck and call the Genii who are attached to them as slaves.

Alas'nam. A prince in the Arabian Nights who possessed eight precious statues, but was led to seek for one still more precious, and found it in the person of a pure and beautiful woman. He got a magic mirror, which became dimmed when it reflected any damsel sullied with impurity.

Alastor, a-las'tor In Greek a name for an avenging deity, adopted by Shelley as that of the Spirit of Solitude in his poem Alastor.

Al Borak. A celestial animal of wonderful form that carried Mohammed to the seventh heaven.

Alcestis, al-ses'tis. The heroine of a drama of Euripides. She was the wife of Admetus, and gave herself up to death in his stead, but was brought back from the grave alive by Hercules.

Alcides, al-sī'dēs. A name of Hercules.

Alcinous, al-sin'o-us. In Homer's Odyssey king of the Phæacians and father of Nausicaa, hospitably entertains Ulysses.

Alcmena, alk-mē'na. The mother of Hercules by Jupiter. See *Amphitryon*.

Aldiborontiphoscophornia. A character in Henry Carey's burlesque Chrononhotonthologos (1734), the name being humorously given by Sir Walter Scott to his friend and printer James Ballantyne.

Alec'to. In classical myth. one of the three Furies.

Ali Baba. The hero of the story of The Forty Thieves (in the Arabian Nights), whose treasure cave he is enabled to enter by overhearing their magic password 'Open sesame' ('sesame' being the grain of that name). His brother is Cassim Baba, his female slave Morgiana.

Allworthy, Mr. A country gentleman in Fielding's Tom Jones, distinguished for benevolence, charity, rectitude, and modesty. He brings up Jones, who turns out to be the natural son of his sister.

Almanzar, al-nas'kar. A young man in the Arabian Nights who lays out all his money on a basket of glassware, and while dreaming of the fortune he is to make in trade with this as a foundation kicks it over, and thus ruins his hopes.

Alpheus, al-fē'us. A river-god of Greek mythol. See *Arethusa*.

Alsatia, al-sā'shi-a. A popular name formerly given to the district of Whitefriars in London, a sanctuary for debtors and law-breakers. It figures in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.

Al Sirat. In Mohammedan belief a bridge of incredible slenderness leading across the abyss of hell into paradise, and which all must cross to get there.

Amadis de Gaul, am'a-dis dē gal. The hero of a famous romance of chivalry, supposed to have been originally written in Portugal, *Gaul* standing for Wales, and the romance belonging to those connected with King Arthur and his knights. His mistress was Oriana.

Amalthe'a. A nymph of classic fable, with whose story is connected the cornucopia or horn of plenty.

Amaryllis, am-a-ril'lis. A country girl in ancient pastoral poetry; hence a rustic beauty in general.

Amelia. The heroine of Fielding's novel of same name, wife of the profligate Captain Booth, and a most perfect specimen of wifehood.

Ammon. An ancient Egyptian deity, regarded by the Greeks and Romans as identical with Jupiter, represented with the head or horns of a ram.

A'mory, Blanche. A young lady in Thackeray's Pendennis, good-looking, clever, and pretending to sentiment, but shallow, selfish, and a vixen. She was at one time engaged to Pendennis, and also to Harry Foker.

Amphion, am-fī'on. A son of Zeus or Jupiter, at the sound of whose lyre the stones moved into their places so as to form the walls of Thebes in Greece.

Amphitrite, am-fi-trī'tē. A goddess of the sea, the wife of Poseidon.

Amphitryon, am-fit'ri-on. In Greek myth. a fabulous king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena, who became mother of Hercules by Jupiter when he assumed Amphitryon's form. There are comedies by Plautus and Molière on the incidents connected with this story.

Anchises, an-kī'sēs. The father of Æneas by Venus.

Ancient Mariner. Hero of a famous poem by Coleridge, turning on the shooting of an albatros by the mariner.

Andrews, Joseph. A novel by Fielding, written to ridicule Richardson's Pamela, the hero being a virtuous footman who overcomes temptations.

Andromache, an-drom'a-kē. The wife of Hector, a beautiful and touching figure in Homer's Iliad. See *Hector*, *Iliens*.

Andromeda, an-drom'e-da. In Greek fable the fair daughter of an Ethiopian queen, exposed to a sea monster at the command of an oracle, but rescued by Perseus.

Angelic Doctor. A name given to Thomas Aquinas.

Antæus, an-tē'us. A giant invincible so long as he touched the earth, killed by Hercules, who held him up and crushed him.

Antigone, an-tig'o-nē. The heroine of Sophocles' tragedy of this name, daughter of Œdipus, put to death by the tyrant Creon of Thebes, for burying her brother contrary to his orders.

Antiph'olus. The name of the twin brothers, exactly resembling each other, who are the chief characters in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors.

Antiquary. See *Oldbuck*.

Anto'nio. The name of the merchant in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, hated by Shylock the Jew.

Anubis, a-nū'bis. The dog-headed divinity of ancient Egypt.

Aphrodite, af-rō-dī'tē. The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Venus.

Apis, ā'pis. The sacred bull of ancient Egypt, worshipped as a symbol of the god Osiris.

Apollo. The Greek and Roman god of music and prophecy, the avenger of disease and suffering, originally a sun-god (his epithet Phœbus meaning radiant or beaming). He was a son of Zeus and Latona, and brother of Artemis (Diana).

Apollonius of Tyre. The hero of a tale which was very popular in the middle ages, and furnished the plot for Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre.

Apostle of Germany. St. Boniface, an Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastic of the 8th century;—**of Ireland**, St. Patrick;—**of Temperance**, Father Matthew;—**of the English**, St. Augustine, who introduced Christianity into Saxon England, and died in 604 or 605;—**of the Gaels**, St. Irenæus (2d century);—**of the Gentiles**, St. Paul.

Arachne, a-rak'nē. In class. mythol. a maiden that, having surpassed Minerva in weaving, was changed by her into a spider.

Archimago, Archimage, är-ki-mā'gō, är'-ki-māj. An enchanter in Spenser's Faërie Queene, a type of hypocrisy.

Ares, ā'rēz. The Greek god of war; same as Mars.

Arethusa, a-re-thū'sa. One of the Nereids, changed by Artemis into a fountain near Syracuse, to free her from the pursuit of the river-god Alpheus, whose waters, however, flowed under the sea from Greece to mingle with those of the nymph.

Argo. In Greek legend the ship in which Jason and his companion heroes the *Argonauts* sailed to bring back the golden fleece from Colchis at the eastern extremity of the Euxine. Jason obtained the fleece by the aid of Medea, daughter of the King of Colchis. See *Jason*, *Medea*.

Argus. A creature of Greek mythol. who had a hundred eyes and was ever watchful.

Ariadne, a-ri-ad'nē. In Greek myth. the daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth after killing the Minotaur. Theseus deserted her in the isle of Naxos, and she was commonly said to have been married by Bacchus.

Ariel, ā'ri-el. A spirit of Jewish and middle-age fable, adopted by Shakspere in The Tempest, and also by Pope in his Rape of the Lock.

Arion, a-rī'on. An ancient Greek poet (ab. 625 B.C.), fabled to have been flung into the sea by sailors, who coveted his treasures, but to have been carried safe to land by a dolphin.

Armida, är-mē'da. A beautiful and seductive enchantress in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, who allures the hero Rinaldo into her delightful palace and garden, where for a time he forgets his high calling as a crusader.

Artegal. A character in Spenser's Faërie Queene, typifying justice.

Artemis. The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Diana.

Artful Dodger, The. A youthful pickpocket in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Arthur. A British king at the time of the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. Nothing is really known of him, but he has become the centre of a vast upgrowth of legend or fable, especially in regard to the exploits of his Knights of the Round Table.

Asca'nius. In Virgil's Æneid the son of Æneas and his wife Creusa.

Asgard. In Scand. mythol. the abode of the gods, rising above Midgard, that is, the earth.

Ashton, Lucy. The heroine of Scott's novel The Bride of Lammermoor, loving and loved by Edgar Ravenswood. Married against her inclination to Frank Hayston of Bucklaw, she goes mad on her marriage night.

Asmodeus, as-mō'dē-us or as-mō-dē'us. An evil spirit of the ancient Jews mentioned in the book of Tobit, and introduced by Le Sage in his Diable Boiteux, or Devil on Two Sticks.

Astarte. A Phœnician goddess equivalent to the Ashtaroth of the Hebrews. She in some respects corresponded with the Greek Aphrodite or Roman Venus.

Astræ'a. In class. mythol. goddess of justice, the last of the deities to leave the earth at the close of the golden age.

Atalan'ta. A famous huntress of Greek myth., who agreed to marry anyone who could outstrip her in running, the consequence of failure being death to the wooer. She was vanquished by a wooer (Hippomenes), who dropped successively three golden apples as he ran, and thus led her to stop and pick them up.

Ate, ā'tē. A Greek goddess of hatred, crime, and retribution.

Athene, a-thē'nē. The Greek goddess of wisdom, usually identified with the Roman Minerva, and also called Pallas or Pallas Athene.

Atlan'tis. A large island believed by the ancients to have existed in the Atlantic westward of the Straits of Gibraltar. Bacon has left an allegorical fragment, The New Atlantis, in which he represents himself as having been wrecked on such an island, and having found there an ideal community.

Atlas. In Greek myth. a Titan compelled to support the vault of heaven.

Atreus, at'rūs. In Greek myth. the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are hence called Atrides (a-tri'dēz).

At'ropos. One of the three Fates among the Greeks; it was she who cut the thread of life. The others were Clotho and Lachesis.

Audrey, ȧ'dri. A country wench in Shakspere's As You Like It.

Aurora, a-rō'ra. In Roman mythol. the goddess of the dawn, in Greek called *Eos*. See *Tithonus*.

Autolycus, a-tol'i-kus. A roguish pedlar in Shakspere's Winter's Tale.

Av'alon. A sort of fairyland or elysium mentioned in connection with the legends of King Arthur.

Aver'nus. A name for the lower world among the Romans, originally given to a gloomy lake regarded as the entrance to the lower regions.

Az'rael. The angel of death among the Mohammedans.

Baal. See in Dict.

Bacchus, bak'us. The Greek and Roman god of wine, in Greek commonly called Dionysus.

Backbite, Sir Benjamin. A spiteful scandal-monger in Sheridan's School for Scandal.

Bagstock, Major. A purple-faced, pompous, and irascible retired officer in Dickens's Dombey and Son, always swaggering and boasting about himself as 'Joey B,' 'Old Joe B,' &c.

Balder, Baldur. A Scand. deity, the son of Odin and Frigga, beautiful, wise, amiable, and beloved of all the gods; slain through the guile of the evil god Loki.

Bal'derstone, Caleb. A devoted but ridiculous old domestic in Scott's Bride of Lammermoor, who thinks it his duty by all shifts to uphold the dignity of the family in the direst scarcity of all external aids to assist him.

Banquo, bang'kwō. A thane in Shakspere's Macbeth, whom Macbeth causes to be murdered, and whose ghost haunts him.

Barata'ria. In Cervantes's romance of Don Quixote, the so-called island of which Sancho Panza believes himself to be appointed governor.

Bar'dell, Mrs. Mr. Pickwick's landlady in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, who gets damages against Mr. Pickwick in a trumped-up case of breach of promise of marriage.

Bard of Avon—Shakspere;—**of Ayrshire**, Burns;—**of Hope**, Campbell (Pleasures of Hope);—**of Memory**, Rogers (Pleasures of Memory);—**of Olney**, Cowper (from his residence);—**of Twickenham**, Pope.

Bar'dolph. The red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakspere's Merry Wives and Henry IV.—a swaggering, drunken, but amusing rascal.

Barkis. A carrier in Dickens's David Copperfield, who marries David's old nurse Peggotty, expressing his proposal to do so by the words, 'Barkis is willin'.

Barmecide, bär'me-sīd. In the Arabian Nights a prince of the Barmecide family, who pretended to treat a beggar named Shacabac to a sumptuous feast, pressing him to eat, though no dishes were on the table.

Barnwell, George. The hero of a tragedy by Lillo (1730), a London apprentice who is led by a base woman to rob his master, and then to rob and murder his uncle, and is betrayed by her to the scaffold.

Bassa'nio. The lover of Portia in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice. See *Portia*.

Bates, Charley. A merry young pickpocket in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Baucis and Philemon, ba'sis, fī-lē'mon. An aged and affectionate couple, who, having hospitably entertained the gods Jupiter and Mercury, had their humble abode changed into a splendid temple; while they themselves, in response to their wish that they might die together, were changed into two trees.

Bayes, bāz. The chief character in Buckingham's burlesque The Rehearsal (1671), intended as a caricature of Dryden.

Beatrice, bē'a-tris (It. bā-a-trē'chā). A young lady beloved by Dante, and celebrated in his Divine Comedy; also the heroine of Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing.

Beau Tibbs. A vain, foppish, but hard-up character in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.

Bede, Adam. The hero of a novel by George Eliot, a manly and straightforward artisan, in love with Hetty Sorrel, who is seduced by the young squire Arthur Donnithorne. He marries Dinah Morris.

Bedivere, Sir. One of King Arthur's knights, the last who remained to him at his death, and who threw his famous sword into the mere, as described in Tennyson's Morte d Arthur.

Belch, Sir Toby. A jolly toper, the uncle of Olivia in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, who plays on the folly of Sir Andrew Aguecheek.

Be'lial. A biblical word meaning worthlessness or wickedness, often treated as a proper name, and by Milton made one of the chief of the fallen angels.

Belin'da. The heroine of Pope's Rape of the Lock, and of a novel by Miss Edgeworth.

Bell, Adam. An archer and outlaw of northern England, a hero of ballad romance in association with Clym of the Clough and William of Cloudesley.

Bell, Peter. The subject of a poem by Wordsworth, a hardened, uncultivated boor, whose heart, however, is touched by the fidelity of an ass to its dead master.

Bel'laston, Lady. An abandoned woman of rank in Fielding's Tom Jones.

Bel'lenden, Lady Margaret. The mistress of Tillietudlem Castle in Scott's Old Mortality, a strong adherent of the Stuarts. Her granddaughter Edith Bellenden marries Henry Morton, who belongs to the Covenanting party.

Beller'ophon. A hero of Greek myth. who killed the Chimæra when mounted on the winged horse Pegasus. He tried to mount to heaven on Pegasus, but fell and wandered about blind till his death.

Bello'na. The goddess of war among the Romans.

Belphœ'be. A huntress in Spenser's Faërie Queene, intended as a likeness of Queen Elizabeth.

Belvide'ra. The heroine of Otway's tragedy Venice Preserved, who is driven mad by grief.

Ben'edick. One of the chief characters in Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing, who has many an encounter of wit with Beatrice whom he at last marries. His name (frequently spelled Benedict) is often used as typical of a married man.

Be'owulf. The hero of a celebrated Anglo-Saxon epic, who kills two man-eating semi-human monsters, and at last slays a fiery dragon, but dies from its poisonous bite.

Ber'tram. Count of Rousillon, the unworthy

husband of Helena in Shakspere's All's Well that Ends Well.—Also the name of the family to which belongs the hero, Harry Bertram, of Scott's Guy Mannering.

Beu'lah. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress the land of sunshine and all delight, in which the pilgrims rest till called upon to cross the river to the Celestial City.

Bevis of Hampton. A famous hero of romance, English, French, and Italian.

Big'low, Hosea. The professed writer of several satirical poems on public affairs in the U. States, the real author being Prof. J. Russell Lowell.

Biron'. A 'merry madcap' young lord in the court of the King of Navarre, in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Bla'dud. A legendary king of England, said to have been the father of King Lear, and to have founded Bath.

Blanchefleur, blansh'flŏr. A heroine of mediæval story, beloved by Flores.

Bla'tant Beast. A monster in Spenser's Faerie Queene, supposed to typify the voice of the mob or popular outcry.

Blimber, Dr. In Dickens's Dombey and Son, the proprietor of a select academy at Brighton, where a few boys were crammed with knowledge, one of these being young Paul Dombey. His daughter Cornelia was an exceedingly learned young lady, who wore spectacles and despised sentiment.

Blouzelinda, blou-ze-lin'da. A country girl in Gay's pastoral poems, natural and uncultivated, such as one might really meet, and not a figure from an ideal Arcadia.

Bob'adil, Captain. A cowardly braggart in Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour. He proposes to annihilate a hostile army by selecting nineteen other warriors like himself, and challenging and killing the enemy by successive twenties.

Bois-Guilbert, Brian de, bois-gil'ber). A brave but cruel and irreligious leader of the Knights Templars in Scott's Ivanhoe, inspired with an evil passion for the Jewish maiden Rebecca. He falls dead when about to encounter Ivanhoe.

Bombar'tes Furio'so. The hero of a burlesque tragic opera by W. Barnes Rhodes, produced in 1790.

Bona Dea. A Roman female deity whose worship was exclusively confined to women.

Bon Gaal'tier. The pretended author of a book of humorous ballads written by Prof. Aytoun and Theodore Martin.

Booby, Lady. A lady of loose morals in Fielding's Joseph Andrews, who tries to lead Joseph astray.

Booth, Captain. The husband of Amelia, in Fielding's novel of that name, dissipated but good-natured.

Border Minstrel. Sir Walter Scott.

Boreas, bō'rē-as. In Greek and Roman myth. a personification of the north wind.

Bottom, Nick. The Athenian weaver in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream, upon whom the fairy queen Titania is made to dote, and whose head is changed by Puck into that of an ass.

Beautiful, Lady. A benevolent country lady in Farquhar's Beaux' Stratagem.

Bowling, Tom, bō'ling. A naval character in Smollett's Roderick Random, an excellent piece of portraiture.

Boy'thorn, Laurence. A gentleman in Dickens's Bleak House, who expresses ferocious sentiments in regard to persons of whom he disapproves, but is really gentle and kind-hearted, and plays with a tame canary.

Brad'amant, Bradamante, brad-a-man'ta. A 'virgin knight' in the Italian epics on Orlando, armed with an irresistible spear.

Bradwardine, Baron, brad-war'din. A Scottish nobleman in Scott's Waverley, brave, pedantic, and a devoted adherent of the exiled Stuarts. His daughter Rose is in love with, and latterly married to Waverley.

Brag, Jack. The amusing hero of Theodore Hook's novel of that name, vulgar, boastful, and servile.

Bragi, brä'gē. A Scand. deity, son of Odin and Frigga, the god of eloquence and poetry.

Brahma, brä'mä. The supreme god of the Hindu trinity, the creator, as opposed to Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer.

Bramble, Matthew. An elderly gentleman in Smollett's Humphrey Clinker, shrewd, cynical, and irascible, but generous and benevolent. His sister Tabitha is a niggardly, malicious, vain, and ridiculous old maid, who finally weds Lieutenant Lismahago.

Brass, Sampson. In Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, a knavish attorney who has a sister Sally, a congenial spirit.

Breitmann, Hans, brit'man. The name under which the American writer C. G. Leland has published a number of humorous ballads in the Pennsylvania Dutch or German-English dialect.

Brentford, The Two Kings of. Two characters in Buckingham's farce The Rehearsal, represented as living in the most perfect unison.

Briareus, bri'a-rūs. In Greek fable a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads.

Brick, Jefferson. An American journalist in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, a slight pale young man, giving utterance to warlike and bombastic sentiments.

Brit'omart. A "lady knight" in Spenser's Faerie Queene, typifying chastity, and armed with an irresistible magic spear.

Brobding'nag. The country of the giants in Swift's Gulliver's Travels: often written *Brobdignag*.

Brother Jonathan. A playful personification of the people of the United States collectively.

Brown, Tom. The hero of Thomas Hughes's stories Tom Brown's School-days, and Tom Brown at Oxford, a merry, natural fellow, noways over-fond of books.

Brunehild, brō'ne-hilt. A princess of extraordinary strength and prowess in the German epic the Nibelungenlied, overcome by the devices of Siegfried and married to Gunther, King of Burgundy. Her vengeance on Siegfried, when she discovers how she has been tricked, leads to many important incidents in the poem.

Bucephalus, bū-sef'a-lus. The famous horse of Alexander the Great.

Buddha, bud'a. The founder of Buddhism, an Indian sage who appears to have lived in the 6th century B.C.

Bull, John. The English nation personified, originally used in Arbuthnot's political satire The History of John Bull.

Bumble. The celebrated pompous parish beadle in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Bunsby, Jack. In Dickens's Dombey & Son the skipper of a trading vessel, friend of Captain Cuttle, who regards him as an oracle; his words are few, and his ideas seem to be equally so.

Burchell, Mr., ber'chel. A chief character in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who appears as a plain man of abrupt manners and no position in life, but is really the baronet Sir William Thornhill.

Buzfuz, Serjeant. A bullying lawyer in the famous breach of promise trial in Dickens's Pickwick.

Byron, Miss Harriet. A beautiful and accomplished lady, who is married to Sir Charles Grandison in Richardson's novel of this name.

Cabiri, ka-bī'rī. Mystic deities of whom little is known, anciently worshipped in some of the Greek islands and elsewhere.

Ca'cus. A mythical robber and giant of ancient Italy, slain by Hercules for stealing his cattle.

Ca'de'nus. A name assumed by Swift, being an anagram of L. *decanus*, dean.

Cadmus. The reputed introducer of letters into ancient Greece, and the founder of Thebes in Bœotia, said to have been a Phœnician.

Caius, Dr., kā'yus. A French doctor in Shakspere's Merry Wives.

Cal'iban. A deformed, brutal, and malignant creature in Shakspere's Tempest, offspring of the hag Sycorax, and servant of Prospero.

Calidore, Sir, kal'i-dōr. A knight who typifies courtesy in Spenser's Faerie Queene.

Calliope, kal-lī'o-pē. The muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry.

Calydonian Boar. A fabulous monster of ancient Greece, which ravaged the district of Calydon, and was slain by the hero Meleager.

Calypso, ka-lip'sō. An ocean nymph who lived in the island Ogygia, where she detained Ulysses for seven years when on his return from Troy.

Cam'bascan. A king of Tartary in Chaucer's Squire's Tale. Milton pronounces it kam-bus'kan erroneously.

Cam'elot. A locality associated with the legends of King Arthur.

Camil'la. In Virgil's Æneid queen of the Volscians, so swift of foot that she could fly over standing corn without causing it to bend.

Canace, kan'a-sē. In Chaucer's Squire's Tale, daughter of Cambuscan, possessor of a magic ring and mirror.

Candour, Mrs. A backbiting lady in Sheridan's School for Scandal.

Cantwell, Dr. The hypocritical hero of Bickerstaff's play called The Hypocrite (1768).

Cap'ulets. The noble house in Verona to which Juliet belonged in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.

Car'abas, Marquis of. A fanciful title standing for a great nobleman or grandee; most familiar from its occurrence in the story of Puss in Boots.

Carker, James. In Dickens's Dombey & Son Mr. Dombey's manager, conspicuous for his white teeth and smiling smile, treacherous to his employer.

Cassan'dra. Daughter of King Priam of Troy, gifted with the power of prophecy, but condemned by Apollo to be always disbelieved.

Cassiopeia, -pē'ya. In Greek fable a queen of Ethiopia, mother of Andromeda, made a constellation after her death.

Castle of Indolence. A poem by Thomson, the castle being a luxurious abode in a delightful land, inhabited by an enchanter who strives to drown all he can in sensual pleasures.

Castlewood. The title of a family in Thackeray's Esmond. See *Esmond*.

Castor and Pollux. Twin deities among the Greeks and Romans, sons of Jupiter, latterly placed among the stars as *Gemini* or the Twins.

Candle, Mrs. A lady who figures in a series of humorous papers by Douglas Jerrold, professing to give the Curtain Lectures she delivered to her patient spouse.

Ce'crops. The first king of Attica, the mythical introducer of civilization into the country.

Cedric, sed'rik. The wealthy Saxon thane in Scott's Ivanhoe. The name appears to be borrowed from a historic King Cerdic (ker'dik).

Celia. Daughter of the usurping Duke in Shakspere's As You Like It, and bosom friend of Rosalind, with whom she goes, both in disguise to the forest of Arden.

Cerus, Cerberus. See in Dict.

Chadband, Rev. Mr. A hypocritical clergyman in Dickens's Bleak House.

Charon, kā'ron. The Greek and Roman god who ferried the souls of the dead across the Styx to Hades.

Charybdis, ka-rib'dis. See *Scylla*.

Cheeryble Brothers. Two merchants in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, alike in their kind and benevolent characters.

Che'vy Chase. A famous old ballad descriptive of a contest near the Cheviot Hills between Percy and Douglas and their followers, supposed to stand for the battle of Otterburn.

Chiron, kī'ron. One of the Centaurs, famed for his knowledge of medicine, music, and other arts, the preceptor of Achilles and other heroes of ancient Greece.

Chloe, klō'e. A shepherdess in the famous pastoral romance of Daphnis and Chloe by the Greek writer Longus (3rd century after Christ).

Chriemhild, krēm'hild. The wife of Sieg-

fried in the Nibelungenlied, who exacts dreadful vengeance for the murder of her husband.

Christabel. The heroine of a beautiful but unfinished romantic poem by Coleridge.

Christian. The hero of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, his wife being Christiana.

Chrononhotonthologos. The hero of the burlesque of same name. See *Aldiborontiphoscophornio*.

Chuzzlewit, Martin. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a young man who goes to America with Mark Tapley, and meets with experiences that do much to improve his character. His grandfather, old Martin, has been filled with bitter feelings by the way his relatives plot to get his money, but is fond of young Martin. A relative, Jonas Chuzzlewit, is an odious scoundrel, who poisons himself to escape the hangman. The famous Pecksniff is another relative. Tom Pinch, Sarah Gamp, and Betsy Prig also occur in this novel.

Cimme'rians. A people fabled by Homer to live in a land of darkness.

Cinderella. The heroine of a well-known and widely-spread fairy tale.

Circe, ser'se. A sorceress of Greek mythol. See *Circean* in Dict.

Circumlocution Office. A term used by Dickens in Little Dorrit as a designation of one of the government offices, intended to satirise the management of such public departments.

Claudius. The name of Hamlet's uncle.

Cleishbotham, Jedediah, klēsh'both-am. The imaginary editor of Scott's Tales of my Landlord.

Clifford, Paul. A romantic highwayman, the hero of Lytton's novel of this name, reformed by virtuous love.

Clinker, Humphrey. The hero of a novel by Smollett, brought up in the workhouse and latterly employed as a servant by Matthew Bramble. He turns out to be a natural son of his employer, and marries his fellow-servant, Winifred Jenkins.

Clio, kli'o. One of the nine Muses, having history as her province.

Clo'ten. A base and ill-conditioned lout, the would-be lover of Imogen in Shakspere's Cymbeline, son of Cymbeline's second wife.

Clo'tho. One of the Fates or Parcæ among the Greeks and Romans, she who spins the thread of life, the other two being Atropos and Lachesis.

Cloudesley, William of. A famous north-country archer and outlaw in English legend, whose companions were Clym of the Clough and Adam Bell.

Clytemnestra, kli-tem-nes'tra. The wife of Agamemnon, whom she and her paramour Ægisthus murdered on his return from Troy. She was slain by her son Orestes.

Clytie, kli'ti-ē. A nymph who fell in love with Apollo, and was changed into a sunflower.

Cockaigne, Land of, ko-kān'. An imaginary country where all sorts of good things are to be had for the taking, and exist in overflowing abundance, celebrated both in French and English literature.

Cocytus, kō-si'tus. In classical myth. a river of the infernal regions.

Codlin and Short. Two Punch and Judy men in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, who render some service to Nell and her grandfather, under the impression that ultimately they will be well paid. Codlin tries to represent himself as the real benefactor and not Short.

Coffin, Long Tom. A fine type of a seaman, a character in Cooper's Pilot.

Col'brand. A Danish giant of romance.

Co'mus. A god of revelry among the ancients; in Milton's masque of same name a lewd enchanter.

Con'ingsby. The hero of a novel by Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), standing as a type of the Young England party.

Cophet'ua. A legendary king of Africa, celebrated in a ballad as having loved and married a beggar maid.

Copperfield, David. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, in which are introduced also Mr. Micawber, David's aunt Betsy Trotwood, the Peggottys, Steerforth, Uriah Heep, Agnes Wickfield, Mr. Dick &c. Experiences of Dickens's own early life are embodied in this novel.

Corde'lia. In Shakspere's King Lear the youngest and favourite daughter of the king, whose mind, however, is turned against her, so that he disinherits her, giving over his kingdom to her two sisters. See *Lear*.

Cor'ydon. The name of a shepherd in the poems of Theocritus and Virgil; hence used for a shepherd or rustic in general.

Cos'tard. A clown in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Costigan, Captain. In Thackeray's Pendennis, a hard-up Irish warrior, boastful and making a ridiculous show of dignity, but far too fond of liquor and rather disreputable. His daughter was an actress, about whom Pendennis went wild as a young fellow.

Cotyt'to. A goddess of licentiousness among the ancients.

Cov'erley, Sir Roger de. An old knight and country gentleman pictured by Steele and Addison in the pages of the Spectator, a delightful compound of simplicity, modesty, benevolence, harmless pomposity, eccentricity, and whim.

Crawley. The name of an aristocratic family in Thackeray's Vanity Fair. Old Sir Pitt is a sad reprobate, miserly, ignorant, coarse, and drunken, but not devoid of shrewdness. His son Pitt, latterly Sir Pitt, was the very reverse of this but pompous, priggish, and dull. His other son Rawdon was a heavy dragoon, a careless spendthrift always in debt. He married Becky Sharp, but her intimacy with Lord Steyne made him throw her off.

Cres'sida. The fair but frail heroine of Shakspere's Troilus and Cressida, and sung also by Chaucer; the daughter of one of the Trojans. Her name does not occur in the classics.

Crispin. The patron saint of shoemakers. He and his brother Crispian are said to have preached the gospel in Gaul, and supported themselves by making shoes.

Cronos. A Greek deity corresponding with the Italian Saturn.

Crummles, Mr. Vincent. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, a kind-hearted, eccentric theatrical manager, in whose theatrical company Nicholas was engaged for a time.

Crusoe, Robinson, krö'sō. The hero of Defoe's famous story which everyone has read.

Cuttle, Captain. A retired sea captain in Dickens's Dombey & Son; simple, credulous, ignorant, warm-hearted, and generous. He has an iron hook in place of one of his hands, and a favourite saying of his is, 'When found, make a note of.'

Cybele, sib'e-lē. A goddess of agriculture and settled life among the Greeks and Romans, represented with a sort of towered crown on her head.

Cymbeline, sim'be-lin. A semi-mythical king of Britain, standing for the historical Cunobelinus, whose name occurs on coins.

Cynthia, sin'thi-a. A name for Diana or the moon.

Cytherea, sith-e-rē'a. A name of Venus.

Dæ'dalus. A mythical Greek sculptor and artificer, who fled from Crete by means of wings invented by himself. His son Icarus accompanied him, but was drowned.

Dag'onet, Sir. The court fool of the famous King Arthur.

Dalgetty, Dugald, dal'get-i. A soldier of fortune in Scott's Legend of Montrose, brave and experienced, but vulgar, conceited, pedantic, and always with an eye to the main chance.

Damocles, dam'o-klēz. A courtier whom King Dionysius of Syracuse treated to a splendid feast, but over whose head he caused a naked sword to be suspended by a horse hair, as a lesson that danger may overhang greatness and outward felicity.

Da'mon and Pythias (or Pyth'ias). Two Greeks of Syracuse whose names have become typical of friendship. When Pythias was condemned to death, but was allowed to go home to settle his affairs, Damon took his place as surety that he would return—as he did—to meet his fate.

Danaë, dan'a-ē. A Greek princess shut up in a brazen tower, to which Jove gained access in form of a golden shower, and thus became by her the father of Perseus.

Daphne, daf'nē. A maiden pursued by Apollo, whom she escaped by being changed into a laurel.

Daphnis. See *Chloe*.

Darby and Joan. A married couple, the type of simple domestic happiness, celebrated in an old ballad.

Da'vus. A common name for a slave in Latin comedy.

Deans, dēnz, **Jeanie and Effie.** The heroines of Scott's Heart of Midlothian, daughters of the peasant Davie Deans. Effie was condemned for child-murder, but Jeanie trudged all the way to London and obtained her pardon. Their father was very strict in religious matters and strong in theological controversy.

Dedlock, Lady. The wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock in Dickens's Bleak House, mother out of wedlock to Esther Summerson.

Dejani'ra. The wife of Hercules, unintentionally the cause of the hero's death by giving him a garment poisoned with the blood of the centaur Nessus, who told her she would thus retain her husband's love.

Delectable Mountains. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress a delightful range from which the Celestial City could be seen.

De'lia. In classical literature a name of Diana, from the island of Delos. Also a poetical name for a young woman generally.

Demeter, de-mē'ter. The Greek goddess corresponding with the Roman Ceres. See in Dict.

Demogor'gon. A mysterious divinity mentioned by some writers as greatly to be dreaded and as holding powerful sway in the unseen world.

Desdemo'na. The heroine of Shakspere's Othello, killed by her husband Othello, who is led by the devilish malice of Iago to believe her unfaithful to him.

Deucalion and Pyrrha, dū-kā'li-on, pir'a. In Greek mythol. a man and wife who alone survived a deluge and became originators of a new race of men.

Diana, di-an'a. The Roman goddess corresponding with the Greek Artemis, the sister of Apollo, a chaste virgin, goddess of hunting and of the moon.

Dick, Mr. An amiable half-witted gentleman in Dickens's David Copperfield, who thinks he is bound to prepare a certain 'memorial,' but cannot keep himself from putting into it something about the head of Charles I.

Diddler, Jeremy. An artful swindling but amusing character in Kenny's farce of Raising the Wind (1803).

Di'do. The mythical queen of Carthage described by Virgil in the Æneid as hospitably entertaining the shipwrecked Æneas, falling in love with him, and putting an end to her life when he deserted her.

Din'mont, Dandie (that is, Andrew), farmer in Scott's Guy Mannering, brawny, pugnacious, genuinely hospitable, and kind-hearted.

Diomede, di'o-mēd. A renowned Grecian chief at the siege of Troy.

Dionysus, di-o-nī'sus. A Greek name of the god Bacchus.

Dioscuri, di-os-kū'ri. A name of the twins Castor and Pollux.

Dives, di'vēz. The Latin word for a rich man, came to be used as a sort of proper name for the rich man of the parable of Lazarus, and hence for a luxurious rich man generally.

Dobbin, [illegible]. One of the chief characters in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, an excellent soldier and thorough gentleman, but somewhat shy and awkward, devoted to Amelia Sedley as also to her [illegible] base [illegible] born.

Dods, Meg. The [illegible] landlady of an inn in Scott's St. Ronan's Well.

Dodson and Fogg. The pettifogging lawyers who carried on the breach of promise action against Mr. Pickwick in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Doe, John, dō. An imaginary person whose name used to appear in certain English actions at law, along with that of Richard Roe, an equally shadowy personage.

Dogberry and [illegible]. Two ridiculous constables in Shakspere's Much Ado about Nothing.

Dombey, Mr. In Dickens's Dombey & Son a wealthy London merchant full of pride and self-importance, cold and cruel to his daughter Florence, as being a mere girl, but built up in his young son Paul, whose death is a great blow to him; while the elopement of his wife and the loss of his fortune completely humble him. Captain Cuttle and his friend Bunsby, Dr. Blimber, Major Bagstock, &c., also appear in this novel.

Domdan [illegible]. In oriental legend a vast subterranean cavern haunted by sorcerers, genii, &c.

Dominie Sampson. The profoundly learned tutor at [illegible] in Scott's [illegible], [illegible] nering, excee[illegible] [illegible] ignorant of the world.

Don Belianis of Greece, bel-i-ā'nis. [illegible] of an old romance of chivalry.

Don Juan. The hero of a Spanish legend which has been much employed for the dramatic and [illegible] and furnished the name to Byron's [illegible]. The don is the type of a finished and [illegible] libertine who is at last dragged down alive to the infernal regions. Byron's unfinished poem borrows little [illegible] thing [illegible] the [illegible] from the old [illegible].

Don Quixote, [illegible] nō'tā). [illegible] hero of [illegible] great [illegible] of [illegible] vantes. [illegible] Castilian [illegible] gentleman crazed [illegible] reading bo[illegible] chivalry [illegible] he sall[illegible] forth as a [illegible] cour the oppressed [illegible] As his [illegible] he [illegible] with Sancho Panza, an [illegible] vulgar peasant [illegible] allied [illegible] selfish, yet [illegible] shrewd and [illegible] mounted on his [illegible] Rosinante. [illegible] gaunt with [illegible], and the [illegible] [illegible] have various amusing experiences [illegible] up [illegible] of sheep [illegible] wind [illegible] [illegible] oppress [illegible] [illegible] the famous [illegible] and brutal sch[illegible] Dickens's Nicholas N[illegible].

Doubting Castle. The [illegible] Despair in the Pilgrim's P[illegible].

Dousterswivel, dos'ter [illegible] Scott's Antiquary, a swindl[illegible] no [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] treasures [illegible] magic [illegible] cabalis[illegible], and extracts sum[illegible] money [illegible] Arthur [illegible]dour.

Dowlas Dick [illegible] A [illegible] scapegrace [illegible] comedy The [illegible]-at-law, son [illegible] keeper [illegible] Gosport, who, [illegible] at-law appears, figures [illegible] Dr. Pangloss was [illegible].

[illegible] and braggart in [illegible] satirical play of The Rehearsal.

[illegible] brothers [illegible] tors, attendants [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]ius.

Drugger, Abel. In [illegible]son's Alchemist, a sim[illegible] character [illegible] keeps a tobacco shop.

Dry'asdust, Rev. Dr. A fictitious personage brought forward by Scott to introduce some of his novels. The name is used as equivalent to a historical writer or investigator of the driest and most matter-of-fact kind.

Duess'a. A witch in Spenser's Faerie Queene who deceives the Red Cross Knight, and becomes the leman of the giant Orgoglio, but she and her paramour are overthrown by Prince Arthur.

Dulcin'ea del Tobo'so. The country girl whom Don Quixote selected as the lady of his knightly devotion.

Dumbiedikes, [illegible]. A 'laird' or small proprietor in Scott's Heart of Midlothian, fond of money and also of Jeanie Deans, to whom he pays his addresses (without effect) in the most silent and undemonstrative way. His father was a hard-drinking, irreligious character, whose death-bed scene forms a striking picture.

Dundreary, Lord, dun-drē'ri. The chief character in Tom Taylor's play, Our American Cousin, an amusing portrait of a [illegible]man whose head is full of trivialities and whimsicalities.

Durandal [illegible]. The wonderful sword of Orlando [illegible] of Italian romance.

Durward, Quentin. The hero of Scott's novel of same name, an archer in the Scottish Guard of Louis XI. of France, who finally wins the hand of the young Countess Isabella De Croye.

Eblis. In Mohammedan mythology, the chief of the evil angels.

Egeria, [illegible]. In [illegible] legend a nymph from whom King Numa Pompilius is said to have received instructions in regard to religious institutions.

Elaine. [illegible] damsel of the times of King [illegible] who pines and dies of love for [illegible] the heroine of one of Tennyson's [illegible].

Eldorado [illegible] name [illegible] a country exceedingly [illegible] gold, [illegible] imagined to exist [illegible] America.

[illegible] of Agamemnon [illegible] murder [illegible] their mother [illegible] to avenge the death of their father. Her story was treated by the Greek tragedians Sophocles and Euripides [illegible] extant tragedies.

[illegible] The Black Dwarf in Scott's novel of this name.

Emily, 'Little Em'ly,' niece of Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's David Copperfield, betrothed to Ham Peggotty but seduced by Steerforth.

Enceladus. A giant overthrown by the thunderbolts of Jove and cast under Etna; when he turned from one side to the other he shook the whole island.

Endymion, en-dim'i-on. A beautiful shepherd kissed by Diana as he lay asleep on Mount Latmus. Keats has a celebrated poem of this name.

Enid. The heroine of one of Tennyson's Idylls, a perfect example of conjugal love and patience.

Eos. The Greek name equivalent to Aurora.

Epigoni, e-pig'o-nī. Certain legendary heroes of Greece who took and destroyed the town of Thebes, sons of the seven princes who had previously attacked it, and who are celebrated in the tragedy of Æschylus, The Seven Against Thebes.

Epimenides, ep-i-men'i-dēz. A sage or wise man of ancient Greece, a prophet or seer who is fabled to have slept in a cave for fifty-seven years.

Epimetheus, ep-i-mē'thūs. The brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora.

Er'ato. One of the muses: she presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry.

Erebus, Erinnys. See in Dict.

Eris. A Greek goddess of strife or discord.

Erl King. An evil elf or goblin of German superstition.

E'ros. The Greek name of the god of love; Cupid.

Esmond, Col. Henry. The hero of Thackeray's novel called Esmond (time the reign of Queen Anne), a chivalrous soldier and man of taste. He is on the Jacobite side and assists in a plan for bringing back the Stuarts. He is attracted for a time by his kinswoman, the imperious and ambitious beauty Beatrix Esmond, but latterly marries her mother and retires to America.

Eteocles and Polynices, e-tē'o-klēz, pol-i-nī'sēz. In Greek myth. sons of Œdipus who quarrel regarding the succession to the throne, and fall in single combat by each other's hands.

Eumæus, ū-mē'us. In Homer's Odyssey the faithful swine-herd of Ulysses, attached to and respected by his master.

Euphrosyne, ū-fros'i-nē. In Greek myth. one of the three graces, the others being Aglaia and Thalia.

Eupheus. See Euphuism in Dict.

Europa. A nymph of Greek fable carried off by Jove in the form of a white bull.

Euryalus, ū-rī'a-lus. See Nisus.

Eurydice, ū-rid'i-sē. The wife of the poet Orpheus. See Orpheus.

Euterpe, ū-ter'pē. The muse of music.

Evangeline. The heroine of Longfellow's well-known poem, founded on the expulsion of the French colonists from Acadia (Nova Scotia) in 1755.

Evans, Sir Hugh. A laughable Welsh schoolmaster in Shakspere's Merry Wives.

Excal'ibur. The famous sword of King Arthur.

Eyre, Jane, ār. The heroine of a novel by Charlotte Brontë, governess to a gentleman called Rochester, to whom she is married after the death of his insane wife.

Fag. The lying servant of Captain Absolute in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals.

Fagin, fā'gin. An old Jew and receiver of stolen goods in Dickens's Oliver Twist, who trains boys to [illegible].

Fair Maid of Perth. The heroine of Scott's novel so named, her proper name being Catherine Glover; marries Hal o' the Wynd, the stalwart armourer.

Fairservice, Andrew. In Scott's Rob Roy the pragmatical, conceited, and not over honest Scotch gardener at Osbaldistone Hall.

Faith'ful. A companion of Christian in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, burned alive at Vanity Fair.

Falstaff, Sir John, fal'staf. The 'fat knight,' the finest comic character of Shakspere and of literature, appearing in Henry IV. (both parts) and the Merry Wives. Gross, sensual, dishonest, and utterly unprincipled, he would be despicable were it not for his overflowing wit and humour, his gaiety and good sense.

Farintosh, Marquis of. A Scottish nobleman in Thackeray's Newcomes, who has neither ab[illegible], character, nor breeding to recommend him, but is a great catch in the marriage market and is expected to become the [illegible]and of Ethel Newcome.

Fat Boy. [illegible] Dickens's Pickwick a boy named Joe, [illegible] either eating or sleeping.

Father of Com[illegible] Aristophanes;—of English Poetry, C[illegible] of Epic Poetry, Homer;—of His[illegible] Herodotus;—of Tragedy, Æschylus.

Fathom, Ferdinand, Count. An unmitigated scoundrel, the hero of a novel by Smollett.

Fat'ima. The last of Bluebeard's wives.

Faulconbridge, Philip. In Shakspere's King John a natural son of Richard I., an outspoken and daring soldier, true as steel to his friends.

Faust, fast or foust. The hero of Goethe's celebrated dramatic poem, in popular German legend known as Dr. Faustus, as also in Marlowe's tragedy of same name. Faustus was a magician and astrologer who sold himself to the devil on condition of obtaining for a period every kind of worldly enjoyment, at the end of which he realizes with horror and despair the penalty he has now to pay. The Faust of Goethe is a creation of a higher character. He is a scholar who has mastered all the science of his day, and has meditated on the problems of life, finding that all is but vanity and vexation of spirit. The tragic element here is furnished by the fate of the hapless Margaret, whom he seduces, and who is condemned for murdering her baby. The Mephistopheles of Goethe—the demonic being who fulfils all Faust's wishes—is also a far more interesting figure than the vulgar fiend of the older stories.

Feeble. Jestingly called by Falstaff 'most forcible Feeble,' one of the knight's 'ragged regiment' in Henry IV. part ii., a puny, timid creature.

Fenel'la. A fairy-like damsel in Scott's Peveril of the Peak.

Ferrex and Porrex. Sons of a mythical British king Gorboduc, appearing in an old English tragedy by T. Norton and T. Sackville Lord Buckhurst.

Fer'umbras, Sir. The hero of an old English metrical romance.

Fig'aro. A sharp-witted barber and valet, the hero of Beaumarchais's French comedies the Barber of Seville and Marriage of Figaro, on which are based operas by Rossini and Mozart.

Fitz-Boodle, George. A name under which Thackeray contributed a number of papers or articles to Fraser's Magazine, of varying character, but all marked by his humour and characteristic features of style.

Florac', Paul de. In Thackeray's Newcomes a French nobleman married to an English wife, a kind-hearted prodigal who latterly settles in England and assumes the character of the English country gentleman while remaining as thoroughly French as ever. Colonel Newcome was passionately in love with Florac's mother in early life.

Flor'imel. A virtuous lady in Spenser's Fairie Queene. A witch made by sorcery a figure that was mistaken for her, but the false Florimel vanished away when the real one was brought side by side.

Flor'izel. The Prince of Bohemia in Shakspere's Winter's Tale, in love with Perdita.

Fluel'len. A brave but pedantic Welsh captain in Shakspere's Henry V., whose parallel between Monmouth and Macedonia is well known.

Flying Dutchman. A phantom ship seen in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, said to be commanded by a Dutch captain (Vanderdecken) who for his impiety has to sail till the day of judgment.

Foker, Harry. In Thackeray's Pendennis the son of a wealthy brewer, a sporting, slangy, wide-awake young sybarite, who for a time is enthralled by the siren Blanche Amory.

Foppington, Lord. A coxcomb in Vanbrugh's comedy The Relapse, and Sheridan's Trip to Scarborough.

Ford, Mrs. One of Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor, who befools Falstaff for his evil intentions.

Fortuna'tus. The hero of a popular tale who obtained an inexhaustible purse and a cap that would carry him wherever he pleased.

Fra Diavolo, frä dē-äv'o-lō. A brigand chief of S. Italy who has given name to a comic opera by Auber, with words by Scribe.

Frank'enstein, -stin. A student of physiology in Mrs. Shelley's romance of same name, who attains profound knowledge and constructs a hideous monster endued with the attributes of humanity. The monster, though craving sympathy and love, proves the curse and ruin of its creator.

Freischütz, fri'shüts. A marksman of German legend who obtains seven magic balls, six of which hit whatever he aims at, but the seventh goes as the fiend directs.

Freya, fri'a. A Scandinavian goddess of love and song, often confounded with Frigga.

Friar John. In Rabelais's romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel a profane and debauched but bold and amusing character, always in the heart of everything that is going on.

Friar Tuck. The friar who is said to have been among Robin Hood's merry men.

Fribble. An effeminate and contemptible coxcomb in Garrick's Miss in her Teens.

Frigga. A Scandinavian goddess, wife of Odin, and corresponding in some respects with Venus.

Fudge Family. An English family whose doings and adventures in Paris are amusingly chronicled by the poet Moore in a series of letters in verse, supposed to be written by them.

Gal'had, Sir. One of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table, celebrated for his chastity.

Galatea, gal-a-tē'a. A nymph of Greek fable beloved by and loving Acis, who was killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus from jealousy.

Gamp, Sarah. A monthly nurse in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, fond of liquor, carrying a big baggy umbrella, and making frequent references to a purely imaginary friend of hers named Mrs. Harris.

Gan'elon. One of Charlemagne's knights, celebrated for malevolence and treachery.

Ganymede, gan'i-mēd. A beautiful youth of Greek fable, carried to heaven from Mount Ida by an eagle, and made cup-bearer to the gods.

Gareth. One of King Arthur's knights, who served as a scullion for a year before being knighted. His expedition in the company of Lynette to liberate her sister Lyonors is the subject of one of Tennyson's Idylls.

Gargan'tua. The hero of the humorous and fantastic romance of same name by Rabelais. He was a giant of tremendous size who had a son equally wonderful named Pantagruel.

Gaw'ain. One of the knights of the Round Table, a nephew of King Arthur, renowned for strength as well as courtesy.

Gawreys. Flying women described in the story of Peter Wilkins (by Robert Paltock, 1750), who is shipwrecked and meets with them in a strange land of twilight. The winged men are called *Glumms*.

Geierstein, Anne of, gī'er-stīn. The heroine of one of Scott's novels dealing with events of early Swiss history.

Gelert, gel'ert. The faithful hound of Llewellyn, which kills a wolf that would have devoured its master's infant, and is rashly slain by him before he sees how matters really stand. Similar stories are of almost world-wide currency.

Gellatley, Davie, gel'at-li. In Scott's Waverley a crazy domestic of the Baron Bradwardine, given to answer questions with snatches of song.

Genevieve, St., jen'e-vēv. An apocryphal saint, a lady who according to legend was falsely accused of adultery and condemned to death, but escaped and lived six years in a forest till her husband found her and took her home, convinced of her innocence.

George-a-Green. The pinner or pound-keeper of Wakefield, one of the associates of Robin Hood.

Geraint, ge-rānt'. A knight of the Round Table, married to Enid, and celebrated in one of Tennyson's Idylls of the King. See *Enid*.

Geryon, jē'ri-on. In ancient classical legend, a monstrous king of Hesperia, who fed his oxen on human flesh and was slain by Hercules.

Giant Despair. A formidable giant of the Pilgrim's Progress who lived in Doubting Castle.

Gil Blas, zhil blās. The hero of a diverting novel by Le Sage, written in French, though the scene is laid in Spain and incidents are taken from Spanish writers.

Gilpin, John, gil'pin. A London linen-draper and train-band captain, whose exploits on horseback are celebrated in Cowper's humorous poem of same name.

Ginevra, ji-nev'ra. The bride who, according to a well-known story, out of frolic shut herself into a chest on her wedding day and was thus entombed alive.

Giovanni, Don, jo-van'nē. The Italian form of Don Juan and the title of a noble opera by Mozart based on the Don Juan legend.

Glasse, Mrs. A name attached to a famous cookery-book of 1747, in which the recipe for cooking a hare is said to begin with the words 'First catch your hare,' though this is not really the case.

Glaucus. A Greek divinity of the sea.

Gloria'na. The queen of fairyland in Spenser's Fairie Queene, intended to stand for Queen Elizabeth.

Glubbdub'drib. In Swift's Gulliver's Travels an island inhabited by sorcerers or magicians, who called up at Gulliver's desire the spirits of many personages of former times.

Glumdal'clitch. An amiable girl giantess (forty feet high) who had the care of Gulliver when he was in Brobdingnag.

Glumms. See *Gawreys*.

Gobbo, Launcelot. An amusing clown in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, at one time servant to Shylock.

Godi'va, Lady. The wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, in the eleventh century, who, according to the story, obtained relief from burdensome taxes for the people of Coventry by riding naked through the town, as her rude husband challenged her to do before he would grant the favour. Only one person, hence called 'Peeping Tom,' ventured to look out, and was immediately struck blind. The story has been versified by Tennyson.

Golden Ass. The name of a tale by the Latin writer Appuleius, relating to the adventures of a young man who for a time has been made to assume the form of an ass. The story of Cupid and Psyche occurs in it.

Golden Fleece. In class. myth. the fleece of a famous ram hung in a grove in Colchis, and guarded by a dragon. It was carried off by the Argonauts (which see in Dict.).

Gon'eril. One of the two evil daughters of King Lear. See *Lear*.

Goodfellow, Robin. A tricksy imp or sprite of popular English tales, called also *Puck*.

Gor'boduc. A fabulous British king. See *Ferrex*.

Grad'grind, Thomas. A successful business man connected with the iron trade in Dickens's Hard Times, who is above all sentiment, and cares only for what is practical and matter-of-fact.

Gran'dison, Sir Charles. The hero of Richardson's novel, The History of Sir Charles Grandison, a somewhat tiresome character intended to exemplify the perfect Christian gentleman.

Great Commoner. William Pitt.—**Great Duke.** The Duke of Wellington.—**Great Magician.** Sir Walter Scott.—**Great Moralist.** Dr. Johnson.—**Great Unknown.** Sir Walter Scott before he was known as the author of the Waverley Novels.

Greatheart. In the Pilgrim's Progress the guide of Christians and her children to the Celestial City.

Greaves, Sir Launcelot, grēvz. A sort of English Don Quixote, the hero of a novel by Smollett.

Green, Verdant. The hero of a story of Oxford life by Cuthbert Bede (Rev. E. Bradley). When he enters the university as a freshman he is as green as his name implies, and has many jokes played on him.

Gretchen. A German diminutive of Margaret, often used of the heroine of Goethe's Faust. See *Faust*.

Grisel'da. The heroine of one of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, borrowed from the Italian. She was subjected to the cruelest trials by her husband in order to test her patience and obedience, but never complained or murmured.

Grub Street. The former name of a street in London which has become identified with hack writers and poor literature.

Grundy, Mrs. A farmer's wife frequently spoken of by Mrs. Ashfield, another farmer's wife, in Morton's comedy, Speed the Plough (1798). Mrs. Ashfield is much given to speculating about 'what Mrs. Grundy will say' in such and such circumstances.

Gudrun, gud'run. The heroine of an old German epic, a princess who is carried off and is kept for years at servile drudgery, because she refuses to marry against her inclinations.

Guinevere, gwin'e-vēr. The wife of King Arthur, notorious for her guilty attachment to Sir Lancelot, latterly retires to a nunnery; best known from Tennyson's Idylls.

Gulliver, Lemuel. The hero of Swift's famous Gulliver's Travels, who makes various voyages, and in one way or another visits some remarkable countries, especially Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and the land of the Houyhnhnms. See these

entries, also *Glubbdubdrib*, *Glumdalclitch*, *Struldbrugs*.

Gummidge, Mrs. The widow who keeps house for Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's David Copperfield, always in the depths of melancholy, as 'a lone lorn creetur.'

Gurth. The faithful and sturdy swineherd of Cedric in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Gurton, Gammer. The heroine of the second known Old English comedy, Gammer Gurton's Needle (1575), which turns on the loss of this useful article and the finding of it sticking in her husband Hodge's breeches.

Guy of Warwick. A hero of English legend, one of whose exploits was the killing of a formidable 'dun cow.'

Guyon, Sir, gi'on. A knight in Spenser's Faërie Queene, the personification of temperance and self-restraint.

Gyges, ji'jēz. A king of ancient Lydia fabled to have had a magic ring that rendered him invisible, and thus helped him to slay his predecessor Candaules.

Hagen, hä'gen. A warrior in the Nibelungenlied who kills Siegfried, and is himself killed by Chriemhild.

Haidee'. In Byron's Don Juan the daughter of the pirate Lambro, a beautiful girl who rescues Juan when cast ashore, and dies when her father drags him off to slavery.

Halcyone, hal-si'o-nē. In Greek myth. daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx, at whose death she threw herself into the sea and became a kingfisher.

Hamlet. The prince of Denmark, hero of Shakspere's finest tragedy, the substance of which is contained in old chronicles.

Hardcastle, Squire. In Goldsmith's comedy, She Stoops to Conquer, an English country gentleman whose house young Marlow mistakes for an inn, and whose daughter 'stoops to conquer' him, pretending to be the chambermaid. The squire is a jovial old gentleman, fond of telling stories, and has one especial favourite of 'grouse in the gun-room.' Mrs. Hardcastle is a lady who is devoted to what is genteel. Tony Lumpkin is her son by a former marriage. See *Lumpkin*.

Harlowe, Clarissa. The heroine of Richardson's novel of this name, a girl of great sweetness, purity, and moral dignity, who is overcome by drugs and betrayed by the man she loves, the libertine Lovelace, and latterly, scorning his offered reparation of marriage, dies of grief and shame.

Harmo'nia. In classical myth. a daughter of Mars and Venus and wife of Cadmus. On her marriage day she received a necklace which proved unlucky to everyone that came into possession of it.

Harold, Childe. The hero of Byron's poem Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, the Childe being a man of birth, wealth, and intellect, who, while still young, has become satiated with pleasure, and resolves to travel, thus giving the poet an opportunity for much fine description and reflective writing.

Harpagon. A wretched miser, the hero of Molière's comedy L'Avare (The Miser).

Harris, Mrs. Mrs. Gamp's oft-quoted but imaginary friend. See *Gamp*.

Hatchway, Lieutenant. An amusing half-pay naval officer, the companion of Commodore Trunnion in Smollett's Peregrine Pickle.

Hatt'eraick, Dirk. The captain of the Dutch smuggling vessel in Scott's Guy Mannering, in whose lugger Harry Bertram is carried off; a reckless desperado, but honest to his employers.

Hatto. In German legend, an archbishop of Mainz devoured by an army of rats (or mice) as a judgment upon him for having, during a severe famine, shut up a number of poor people in a barn and burned them. The Mouse-tower, on an island of the Rhine near Bingen, is said to have been the scene of the bishop's death.

Hawk, Sir Mulberry. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, a worthless rout who insults Kate Nickleby and kills in a duel the young Lord Verisopht, who has been his associate and admirer.

Headrigg, Cuddie (Cuthbert). An amusing farm-servant in Scott's Old Mortality.

Heart of Midlothian. A name for the old tolbooth or jail of Edinburgh, adopted by Sir W. Scott as the title of one of his novels, in which it makes a figure. See *Deans*.

He'bē. The Greek goddess of youth and cup-bearer to the gods (before Ganymede), represented as a very beautiful young girl.

Hecate, hek'ä-tē. A Greek goddess whose powers were various, and who was sometimes confounded with Artemis (Diana) and Proserpine, but latterly became especially a goddess of the infernal regions and patroness of magicians and witches.

Hector. The son of Priam, King of Troy, and husband of Andromache, the most valiant among the Trojans, and the noblest hero described in the Iliad. He was latterly slain by Achilles, and his body dragged round the city walls in revenge for his having killed Patroclus. See *Iliads*.

Hec'uba. The wife of King Priam of Troy, and mother of Hector, Paris, and Cassandra. After the fall of Troy she was given to Ulysses as a slave, and some say she drowned herself in despair.

Heep, Uriah. Clerk to Mr. Wickfield, the lawyer, in Dickens's David Copperfield, a sneaking and malignant character, always proclaiming how 'umble' he is, but trying to ruin his employer and marry his daughter Agnes.

Hel or **He'la.** The Scandinavian goddess of the dead, daughter of Loki, a frightful being, half black and half of fair complexion.

Helen. The wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, and daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the most beautiful woman of her time. She was carried off to Troy by Paris, and thus caused the Trojan war, the Greek princes having combined in a great expedition against Troy in order to recover her.

Hel'ena. The heroine of Shakspere's All's Well that Ends Well, married to Bertram, count of Rousillon, who neglects and despises her till brought to a better frame of mind.

Hel'icon. A mountain of Greece anciently sacred to Apollo and the muses.

He'lios. The Greek name for the sun and the sun-god, in the latter sense identified with Phœbus or Apollo.

Hephæ'stus. Same as *Vulcan*.

Hera. Same as *Juno*.

Her'cules or **Her'acles.** In classical mythology, a hero or demi-god, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, renowned for his wonderful achievements, twelve of which are specially singled out as the *twelve labours of Hercules*. He was for a time slave to Omphale, Queen of Lydia, and latterly married to Dejanira (which see). Being mortally poisoned by the garment of Nessus, he voluntarily ascended his funeral pile, and was received among the gods. See also *Hydra*, *Omphale*, *Cerberus*, &c.

Hermes, her'mēz. The Greek deity regarded as equivalent to the Roman Mercury, the messenger of the gods, the inventor of the lyre (which he resigned to Apollo), the god of commerce, and also of fraud and cunning. He is generally represented with small wings attached to his head and ankles, and with a winged rod—the *caduceus*.

Hermes Trismegis'tus. A mythical personage, the same as the Egyptian god Thoth, represented as the author of a great number of ancient writings.

Her'mia. One of the heroines of Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Hermione, her-mī'o-nē. In Shakspere's Winter's Tale the wife of King Leontes of Sicily, unjustly suspected by her husband. She is an example of 'dignity without pride, love without passion, and tenderness without weakness.'

He'ro. The beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, to visit whom Leander used to swim the Hellespont. On his death she drowned herself. Another Hero has an important part in Shakspere's Much Ado.

Hesperides, hes-per'i-dēz. In Greek myth. three nymphs who lived in pleasant gardens in an island of the western ocean, and had charge of a tree which produced golden apples. Hercules had to fetch apples from this tree, which was watched by a dragon.

Hes'perus. In classical literature, a personification of the evening star (the planet Venus).

Hes'tia. The Greek name of the goddess Vesta.

Hiawatha, hi-a-wä'tha. A mythical hero of the N. American Indians, subject of a poem by Longfellow.

Hip'pocrene, -krē-nē or -kren. A fountain of the muses in ancient Greece near Mount Helicon.

Hippol'yta. In classical literature a queen of the amazons, married to Theseus.

Hippol'ytus. In Greek fable, a chaste youth whose stepmother Phædra tries to seduce him, and finding her efforts vain accuses him to his father of attempting her virtue, thus bringing about his death.

Hippomenes, hip-pom'e-nēz. See *Atalanta*.

Hodge. The goodman of Gammer Gurton in the old comedy of this name, and also adopted as a name typical of a country rustic or farm labourer.

Holofer'nes. A pedant in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Honeycomb, Will. One of the members of the club described in the Spectator, an oracle on matters of fashion.

Honeyman, Charles. A lackadaisical High Church clergyman in Thackeray's Newcomes, an uncle to Clive Newcome, smacking of the humbug and sybarite.

Hood, Robin. The famous archer and outlaw of mediæval England, a mere creation of popular mythology.

Hopeful. A companion of Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress.

Ho'ræ. Ancient deities personifying the changes of the seasons, usually called in English the Hours.

Hora'tio. In Shakspere's Hamlet the friend and intimate of the Prince of Denmark.

Ho'rus. An ancient Egyptian deity personifying the sun.

Houyhnhnms, hō'inēmz. In Swift's Gulliver's Travels the race of wonderful horses among whom his hero is thrown; they are endowed with reason and form a civilised community, their servants being the Yahoos (which see in Dict.).

Hu'dibras. The hero of the famous satire in verse by Samuel Butler directed against the Nonconformists, Hudibras being a ridiculous Presbyterian knight-errant with a squire named Ralph.

Hugh of Lincoln. A young boy who, according to an old English legend, the subject of Chaucer's Prioress's Tale, was murdered by the Jews and his fate miraculously made known.

Hunter, Mrs. Lea. A ridiculous matron in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, noted for hunting after any social 'lion' within her reach.

Hyacin'thus. A beautiful boy beloved by Apollo, by whom he was accidentally killed when playing at the discus; from his blood sprang the flower hyacinth.

Hy'dra. A many-headed monster slain by Hercules. See in Dict.

Hy'las. A youth beloved by Hercules and carried off by water-nymphs charmed with his beauty.

Hyperion, hi-pē'ri-on, more strictly hi-pēr'on. In ancient mythol. one of the Titans; sometimes a name equivalent to the sun.

Iachimo, yak'i-mō. An Italian villain in Shakspere's Cymbeline who leads Posthumus to believe that his wife Imogen has been unfaithful to him.

Iago, i-ä'gō. The 'ancient' or ensign of Othello in Shakspere's tragedy who, out of jealousy and devilish malignity, persuades Othello of Desdemona's unfaithfulness.

Ic'arus, the son of Dædalus, fled with his father but soared too high, and the sun melted his artificial wings, so that he fell into the sea and was drowned. See *Dædalus*.

Idomeneus, i-dom'e-nūs. A king of ancient Crete, who sacrificed his own son in fulfilment of a rash vow similar to that of Jephthah.

Il'ium or **Ilion**. A poetic name of Troy, whence the name of Homer's Greek poem the Iliad. This poem (in twenty-four books) describes incidents that take place during part of the ten years' war waged by the Greeks against Troy, the cause of which was the abduction of Helen, wife of the Greek prince Menelaus, by Paris, son of Priam King of Troy. It begins with a quarrel and its important consequences between Achilles, the chief Grecian warrior, and Agamemnon, the generalissimo of the Greek host, and ends with the funeral of Hector, who is slain by Achilles, and whose parting with his wife Andromache before the fatal contest is one of the most famous passages in the epic. Gods as well as heroes are freely introduced, and the whole sets before us a varied, richly-coloured, and impressive picture of antique life.

Imogen, im'o-jen. The wife of Posthumus and heroine of Shakspere's Cymbeline. She suffers sorrow and hardship through her husband's belief in her infidelity (see *Iachimo*), but is made happy in the end.

In'dra. A Hindu god of the heavens.

Invincible Doctor. A name for the English scholastic philosopher William of Occam (1270-1347).

I'o. In classical myth. a princess beloved by Jupiter, and temporarily changed into a cow to avoid the enmity of Juno.

Iphigenia, if-i-je-ni'a. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who was about to be sacrificed to avert the wrath of the gods, but was miraculously carried away from Aulis to Tauris.

I'ris. The ancient goddess of the rainbow, also a messenger of the gods, especially of Juno.

Isaac of York. A wealthy Jew, father of Rebecca in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Isabella. The heroine of Shakspere's Measure for Measure, for whom Angelo, the deputy of the Duke of Vienna, has an evil passion, and whose brother Claudio is willing to sacrifice her virtue in return for his own safety.

Isengrim, i'zn-grim. The name of the wolf in the famous story of Reynard the Fox.

I'sis. An Egyptian goddess of the moon, wife of Osiris and mother of Horus, often represented as veiled.

Islands of the Blest or **Fortunate Islands.** Islands believed by the Greeks to lie far out in the Atlantic and to form a sort of Elysium.

Isolde, i-sold'. A heroine of mediæval romance belonging to the Arthurian cycle, the beloved of Sir Tristram.

Is'rafil. In Mohammedan mythology, the angel who will blow the trump at the resurrection, and who himself has 'the sweetest voice of all God's creatures.'

Ithu'riel. An angel in Milton's Paradise Lost who when he found Satan in shape of a toad touched him with his spear and thus at once restored him to his own proper shape.

I'vanhoe. The hero of Scott's well-known novel, son of Cedric the Saxon, and a favourite of Richard I.; loves and marries Rowena the Saxon beauty.

Ixi'on. In classical mythology, a Thessalian king who for his wickedness was punished in the infernal regions by being bound to a perpetually-revolving fiery wheel.

Jack, Colonel. The hero of a fictitious biography by Defoe, who from a pickpocket becomes a slave-owner in America.

Ja'nus. A Roman deity represented with two faces turning opposite ways, and whose temple was closed in time of peace.

Jaques, jak'wes or shäk. A melancholy and contemplative lord in Shakspere's As You Like It.

Jarley, Mrs. The proprietrix of a travelling waxwork in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.

Jarvie, Bailie Nicol. A Glasgow magistrate in Scott's Rob Roy, an admirably humorous creation.

Ja'son. An ancient Greek hero, the leader of the Argonauts and husband of Medea.

Jeames, jēms. Jeames de la Pluche, the professed writer of an amusing diary, one of Thackeray's contributions to Punch; a footman who makes money by railway speculation and for a time is a man of consequence.

Jellyby, Mrs., jel'i-bi. In Dickens's Bleak House a lady so immersed in missionary matters, and so much concerned for the poor heathens in Africa, that she neglects her own household.

Jenkins, Winifred. In Smollett's Humphrey Clinker, Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, who writes letters amusing from their blunders, and becomes the wife of Humphrey.

Jenkinson, Ephraim. A swindler in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who cheats the vicar and his son Moses, and talks learnedly about the 'cosmogony of the world.'

Jes'sica. The daughter of Shylock the Jew in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice.

Jingle, Alfred. An amusing swindling stroller in Dickens's Pickwick, who talks in a peculiar elliptical style, and after cheating Mr. Pickwick is rescued by him from a debtors' prison. His henchman is Job Trotter.

Jocas'ta. See *Œdipus*.

Jones, Tom. The hero of a novel by Fielding, manly and good-hearted, but dissipated and wanting in self-respect. He marries Sophia, daughter of Squire Western.

Jötunheim, yé'tūn-him. The abode of the frost giants in Scandinavian mythology.

Juan, Don. See *Don Juan*.

Ju'liet. The heroine of Shakspere's famous tragedy Romeo and Juliet, a member of the Capulet family, while Romeo is one of the Montagues.

Ju'no. The supreme goddess among the Romans, identified with the Greek Hera. See in Dict.

Ju'piter. The supreme Roman deity, identified with the Greek Zeus. See in Dict.

Kaf. In Mohammedan mythol. a mountain that surrounds and walls in the earth.

Ka'ma. The Hindu god of love.

Kay, Sir. A rude boastful and mannerless knight at King Arthur's court.

Keha'ma. A great Indian rajah who obtains supernatural powers but meets a wretched doom, the subject of Southey's poem The Curse of Kehama.

Kew, Lady. In Thackeray's Newcomes an aristocratic dowager, aunt of Ethel Newcome, given to domineer over all the members of her family, though her niece Ethel is apt to rebel. Her son Lord Kew was at one time engaged to Ethel.

Kilmansegg, Miss. A rich heiress with an artificial leg of gold, celebrated in a comic poem by Hood. She was married for her money, and her husband killed her with her precious leg.

Kite, Sergeant. The disreputable but amusing hero of Farquhar's Recruiting Officer (1705).

Klaus, Peter, klous. The German prototype of Rip Van Winkle (see *Winkle*).

Knick'erbocker, Diedrich, dē'drich. An imaginary Dutchman put forward as the author of a fictitious history of New York written by Washington Irving.

Kriemhild. See *Chriemhild*.

Krook. In Dickens's Bleak House, a drunken old dealer in rags and bones who dies of spontaneous combustion.

Kuvera, ku-vē'ra. The Hindu god of wealth.

La Creevy, Miss. A kind-hearted sprightly little miniature painter in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Lady Bountiful. See *Bountiful*.

Lady of Lyons. See *Melnotte*.

Lady of the Lake. A female of supernatural powers who figures in the legend of King Arthur.—Also the name of a poem by Sir Walter Scott from its heroine Ellen Douglas, whose father has been banished from court by James V. of Scotland, and lives in retirement at Loch Katrine.

Laertes, lā-er'tēz. In Greek story the father of Ulysses; in Shakspere's Hamlet son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia.

Laga'do. In Swift's Gulliver's Travels, the capital of Balnibarbi, visited by Gulliver in his Laputa journey, with a celebrated academy of projectors, whose schemes for extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, converting ice into gunpowder, &c., are attempted to be carried to perfection.

Lalla Rookh. The heroine of Moore's poem, represented as a daughter of the emperor Aurungzebe, and as going to Cashmere to marry the King of Bucharia. On the way she is entertained by a series of tales told by a young poet, with whom she falls in love, and who turns out to be her betrothed.

Lambro. In Byron's Don Juan, a Greek pirate, father of Haidee, represented as having his headquarters in a small island of the Ægean, and as being 'the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.'

Lammermoor, Bride of. Lucy Ashton, heroine of a tragic novel by Scott. See *Ashton*, *Ravenswood*.

Lan'celot or **Launcelot.** The most famous of King Arthur's knights, paramour of Queen Guinevere.

Languish, Lydia. A very romantic young lady, the heroine of Sheridan's comedy The Rivals.

Laocoon, lā-ok'o-on. In Greek legend, a Trojan priest who along with his two sons was killed by two enormous serpents—an incident represented in a very famous group of statuary.

Laodamia, lā'o-da-mī"a. In classic fable the wife of Protesilaos, whom she followed to Hades after his death.

Lapu'ta. A sort of flying island visited by Gulliver, raised above the earth by means of a huge loadstone, and inhabited by persons engaged in the most abstruse studies. These philosophers were apt to become so deeply immersed in study as to be quite oblivious to everything else, and hence they had attendants called flappers whose duty it was to rouse their attention by striking them with a blown bladder attached to a handle.

Lato'na. The mother of Apollo and Diana.

Launce. An amusing clown in Shakspere's Two Gentlemen, with a favourite dog named Crab.

Lavin'ia. In Virgil's Æneid, the second wife of Æneas, previously betrothed to Turnus, King of Latium.

Lean'der. In Greek story a young man of Abydos who used to swim the Hellespont to visit Hero of Sestos. See *Hero*.

Lear, lēr. A mythical king of Britain, the subject of Shakspere's tragedy King Lear. Believing in the love of his daughters Goneril and Regan, he divides between them his kingdom, thinking that his other daughter Cordelia is undutiful; but the former drive him mad by ingratitude, and he only learns the worth of Cordelia when too late.

Leda. In Greek mythol. the mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. She was visited by Jupiter, in the form of a swan.

Lefevre, le-fāvr. A lieutenant whose death forms a very affecting scene in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Legree'. A brutal slave-owner in Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Lenore, le-nōr'. A heroine of German ballad whose dead lover in spectral form carries her on horseback with him to the graveyard.

Leontes, lē-on'tēz. In Shakspere's Winter's Tale, King of Sicily, husband of Hermione, and father of Perdita. The play turns on his insane suspicion of his wife and the consequences following thereon.

Leporello. The valet of Don Giovanni, a cowardly fellow who aids him in his libertinism, though with qualms of conscience.

Lilith. In Jewish mythol. a sort of female demon who was Adam's wife before Eve was created.

Lil'liput. The land of the Lilliputians, pigmies about six inches high, in Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

Lindabrides, lin-dab'ri-dēz. A heroine of old romance, whose name became synonymous with that of a mistress or sweetheart.

Lirriper, Mrs. A kind-hearted and voluble London lodging-house keeper, who is the chief character in two of Dickens's Christmas stories.

Lismaha'go. In Smollett's Humphrey Clinker a Scotch half-pay officer, gaunt and grim, pedantic and disputatious, and full of national pride; he gets married to Tabitha Bramble and her £4000.

Little Dorrit. The heroine of a novel by Dickens, born and brought up in the Marshalsea Prison.

Lock'it. An inhuman jailer in Gay's Beggar's Opera. His daughter Lucy is in love with Macheath, the dashing highwayman.

Locrine, lō-krin'. A mythical king of England, son of the equally mythical Brut or Brutus.

Lo'ki. In Scandinavian mythol. the evil god who brought about the death of Balder.

Lorelei, lō'rē-lī. In German legend a siren of the Rhine who lures men to destruction.

Lothair'. The hero of a novel by Disraeli, a young nobleman who shows some favour for the Roman Catholic religion, but ultimately marries Lady Corisande and attaches himself to the English Church.

Lovelace. The libertine hero of Richardson's novel Clarissa Harlowe.

Lubberland. Same as Cockaigne.

Lucre'tia. The heroine of a legendary tale of early Rome, who stabbed herself after being defiled by Sextus Tarquinius.

Lud. A fabulous king of Britain.

Lugg'nagg. An island in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. See *Struldbrugs*.

Lumpkin, Tony. The son of Mrs. Hardcastle by her first marriage in Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer; an ignorant, idle, mischievous, but good-natured young booby.

Lycidas, lis'i-das. A poetic name under which Milton in a celebrated elegy laments his deceased friend Edward King.

Lyndon, Barry. The hero of Thackeray's Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, an Irishman who relates his own adventures as an audacious sharper and swindler.

Lyonnesse, li-on-nes'. A tract in the southwest of England said to be now covered by the sea.

Mab. The queen of the fairies according to Shakspere and other English poets.

Macaire, Robert, ma-kär'. A scoundrel hero of certain popular French plays.

Macbeth'. A historic personage who raised himself to be king of Scotland, and is celebrated, along with his wife Lady Macbeth, in Shakspere's famous tragedy, the events of which, however, are almost entirely fictitious.

Macduff'. A Scottish thane who slays Macbeth. See preceding entry.

Mac Flecknoe, flek'nō. The name under which Dryden lampoons the poet Shadwell in a poetical satire of same name.

Macheath, Captain, mak-hēth'. The highwayman hero of Gay's Beggar's Opera, who declared he could be so happy with either Polly [illegible] or Lucy Lockit, but was [illegible] the former, though he promised [illegible] the latter and was assisted by [illegible] from jail.

Mac-Ivor, [illegible] Flora. In Scott's Waverley, a [illegible] and chief and his sister both devoted [illegible] the cause of Charles Edward Stuart. Waverley proposed to Flora, who was high-minded and beautiful. Fergus was executed.

Macsycophant, Sir Fertinax. The hero of Macklin's comedy The Man of the World, a Scotsman who raises his fortunes by 'bowing' (bowing) to the great and wealthy.

Ma'doc. A prince or king of Welsh tradition, who is said to have discovered America long before Columbus; the subject of a poem by Southey.

Maeonides, mē-on'i-dēz. A poetical designation of Homer.

Maid Marian. The wife of Robin Hood.

Malagrowther, Sir Mungo. A peevish and bitter-tongued old courtier in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.

Mal'aprop, Mrs. A lady in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals, notorious for her amusing blunders in the use of words; aunt and guardian to Lydia Languish.

Malvo'lio. The pompous and conceited steward or major-domo of Olivia in Shakspere's Twelfth Night.

Mambrino's Helmet. A wonderful helmet of mediæval romance which Don Quixote claimed to have found, though his was merely a barber's basin.

Manfred. The hero of a drama by Byron, a man of sombre character who has dealings with the powers of evil.

Manneering, Guy. The English officer and gentleman who gives name to Scott's well-known novel, and whose daughter is married to its hero Harry Bertram.

Man of Brass. See *Talus*.

Man of Feeling. The hero of a sentimental and lachrymose novel by Henry Mackenzie (1771).

Mantalini, man-ta-lē'nē. A dissipated fop in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, husband to a fashionable milliner, latterly reduced to turn his wife's mangle.

Marchioness, The. A half-starved girl, maid of all work to Sampson Brass in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, latterly married to Dick Swiveller.

Margaret. The heroine of Goethe's Faust. See *Faust*.

Marlow. The hero of Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer, bashful with ladies, but by no means so with chambermaids. See *Hardcastle*.

Mar'mion. A brave but profligate English lord, hero of Scott's poem of same name, the scene of which is partly in Scotland, slain at Flodden.

Marner, Silas. The character who gives name to a novel by George Eliot, a weaver who believes himself deserted by God, and has his small store of gold stolen, but is restored to heart and hope by a little foundling child who comes to him.

Mars. The Roman god of war. See in Dict.

Marsyas, mär'si-as. A satyr fabled to have been conquered by Apollo in a musical contest, and to have been flayed alive by the victor.

Mawworm. A canting hypocrite in Bickerstaff's comedy The Hypocrite, a believer in Dr. Cantwell.

Mede'a. The daughter of a king of Colchis, in Greek legend, a famous sorceress, who helps Jason to carry off the golden fleece, is married but afterwards deserted by him, and in revenge murders their two children.

Megæra, me-jē'ra. In classical myth. one of the three Furies.

Meleager, mel-e-ā'jer. A Greek legendary hero, slayer of the formidable Calydonian boar and lover of Atalanta; his life depended on how long a firebrand remained unconsumed.

Melnotte, Claude. The hero of Lytton's play The Lady of Lyons, a gardener's son, who marries a proud Lyons beauty under pretence of being a prince, then becomes a colonel in the army, and when misfortune overtakes her father finds happiness with her at last.

Melpomene, mel-pom'e-nē. The Muse who presided over tragedy.

Melusina, mel-lū-sē'na. A fairy of French legend, who is condemned to become every Saturday a serpent from the waist downward.

Memnon. A king of Ethiopia slain in the Trojan war, where he fought on the Trojan side.

Menelaus, men-e-lī'us. A mythical king of Sparta, husband of Helen and brother of Agamemnon.

Mephistopheles, mef-is-tof'e-lēz. A fiend or spirit of evil who figures in the Faust story, and is made a striking personage by Goethe. See *Faust*.

Mercury. See *Hermes*.

Mercutio, mer-kū'shi-ō. The witty and elegant friend of Romeo in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.

Mer'lin. The famous enchanter of the legends connected with King Arthur.

Merrilies, Meg, mer'ri-lēz. An old gypsy woman who forms a striking character in Scott's Guy Mannering.

Micawber, Mr. Wilkins. A delightfully humorous character in Dickens's David Copperfield, gives to high-flown language, fond of good living, and carelessly improvident; often, if one could believe him, in the deepest gloom, but generally hopeful and waiting 'for something to turn up.'

Mi'das. A legendary king of Phrygia, who having obtained from the gods the gift of turning everything he touched into gold, found it a curse. Apollo gave him an ass's ears for deciding a musical contest against him.

Miggs. In Dickens's Barnaby Rudge the shrewish maid-servant of Mrs. Varden.

Minerva. See in Dict.

Mi'nos. A legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, made after death one of the judges of the lower world.

Min'otaur. A monster of Greek fable, half man half bull, lived in the Cretan labyrinth, and was slain by Theseus.

Miran'da. The daughter of Prospero in Shakspere's Tempest.

Mirza. A fictitious personage described in The Spectator (No. 159) as seeing a noble allegorical vision of human life.

Mo'dred. The nephew of King Arthur, against whom he rebelled; he was slain in the battle that ensued, and in it King Arthur also received his death-wound.

Montague, mon'ta-gū. The noble house of Verona, to which Romeo belonged in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.

Morgiana, mor-ji-an'a. The clever female slave of Ali Baba in the famous story of The Forty Thieves.

Munchausen, mun-chą'sen. The name attached to a collection of most extravagant and amusing fictions, corrupted from the real name of a certain German officer.

Nancy. An unfortunate girl in Dickens's Oliver Twist, kind-hearted, and faithful to Bill Sikes, who brutally murdered her.

Narcis'sus. A youth of Greek fable, who fell in love with his own image as he saw it reflected in a fountain, and pined away and died.

Nausicaa, na-sik'ā-a. A princess of the Phæacians in Homer's Odyssey, who takes compassion on Ulysses when shipwrecked.

Necra, nē-ē'ra. A female name occurring in some of the Latin poets.

Nell. The child heroine of Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, living with her grandfather, who has a passion for gambling, and at last wanders away with her into the country, where both die.

Nephelococcygia, nef'e-lō-kok-sij'i-a. Cloud-cuckoo-town, the residence of the birds in Aristophanes's famous comedy The Birds, a satire upon Athens and the Athenians.

Neptune, Neraida. See in Dict.

Nessus. A centaur who brought about the death of Hercules. See *Dejanira*.

Nestor. A legendary king in southern Greece, one of those who went to Troy, wise, and the longest-lived among men.

Newcome, Colonel. One of the most prominent characters in Thackeray's novel The Newcomes, brave, simple, and good, though not over-wise. He loses his fortune and retires to the Charterhouse, where he dies. His son Clive, a fine, handsome young fellow, who adopts the profession of an artist, long hankers in vain after his beautiful, clever, and spirited cousin Ethel Newcome, who is the daughter of a wealthy banker, and is intended to marry into the nobility. She is brought up to love wealth and title, but latterly is married to Clive. Other members of the Newcome family are introduced, especially the odious Sir Barnes, whose ill-treatment causes his wife to run

away from him. See also *Flores*, *Honeyman*, *Kew*.

Nibelungen, nē′ be-lung-en. A race or family in German legend possessed of a great treasure, and whose name is attached to the old German epic the Nibelungenlied or song of the Nibelungs. See *Siegfried*, *Chriemhild*, *Brunehild*.

Nickleby, Nicholas. The hero of a novel of same name by Dickens, who teaches under Squeers at Dotheboys Hall, joins the theatrical company of Mr. Crummles, and is befriended by the brothers Cheeryble. His mother, with her rambling and inconsequent style of speaking, is very amusing. His sister Kate is a charming young lady; his uncle Ralph is a hard-hearted and miserly money-lender, who hangs himself when his schemes fail.

Nifiheim, nēf′l-him. A region of cold and darkness in Scandinavian mythology.

Niobe, nī′o-bē. A queen of classic story, whose children were all slain by Apollo and Diana, and herself turned into stone. She is an accepted type of grief.

Nisus, nī′sus. In Virgil's Æneid a Trojan youth who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and fell in attempting to rescue his intimate friend Euryalus. The two are proverbial types of friendship.

Noggs, Newman. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, an extremely odd but kind-hearted character, clerk to Ralph Nickleby, once a country gentleman.

Norns. The three fates of Scandinavian mythology.

Norval. The hero of the last-century tragedy Douglas, by the Rev. John Home. He was the son of Lord Douglas, but was brought up as a peasant, and was killed by his stepfather Lord Randolph, who was in ignorance of the relationship.

Nym. A follower of Falstaff's in Shakspere's Merry Wives and Henry V., an amusing rogue who latterly gets hanged.

Oberon. The king of the fairies, familiar to us from Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream, celebrated also in a poem by Wieland and opera by Weber.

Ochiltree, Ed′ie, och′il-trē. A blue-gown or licensed beggar, a shrewd and humorous character in Scott's Antiquary.

O′din. The supreme Scandinavian deity, king of gods and men. As god of war he holds his court in Valhalla, surrounded by warriors who have fallen in battle. He has two ravens that sit on his shoulders and bring him tidings of all that goes on in the world. His wife is Frigga; one of his sons is Balder the Beautiful.

Odysseus, ō-dis′ūs. The Greek form of Ulysses; hence the name of the great Homeric epic, the Odyssey, which narrates the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his way home from the Trojan war. The poem, like the Iliad, is in twenty-four books, and in it we read of the Lotus-eaters, the Cyclops Polyphemus, the enchantress Circe, the nymph Calypso, the descent of Ulysses to Hades, Scylla and Charybdis, the Sirens, the return of Ulysses to Ithaca, and his slaughter of the wooers who pestered his wife Penelope and wasted his substance.

Œdipus, ē′di-pus. A legendary king of Thebes in Greece, son of Laius and Jocasta, celebrated in tragedy. Unaware of his parentage, he unwittingly killed his own father, and having answered the riddle of the Sphinx obtained the throne of Thebes and his own mother as his wife. When the real state of matters became known Jocasta hanged herself, and Œdipus put out his eyes and left Thebes as a poor wanderer, attended by his daughter Antigone.

Œnone, ē-nō′nē. A nymph of classic fable married to Paris, who deserted her for Helen, the famous beauty.

Old′buck, Jonathan. An elderly gentleman of antiquarian tastes, from whom Scott's Antiquary takes its name, a confirmed bachelor and contemner of women, hasty, sarcastic, and whimsical, but shrewd and kind-hearted; an admirably humorous portrait.

Old Man of the Sea. In the Arabian Nights a malignant old wretch who managed to get himself planted on the shoulders of Sinbad, who only got rid of him by intoxicating him.

Old Mortality. A novel by Scott dealing with the persecution of the Covenanters. The real Old Mortality was an old man who made it his task to keep fresh the tombstones of the Covenanters in country churchyards.

Oliver. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne. See *Rowland*.

Olivia. In Shakspere's Twelfth Night a rich countess whose love is sought by the Duke of Illyria, but who falls in love with Viola when dressed as a page, and marries her brother and counterpart Sebastian. Also a daughter of the vicar in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. She elopes with young Squire Thornhill, who thinks he deceives her by a mock marriage, which is found to be real after all.

Olym′pus. A mountain of northern Greece anciently fabled to be the abode of the gods.

Omphale, om′fa-lē. A queen of Lydia whom Hercules served for three years as a slave, spinning among her women and dressed in women's clothes, while Omphale kept his club and lion's skin.

Ophe′lia. The daughter of Polonius in Shakspere's Hamlet, loving and loved by Hamlet, but driven mad by his treatment of her and her father's death.

Ores′tes. A hero of Greek tragedy, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother in punishment of his father's murder, and for this crime was pursued by the Furies. His friendship with Pylades, who married his sister Electra, was proverbial.

Oria′na. A legendary princess of England, beloved by Amadis de Gaul.

Orion, ō-rī′on. A giant and mighty hunter of Greek fable, who was blinded as a punishment, but recovered his sight by travelling eastwards and exposing his eyes to the rays of the rising sun. After death he became a constellation.

Orlan′do. One of the paladins of Charlemagne, a hero of romance and Italian epic. *Roland* is another form of the name. In Shakspere's As You Like It Orlando is the name of Rosalind's lover.

Or′muzd. The supreme deity of the ancient Persians and the modern Parsees, the good spirit who is opposed by the evil spirit Ahriman, the antagonism of the two being a leading principle in the Zoroastrian religion.

Orpheus, or′fūs. A mythical musician of Greece, who could charm beasts and make rocks and woods move to his melody. His wife Eurydice having died, he went to Hades in quest of her, and his music so charmed the infernal deities that they consented to let her follow him, only he must not look behind him till they had quite reached the upper world. But Orpheus was too impatient, and thus lost her for ever.

Orson. See *Valentine*.

Osbald′istone. A family who appear in Scott's Rob Roy, the hero of the story being Frank Osbaldistone, who is in love with and ultimately marries Diana Vernon. Rashleigh Osbaldistone is the villain of the novel, and is killed by Rob Roy.

Osborne, Capt. George. In Thackeray's Vanity Fair a dandified, selfish, and shallow-hearted young officer, who marries Amelia Sedley, and is killed at Waterloo after proposing an elopement with Becky Sharp. His father, a harsh, purse-proud, coarse, and domineering merchant, had previously cast him off because he objected to the marriage, Amelia's father having become bankrupt.

O′Shan′ter, Tam. The hero of a narrative poem by Burns, who sees a dance of witches—with the devil as their musician—in old Alloway Church. He is chased by them to the river Doon, and one of them tears the tail from his mare Maggie.

Osi′ris. See in Dict.

Ossian. A hero of Gaelic and Irish tradition.

Othello. In Shakspere's tragedy a Moor or African who commands the Venetian forces, marries Desdemona, the daughter of a Venetian senator, kills her when deceived by the devilish Iago, and then kills himself.

O′Trigger, Sir Lucius. A fighting Irishman in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals. 'A very pretty quarrel as it stands' is a phrase of Sir Lucius.

Overreach, Sir Giles. A proud and unscrupulous rascal in Massinger's comedy A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Pac′olet. A dwarf with a magic horse in the old story of Valentine and Orson.

Page, Mrs. In Shakspere's Merry Wives a lady who joins with Mrs. Ford in making sport of Falstaff. Her daughter Anne is desired in marriage by Slender, but marries Fenton.

Palinu′rus. The name of Æneas's pilot in Virgil's Æneid, often used as a general term for a pilot or steersman.

Pallas. A name of Minerva.

Pamela, pa-mē′la or pam′ē-la. The heroine of a novel by Richardson, a servant who resists her master's attempts to seduce her, and latterly becomes his wife.

Pan. Among the Greeks and Romans a god of flocks and herds, represented with two horns, pointed ears, and goat's legs.

Pando′ra. In classical myth, a woman sent by the gods to bring evils upon men as a punishment of the theft of fire by Prometheus. Prometheus would not have anything to do with her, but his brother Epimetheus married her. Later accounts say she had a box of blessings, which being incautiously opened all escaped except hope.

Pangloss, Dr. A ridiculous pedant in Colman's comedy The Heir-at-Law. See *Dowlas*.

Pantag′ruel. An enormous giant, son of Gargantua in Rabelais's famous romance. See *Gargantua*.

Panurge, pa-nėrj′. An important character in Rabelais's romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel, a great friend of the latter, a drunkard, rogue, and coward, but remarkably clever and amusing.

Panza, Sancho, san′chō pan′thā or san′kō pan′za. See *Don Quixote*.

Par′is. The son of Priam of Troy, celebrated for passing judgment as to the comparative beauty of the three goddesses Juno, Venus, and Minerva; and for carrying off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus causing the Trojan war.

Parolles, pa-rol′es. A braggart and coward in Shakspere's All's Well.

Partington, Mrs. An imaginary old lady to whom are assigned many laughable blunders in the use of words. An anecdote was told by Sydney Smith of a Mrs. Partington who, during a tempest and high tide, was seen with her mop trying to keep the Atlantic out of her house.

Partridge. The attendant of Tom Jones in Fielding's novel of this name, faithful, simple, and ignorant of the world, but naturally shrewd.

Patroc′lus. The bosom friend of Achilles in Homer's Iliad, slain by Hector.

Paul and Virginia. A pair of youthful lovers, whose history is told in St. Pierre's very popular story of same name.

Peachum, pēch′um. A harbourer of thieves in Gay's Beggar's Opera. His daughter Polly is married to Macheath, and is virtuous in the midst of depravity. See *Macheath*.

Peck′sniff. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit a sleek, unctuous hypocrite, an architect by profession, so thoroughly imbued with hypocrisy that it has become second nature with him. His daughters are called Charity and Mercy, the former a shrew, the latter giddy and thoughtless, but sobered by marriage with the scoundrel Jonas Chuzzlewit.

Peebles, Peter. In Scott's Redgauntlet a disreputable old pauper, with a craze for litigation.

Peeping Tom. See *Godiva*.

Peg′gotty, Clara. Nurse of David Copper-

sold in Dickens's novel of this name, latterly married to Barkis (which see). Her brother Daniel is a Yarmouth fisherman, with whom lives his nephew Ham Peggotty and niece 'Little Em'ly.'

Pelops. In Greek myth. the son of Tantalus, killed and served as food to the gods by his father, who wished to test their divine powers. He was restored to life, and received an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres. His sons were Atreus and Thyestes, and the tragic events connected with 'Pelops' line' were famous in antiquity.

Pendennis, Arthur. The hero of Thackeray's novel Pendennis, a young man of middle-class rank, somewhat conceited, but clever, honourable, and good-hearted, who makes his way as a novelist and man of letters, and after being engaged to Blanche Amory marries his cousin Laura Bell. His mother is a singularly sweet and good woman devoted to her son. His uncle, Major Pendennis, is a diner-out and man about town who sincerely worships rank and wealth. Pendennis's chief friend is the barrister and publicist George Warrington. It is Pendennis who is supposed to write Thackeray's novel The Newcomes.

Penelope, pe-nel'o-pē. The wife of Ulysses, during whose long absence from home she is pestered with wooers. Faithful to her husband she puts them off by saying she will wed no one till the web she has in hand is finished, and at night unweaves what she has woven by day.

Penthesilea, pen-thes-i-lē'a. In Homer and Virgil a queen of the Amazons.

Perdita. The heroine of Shakspere's Winter's Tale, daughter of Leontes, King of Sicily, exposed as a child and brought up as a shepherdess, beloved by Florizel.

Pericles, per'i-klēz. The hero of Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre, and of a popular tale of the middle ages.

Perseus, per'sūs. The slayer of the Gorgon Medusa and deliverer of Andromeda, the son of Zeus and Danae. It was by means of Medusa's head that he rescued Andromeda, having by it turned into stone the sea-monster that threatened her.

Petruchio, pe-trō'chi-ō. The hero of Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, husband of the shrew Katharina.

Phæacians, fē-ā'si-anz. An island people with whom Ulysses came in contact in his wanderings. See *Alcinous*, *Nausicaa*.

Phædra. Wife of Theseus, who fell in love with her stepson Hippolytus (which see).

Phaëthon. See *Phaëton* in Dict.

Phantom Ship. See *Flying Dutchman*.

Philemon. See *Baucis*.

Philoctetes, fil-ok-tē'tēz. A Greek hero, who had been a companion of Hercules and had some of this hero's arrows, without which Troy could not be taken; the subject of a tragedy by Sophocles.

Philomela. A legendary princess of Athens, violated by her sister Procne's husband Tereus, and changed into a nightingale, Procne being changed into a swallow.

Phlegethon, fleg'e-thon. In Greek fable a river of the infernal regions.

Pickle, Peregrine. The hero of an amusing novel by Smollett, a debased character with the outward guise of a gentleman. See *Hatchway*, *Pipes*, *Trunnion*.

Pickwick, Samuel. The hero of Dickens's Pickwick Papers, in which are narrated the diverting experiences of Mr. Pickwick and certain members of a club named after him, especially Messrs. Winkle, Tupman, and Snodgrass.

Pied Piper of Hamelin. A wonderful musician of German legend who pipes away all the rats from the town of Hamelin, but is defrauded of his promised reward, and thereupon pipes away the children of the town, who with him enter a neighbouring hill and are never more seen.

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit an assistant to Pecksniff the architect, who takes advantage of his simplicity and unselfishness, and treats him as a drudge, till Tom discovers his baseness and leaves him, being afterwards befriended by old Martin Chuzzlewit. Tom was a great performer on the organ. His sister Ruth became the wife of his friend John Westlock.

Pipes, Tom. In Smollett's Peregrine Pickle a retired boatswain's mate who kept Commodore Trunnion's servants in order.

Pistol. A follower of Falstaff in Shakspere's plays, a ranting, swaggering bully and coward.

Plagiary, Sir Fretful. A character in Sheridan's comedy The Critic, a vain and irritable playwright.

Plummer, Caleb. In Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth a poor old toy-maker with a blind daughter, whom he makes believe they are quite well off and living in good style—a pathetic yet humorous portrait.

Polonius. Lord Chamberlain of Denmark in Shakspere's Hamlet, father of Laertes and Ophelia, garrulous and not without worldly wisdom, but not so wise as he thinks.

Polynices. See *Eteocles*.

Polyphemus. A Cyclope or one-eyed giant in Homer's Odyssey, who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in his cave and devoured some of them; but the rest blinded him when in a drunken sleep and escaped.

Pomona. The Roman goddess of fruits and fruit-trees, wife of Vertumnus.

Ponto, Major. One of the chief figures in Thackeray's Book of Snobs, a retired officer and country gentleman of small estate, who is forced into the ranks of the snobs through his wife's ambition to mix only with 'the county families.'

Pope Joan. A woman who, according to a once credited but fictitious story, having long lived disguised as a man, got herself made pope and reigned as such for two years (853–855).

Portia, pōr'shi-a. A rich heiress in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, whose father has settled that the suitor whom she marries must first select from three sealed caskets the one which contains her picture. Fortunately her lover, Bassanio, chooses rightly. Disguised as a learned doctor of law she afterwards gives judgment against Shylock the Jew. See *Shylock*.

Poseidon, po-sī'don. The Greek sea god corresponding with Neptune.

Posthumus, Leonatus. The husband of Imogen in Shakspere's Cymbeline, who too rashly believes in the infidelity of his wife.

Poyser, Mrs. In George Eliot's Adam Bede a farmer's wife, remarkable for the sharpness of her tongue, and her pithy and epigrammatic sayings.

P. P. Clerk of this Parish. The fictitious author of a volume by Dr. Arbuthnot, giving what professes to be memoirs of a parish clerk, a worthy who pompously chronicles very small beer.

Priam. The King of Troy in the classical story of the Trojan war, father of Hector and Paris, and husband of Hecuba, slain by Pyrrhus.

Primrose, Dr. The vicar in Goldsmith's famous Vicar of Wakefield, a good and simple man with amiable weaknesses and vanities. His wife is a great housekeeper and stickler for gentility. His daughters are Olivia and Sophia, his sons George and Moses, the latter of whom is simple and pedantic, and foolishly gives a good horse for a gross of green spectacles.

Procne or **Progne,** prok'nē, prog'nē. See *Philomela*.

Prometheus, prō-mē'thūs. A divine personage of Greek mythology, who brought fire from heaven to man, and was punished by Zeus (Jupiter), who had him chained to a rock of Mount Caucasus, where an eagle or vulture fed constantly on his liver.

Proserpine. The daughter of Ceres and wife of Pluto, who carried her off to the lower world while gathering flowers in Sicily.

Prospero. The magician and exiled Duke of Milan in Shakspere's Tempest, father of Miranda, and master of Ariel and Caliban.

Proteus. See in Dict.

Pry, Paul. A meddlesome busybody in Poole's comedy of same name (1826).

Psyche, sī'kē. An allegorical personification of the soul, a beautiful maiden whose charming story is given by the Latin writer Apuleius. Cupid fell in love with her, but Psyche had to undergo many trials, partly due to the jealousy of Venus, before the lovers were finally united.

Puck. See *Goodfellow*.

Puff. A literary quack, 'a professor of the art of puffing' as he calls himself, in Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

Pure, Simon. In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy A Bold Stroke for a Wife, a Quaker who is cheated out of a rich wife by Colonel Feignwell, who personates him and passes himself off as the 'Real Simon Pure.'

Pygmalion, pig-mā'li-on. A Greek sculptor who is said to have fallen in love with the statue of a beautiful woman he had made, and to have had his prayer granted that she should be endowed with life.

Pylades, pil'a-dēz. The bosom friend of Orestes.

Pyramus and Thisbe, pir'a-mus, this'bē. In Ovid's Metamorphoses two lovers of Babylon, whose parents were against their marriage, and who conversed through a chink in a wall. Having agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus, Thisbe arrived first, but ran away at the sight of a lioness all bloody, leaving her robe, which Pyramus found stained with blood. Thinking her dead, he killed himself; and finding his dead body, Thisbe did likewise.

Pythias, pith'i-as. See *Damon*.

Quarll, Philip. The hero of a story called The Hermit, relating the adventures of a sort of Robinson Crusoe, who had an ape instead of a man Friday; author unknown, published in 1727.

Quickly, Mrs. The hostess of a London inn frequented by Falstaff in Shakspere's Henry IV., garrulous and foolish, and taken advantage of by Falstaff, who runs in debt to her.

Quilp. A hideous and malignant dwarf in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, latterly drowned in the Thames.

Quixote, Don. See *Don Quixote*.

Random, Roderick. The hero of a novel by Smollett, a worthless young fellow who has many amusing adventures in different parts of the world.

Raphael, raf'a-el. An archangel who is introduced in the apocryphal book of Tobit, and who takes a considerable place in Milton's Paradise Lost.

Rasselas. A prince of Abyssinia, in a moral tale by Dr. Johnson, detained in delightful captivity in a certain 'happy valley.' From this he escapes and travels through the world, but finding no greater happiness there returns to his old abode.

Ravenswood, Edgar. The hero of Scott's tragic romance The Bride of Lammermoor, who is separated by her friends from his betrothed Lucy Ashton and perishes in a quicksand.

Rebecca. In Scott's Ivanhoe the daughter of Isaac the Jew, the real heroine of the novel, beautiful, high-principled, benevolent, loving Ivanhoe and persecuted by Bois-Guilbert. In Thackeray's humorous continuation of the novel—Rebecca and Rowena—Rebecca is latterly married to Ivanhoe.

Red-cross Knight. A knight in Spenser's Faerie Queene, who slays a dreadful dragon and marries Una.

Regan. One of King Lear's unnatural daughters.

Remus. See *Romulus*.

Rhadamanthus. A legendary king of Lycia, who for his justice was made after death a judge in the other world.

Rhea, rē'a. A goddess of the Greeks and Romans, also known as Cybele.

Rinaldo. A famous hero of Italian romantic epic, one of Charlemagne's paladins, and cousin of Roland or Orlando.

Robin Hood. See *Hood*.

Roderick Dhu. An outlawed Highland chief in Scott's Lady of the Lake, who is defeated in a desperate hand-to-hand

fight with Fitz-James, that is, the king of Scotland, James V.
Roe, Richard. A fictitious character whose name formerly appeared in certain English legal proceedings along with that of John Doe.
Roister Doister, Ralph. The hero of the earliest English comedy, by Nicholas Udall, printed in 1566.
Ro'land. A hero of tales connected with Charlemagne, whose nephew he was, said to have been killed in the rout of Charlemagne's rear-guard at Roncesvalles. See *Rowland, Orlando.*
Ro'meo. The hero of Shakspere's well-known tragedy Romeo and Juliet, one of the Montague family, while Juliet was a Capulet.
Rom'ola. The heroine of a novel of same name by George Eliot, the scene of which is Florence, in the time of Savonarola and the revival of learning in Italy. Romola is a patrician maiden, the daughter of a learned man, and marries a handsome young Greek scholar, Tito Melema, who turns out to be self-seeking, unprincipled, and altogether unworthy of his noble wife.
Romulus, rom'ū-lus. The legendary founder and first king of Rome, twin brother of Remus.
Rosalind, roz'a-lind. The sprightly and charming daughter of the banished duke in Shakspere's As You Like It, beloved by Orlando. Dressed in male attire, and accompanied by her cousin Celia and Touchstone the jester, she seeks her exiled father in the forest of Arden.
Rosinante, roz'i-nan-tē. Don Quixote's famous steed. See *Don Quixote.*
Round Table. The large circular table at which King Arthur and his knights used to sit, giving its name to an order of knighthood instituted by the king.
Rowe'na. In Scott's Ivanhoe the fair Saxon lady whom the hero gets for wife. See *Rebecca.*
Rowland, rō'land. Same as *Roland.* Rowland and Oliver were two of the most renowned of Charlemagne's heroes, and their names became proverbial.
Rudge, Barnaby. The hero of a novel by Dickens, a half-witted young man, always accompanied by a tame raven called 'Grip.' He takes an innocent part in the Gordon 'No Popery' riots, and is condemned to death, but pardoned. His mother's life was overshadowed by the knowledge that her husband and Barnaby's father was a murderer, skulking about the country in danger of his life.

Sabri'na. A fabulous princess of ancient Britain, said to have become the nymph of the river Severn.
Sampson, Abel. See *Dominie Sampson.*
Sand'ford and Mer'ton. A popular didactic tale for boys, written by Thomas Day in last century, and recording the doings of Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, and their tutor Mr. Barlow.
Sangra'do, Dr. A doctor in Le Sage's novel Gil Blas, who prescribes copious bleeding and the drinking of hot water for every sort of ailment.
Santa Claus. A personage of popular mythology in the United States, represented as bringing presents to the young on Christmas-eve. The name is equivalent to St. Nicholas, being based on the Dutch form *Sant Niklaas.*
Sawyer, Bob. A roystering young doctor in Dickens's Pickwick, close friend of Ben Allen, another medical student.
Scheherazade or **Shahrazād,** shā-ĕ-ra-zäd', shä-ra-zäd'. The bride of the Sultan Shariyar, and the narrator of the stories that form the Arabian Nights.
Schlemihl, Peter, shlā'mēl. The hero of a short German story by Chamisso, which tells how he sold his shadow to a mysterious 'man in gray,' and the events thence following.
Scrible'rus, Marti'nus. A fictitious character, a man of learning but no taste, the subject of humorous memoirs written by Dr. John Arbuthnot in connection with Pope.
Scrooge, skrōj. In Dickens's Christmas Carol, 'a grasping, covetous old hunks' of a London merchant, who is converted to an entirely different disposition by a series of visions or dream pictures he sees at Christmas.
Scylla, sil'a. In ancient geography a rock in the Strait of Messina which, with the adjacent whirlpool Charybdis (ka-rib'dis), was proverbial as a source of danger to mariners, since in trying to avoid the one they were liable to encounter the other. Scylla was also represented as a hideous monster.
Sed'ley, Amelia. One of the two chief female characters of Thackeray's Vanity Fair, amiable and affectionate, but not intellectual, and thus very different from Becky Sharp. She marries George Osborne, and cherishes his memory till she finds how unworthy he was, and then marries Colonel Dobbin. Her father, at one time wealthy, became a poor, broken-down creature, fruitlessly trying to sell wine, coals, &c. Her brother Jos (Joseph), an Indian civilian, was a fat and cowardly dandy, latterly victimized by Becky Sharp.
Semele, sem'e-lē. In ancient myth. the mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.
Semir'amis. A legendary queen of Assyria, wife and successor to Ninus, and mother of Ninyas.
Sera'pis. A deity worshipped in Egypt, chiefly by Greek and Roman residents there.
Set'ebos. A god of the Patagonians mentioned in Shakspere's Tempest.
Seven against Thebes. See *Epigoni.*
Seven Champions of Christendom. St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Denis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Italy.
Seven Sleepers. The subject of a legend which tells how seven Christian youths of Ephesus having taken refuge from persecution in a cave, were there walled up, but were miraculously made to sleep for two or three hundred years.
Shacabac. See *Barmecide.*
Shaf'ton, Sir Piercie. A character in Scott's Monastery whose language is marked by the affectation called euphuism.
Shallow, Justice. A foolish justice in Shakspere's Merry Wives, and Henry IV. (second part).
Shandon, Captain. A literary man in Thackeray's Pendennis, with excellent abilities but easy and self-indulgent, spending much of his time in a debtors' prison.
Shandy, Tristram. The titular hero of Sterne's Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, in which, however, his father and uncle, 'Uncle Toby,' take the chief place. The former (Walter Shandy), a retired merchant, is a man of much reading, but a strange embodiment of whims and fantastic notions. Uncle Toby, who has been an officer in the army in Flanders, and has been wounded, in his childlike simplicity, and his all-embracing humanity—with the mimic sieges that he carries on in his garden, and the attempts of Widow Wadman to hook him—is one of the finest and most genuinely humorous characters in literature.
Sharp, Becky. One of the two chief female characters in Thackeray's Vanity Fair—clever, good-looking, heartless, ambitious, and utterly unscrupulous. She marries Rawdon Crawley, is justly discarded by him for her intrigue with Lord Steyne, turns adventuress, cheats Jos Sedley out of his money, and then becomes respectable. See *Sedley, Osborne.*
Short. See *Codlin.*
Shy'lock. The famous Jew in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, who lends money to Antonio, 'the merchant,' stipulating that if it is not paid at a certain date he may take a pound of his debtor's flesh instead.
Siegfried, sēg'frēt. A hero of Teutonic legend, who is celebrated in the German epic the Nibelungenlied. *Sigurd* is another form of the name.
Sigismunda, sij-is-mun'da. In a story by Boccaccio the daughter of a prince of Salerno who poisons herself when her father sends to her the heart of her lover, a page of his named Guiscardo.
Sikes, Bill. A brutal housebreaker in Dickens's Oliver Twist, who murders the girl Nancy that lives with him, and gets hanged by a rope in trying to escape.
Silence. A country justice, friend of Justice Shallow, in Shakspere's Henry IV.
Sile'nus. In classical myth. the companion of Bacchus, represented as a jovial, drunken, sensual, old man.
Sind'bad the Sailor. A merchant and mariner in the Arabian Nights who makes several wonderful voyages.
Sis'yphus. See *Sisyphean* in Dict.
Skim'pole, Harold. In Dickens's Bleak House, an utterly selfish character who poses as a man of artistic tastes and a child in money matters, and takes advantage of his friends' good nature.
Slawkenbergius. An imaginary author quoted in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, and represented as having a huge nose.
Slender. A foolish country lout in love with 'Sweet Anne Page' in Shakspere's Merry Wives.
Slick, Sam. An imaginary Yankee clockmaker and pedlar, a shrewd and amusing character who figures in several humorous narratives by Judge C. Haliburton of Nova Scotia.
Slop, Dr. A narrow-minded and irritable, medical man in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.
Sly, Christopher. A tinker in the 'Induction' to Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, who is taken when dead drunk, dressed up, and made to fancy himself a lord.
Smelfun'gus. A nickname given by Sterne to Smollett, who wrote a peevish account of his journey through France and Italy.
Smike. An ill-used boy in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, befri[ende]d by Nicholas, and discovered to be [the] son of his uncle Ralph.
Sneak, Jerry. A henpecked husband in Foote's farce The Mayor of Garratt.
Snodgrass, Augustus. A poetical young man, one of the companions of Mr. Pickwick.
Sosia, sō'zi-a. A slave of Amphitryon in Plautus's comedy of this name, puzzled by the god Mercury assuming his form.
Spenlow and Jorkins. In Dickens's David Copperfield a firm of proctors to whom David was articled. Jorkins had little share in the business, but was represented by Spenlow as very strict and stern, and as setting his face against any lenient or indulgent course that he himself would otherwise incline to adopt.
Spo'rus. A name under which Pope satirizes Lord Hervey.
Square. See *Thwackum.*
Squeers. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall.
Steerforth. A young man of wealth who leads 'little Em'ly' astray, in Dickens's David Copperfield, and is drowned in a shipwreck at Yarmouth, where Ham Peggotty is also drowned trying to rescue him.
Stella. A poetical name given by Swift to Esther Johnson, a young lady with whom he was long on most intimate terms.
Steph'ano. A drunken butler in Shakspere's Tempest.
Steyne, Marquis of, stān. A great English nobleman, who figures in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, and also appears in Pendennis—proud, sarcastic, irreligious, sensual, despising his toadies yet accepting their attentions, heartless in pursuit of pleasure, yet maintaining a reputable position in society and the world at large. His intrigue with Becky Sharp caused her husband to discard her.
Stiggins. A hypocritical dissenting preacher, in Dickens's Pickwick, given to the consumption of strong waters, and dipped in the horse-trough by Old Weller.
Strap. The faithful friend and attendant of Roderick Random (see *Random*), who shows him but little gratitude for many services rendered.

Stre'phon. The name of a shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia; often used in a general sense for a rural swain.

Struld'brugs. Wretched beings described in Swift's Gulliver's Travels, living in Luggnagg, who cannot die, but suffer from the infirmities of old age.

Styx. See *Stygian* in Dict.

Surface, Charles. A spendthrift but good-hearted fellow in Sheridan's School for Scandal. His brother Joseph is a plausible hypocrite who professes much prudence and benevolence.

Swiv'eller, Dick. The light-hearted and amusing shabby-genteel clerk to Sampson Brass in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, who latterly comes into a small annuity and marries 'The Marchioness.'

Syc'orax. A foul witch mentioned in Shakspere's Tempest, mother of Caliban.

Tadpole and Taper. Electioneering agents in Disraeli's novel Coningsby.

Ta'lus. A wonderful man of iron in Spenser's Faërie Queene, who had an iron flail with which he executed summary justice. [Spenser's Talus is based on the classical *Talos*, a brazen man made by Vulcan.]

Tannhäuser, tän-hoi-zer. In German legend a knight who gains admission into a hill where Venus holds her court, and there remains for years sunk in sensual delights. Being at last allowed to go, he repairs to Rome to seek absolution from the pope, but is refused, and thereupon returns and is no more seen.

Tan'talus. See *Tantalize* in Dict.

Tapley, Mark. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit the humble friend who accompanies young Martin to America, and whose pride in life it is to keep 'jolly' in the most depressing circumstances.

Tappertit, Simon. A conceited and ridiculous shrimp of an apprentice in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, employed by Varden the locksmith, and having designs on his daughter Dolly.

Tartuffe, tär-tüf'. A hypocritical priest in Molière's comedy of same name; hence anyone who uses religion as a cloak.

Teazle, Lady. The heroine of Sheridan's School for Scandal, wife of Sir Peter Teazle, who is much her senior. She is ignorant of the world, thoughtless and imprudent, and thus gives rise to scandal though really fond of her husband.

Telemachus, te-lem'a-kus. Son of Ulysses, of whom, when he had been long absent after the fall of Troy, Telemachus went in quest, accompanied by Minerva in the form of Mentor.

Tereus, té'rüs. See *Philomela.*

Terpsichore. See in Dict.

Teucer, tü'ser. A Greek warrior in the Trojan war, the best archer among the Greeks.

Teufelsdröckh, Herr, toi'felz-drek. The hero of Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, a learned German professor of things in general, who expounds a new philosophy—the philosophy of clothes.

Thal'aba. A destroyer of evil spirits and sorcerers in Southey's poem Thalaba the Destroyer.

Thalia. See in Dict.

Tham'muz. An ancient Syrian deity, equivalent to the classical Adonis.

Thelame, Abbey of, té-lām'. An institution in Rabelais's romance of Gargantua, where all good things may be enjoyed, and whose motto is 'Do what you will.' [The name is from Gr. *thelēma*, will.]

The'mis. The Greek goddess of justice.

Thersites, ther-si'tēz. The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Theseus, the'sūs. A famous legendary king of Athens who overcame the Centaurs and slew the Minotaur by the assistance of Ariadne, whom he afterwards deserted.

The'tis. A sea-nymph of Greek mythol., mother of Achilles by Peleus.

Thisbe. See *Pyramus.*

Thor. See in Dict.

Thornhill, Squire. A dissolute young man in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who abducts the vicar's daughter Olivia, and goes through what he thinks is a mock marriage with her, but it turns out to be binding. His uncle, on whom he is dependent, passes himself off as Mr. Burchell (which see).

Thwackum and Square. In Fielding's Tom Jones two members of Mr. Allworthy's household, the former engaged as tutor to young Jones and Blifil. The Rev. Mr. Thwackum's moral system was based entirely upon the precepts of revealed religion and the 'divine power of grace;' whereas Square was a philosopher, and his morality was derived from 'the natural beauty of virtue, and the eternal fitness of things.' They were alike in being narrow-minded pedants, without a spark of real goodness between them.

Tiestes, thi-es'tēz. Son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, ate in ignorance the flesh of his own son, served up to him by Atreus out of revenge.

Tilburina. Daughter of the governor of Tilbury Fort, a character in the burlesque tragedy introduced in Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

Timon. A misanthropical Athenian, the hero of Shakspere's Timon of Athens.

Tisto, Dick. A very mediocre artist described in the introductory chapter to Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.

Tire'sias. A celebrated blind soothsayer of Greek fable.

Tisiphone, ti-sif'o-nē. In classical myth. one of the three Furies.

Tita'nia. The queen of the fairies and wife of Oberon.

Ti'tans. A race of giant Greek deities who warred against Saturn and Jupiter, and were thrown into Tartarus.

Tite Barnacle. The head of the Circumlocution Office in Dickens's Little Dorrit, a caricature of heads of government departments.

Titho'nus. A young man of whom Aurora is fabled to have been enamoured and whom Jupiter made immortal, but as he was not also endowed with perpetual youth he withered away and was changed into a cicada.

Titmarsh, Michael Angelo. An assumed personality under which some of Thackeray's works were written, such as Dr Birch and his Young Friends, The Kickleburys on the Rhine, &c. Titmarsh's cousin Samuel is the hero of the story called The Great Hogarty Diamond.

Todgers, Mrs. Keeper of a London boarding-house for commercial gentlemen in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Tootle, Mr. In Dickens's Dombey & Son a well-to-do young man, warm-hearted and unselfish, but rather scatter-brained, who thinks himself dreadfully in love with Florence Dombey; but this, to use his favourite expression, 'is of no consequence.'

Topsy. An amusing young slave girl in Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Touchstone. A wise and witty clown in Shakspere's As You Like It.

Trim, Corporal. An old soldier acting as servant to Uncle Toby in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, simple, ignorant, honest, and affectionate.

Trin'culo. A jester in Shakspere's Tempest.

Triptol'emus. An ancient Greek god of agriculture and inventor of the plough, son of Demeter or Ceres.

Trismegistus. See *Hermes Trismegistus.*

Trist'ram, Sir. A knight of King Arthur's court and a famous hero of mediæval romance; lover of Isolde, wife of his uncle, King Mark of Cornwall.

Troil, Magnus. A wealthy Shetlander in Scott's Pirate, with two charming daughters, Minna and Brenda.

Tro'ilus. A son of Priam of Troy, represented in post-classical times as in love with Cressida.

Trotwood, Mrs. Betsy. The aunt of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of this name, kind-hearted and strong-minded.

Troy. See *Ilium.*

Trulliber, Parson. A coarse ignorant clergyman in Fielding's Joseph Andrews.

Trun'nion, Commodore. An old retired seadog in Smollett's Peregrine Pickle, whose household arrangements are made to coincide as far as possible with those on board ship, his servants being made to keep the watches and sleep in hammocks. See *Hatchway, Pipes.*

Tug, Tom. An honest young waterman in Dibdin's comic piece The Waterman (1774).

Tulliver. The name of a family with whose fortunes George Eliot's Mill on the Floss deals. The chief characters are the brother and sister, Tom and Maggie Tulliver, who at the close of the book are both drowned together in the Floss.

Tupman, Mr. Tracy. One of the companions of Mr. Pickwick, rather fat, but a bit of a dandy and an admirer of the ladies.

Turveydrop, Mr. In Dickens's Bleak House a vain and selfish dandy [illegible] who apes the prince-regent ([illegible] poses as a master of deportment [illegible] selfishly lives on his son's earnings.

Twist, Oliver. Hero of a novel of same name, a boy of good parentage brought up in a workhouse and thrown among thieves in London, but always gentle and innocent.

Twitcher, Jemmy. A scoundrelly highwayman in Gay's Beggar's Opera, who at last 'peaches' on the more gentlemanly rogue 'Captain' Macheath.

Tyb'alt. A fiery young Capulet in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet, who slays Mercutio and is slain by Romeo.

Tyr, ter. In Scandinavian mythol. the god of war, son of Odin and brother of Thor.

Ugolino, ö-gō-lē'nō. A nobleman of Pisa who, being defeated by his political opponents, was starved to death along with two sons and two grandsons; a dreadful story, treated by Dante and other writers.

Ulysses, ū-lis'sēz, in Greek **Odysseus,** ō-dis'ūs. King of Ithaca, one of the heroes of the Trojan war, husband of Penelope and father of Telemachus; his wanderings after the war form the subject of the Odyssey. See *Odyssus.*

Una. A lovely damsel in Spenser's Faërie Queene, a personification of truth. She is introduced as riding on a white ass and leading a lamb; and she comes to the court of the fairy queen Gloriana to get a champion to slay a destructive dragon, the Red Cross Knight being accordingly sent with her. When separated from the Red Cross Knight a lion fawns on her and becomes her attendant. Latterly she is married to the Red Cross Knight.

Uncle Toby. See *Shandy.*

Uncle Tom. A negro slave, the hero of Mrs. Stowe's novel of same name, depicting the evils of slavery in the U. States.

Undine, un'din, Germ. un-dē'nē. A water-nymph or sylph, heroine of a charming German story by Fouqué.

Ura'nia. The muse who presided over astronomy.

Uranus, ū'ra-nus. A Greek deity, represented as the most ancient of the gods, the father of Cronos or Saturn and grandfather of Zeus or Jupiter. The name means literally heaven.

Uriel, ū'ri-el. An archangel in Milton's Paradise Lost, one of the seven who stand nearest God's throne, regent of the sun, and sharpest-sighted of all the angels.

U'ther. A legendary king of Britain, father of King Arthur.

Uto'pia. See in Dict.

Val'entine. One of Shakspere's Two Gentlemen of Verona, a gallant young fellow who marries Silvia. Also the brother of Margaret in Goethe's Faust, stabbed by Mephistopheles.

Valentine and Orson. The heroes of an old romance, twin brothers born in a forest, and the one suckled and brought up by a bear, the other reared at the king's court. Orson became a wild man of the forest, but was ultimately reclaimed from savagery by his brother.

Valhalla, Valkyr. See in Dict.

Vanessa. A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady with whom he corresponded and who would have gladly married him.

Vanity Fair. A famous fair in the Pilgrim's Progress, held in the town of Vanity, where Christian and Faithful are maltreated, and the latter condemned to be burned. Vanity Fair is the name of one of the chief of Thackeray's novels. See *Crawley, Dobbin, Osborne, Sedley, Sharp, Steyne.*

Varden, Gabriel. An honest master locksmith in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, with a charming daughter named Dolly, who gets married to young Joe Willet. Mrs. Varden was a religious shrew, a persecuted martyr in her eyes, and in those of her sycophantic servant Miggs.

Vath'ek. The hero of Beckford's powerful romance of same name, an eastern monarch guilty of the greatest crimes, in league with demons, and latterly entombed in the abyss of Eblis or hell.

Veal, Mrs. An imaginary woman of whose appearance after death to a Mrs. Bargrave at Canterbury, Defoe has given a most circumstantial account, a fiction intended, it is said, to help the sale of an edition of Drelincourt on Death.

Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. One of the metrical tales forming Moore's Lalla Rookh, founded upon the story of a real personage. The prophet claims to have supernatural powers, and pretends to wear a veil to hide the excessive brightness of his countenance, but really to conceal his deformed features.

Venus. See in Dict.

Verges, ver'jes. See *Dogberry.*

Verisopht, Lord. A young nobleman in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, the admirer and pupil of Sir Mulberry Hawk.

Vernon, Diana. The heroine of Scott's Rob Roy, perhaps the most charming of all his female characters—beautiful, well-read, and educated, fond of field-sports, spirited, and self-reliant. We meet with her at Osbaldistone Hall and in the Highlands, and are told that she became the wife of Frank Osbaldistone. Her father was a gentleman who intrigued in favour of the exiled Stuarts.

Vertum'nus. A Roman god of the crops and orchards.

Vicar of Bray. An English vicar said to have lived in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and to have been twice a R. Catholic and twice a Protestant.

Vicar of Wakefield. See *Primrose.*

Vi'ola. The chief heroine of Shakspere's Twelfth Night, sister of Sebastian, in love with the Duke Orsino, between whom and the lady Olivia she acts as intermediary dressed as a page. The duke ultimately marries her.

Virgin'ia. A beautiful Roman girl whom the lustful tribune Appius Claudius wished to get into his power on plea of her being a slave, but who was stabbed by her own father to preserve her from such a fate. See also *Paul and Virginia.*

Vivien or Vivian. A wanton connected with the story of King Arthur, whose charms overcome the enchanter Merlin, so that she inclosed him in a hollow oak for all time coming.

Ver'tigern. A mythical or semi-mythical British king said to have married Rowena, daughter of Hengist.

Vulcan, Vulca'nus. The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals, identified with the similar Greek deity Hephæstus. He made thunderbolts for Jupiter, arms for gods and heroes, and many wonderful contrivances; and had forges in Olympus as well as under Etna, where the Cyclops were his workmen. He is always represented as lame.

Wadman, Widow. A buxom lady in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, whose wiles nearly captivate Uncle Toby.

Wagg and Wenham. Two sycophants and doers of dirty work for the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's Vanity Fair and Pendennis.

Wamba. The hare-brained jester of Cedric the Saxon in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Wandering Jew. A Jew who, according to a legend that arose in the middle ages, was condemned for harsh treatment of Christ to wander over the world till his second coming.

Warrington, George. In Thackeray's Pendennis a young man of good family, a barrister and writer for the press, whose prospects have been blasted by an unfortunate early marriage—a great friend of Pendennis. Members of the same family, but of an earlier generation, appear in Thackeray's novel The Virginians.

Wa'verley. The first of Scott's great series of novels, to which it gives name. The hero is Edward Waverley, a young English gentleman, and the scene is chiefly in Scotland during the rebellion of 1745. The characters include the Baron Bradwardine and his daughter Rose, Fergus and Flora Mac-Ivor, Prince Charles Edward himself, and Davie Gellatley.

Wayland, the Smith. A supernatural smith of English and Scandinavian mythology. A farrier called Wayland Smith is introduced by Scott into his novel of Kenilworth.

Weissnichtwo, vis'nicht-vō. That is 'know-not-where,' the place in which was situated the university of Professor Teufelsdröckh in Carlyle's Sartor Resartus.

Weller, Sam. The valet or personal attendant of Mr. Pickwick, in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, a genuine Londoner, uneducated, ready-witted, full of humour, and devoted to his master's interests. His father, Tony Weller, is a fat old coachman, ignorant of almost everything except what belongs to his business. Having married a widow (who kept the Marquis of Granby Inn), he held strong opinions about widows and their artfulness.

Werther, vār'ter. A young German student, the sickly sentimental hero of Goethe's Sorrows of Werther, who puts an end to himself, because he vainly covets his neighbour's wife. Thackeray compresses the story into a few humorous verses more pithy than complimentary to the hero.

Western, Squire. A jolly, ignorant, coarse, hot-tempered, and intensely prejudiced English squire in Fielding's Tom Jones. His charming daughter Sophia is in love with and marries Tom Jones.

Whiskeran'des, Don. The lover of Tilburina in Puff's ridiculous tragedy that is introduced into Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

Whittington, Dick. The hero of a story known to every one, and which seems to have been at least founded on fact.

Wickfield, Agnes. A beautiful, amiable, and sensible young lady in Dickens's David Copperfield, daughter of Mr. Wickfield, a lawyer; becomes David Copperfield's second wife. Uriah Heep was clerk to her father, and nearly brought ruin upon him.

Wild, Jonathan. A notorious English robber, who is the hero of Fielding's satiric novel The Adventures of Jonathan Wild the Great.

Wildfire, Madge. A young woman in Scott's novel The Heart of Midlothian, whose brain has been turned by seduction and the murder of her infant, and who still retains the giddiness and love of finery natural to her character.

Wild Huntsman. A spectral huntsman of German legend, who goes careering along at night with a noisy train of men and dogs; the subject of a ballad by Bürger, translated by Sir Walter Scott.

Wilkins, Peter. The hero of a tale by a Robert Paltock (written about 1750), a sort of Crusoe who meets with a winged race of people in a land of twilight. See *Gawrogh.*

Willet, John. The ignorant, pig-headed landlord of the Maypole in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, who tyrannizes over his son Joe in such a way as to make him run away and enlist. Joe afterwards marries Dolly Varden and becomes landlord himself.

Wimble, Will. An amusing character in the Spectator, a member of the club to which Sir Roger de Coverley and others belong.

Winkle, Mr. Nathaniel. One of the companions of the immortal Pickwick, represented as the would-be sportsman of the party, but knowing as little of shooting as he does of skating. He marries Arabella Allen.

Winkle, Rip Van. An American Dutchman, hero of a story by Washington Irving, a good-humoured, indolent sort of fellow, who encounters a strange company playing at nine-pins in the Kaatskill Mountains, and having tasted their liquor falls asleep and does not awake for twenty years.

Woden. Same as *Odin.*

Wooden Horse. A huge figure of a horse made of wood, and containing armed Greeks which the Trojans were induced by the Greeks to admit into Troy, thus leading to the capture of the city.

Ya'hoo. See in Dict.

Ya'ma. An Indian deity, lord of hell, fierce and terrible.

Yellowplush, Mr. A fictitious London footman who figures as the author of certain memoirs and sketches by Thackeray, written as an illiterate footman might write.

Ygg'drasil. The tree of the universe, a huge ash which holds an important place in Scandinavian mythology and cosmogony.

Yor'ick. Jester to the king of Denmark in Shakspere's Hamlet. Sterne has introduced a personage of this name into his Tristram Shandy—simple, light-hearted, and humorous—intended as a portrait of himself.

Yseldo. See *Isolde.*

Yvetot, ēv-tō. A small town of northern France, not far from Rouen, the site or territory of which formerly gave the title of king to its lord or possessor. An imaginary king of Yvetot has been celebrated in humorous verse by the French poet Béranger.

Zanoni. The hero of a novel by Bulwer Lytton, a man who can communicate with spirits, has the secret of prolonging life, of producing gold and gems, &c.

Ze'phon. A cherub in Milton's Paradise Lost, sent with Ithuriel to seek for Satan in Eden.

Zeph'yrus, Zephyr. In classical mythol. a personification of the west wind.

Zeus. See in Dict.

Zuleika, zu-le'ka. An oriental female name said by the Mohammedans to have been that of Potiphar's wife. The heroine of Byron's Bride of Abydos is so named.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ENGLISH WRITERS,

WITH DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH.

Abbott, Edwin A., D.D., theol. and misc. writer; 1838——.
Abbott, Lyman, D.D., Amer. divine; 1835——.
Adams, W. H. Davenport, misc. writer; 1828-1891.
Addison, Jos., essayist and poet; 1672-1719.
Agassiz, Louis, naturalist; 1807-1873.
Aikin, Lucy, biographer; 1781-1864.
Ainsworth, W. Fran., trav. and geog.; 1807-1896.
Ainsworth, Wm. Harrison, novel.; 1805-1881.
Aird, Thomas, poet; 1802-1876.
Airy, Sir Geo. Biddell, astron.; 1801-1892.
Akenside, Mark, poet; 1721-1770.
Alcott, Louisa M., Amer. writer of tales; 1832-1888.
Aldrich, Thos. Bailey, Amer. poet and novelist; 1836-1907.
Alford, Henry, Dean, scholar and poet; 1810-1871.
Alison, Rev. Arch., theologist and essayist; 1757-1839.
Alison, Sir Arch., historian; 1792-1867.
Allingham, Wm., poet; 1828-1889.
Arbuthnot, Dr. John, physician and wit; 1675-1735.
Argyle, Duke of, scientific writer; 1823-1900.
Armstrong, Prof. Geo. F., poet; 1845-1904.
Armstrong, John, poet and physician; 1709-1779.
Arnold, Sir Edwin, poet and misc. writer; 1832-1904.
Arnold, Matthew, poet and misc. writer; 1822-1888.
Arnold, Dr. Thomas, historian; 1795-1842.
Ascham, Roger (*Toxophilus*); 1515-1568.
Ashmole, Elias, antiquary; 1617-1692.
Atterbury, Francis, Bp.; 1662-1732.
Aubrey, John, antiq.; 1626-1697.
Austen, Jane, novelist; 1775-1817.
Austin, Alfred, poet; 1835——.
Aytoun, Prof. Wm. Edmondstoune, poet and misc. writer; 1813-1865.

Bacon, Francis, Lord; 1561-1626.
Baden-Powell, Sir Geo. S., polit.; 1847-1898.
Bailey, Philip James, poet; 1816-1902.
Baillie, Joanna, poetess; 1762-1851.
Bain, Alex., LL.D., gram. and mental science; 1818-1903.
Baker, Sir Rich., chronicler; 1568-1645.
Baker, Sir Samuel W., traveller; 1821-1893.
Bale, John, Bp., chronicler; 1495-1563.
Ballantine, James, poet; 1808-1877.
Ballantyne, Rob. M., novelist; 1825-1894.
Bancroft, Geo., Amer. hist.; 1800-1891.
Banim, John, novelist; 1798-1842.
Banim, Michael, novelist; 1796-1874.
Barbauld, Mrs., poet and misc. writer; 1743-1825.
Barbour, John, Scottish poet; 1316-1396.
Barclay, Alex. (*Ship of Fools*), poet and divine; 1475-1552.
Barham, Rev. Rich. Harris, 'Ingoldsby;' 1788-1845.
Baring-Gould, Rev. Sabine, novel. and misc. writer, 1834——.
Barlow, Joel, Amer. poet; 1755-1812.
Barnfield, Rich., poet; 1574-1627.
Barrie, J. M., novelist, 1860——.
Barrington, Hon. Daines, misc. writer; 1727-1800.
Barrow, Dr. Isaac, divine and mathematician; 1630-1677.
Barton, Bernard, poet; 1784-1849.
Bastian, Prof. H. C., physiol.; 1839——.
Baxter, Richard, divine; 1615-1691.
Bayly, Thomas Haynes, poet; 1797-1839.
Bayne, Peter; biog.; 1830-1896.
Beaconsfield. See DISRAELI.
Beattie, James, poet; 1735-1803.
Beaumont, Francis, dramatist; 1584-1616.
Beaumont, Sir John, poet; 1583-1627.
Beaumont, Rev. Joseph, D.D., poet (*Psyche*); 1616-1699.
Beckford, Wm. (*Vathek*); 1759-1844.
Beddoes, Thomas Lovell, poet; 1803-1845.

Beecher, Lyman, D.D., Amer. divine; 1775-1863.
Beecher, Hen. Ward, Amer. preacher; 1813-1887.
Behn, Mrs. Aphra, dramatist; 1640-1689.
Bellenden, John, poet and translator; 1533-1587.
Bentham, Jeremy, jurist; 1748-1832.
Bentley, Rich., classical scholar; 1662-1742.
Berkeley, Geo., Bp., metaphys.; 1685-1753.
Berners, Lord, trans. of Froissart; 1467-1533.
Besant, Sir Walter, novelist; 1836-1901.
Bickerstaff, Isaac, dramatist; 1735-1812?.
Bickersteth, Ed., divine; 1786-1850.
Birch, Sam., Egyptologist; 1813-1885.
Black, Wm., novelist; 1841-1898.
Blackie, John Stuart, Prof. of Greek, poet and misc. writer; 1809-1895.
Blackmore, Sir Rich., poet; d. 1729.
Blackmore, Rich. D., novelist; 1825-1900.
Blacketone, Sir Wm., jurist; 1723-1780.
Blair, Hugh, D.D., preacher and rhetorician; 1718-1800.
Blair, Robert, poet; 1699-1746.
Blake, Wm., artist-poet; 1757-1827.
Blessington, Countess of, novel.; 1789-1849.
Bloomfield, Robert, poet; 1766-1823.
Boece, Hector, hist.; 1470-1536.
Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Lord, misc. writer; 1678-1751.
Borrow, Geo., trav. and linguist; 1803-1881.
Boswell, James, biographer; 1740-1795.
Boucicault, Dion, dramatist; 1822-1890.
Bowles, Wm. Lisle, poet; 1762-1850.
Bowring, Sir John, poet-translator; 1792-1872.
Boyd, Zachary, divine and poet; 1585-1653.
Boyle, Robert, physicist; 1627-1691.
Braddon, Mary Elis. (Mrs. Maxwell), novelist; 1837——.
Bray, Mrs. Anna Eliza, novelist; 1790-1883.
Breton, Nicholas, poet; 1545-1626.
Brewster, Sir David, physicist; 1781-1868.
Brome, Rich., dramatist; d. 1652.
Brontë, Anne, novelist; 1820-1849.
Brontë, Charlotte, novelist; 1816-1855.
Brontë, Emily, novelist; 1818-1848.
Brooke, Henry, novelist, &c.; 1703-1783.
Brooks, Chas. Shirley, humorous writer; 1816-1874.
Brougham, Henry, Lord, statesman; 1779-1868.
Broughton, Rhoda, novelist; 1840——.
Brown, Chas. Brockden, Amer. novelist; 1771-1810.
Brown, John, divine; 1722-1787.
Brown, John, M.D., physician and essayist; 1810-1882.
Brown, 'Tom,' humorist; 1663-1704.
Brown, Dr. Thos., metaphys.; 1778-1820.
Browne, Sir Thos., physician; 1605-1682.
Browne, William, poet; 1591-1643.
Browning, Eliz. B., poetess; 1809-1861.
Browning, Robert, poet; 1812-1889.
Bruce, James, traveller, 1730-1794.
Bruce, Michael, poet; 1746-1767.
Bryant, Wm. Cullen, Amer. poet; 1794-1878.
Buchanan, Robert, poet; 1841-1901.
Buckland, Fr. T., naturalist; 1826-1880.
Buckland, Wm., D.D., geol.; 1784-1856.
Buckle, Henry Thomas, histor.; 1822-1862.
Buckstone, John B., dramatist; 1802-1879.
Budgell, Eustace, misc. writer; 1686-1736.
Bulwer-Lytton. See LYTTON.
Bunyan, John, relig. writer; 1628-1688.
Burke, Edmund, orator; 1730-1797.
Burnand, Sir F. C., humorous writer; 1837——.
Burnet, Gilbert, Bp., histor.; 1643-1715.
Burnett, Mrs. Frances Hodgson, novelist; 1849——.
Burney, Chas., Mus. Doc.; 1726-1814.
Burney, Fanny, Mdme. D'Arblay, novel.; 1752-1840.
Burns, Robert, poet; 1759-1796.
Burton, John Hill, historian; 1809-1881.
Burton, Sir Rich. F., traveller and linguist; 1821-1890.
Burton, Robert (*Anat. of Mel.*); 1577-1640.

Butler, Joseph, Bp., theol.; 1692-1752.
Butler, Sam., poet (*Hudibras*); 1612-1680.
Butler, Wm. Archer, religious and philos.; 1814-1848.
Byrom, John, satiric poet; 1692-1763.
Byron, Lord, poet; 1788-1824.

Cable, Geo. W., Amer. novelist; 1844——.
Caird, John, D.D., preacher; 1820-1898.
Calamy, Edmund, divine; 1600-1666.
Calamy, Edmund, D.D., biog.; 1671-1732.
Calverley, Chas. Stuart, poet; 1831-1884.
Camden, Wm., antiquarian; 1551-1623.
Campbell, Geo., D.D., divine; 1719-1796.
Campbell, John, LL.D., misc. writer; 1708-1775.
Campbell, John, Lord-chan.; 1779-1861.
Campbell, Thomas, poet; 1777-1844.
Canning, George, statesman and poet; 1770-1827.
Carew, Richard, poet and antiq.; 1555-1620.
Carey, Henry, musician and poet; d. 1743.
Carleton, Wm., Irish novelist; 1794-1869.
Carlyle, Thomas, historian and essayist; 1795-1881.
Carpenter, Dr. Wm. Benj., physiol.; 1813-1885.
Carruthers, Robert, LL.D., misc. writer; 1799-1878.
Cartwright, Wm., poet; 1611-1643.
Cary, Rev. Henry Francis, poet; 1772-1844.
Caxton, William, printer and translator; 1422?-1491.
Centlivre, Susanna, dramatist; 1667-1723.
Chalmers, Alex., misc. writer; 1759-1834.
Chalmers, Geo., historian; 1742-1825.
Chalmers, Thomas, D.D., theologian and economist; 1780-1847.
Chamberlayne, Wm., poet; 1619-1689.
Chambers, Robt., LL.D., misc. writer and publisher; 1802-1871.
Chambers, Wm., LL.D., misc. writer and publisher; 1800-1883.
Channing, Wm. Ellery, Amer. divine; 1780-1842.
Chapman, Geo., poet; 1557?-1634.
Chatterton, Thomas, poet; 1752-1770.
Chaucer, Geoffrey, poet; 1340?-1400.
Chesterfield, Earl of (*Letters to his Son*); 1694-1773.
Chettle, Henry, dramatist; d. 1607?
Chillingworth, Wm., theol.; 1602-1644.
Churchill, Charles, poet and misc. writer; 1731-1764.
Churchyard, Thos., poet; 1520-1604.
Cibber, Colley, dramatist; 1671-1757.
Clare, John, poet; 1793-1864.
Clarendon, Edwd. Hyde, Earl of, historian; 1608-1674.
Clarke, Adam, LL.D., theol.; 1762-1832.
Clarke, Edw. Dan., LL.D., trav.; 1769-1822.
Clarke, Mrs. Mary Cowden, misc. writer; 1809-1898.
Clarke, Dr. Samuel, divine; 1675-1729.
Clay, Henry, Amer. statesman; 1777-1852.
Clemens, Sam. Langhorne, Amer. humorist; 1835——.
Cleveland, John, poet; 1613-1658.
Clough, Arthur Hugh, poet; 1819-1861.
Cobbe, Miss Frances P., misc. writer; 1822-1904.
Cobbett, Wm., polit. and misc. writer; 1762-1835.
Colenso, Jno. W., Bp., theol.; 1814-1883.
Coleridge, Hartley, poet; 1796-1849.
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, poet and philosopher; 1772-1834.
Collier, Jeremy, divine; 1650-1726.
Collins, Mortimer, novelist and poet; 1827-1876.
Collins, Wm., poet; 1721-1759.
Collins, Wm. Wilkie, novelist; 1824-1889.
Colman, George, dramatist, the elder; 1732-1794.
Colman, George, dramatist, the younger; 1762-1836.
Colton, Rev. Chas. Caleb (*Lacon*); 1780-1832

Combe, Dr. Andrew, phrenologist and physiol.; 1797-1847.
Combe, George, phrenologist; 1788-1858.
Congreve, Wm., dramatist; 1670-1729.
Constable, Henry, poet; 1562-1613.
Cook, Eliza, poetess; 1818-1889.
Cook, Capt. James, navigator; 1728-1779.
Cooke, Thos., poet and misc. writer; 1703-1756.
Cooper, Jas. Fenimore, Amer. novelist; 1789-1851.
Corbet, Rich., Bp., poet; 1582-1635.
Cornish, Joseph, theolog.; works 1780-1790.
Cornwall, Barry. See PROCTER.
Cottle, Jos., poet; 1770-1853.
Cotton, Charles, poet; 1630-1687.
Cotton, Nath., poet and physic.; 1705-1788.
Cotton, Sir Robt. Bruce, antiq.; 1571-1631.
Coverdale, Miles, biblical transc.; 1488-1568.
Cowley, Abraham, poet; 1618-1667.
Cowper, William, poet; 1731-1800.
Cox, Sir G. W., historian, &c.; 1827-1902.
Crabbe, Rev. Geo., poet; 1754-1832.
Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock, Mrs., novelist; 1826-1887.
Craik, George Lillie, historian; 1798-1866.
Crashaw, Rich., poet; 1613?-1649.
Crawford, Francis Marion, Amer. novelist; 1854——.
Creasy, Sir Edward, histor.; 1812-1878.
Creech, Thomas, translator; 1659-1700.
Creighton, Mandell, Bp., hist.; 1843-1901.
Croker, Jn. Wilson, misc. writer; 1780-1857.
Croker, Thos. Crofton, legends; 1798-1854.
Croly, Rev. Geo., poet; 1780-1860.
Crowe, Mrs. Cath., novelist; 1800-1876.
Crowe, Eyre Evans, hist.; 1799-1868.
Crowne, John, dramatist; d. 1703?
Cudworth, Ralph, philos.; 1617-1688.
Cumberland, Rich., dramatist; 1732-1811.
Cunningham, Allan, poet and misc. writer; 1784-1842.
Cunningham, Jos. D., hist.; 1812-1851.
Cunningham, Peter, misc. writer; 1816-1869.
Curran, John P., orator; 1750-1817.
Curtis, Geo. T., Amer. hist.; 1812-1894.
Cust, Robt. N., philol.; 1821——.

Dale, Thos., theol.; 1797-1870.
Dallas, Rob. C., misc. writer; 1754-1824.
Dalrymple, Sir David. See HAILES.
Dampier, Wm., navigator; 1652-1715.
Dana, Jas. Dwight, Amer. nat.; 1813-1895.
Dana, Rich. Henry, Amer. poet; 1787-1879.
Dana, Rich. Henry, jr. (*Two Years Before the Mast*); 1815-1882.
Daniel, Samuel, poet; 1562-1619.
D'Arblay, Madame. See BURNEY.
Darwin, Chas., naturalist; 1809-1882.
Darwin, Erasmus, poet and physician; 1731-1802.
Dasent, Sir Geo. Webbe, Scand. scholar, &c.; 1820-1896.
Davenant, Sir Wm., dramatist and poet; 1606-1668.
Davidson, Sam., D.D., bibl. critic; 1807-1898.
Davies, John, poet; 1568-1618.
Davies, Sir John, poet; 1569-1626.
Davy, Sir Humphry, physicist; 1778-1829.
Dawkins, Prof. W. Boyd, geol.; 1838——.
Dawson, Sir John W., geol.; 1820-1899.
Day, John, dramatist; fl. 1606.
Day, Thos. (*Sandford and Merton*); 1748-1789.
Defoe, Daniel, novelist and misc. writer; 1661-1731.
Dekker, Thos., dramatist; 1570?-1641?
De Morgan, Augustus, math.; 1806-1871.
Denham, Sir John, poet; 1615-1669.
Dennis, John, dramatist, &c.; 1657-1734.
De Quincey, Thomas, essayist; 1785-1859.
Derby, Earl of, trans. of *Homer*; 1799-1869.
Derham, Wm., philosopher and divine; 1657-1735.
De Vere, Aubrey Thos., poet; 1814-1902.
Dibdin, Charles, song-writer; 1745-1814.
Dibdin, Dr. Thos. Frognall, bibliog.; 1776-1847.
Dickens, Charles, novelist; 1812-1870.
Digby, Sir Kenelm, philos.; 1603-1665.
Dilke, Sir Charles, traveller and politician; 1843——.
Disraeli, Benj., Earl of Beaconsfield, statesman and novelist; 1804-1881.
D'Israeli, Isaac, misc. writer; 1766-1848.
Dixon, Wm. Hepworth, histor. and trav.; 1821-1879.
Dobell, Sydney, poet and critic; 1824-1874.
Dobson, Austin, poet; 1840——.

Doddridge, Philip, divine; 1702-1751.
Dodsley, Robt., bookseller and poet; 1703-1764.
Donne, Dr. John, poet; 1573-1631.
Doran, Dr. John, misc. writer; 1807-1878.
Doubleday, Thomas, poet and dramatist; 1790-1870.
Doudney, Sarah, stories; 1840——.
Douglas, Gavin, Scottish poet; 1474-1522.
Dowden, Prof. Edward, critic and biog.; 1843——.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, novelist; 1859——.
Doyle, Sir Francis H., poet; 1810-1888.
Draper, Jn. W., scientific writer, 1811-1882.
Drayton, Michael, poet; 1563-1631.
Drummond, Prof. Henry, science and religion; 1851-1897.
Drummond, Wm., poet; 1585-1649.
Dryden, John, poet; 1631-1700.
Dugdale, Sir Wm., antiq.; 1605-1686.
Dunbar, Wm., Scottish poet; 1465?-1530?
D'Urfey, 'Tom,' dramatist and song-writer; 1653-1723.
Dwight, Timothy, D.D., Amer. theol.; 1752-1817.
Dyer, John, poet; 1700-1758.
Dyer, Thos. Henry, historian; 1804-1888.

Earle, John, Bp., essayist; 1601-1665.
Echard, Laurence, hist.; 1670-1720.
Edgeworth, Maria, novelist; 1767-1849.
Edwards, Miss Amelia B., novelist, Egyptologist, &c.; 1831-1892.
Edwards, Hen. Sutherland, misc. writer; 1828-1906.
Edwards, Jonath., Amer. divine; 1703-1758.
Edwards, Miss Matilda Betham, novelist; 1836——.
Edwards, Richard, dramatist; 1523-1566.
Eggleston, Ed., Amer. novelist; 1837-1902.
Eliot, George (Marian Evans), novelist; 1820-1880.
Eliot, Jn., Amer. Indian scholar; 1604-1690.
Ellicott, Charles John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1819-1905.
Elliott, Eben., poet; 1781-1849.
Ellis, George, misc. writer; 1753-1815.
Ellis, Sir Henry, antiq.; 1777-1869.
Elyot, Sir Thomas, polit. and educational writer; 1490?-1546.
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Amer. misc. writer; 1803-1882.
Erskine, Thos., lord-chancellor; 1750-1823.
Etherege, Sir George, dramatist; 1636-1691.
Eusden, Laurence, poet; 1688-1730.
Evelyn, John, diarist, &c.; 1620-1706.
Everett, Edward, Amer. orator; 1794-1865.

Faber, Dr. Fred. Wm., poet and theol.; 1814-1863.
Faber, Geo. Stanley, theol.; 1773-1854.
Fabyan, Robert, chronicler; 1450-1513.
Fairfax, Edwd., poet; d. 1635.
Falconer, Wm., poet; 1732-1769.
Fanshawe, Sir Rich., statesman and poet; 1608-1666.
Faraday, Michael, scientific writer; 1791-1867.
Farquhar, Geo., dramatist; 1678-1707.
Farrar, Fred. Wm., D.D., theol., sacred hist., &c.; 1831-1903.
Fawcett, Hen., statesman and pol. econ.; 1833-1884.
Fawkes, Francis, poet; 1720-1777.
Fellows, Sir Chas., traveller; 1799-1860.
Felltham, Owen (*Resolves*); 1602?-1668.
Fenn, Geo. Manville, novelist; 1830——.
Fenton, Elijah, poet; 1683-1730.
Ferguson, Dr. Adam, hist.; 1723-1816.
Ferguson, Jas., astron.; 1710-1776.
Ferguson, Sir Sam., poet; 1810-1886.
Fergusson, James, architect; 1808-1886.
Fergusson, Robert, poet; 1750-1774.
Ferrier, Jas. Fred., metaph.; 1808-1864.
Ferrier, Susan E., novelist; 1782-1854.
Fielding, Henry, novelist; 1707-1754.
Fielding, Sarah, novelist; 1710-1768.
Finlay, Geo., LL.D., hist.; 1799-1875.
Fisher, John, Bp.; 1459-1535.
Fitzgerald, Edward, poet, trans.; 1809-1883.
Fitzgerald, Percy, misc. writer; 1834——.
Flecknoe, Rich., poet; d. 1678.
Fleetwood, Wm., Bp.; 1656-1723.
Fleming, Dr. John, naturalist; 1785-1857.
Fletcher, Giles, poet; 1588-1623.
Fletcher, John, dramatist; 1579-1625.
Fletcher, Phineas, poet; 1582-1650.
Florio, John, trans. and lexicog.; 1553-1625.

Foulblanque, Albany, journalist; 1798-1872.
Foote, Sam., dramatist; 1720-1777.
Forbes, Arch., journalist; 1838-1900.
Forbes, Edw., naturalist; 1815-1854.
Forbes, James D., physicist; 1809-1868.
Ford, John, dramatist; 1586-1639.
Forster, John, hist. and biog.; 1812-1876.
Forsyth, Wm., hist., law, &c.; 1812-1882.
Fosbroke, Rev. Thos., antiq.; 1770-1842.
Foster, Rev. John, essayist; 1770-1843.
Fowler, Thos., D.D., philos.; 1832-1904.
Fox, Charles James, politician; 1749-1806.
Fox, Geo., Quaker; 1624-1691.
Foxe, John, martyrologist; 1516-1587.
Francillon, Rob. Ed., novelist; 1841——.
Francis, Rev. Philip, misc. writer; 1708-1773.
Francis, Sir Philip, politician; 1740-1818.
Franklin, Benj., Amer. misc. writer; 1706-1790.
Fraser, Prof. Alex. Campbell, philos.; 1819——.
Fraser, Jas. Baillie, traveller and novelist; 1783-1856.
Freeman, Edw. Aug., hist.; 1823-1892.
Frere, John Hookham, poet; 1769-1846.
Froude, James Anthony, hist.; 1818-1894.
Fuller, Andw., Baptist divine; 1754-1815.
Fuller, Thomas, D.D., divine and hist.; 1608-1661.

Gairdner, Jas., hist.; 1828——.
Galt, John, novelist; 1779-1839.
Galton, Francis, travels, &c.; 1822——.
Gardiner, Sam. R., hist.; 1829-1902.
Garnett, Richard, LL.D., poet and biog.; 1835-1906.
Garrick, David, actor and dramatist; 1717-1779.
Garth, Sir Sam., M.D., poet; 1661-1719.
Gascoigne, George, poet; 1525-1577.
Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn, novelist; 1810-1865.
Gauden, John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1605-1662.
Gay, John, poet; 1685-1732.
Geikie, Sir Archibald, geologist; 1835——.
Geikie, James, geologist; 1839——.
Gibbon, Edward, historian; 1737-1794.
Gifford, Wm., critic and editor; 1756-1826.
Gilbert, Sir John Thos., hist.; 1829-1898.
Gilbert, Sir W. Schwenck, dram.; 1836——.
Gilfillan, Rev. Geo., misc. writer; 1813-1878.
Gilfillan, Rob., poet; 1798-1850.
Gillies, John, LL.D., histor.; 1747-1836.
Gilpin, Wm., divine, writer on scenery, &c.; 1724-1804.
Gladstone, William Ewart, statesman; 1809-1898.
Glanville, Joseph, divine and philos; 1636-1680.
Gleig, Geo. Rob., divine and histor.; 1796-1888.
Glover, Richard, poet; 1712-1785.
Godwin, Wm.; novelist; 1756-1836.
Goldsmith, Oliver, poet and misc. writer; 1728-1774.
Good, John Mason, M.D., misc. writer; 1764-1827.
Googe, Barnaby, poet; 1540-1594.
Gordon, Adam Lindsay, Austral. poet; 1833-1870.
Gordon-Cumming, Miss Constance F., travels; 1837——.
Gore, Cath. Grace, novelist; 1799-1861.
Gosse, Edmund W., poet; 1849——.
Gosse, Philip Hen., zool.; 1810-1888.
Gough, Richard, antiq.; 1735-1809.
Gower, John, poet; 1325-1408.
Grafton, Richard, chronicler; d. 1573?
Grahame, James, poet; 1765-1811.
Grainger, Jas., M.D., poet; 1721-1766.
Grant, Mrs. Anne, misc. writer; 1755-1838.
Grant, James, novelist; 1822-1887.
Grant, Prof. Rob., LL.D., astronomer; 1814-1892.
Grant, Thos. C., novelist and misc. writer; 1792-1864.
Grattan, Henry, statesman; 1746-1820.
Graves, Rev. Richard, poet and novelist 1715-1804.
Gray, David, poet; 1838-1861.
Gray, Thomas, poet; 1716-1771.
Green, John Richard, hist.; 1837-1883.
Green, Matthew, poet; 1696-1737.
Greene, Robert, dramatist; 1560-1592.
Greg, Wm. Rathbone, essayist; 1809-1881.
Grew, Nehemiah, M.D., natur.; 1641-1712.
Griffin, Ger., novelist and poet; 1803-1840.
Grimald (Grimoald), Nich., poet, 1519-1562.

Grose, Francis, antiq.; 1731-1791.
Grote, George, hist.; 1794-1871.
Grove, Sir Geo., mus. and bibl. scholar; 1820-1900.
Gurney, Archer T., divine; 1800-1857.
Gurney, Edw., philos. writer, 1847-1888.
Guthrie, Rev. Thos., D.D.; 1803-1873.

Habington, Wm., poet; 1605-1654.
Hacket, John, D.D., Bp.; 1592-1670.
Haggard, Henry Rider, novelist; 1856——.
Hailes, Sir David Dalrymple, Lord, histor.; 1726-1792.
Hakluyt, Rich., *Voyages;* 1553-1616.
Hale, Edw. Everett, Amer. misc. writer; 1822——.
Hale, Sir Matthew, jurist.; 1609-1676.
Haliburton, Thos. Chandler, novelist; 1802-1865.
Halifax, Chas. Montagu, Earl of, poet; 1661-1715.
Hall, Edwd., chronicler; 1498-1547.
Hall, John, poet; 1627-1656.
Hall, Joseph, D.D., Bp., divine and satirist; 1574-1656.
Hall, Marshall, M.D., physiol.; 1790-1857.
Hall, Rev. Newman, divine; 1816-1902.
Hall, Robert, divine; 1764-1831.
Hall, Sam. Carter, misc. writer; 1800-1889.
Hall, Mrs. Sam. Carter, novelist, &c.; 1800-1881.
Hallam, Henry, hist.; 1778-1859.
Halleck, Fitz-Greene, Amer. poet; 1790-1867.
Halliday, Andrew, essayist and dramatist; 1830-1877.
Halliwell-Phillips, James Orchard, antiq.; 1820-1889.
Hamerton, Philip Gilbert, misc. and art writer; 1834-1894.
Hamilton, Alex., Amer. statesman and soldier; 1757-1804.
Hamilton, Elizab., misc. writer; 1758-1816.
Hamilton, William, poet; 1704-1754.
Hamilton, Sir Wm., metaph.; 1788-1856.
Hammond, Henry, D.D., divine; 1605-1660.
Hammond, James, poet; 1710-1742.
Hampden, Renn D., Bp., theol.; 1793-1868.
Hannay, James, novelist, &c.; 1827-1873.
Hardy, Thomas, novelist; 1840——.
Hardyng, John, chronicler; 1378-1465.
Hare, Aug. J. C., trav.; 1834-1903.
Hare, Aug. Wm., divine; 1792-1834.
Hare, Julius Charles, divine; 1795-1855.
Harington, Sir John, poet, &c.; 1561-1612.
Harrington, Jas., polit. theorist (*Oceana*); 1611-1677.
Harris, James, philol; 1709-1780.
Harris, John, D.D., divine; 1802-1886.
Harte, Francis Bret, Amer. novelist and poet; 1839-1902.
Hartley, David, M.D., philos.; 1705-1757.
Hartlib, Samuel, miscel. writer; d. 1670.
Harvey, Gabriel, poet; 1545-1630.
Hatton, Joseph, novelist and misc. writer; 1839-1907.
Hawes, Stephen, poet; d. 1522.
Hawker, Rev. Robert S., poet; 1803-1875.
Hawkesworth, John, LL.D., essayist, &c.; 1715-1773.
Hawkins, Sir John, misc. writer; 1719-1789.
Hawthorne, Julian, Amer. nov.; 1846——.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, Amer. novelist; 1804-1864.
Hayley, William, poet; 1745-1820.
Hayward, Abraham, Q.C., essayist; 1801-1884.
Hayward, Sir John, hist.; 1564-1627.
Hazlitt, Wm., critic, &c.; 1778-1830.
Head, Sir Francis B., misc. writer; 1793-1875.
Hearne, Thomas, antiq.; 1678-1735.
Heber, Reginald, D.D., Bp., poet; 1783-1826.
Helps, Sir Arthur, hist. and essayist; 1817-1875.
Hemans, Felicia D., poetess; 1793-1835.
Henley, Rev. John, orator; 1692-1756.
Henry, Matthew, divine; 1662-1714.
Henry, Robert, hist.; 1718-1790.
Henryson, Robert, Scot. poet; 1430-1506.
Henty, George A., novelist; 1832-1902.
Herbert, Lord Edward, philos., poet, &c.; 1583-1648.
Herbert, George, poet; 1593-1633.
Herbert, Sir Thos., traveller; 1606-1682.
Herrick, Robert, poet; 1591-1674.
Herschel, Sir John F. W., astron.; 1792-1871.
Hervey, Rev. Jas. (*Meditations*); 1714-1758.
Hervey, John, Lord, poet and misc. writer; 1696-1743.
Heylin, Peter, D.D., theol. and hist.; 1599-1662.
Heywood, Thos., dramatist; d. about 1650.
Hickes, George, D.D., divine and philol.; 1642-1715.
Hill, Aaron, poet, &c.; 1685-1750.
Hoadly, Benjamin, Bp., theol.; 1676-1761.
Hobbes, Thos., philosopher; 1588-1679.
Hodge, Chas., D.D., Amer. theol.; 1797-1878.
Hoffman, Chas. Fenno, Amer. poet, &c.; 1806-1884.
Hogg, Jas., Ettrick Shepherd, poet; 1770-1835.
Holcroft, Thomas, novelist and dramatist; 1745-1809.
Holinshed, Raphael, chronicl.; d. ab. 1580.
Holland, Sir Henry, M.D., medicine, &c.; 1788-1873.
Holland, Philemon, M.D., translator; 1551-1636.
Hollingshead, John, misc. writer; 1827-1904.
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Amer. poet, &c.; 1809-1894.
Home, Rev. John, dramatist; 1722-1808.
Hone, William, antiq.; 1780-1842.
Hood, Thomas, poet, &c.; 1798-1845.
Hook, Theodore Edwd., novelist, &c.; 1788-1841.
Hook, Walter Farquhar, D.D., eccles. hist.; 1798-1875.
Hooke, Nathaniel, hist.; 1690-1763.
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, botanist and trav.; 1817——.
Hooker, Richard, divine; 1553-1600.
Hoole, Jno., trans. of Tasso, &c.; 1727-1803.
Hope, Thomas, novelist; 1770-1831.
Horne, Richard Hengist, poet; 1802-1884.
Horne, Thos. Hartwell, theol.; 1780-1862.
Horsley, Sam., LL.D., Bp., theol.; 1733-1806.
Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord, poet; 1809-1885.
Howell, James, traveller, &c.; 1594-1666.
Howells, Wm. D., Amer. novelist; 1837——.
Howitt, Mary, misc. writer; 1805-1888.
Howitt, William, misc. writer; 1792-1879.
Hughes, Thos., novelist, &c.; 1823-1896.
Hume, David, hist. and philos.; 1711-1776.
Hunt, Leigh, poet; 1784-1859.
Hunter, Sir Wm. Wilson, Indian subjects; 1840-1900.
Hurd, Rich., D.D., Bp., theol. and critic; 1720-1808.
Hutcheson, Francis, LL.D., philos.; 1694-1747.
Hutton, James, geol.; 1726-1797.
Huxley, Thos. Henry, biologist; 1825-1895.

Inchbald, Elizabeth, dramatist, &c.; 1753-1821.
Ingelow, Jean, poetess; 1826-1897.
Ingram, John H., misc. writer; 1849——.
Inner, Cosmo, hist. and antiq.; 1798-1874.
Ireland, Wm. Henry, dramatist and misc. writer (Shakspere forgeries); 1777-1835.
Irving, Washington, Amer. misc. writer; 1783-1859.

James, Geo. P. R., novelist; 1801-1860.
James, Henry, Amer. novelist and misc. writer; 1843——.
James I. of Scotland, poet; 1394-1437.
Jameson, Mrs. Anna, misc. writer, 1797-1860.
Jeaffreson, Jno. Cordy, novelist and misc. writer; 1831-1901.
Jefferson, Thos., Pres. U.S.; 1743-1826.
Jeffrey, Francis, Lord, critic; 1773-1850.
Jenyns, Soame, misc. writer; 1703-1787.
Jerrold, Douglas, novelist and dramatist; 1803-1857.
Jesse, John Heneage, misc. writer; 1815-1874.
Jessopp, Augustus, D.D., hist. and biog., &c.; 1824——.
Jewell, John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1522-1571.
Jewsbury, Geraldine E., novelist; 1812-1880.
Johnson, Dr. Sam., poet, essayist, and lexicog.; 1709-1784.
Jones, Sir William, Orientalist; 1746-1794.
Jonson, Ben, dramatist; 1574-1637.
Jortin, John, D.D., theol.; 1698-1770.
Jowitt, Rev. Ben., theol. and Greek scholar; 1817-1868.

Kames, Henry Home, Lord, philos.; 1696-1782.
Kavanagh, Julia, novelist; 1824-1877.
Kaye, Sir John W., hist.; 1814-1874.
Keats, John, poet; 1795-1821.
Keble, John, poet; 1792-1866.
Keightley, Thos., hist., &c.; 1789-1872.
Kemble, Frances Anne, memoirs, &c.; 1809-1893.
Kemble, John M., A.-Sax. scholar; 1807-1857.
Ken, Thos., Bp., theol. and hymn writer; 1637-1711.
Kent, Charles, poet and journalist; 1823——.
Kent, James, LL.D., Amer. jurist.; 1763-1847.
King, Henry, D.D., poet; 1592-1669.
Kinglake, Alex. Wm., hist., 1811-1891.
Kingsley, Rev. Chas., novelist and poet; 1819-1875.
Kingsley, Henry, novelist; 1830-1876.
Kipling, Rudyard, novelist and poet; 1864——.
Kirby, William, entomol.; 1759-1850.
Kitto, John, D.D., theol.; 1804-1854.
Knight, Chas., hist. and misc. writer; 1791-1873.
Knight, Henry Gally, poet; 1786-1846.
Knolles, Rich., hist.; 1543-1610.
Knowles, Jas. Sheridan, dramatist; 1784-1862.
Knox, John, reformer; 1505-1572.
Knox, Vicesimus, D.D., essayist; 1752-1821.
Kyd, Thos., dramatist; works 1584-1589.

Laing, Malcolm, hist.; 1762-1818.
Lamb, Lady Caroline, novelist; 1785-1828.
Lamb, Chas., essayist and poet; 1775-1834.
Landon, Letitia E., poetess; 1802-1838.
Landor, Walter Savage, poet and author of *Imaginary Conversations;* 1775-1864.
Lane, Ed. Wm., Arabic scholar; 1801-1876.
Lane-Poole, Stanley, Orientalist; 1854——.
Lang, Andrew, misc. writer; 1844——.
Langhorne, Rev. John, poet; 1735-1779.
Langland, Wm. (*Piers Plowman*); 1332?-1399?
Lankester, Prof. Sir Edwin Ray, biologist; 1847——.
Lardner, Dr. Dionysius, scientific writer; 1793-1859.
Latham, Robert Gordon, philol.; 1812-1888.
Latimer, Hugh, Bp., reformer; 1490-1555.
Lauder, Sir Thos. Dick, novelist and misc. writer; 1784-1848.
Law, William, divine; 1686-1761.
Lawrence, Geo. Alfred, novelist; 1827-1876.
Layard, Sir Austen H., trav. and archæol.; 1817-1894.
Lecky, Wm. E. H., hist.; 1838-1903.
Lee, Harriet, novelist; 1757-1851.
Lee, Nath., dramatist; 1657-1691.
Lee, Sophia, novelist; 1750-1824.
Leighton, Robt., D.D., Abp., theol.; 1611-1684.
Leland, Chas. G., Amer. misc. writer; 1824-1903.
Leland, John, antiq.; 1506-1552.
Leland, John, D.D., theol.; 1691-1766.
Leland, Thos., D.D., Irish hist., &c.; 1722-1785.
Lemon, Mark, dramatist and humorist; 1809-1870.
Lennox, Charlotte, novelist, &c.; 1720-1804.
Leslie, John, Bp., hist.; 1526-1596.
Leslie, Sir John, physicist; 1766-1832.
L'Estrange, Sir Roger, journal.; 1616-1704.
Lever, Charles James, novelist; 1806-1872.
Lewes, George Henry, philos., biog., &c.; 1817-1878.
Lewes, Mrs.—'George Eliot.' See Eliot.
Lewis, Sir Geo. Cornewall, hist., 1806-1863.
Lewis, Matt. Gregory, novelist; 1775-1818.
Leyden, John, poet and Orientalist; 1775-1811.
Lightfoot, John, D.D., divine; 1602-1675.
Lillo, Geo., dramatist; 1693-1739.
Lindley, John, botanist; 1799-1865.
Lingard, John, D.D., hist.; 1771-1851.
Linton, Mrs. Eliz. Lynn, novelist and essayist; 1822-1898.
Livingstone, David, LL.D., trav.; 1813-1873.
Lloyd, Robt., poet; 1733-1764.
Locke, John, philos.; 1632-1704.
Locker-Lampson, Fred., poet; 1821-1895.
Lockhart, John Gibson, biog. and novelist; 1794-1854.
Lockyer, Sir Jos. Norman, astron.; 1836——.
Lodge, Thomas, dramatist; 1556-1625.
Logan, John, poet; 1748-1788.
Longfellow, Hen. Wadsworth, Amer. poet; 1807-1882.
Loudon, John Claudius, botan.; 1783-1843.

Lovelace, Richard, poet; 1618-1658.
Lover, Samuel, novelist, &c.; 1797-1868.
Lowell, James Russell, Amer. poet and critic; 1819-1891.
Lowth, Robt., D.D., Bp., divine; 1710-1787.
Lubbock, Sir John, Lord Avebury, scientist; 1834——.
Lydgate, John, poet; 1375-1460.
Lyell, Sir Charles, geol.; 1797-1875.
Lyly, John, dramatist, &c.; 1553-1600.
Lyndsay, Sir David, Scotch poet; 1490-1557.
Lytton, Earl of, poet, 1831-1891.
Lytton, Ed. Geo. Bulwer-Lytton, Baron, novelist and poet; 1803-1873.

Macaulay, Thos. Babington, Lord, hist.; 1800-1859.
M'Carthy, Justin, novelist, &c.; 1830——.
M'Cosh, James, D.D., LL.D., metaph.; 1811-1894.
M'Crie, Thos., D.D., eccles. hist.; 1772-1835.
M'Culloch, John Ramsay, political econ.; 1789-1864.
MacDonald, Geo., LL.D., novel. and poet; 1824-1905.
Mackay, Charles, LL.D., poet and misc. writer; 1812-1889.
Mackenzie, Henry, novelist; 1745-1831.
Mackintosh, Sir James, philos. and hist.; 1765-1832.
Macklin, Charles, dramatist; 1690?-1797.
Maclagan, Alex., poet; 1811-1880.
Macleod, Rev. Norman, D.D., stories, &c.; 1812-1872.
Macpherson, Jas., poet (*Ossian*); 1736-1796.
Maginn, Wm., LL.D., misc. writer; 1794-1842.
Mahaffy, John P., D.D., Greek hist., &c.; 1839——.
Mahony, Fr. (Father Prout), misc. writer; 1804-1866.
Malcolm, Sir John, hist.; 1769-1833.
Mallet, David, poet; 1700-1765.
Malone, Edmund, antiq., &c.; 1741-1812.
Malory, Sir Thos. (*Morte Darthur*); 1430?-1470?
Malthus, Rev. Th. R., pol. econ.; 1766-1834.
Mandeville, Bernard de, poet; 1670-1733.
Manning, Hen. Edw., Card., 1808-1892.
Mansel, Henry Longueville, philosopher; 1820-1871.
Mant, Rich., D.D., theol.; 1776-1848.
Mantell, Gideon, geol.; 1790-1852.
Markham, Sir Clements R., trav.; 1830——.
Marlowe, Christopher, dramat.; 1564-1593.
Marryat, Capt. Fred., novelist; 1792-1848.
Marsh, Herbert, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1757-1839.
Marston, John, poet and dramatist; 1570-1634.
Marston, Philip Bourke, poet; 1850-1887.
Marston, Westland, dramatist and poet; 1820-1890.
Martin, Sir Theodore, biograph., poet, &c.; 1816——.
Martineau, Harriet, hist. and misc. writer; 1802-1876.
Martineau, Rev. James, LL.D., theol. and philos.; 1805-1900.
Marvell, Andrew, poet, &c.; 1620-1678.
Mason, Wm., poet and divine; 1725-1797.
Massey, Gerald, poet; 1828-1907.
Massinger, Philip, dramatist; 1583-1640.
Masson, David, critic and literary hist.; 1822-1907.
Mather, Cotton, Amer. theol.; 1663-1728.
Maurice, Jn. F. Denison, divine; 1805-1872.
May, Thos., poet and hist., 1594-1650.
May, Sir Thos. Erskine, hist.; 1815-1886.
Mayhew, Henry, dramatist, &c.; 1812-1868.
Mayne, John, Scotch poet; 1759-1836.
Melville, Geo. Jno. Whyte, nov.; 1821-1878.
Meredith, George, novelist; 1828——.
Merivale, Chas., D.D., hist.; 1808-1893.
Mickle, Wm. Julius, poet; 1734-1788.
Middleton, Conyers, D.D., biog. and theol.; 1683-1750.
Middleton, Thomas, dramatist; 1570-1627.
Mill, James, hist. and philos.; 1773-1836.
Mill, John Stuart, logic and pol. economy; 1806-1873.
Miller, Hugh, geol.; 1802-1856.
Miller, Joaquin, Amer. poet; 1842——.
Milman, Henry Hart, D.D., poet and hist.; 1791-1868.
Milton, John, poet; 1608-1674.
Mitford, Mary Russell (*Our Village*); 1786-1855.
Mitford, Wm., hist. of Greece; 1744-1827.

Mivart, St. George, naturalist; 1827-1900.
Moir, David M. (*Delta*), poet; 1798-1851.
Montagu, Charles. See HALIFAX.
Montagu, Lady M. W., letter writer; 1689-1762.
Montgomery, Alex., Scot. poet; d. ab. 1668.
Montgomery, James, poet; 1771-1854.
Montgomery, Rev. Robt., poet; 1807-1855.
Moore, Edward, dramatist; 1712-1757.
Moore, Dr. John, novelist, &c.; 1729-1802.
Moore, Thomas, poet; 1779-1852.
More, Hannah, moralist; 1745-1833.
More, Henry, D.D., divine and philosopher; 1614-1687.
More, Sir Thomas (*Utopia*); 1480-1535.
Morgan, Lady, novelist, &c.; 1786-1859.
Morier, James, novelist; 1780-1849.
Morley, Henry, English lit. hist.; 1822-1894.
Morley, John, critic and essayist; 1838——.
Morris, Sir Lewis, poet; 1834-1907.
Morris, William, poet; 1834-1896.
Morton, Thomas, dramatist; 1764-1838.
Motherwell, William, poet; 1797-1835.
Motley, John Lothrop, hist.; 1814-1877.
Moultrie, Rev. John, poet; 1799-1874.
Mudie, Robert, misc. writer; 1777-1842.
Muir, John, orientalist; 1810-1882.
Muir, Sir W., orientalist; 1819-1905.
Müller, Fred. Max, philol.; 1823-1900.
Mulock, Dinah. See CRAIK.
Munday, Anthony, poet; 1553-1633.
Murchison, Sir Rod. I., geol.; 1792-1871.
Mure, Wm. (*Hist. of Greek Lit.*); 1799-1860.
Murphy, Arthur, dramatist, &c.; 1730-1805.
Murray, David Christie, novelist; 1847-1907.

Nabbes, Thomas, dramatist; d. 1645.
Nairne, Caroline Oliphant, Baroness, poetess; 1766-1845.
Napier, Sir Wm. F. P., hist.; 1785-1860.
Nash, Thomas, dramatist; 1558-1600.
Neale, John Mason, D.D., hymn-writer and theol.; 1818-1866.
Nelson, Robert, relig. writer; 1656-1715.
Newcastle, Duchess of, poetess, &c.; 1624-1673.
Newman, Prof. Fr. Wm., hist., theol., linguistics, pol. econ., &c.; 1805-1897.
Newman, John Henry, Cardinal, theol., poet, &c.; 1801-1890.
Newton, Sir Isaac, mathemat. and theol.; 1642-1727.
Newton, Rev. John, divine; 1725-1807.
Nichol, John, poet and critic; 1833-1894.
Nichol, John Pringle, astron.; 1804-1859.
Nicoll, Robert, poet; 1814-1837.
Norris, John, divine and poet; 1657-1711.
North, Hon. Roger, biog., &c.; 1650-1733.
Norton, Hon. Mrs., novelist and poet; 1808-1877.

O'Keefe, John, dramatist; 1747-1833.
Oldys, Wm., antiq. and biog.; 1687-1761.
Oliphant, Mrs. Margt., novelist; 1828-1897.
Opie, Mrs. Amelia, novelist; 1769-1853.
Otway, Thomas, dramatist; 1651-1685.
Ouida. See RAMÉE.
Overbury, Sir Thos., poet, &c.; 1581-1613.
Owen, John, D.D., theol.; 1616-1683.
Owen, Sir Richard, palæontologist and compar. anatomist; 1804-1892.

Paine, Thomas, deistical writer; 1737-1809.
Paley, Wm., D.D., moral phil.; 1743-1805.
Palgrave, Sir Francis, hist.; 1788-1861.
Palgrave, Francis Turner, poet and editor of poetry; 1824-1897.
Palgrave, Wm. Gifford, traveller; 1826-1888.
Park, Mungo, traveller; 1771-1806.
Parker, Theodore, Amer. theol.; 1810-1860.
Parnell, Thomas, D.D., poet; 1679-1718.
Parr, Samuel, D.D., theol.; 1747-1825.
Patmore, Coventry, poet; 1823-1896.
Pattison, Mark, essayist; 1813-1884.
Paulding, Jas. Kirke, Amer. misc. writer; 1779-1860.
Payn, James, novelist; 1830-1898.
Pearson, John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1612-1686.
Peele, George, dramatist; 1558-1598.
Pennant, Thomas, LL.D., naturalist, &c.; 1726-1798.
Pepys, Samuel (*Diary*); 1633-1703.
Percy, Thomas, D.D., Bp. (*Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poet.*); 1728-1811.
Petty (or Pettie), Sir Wm., pol. econ.; 1623-1687.
Philips, Ambrose, poet; 1671-1749.
Philips, John, poet; 1676-1708.

Phillips, John, geol.; 1836-1874.
Pinkerton, John, hist.; 1758-1826.
Piozzi, Mrs. (previously Thrale); 1741-1821.
Planché, Jas. R., dram. and misc. writer; 1796-1880.
Poe, Edgar Allan, Amer. poet; 1811-1849.
Pollok, Robert, poet; 1798-1827.
Pomfret, John, poet; 1667-1708.
Pope, Alexander, poet; 1688-1744.
Porson, Richard, class. scholar; 1759-1808.
Porter, Anna Maria, novelist; 1781-1832.
Porter, Jane, novelist; 1776-1850.
Porter, Noah, Amer. philos.; 1811-1892.
Porter, Sir Robt. Ker, traveller; 1775-1842.
Portens, Beilby, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1731-1809.
Potter, John, D.D., Abp. of Canterbury, classics and theol.; 1674-1747.
Praed, W. Mackworth, poet; 1802-1839.
Prescott, Wm. Hickling, Amer. hist.; 1796-1859.
Price, Sir Uvedale (*The Picturesque*); 1747-1829.
Prideaux, John, D.D., divine; 1567-1650.
Priestley, Dr. Joseph, philos. and divine; 1733-1804.
Pringle, Thomas, poet; 1789-1834.
Prior, Matthew, poet; 1664-1721.
Procter, Adelaide A., poetess; 1825-1864.
Procter, Bryan Waller, poet; 1790-1874.
Proctor, Richard A., astron.; 1837-1888.
Prynne, Wm., polemical writer (*Histrio-Mastix*); 1600-1669.
Purchas, Sam., D.D., collector of voyages and travels; 1577-1626.
Puttenham, Geo. (*Art of Poesie*); 1530-1600.

Quarles, Francis, poet, &c.; 1592-1644.

Radcliffe, Mrs., novelist; 1764-1823.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, hist. and poet; 1552-1618.
Ramée, Louise de la ('Ouida'), novelist; 1840-1908.
Ramsay, Allan, Scotch poet; 1685-1758.
Ramsay, Andw. Crombie, geol.; 1814-1892.
Ramsay, Sir Geo., Bart., polit. econ., &c.; 1800-1871.
Randolph, Thos., poet; 1605-1634.
Rawlinson, Rev. Geo., hist.; 1815-1902.
Ray, John, naturalist; 1627-1704.
Reach, Angus B., misc. writer; 1821-1856.
Reade, Charles, novelist; 1814-1884.
Reeve, Clara, novelist; 1725-1803.
Reid, Capt. Mayne, novelist; 1818-1883.
Reid, Thos., philosopher; 1710-1796.
Reynolds, Fred., dramatist; 1765-1841.
Ricardo, David, pol. econ.; 1772-1823.
Richardson, Sir B. W., M.D.; 1828-1896.
Richardson, Sam., novelist; 1689-1761.
Riddell, Hen. Scott, Scotch poet; 1798-1870.
Robertson, Rev. Fred. Wm., preacher; 1816-1853.
Robertson, Will., D.D., historian; 1721-1793.
Rochester, Earl of, poet; 1647-1680.
Rogers, Henry, philosopher; 1806-1877.
Rogers, Samuel, poet; 1763-1855.
Romilly, Sir Samuel, M.P., pol.; 1757-1818.
Roscoe, Will., historian; 1753-1831.
Roscommon, Earl of, poet; 1633-1684.
Ross, Alex., misc. writer; 1590-1654.
Ross, Alex., Scotch poet; 1699-1784.
Rossetti, Christina, poetess; 1830-1895.
Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, poet; 1828-1882.
Rowe, Nicholas, dramatist; 1674-1718.
Rowley, Will., dram.; works 1607-1663.
Ruskin, John, LL.D., art critic; 1819-1900.
Russell, John, Earl, biog.; 1792-1878.
Russell, Wm. Clark, novelist, 1844——.
Russell, Sir William Howard, journal. and hist.; 1821-1907.
Rutherford, Rev. Samuel, theol.; 1600-1661.
Ruxton, G. A. Fred., traveller; 1821-1848.
Rymer, Thos., antiq.; 1638-1714.

Sabine, Sir Ed., physicist; 1788-1883.
Sackville, Thos., Earl of Dorset, poet; 1536-1608.
St. John, Jas. Aug., travels, &c.; 1801-1875.
Saintsbury, George, critic, 1845——.
Sala, Geo. Aug., misc. writer, 1828-1895.
Sanderson, Robt., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1587-1663.
Sandys, George, poet; 1577-1644.
Savage, Marmion W., novelist; d. 1872.
Savage, Rich., poet; 1696-1743.
Saxe, John Godfrey, LL.D., Amer. poet; 1816-1887.
Sayce, Arch. Henry, philol.; 1846——.

Schaff, Philip, Swiss-Amer. bibl. scholar; 1819-1893.
Scott, Michael, novelist; 1789-1835.
Scott, Thomas, D.D., theol.; 1747-1821.
Scott, Sir Walter, poet, novelist, and hist.; 1771-1832.
Sedgwick, Catherine Maria, Amer. novelist; 1789-1867.
Sedley, Sir Chas., dramatist; 1639-1701.
Seeley, Prof. Sir John R., hist.; 1834-1895.
Selden, John, polit. writer; 1584-1654.
Senior, Nassau W., pol. econ.; 1790-1864.
Seward, Anna, poetess; 1747-1809.
Seward, Wm., blog.; 1747-1799.
Sewell, Eliz., novelist; 1815-1906.
Shadwell, Thos., dramatist; 1640-1692.
Shaftesbury, Earl of, philos.; 1671-1713.
Shakspere, William; 1564-1616.
Sharpe, Samuel, Egyptologist; 1799-1881.
Sheffield, John, Duke of Buck.; 1649-1720.
Shell, Rich. Lalor, dramatist; 1791-1851.
Shelley, Percy Bysshe, poet; 1792-1822.
Shenstone, William, poet; 1714-1763.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, dramatist; 1751-1816.
Sherlock, Thos., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1678-1761.
Sherlock, Dr. William, theol.; 1641-1707.
Shirley, James, dramatist; 1596-1666.
Sibbes, Rich., D.D., theol.; 1577-1635.
Sidney, Algernon, polit. science; 1622-1683.
Sidney, Sir Philip, poet; 1554-1586.
Sigourney, Mrs., poet; 1791-1865.
Simms, Wm. Gilmore, Amer. novelist; 1806-1870.
Sims, Geo. Rob., dramatist; 1847——.
Skeat, Walter Will., philol.; 1835——.
Skelton, John, poet; 1460-1529.
Skene, Wm. F., hist.; 1809-1892.
Skinner, Rev. John, Scotch poet; 1721-1807.
Smart, Christopher, poet; 1722-1770.
Smellie, Wm., misc. writer; 1740-1795.
Smiles, Samuel, blog.; 1812-1904.
Smith, Adam, polit. econ.; 1723-1790.
Smith, Albert, novelist, &c.; 1816-1860.
Smith, Alex., poet; 1830-1867.
Smith, Mrs. Charlotte, novelist and poet; 1749-1806.
Smith, Geo. Barnett, misc. writer; 1841——.
Smith, Goldwin, hist. and polit.; 1823——.
Smith, Horace, parodist and novelist; 1779-1849.
Smith, James, parodist; 1775-1839.
Smith, Rev. Sydney, divine and essayist; 1771-1845.
Smith, Sir W., LL.D., clas. schol.; 1813-1894.
Smith, Wm Robertson, bib. critic; 1846-1894.
Smollett, Tobias Geo., novelist; 1721-1771.
Somerville, Mrs., scient. writer; 1780-1872.
Somerville, William, poet; 1677-1742.
South, Robt., D.D., divine; 1633-1716.
Southern, Thos., dramatist; 1660-1746.
Southey, Robert, poet and misc. writer; 1774-1843.
Southwell, Robt., poet, &c.; 1560-1595.
Spedding, James, blog., &c.; 1810-1881.
Spelman, Sir Henry, hist.; 1562-1641.
Spence, Rev. Jos., misc. writer; 1699-1768.
Spencer, Herbert, philos.; 1820-1903.
Spenser, Edmund, poet; 1553-1599.
Spottiswood, Jn., Archbp., hist.; 1565-1639.
Sprat, Thos., Bp., hist.; 1636-1713.
Spurgeon, Rev. Chas. Haddon, preach. and bibl. expositor; 1834-1892.
Stackhouse, Thos., divine; 1680-1752.
Stanhope, Lady Hester, travels; 1776-1839.
Stanhope, Philip Henry, Earl, hist.; 1805-1875.
Staniburst, Rich., hist., poet; 1545-1618.
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, D.D., divine and eccles. histor.; 1815-1881.
Stanley, Sir H. M., African trav.; 1841-1904.
Steele, Sir Richard, essayist; 1671-1729.
Steevens, Geo., Shak. comment.; 1736-1800.
Stephen, Sir James, hist., &c.; 1789-1859.
Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames, jurist; 1829-1894.
Stephen, Sir Leslie, crit. and es.; 1832-1904.
Sterling, John, essayist; 1806-1844.
Sterne, Rev. Laurence, novelist; 1713-1768.
Stevenson, Robt. Louis, novelist; 1850-1894.
Stewart, Dugald, metaph.; 1753-1828.
Still, Bp. John, dramatist; 1543?-1608.
Stillingfleet, Edward, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1635-1699.
Stirling, Jas. Hutchison, LL.D., philos.; 1820——.
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Wm., blog.; 1818-1878.
Stoddard, Richard Henry, Amer. misc. writer; 1825-1903.
Story, Jos., LL.D., Amer. jurist; 1779-1845.
Story, Wm. Wetmore, Amer. poet and misc. writer; 1819-1895.
Stoughton, Jn., D.D., eccles. hist.; 1807-1897.
Stow, John, antiq.; 1525-1605.
Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher, novelist; 1812-1896.
Strangford, Lord, philol., &c.; 1825-1869.
Strickland, Agnes, hist.; 1796-1874.
Strutt, Joseph, antiq.; 1742-1802.
Strype, John, eccles. blog., &c.; 1643-1737.
Stubbs, Wm., D.D., Bp., hist.; 1825-1901.
Suckling, Sir John, poet; 1609-1642.
Sully, James, M.A., psychol.; 1842——.
Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of, poet; 1516-1547.
Swift, Jonathan, satirist and misc. writer; 1667-1745.
Swinburne, Algernon Chas., poet; 1837——.
Sydney, Sir Philip, poet, &c.; 1554-1586.

Tait, Prof. Peter G., physicist; 1831-1901.
Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon, poet and dramatist; 1795-1854.
Tannahill, Robert, Scotch poet; 1774-1810.
Tate, Nahum, poet; 1652-1715.
Taylor, Bayard, Amer. poet and miscel. writer; 1825-1878.
Taylor, Sir Henry, dramatist; 1800-1886.
Taylor, Isaac, philos and hist.; 1787-1865.
Taylor, Rev. Isaac, philol.; 1829-1901.
Taylor, Jeremy, Bp., preacher; 1613-1667.
Taylor, John, 'water poet;' 1580-1654.
Taylor, Tom, dramatist; 1817-1880.
Temple, Sir W., statesman, memoirs, essays, &c.; 1628-1699.
Tennant, Wm., LL.D., poet; 1784-1848.
Tennyson, Alfred, Lord, poet; 1809-1892.
Thackeray, Anne Isabella (Mrs. Ritchie), 1838——.
Thackeray, William Makepeace, novelist; 1811-1863.
Thirlwall, Connop, Bp., hist.; 1797-1875.
Thompson, Jos., African trav.; 1860-1896.
Thomson, James, poet; 1700-1748.
Thomson, James, poet; 1834-1882.
Thomson, Wm., D.D., Abp., divine and philos.; 1819-1889.
Thomson, Sir Wm., Lord Kelvin, physicist and mathematician; 1824-1907.
Thornbury, Walter, novelist and poet; 1828-1876.
Tickell, Thomas, poet; 1686-1740.
Ticknor, Geo., Amer. hist.; 1791-1871.
Tighe, Mrs. Mary, poetess; 1772-1810.
Tillotson, John, D.D., Abp., theol.; 1630-1694.
Tindal, Matthew, theol.; 1655-1733.
Toland, John, deist; 1669-1722.
Tomlinson, Chas., physicist; 1808-1897.
Tooke, John Horne, philol.; 1736-1812.
Trench, R. Chenevix, Abp., poet and theol.; 1807-1886.
Trevelyan, Sir Geo. Otto, blog.; 1838——.
Tristram, Rev. Henry B., oriental trav. and naturalist; 1822-1906.
Trollope, Anthony, novelist; 1815-1882.
Trollope, Frances, novelist; 1780-1863.
Trollope, Thos. A., novelist, &c.; 1810-1892.
Tucker, Abraham, philos.; 1705-1774.
Tulloch, John, D.D., theol.; 1823-1886.
Tupper, Martin F., poet; 1810-1889.
Turberville, Geo., poet; 1530-1600?
Turner, Sharon, hist.; 1768-1847.
Tusser, Thos., bucolic poetry; 1523-1580.
Twain, Mark. See CLEMENS.
Twiss, Sir Travers, jurist; 1809-1897.
Tylor, Edward B., archæol. and ethnol.; 1832——.
Tyndale, Wm., biblical trans.; 1480-1536.
Tyndall, John, LL.D., physicist; 1820-1894.
Tytler, Patrick Fraser, hist. and blog.; 1791-1849.

Udall, Nich., dramatist; 1506-1564.
Urquhart, Sir T., trans.; d. 1660?
Ussher, Jas., D.D., divine and hist.; 1580-1656.

Vanbrugh, Sir John, dramatist; 1666-1726.
Vaughan, Chas. John, D.D., theol.; 1816-1897.
Vaughan, Henry, poet; 1621-1695.
Veitch, Prof. John, philos. and poet; 1829-1894.
Vere, Aubrey Thomas de, poet; 1814-1902.

Wakefield, Gilbert, theol.; 1756-1801.
Walford, Edw., hist. and misc. writer; 1823-1897.
Walford, Mrs. L. B., novelist; 1845——.
Wallace, Alfred Russell, biologist and trav.; 1823——.
Waller, Edmund, poet; 1606-1687.
Walpole, Horace, novelist, &c.; 1717-1797.
Walton, Izaak (*Complete Angler*), 1593-1683.
Warburton, Eliot, trav. and misc. writer; 1810-1852.
Warburton, Wm., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1698-1779.
Ward, Adolphus, Wm., hist. and blog.; 1837——.
Ward, Mrs. (Eliz. Stuart Phelps), Amer. novelist, &c.; 1844——.
Warner, Chas. Dudley, Amer. misc. writer; 1829-1900.
Warner, Susan, Amer. novelist; 1819-1885.
Warner, Will., poet; 1558-1609.
Warren, Samuel, novelist, &c.; 1807-1877.
Warton, Joseph, poet; 1722-1800.
Warton, Thos., poet; 1728-1790.
Waterland, Daniel, D.D., divine; 1683-1740.
Waterton, Chas., trav. and naturalist; 1782-1865.
Watson, Dr. Richard, theol.; 1737-1816.
Watson, Robert, LL.D., hist.; 1730-1781.
Watts, Alaric A., poet; 1797-1864.
Watts, Isaac, D.D., poet and moralist; 1674-1748.
Webster, Augusta, poetess, &c.; 1837-1894.
Webster, Daniel, Amer. statesman; 1782-1852.
Webster, John, dramatist; 1568?-1634?
Wesley, Rev. Chas., hymn-writer; 1708-1788.
Wesley, Rev. John, theol.; 1703-1791.
West, Gilbert, LL.D., poet and religious writer; 1700?-1756.
Westcott, Brooke Foss, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1825-1901.
Wetherell, Eliz. See WARNER, SUSAN.
Whately, Rich., D.D., Abp., theol. and pol. econ.; 1787-1863.
Wheatstone, Sir Chas., physicist; 1802-1875.
Whewell, Will., D.D., scientist and philos.; 1795-1866.
Whiston, Will., theol.; 1667-1752.
White, Rev. Gilbert, of Selborne, naturalist; 1720-1793.
White, Henry Kirke, poet; 1785-1806.
Whitehead, Will., poet; 1715-1785.
Whitman, Walt, Amer. poet; 1819-1892.
Whitney, Mrs. Adeline D., Amer. novelist and misc. writer; 1824——.
Whitney, Wm. Dwight, philol.; 1827-1894.
Whittier, J. G., Amer. poet; 1807-1892.
Wickliffe, John, reformer; 1324-1384.
Wilberforce, Sam., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1805-1873.
Wilkes, John, polit.; 1727-1797.
Wilkinson, Sir John G., Egyptologist; 1797-1875.
Williams, Sir Chas. Hanbury, political squibs, &c.; 1708-1759.
Williams, Helen Maria, poet; 1762-1827.
Williams, Dr. Rowland, theol.; 1817-1870.
Willis, Nath. Parker, Amer. poet, &c.; 1807-1867.
Willmott, Robt. Aris, misc. writer; 1809-1863.
Wills, Wm. G., dramatist; 1828-1891.
Wilson, Alex., poet and naturalist; 1766-1813.
Wilson, Sir Dan., LL.D., arch.; 1817-1892.
Wilson, John ('Christopher North'), poet and novelist; 1785-1854.
Wither, George, poet; 1588-1667.
Wodrow, Robt., eccles. hist.; 1679-1734.
Wolcot, John, M.D. (Peter Pindar), satiric poet; 1738-1819.
Wolfe, Charles, poet; 1791-1823.
Wood, Anthony à, antiq.; 1632-1695.
Wood, Mrs. Henry, novelist; 1820-1887.
Wood, Rev. John Geo., naturalist; 1827-1889.
Wordsworth, Chas., D.D., Bp., theol. and scholar; 1806-1892.
Wordsworth, Wm., poet; 1770-1850.
Wotton, Sir Henry, poet, &c.; 1568-1639.
Wyatt, Sir Thos., poet; 1503-1542.
Wycherley, William, dramatist; 1640-1716.

Yarrell, Will., naturalist; 1784-1856.
Yates, Edmund, novelist, &c.; 1831-1894.
Yonge, Charlotte M., novelist; 1823-1901.
Yonge, Chas. Duke, hist.; 1812-1891.
Young, Arthur, agriculturist; 1742-1820.
Young, Edwd., poet; 1684-1765.
Yule, Col. Sir Henry, orientalist and geog.; 1820-1889.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF GREEK, LATIN, SCRIPTURAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

RULES AND DIRECTIONS FOR PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation indicated in the following list is that usually heard from educated speakers of English, who as a rule do not attempt to pronounce Greek or Latin or Scriptural names in the way in which they were pronounced by the ancients themselves—if that could be with certainty determined—but rather seek to assimilate the pronunciation to that of their own language. There is therefore no great difficulty in the pronunciation of such words, and by attention to the following rules and directions any name in the list can be sounded correctly.

Special knowledge required for the right pronunciation of these words is—

1. The seat of accent; and
2. The sound to be given to the letters as they stand in the word.

The syllable of the word which is to receive the accent is denoted by the usual mark, an acute accent, placed immediately after it, as the first syllable of the word Ca'to, the second of the word Cam-by'ses, and the third of the word San-cho-ni'a-thon. The seat of the accent varies considerably in words of more than two syllables, though it is never on the last syllable; in disyllables it is always on the first. The pronunciation of the latter, therefore, as also of monosyllabic words, after the following remarks are studied, will present no difficulty, and consequently few of them are given in the list below. The division into separate syllables is denoted by the mark - as well as by the accentuation mark. Two vowels coming together in a word, but having one or other of these marks between them, must therefore always be pronounced as belonging to different syllables.

The sounds to be given to the several letters will be considered under two general heads, viz.: 1. The vowel letters; and 2. The consonant letters. It must always be borne in mind that silent letters, so common in English (*e* final for instance), are the exception in the words here treated of.

I.—THE VOWEL LETTERS.

The vowels heard in the words *fate*, *me*, *pine*, *note*, and *tube*, are called long vowels; while those heard in the words *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, and *us*, are called short vowels.

1. When any of the vowel letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, constitute an accented syllable, and also when they end one, they are pronounced as long vowels; thus, in the first syllable of the words Ca'to, Pe'lops, Di'do, So'lon, and Ju'ba, they are pronounced as in the respective key-words *fate*, *me*, *pine*, *note*, and *tube*.

2. When the vowel letters are followed by one or more consonants in a syllable, they are pronounced as short vowels; thus, in the first syllable of the words Cas'ca, Hec'u-ba, Cin'na, Cor'du-ba, and Pub'li-us, they are pronounced as in the respective key-words *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, and *us*.

3. When the letter *a* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in A-by'dos, and when it ends one, as in Ju'ba, it is pronounced as *a* in *fat*.

4. The so-called diphthongs *æ*, *œ*, are always pronounced as the *e* in *me*, and are therefore simple vowel sounds, as in Cæ'sar, Pœ'tam, Æ'o-lus, Bœ-o'ti-a.

5. The digraph *ea* in a syllable is pronounced like *ei* in *veil*. It occurs only in Scriptural names. The *ai* of Greek words was pronounced like common English affirmative *ay*, or much the same as *i* in *pine*; but by the common spelling it is Latinised into *ae*. An *e* and an *i* coming together, but belonging to different syllables, will of course have either the accent or the mark - between them.

6. When *r* follows *a* in the same syllable, and is itself followed by a consonant, as in Ar'go, Car-tha'go, the *a* is pronounced as in *far*. In such a word as Ar'a-dus it is sounded as in *fat*.

7. The digraph *au*, as in Clau'di-us, Au-lu'li-us, is pronounced as *a* in *fall*. An *a* and a *u* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables, as in Em-ma'us.

8. When *e* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in the first of the word E-te'o-cles, and when it ends one, as in E-vad'ne, it is pronounced as *e* of *me*. And when *e* is followed by *s* as the final letter of a word, as in Her'mes, Ar-is-toph'a-nes, it is always pronounced as *e* of *me*.

9. When *e* is followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in Her'mes, Mer-cu'ri-us, the *e* is pronounced as *e* of *her*. The letters *i*, *u*, and *y*, before *r*, have the same sound, as in Vir'gil, Bur'sa, Cyr'nus. When *er* is followed by a vowel, however, *e* is sounded as in *met*, thus Er'a-to, Mer'o-e.

10. The digraph *ei*, as in Plei'a-des, is pronounced as *i* of *pine*. An *e* and *i* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables. Compare Rules 5 and 7.

11. The diphthong or digraph *eu*, as in Leu-cip'pus, E-leu'sis, Ti-mo'theus, is pronounced as *u* of *tube*. It occurs chiefly in Greek names. In other cases the *e* and *u* belong to separate syllables. Compare Rules 10 and 7.

12. When *i* constitutes the first and last syllables of words, whether accented or not, as in I-be'ri-a, Fa'bi-i, it is pronounced as *i* of *pine*. And *i* as the terminal vowel of a syllable at the end of words is also so pronounced, as in Im'ri, A-ceph'a-li.

13. But *i* at the end of any other unaccented syllable than the last, as in Im'di-a, Fa'bi-i, is pronounced as *i* of *pin*.

14. In many cases *i* assumes the value of *y* consonant in English; thus Aquilia is pronounced as if Aqui le'ya, Caius as if Ca'yus. This is especially common in the terminations of words.

15. *O* at the end of an unaccented syllable, as also when constituting an unaccented syllable by itself, is generally pronounced long or of medium length. Followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in Gor'gus, it is not usually pronounced long, but as *o* of *not*. The *o* in such a position is, however, by some speakers pronounced rather long than short, this being pretty much a matter of taste.

16. At the end of an unaccented syllable, or forming an unaccented syllable (as in Æ'du-i, A-bi'bus), *u* is pronounced much the same as when accented, but shorter. Following *q* it is pronounced as *w*.

17. The letter *y* is pronounced as *i* would be in corresponding positions; thus the *y* in Ty'a-na is as *i* of *pine*; and the *y* in Tyn'da-rus as *i* of *pin*.

II.—THE CONSONANT LETTERS.

The consonant letters, *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, and *x*, have each but one sound, and as that is the English sound, they present no difficulty. The letters *c*, *g*, *s*, *i*, and *x*, have each more than one sound, and hence require rules to pronounce them aright.

1. *C* and *g* are hard, or sounded as in *call* and *gun* respectively, when immediately followed by the vowel letters *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in Car'ca, Cor-ne'li-a, Cur'ti-us, Hec'a-te, Hec'u-ba, Gal'lus, Gor'di-us, Au-gus'tus, Me'ga-ra. *C* and *g* are also hard immediately before other consonant letters, as in Clau'di-us, Ec-bat'a-na, Hec'tor, Glau'cus.

2. *C* and *g* are soft when immediately followed by the vowel letters *e*, *i*, and *y*, and the so-called diphthongs *æ*, *œ*, either in the same or in the following syllable, as in Cer'be-rus, Cin'na, Cy-re'ne, Cic'e-ro, Gel'li-us, Gis'co, Gy'as, Ag-e-la'us, Cæ'sar, Cœ-cil'ius. In words such as Dacia, Sicyon, Phocion, Accius, Glaucia, Cappadocia, the *ci* or *cy*, having the accent immediately before it, is often pronounced as *shi*; some authorities, however, retain the *s* sound in such words.

3. In *Scriptural* names, such as Megiddo, Gideon, *g* is always hard, except in the single word Bethphage. In consulting the list this will have to be kept in mind. The *c* following Scriptural names will serve as a guide.

4. When *c* and *g* are initial letters of a syllable, and immediately followed by *n* or by *t*, they are usually left silent in pronunciation; thus, Cneus is pronounced Ne'us; Gnidus, Ni'dus; and Ctenus, Te'nus. Some persons, however, pronounce the *c* and *g* in these combinations; and should the reader elect to do so, he must pronounce them hard.

5. In Scripture names *h* often follows a vowel in the same syllable; as in Micah, Isaiah, Calneh, the vowel in these cases being pronounced with its short sound and the *h* being mute. In Greek names *rh* is equivalent to simple *r*.

6. The digraph *ch* is pronounced as *k*, thus, Achilles is pronounced A-kil'les; Chi'os, Ki'os; Enoch, E'nok. The Scripture name Rachel is the single exception to this rule, *ch* in it being sounded as in *chain*.

7. *S* as an initial of words is pronounced as *s* of the word *son*, as in So'lon, Spar'ta, Styx. It is commonly so pronounced as an initial of other than the first syllable of words, as in Su'sa, Si-sen'na; but in some exceptional cases the *s* receives the sound of *z*, as in the word Cæsar, which is pronounced Ce'zar. These exceptions will be denoted by the direction '*s* as *z*,' inclosed within parentheses, thus, Ce'sar (*s* as *z*). See also Rule 10.

8. *S* final of words, when preceded by *c*, is pronounced as *z*; thus Aristides is pronounced Ar-is-ti'dēz. And the *c* so placed is that of the word *ace* as remarked already. But when the final *s* is preceded by any other vowel, it is pronounced as *s* of *son*, as in Archytas, Amphipolis, Abydos, Adrastus.

9. *S* at the end of words when preceded by a liquid, *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*, is pronounced as *z*, as in Mars, which is pronounced Marz; Aruns, A'runz.

10. *Si* forming an unaccented syllable, preceded by an accented syllable with a final consonant, and followed by a vowel, is commonly pronounced *shi*; as in Al'si-um, Hor-ten'si-us. When the *si* is preceded by a vowel it is very commonly pronounced as *zi*, as in Ma'zi-a, He'zi-od, A-le'zi-a, Ce'zi-us; and sometimes as the *s* of *pleasure*, as in As-pa'zi-a, The-o-do'zi-a. But the usage in these cases is not very well settled, and some persons carefully preserve the pure sound of the *s* even in such situations.

11. When *ti* followed by a vowel occurs next after the accented syllable of a word, it is pronounced as *shi*; thus Statius is pronounced Sta'shi-us; Helvetii, Hel-ve'shi-i; and similarly with Abantias, Actium, Maxentius Laertius, &c. The proper sound of the *t* is preserved, however, when *ti* is accented or when it follows *s* or another *t*, as in Mil-ti'a-des, Sal-lus'ti-us, Brut'ti-i; so also in the termination -tion, as in A-e'ti-on. In such words as Domitius the *t* itself may be said to receive the *sh* sound: Do-mish'i-us.

12. The digraph *th* is pronounced as *th* of the word *thin*, as in Tha-li'a.

13. *X* at the beginning of syllables is pronounced as *z*, thus Xenophon is Zen'o-phon. But at the end of syllables it retains its voiceless sound of *ks*, thus Oxus is pronounced Oks'us. If, however, the *x* end a syllable which immediately precedes a vowel in the accented syllable, then the *x* may be pronounced with its voiced sound, that of hard *g* followed by *z*, as in Alazarchus, which is often pronounced Al-egz-ar'chus.

14. The letter *p*, when initial, and followed by *t*, is not usually uttered, as in Ptolemæus, which is pronounced Tol'e-me-us.

15. *Ph* represents the Greek character φ, and is pronounced as *f*; thus, Philippi is pronounced Fi-lip'pi. But when *ph* is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as in Phthia, it is usually omitted in utterance, this word being pronounced Thi'a.

16. *Ps* represents the Greek character ψ, which as an initial is pronounced as *s*, the *p* being generally omitted in utterance, as in Psyche, which is pronounced Sy'kē. Many persons, however, pronounce the *p* as well as the *s* of *ps*.

17. As a general rule, when any combinations of consonant letters which are difficult to utter occur at the initial part of words, the utterance of the first may be omitted, thus Tmolus may be pronounced Mo'lus; Mnemosyne, Ne-mos'y-ne; Ctesiphon, Tes'i-phon; while the digraph *ch* is dropped in Chthonia, making the pronunciation The'ni-a.

GREEK, LATIN, SCRIPTURAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

(The names distinctively Scriptural are followed by *s*.)

A'a-lar, *s.*
A'aron (ā'ron), *s.*
Ab'a-cuc, *s.*
A-bad'don, *s.*
Ab-a-di'as, *s.*
Ab'a-na
Ab'a-rim, *s.*
Ab'a-ris
Ab'de-el, *s.*
Ab-de'ra
Ab-il'as, *s.*
Ab'di-el, *s.*
A-bed'ne-go, *s.*
A'bel Me-ho'lah, *s.*
A-be-o'na
Ab'ga-rus
A-bi'a, *s.*
A-bi'ah, *s.*
A-bi'a-saf, *s.*
A-bi'a-thar, *s.*
A-bi'dah, *s.*
Ab'i-dan, *s.*
Ab'i-el, *s.*
Ab-i-e'zer, *s.*
Ab'i-gail, *s.*
A-bi'hu, *s.*
A-bi'hud, *s.*
A-bi'jah, *s.*
A-bi'jam, *s.*
Ab'i-la
Ab-i-le'ne
A-bim'a-el, *s.*
A-bim'e-lech, *s.*
A-bin'a-dab, *s.*
A-bi'ram, *s.*
Ab'i-shag, *s.*
A-bish'a-i, *s.*
A-bish'a lom, *s.*
A-bish'u-a, *s.*
Ab'i-shur, *s.*
Ab'i-sum, *s.*
Ab'i-tal, *s.*
Ab'i-tub, *s.*
A-bi'ud, *s.*
Ab-o-ra'on
Ab-ra-da'tas
A-broc'o-mas
Ab'sa-lom, *s.*
A-by'dus
Ac-a-de'mus
Ac'a-nus
Ac'a-ra
Ac-ar-na'nes
Ac-ar-na'ni-a
Ac'ba-rus
Ac'ci-us
A-ccl'da-ma, *s.*
A-cer'a-tus
A-chæ'a
A-chæ'i
A-chæ'me-nes
Ach-æ-men'i-des
A-cha'ia
A-cha'i-cus
A-cha'tes
Ach-e-lo'us
Ach'e-ron
Ach-e-ru'si-a
A-chi-ach'a-rus, *s.*
A-chi'as, *s.*
Ach-il-le'is
A-chil'les
A-chil'leus
A'chi-or, *s.*
Ach'i-tob, *s.*
A-chi'vi
Ach'me-tha, *s.*
Ach-ra-di'na
A'ci-pha, *s.*
A'ci-tho, *s.*
Ac'ra-gas
Ac-ris-i-o'ne
A-cris'i-us
A-cri'tas
Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-a
A-croc'o-mas
Ac-tæ'on
Ac'ti-a
Ac'ti-um
Ac-tor'i-des
A-cu'si-las
Ad'a-dah, *s.*
Ad-a-i'ah, *s.*
Ad-a-li'a, *s.*
Ad'a-mas
Ad'a-mi, *s.*
A-da'mus
Ad'a-na
Ad'a-ra, *s.*
Ad'ber-el, *s.*
Ad-her'bal
A-di-a-be'ne
A'di-el, *s.*
Ad-i-tha'im, *s.*
Ad'la-i, *s.*
Ad'ma-tha, *s.*
Ad-me'tus
Ad'o-ni, *s.*
A-do'neus
Ad-o-ni'as, *s.*
A-don-i-be'zek, *s.*
Ad-o-ni'jah, *s.*
Ad-o-ni'ram, *s.*
A-do'nis
A-don-i-se'dek, *s.*
A-do'ram, *s.*
A-dram'me-lech, *s.*
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um
A'dri-a
A-dri-a'nus
A'dri-el, *s.*
Ad-u-at'i-ci
A-du'el, *s.*
A-dul'lam, *s.*
A-dum'mim, *s.*
Æ-ac'i-des
Æ'a-cus
Æ-æ'a
A-e-di'as, *s.*
A-e'don
Æ'du-i
Æ-e'tes
Æ-ge'us
Æ-gal'e-os
Æ-ga'tes
Æ-ge'ri-a
Æ'geus
Æ-gi'na
Æ-gis'thus
Æ-go'ne
Æ-go'nes
Æ-goe-pot'a-mos
Æ-gor'the-na
Æ-gyp'ti-i
Æ-gyp'tus
Æ'i-a
Æ-i-ak'us
Æ'i-us
Æ-ma'thi-a
Æ-mil'i-a
Æm-il-i-a'nus
Æ-mil'i-us
Æ'mo-na *or* Æ-mo'na
Æ'mo-nis
Æ-ne'as
Æ-ne'is
Æ-o'li-a
Æ-ol'i-des
Æ'o-lis
Æ'o-lus
Æ'py-tus
Æ-quic'o-li
A-er'o-pe
A-er'o-pus
Æ'chi-nes
Æ'chy-lus
Æ-cu-la'pi-us
Æ-so'pus
Æs-ym-ne'tes
Æ-thi'o-pe
Æ-thi-o'pi-a
Æ'thi-ops
A-e'ti-us
Æ-to'li
Æ-to'li-a
Æ-to'lus
Af-ri-ca'nus
Af'ri-cus
Ag'a-be, *s.*
Ag'a-bus, *s.*
Ag-a-me'des
Ag-a-mem'non
Ag-a-mem-non'i-des
Ag-a-nip'pe
Ag'a-pe
Ag-a-pe'nor
Ag-a-pe'tus
Ag'a-the
Ag-ath-ar'chus
A-ga'thi-as
Ag'a-tho
A-gath'o-cles
Ag'a-thon
Ag-a-tho-nī'cus
A-ga've
Ag-bat'a-na
Ag'e-e, *s.*
Ag-e-la'us
A-ge'nor
Ag-e-nor'i-des
A-ge-t-la'us
Ag-e-sip'o-lis
Ag-e-sis'tra-tus
Ag-la'is
Ag-la'o-phon
Ag'o-ra
A-gric'o-la
Ag-ri-gen'tum
A-grip'pa
Ag-rip-pi'na
A-har'ah, *s.*
A-has'a-i, *s.*
A-has'ba-i, *s.*
A-has-u-e'rus, *s.*
A-ha'vah, *s.*
A-has'a-i, *s.*
A-ha-zi'ah, *s.*
A-hi'ah, *s.*
A-hi'am, *s.*
A-hi-e'zer, *s.*
A-hi'jah, *s.*
A-hi'kam, *s.*
A-him'a-az, *s.*
A-hi'man, *s.*
A-him'e-lech, *s.*
A-hin'a-dab, *s.*
A-hin'o-am, *s.*
A-hi'ram, *s.*
A-hish'a har, *s.*
A-hi'sham, *s.*
A-hi'shar, *s.*
A-hith o-phel, *s.*
A-hi'tub, *s.*

A-ho'ah, s.
A-ho'hite, s.
A-ho'li-ab, s.
A-hol'i-bah, s.
A-ho-li-ba'mah, s.
A'i (ā'i), s.
A-i'ah, s.
A-i-do'neus
A-i'lah, s.
Ai'y-leth, s.
Aj'a-lon, s.
Ak-rab'bim, s.
A-lam'me-lech, s.
Al'a-moth, s.
Al-a-ri'cus
Al-ba'ni-a
Al'bi-on
Al-ca'us
Al-cam'e-nes
Al-ca'nor
Al-ces'te or Al-ces'tis
Al-ci-bi'a-des
Al-cid'a-mas
Al-ci-da'mus
Al-ci'des
Al-cim'e-don
Al-cim'e-nes
Al-cin'o-e
Al-cin'o-us
Al'ci-phron
Al-cip'pe
Alc-mæ'on
Alc-mæ-on'i-des
Alc-me'na
Al-cy'o-ne
A-lec'to
A-lec'try-on
Al'e-ma, s.
Al'e-meth, s.
A-le'mon
A-le'ss
A-le'si-a
A-leu'a-des
Al-ex-am'e-nes
Al-ex-i'nus
Al-fe'nus
Al'gi-dus
A-li'ah, s.
A-li'an, s.
A-li'im
Al'li-a
Al-li'ns
Al-lob'ro-ges
Al-lom-bach'uth, s.
Al-mo'dad, s.
Al'na-than, s.
Al-o-i'des
A-lo'peg
Al-phæ'us, s.
Al-phe'us
Al-pi'nus
Al-thæ'a
A-ly-at'tes
A-ly'mon
A-mad'a-tha, s.
A-mad'a-thus, s.
Am'a-lek, s.
Am-al-the'a
Am'a-na, s.
A-mar'a-cus
Am-a-ri'ah, s.
Am-a-ryl'lis
Am'a-sa, s.
A-mas'a-i, s.
Am-a-chi'ah, s.
A-ma'sis
Am-a-the'is, s.
Am-a-zi'ah, s.
A-mas'e-nes
Am-bi'o-rix
Am-bra'ci-a
Am-bro'si-a
A-med'a-the, s.
Am-e-ne'phis
A-mil'car
A-min'a-dab, s.
A-mit'ta-i, s.
A-mis'a-bad, s.
Am-med'da-tha, s.
Am'mi-el, s.
Am-mi'hud, s.
Am-mi-ched'da-i s.
Am-em-phar'e-tus
Am'o-rite, s.
Am-phi'a-rax
Am-phi-a-ra'us
Am-phic-ty'o-nes
Am-phid'a-mas
Am-phil'o-chus
Am-phim'a-chus
Am-phi'on
Am-phip'o-lis
Am-phi-tri'te
Am-phit'ry-on
Am-phry'sus
Am'pli-as, s.
Am'ra-phel, s.
A-my'clæ
Am'y-cus
Am'y-don
Am-y-mo'ne
Am'y-ris
Am-y-tha'on
An-a-char'sis
An-ac're-on
A-nac-to'ri-um
An-a-dy-om'e-ne
An'a-el, s.
An-a-ha'rath, s.
An-a-i'ah, s.
An'a-kim, s.
A-nam'me-lech, s.
A-na'ni, s.
An-a-ni'as, s.
An-a-ni'as, s.
A-nan'i-el, s.
An'a-phe
A-na'pus
An'a-thoth, s.
A-nat'o-le
An-ax-ag'o-ras
An-ax-ar'chus
An-ax-e'nor
An-ax-ib'i-a
A-nax-i-da'mus
A-nax-i-man'der
An-ax-im'e-nes
An-chi'ses
An chi-sa-des
An-co'na
An-cy'le
An-cy'ra
An-doc'i-des
An-drag'o-ras
An'dro-as
An'dreus
An'dri-a
An-dro-bu'lus
An-dro-cle'a
An'dro-cles
An-dro-cli'des
An'dro-clus
An-drog'e-nes
An-dro'ge-us
An-drom'a-che
An-drom'e-da
An-dro-ni'cus, s.
An'e-thoth-ite, s.
An'ge-lus
A-ni'am, s.
An'na-as, s.
An'ni-bal
An'nu-us, s.
An-ta'a
An-ta'us
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal'ci-das
An-te'a
An-te'nor
An-te-nor'i-des
An'te-ros
An-the'a
An-th 'la
An-the'ne
An'ti-as
An-ti-cle'a
An-tic'y-ra
An-tid'a-mus
An-ti-do'rus
An-tig'o-ne
An-ti-go-ni'a
An-tig'o-nus
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An-til'o-chus
An-tim'a-chus
An-tin'o-us
An ti-o-chi'a
An-ti'o-chus
An-ti'o-pe
An-tip'a-ros
An'ti-pas, s.
An-tip'a-ter
An'ti-phas
An'ti-phon
An-tip'o-lis
An-tis'the-nes
An'ti-um
An-to'ni-a
An-to-ni'nus
An-to'ni-us
An-to-thi'jah, s.
A-nu'bis
An'y-tus
A-o'ni-a
A-on'i-des
A-pel'les
Ap-en-ni'nus
Aph-a-ra'im, s.
A-phar'sach-ite, s.
A-phar'sath-chite, s.
A-phe'kah, s.
A-pher'e-ma, s.
Aph'e-tæ
A-phi'ah, s.
Aph-o-be'tus
Aph-ro-dis'i-a
Aph-ro-dis'i-as
Aph-ro-di'te
A-pic'i-us
A'pi-on
A-pol-li-na'ris
A-pol-lo-do'rus
Ap-ol-lo'ni-a
Ap-ol-lo'ni-us
A-pol'los, s.
A-poll'yon, s.
Ap'pa-im, s.
Ap'phi-a (af'fī-a), s.
Ap'phus (af'fus), s.
Ap-pi-a'nus
Ap'pi-a Vi'a
Ap'pi-i Fo'rum
Ap'pi-us
Ap-pu-le'ius
A'pri-es
Ap-ri'lis
Ap-u-le'ia
A-pu'li-a
Aq'ui-la
Aq-ui-le'ia
Aq'ui-lo
Aq-ui-lo'ni-a
A-qui'nas
A-qui'num
Aq-ui-ta'ni-a
Ar'a-bah, s.
Ar-a-bat-tha'ne, s.
Ar-a-bat-ti'ne, s.
A-ra'bi-a
A-rach'ne
Ar'a-dus
Ar'a-rath, s.
A-ra'thes, s.
A-ra'tus
A-rau'nah, s.
A-rax'es
Ar'ba-ces
Ar'bath-ite, s.
Ar-be'la
Ar-be'lus
Ar-bo'na
Ar-bo'na-i, s.
Ar'ca-des
Ar-ca'di-a
Ar-ces'i-las
Ar-ces-i-la'us
Ar-che-la'us
Ar-ches'tra-tus
Ar'che-vite, s.
Ar'chi-as
Ar-chi-da'mus
Ar-chil'o-chus
Ar-chi-me'des
Ar-chi-pel'a-gus
Ar-chy'tas
Arc-ti'nus
Arc-tu'rus
Ar'de-a
Ar-de-a'tes
A-re'li, s.
A-re'lite, s.
A-re'nus
A-re-op'a-gus
Ar-e-tæ'us
Ar'e-tas, s.
Ar-e-tha'us
Ar-e-ti'num
A-re'na, s.
Ar-gæ'us
Ar'ga-lus
Ar-ges'tra-tus
Ar-gi-nu'sæ
Ar-gi'o-pe
Ar-gi-phon'tes
Ar-gi'vi
Ar'go-lis
Ar'gy-ra
Ar'gy-re
Ar-gy-rop'o-lis
A'ri-a
A-ri-ad'ne
A-ri-æ'us
A-ri-am'nes
A-ric'i-a
Ar-i-ci'na
A-rid'a-i, s.
A-rid'a-tha, s.
A-ri'eh, s.
A'ri-el, s.
Ar-i-ma-the'a, s.
A-rim'i-num
A-ri-o-bar-za'nes
A-ri'och, s.
A-ri-o-me'des
A-ri'on
A-ri-o-vis'tus
A-ris'a-i, s.
Ar-is-tæ'us
Ar-is-tag'o-ras
Ar-is-tar'chus
A-ris'te-as
A-ris'teus
Ar-is-ti'des
Ar-is-tip'pus
A-ris-to-bu'lus
A-ris-to-cle'a
A-ris-to-de'mus
A-ris-to-gi'ton
Ar-is-tom'a-che
Ar-is-tom'e-don
Ar-is-tom'e-nes
A-ris'ton
Ar-is-toph'a-nes
Ar-is-tot'e-les
Ar-is-tox'e-nus
A'ri-us or A-ri'us
Ar-ma-ged'don, s.
Ar-min'i-us
Ar-mo'ni, s.
Ar-mor'i-cus
Ar-no'bi-us
Ar'o-di, s.
Ar'o-er, s.
Ar-phax'ad, s.
Ar-pi'nas
Ar-pi'num
Ar'ri-a
Ar-ri-a'nus
Ar'ri-us
Ar'sa-ces
Ar-sin'o-e
Ar-ta-ba'nus
Ar-ta-ba-za'nes
Ar-ta-ba'zus
Ar'ta-ce
Ar-ta-ce'ne
Ar-ta'nes
Ar-ta-pher'nes
Ar-tax-erx'es
Ar'te-mas
Ar-tem-i-do'rus
Ar'te-mis
Ar-te-mis'i-a
Ar-to'na
Ar'u-both, s.
A-ru'mah, s.
Ar-u-si'ni
Ar-vir'a-gus
As-a-di'as, s.
As'a-el, s.
As'a-hel, s.
As-a-i'ah, s.
As'a-na, s.
A-sar'a-el, s.
A-sar'e-el, s.
As-a re'lah, s.
As-bag'a-reth, s.
As-cal'a-phus
As'ca-lon, s.
As-ca'ni-us
As-cle-pi'a-des
As-cle-pi-o-do'rus
As-cl-'pi-us
As-co'ni-us
As'cu-lum
As'dru-bal
A-se'as, s.
A-seb-o-li'a, s.
As-e-bi'a, s.
As'e-nath, s.
A-se'rer, s.
Ash'che-nas, s.
Ash'i-mah, s.
Ash'ke-lon, s.
Ash'ke-nas, s.
Ash'ri-el, s.
Ash'ta-roth, s.
Ash'to-reth, s.
As-i-bi'as, s.
A'si-el, s.
As-i-na'ri-a
As-i-na'rus
As'ke-lon, s.
As'ma-dai, s.
As'ma-veth, s.
As-mo-ne'an, s.
As-pa'si-a
As'pa-tha, s.
As-phal-ti'tes
As-phar'a-sus, s.
As'ri-el, s.
As-sa-bi'as, s.
As-sal'i-moth, s.
As-sa-ni'as, s.
As-sar'a-cus
As-sa-re'moth, s.
As-si-de'ans, s.
As-su-e'rus, s.
As-syr'i-a
As'ta-cus
As'ta-roth, s.
As-tar'te
As-te'ri-a
As-ter'o-pe
As-træ'a
As-ty'a-ges
As-ty'a-nax
As-ty-da-mi'a
As-tyn'o-me
As-ty'o-che
As-ty-pa-læ'a
At'a-ce
A-tar'ga-tis
At'a-roth, s.
A-ter-e-zi'as, s.
A'thach, s.
Ath-a-i'ah, s.
Ath-a-li'ah, s.
Ath'a-mas
Ath-a-na'si-us
Ath-a-ri'as, s.
A-the'na
A-the'næ
Ath-e-næ'us
Ath-e-nag'o-ras
Ath-e-na'is
A-the'ne
A-then-o-do'rus
Ath'lai, s.
Ath'mo-nam
A-til'la
At'i-pha, s.
At-lan'ti-des
A-treb'a-tes
At'reus
A-tri'des
A-tri'des
At-ro-pa-te'ne
At'ro-pos
At'tai, s.
At-ta-li'a, s.
At'ta-lus
At-thar'a-tes, s.
At'ti-ca
At'ti-cus
At'ti-la
At-til'l-us
At-ti'nas
At'ti-us
Au-fi-de'na
Au-fid'i-us
Au'fi-dus
Au-ge'as
Au-gus'ta
Au-gus-ti'nus
Au-gus-to-bri'ga
Au-gus-to-du'num
Au-gus'tu-lus
Au-gus'tus
Au-le'tes
Au-ra'nus, s.
Au-re'li-a
Au-re-li-a'nus
Au-re'li-us
Au-ru'ra
Au-so'ni-a
Au-so'ni-us
Au-te'as, s.
Au-tol'y-cus
Au-tom'e-don
Au-to-me-du'sa
Au-ton'o-e
Av'a-ran, s.
Av-a-ri'cum
Av'a-ron, s.
Av-en-ti'nus
A-ver'nus
A-vi-e'nus
Ax-i'o-chus
Ax-i'on
Ax'i-us
As'a-el, s.
As-a-e'lus, s.
As-a-li'ah, s.
As-a-ni'ah, s.
A-sa'phi-on, s.
As'a-ra, s.
A-sa're-el, s.
As-a-ri'ah, s.
As-a-ri'as, s.
A'nas, s.
A-sa'zel, s.
Az-a-zi'ah, s.
As-bar'a-reth, s.
A-se'kah
As-e-phu'rith, s.
A-se'tas, s.
A-zi'a, s.
A'zi-el, s.
A-zi'zah, s.
As'ra-veth, s.
A-zo'tus, s.
As'ri-el, s.
As'ri-kam, s.
A-zu'bah, s.
As'u-ran, s.

B.

Ba'al-ah, s.
Ba'al-ath, s.
Ba'a-nah, s.
Ba-a-ni'as, s.
Ba'a-rah, s.
Ba-a-se'iah, s.
Ba'a-shah, s.
Bab'y-lon
Bac'chi-des
Bac-chi'us
Bac-chyl'i-des
Bac-tri-a'na
Ba-go'as
Bag'o-i, s.
Ba-ha'rum-ite, s.
Ba-hu'mus, s.
Ba-hu'rim, s.
Ba'is (ba'yē)
Bak-buk-i'ah, s.
Ba'la-am (or ba'-lam), s.
Bal'a-dan, s.
Bal'a-mo, s.
Ba-le-a'res
Bal-tha'sar, s.
Ban-a-i'as, s.
Ban-na'ia, s.
Ban'u-as, s.
Ba-rab'bas, s.
Bar'a-chel, s.
Bar-a-chi'ah, s.
Bar-a-chi'as, s.
Bar-ba'tus
Bar-da'nes
Bar-hu'mite, s.
Ba-ri'ah, s.
Ba-ri'ni
Ba'ri-um
Bar-je'sus, s.
Bar-jo'na, s.
Ba-ro'dis, s.
Bar'sa-bas, s.
Bar-zi'ne
Bar'ta-cus, s.
Bar-thol'o-mew, s.
Bar-ti-me'us, s.
Bar-sa'nes
Bar-zil'la-i, s.
Pas'a-loth, s.
Bas'ca-ma, s.
Bash'e-meth, s.
Bas'ta-i, s.
Ba-ta'vi
Ba-ta'vi-a
Bath-she'bah, s.
Bath'she-a, s.
Be-thyl'lus
Bav'a-i, s.
Be'vi-us
Be-a-li'ah, s.
Be'a-loth, s.
Be'am, s.
Beb'a-i, s.
Bel'ry-ces or Be-bry'ces
Be-chu'rath, s.
Bech'ti-loth, s.
Bed-a-i'ah, s.
Be-el-i'a-da, s.
Be-el'se-rus, s.
Be-el'se-bub, s.
Be'er, s.
Be-e'ra, s.
Be-er-e'lim, s.
Be-e'ri, s.
Be-er-la-ha'i-roi, s.
Be-e'roth, s.
Be-er-she'bah or Be-er'she-bah, s.
Be-esh'te-rah, s.
Bel'e-mus, s.
Be'li-al, s.
Bel-i-ea'ri-us
Bel-ler'o-phon
Bel-lo'na
Bel-lov'a-ci
Bel'ma-ius, s.
Bel'phe-gor
Bel-sha-'zar, s.
Bel-te-shaz'zar, s.
Be-na'cus
Be-na'iah, s.
Ben-e-be'rak, s.
Ben-e-ja'a-kan, s.
Ben-ha'dad, s.
Ben-ha'il, s.
Ben-ha'nan, s.
Ben'i-nu, s.
Ben'ja-min, s.
Ben'ja-mite, s.
Ben-nu'i, s.
Ben-o'ni, s.
Ben-so'heth, s.
Ber'a-chah, s.
Ber-a-chi'ah, s.
Ber-a-i'ah, s.
Be-ra'a, s.
Ber-e-chi'ah, s.
Ber-e-ni'ce
Be-ri'ah, s.
Ber-ni'ce, s.
Be-ro'dach-Bal'a-dan, s.
Ber'o-e
Be-ro'eus
Be-ro'thah, s.
Ber-o-thai, s.
Ber're-tho, s.
Ber'y-tus or Ber'y-tus
Ber-ze'lus, s.
Be'sai, s.
Bes-o-de'iah, s.
Bes'ti-a
Bet'a-ne, s.
Beth-ab'a-ra, s.
Beth'a-ny, s.
Beth-ar'a-bah, s.
Beth-a'ram, s.
Beth-a'ven, s.
Beth-az'ma-veth, s.
Beth-be'rah, s
Beth-e'mek, s.
Beth-es'da (ez'z) s.
Beth-e'zel, s.
Beth-haz'ce-rim, s.
Beth-ha'ran, s.
Beth-ho'ron, s.
Beth-jesh'i-moth s.
Beth-leh'a-oth, s
Beth'le-hem, s.
Beth-ma'a-chah, s.
Beth-me'on, s.
Beth-o'ron, s.
Beth-pa'let, s.
Beth-pe'or, s.
Beth'pha-ge (g as j), s.
Beth-phe'let, s.
Beth-ra'phe, s.

Beth-re'hob, *s.*
Beth-se'i-da, *s.*
Beth-she'mesh, *s.*
Beth-su'ra, *s.*
Beth-tap'pu-ah, *s.*
Be-thu'el, *s.*
Be'thul, *s.*
Be-thu-li'a *or* Bethu'li-a, *s.*
Be-to'li-us, *s.*
Bet-o-mes'tham, *s.*
Bet'o-nim, *s.*
Be-u'lah, *s.*
Be'zai, *s.*
Bez-a-le'el *or* Bezal'eel, *s.*
Be'zek, *s.*
Be'zer, *s.*
Be'zer, *s.*
Bi-a'nor
Bi'a-tas, *s.*
Bi-brac'te
Bib'ro-ci
Bib'u-lus
Big'tha-na, *s.*
Big-va'i *or* Big'va-i, *s.*
Bil'bi-lis
Bil'e-am, *s.*
Bil'gai, *s.*
Bin'e-a, *s.*
Bin'nu-i, *s.*
Bir'za-vith, *s.*
Bis'to-nes
Bi-thi'ah, *s.*
Bith'ron, *s.*
Bi-thy'ni
Bi-thyn'i-a
Bit'i-as
Bi-tu'ri-ges
Biz-joth'iah, *s.*
Blan-du'si-a
Blem'my-es
Bo-ad-i-ce'a
Bo-a-ner'ges, *s.*
Bo'az, *s.*
Boch'e-ru, *s.*
Bo-o'ti-a
Bo-o'thi-us
Bol'i
Bol'o-riz
Bo-mil'car
Bo-o'tes
Bo'oz, *s.*
Bo're-as
Bo-rys'the-nes
Bos'o-ra, *s.*
Bos'po-rus
Brac-ca'ti
Bras'i-das
Bren-ton'i-cum
Bret'ti-i
Bri-a're-us *or* Bri'a-reus
Bri-gan'tes
Bri-gan'ti-um
Bri-se'is
Bri-tan'ni
Bri-tan'ni-a
Bri-tan'ni-cus
Brit-o-ma'ris
Brit-o-mar'tis
Brit'o-nes *or* Brito'nes
Bro'mi-us
Bro'te-as
Bruc'te-ri
Brun-du'si-um
Bru'ti-i *or* Brut'ti-i
Bu-bas'tis
Bu-ceph'a-las
Bu-da'li-a
Bu-de'a
Bu-di'ni
Bu-do'rum
Buk-ki'ah, *s.*
Bu'pa-lus
Bu-pra'si-um
Bur-dig'a-la
Bu-si'ris
Bu'te-o
Bu-thro'tum
Bu-tor'i-des
Bux'ite, *s.*
Bu'zy-ges *or* Buzy'ges
Bys-a'tis
Bys-an-ti'n-ces
By-zan'ti-um

C.

Cab'a-das
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri
Cad'u-ra
Ca-de'nus
Cad-me'a
Cad'mi-el, *s.*
Ca-dru'si
Ca-ec'ha-mis, *s.*
Ca-ec'ho'don
Ca-ec'ho-mis, *s.*
Ca-ec-ma-ne'ne
Ca-ec-dam'y-le
Ca-ec-de'ses
Ca-ec'di-a
Ca-ec-du'chi
Ca-re'ah, *s.*
Ca-re'ses
Ca'ri-a
Ca-ri'nes
Car-ma'ni-a
Car'na-im, *s.*
Car-ne'a-des
Car'ni-on, *s.*
Car'pa-thus
Car-po-ta'ni
Car-poc'ra-tes
Car-she'na, *s.*
Car-te'la
Car-tha'go
Car-vil'i-us
Ca'ry-a
Ca-ry-a'tes
Cas-i-li'num
Ca-siph'i-a, *s.*
Ca'si-us
Cas'leu, *s.*
Cas'lu-him, *s.*
Cas-pe'ri-a
Cas-si-o-do'rus
Cas-si'o-pe
Cas-si-o-pe'a
Cas-si-ter'i-des
Cas-si-ve-lau'nus
Cas-ta'li-a
Cas-to'lus
Cat'a-na
Ca-thu'a, *s.*
Cat-i-li'na
Ca'ti-us
Cat-o-bri'ga
Cat'u-lus
Ca-tu'ri-ges
Can'ca-sus
Cau-co'nes
Cau'di-um
Cau-lo'ni-a
Ca-y'cus
Ca-ye'ter
Ce-cil'i-us
Ce-ci'na
Ce-cro'pi-a
Ce-crop'i-des
Ce'crops
Ce'dron (*or* ke'dron), *s.*
Ced'ius (ced—sh), *s.*
Ce'le-des
Ce-le'ne
Cel-ti-be'ri
Cel'ti-ca
Cen-chre'a
Cen'chre-ae
Ce-ni'na
Cen-so-ri'nus
Cen-tau'rus
Cen-tim'a-nus
Cen-tu'ri-ae
Ceph'a-la
Ceph'a-las
Ceph-al-le'ni-a
Ceph'a-lus
Ce'phes
Ce-phi'so
Ce-phis-o-do'rus
Ce-phi'sus *or* Cephis'sus
Ce'phren
Cer-e-al'ces
Cer'a-sus
Ce-ra'tus
Ce-rau'ni-a
Cer'be-rus
Cer-cy'ra
Ce-phen'a-tha, *s.*
Ce-phi'ra, *s.*
Caph'to-rim, *s.*
Cap-i-to-li'nus
Cap-i-to'li-um
Cap-pad'o-ces
Cap-pa-do'ci-a
Ca'pre-ae
Cap-ri-cor'nus
Cap'u-a
Car-a-cal'la
Ca-rac'ta-cus
Ca-rau'si-us
Car'cha-mis, *s.*
Car-che'don
Car'che-mish, *s.*
Car-da-me'ne
Car-dam'y-le
Car-de'ses
Car'di-a
Car-du'chi
Ca-re'ah, *s.*
Ca-re'ses
Ca'ri-a
Ca-ri'nes
Car-ma'ni-a
Car'na-im, *s.*
Car-ne'a-des
Car'ni-on, *s.*
Car'pa-thus
Car-po-ta'ni
Car-poc'ra-tes
Car-she'na, *s.*
Car-te'la
Car-tha'go
Car-vil'i-us
Ca'ry-a
Ca-ry-a'tes
Cas-i-li'num
Ca-siph'i-a, *s.*
Ca'si-us
Cas'leu, *s.*
Cas'lu-him, *s.*
Cas-pe'ri-a
Cas-si-o-do'rus
Cas-si'o-pe
Cas-si-o-pe'a
Cas-si-ter'i-des
Cas-si-ve-lau'nus
Cas-ta'li-a
Cas-to'lus
Cat'a-na
Ca-thu'a, *s.*
Cat-i-li'na
Ca'ti-us
Cat-o-bri'ga
Cat'u-lus
Ca-tu'ri-ges
Can'ca-sus
Cau-co'nes
Cau'di-um
Cau-lo'ni-a
Ca-y'cus
Ca-ye'ter
Ce-cil'i-us
Ce-ci'na
Ce-cro'pi-a
Ce-crop'i-des
Ce'crops
Ce'dron (*or* ke'dron), *s.*
Ced'ius (ced—sh), *s.*
Ce'le-des
Ce-le'ne
Cel-ti-be'ri
Cel'ti-ca
Cen-chre'a
Cen'chre-ae
Ce-ni'na
Cen-so-ri'nus
Cen-tau'rus
Cen-tim'a-nus
Cen-tu'ri-ae
Ceph'a-la
Ceph'a-las
Ceph-al-le'ni-a
Ceph'a-lus
Ce'phes
Ce-phi'so
Ce-phis-o-do'rus
Ce-phi'sus *or* Cephis'sus
Ce'phren
Cer-e-al'ces
Cer'a-sus
Ce-ra'tus
Ce-rau'ni-a
Cer'be-rus
Cer-cy'ra
Cer-do'us
Ce-se-na'a (*s as sh*), *s.*
Ce-the'gus
Ce'yx
Cha'bri-as
Cha'di-as, *s.*
Cha're-a
Cha-re'mon
Cha're-phon
Cha-rig'ius
Cha'ro-las
Cha-ro-ne'a
Chal-ce'don
Chal-cid'i-ce
Chal-cid'i-cus
Chal-ci'o-pe
Chal-ci'tis
Chal-de'a
Chal'y-bes
Cha'naan (see Canaan), *s.*
Cha'o-nes
Cha-o'ni-a
Cha-o-ni'tis
Char'a-ka, *s.*
Char'a-shim, *s.*
Char'che-mish, *s.*
Cha're-a, *s.*
Char'i-ces
Char-i-cli'des
Char-i-la'us
Char'i-tes
Char'mi-des
Char'mi-des
Cha-ryb'dis
Chas'e-be, *s.*
Ched-or-la'o-mer, *s.*
Chel'ci-as, *s.*
Che-li'don
Che-lo'ne
Che-lu'bai, *s.*
Chem'a-rims, *s.*
Che-na'a-nah, *s.*
Chen'a-ni, *s.*
Chen-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Che-phi'rah, *s.*
Che're-as, *s.*
Cher'eth-ims, *s.*
Cher'eth-ites, *s.*
Cher-so-ne'sus
Ches'a-ion, *s.*
Che-thi'im, *s.*
Chil'e-ab, *s.*
Chi-li'on, *s.*
Chi-mae'ra
Chin'ne-reth, *s.*
Chin'ne-roth, *s.*
Chi-on'i-des
Chis'leu, *s.*
Chlo'e
Cho-a'ni
Cho-as'pes
Chob'a-i, *s.*
Cho'ri-las
Cho-ra'shan, *s*
Cho-ra'zin, *s.*
Cho-a-ne'um, *s.*
Choe'ro-es
Cho-se'ba, *s.*
Chree'i-phon
Chrys-ag'o-ras
Chry-sa'or
Chry-se'o-ris
Chry-se'is
Chry'sus
Chry-sip'pus
Chrys-o-la'us
Chrys-o-lo'ras
Chry-sop'o-lis
Chry-sos'to-mus
Chry-soth'e-mis
Ch'tho'ni-a
Ch'tho'ni-us
Chu'shan Rish-a-tha'im, *s.*
Cib-a-ri'tis
Cib-de'li
Ci-bo'tus
Cib'y-ra
Cic'e-ro
Cic'o-nes
Cil'i-ces
Ci-lic'i-a
Cim-me'ri-i
Ci-mo'lus
Cin'a-don
Cin'a-ra
Cin-cin-na'tus
Cim'e-ae
Cin-get'o-rix
Cin'gu-lum
Cin'na-don
Cin'ne-reth, *s.*
Cin'ne-roth, *s.*
Cim'y-ras
Cis-al'pi'na
Ci-thae'ron
Cit'i-um
Clau'di-a
Clau-di-a'nus
Clau'di-us
Cla-zom'e-nae
Cle-ar'chus
Cle'o-bis
Cle-o-bu'lus
Cle-o-da'mus
Cle-om'a-chus
Cle-om'bro-tus
Cle-o-me'des
Cle-om'e-don
Cle-om'e-nes
Cle-o'nae
Cle-o'ne
Cle-o-ni'cus
Cle-o'nus
Cle-on'y-mus
Cle'o-pas
Cle-op'a-tra *or* Cle-o-pa'tra
Cle-oph'a-nes
Cle'o-phas, *s.*
Cle'o-phon
Cle'o-pus
Clim'e-nus
Clin'i-as
Clis'the-ne
Cli-tom'a-chus
Clit'o-phon
Clo-a'ca
Clo-a-ci'na
Clo'di-a
Clo'di-us
Clea'li-a
Clu'si-um
Clym'e-ne
Clyt-em-nes'tra
Coc-ce'lus
Co-cy'tus
Co-cil'i-us
Col-e-syr'i-a
Col-i-o-bri'ga
Col'i-us
Col-o-syr'i-a
Col-ho'nah, *s.*
Co'li-us, *s.*
Col-la'ti-a
Col-la-ti'nus
Col'o-e
Co-lo'nae
Col'o-phon
Co-los'se, *s.*
Col-u-met'la
Com-a-ge'ne
Co-ma'na
Co-me'tae
Com-ma-ge'ne
Com-me-dus
Com-pu'tum
Con-a-ni'ah, *s.*
Con-cor'di-a
Con'dy-lus
Co-ni'ah, *s.*
Con-o-ni'ah, *s.*
Co-no'pe
Con-o-pe'um
Con-stan'ti-a
Con-stan-ti-nop'o-lis
Con-stan-ti'nus
Con-stan'ti-us
Co'os, *s.*
Co-pa'is
Cor'bu-lo
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'du-ba
Co-rin'e-um
Co-rin'na
Co-ri-o-la'nus
Co-ri'o-li
Cor-ne'li-a
Cor-ne'li-us
Cor-nu'tus
Cor-o-ne'a
Co-ro'nis
Co-ro'pe
Cor-so'te
Cor-te'na
Cor-ty'na
Cor-vi'nus
Cor-y-ban'tes
Co-ryc'i-a
Cor'ydon
Cor-y-thus
Cot'i-us
Co-ty-o'ra
Co-tyt'to
Cran'a-e
Cran'a-os
Cran'a-us
Crat'e-as
Cra-ti'nus
Cra-ti'pus
Crat'y-lus
Crem'e-ra
Cre-mo'na
Cres-phon'tes
Cres-to'ne
Cre'te
Cre-the'is
Cret'i-cus
Cre-u'sa
Cri-pi'nus
Crit'i-as
Crit-o-bu'lus
Cron'i-des
Cro'ni-us
Crot'a-lus
Cro-to'na
Crus-tu-me'ri-a
Cte'si-as
Cte-sib'i-us
Ctes'i-cles
Ctes-i-la'us
Cte-si'o-chus
Ctes'i-phon
Cte-sip'pus
Ctim'e-ne
Cu-nax'a
Cu-pi'do
Cu-re'tes
Cu'ri-a
Cu'ri-e
Cu'ri-us
Cur'ti-us
Cu'shan Rish-a-tha'im, *s.*
Cu'shi, *s.*
Cy'a-mon, *s.*
Cy-ax'a-res
Cy-be'be
Cyb'e-le
Cy-bo'tus
Cyc'la-des
Cy-clo'pes
Cy-dip'pe
Cy-do'nes
Cy-do'ni-a
Cyl-le'ne
Cy-mod'o-ce
Cy-moth'o-e
Cyn'a-ra
Cy-nar'a
Cyn-e-gi'rus
Cyn-o-ceph'a-lae
Cyn-o-sar'ges
Cyn'thi-a
Cyp'a-lus
Cyp-a-ri'sus
Cy ra'ne
Cy ra'ni-us, *s.*
Cy-ril'lus
Cy-ro-pa-di'a
Cy-rop'o-lis
Cy-the'ra
Cyth-e-ra'a
Cy-the'ris
Cy-the'ron
Cyt'i-cum
Cyt'i-cus

D.

Dab'a-reh, *s.*
Dab'ba-sheth, *s.*
Dab'e-rath, *s.*
Da'bri-a, *s.*
Da'ci-a
Dac'ty-li
Dad-de'us, *s.*
Dae'da-lus
Dal'san, *s.*
Da-la'iah, *s.*
Da-li'iah, *s.*
Dal-ma-nu'tha, *s.*
Dal-ma'ti-a
Dal-mat'i-cus
Dam'a-lis
Dam'a-ris, *s.*
Dam-as-ce'nus
Da-mas'cus
Dam-a-sip'pus
Dam-a-ste'ra-tus
Dam-a-si-thy'mus
Dam'o-cles
Dam-o-ti'mus
Dan'a-e
Dan'a-i
Da-na'i-des
Dan'a-us
Dan-dar'i-da
Dan'i-el, *s.*
Dan-ja'an, *s.*
Da-nu'bi-us
Daph'ne (daf'ne)
Dar'da-ni
Dar-da'ni-a
Dar-dan'i-des
Dar'da-nis
Dar'da-nus
Da-ri'us
Dat-a-pher'nes
Da-the'mah, *s.*
Dau'ni-a
Deb'o-rah, *s.*
De-cap'o-lis
Dec-e-le'a
De-ci-a'nus
Dec'i-mus
De'ci-us
Dec'u-ma
De-dan'im, *s.*
De-ha'vites, *s.*
De-id-a-mi'a
De-im'a-chus
De-i'o-ces
De-i'o-ne
De-i'o-pe
De-i-o-pe'is
De-i-ot'a-rus
De-iph'o-bus
De'i-phon
De-ip'y-lus
Dej-a-ni'ra
De-la'iah, *s.*
De'li-a
De-li'lah, *s.*
De'li-um
De'li-us
De-ma'des
De-mag'o-ras
Dem-a-ra'tus
De-me'ter
De-me'tri-as
De-me'tri-us
Dem-o-cli'des
De-moc'ri-tus
De-mod'o-cus
De-mo'nax
Dem-o-ni'cus
Dem-o-phan'tus
De-moph'i-lus
De-moph'o-on
De-mos'the-nes
De-mu'tus-tus
Den-ta'tus
De-od'a-tus
Der'ce-to
[illegible]
[illegible]
Deu-ca'li-on
De-u'el, *s.*
Dev'o-na
Dex-am'e-nus
Dex'i-us
Di-ac-to'ri-des
Di-a'us
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-am's
Di-aph'o-nes
Dib-la'im, *s.*
Dib-la-tha'im, *s.*
Di-cæ'a
Dic-e-ar'chus
Dic'e-nas
Did'y-ma
Did'y-me
Did'y-mus
Di-es'pi-ter
Di-gen'ti-a
Dil'e-an, *s.*
Di mo'nah, *s.*
Din'dy-ma
Din-dy-me'ne
Din'dy-mus
Din-ha'bah, *s.*

Di-noch'a-ras
Di-noc'ra-tes
Di-o-cle'a
Di'o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus
Di-o-do'rus
Di-og'e-nes
Di-og-ne'tus
Di-o-me'de
Di-om-e-de'a
Di-o-me'des
Di-om'e-do.
Di-o-nas'a
Di-o'ne
Di-o-ni'cus
Di-o-nys'i-a
Di-o-nys-i-o-do'-rus
Di-o-nys'i-us
Di-o-ny'sus
Di'o-pe
Di-oph'a-nes
Di-o-phan'tus
Di-o-pi'thes
Di-op'o-lis
Di-os-cor'i-des
Di-os-cu'ri
Di-os'po-lis
Di-o-ti'me
Di-o-ti'mus
Di-ot're-phes
Diph'i-lus
Dip'o-lis
Dip'y-lon
Div-i-ti'a-cus
Div-o-du'rum
Di-vo'na
Di-za'hab, s.
Doc'i-mus
Do'da-i, s.
Do-da'nim, s.
Do-da'vah, s.
Do-do'na
Dol-a-bel'la
Do-li'o-nes
Do'li-us
Dol'o-pes
Do-lo'pi-a
Do-mi-ti-a'nus
Do-mi'ti-us
Do-na'tus
Dor-os'a
Dor'i-cus
Do-ri-e'um
Dor-y-las'um
Dor'y-las
Dor-y-la'us
Do-rym'e-nes, s.
Do-sith'e-us
Drep'a-na
Drep'a-num
Dru-sil'la
Dry'a-des
Dry-an-ti'des
Dry'o-pes
Dry'o-pis
Du-il'li-a
Du-il'li-us
Du-lich'i-um
Dum'no-rix
Dy[illegible]
Dy-so'rus

E.

E'a-nes, s.
E-ar'i-nus
Eb-eu-e'ser, s.
E-bi-a'saph, s.
Eb-o-ra'cum
E-bro'nah, s.
E-bu'des
Eb-u-ro'nes
E-ca'nus, s.
Ec-bat'a-na
Ech-e-bu'lus
E-chec'ra-tes
Ech'e-mus
Ech'e-phron
E-chi'nus
E-chi'on
E-chi-on'i-des
Ec'no-mos
Ed-di'as, s.
E-des'sa
E-do'nes
Ed're-i, s.
E-e'ti-on
E-gal'e-os
E-ge'ri-a
E-ges'ta
Eg-la'im, s.
Eg-na'ti-a
Eg-na'ti-us
Ek-re'bel, s.
Ek'ron, s.
E-la'dah, s.
E-las'a
El-a-gab'a-lus
El-a-mi'tes
El-a-te'a
El'ci-a, s.
El-da'ah, s.
El'e-a
El'e-ad, s.
El-e-a'leh, s.
El-e-a'sah, s.
El-e-a'zar, s.
El-e-a-zu'rus, s.
E-lec'tra
E-lec'try-on
El-e-phan'ti-ne
El-e-phan'tis
El-eu-sin'i-a
E-leu'sis
E-leu'the-ra
El-eu-the'ri-a
El-ha'nan, s.
E-li'ab, s.
E-li'a-da, s.
E-li'ah, s.
E-li'ah-ba, s.
E-li'a-kim, s.
E-li'a-li, s.
E-li'am, s.
E-li'as, s.
E-li'a-saph, s.
E-li'a-shib, s.
E-li'a-sib, s.
E-li'dad, s.
E-li'el, s.
E-li'e-nai, s.
E-li-e'zer, s.
E-li'ha-ba, s.
E-li'hu, s.
E-li'jah, s.
E-li'kah, s.
E-lim'e-lech, s.
E-liph'a-let, s.
E-li'phas, s.
E-liph'e-leh, s.
E-liph'e-let, s.
E-li'sha, s.
E-li'sha-mah, s.
E-li'sha-phat, s.
E-li'she-ba, s.
E-li'shu-a, s.
E-li'u, s.
E-li'za-phan, s.
E-li'zur, s.
El-ka'nah, s.
El-la'sar, s.
El-mo'dam, s.
El-na'am, s.
El-na'than, s.
E-lo'i, s.
El-pa'al, s.
El-pa'let, s.
El-pa'ran, s.
El-te'keh, s.
El-te'kon, s.
El-to'lad, s.
E'lul, s.
E-lu'zai, s.
El-y-ma'is
El'y-mas, s.
El'y-mus
El-za'bad, s.
El-za'phan, s.
E-man'u-el, s.
E-ma'thi-a
[illegible]
E'mims, s.
Em-ma'us, s.
E-mo'da
E-mo'dus
Em-ped'o-cles
E-na're-a
En-ar'e-te
En-cel'a-dus
En-dym'i-on
En Eg-la'im, s.
En'e-ti
En-gad'di, s.
En Gan'nim, s.
En Ged'i, s.
En Hak-ko're, s.
E-ni'peus
E-nis'pe
En'ni-us
En'no-mus
En Rim'mon, s.
En Ro'gel, s.
En She'mesh, s.
En Tap-pu'ah, s.
E-pam-i-non'das
Ep'a-phras, s.
E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ep'a-phus
Ep-e-ne'tus, s.
Eph'e-sus
Eph'e-tas
Eph-i-al'tes
E'phra-im, s.
Eph'ra-tah, s.
Eph'rath, s.
E'phron, s.
Eph'y-ra
Eph'y-re
Ep-i-cas'te
E-pich'a-ris
Ep-i-char'mus
E-pic'ra-tes
Ep-ic-te'tus
Ep-i-cu'rus
Ep-i-cy'des
Ep-i-dau'rus
Ep-i-do'tus
E-pig'o-nes
E-pig'o-ni
Ep-i-me'des
E-pim'e-nes
Ep-i-men'i-des
Ep-i-me'theus
E-piph'a-nes
Ep-i-pha'ni-us
E-pip'o-læ
E-pi'rus
E-pit'a-das
Ep-i-ti'mus
Ep'o-na
E-po'pe
E-po'peus
Ep'y-tus
E-quic'o-lus
[illegible]
Er-a-sis'tra-tus
E-ras'tus, s.
Er'a-to
Er-a-tos'the-nes
Er-a-tos'tra-tus
Er'a-tus
Er'e-bus
Er-ech-the'um
E-rech'theus
E-ret'ri-a
Er'ga-ne
Er-i-bœ'a
Er-i-bo'tes
Er-i-ce'a
Er-ich-tho'ni-us
E-rid'a-nus
E-rig'o-ne
E-rig'o-nus
E-rin'nys
E-ri'nys
Er-i-phy'le
E-ros'tra-tus
Er-y-ci'na
Er'y-thræ
E-sa'ias, s.
Es-dra-e'lon, s.
Es-dre'lon, s.
Es'e-bon, s.
E-se'bri-us, s.
Esh-ba'al, s.
E'she-an, s.
Esh-ta'ol, s.
Esh-tem'o-a, s.
Es-ma-chi'ah, s.
E-so'ra, s.
Es-quil'i-æ
Es-qui-li'nus
Es-senes', es-seans'
Es-se'ni
Est'ha-ol, s.
Es'ther (ês—ê), s.
Es-ti-æ'a
Es-ti-æ-o'tis
Es'u-la
E-te'o-cles
E-te'o-cles
Eth-ba'al, s.
E-tru'ri-a
Eu-bœ'a
Eu-bu'le
Eu-bu'li-des
Eu-bu'lus
Eu-cli'des
Eu'cra-tes
Eu-crat'i-das
Eu-de'mon
Eu-dam'i-das
Eu-de'mus
Eu-do'ci-a
Eu-doc'i-mus
Eu-el'pi-des
Eu-e'nor
Eu-e'nus
Eu-er'ge-tes
Eu-ge'ni-a
Eu-ge'ni-us
Eu-hem'e-rus
Eu'ma-chus
Eu-ma'us
Eu'me-nes
Eu-men'i-des
Eu-ni'ce
Eu'no-mus
Eu-o'di-as, s.
Eu'pa-tor
Eu-pa-to'ri-a
Eu-pho'ri-on
Eu-phra'tes
Eu-phros'y-ne
Eu-pol'e-mus, s.
Eu'po-lis
Eu-rip'i-des
Eu-ri'pus
Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu-ro'pa
Eu-ro'tas
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu-ry-bi'a-des
Eu-ry-cle'a
Eu-ry-cli'des
Eu-ryd'i-ce
Eu-rym'a-chus
Eu-ry-me'de
Eu-rym'e-don
Eu-ryn'o-mus
Eu-ryp'y-le
Eu-ryp'y-lus
Eu-rys'the-nes
Eu-rys'theus
Eu-ryt'i-on
Eu'ry-tus
Eu-se'bi-us
Eu-sta'thi-us
Eus'the-nes
Eu-ter'pe
Eu-tray'e-lus
Eu-tro'pi-us
Eu'ty-ches
Eu'ty-chus, s.
Eux-i'nus
E-vad'ne
E-vag'o-ras
E-van'der
E-ve'nor
E-ve'nus
E'vil Me-ro'-dach, s.
Ex-quil'i-æ
[illegible]
Ez-e-ki'as, s.
E-ze'ki-el, s.
Ez-e-ri'as, s.
E-zi'as, s.
E'zi-on Ge'ber, s.

F.

Fa'bi-us
Fa-bric'i-us
Fa'u-lus
Fa-le'ri-i
Fan'ni-i
Fau'ni-us
Faus-ti'na
Faus-ti'nus
Faus'tu-lus
Fa-vo'ni-us
Fav-o-ri'nus
Fel'si-na
Fe-ret'ri-us
Fes-cen-ni'nus
Fer'cu-lus
Fi-de'nas
Fid-e-na'tes
Fim'bri-a
Fla-min'i-a
Fla-min'i-us
Fla'vi-a
Fla'vi-us
Flo-ren'ti-a
Flo-ri-a'nus
Fon-te'ius
For'mi-æ
For-mi-a'num
For-tu'na
For-tu-na'tus
From-ti'nus
Fru'si-no
Fu'ci-nus
Fu-fi'i-us
Fu'fi-us
Ful'vi-a
Ful'vi-us
Fun-da-nus
Fu'ri-æ
Fu'ri-us

G.

Ga'al, s.
Ga'ash, s.
Ga-ba'el, s.
Gab'a-la
Gab'bai, s.
Gab'ba-tha, s.
Ga-bi-e'nus
Ga'bi-i
Ga-bin'i-us
Ga'bri-as, s.
Ga'bri-el, s.
Gad'a-ra
Gad'a-renes, s.
Gad-di'el, s.
Ga-di'ra
Gad-i-ta'nus
Ga-tu'li
Ga-tu'li-a
Ga'ius, s.
Gal'a-ad, s.
Ga-la'sus
Gal-a-te'a
Gal-a'ti-a, s.
Ga-le'ed, s.
Gal-ga'la, s.
Gal'i-lee, s.
Gal'li-a
Gal'li-cus
Gal'li-o, s.
Gal-lip'o-lis
Ga-ma'el, s.
Ga-ma'li-el, s.
Gam-ma'dim, s.
Gan-y-me'de
Gan-y-me'des
Gar'ga-ra
Gar'i-zim or Ge-ris'im, s.
Ga-rum'na
Gau-ga-me'la
Ga-za'ra, s.
Ga-ze'ra, s.
Ged-a-li'ah, s.
Ge-de'rah, s.
Ge-de'roth, s.
Ged-e-ro-tha'im, s.
Ge-ha'zi, s.
Ge-li'loth, s.
Ge-lo'i
Ge-mal'li, s.
Ge-ma-ri'ah, s.
Gem'i-ni
Ge-ne'zar, s.
Gen-nes'a-ret, s.
Gen-ne'us, s.
Gen'se-ric
Gen'u-a
Ge-nu'bath, s.
Ge-phy'ra
Gep'i-dæ
Ger'a-sa
Ge-re'a
Ger'ge-senes, s.
Ger'i-zim or Ge-ris'im, s.
Ger'ma-lus
Ger-ma'ni-a
Ger-man'i-cus
Ger-rhe'ni-ans, s.
Ger'y-on
Ge'shem, s.
Ge'shur, s.
Gesh'u-ri, s.
Geth-o-li'ns, s.
Geth-sem'a-ne, s.
Ge-tu'li-a
Ge-u'el, s.
Gib'be-thon, s.
Gib'e-a, s.
Gib'e-ah, s.
Gib'e-ath, s.
Gib'e-on, s.
Gid'e-on, s.
Gid-e-o'ni, s.
Gil'a-lai, s.
Gil-bo'a, s.
Gil'e-ad, s.
Gin'ne-thon, s.
Gir'ga-shites, s.
Git'tah He'pher, s.
Git-ta'im, s.
Gi'son-ite, s.
Gly-ce'ri-um
Gnos'si-a
Go'bry-as
Gol'go-tha, s.
Go-li'ah, s.
Go-li'ath, s.
Go-mor'rah, s.
Gon'gy-lus
Gor'di-us
Gor'gi-as, s.
Gor'go-nes
Gor-ty'na
Goth-o-li'as, s.
Go-thon'i-el, s.
Gra-di'vus
Gra'ci-a
Gra'ius
Gra-ni'cus
Gra'ti-æ
Gra-ti-a'nus
Gra'ti-on
Gra'ti-us
Gre-go'ri-us
Gry-ne'um
Gry-ne'us
Gud-go'dah, s.
Gy'a-rus
Gyr-to'na
Gy-the'um

H.

Ha-a-hash'ta-ri, s.
Ha-am'mo-nai, s.
Ha-ba'iah, s.
Ha-bak'kuk, s.
Hab-a-zi-ni'ah, s.
Ha-cha-li'ah, s.
Ha-chi'lah, s.
Hach-mo'ni, s.
Ha-dar-e'zer, s.
Ha-da'shah, s.
Ha-das'sah, s.
Ha-dat'tah, s.
Had'lai, s.
Ha-do'ram, s.
Ha-dri-a'nus
Ha-dri-at'i-cum
Had-ru-me'tum
Ha'mo-nes
Ha-mo'ni-a
Hag'a-bah, s.
Ha'gar-enes, s.
Hag'ga-i, s.
Hag'ge-ri, s.
Hag-gi'ah, s.
Hak'ka-tan, s.
Ha-ku'pha, s.
Hal-cy'o-ne
Ha-le'sus
Ha-li-ac'mon
Ha-li-ar'tus
Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Hal-lo'esh, s.
Hal'my-ris
Ha-lo'hesh, s.
Hal-on-ne'sus
Ha-ly-at'tes
Ham-a-dry'a-des
Ha-mil'car
Ham-mah-le'-koth, s.
Ham-me-da'tha, s.
Ham-mo-le'keth, s.
Ha-mu'el, s.
Ha-mu'tal, s.
Ha-nam'e-el, s.
Ha-nan'e-el, s.
Ha-na'ni, s.
Han-a-ni'ah, s.
Han'na-thon, s.
Han'ni-bal
Han-ni'el, s.
Haph-ra'im, s.
Har'a-dah, s.
Har-bo'nah, s.
Har-ha'iah, s.
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mo'ni-a
Har-ne'pher, s.
Ha-ro'eh, s.
Ha-ro'sheth, s.
Har'pe-gus
Har'pa-lus
Har-pal'y-ce
Har-poc'ra-tes
Har-py'i-æ
Ha-ru'maph, s.
Har'u-phite, s.
Has-sa-di'ah, s.
Has'dru-bal
Hash-a-bi'ah, s.
Ha-shab'nah, s.
Hash-ab-ni'ah, s.
Hash-bad'a-na, s.
Hash-mo'nah, s.
Ha-shu'bah, s.
Ha-shu'phah, s.
Has-se-na'ah, s.
Ha-su'pha, s.
Hat'i-pha, s.
Ha-ti'ta, s.
Hat-ta'a-vah, s.
Hav'i-lah, s.
Ha-za'el or Has'-a-el, s.
Ha'zar Hat'ti-con, s.
Haz'a-son, s.
Haz-e-lel-po'ni, s.
Ha-ze'rim, s.
Ha-ze'roth, s.
Has'e-son Ta-mar, s.
Ha-zi'el, s.
Ha'zor Ha-dat'-tah, s.
Ha-zu'bah, s.
Haz'zu-rim, s.
Heb'ron, s.
Hec-a-tæ'us
Hec'a-te
Hec-a-tom'po-lis
Hec'u ba
Heg'a-i, s.
Heg-e-si'e-chus
He-ge'si-nus
Heg-e-sip'pus
Heg-e-sis'tra-tus
Hel-chi'ah, s.
Hel-chi'as, s.
Hel'da-i, s.
Hel'e-na
Hel'e-nus
Hel'i-con
He-li-o-do'rus
He-li-o-gab'a-lus
He-li-op'o-lis
Hel'kath Has-su'rim, s.
Hel-ki'as, s.
Hel-la-ni'cus
Hel-le'nes
Hel-les-pon'tus
Hel-ve'ti-a
He-mo'dus
He-na'dad, s.
Hen'e-ti
He-phæs'ti-on
Heph'zi-bah, s.
Hep-tap'o-lis
Her-a-cle'a
Her'a-cles
He-ra-cle'um
Her-a-cli'des
Her-a-cli'tus
He-rac'li-us
Her-cu-la'ne-um
Her'cu-les
Her-cu'le-um
Her-cyn'i-a
Her-man-du'ri
Her-maph-ro-di'-tus
Her-me-the'na
Her-me'as
Her-min'i-us
Her-mi'o-ne
Her-mip'pus
Her-moc'ra-tes
Her-mog'e-nes
Her-mo-la'us
Her-mo'nax

Her-mo-ti'mus
Her-mun-du'ri
Her'ni-ci
He-ro'das
He-ro'di-ans, s.
He-ro'di-as, s.
He-ro'di-on, s.
He-rod'o-tus
He-ros'tra-tus
He-si'o-dus
He-si'o-ne
Hes-pe'ri-a
Hes-pe'ri-des
Hes'pe-ris
Hes'pe-rus
He-sych'i-us
He-tru'ri-a
Hez'e-ki, s.
Hez-e-ki'ah, s.
He'zi-on, s.
Hez'ra-i, s.
Hi-ar'bas
Hi-ber'ni-a
Hi-be'rus
Hic'e-tas
Hid'da-i, s.
Hid'de-kel, s.
Hi-emp'sal
Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Hi-e-ro'el, s.
Hi-er-o'lus, s.
Hi-e-ro'moth, s.
Hi-er'mas, s.
Hi'e-ro
Hi-e-ro-cle's
Hi-er'o-cles
Hi-e-ron'y-mus
Hi-e-ro-sol'y-ma
Hig-gai'on, s.
Hi-la'ri-o
Hi-la'ri-us
Hil-ki'ah, s.
Him'e-ra
Hip-par'chus
Hip-pa ri-on
Hip'pi-as
Hip-po-cli'des
Hip-poc'ra-tes
Hip-po-cre'ne
Hip-pod'a-mas
Hip-po-da-mi'a
Hip-pod'o-ce
Hip-pol'y-tus
Hip-pom'e-don
Hip-pom'e-nes
Hip-po'nax
Hip-pos'tra-tus
Hip'po-tas
Hir-ca'nus, s.
Hir-p.'ni
Hir-pi'nus
Hir'ti-us
His-ra'ni-a
His-pa'nus
His-ti-æ'a
His-ti-æ-o'tis
His-ti-æ'us
His-ki'ah, s.
Ho-ba'iah, s.
Ho-da'iah, s.
Ho-de'vah, s.
Ho-di'ah, s.
Ho-di'jah, s.
Hol-o-fer'nes, s.
Ho-mer'i-des
Ho-me'rus
Ho-no'ri-us
Ho-ra'ti-us
Hor-Ha-gid'gad, s.
Hor-o-na'im, s.
Hor-ten'si-us
Hos-e'a, s.
Hosh-a-i'ah, s.
Ho-sha'ma, s.
Ho-she'a, s.
Hos-til'i-us
Hy-a-cin'thus
Hy'a-des
Hy'a-le
Hyb're-as
Hy-das'pes
Hyd-ra-o'tes
Hy-emp'sal
Hy-et'tus
Hy-ge'ia
Hy-gi'nus
Hy-la'us
Hym-e-ne'us
Hy-met'tus
Hyp'a-nis
Hyp'a-tus
Hy-per'bo-lus
Hyp-er-bo're-i
Hyp-er-i'des or Hy-per'i-des
Hyp-e-ri'on
Hyp-erm-nes'tra
Hyp-sip'y-le
Hyr-ca'ni-a
Hyr-ca'nus
Hyr'ta-cus
Hys-tas'pes

I.

I-ac'chus
I-a-le'mus
I-al'y-sus
I-am'bli-chus
I-an'the
I-a'o-nes
I-ap'e-tus
I-a'pyx
I-ar'bas
I-as'i-des
I-be'ri
I-be'ri-a
I-be'rus
Ib'le-am, s.
Ib-no'iah, s.
Ib'y-cus
I-ca'ri-a
Ic'a-rus
I'cha-bod, s.
Ich-nob'a-tes
Ich-nu'ma
I-cil'i-us
I-co'ni-um
Ic-ti'nus
I-das'a
I-das'us
Id'a-lah, s.
I-da'lia
I-dis-ta-vi'us
I-dom'e-neus
I-du'el, s.
I-du-mæ'a
Ig-da-li'ah, s.
Ig-na'ti-us
I-gu'vi-um
I'je Ab'a-rim, s.
Il'i-as
Il'i-on
I-li'o-neus
I-lis'sus
I-li-thy'ia
Il'i-um
Il-lyr'i-a
Il-lyr'i-cum
Im-man'u-el, s.
In'a-chus
I-nar'i-me
In-dig'e-tes
In-gæ'vo-nes
In-gui-om'o-rus
I-no'pus
In'su-bres
In-ta-pher'nes
I-ob'a-tes
I-ol'cos
I-o'nes
I-o'ni-a
I'o-phon
Iph-e-de'iah, s.
Iph'i-clus
I-phic'ra-tes
Iph-i-ge-ni'a
I-phim'e-don
I'phis
Iph'i-tus
Iph-thi'me
I'ra, s.
I'rad, s.
I'ram, s.
I-re-næ'us
I-re'ne
I'ri, s.
I-ri'jah, s.
I'ron, s.
Ir'po-el, s.
I'ru, s.
I'saac (I'zaki), s.
I-sæ'us
I-sa'iah (s as sl), s.
I-san'der
I-sau'ri-a
I-sau'rus
Is-car'i-ot, s.
Is-da'el, s.
Ish-bo'sheth, s.
Ish'i, s.
I-shi'jah, s.
Ish'ma-el, s.
Ish-ma'iah, s.
Ish'od, s.
Ish-u'ah, s.
Ish-u'ai, s.
Ish-u'i, s.
Is-i-do'rus
Is-ma-chi'ah, s.
Is-ma'iah, s.
Is'ma-rus
Is-mæ'ne
Is-me'nus
I-soc'ra-tes
Is'ra-el (s as sl), s.
Is'sa-char, s.
Is-chi'ah, s.
Is-tæ-cu'rus, s.
Isth'mi-a
Is'tri-a
I-su'ah, s.
I-ta'li-a
It'a-lus
Ith'a-i, s.
Ith'a-mar, s.
Ith'i-el, s.
I-tho'me
I-tho'ne
Ith'ra-am, s.
It'ta-i, s.
It-u-ræ'a
It-u-re'a, s.
It'y-lus
I'vah, s.
Ix-i'on
Iz-ra-hi'ah, s.
Iz'ra-hite, s.
Iz-re'el, s.

J.

Ja'a-kan, s.
Ja-a-ko'bah, s.
Ja'a-lah, s.
Ja'a-lam, s.
Ja'a-nai, s.
Ja'a-sau, s.
Ja-a-sa-ni'ah, s.
Ja-a-ser, s.
Ja-a-zi'ah, s.
Ja'dau, s.
Jad-du'a, s.
Ja'el, s.
Ja-ha'zah, s.
Ja-ha-zi'ah, s.
Jah'dai, s.
Jah'di-el, s.
Jah'do, s.
Jah'le-el, s.
Jah'mai, s.
Jah zah, s.
Jah'se-el, s.
Jah'se-rah, s.
Ja'ir, s.
Ja'i-rus, s.
Jam'ni-a, s.
Ja-nic'u-lum
Ja-no'ah, s.
Ja-no'hah, s.
Jap'e-tus
Ja'pheth, s.
Ja-phi'ah, s.
Japh-le'ti, s.
Ja-re-si'ah, s.
Jar'i-muth, s.
Ja-ro'ah, s.
Jas'a-el, s.
Ja-sho'be-am, s.
Ja-shu'bi, s.
Jath'ni-el, s.
Jas'y-gus,
Je'a-rim, s.
Je-a'te-rai, s.
Je-be-re-chi'ah, s.
Je-bu'si, s.
Jeb'u-site, s.
Jec-a-mi'ah, s.
Jech-o-li'ah, s.
Jech-o-ni'as, s.
Jec-o-ni'ah, s.
Jec-o-ni'as, s.
Je-da'iah, s.
Jed-e-di'ah, s.
Je-de'us, s.
Je-di'a-el, s.
Je-di'dah, s.
Je-di'el, s.
Je-du'thun, s.
Je-e'li, s.
Je-e'ser, s.
Je'gar Sa-ha-du'tha, s.
Je-ha-le'le-el, s.
Je-hal'e-lel, s.
Je-ha-zi'el, s.
Jeh-de'iah, s.
Je-hez'e-kel, s.
Je-hi'ah, s.
Je-hi'el, s.
Je-hi-e'li, s.
Je-his-ki'ah, s.
Je-ho'a-dah, s.
Je-ho'ad-dan, s.
Je-ho-e'has, s.
Je-ho'ash, s.
Je-ho-ha'naz, s.
Je-hoi'a-chin, s.
Je-hoi'a-da, s.
Je-hoi'a-kim, s.
Je-hoi'a-rib, s.
Je-hon'a-dab, s.
Je-hon'a-than, s.
Je-ho'ram, s.
Je-hosh-a-ba'ath, s.
Je-hosh'a-phat, s.
Je-hosh'e-ba, s.
Je-ho'shu-ah, s.
Je-ho'vah Ji'reh, s.
Je-ho'vah Tsid'ke-nu, s.
Je-hoz'a-bad, s.
Je-hoz'a-dak, s.
Je'hu, s.
Je-hu'el, s.
Je-hu'di, s.
Je-hu-di'jah, s.
Je-i'el, s.
Je-kab'se-el, s.
Jek-a-me'am, s.
Jek-a-mi'ah, s.
Je-ku'thi-el, s.
Je-mi'ma, s.
Jem'na-an, s.
Je-mu'el, s.
Jeph'thah, s.
Je-phun'neh, s.
Je-rah'me-el, s.
Jer'e-chus, s.
Je'red, s.
Jer'e-mai, s.
Je-re-mi'ah, s.
Jer-e-mi'as, s.
Je-ri'ah, s.
Jer'i-bai, s.
Jer'i-cho, s.
Je'ri-el, s.
Je-ri'jah, s.
Jer'i-moth, s.
Je'ri-oth, s.
Je-ro-bo'am, s.
Je-ro'ham, s.
Je-rub-ba'al, s.
Je-rub'be-sheth, s.
Jer'u-el, s.
Je-ru'sa-lem, s.
Je-ru'sha, s.
Je-sa'iah, s.
Je-sha'iah, s.
Je-sha'nah, s.
Jesh-e-re'lah, s.
Je-she'be-ab, s.
Je-shi'mon, s.
Je-shi'shai, s.
Jesh-o-ha'iah, s.
Jesh'u-a, s.
Jesh'u-ah, s.
Je-shu'run, s.
Je-si'ah, s.
Je-sim'i-el, s.
Jes'se, s.
Jes'su-e, s.
Je-su'i, s.
Je-u'el, s.
Je'ush, s.
Je'us, s.
Jez-a-ni'ah, s.
Jez'e-bel, s.
Je-zi'ah, s.
Je'zi-el, s.
Jez-li'ah, s.
Je-ez'er, s.
Jez-ra-hi'ah, s.
Jez're-el, s.
Jiph'thah-el, s.
Jo'ah, s.
Jo'a-chas, s.
Jo'a-chim, s.
Jo-a-da'nus, s.
Jo'ah, s.
Jo'a-has, s.
Jo'a-kim, s.
Jo-an'na, s.
Jo'a-rib, s.
Jo'ash, s.
Jo'a-tham, s.
Jo-cas'ta
Joch'e-bed, s.
Jo-e'lah, s.
Jo-e'ser, s.
Jog-be'hah, s.
Jo-ha'nan, s.
Jo-han'nes, s.
Joi'a-da, s.
Joi'a-kim, s.
Joi'a-rib, s.
Jok'de-am, s.
Jok'me-am, s.
Jok'ne-am, s.
Jok'the-el, s.
Jon'a-dab, s.
Jon'a-thas, s.
Jo'nath E'lim Re-cho'chim, s.
Jor-da'nes
Jor'i-bas, s.
Jor'ko-am, s.
Jor-nan'des
Jos'a-bad, s.
Jos'a-phat, s.
Jos-a-phi'as, s.
Jos'e-dech, s.
Jo-se'phus
Josh'a-bad, s.
Josh'a-phat, s.
Josh-a-vi'ah, s.
Josh'u-a, s.
Jo-si'ah, s.
Jo-si'as, s.
Jos-i-bi'ah, s.
Jos-i-phi'ah, s.
Jot'ba-thah, s.
Jot'a-bad, s.
Jot'a-char, s.
Jot'a-dak, s.
Ju-dæ'a
Ju-gur'tha
Ju'li-a
Ju-li-a'nus
Ju-li-o-bri'ga
Ju-li-op'o-lis
Ju'li-us
Ju'pi-ter
Jus-tin-i-a'nus
Jus-ti'nus
Ju-ve-na'lis

K.

[*As commonly written in classical words are spelled with K.*]

Kab'se-el, s.
Ka'deah Bar'ne-a, s.
Kad'mi-el, s.
Kad'mon-ites
Kal'lai, s.
Ka-re'ah, s.
Kar-na'im, s.
Ke'dar, s.
Ked'e-mah, s.
Ked'e-moth, s.
Ke'ilah, s.
Ke-hel'a-thah, s.
Ke-i'lah, s.
Ke-la'iah, s.
Kel'i-tah, s.
Kem'u-el, s.
Ken'ez-ite, s.
Ke' ren Hap'puch, s.
Ke'ri-oth, s.
Ke-tu'rah, s.
Ke-zi'a, s.
Kib'roth Hat-ta'a-vah, s.
Kib-sa'im, s.
Kir Har'a-seth, s.
Kir'i-ath, s.
Kir-i-a-tha'im, s.
Kir'i-oth, s.
Kir-je-tha'im, s.
Kir'jath Je'arim, s.
Kish'i, s.
Kish'i-on, s.
Ki'shon, s.
Ko-la'iah, s.
Ko'rah-ite, s.
Ku-sha'iah, s.

L.

La'a-dah, s.
La'a-dan, s.
Lab'a-na, s.
Lab-da'co
Lab-dac'i-des
Lab'da-cus
La-be'ri-us
La-bi-e'nus
Lac-e-das'mon
Lach'a-res
Lach'e-sis
La-co'nes, pl.
La-co'ni-a
Lac-tan'ti-us
Lac-tu'ca
La-cu'nus, s.
Lad-o-ce'a
La'li-a
La'li-us
La-er'tes
Las-stryg'o-nes
La-hai'roi, s.
La'is
La'ish, s.
Lal'a-ge
Lam'a-chus
La'mi-a
Lam-pa'di-us
Lam-prid'i-us
Lamp'sa-cus
Lam'y-rus
Lan-go-bar'di
La-nu'vi-um
La-oc'o-on
La-od'a-mas
La-od-a-mi'a
La-od'i-ce
La-od-i-ce'a
La-o-me-di'a
La-om'e-don
La-o-ni'ce
Lap'a-thus
Lap'i-doth, s.
Lap'i-thæ
La-ri'nas
La'ri-us
Lar'ti-us
La-se'a, s.
La-sha'ron, s.
Lat-o-ra'nus
Lath'y-rus
La-ti'ni
La-ti'nus
La'ti-um
La-to-bri'gi
La-to'na
La-tu'mi-æ
Lau-da-mi'a
Lau-ren'ti-a
Lau-ren-ti'ni
Lau-ren'ti-us
Lau'ri-on
La-vin'i-a
La-vin'i-um
La-vi'num
Laz'a-rus, s.
Le-an'der
Le-an'noth, s.
Le-ar'chus
Leb-a-de'a
Leb-a-di'a
Leb'a-nah, s.
Leb'a-non, s.
Leb'a-oth, s.
Leb-be'us, s.
Leb'e-dus
Le-bo'nah, s.
Lo-chæ'um
Le-dæ'a
Le-ha'bim, s.
Lel'e-ges
Lem'u-el, s.
Lem'u-ra
Lem'u-lus
Le-och'a-res
Le-oc'ra-tes
Le-od'a-mas
Le-on'i-das
Le-on-na'tus
Le-on-ti'ni
Le-on'ti-um
Le-oph'a-nes
Le'o-phron
Le-o-tych'i-des
Lep'i-dus
Lep'ti-nes
Les-bo'nax
Les-bo-ni'cus
Les-tryg'o-nes
Le-tu'shim, s.
Leu-ca'di-a
Leu-ca'ta or Leu-ca'te
Leu-cip'pe
Leu-cip'pi-des
Leu-cip'pus
Leu-con'o-e
Leu'co-phrys
Leu-cop'o-lis
Leu-co'si-a
Leu-coth'e-e
Leuc'tra
Le-um'nim, s.
Leu-tych'i-des
Le-vi'a-than, s.
Le-vit'i-cus, s.
Lex-iph'a-nes
Li-ba'ni-us
Lib'a-nus
Lib-i-ti'na
Lib'y-a
Li-cin'i-a
Li-cin'i-us
Lig'u-res
Li-gu'ri-a
Lig-u-ri'nus
Li-gus'ti-cum
Lil-y-bæ'um
Lim-e-ni'tis
Li-me'ra
Lim-no-re'a
Li-my'ra
Lin'go-nes
Lip'a-ra
Liv'i-a
Li-vil'la
Liv'i-us
Lol'li-a
Lol-li-a'nus
Lol'li-us
Lon-gin'i-um
Lon-gim'a-nus
Lon-gi'nus
Lo Ru'ha-mah, s.
Lo-tha-ur'bas, s.
Lo-toph'a-gi
Lox'i-as
Lu-ca'ni-a
Lu-ca'nus
Lu'ce-res
Lu-ce'ri-a
Lu'ci-a
Lu-ci-a'nus
Lu'ci-fer
Lu-cil'i-us
Lu-ci'na
Lu'ci-us
Lu-cre'ti-a
Lu-cret'i-lis
Lu-cre'ti-us
Lu-cri'nus
Lu-cul'lus
Lu'cu-mo
Lug-du'num
Lu-per'cus
Lu-si-ta'ni-a
Lu-te'ti-a (ché)
Ly-æ'us
Ly-cæ'us
Ly-cam'bes
Ly-ca'on
Ly-ca'o-nes
Lyc-a-o'ni-a
Ly-ce'um
Lyc'i-a
Lyc'i-das
Ly-cim'ni-a
Lyc'i-us
Lyc-o-me'des
Lyc'o-phron
Lyc-o-re'a
Ly-co'ris
Ly-car'gus
Lydi-a

Ly'g'da-mis
Ly'g'da-mus
Ly'n'cous
Ly-san'der
Ly's'i-as
Ly's'i-cles
Ly-sim-a-chi'a
Ly-sim'a-chus
Ly-sip'pus
Ly-sis'tra-tus

M.

Ma'a-cah, s.
Ma'a-chah, s.
Ma-ach'a-thi, s.
Ma'a-dai, s.
Ma-a-di'ah, s.
Ma-a'i, s.
Ma'a-leh Ac-rab'-bim, s.
Ma'an-i, s.
Ma'a-rath, s.
Ma-a-se'iah, s.
Ma-a-si'ah, s.
Mab'da-i, s.
Ma'ca-lon, s.
Mac-ca-be'us, s.
Mac-e-do'ni-a
Ma-chan'i-das
Ma-cha'on
Mach-be'nai, s.
Mach-be'nah, s.
Mach-na-de'bai, s.
Mach-pe'lah, s.
Ma-cro'bi-us
Mad'a-i, s.
Ma-di'a-bun, s.
Ma-di'ah, s.
Ma'di-an, s.
Mad-man'nah, s.
Mad-me'nah, s.
Ma-an'der
Ma-ce'nas
Ma'na-des
Ma'na-lus
Ma-o'ni-a
Ma-on'i-des
Ma-o'tis
Mag'da-la, s.
Mag-da-le'ne, s.
Mag'di-el, s.
Mag-ne'si-a
Mag'pi-ash, s.
Ma'ha-lah, s.
Ma-hal'a-le-el, s.
Ma'ha-lath, s.
Ma'ha-li, s.
Ma-ha-na'im, s.
Ma'ha-neh Dan, s.
Ma'ha-rai, s.
Ma-ha-si'eth, s.
Ma'is
Mai-an'e-as, s.
Mak-he'dah, s.
Mak-he'loth, s.
Mal'a-chi, s.
Mal-chi'ah, s.
Mal'chi-el, s.
Mal-chi'ram, s.
Mal-chi-shu'ah, s.
Mal'e-le-el, s.
Mal-le'thi, s.
Mam-er-ti'nus
Ma-mil'i-a
Ma-mil'i-us
Mam-ma'ea, s.
Ma-mu'chus, s.
Man'a-en, s.
Ma-na'hath, s.
Ma-nas'seh, s.
Ma-nas'ses, s.
Man-da'ne
Man'e-the
Ma-nil'i-us
Man'li-us
Ma-no'ah, s.
Man-ti-ne'a
Man'tu-a
Mar'a-lah, s.
Mar'a-thon
Mar'ci-on
Mar-do-che'us, s.
Mar-do'ni-us
Ma-re-o'tis
Ma-re'shah, s.
Mar-ga-ri'ta
Mar-gi'tes
Mar-i-am'ne
Mar-i-an-dy'ni
Mar'i-moth, s.
Mar'i-on, s.
Ma'ri-us
Mar-o-ni'tes
Mar'se-na, s.
Mar'sy-as
Mar'ti-us
Mas'a-loth, s.
Ma-se'as, s.
Mas-i-nis'sa
Mas-re'kah, s.
Mas-sag'e-tæ
Mas-si'as, s.
Mas-sil'i-a
Math-a-ni'as, s.
Ma-thu'sa-la, s.
Mat'ro-na
Mat'ta-nah, s.
Mat-ta-ni'ah, s.
Mat'ta-tha, s.
Mat-ta-thi'as, s.
Mat'te-nai, s.
Mat-tha-ni'as, s.
Mat-the'las, s.
Mat-thi'as
Mat-ti-thi'ah, s.
Mau-ri-ta'ni-a
Mau-so'lus
Max-en'ti-us
Max-i-mi'nus
Max'i-mus
Ma-zi-ti'as, s.
Maz'za-roth, s.
Me-a'ni, s.
Me-a'rah, s.
Me-bun'nai, s.
Me-che'rath-ite, s.
Med'a-ba, s.
Me-da'a
Med'e-ba, s.
Me'di-a
Me-di-o-la'num
Me-di'o-lum
Me-du'sa
Me-e'da, s.
Meg-a-by'zus
Meg'a-cles
Me-ga-cli'des
Me-gæ'ra
Meg-a-log'e-lis
Meg'a-ra
Me-gas'the-nes
Me-gid'do, s.
Me-het'a-be-el, s.
Me-het'a-bel, s.
Me-hi'da, s.
Me-ho'lah, s.
Me-hu-ja'el, s.
Me-hu'man, s.
Me-hu'nim, s.
Me-ko'nah, s.
Me-la'ni-on
Mel-a-nip'pus
Me-lan'theus
Me-lan'thus
Mel-a-ti'ah, s.
Mel-chi'ah, s.
Mel-chi'as, s.
Mel'chi-el, s.
Mel-chis'e-dec, s.
Mel-chi-shu'a, s.
Mel-chis'e-dek, s.
Me-le-a'ger
Mel-i-bœ'us
Mel'i-ca, s.
Me-lis'sa
Me-lis'sus
Mel'i-ta
Mel-pom'e-ne
Me-mu'can, s.
Men'a-hem, s.
Me-nal'cas
Me-nan'der
Me-na'pi-i
Men-e-la'us
Men-e-de'rus
Me-o'ne-nim, s.
Me-on'o-thai, s.
Me-pha'ath, s.
Me-phi-bo'sheth, s.
Me-phi'tis
Me-ra'iah, s.
Me-ra'loth, s.
Me-ra'ri, s.
Me-ra-tha'im, s.
Mer-cu'ri-us
Me-re'moth, s.
Mer'i-bah, s.
Me-rib-ba'al, s.
Me-ri'o-nes
Me-ro'dach, s.
Me-ro'dach Bal'a-dan, s.
Mer'o-e
Mer'o-pe
Me-som'bri-a
Me-shel-e-mi'ah, s.
Me-shes-a-be'el, s.
Me-shil'le-mith, s.
Me-sho'bab, s.
Me-shul'lam, s.
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
Mes-sa'la
Mes-sa-li'na
Mes-sa'na
Mes-sa'pi-a
Mes-sa'pus
Mes-se'ne
Met-a-pon'tum
Me-tau'rus
Me-te'rus, s.
Me-tho'ne
Me-thu'sa-el, s.
Me-thu'se-lah, s.
Me-thym'na
Me-to'pe
Met-ro-do'rus
Me-u'nim, s.
Mez'a-hab, s.
Me-sem'ti-us
Mi'a-nim, s.
Mi-ca'iah, s.
Mi'cha-el, s.
Mi-cha'iah, s.
Mi-che'as, s.
Mich'me-thah, s.
Mi-cip'sa
Mid'i-an, s.
Mi'ja-min, s.
Mik-ne'iah, s.
Mil-a-la'i, s.
Mi-la'ni-on
Mi-le'tum, s.
Mi-le'tus
Mil-ti'a-des
Mil'vi-us
Mim-ner'mus
Min'ci-us
Mi-ner'va
Mi-ni'a-min, s.
Min'y-æ
Mir'i-am, s.
Mis'a-el, s.
Mi-se'num
Mi'sha-el, s.
Mi'she-al, s.
Mish-man'nah, s.
Mish'ra-ite, s.
Mis'pe-reth, s.
Mis-re'photh, s.
Mis'sa-bib, s.
Mith-ra-da'tes
Mith-ri-da'tes
Mith-ro-bar-za'nes
Mit-y-le'ne
Mis-ra'im, s.
Mne-mos'y-ne
Mnes'theus
Mo-a-di'ah, s.
Mœ'si-a
Mo-gun'ti-a
Mo'la-dah, s.
Mo-ne'ta
Mon-ta'nus
Mo-o-si'as, s.
Mop-su-cre'ne
Mop-su-es'ti-a
Mor'de-cai, s.
Mo-resh'eth, s.
Mo-ri'ah, s.
Mor'i-ni
Mor'phous
Mo-se'ra, s.
Mo-se'roth, s.
Mœ'sus (s as z), s.
Mo-sol'lam, s.
Mo-sol'la-mon, s.
Mo-tho'ne
Mu-ci-a'nus
Mu'ci-us
Mul'ci-ber
Mul'vi-us
Mum'mi-us
Mu-na'ti-us
Mu-nych'i-a
Mu-re'na
Mu-re'tus
Mu-sæ'us
Mu-sag'e-tes
Mu-se'um
Muth-lab'ben, s.
Mu'ti-na
Mu'ti-us
Myc'a-le
Myc-a-les'sus
My-ce'ne
My-ce'nis
Myc-e-ri'nus
Myc'o-nos
Myg'a-le
Myg-do'ni-a
My-las'sa or My-la'sa
My-o'ni-a
Myr-ci'nus
My-ri'on
My-ri'os
Myr-mid'o-nes
My-ron'i-des
Myr'si-las
Myr'si-nus
Myr'ti-lus
Myr'i-a
Myt-i-le'ne

N.

Na'am, s.
Na'a-mah, s.
Na'a-man, s.
Na'a-rah, s.
Na-a-rai, s.
Na'a-ran, s.
Na'a-rath, s.
Na'a-shon, s.
Na-as'son, s.
Na'a-thus, s.
Na-ba-ri'as, s.
Na-ba-the'ans, s.
Nab-u-cho-don'o-sor, s.
Na-dab'a-tha, s.
Na'ha-lal, s.
Na-ha'li-el, s.
Na'hal-lal, s.
Na-ham'a-ni, s.
Na'ha-rai, s.
Na'ha-ri, s.
Na'i-des
Na'oth, s.
Na-o'mi, s.
Naph'i-ci, s.
Naph'ta-li, s.
Naph-tu'him, s.
Nar-cis'sus
Nas-a-mo'nes
Na-si'ca
Na-sid-i-e'nus
Na-than'a-el, s.
Na-tha-ni'as, s.
Nau-cli'des
Nau'cra-tes
Nau'cra-tis
Nau'lo-chus
Nau'pli-a
Nau-sic'a-a
Nau-sic'ra-tes
Naz'a-reth, s.
Ne-æ'ra
Ne-ap'o-lis
Ne-ar'chus
Ne-a-ri'ah, s.
Neb'a-i, s.
Ne-ba'loth, s.
Ne-bal'lat, s.
Neb-u-chad-nez'zar, s.
Ne-bu'zar, s.
Ne-co'dan, s.
Nec-ta-ne'bus
Ned-a-bi'ah, s.
Ne-e-mi'as, s.
Neg'i-noth, s.
Ne-he-mi'ah, s.
Ne-he-mi'as, s.
Ne'hi-loth, s.
Ne-hush'ta, s.
Ne-hush'tan, s.
Ne-i'el, s.
Ne-ko'da, s.
Nem'e-a
Nem'e-sis
Ne-mu'el, s.
Ne-o-bu'le
Ne-o-cæ-a-re'a (s as z)
Ne'o-cles
Ne-o-cli'des
Ne-om'a-gus
Ne-o-me'des
Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Nep'e-te
Ne-pha'li-a
Ne-phish'e-sim, s.
Neph'tha-li, s.
Neph'tha-lim, s.
Neph-to'ah, s.
Ne-phu'sim, s.
Nep'tha-li, s.
Nep'tha-lim, s.
Nep-tu'nus
Ne-re'i-des
Ne'reus
Ner'gal Shar-e'zer, s.
Ne-ri'ah, s.
Ne-ri'as, s.
Ner'i-tos
Ner'vi-i
Nes-tor'i-des
Nes-to'ri-us
Ne-than'e-el, s.
Neth-a-ni'ah, s.
Neth'i-nim, s.
Ne-to'phah, s.
Ne-toph'a-thi, s.
Ne-u'ah, s.
Ni-cæ'a
Ni-ca'nor
Ni-ca'tor
Nic'e-as
Ni-ceph'o-ris
Ni-ceph'o-rus
Nic'i-as
Nic-o-bu'lus
Ni-coch'a-res
Nic'o-cles
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-do'rus
Nic-o-la'i-tans, s.
Nic'o-las, s.
Nic-o-la'us
Ni-com'a-chus
Nic-o-me-de'a
Nic-o-me'des
Ni-cop'o-lis
Ni-cos'tra-tus
Ni-gid'i-us
Ni-lo'tis
Nin'e-ve, s.
Nin'e-veh, s.
Ni'o-be
Ni-pha'tes
Ni'rus
Nis'i-bis
Ni-toc'ris
No-a-di'ah, s.
Nom-en-ta'nus
Non'a-cris
No'ni-us
Nor'i-cum
Nos-o-co-mi'um
No-va'tus
No-vi-o-du'num
No-vi-om'a-gus
No'vi-us
Nov-o-co'mum
Nu-ce'ri-a
Nu-man'ti-a
Nu-man-ti'nus
Nu-me'ni-us
Nu'mi-dæ
Nu-mid'i-a
Nu'mi-tor
Nu-mi-to'ri-us
Nu'tri-a
Nyc-tim'e-ne
Nym-phid'i-us
Nym-pho-do'rus

O.

O'a-nus
O-a'ri-on
O'a-sis or O-a'sis
O-ax'es
O-ba-di'ah, s.
Ob-di'a, s.
Ob'ri-mo
O-ca'le-a or O-ca'li-a
O-ce-an'i-des
O-ce'a-nus
O-chi'el, s.
O-ci-de'lus, s.
Oc'i-na, s.
O-cric'u-lum
Oc-ta'vi-a
Oc-ta-vi-a'nus
Oc-ta'vi-us
O-cyp'e-te
Od-e-na'tus
O-do'a-cer or Od-o-a'cer
O-dys'seus
Œ-ag'rus
Œ-ba'li-a
Œ'be-lus
Œ-cha'li-a
Œ'di-pus
Œ'neus
Œ-nom'a-us
Œ-no'ne
Œ-no'tri-a
Œ-no'trus
O-gul'ni-us
O-gy'ges
O-gyg'i-a
O'i-cleus
O'i-leus
Ol'a-mus, s.
O-le'a-rus
Ol'e-nus
O-li'a-ros
O-lin'thus
Ol-i-si'po or Ol-i-sip'po
Ol'i-vet, s.
Ol'o-rus
O lym'pi-a
O-lym'pi-as
O-lym-pi-o-do'rus
O-lym'pus
O-lyn'thus
Om-a-s'rus, s.
Om-bro'nes
O'me-ga, s.
Om'pha-le
O-na'tas
O-nes'i-mus
On-e-siph'o-rus, s.
O-ne'tor
O-ni'a-ras, s.
O-ni'as, s.
On-o-mac'ri-tus
O-phel'tes
O-phi'a-des
O'phi-as
O-phi-on'i-des
O-phi-u'chus
O'phi-us
O-phi-u'sa
Op'i-ci
Op-is-thoc'o-mæ
Op-pi-a'nus
Op'pi-us
Op'ti-mus
O-pun'ti-i
O-ra'ta
Or-be'lus
Or-bil'i-us
Or'ca-des
Ur-chom'e-nos
Or-do-vi'ces
O-re'a-des
O're-as
O-res'tes
Or-get'o-rix
Or'i-cum
O-rig'e-nes
O-ri'on
O-rith-y'ia
O-ro'des
O-ron'tes
O-ro'pus
O-ro'si-us
Or'pheus
Or-sil'lus
Or-sil'o-chus
Or'ta-lus
Or-thag'o-ras
Or-tho-bu'lus
Or-thom'e-nes
Or-tho-si'as, s.
Or-tyg'i-a
O-sa'ias, s.
O-se'a, s.
O-se'as, s.
O-se'e, s.
O-she'a, s.
O-si'ris
Os'ti-a
Os-to'ri-us
Oth'ma-rus
Oth'ni-el, s.
Oth-o-ni'as, s.
O-vid'i-us
O-vin'i-us
Ox-y'a-res
O-zi'as, s.
O-zi'el, s.
Oz'o-la
O-zo'ra, s.

P.

Pa'a-rai, s.
Pa-ca'ri-us
Pa-cho'mi-us
Pac'o-rus
Pac-to'lus
Pa-cu'vi-us
Pad'u-a
Pæ'o-nes
Pæ-o'ni-a
Pag'a-sæ or Pag'a-se
Pag'a-sus
Pa-gi'el, s.
Pa'i, s.
Pa-leph'a-tus
Pal-æs-ti'na
Pal-a-mæ'des
Pal-a-ti'nus
Pal-es-ti'na, s.
Pal-i-nu'rus
Pal-i-u'rus
Pal-la'di-um
Pal-la'di-us
Pal-le'ne
Pal-my'ra
Pal'ti-el, s.
Pa-mi'sus
Pam'phi-lus
Pam-phy'la
Pam-phyl'i-a
Pam-phy'lus
Pan-æ'nus
Pa-næ'ti-us
Pan'da-rus
Pan-di'on
Pan-do'ra
Pan-do'si-a
Pan-hel-le'nes
Pan-i-o'nes
Pan'no-nes
Pan-no'ni-a
Pan'o-pe
Pan-o-pæ'a
Pan'o-peus
Pa-nor'mus
Pan-tæ'ne-tus
Pan'tho-us
Pan-ti-ca-pæ'um
Pan-til'i-us
Pa-ny'a-sis
Paph-lag'o-nes
Paph-la-go'ni-a
Pa-pi-a'nus
Pa'pi-as
Pa-pin-i-a'nus
Pa-pin'i-us
Pa-pir'i-us
Par-a-cle'tus
Par-æ-di'rus
Par'a-li
Pa-ris'i-i
Pa'ri-um
Par-mash'ta, s.
Par'me-nas
Par-mon'i-des
Par-me'ni-o
Par'me-non
Par-nas'sus
Par-o-pa-mi'sus
Par-rha'si-us
Par-shan-da'tha, s.
Par-the'ni-a
Par'the-non
Par-then-o-pæ'us
Par-then'o-pe
Pa-ru'ah, s.
Par-va'im, s.
Pa-rys'a-tis

Pa-ear'ga-des
Pa-es'ah, s.
Pa-siph'a-e
Pa-sith'e-a
Pat'a-ra
Pat'a-reus
Pat-a-vi'nus
Pa-ta'vi-um
Pa-the'us, s.
Path-ru'sim, s.
Pa-tro'cles
Pa-tro'clus or Pat'ro-clus
Pa'u, s.
Pau-li'na
Pau-se'ni-as
Ped'a-hel, s.
Pe-dah'sur, s.
Pe-da'ah, s.
Pe-da'ni-us
Ped'a-sus
Peg'a-sus
Pe-ka-hi'ah, s.
Pe-la'gi-us
Pe-la'ah, s.
Pel-a-li'ah, s.
Pe-las'gi
Pe-las'gus
Pe-la-ti'ah, s.
Pe'leth-ite, s.
Pe'leus
Pe-li'as, s.
Pe-li'des
Pe-lig'ni
Pe'li-on
Pel-le'ne
Pe-lop'i-das
Pel-o-pon-ne'sus
Pe-lo'rum or Pe-lo'rus
Pe-lu'si-um
Pe-ne'ia
Pe-ne'lus
Pe-nel'o-pe
Pe-ne'us
Pe-ni'el, s.
Pen-tap'o-lis
Pen-tel'i-cus
Pen-the-si-le'a
Pen'theus
Pe-nu'el, s.
Pep-a-re'thos
Pe-ra'sim, s.
Per-dic'cas
Per-e-gri'nus
Per'ga-ma
Per'ga-mum
Per'ga-mus
Pe-ri-an'der
Per-i-bœ'a
Per'i-cles
Per-i-cli'des
Per-i-cli'tus
Per-i-clym'e-ne
Per-ic-ti'o-ne
Pe-ri'da, s.
Pe-rig'o-ne
Per-i-la'us
Per-i-me'de
Per-i-me'la
Pe-rin'thus
Pe-rip'a-tus
Pe-riph'a-tus
Pe'riz-zite, s.
Per'me-nas, s.
Per-se'is
Per-seph'o-ne
Per-sep'o-lis
Per'seus
Per'si-us
Per'ti-nax
Pe-ru'da, s.
Pe-ru'si-a
Pe-tha-hi'ah, s.
Pe-thu'el, s.
Pe-til'i-us
Pe-tra'a
Pe-tre'ius
Pe-tro'ni-us
Peu-ci'ni
Pe-ul'thai, s.
Phac'a-reth, s.
Phæ-a'ces
Phæ-a'ci-a
Phæ'dri-a
Phæ-nar'e-te
Pha'e-thon
Pha-e-thon'ti-as
Phai'sur, s.
Phal'a-ris

Phal-de'lus, s.
Pha-le'as, s.
Pha-le'reus
Pha-le'rus
Phal'ti-el, s.
Pham-e-no'phis
Pha-nu'el, s.
Phar'a-cim, s.
Pha'raoh (fā'rō), s.
Pha-ri'ra, s.
Phar-na-ba'zus
Phar'na-ces
Phar-sa'li-a
Phar-sa'lus
Pha-se'ah, s.
Pha-se'lis
Phas'i-ron, s.
Phas'sa-ron, s.
Phav-o-ri'nus
Pha-yl'lus
Phe'mi-us
Phe-ni'ce, s.
Phe-nic'i-a, s.
Phe'e-ces
Phe'e-cis
Phe-nic'i-a, s.
Phe'e-ces
Phe-rec'ra-tes
Phe'e-cy'des
Phe'e-ni'ce
Phe'e-ti'ma
Phi'a-le
Phi'a-lus
Phib'e-seth, s.
Phi'di-as
Phi-dip'pi-des
Phig-a-lo'a
Phil-a-del'phi-a
Phil-a-del'phus
Phil-a-le'thes
Phi-lar'ches, s.
Phi-lar'chus
Phi-lar'e-tus
Phi-le'bus
Phi-le'mon
Phi-le'tas
Phi-le'tus
Phi-lip'pi
Phi-lip'pi-des
Phil-ip-pop'o-lis
Phi-lip'pus
Phi-lis'ti-a, s.
Phi-lis'tim, s.
Phil-oc-te'tes
Phil-o-do-re'tus
Phil-o-la'us
Phi-lol'ogus
Phi-lom-bro-tus
Phil-o-me'des
Phil-o-me'la
Phil-o-me'tor
Phi-lop'a-tor
Phil-o-pœ'men
Phi-los'tra-tus
Phi-lo'tas
Phil-o-ti'mus
Phi-lox'e-nus
Phil'y-ra
Phin'e-as, s.
Phin'e-es, s.
Phin'e-has, s.
Phi'neus
Phin'ti-as
Phleg'e-thon
Phle'gy-as
Phli-a'si-a
Pho-cæ'a
Pho'ci-on
Pho-cyl'i-des
Pho'bi-das
Pho-ni'ce
Pho-ni'ces
Pho-ni'cus
Phor'mi-o
Phos'pho-rus
Pho-ti'nus
Pho'ti-us
Phra-a'tes
Phra-or'tes
Phrygi-a
Phryn'i-chus
Phthi'a
Phthi-o'tis
Phy'leus
Phyl'i-ra
Phyt'a-lus
Pi-cæ'ni
Pi-cen'ti-a
Pi-cen'num
Pie-ta'vi

Pi-e'ri-a
Pi-er'i-des
Pi'e-ris
Pi Ha-hi'roth, s.
Pi-la'tus
Pil'e-ha, s.
Pil-le'ser, s.
Pil-ne'ser, s.
Pil'tai, s.
Pim-ple'a
Pin'da-rus
Pi-ra'us or Pi-ræ'eus
Pir'a-thon, s.
Pi-rith'o-us
Pi-san'der
Pis'i-dæ
Pi-sid'i-a
Pi-sis'tra-tus
Pi-so'nes
Pith-e-cu'sa
Pi'thom, s.
Pit'ta-cus
Pit'theus
Pla-cen'ti-a
Pla-cid'i-a
Pla-cid'i-us
Pla-tæ'a
Plat'a-nus
Pla-te'a
Plei'a-des
Plin'i-us
Plis'the-nes
Plis-to'a-nax
Plo-ti'nus
Plo'ti-us
Plu-tar'chus
Plu'vi-us
Po-che'reth, s.
Pod-a-lir'i-us
Po-dar'gus
Pœ-ci-le
Pœ-o'ni-a
Pol'e-mon
Pol-e-mo'ni-um
Po'li-as
Po-li-or-ce'tes
Po-lis'tra-tus
Pol'li-o
Po-ly-æ'nus
Po-ly-ar'chus
Po-lyb'i-us
Pol-y-bœ'tes
Pol'y-bus
Pol-y-car'pus
Pol-y-cle'tus
Po-lyc'ra-tes
Po-lyd'a-mas
Pol-y-deu'ces
Pol-y-do'rus
Pol-yg-no'tus
Po-lyg'o-nus
Po-ly-hym'ni-a or Po-lym'ni-a
Po-lym'e-don
Pol-ym-nes'tor
Pol-y-ni'ces
Pol-y-phe'mus
Po-lys'tra-tus
Pol-y-ti'mus
Po-lyx'e-na
Po-lyx'e-nus
Po-mo'na
Pom-pe'ia
Pom-pe-ia'nus
Pom-pe'ii (pē'yī)
Pom-pe'ius
Pom-pil'i-a
Pom-pil'i-us
Pom-po'ni-us
Pomp-ti'nus
Pon'ti-us
Po-plic'o-la
Pop-pæ'a
Po'ra-tha, s.
Por'ci-a
Por'ci-us
Por-phyr'i-on
Por-sen'na or Por'se-na
Por-tum'nus
Por-tu'nus
Po-sei'don
Pos-i-do'ni-a
Pos-i-do'ni-us
Post'hu-mus
Pot'a-mus
Pot-i-dæ'a
Pot'i-phar, s.
Pot-i-phe'ra, s.

Pot'ni-a
Pra-ne'te
Pran-ce-ti'ni
Pra-to'ri-us
Prat'i-nas
Prax-ag'o-ras
Prax'i-as
Prax-i'nus
Prax-it'e-les
Pri-am'i-des
Pri'a-mus
Pri-a'pus
Pri-e'ne
Pris-ci-a'nus
Pris-cil'la
Priv-er-na'tes
Pro-cle'a
Pro-cu'pi-us
Pro-cru'tes
Proc-u-le'ius
Pru'cy-on
Prod'i-cus
Prom'a-chus
Pro-me'theus
Prom'u-ba
Pro-per'ti-us
Prop-y-læ'a
Pro-ser'pi-na
Pro-so'pis
Pro-so'pon
Pro-tag'o-ras
Pro-tes-i-la'us
Pro'teus
Pro-tog'e-nes
Prox'e-nus
Pru-den'ti-us
Pru'si-as
Pryt-a-ne'um
Pryt'a-nis
Psam-met'i-chus
Ptol-e-ma'us
Ptol-e-ma'is
Ptol-e-me'us, s.
Pub-lic'i-us
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li-us
Pu-di'cu
Pul-che'ri-a
Pu-te'o-li
Pu'ti-el, s.
Pyg-ma'li-on
Pyl'a-des
Py-ram'i-des
Pyr'a-mus
Pyr-e-næ'us
Py-ræ'ne
Py-ri-phleg'e-thon
Py-rom'a-chus
Pyr'rhi-chus
Py-thag'o-ras
Pyth'e-as
Pyth'i-a
Pyth'i-as
Pyth-i-o-ni'ce
Pyth'o-cles
Pyth-o-do'rus
Py-thod'o-tus
Pyth-o-la'us

Q.

Que-dra'tus
Quad'ri-ceps
Quad'ri-frons
Qui-e'tus
Quinc-til'i-a
Quinc'ti-us
Quin-quer'i-ri
Quin-til'i-a
Quin-til-i-a'nus
Quin-ti'lis
Quin-til'i-us
Quin'ti-us
Quir-i-na'lis
Qui-ri'nus
Qui-ri'tes

R.

Ra'a-mah, s.
Ra-a-mi'ah, s.
Ra-am'ses, s.
Rab-bo'ni, s.
Ra-bir'i-us
Rab'sa-ces, s.
Rab'sa-ris, s.
Rab'sha-keh, s.

Ra'chel (ch as in church), s.
Rad'dai, s.
Ra'gau, s.
Ra-gu'el, s.
Ra-ma-tha'im, s.
Ram'a-them, s.
Ram'e-ses, s.
Ra-mi'ah, s.
Raph'a-el, s.
Raph'a-im, s.
Ra-thu'mus, s.
Rau'ra-ci
Ra-ven'na
Re-a'iah, s.
Re-a'te
Re-bec'ca, s.
Re-bek'ah, s.
Re-e-la'iah, s.
Re-el'ias, s.
Re-gil'lus
Re-gi'na
Reg'u-lus
Re-ha-bi'ah, s.
Re-ho-bo'am, s.
Re-ho'both, s.
Re-ma-li'ah, s.
Re-pha'el, s.
Re-pha'iah, s.
Re-pha'im, s.
Reph'i-dim, s.
Re'u, s.
Re-u'el, s.
Re-u'mah, s.
Re-si'a, s.
Rhad-a-man'-thus
Rhæ'ti-a
Rhamp-si-ni'tus
Rhe'gi-um
Rhex-e'nor
Rhi-noc-o-lu'ra
Rhi-phæ'us
Rhod'a-nus
Rho'di-i
Rhod'o-cus, s.
Rhod'o-pe
Rho-do'pis
Rhop'a-lus
Rhox-o-la'ni
Ri'bai, s.
Rob'o-am, s.
Rod'a-nim, s.
Ro'ge-lim, s.
Ro'i-mus, s.
Ro-ma'ni
Ro-ma'nus
Ro-mu'li-des
Rom'u-lus
Ros'ci-us
Rox-a'na
Rox-o-la'ni
Ru'bi-con
Ru'bri-us
Ru di-a
Ruf-fi'nus
Ru-fi'nus
Ru-ha'mah, s.
Ru-pil'i-us
Ru-the'ni
Ru'tu-li
Ru'tu-pæ
Ru-tu'pi-æ

S.

Sa-bac-tha'ni, s.
Sa-ba'i
Sa-ba'oth, s.
Sab-a-te'as, s.
Sab-a-te'us, s.
Sab'a-tus, s.
Sab'ba-tha
Sab-ba-the'us, s.
Sab-be'us, s.
Sa-be'ans, s.
Sa'bi-a, s.
Sa-bi'as
Sa-bi'ni
Sa-bi'nus
Sa-bri'na
Sab'te-cah, s.
Sa-bu'ra
Sa-da-ni'as, s.
Sad-de'us, s.
Sad'du-ces, s.
Sa-dy-at'tes
Sal'a-mis
Sa-la'thi-el, s.

Sa'li-i
Sa-li'nas
Sal-i-na'tor
Sal'lai, s.
Sal-lu'mus, s.
Sal-lus'ti-us
Sal'ma-cis
Sal-ma-na'sar, s.
Sal-mo'ne
Sal-mo'neus
Sa-lo'me
Sal'o-mon
Sal-pi'nas
Sal'vi-a
Sam'a-el, s.
Sa-ma'ias, s.
Sa-ma'ri-a
Sa-me'ius, s.
Sam'ni-um
Sa-mos'a-ta
Sam-o-thra'ces
Sam-o-thra'ces
Sam'u-el, s.
San-a-bas'ar, s.
San-a-bas'sa-rus, s.
San'a-sib, s.
San-bal'lat, s.
San-cho-ni'a-thon
San-ga'ri-us
San-san'nah, s.
San'to-nes
San'to-ni
Saph-a-ti'as, s.
Sap-phi'ra (sap-sa'f), s.
Sap'pho (sap-sa'f)
Sar-a-bi'as, s.
Sa'rai or Sa'ra-i, s.
Sa-ra'iah, s.
Sa-ra'ias, s.
Sar'a-mel, s.
Sar-ched'o-nus
Sar-dan-a-pa'lus
Sar-din'i-a
Sar'do-nes
Sa-re'a, s.
Sa-rep'ta, s.
Sar'ma-tæ
Sar-ma'ti-a
Sa-ron'i-cus
Sa-ro'thi-e, s.
Sar-pe'don
Sar'se-chim, s.
Sas-san'i-des
Sat'a-nas
Sath-ra-bu'-ma-nes, s.
Sat-ur-na'li-a
Sa-tur'ni-a
Sat-ur-ni'nus
Sa-tur'ni-us
Sa-tur'nus
Sat'y-ri
Sau-rom'a-tæ
Sav'a-ran, s.
Sa-vi'us, s.
Sax'o-nes
Scæ'vo-la
Sca-man'der
Scar-do'na
Sche'di-a
Sche'ri-a
Schœ'neus
Sci'a-thos
Sci-pi'a-des
Scip'i-o
Sci-ron'i-des
Scol'o-ti
Scop-e-li'nus
Scop'e-los
Scri-bo'ni-a
Scri-bo'ni-us
Scyl-a-ce'um
Scyl-las'um
Scyth'i-a
Scy-thop'o-lis
Se-bas'te
Seb-as-te'a
Seb-as-ti'a
Seb-as-top'o-lis
Seb-en'ny-tus
Se-be'thus
Sec'a-cah, s.
Sech-e-ni'as, s.
Se-cun'dus
Sed-e-ci'as, s

Se-du'si
Se-ges'ta
Seg-o-bri'ga
Se-gon'ti-a
Seg-on-ti'a-ci
Se-go'vi-a
Se-gun'ti-um
Se-i'rath, s.
Se-ja'nus
Sel-e-mi'a, s.
Sel-e-mi'as, s.
Se-le'no
Sel-e-u-ci'a
Se-leu'ci-des
Se-leu'cis
Se-leu'cus
Sel'go-væ
Se-li'nus
Sel-la'si-a
Se-lym'bri-a
Se-ma-chi'ah, s.
Se-ma'iah, s.
Sem'e-i, s.
Sem'e-le
Se-mel'li-us, s.
Se-mir'a-mis
Sem'no-nes
Sem-pro'ni-a
Sem-pro'ni-us
Se-na'ah, s.
Sen'e-ca
Sen-nach'e-rib, s.
Sen'o-nes
Sen-ti'num
Se-nu'ah, s.
Se-o'rim, s.
Se-pha'rad, s.
Se-phar-va'im, s.
Se-phe'la, s.
Sep-tem'tri-o
Sep-tim'i-us
Sep'ti-mus
Seq'ua-na
Seq'ua-ni
Se-ra'iah, s.
Se-ra'pis
Ser-bo'nis
Se-re'na
Ser'gi-us
Se-ri'phus
Ser-vil'i-us
Ser'vi-us
Se-ses'tris
Ses'ti-us
Set'a-bis
Se-ve'rus
Sex'ti-a
Sex-ti'lis
Sex'ti-us
Sha-a-lab'bin, s.
Sha-al'bim, s.
Sha'aph, s.
Sha-a-ra'im, s.
Sha-ash'gaz, s.
Shab'be-thai, s.
Shad'da-i, s.
Sha-ha-ra'im, s.
Sha-haz'i-mah, s.
Shal'i-sha, s.
Shal'le-cheth, s.
Shal-ma'i, s.
Shal-man-e'ser, s.
Sham-a-ri'ah, s.
Sham'mai, s.
Sham-mu'a, s.
Sham-mu'ah, s.
Sham-she-ra'i, s.
Shar'a-i, s.
Sha-ra'im, s.
Shar-e'ser, s.
Sha'ul, s.
She-al'ti-el, s.
She-a-ri'ah, s.
She-ba-ni'ah, s.
Sheb'a-rim, s.
She-bu'el, s.
Shech-a-ni'ah, s.
She-de'ur, s.
She-ha-ri'ah, s.
Shel-e-mi'ah, s.
Shel'o-mi, s.
She-lo'moth, s.
She-lu'mi-el, s.
Shem'a-ah, s.
She-ma'iah, s.
Shem-a-ri'ah, s.
Shem-e'ber, s.
She-mi'dah, s.
Shem'i-rath, s.

Sho-mir'a-moth, s.
Sho-mu'el, s.
Sheph-a-thi'ah, s.
Sheph-a-ti'ah, s.
She-phu'phan, s.
She-re'ser, s.
She'shai, s.
Shesh-bas'sar, s.
She' thar Boz'-nai, s.
Shig-gai'on, s.
Shi-gi'o-noth, s.
Shi-lo'ah, s.
Shi-lo'ni, s.
Shi'lon-ite, s.
Shi-me'ah, s.
Shi-me'am, s.
Shi-me'ath, s.
Shim'e-i, s.
Shim'e-on, s.
Shim'shai, s.
Sho-shan'nim, s.
Shu'be-el, s.
Shu'la-mite, s.
Shu'nath-ite, s.
Shu'nam-ite, s.
Shu-the'lah, s.
Si'a-ha, s.
Sib'be-cai, s.
Sib'bo-leth, s.
Sib-ra'im, s.
Si-cam'bri
Si-cam'bri-a
Si-ca'ni
Si-ca'ni-a
Si-ca'nus
Sic'ci-us
Si-cil'i-a
Sic'u-li
Sic'y-on
Sic-y-o'ni-a
Si-do'nes
Sid'o-nis
Si-ga'um (or Si-ge'um
Si-gi'o-noth, s.
Si-la'nus
Si-le'nus
Si-lo'ah, s.
Si-lo'am, s.
Si-lo'as, s.
Si-lo'e, s.
Sil'va-nus
Sil'vi-us
Sim'e-on, s.
Si-mo'thus
Sim'mi-as
Sim'o-is
Si-mon'i-des
Sim-plic'i-us
Si'nai, s.
Si-no'pe
Sip'y-lus
Sir-bo'nis
Sir'i-on, s.
Sir'i-us
Sir'mi-um
Si-sam'a-i, s.
Sis'e-ra, s.
Sis-i-gam'bis
Si-sin'nes, s.
Sis'y-phus
Sit-a-ce'ne
Si-tho'ne
Sit'i-us
Sit'ta-ce
Sniin'theus
So-ba'ra
Soc'ra-tes
Sod'o-ma
Sog-di-a'na
So-li'nus
Sol'o-e
Sol'o-mon, s.
Sol'y-ma
Sol'y-mi
Sop'a-ter
Soph'e-reth, s.
So'phi-a
Soph'i-lus
Soph'o-cles
Soph-o-ni'as, s.
Soph-o-nis'ba
So-phro'ni-a
Soph-ro-nis'cus
So-phro'ni-us
So-phros'y-ne
So-rac'te
So-ra'nus
So'si-a
Sos'i-cles
So'si-i
So-sip'a-ter
So-sis'tra-tus
Sos'the-nes
So-som'e-nus
Spar'ta-cus
Spar-ta'nus
Spar-ti-a'nus
Spar-ti-a'ta
Spar-to'lus
Sper-chi'us (or Sper-che'us
Sphac-te'ri-a
Sphen'do-ne
Spin'tha-rus
Spo-le'ti-um
Spo-le'tum
Spor'a-des
Spu'ri-us
Sta-be'ri-us
Sta'bi-ae
Sta-gi'ra
Stag-i-ri'tes
Staph'y-lus
Sta-ti'ra
Sta'ti-us
Stel'li-o
Steph'a-nas, s.
Steph'a-nus
Ste' phen (ste'-vu), s.
Ste-sich'o-rus
Sthen'e-lus
Stil'i-cho
Strat'o-cles
Strat-o-ni'ce
Strat-o-ni'cus
Strep-si'a-des
Stron'gy-lus
Stroph'a-des
Strym'o-nis
Stu m-pha'lis
Stym-pha'lus
Sua-de'la
Su-bla'i-us
Su'bu-lo
Su-bu'ra
Su-bur'ra
Su'ca-thites, s.
Su'di-as, s.
Sues'so-nes
Sue-to'ni-us
Su-e'vi
Suf'fe-tes
Su'i-das
Sul-pic'i-a
Sul-pic'i-us
Su'ni-um
Su-re'nas
Su-san'nah (sooz-zan), s.
Su-sa'ri-on
Su-si-a'na
Syb'a-ris
Syb-a-ri'tis
Syb'o-tas
Sy-ce'ne, s.
Sy-e'lus, s.
Sy-e'ne
Sy-e-ni'tes
Syl-va'nus
Syl'vi-a
Syl'vi-us
Sym-plec'a-des
Sy-na'si-us
Sy-no'di-um
Syn'ti-che, s.
Syr-a-cu'sa
Sy'ri-on, s.
Sy-ro-phe-ni'-ci-a, s.

T.

Ta'a-nach, s.
Ta'a-nath, s.
Tab'e-oth, s.
Tab'ba-oth, s.
Tab'e-al, s.
Tab'e-el, s.
Ta-bel'li-us, s.
Tab'e-rah, s.
Tab'i-tha, s.
Tab'ri-mon, s.
Tach'mo-nite, s.
Tac'i-tus
Ta'na-rum
Tan'a-rus
Ta-hap'a-nes, s.
Tah'pe-nes, s.
Tah-re'a, s.
Tal'a-us
Tal-thyb'i-us
Tam'e-ris
Tan'a-gra
Tan'a-is
Tan'a-quil
Tan-hu'meth, s.
Tan'ta-lus
Tap-pu'ah, s.
Tar'a-lab, s.
Ta-re'a, s.
Tar-en-ti'nus
Ta-ren'tum
Tar-pe'ia
Tar-quin'i-i
Tar-quin'i-us
Tar'ta-rus
Tar-te'sus
Ta-ti-a'nus
Ta'ti-us
Tau-ro-me'ni-um
Tax'i-la
Ta-ygʼe-tus
Te-a'num
Teb-a-li'ah, s.
Tec-mes'sa
Tec-tos'a-ges
Tegʼe-a
Tegʼy-ra
Te-haph'ne-hes, s.
Te-hin'nah, s.
Te-ko'a, s.
Te-ko'ah, s.
Tel'a-im, s.
Tel'a-mon
Te-las'sar, s.
Tel-chi'nes
Te-leb'o-as
Tel'e-clus
Tel-e-da'mus
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-phus
Tel-e-si'nus
Te-leu'ti-as
Tel'li-as
Tel-phu'sa
Tem'a-ni, s.
Tem'e-ni, s.
Tem-e-ni'tes
Tem'e-nos
Tem'e-sa
Teno-te'ri
Ten'u-des
Ten'ty-ra
Ter'a-phim, s.
Te-ren'ti-a
Te-ren-ti-a'nus
Te-ren'ti-us
Te'reus
Ter-gem'i-nus
Ter-i-da'tes
Ter'mi-nus
Terp-sich'o-re
Ter-ra-ci'na
Ter'ti-us
Ter-tul-li-a'nus
Ter-tul'lus, s.
Tet-ra-go'nis
Te-trap'o-lis
Teu'cri-a
Teu'to-nes
Teu'to-ni
Thad-de'us, s.
Thad'de-us, s.
Tha-las'si-a
Tha-las'si-us
Tha-le'tas
Tha-li'a
Tham'na-tha, s.
Tham'y-ras
Tham'y-ris
Thag'ma-ces
Thau-man'ti-as
The-a-te'tus
The-age'nes
The-a'no
The-ba'is
The-co'e, s.
Thei'a-ear, s.
The-ler'ses, s.
Thel-pu'sa
The-mis-cy'ra
Them'i-son
The-mis'to-cles
The-oc'a-sus, s.
The-o-clym'e-nus
The-oc'ri-tus
The-od'a-tus
The-o-do'ra
The-o-do-re'tus
The-o-do-ri'cus
The-o-do'rus
The-o-do'si-us
The-od'o-tes
The-od'o-tus
The-og'e-nes
The-og-ne'tus
The-og'nis
The-oph'a-nes
The-o-phras'tus
The-o-phy-lac'-tus
The-ram'e-nes
Ther'ma-leth, s.
Ther-mo'don
Ther-mop'y-læ
Ther-sil'o-chus
Ther-si'tes
The-se'i-des
The-se'is
The-se'us
The'spes
Thes'pi-es
Thes-pro'ti-a
Thes-sa'li-a
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca
Thes'sa-lus
Thes'ti-a
Thes'ty-lis
Thes'ty-lus
Thim-na'thah, s.
Thom'o-i, s.
Thra'ci-a
Thra'se-a
Thra-se'as, s.
Thrase-y-bu'lus
Thra-sym'a-chus
Thra-sym'e-nes
Thras-y-the'nus
Thu-cyd'i-des
Thu'ri-i
Thu'ri-um
Thy-a-ti'ra
Thy-es'tes
Thy'ias
Thym-bræ'us
Thym'e-le
Thy-o'ne
Thy-o'neus
Thyr'e-a
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib-e-ri'nus
Tib'e-ris
Ti-be'ri-us
Ti-bul'lus
Tib-ur-ti'nus
Ti-ci'nus
Ti-fa'ta
Ti-gel'li-us
Ti-gra'nes
Tig-u-ri'ni
Ti-mæ'us
Ti-mag'o-ras
Tim-a-ra'tus
Ti-mar'chi-des
Ti-mar'chus
Ti-ma'vus
Ti-me'us, s.
Ti-moc'ra-tes
Ti-mo'le-on
Ti-mo'lus
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti-re'si-as
Tir'ha-kah, s.
Tir'ha-nah, s.
Tir'i-a, s.
Tir-i-ba'zus
Tir-i-da'tes
Tir'sha-tha, s.
Ti-sag'o-ras
Ti-sam'e-nus
Ti-siph'o-us
Tis-sa-pher'nes
Ti-ta'ni-a
Ti-tho'nus
Ti-tin'i-us
Tit'i-us
Tit'y-rus
Tit'y-us
Tle-pol'e-mus
To'a-nah, s.
To-bi'ah, s.
To-bi'as, s.
To'bi-e, s.
To-bi'el, s.
To-gar'mah, s.
To'la-ite, s.
Tol-ba'nes, s.
To-lo'as
To-mas'us
Tom'a-rus
Tom'y-ris
Tor-qua'tus
To'u, s.
Tra'be-a
Trach-o-ni'tis
Tra-ja'nus
Trans-al-pi'nus
Trans-pa-da'nus
Trans-tib-er-i'na
Trap'e-zus
Tras-i-me'nus
Tre-ba'ti-us
Tre-bel-li-a'nus
Tre-bel'li-us
Tre'bi-a
Tre-bo'ni-us
Trev'e-ri
Tri-cor'y-thus
Tri-na'cri-a
Trin'a-cris
Trip-tol'e-mus
Trit-o-ge-ni'a
Tri-to'nes
Tri-to'nis
Tri-um'vi-ri
Triv'i-a
Tro'a-des
Tro-as'ne
Trog-lo-dy'tæ
Tro-gyl'li-um, s.
Tro'i-lus
Tro-ja'ni
Troph'i-mus
Tro-pho'ni-us
Try-pha'na, s.
Tu-bi-e'ni, s.
Tu-gu-ri'nus
Tul'li-a
Tul-li-a'num
Tul'li-us
Tur-de-ta'ni
Tus-ca'ni-a
Tus-cu-la'num
Tu'ti-a
Ty'a-na
Ty-a-na'us
Ty-a-ni'tis
Tych'i-cus
Ty'deus
Ty-di'des
Tym-pa'ni-a
Tyn'da-reus
Tyn-dar'i-des
Tyn'da-ris
Tyn'da-rus
Ty-pho'eus
Tyr-rhe'num
Tyr-ta'us

U.

U'bi-i
U-cal'e-gon
Ul-pi-a'nus
U-lys'ses
Um-bre'nus
U-phar'sin, s.
U-ra'ni-a
U'ra-nus
Ur-ba'nus
Ur'bi-cus
U-ri'ah, s.
U-ri'as, s.
U'ri-el, s.
U-ri'jah, s.
U-sip'e-tes
Us-ti'ca
U'ti-ca
Ux-el-lo-du'num
U'zai, s.
Uz-zi'a, s.
Uz-zi'ah, s.
Uz-zi'el, s.

V.

Va-ca'na
Vad-i-mo'nis
Va'ha-lis
Va-le-sa'tha, s.
Val-e-mi'rus
Val'da-sus
Val-en-ti'nus
Va-le'ri-a
Va-le'ri-us
Van'da-li
Van-gi'o-nes
Va-ni'ah, s.
Van'ni-us
Va-ro'nus
Va'ri-a
Va'ri-us
Vas'co-nes
Vat-i-ca'nus
Vec'to-nes
Ve-ge'ti-us
Ve'i-a
Ve-ien'tes
Ve'il (ve'yl)
Vej'o-vis
Ve'li-a
Ve-li'na
Ve-li'num
Ve-li'træ
Vel-le'ius
Ven'e-ti
Ve-ne'ti-a
Ven-tid'ius
Ven-u-le'ius
Ven'u-lus
Ve-nu'si-a
Ver-cin-get'o-rix
Ver-gil'i-us
Ver-gin'i-us
Ve-ro'na
Ver-on'i-ca
Ver'ta-gus
Ver-u-la'nus
Ve-se'vus
Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Ve-su'vi-us
Vet-to'nes
Ve-tu'ri-a
Vib'i-us
Vic-to-ri'nus
Vim-i-na'lis
Vin-cen'ti-us
Vin-del'i-ci
Vin-de-lic'i-a
Vin'di-li
Vin-dob'o-na
Vip-sa'ni-a
Vip-sa'ni-us
Vi-ra'go
Vir-gil'i-us
Vir-gin'ia
Vir-gin'i-us
Vir-i-a'thus
Vir-i-dom'a-rus
Vi-sel'li-us
Vis'tu-la
Vi-sur'gis
Vi-tel'li-us
Vi-tru'vi-us
Vo-log'e-ses
Vol'ci-us
Vol-sin'i-um
Vo-lum'ni-a
Vo-lum'ni-us
Vol-u-se'nus
Vul-ca'nus

X.

Xan'thi-as
Xan-thip'po
Xen'o-cles
Xen-o-cli'des
Xe-noc'ra-tes
Xe-noc'ri-tus
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xen-o-do'rus
Xe-nod'o-tes
Xe-nod'o-tus
Xen-o-me'des
Xe-noph'a-nes
Xen'o-phon
Xen-o-ti'mus
Xi-me'ne

Z.

Za-a-ma'im, s.
Za'a-nan, s.
Za-a-nan'nim, s.
Za'a-van, s.
Zab-a-da'ane, s.
Zab-a-da'ias, s.
Zab-a-de'ane, s.
Zab'a-tus
Zab'bai, s.
Zab-de'us, s.
Zab'di-el, s.
Za-bu'lon, s.
Zac'cai, s.
Zac-cha'eus, s.
Zac-che'us, s.
Zach-a-ri'ah, s.
Zach-a-ri'as, s.
Zach'a-ry, s.
Za-cyn'thus
Za-leu'cus
Zal-mo'nah, s.
Zal-mun'nah, s.
Zam-zum'mim, s.
Za-no'ah, s.
Za'ra-ces, s.
Zar-a-i'as, s.
Za're-ah, s.
Za're-ath-ite, s.
Zar'e-phath, s.
Zar'e-tan, s.
Zar'ta-na, s.
Zath'o-e, s.
Za-thu'i, s.
Zeb-a-di'ah, s.
Ze-ba'im, s.
Zeb'e-dee, s.
Ze-bi'nah, s.
Ze-boi'im, s.
Ze-bo'im, s.
Ze-bu'dah, s.
Zeb'u-lun, s.
Zech-a-ri'ah, s.
Zed-e-chi'as, s.
Zed-e-ki'ah, s.
Ze-lo'phe-had, s.
Ze-lo'tes, s.
Ze-ma-ra'im, s.
Zem'a-rite, s.
Ze-no'bi-a
Zen-o-do'rus
Zeph-a-ni'ah, s.
Zeph'a-tha, s.
Zeph'on-ite, s.
Zeph'y-rus
Zer-a-hi'ah, s.
Zer-a-i'ah, s.
Ze-re'da, s.
Ze-red'a-thah, s.
Zer'e-rath, s.
Ze-ru'ah, s.
Ze-rub-ba'bel, s.
Ze-ru-i'ah, s.
Zeu'xis
Zib'e-on, s.
Zib'i-a, s.
Zib'i-ah, s.
Zid-ki'ah, s.
Ziph'i-on, s.
Zip'po-rah, s.
Zo-be'bah, s.
Zo-he'leth, s.
Zo'i-lus
Zon'a-ras
Zop'y-rus
Zo're-ah, s.
Zo-rob'a-bel, s.
Zos'i-mus
Zu-ri'el, s.
Zu-ri-shad'dai, s.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

HINTS ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN NAMES.

Foreign geographical names are spelled in English books either in the same manner as they are spelled in the language of the country to which they belong (when that language uses the Roman alphabet), or phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet.

In foreign languages there are many sounds or shades of sound not heard in English; but for ordinary purposes it is not necessary to try to reproduce all these, and in the key below it will be seen that only six signs are used to represent un-English sounds. These must be learned by the ear from those who are able to render them accurately, but it may be mentioned that the French sound heard long in *vie* and short in *bête* is like the sound of u in the Scotch word *abune;* that that heard long in *bleu* and short in *neuf* has some resemblance to the sound of *e* in *her;* that the sound represented by ȯ (as in the French *on*) is produced by emitting voice through the mouth and nose at the same time, and is accordingly not a pure nasal (like the English *ng* in *sing*) but a semi-nasal; and that the *ch* in the German *nacht* is a strongly aspirated guttural like ch in the Scotch word *loch.* (Strictly speaking ch has this sound after the vowels *a, o, u* only; after the other vowels and after consonants it is produced between the point of the tongue and the fore-part of the palate.) As the key shows, *y* is always used with its consonantal sound as in *yes.* It will be understood that in respelling names to indicate pronunciation, the consonants *b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, v, w,* and *z;* and the digraphs *ng, sh,* and *th* always have their usual English sounds; and *s* always has the hissing sound as in *sun.*

Vowels and Vowel Digraphs.

a is usually sounded ȧ (see bottom of page), but sometimes long, sometimes short. In Hungarian it is often like *o* in *not.*

å in Swedish is sounded ȯ.

ä or ae is usually sounded like ȧ or ē, in Flemish (and old Dutch) like ȧ.

aa in Danish is sounded as ȯ, in Dutch as ȧ.

ai and ay usually have each of the vowels sounded, the sound of ȧ being rapidly followed by that of ē. In German they are sounded like i in *pine,* in French mostly like ȧ.

ão in Portuguese is sounded as ouē.

au is usually pronounced either with the sounds of the vowels separately, or as a diphthong like ou. In French it is pronounced like o in *note.*

e is usually sounded like ē or e in *met.* Very often it has an obscure sound as in the English *golden.* In French it is often mute.

eau in French has the sound of o in *note.*

ei and ey, like ai and ay, usually have each of the vowels sounded separately, the sound of ȧ being rapidly followed by that of ē. In Dutch and German they have the sound of ī. In French they are pronounced like ē or e.

eu is sounded in Dutch as in French, in German like oi, in other languages with the sounds of the vowels separately.

i is usually sounded like ē, or, when short, much like ī.

ie in Dutch, German, and French is sounded like ē except where the letters belong to two syllables.

ij in Dutch has a sound like that of i in *pine.*

o is usually sounded like ō or o, in Danish and Norwegian sometimes like ȯ.

ö or oe is sounded in German, Danish, and Swedish like eu in French.

o in Danish has a sound similar to ȯ.

oi is usually pronounced with the sounds of the separate vowels, in French it is like wa in *war.*

ou in French has the sound of ō, in Dutch and Norwegian that of ou.

u is usually sounded as ō or u; in French, as already mentioned, the sound is peculiar, and in Dutch is much the same

ü or ue in German is sounded like ü or ū.

û in Welsh is sounded like ū.

ui in Dutch is pronounced like oi in *oil.*

y is usually sounded like ē; in Danish, Swedish, and Polish like the French u. In old Dutch it is used where the digraph ij is used in modern orthography. In Welsh, without an accent mark, it has the sound of u, except at the end of a word, when it sounds like i.

ŷ in Welsh has the sound of e in *me* (like the Welsh ê).

Consonants and Consonantal Digraphs.

Most of the consonants have the same sound in the languages of the European continent using the Roman alphabet as they have in English, but the following peculiarities are to be noted:—

b at the end of a word is often sounded in German like p. In Spanish it is pronounced with very feeble contact of the lips so as to be softened almost to a v-sound.

c before another consonant and before the vowels a, o, u is usually sounded like k. Before the vowels e and i in French, Danish, Swedish, and Portuguese it is sounded like s; in Italian like ch in *chain,* in Spanish like th in *thin,* in German like ts. In Italian where another vowel follows ci (as well as gi or sci) the i is not sounded, having merely the effect of softening the c. In Spanish America c is usually pronounced as s in those cases in which in Spain it is pronounced th. In Bohemian and Polish it is always sounded like ts, and in Celtic always like k.

ç is used in French and Portuguese to indicate the s-sound of c before the vowels a, o, and u.

ch in Dutch, Polish, and Bohemian, as well as in German, has the sound of *ch;* in Italian it has the sound of k; in French (except in some words derived from the Greek, in which it is sounded like k) that of sh.

cs in Hungarian has the sound of ch in *chain.*

cz in Polish has the sound of ch in *chain,* in Hungarian that of ts.

d at the end of a word in German and Dutch is often sounded like t. In Spanish and Danish between two vowels, and after a vowel at the end of a word, it is softened to a sound resembling th (—th in *thine*). At the beginning of a word and when the Spanish d is preceded by another consonant, a sound like that of the English d is produced. When d comes after l, n, r in Danish it is not sounded.

dd in Welsh has the sound of *th.*

g before a consonant and before the vowels a, o, and u mostly has the sound of g in *go;* and it has the same sound before other vowels also in German and Danish, and in all situations in Polish and Welsh. After a vowel it frequently has in German and Danish a guttural sound like ch of Scotch *loch.* In Dutch the sound is always like this, except in the combinations gh and ng, the former of which is pronounced like g in *go,* the latter like ng in *sing.* In French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish it has the sound of the j of the same languages in all situations in which it has not the sound of g in *go,* and in Italian it is then sounded like our j. (See above under c.)

gh in Italian and Dutch has the sound of g in *go.*

gl in Italian has the sound of ly (y being sounded as in *yes*: gli—lyē).

gn in French and Italian has the sound of ny (Bologna—bo-lōn'ya).

gu in French always, and in Portuguese and Spanish before e and i, has the sound of g in go.

gy in Hungarian has the sound of dy or dsh.

h in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese is silent or scarcely audible. In Spanish it is heard as a slight aspiration before the combination ue. In Danish it is not sounded before j and v.

j in most languages has the sound of y; in French and Portuguese that of sh; in Spanish that of ch. In Danish the sound of the Danish j (that is, the sound of the consonant y) is always interpolated after the consonants k and g before the vowels æ, å, o, y, and i.

k in Norwegian before e, i, j, y, and the modifications of a and o, is sounded like tj.

lh in Portuguese has the sound of ly (Ital. gl).

ll in French in formal speech has the sound of ly, but colloquially is generally sounded like the consonant y without any l-sound. In Spain it always has the former sound (Seville—se-vēl'ya), but in Mexico the latter is often substituted. In Welsh it has a peculiar sound, which is approximately rendered when one attempts to pronounce tl at the beginning of a syllable.

m in French and Portuguese often has the sound of n.

n in French has the peculiar pronunciation already mentioned.

ñ in Spanish
nh in Portuguese } have the sound of French and Italian gn.

qu in French always, and in Portuguese and Spanish before e and i, is sounded like k.

r is almost always more strongly trilled than in English.

r in Bohemian
rz in Polish } are both sounded like rsh.

s in German is usually pronounced soft, like English z, at the beginning of a word where a vowel follows; in Hungarian it is sounded as sh.

sc in Italian before e and i has the sound of sh. (See above under c.)

sch in German has the sound of sh; in Dutch is equivalent to sk, in Italian to sk.

sk before e, i, j, y, and the modifications of a and o, is sounded in Norwegian like sh.

stj in Swedish when followed by a vowel has the sound of sh.

sz in Polish
s in Bohemian } are both sounded like sh.

sz in Hungarian is sounded like s.

th in Welsh is sounded like th in *this*, in all other European languages using the Roman alphabet like the simple t.

tj in Swedish when followed by a vowel has the sound of ch in *chain*.

ts in Hungarian is sounded like ch in *church*.

w in German and Dutch has a sound closely resembling that of v produced by bringing the lips feebly into contact, not by placing the upper teeth against the lower lip. In Welsh it has the sound of ŭ or ō.

x in Portuguese has the sound of sh; in old Spanish spelling it is used where j is now used to represent the sound of ch.

y may be either a vowel or a consonant, and the latter sound is heard in Hungarian after d, g, l, n, and t.

z in German and Swedish has the sound of ts; in Italian sometimes that of dz, sometimes that of ts; in Spanish that of th in *this*. In Spanish America it has usually the sound of s in *sing*.

ž in Bohemian
zs in Hungarian } have the sound of sh.

The above rules have reference to languages, such as most of those of Europe, that use the Roman alphabet (with certain modifications). In regard to languages that do not use this alphabet, the general rule is to spell geographical names in English phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet. In such phonetic spellings, however, the vowels usually receive their continental sounds (as in *far*, *vein*, *pique*, *rule*). In Indian and some other Asiatic names and in Arabic names a is often used also to represent the sound of the English u in but. The vowel digraph ai usually represents the sound of y in *fly*, but sometimes that of a in *fate*; oi, most commonly that of a in *fate*, but sometimes that of y in *fly*; au for the most part sounds as ow in now, but in some cases as a in *fall*. In the spelling of Indian names this last digraph was often used where ā is now mostly used, the sound intended being that of a in *fair*, or perhaps one somewhat broader. The consonants j, w, y, z have as a rule their characteristic English sounds, as in *fat*, *pet*, *well*, *zeal*; g usually has its hard sound as in *get*. Ch usually represents the sound which it has in *chain*, gh sometimes that of a very rough aspirate, sometimes a sound like that of the Northumberland or Berwickshire burr, sometimes, before e or i, merely the hard sound of g; kh is the combination most frequently used to represent the sound of *ch*; and th usually stands for the sound which it has in *this*, sometimes for that which it has in *thin*.

In Indian, Arabic, and some other names aspirated consonants occur, and are represented in spelling by an h following the consonant, as in Bhotan. The proper sound of this combination is accurately represented by the letters composing it, but in the English pronunciation of such names this peculiarity is commonly disregarded.

In the spelling of geographical names belonging to languages which do not use the Roman alphabet numerous variations are found from different causes. Very often the variation is due to the irregularity in the use of our own alphabet, which leads one person to represent the same sound phonetically in one way, another in another, as in Moorsook, Mursuk, &c. Sometimes the variation is due to the obscurity of the sounds themselves, as where a vowel sound is so short that its exact quality can hardly be determined, as in Bedouin, Bedawin. In other cases the variation is due to the adoption in English of a continental mode of spelling, as where dj is adopted from the French for j, as in Djebel for Jebel, or tch from the same language for ch, as in Kamtchatka (the common spelling) for Kamchatka, or j from the practice of most continental nations using it for y, as in Jakutsk for Yakutsk. Other variations are due to the fact that the sounds to be represented have no signs for them in the Roman alphabet or any of its commonly used digraphs, so that different signs are adopted to represent them approximately in accordance with the conceptions of different persons. In other cases, again, the variation is accounted for by differences of dialect, or different pronunciations of the same dialect in different parts of the country or region in which a particular language is spoken.

Such variations should be kept in mind by those who consult this list, since names not found under one spelling may be found under some other equivalent spelling. Thus names not found spelled with c, ch, z, y, &c., may be found under the spellings k, kh, s, j, &c. respectively; Spanish names in x may be found spelled with j, Dutch names in y may be found in ij, and so forth.

Accent.

As to the position of the accent no general rules can be given. Many languages exhibit no such marked accentual stress as is heard in English. This is the case with French indeed, though French words are commonly regarded as having an accent on the last. The accentuation of German, Dutch, and the other Teutonic tongues, in its main features coincides with that of English, the root syllable having the accent. Italian words ending in a vowel usually accent the syllable next the last; the same is the case with Spanish and Portuguese. Spanish words ending in a consonant almost always accent the last; if there is any peculiarity in accentuation the accented syllable is usually printed with an acute.

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Aachen, ä'chen
Aalborg, ôl'borsh
Aar, är
Aargau, är'gou
Aarhuus, ôr'hôs
Abaco, ab'a-kô
Abana, ab'a-na
Abano, ä'bä-nô
Abbeville, ab-vêl
Abergavenny, ab-er-ga-ven'i or ab-er-gä'ni
Abergele, ab-er-ge'li
Aberystwith, ab-er-ist'with
Abistada, ab-is-tä'dä
Abo, ô'bô
Abouhir, ä-bô'hir
Abrantes, ä-bran'tes
Abrolhos, ä-brôl'yôs
Abruzzo, ä-brot'sô
Abydos, a-bi'dos
Acajutla, ä-ka-chut'lä
Achaia, a-kä'ya
Achaltzik, ä-chal'tsik
Acheen, ä-chên'
Achill, ak'il
Achray, ach-rä'
Aci Reale, ä'chê rä-ä'lä
Aconcagua, ä-kon-kä'gwä
Acouquija, ä-kon-kê'chä
Acre, ä'ker
Adalia, ä-da'lä-a
Adana, ä-da'na
Adelsheim, ä'dels-him
Aden, ä'den
Aderbijan, ad-er-bi-jän'
Adige, ä'dê-jä
Adour, a-lor'
Adrianople, ad-rê-a-nô'pl
Adriatic, ad-rê-at'ik
Ægean, ê-jê'an
Aerö, ä'reu
Aerschot, är'skot
Ætna, et'na
Afghanistan, af-ghän'i-stän
Agades, äg'a-des
Agadir, ä-gä'dêr
Agde, äged
Agen, ä-shaö
Aggersoe, äg'ger-seö
Agincourt, ä-shaö-kör
Agnano, än-yä'nô
Agoa, ä'gwä
Agua, ä'gwä
Aguascalientes, ä'gwäs-kä-lê-en'tes
Aguilar, ä-gê-lär'
Agulhas, ä-gü'lyäs
Ahmedabad, äh'med-ä-bäd'
Aidin, i-dên
Aigues-mortes, äg-mort
Ain, aň
Aisne, än
Aix, äks
Aix la Chapelle, äks lä shä-pel
Ajaccio, ä-yach'ô
Ajmir, aj-mêr'
Akabah, ä-kä-bah'
Akermann, ä'ker-män
Akhalzikh, ä-chal'tsäch
Akhissar, äk-his-sär'
Akreyri, äk-ri'rê
Alabama, al-a-bä'ma
Alacranes, ä-lä-krä'nes
Alagoas, ä-lä-gô'äs
Alais, ä-lä
Alamo, äl'ä-mô
Alamos, äl'ä-mos
Aland, ä'länd or ô'länd
Alashehr, al-a-shähr'
Alatamaha, a-la-ta-ma-ha'
Alatyr, äl-ä-tir'
Alava, äl'ä-vä
Albacete, al-bä-thä'te
Albemarle, al'be-märl
Albuera, äl-bu-ä'rä
Albuquerque, äl-bu-ker'kä
Alcala de Henares, äl-kä-lä' de e-nä'res
Alcamo, äl'ka-mô
Alcañiz, äl-kä-nyêth'
Alcantara, äl-kän'tä-rä
Alcazar, äl-ka-thär'
Alcester, äl'ster
Alcira, äl-the'rä
Alcobaça, äl-kô-bä'sä
Alcoles, äl-kô-le's
Alderney, al'der-ni
Alemtejo, ä-lem-tä'zhô
Alengon, ä-lan-sôn
Alfreton, al'fre-ton
Algarve, äl-gär'vä
Algeciras, äl-che-thä'räs
Algeria, al-jê'ri-a
Algiers, al-jêrs'
Algoa, al-gô'a
Alhama, äl-ä'mä
Alicante, ä-lê-kän'te
Alicata, ä-lê-kä'tä
Alife, ä-lê'fê
Alighur, al-i-gur'
Al Jesireh, al je-sê're
Allahabad, al'la-hä-bäd'
Alleghany, al-le-gä'ni
Allier, al-lê-ä
Allos, al'ô-s
Almaden, äl-mä-then'
Almali, äl-mä-lê'
Almeida, äl-mä'ê-dä
Almeria, äl-me-rê'a
Alnmouth, äl'muth
Alnwick, an'ik
Alora, ä-lô'rä
Alost, a'lost
Alpujarras, äl-pô-chär'ras
Alsace, äl-sas'
Altai, al-tä'
Altamaha, al-ta-ma-ha'
Altenburg, äl'ten-burgh
Altkirch, ält'kirsh
Altona, äl'tô-nä
Alyth, ä'lith
Amager, ä'mä-ger
Amarapura, ä-mä-rä-pô'rä
Amaxichi, ä-mäks-ê'kê
Amazonas, äm-ä-zô'näs
Amboise, oň-bwaz
Ameland, ä'me-länt
Amersfoort, ä'mers-fört
Amhara, äm-hä'rä
Amiens, ä-mê-aň
Amirante, am-i-ran'te
Amiwch, am'iak
Amoy, ä-moi'
Amur, ä-mör'
Anadyr, ä-nä'dêr
Anahuac, ä-nä-wäk'
Anam, ä-näm'
Ancona, än-kô'nä
Andaman, an-da-män'
Andover, an'do-vêr
Andujar, än-dô-chär'
Angermünde, ang-êr-mün'de
Angers, oň-shä
Anglesey, ang'gl-sê
Angola, än-gô'lä
Angora, än-gô'rä
Angostura, än-gôs-tô'rä
Angouleme, oň-gô-lâm
Angoumois, oň-gô-mwa
Angra Pequeña, äng'grä pê-kä'nyä
Anguilla, ang-gil'la
Anjou, oň-shô
Ankobar, äm-kô'bär
Ankova, än-kô'vä
Annapolis, an-nap'ô-lis
Annecy, än-sê
Annonay, än-nô-nä
Antakia, an-tä-kê'ä
Antananarivo, än-ta-na-na-rê'vô
Antibes, oň-tib
Antigua, an-tê'gä
Antioquia, an-tê-ô-kê'a
Antimna, an-ti-ni'nä
Antivari, an-tê'vä-rê
Anzin, oň-zaň
Aosta, ä-ôs'tä
Appalachians, ap-pa-lä'chê-ans
Appalachicola, ap-pa-la-chi-kô'la
Appenzell, äp-pen-tsel'
Apure, ä-pô'rê
Apurimac, ä-pô'rê-mäk
Aquila, ä'kwê-la
Aracan, a-ra-kan'
Aragon, ä'rä-gon
Aral, ä'ral
Aranjuez, ä-rän-chä-eth'
Arapahoe, a-rap'a-hô
Arauco, ä-rou'kô
Arboga, är-bô'gä
Arbois, är-bwa
Arbroath, är'bröth
Arcachon, är-kä-shoň
Archangel, ärk-än'jel
Arcole, är-kô'lä
Ardahan, är-dä-hän'
Ardèche, är-dâsh
Ardennes, är-den'
Ardnamurchan, ärd-na-mur'-chan
Ardres, är-dr
Ardrishaig, ärd-rish'äg
Arequipa, ä-re-kê'pä
Areuno, ä-reu'nô
Argelès, är-zhe-lä
Argens, är-shoň
Argentaro, är-jen-tä'rô
Argenteuil, är-shaö-tœ-ye
Argentières, är-shoň-tê-är
Argostoli, är-gos'to-lê
Argyle, är-gil'
Arica, ä-rê'kä
Ariège, ä-rê-äzh
Arisona, ä-ri-sô'nä
Arkansas, är-kan-sa'
Arles, ärl
Armagh, är-mä'
Armagnac, är-mä-nyäk
Armentières, är-moň-tyär
Arpino, är-pê'nô
Arques, ärk
Arras, är-rä
Artois, är-twa
Arundel, a'run-del
Aschersleben, ash'ers-lä-ben
Ascoli, as'ko-lê
Ashantee, ash-an-tê'
Ashtabula, ash-ta-bä'la
Asinara, ä-sê-nä'rä
Assam, as-sam'
Assaye, as-sê'
Assiniboine, as-sin'i-boin
Assisi, as-sê'sê
Assouan, äs-sô-än'
Asterabad, äs-te-rä-bäd'
Astrakhan, as-tra-kän' or äs-trä-chän'
Asturias, äs-tô'rê-äs
Atacama, ä-tä-kä'mä
Atchafalaya, ach-a-fa-li'ya
Athabasca, a-tha-bas'ka
Atheny, ath'en-ri
Athens, ath'ens
Athlone, ath-lôn'
Athy, a-thi'
Atrato, ä-trä'tô
Aube, ôb
Aubigny, ô-bê-nyê
Auch, ôsh
Aude, ôd
Audenarde, ô-de-närd
Auerbach, ou'er-bäch
Augsburg, ougs'bürgh
Aullagna, oul-yä'gne
Aumale, ô-mäl
Aurillac, ô-rê-yak
Austerlitz, ous'ter-lits
Autun, ô-tuň
Auvergne, ô-ver-nye
Auxerre, ôs-êr
Auxonne, ôs-son
Aveiro, ä-vä'ê-rô
Avellino, ä-vel-lê'nô
Avesnes, ä-vän
Aveyron, ä-vê-roň
Avignon, ä-vê-nyoň
Avila, ä'vi-la
Avranches, ä-vruňsh
Ayacucho, ä-yä-kô'chô
Azerbijan, ä-zer-bi-jän'
Azores, ä-zôrs'

B.

Baalbec, bäl-bek'
Babadagh, bä-bä-dä'g
Bacchiglione, bäk-kê-lyô'nä
Bacharach, bä-chä-räch'
Baca, bäch
Badajos, bä-ttha-chôth'
Badakhshan, bad-ash-shan'
Baden, bä'den
Baeza, bä-ä'thä
Bagdad, bag-däd'
Bagnères, bä-nyär
Bagnos, bä-nyô
Bahamas, ba-hä'mas
Bahia, bä-ê'a
Bahrein, bä'rin
Bahr-el-Abiad, bär-el-ab'ê-ad
Bahr-el-Azrak, bär-el-az'rak
Baiern, bi'ern
Baikal, bi'kal
Baireuth, bi'roit
Baktchisarai, bak'chä-sa-ri'
Balasore, bä-la-sôr'
Balaton, bal'a-ton
Bâle, bäl
Balfrush, bal-frosh'
Baliza, bä-lês'
Balkan, bäl-kän'
Balkash, bäl-käsh'
Balkh, bälsh
Ballarat, bal-a-rat'
Balline, bal-li-na'
Ballinasloe, bal-li-nas-lô'
Ballymena, bal-li-mê'na
Balmoral, bal-mor'al
Baltic, bal'tik
Baltimore, bal'ti-môr
Banff, bamf
Bangalore, bäng-ga-lôr'
Bangkok, bäng-kok'
Bangweolo, bang-we-ô'lô
Banjermassin, bän-jêr-mas'sin
Bantam, bän-tam'
Bapaume, bä-pôm
Barbados, bär-bä'dôs
Barbuda, bär-bô'da
Barcelona, bär-the-lô'nä
Bartges, bä-rüsh
Barelly, bä-rê'l-li
Barfleur, bär-fleur
Barnaul, bär-na'ul
Barosch, bä-rôsh'
Baroda, bä-rô'dä
Barquisimeto, bär-kä-sê-mä'tô
Barranquilla, bär-rän-kil'ya
Basel, bä'zel
Bassein, bas-sän'
Bassora, bäs'sô-ra
Bastia, bäs-tê'a
Bathurst, ba'thêrst
Baton Rouge, bat'un rûsh
Batoum, bä-tôm'
Bayeux, bä-yeu
Bayonne, bä-yon
Bayreuth, bi'roit
Bayuda, bä-yô'dä
Beaminster, bem'in-ster
Bearn, bä-ärn

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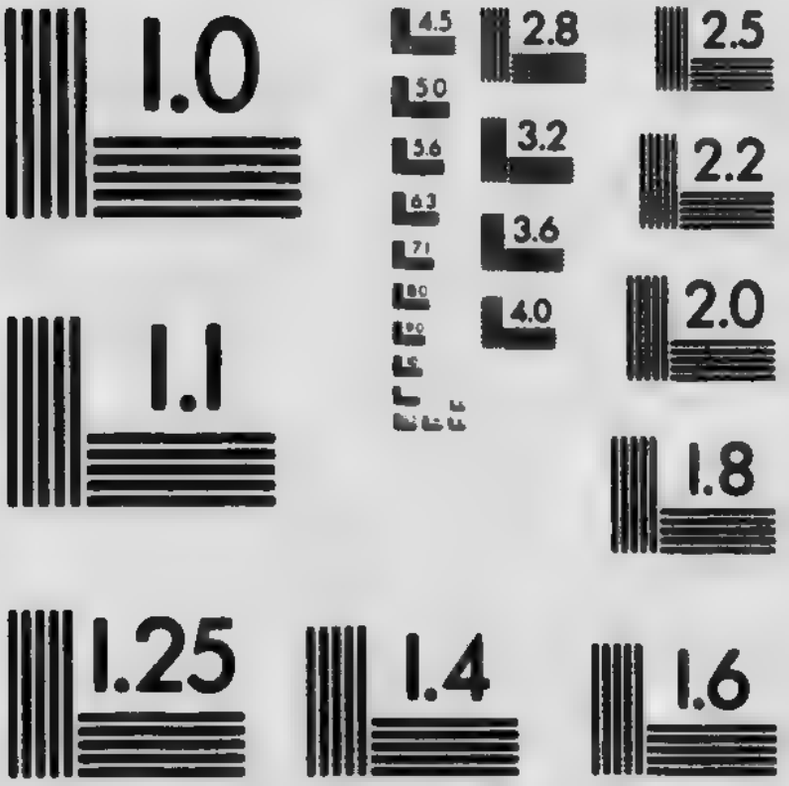

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(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
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Bosa, bō'sa
Beaujolais, bō-zhō-lā
Beauly, bū'li
Beaumaris, bō-ma'ris
Beauvais, bō-vā
Beauvoir, bō-vwar
Becskerek, bech-kā'rek
Bédarieux, bā-dā-rē-ū
Beerbhoom, bēr-bhōm'
Behring's Strait, bā'rings
Beira, bā'ē-ra
Beirout or Beirut. *See* Beyroot.
Bejapoor, bē-ja-pōr'
Bekes, bā-kesh'
Belfast, bel-fāst'
Belgiojoso, bel-jō-yō'sō
Belgrade, bel-grād'
Belize, bel-ēz'
Bellary, bel-ā'rē
Belluno, bel-lō'nō
Beloochistan, be-lō-chis-tān'
Belvoir, bē'vēr
Benares, be-nā'res
Benbecula, ben-bek'ū-la
Bencoolen, ben-kō'len
Bendigo, ben'di-gō
Bengal, ben-gal'
Benguela, ben-gā'lā
Benin, ben-ēn'
Benkoelen, ben-kō'len
Berar, be-rār'
Berbera, bēr'be-rā
Berbice, bēr-bēs'
Berchtesgaden, berch'tes-gā-den
Beresina, bā-rā-zē'na
Berezov, bā-rā-zof'
Bergamo, ber'gā-mō
Bergen, ber'gen
Berlichingen, ber'lē-ching-en
Berlin, ber-lēn'
Bermudas, bēr-mū'das
Bernera, bēr'ne-ra
Berwick, bēr'ik
Besançon, bā-zoṅ-sōṅ
Besika, bā-sē'kā
Bettwa, bet'tuz
Beveland, bā'vā-lant
Beveren, bā'vē-ren
Beverwijk, bā'vēr-vīk
Bewdley, būd'li
Bayra, bā'ē-rā
Beyroot or Beirut, bā-rōt' or bā-rōt'
Beziers, bā-zē-ā
Bhopaul, bhō-pal'
Bhotan, bhō-tān'
Bhurtpoor, bhurt-pōr'
Biafra, bi-ā'frā
Biarritz, bē-ār-rēts
Biberach, bē'be-rach
Bicanere, bē-kā-nēr'
Bicester, bis'ter
Bidassoa, bē-dās-sō'ā
Bideford, bid'e-ford
Bielefeld, bē'le-felt
Bielitz, bē'lēts
Biervliet, bēr'vlēt
Bihacs, bē-hach'
Bilbao, bēl-bā'ō
Bingen, bēng'en
Birkenfeld, bēr'ken-felt
Birkenhead, bēr'ken-hed
Birmingham, bēr'ming-am
Bisaccia, bē-sach'a
Bisceglie, bē-shāl'yā
Bischweiler, bish'vi-lēr
Bissagos, bēs-sā'gōs
Blankenese, blān-ke-nā'zā
Blantyre, blan-tīr'
Blaye, blā
Blenheim, blen'im
Blois, blwa
Bocholz, bō'chōlz
Bodensee, bō'den-zē
Bœotia, bē-ō'shi-a
Bogota, bō-gō-tā'
Böhmen, beu'men
Böhmerwald, beu'mer-vālt
Bois le Duc, bwa lē dūk
Bojador, bō-yā-dōr'
Bojano, bō-yā'nō
Bokhara, bō-chā'rā
Bolivar, bō-lē'vār
Bologna, bō-lō'nyā
Bolsena, bōl-sā'nā
Bomarsund, bō'mār-sund
Bombay, bom-bā'
Bonifaccio, bō-nē-fāt'chō
Bonin, bō-nēn'
Boorhanpoor, bōr-hān-pōr'
Bootan, bō-tān'
Bordeaux, bōr-dō
Bormida, bōr-mē'dā
Bornholm, bōrn'hōlm
Borodino, bō-rō-dē'nō
Bosna-serai, bos-na-se-rī'
Bosnia, bos'nē-a
Bosporus, bos'pō-rus
Bouillon, bō-yōṅ
Boulac or Boolak, bō-lak'
Boulogne, bō-lo-nyē
Bourbon, bōr-bōṅ
Bourges, bōrsh
Bousea, bus'sa
Bovino, bō-vē'nō
Bowdoin, bō'den
Boyacá, bō-yā-kā'
Brabant, brā-bant'
Braemar, brā-mār'
Braganza, brā-gān'zā
Brahilow, brā-hē-lov'
Brahmapootra, brā-mā-pō'trā
Braila, brā-ē'lā
Brake, brā'ke
Brandenburg, brān'den-bōrch
Brechin, brēch'in
Brecon, bre'kon
Breda, brā-dā'
Bregenz, brā'gents
Breisgau, bris'gou
Bremen, brā'men
Bremerhafen, brā'mēr-hā-fen
Brescia, brā'shē-ā
Breslau, bres'lou
Bretagne, brē-tā-nyē
Breteuil, brē-teu-yē
Briançon, brē-oṅ-sōṅ
Brienz, brē'ents
Brieuc, brē-euk
Brignolles, brē-nyōl
Brindisi, brēn'dē-zē
Brives, brēv
Brixham, brīks'am
Brody, brō'di
Brunswich, brum'ich
Brooklyn, bruk'lin
Broughtyferry, brg'ti-fe-ri
Brousa, brōs'sā
Bruges, brūzh
Brühl, brūl
Brünn, brūn
Brunswick, brunz'wik
Bruxelles, brū-sel'
Buchan, buch'an
Buchanan, bu-kan'an
Bucharest, bō'cha-rest
Buchholz, bōch'hōlts
Bückeburg, bū'ke-bōrch
Budukhshan, bud-uch-shān'
Budweis, bōd'vis
Buenaventura, bu-e-nā-ven-tō'rā
Buenos Ayres, bu-e'nōs ī'res
Builth, bilth
Bukowina, bō-kō-vē'nā
Bunzlau, bōnts'lou
Burdwan, burd-wān'
Burgos, bōr'gōs
Burgundy, bēr'gun-di
Burntisland, bērnt-ī'land
Burtscheid, bōrt'shīt
Bury, ber'i
Bushire, bō-shēr'
Bussorah, bus'so-rah
Buttevant, but'te-vant
Buyukdere, bō-yōk-dā'rē

C.

Cabul or Cabool, ka'bul or ka-bul'
Cabulistan, ka-bōl-is-tān'
Caceres, kā-thā'res
Cachao, kach'ou
Cadiz, kā'dis or kā-zēth'
Caen, koṅ
Caerleon, kār-lē'on
Caermarthen, kār-mār'then
Caernarvon, kār-nār'von
Cagliari, kā'lyē-rē
Cahir, kā'er
Cahors, kā-or
Caicos, kī'kōs
Cairo, kī'rō
Caithness, kāth'nes
Cajamarca, kā-chā-mār'kā
Calabar, ka-la-bār'
Calais, kā-lā
Calatrava, kā-lā-trā'vā
Caldera, kāl-dā'rā
Callao, kāl-lyā'ō
Calvados, kāl-vā-dōs
Camarifias, kā-mā-rē'nyās
Cambray, koṅ-brā
Cambrées, koṅ-brā-ē
Cambridge, kām'brij
Camerino, kā-mā-rē'nō
Cameroons, ka-me-rōnz'
Campagna, kām-pā'nyā
Campeche, kām-pe'che
Camperdoin, kam'pēr-doin
Cananore, kan-an-ōr'
Canara, kā'nā-rā
Candahar, kan-da-hār'
Candeish, kan'desh
Canea, kā-nē'a
Cantal, koṅ-tāl
Cantire, kan-tīr'
Canton, kan-ton'
Capitanata, kā-pē-tā-nā'tā
Caprera, kā-prā'rā
Capua, kap'ū-a or kā'pu-ā
Caracas, kā-rā'kās
Carbonara, kār-bō-nā'rā
Carcagente, kār-kā-chen'te
Cardiff, kār'dif
Cardigan, kār'di-gan
Cariaco, kā-rē-ā'kō
Carignano, kā-rē-nyā'nō
Carlisle, kār-lil'
Carlowitz, kār'lo-vēts
Carlsham, kārls'hām
Carlsruhe, kārlz-rō'e
Carmagnola, kār-mā-nyō'lā
Carniola, kār-nē-ō'lā
Carony, kā-rō-nē'
Carpentras, kār-poṅ-trās
Carrara, kār-rā'rā
Cartagena, kār-tā-chā'nā
Cartago, kār-tā'gō
Casale, kā-zā'lā
Cashel, kash'el
Cashgar, kash-gār'
Cashmere, kash-mēr'
Casiquiari, kās-sē-kē-ā'rē
Castellon, kās-tel-yōn'
Castelnau, kās-tel-nō
Castiglione, kās-tē-lyō'nā
Castile, kās-tēl'
Castlebar, kas-l-bār'
Castres, kāstr
Catanzaro, kā-tān-tsā'rō
Catawba, ka-ta'ba
Cattaro, kāt'tā-rō
Caucasus, ka'ka-sus
Caudebec, kōd-bek
Cauquenes, kou-kā'nes
Cauterets, kō-tē-rā
Cavan, ka'van
Cawnpoor, kan-pōr'
Caxamarca, ka-chā-mār'kā
Cayenne, ki-en'
Cayuga, ka-yō'gā
Cearà, sā-ā-rā'
Cefalu, chā-fā-lō'
Celano, chā-lā'nō
Celebes, sel'ē-bēs
Celle, tsel'le
Cenis, sē-nē'
Cephalonia, sef-ā-lō'nē-ā
Ceram, se-ram'
Cerigo, cher'ē-gō
Cernowitz, tsār'nō-vēts
Cervin, ser-vaṅ
Cesena, shā-sā'nā
Cettinje, set-tēn'yā
Ceuta, sū'ta
Cevennes, sē-ven
Ceylon, sē-lōn'
Chablis, shāb-lē
Chagres, chā'gres
Chaleur, sha-lōr'
Chalons, shā-lōṅ
Chalus, sha-lūs
Chambéry, shoṅ-bā-rē
Chamouni, shā-mō-nē
Champagne, shoṅ-pā-nyē
Champlain, shām-plān'
Chantilly, shoṅ-tē-yē
Chapala, chā-pā'lā
Charente, shā-roṅt
Charleroi, shārl-rwa
Chartres, shārtr
Chartreuse, shār-treūz
Chateaubriant, shā-tō-brē-oṅ
Chateauroux, shā-tō-rō
Chatelet, shāt-lā
Chatellerault, shā-tel-rō
Chatham, chat'am
Chatillon, shā-tē-yōṅ
Chaudière, shō-dē-ār'
Chaux de Fonds, shō dē fōṅ
Cheadle, che'di
Cheltenham, chel'ten-am
Chelyuskin, chel-yus'kin
Chemnitz, chem'nēts
Chenango, she-nang'gō
Cherbourg, sher-bōr
Cheribon, che'ri-bon
Cherson, chēr-sōn'
Chesapeake, ches'a-pēk
Cheyenne, shi-en'
Chiapas, chē-ā'pas
Chiavari, kē-ā-vā'rē
Chiavenna, kē-ā-ven'nā
Chicago, shi-ka'gō
Chichester, chi'ches-tēr
Chiclana, chē-klā'nā
Chiem-See, chē'em-zā
Chieti, kē-ā'tā
Chihuahua, chō-wā'wā
Chile, chil'e
Chillicothe, chil-li-koth'e
Chiloe, chē-lō-ē'
Chiltepeque, chēl-te-pe'ke
Chimborazo, chim-bō-rā'zō or chēm-bō-rā'thō
Chingleput, ching-gel-put'
Chioggia, kē-oj'ā
Chippenham, chip'pen-am
Chippeway, chip'pē-wā
Chiquimula, chē-kē-mō'lā
Chiquitos, chē-kē'tōs
Chiriqui, chē-rē-kē'
Chiusa, kē-ō'zā
Chiva. *See* Khiva.
Chobe, chō'bā
Cholula, chō-lō'lā
Christiania, krēs-tē-ā'nē-ā
Chrudim, chrō'dēm
Chudleigh, chud'li
Chuquisaca, chō-kē-sā'kā
Chur, chōr
Chusan, chō-sān'
Cienfuegos, sē-en-fu-ā'gōs
Cincinnati, sin-sin-nā'ti
Cinque Ports, sink'pōrts
Cintra, sēn'trā
Ciotat, sē-ō-tā
Cirencester, sī'ren-ces-tēr or sir'e-tēr
Ciudad Real, thē-ō-dād' re-al'
Ciudad Rodrigo, thē-ō-dād' ro-drē'gō
Civita Vecchia, chē-vē-tā' vek'-kē-ā
Clapham, klag'am
Cleves, klēvz
Clitheroe, klī'vur-rō
Clogher, klō'chēr
Cloyes, klōēs
Clonmel, klon-mel'
Cloud, St., sān klō
Clwyd, klwid
Coahuila, kō-ā-wē'lā
Cobija, kō-bē'chā
Coblenz, kō'blents
Cochin, kō-chēn'
Cognac, kō-nyāk
Cohoes, kō-hōz'
Coimbatore, kō-im-ba-tōr'
Coimbra, kō-īm'brā
Coire, kwar
Colchagua, kol-chā'gwā
Colchester, kol'ches-tēr
Coleraine, kōl-rān'
Colima, kō-lē'mā
Colne, kōln
Cologne, kō-lōn'
Colorado, kol-ō-rā'dō
Comayagua, kō-mā-yā'gwā
Comoro, kom'o-rō
Compiègne, koṅ-pē-ān
Conchagua, kōn-chā'gwā
Congleton, kong'gel-ton
Connaught, kon-naṅ'
Connecticut, kon-net'i-kut
Coomassie, kō-mas'si
Copenhagen, ko-pen-hā'gen
Copiapo, kō-pē-ā-pō'

Coquet, kok'et
Coquimbo, kō-kēm'bō
Cordillera, kor-dēl-yā'rā
Cordoba or Cordova, kor'de-vā
Corigliano, ko-rēl-yā'nō
Corneto, kōr-nā'tō
Cornwall, korn'wal
Cortona, kor-tō'na
Corunna, kō-run'na; Spanish, Coruña, kō-rō'nyā
Cosenza, kō-sen'tsā
Cosseir, kos-sā'ēr
Cossimbazar, kos-sim-ba-zār'
Côtes-du-Nord, kōt-dü-nor
Cotopaxi, kō-tō-pak'sē
Cotrone, ko-trō'nā
Courtray, kōr-trā'
Coutances, kō-tōns
Coventry, kuv'en-trī
Cowes, kous
Cracow, krā-kow'
Cremona, krā-mō'nā
Creuzot, krēu-zō
Crewe, kro
Crieff, kref
Crimea, krī-mē'a
Croagh Patrick, krō'ach pat'rik
Croatia, krō-ā'shi-a
Cromarty, krom'ēr-ti
Cronstadt, kron'stat
Csaba, chob'a
Csongrad, chōn'grād
Cuddalore, kud-da-lōr'
Cuenca, ku-en'ka
Culloden, kul-lod'en
Cumana, kō-mā-nā'
Curaçao or Curaçoa, kō-rā-sā'ō, kō-rā-sō'a
Curico, kō-rē-kō'
Curzola, kōr-dzō'lā
Cuyaba, kō-yā-bā'
Cuyahoga, kī-ā-hō'ga
Cuzco, kōs'kō
Cyclades, sik'la-dēz
Czaslau, chās'lou
Czernowitz, cher'nō-vēts

D.

Daghestan, dā-ges-tān'
Dahomey, dā-hō'mi
Dakota, dā-kō'ta
Dalkeith, dal-kēth'
Dalry, dal-rī'
Dalton, dal'ton
Danakil, dā-nā-kēl'
Dankali, dan-ka-lē'
Danzig, dan'tsech
Dardanelles, dār-dā-nelz'
Darfur, dār-fōr'
Darien, dā'rē-en
Darjiling, dār-jē'ling
Darlaston, dār'las-ton
Darwar, dār-wār'
Dauphiné, dō-fē-nā
Daventry, da'ven-trī or dan'trē
Davos, dā-vōs'
Dawalagiri, dā-wa-la-gē'rē
Debreczin, dā'bre-tsēn
Decatur, de-kā'tēr
Delagoa, de-la-gō'a
Delaware, del'a-war
Delfzijl, delf'zil
Delhi, del'i or del-hī'
Delitzsch, de-lēch'
Dembea, dem'bē-a
Demerara, de-me-rā'ra
Denbigh, den'bi
Dendera, den'de-ra
Dendermonde, den-der-mon'de
Denilquin, de-nil'i-kwin
Dezir, St., sānt de-zē
D'Entrecasteaux, dānt-tr-kās-tō
Deptford, det'fōrd
Derby, der'bi or dār'bi
Desaguadero, dā-sā-gwā-de'rō
Deseada, de-se-ā'da
Deseret, des-ēr-et'
Désirade, dā-zē-rād'
Des Moines, dē moin'
Detroit, de-troit'
Dettingen, det'ting-en
Deuts, doits
Deux Ponts, deu pōn
Deventer, dev'en-ter
Devises, dē-vī'zes
Dharwar, dhar-wār'
Diablerets, dē-ā-ble-rā
Diarbekir, dē-ār'be-kēr
Dieppe, dē-ep
Digne, dē-nyē
Dilolo, dī-lō'lō
Dissentis, dis'sen-tēs
Dnieper, nē'pēr or dnyep'er
Dniester, nēs'tēr or dnyes'ter
Doab, do-ab'
Dobrudsha, dō-brōd'shā
Dobryn, dob'zhin
Doesburg, dōs'burg
Dolgelly, dol-gel'lī
Dolores, dō-lō'res
Dominica, dom-i-nē'kā
Donaghadee, do-na-cha-dē'
Donauwörth, do'nou-veurt
Doncaster, dong'kas-ter
Donegal, don'ē-gal
Doneraile, don-ēr-āl'
Dongola, dong'gō-la
Dordogne, dōr-do-nye
Dordrecht, dōr'drecht
Dortmund, dort'mōnt
Douarnenez, dō-ār-nē-nā
Douay, dō-ā
Doubs, dō
Douglas, dug'las
Douro, dō'rō or dō'u-rō
Dovrefjeld, dō'vre-fyel
Drave, drāv or drāv
Drenthe, dren-tā
Dreux, dreu
Drogheda, dro'che-da
Drohobycz, drō'hō-bēch
Dromore, dro-mōr'
Drontheim, drōnt'him
Dubois, dū-boi' or du-bois'
Dubuque, du-bōk'
Duero, dū-e'rō
Duisburg, dō'ēs-bērg
Dulcigno, dōl-chē'nyō
Dulwich, dul'ich
Dumfries, dum-frēs'
Düna, dü'nā
Dundalk, dun-dak'
Dunfermline, dun-ferm'lin
Durazzo, dō-rāt'sō
Durham, dur'am
Düsseldorf, düs'el-dorf
Dvina, dvē'nā
Dyart, dī'ārt

E.

Ebro, ē'brō or ā'brō
Ecclefechan, ek-kl-fech'an
Echmiadzin, ech-mi-ad'zin
Echuca, e-chō'ka
Ecija, e'thē-chā
Eckmühl, ek'mül
Ecuador, ek-wā-dōr'
Edam, ā-dām'
Edinburgh, ed'in-bu-ru
Edreneh, ed're-ne
Egripo, eg'ri-pō
Ehrenbreitstein, ā-ren-brīt'stīn
Eil, Loch, loch ēl
Eilan, i'lou
Einsiedeln, in'zē-deln
Eisenach, ī'ze-nach
Eisleben, īs'lā-ben
Ekowe, ech'ō-we
Elbe, elb or el'be
Elberfeld, el'ber-felt
Elbeuf, el-beuf
Elche, el'chā
El Dorado, el dō-rā'dō
Eleuthera, el-ū'the-ra
Elgin, el'gin
Ellesmere, els'mēr
Ellora, el-lō'ra
Elmina, el-mē'na
Elsinore, el'sē-nōr
Eltham, elt'am
Ely, ē'lī
Embrun, em-brēn
Emmerich, em'me-rech
Enara, e-nā'rā
Engadin, en'gā-dēn
Enghien, en-gē-an
Enkhuizen, enk-hoi'zen
Entrecasteaux, d', dōn-tr-kās-tō
Eperies, ā-pā-rē-esh'
Epernay, ā-per-nā
Epirus, e-pī'rus
Erie, ē'rī
Erivan, e'rē-van
Erlach, er'lach
Erlangen, er'ling-en
Erzeroum, er-ze-rōm'
Erzgebirge, erts-ge-bēr'ge
Eschwege, esh'vā-ge
Esquimalt, es-kē'malt
Esquimaux, es'ki-mō
Essequibo, es-se-kē'bō
Esslingen, es'ling-en
Estremadura, es-trē-mā-dō'rā
Eszek, es'ek
Etawah, ā-tā'wa
Etienne, St., sānt-tā-tē-en
Etive, et'iv
Etretat, ā-tr-tā
Euboea, ū-bē'a
Euphrates, ū-frā'tēs
Eure, eur
Eutin, oi-tēn'
Evesham, ēvz'ham or ēvz'am
Evora, ev'o-ra
Evreux, ā-vreu
Exeter, eks'e-tēr
Eye, ā or I
Eylau, i'lou

F.

Faaborg, fō'borsh
Faenza, fā-en'tsā
Faeroe, fā'rō
Fahlun, fā'lōn
Faioom, fī-ōm'
Falkirk, fal'kērk
Falkland, fak'land
Falmouth, fal'muth
Faroe, fā'rō
Faucigny, fō-sē-nyē
Faversham, fav'ēr-sham
Fayal, fī-āl'
Fayence, fā-yons
Fayetteville, fā-yet'vil
Faycum, fī-ōm'
Fécamp, fā-kon
Felipe, San, sān fe-lē'pe
Femeren, fā'me-ren
Fermanagh, fēr-man'a
Fermoy, fēr-moi'
Fernex or Ferney, fer-nā
Ferozepoor, fē-rōz-pōr'
Ferrara, fer-rā'rā
Ferrol, fer-rōl'
Fezzan, fez-zān'
Fichtelgebirge, fīch'tel-ge-bēr'ge
Fiesole, fē-ā'zō-lā
Figeac, fē-zhāk
Figueras, fī-gā'rās
Fiji, fē'jē
Finistère, fē-nes-tār
Firenze, fē-ren'tsā
Fiume, fē-ō'mā
Fleurus, flēu-rū
Flores, flō'res
Florida, flo'ri-da
Fluelen, flū'e-len
Flushing, flush'ing
Foggia, foj'ā
Foix, fwa
Fojano, fō-yā'nō
Földvar, feuld-vār'
Foligno, fō-lē'nyō
Folkestone, fōk'stōn
Fontainebleau, fōn-tān-blō
Fontenoy, fon-te-nwa
Fontevrault, fōn-te-vrō
Formentera, fōr-men-tā'rā
Formosa, fōr-mō'sā
Forres, for'es
Fossano, fōs-sā'nō
Fotheringay, fo'ther-in-gā
Fougères, fū-shār
Fowey, foi
Franeker, frā'ne-ker
Frankfort, frangk'fort; Ger. Frankfurt, frängk'furt
Frascati, frās-kā'tē
Fray Bentos, frī ben'tōs
Freiburg, frī'bērch
Frejus, frā-zhūs
Fremont, fre-mont'
Fribourg, frē-bōr'
Friedland, frēd'lānt
Friesland, frēs'land
Frische Haff, frē'shā hāf
Friuli, frē-ō'lē
Fuego, fū-ā'gō
Funchal, fōn-shāl'
Fünen, fü'nen
Furneaux Isls., fēr-nō'
Furnes, fūrn
Fürth, fürt
Fyen, fü'en
Fyne, Loch, loch fīn
Fyzabad, fī-za-bād'

G.

Gaboon, gā-bōn'
Gaeta, gā-ā'tā
Galapagos, ga-la-pā'gos or gā-lā'pā-gōs
Galashiels, ga-la-shēls'
Galata, gā'lā-tā
Galena, ga-lē'na
Gallipoli, gāl-lē'pō-lē
Galveston, gal'ves-'on
Galway, gal'wā
Gambier, gam'bēr
Gard, gār
Gargano, gār-gā'nō
Gariep, gā-rēp'
Garonne, gā-ron'
Garvagh, gār'vach
Gaspe, gas'pē
Gastein, gas'tīn
Geelong, jē-long'
Geelvink, gāl-vingk'
Gefle, yā'flā
Gelderland, gel'der-lant
Geldern, gel'dern
Gemona, jā-mō'nā
Genessee, jen-e-sē'
Geneva, je-nē'va
Genève, zhē-nāv
Genoa, jen'ō-ā
Genova, jen'ō-va
Gerona, che-rō'nā
Gers, zhār
Ghadamee, gā-dā'mee
Ghauts, ghats
Gheel, gāl
Ghent, gent
Ghilan, gē'lān
Ghizeh, gē'ze
Ghuznee, guz'nē
Gibraltar, ji-bral'tār
Giessen, gēs'en
Gigha, gē'ā
Gijon, che-chōn'
Gilghit, gil'git
Gilolo, jē-lō'lō
Girgenti, jēr-jen'tē
Gironde, zhē-rōnd
Girvan, gēr'van
Gitschin, gech'en
Giurgevo, jōr-jā'vō
Gizeh, gē'ze or jē'ze
Glencoe, glen-kō'
Gloucester, glos'tēr
Glückstadt, glük'stāt
Gmünden, gmün'den
Gnesen, gnā'zen
Goajira, gō-a-chā'rā
Godalming, god'al-ming
Godavery, gō-dā've-ri
Golconda, gol-kon'da
Goldau, gōl'dou
Golspie, gol'spi
Gomera, gō-mā'rā
Gorce, go-rā'
Gorgonzola, gōr-gōn-tsō'lā
Görlitz, gear'lets
Görz, gurts
Göteborg, yes'te-berg
Gotha, gō'tā
Gothard, St., sānt goth'ārd
Gothland, goth'land
Gottenburg, gōt'ten-berg
Göttingen, gōt'ting-en
Gouda, gou'dā
Goyaz, gō-yāz'
Graaf-Reynet, grāf-rī'net
Granada, grā-nā'vā
Granard, gra-nārd'
Grand Pré, gronⁿ prā
Grangemouth, grānj'mouth
Granja, La, lā grān'chā
Grantham, grant'am
Grätz, grets
Graubünden, grou'bünd-en
Grandens, grou'dents
Gravelines, grāv-lēn'

Gravesande, grä-ve-sän'de
Gravina, grä-vē'nä
Greenwich, grin'ich
Greifswalde, grīfs'väl-de
Greitz, grits
Grenada, gre-nä'dä
Griqua, grē'kwa
Grisons, grē-zōñ
Groningen, grō'ning-en
Grosswardein, grōs-vär'din
Grutli, grūt'lē
Gruyères, grü-yär'
Guadalaxara, gwä-dä-lä-chä'rä
Guadalquivir, gwä-dal-kē-vēr'
Guadalupe, gwä-dä-lō'pä
Guadarrama, gwä-dä-rä'mä
Guadeloupe, gä-de-lōp
Guadiana, gwä-dē-ä'nä
Guajiro, gwä-chē'ro
Guanahani, gwä-na-hä'nē
Guanajuato, gwa-na-chu-ä'tō
Guardiaful, gwar'dä-fwē
Guatemala, gwä-te-mä'lä
Guayana, gwi-ä'nä
Guayaquil, gwi-ä-kēl'
Guayra, gwä'ē-rä or gwī'rä
Gueldera, gel'derz
Guercino, gwer-chē'nō
Guernsey, gērn'zi
Guiana, Guyana, gi-ä'nä
Guienne, gē-en
Guildford, gild'ford
Guinea, gi'nē
Guines, gēn
Guingamp, gañ-gon
Guisborough, giz'bu-ru
Gujerat, gū'je-rat
Gundamuk, gun'da-muk
Gurhwal, gur-hwäl'
Gwalior, gwa'lē-or
Gympie, gim'pi
Gyula, dyō'lo

H.

Haag, häg
Haarlem, Haerlem, här'lem
Habana, ä-vä'nä
Hadramaut, hä-drä-mout'
Hague, The, häg
Hainaut or Hainault, hä-nō'
Hakodade, hä-kō-dä'de
Halicz, hä'lēch
Halle, häl'le
Hamadan, hä-mä-dän'
Hamburg, häm'bērg
Hanau, hä'nou
Harderwijk, har'der-vik
Harfleur, här-fleur
Hari-Rud, ha'rē-rōd
Hariech, här'lech
Harlingen, har'ling-en
Hartlepool, här'tel-pōl
Harwich, har'ich
Harz, härts
Hastings, has'tings
Hatteras, hat'te-ras
Havanna or Havana, hä-vä'nä
Haverfordwest, ha'vēr-fōrd-west or här'ford-west
Havre, ä-vr
Hawaii, hä-wī'ē
Hawarden, här'den
Hawick, ha'ik
Haynau, hī'nou
Hayti or Haiti, hā'ti
Hebrides, heb'ri-dēz
Heidelberg, hī'del-berch
Heilbronn, hīl'brōn
Helena (St.), he-lē'na
Heliers (St.), hel'yers
Hellespont, hel'les-pont
Helsingör, häl'sēng-eur
Helvellyn, hel-vel'lin
Helvoetsluis, hel'vut-sloïs
Henlopen, hen-lō'pen
Herat, he-rät'
Hérault, ä-rō'
Hereford, he're-ford
Héricourt, ä-rē-kōr'
Hernösand, här'neu-sän
Hertford, hert'ford or här'ford
Hertogenbosch, her-tō'gen-bosch
Herzegovina, herts-e-gō-vē'na
Hesse, hes'se or hes
Heves, hä-vesh'
Hexham, heks'am
Hières, ē-är
Higuera, ē-gä'rä
Hildburghausen, hält'bōrsh-hou-zen
Hildesheim, häl'des-him
Himalaya, hē-mä'lä-yä or Hima-lä'ya
Hirschova, hir-shō'vä
Hjelmar, yel'mär
Hjorring, yeur'ing
Hoang-Ho, hwang-hō'
Hoboken, ho-bō'ken
Hochheim, hōch'him
Hohenlinden, hō'en-lēn-den
Hohenlohe, hō'en-lō-e
Hohenzollern, hō-en-tsol'ern
Hokitika, hō-ki-tē'ka
Holstein, hōl'stin
Honduras, hon-dō'ras
Honfleur, hōn-fleur
Honolulu, ho-no-lō'lō
Hooghly, hōg'li
Hoorn, hōrn
Hornsea, horn'se
Horsham, hors'am
Houghton, hō'ton
Hounslow, hounz'lō
Houpe, hō-pä'
Housatonic, hō-sa-ton'ik
Houssa, hous'sa
Howth, hōth
Höxter, heuks'ter
Huaheine, hō-a-hī'ne
Huallaga, wäl-lyä'gä
Huancavelica, wän-kä-ve-lē'kä
Huasco, wäs'ko
Hué, hwā
Huelva, u-el'vä
Huerta, u-er'tä
Huesca, u-es'kä
Hulme, hūm
Hungerford, hung'ger-ford
Huningue, hü-nang
Hurdwar, hurd-wär'
Huy, hoi or wē
Hyères, ē-är
Hythe, hīvz

I.

Ibrahim, ēb-rä-hēm'
Ibraila, ē-brä-ē'lä
Ichaboe, ik'a-bō
Icolmkill, ē-kōm-kil'
Idaho, ī'da-ho
Iglau, ē'glou
Ij, ī
Ijssel, is'sel
Ilfracombe, il'fra-kōm
Ilha Grande, ēl'ya grän'dä
Ilkeston, il'kes-ton
Illimani, ēl-yē-mä'nē
Illinois, il-li-nois' or il-li-noi'
Ilmenau, ēl'me-nou
Iloilo, ē-lo-ē'lō
Imbabura, ēm-bä-bō'rä
Imola, ē'mō-lä
Indiana, in-di-an'a
Indre, an-dr
Ingolstadt, ēng'ol-stät
Inhambane, ēn-yäm-bä'nä
Innerleithen, in-nēr-lē'then
Innspruck, ēns'prōk
Interlaken, ēn-ter-lä'ken
Inveraray, in-vē-rä'ri
Inverkeithing, in-vēr-kēth'ing
Iona, ī-ō'na
Iowa, ī'ō-wa
Ipswich, ips'ich
Iquique, ē-kē'ke
Iquitos, ē-kē'tōs
Irak Ajemi, ē'rak aj'e-mē
Irak Arabi, ē'rak ar'a-bē
Irkutsk, ēr-kōtsk'
Iroquois, ī-rō-kwoi'
Irrawaddy, ēr-rä'wad-di
Irvine, ēr'vin
Ischia, ēs'kē-ä
Ischim, ish-ēm'
Isère, ē-zär
Iserlohn, ē'ser-lōn
Iskanderieh, is-kan-de-rē'e
Islay, ī'lä
Islay (Peru), ēs-lī'
Islington, is'ling-ton
Ismail, ēs-mä-ēl'
Ismailia, ēs-mä-ē'lē-ä
Ispahan, ēs-pä-hän'
Ithaca, ith'a-ka
Itzehoe, ēt'se-ho
Ives, St., sint ivz
Iviça, ē-vē'sä
Ivrea, ēv-rä'ä

J.

Jaen, chä-en'
Jägerndorf, yä'gern-dorf
Jahde, yäh'de
Jalapa, cha-lä'pä
Jalisco, cha-lēs'kō
Jamaica, ja-mä'ka
Janina or Yanina, yä'nē-nä
Jan Mayen, yan mī'en
Japura, cha-po'rä
Jaroslav, ya'rō-slāv
Jassy, yäs'sē
Javari, yä-vä-rē'
Jedo, ye'dō
Jelalabad, jel-al-ä-bäd'
Jena, yä'nä
Jerez, cher'eth
Jersey, jer'zi
Jeypoor, ji-pōr'
Jitomir, shit'ō-mēr
Joachimsthal, yō'a-chēmz-täl
Joaquin, San, san wä-kēn'
Johannisberg, yō-hän'nēs-berch
Johore, jō-hōr'
Joinville, shwañ-vēl
Joliba, jol'ī-ba
Jönköping, yeun-tyeup ing
Jorullo, chō-rō'lyō
Juan, San, san chu-än'
Julich, yü'lech
Jujuy, chō-chwē'
Juliers, shü-lē-ä
Jumièges, shü-mē-äzh
Jungfrau, yōng'frou
Junin, chō-nēn'
Jutay, chō'ti
Jylland, yül'län

K.

Kabul, ka'bul or ka-bul'
Kairwan, kir-wän'
Kaisarieh, ki-sä-rē'e
Kaiserswörth, ki'zerz-veurt
Kalahari, kä-lä-hä'rē
Kalamazoo, ka-la-ma-zō'
Kalisz, kä'lēsh
Kalocsa, ko-loch'o
Kaluga, kä-lō'gä
Kamtchatka, kam-chat'ka
Kanagawa, kä-na-gä'wa
Kandahar, kan-da-här'
Kanoje, kä'nōj
Kansas, kan'zas
Kara-Dagh, kä-rä'däg
Karakorum, kä-rä-kō'rum
Karateghin, kä-rä-te-gēn'
Karikal, kä'rē-kal
Kasan, kä-zän'
Kaschau, käsh'au
Kashan, kä-shän'
Kastamuni, käs-ta-mō'nē
Katahdin, ka-täh'din
Katwijk, kät'vik
Kazan, kä-zän'
Kebir, ke-bēr'
Kecskemet, kech-ke-met'
Keewatin, kē-wä'tin
Kediri, ke-dē'rē
Kehl, kal
Keighley, kēth'li
Kelat, ke-lät'
Kenia, ke-nē'a
Kenosha, ke-nō'sha
Kentucky, ken-tuk'i
Keokuk, kē'o-kuk
Kerbela, ker-bā'lä
Kerguelen, kēr'ge-len
Kermanshah, ker-män'shä
Kerrera, ker're-ra
Keswick, kez'ik
Kewatin, ke-wät'in
Khania, cha-nē'a
Khanpoor, khän-pōr'
Kharkow, chär-kof'
Khartoom, chär-tōm'
Kherson, cher-sōn'
Khiva, chē'vä
Khojend, chō-jend'
Khokand, chō-känd'
Khorassan, chō-räs-sän'
Khotan, chō-tän'
Khuzistan, chō-zē-stän'
Khyber, chī'ber
Kiachta, kē-ach'tä
Kichinev, kish-in-ef'
Kiel, kēl
Kiev, kē-yef'
Kilauea, kī-lou-ä'a
Killala, kil-la-lä'
Killaloe, kil-la-lō'
Kilmalcolm or Kilmacolm, kil-ma-kōm'
Kirghis, kēr-gēs'
Kirkcaldy, kēr-ka'di
Kirkcudbright, kēr-kū'bri
Kishenev, kē-she-nef'
Kissingen, kēs'ing-en
Kiusiu, kē-o'sē-ü'
Kiyoto, kē-yō'to
Kjöbenhavn, kyeu'ben-houn
Klagenfurt, klä'gen-furt
Klamath, kla'mat
Klausenburg, klou'zen-bōrsh
Knaresborough, nārz'bu-ru
Kobbe, kob'bē
Köbenhavn, kyeū'ben-houn
Kohistan, kō-hēs-tän'
Kokan, kō-kän'
Köln, keuln
Kolozsvar, kol-osh-vär'
Kolyma, kō'lē-mä
Konieh, kō'nē-e
Königgrätz, keu'nēg-grets
Königsberg, keu'nēgz-berch
Konigstein, keu'nēg-stin
Koordistan, kōr-dis-tan'
Kordofan, kor-dō-fän'
Korsabad, kor-sä-bäd'
Korsör, kōr'seur
Kosciusko, kos-i-us'kō
Kosel, kō'zel
Kossir, kos-sē'ēr
Kossovo, kos-sō'vō
Kostroma, kōs-trō'mä
Köthen, keu'ten
Kouban, kō-ban'
Kouenlun, kō-en-lun'
Koursk, kōrsk
Koutayeh, kō-tä'ye
Kowno, kov'nō
Kragerö, krä'ge-reu-e
Kragujevats, krä-gō-yä'vätz
Krajova, krä-yō'vä
Krakow, krä'kou
Krefeld, krä'felt
Kreuznach, kroits'näch
Kronach, krō'näch
Kronstadt, krōn'stät
Krylov, kri-lof'
Kuban, kō-bän'
Kumaon or Kumaun, ku-mä'on or ku-moun'
Kurdistan, kōr-dis-tän'
Kurrachee, ku-rä'chē
Kustenji, kōs-ten'jē
Küstrin, kūs'trēn
Kutais, kō'tis
Kutayeh, kō-tä'ye

L.

Laaland, lō'lān
Labrador, lab-ra-dōr'
Labuan, lä-bu-än'
Laccadives, lak-a-divz'
Lachine, la-shēn'
Ladak, lä-dak'
Ladoga, lad'ō-gä
Ladrones, lä-drōns'
Lafayette, laf-a-yet'
Lahore, lä-hōr'
Laibach, lī'bäch
La Mancha, la män'chä
Lambayeque, läm-bä-yä'ke
Lanark, lan'ärk
Lancashire, lang'kä-shir
Lancaster, lang'kas-ter
Lanciano, län-chä'nō
Landes, lōnd
Landrecies, lon-dr-es
Landshut, lants'hōt
Langeland, läng'e-lān

Langenaes, läng'e-näs
Langenau, läng'e-nou
Langensalza, läng-en-zäl'tsä
Langholm, lang'om
Langres, lońgr
Languedoc, lońk-ge-dok
Lanzarote, län-zä-rō'tä
Laon, lä-oń
Laos, lä'os
Laramie, lär'a-mē
Laristan, lä-rēs-tän'
Larnaca, lär'na-kä
Laswaree, las-wä'rē
Latakia, lä-tä-kē'ä
Lattakoo, lat-ta-kō'
Laubach, lou'bäch
Lauenburg, lou'en-bōrch
Laugharne, la-gär'ne
Launceston, länz'ton
Laurieocha, lou-rē-ko'chä
Lausanne, lō-zän'
Lausitz, lou'zēts
Lavero, lä-vō'rō
Laybach, li'bäch
Leamington, lem'ing-ton
Lebrija, lā-brē'chä
Lecce, let'chä
Leeuwarden, lā'u-vär-den
Lefkosia, lef-ko-se'ä
Legnago, lā-nyä'gō
Legnano, lā-nyä'nō
Lehigh, lē'hi
Leicester, les'tēr
Leiden, li'den
Leigh, lē
Leighlin, lock'lin
Leighton, lē'ton (U. S.)
Leighton-Buzzard, lā'ton-buz'-zärd
Leinster, len'stēr
Leipsic, lip'sik; or Leipzig, lip'-tsich
Leith, lēth
Leitrim, lē'trim
Leominster, lem'stēr or lem'ins-tēr
Leonard's (St.), len'ärds
Le Puy, le pwē
Lerchenfeld, ler'chen-f
Lerici, ler'i-chē
Lerida, ler'i-dä
Lérins, lā-ran
Lerwick, ler'wik
Les Andelys, lāz ońd-lē
Lesir, lā'sē-nä
Lesmahagow, les-mä-hä'gō
Leuchtenberg, loick'ten-berch
Leukerbad, loi'ker-bäd
Levant, lē-vant'
Levuka, le-vō'ka
Lewes, lū'es
Lewis, lū'is
Lewisham, lu'ish-am
Leyden, li'den
Libertad, lē-ber-tavz'
Lichfield, lich'feld
Liddesdale, lid'des-dāl
Lidköping, lēd-tyeup'ing
Liechtenstein, lēsk'ten-stīn
Liége, lē-ezh
Liegnitz, lēg'nits
Liestal, les'tāl
Ligny, lē-nyē
Lilm Fjord, lēm'fyōr
Lima, lē'mä or lī'ma
Limassol, lē-mäs-sol'
Limbourg, lań-bōr
Limburg, lēm'bōrch
Limerick, lim'e-rik
Limoges, lē-mōzh
Limousin, lē-mō-zań
Limpopo, lim-pō'pō
Linares, lē-nä'res
Lincoln, ling'kon
Linköping, lēn-tyeup'ing
Linlithgow, lin-lith'gō
Linnhe, lin'ni
Linz, lēnts
Lipari, lē'pā-rē
Lippe, lip'pe
Lisbon, lis'bon
Lisieux, lē-zē-eu
Liskeard, lis-kärd'
Lisle, lāl
Listowel, lis-tō'el
Livorno, lē-vōr'nō
Llandaff, lan-daf'
Llandovery, lan-duv'e
Llandudno, lan-did'nō
Llangollen, lan-gol'en or tlan-goth'len
Llanidloes, la-nid'lōs
Llanquihue, lyan-kē'wā
Llanrwst, lan-rōst'
Loango, lō-äng'gō
Lochaber, loch-ä'bēr
Loches, lōsh
Locle, lō'kl
Lodomir, lō-dō-mēr'
Logroño, lō-grō'nyō
Loir, lwar
Loire, lwar
Loiret, lwa-rā
Loja or Loxa, lō'chä
Lojano, lō-yä'nō
Lokeren, lō'ke-ren
London, lun'dun or lun'den
Longwy, lōń-vē
Loreto, lō-rā'tō
Lorient, lō-rē-oń
Lostwithiel, lost-with'el
Lot, lō or lot
Lothian, lō'vni-an
Loudoun, lou'dun
Loughborough, luf'bu-ru
Lough Neagh, lock nä or nä-ach
Loughrea, lock-rā'
Louis (St.), lō'is or lō'i (U. S.)
Louisburg, lō'is-berg
Louisiade, lō-ē-zē-ad'
Louisiana, lō-ēs-i-ä'nä
Louisville, lō'is-vil
Lourdes, lōrd
Lourenço, lō-ren'sō
Louth, louth
Louvain, lō-vań
Louviers, lō-vē-ā
Lowell, lō'el
Lowestoft, lō'stoft
Loxa or Loja, lō'chä
Loyola, lō-yō'lä
Lozère, lō-zär
Lualaba, lu-a-lä'ba
Luapula, lu-a-pū'la
Lübeck, lü'bek
Lucayos, lu-kī'ōs
Lucerne, lu-sērn'
Lucknow, luk'nou
Ludlow, lud'lō
Lugano, lō-gä'nō
Lukuga, lu-kō'gä
Lulea, lō'lā-ō
Lund, lönd
Lüneburg, lü'ne-bōrch
Lunéville, lü-nā-vēl
Lupata, lu-pā'tä
Lusignan, lü-zē-nyoń
Lützen, lüt'zen
Luxembourg, lük-soń-bōr
Luzern, lō'tsern
Luzon, lō-sōn' or lō-thōn'
Lymington, lim'ing-ton
Lyngby, lüng'bē
Lyon, lē-oń
Lyonnais, lē-ōn-nā
Lyons, lī'ons

M.

Maas, mäs
Maaseluis, mäs'sloīs
Maastricht, mäs'trēcht
Macao, ma-kä'ō or mä-kou'
Macclesfield, mak'klz-fēld
Macerata, mä-chā-rä'tä
Mackinaw or Mackinac, mak'i-nę
Mâcon, mä-kōń
Macon (U. S.), mā'kon
Macquarie, ma-kwo'ri
Madeira, ma-dē'ra or mä-dā'i-ra
Madras, ma-dras'
Madrid, ma-drid'; Sp. mä-vurēva'
Madura, mä-dō'rä
Maelstroem, mäl'strōm
Maestricht, mäs'trēcht
Magadoxo, mä-gä-dok'sō or mä-gä-dō'shō
Magdala, mag-dā'la
Magdalena, mäg-dä-lā'nä
Magdeburg, mäch'de-bōrch
Magellan, ma-gel'an
Magenta, mä-jen'tä
Magerö, mä'ge-rōs-e
Maggiore, mä-jō'rā
Mahanuddy, ma-hä'nud-i
Mahé, ma-hā
Mahmoudieh, mä-mō-dē'e
Mahon, mä-ōn
Mähren, mä'ren
Main, min
Mainz, mints
Majorca, ma-jor'kä
Makadishu, mä-kä-dē'shō
Malabar, mä-lä-bär'
Malaga, mä'lä-gä
Malar, mä'lar
Maldives, mal'divs
Malesherbes, mäl-serb
Malmesbury, mämz'be-ri
Malmö, mäl'meu
Malplaquet, mäl-plä-kā
Malta, mal'ta
Malton, mal'ton
Malvern, mal'vērn
Malwa, mäl'wa
Mamore, mä-mō-rē'
Manaar, mä-när'
Managua, mä-nä'gwä
Manaos, mä-nä'ōs
Manche, mońsh
Mandalay, man'da-lā
Mangalore, män-gä-lōr'
Manhattan, man-hat'tan
Manilla, ma-nil'la; Sp. Manila, mä-nē'lä
Manisa, mä-nē'sä
Manitoba, man-i-tō'bä or to-bä'
Manitowoc, man-i-tō-wok'
Mannheim, män'him
Mans, Le, lē moń
Mantua, man'tū-a
Manyuema, man-yu-ē'ma
Manzanares, män-thä-nä'res
Manzanillo, män-sä-nēl'yō
Maracaibo, mä-rä-kä'ē-bō
Marajo, mä-rä-zhō'
Maranham, mä-rän-yäm'
Maranhão, mä-rä-nyoun
Marchena, mär-chä'nä
Mareotis, ma-rē-ō'tis
Margate, mär'gāt or mär'get
Maria-Theresienstadt, mä-rē'ä-tä-rā'zē-en-stät
Mariazell, mä-rē'ä-tsel
Marica, mä-rē'kä
Marigliano, mä-rēl-yä'nō
Mariposa, mar-i-pō'sa
Mariquita, mä-rē-kē'tä
Maritimo, mä-rē'tē-mō
Marlborough, märl'bu-ru
Marmora, mär'mō-rä
Maroni, mä-rō-nē'
Maros, mo'rosh
Marquesas, mär-kā'sas
Marsala, mär-sa'lä
Marseilles, mär-sälz'; Fr Marseille, mär-sā-yē
Martaban, mär-ta-ban'
Martigny, mär-tē'nyē
Martinique, mär-tē-nēk'
Mas-a-fuera, mä-sä-fu-e'rä
Mascara, mäs'kä-rä
Massachusetts, mas-sa-chō'sets
Massowa, mäs'sou-a
Masulipatam, mä-sō-lē-pa-täm'
Matamoros, mä-tä-mō'ros
Matanzas, mä-tän'säs
Matapan, ma-ta-pan'
Matarieh, mä-tä-rē'e
Mauch Chunk, mak chungk
Maulmain, moul'min
Mauritius, ma-rish'us
Mayagues, mi-ä'gwes
Mayenne, mā-yen'
Mayn or Main, min
Maynooth, mā-nōth'
Maypu, mā-ē-pō'
Mazagan, mä-zä-gän'
Mazanderan, mä-zän-de-rän'
Mazara, mät'zä-rä
Meaco, mē-ä'kō
Meaux, mō
Mechlin, mech'lin
Mechoacan, mä-chō-ä-kän'
Mecklenburg, mek'len-bōrch
Medellin, me-del-yēn'
Medina, mä-dē'nä
Meiningen, mi'nēng-en
Meissen, mis'en
Mekines, mek'ē-nes
Mekong, mā-kon.g'
Mekran, mäk-rän'
Melbourne, mel'bērn
Memphremagog, mem-frē-mā'gog
Menai, men'i
Menam, mā-nām'
Mentone, men-tō'nā
Menzaleh, men-zā'le
Mequinez, mek'ē-nes
Mercedes, mer-sā'des
Mergui, mer-gē'
Merida, mer'ē-ruä
Meriden, mer'i-den
Merioneth, me-rē-on'eth
Meroe, mer'ō-ē
Merseburg, mär'se-bōrch
Mersey, mēr'zi
Merthyr-Tydvil, mēr-thēr-tid'-vil
Messina, mes-sē'nä
Meudon, meu-dōń
Meuse, meus
Mexico, mek'si-kō or me'shō-kō
Mezières, mā-zē-ār
Miako, mē-ä'kō
Miami, mī-am'i
Michigan, mish'i-gan
Michillimackinac, mish-i-li-mak'i-nę
Michoacan, mē-chō-ä-kän'
Middlesborough, mid'delz-bu-ru
Miguel (San), mē-gel'
Mikhailow, mē-chī-lof'
Milan, mi-lan' or mil'an
Milledgeville, mil'lej-vil
Milingavie, mil-gī'
Milwaukee, mil-wa'kē
Minas-Geraes, mē-näs-zhe-rā'es
Mincio, mēn'chō
Mindanao, mēn-dä-nä'ō
Mindoro, mēn-dō'rō
Minho, mē'nyō
Minnesota, min-nē-sō'ta
Miquelon, mik'e-lon
Miramichi, mir-a-mī-shō'
Mirecourt, mēr-kōr
Mississippi, mis-sis-sip'pi
Missolonghi, mis-sō-long'gē
Missouri, mis-sō'ri
Mistassini, mis-tas-sēn'i
Mitylene, mi-ti-lē'nē
Mobile, mō-bēl'
Mocha, mok'a
Modena, mod'e-na
Möen, meu'en
Moero, mō-ē'ro
Mogador, mō-gä-dōr'
Moghilev, mō-chē-lef'
Mohacs, mō-hich'
Mollendo, mol-yen'dō
Monaco, mon'ä-kō
Monaghan, mon'a-han
Monagh Lea, mō'nach lā
Mondovi, mōn'dō-vē
Monghir, mon-gēr'
Monmouth, mon'muth
Monomosoi, mō-nō-mō-ä'zē
Monomotapa, mō-nō-mō-tä'pa
Monongahela, mo-non-ga-hē'la
Mons, mons
Montalegre, mōn-tä-lē'gre
Montana, mon-tä'na
Montauban, mōń-tō-baś
Montbelliard, mōń-bel-lē-ār
Montcalm, mon'-kām'
Montego, mōn-tē'gō
Monteith, mon-tēth'
Montélimart, mōń-tā-lē-mär
Montenegro, mōn-tā-nā'grō
Montepulciano, mōn-tā-pul-chē'nō
Monterey, mon-te-rā'
Montevideo, mōn-tā-vē'de-ō
Montijo, mōn-tē'chō
Montluçon, mōń-lü-sōń
Montmorency, mont-mō-ren'si
Montpellier, mōń-pel-lē-ā
Montreal, mon-trē-al'
Montreuil, mōń-treu-ē-ye
Montrose, mon-trōz'
Moquegua, mō-ke'gwä
Morava, mō-rä'vä
Moray, mur'i
Morbihan, mōr-bē-oń
Morecambe, mōr'kam

j, job; y, yes; th, thin; th, this; sh, azure. Fr u, ch, vōe, bōit; bleu, neuf; ń, on. Scotch and German, ch, loch, nacht.

Morelos, mō-rel'ōs
Morlaix, mōr-lā
Mortara, mōr-tā'rā
Moulins, mō-lan
Moulmain, moul-mān'
Moultan, mōl-tān'
Moursouk, mōr-sōk'
Moville, mō-vil'
Mozambique, mō-zam-bēk'
Mühlhausen, mül'hou-zen
Mulhacen, mōl-ā-then'
Mullingar, mul-lin-gär'
Multan, mōl-tān'
München, mün-chen (=Munich)
Munich, mū'nik
Munkacs, mön'kätch
Münster, mün'ster
Murcia, mōr'thē-a
Murfreesborough, mēr-frēz'bu-ru
Murghab, mōr-gäb'
Muscat, mus-kät'
Muskegon, mus-kē'gon
Muskingum, mus-king'gum
Mysore, mi-sōr'

N.

Naas, nās or nā'es
Nablus, nā-blōs
Nagasaki, nä-gä-sä'kē
Nagy Banya, nody bon'yo
Nagy Körös, nody keu'resh
Nahant, na-hant'
Namaqualand, na-mä'kwa-land
Namur, nä-mür
Nancy, non-sē
Nangasaki, nän-gä-sä'kē
Nanking, nan-king'
Nantes, nont
Nantucket, nan-tuk'et
Nantwich, nan'tich
Napoli (Naples), nä'pō-lē
Nashua, nash'u-a
Nassau, nas'sou
Natal, na-tal'
Natchez, nach'iz
Natchitoches, nak'i-tosh
Naumburg, noum'bürgh
Nauplia, na'plē-a
Navan, nav'an
Navarino, nä-vä-rē'nō
Neagh, nā or nā'ach
Neath, nēth
Nebraska, ne-bras'ka
Neilgherries, nēl-ge'riz
Neisse, nis'se
Nemours, nä-mōr
Nenagh, ne'na or nā'nach
Nepaul, nē-pal'
Neuberg, noi'berch
Neuchâtel, neu-shä-
Neudorf, noi'dorf
Neuenburg, noi'en-bürgh
Neufchâtel, neu-shä-tel
Neuilly, neu-ē-lyē
Neukirch, noi'kürch
Neusiedler See, noi-zēd'ler zā
Neustadt, noi'stät
Neuwied, noi'vēd
Nevada, ne-va'dä
Nevers, nē-vär
Newcastle, nū'kas-el
Newfoundland, nū'found-land
New Orleans, nū or'lē-anz
Newry, nū'ri
Ngami, n-gä'mē
Niagara, ni-ag'a-ra
Nicaragua, nē-kä-rä'gwä
Nice, nēs
Nicobar, nik-ō-bär'
Nicolaiev, nē-kō-li'yef
Nicopoli, nē-ko'pō-lē
Nicosia, nē-kō-sē'a
Niemen, nyä'men
Nieuweveld, nyeu've-velt
Nièvre, nē-ēvr
Niger, ni'jer
Nilgata, nē-ē-gä'tä
Nijkerk, ni'kerk
Nijmegen, ni'mā-gen
Nijnei-Novgorod, nish-ni-nov'-gō-rod
Nikita, nē-kē'tä
Nimwegen, nim-vā'gen
Niort, nē-ōr
Niphon, nē-fon'
Nipissing, nip'is-ing
Nismes, nēm
Nivelles, nē-vel
Nivernais, nē-vär-nā
Nord, nor
Nordlingen, neurd'ling-en
Norfolk, nor'fok
Norrköping, nōr-cheup'ing
Norwich, nor'ich
Nossi-be, nos-si-bē'
Noumea, nō-mā-ä
Novara, nō-vä'rä
Novaya Zemlya, nō-vī'yä zem'-lyä
Novgorod, nōv'gō-rod
Novi-Bazar, nō-vē-bä-zär'
Nuevitas, nwe-vē'tas
Nuneaton, nun-ē'ton
Nürnberg, nürn'berch
Nyangwe, nyang'we
Nyanza, nyän'zä
Nyassa, nyäs'sä
Nyborg, nü'borg
Nykerk, ni'kerk
Nyköping, nü-cheup'ing
Nystad, neu'städ

O.

Oahu, ō-ä-hō'
Oajaca, ō-ä-chä'kä
Oban, ō'ban
Obe, ō'be
Obeid, ō-bā'ēd
Oberland, ō'ber-länt
Ocaña, o-kä'nyä
Ochill (Hills), ōch'il
Ochotak, ō-chotak'
Oconee, ō-kō'nē
Odense, ō'den-sä
Odenwald, ō'den-vält
Odessa, ō-des'sa
Oedenburg, eu'den-bürch
Oeland, eu'lan
Oerebro or Orebro, eu're-brō
Oesel, eu'sel
Oettingen, eut'ing-en
Ogowé, o-go'-wā
Ohio, ō-hī'ō
Ohlau, ō'lou
Oise, wäz
Okhotak, ō-chotak'
Oldham, ōld'am
Olenek, ō'lā-nek
Oléron, ō-lā-rōn
Olivaes, ol-ē-vā'es
Oliveira, ō-lē-vā'ē-rä
Olmütz, ōl'mütz
Omagh, ō-mä'
Omaha, ō'ma-ha
Onega, ō-nē'gä
Oneida, ō-ni'da
Ontario, on-tā'ri-ō
Oojein, ō-jin'
Ooroomiyah, ō-rō-mē'yä
Oosterhout, ōs'ter-hout
Oran, ō-rän'
Oregon, or'i-gon
Orel, ār-yol'
Orenburg, ō'ren-bürg
Orense, ō-ren'se
Orgãos, ōr-gouns'
Orient, L', lō-rē-on
Orihuela, ō-rē-wā'lä
Orinoco, ō-rē-nō'kō
Orizaba, ō-rē-sä'vä
Orléans, ōr-lā-on
Oronoco, ō-rō-nō'kō
Orotava, ō-rō-tä'vä
Orsova, or-sō'vä
Orthez, ōr-tā
Oruro, ō-rō'rō
Orvieto, or-vē-ā'tō
Osage, ō'saj
Osaka, ō-sä'kä
Osnabrück, os'nä-brük
Ostend, ōs-tend'
Osterode, ōs-tā-rō'de
Oswego, os-wē'gō
Oswestry, os'es-trī
Otago, ō-tä'gō
Otaheite, ō-ta-hī'tē
Otsego, ot-sē'go
Ottawa, ot'ta-wa
Ottumwa, ot-um'wa
Ouachita, wa'shi-ta
Oude or Oudh, oud
Oudenarde, ō-de-närd'
Oundle, oun'del
Ouse, ōs
Overijssel, ō-ver-is'sel
Oviedo, ō-vē-ā'vnō
Owhyhee, ō-hwī'hē
Ozark, ō-ärk'

P.

Pachitea, pä-chē-tā'ä
Padang, pä-däng'
Padua, pad'ū-a
Paducah, pa-dū'ka
Paimboeuf, pan-beuf
Paisley, pāz'li
Palawan, pä-lä'wän
Palembang, pä-lem-bäng'
Palenque, pä-len'ke
Palestrina, pä-les-trē'nä
Palk's Strait, paks
Palmyra, pal-mī'ra
Pamir, pä-mēr'
Pamlico, pam'li-kō
Pampeluna, päm-pe-lō'nä
Pamplona, päm-plō'nä
Panama, pä-nä-mä'
Pancsova, pän'cho-vo
Paola, pä'o-lä
Paola, pä-ō'la (U. S.)
Papua, pä'pu-a
Para, pä-rä'
Paraguay, par'a-gwā or pä-rä-gwī'
Parahiba, Parahyba, pä-rä-ē'bä
Paramaribo, pä-rä-mä'ri-bō
Paraná, pä-rä-nä'
Paranahyba, pä-rä-nä-ē'bä
Parchim, pär'chēm
Parime, pä-rē'me
Paris, par'is or pä-rē
Parnahiba, pär-nä-ē'bä
Pascagoula, pas-ka-gō'la
Pas-de-Calais, pä-dē-kä-lā
Patras, pä-träs'
Pattialah, pat-tē-ä'la
Pau, pō
Pavia, pä'vi-a or pä'vē-ä
Pawtucket, pa-tuk'et
Paysandú, pī-san-dō'
Payta, pī'tä
Pegu, pe-gū'
Pei-Ho, pā-hō'
Peipus, pā'ē-pus
Pekin, Peking, pē-kin', pē-king'
Pellew, pel'ū
Pembina, pem'bi-na
Penang, pe-nang'
Peniculk, pen-i-kulk'
Penmaenmawr, pen-mā'en-mour
Penobscot, pe-nob'skot
Penrith, pen'rith
Penryn, pen'rin
Pensacola, pen-sa-kō'la
Pensance, pen-zans'
Peoria, pē-ō'ri-a
Perak, pā'rak
Périgord, pā-rē-gōr
Périgueux, pā-rē-geu
Pernambuco, per-nām-bō'kō
Perpignan, per-pē-nyon
Persepolis, pēr-sep'ō-lis
Peru, pe-rō'
Perugia, pā-rō'jä
Perugino, pā-rō-jē'nō
Pesaro, pā'sä-rō
Pescia, pesh'ä
Peschiera, pes-kē-ā'rä
Peshawer, pe-shä'wēr
Pest, pest or pesht
Petchora, pet-chō'rä
Peten, pe-ten'
Petersburg, pē'ters-bürg
Peterwardein, pā-ter-vär'dīn
Pfalz, pfälts
Pforzheim, pfōrt' him
Philippine Islds., fil'ip-in
Philippopoli, fil-ip-pop'ō-lē
Piacenza, pē-ä-chen'tsä
Piauhy, pē-ä-u-ē'
Piave, pē-ä'vä
Pichincha, pē-chēn'chä
Pictou, pik-tō'
Piedmont, pēd'mont
Pilatus, pē-lä'tus
Pillau, pēl'lou
Pinerolo, pē-nā-rō'lō
Piombino, pē-ōm-bē'nō
Pirœus, pī-rē'us
Pirano, pē-rä'nō
Pisa, pē'sä
Piscataquis, pis-kat'a-k
Pistoja, pēs-tō'yä
Pitea, pē'tä-ō
Plauen, plou'en
Plock, plotsk
Plymouth, pli'muth
Point de Galle, point de gal
Poitiers, pwa-tē-ā
Poitou, pwa-tō
Poltawa, pōl-tä'vä
Pompeii, pom-pē'yī or pōm-pā'ē-ē
Pondicherry, pon-di-sher'i
Pontchartrain, pon'chär-trān
Ponte Delgado, pōn'te del-gä'dō
Pontefract, pon'ti-frakt or pom'fret
Pontiac, pon'ti-ak
Pontoise, pōn-twas
Pontremoli, pōn-trē'mō-lē
Popayan, pō-pā-yän'
Poperingue, pō-pē-rang
Popocatepetl, pō-pō-kā-te-petl'
Port-au-Prince, pōrt-ō-prins'
Portici, pōr'tē-chē
Portmadock, pōrt-mad'ok
Porto Rico, pōr'tō rē'kō
Portree, pōrt-rē'
Portsea, pōrt'se
Portsmouth, ports'muth
Portugalete, pōr-tu-gä-lā'tä
Poschiavo, pos-kē-ä'vō
Potchefstrom, pot'chef-strom
Potenza, pō-ten'dzä
Potomac, pō-tō'mak
Potosi, pō-tō'sē
Pottawatomie, pot-ta-wot'o-mi
Poughkeepsie, pō-kip'sē
Pouilly, pō-ē-yē
Powhatan, pou-a-tan'
Pozzuoli, pōt-tsō'ō-lē
Prague, prāg
Pretoria, pre-tō'rē-a
Previsa, prē-vē'sa
Procida, prō'chē-dä
Provence, prō-vons
Prussia, prush'i-a
Pruth, prōth or prōt
Praibram, pahē'bram
Pskov, pskof
Puerto Cabello, pu-er'to kä-vel'-yō
Punjab, pun-jäb'
Punta Arenas, pōn'tä ä-rā'näs
Putumayo, pō-tō-mä'yō
Puy de Dome, pue dē dōm
Pwllheli, pōl-hä'lē
Pyrenees, pir-e-nēs'; Fr. pē-rē-nā-yō

Q.

Qu'Appelle, kä-pel'
Quathlamba, kwät-läm'bä
Quatre Bras, kä'tr brä
Quebec, kwē-bek'
Quelpaert, kwel'pärt
Quentin (St.), kon-tan
Queretaro, ke-ret'ä-rō
Quiberon, kē-be-rōn
Quillebœuf, kē-yē-beuf
Quillimane, kēl-lē-mä'nä
Quillota, kēl-yō'tä
Quimper, kam-pär
Quito, kē'tō

R.

Raab, räb
Raasay, rä'sä
Rabat, rä-bät'
Racine, ra-sēn'
Ragusa, rä-gō'zä
Rahova, rä-hō'vä
Rahway, ra'wa
Rajamahal, rä-jä-mä-häl'
Rajpootana, räj-pō-tä'nä
Rajshahye, räj-shä'hē
Raleigh, ra'lē
Rambouillet, rom-bō-yā
Ramillies, ram'i-lēs; Fr. rä-mē-yē

Rampoor, rŭm-pōr'
Ramsey, ram'zi
Ranaegunge, rā-nē-gunj'
Rangoon, rang-gōn'
Raphoe, ra-fō'
Rappahannock, rap-pa-han'nok
Rasay, rā'sā
Rassova, rās-sō'va
Rastadt, ras'tāt
Rathkeale, rath-kāl'
Rathlin, rath'lin
Rathmines, rath-mīnz'
Ratzeburg, rāt'zē-börsh
Reading, red'ing
Realejo, re-ā-lā'chō
Recife, rā-sē'fā
Redruth, red'rōth
Regensburg, rā'gens-börsh
Reggio, raj'ō
Reichenbach, rī'chen-bāsh
Reichstadt, rīch'stāt
Reigate, rī'gāt
Reikiavik, rī'kyā-vik
Reims, rēmz or rans
Remscheid, rem'shīt
Renaix, rē-nā
Renfrew, ren'frū
Rennes, ren
Restigouche, res'ti-gōsh
Réunion, rā-ū-nē-ōn
Reuss, rois
Rewah, rā-wā'
Rheims, rans or rēmz
Rhein, rīn
Rhuddlan, hrīwl'lan
Riazan, rē-yā'zan
Ribeira, rē-bā'ē-rā
Riccia, rēch'ā
Richelieu, rēsh-lē-eu
Richibucto, rish-i-buk'tō
Rideau, rē-dō'
Riesengebirge, rē'zen-ge-bēr-ge
R'ga, rē'ga or rī'ga
Righi or Rigi, rē'gē
Rijswijk, rīs'vik
Rimini, rē'mē-nē
Rinkjoebing, rēng-kyeub'ēng
Rio de Janeiro, rē'ō de zhā-nā'ē-rō
Rioja, rē-ō'chā
Ripon, rip'on
Rivoli, rē'vō-lē
Roanoke, rō-an-ōk'
Rochdale, roch'dāl
Rochefort, rōsh-fōr
Rochefoucauld, rōsh-fū-kō
Rochelle, La, lā rō-shel
Rochester, roch'es-tēr
Rocroi, rō-krwa
Rodes, rō-dā
Rodriguez, rō-drē'gez
Roermond, rōr'mont
Roeskilde, reus-kēl'dā
Roggeveld, rog'ge-velt
Rohan, rō-on
Rohilcund, rō-hil-kund'
Romagna, rō-mā'nyā
Romanow, rō-mā-nof'
Ronaldshay, ron'ald-shā
Roncesvalles, rōn-thes-vāl'yes
Roque, San, sān rō'ke
Roraima, rō-rā'ē-mā
Rosario, rō-sā'rē-ō
Roscrea, ros-krā'
Roseau, rō-zō'
Rosetta, rō-set'ta
Rossbach, rōs'bāch
Rossignol, rōs-sē-nyōl'
Rotherham, rosh'ēr-am
Rotherhithe, rosh'ēr-hīth
Rothesay, roth'sā
Rotomahana, rō-tō-mā-hā'nā
Rotterdam, rot'ēr-dam
Roubaix, rō-bā'
Rouen, rō-on
Roumania, rō-mā'ni-a
Roumelia, rō-mē'li-a
Roussillon, rōs-sē-yōn
Roveredo, rō-vā-rā'dō
Rovigo, rō-vē'gō
Ruapehu, rū-ā-pā'hō
Rudolstadt, rō'dōl-stāt
Rugeley, rug'li
Rügen, rū'gen
Ruhrort, rōr'ōrt
Rumili, rō'mē-lē
Rusholme, rush'um
Russia, rush'i-a
Rustchuk, rust-chuk'
Rutherglen, ruth'ēr-glen or rug'len
Ryde, rīd
Rye, rī

S.

Saale, sā'le
Saarbrück, sär'brük
Saargemünd, sär'ge-münt
Sabanilla, sā-bā-nēl'yā
Sachsen, säk'sen
Sadowa, sad'ō-vā
Saghalien, sā-chā-lēn'
Saginaw, sag'i-nā
Saguenay, sāg-e-nā'
Sahama, sā-hā'mā
Sahara, sā-hā'rā
Said, sā-īd'
Saigon, sī-gon'
Sajama, sā-chā'ma
Sajansk, sā-yānsk'
Sakhalin, sā-chā-lēn'
Sakkara, sāk-kā'rā
Salado, sā-lā'dō
Salamis, sā'lā-mis
Saldanha, sāl-dā'nyā
Salem, sā'lem
Salford, sal'ford
Salina, sā-lē'nā; in U. S. sa-lī'na
Salisbury, salz'be-ri
Saloniki, sā-lō-nē'kē
Salop, sal'op
Salsette, sal-set'
Saluen or Salwen, sāl-wen'
Saluzzo, sā-lōt'tsō
Salvador, sāl-vē-dōr'
Salzbrunn, sālts'brōn
Salzburg, sālts'börsh
Samana, sā-mā-nā'
Samara, sā-mā'rā
Samarang, sa-ma-rang'
Samarkand, sā-mär-kānd'
Sambre, son-br
Samos, sā'mos
Sandusky, san-dus'ki
Sandwich, sand'wich
Sangir, sāng'ēr
San Joaquin, sān wa-kēn'
San José, sān cho-sā'
San Juan, sān chō-ān'
San Miguel, sān mē-gel'
Sanquhar, sang'kēr
San Stefano, sān stef'a-nō
Santander, sān-tān-der'
Santarem, sān-tā-rem'
Santiago, sān-tē-ā'gō
Santillana, sān-tēl-yā'nā
Santorin, sān-tō-rēn'
Saône, sōn
São Paulo, soun pou'lo
Saratoga, sa-ra-tō'ga
Saratov, sā-rā'tov
Sarawak, sā-rā'wāk
Sarrebourg, sär-bör
Sarrebrück, sär-brük
Sarreguemines, sär-gē-mēn
Sarthe, särt
Saskatchewan, sas-kach'e-won
Sassari, sās'sā-rē
Satara, sā-tā'rā
Satsuma, sāt-sō'mā
Sattarah, sāt-tā'rā
Sault Sainte Marie, sō sānt mā'rē
Saumur, sō-mūr
Sauternes, sō-tern
Savannah, sa-van'na
Savoie, sā-vwā
Savona, sā-vō'nā
Saxe-Altenburg, saks-āl'ten-börsh
Schaffhausen, shäf'hou-zen
Schaumburg-Lippe, shoum'-börsh-lip-pe
Scheldt, skelt; Schelde, schel'de
Schenectady, ske-nek'ta-di
Scheveningen, schā'ven-ing-en
Schiedam, schē'dām
Schio, skē'ō
Schleis, shlīs
Schlesien, shlā'zē-en
Schleswig or Sleswick, shles'-vēg, sles'wik
Schneekoppe, shnā'kōp-pe
Schönbrunn, sheun'brōn
Schouten, shō'ten
Schouwen, schou'ven
Schuyler, skī'lēr
Schuylkill, skōl'kil
Schwaben (Suabia), shvā'ben
Schwarzburg, shvärts'börsh
Schwarzwald, shvärts'valt
Schweinfurt, shvīn'fōrt
Schweiz (Switzerland), shvīts
Schwyz, shvēts
Sciacca, shāk'kā
Scilly Islands, sil'li
Scinde, sind
Scio, sī'ō or sē'ō
Scioto, sī-ō'tō
Scone, skōn
Scutari, skō'tā-rē
Sealkote, sē-al'kōt
Seattle, se-at'l
Sebastopol, se-bas'tō-pol
Sebenico, sā-bā'nē-kō
Sechuen, se-chwen'
Sedan, sē-don
Sedlitzergh, sed'berg
Seeland, sē'land
Segovia, se-gō'vē-ā
Sehrunpur, se-hā'rum-pōr'
Seine, sān
Seistan, sā-is-tān'
Semipalatinsk, se-mi-pa-lā'-tinsk"
Sempach, sem'pāch
Seneca, sen'e-ka
Senegal, sen-ne-gal'
Senegambia, sen-e-gam'bē-ā
Senlis, son-lēs
Sennaar, sen-nār'
Sens, son
Serajevo, se-ri-yā'vō
Serampore, se-ram-pōr'
Sergipe, sär-zhē'pā
Serinagur, se-rē-nā-gur'
Seringapatam, se-ring-ga-pa-tam'
Sevilla, sā-vēl'yā
Seville, se-vil'
Sevres, sāvr
Sewalik, se-wā'lik
Seychelles, sā-shel'
Shanghai, shang-hī'
Shediac, she-dē-ak'
Sheffield, shef'ēld
Shenandoah, shen-an-dō'a
Shensi, shen-sē'
Shimiyu, shi-mē'yū
Shiras, shē-rās'
Shire, shē'rā
Shistova, shēs-tō'vā
Shoeburyness, shō'be-ri-nes
Shoshone, shō-shō-nē'
Shrewsbury, shrōz'be-ri
Shumla, shōm'lā
Siam, sī-am'
Siebenbürgen, zē'ben-bür-gen
Siebengebirge, zē'ben-ge-bēr-ge
Siedlec, sēd'lets
Siena, sē-ā'nā
Sierra Leone, sē-er'rā lē-ō'nē
Sigmaringen, sēg'mā-ring-en
Siguenza, se-gen'thā
Sikoku, sē-kō'kū
Simferopol, sēm-fer-op'ol
Simplon, sań-plōn
Sinai, sī'nā
Sinde, sind
Singapore, sing-ga-pōr'
Sinigaglia, sē-nē-gā'lyā
Sinope, sē-nō'pā
Siout, sē-ōt'
Sioux, sō-ō' or sō
Sisal, sē-sāl'
Sistova, sēs-tō'vā
Siwah, sē'wa
Sjælland, syel'lān (=Seeland)
Skiatho, skē'ā-thō
Skopelo, skop'e-lō
Skowhegan, skō-hē'gan
Skyros, skē-ros
Sleswick, sles'wik
Sliebhbloom, slēv-blōm'
Sligo, slī'gō
Slough, slou
Sluis, sloīs
Smethwick, smeth'ik
Smolensk, smō-lensk'
Smyrna, smēr'na
Snohomish, snō-hō'mish
Sobraon, sō-brā'on
Socotra, sō-kō'trā
Söderköping or Söderkjöping, seu-der-keep'ēng
Soerabaya, so-ra-ba'yā
Soerakarta, sō-rā-kär'tā
Soest, sōust
Sofala, sō-fā'lā
Sofia, sō-fē'a
Sognefjord, sōg'nē-fyōr
Soignies, swą-nyē
Soissons, swās-sōn
Sokoto, sok'o-to
Solessmes, sō-lām
Soleure, so-leūr
Solferino, sōl-fē-rē'nō
Solihull, sō-li-hul'
Solothurn, sō'lō-törn
Somauli, sō-mą'lē
Somerset, sum'ēr-set
Somnath, som-nāt'
Sondershausen, sōn'dersh-hou'zen
Sonoma, sō-nō'ma
Sonora, sō-nō'rā
Soodan, sō-dān'
Soorabaya, sō-rā-bā'yā
Sophia, sō-fē'a
Sorata, sō-rā'tā
Sorbe, sō'rū-e
Soudan, sō-dān'
Sourabaya, sō-rā-bā'yā
Southampton, suth-amp'ton
Southwark, south'ärk
Spalatro, spā-lā'trō
Spalding, spal'ding
Speier or Speyer, spī'er
Spezzia, spet'sē-ā
Sphacia, sfā-gē'a
Sphakia, sfā-kē'a
Spires (for Speier), spīrz
Spitzbergen, spēts-ber'gen
Splügen, splū'gen
Spoleto, spō-lā'tō
Sporades, spor'a-dēz
Spree, sprā
Squillace, skwēl-lā'chā
Srinagar, srē-nā-gär'
Stalimene, stā-lim'e-nē
Stamboul, stām-bōl'
Stanovoi, stan'o-vō-ē
Staubbach, stoub'bāch
Stavanger, stā'vāng-ger
Stavoren, stā'vo-ren
Stavropol, stāv'rō-pol
Steenkerque, stān'kerk
Steiermark, stī'er-märk
Stellenbosch, stel'len-bosh
Stettin, stet-tēn'
Steuben, stū'ben
Stikine, stī-kēn'
Stinchar, stin'chär
Stockholm, stok'hōlm
Stour, stour
Stourbridge, stōr'brij
Stow, stō
Strabane, strā-bān'
Strachur, stra-chur'
Stralsund, stral'sōnt
Stranraer, stran-rār'
Strasbourg, strās-bōr
Strasburg, strās'börsh
Strathearn, strath-ārn'
Strichen, strik'en
Stromboli, strōm'bō-lē
Stromness, strom-nes'
Strömöe, streum'eu-e
Stroud, stroud
Stroudwater, stroud'wą-tēr
Stuttgart, stut'gärt
Stuyvesant, stī've-sant
Styria, stir'i-a
Suabia, swā'bi-a
Suakin, sū-ā'kin
Subiaco, sub-ē-ā'ko
Sucre, sō'kre
Suez, sū'ez
Suffolk, suf'ok
Suir, shōr
Sulaiman, sū-lī-mān'
Sulina, sō-lē'nā
Sulmona, sōl-mō'nā
Sumatra, sō-mā'trā or sū-mā'tra
Sumbawa, sōm-bā'wā
Surat, sō-rāt'
Surinam, sō-rē-nām'
Surrey, su'ri
Susquehanna, sus-kwē-han'na
Sutherland, suth'ēr-land

ȷ, job; y, yet; w, then; th, thin; zh, azure. French, vīn, bīt; bien, neuf; ū, on. Scotch and German, ch, loch, nacht.

Sutlej, sut'lej
Suwanee, su-wą'nē
Sveaborg, svā'a-borg
Swale, swāl
Swansea, swon'sē
Swanwick, swon.'ik
Swatow, swā'tou
Sweaborg, svā'a-borg
Swinemünde, svē'ne-mün-de
Sydenham, sid'n-am
Syene, si-ē'nē
Syra, sī'ra
Syracuse, sī'ra-kūz or sir'a-kūz
Syria, sī'ri-a
Szathmar, sot-mär'
Szegedin, seg'e-dēn
Szigeth, sī'get

T.

Tassinge, tō'sing-ē
Tabaria, tā-bā-rē'ā
Tabatinga, tā-bā-tēn'
Tabreez or Tabriz, tā
Tacasse, ta-kat'sē
Tacoary, tā-kō-ā-r
Tadjurah, tād-jō'
Tadousac, tā-dō-
Taganrog, tā-gan-rog'
Tai-wan, ti-wän'
Tahiti, tā-hē'tē
Tahoe, ta-hō'
Tajoora, tā-jō'rā
Ta-kiang, tā-kē-ang'
Takow, tā-kou'
Talavera, tā-lā-vā'rā
Talcahuano, tāl-kā-hwā'nō
Tallahassee, tal-la-has'sē
Tamatave, tā-mā-tāv'
Tamaulipas, tā-mou-lē'pās
Tamaqua, ta-mą'kwa
Tampico, tām-pē'kō
Tananarivo, tā-nā-nā-rē'vō
Tanderagee, tan-de-ra-gē'
Tanganyika, tan-gan-yē'ka
Tangier, tan-jēr'
Taormina, tā-ōr-mē'nā
Taos, tā'os, almost tous
Tapajos, tā-pā'zhōs
Taquari, tā-kwā-rē'
Tarakai, tā-rā-kī'
Taranaki, tā-rā-nā'kē
Tarapaca, tā-rā-pā-kā'
Tarifa, tā-rē'fā
Tarija, tā-rē'chā
Tarnopol, tär-nō'pol
Tarnow, tär'nō
Tarnowitz, tär'nō-vēts
Tarragona, tär-rā-gō'nā
Tashkent, tash-kent'
Tasmania, tas-mā'ni-a
Tassisudon, tās-ē'-sē'dōn
Taunus, tou'nąs
Taupo, tou'pō
Tauranga, tou-ran'ga
Taurida, tou'ri-dā
Taurus, tą'rus
Tavolara, tā-vō-lā'rā
Teh. See Ch.
Teano, tā-ā'nō
Tecumseh, tē-kum'se
Tefila, tef-lēr'
Tehama, tā-hā'mā or te-hā'ma
Teheran, te-he-rän'
Tehuacan, te-wā-kän'
Tehuantepec, te-wän-te-pek'
Teign, tān
Teignmouth, tin'muth
Teith, tēth
Tejutla, te-chōt'la
Tellicherry, tel-li-che'ri
Temes, tā-mesh'
Temesvar, tā-mesh-vär'
Tenasserim, te-nas'se-rim
Tenedos, ten'e-dos
Teneriffe, ten-er-if'
Tennessee, ten-nes-sē'
Tequendama, te-ken-dā'mā
Teramo, ter'ā-mō
Tercera, ter-sā'ē-rā
Tercero, ter-sā'rō
Terek, tā'rek
Termini, ter'mē-nē
Ternate, ter-nā'tā
Terracina, ter-rā-chē'nā
Terrebonne, ter-bon
Terre Haute, ter're hōt
Teschen, tesh'en
Teste, tā'stā
Tevere, tā've-rē
Teverone, tā-vē-rō'nā
Tewkesbury, tūks'be-ri
Texcuco, tes-kō'kō
Thame, tām
Thames, temz
Thanet, than'et
Thayetmayo, thā-yet-mī'ō
Thebaid, thē-i 'id
Thebes, thēbz
Theiss, tis
Theresienstadt, tā-rē'zē-en-stāt
Thermopylæ, thēr-mop'i-lē
Thibet, ti-bet'
Thionville, tē-oń-vēl
Thirsk, thērsk
Thisted, tis'ted
Thorn, tōrn
Thorshavn, tōrs'houn
Throndhjem, trōn'yem
Thun, tōn
Thurgau, tōr'gou
Thurles, thērls
Thurso, thēr'so
Tiber, tī'bēr
Tibet, ti-bet'
Ticino, tē-chē'nō
Ticonderoga, tī-kon-dē-rō'ga
Tidore, tē-dōr'
Tientsin, ti-en-tsēn'
Tiflis, tif-lēs'
Tigre, tē'grā
Tigris, ti'gris
Tillicoultry, til-li-kō'tri
Timbuctoo, tim-buk'tō
Tippecanoe, tip-pe-ka-nō'
Tipperah, tip-
Tipperary, t'ri
Tiree, ti-rē'
Tirlemont, tēr-mon
Tirnova, tēr'nō-vā
Titicaca, tē-tē-kā'kā
Tiumen, tū'men
Tiverton, tiv'ēr-ton
Tivoli, tē'vō-lē
Tlascala, tlās-kā'la
Tobago, tō-bā'gō
Tobolsk, tō-bolsk'
Tocantins, tok-ān-tēns'
Tokay, tō-kā' or tō-koi'
Tokio, tō-kē-ō'
Toledo, tō-lē'dō; Sp. tō-lā'vaē
Tolima, tō-lē'mā
Toloza, tō-lō'sa
Tongariro, tong-ā-rē'rō
Tongataboo, ton-ga-tā'bū
Tongerloo, tong-er-lō'
Tongres, tōn-gr
Tonquin, tōn-kēn'
Topeka, to-pē'ka
Töplitz, teūp'lēts
Torgau, tōr'gou
Torino, tō-rē'nō
Tornea, tōr'nā-ō
Toronto, tō-ron'tō
Torphichen, tor-fich'en
Torquay, tor-kē'
Torrijos, tōr-rē'chōs
Tortola, tor-tō'la
Tortona, tōr-tō'nā
Tortosa, tōr-tō'sā
Tortuga, tōr-tō'gā
Touat, tą-āt'
Toulon, tō-lōń
Toulouse, tō-lōs
Touraine, tō-rān
Tournai, tōr-nā
Tours, tōr
Towcester, tous'tēr
Trafalgar, trā-fāl-gär'
Tralee, tra-lē'
Tranent, tra-nent'
Tranquebar, trān-kwe-bär'
Transkei, trans-kī'
Transvaal, trans-vāl'
Trapani, trā'pā-nē
Travancore, tra-van-kōr'
Trebizond, treb'i-zond
Tredegar, tre-dē'gär
Tremadoc, tre-mad'ok
Tremont, tre-mont'
Trèves, trāv
Trevigno, trā-vē'nyō
Treviso, trā-vē'zō
Trichinopoly, tri-chi-nop'ō-li
Trient, trē-ent'
Trier, trēr (=Treves)
Trieste, trē-est' or trē-es'tā
Trikala, trē'kā-lā
Trikeri, trē'ke-rē
Trincomalee, trin-kom-ā-lē'
Trinidad, trin-i-dad'
Tripoli, trē'pō-lē
Tripolitza, trē-pō-lēt'sā
Trolhätta, trōl-hät'tā
Tromsöe, trōm'seu-e
Trondhjem, trōn'yem
Tru-sacha, trou'sa-ka
Trowbridge, trō'brij
Troyes, trwa
Trujillo, Truxillo, trō-ēē'lyō
Truro, trō'rō
Tuam, tū'am
Tuat or Twat, twāt
Tubingen, tū'bing-en
Tuckahoe, tuk-a-hō'
Tucuman, tō-kō-mān
Tudela, tą-vā'la
Tugela, tą-gē'la
Tulare, tą-lär'
Tunja, tōn'chā
Turin, tū-rin'
Turkestan, tōr-kes-tän'
Turnhout, tąrn-hout' or tūr-nō'
Tuscarora, tus-ka-rō'ra
Tuticorin, tą-tē-kor'in
Tynemouth, tin'muth
Tyrol, tē-rōl'
Tyrone, ti-rōn'

U.

Ubeda, ō-bā'vna
Ucayale, ō-kā-yā'le
Udine, ō'dē-nā
Ugie, ō'gi
Uig, wig
Ulrtah, ō-in'ta
Uist, wist
Ultenhage, ol'ten-hā-ge
Ujiji, ą-jē'jē
Ukerewe, ō-ke-rē'we
Ukraine, ą-krān'
Ulcaborg, ōl'lā-ō-borg
Ulloa, ōl-yō'ā
Ulm, ōlm
Ulundi, ą-lōn'dē
Umea, ō'mā-ō
Unterseen, ąn'ter-zā-en
Unterwalden, ąn'ter-vāl-den
Unyamwezi, ąn-yam-w l
Unyanyembe, ąn-yan
Upernivik, Uperne
ni-vēk, ą-per'n
Upsala, ōp-sā'la
Urbino, ōr-bē'nō
Urgundah, ur-gun
Uruguay, ąr'ą-gwā or ō-
Urumiyah, ō-rō-mē'yā
Usedom, ō'se-dōm
Ushant, ō-shoń
Ustica, ōs'tē-kā
Utah, ū'ta
Utica, ū'ti-ka
Utrecht, ō'trecht
Uttoxeter, ut-toks'e-tēr

V.

Vaal, vāl
Valgata, vi-gāts'
Valais, vā-lā
Valdai, vāl-dī'
Valence, vā-lońs
Valencia, va-len'shi-a or vā-len'-
thē-ā
Valenciennes, vā-loń-sē-en
Valentia, va-len'shi-a
Valladolid, vāl-yā-dō-lēd'
Vallejo, vāl-yā'hō
Valois, vā-lwą
Valparaiso, vāl-pā-rī'sō
Vancouver's, van-kō'vērz
Vaucluse, vō-klūz
Vaud, vō
Velino, vā-lē'nō
Vendée, voń-dā
Vendome, voń-dōm
Venezuela, ve-ne-thą-ā'lā
Venice, ven'is
Venoes, vā-nō'sā
Ventimiglia, ven-tē-mēl'yā
Vera Cruz, ve'rā krōs
Veragua, vā-rā'gwā
Vercelli, ver-chel'lē
Vermandois, vār-mon-d
Vermejo, ver-mā'chō
Vermont, vēr-mont'
Vernoeil, vār-noi-ē
Verona, vā-rō'nā
Versailles, ver-sāls' or v
Verviers, vār-vē-ā
Vervins, vār-vaē
Vésoul, vā-zōl
Vesuvius, vē'sū-vē-us
Vevay, vē-vā'
Vesuvio, vē-sōō'nō
Viborg, vē'borg
Vicenza, vē-chen'tsā
Vichy, vē-shē
Vienne, vē-en
Vignola, vē-nyō'lā
Vilaine, vē-lān
Villefranche, vēl-frońsh
Villeneuve, vēl-nēuv
Vilverde, vēl-vēr'dā
Vimeira, vē-mā'ē-rā
Vimieiro, vē-mē-ā'ē-rō
Vincennes, van-sen or vi
Vindhya, vēnd'hyā
Vintimiglia, vēn-tē-mēl'
Visby, vēs'bē
Vistula, vis'tū-la
Victoria, vē-tō'rē-ā
Vivarais, vē-vā-rā
Viviers, vē-vē-ā
Vlaardingen, vlär'ding-e
Vladimir, vlā'dē-mēr
Vlieland, vlē'lānt
Vlissingen, vlēs'sing-en
Vogelberg, vō'gel-berg
Vogtland, vōgts'lānt
Volhynia, vōl-hi'nē-ā
Vologda, vō-lōg'dā
Vorariberg, fōr-ār'berg
Voronej, vō-rō'nesh
Vosges, vōzh
Vostitza, fōs-tēt'sā
Vostochni, vos-tock'nē
Vriesland, vrēs'lānt

W.

Wabash, wą'bash
Waday, wā-dī'
Waerschoot, vār'sahōt
Wagram, vā'grām
Wahsatch, wā-sach'
Walgata, vi-gāts'
lkato, wi-kā'tō
itemata, wi-tā-mā'ta
akatipa, wā-kā-tē'pō
Walachia, wą-lā'ki-a
Walcheren, vāl'che-ren
Waldeck, vāl'dek
Waldheim, vālt'hīm
Wallingford, wol'ling-ford
Walmer, wal'mēr
Walney, wal'ni
Walsall, wal'sal
Waltham, wol'tham
Walton, wal'ton
Walvisch, vāl'vish
Walworth, wal'werth
Wandsworth, wands'werth
Wanganui, wā-ngā-nō'ē
Wapping, wop'ing
Warasdin, vā'rās-dēn
Warrington, wor'ring-ton
Warsaw, war'sa
Warwick, wor'ik
Washita, wosh'i-ta
Waterloo, wą-tēr-lō' or vā-t
Wednesbury, wenz'be-ri
Weimar, vī'mär
Weissenburg, vīs'sen-bōrch
Weissenfels, vīs'sen-fels
Weissenhorn, vīs'sen-horn
Wemyss, wēms
Wener, vā'ner
Weser, vā'zer
Westerwald, ves'ter-vālt
Wetter, vet'ter
Wetzlar, vets'lär
Wexiö, vek'shē-ō
Weymouth, wā'muth
Whampoa, hwam-pō'a
Whitby, hwit'bi
Whitehaven, hwīt'hā-ven

Wartenslebe, wärt'en-le-bi
Wiborg, vē'borg
Wilding, vēl'dēn
Wien (Vienna), vēn
Wiesenwald, vē'zen-vält
Wiesbaden, vēz'bā-den
Wigan, wig'an
Wight, wīt
Wijk, vīk
Wilhelmsburg, vēl'helms-bürsh
Wilkesbarre, wilks'bär-re
Willamette, wil-lam'et
Willesden, wil'les-den
Wilna, vēl'nä
Wimmera, wim-mē'ra
Winchelsea, win'chel-se
Winchester, win'ches-tēr
Windermere, win'dēr-mēr
Windischgrätz, vēn'dish-grets
Windsor, wind'sor
Winlaton, win'la-ton
Winnebago, win-ē-bā'gō
Winnipeg, win'i-peg
Winnipegoos, win'i-pe-gōs
Winnipegosis, win-i-pe-gō'sis
Winona, wi-nō'na
Winterthur, vēn'ter-tēr
Wipper, vēp'per
Wisbeach, wis'bēch
Wisby, vēs'bē
Wisconsin, wis-kon'sin
Wishaw, wish'a
Wismar, vēs'mär
Wittenberg, vēt'ten-bersh
Wivelscombe, wil'skum
Wladimir, vlä'dē-mēr
Wohlau, vō'lou
Wolfenbüttel, vōl'fen-büt-tel
Wolga, vōl'gä
Wolverhampton, wul-vēr-ham'ton
Wolverton, wul'vēr-ton
Wombwell, wōm'bel
Woolwich, wul'ich
Worcester, wōs'tēr
Workington, wērk'ing-ton
Worksop, wērk'sop
Worms, vōrms
Wörth, vōrt
Worthing, wēr'thing
Wortley, wērt'li
Wrekin, rek'in
Wrexham, rek'sam
Wunsiedel, vōn'zē-del
Würtemberg, vūr'tem-bersh
Würzburg, vūrts'bersh
Wyandot, wī'an-dot
Wyborg, vē'borg
Wycombe, wī'kom
Wye, wī
Wynaad, wī-näd'
Wyoming, wī-ō'ming

X.

Xalapa, shä-lä'pä
Xenia, zē'ni-a

Xenil, che-nil'
Xeres, cher-es'
Xingu, shēn'gō

Y.

Yablonoi, yäb-lō-noi'
Yakutsk, yä-kōtsk'
Yanaon, ya-nä'on
Yangtse-kiang, yang-tse-kē-ang'
Yanina, yän'i-nä
Yapura, yä-pō'rä
Yarmouth, yär'muth
Yaroslaf, yä-rō-släf'
Yavari, yä-vä-rē'
Ybicui, ē-bē-kwē'
Yeadon, yē'don
Yellala, yel-lä'la
Yemen, yem'en
Yenikale, yä-nē-kä'lä
Yenisei, ye-nē-sā'ē
Yenisseisk, yä-nē-sā'ēsk
Yeovil, yō'vil
Yères, yär
Yetholm, yet'um
Yokohama, yō-kō-hä'mä
Yosemite, yō-sem'i-te
Youghall, ya'hal or yal
Ypres, Ypern, ē'per, ī'pern
Yssel, is'el
Ystad, ē'städ
Ythan, ī'than

Yucatan, yū-kä-tän'
Yunnan, yün-nän'
Yvetot, ēv-tō

Z.

Zaandam, zän'dam
Zaandijk, zän'dik
Zacatecas, sä-ka-tä'käs
Zagazig, za-gä-zēg'
Zambesi or Zambezi, zam-bē'zi
Zante, zän'tä
Zanzibar, zän-zē-bär'
Zara, tsä'rä
Zeeland, zā'länt
Zeijst, zīst
Zella, zä'la
Zeitun, zā'tōn
Zemplin, zem-plēn'
Zerafshan, ze-rä'shan'
Zerbst, tserpst
Zillerthal, tsēl'er-tal
Zirknitz, tsērk'nēts
Zlatoust, zlä-tōst'
Znaim, tsnim
Zoest, zōst
Zuider-Zee, zōt'der-ē
Zürich, tsü'rēch
Zvornik, svōr'nēk
Zwarte-Berg, svär'te-berg
Zweibrücken, tsvī'brük-en
Zwickau, tsvik'kou
Zwolle, svol'le

SELECT PRONOUNCING LIST OF

MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

These names are pronounced on the same principle as the Modern Geographical Names. See the introductory matter to that List.

Aa, ä
Abailard, ä'bä-lärd
Abauzit, ä-bō-zē
Abbassides, ab'as-īdz
Abbate, äb-bä'tä
Abbatucci, äb-bä-tuch'ē
Abel (Ger.), ä'bel
Abelard, ab'e-lärd or ä-bā-lär
Abercerrage, a-ben'se-raj
Abercromby, ab'ēr-krum-bi
Abernethy, ab'er-neth-i
Abicht, ä'bēcht
Abildgaard, ä'bild-gōrd
Abinger, ab'in-jēr
About, ä-bō
Achard, ä-shär
Achmet, äsh'met
Acunha, ä-kun'yä
Adair, a-där'
Adam (Fr.), ä-don
Adamson, ä-don-sōn
Adelung, ä'de-lung
Agassiz, ag'a-sē
Agnesi, än-yä'se
Agnew, ag'nū
Agnolo, än'yo-lō
Agoult, ä-gō
Agueseau, ä-ges-ō
Aguilar, ä-gē-lär
Ahmed, äsh'med
Aignillon, ä-gē-yōn
Aijalja, änz'li
Aladdin, a-lad'din
Alaric, al'a-rik
Albani, äl-bä'nē
Albert (Fr.), äl-bär
Albornoz, äl-bor-noth'
Albrecht, äl'brecht
Albret, d', dal-brā
Alboquerque, äl-bu-kerk'ā
Alcuin, al'kwin

Aldobrandini, äl-dō-brän-dē'nē
Aldrich, al'drich
Aleman, ä-le-man'
Alembert, ä-lon-bär
Aleyn, al'in
Alfieri, äl-fē-ā'rē
Alford, al'ford
Alighieri, ä-lē-gē-ā'rē
Allard, äl-lär
Alleyn, al'in
Allori, äl-lō'rē
Allsop, al'sop
Alston, al'stōn
Almagro, äl-mä'grō
Almohades, al'mo-hädz
Almoravides, al-mō'ra-vīdz
Alpini, äl-pē'nē
Alsop, al'sop
Alvarado, äl-vä-rä'nō
Alvarez (Sp.), äl-vä-reth'
Alvarez (Port.), äl'vä-res
Alvinczy, äl-vint'si
Amadeo, ä-mä-dā'ō
Amadeus, ä-mä-dē'us
Amalie, ä-mä'lē-e
Amboise, on-bwäz
Amerigo, ä-mer'i-gō
Amory, am'o-ri
Ampère, on-pär
Amyot, ä-mē-ō
Ancelot, ons-lō
Ancillon, on-sē-yōn
André (Fr.), on-drā
Andrea, än-drā'ä
Andrieux, on-drē-ē
Annesley, ans'li
Anquetil, on-ka-til
Anstruther, an'stru-ther or an'stēr
Antonio, ä-nwē'nes
Aragi, ä-rä-gē

Arbuthnot, är'buth-not; in Scotland, är-buth'not
Archenholz, är'chen-hōlts
Aretino, ä-re-tē'nō
Arguesola, är-chen-sō'lä
Ariosto, ä-rē-os'tō
Arnaud, är-nō
Arnauld, är-nō
Arnault, är-nō
Arndt, ärnt
Arnould, är-nō
Arouet, ä-rō-ä
Arteveld, är'te-velt
Arteveldt, är-te-vel'de
Ascham, as'kam
Asbeton, ash'tun
Aubar, ō-bär
Aubigné, ō-bē-nyä
Aubrey, a'bri
Audebert, ōd-bär
Audubon, ō-dū-bōn or a'du-bon
Auerbach, ou'ēr-bāch
Auger, ō-shä
Augereau, ōzh-rō
Augier, ō-shē-ä
Augustine, a'gus-tin
Aulnoy, ō-nwä
Aumale, ō-mäl
Avellaneda, ä-vel-yä-nä'thä
Averroes, a-ver'o-ēz
Avila, ä'vē-lä
Ayala, ä-yä'lä
Azara, ä-thä'rä
Azeglio, äd-zel'yō

B.

Babeuf, bä-beūf
Baccio, bät'chō
Bacciochi, bät-chok'ē

Bach, bäch
Bache, bäch
Bagehot, bäj'ot
Bahadur, ba-hä'dur
Bähr, bär
Bailey, bā'li
Baillie, bā'li
Baillon, bä-yōn
Bajazet, baj'a-zet
Bakhuysen, bak-hoi'zen
Balboa, bäl-bō'ä
Baldwin, bald'win
Balfour, bal'fur; in Scotland, bal-foor'
Baliol, bā'li-ol
Balmerino, bal-mer'i-nō
Balzac, bäl-zäk
Bandr, bä-när'
Barbauld, bär'bald
Barberini, bär-be-re'nē
Barbier, bär-be-ā
Barbiere, bär-be-ā'rē
Barbour, bär'bēr
Barère, bä-rär
Barham, bar'am
Baring, bā'ring
Barmecide, bär'me-sīd
Barnave, bär-nāv
Barnes, bärnz
Barneveldt, bär'ne-velt
Barocci, bä-rot'chē
Barras, bä-rä
Barreté, bar'et
Barrot, bär-ō
Barth, bärt
Barthélemy, bär-tel-me
Barthès, bär-tā
Bartoli, [illegible]-to-lē
Bartolozzi, bär-to-lot'sē
Barton, bärtn
Bastiat, bäs-tē-ä

ā, job; y, you; th, then; th, thin; ä', accent. French, vīe, bīt; bīēn, nūit; ä, on. Scotch and German, ch, loch, nacht.

Bathori, bä'te-rē
Bathurst, bath'ërst
Batthyanyi, bät-yä'nyē
Bauer, bou'ër
Bauhin, bō-äh
Baumann, bou'män
Baumeister, bou'mis-ter
Baumgärtner, boum'gert-ner
Baur, bour
Bayard, bä'ärd
Bayazid, bä-ya-zēd'
Beaconsfield, bē'kons-fēld
Beaton, bē'ton
Beattie, bēt'i
Beauchamp (Eng.), bē'cham
Beauchamp (Fr.), bō-shoń
Beauclerc, bō'klërk
Beaufort (Eng.), bō'fert
Beaufort (Fr.), bō-fōr
Beauharnais, bō-ar-nā
Beaumarchais, bō-mär-shā
Beaumont, bō'mont
Beccaria, bek-a-rē'ä
Bechstein, bech'stīn
Beethoven, bā'tō-vn
Behm, bām
Behn, ben
Behr, bär
Behrens, bā'rens
Belknap, bel'nap
Bellamy, bel'a-mi
Bellarmin, bel-lär'min
Bellendeu, bel'en-den
Bellint, bel-lā'nē
Bellot, bel-o
Belon, be-loń
Belzoni, bel-zō'nē
Bengel, beng'el
Benoit, be-nwä
Bentham, ben'tham
Bentivoglio, ben-tē-vōl'yō
Béranger, bā-roń-shā
Beresford, ber'es-ford
Berger, ber-shā
Berghaus, berg'hous
Bériot, bā-rē-ō
Berkeley, bär'ke-li, almost bärk'li
Berlioz, ber-lē-ō
Bernier, ber-nē-ā
Bernini, ber-nē'nē
Bernoulli, Bernouilli, ber-nōl-yē
Berryer, ber-ē-ā
Berthier, ber-tē-ā
Berthollet, ber-tol-ā
Besant, be-zant'
Bessemer, bes'e-mer
Bessières, bes-ē-ār
Betham, beth'am
Béthencourt, bā-toń-kōr
Bethune, be'tun
Bettini, bet-tē'nē
Bewick, bū'ik
Bichat, bē-shā
Bilderdijk, bil'der-dīk
Billaud, bē-yō
Biot, bē-ō or bē-ōt
Biron, be-rōn
Bischoff, bish'of
Bismarck, biz'märk
Björnson, byeurn'son
Blainville, blan-vēl
Blanc, bloń
Blanchard, blan'shard
Blanche, blānsh
Blanqui, bloń-kē
Bligh, blī
Bloch, bloch
Blount, blunt
Blücher, blū'cher
Blumenbach, blō'men-bäch
Boccaccio, bok-kät'cho
Boccherini, bok-ke-rē'nē
Böckh, beūk
Bocca, bois
Boeckh, beūk
Boerhaave, bōr'hä-ve
Böhme, beū'me
Boieldieu, bwäl-dyēū
Boileau, bwä-lō
Boissrée, bwäs-rā
Bojardo, bo-yär'dō
Boleyn, bul'in
Bolivar, bo-lē'vär
Bonaparte, bon-ä-pärt; It. pron. bō-nä-pär'tä
Bonheur, bo-neūr
Bonnet, bon-ā
Bonpland, bōń-pläń
Borghese, bor-gā'se
Borromeo, bor-ro-mā'o
Bossanquet, bos'an-kē
Boscawen, bos-ka'en
Bosquet, bos'kā
Bossuet, bos-swē
Boswell, bos'wel
Bosworth, bos'werth
Botticelli, bot-tē-chel'lē
Boucicault, bō si-kō
Bouffers, bō-fär
Boulton, bōl'tun
Bourbon, bōr-bōń
Bourdaloue, bōr-dä-lō
Bourke, bērk
Boussingault, bō-saṅ-gō
Bowdoin, bō'din
Bowen, bō'en
Bowles, bōlz
Bowring, bou'ring
Bozzaris, bot'sē-ris
Brahe, brā'e
Bramah, bra'ma
Brantôme, broń-tōm
Brauwer, brou'er
Bremer, brē'mer
Brentano, bren-tä'nō
Breughel, breū'chel
Brinvilliers, braṅ-vēl-yā
Brissot, brēs-o
Broglie, brol-yē
Brongniart, broń-nē-ār
Bronte, bron'te
Brougham, brū'am or brōm
Broussais, brōs-ā
Brunel, brū-nel'
Brunelleschi, brū-nel-es'kē
Brunet, brū-nā
Bruyère, brū-yār
Bryant, bri'ant
Buccleuch, buk-lē'
Buch, buch
Buchan, buk'an or buck'an
Buchanan, buk-an'an
Buffon, bū-fōń
Bugeaud, bū-shō
Bugge, bug'ge
Bulow, bū'lō
Bulwer, bul'wer
Bunsen, bun'sen
Buonaparte, bu-ō-nä-pär'te
Burckhardt, burk'härt
Burdett, bēr-det'
Bürger, bür'ger
Burgess, bēr'jes
Burghley, bēr'li
Burigny, bū-rē-nyē
Burke, bērk
Burnes, bērnz
Burnet, bēr'net
Busby, bus'bi
Byron, bī'ron

C.

Caballero, kä-väl-yer'ō
Cabanis, kä-bä-nēs
Cabot, kab'ot
Cabral, kä-bräl'
Cabrera, kä-brā'rä
Cadet, kä-dā
Cadogan, ka-dō'gan
Cædmon, kad'mon
Cagliostro, kal-yos'trō
Cagnola, kän-yō'lä
Cagnoli, kän-yō'li
Caius (John), kēs
Calamy, kal'a-mi
Caldara, käl-dä'rä
Calderon, käl-de-ron'
Calhoun, kal-hōn'
Calmet, käl'mā
Cambacérès, koń-bä-sā-res
Cameron, kam'ēr-on
Camoëns, kam'o-ens
Campan, koń-poń
Campbell, kam'bel
Campeggio, käm-pa'jō
Candolle, koń-dol
Canova, kä-nō'vä
Canrobert, koń-ro-bär
Cantemir, kän'te-mēr
Cantu, kän-tū'
Canute, kan-ūt' or kan'ūt
Capel, kap'el
Capell, ka-pel'
Capet, kā'pet or kā-pā
Carafa, ka-rä'fä
Caravaggio, kä-rä-vad'jō
Carew, ka-rō'
Carlisle, kar-lil'
Carlyle, kar-lil'
Carnot, kär-nō
Carracci, kär-rät'chē
Carrier, ka-rē-ā
Carteret, kär'te-ret
Cartier, kär-tē-ā
Casaubon, ka-sō'bon
Cassa, kas
Casimir, kas'i-mēr
Caspari, kas-pä'rē
Cassagnac, kas-sän-yak
Cassini, kas-sē'nē
Castaños, kas-tän'yōs
Castiglione, kas-tēl-yō'ne
Castlereagh, kas'l-rā
Castrén, kas-trān'
Catalani, kat-a-lä'nē
Catherine, kath'er-in
Catinat, kä-tē-nā
Cavaignac, kä-vän-yak
Cavendish, kav'en-dish, kan'-dish
Cavour, kä-vōr'
Caylus, kā-lōs
Cecil, sē'il
Cellini, chel-lē'nē
Cenci, chen'chē
Centlivre, sent'liv-ēr
Cervantes, sēr-van'tes; Span. ther-vän'tes
Cesalpino, chā-sal-pē'nō
Cesare, chä'sä-rā
Cesarotti, chā-sā-rot'tē
Chabas, shä-bä
Chabot, shä-bō
Chalmers, chä'mērz
Chamberd, shoń-bor
Chamisso, shä-mis'ō
Champollion, shoń-pol-yōń
Chandos, chan'dor
Channing, chan'ing
Chapone, sha-pōn'
Charlemagne, shar'le-mān
Chartres, shärtr
Chasles, shāl
Châteaubriand, shä-tō-brē-oń
Châtelet, shät-lā
Chaucer, cha'ser
Chénier, shā-nē-ā
Cherubini, ker-u-bē'nē
Cheyne, chān
Chiabrera, kē-ä-brā'rä
Chichele, chich'e-le
Chisholm, chiz'om
Chladni, chlād'nē
Choiseul, shwä-zēl
Choisy, shwä-zē
Cholmondely, chum'li
Chopin, sho-paṅ
Christie, kris'ti
Christison, kris'ti-sun
Chrysoloras, kris-o-lō'ras
Chrysostom, kris'os-tom
Cimabue, chē-mä-bō'ā
Cinq Mars, saṅk-märs
Cipriani, chē-prē-ä'nē
Clairaut, klā-rō
Clarendon, klar'en-don
Claude, klōd
Claverhouse, klav'ēr-hous'
Clavigero, klä-vē-chä'rō
Clavijo, klä-vē'hō
Clement, klem'ent
Clootz, klōts
Clough, kluf
Clowes, klous
Cochrane, koch'ran
Cockburn, ko'bērn
Cochoorn, kō'hōrn
Colbert, kol-bär
Colebrooke, kōl'brūk
Colenso, ko-len'sō
Coleridge, kōl'rij
Coligny, kol-ēn-yē
Colquhoun, ko-hōn'
Combe, kōm or kōm
Comines, ko-mēn
Comte, kont
Condé, koń-dā
Condillac, koń-dē-yak
Condorcet, koń-dor-sā
Contarini, kon-tä-rē'nē
Conybeare, kon'i-bēr
Corambe, kōm
Copernicus, kō-pēr'ni-kus
Corbould, kor'bōld
Corneille, ker-nā-yē
Cornwallis, korn-wol'is
Corot, ko-rō
Correggio, ko-red'jō
Cortes, kor'tes
Cortez, kor'tez
Cottin, kot-aṅ
Coulanges, kō-lōzh
Coulomb, kō-loń
Cousin, kō-zaṅ
Coutts, kots
Cowley, kou'li
Cowper, kō'pēr
Cranach, krä'näch
Crashaw, krash'a
Cressy, krē'si
Crébillon, krā-bē-yōń
Creighton, krā'ton
Crichton, kri'ton
Cruikshank, krūk'shank
Cubitt, kū'bit
Cullen, kul'en
Cuthbert, kuth'bert
Cuvier, kū-vē-ā
Cuyp, koip
Cyril, sir'il
Czermak, cher'mäk
Czerny, cher'nē

D.

Dacier, dä-sē-ā
Dagobert, dag'o-bert
Daguerre, dä-gär
Daguesseau, dä-ges-ō
Dahl, dal
Dalhousie, dal-hō'zi
Dallas, dal'as
Dalrymple, dal-rim'pl
Dalzell, dē-el'
Dampier, dam'pēr
Dana, dā'na
Dandolo, dan'do-lo
Dante, dan'tā
Danton, doń-tōń
D'Arblay, där'blā
Dasent, dā'sent
Daubenton, dō-boń-tōń
Daubeny, da'be-ni
Daun, doun
Davenant, dav'e-nant
David (Fr.), da-vēd
Davoust, dā-vō
Davout, dā-vō
Deak, dā'ak
Decaisne, dē-kān
De la Beche, dē la bēsh'
Delacroix, dē-lā-krwä
Delambre, dē-loń-br
Delisle, dē-lēl
Delitzsch, dā'lēch
Deluc, dē-lük
Demoivre, dē-mwāvr
Desaix, dē-zā
Descartes, dā-kärt
Desmoulins, dā-mō-laṅ
Dessalines, dā-sā-lēn
Deutsch, doich
Devereux, dev'ēr-ō
Devrient, dev-rē-aṅ
De Wette, de ret'te
Diderot, dēd-rō
Didot, dē-dō
Diebitsch, dē'bich
Diefenbach, dē'fen-bäch
Dietrich, dē'trich
Dietz, dēts
Diez, dēts
Dilke, dilk
Disraeli, diz-rā'li
Dobell, do-bel'
Döderlein, dēd'der-lin
Does, dōs
Dolce, dol'chā
Dolet, do-lā
Döllinger, dēl'ing-er
Dolomieu, dol-o-myēū
Domenichino, dō-men-ē-kē'no
Domenico, dō-men'ē-kō
Dominic, dom'i-nik
Donati, dō-nä'tē
Donizetti, don-ē-dzet'tē
Doré, dō-rā
Douce, dous

Douglas, dug'las
Douw, dou
Dove (Ger.), dō've
Drelincourt, drē-lan-kūr
Drouyn de Lhuys, drō-oē dē lwē
Dubois, dū-wā
Dubufe, dū-bēf
Du Cange, dū kanzh
Du Chaillu, dū shā-yū
Duchâtel, dū-shā-tel
Duchesne, dū-shān
Ducrot, dū-krō
Dudevant, dūd-vaṅ
Dufrénoy, dū-frā-nwā
Du Guesclin, dū gā-klaṅ
Duhamel, dū-a-mel
Dujardin, dū-jar-daṅ
Dumas, dū-mā
Dumont, dū-mōṅ
Dumourier, dū-moō-rē-ā
Dunois, dū-nwā
Dupleix, dū-plā
Duplessis, dū-plā-sē
Duprat, dū-prā
Dupuis, dū-pwē
Duquesne, dū-kān
Dürer, dē'rer
Duruy, dū-rwē
Duthie, duth'i
Duyckinck, di'kingk
Dwight, dwīt
Dyce, dīs
Dyck (Van), dik

E.

Earle, ėrl
Earlom, ėr'lom
Eaton, ē'tan
Ebers, ā'bers
Edrisi, ed-rē'sī
Egeis, eg'e-de
Egerton, ej'er-ton
Eginhart, ā'gin-hārt
Ehrenberg, ā'ren-berch
Eichhorn, ich'horn
Eliot, el'i-ot
Ellesmere, ele'mēr
Elzevir, el'ze-vēr
Encke, en'ke
Engel, eng'el
Enghien, oṅ-gē-yaṅ
Eötvös, ā'eat-vūsh
Ercilla, er-thē'yā
Eric, er'ik
Erigena, e-rij'e-na
Erskine, ėr'skin
Eschenbach, ash'en-bach
Espartero, es-pär-ter'ō
Esquiros, es-kē-rōs'
Este, es'tā
Estrées, es-trā
Eugene, ū-jēn'
Eugénie, eū-shā-nē
Euler, oi'lėr
Evans, ev'ans
Evelyn, ev'e-lin
Ewald, ā'vält
Ewart, ū'ėrt
Ewing, ū'ing
Eyck, ik
Eyre, ār

F.

Fabre, fā-br
Faccioliati, fäē-cho-lē'ē
Faed, fād
Fahrenheit, fā'ren-hīt
Falconer, fak'ner
Falieri, fa-lē-ā'rē
Falkland, fak'land
Falkner, fak'ner
Farnese, fär-nā'zē
Farquhar, fär'kwer or -wher
Fatima, fat'i-ma
Faucher, fō-shā
Faugère, fō-zhār
Faust, foust
Favart, fā-vär
Fawkes, faks
Fechter, fesh'ter
Fénelon, fān-lōṅ
Fenwick, fen'wik
Fermat, fer-mä
Fétis, fā-tēs
Feuerbach, foi'er-bäch
Feuillet, feu-ē-yā
Fichte, fiks'te
Fieschi, fē-es'kē
Figuier, fē-gē-ā
Filicaja, fē-lē-ka'yā
Fischer, fish'er
Fitzgerald, fits-jer'ald
Fitzroy, fits-roi'
Flahaut, flā-ō
Flaubert, flō-bär
Flavel, flav'el
Fleming, flem'ing
Fleury, fleu-rē
Flotow, flo'tō
Flourens, flō-roṅ
Flügel, flē'gel
Foix, fwä
Fonblanque, fon'blank
Fontenelle, fōnt-nel
Foote, fut
Forbes, forbs; in Scotland, for'bes
Forcellini, for-chel-lē'nē
Forchhammer, forch'ham-er
Formes, for'mes
Forster, fōr'ster
Forsyth, for-sith'
Fortescue, for'tes-kū
Fortuny, for-tō'nē
Foscari, fos'kä-rē
Foscolo, fos'ko-lō
Fothergill, fow'er-gil
Foucault, fō-kō
Fouché, fō-shā
Foulis, fou'lis
Fouqué, fō'kā
Fouquier, fō-kē-ā
Fourier, fō-rē-ā
Foy (Fr.), fwä
Fracastoro, frä-käs-tō'rō
Francesca, frän-ches'kä
Francia (It.), fran'chä
Francia (Sp.), frän'thē-ä
François, fron-swä
Franz, frants
Fraunhofer, frown'hō-fer
Freiligrath, frī'lē-grät
Frelinghuysen, frē'ling-hī-zen
Fresnel, frā-nel
Freund, froind
Freycinet, frā-sē-nā
Freytag, frī'tägh
Friedrich, frē'drich
Fries, frēs
Froebel, frō'bel
Froissart, frois-ärt'
Froude, frōd
Fuchs, fuks
Fulton, ful'tun
Fürst, fürst
Fusell, fā'ze-lē

G.

Gade, gä'de
Galen, gā'len
Galignani, gä-lē-nyä'nē
Galilei, gä-lē-lā'ē
Galileo, gä-lē-lā'o
Galt, gält
Galvani, gäl-vä'nē
Garcia, gär'thē-ä
Garcilaso, gär-thē-lä'so
Garnier, gär-nē-ā
Garofalo, gä-rō-fä'lo
Gascoigne, gas'koin
Gauss, gous
Gautama, ga'ta-ma
Gautier, gō-tē-ā
Gavazzi, gä-vät-se
Gay-Lussac, gā-lē-sāk
Geddes, ged'es
Geefs, gāfs
Geibel, gī'bel
Geiger, gī'ger
Gellert, gel'ėrt
Genest, zhē-nā
Genevieve, jen'e-vēv
Geneviève, zhen-vē-āv
Genghis Khan, jen'gis kän
Genlis, zhon-lēs
Generic, jen'ze-rik
Geoffrey, je'ri
Geoffroy, zhof-rwä
Geoghegan, gē'gan
Gerard, jer'ard
Gérard, zhā-rär
Géricault, zhā-rē-kō
Gerstäcker, ger'stek-er
Gervinus, ger-vē'nus
Gesenius, ge-zē'nē-us
Gessner, ges'ner
Gessler, ges'ler
Ghiberti, gē-ber'tē
Ghirlandaio, gēr-lan-dä'yō
Gibbon, gib'on
Gibson, gib'son
Gifford, gif'ord
Gilbert, gil'bert
Gilchrist, gil'krist
Giles, jīls
Gillillan, gil-ē'an
Gill, gil
Gilpin, gil'pin
Gilles, gil'is
Gillott, gil'ot
Gillray, gil'rā
Giordano, jō-dä'nō
Giorgione, jor-jō'nā
Giotto, jot'ō
Giraldus, ji-ral'dus
Girardin, zhē-rär-daṅ
Giulio, jū'le-ō
Gieig, gīeg
Gluck, glūk
Gmelin, gmā'lin
Godiva, go-dī'va
Godolphin, go-dol'fin
Godoy, go-dō'ē
Goethe, gete-e
Goldoni, gol-dō'nē
Goodall, gud'al
Goodrich, gud'rich
Görres, gur'es
Gortschakoff, gor'chä-kof
Goschen, gō'shen
Goethen, gew'shen
Gosse, gos
Gough, gof
Gould, gōld
Gounod, gō-nō
Gower, gou'er
Graeme, grām
Graham, } grā'am or grām
Grahame, }
Gramont, grā-mōṅ
Granger, grān'jer
Granville, gran'vil
Greaves, grēvz
Greenough, grēn'ō
Gregory, greg'o-ri
Grenville, gren'vil
Gresham, gresh'am
Greuze, greūz
Greville, grev'il
Grillparzer, grēl-pär-tser
Grimaldi, grē-mäl'dē
Grisebach, grē'ze-bäch
Grisi, grē'zē
Groot, grōt
Gros, grō
Grosvenor, grō've-er
Grotius, grō'shi-us
Grouchy, grū-shē
Grundtvig, grunt'vig
Guarini, gwä-rē'nē
Guarneri, gwär-nā'rē
Guercino, gwer-chē'nō
Guérin, gā-raṅ
Guesclin, gā-klaṅ
Guglielmi, gul-yel'mē
Guicciardi, gwēt-char-dē'nē
Guicciolì, gwēt-chō'lē
Guido Reni, gwē'dō rā'nē
Guillotin, gē-yo-taṅ
Guise, gwēz
Guizot, gē-zō or gwē-zō
Gustavus, gus-tā'vus
Guthrie, guth'ri
Gutzkow, gots'kō
Gutzlaff, gūts'laf
Guy, gī
Guyon, gī'on; Fr. gē-yōṅ
Guyot, gē-ō
Guyton, gwē-taṅ
Guzman, gush-man'

H.

Haase, hā'se
Hachette, a-shet
Hacklander, hak'lan-der
Hacho, [illegible]
Hagedorn, hā'ge-dorn
Haghe, hāg
Hahnemann, hä'ne-man
Haklyt, hak'lut
Halévy, ä-lā-vē
Haliburton, hal'i-bur-ton
Hamerton, ham'er-ton
Handel, han'del; Ger. [illegible], hen'del
Hardicanute, har-di-ka-nūt'
Hardinge, här'ding
Hardouin, ar-dwaṅ
Hardwicke, hard'wik
Hargreaves, har'grēvz
Haroun-al-Raschid, ha-ro'n-al-rash'id
Hastings, has'tings
Hauff, houf
Haughton, ha'ton
Haupt, houpt
Haüy, ä-wē
Havelock, hav'e-lok
Haydn, hī'dn
Haynau, hī'nou
Hearne, hėrn
Heemskerk, hāms'kerk
Heeren, hā'ren
Hegel, hā'gel
Heine, hī'ne
Heinsius, hīn'sī-us
Héloïse, ā-lō-ēz
Hemans, hem'anz
Hengist, heng'gist
Herbelot, erb-lō
Heriot, her'i-ot
Héroïd, hā-roid
Herrera, er-er'ä
Herschel, her'shel
Heuglin, hoi'glin
Heyne, hī'ne
Heyse, hī'se
Hilary, hil'a-ri
Hoadley, hōd'li
Hoche, ōsh
Hohenlohe, hō'en-lo-e
Hohenstaufen, hō'en-shto-'en
Hohenzollern, hō'en-tsol-e-n
Holbein, hol'bīn
Holmes, hōmz
Horace, hor'ās
Houdin, ō-daṅ
Houghton, hō'ton
Houssaye, ō-sā
Howard, hou'ärd
Howe, hou
Howell, hou'el
Howitt, hou'it
Huber, ü-bär
Hübner, hüb'ner
Huc, ük
Hugel, ü-ā
Hugenes, hūz
Hugo, ü-gō
Humboldt, hum-[illegible]
Huss, hus
Hutten, hut'en
Huyghens, hoi-gens
Huysum, [illegible]
Hyacinthe, ē-[illegible]

Ibrahim, ē-b[illegible]
Ideler, ē'de-l[illegible]
Ihre, ē're
Ingelow, ing'ge-[illegible]
Ingleby, ing'gl-[illegible]
Inglis, ing'glis
Ingres, aṅ-gr
Inigo, in'i-gō
Innes, in'es
Irene, i-rē'nē
Ireton, ir'ton
Iriarte, ē-rē-är'te
Isidore, is'i-dōr
Iturbide, ē-tur-be'ma
Ivan, ē-vän'

J.

Jacobi, yä-kō'bē
Jacquard, zhä-kär
Jahn, yän
Jamieson, jā'me-son
Janin, zhä-naṅ

Janssen, yan'sen
Jeanne d'Arc, zhan-dark
Jean Paul, zhäh poel
Jenglis, jen'glis
Jerome, jer'om
Joachim, yo'a-chim
Joinville, zhoan-vel
Jordaens, yor'dans
Joubert, zho-bär
Jouffroy, zhof-rwä
Joule, jol
Jovellanos, chô-vel-yä'nôs
Juan, cho-an'
Juarez, cho-ä'res
Julien, zhü-lē-an
Jung, yung
Junot, zhü-nō
Junien, zhü-yen

K.

Kämpfer, kemp'fer
Kanaris, kä'nä-rēs
Kauffman, kouf'man
Kaulbach, koul'bäch
Kavanagh, kav'a-nä
Kean, kēn
Kearny, kar'ni
Keats, kēts
Keble, kē'bl
Keightley, kēt'li
Keim, kīm
Keith, kēth
Kingsley, kings'li
Klaproth, klap'rōt
Kléber, klā-bär
Knapp, nap
Kneller, nel'er
Knowles, nōls
Knut, knut
Köhler, kū'ler
König, kū'nig
Körner, kur'ner
Kosciusko, kos-i-us'ko
Kossuth, kos-shōt'
Kotzebue, kot'se-bō
Kranach, krä'näch
Krummacher, krum'ä-cher
Kuhn, kōn
Kühner, kü'ner
Kuyp, koip
Kyrle, kerl

L.

Labat, lä-bä
Lablache, lä-bläsh
Labouchere, lab'o-shär
Lacépède, lä-sā-pād
Lacroix, lä-krwä
Laennec, län-ek
Laer, lär
Lafayette, lä-fā-yet
Lamarmora, lä-mär'mo-rä
Lamartine, lä-mär-tēn
Lamennais, lä-men-ā
Langlois, lon-glwä
Lankester, langk'es-ter
Lannes, län
Lathan, lä'tham
Latreille, lä-trā-yē
Laudon, lou'don
Lavater, lä-vä'ter
Lavoisier, lä-vwä-zē-ā
Layard, lä'ard
Leake, lēk
Leblanc, lē-blon
Lebœuf, lē-būf
Lebrun, lē-brūn
Leeuwenhoek, lā'u-ven-hōk
Lefebvre, lē-fāvr
Lefèvre, lē-fāvr
Legendre, lē-shondr
Leibnitz or Leibnis, lip'nēts
Leigh, lē
Leighton, lā'ton
Leland, lel'and or lē'land
Leiy, lē'li
Lemaistre, lē-mātr
Lempriere, lem'pri-ār
L'Enclos, lon-klō
Lesley or Leslie, les'li
Lesseps, lā-seps
L'Estrange, le-strānj
Lesueur, lē-sū-eur
Lever, lē'vēr
Leverrier, lē-vā-rē-ā
Lewes, lū'es
Lewis, lū'is
Liebig, lē'bēch
Lieguier, lig'o-nēr
Linacre, lin'a-kēr
Lindsay, lin'se
Liszt, lēst
Llorente, lyo-ren'tā
Lockhart, lok'art
Longueville, lōn-vel
Lope de Vega, lō'pā de vā'gä
Loudon, lou'don
Lowe, lō
Lowell, lō'el
Loyola, loi-ō'lä
Lübke, lüp'ke
Luther, lo'thēr; Ger. lō'tur
Lützow, lüt'sō
Lyell, lī'el
Lyon, lī'on
Lyttelton, lit'l-ton

M.

Maas, mäs
Macaulay, ma-ka'le
Macchiavelli, Machiavelli, mäk-ya-vel'lē
Mackay, ma-kī' or ma-kä'
Maclean, mak-lān'
Macleod, mak-loud'
Macliss, mak-les'
MacMahon, mäk-mä-oñ
Macready, mak-rē'di
Magellan, ma-gel'an
Magendie, mä-shoñ-dē
Magini, ma-gin'
Magliabecchi, mäl-yä-bek'ē
Maguire, ma-gwīr'
Mahmoud, mä'möd
Mahomet, ma-hom'et
Mahon, mä'on
Mahony, ma-hon'i
Maimonides, mi-mon'i-dēz
Maintenon, mañ-te-nōñ
Mainwaring, man'a-ring
Maistre, mātr
Malcolm, mal'kom
Malebranche, mäl-bronsh
Malesherbes, mäl-sārb
Malone, ma-lōn'
Malte-Brun, mält-brūñ
Mantegna, man-tēn'yä
Manteuffel, män'toi-fel
Manzoni, män-dzō-nē
Marat, mä-rä
Marivaux, mä-rē-vō
Marjoribanks, märch'banks
Marlowe, mär'lō
Marochetti, mä-ro-ket'ē
Marot, mä-rō
Mars (Madame), märs
Marsigli, mär-sē'lyē
Martineau, mär'ti-nō
Martini, mär-tē'nē
Masaccio, mä-zät'chō
Masaniello, mä-zä-nē-el'lō
Masham, mash'am
Masséna, mä-sā-nä
Massillon, mä-sē-yōñ
Massinger, mas'in-jēr
Mather, math'er or mä'ther
Mateys, mät'ēs
Maturin, mat'ū-rin
Maughan, mąn
Maupertuis, mō-per-twē
Maurepas, mōr-pä
Maurice, mą'ris
Mavrocordatos, mäv-ro-kor-dä'tos
Maynwaring, man'a-ring
Mazarin, mä-zä-raṅ or maz'a-rēn
Mazzini, mät-sē'nē
Méchain, mā-shañ
Medici, med'i-chē
Méhul, mā-ül
Meissonier, mā-son-ā-ā
Melanchthon, me-lank'thon
Mendelssohn, men'dels-sōn
Menzies, ming'is or meng'is
Mercator, mer-kā'tor
Meredith, mer'e-dith
Mérimée, mā-rē-mā
Meulen, meū'len
Meyer, mī'er
Meyerbeer, mī'er-bār
Michel, mēsh-el
Michelet, mēsh-lā
Mickiewicz, mēts-kyē'vēch
Mieris, mē'ris
Migne, mēn-yē
Millais, mil-lā'
Millet, mē-yā
Milnes, milz
Mirabeau, mē-rä-bō
Mirandola, mē-ran'de-lä
Mosawiyah, mō-a-wē'yä
Mohammed, mō-ham'ed
Mohs, mōs
Moivre, mwävr
Molière, mol-yär
Molina, mō-lē'nä
Moltke, molt'ke
Molyneux, mol'i-nēks or mol'i-nō
Moncreiff, mon-krēf'
Monroe, mun-rō'
Montague, mon'ta-gū
Montaigne, mon-tān
Montalembert, mon-ta-lon-bār
Montcalm, mon-kälm
Montecuculi, mon-tā-kō'kū-lē
Montefiore, mon-tā-fē-ō'rā
Montemayor, mon-tā-mā-yor'
Montespan, mon-tes-pon
Montesquieu, mon-tes-kyē
Montgolfier, mon-gol-fē-ā
Montgomery, mont-gum'ēr-i
Montmorency, mont-mo-ren'si
Montpensier, mon-pāṅ-sē-ā
Moore, mōr or mōr
Morales, mō-rä'les
Moratin, mor-ä-tēn'
Moreau, mo-rō
Moscheles, mosh'e-les
Mosheim, mos'him
Motteux, mot'ū
Mozart, mo-zärt'; Ger. mō'tsärt
Muller, mül'er; almost mil'er
Muloch, mül'ok
Mulready, mul-red'i
Münchhausen, münch'hou-zen; Eng. Munchausen, man-cha'zn
Murat, mü-rä
Muratori, mö-rä-tō'rē
Murchison, mer'chi-son
Murdoch, mer'dok; Sc. mur'doch
Murillo, mö-rēl'yō
Murray, mur'i
Musæus, mö-zā'us
Musset, mü-sā
Mustapha, mus'ta-fa
Mytens, mī'tens

N.

Nadir Shah, nä'dēr shä
Napier, nā'pi-ēr
Narvaez, när-vä'eth
Nasmyth, nä'smith
Naumann, nou'män
Navarrete, nä-vär-rā'tā
Neale, nēl
Neander, nä-än'der
Nemours, nē-mōr
Newcomb, nū'kum
Newcomen, nū'kum-en
Ney, nā
Niccoli, nēk'o-lē
Niccolini, nē-ko-lē'nē
Nicholas, nik'o-las
Nicolai, nē'ko-lī
Nicot, nē-kō
Niebuhr, nē'bōr
Niel, nē-el
Niepce, nē-eps
Nisard, nē-zär
Nitsch, nēch
Noailles, no-ä-yē
Nollekens, nol'e-kens
Nordenskjöld, nor'den-shōld
Nostradamus, nos-tra-dā'mus
Novalis, no-vä'lis
Nuñez, nūn'yeth
Nyerup, nē'e-rup

O.

Oates, ōts
Odoacer, od-o-ā'sēr
Oehlenschläger, ō'len-shlā-gur
Oersted, ur'sted
Offenbach, of'en-bak
Ogilvie, ō'gl-vi
Ohm, ōm
Oldys, ōl'dis or ōldz
Olivares, ol-ē-vä'reth
Oosterzee, ōs'ter-zā
Orbigny, or-bēn-yē
Orcagna, or-kän'yä
Orellana, o-rel-yä'nä
Orélia, or-fē'lä
Origen, or'i-jen
Orsini, or-sē'nē
Osborn, os'born
Osceola, os-ē-ō'la
O'Shaughnessy, o-sha'nes-i
Ossoli, os'o-lē
Ostade, os-ta'de
Oudinot, ō-dē-nō
Oughtred, ō'tred
Ouseley, ouz'li
Outram, ou'tram
Owen, ō'en

P.

Pacheco, pä-chä'kō
Paganini, pag-a-nē'nē
Paget, paj'et
Paisiello, pī-zē-el'lō
Palacky, pä-läts'kē
Palestrina, pa-les-trē'nä
Palgrave, pal'grāv
Paliey, pä-lē-ā
Palmer, pä'mer
Palmerston, pä'mer-st-on
Panini, pä-nē'nē
Panizzi, pä-nēt'sē
Panmure, pan-mūr'
Paoli, pou'lē
Papin, pä-pañ
Paredes, pä-rä'des
Pareja, pä-rä'che
Parnell, pär'nel
Pascal, pas-kal
Pasquier, pas-kē-ā
Pasteur, pas-tūr
Paton, pa'ton or pā'ton
Pecci, pet'chē
Pelissier, pe-lē-sē-ā
Pelletier, pel-tē-ā
Pellico, pel'i-kō
Pepin, pep'in; Fr. pē-pañ
Pepys, peps or pep'is
Percy, pēr'si
Pereira, pēr-ā'ra; Port. pā-rā'ē-rä
Peres, pā'reth
Pergolesi, per-gō-lā'zē
Périer, pā-rē-ā
Perrault, pā-rō
Persigny, per-sēn-yē
Perthes, per'tes
Perugino, pā-rū-jē'nō
Peschel, pā'shel
Pestalozzi, pes-tā-lot'sē
Petion, pā-tē-ōñ
Petitot, pē-tē'tō
Petrarch, pē'trärk
Petrie, pē'tri or pet'ri
Peyronnet, pā-ro-nā
Pfeiffer, pfī'er
Picard, pē-kär
Piccini, pēt-chē'nē
Piccolomini, pē-ko-lom'ē-nē
Pichegru, pēsh-grü
Pichler, pēch'ler
Pickersgill, pik'ers-gil
Pierre, pē-ār
Piloty, pē'lo-tē
Pinturicchio, pēn-tū-rēk'ē-ō
Pisano, pēn-thōn'
Pissi, pē-ot'sē
Piranesi, pē-rā-nā'zē
Pisano, pē-zä'nō
Pisarro, pi-sar'o; Sp. pē-thär'rō
Planché, plän'shā
Pleyel, plī'el
Pliny, plin'i
Plumptre, plump'tr
Plutarch, plō'tärk
Podiebrad, pod-yē'brad
Poitevin, pwät-vañ
Polignac, po-lēn-yäk
Polk, pōlk or pōk
Pompadour, pōn-pā-dūr
Poncelet, pōns-lā

Fāte, fär, fat, fall; mē, met, her, golden; pīne, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; ch, chain; g, go;

Penintowski, pe-nē-ē-tov'skē
Pennard, pen'ar
Pennoyer, pen'oi-er or pen'-
Pentchartrain, pen-shär-trā
Perpora, per'pe-rā
Portalis, por'tāls
Portalis, por-tā-lēs
Potocki, po-tots'kē
Pouillet, pē-yā
Poussin, pē-saṅ
Pradier, prā-dē-ā
Praed, prād
Prescaud, prā-scā-ō
Prévost, prā-vō
Prichard, prich'ärd
Prideaux, prid'ō
Prismaticio, prē-mā-tēt'chō
Priscian, prish'i-an
Proudhon, prō-dōn
Prout, prout
Ptolemy, tol'e-mi
Puget, pē'shā
Pugha, pē
Pugin, pē'jin
Pulci, pul'chē
Pulteney, pult'ni
Purcell, pēr'sel
Purchas, pēr'chas
Pusey, pē'si
Pym, pim

Q.

Quarles, kwärlz
Quatrefages, kā-tr-fāsh
Quatremère, kā-tr-mär
Quérard, kā-rär
Quesnay, kā-nā
Quesnel, kā-nel
Quetelet, kāt-lā
Quicherat, kēsh-rā
Quinault, kē-nō

R.

Rabelais, rāb-lā
Rachel (Mad.), rā'shel
Racine, rā-sēn
Raeburn, rā'bern
Raffaelle, rā-fā-el'lā
Raimondi, rī-mon'dē
Raleigh, rā'li
Rambouillet, rom-bū-yā
Ramée, rā-mā
Ramsay, ram'zi
Ranke, ran'ke
Raoul, rā-ul or rou l
Raphael, raf'a-el
Rapin, rā-paṅ
Rauch, rouch
Ravaillac, rā-vā-yak
[illegible]ude, rōd
[illegible]mur, rā-ā-mē
[illegible]vā
[illegible]nier, rā-kā-mē-a
Reclus, rek-lü
Redesdale, rēdz'dāl
Redi, rā'dē
Reguard, rān-yär
Regnault, rān-yō
Regnier, rān-yā
Reichenbach, rī'chen-bäch
Reid, rēd
Reimarus, rī-mā'rus
Rembrandt, rem'brānt
Rémusat, rā-mü-zā
Renan, rē-non
Renó, rē-nā
Reta, rās or rā
Reuchlin, roich'lin
Reuter, roi'ter
Reybaud, rā-bō
Ribera, rē-bā'rā
Ricasoli, rē-kā'so-lē
Riccio, rēt'chō
Ric' elieu, rēsh-lyeu
Richter, rēsh'ter
Rienzi, rē-en'zē
Ristori, rēs'to-rē
Rizzio, rit'zi-o
Robespierre, rob-es-pyär
Rochambeau, ro-shoṅ-bō
Rochefort, rosh-for
Rochefoucauld, rosh-fū-kō
Rochejaquelein, rosh-shāk-lan
Roget, ro'shā
Rohan, ro-oṅ
Rohlfs, rölfs
Rollin, rol-lan
Romanoff, ro-mā'nof
Romer, rō'mer
Romilly, rom'il-i
Ronsard, ron-sär
Roscoe, ros'kō
Rose (Ger.), rō'zē
Rosellini, ro-sel-lē'nē
Rosmini, ros-mē'nē
Rossetti, ros-set'tē
Rossini, ros-sē'nē
Roth, rōt
Rothschild, roth'child; Ger. rōt'shelt
Roubiliac, rō-bil-yak
Rouget, rō-shā
Rouher, rō-ār
Rousseau, rō-sō
Rowe, rō
Rowley, rou'li
Royer-Collard, rwā-yā-kol-ä
Rubens, rō'benz
Rubini, rō-bē'nē
Rückert, rük'ert
Ruffini, ruf-fē'nē
Rutherford, ruth'er-ford
Ruysdael, rois'dāl
Ryeter, roi'ter

S.

Saavedra, sā-ā-vā'verā
Sabine, sab'in
Sacheverel, sa-shev'er-el
Sachs, saks
Sacy, sā-sē
Saint-Arnaud, sañ-tär-nō
Saint-Cyr, sañ-sēr
Sainte-Beuve, sañt-bev
Sainte-Croix, sañt-krwä
Saint-Hilaire, sañ-tē-lär
Saintine, sañ-tēn
Saint-Just, sañ-shüst
Saint-Leger, sänt-lej'er or sel'-in-jer
Saint-Leonards, sänt-len'ards
Saint-Pierre, sañ-pē-är
Saint-Simon, sañ-sē-mōñ
Saladin, sal'a-din
Salvator Rosa, sal-vā'tor rō-zä
Salvini, sal-vē'nē
Sand (Ger.), zänt
Sand (Fr.), sañd
Sandeau, sañ-dō
Sandys, san'dis or san-iz
Sannazaro, san-nä-zä'rō
Sansovino, san-so-vē'nō
Saulcy, sō-sē
Saumarez, sō'ma-res
Saurin, sō-raṅ
Saussure, sō-sür
Savary, sā-vā-
Savigny, sā-vēn-
Savile, sa'vil
Savonarola, sä-von-ä-rō'lä
Saxe, saks
Say, sā
Scaliger, skal'i-jer
Scarron, skä-rōñ
Schadow, shä-dō
Schelling, shel'ing
Schiller, shil'er
Schlegel, shlā'gel
Schleicher, shli'cher
Schleiermacher, shlī'er-mäch-er
Schliemann, shlē'män
Schlözer, shleu'zer
Schmidt, shmēt
Schneider, shni'der
Schöffer, shöe'fer
Schomberg, shom'berg
Schomburgk, shom'bürk
Schönbein, shön'bin
Schopenhauer, shō'pen-hou-er
Schouvaloff, shō-vä'lof
Schubert, shō'bert
Schulze, shul'tse
Schumann, shō'män
Schuyler, skī-ler
Schwanthaler, shvän't'-la
Schwarz, shvärts
Schwegler, shvāg'ler
Schweinfurth, shvīn'fürt
Scoresby, skōrz'bi
Scribe, skreb
Scudéry, sku-dā-rē
Secchi, sek'i
Séguier, sā-ge-ā
Seguin, sē-gaṅ
Ségur, sā-gür
Selim, sē-lem'
Senefelder, sā'ne-fel-der
Sepulveda, sē-pul-vā'vä
Servetus, ser-vē'tus
Sévigné, sā-vēn-yā
Seward, sū'ard
Sewell, sū'el
Seymour, sē'mur
Seyton, sē'ton
Sforza, sfor'tsä
Shaftesbury, shäfts'ber-i
Shakespeare, Shakspeare, Shakspere, shāks'pir
Shea, shā
Sheremetof, shē-rā'tof
[illegible] sē-lär
[illegible]ean, shā'ing-en
sē'bolt
[illegible], sē'mens
[illegible], sē-yès or syā-yès
[illegible]mund, sī'is-mund
[illegible]corelli, sēn-yo-rel'lē
Sigourney, sig'ur-ni
Simon (Fr.), sē-mōñ
Simpson, sim'son
Sinclair, sing'klar
Sidell, sid-del'
Sloane, slōn
Smeaton, smē'ten
Smollett, smol'et
Snyders, snī'ders
Soane, sōn
Sobieski, sō-bē-es'kē
Socinus, sō-sī'nus
Solander, sol'an-der
Somers, sum'ers
Somerville, sum'er-vil
Sothern, suth'ern
Soubise, sō-bēz
Soulé, sō-lā
Soulouque, sō-lük
Soult, sūlt
Southey, sou'thi
Souvestre, sō-ves-tr
Sowerby, sou'er-bi
Soyer, swä-yā
Spagnoletto, spā-ny-let'tō
Spalding, spal'ding
Spallanzani, späl-ān-dzä-nē
Spinola, spē-nō'lä
Spinosa, spē-nō'zä
Spohr, spōr
Sprague, sprāg
Sprengel, sprong'el
Spurzheim, spurts'him
Stael, stal
Stanhope, stan'op
Staunton, stän'ton
Steen, stān
Steenwyk, stān'wik
Stein, stīn
Stephenson, stē'ven-son
Stevens, stē'vens
Stier, stēr
Stilicho, stil'i-kō
Stoqueler, stok'we-lēr
Stothard, stō'thard
Stowe, stō
Stowell, stō'el
Strachan, strän
Strahan, strän
Strauss, strous
Struensee, strū'en-zā
Struve, strū've
Sturm, sturm
Suares, swā'rēth
Suchet, sü-shā
Sue, sü
Sully, sü-lē
Suvaroff or Suvoroff, sū-vä'rof, sū-vō'rof
Swayn, swān
Sybel (von), sē'bel
Sydenham, sid'en-am
Szechenyi, sā-chen'yē

T.

Tadema, tad'e-ma
Taglioni, tal-[illegible]
Talbot, tal'bot
Talfourd, tal'ford
Talleyrand, tā-le-rond
Tallien, tā-lē-en
Talma, tal'maj or tam'aj
Tamerlane, tam'er-lān
Tartaglia, tär'tal'yä
Tartini, tär'tē'nē
Tassoni, tas-sō'nē
Tauchnitz, touch'nits
Tegetthoff, tā'get-hof
Tegnér, teg-nār
Tencin, ton-saṅ
Teniers, ten'yers
Tennemann, ten'e-mān
Terence, ter'ens
Teubner, toip'ner
Teufel, toi'fel
Texier, tā-sē-ā
Thaulow, tal'berg
Theobald, thē'o-bald or tib'ald
Theodoret, thē-od'o-ret
Theodoric, thē-od'o-rik
Theniger, thes'i-jer
Thévenot, tāv-nō
Thibaudeau, tē-bō-dō
Thierry, tē-ā-rē
Thiers, tē-ār
Thiersch, tērsh
Tholuck, tō'luk
Thom, tom
Thomas (Fr.), tō-mā
Thompson, tom'son
Thoms, toms
Thoreau, tho'rō
Thorwaldsen, tor'väl sen
Tiou, tō
Thouvenel, tōv-nel
Thunberg, tun'berg
Tieck, tēk
Tiedemann, tē'de-mān
Tiedge, tēd'ge
Tighe, tī
Timur, tim'ūr
Tiraboschi, tē-rā-bos'kē
Tischendorf, tish'en-dorf
Tissot, tē-sō
Titian, tish'an
Titiens, tēt'yens
Tiziano, tēt-sē-ä'nō (Titian)
Tocqueville, tok-vēl
Todleben, tōd'lā-ben
Tollemache, tol'mash
Tomline, tom'lin
Torquemada, tor-kā-mä'vä
Torricelli, tor-ē chel'ē
Totila, tot'i-la
Tournefort, türn-for
Toussaint L'Ouverture, tō-saṅ lō-ver-tür
Townshend, touns'end
Travers, trav'ers
Tredgold, tred'gōld
Tregelles, trē-geiz'
Trevelyan, trē-vel'yan
Trevor, trē'vor
Tricoupis, tri-kū'pis
Trollope, trol'op
Troyon, trwä-yōñ
Trübner, trül'ner
Tschudi, chē'dē
Tulloch, tul'ok
Turenne, tü-ren
Turgenjef, tur'gen-yef
Turgot, tür-gō
Tyndall, tin'dal
Tyrwhitt, tēr'wit or tēr'it
Tytler, tit'ler

U.

Uccello, ōt-chel'lō
Udall, ū'dal
Ueberweg, ū'bēr-vāg
Uhland, ō'lānt
Ulfilas, ul'fi-las
Ulloa, ul-ō'ä
Ulrici, ul-rē'tse
Urquhart, ér'kwart or ur'whart
Uwins, ū'inz

V.

Vaccaro, väk'ä-rō
Vacherot, vash-rō
Vaillant, vā-yōñ
Valckenaer, val'ke-nār

Valentin, vä'len-tăn
Vallière, vä-lē-ăr
Valois, văl-wä
Vámbéry, vam'bā-rē
Vanbrugh, van-brō'
Vancouver, van-kō'ver
Vandyke or Van Dyck, van-dīk'
Vanloo, van-lō'
Vannucci, văn-noō'chē
Vaperau, văp-rō
Varnhagen, fārn'hä-gen
Varol' vä-rō'lē
Vasari, vä-zä'rē
Vauban, vō-bŏn
Vaucanson, vō-kon-sōn
Vaughan, van or va'an
Vauquelin, vō-klăn
Vaux, vaks
Vecchi, vek'ē
Vecellio, vā-chel'ē-o
Veit, fīt
Veitch, vēch
Velasquez, vā-läs'keth
Vendôme, von-dōm
Verboeckhoven, ver'bōk-hō-ven
Vergil, vēr'jil
Vergniaud, ver-nyō
Vernet, ver-nā
Veronese, vā-rō-nā'zā
Verstegan, vēr-stē'gan
Vespucci, ves-pōō'chē
Veuillot, veu-yō
Viardot, vē-är-dō
Vicente, vē-sen'tā
Vieta, vē-ā'tā
Vieuxtemps, vyeu-tonh
Vignola, vēn'yō-lä
Vigny, vēn-yē
Villars, vē-lär
Villegas, vēl-yā'gäs
Villehardouin, vēl-är-dū-ăn
Villèle, vē-lāl
Villemain, vēl-măn
Villeneuve, vēl-neăv
Villeroi, vēl-rwä
Villiers, vil'yērs
Villoison, vēl-wä-zōn
Vincent de Paul, vań-sań dē pōl
Vinci, vēn'chē
Vinet, vē-nā
Virchow, fēr'chō
Virgil, vēr'jil
Vischer, fish'er
Vives, vē'ves
Viviani, vē-vē-ä'nē
Vladimir, vlăd'i-mēr
Vogel, fō'gel
Vogt, fōkt
Vogüé, vō-gū-ā
Voiture, vwä-tūr
Voltaire, vol-tär
Vortigern, vor'ti-gērn
Voss, fos

W.

Wagen, vä'gen
Wace, wās
Wachsmuth, văks'mōō
Wadsworth, wodz'wērth
Wagner, văch'ner
Walckenaer, vălk-nār
Waldemar, wol'de-mar
Walker, wa'kēr
Wallace, wol'as
Wallenstein, văl'en-stīn
Waller, wol'ēr
Wallis, wol'is
Walmesley, wąms'li
Walpole, wol'pōl
Walsh, wolsh
Walsingham, wol'sing-am
Walter, wąl'tēr
Walton, wąl'tun
Walworth, wol'wērth
Wanley, won'li
Warburton, wąr'bēr-tun
Ward, wąrd
Wardlaw, wąrd'lą
Warham wor'am
Waring, wā'ring
Warner, wąr'nēr
Warren, wor'en
Warrington, wor'ing-ton
Warton, wąr'ton
Watson, wot'sun
Watt, wot
Watteau, vät-tō
Watts, wots
Waugh, wą
Weber, vā'ber
Weeniz, vā'niks
Weil, vīl
Weishaupt, vīs'houpt,
Weiss, vīs
Weisse, vī'se
Welcker, vel'ker
Wellesley, wels'li
Wenceslaus, wen'ses-las
Werner, ver'ner
Wesley, wes'li
Westergaard, ves'ter-gord
Wharton, whąr'ton
Whately, whāt'li
Wheatstone, whēt'stōn
Whewell, hū'el
Whitaker, whit'a-kēr
Whitefield, whit'fēld
Whitelocke, whīt'lok
Whittier, whit'i-ēr
Wieland, vē'lant
Wight, wīt
Wildenow, vēl'de-nō
Wilkes, wilks
Willoughby, wil'o-bī
Wimpffen (Ger.), vimp'fen;
(Fr.), vańp-fań
Winer, vē'ner
Wishart, wish'ąrt
Wither, wiz'ēr
Wolfe, wulf
Wollaston, wul'as-ton
Wollstonecraft, wul'stōn-kraft
Wolseley, wulz'li
Wolsey, wul'si
Wordsworth, wērdz'wērth
Worsaae, vor'sō
Wouverman, vou'ver-măn
Wrangell, vräng'el
Wrazall, raks'al
Wrede, vrā'de
Wren, ren
Wriothesley, rī'oth-li
Wyatt, wī'at
Wycherley, wich'ēr-li
Wycliff, wik'lif
Wyllie, wī'li
Wyndham, wind'am

X.

Xavier, zav'i-ēr, Sp. thä-vē-er'
Ximenes, thē-mā'nes

Y.

Yarrell, yar'el
Yonge, yung
Youatt, yō'at
Yriarte, ē-rē-är'tā

Z.

Zahn, tsän
Zarate, thä-rä'tä
Ziegler, tseē'ler
Ziethen, tsē'ten
Zimmermann, tsim'er-măn
Zingarelli, dzēn-gä-rel'lē
Zinsendorf, tsēn'zen-dorf
Ziska, zis'ka
Zorrilla, thor-rel'yä
Zschokke, tshok'ke
Zuccarelli, dzuk-ä-rel'lē
Zuccaro, dzuk'ä-rō
Zucchero, dzuk'e-rō
Zumala-Carreguy, thū-mä'lä-
kär-rä'gē
Zumpt, tsumpt
Zuñiga, thō-nyē'gä
Zurbaran, thur-bä-rän'
Zwingli, tsvēng'lē

Fāte, fär, fat, fąll; mē, met, hēr, goldēn; pīne, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; ch, chain; g, go; j, job; y, yes; th, then; th, thin; zh, azure. French, vīe, būt; bleu, neuf; ń, on. Scotch and German, ch, loch, nacht.

WORDS, PHRASES, AND NOTEWORTHY SAYINGS,

FROM THE LATIN GREEK, AND MODERN LANGUAGES, MET WITH IN CURRENT ENGLISH.

[Certain others will be found in the Dictionary itself.]

à bas. [Fr.] Down, down with.
Ab extra. [L.] From without.
Ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.
Ab intra. [L.] From within.
à bon marché. [Fr.] Cheap; a good bargain.
Ab origine. [L.] From the origin.
Ab ovo. [L.] From the egg; from the beginning.
Ab ovo usque ad mala. [L.] From the egg to the apples (as in Roman banquets); from beginning to end.
Absente reo. [L.] The accused being absent.
Absit invidia. [L.] Let there be no ill-will; envy apart.
Ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one specimen judge of all the rest.
Ab urbe condità. [L.] From the building of the city; i.e., Rome.
à cheval. [Fr.] On horseback.
Ad aperturam (libri). [L.] At the opening of the book; wherever the book opens.
Ad arbitrium. [L.] At pleasure.
Ad calendas Graecas. [L.] At the Greek calends; i.e., never, as the Greeks had no calends in their mode of reckoning.
Ad captandum vulgus. [L.] To attract or please the rabble.
à deux mains. [Fr.] For two hands; two-handed; having a double office.
Ad finem. [L.] To the end.
Ad hoc. [L.] For this special object or duty.
Ad hominem. [L.] To the man; to an individual's interests or passions; personal.
Ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity.
Ad interim. [L.] In the meanwhile.
à discrétion. [Fr.] At discretion; unrestricted.
Ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.
Ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust or satiety.
Ad referendum. [L.] For consideration.
Ad rem. [L.] To the purpose; to the point.
Adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Attached to the soil.
Adsum. [L.] I am present; here!
Ad unguem. [L.] To the nail; to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.
Ad unum omnes. [L.] All to a man.
Ad utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either case.
Ad valorem. [L.] According to the value.
Ad vitam aut culpam. [L.] For life or fault; i.e., till some misconduct be proved.
Æquo animo. [L.] With an equable mind; with equanimity.
Ære perennius. [L.] More lasting than brass.
Affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love affair.
Affaire d'honneur. [Fr.] An affair of honour; a duel.
Affaire du cœur. [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.
Age quod agis. [L.] Attend to what you are about.
à grands frais. [Fr.] At great expense.
à haute voix. [Fr.] Aloud.
Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera. [Fr.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
à la belle étoile. [Fr.] Under the stars; in the open air.
à la bonne heure. [Fr.] In good time; very well.
à l'abri. [Fr.] Under shelter.
à la dérobée. [Fr.] By stealth.
à la Française. [Fr.] After the French mode.
à la mode. [Fr.] According to the custom or fashion.
à l'envi. [Fr.] Emulously; so as to vie.
Al fresco. [It.] In the open air; cool.
Allez-vous-en. [Fr.] Away with you.
Allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come on; come.
Alter ego. [L.] Another self.
Alter idem. [L.] Another exactly similar.
Amende honorable. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
à merveille. [Fr.] To a wonder; marvellously.

Amicus humani generis. [L.] A friend of the human race.
Amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country.
Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
Ancien régime. [Fr.] The ancient or former order of things.
Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his or her age.
Anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
Anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world.
Anno urbis conditæ. [L.] In the year from the time the city (Rome) was built.
Annus mirabilis. [L.] Year of wonder
Ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
à outrance. [Fr.] To extremities.
Aperçu. [Fr.] A general sketch or survey.
à perte de vue. [Fr.] Till beyond one's view.
à peu près. [Fr.] Nearly.
à pied. [Fr.] On foot.
à propos de bottes. [Fr.] Apropos of boots; foreign to the subject or matter in hand.
à propos de rien. [Fr.] Apropos to nothing; without a motive.
Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] A judge or supreme authority in matters of taste.
Arcades ambo. [L.] Arcadians both; fellows of the same stamp.
Arcana imperii. [L.] State secrets.
Ardentia verba. [L.] Glowing language
Argent comptant. [Fr.] Ready money.
Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument to the individual man; *i.e.* to his interests and prejudices.
Argumentum ad ignorantiam. [L.] An argument founded on a person's ignorance.
Argumentum ad judicium. [L.] Argument appealing to the judgment.
Argumentum ad verecundiam. [L.] Argument appealing to modesty.
Ariston metron. [Gr.] Moderation is best.
Arrière pensée. [Fr.] Mental reservation.
Ars est celare artem. [L.] It is true art to conceal art.
Ars longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, life is short.
Artium magister. [L.] Master of Arts.
à tort et à travers. [Fr.] At random; without consideration.
Au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
Au courant. [Fr.] Fully acquainted with matters.
Au désespoir. [Fr.] In despair.
Audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
Au fait. [Fr.] Well acquainted with; expert.
Au fond. [Fr.] At bottom.
Aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden or happy mean.
Au reste. [Fr.] As for the rest.
Au revoir. [Fr.] Adieu until we meet again.
Auxilio dii, auxilio fati. [Fr.] No sooner said than done.
Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis. [Fr.] So many men, so many minds.
Aut Cæsar aut nullus. [L.] Either Cæsar or nobody.
Aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die; death or victory.
Aux armes! [Fr.] To arms!
Avant propos. [Fr.] Preliminary matter; preface.
A vostra salute. [It.] } To your health.
à votre santé. [Fr.] }

Bas bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stocking; a literary woman.
Beatæ memoriæ. [L.] Of blessed memory.
Beaux esprits. [Fr.] Men of wit.
Beaux yeux. [Fr.] Fine eyes; good looks.
Bel esprit. [Fr.] A person of wit or genius; a brilliant mind.
Bella! horrida bella! [L.] Wars! horrid wars!
Ben trovato. [It.] Well invented.
Bête noire. [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.
Bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly.
Bon ami. [Fr.] Good friend.
Bon gré, mal gré. [Fr.] With good or ill grace; willing or unwilling.
Bon jour. [Fr.] Good day; good morning.
Bonne et belle. [Fr.] Good and handsome.
Bonne foi. [Fr.] Good faith.
Bon soir. [Fr.] Good evening.
Brevetè. [Fr.] Patented.
Brevi manu. [L.] With a short hand; extemporaneously.
Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

Cadit quæstio. [L.] The question falls; there is no further discussion.
Caus est invidia. [L.] Envy is blind.
Cætera desunt. [L.] The rest is wanting.
Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Campo santo. [It.] A burying-ground.
Carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day; improve the time.
Casus belli. [L.] That which causes or justifies war.
Causa sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable cause or condition.
Cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown, that is, military authority to the civil power.
Cela va sans dire. [Fr.] That goes without saying; that is a matter of course.
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [Fr.] It is only the first step that is difficult.
C'est à dire. [Fr.] That is to say.
C'est une autre chose. [Fr.] That's quite another thing.
Cæteris paribus. [L.] See *Cæteris.*
Chacun à son goût. [Fr.] Every one to his taste.
Chemin de fer. [Fr.] Iron road; a railway.
Chère amie. [Fr.] A dear (female) friend.
Che sarà, sarà. [It.] What will be, will be.
Chi tace confessa. [It.] He who keeps silence confesses.
Ci gît. [Fr.] Here lies.
Clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
Cogito, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I exist.
Comitas inter gentes. [L.] Politeness between nations.
Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
Communis bonum. [L.] A common good.
Communibus annis. [L.] On the annual average.
Communi consensu. [L.] By common consent.
Compagnon de voyage. [Fr.] A travelling companion.
Compte rendu. [Fr.] An account rendered; a report.
Con amore. [It.] With love; very earnestly.
Conditio sine qua non. [L.] A necessary condition.
Conjunctis viribus. [L.] With united powers.
Conseil d'état. [Fr.] A council of state; a privy-council.
Consensus facit legem. [L.] Consent makes the law.
Consilio et prudentia. [L.] By wisdom and prudence.
Constantia et virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue (or bravery).
Contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good manners.
Copia verborum. [L.] Rich supply of words.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us; in our presence.
Cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of guards to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence.
Coup. [Fr.] A stroke.—*Coup d'essai*, a first attempt.—*Coup d'état*, a sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy.—*Coup de grace*, a finishing stroke.—*Coup de main*, a sudden attack or enterprise.—*Coup de maître*, a master stroke.—*Coup d'œil*, a rapid glance of the eye.—*Coup de pied*, a kick.—*Coup de soleil*, sunstroke.—*Coup de théâtre*, a theatrical effect.
Coûte qu'il coûte. [Fr.] Cost what it may.
Credat Judæus Apella. [L.] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it; I won't.
Credo quia absurdum. [L.] I believe because it is absurd.
Crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics.
Cucullus non facit monachum. [L.] The cowl does not make the friar.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose advantage? to what end.
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.
Curiosa felicitas. [L.] Nice felicity of expression.
Currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.

Dame d'honneur. [Fr.] Maid of honour.
De bon augure. [Fr.] Of good augury or omen.
De bonne grâce. [Fr.] With good grace; willingly.
De die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
Dégagé. [Fr.] Free; easy; unconstrained.
De gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
Dei gratiâ. [L.] By the grace of God.
De jure. [L.] From the law; by right.
Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be blotted out, or destroyed.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
De novo. [L.] Anew.
Deo adjuvante. [L.] God assisting.
Deo favente. [L.] God favouring.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing; by God's will.
De profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
Dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.
Désagrément. [Fr.] An annoyance.
Desipere in loco. [L.] To jest or be jolly at the proper time.
Desunt cætera. [L.] The rest is wanting.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde. [Fr.] God protect you.
Dignus vindice nodus. [L.] A difficulty worthy of powerful intervention.
Dii penates. [L.] Household gods.
Dejecta membra. [L.] Scattered remains.
Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and rule.
Dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] The persons or characters in a drama.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe I hope.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Durante vitâ. [L.] During life.

Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man!
Édition de luxe. [Fr.] A splendid and expensive edition of a book.
Editio princeps. [L.] The first printed edition of a book.
Ego et rex meus. [L.] I and my king.
Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni. [L.] Alas! the fleeting years glide by.
Emeritus. [L.] Retired or superannuated after long service.
En ami. [Fr.] As a friend.
En arrière. [Fr.] In the rear; behind; back.
En attendant. [Fr.] In the meantime.
En avant. [Fr.] Forward.
En déshabillé. [Fr.] In undress.
En effet. [Fr.] In effect; substantially; really.
En famille. [Fr.] With one's family; in a domestic state.
Enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
Enfants perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.
Enfant trouvé. [Fr.] A foundling.
Enfin. [Fr.] In short; at last; finally.
En grande tenue. [Fr.] In full dress.
En plein jour. [Fr.] In broad day.
En rapport. [Fr.] In harmony; in agreement.
En règle. [Fr.] According to rules; in order.
En revanche. [Fr.] In requital; in return.
En route. [Fr.] On the way.
En suite. [Fr.] In company; in a set.
Entente cordiale. [Fr.] Cordial understanding, especially between two states.
Entourage. [Fr.] Surroundings; adjuncts.
Entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
En vérité. [Fr.] In truth; verily.
Eo animo. [L.] With that design.
Eo nomine. [L.] By that name.
E pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many.
Ex re natâ. [L.] According to the exigency.
Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body, as a regiment.
Esse quam videri. [L.] To be rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Et cætera (or *Et cetera*). [L.] And the rest.
Et hoc (or *Et id*) *genus omne.* [L.] And everything of the sort.
Et sequentes, Et sequentia. [L.] And those that follow.

Et sic de cæteris. [L.] And so of the rest.
Et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like.
Et tu, Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
Ex adverso. [L.] From the opposite side.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily; sincerely.
Ex cathedra. [L.] From the chair; with the authority of a professor or learned man.
Exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves (or tests) the rule.
Exceptis excipiendis. [L.] The due exceptions being made.
Ex dono. [L.] By the gift.
Exempli gratiâ. [L.] By way of example.
Ex merâ gratiâ. [L.] Through mere favour.
Ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Out of nothing, nothing comes.
Ex pede Herculem. [L.] From the foot we recognize a Hercules; we judge of the whole from the specimen.
Experientia docet stultos. [L.] Experience instructs fools.
Experimentum crucis. [L.] An experiment of a most searching nature.
Experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has had experience.
Ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done; retrospective.
Expressis verbis. [L.] In express terms.
Extra muros. [L.] Beyond the walls.
Ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one judge of the rest.

Facile princeps. [L.] Easily pre-eminent; indisputably the first.
Facilis est descensus Averni (or *Averno*). [L.] The descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy.
Façon de parler. [Fr.] Manner of speaking.
Fæx populi. [L.] The dregs of the people.
Faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face upon the matter.
Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
Fama clamosa. [L.] A current scandal.
Far niente. [It.] The doing of nothing.
Fas est et ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy.
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates oppose it.
Fera natura. [L.] Of a wild nature; undomesticated (animals).
Festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.
Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum. [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.
Fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
Fide et amore. [L.] By faith and love.
Fide et fiduciâ. [L.] By fidelity and confidence.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fide non armis. [L.] By faith, not by arms.
Fides Punica. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith; treachery.
Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; a true friend.
Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody.
Filius terræ. [L.] A son of the earth; one of low birth.
Fille de joie. [Fr.] A prostitute.
Finem respice. [L.] Look to the end.
Finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
Flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime.
Flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not broken.
Fons et origo. [L.] The source and origin.
Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.
Fortuna favet fortibus. [L.] Fortune favours the bold.
Fronti nulla fides. [L.] There is no trusting to outward features.
Fruges consumere nati. [L.] Born to consume fruits; born only to eat.
Fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on.
Fuimus Troes. [L.] We were once Trojans.
Fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy has been.
Fulmen brutum. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
Functus officio. [L.] Having performed one's office or duty; hence, out of office.
Furor arma ministrat. [L.] Rage provides arms.
Furor loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking.
Furor poeticus. [L.] Poetical fire.

Gaieté de cœur. [Fr.] Gaiety of heart.
Gallicè. [L.] In French.
Garçon. [Fr.] A boy; a waiter.
Garde du corps. [Fr.] A body-guard.
Garde mobile. [Fr.] A guard liable to general service.
Gardez bien. [Fr.] Take good care.
Gardez la foi. [Fr.] Keep the faith.
Gaudeamus igitur. [L.] So let us be joyful.
Gens d'armes. [Fr.] Men at arms.
Gens de guerre. [Fr.] Military men.
Gens de lettres. [Fr.] Literary men.
Gentilhomme. [Fr.] A gentleman.
Germanicè. [L.] In German.
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
Gloria patri. [L.] Glory be to the Father.
Gnothi seauton. [Gr.] Know thyself.
Grace à Dieu. [Fr.] Thanks to God.
Grande parure. } [Fr.] Full dress.
Grande toilette. }
Grand merci. [Fr.] Many thanks.
Guerra al cuchillo. [Sp.] War to the knife.
Guerre à mort. [Fr.] War to the death.
Guerre à outrance. [Fr.] War to the utterance.

Haud longis intervallis. [L.] At brief intervals.
Haud passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
Haut goût. [Fr.] High flavour; elegant taste.
Helluo librorum. [L.] A devourer of books; a book-worm.
Hiatus valde deflendus. [L.] A chasm or deficiency much to be regretted.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
Hic labor, hoc opus est. [L.] This is labour, this is toil.
Hinc illæ lacrimæ. [L.] Hence those tears.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi. [L.] Mine to-day, yours to-morrow.
Hoi polloi. [Gr.] The many; the vulgar; the rabble.
Hombre de un libro. [Sp.] A man of one book.
Homme des affaires. [Fr.] A man of business.
Homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A man of wit or genius.
Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man; I count nothing human indifferent to me.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [O.Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.
Honores mutant mores. [L.] Honours change men's manners.
Horresco referens. [L.] I shudder as I relate.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
Hors de la loi. [Fr.] In the condition of an outlaw.
Hors de propos. [Fr.] Not to the point or purpose.
Hors d'œuvre. [Fr.] Out of course; out of order.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

Ibidem. [L.] At the same place (in a book).
Ich dien. [Ger.] I serve.
Id est. [L.] That is: often contracted *i.e.*
Id genus omne. [L.] All of that sort or description.
Ignoratio elenchi. [L.] Ignorance of the point in question.
Ignotum per ignotius. [L.] The unknown (explained) by the still more unknown.
Il a le diable au corps. [Fr.] The devil is in him.
Il pensieroso. [It.] The pensive man.
Imo pectore. [L.] From the depths of the chest.
Impari Marte. [L.] With unequal military strength.
Impedimenta. [L.] Luggage or baggage.
Imperium in imperio. [L.] A government or rule within another.
In æternum. [L.] For ever.
In articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle.
In bianco. [It.] In blank; in white.
In capite. [L.] In chief.
Incredulus odi. [L.] Being incredulous I cannot endure it.
In curiâ. [L.] In court.
Index expurgatorius. [L.] A list of prohibited books.
In dubio. [L.] In doubt.
In equilibrio. [L.] In equilibrium; equally balanced.
In esse. [L.] In being; in actuality.
In extenso. [L.] At full length.
In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
In formâ pauperis. [L.] As a poor man.
Infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity.
In futuro. [L.] In future; henceforth.
In hâc statu. [L.] In this state of things.
In limine. [L.] At the threshold.
In loco. [L.] In the place; in the natural or proper place.
In loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
In medias res. [L.] Into the midst of things.
In memoriam. [L.] To the memory of; in memory.
In nomine. [L.] In the name of.
In nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
In nuce. [L.] In a nut-shell.
In omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for all things.
In partibus infidelium. [L.] In parts belonging to infidels, or countries not adhering to the Roman Catholic faith.
In perpetuum. [L.] For ever.
In petto. [It.] Within the breast; in reserve.
In posse. [L.] In possible existence; in possibility.
In præsenti. [L.] At the present moment.
In propriâ personâ. [L.] In one's own person.
In puris naturalibus. [L.] Quite naked.
In re. [L.] In the matter of.
In rerum naturâ. [L.] In the nature of things.
In sæcula sæculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.
In situ. [L.] In its original situation.
In statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
Inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
In terrorem. [L.] As a means of terrifying; by way of warning.
Inter se. [L.] Among themselves.
In toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
Intra muros. [L.] Within the walls.
In transitu. [L.] On the passage.
In vacuo. [L.] In empty space; in a vacuum.
In vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of liquor.
Invitâ Minervâ. [L.] Against the will of Minerva; without genius or natural abilities.
Ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it; a dogmatic saying or assertion.
Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself.
Ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a short madness.
Italicè. [L.] In Italian.

Jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what; a something or other.
Je suis prêt. [Fr.] I am ready.
Jet d'eau. [Fr.] A jet of water; a fountain.
Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A display of wit; a witticism.
Joci causâ. [L.] For the sake of a joke.
Jubilate Deo. [L.] Rejoice in God; be joyful in the Lord.
Judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment of God.
Jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
Jure humano. [L.] By human law.
Juris peritus. [L.] One learned in the law.
Juris utriusque doctor. [L.] Doctor of both the civil and canon law.
Jus canonicum. [L.] The canon law.
Jus civile. [L.] The civil law.
Jus divinum. [L.] The divine law.
Jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The law and rule of speech.
Jus gentium. [L.] The law of nations.
Jus gladii. [L.] The right of the sword.
Jus militare. [Fr.] The golden mean.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labour itself is a pleasure.
Labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labour conquers everything.
Laborum dulce lenimen. [L.] The sweet solace of our labours.
La fortune passe partout. [Fr.] Fortune passes everywhere; all are liable to vicissitudes.
L'allegro. [It.] The merry man.
Lapis philosophorum. [L.] The philosopher's stone.
Lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen.
Lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
Lapsus memoriæ. [L.] A slip of the memory.
Lares et penates. [L.] Household gods.

Latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Latinè dictum. [L.] Spoken in Latin.
Laudari a viro laudato. [L.] To be praised by one who is himself praised.
Laudator temporis acti. [L.] One who praises time past.
Laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.
L'avenir. [Fr.] The future.
Le beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.
Lector benevole. [L.] Kind or gentle reader.
Legatus a latere. [L.] A papal ambassador.
Le grand monarque. [Fr.] The great monarch: Louis XIV. of France.
Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle. [Fr.] The game is not worth the candle; the object is not worth the trouble.
Le pas. [Fr.] Precedence in place or rank.
Les absens ont toujours tort. [Fr.] The absent are always in the wrong.
Lèse majesté. [Fr.] High-treason.
Le tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole together.
Lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter containing private orders; a royal warrant.
Lex loci. [L.] The law or custom of the place.
Lex non scripta. [L.] Unwritten law; common law.
Lex scripta. [L.] Statute law.
Lex talionis. [L.] The law of retaliation.
L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
Limæ labor et mora. [L.] The labour and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polishing of a literary composition.
L'inconnu. [Fr.] The unknown.
Lite pendente. [L.] During the trial.
Litera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
Locus classicus. [L.] A classical passage.
Longo intervallo. [L.] By or at a long interval.
Lucus a non lucendo. [L.] Used as typical of an absurd derivation—*lucus*, a grove, having been derived by an old grammarian from *luceo*, to shine—'from not shining.'
Lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

Ma chère. [Fr.] My dear (fem.).
Ma foi. [Fr.] Upon my faith.
Magna est veritas, et prevalebit. [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.
Magni nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name.
Magnum bonum. [L.] A great good.
Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
Maison de santé. [Fr.] A private asylum or hospital.
Maître d'hôtel. [Fr.] A house-steward.
Maladie du pays. [Fr.] Home-sickness.
Mala fide. [L.] With bad faith; treacherously.
Mal de dents. [Fr.] Toothache.
Mal de mer. [Fr.] Sea-sickness.
Mal de tête. [Fr.] Headache.
Malgré nous. [Fr.] In spite of us.
Malum in se. [L.] Evil or an evil in itself.
Malum prohibitum. [L.] An evil prohibited.
Manibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet.
Manu propriâ. [L.] With one's own hand.
Mardi gras. [Fr.] Shrove-Tuesday.
Mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.
Mariage de convenance. [Fr.] Marriage from motives of interest rather than of love.
Mariage de la main gauche. [Fr.] Left-handed marriage; morganatic marriage.
Mauvaise honte. [Fr.] False modesty.
Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste.
Mauvais sujet. [Fr.] A bad subject; a worthless scamp.
Medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] In a medium course you will be safest.
Mega biblion, mega kakon. [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
Me judice. [L.] I being judge; in my opinion.
Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Meo periculo. [L.] At my own risk.
Meo voto. [L.] According to my wish.
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.
Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
Mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to see.
Mise en scène. [Fr.] The getting up for the stage, or the putting on the stage.
Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of working.
Mon ami. [Fr.] My friend (masc.).
Mon cher. [Fr.] My dear (masc.).
Monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more lasting than brass.
More majorum. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
More suo. [L.] In his own way.
Mors omnibus communis. [L.] Death is common to all.
Motu proprio. [L.] Of his own accord.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] With the necessary changes.

Natale solum. [L.] Natal soil.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
Née. [Fr.] Born; as an unmarried woman.
Nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition; without opposition.
Nemine dissentiente. [L.] No one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one assails me with impunity.
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. [L.] No one is wise at all times.
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. [L.] No one ever became a villain in an instant.
Ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further; the uttermost point; perfection.
Ne sutor supra crepidam. [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last; let no one meddle with what lies beyond his range.
Nihil ad rem. [L.] Nothing to the point.
Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit. [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.
Nil admirari. [L.] To be astonished at nothing.
Nil desperandum. [L.] There is no reason for despair.
Ni l'un ni l'autre. [Fr.] Neither the one nor the other.
Ne limum ne crede colori. [L.] Trust not too much to looks.
N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.
Nisi Dominus frustra. [L.] Unless God be with us all is in vain.
Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility.
Noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligations.
Nolens volens. [L.] Willing or unwilling.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Touch me not.
Nolo episcopari. [L.] I do not wish to be made a bishop.
Nom de guerre. [Fr.] A war name; a pseudonym; a pen name: often, incorrectly, *nom de plume*.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not of sound mind.
Non est inventus. [L.] He has not been found.
Non libet. [L.] It does not please me.
Non liquet. [L.] The case is not clear.
Non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We cannot, all of us, do everything.
Non possumus. [L.] We cannot (comply).
Non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow.
Nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Noscitur a sociis. [L.] He is known by his companions.
Note bene. [L.] Mark well.
Nous avons changé tout cela. [Fr.] We have changed all that.
Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
Novus homo. [L.] A new man; one who has raised himself from obscurity.
Nudis verbis. [L.] In plain words.
Nulla dies sine linea. [L.] Not a day without a line; no day without something done.
Nulli secundus. [L.] Second to none.
Nunquam non paratus. [L.] Never unprepared; always ready.

Obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.
Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way.
Obscurum per obscurius. [L.] An obscurity (explained) by something more obscure still.
Oderint dum metuant. [L.] Let them hate provided they fear.
Odi profanum vulgus. [L.] I loathe the profane rabble.
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Œil de bœuf. [Fr.] A bull's-eye.
Œuvres. [Fr.] Works.
Omne ignotum pro magnifico. [L.] Whatever is unknown is held to be magnificent.
Omne solum forti patria. [L.] Every soil is a brave man's country.
Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
Omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labour overcomes all things.
Opera pretium est. [L.] It is worth while.
Ora et labora. [L.] Pray and work.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
Ore rotundo. [L.] With round full voice.
Origo mali. [L.] Origin of the evil.
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O! if all things so; O! if he had always so spoken or acted.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity.

Pace. [L.] By leave of; not to give offence to.—*Pace tua*, with your consent.
Palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has won the palm wear it.
Par excellence. [Fr.] By way of eminence.
Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace; step for step.
Par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
Parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word of honour.
Pars pro toto. [L.] Part for the whole.
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice in a crime.
Parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare small things with great.
Passim. [L.] Everywhere; all through.
Pâté de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose-liver pie.
Pater patriæ. [L.] Father of his country.
Patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; Roman senators.
Pax vobiscum. [L.] Peace be with you.
Poine forte et dure. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment; a kind of judicial torture.
Pensée. [Fr.] A thought.
Per. [L.] For; through; by.—*Per contra.* Contrariwise.—*Per annum.* By the year; annually.—*Per capita.* For each person. —*Per centum.* By the hundred.—*Per diem.* By the day; daily.—*Per saltum.* By a leap or jump.—*Per se.* By or in itself.
Perfervidum ingenium Scotorum. [L.] The intense earnestness of Scotsmen.
Persona grata. [L.] A person who is held in special favour.
Petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
Peu-à-peu. [Fr.] Little by little.
Pied à terre. [Fr.] A resting-place; a temporary lodging; an occasional abode.
Pis aller. [Fr.] The worst or last shift
Poco à poco. [It.] Little by little.
Poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support.
Pons asinorum. [L.] The ass's bridge; a name for the fifth proposition in Euclid.
Pour faire rire. [Fr.] To excite laughter.
Pour passer le temps. [Fr.] To pass the time.
Pour prendre congé. [Fr.] To take leave.
Præmonitus, præmunitus. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
Preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave knight.
Primo. [L.] In the first place.
Primum mobile. [L.] The source of motion; the mainspring.
Principiis obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and our hearths.
Pro bono publico. [L.] For the good of the public.
Pro et contra. [L.] For and against.
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.
Pro formâ. [L.] For the sake of form.
Proh pudor. [L.] O, for shame!
Propagandâ fide. [L.] For extending the faith.
Pro patria. [L.] For our country.
Pro rege, lege, et grege. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.
Prudens futuri. [L.] Thoughtful of the future.
Punica fides. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith; treachery.

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.

Quantum meruit. [L.] As much as he deserved.
Quantum mutatus ab illo. [L.] How changed from what he once was.
Quantum sufficit. [L.] As much as suffices.
Quelque chose. [Fr.] Something; a trifle.
Quid pro quo. [L.] Something in return; an equivalent.
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall keep the keepers themselves?
Qui s'excuse s'accuse. [Fr.] He who excuses himself accuses himself.
Qui va là? [Fr.] Who goes there?
Quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent.
Quocunque modo. [L.] In whatever way.
Quod avertat Deus! [L.] Which may God avert!
Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be proved or demonstrated.
Quod erat faciendum. [L.] Which was to be done.
Quod vide. [L.] Which see.
Quorum pars magna fui. [L.] Of whom, or which, I was an important part.
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] Many men, many minds.

Raison d'état. [Fr.] A reason of state.
Raison d'être. [Fr.] The reason for a thing's existence.
Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno. [L.] A rare bird on earth, and very like a black swan (formerly believed to be non-existent).
Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] The reducing of a position to an absurdity.
Re infecta. [L.] The business being unfinished.
Rem acu tetigisti. [L.] You have touched the matter with a needle; you have hit the thing exactly.
Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace.
Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home.
Res gestæ. [L.] Things done; exploits.
Res judicata. [L.] A case or suit already settled.
Respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
Robe de chambre. [Fr.] A morning-gown or dressing-gown.
Ruat cælum. [L.] Let the heavens fall.
Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.

Sal Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; i.e. wit.
Salvo jure. [L.] The right being safe.
Salvo pudore. [L.] Without offence to modesty.
Sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
Sans souci. [Fr.] Without care.
Sartor resartus. [L.] The botcher repatched; the tailor patched or mended.
Satis superque. [L.] Enough, and more than enough.
Satis verborum. [L.] Enough of words; no more need be said.
Sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.
Savoir faire. [Fr.] The knowing how to act; tact.
Savoir vivre. [Fr.] Good-breeding; refined manners.
Secundum artem. [L.] According to art or rule; scientifically.
Selon les règles. [Fr.] According to rule.
Semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
Semper idem. [L.] Always the same.
Semper paratus. [L.] Always ready.
Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true it is cleverly invented.
Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.
Sic passim. [L.] So here and there throughout; so everywhere.
Sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Ever so to tyrants.
Sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] Thus passes away the glory of this world.
Sicut antè. [L.] As before.
Sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you labour but not for yourselves.
Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
Si monumentum quæris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around you.
Sine curâ. [L.] Without charge or care.
Sine die. [L.] Without a day being appointed.
Sine dubio. [L.] Without doubt.
Sine morâ. [L.] Without delay.
Sine qua non. [L.] Without which, not; something indispensable.
Si parva licet componere magnis. [L.] If small things may be compared with great.
Siste, viator. [L.] Stop, traveller.
Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] Light lie the earth upon thee.
Si vis pacem, para bellum. [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.
Sola nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue the only nobility.
Spero meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.
Splendide mendax. [L.] Nobly untruthful; untrue for a good object.
Sponte suâ. [L.] Of one's (or its) own accord.
Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
Statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the state in which things were before the war.
Status quo. [L.] The state in which.
Suus cuique voluptas. [L.] Every man has his own pleasures.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner, resolute in execution.
Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.
Sub pœnâ. [L.] Under a penalty.
Sub prætextu juris. [L.] Under the pretext of justice.
Sub rosâ. [L.] Under the rose; privately.
Sub silentio. [L.] In silence.
Sub voce. [L.] Under such or such a word.
Suppositio falsi. [L.] Suggestion of falsehood.
Sui generis. [L.] Of its own peculiar kind.
Summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.
Summum jus, summa injuria. [L.] The rigour of the law is the height of oppression.
Suppressio veri. [L.] A suppression of the truth.
Suum cuique. [L.] Let every one have his own.
Suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his particular habit.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
Tædium vitæ. [L.] Weariness of life.
Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ? [L.] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?
Tant mieux. [Fr.] So much the better.
Tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.
Te judice. [L.] You being the judge.
Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changing and we with them.
Tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time the devourer of all things.
Tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
Tenax propositi. [L.] Tenacious of purpose.
Terminus ad quem. [L.] The term or limit to which.
Terminus a quo. [L.] The term or limit from which.
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.
Toga virilis. [L.] The manly toga; the dress of manhood.
To kalon. [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
Tot homines, quot sententiæ. [L.] So many men, so many minds.
Totidem verbis. [L.] In just so many words.
Totis viribus. [L.] With all his might.
Toto cœlo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
Toujours perdrix. [Fr.] Always partridge; always the same thing over again.
Toujours prêt. [Fr.] Always ready.
Tour de force. [Fr.] A feat of strength or skill.
Tout-à-fait. [Fr.] Wholly; entirely.
Tout-à-l'heure. [Fr.] Instantly.
Tout au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
Tout à vous. [Fr.] Wholly yours.
Tout de suite. [Fr.] Immediately.
Tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole taken together.
Tria juncta in uno. [L.] Three joined in one.
Tu quoque. [L.] Thou also.

Ubi bene, ibi patria. [L.] Where it is well there is one's country.
Ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
Ultimus Romanorum. [L.] The last of the Romans.
Una voce. [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
Un fait accompli. [Fr.] An accomplished fact.
Uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
Usque ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust.
Usus loquendi. [L.] Usage in speaking.
Utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the pleasant.
Ut infra. [L.] As below.
Uti possidetis. [L.] As you hold in possession.
Ut supra. [L.] As above.

Væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
Valeat quantum valere potest. [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth.
Variæ lectiones. [L.] Various readings.
Varium et mutabile semper fœmina. [L.] Woman is ever a changeful and capricious thing.
Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. (Cæsar's message home when he conquered Pharnaces, king of Pontus.)
Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.
Veritas prevalebit. [L.] Truth will prevail.
Veritas vincit. [L.] Truth conquers.
Vérité sans peur. [Fr.] Truth without fear.
Vers de société. [Fr.] Society verses; light amusing poems written for people of some culture and position.
Vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L.] No returning footsteps; no traces backward.
Vexata quæstio. [L.] A disputed question.
Via media. [L.] A middle course.
Vide et crede. [L.] See and believe.
Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor. [L.] I see and approve the better course; I follow the worse.
Vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.
Vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
Vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
Vires acquirit eundo. [L.] As it goes it acquires strength.
Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur. [L.] He is a wise man who says but little.
Virtute et fide. [L.] By or with virtue and faith.
Virtute et labore. [L.] By virtue and labour.
Virtute securus. [L.] Secure through virtue.
Vis comica. [L.] Comic power or talent.
Vis medicatrix naturæ. [L.] The healing power of nature.
Vita brevis, ars longa. [L.] Life is short, art is long.
Vitæ via virtus. [L.] Virtue the way of life.
Voilà. [Fr.] Behold; there is; there are.
Voilà tout. [Fr.] That's all.
Voilà une autre chose. [Fr.] That's another thing; that is quite a different matter.
Volenti non fit injuria. [L.] No injustice is done to the consenting person.
Vox et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice and nothing more; sound but no sense.
Vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgò. [L.] Commonly.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. or *ans.* Answer.
a. or *ad* (L. *ad*). To or at.
A.B. (L. *Artium Baccalaureus*); Bachelor of Arts; able-bodied seaman.
Abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
A.C. (L. *Ante Christum*). Before Christ.
a/c.; Acct. Account.
A.D. (L. *Anno Domini*). In the year of our Lord.
A.D.C. Aide-de-camp.
Adj. Adjective.
Adjt. Adjutant.
Ad lib. or *Ad libit.* (L. *ad libitum*). At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral.
Adv. Adverb; advocate.
Æ. or *ætat.* (L. *ætatis*). Of age; aged.
A.H. (L. *Anno Hegiræ*). In the year of the Hegira.
A.Inst.C.E. Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
A.K.C. Associate of King's College (London).
Ala. Alabama.
A.M. (L. *Anno Mundi*), in the year of the world. (L. *Ante Meridiem*), before noon; (L. *Artium Magister*), Master of Arts.
A.M.Inst.C.E. Associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
Ap. or *Apr.* April.
A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.H.A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
Ari., Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
A.R.S.A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
A.S., A.-Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
A.U.C. (L. *Anno Urbis Conditæ* or *Ab Urbe Condita*). In the year from the building of the city (Rome).
Aug. August.
A.V. Artillery Volunteers; also Authorized Version (of the Bible).
Avoir. Avoirdupois.

b. Born.
B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
Bart. or *Bt.* Baronet.
B.C. Before Christ.
B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bk. Book.
B.L. Bachelor of Laws.
B.M. Bachelor of Medicine.
B.Mus. Bachelor of Music.
Bp. Bishop.
Brit. Britain, British.
B.Sc. Bachelor of Science.
B.S.L. Botanical Society, London.
B.V. Blessed Virgin.—*B.V.M.* Blessed Virgin Mary.

C. Centigrade.
C. or *Cap.* (L. *caput*). Chapter.
C.A. Chartered Accountant.
Cal. California.
Cantab. (L. *Cantabrigiensis*). Of Cambridge.
Cantuar. (L. *Cantuariensis*). Of Canterbury.
Cap. (L. *caput*). Chapter.
Capt. Captain.
Card. Cardinal.
Cath. Catholic.
C.B. Companion of the Bath.
C.C. Catholic clergyman.
C.D.V. Carte-de-visite.
C.E. Civil Engineer.
Cent. (L. *centum*). A hundred.
Centig. Centigrade (thermometer).
Cf. (L. *confer*). Compare.
C.F.I. Cost, freight, and insurance.
C.G. Coast-guard.
C.G.S. (used adjectively). Centimetre, Gramme, Second (as units of length, mass, and time).
Ch. Chapter; church.
Chap. Chapter.
C.I. Order of the Crown of India.
Cicestr. (*Cicestrensis*). Of Chichester.
C.I.E. Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
Clk. Clerk.
C.M. (L. *Chirurgiæ Magister*), Master in Surgery; Common Metre.
C.M.G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Co. Company; County.
Col. Colonel; Colonial; Colossians; Column; Colorado.
Coll. College.
Comp. Compare or comparative.
Conn. Connecticut.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
C.P. Clerk of the Peace.
C.P.C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
C.P.S. (L. *Custos Privati Sigilli*). Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit or Creditor.
Crim. con. Criminal conversation or adultery.
C.S. Civil Service; Clerk to the Signet; Court of Session.
C.S.I. Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
Ct. Connecticut.
Cur. or *Curt.* Current; this month.
Cwt. (L. *centum*, a hundred, and Eng. *weight*). A hundredweight or hundredweights.
Cyc. Cyclopædia.

d. (L. *denarius, denarii*). penny or pence; died.
Dak. Dakota.
D.C. District of Columbia; (L. *De Capo*), from the beginning; again.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware; (L. *delineavit*), he (or she) drew it.
Dep. Deputy.
D.F. Dean of the Faculty; Defender of the Faith.
D.G. (L. *Dei Gratiâ*). By the Grace of God.
Dict. Dictionary.
D.L. Deputy Lieutenant.
D.Litt. Doctor of Literature.
Do. (It. *ditto*). The same.
Dols. Dollars.
Doz. Dozen.
D. P. H. Diploma in Public Health.
D.Phil. Doctor of Philosophy.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; drams.
D.Sc. Doctor of Science.
D.S.O. Distinguished Service Order.
Dunelm. (*Dunelmensis*). Of Durham.
D.V. (L. *Deo volente*). God willing.
Dwt. (L. *denarius*, penny, and Eng. *weight*). A pennyweight or pennyweights.

E. East or Eastern.
Eblan. (*Eblanensis*). Of Dublin.
Ebor. (L. *Eboracensis*). Of York.
E.C. East Central (postal dist London); Established Church.
Ed. Edition or Editor.
E.E. Errors excepted; Electrical Engineer.
E.E.T.S. Early English Text Society.
E.G. (L. *exempli gratiâ*). For example.
E.I.C.S. East India Company's Service.
Ency. or *Encyc.* Encyclopædia.
E.N.E. East-north-east.
Eng. England or English.
E.R.I. (*Edwardus Rex Imperator*). Edward King and Emperor.
E.S.E. East-south-east.
Esq. or *Escr.* Esquire.
Etc. (L. *Et cæteri, cæteræ, or cætera*). And others; and so forth.
Et seq. (L. *et sequentes* or *sequentia*). And the following.
Ex. Example.
Ex. div. Exclusive of dividend.
Exon. (L. *Exoniensis*). Of Exeter.

F., Fahr. Fahrenheit (thermometer).
F.A.S. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F.A.S.E. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F.C. Free Church (of Scotland).
Fcp. Foolscap.
F.C.S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D. (L. *Fidei Defensor* or *Defensatrix*). Defender of the Faith.
Feb. February.
Fec. (L. *fecit*). He (or she) did it.
F.E.I.S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
F.E.S. Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
F.F.A. Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F.F.P.S. Fellow of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasg.).
F.G.S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.I.A. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.C. Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.
Fid. Def. See *F.D.*
Fig. Figure or figures; figurative or figuratively.
Fl., Fla., or *Flor.* Florida.
F.L.S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M. Field-marshal.
Fo. or *Fol.* Folio or folios.
F.O.B. Free on Board (goods delivered).
F.P. Fire-plug.
F.P.S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
F.R.A.S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E. Do., Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E. Do., Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
F.R.C.S.L. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.I.B.A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E. Do., Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.Scot. Do., Scotland.
F.S.S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft. Foot or feet.
F.T.C.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

Ga. Georgia.
Gal. or *Gall.* Gallon or Gallons.
G.C.B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.M.G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I. Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O. Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Gen. or *Genl.* General.
gm. Grammes.
G.M. Grand Master.
G.K.K.P. Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.
Gov.-Gen. Governor-general.
G.P.O. General Post-office.
gr. Grain or Grains.

H.B.M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H.C.M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
H.E.I.C.S. Honourable East India Company's Service.
Hf.-bd. Half-bound.
H.G. Horse Guards.
H.H. His (or Her) Highness.
Hhd. Hogshead or Hogsheads.
H.I.H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H.J. or *H.J.S.* (L. *Hic Jacet* or *Hic Jacet Sepultus*). Here lies, or here lies buried.
H.L. House of Lords.
H.M. His (or Her) Majesty.
H.M.P. (L. *Hoc Monumentum Posuit*). Erected this monument.
H.M.S. His (or Her) Majesty's Service; His (or Her) Majesty's Ship.
Hon. or *Honble.* Honourable.
H.P. Horse-power.
H.R. House of Representatives.
H.R.H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H.R.I.P. (L. *Hic requiescit in pace*). Here rests in peace.
H.S. (L. *hic situs*). Here lies.
H.S.H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.

I. Island.
Ia. Iowa.
Ib. or *Ibid.* (L. *ibidem*). In the same place.
Id. (L. *idem*). The same.

i.e. (L. *id est*). That is.
I.H.S. Usually looked upon as the initials of *Iesus (Jesus) Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men, but originally IHΣ the first three letters of ΙΗΣΟΥΣ (*Iesous*), the Greek form of *Jesus*.
Ill. Illinois.
Imp. (L. *imperator*). Emperor; Imperial.
In. Inch or inches.
Incog. (It. *incognito, incognita*). Unknown.
Ind. Indiana.
Ind. T. Indian Territory.
In loc. (L. *in loco*). In its place.
I.N.R.I. (L. *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*). Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Inst. Instant; the present month.
I.O.G.T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F. Independent Order of Oddfellows.
I.O.U. I owe you—an acknowledgment for money.
Ir. Irish.
Isl. Island.
I.S.O. Imperial Service Order.

Jan. January
J.C. Jesus Christ.
J.H.S. See I.H.S.
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. Junior.
J.U.D. (L. *Juris Utriusque Doctor*). Doctor of both Laws (that is, civil and canon).
Jul. July.

K.C. King's Counsel.
K.C.B. (*K.B.*), Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.M.G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O. Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
K.G. Knight of the Garter.
K.G.C.B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
Kilog. Kilogramme.
Kilom. Kilomètre.
K.L.H. Knight of the Legion of Honour.
K.M. Knight of Malta.
Knt. Knight.
K.P. Knight of St. Patrick.
Kt. Knight.
K.T. Knight of the Thistle.
Ky. Kentucky.

L., *l.*, or *£* (L. *libra*). Pound or pounds (sterling).
L., *lb.*, or *℔*. Pound or pounds (weight).
La. Louisiana.
L.A. Law Agent; Literate in Arts.
L.A.H. Licentiate Apothecaries' Hall (Ireland).
L.A.S. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.
Lat. Latin; latitude.
Lb. or *℔*. Pound or pounds (weight).
L.C. Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
L.c. (L. *loco citato*). In the place quoted.
L.C.J. Lord Chief-justice.
L.C.P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
Ld. Lord; *Ldp.* Lordship.
L.D.S. Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
L.G. Life Guards.
L.I. Light Infantry; Long Island.
Lib. (L. *liber*). Book.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lieut.-Col. Lieutenant-colonel.
Lieut.-Gen. Lieutenant-general.
Lieut.-Gov. Lieutenant-governor.
Linn. Linnæus or Linnæan.
Litt.D. (L. *Literarum Doctor*). Doctor of Literature.
L.L. or *L.Lat.* Low Latin.
L.L.A. Lady Literate in Arts.
L.L.B. (L. *Legum Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Laws [LL. shows the word to be plural.]
LL.D. (L. *Legum Doctor*). Doctor of Laws. [See *LL.B.*]
L.M. Long Metre; Licentiate in Midwifery.
Lon. or *long.* Longitude.
Loq. (L. *loquitur*). Speaks.
L.R.C.P. Licentiate Royal College of Physicians.
L.R.C.S. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons.
L.S. Linnæan Society; (L. *locus sigilli*) Place of the seal.
L.S.A. See *L.A.S.*
L.S.D. (L. *Libra, Solidi, Denarii*). Pounds, shillings, pence.
Lt. Lieutenant.

M. (L. *mille*). Thousand; (L. *meridies*), noon; mile or miles; Monsieur.
m. Minute or minutes.
M.A. Master of Arts. See *A.M.*
Ma. Minnesota.
Mad. or *Madm.* Madam.
Maj. Major.
Maj.-Gen. Major-general.
Mar. March.
Mass. Massachusetts.
M.B. (L. *Medicinæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Medicine.
M.C. Master of Ceremonies; Member of Congress; Master in Surgery. See *C.M.*
M.D. (L. *Medicinæ Doctor*) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
M.E. Military, Mining, or Mechanical Engineer.
Me. Maine.
Mem. Memorandum.
Messrs. Messieurs, Gentlemen.
M.F.H. Master of Fox Hounds.
Mi. Mississippi.
Mich. Michigan.
M.I.E.E. Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.
M.I.Mech.E. Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
Minn. Minnesota.
M.Inst.C.E. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Miss. Mississippi.
Mlle. Mademoiselle or Miss.
mm. Millimetres.
Mme. Madame.
Mn. Michigan.
Mo. Missouri.
Mon. Montana.
Mons. Monsieur; Sir.
M.P. Member of Parliament.
M.P.S. Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Mr. Master (pron. *Mister*).
M.R. Master of the Rolls.
M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Academy of Science; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.C.P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.I.A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress.
M.R.S.L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M.S. (L. *memoriæ sacrum*). Sacred to the memory.
MS. Manuscript. *MSS.* Manuscripts.
M.S.S. Member of the Statistical Society.
Mt. Mount or mountain.
Mus.B. (L. *Musicæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Music.
Mus.D. or *Mus.Doc.* (L. *Musicæ Doctor*). Doctor of Music.
M.V.O. Member of the Royal Victorian Order.

N. Noon; North; Northern.
N.A. North America or North American.
N.B. New Brunswick; North Britain (Scotland); (L. *Nota Bene*) Note well or take notice.
N.C. North Carolina.
N.E. New England; North-east; North-eastern.
Neb. Nebraska.
Nem. Con. (L. *nemine contradicente*). No one contradicting; unanimously.
Nem. Dis. (L. *nemine dissentiente*). No one dissenting.
Neth. Netherlands.
Nev. Nevada.
N.H. New Hampshire.
N.J. New Jersey.
N.Lat. North latitude.
N.M. New Mexico.
N.N.E. North-north-east.
N.N.W. North-north-west.
No. (L. *numero*). Number.
Non. Con. Not-content; dissentient (House of Lords).
Non obst. (L. *non obstante*). Notwithstanding.
Non seq. (L. *non sequitur*). It does not follow.
Nov. November.
N.P. Notary-public.
N.S. New Style; Nova Scotia.
N.S.W. New South Wales.
N.T. New Testament.
N.W. North-west; North-western.
N.Y. New York.
N.Z. or *N.Zeal.* New Zealand.

O. Ohio.
Ob. (L. *obiit*). Died.
Oct. October.
O.F. Oddfellows.
O.H.M.S. On His Majesty's Service.
O.M. Order of Merit.
Or. Oregon.
Ord. Ordinance or ordinary.
O.S. Old Style.
O.T. Old Testament.
Oxon. (L. *Oxoniensis*). Of Oxford.
Oz. Ounce. [*Note.* The *z*, as in *viz.*, represents an old symbol for a terminal contraction.]

p. page; *pp.* pages.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
Par. Paragraph.
Parl. Parliament or parliamentary.
P.C. Police Constable; Privy Council or Privy Councillor.
Pd. Paid.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per an. (L. *per annum*). By the year; yearly.
Per cent. or *per ct.* (L. *per centum*). By the hundred.
P.G.M. Past Grand Master.
Ph.D. (L. *Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philosophy, philosophical.
Pinx. or *pxt.* (L. *Pinxit*). He (or she) painted it.
P.L. Poet Laureate.
P.L.C. Poor Law Commissioners.
P.M. (L. *post meridiem*). Afternoon; Past Master; Postmaster.
P.M.G. Postmaster-general.
P.O. Post-office.
P. & O.Co. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
P.O.O. Post-office Order.
Pp. Pages.
P.P. Parish Priest.
P.P.C. (Fr. *pour prendre congé*). To take leave.
P.R. Prize Ring.
P.R.A President of the Royal Academy.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Pro tem. (L. *pro tempore*). For the time being.
Prox. (L. *proximo*). Next or of the next month.
P.R.S. President of the Royal Society.
P.R.S.A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
P.S. (L. *post scriptum*). Postscript.
P.S. Privy Seal.
Pt. Part.
P.T. Post Town; Pupil Teacher.
P.T.O. Please turn over.
Pxt. See *Pinx.*

Q. or *Qu.* Query or question.
Q.B. Queen's Bench.
Q.C. Queen's College; Queen's Counsel.
Q.E.D. (L. *quod erat demonstrandum*). Which was to be demonstrated.
Q.E.F. (L. *quod erat faciendum*). Which was to be done.
Q.E.I. (L. *quod erat inveniendum*). Which was to be found out.
Q.-M. Quarter-master.
Q.-M.-G. Quartermaster-general.
Qr. Quarter; quire.
Q.S. Quarter Sessions.
q.s. (L. *quantum sufficit*). A sufficient quantity.
Qt. Quart.
Qu. Query or question.
q.v. (L. *quod vide.*) Which see.
Qy. Query.

R. (L. *Rex*). King; (*Regina*) Queen; Réaumur.
R.A. Royal Academician; Royal Artillery.
R.A.M. Royal Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C. Royal Army Medical Corps.
R.A.S. Royal Asiatic Society; Royal Astronomical Society.
R.C. Roman Catholic.
R.C.P. Royal College of Physicians.
R.C.S. Royal College of Surgeons.
R.D. Rural Dean.
R.E. Royal Engineers.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Reg. or *Regt.* Regiment.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
Regt. Regent; Regiment.
Rem. Remark or remarks.
Rev., *Revd.* Reverend.
R.G.S. Royal Geographical Society.
R.H.A. Royal Horse Artillery.
R.H.S. Royal Horticultural or Royal Historical Society.
R.I. Rhode Island.
R.I.B.A. Royal Institute of British Architects.
R.I.P. (L. *requiescat in pace*) May he (or she) rest in peace.
R.M. Royal Mail; Royal Marines; Resident Magistrate (Irel.).
R.M.A. Royal Military Academy.
R.N. Royal Navy.
R.N.R. Royal Naval Reserve.
Roffen. (*Roffensis*). Of Rochester.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R.S. Royal Society.
R.S.A. Royal Scottish Academy.
R.S.E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R.S.L. Royal Society of London.
R.S.N.A. Royal Society of Northern Antiquities.
R.S.V.P. (Fr. *Répondez, s'il vous plaît*). Answer, if you please.
Rt. Right.
Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
R.U.I. Royal University of Ireland.
R.V. Rifle Volunteers.
R.W. Right Worshipful or Right Worthy.

R.W.G.M. Right Worshipful Grand Master.
R.W.G.S. Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
R.W.G.T. Right Worthy Grand Treasurer; Right Worthy Grand Templar.
R.W.G.W. Right Worshipful Grand Warden.
R.W.S.G.W. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.
Ry. Railway.

S. Saint; Signor; south; southern; sun.
s. Second or seconds; shillings.
S.A. South Africa or South Australia.
S.B. South Britain (England and Wales).
S.C. South Carolina.
Sc. (L. *scilicet*). To wit; namely; being understood; (L. *sculpsit*), He (or she) engraved it.
Sc.B. (L. *Scientiæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Science.
Sc.D. (L. *Scientiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Science.
Scil. (L. *scilicet*). To wit; namely; being understood.
Sculp. or *Sculpt.* (L. *sculpsit*). He (or she) engraved it.
S.E. South-east; south-eastern.
Sec. or *Secy.* Secretary.
Sec. Second.
Sec. or *Sect.* Section.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
Sen. or *Senr.* Senior.
Seq. (L. *sequentes* or *sequentia*). The following or the next.
Serg. or *Serpt.* Sergeant.
Serj. or *Serjt.* Serjeant.
S.J. Society of Jesus (that is, the Jesuits).
Soc. or *Socy.* Society.
Sol.-G.A. Solicitor-general.
S.P.C.A. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S.P.C.K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. (L. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*). Senate and People of Rome.
Sq. Square. Hence, *sq. ft.*, square foot or feet; *sq. in.*, square inch or inches; *sq. m.*, square mile or miles; *sq. yds.*, square yards.
Ss. Saints.
S.S. Sunday (or Sabbath) School.
s.s. Steam-ship.
S.S.C. Solicitor before the Supreme Courts.
S.S.E. South-south-east.
S.S.W. South-south-west.
St. Saint; strait; street.
S.T.D. (L. *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Divinity.
Sta. or *Stg.* Sterling.
S.T.P. (L. *Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*). Professor of Divinity.
Supp. Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon or surgery.
Surv. Surveying or surveyor.
S.v. (L. *sub voce*). Under the word or title.
S.W. Senior Warden; south-west; south-western.

T. Tenor; ton or tun.
T.C.D. Trinity College, Dublin.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Tex. Texas.
T.O. Turn over.
Tom. Tome or volume.
Tr. Transpose; treasurer; trustee.
Trans. Transactions; translation; translator.
Trin. Trinity.
T.T.L. To take leave.

U.C. (L. *Urbis Conditæ*). From the building of the city (Rome).
U.F. United Free Church.
U.K. United Kingdom.
Ult. (L. *ultimo*.) Last, or of the last month.
Unit. Unitarian.
Univ. University.
U.S. United States.
U.S.A. United States of America, or United States Army.
U.S.N. United States Navy.
U.S.S. United States Senate; United States ship or steamer.
U.T. Utah.

V. (L. *versus*). Against; (L. *vide*), See.
V.A. Vicar-apostolic; Vice-Admiral; Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.
Va. Virginia.
V.C. Vice-chancellor; Victoria Cross.
V.D.M. (L. *Verbi Dei Minister*). Minister of the Word of God.
Ven. Venerable.
V.G. Vicar-general.
V.g. (L. *verbi gratiâ*). For example.
Vid. (L. *vide*). See.
Vigorn. (*Vigornensis*). Of Worcester.
Vis. or *Visc.* Viscount.
Viz. (L. *videlicet*). Namely; to wit. See note under *Os.*
Vol. Volume; *Vols.* Volumes.
V.P. Vice-president.
V.R. (L. *Victoria Regina*). Queen Victoria.
V.Rev. Very Reverend.
Vs. (L. *versus*). Against.
V.S. Veterinary surgeon.
Vul. or *Vulg.* Vulgate.

W. West; western.
W.C. Water-closet; Western Central (postal district, London).
w.f. Wrong fount (in printing).
W.I. West Indies.
Winton. (*Wintoniensis*). Of Winchester.
Wis. or *Wisc.* Wisconsin.
W. Lon. West longitude.
W.M. Worshipful Master.
W.N.W. West-north-west.
Wpful. Worshipful.
W.S. Writer to the Signet.
W.S.W. West-south-west.
Wash. Washington (State).
Wt. Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.

X. Christ. (*Note.* The X represents the Greek X (= CH) in XPISTOS (*Christos*).
Xd. Exclusive of dividend.
Xm or *Xmas.* Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xnty. Christianity.
Xt. Christ.
Xtian. Christian.

Y. Year.
Yd. Yard.
Yds. Yards.
Ye. The. (The *Y* in this and similar instance is a substitute for or representative of the Anglo-Saxon þ (= th).)
Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Yr. Year; younger.
Yrs. Yours.

Z.S. Zoological Society.

FORMS OF ADDRESS

IN CEREMONIOUS COMMUNICATIONS WITH PERSONS OF TITLE OR OFFICIAL POSITION.

Ambassador. The title 'Excellency' belongs specially to ambassadors, as well as to governors of colonies, and the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Address letter 'His Excellency (with name or distinctive title following) Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of ——.' Begin: 'Sir,' 'My Lord,' according as the ambassador possesses title or not. When personal reference is made say 'Your Excellency.' An envoy extraordinary or chargé d'affaires, though inferior to an ambassador strictly so called, also usually receives the title 'Excellency;' and the wives of ambassadors are generally addressed similarly during their husbands' tenure of office and while residing abroad.

Archbishop. Address: 'His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——.' Begin: 'My Lord Archbishop.' Refer to as 'Your Grace.' The most formal method of addressing the Archbishop of Canterbury is as follows: 'The Most Reverend Father in God, James (or whatever the Christian name is), by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan.' The Archbishop of York is addressed as 'The Most Reverend Father in God, ——, by Divine Permission Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan.' An Irish archbishop is now addressed as 'The Most Reverend the Archbishop of ——.' An archbishop may be addressed as 'The Right Honourable and Most Reverend the Archbishop of ——' if he have a claim to be called 'Right Hon.' apart from his ecclesiastical position. In America the common form of address is 'The Most Reverend A— B—, D.D.' The wife of an archbishop has no special title in right of her husband's dignity, being only plain Mrs.

Archdeacon. An archdeacon is styled 'Venerable:' 'The Venerable the Archdeacon of ——.' Begin: 'Venerable Sir,' or 'Reverend Sir,' or 'Mr. Archdeacon' (especially in speaking).

Baron. Address: 'The Right Hon. Lord ——;' less formally 'The Lord ——.' Begin: 'My Lord.' Refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

Baron's Daughter. Baron's daughters are all entitled to be called 'Honourable.' Unmarried they are addressed as 'The Hon. A— B—,' with Christian and surname. They retain the title 'Hon.' after marriage, the wife of a commoner being 'The Hon. Mrs.' with husband's surname, the wife of a knight or baronet being 'The Hon. Lady,' with husband's surname. Begin 'Madam;' refer to as 'Your Ladyship' if so entitled by marriage. If a higher rank is conferred by the husband the title of course corresponds.

Baron's Son. All the sons are 'Honourable,' with Christian name and surname. In Scotland the eldest son is addressed as 'The Hon. the Master of' (peerage title), or 'The Hon. (John), Master of.' Begin: 'Sir.' The wife of a baron's son is 'The Hon. Mrs.,' with husband's surname or both Christian name and surname. Begin: 'Madam.' If the daughter of an earl, marquis, or duke she must be addressed accordingly.

Baroness. Address: 'The Right Hon. the Baroness ——,' or 'The Right Hon. Lady ——,' or 'The Lady ——.' Begin: 'Madam;' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

Baronet. Address: 'Sir A— B—, Bart.,' giving Christian name and surname. The Christian name must be given; it is quite wrong to speak, for instance, of 'Sir Vernon Harcourt' where 'Vernon' is merely one of the surnames. Begin: 'Sir.' A baronet's wife is addressed as 'Lady' with husband's surname (her Christian name would also be used if the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl, and in this case she would also be 'Right Hon.'). Begin: 'Madam;' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

Bishop. Address: 'The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——,' or 'The Right Rev. A— B—, Lord Bishop of ——,' or simply 'The Lord Bishop of ——.' Begin: 'My Lord Bishop;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' In formal documents a bishop is styled 'The Right Reverend Father in God, John, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of ——.' A bishop suffragan is addressed as 'The Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of ——.' Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir.' Bishops' wives have a share in their husbands' titles.

In Ireland the bishops of the Protestant church are now most correctly addressed as 'The Right Reverend the Bishop of

—' (or in the case of Meath 'The Most Reverend'). Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir.' In Scotland the usage is the same—'The Right Rev. the Bishop of —;' or 'The Right Rev. A— B—, Bishop of;' or 'The Right Rev. Bishop —' (with surname). Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir.' The Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church is addressed as 'The Most Rev.' Begin: 'Most Rev. Sir.' Neither Irish nor Scottish bishops can claim to be spoken of as 'Lord Bishop,' 'Your Lordship,' though this is sometimes done.

A retired bishop is still addressed as 'Right Reverend;' 'The Right Reverend Bishop —.' 'Right Rev. Sir. In America the form of address to a bishop is generally 'The Right Rev. A— B—.'

[Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland seem to claim the title 'Most Reverend.']

Canon. Address: 'The Rev. Canon —.' Begin: 'Reverend Sir.'

Cardinal. The special title of a cardinal as such is 'His Eminence.' Begin: 'Your Eminence.'

Chargé d'Affaires. See *Ambassador.*

Clergy. The general form of address is 'The Reverend A— B—.' Begin: 'Rev. Sir' or simply 'Sir.' If a clergyman is the son of a duke or marquis he is to be addressed as 'The Rev. Lord A— B—;' if the son of an earl, viscount, or baron: 'The Rev. the Honourable A— B—,' or 'The Hon. and Rev. A— B—.' If he is a baronet, 'The Rev. Sir A— B—, Bart.'

Congress, Members of (U.S.). Addressed generally 'The Honourable A— B—.'

Consul. There is no special form of address to a person as such. 'A— B—, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul,' 'Consul-general,' or as the case may be. In the U. States, however, a consul is commonly called 'Honourable.'

Countess. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Countess of —.' Begin: 'Madam;' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

Dean. Address: 'The Very Reverend the Dean of —.' Begin: 'Very Rev. Sir;' more familiarly 'Mr. Dean' (used in oral communications).

Doctor. The initials denoting the particular degree are placed after the usual form of address, whether D.D., LL.D., M.D., D.Sc., &c. 'The Rev. A— B—, D.D.;' 'A— B—, Esq., M.D.' Less formally: 'The Rev. Doctor B—;' 'Doctor A— B—.'

Dowager. When the holder of a title marries, the widow of a previous holder of the same title becomes 'dowager,' this being often inserted in addressing her: 'The Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of —;' 'The Dowager Lady —.' Instead of 'Dowager,' to which some ladies object, the Christian name may be used: 'The Right Hon. Mary Countess of —.' Begin: 'Madam;' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

Duchess. Address: 'Her Grace the Duchess of —.' Begin: 'Madam;' refer to as 'Your Grace.'

Duke. Address: 'His Grace the Duke of —.' Begin: 'My Lord Duke;' refer to as 'Your Grace.' All the children of a duke are entitled to be called 'Right Honourable.' Royal dukes are different. See *Prince.*

Duke's Daughter. Address: 'The Right Hon. Lady,' with Christian name and surname, or 'The Lady,' with Christian name and surname. Begin: 'Madam;' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.' If married to a commoner or a peer by courtesy, the surname is derived from the husband's name or title; if to a peer the wife takes a title corresponding to her husband's.

Duke's Son. A duke's eldest son takes by courtesy one of his father's secondary titles, and is thus usually a marquis or an earl, being addressed exactly as if really a peer with the respective rank. His wife receives the corresponding title, being thus a marchioness or countess, and their eldest son takes also a courtesy title belonging to the family, being thus either a viscount or a baron.

A duke's younger son is addressed similarly to his sisters: 'The Right Honourable Lord A— B—,' or 'The Lord A— B—.' Begin: 'My Lord;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' Their wives are treated in a corresponding manner: 'The Right Honourable Lady A— B—,' or 'The Lady A— B—;' 'Madam,' 'Your Ladyship.'

Earl. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Earl of —,' or 'The Earl of —.' Begin: 'My Lord;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' The wife of an earl is a countess. (See above.)

Earl's Children. The eldest son of an earl (like the eldest son of a duke) takes a courtesy title from his father and thus ranks either as a viscount or a baron, being treated as if really a peer and his wife as a peeress. The younger sons of an earl are all called 'Honourable' (their eldest brother is 'Right Honourable')—'The Hon. A— B—,' the same as the sons of a baron. (See above.)

The daughters of an earl are all 'Right Honourable,' and are addressed as the daughters of a duke. (See above.)

Envoy. See *Ambassador.*

Executive Council, Members of (in colonial governments). Generally addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—.'

Governor of Colony. Colonial governors have the title of 'Excellency' in virtue of their office. Address: 'His Excellency A— B—, Esq. (Sir A— B—, The Right Honourable the Earl of, &c.), Governor of —.' Begin according to rank; refer to as 'Your Excellency.' A duke holding such a position would, however, be 'His Grace,' 'Your Grace.' A governor's wife does not have any claim to be called 'Her Excellency.' Lieutenant-governors, as in India and the Dominion of Canada, are styled 'Honourable,' 'His Honour,' 'Your Honour.'

Governor of State (U.S.). Usually addressed as 'His Excellency,' 'His Excellency A— B—, Governor of —,' or 'His Excellency the Governor of —.' A lieutenant-governor is called 'Honourable.'

Judge. This in Britain has not a very distinctive meaning. In England and Ireland the judges of the supreme courts are called Lords Justices and Justices; in Scotland the judges are the Lords of Session. (See *Justice, Lord Justice, Lords of Session.*) In England the county court judges, however, are regularly called 'Judge.' 'His Honour Judge —' (surname); on the bench referred to as 'Your Honour.'

In many British colonies the members of the higher courts are called judges and addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—.' In the U. States the term judge is regularly applied to all such functionaries; and all are addressed in the same way.

Justice. Judges of the High Court of Justice in England, in the Chancery and other divisions, are called justices. Address: 'The Honourable Mr. Justice —;' or if a knight, 'The Hon. Sir A— B—.' Begin in both cases 'Sir.' On the bench he is addressed as 'My Lord;' and referred to as 'Your Lordship.'

Justice of Peace. In England is formally addressed in documents as 'The Worshipful,' and on the bench is referred to as 'Your Worship.'

King. To be addressed as 'The King's Most Excellent Majesty.' Begin: 'Sire,' or 'May it please Your Majesty;' refer to as 'Your Majesty.'

Knight Bachelor. Treated as a baronet, but 'Kt.' is not usually appended to the name in addressing a letter. As in the case of a baronet, carefully avoid using a surname instead of a Christian name.

Knight of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India. Address: 'Sir A— B—, G.C.B.,' or K.C.B., K.M.G., K.S.I., as the case may be. Begin: 'Sir.'

Knight of the Garter, Thistle, St. Patrick. As above, with the initials K.G., K.T., K.P. respectively following the name.

Knight's Wife (of any class). As baronet's wife.

Legislative Council, Members of. These (who belong to colonial governments) are generally addressed as the 'Honourable A— B—.'

Lieutenant-governor. See *Governor.*

Lord Advocate of Scotland. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Advocate.' Begin: 'My Lord;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

Lord Chancellor. Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor;' or 'The Right Hon. Earl — (or as the case may be), Lord High Chancellor.' Begin: 'My Lord;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

Lord Chief Justice (England). Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice,' or 'The Right Honourable Sir A— B—, Lord Chief Justice.' Begin: 'My Lord' or 'Sir,' as the case may be.

Lord Justice (English Supreme Court of Appeal). Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Justice —;' or 'The Right Honourable Sir A— B—.' Begin: 'Sir.' When on the bench they are addressed 'My Lord;' 'Your Lordship.'

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Address: 'His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,' or if a duke, 'His Grace the Lord-Lieutenant.' How to begin and refer will also be determined by rank ('My Lord Duke,' 'My Lord Marquis').

Lord Mayor. Only London, York, and a few other cities have a Lord Mayor. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of —,' or 'the Right Hon. A— B—, Lord Mayor of —.' Begin: 'My Lord;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

The Lord Mayor's wife is addressed as 'The Right Honourable the Lady Mayoress of —.' Begin: 'My Lady;' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

Lord Provost. Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh;' 'The Hon. the Lord Provost of Glasgow;' 'The Lord Provost of Aberdeen,' 'Perth,' or 'Dundee.' Begin: 'My Lord,' or 'My Lord Provost;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' The Lord Provost's wife has no share in the title.

Lords of Appeal (in *Ordinary*). These are judicial members of the House of Lords who rank as barons and are so addressed. Their wives are baronesses; their children are not specially distinguished.

Lords of Session. These are the judges of the supreme court of Scotland. Some of these lords decide to retain their surnames when elevated to the bench ('Lord Young'), others substitute the name of an estate. Address: 'The Honourable Lord —.' Begin: 'My Lord;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' Their wives take the title 'Lady.'

Maid of Honour. Address: 'The Honourable Miss —.' Begin: 'Madam.'

Marchioness. Address: 'The Most Honourable the Marchioness of —.' Begin: 'Madam;' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

Marquis. Address: 'The Most Hon. the Marquis of —.' Begin: 'My Lord Marquis;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

Marquis's Children. All are 'Right Honourable' like those of a duke. The oldest son takes a courtesy title like the eldest son of a duke, and is similarly addressed. Younger sons and daughters are like those of a duke.

Mayor. Address: 'The Mayor of —,' or in formal documents 'The Right Worshipful the Mayor of —.' Address: 'Sir;' refer to as 'Your Worship.'

In the United States mayors are usually styled 'Honourable;' 'The Hon. A— B—, Mayor of.'

Member of Parliament. Not specially recognised except by adding 'M.P.' in ordinary address: 'A— B—, Esq., M.P.;' 'Sir A— B—, Bart., M.P.'

Minister. See *Ambassador, Clergy.*

Moderator of General Assembly (Scotland). 'The Right Rev.;' the assembly itself, 'The Venerable.'

Officers, Military and Naval. Their professional rank is put before any title they may independently possess: 'General,' 'Admiral the Right Hon. the Earl of—,' 'Colonel the Honourable A— B—.'

Premier. No special title or address as such.

President (U.S.). Address: 'His Excellency the President of the United States;' 'His Excellency A— B—, President of the United States.' The Vice-president and ex-presidents are 'Honourable;' 'The Honourable the Vice-president;' 'The Honourable A— B—.'

Prince. Address: 'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales;' 'His Royal Highness Prince A— (Christian name).' Other royal dukes: 'His Royal Highness

Duke of ——. Begin in any case: 'Sir;' refer to as 'Your Royal Highness.'
Princess. Address: 'Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales;' 'Her Royal Highness the Princess A— (Christian name);' or if a duchess: 'Her Royal Highness the Duchess of ——.' Begin: 'Madam;' refer to as 'Your Royal Highness.'
Privy Councillor. All members of the privy council are entitled to be addressed as 'Right Honourable;' 'The Right Honourable A— B—, P.C.' (omit 'Esq.'). Otherwise according to rank.

Queen. Address: 'The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.' Begin: 'Madam,' or 'May it please Your Majesty;' refer to as 'Your Majesty.'
Queen's Counsel. Ordinary address with the addition of 'Q.C.'
Recorder. Addressed as 'The Worshipful' in London 'The Right Worshipful.' Begin: 'Sir;' refer to as 'Your Worship.'
Senators (Canada and U. States). Addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—.'
Serjeant-at-law. Address: 'Serjeant ——,' or 'Mr. Serjeant ——.'

Sheriff of London. As recorder of London.
Viscount. Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount ——,' or 'The Right Hon. Lord ——,' or 'The Lord Viscount ——.' Begin: 'My Lord;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'
Viscountess. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Viscountess ——,' or 'The Viscountess ——;' 'The Right Hon. Lady ——.' Begin: 'Madam;' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'
Viscount's Children. Are addressed in the same way as those of a baron.

PRINCIPAL MONEYS OF THE WORLD

AND

THEIR EQUIVALENTS OR APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS IN ENGLISH CURRENCY.

Abyssinia. Since 1894 the unit has been the *talaro* (value 3s. 11½d.). Silver and copper coins.
Afghanistan. As in India, with rupee a little over a shilling.
Algeria. As in France.
Anam. Accounts are kept in dollars (=2s.) and cents. Silver and bronze coins.
Argentine Republic. The dollar (peso or patacon) of 100 centavos is valued in gold at 3s. 11½d., in paper at 1s. 9d. Gold 5-peso piece=19s. 10d. Few gold and silver coins; currency mainly paper and nickel and bronze coins.
Australia. Coinage as in Britain. There are mints at Sydney and Melbourne.
Austria-Hungary. The unit (since 1892) is the krone or crown of 100 heller, value 10d. Gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins.
Basutoland. As in Britain; barter prevails.
Bechuanaland. As in Britain.
Belgium. As in France. Gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins.
Bermudas. As in Britain.
Bolivia. The unit is the boliviano or dollar of 100 centavos, with a value of about 1s. 8d. There are silver, nickel, and bronze, but few gold coins.
Brazil. The unit is the milreis of 1000 reis, par value 2s. 3d. There are gold and silver coins. British sovereigns are current.
British East Africa. As in India.
British North Borneo. The standard coin is now the Straits Settlements silver dollar, value 2s. 4d. So with Sarawak and Labuan. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
Bulgaria. As in France, francs and centimes being represented by levs and stotinki. There are gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins, and gold was made the standard in 1897.
Canada. The chief coins of the Dominion of Canada are the half-dollar, quarter-dollar, and minor subdivisions, all in silver, as in the United States, accounts being kept in dollars, cents, and mills (10 mills=1 cent). By law it is fixed that the sovereign is equal to 4 dollars 86⅔ cents. United States gold coins are a legal tender; but not much gold is in circulation, government notes and bank bills taking its place.
Cape Colony. The coinage is that of Britain.
Ceylon. The rupee is the standard coin as in India, but here it is divided into 100 cents. There are silver and bronze coins. See INDIA.
Chili. Gold standard since 1895. The dollar or peso of 100 centavos (value 1s. 6d.) is coined both in silver and in gold. The gold coins include British sovereigns.
China. There is no official coinage except copper cash, of which about 20=1 penny. Payments are made in silver by weight, and values reckoned by the tael, the Haikwan or customs tael of pure silver being at present worth about 3s. Mexican and American trade dollars circulate.

Colombia. The unit is the peso or dollar of 100 centavos; nominal value, 4s. There are gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins.
Congo Free State. As in Belgium.
Costa Rica. Gold standard since 1896. The gold colon of 100 centimos is valued at nearly 1s. 11d. There are gold, silver, and copper coins.
Denmark. The money of Denmark agrees with that of Norway and Sweden. The unit is the krone or crown, divided into 100 öre; value about 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kronen=£1 sterling. There are gold, silver, and bronze coins.
Ecuador. The unit is the sucre or dollar, a silver coin equal to about 2s. It is divided into 100 centavos.
Egypt. Since 1885 the unit is the Egyptian gold pound of 100 piastres or 1000 ochr'-el-guerch. The pound is equal to £1, 0s. 6½d. Under the former system the piastre of 40 paras was unit. There are gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins.
Finland. The unit is the markka or mark of 100 penni, equivalent to the franc. There are gold, silver, and bronze coins.
France. The unit is the franc, the approximate value of which is 9½d. sterling, or 25·22 francs to £1 sterling. The smallest gold coin is the 10-franc piece; the 20-franc piece is called a Napoleon. The highest silver coin is 5 francs. There are bronze coins from 1 centime to 10 centimes. Bank notes from 50 to 1000 francs.

The coinage of France has been accepted as the model for that of several other countries, and the coins of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece ("the Latin monetary union") are now interchangeable, being of the same weight and fineness. Those of Spain, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, &c., are also on the same basis.

Germany. The unit is the mark (or Reichsmark) of 100 pfennige, which on a gold basis is nearly equivalent to 1s. sterling, or 20·4 marks=£1. The lowest gold coin is the half-crown of 5 marks, and the highest silver coin is a 5-mark piece. There are also bronze and nickel coins. The lowest note is for 100 marks.
Gibraltar. British sterling money since 1898; previously Spanish currency.
Great Britain. The money unit is the pound sterling, represented as a coin by the sovereign and divided into twenty shillings, each shilling into 12 pence. The sovereign consists of gold of 22 carats or $\frac{11}{12}$ or ·916 fine, and it weighs 123·27 grains troy. Hence 40 lbs. of gold=1869 sovereigns; 1 lb.=£46, 14s. 6d.; 1 oz.=£3, 17s. 10½d.

The guinea, a gold coin worth 21s., has long been withdrawn from circulation, though sums of so many guineas are still often spoken of.

Gold Coins.—The sovereign and half-sovereign are the only coins that really form part of the currency, though 2-sovereign and 5-sovereign pieces have been coined.

Silver Coins.—The crown or five-shilling piece; the half-crown or two shillings and sixpence; the florin or two-shilling piece; the double florin or four-shilling piece (not coined since 1887); the shilling, the sixpence, and the threepenny piece. The fourpenny piece is now only coined, like the silver two-penny and penny pieces, for the so-called *maundy money*. The real value of these silver coins is at present considerably below their nominal value, the price of silver being low.

The coins of inferior denomination are the bronze penny, halfpenny, and farthing.

In many British colonies the above coins form the chief currency, though in some of the colonial possessions special coins are also in use. Canada agrees with the United States. In Hong-Kong and the East the dollar is the chief coin. See CANADA, INDIA, HONG-KONG.
Greece. As in France, the franc and centime being called the drachma and lepton. There are gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins.
Guatemala. Accounts are kept in dollars or piastres (value 2s. 8d.) and centavos. There are gold, silver, and bronze coins.
Guiana, British. Accounts are commonly kept in dollars and cents, 1 dollar=100 cents. The dollar is reckoned at 4s. 2d. The ordinary British denominations of pounds, shillings, and pence are also used. British, United States, Mexican, and other gold and silver coins are in circulation
Haiti. A gourde or dollar (gold 3s. 11½d., silver 2s.)=100 centavos. There are gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins.
Holland. See NETHERLANDS.
Honduras. Gold standard since 1894. The dollar (value in gold 4s. 2·21d., in silver 2s.) =100 centavos. There are gold, silver, and bronze coins.
Honduras, British. United States gold has been adopted as the standard of currency. British coins circulate, and the sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender (1 sovereign=4 dols. 86 cents).
Hong-Kong. Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. The standard coin is the Mexican dollar, varying in actual value according to the price of silver, being now worth about 2s. British dollars of similar value are also current. Silver coins less than a dollar are legal tender for amounts of not more than two dollars. There is no gold coinage.
India. The unit is the rupee, a silver coin which used to be regarded as equivalent to 2s. sterling, but since the introduction of a gold standard (1899) it has been fixed at 1s. 4d. (15 rupees=£1). The rupee is divided into 16 annas, the anna into 4 pice, the pice into 3 pies. The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a lac, of 10,000,000 a crore. There are mints at Calcutta and Bombay.

British gold coins are legal tender, and there are also silver and copper coins and legal notes.

Italy. As in France, the franc and centime being represented by the lira and centesimo. There are gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins.

Jamaica. Accounts kept as in Britain, and all British gold and silver coins circulate and are legal tender. American gold coins are also current. Mexican and old Spanish doubloons are current at £3, 4s. each. There are nickel pennies, half-pennies, and farthings.

Japan. Gold standard since 1897. The gold yen or dollar is now the unit, value about 2s., divided into 100 sens. The lowest gold coin is 5 yens; the highest silver one 50 sens; and there are nickel and bronze coins.

Korea. Under the regulations of 1894 the moneys of account are the dollar (about 2s.) = 5 liang = 100 cents = 500 cash. There are silver, nickel, copper, and brass coins.

Labuan. The same as in British North Borneo and Straits Settlements.

Liberia. Money chiefly British. Accounts kept also in dollars and cents.

Madagascar. As in France; the chief legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece.

Mauritius. As in Ceylon.

Mexico. The standard coin is the dollar or peso of 100 centavos; value about 2s. There are gold, silver, and copper coins.

Montenegro. The money of the adjacent countries.

Morocco. A mithkal (value 4s. 3·83d.) = 10 ounces = 40 blankeels = 960 flues. There are silver coins; also Spanish dollars and cents.

Natal. The money is the same as in Britain.

Netherlands. The unit is the gulden, guilder, or florin of 100 cents, a silver coin equivalent to about 1s. 8d., or twelve to the £ sterling. The lowest gold coin is the ducat (value 9s. 6d.); the highest silver coin the 2½-gulden piece (rixdollar); also bronze and copper coins.

Newfoundland. As in Canada, with two-dollar gold coins in addition.

New Zealand. Coinage as in Australia.

Nicaragua. Practically the same as in Honduras.

Nigeria. As in Britain; barter prevails.

Norway and Sweden. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have the same coinage, though the names of the pieces differ slightly. The unit is the crown, called krone in Norway (plural kroner) and Denmark (plural kroner), krona (plural kronor) in Sweden; value 1s. 1⅛d., or about 18·10 to the £1 sterling. The krone or krona is divided into 100 öre. There are gold coins from 5-kroner upwards; silver from 2-kroner downwards; also bronze coins.

Orange River Colony. English money is used as the currency.

Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY.

Paraguay. The chief coin is the peso or dollar of 100 centavos, nominally equal to 4s. The actual currency is paper.

Persia. The monetary unit is the krán, a silver coin which may be compared to the franc. The krán is divided into 20 shâhis or 1000 dinârs, the dinâr being an imaginary coin. There are gold coins, mostly expressed in terms of the toman of 10 krans; also silver and copper coins.

Peru. A gold standard was introduced in 1901. The standard coin is the libra of 10 soles = a pound sterling. The sole is divided into 100 centavos.

Portugal. The chief money unit is the milreis, the value of which in gold is 4s. 5½d. The milreis is divided into 1000 reis (plural of real), which are only money of account, not represented in the currency. Large sums are stated in contos or millions of reis, a conto being equal to £222, 4s. 5½d. There are gold coins from one milreis upwards, including the coroa or crown of 10 milreis; silver coins from 500 reis downwards, including the testoon of 100 reis; also bronze coins. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal currency at the respective values of 4500 and 2250 reis.

Rhodesia. As in Britain.

Roumania. As in France, the franc and centime being represented by the leo (plural lei) and the bano. There are gold, silver, and bronze coins.

Russia. The monetary unit is the rouble of 100 copecks. The silver rouble is of the value of about 2s. 1½d. sterling, or £1 sterling = about 9·46 roubles. A law of 1897 established the currency upon a gold basis, fixing the relation of gold to paper money at 1 rouble in gold = 1½ rouble in paper. No notes are now issued of a value less than 5 roubles. There are gold coins from 3 roubles upwards, including the imperial (10 roubles); silver coins from one rouble downwards; also copper coins.

St. Helena. As in Britain.

Salvador. Gold standard since 1897. The dollar (value 2s.) = 100 centavos. Coins as in Guatemala and Honduras.

Samoa. American money.

Santo Domingo. The gold dollar of 100 centavos is valued at 4s. 1·31d. There are gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins.

Sarawak. As in British North Borneo.

Servia. As in France, the franc and centime being represented by the dinar and para (or cent). There are gold coins, including the milan (20 dinars); also silver, nickel, and bronze coins.

Siam. The chief coin is the tical or bat, a silver piece of the value of three-fifths of the Mexican dollar, about 1s. 2⅞d. There are silver and bronze coins.

Singapore. The Straits Settlements silver dollar is the standard coin.

Spain. As in France, the franc and centime being represented by the peseta and centesimo. There are gold coins from 5 pesetas upwards; silver coins from 5 pesetas downwards; also bronze coins.

Straits Settlements. The Straits Settlements silver dollar, value 2s. 4d., with subsidiary silver and other coins. The British sovereign is legal tender at the rate of 7 for 60 dollars.

Sweden. See NORWAY.

Switzerland. The money is the same as in France, the unit being the franc, divided into 100 centimes or rappen. Of gold coins only 20-franc pieces are coined by the republic itself.

Tasmania. As in Australia.

Transvaal Colony. As in Britain.

Trinidad. British gold, silver, and bronze coinage, with U. States and Mexican gold.

Tripoli. A mahbub (value 4s. 2d.) = 20 piastres = 800 paras.

Tunis. As in France.

Turkey. The reckoning is by Turkish pounds of 100 piastres each, equal to about 18s. There are gold coins from a quarter-lira or pound upwards; silver coins from 20 piastres downwards; also bronze or copper coins.

United States. The dollar of 100 cents has been the money unit of the United States since 1786. The coinage at present is as follows:—*Gold Coins*—Double-eagle or 20-dollar piece; £4, 2s. 2·25d.; eagle or 10 dollars; half-eagle or 5-dollar piece; quarter-eagle or 2½-dollar piece. *Silver Coins*—Dollar: 4s. 1½d.; half-dollar or 50 cents; quarter-dollar or 25 cents; dime or 10 cents (5d.). There are also 5-cent pieces coined in nickel and cent pieces in bronze.

Uruguay. The peso or dollar is the unit, divided into 100 centavos; approximate value 4s. 3d., or £1 = 4·7 pesos. United States gold coins circulate, and there are silver coins representing the dollar and certain fractions of it.

Venezuela. The chief coins are the silver venezolano or dollar of 100 centavos, and the bolivar of 20 centavos. The former is identical with the 5-franc piece of the Latin Union of Europe (see FRANCE), and the latter with the franc. There are also gold venezolanos.

West African Colonies. As in Britain, with a few other coins in addition.

West Indies. In the British islands the currency is nearly that of the home countries, though reckoning by dollars and cents is common, and American coins are also current. See JAMAICA.

Zanzibar. Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, the standard being the Maria Theresa silver dollar. The Indian rupee is the coin now in chief currency, standard value 47 cents, or dollar = 2 rupees 2 annas. See INDIA.

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